

City of Casey

2011 Census results

Cranbourne East

Comparison year: 2006

Benchmark area: Greater Melbourne

Community profile reports Cranbourne East

community profile

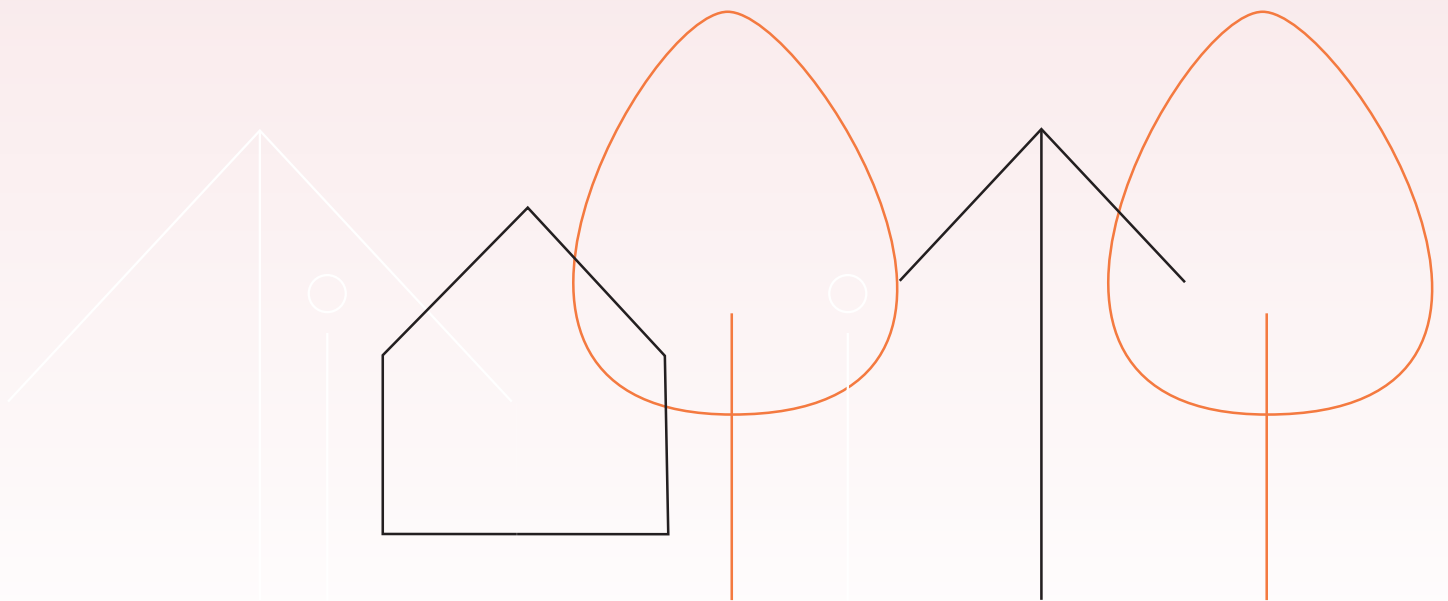


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Welcome to the City of Casey Community Profile

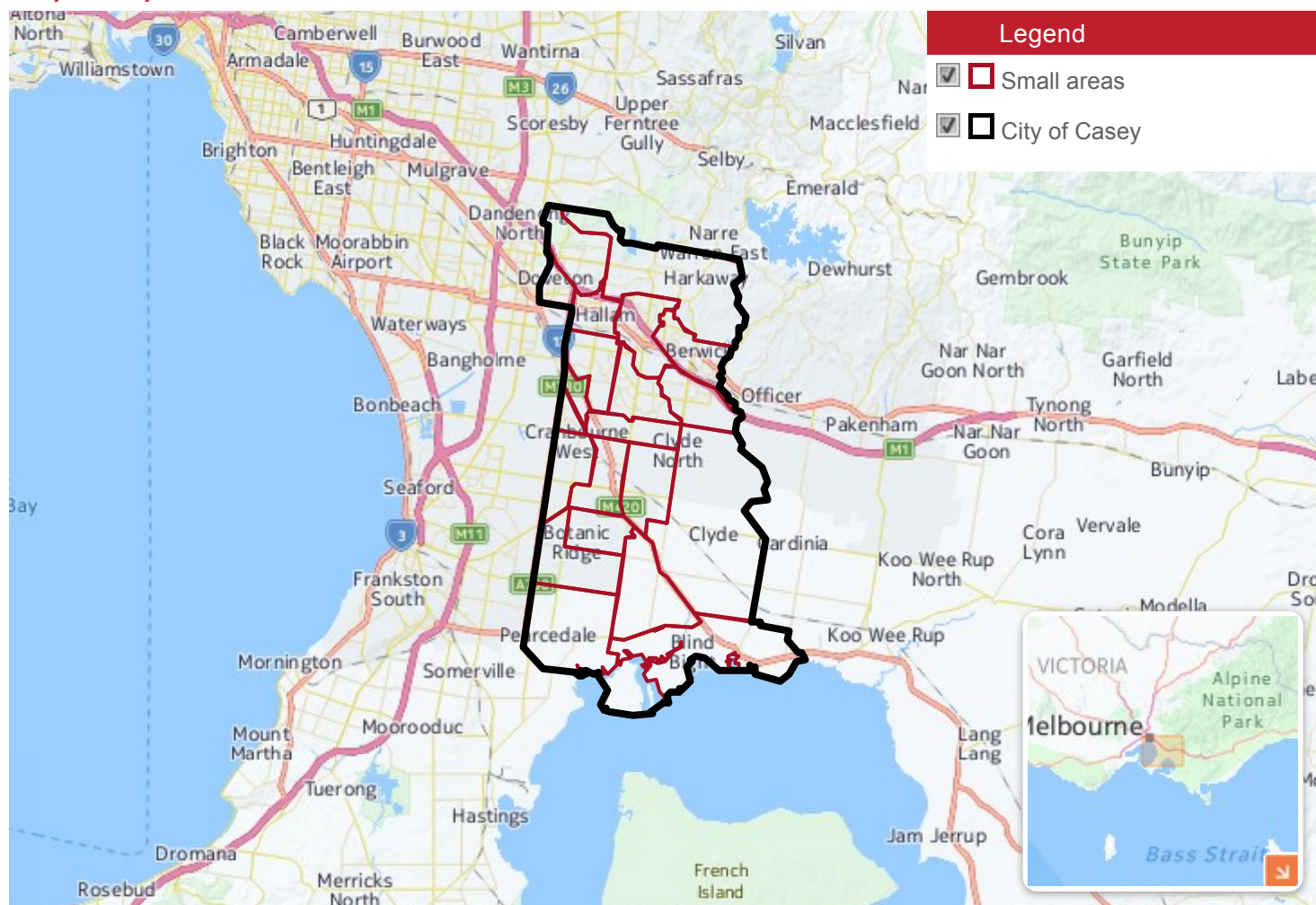
The City of Casey is located in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs, between 28 and 60 kilometres south-east of the Melbourne GPO.

The City of Casey Community Profile provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Censuses of Population and Housing. The profile is updated with population estimates when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) releases new figures.

Important Statistics	Population	Land area	Population density
	292,211 ABS ERP 2015	40,916 hectares (409 Km ²)	7.14 persons per hectare

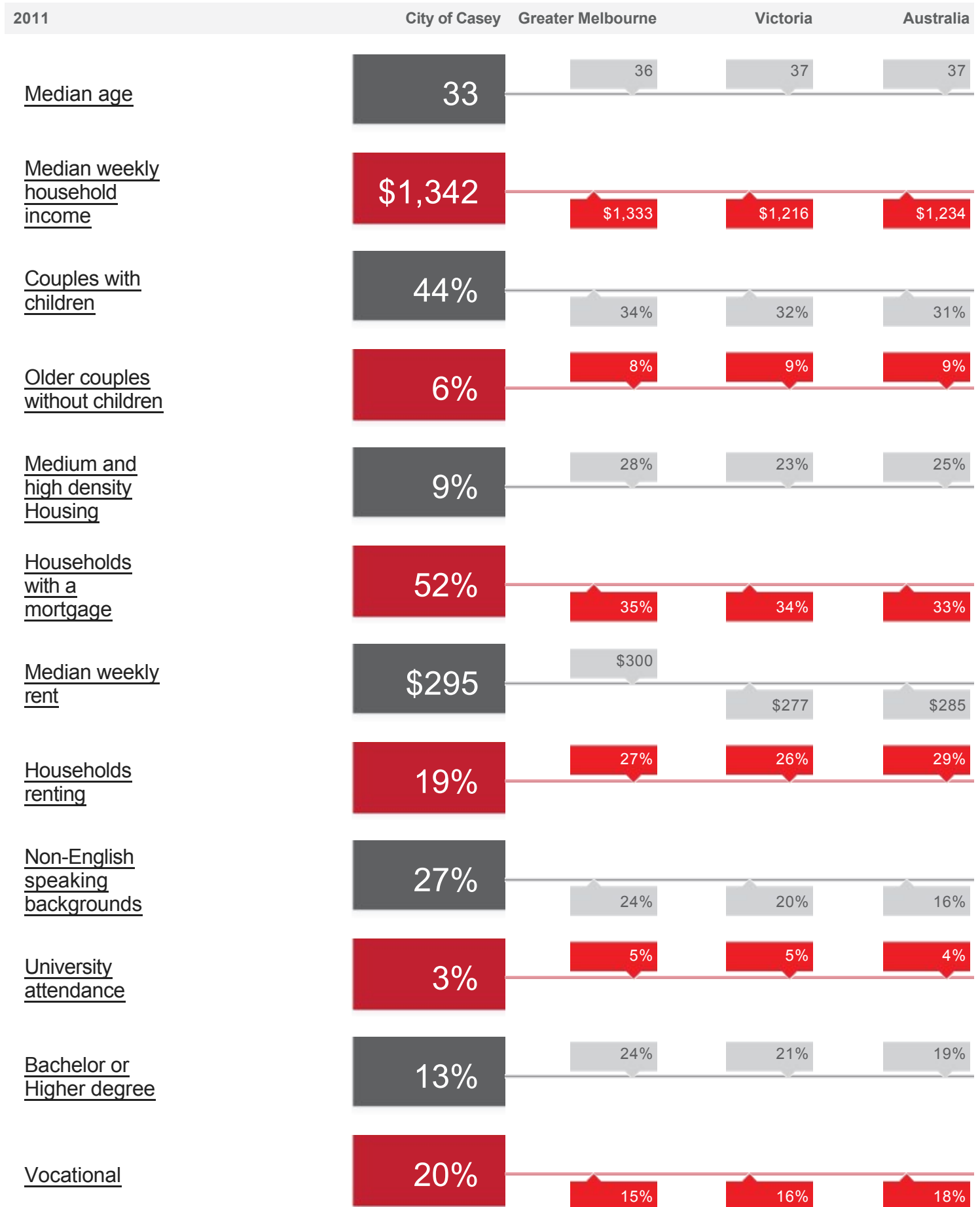
Profile areas

City of Casey

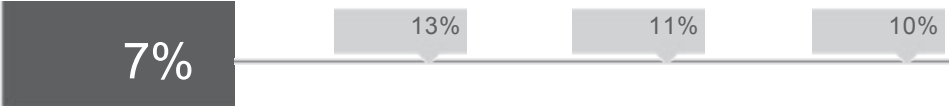


Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

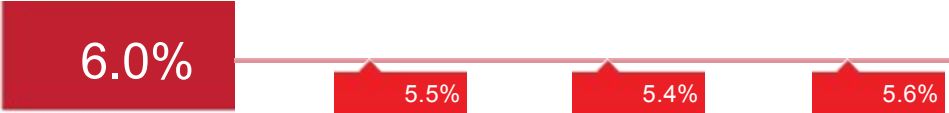
Population highlights



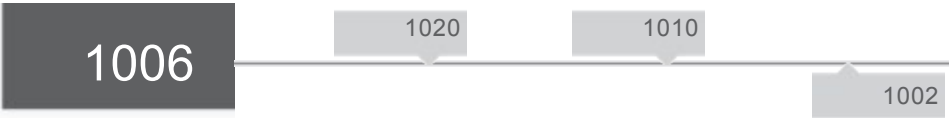
Public transport
(to work)



;
Unemployment



SEIFA index of
disadvantage
2011



About the profile areas

Location and boundaries

Cranbourne East is bounded by Thompsons Road in the north, Berwick-Cranbourne Road and Clyde-Five Ways Road in the east, Ballarto Road, the locality of Clyde and the South Gippsland Highway in the south and Cameron Street and Narre Warren-Cranbourne Road in the west.

Important Statistics

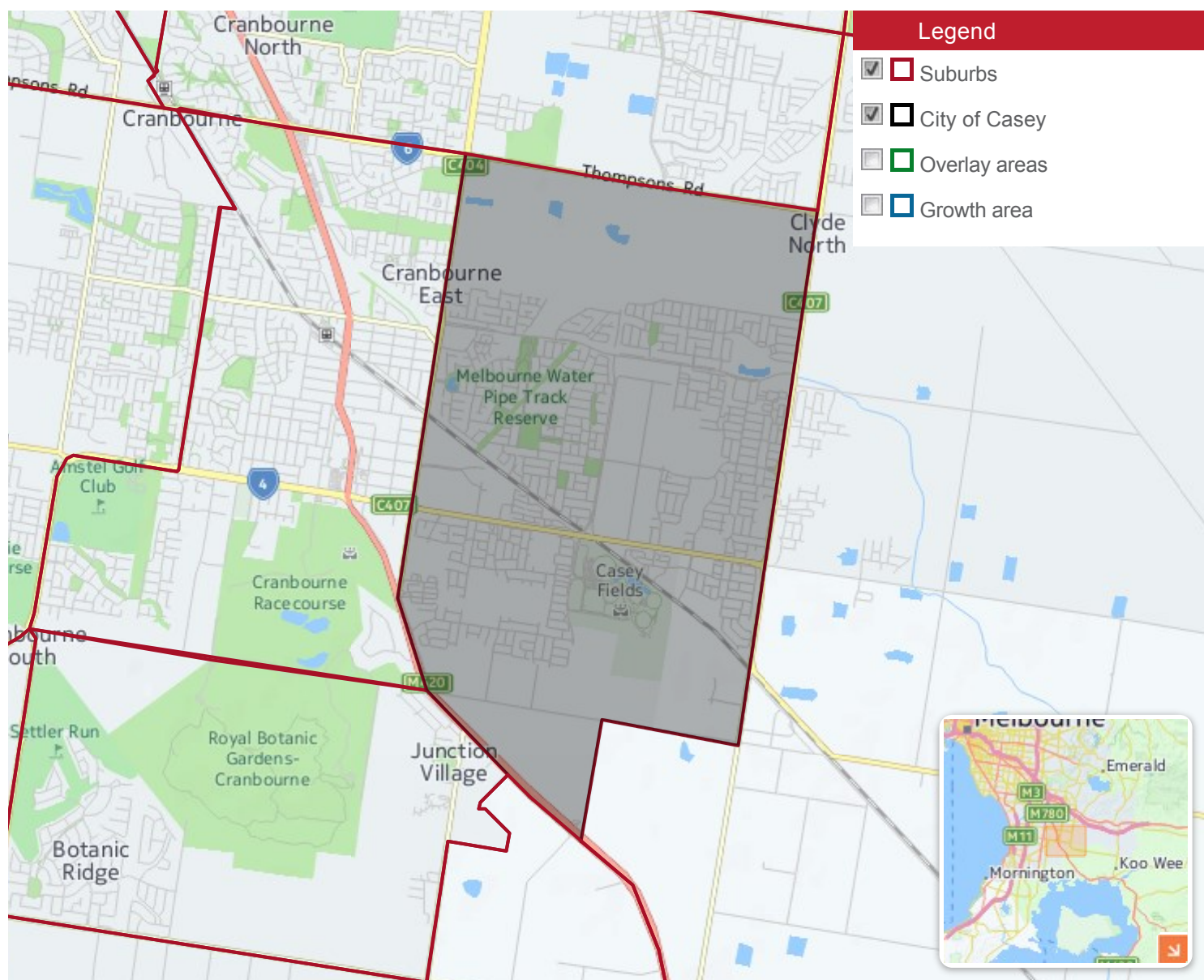
Population
7,952
2011 Usual residents

Land area
1,725
hectares (17 Km²)

Population density
4.61
persons per hectare

Profile areas

Cranbourne East



Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Settlement history

Settlement of the area dates from the mid 1800s, with some growth in the late 1800s. Land was used mainly for grazing and farming. Residential development did not occur until the 1990s, with growth mainly from 2001. Rapid growth took place between 2001 and 2011, a result of large numbers of new dwellings being added to the area.

Land use

Cranbourne East is a rapidly developing residential area, with rural areas in the far north and far south.

Major features

Major features of the area include Chisholm Institute of TAFE (Cranbourne Campus), Casey Fields, Casey Recreation and Aquatic Centre (Casey RACE), Cranbourne Indoor Leisure Complex, The Shed, Balla Balla Centre, Pasadena Park, Broad Creek Wetlands, Cascades Wetlands, Melaleuca Forest and a number of schools.

Included areas

This small area includes the suburb of Cranbourne East, and small parts of the localities of Clyde and Clyde North.

Population, dwellings and ethnicity

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in the City of Casey in 2011 as well as several sub-populations such as the Indigenous population, voter population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each five year period back to 1991. It is important to note that there are different ways of counting populations. You can access two population counts on this page – the Usual Residence count and the Enumerated Count – by changing your Data Type selection in the control bar above the table. For post 2011 population go to [Population Estimates](#) and to read about which population to use when, go to [Population Types](#).

Population in non-private dwellings includes all those staying temporarily or long-term in dwellings which provide a communal form of accommodation. This includes nursing homes and hostels, hotels and motels, prisons, hospitals, army barracks and other institutions.

Population

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	
Population							2006 to 2011
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	7,952	100.0	100.0	4,057	100.0	100.0	+3,895
▪ Males	3,796	47.7	49.2	1,972	48.6	49.0	+1,824
▪ Females	4,156	52.3	50.8	2,085	51.4	51.0	+2,071
Australian citizens	6,493	81.6	83.0	3,430	84.5	84.6	+3,063
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	4,573	57.5	63.6	2,456	60.5	64.3	+2,118
Overseas visitors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Dwellings

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	
Dwellings							2006 to 2011
Total dwellings	2,897	100.0	100.0	1,496	100.0	100.0	+1,401
Occupied private dwellings	2,712	93.6	91.2	1,407	94.0	91.7	+1,306
Population in non-private dwellings	118	--	--	112	--	--	+6
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.86	--	2.62	2.81	--	2.60	+0.05

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.
The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

Culture and ethnicity

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater Melbourne %	
Ethnicity							2006 to 2011
; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	37	0.5	0.5	45	1.1	0.4	-7
Australian born	5,199	65.4	63.3	2,906	71.6	64.5	+2,293
Speaks a language other than English at home	1,738	21.9	29.1	581	14.3	26.0	+1,157

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

a Population density 2011

a Separate houses (low density dwellings) 2011

Service age groups

The Age Structure of Cranbourne East provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is an indicator of Cranbourne East's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

To get a more complete picture Cranbourne East's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age structure - Service age groups

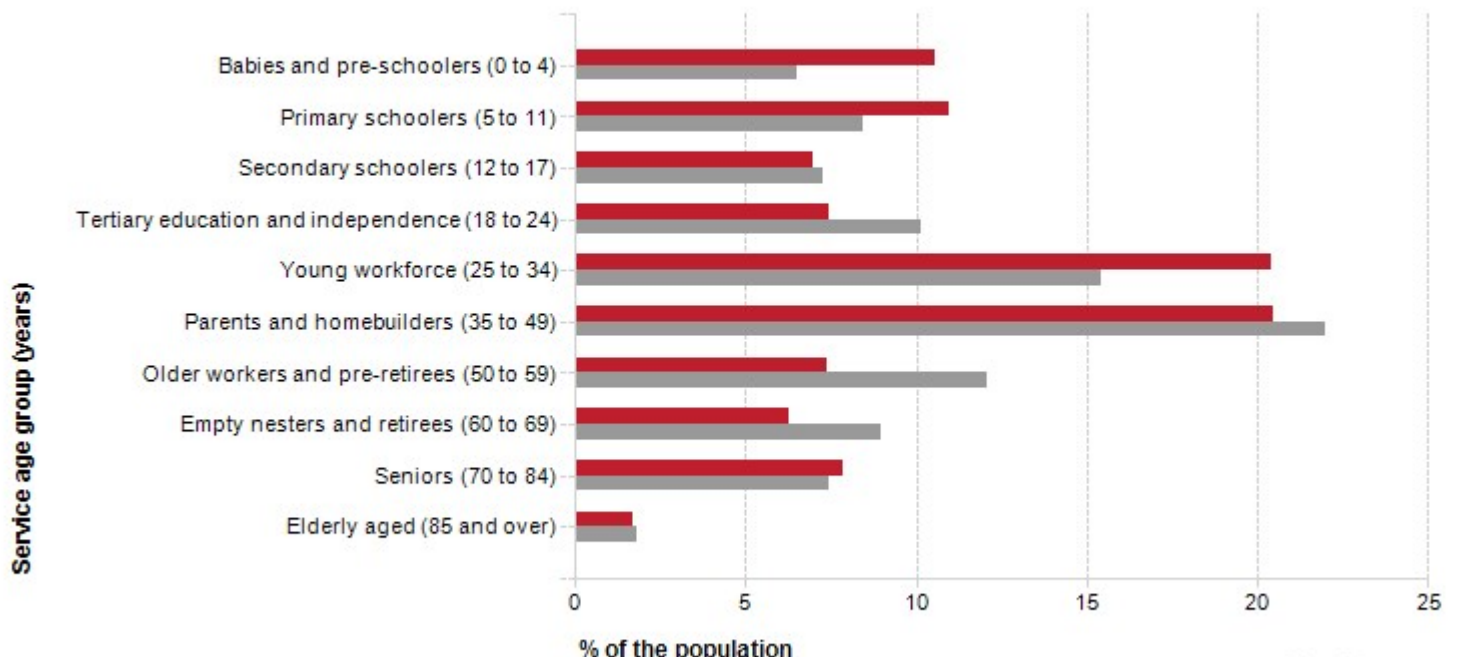
Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)		2011		2006		Change	
Service age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	838	10.5	6.5	391	9.6	6.3	+447
a Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	873	11.0	8.4	410	10.1	8.8	+463
a Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	554	7.0	7.3	301	7.4	7.8	+253
a Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	592	7.4	10.1	369	9.1	10.1	+223
a Young workforce (25 to 34)	1,623	20.4	15.4	834	20.6	14.8	+788
a Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	1,627	20.5	22.0	782	19.3	22.7	+845
a Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	587	7.4	12.1	346	8.5	12.2	+241
a Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	499	6.3	9.0	192	4.7	8.1	+307
a Seniors (70 to 84)	626	7.9	7.4	363	8.9	7.6	+263
a Elderly aged (85 and over)	135	1.7	1.8	69	1.7	1.6	+65
Total population	7,952	100.0	100.0	4,057	100.0	100.0	+3,895

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Age structure - service age groups, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

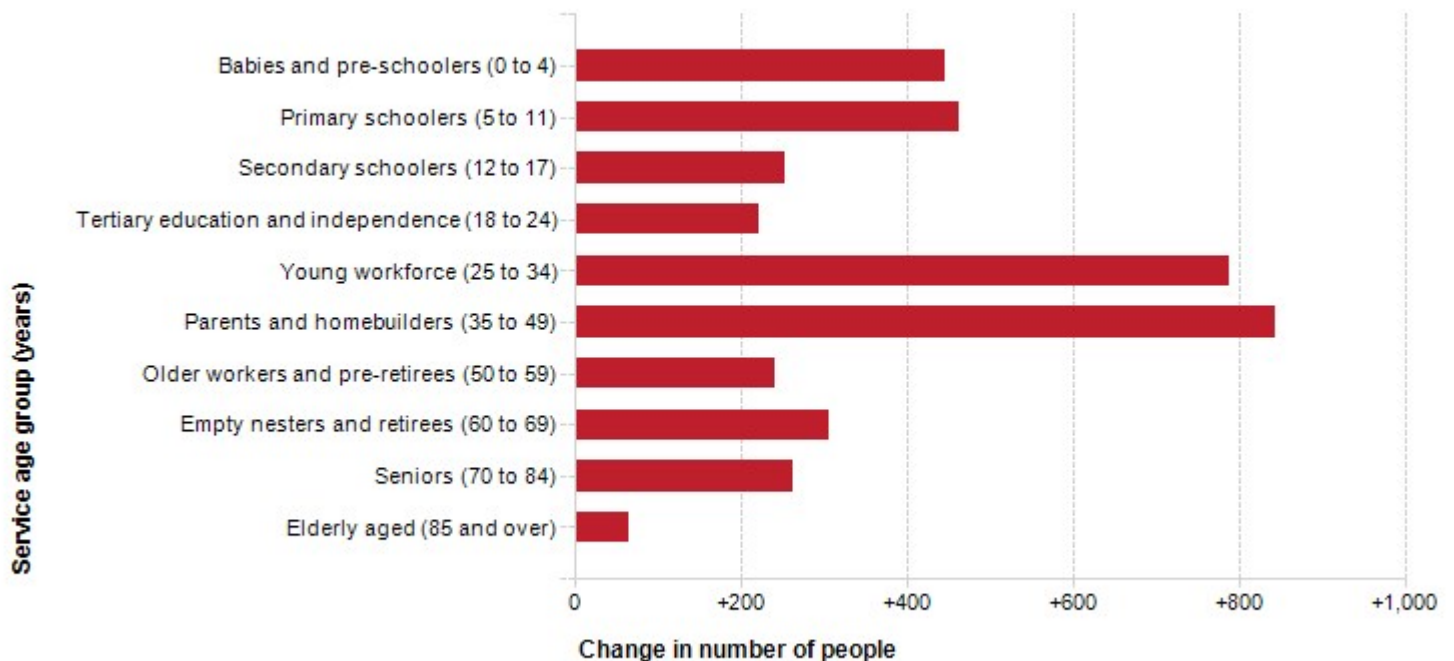


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in age structure - service age groups, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Dominant groups

Analysis of the service age groups of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 28.5% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 15.8% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 22.2% and 18.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the age structure of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Young workforce' (20.4% compared to 15.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Babies and pre-schoolers' (10.5% compared to 6.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (7.4% compared to 12.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (6.3% compared to 9.0%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Cranbourne East's population increased by 3,895 people (96.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 14.41% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (+845 people)
- Young workforce (25 to 34) (+788 people)
- Primary schoolers (5 to 11) (+463 people)
- Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4) (+447 people)

Five year age groups

The Age Structure of Cranbourne East provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities such as child care. It is also an indicator of Cranbourne East's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each group.

To get a more complete picture Cranbourne East's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age structure - Five year age groups

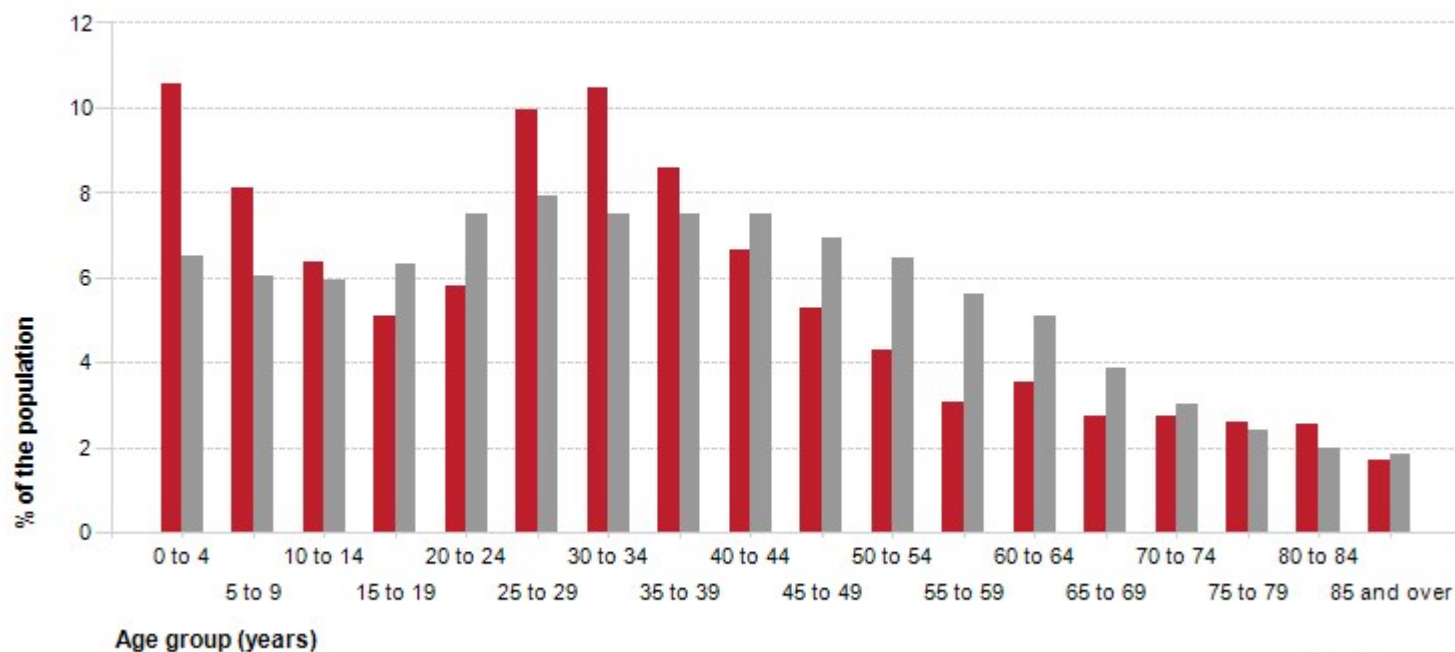
Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Five year age groups (years)	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	838	10.5	6.5	391	9.6	6.3	+447
5 to 9	645	8.1	6.0	302	7.4	6.3	+343
10 to 14	508	6.4	5.9	282	6.9	6.4	+226
15 to 19	406	5.1	6.3	205	5.1	6.7	+200
20 to 24	460	5.8	7.5	291	7.2	7.4	+169
25 to 29	791	9.9	7.9	444	11.0	7.1	+347
30 to 34	832	10.5	7.5	390	9.6	7.7	+442
35 to 39	680	8.6	7.5	335	8.3	7.9	+346
40 to 44	527	6.6	7.5	228	5.6	7.5	+299
45 to 49	419	5.3	6.9	219	5.4	7.2	+201
50 to 54	342	4.3	6.4	173	4.3	6.4	+169
55 to 59	245	3.1	5.6	173	4.3	5.9	+72
60 to 64	281	3.5	5.1	116	2.9	4.5	+165
65 to 69	218	2.7	3.9	76	1.9	3.6	+142
70 to 74	216	2.7	3.0	126	3.1	3.0	+90
75 to 79	207	2.6	2.4	132	3.2	2.6	+75
80 to 84	203	2.6	2.0	105	2.6	2.0	+98
85 and over	135	1.7	1.8	69	1.7	1.6	+65
Total	7,952	100.0	100.0	4,057	100.0	100.0	+3,895

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [id](#), the population experts.

Age structure - five year age groups, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

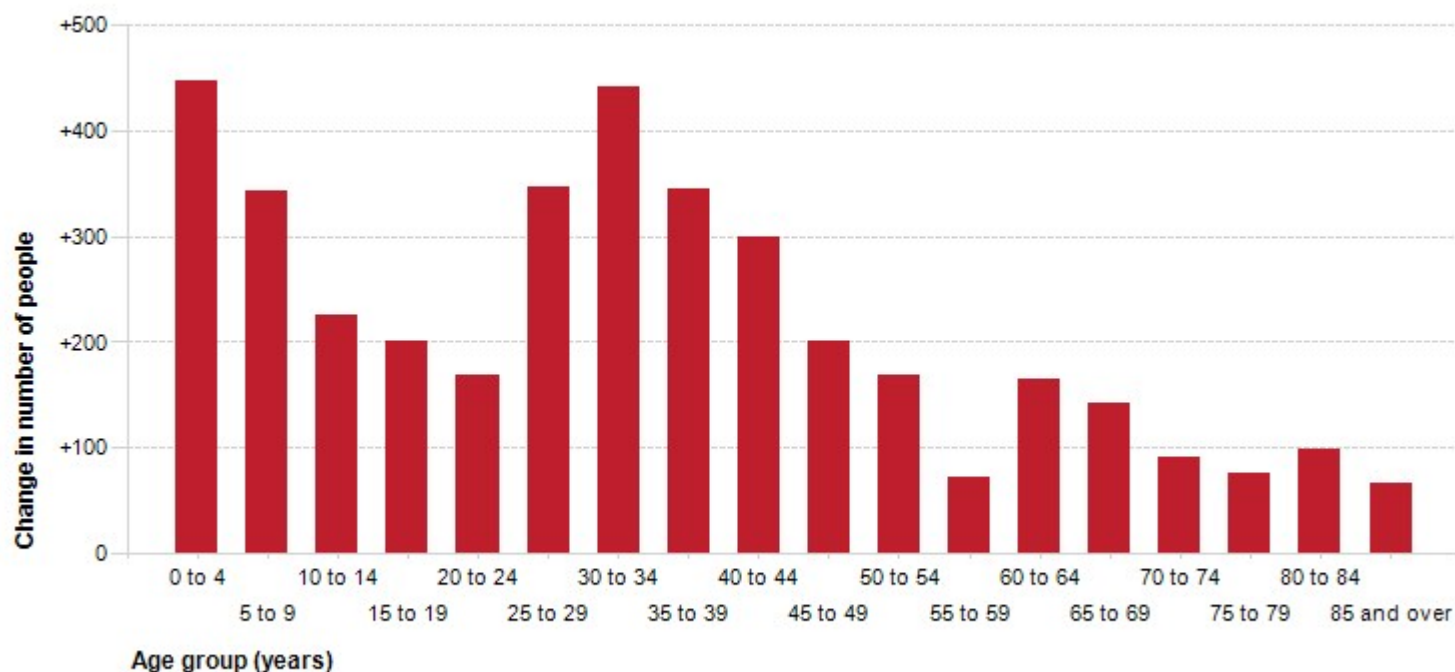


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in age structure - five year age groups, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the five year age groups of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15) and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (65+).

Overall, 25.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 15, and 12.3% were aged 65 years and over, compared with 18.5% and 13.1% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the age structure of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (10.5% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (10.5% compared to 7.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 55 to 59 (3.1% compared to 5.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 50 to 54 (4.3% compared to 6.4%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Cranbourne East's population increased by 3,895 people (96.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 14.41% per year over the period.

The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in the age groups:

- 0 to 4 (+447 persons)
- 30 to 34 (+442 persons)
- 25 to 29 (+347 persons)
- 35 to 39 (+346 persons)

Single year of age

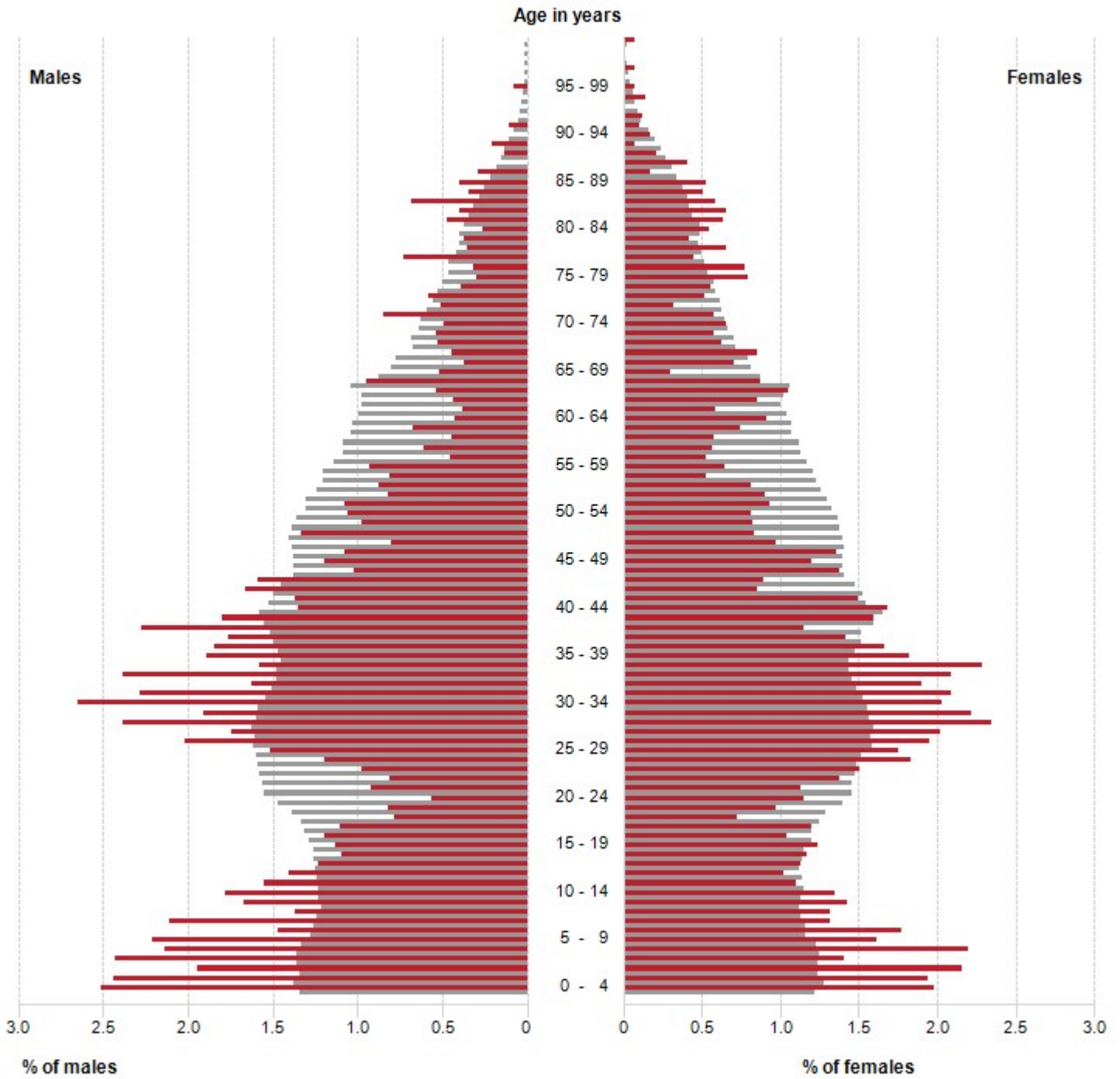
The Age Structure of Cranbourne East provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities. It is also an indicator of Cranbourne East's demographic role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Single year of age data is presented as an age-sex pyramid which enables the shape of the population to be compared geographically, temporally and by gender. For example, longer female life expectancy usually leads to the pyramid skewing to the right in the older age groups.

To get a more complete picture Cranbourne East's Age Structure should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Types](#) and [Dwelling Types](#).

Age and sex pyramid, 2011

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Ancestry

Ancestry defines the cultural association and ethnic background of an individual going back three generations. Ancestry is a good measure of the total size of cultural groups in Cranbourne East regardless of where they were born or what language they speak.

Ancestry data, should be combined with data on [Birthplace](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#) for a more complete picture of Cranbourne East's ethnic characteristics.

Please note that the "Australian Aboriginal" and "Torres Strait Islander" categories in this topic are not considered to be a reliable estimate of the indigenous peoples of Australia. For information on this group, please use the "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population" found on the [Population](#) page.

Ancestry - Ranked by size

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
English	2,557	32.2	26.9	1,374	33.9	25.7	+1,183
Australian	2,490	31.3	26.4	1,565	38.6	30.2	+925
a Scottish	649	8.2	7.2	334	8.2	6.7	+314
a Irish	565	7.1	8.8	276	6.8	8.4	+288
Indian	505	6.4	3.2	78	1.9	1.9	+428
Italian	274	3.4	7.0	153	3.8	7.2	+122
Sinhalese	225	2.8	1.2	49	1.2	1.0	+176
German	222	2.8	3.0	132	3.2	3.1	+90
Dutch	215	2.7	1.6	136	3.3	1.7	+79
Chinese	147	1.9	6.1	45	1.1	5.0	+102

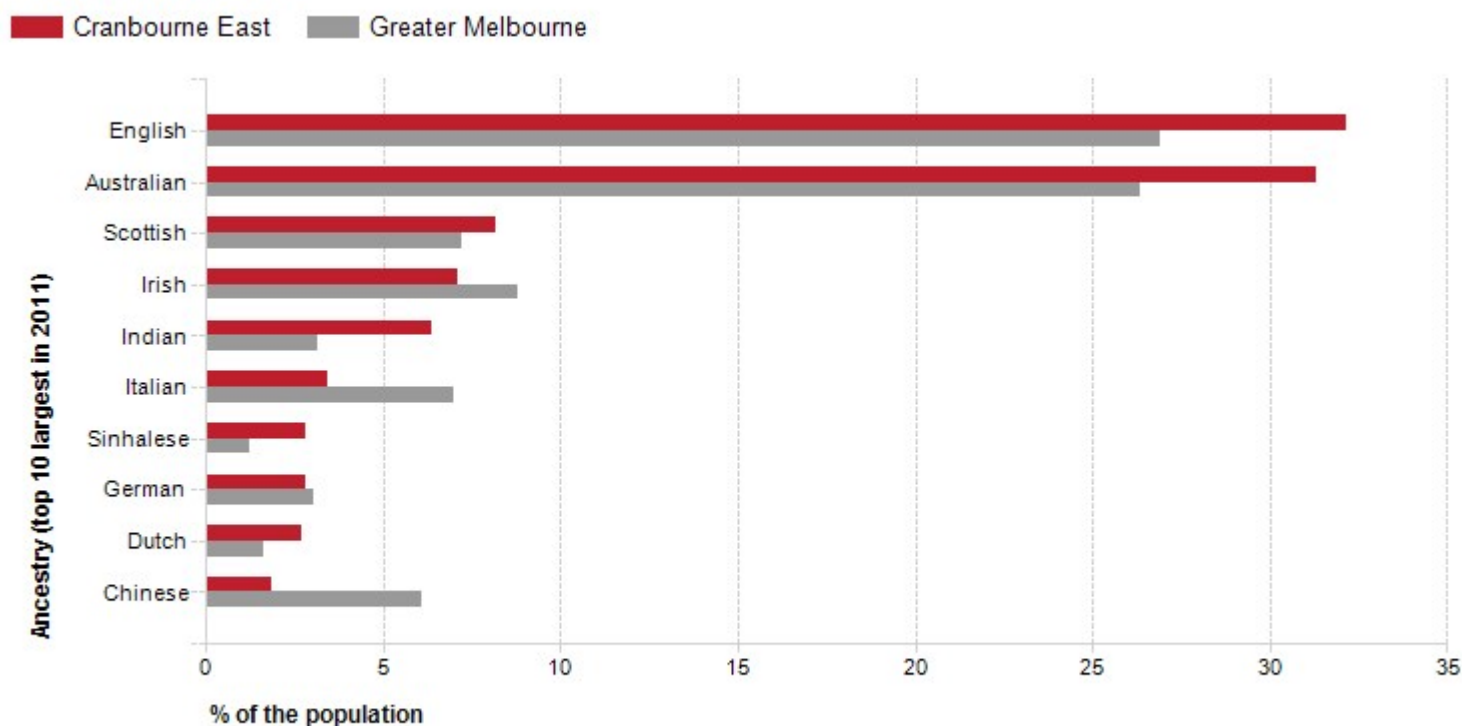
Excludes ancestries with fewer than 20 responses, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Ancestry - Totals

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Ancestry totals	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Not stated	432	5.4	6.4	304	7.5	8.1	+128
Total people	7,952	100.0	100.0	4,057	100.0	100.0	+3,895
Total responses	10,261	--	--	5,230	--	--	+5,031

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Ancestry, 2011

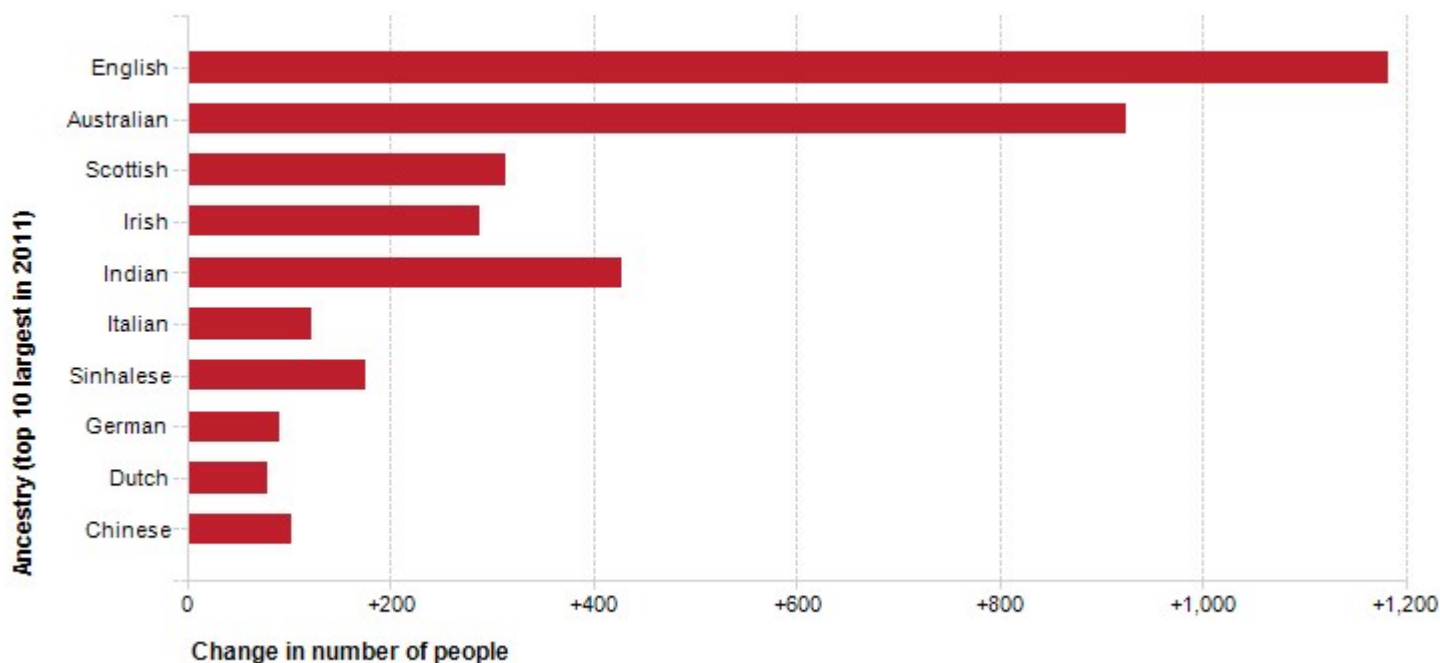


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in ancestry, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the ancestry responses of the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 shows that the top five ancestries nominated were:

- English (2,557 people or 32.2%)
- Australian (2,490 people or 31.3%)
- Scottish (649 people or 8.2%)
- Irish (565 people or 7.1%)
- Indian (505 people or 6.4%)

In combination these five ancestries account for 6,766 responses in total, or 85.08% of all responses.

The major differences between the ancestries of the population in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of people with English ancestry (32.2% compared to 26.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of people with Australian ancestry (31.3% compared to 26.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Chinese ancestry (1.9% compared to 6.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people with Italian ancestry (3.4% compared to 7.0%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the reported ancestries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- English (+1,183 persons)
- Australian (+925 persons)
- Indian (+428 persons)
- Scottish (+314 persons)

Birthplace

Country of Birth data identifies where people were born and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in Cranbourne East. The mix of Country of Birth groups is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

To get a more complete picture of cultural and ethnic characteristics, Cranbourne East's Country of Birth data should be viewed together with [Ancestry](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#).

Birthplace - Ranked by size

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)		2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011	
United Kingdom	472	5.9	4.1	244	6.0	4.4	+227	
a India	406	5.1	2.7	48	1.2	1.4	+358	
New Zealand	220	2.8	1.7	98	2.4	1.5	+122	
a Sri Lanka	177	2.2	1.1	26	0.6	0.8	+151	
a Philippines	90	1.1	0.8	30	0.7	0.7	+60	
South Africa	72	0.9	0.5	19	0.5	0.5	+53	
China	59	0.7	2.3	17	0.4	1.5	+42	
Netherlands	55	0.7	0.3	34	0.8	0.4	+21	
a Mauritius	52	0.6	0.3	44	1.1	0.2	+8	
Afghanistan	51	0.6	0.2	3	0.1	0.1	+48	

Excludes countries with fewer than 20 people, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

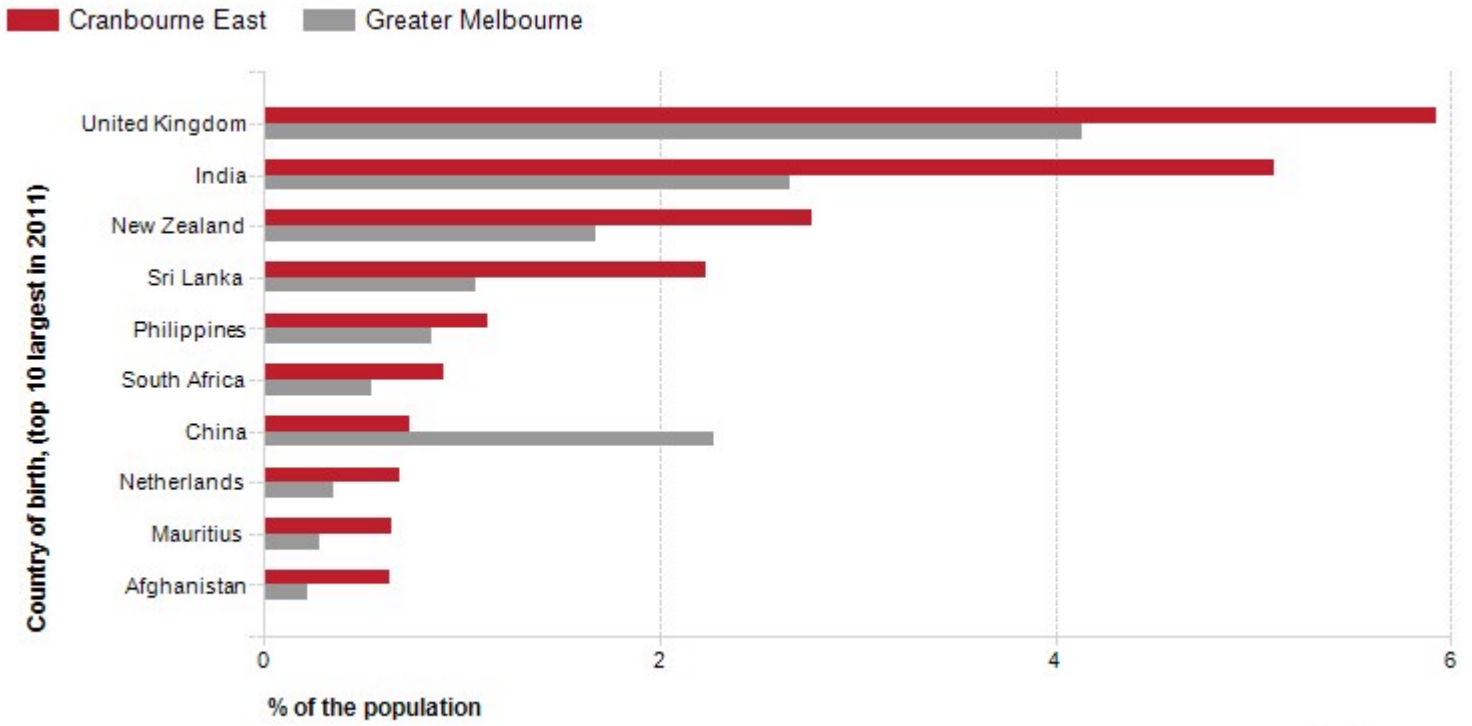
Birthplace - Summary

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)		2011			2006			Change
Birthplace	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011	
a Total overseas born	2,384	30.0	31.4	933	23.0	28.6	+1,451	
▪ a Non-English speaking backgrounds	1,576	19.8	24.2	560	13.8	21.6	+1,016	
▪ Main English speaking countries	808	10.2	7.2	373	9.2	7.0	+435	
Australia	5,199	65.4	63.3	2,906	71.5	64.5	+2,293	
Not stated	368	4.6	5.3	225	5.5	6.9	+143	
Total Population	7,951	100.0	100.0	4,064	100.0	100.0	+3,887	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

a [People born in India or Sri Lanka](#)

Birthplace, 2011

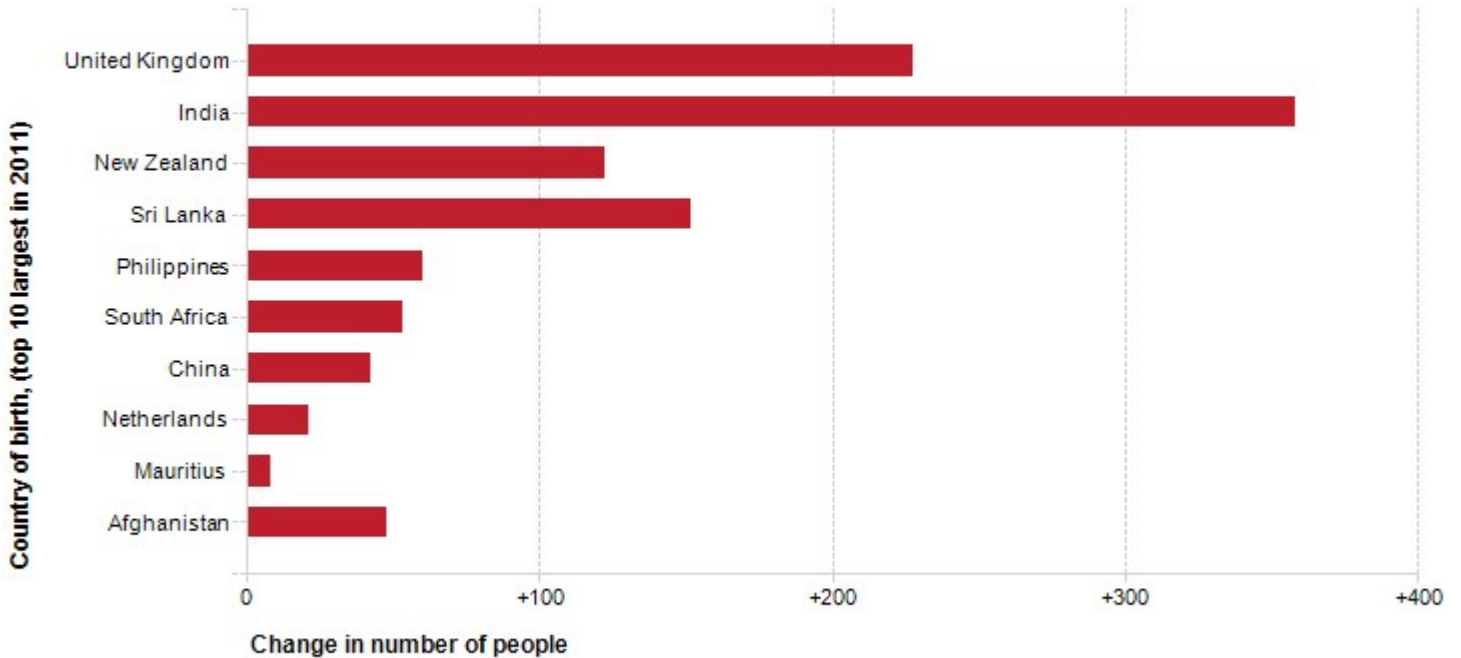


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in birthplace, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas, as well as a smaller proportion of people from a non-English speaking background.

Overall, 30.0% of the population was born overseas, and 19.8% were from a non-English speaking background, compared with 31.4% and 24.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Cranbourne East was India, where 5.1% of the population, or 406 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in India (5.1% compared to 2.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (5.9% compared to 4.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.7% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Italy (0.4% compared to 1.7%)

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Cranbourne East was India, where 5.1% of the population, or 406 people, were born.

The major differences between the countries of birth of the population in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of people born in India (5.1% compared to 2.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of people born in United Kingdom (5.9% compared to 4.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in China (0.7% compared to 2.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of people born in Italy (0.4% compared to 1.7%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people born overseas increased by 1,451 or 155.5%, and the number of people from a non-English speaking background increased by 1,016 or 181.4%.

The largest changes in birthplace countries of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were for those born in:

- India (+358 persons)
- United Kingdom (+227 persons)
- Sri Lanka (+151 persons)
- New Zealand (+122 persons)

Overseas arrivals

The Year of Arrival data records when the overseas born population arrived in Australia. The data shows the degree to which areas are 'ports' for new overseas arrivals and reveals the role of Cranbourne East in housing the overseas-born. The number of recent overseas arrivals in an area is often determined by housing affordability, employment opportunities and pre-existing communities located in the area.

Cranbourne East's Year of Arrival data, when used with Birthplace, Religion and Language Spoken at Home data, is a good indicator of the likely need for services in migrant communities.

Overseas arrivals

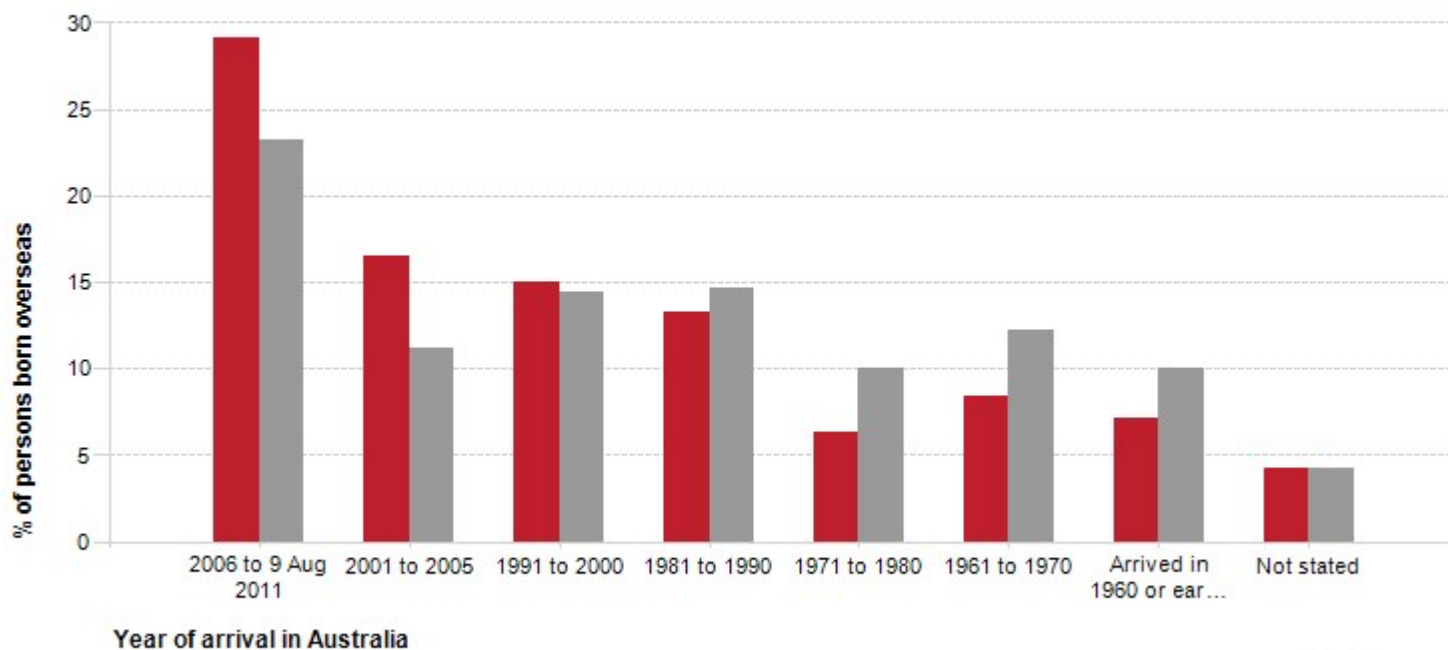
Cranbourne East - Overseas born (Usual residence)		2011		
Year of arrival in Australia		Number	%	Greater Melbourne %
a	2006 to 9 Aug 2011	696	29.1	23.2
	2001 to 2005	394	16.5	11.2
	1991 to 2000 (10 year period)	359	15.0	14.4
	1981 to 1990 (10 year period)	317	13.3	14.7
	1971 to 1980 (10 year period)	152	6.4	10.1
	1961 to 1970 (10 year period)	202	8.5	12.3
	Arrived in 1960 or earlier	170	7.1	10.0
	Not stated	100	4.2	4.2
	Total	2,390	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Overseas arrivals, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Dominant groups

Analysis of the year of arrival for the overseas born population of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of people who arrived before 2001, and a larger proportion of recent overseas arrivals (those who arrived between 2006 and 2011).

Overall, 50.2% of the overseas born population arrived before 2001, and 29.1% arrived during or after 2006, compared with 61.4% and 23.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in year of arrival data in the population between Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne are:

- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2006 and 9 Aug 2011 (29.1% compared to 23.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of arrivals between 2001 and 2005 (16.5% compared to 11.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1961 and 1970 (8.5% compared to 12.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of arrivals between 1971 and 1980 (6.4% compared to 10.1%)

Proficiency in English

Proficiency in English measures the self-assessed proficiency in spoken English of people who speak a language other than English at home. The data, when viewed with other ethnic and cultural indicators, such as [Ancestry](#), [Country of Birth](#), [Language Spoken at Home](#) and [Religion](#), reflects Cranbourne East's ethnic composition and how long the overseas born have been in Australia. This helps service providers determine whether they need to communicate with the local population in languages other than English.

Proficiency in English

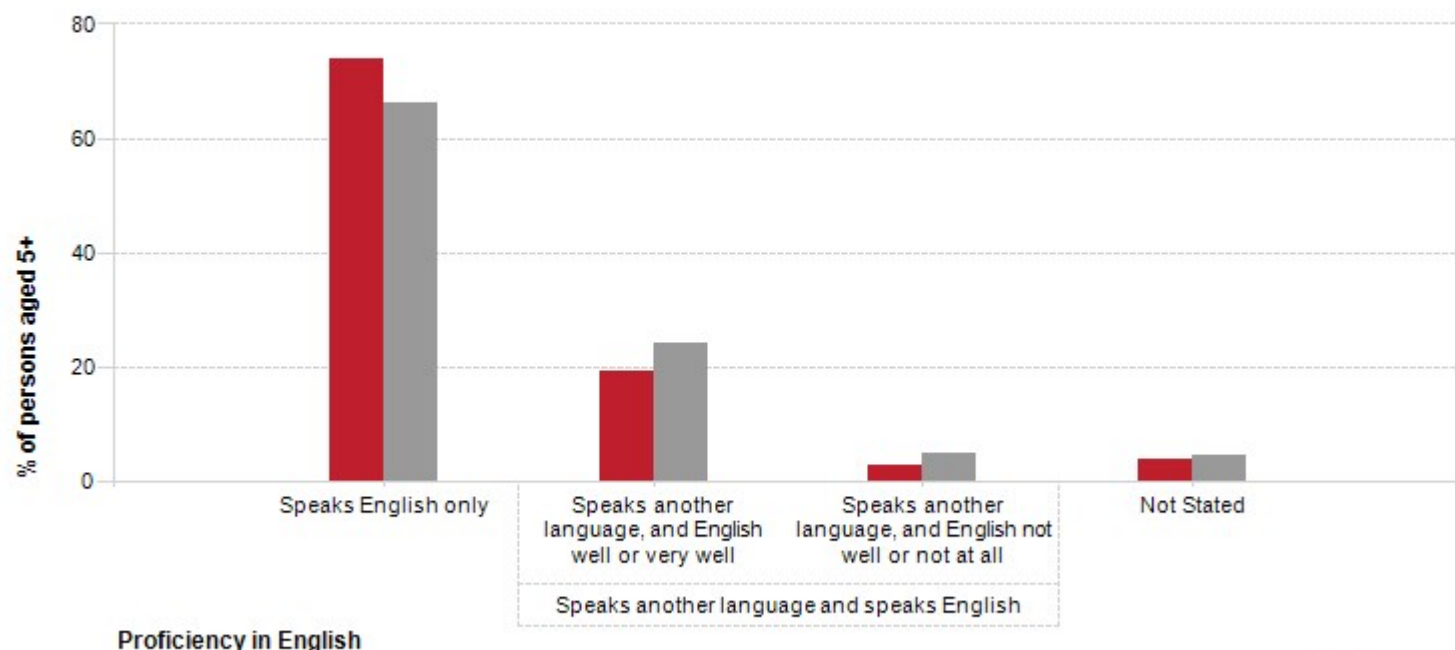
Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
English proficiency							2006 to 2011
Speaks English only	5,878	74.0	66.3	3,287	81.0	68.5	+2,591
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	1,539	19.4	24.0	522	12.9	21.1	+1,017
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	216	2.7	5.0	74	1.8	4.9	+142
Not Stated	315	4.0	4.6	177	4.4	5.6	+138
Total population	7,948	100.0	100.0	4,060	100.0	100.0	+3,888

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Proficiency in English, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

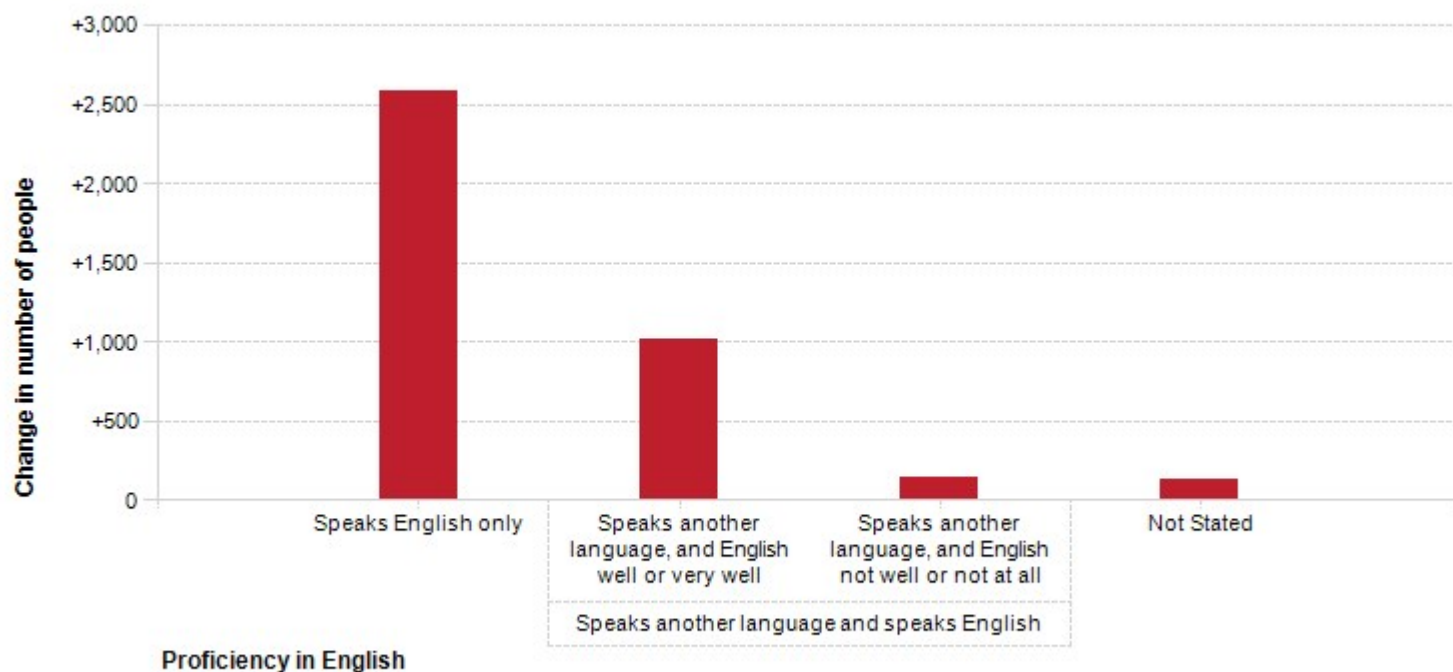


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

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Change in Proficiency in English, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the proficiency in English data of the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of people who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 74.0% of people spoke English only, and 2.7% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 66.3% and 5.0% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The most significant changes in the proficiency in English of the population in this area between 2006 and 2011 were in those speaking:

- Speaks English only (+2,591 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English well or very well (+1,017 persons)
- Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all (+142 persons)

Language spoken at home

Cranbourne East's language statistics show the proportion of the population who speak a language at home other than English. They indicate how culturally diverse a population is and the degree to which different ethnic groups and nationalities are retaining their language.

Cranbourne East's language statistics should be analysed in conjunction with Country of Birth and Proficiency in English to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups in the area and the services required by the multicultural community.

Language spoken at home - Ranked by size

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)		2011			2006			Change
Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011	
a Sinhalese	155	1.9	0.7	13	0.3	0.5	+142	
Punjabi	107	1.3	0.7	3	0.1	0.2	+104	
Malayalam	101	1.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	+101	
Spanish	97	1.2	0.7	61	1.5	0.6	+36	
Filipino/Tagalog	77	1.0	0.7	30	0.7	0.6	+47	
Hindi	76	1.0	0.8	12	0.3	0.5	+64	
a Arabic	72	0.9	1.6	26	0.6	1.5	+46	
Italian	71	0.9	2.8	53	1.3	3.3	+18	
Mandarin	62	0.8	2.5	22	0.5	1.7	+40	
a Persian/Dari	57	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.2	+57	

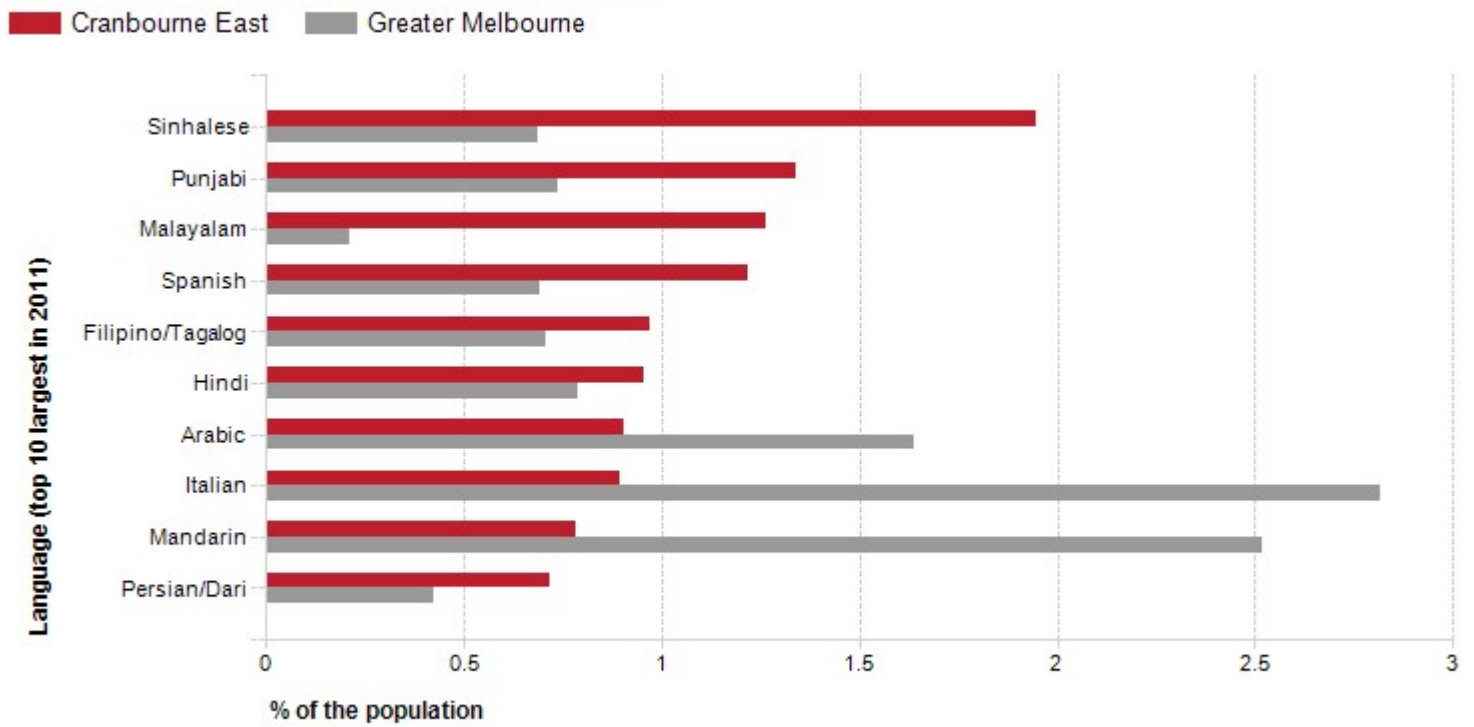
Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

Language spoken at home - Summary

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)		2011			2006			Change
Language summary	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011	
Speaks English only	5,881	73.9	66.3	3,284	80.8	68.5	+2,597	
Non-English total	1,738	21.9	29.1	581	14.3	26.0	+1,157	
Not stated	335	4.2	4.6	199	4.9	5.6	+136	
Total Population	7,954	100.0	100.0	4,064	100.0	100.0	+3,890	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Language spoken at home, 2011

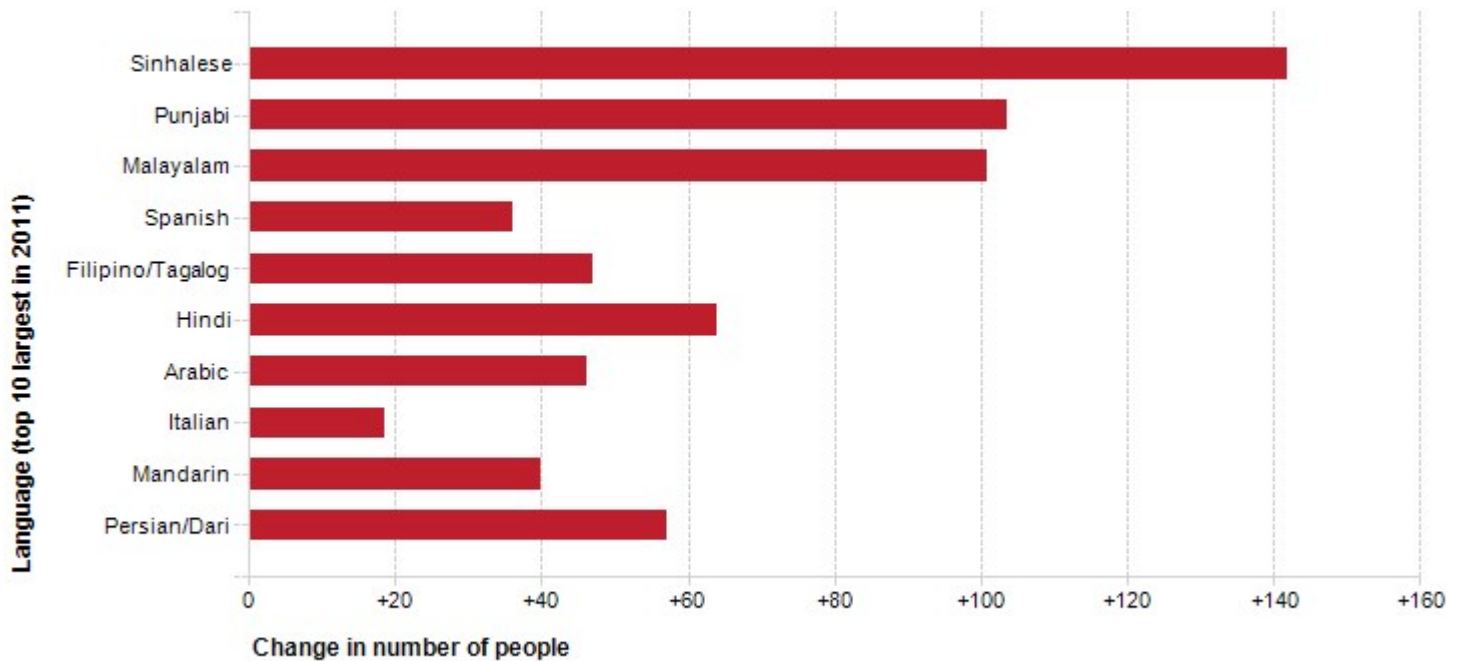


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in language spoken at home, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the language spoken at home by the population of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of people who spoke English only, and a smaller proportion of those speaking a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 73.9% of the population spoke English only, and 21.9% spoke a non-English language, compared with 66.3% and 29.1% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The dominant language spoken at home, other than English, in Cranbourne East was Sinhalese, with 1.9% of the population, or 155 people speaking this language at home.

The major differences between the languages spoken at home for the population of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne in 2011 were:

- A *larger* percentage speaking Sinhalese at home (1.9% compared to 0.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Greek at home (0.3% compared to 2.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Italian at home (0.9% compared to 2.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage speaking Mandarin at home (0.8% compared to 2.5%)

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 1,157 or 199.1%, and the number of people who spoke English only increased by 2,597 or 79.1%.

The largest changes in the spoken languages of the population in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were for those speaking:

- Sinhalese (+142 persons)
- Punjabi (+104 persons)
- Malayalam (+101 persons)
- Hindi (+64 persons)

Religion

Cranbourne East's religion statistics provide an indicator of cultural identity and ethnicity when observed in conjunction with other key variables. Religion data reveal the major concentrations of religions as well as revealing the proportion of people with no religious affiliation. There are a number of reasons for different religious compositions across areas including the country of birth and ethnic background of the population, the age of the population (belief in religion is generally stronger, the older the population) and changes in values and belief systems.

Cranbourne East's religion statistics should be analysed in conjunction with other ethnicity statistics such as [Country of Birth](#) data and [Language Spoken](#) data to assist in identifying specific cultural and ethnic groups.

Religion - Ranked by size

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Religion							2006 to 2011
Western (Roman) Catholic	1,969	24.8	27.1	1,036	25.5	28.2	+933
Anglican	1,100	13.8	10.8	663	16.3	12.2	+437
Hinduism	257	3.2	2.0	46	1.1	1.1	+211
Uniting Church	250	3.1	3.4	159	3.9	4.0	+91
Buddhism	226	2.8	4.0	35	0.9	3.5	+191
Presbyterian and Reformed	220	2.8	2.1	121	3.0	2.3	+99
Christian,nfd	201	2.5	1.9	75	1.8	1.4	+126
Pentecostal	197	2.5	0.9	41	1.0	0.8	+156
Islam	177	2.2	3.6	42	1.0	2.8	+134
Baptist	124	1.6	1.5	49	1.2	1.4	+75

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [id](#), the population experts.

Excludes religions with fewer than 20 adherents, or less than 0.1% of the total population.

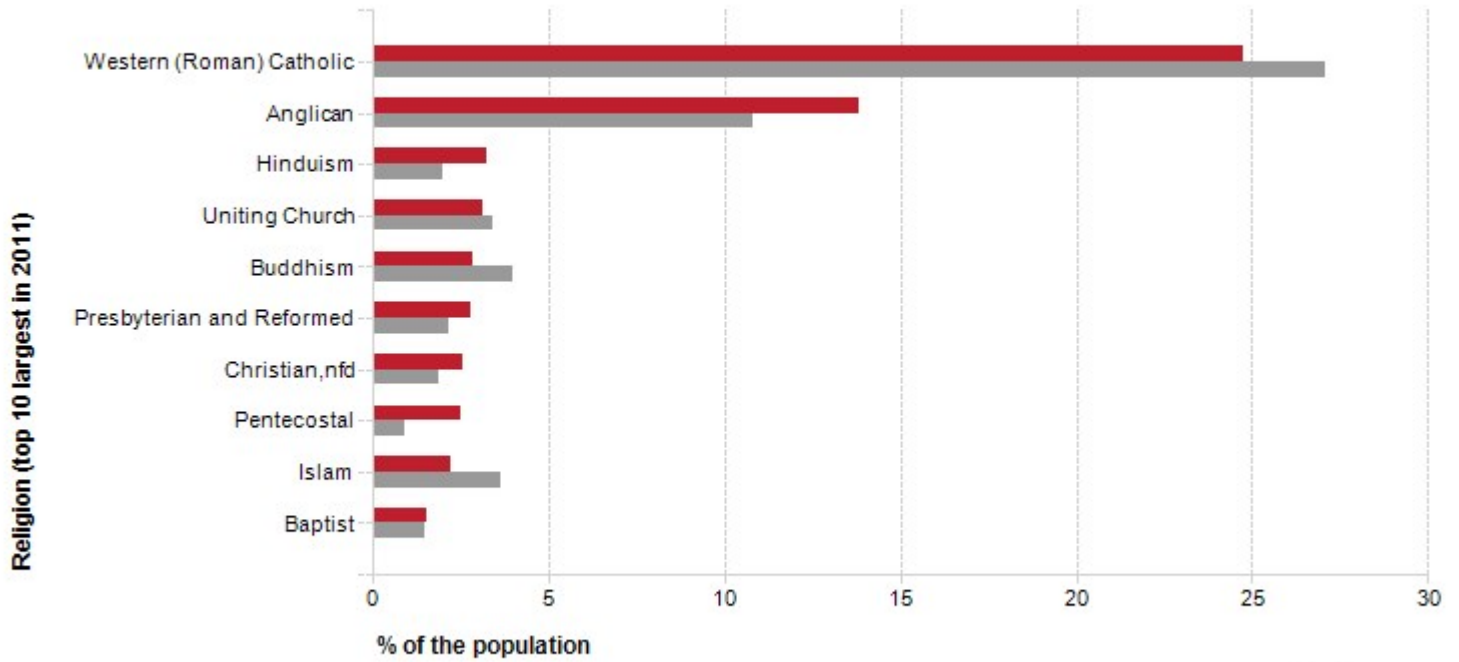
Religion - Summary

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Religion totals							2006 to 2011
a Christian total	4,502	56.6	55.8	2,360	58.1	59.0	+2,142
a Non Christian total	827	10.4	11.8	126	3.1	9.1	+702
Non-classifiable religious belief	55	0.7	0.9	49	1.2	0.8	+5
a No religion	1,960	24.7	23.5	1,036	25.5	20.0	+924
Not stated	606	7.6	8.1	489	12.1	11.1	+117
Total Population	7,951	100.0	100.0	4,061	100.0	100.0	+3,890

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [id](#), the population experts.

Religion, 2011

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

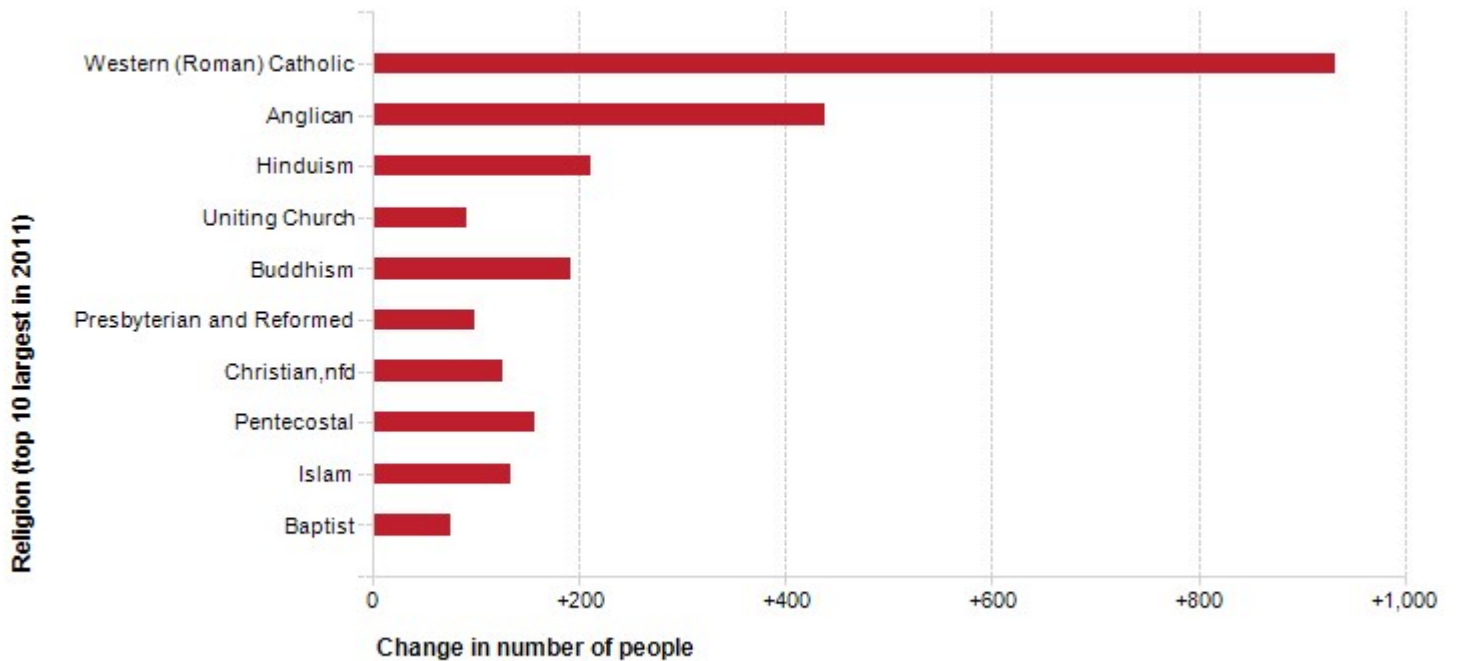


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in religion, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 67.0% of the population nominated a religion, and 24.7% said they had no religion, compared with 67.6% and 23.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The largest single religion in Cranbourne East was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 24.8% of the population or 1,969 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage who nominated Anglican (13.8% compared to 10.8%)
- A *larger* percentage who nominated Pentecostal (2.5% compared to 0.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Greek Orthodox (1.3% compared to 4.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (24.8% compared to 27.1%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the religious affiliation of the population in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were for those who nominated:

- Western (Roman) Catholic (+933 persons)
- Anglican (+437 persons)
- Hinduism (+211 persons)
- Buddhism (+191 persons)

Qualifications

Educational Qualifications relate to education outside of primary and secondary school and are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Employment Status](#), [Income](#) and [Occupation](#), Cranbourne East's Educational Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of the area and identify skill gaps in the labour market.

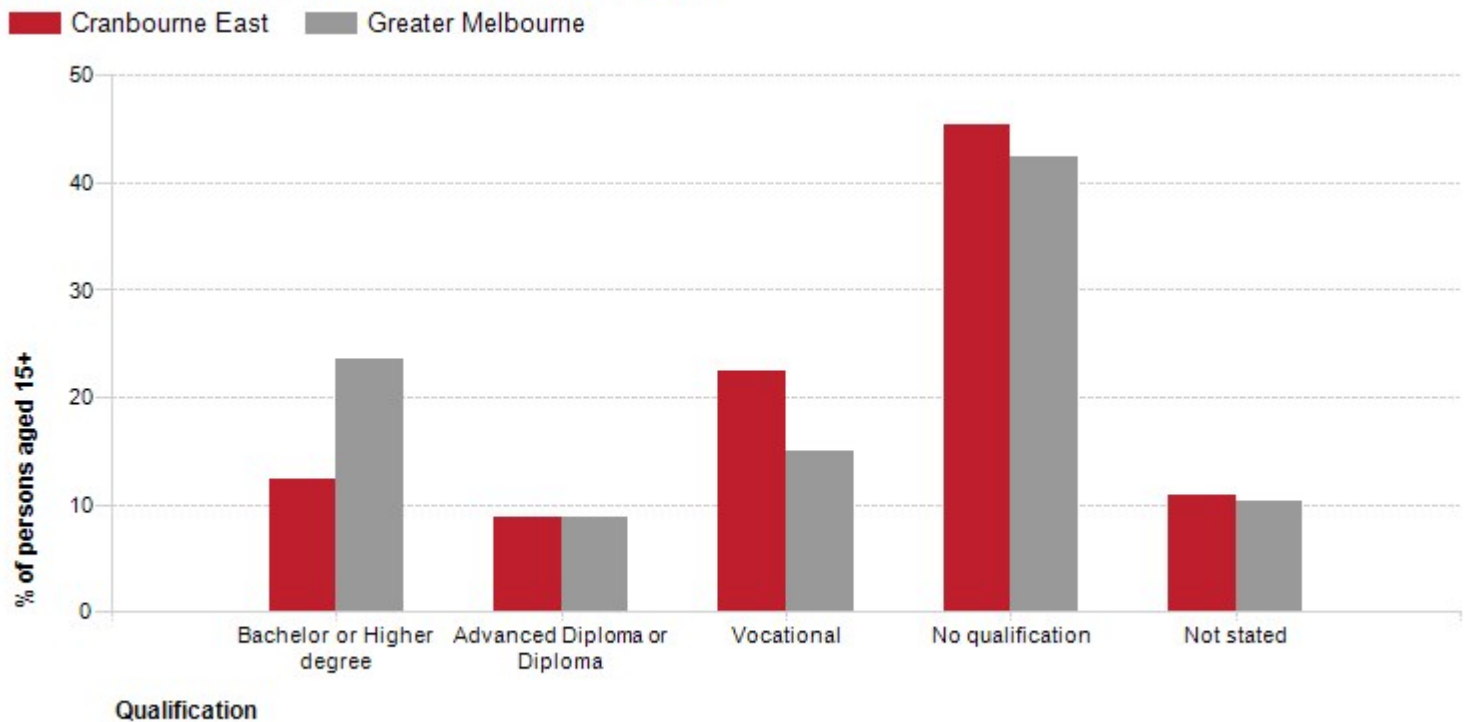
Highest qualification achieved

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Qualification level							2006 to 2011
Bachelor or Higher degree	741	12.4	23.6	194	6.3	19.6	+547
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	523	8.8	8.8	161	5.2	7.7	+363
Vocational	1,342	22.5	15.0	665	21.6	14.2	+677
a No qualification	2,711	45.4	42.4	1,626	52.8	45.8	+1,085
Not stated	648	10.9	10.3	437	14.2	12.8	+211
Total persons aged 15+	5,965	100.0	100.0	3,082	100.0	100.0	+2,883

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

- a** [People with university qualifications](#)
- a** [People with trade qualifications \(Certificate\)](#)
- e** [Local labour force field of qualifications by industry](#)
- e** [Workforce qualifications by industry](#)
- e** [Workforce field of qualifications by industry](#)
- e** [Local labour force qualifications by industry](#)

Highest qualification achieved, 2011

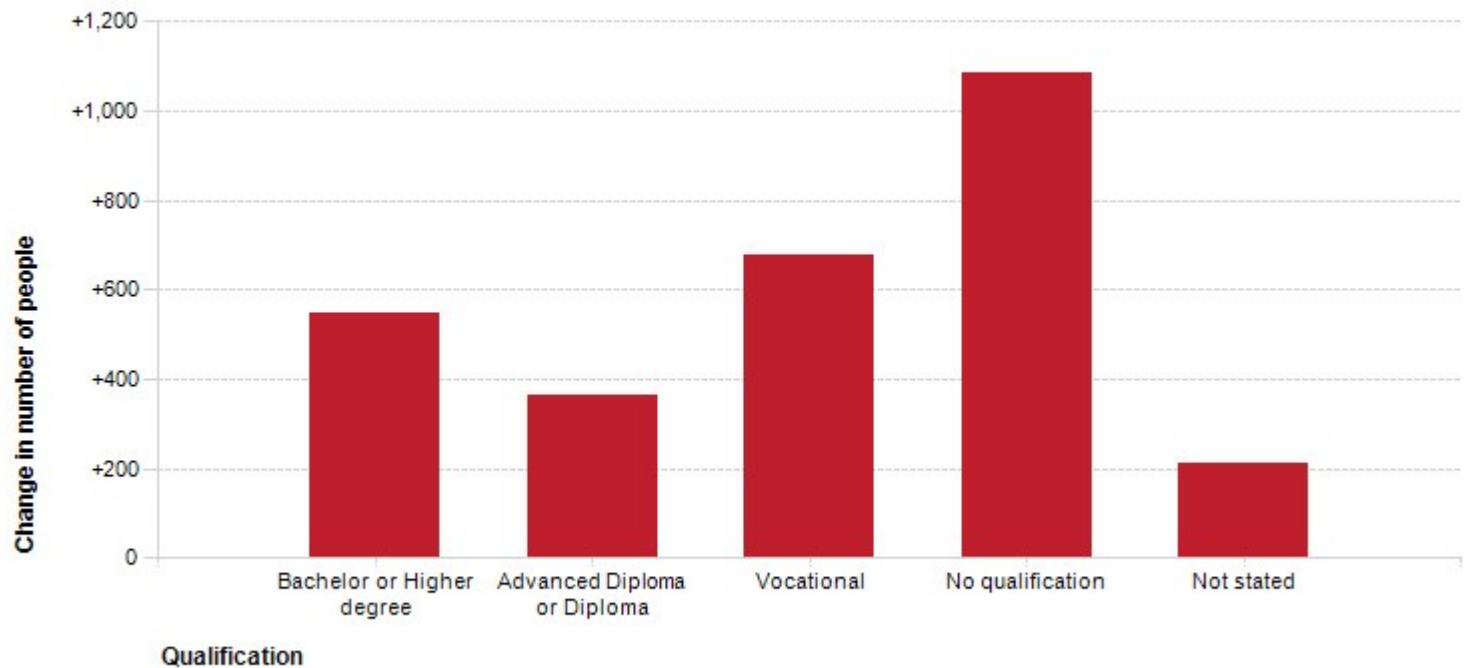


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 43.7% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 45.4% had no qualifications, compared with 47.3% and 42.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (22.5% compared to 15.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (45.4% compared to 42.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (12.4% compared to 23.6%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were in those with:

- No qualifications (+1,085 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+677 persons)
- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+547 persons)
- Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+363 persons)

Highest level of schooling

Cranbourne East's school completion data is a useful indicator of socio-economic status. With other indicators, such as Proficiency in English, the data informs planners and decision-makers about people's ability to access services. Combined with Educational Qualifications it also allows assessment of the skill base of the population.

Highest level of secondary schooling completed

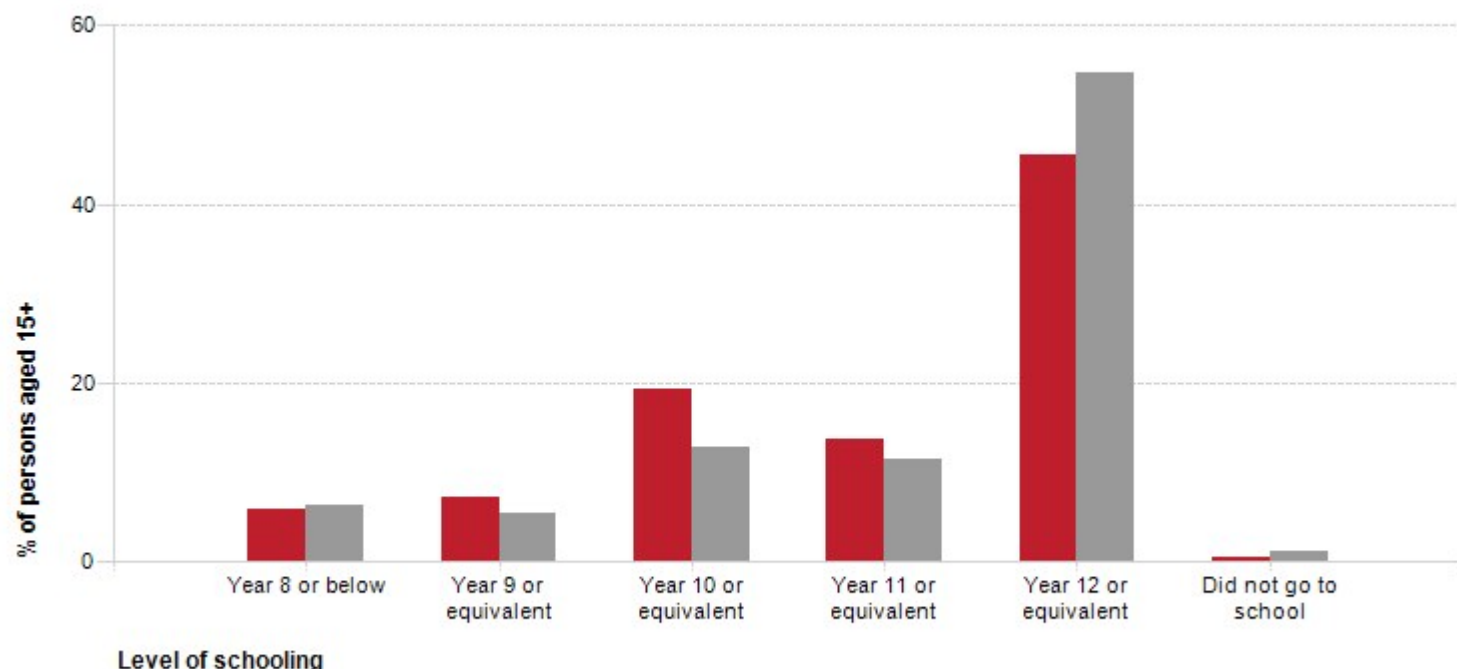
Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Level of schooling							2006 to 2011
Year 8 or below	356	6.0	6.4	236	7.7	7.8	+120
Year 9 or equivalent	431	7.2	5.5	283	9.2	6.2	+148
Year 10 or equivalent	1,149	19.3	12.9	651	21.2	14.1	+498
Year 11 or equivalent	818	13.7	11.5	475	15.5	12.6	+343
Year 12 or equivalent	2,710	45.4	54.6	1,083	35.3	48.4	+1,627
Did not go to school	32	0.5	1.2	19	0.6	1.3	+13
Not stated	468	7.8	7.9	323	10.5	9.7	+145
Total persons aged 15+	5,964	100.0	100.0	3,070	100.0	100.0	+2,894

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

a People with below Year 11 schooling

Highest level of schooling completed, 2011

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

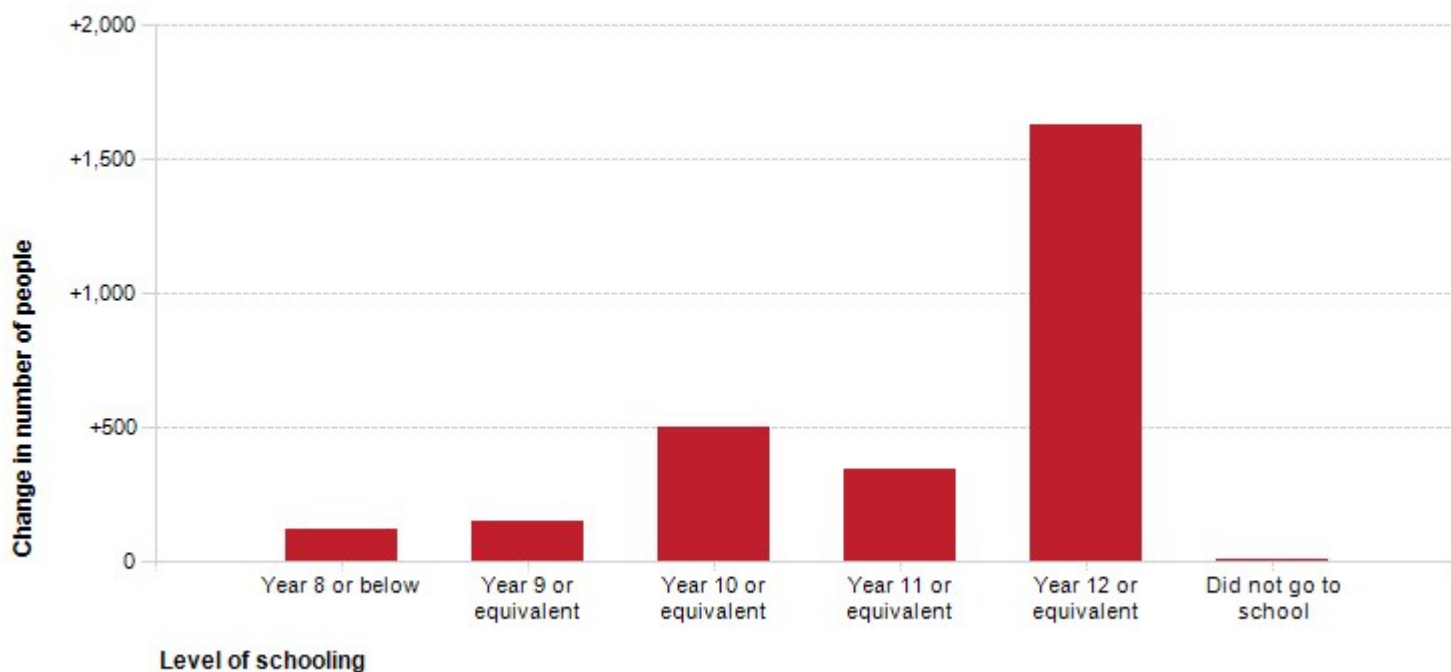


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in highest level of schooling completed, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 33.0% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 45.4% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 26.0% and 54.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (19.3% compared to 12.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (13.7% compared to 11.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (7.2% compared to 5.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (45.4% compared to 54.6%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+1,627 persons)
- Year 10 or equivalent (+498 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+343 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (+148 persons)

Education institution attending

The share of Cranbourne East's population attending educational institutions reflects the age structure of the population, as it is influenced by the number of children attending school; proximity to tertiary education, which can mean young adults leaving home to be nearer to educational facilities and; the degree to which people are seeking out educational opportunities in adulthood, especially in their late teens and early twenties.

This data is often combined with [Age Structure](#) to identify areas with significant university student populations.

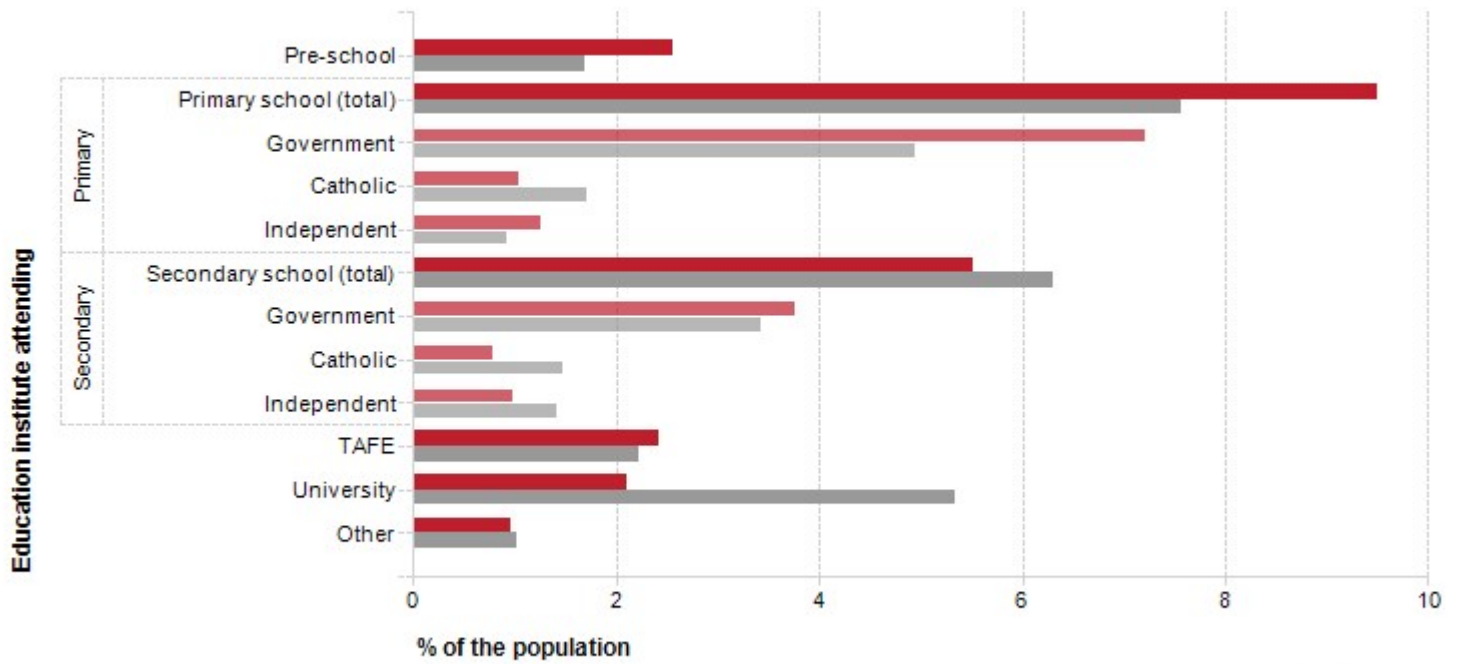
Education institution attending

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Type of institution	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Pre-school	204	2.6	1.7	104	2.6	1.6	+100
Primary school	755	9.5	7.6	352	8.7	7.9	+403
▪ Primary - Government	574	7.2	4.9	279	6.9	5.2	+295
▪ Primary - Catholic	82	1.0	1.7	44	1.1	1.8	+38
▪ Primary - Independent	99	1.2	0.9	29	0.7	0.9	+70
Secondary school	438	5.5	6.3	225	5.5	6.5	+214
▪ Secondary - Government	299	3.8	3.4	166	4.1	3.6	+133
▪ Secondary - Catholic	62	0.8	1.5	34	0.8	1.5	+28
▪ Secondary - Independent	78	1.0	1.4	25	0.6	1.4	+53
a TAFE	192	2.4	2.2	77	1.9	2.1	+115
a University	167	2.1	5.3	53	1.3	4.7	+113
Other	77	1.0	1.0	31	0.8	0.8	+46
a Not attending	5,627	70.8	69.2	2,907	71.7	68.2	+2,719
Not stated	491	6.2	6.6	307	7.6	8.2	+183
Total	7,951	100.0	100.0	4,057	100.0	100.0	+3,894

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Education institution attending, 2011

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

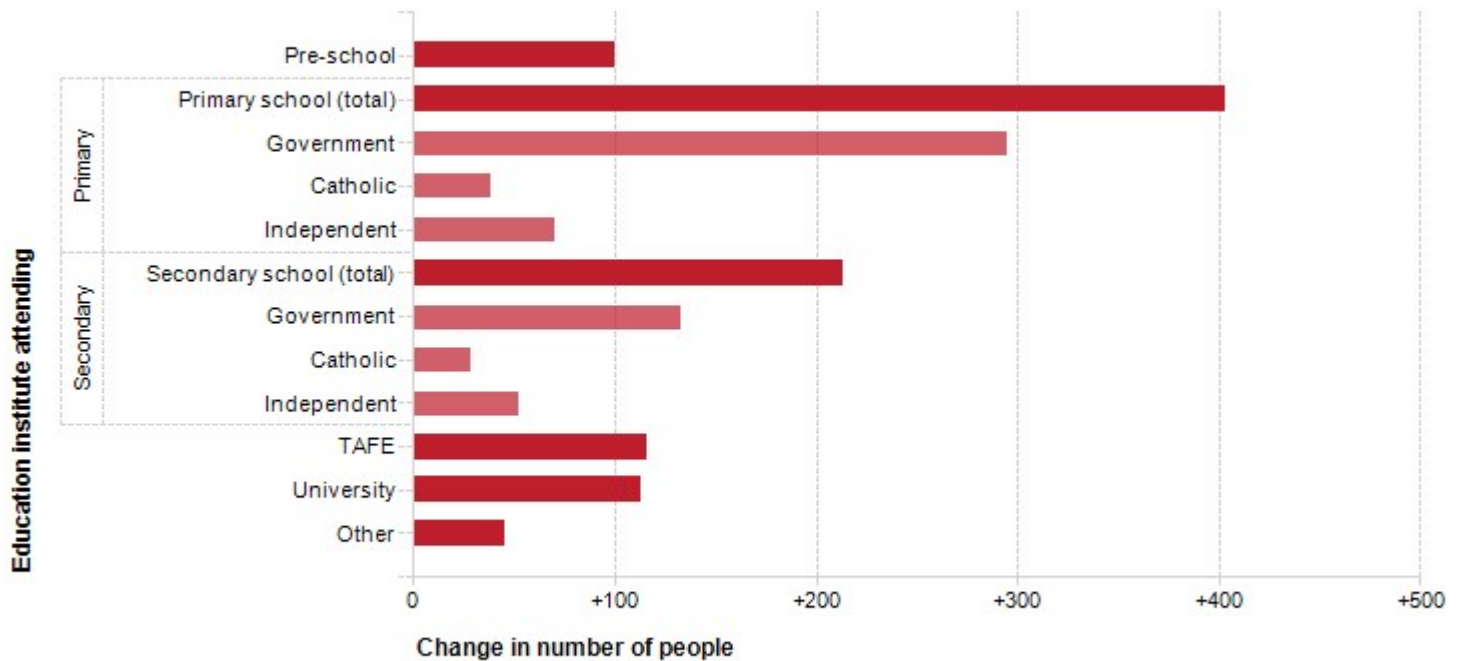


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in education institution attending, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the share of the population attending educational institutions in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion attending primary school, a lower proportion attending secondary school, and a lower proportion engaged in tertiary level education.

Overall, 9.5% of the population were attending primary school, 5.5% of the population were attending secondary institutions, and 4.5% were learning at a tertiary level, compared with 7.6%, 6.3% and 7.6% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the share of the population attending learning institutions in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Catholic primary school (7.2% compared to 4.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons attending a Government primary school (9.5% compared to 7.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons not attending (70.8% compared to 69.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons attending University (2.1% compared to 5.3%)

Emerging groups

From 2006 to 2011, Cranbourne East's population increased by 3,896 people (+96.1%). This represents an average annual change of 14.41% per year over the period.

The largest changes in the number of persons attending education institutions in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were in those who nominated:

- Primary school (+403 persons)
- Primary - Government (+295 persons)
- Secondary school (+214 persons)
- Secondary - Government (+133 persons)

Need for assistance

Cranbourne East's disability statistics relate directly to need for assistance due to a severe or profound disability. The information may be used in the planning of local facilities, services such as day-care and occasional care and in the provision of information and support to carers. Cranbourne East's disability statistics help in understanding the prevalence of people who need support in the community, and along with information on [Unpaid Care](#) to a person with a disability, how that support is provided.

Please note: A person's reported need for assistance is based on a subjective assessment and should therefore be treated with caution. See the [specific data notes](#) for further detail.

Need for assistance with core activities

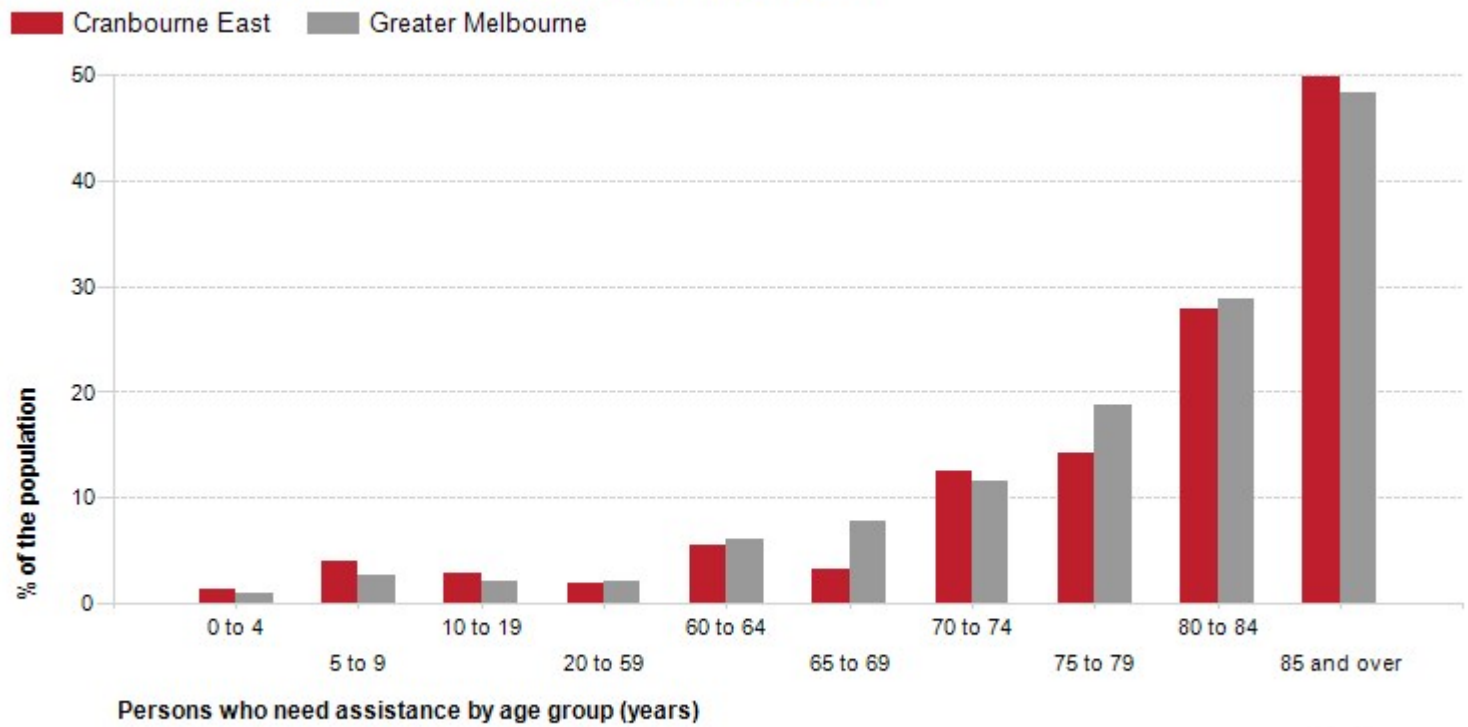
Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	% of total age group	Greater Melbourne %	Number	% of total age group	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
0 to 4	11	1.3	1.0	3	0.8	0.8	+8
5 to 9	25	3.9	2.5	3	1.0	2.0	+22
10 to 19	26	2.8	2.0	19	4.0	1.5	+7
20 to 59	76	1.8	2.0	39	1.7	1.8	+38
60 to 64	15	5.4	6.1	6	5.3	5.6	+9
65 to 69	7	3.1	7.8	3	3.8	6.9	+4
70 to 74	29	12.5	11.6	19	14.7	10.7	+10
75 to 79	29	14.2	18.7	22	17.6	16.9	+6
80 to 84	55	27.8	28.9	40	37.7	27.9	+15
85 and over	68	49.8	48.4	47	70.3	46.9	+21
Total persons needing assistance	341	4.3	4.5	201	5.0	4.0	+139

Need for assistance with core activities

Cranbourne East - Total persons (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Assistance needed by age group (years)	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Total persons needing assistance	341	4.3	4.5	201	5.0	4.0	+139
Total persons not needing assistance	7,220	90.7	90.3	3,645	89.8	89.7	+3,575
Not stated	397	5.0	5.2	213	5.2	6.3	+185
Total population	7,958	100.0	100.0	4,059	100.0	100.0	+3,899

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Need for assistance with core activities, 2011

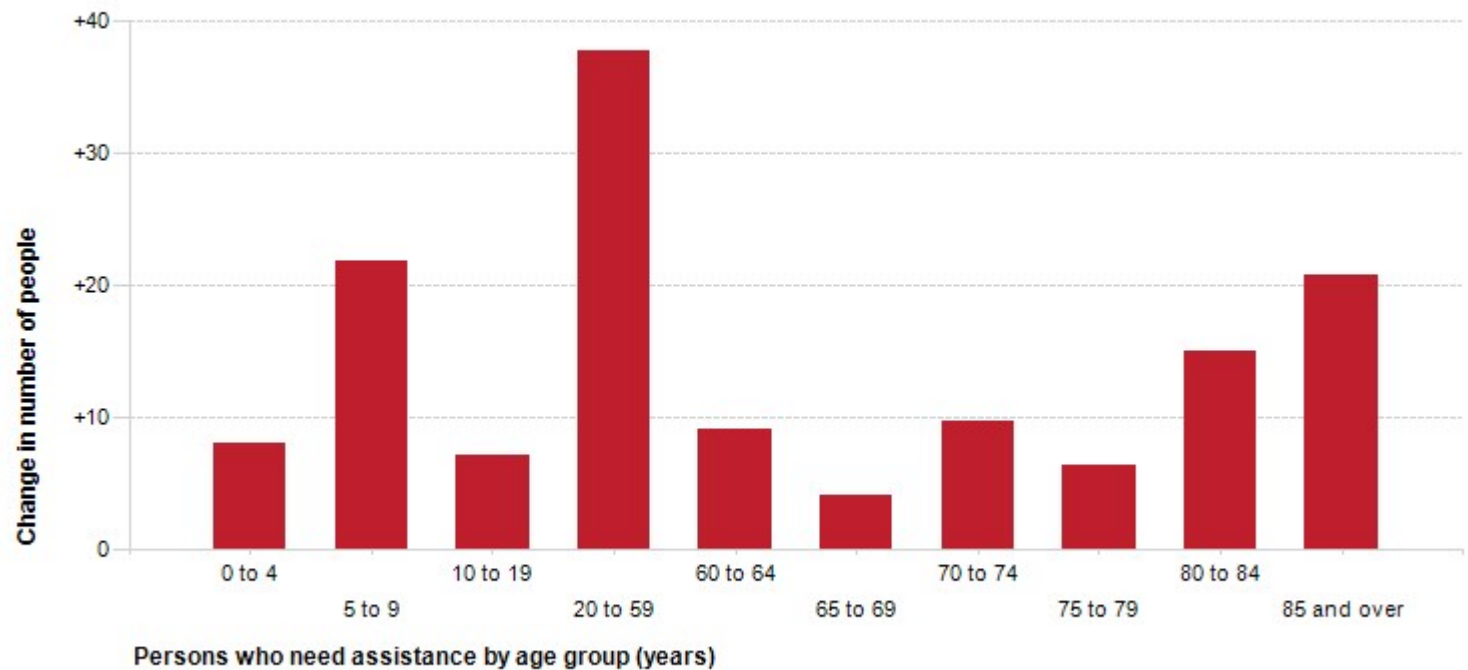


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in need for assistance with core activities, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the need for assistance of people in the City of Casey compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 4.3% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 4.5% for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 85 and over (49.8% compared to 48.4%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons aged 5 to 9 (3.9% compared to 2.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (3.1% compared to 7.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (14.2% compared to 18.7%)

Emerging groups

There were no major differences in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011.

Employment status

Cranbourne East's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including [Age Structure](#), which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population ([Occupations](#), [Industries](#), [Qualifications](#)).

Employment status

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Employment status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Employed	3,639	94.1	94.5	1,840	95.5	94.7	+1,799
▪ Employed full-time	2,510	64.9	60.1	1,264	65.6	61.0	+1,246
▪ Employed part-time	1,049	27.1	32.3	505	26.2	31.0	+544
▪ Hours worked not stated	81	2.1	2.1	71	3.7	2.7	+10
a Unemployed (Unemployment rate)	230	5.9	5.5	88	4.6	5.3	+142
▪ Looking for full-time work	165	4.3	3.1	58	3.0	3.2	+107
▪ Looking for part-time work	64	1.7	2.4	30	1.6	2.1	+34
Total Labour Force	3,869	100.0	100.0	1,927	100.0	100.0	+1,942

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Labour force status

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Labour force status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Total labour force (Participation rate)	3,869	64.8	62.5	1,927	62.7	61.2	+1,942
Not in the labour force	1,819	30.5	32.2	954	31.0	32.4	+865
Labour force status not stated	285	4.8	5.3	194	6.3	6.5	+91
Total persons aged 15+	5,973	100.0	100.0	3,075	100.0	100.0	+2,898

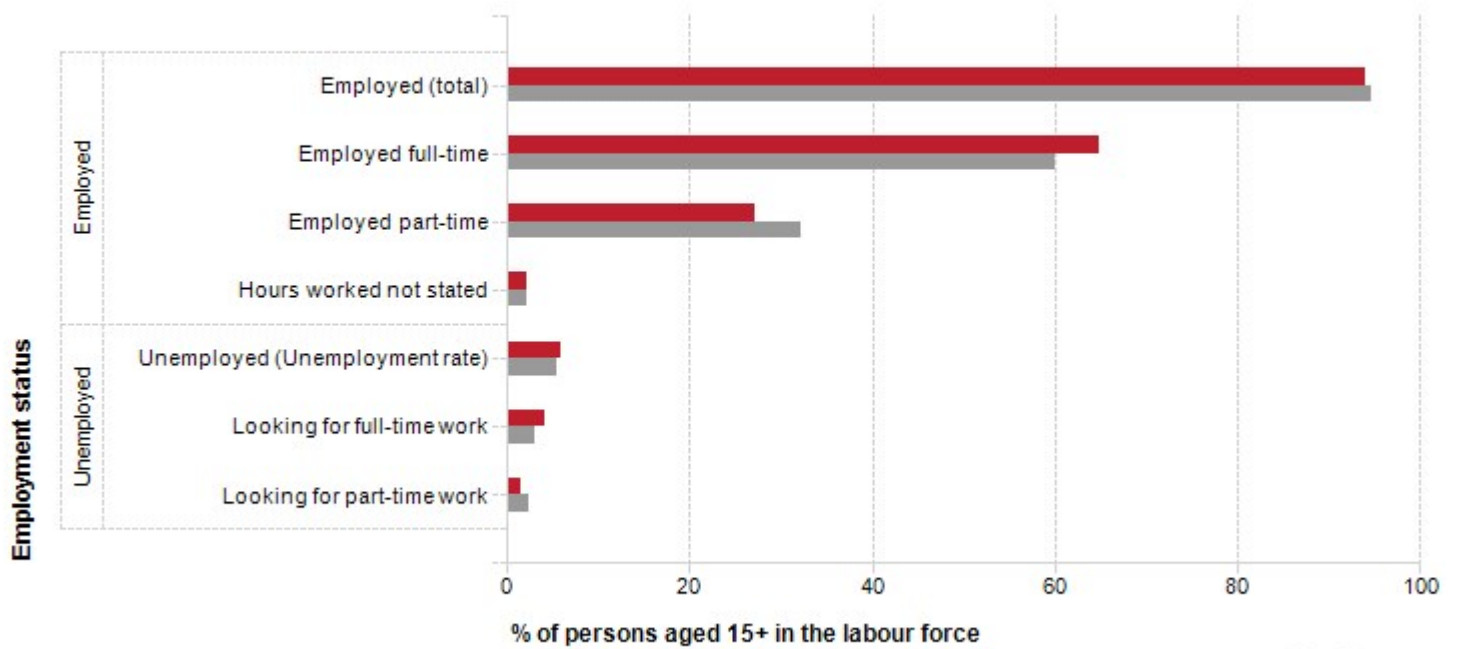
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

- a** [Youth unemployment rate \(persons aged 15-24\)](#)
- a** [Seniors unemployment rate \(persons aged 55 or more\)](#)
- a** [Disengaged youth \(aged 15-24 not employed or in education\)](#)
- a** [People employed part-time](#)
- e** [Annual employed resident totals \(2001-2013\)](#)
- e** [Quarterly unemployment totals \(2004-2013\)](#)
- e** [Map of employment locations by industry](#)

Employment status, 2011

Total persons in the labour force

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

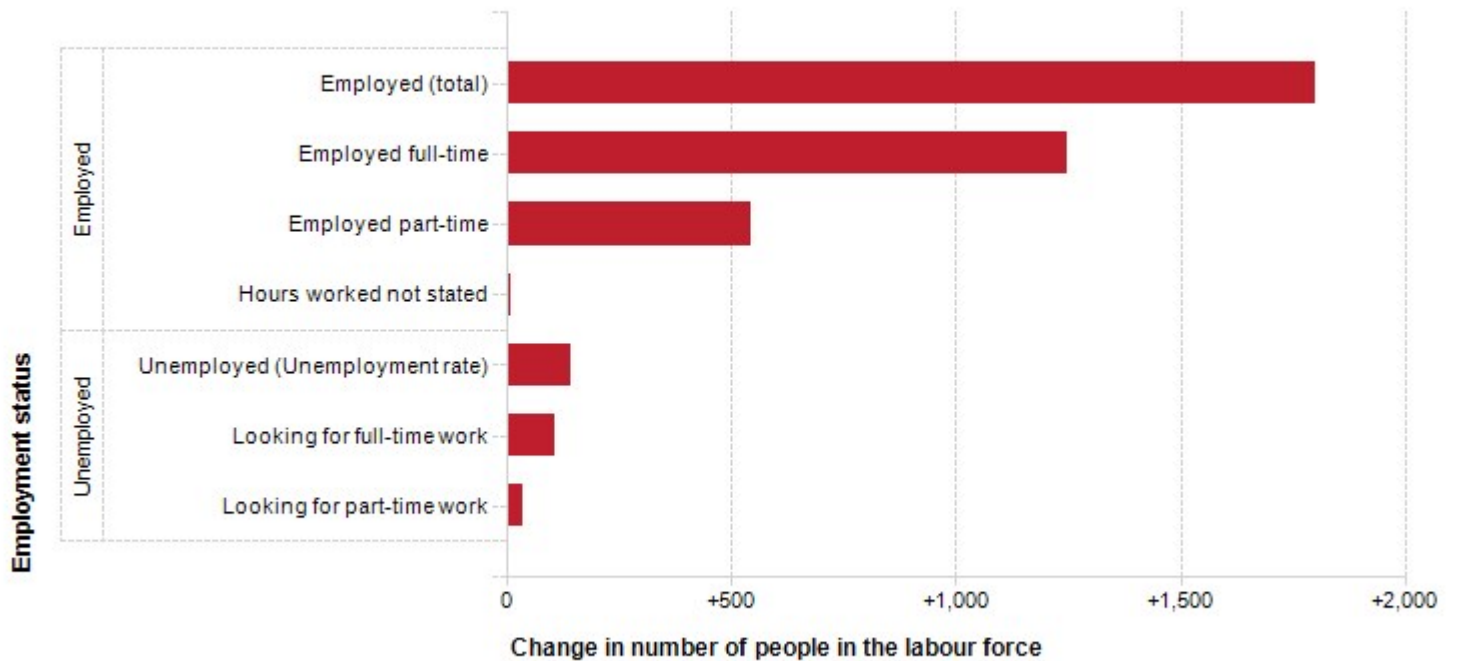


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in employment status, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons in the labour force



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

The size of Cranbourne East's labour force in 2011 was 3,869, of which 1,049 were employed part-time and 2,510 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 94.1% of the labour force was employed (60.9% of the population aged 15+), and 5.9% unemployed (3.9% of the population aged 15+), compared with 94.5% and 5.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was employed or actively looking for work. *"The labour force is a fundamental input to domestic production. Its size and composition are therefore crucial factors in economic growth. From the viewpoint of social development, earnings from paid work are a major influence on levels of economic well-being."* (Australian Social Trends 1995).

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 shows that there was a higher proportion in the labour force (64.8%) compared with Greater Melbourne (62.5%).

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people employed in Cranbourne East showed an increase of 1,799, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 142. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 1,942 or 100.8%.

Industry sector of employment

Cranbourne East's industry statistics identify the industry sectors in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the skill base and socio-economic status of the residents as well as the industries and employment opportunities present in the region.

When viewed in conjunction with [Residents Place of Work](#) data and [Method of Travel to Work](#), industry sector statistics provide insights into the relationship between the economic and residential role of the area.

Industry sector of employment

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	46	1.2	0.5	28	1.5	0.6	+18
Mining	4	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	+4
Manufacturing	620	16.9	10.8	348	18.9	12.9	+272
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	43	1.2	1.0	12	0.7	0.7	+31
Construction	361	9.9	8.2	187	10.2	7.4	+174
Wholesale trade	253	6.9	5.0	132	7.2	5.5	+122
Retail Trade	461	12.6	10.6	248	13.5	11.3	+214
Accommodation and Food Services	145	4.0	5.9	86	4.7	5.6	+59
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	214	5.8	4.8	112	6.1	4.7	+102
Information Media and Telecommunications	59	1.6	2.3	29	1.6	2.5	+30
Financial and Insurance Services	99	2.7	4.8	45	2.5	4.7	+54
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	43	1.2	1.5	20	1.1	1.4	+23
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	144	3.9	8.9	70	3.8	8.2	+74
Administrative and Support Services	108	2.9	3.5	56	3.1	3.5	+52
Public Administration and Safety	140	3.8	5.1	69	3.7	5.0	+71
Education and Training	188	5.1	7.9	88	4.8	7.6	+100
Health Care and Social Assistance	426	11.6	11.1	140	7.6	10.0	+286
Arts and Recreation Services	74	2.0	1.8	17	1.0	1.7	+56
Other Services	148	4.1	3.6	92	5.0	3.6	+57
Inadequately described or not stated	87	2.4	2.5	60	3.3	2.7	+27
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,665	100.0	100.0	1,839	100.0	100.0	+1,826

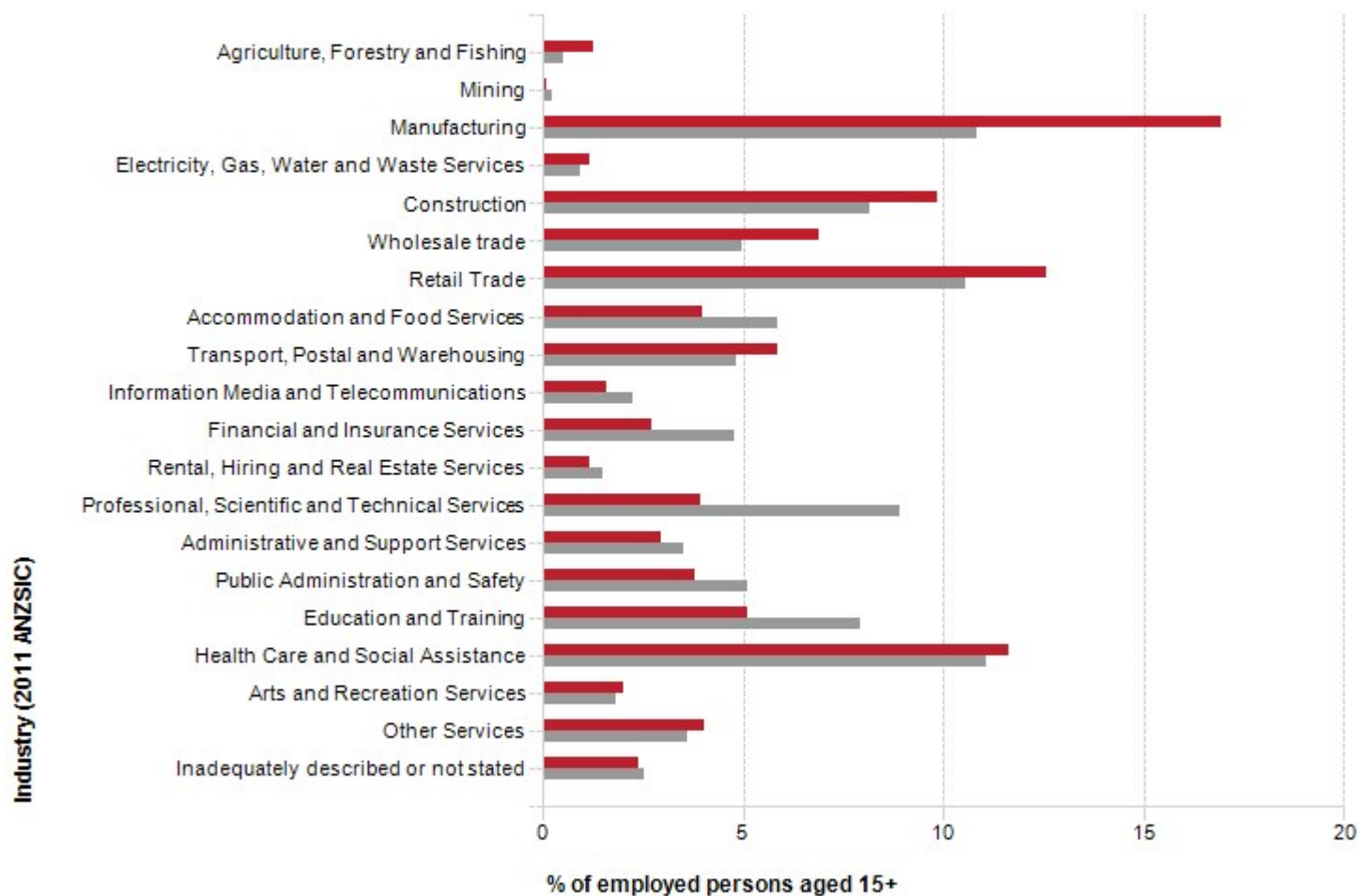
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

- [e Full-time equivalent \(FTE\) local jobs by industry \(NIEIR modelled\)](#)
- [e Total local jobs by industry \(NIEIR modelled\)](#)
- [e Ratio of local jobs to employed residents by industry](#)
- [e Employed residents who are employed in the LGA by industry](#)
- [e Residents who work in the LGA by industry](#)
- [e Total employment by industry \(Census\)](#)

Industry sector of employment, 2011

Total employed persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

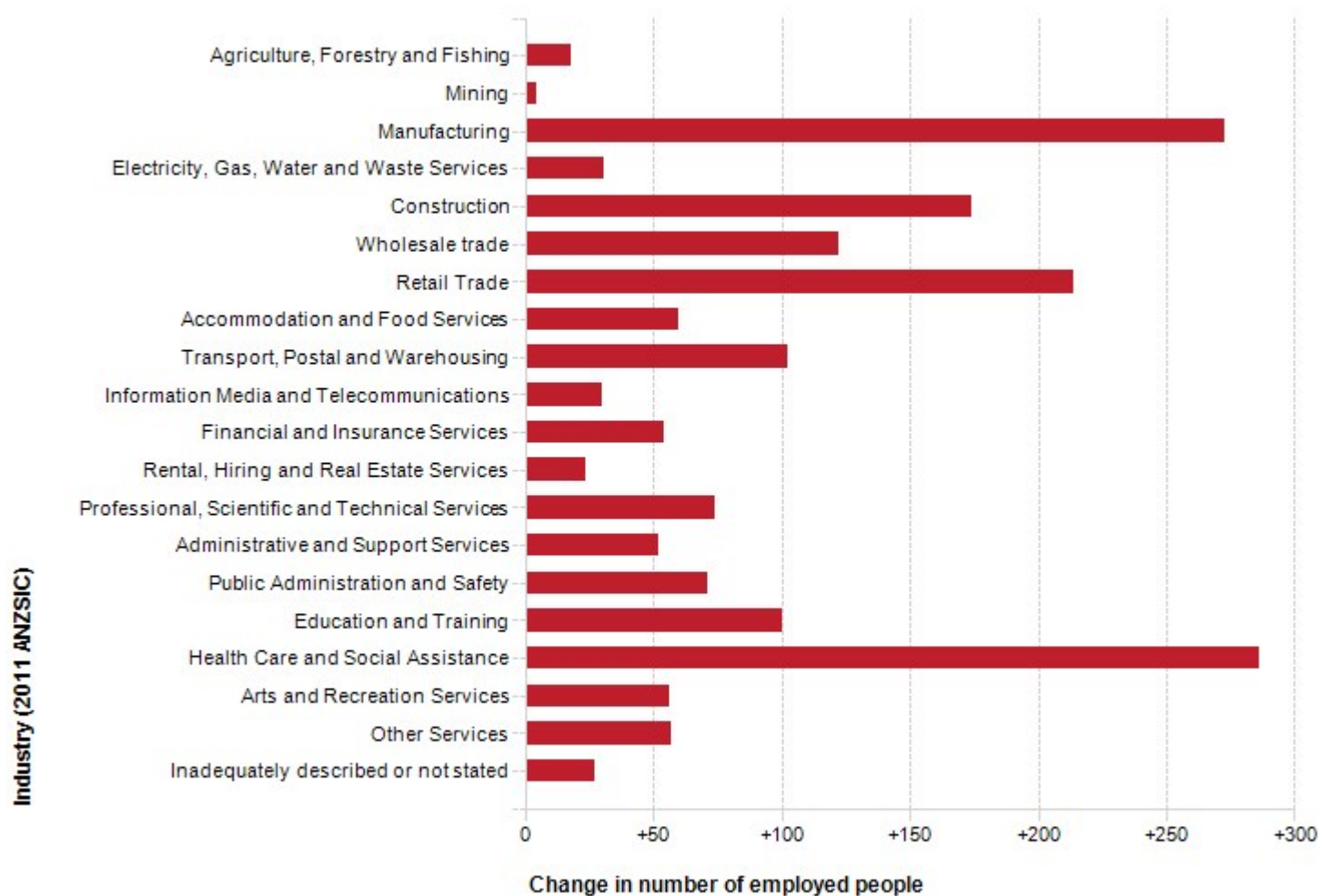


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in industry sector of employment, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Occupation of employment

Cranbourne East's occupation statistics quantify the occupations in which the residents work (which may be within the residing area or elsewhere). This will be influenced by the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area, education levels, and the working and social aspirations of the population. When viewed with other indicators, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Individual Income](#), Occupation is a key measure for evaluating Cranbourne East's socio-economic status and skill base.

Occupation of employment

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Occupation							2006 to 2011
Managers	359	9.8	12.5	187	10.2	12.5	+172
Professionals	546	14.9	24.1	187	10.2	22.5	+359
a Technicians and Trades Workers	624	17.0	13.4	336	18.3	13.6	+287
Community and Personal Service Workers	334	9.1	8.9	126	6.9	8.2	+208
Clerical and Administrative Workers	570	15.5	15.3	312	17.0	15.9	+259
Sales Workers	362	9.9	9.7	200	10.9	10.2	+162
Machinery Operators And Drivers	415	11.3	5.9	229	12.5	6.4	+186
a Labourers	369	10.1	8.0	227	12.4	8.7	+142
Inadequately described	92	2.5	2.3	32	1.8	2.0	+60
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,671	100.0	100.0	1,836	100.0	100.0	+1,835

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

a [People employed as Managers or Professionals](#)

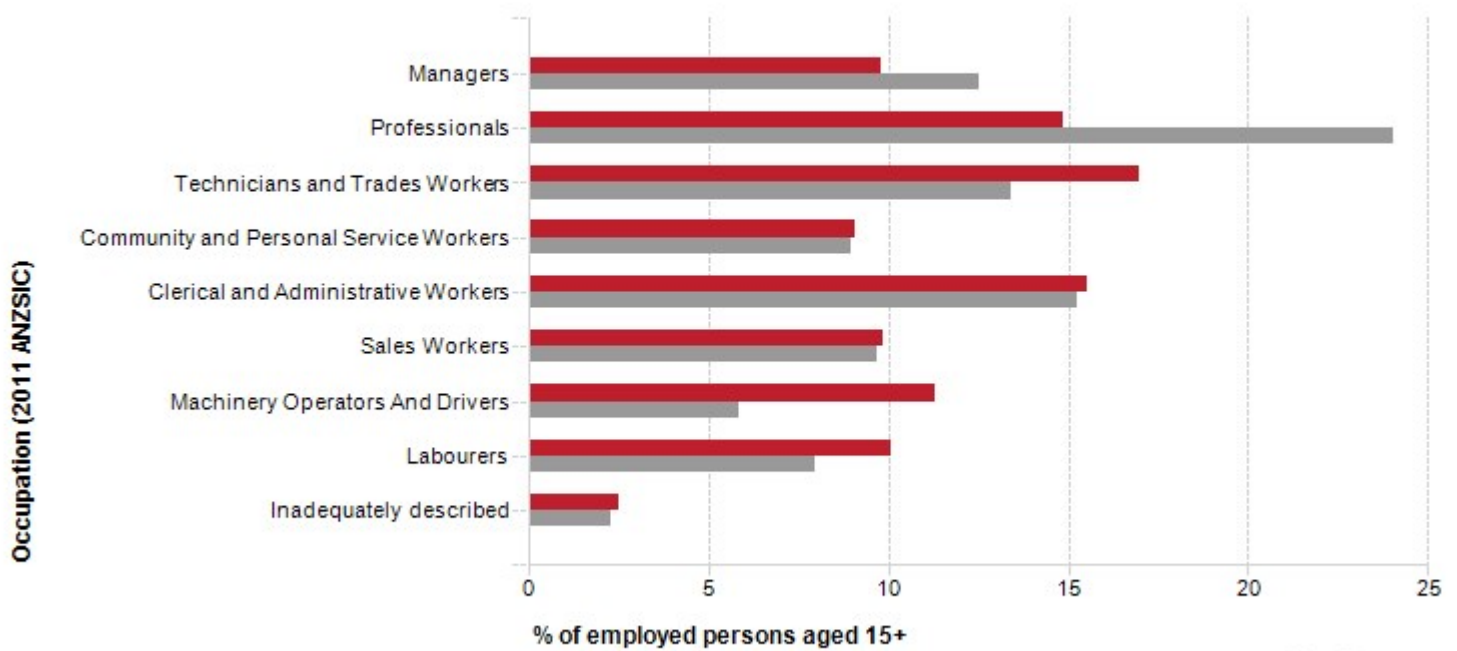
e [Workforce occupations by industry](#)

e [Local labour force occupations by industry](#)

Occupation of employment, 2011

Total employed persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

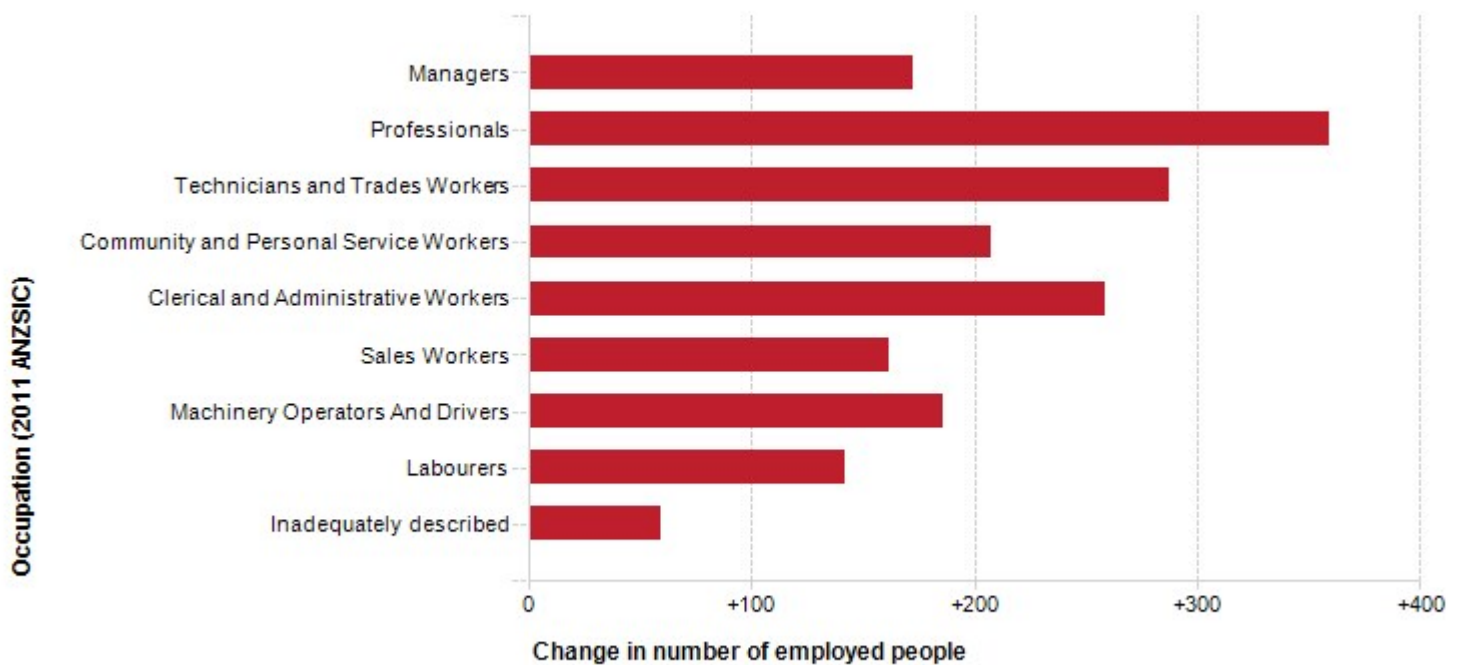


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in occupation of employment, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Cranbourne East in 2011 shows the three most popular occupations were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (624 people or 17.0%)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (570 people or 15.5%)
- Professionals (546 people or 14.9%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 1,740 people in total or 47.4% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Melbourne employed 13.4% in Technicians and Trades Workers; 15.3% in Clerical and Administrative Workers; and 24.1% in Professionals.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Machinery Operators And Drivers (11.3% compared to 5.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (17.0% compared to 13.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Professionals (14.9% compared to 24.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons employed as Managers (9.8% compared to 12.5%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Cranbourne East increased by 1,835 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the occupations of residents between 2006 and 2011 in Cranbourne East were for those employed as:

- Professionals (+359 persons)
- Technicians and Trades Workers (+287 persons)
- Clerical and Administrative Workers (+259 persons)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+208 persons)

Method of travel to work

Cranbourne East's commuting statistics reveal the main modes of transport by which residents get to work. There are a number of reasons why people use different modes of transport to get to work including the availability of affordable and effective public transport options, the number of motor vehicles available within a household, and the distance travelled to work.

Commuting data is very useful in transport planning as it informs decision-makers about the availability, effectiveness and utilisation of local transport options, particularly when analysed with Residents Place of Work data and Car Ownership.

Method of travel to work

Cranbourne East - (Enumerated)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Main method of travel							2006 to 2011
Train	284	7.9	9.7	85	4.7	8.3	+199
Bus	7	0.2	1.5	7	0.4	1.2	0
Tram or Ferry	0	0.0	2.2	0	0.0	1.9	0
Taxi	0	0.0	0.2	6	0.3	0.2	-6
Car - as driver	2,590	72.0	59.1	1,278	70.3	59.9	+1,312
Car - as passenger	166	4.6	4.2	94	5.2	4.6	+71
Truck	44	1.2	0.7	32	1.7	0.9	+12
Motorbike	19	0.5	0.4	11	0.6	0.4	+8
a Bicycle	0	0.0	1.3	3	0.2	1.1	-3
a Walked only	17	0.5	2.9	22	1.2	3.0	-5
Other	14	0.4	1.0	18	1.0	0.9	-4
a Worked at home	78	2.2	3.6	51	2.8	3.6	+27
Did not go to work	328	9.1	9.1	175	9.6	9.9	+154
Not stated	51	1.4	1.5	36	2.0	1.9	+14
Total employed persons aged 15+	3,597	100.0	100.0	1,818	100.0	100.0	+1,779

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by id, the population experts.

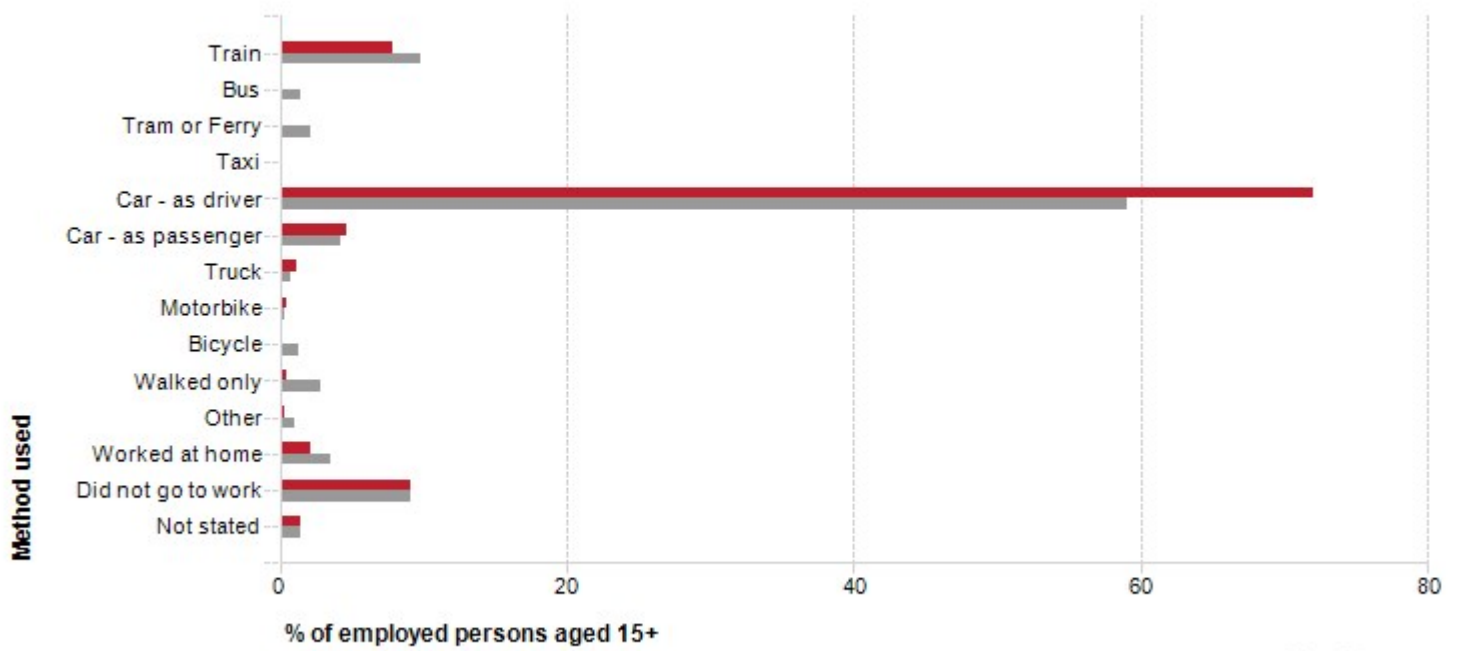
a People who travelled to work by car

a People who travelled to work on public transport

Method of travel to work, 2011

Total employed persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

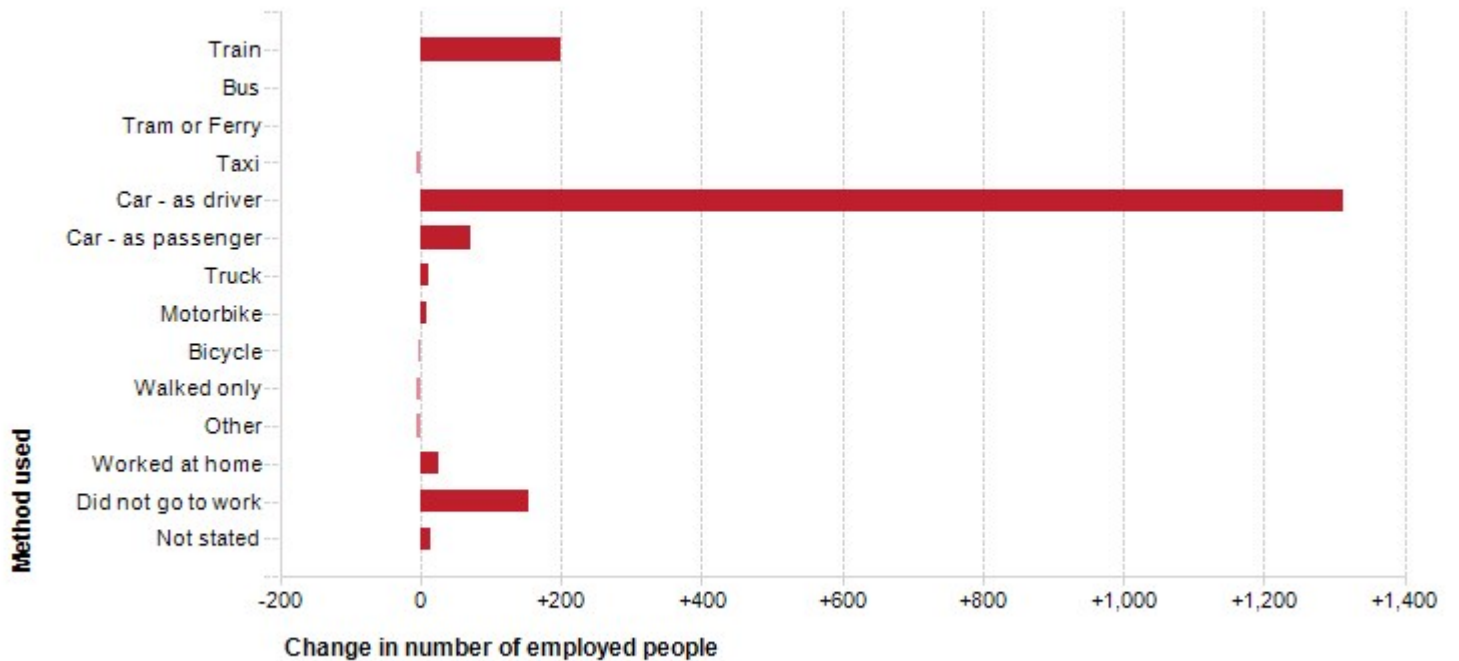


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in method of travel to work, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total employed persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 291 people who caught public transport to work (train, bus, tram or ferry) in Cranbourne East, compared with 2,819 who drove in private vehicles (car – as driver, car – as passenger, motorbike, or truck).

Analysis of the method of travel to work of the residents in Cranbourne East in 2011, compared to Greater Melbourne, shows that 8.1% used public transport, while 78.4% used a private vehicle, compared with 13.4% and 64.4% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in persons between the method of travel to work of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who travelled by car (as driver) (72.0% compared to 59.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who walked only (0.5% compared to 2.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by tram or ferry (0.0% compared to 2.2%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who travelled by train (7.9% compared to 9.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of employed people in Cranbourne East increased by 1,779 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the method of travel to work by resident population in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were for those nominated:

- Car - as driver (+1,312 persons)
- Train (+199 persons)
- Did not go to work (+154 persons)
- Car - as passenger (+71 persons)

Volunteer work

The voluntary work sector is an important part of Australia's economy. The level of volunteering can indicate the cohesiveness of the community and how readily individuals are able to contribute to that community. Factors impacting on the level of volunteering in Cranbourne East include the Age Structure of the population, the level of Proficiency in English, Income and Education levels.

Volunteer work

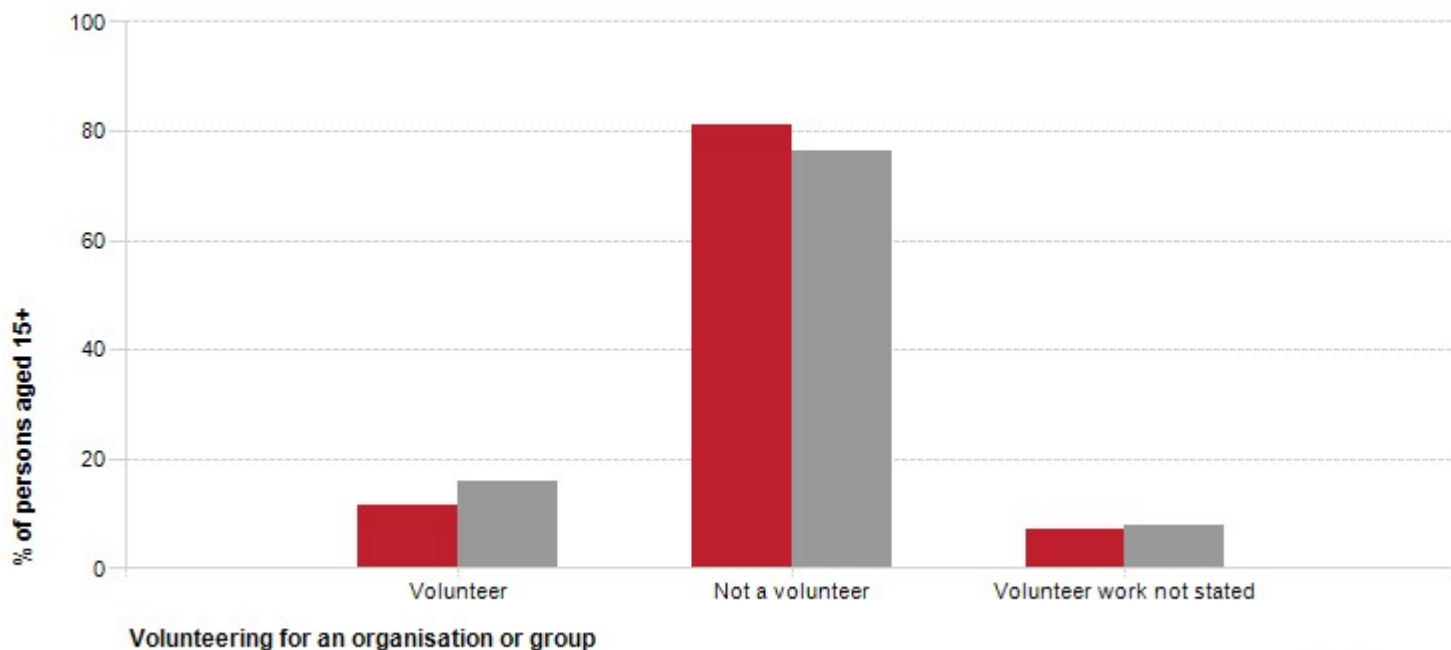
Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Volunteer status	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Volunteer	698	11.7	15.8	310	10.1	15.7	+388
Not a volunteer	4,835	81.1	76.4	2,492	81.3	74.8	+2,343
Volunteer work not stated	428	7.2	7.8	262	8.5	9.5	+166
Total persons aged 15+	5,961	100.0	100.0	3,064	100.0	100.0	+2,897

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Volunteer work, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

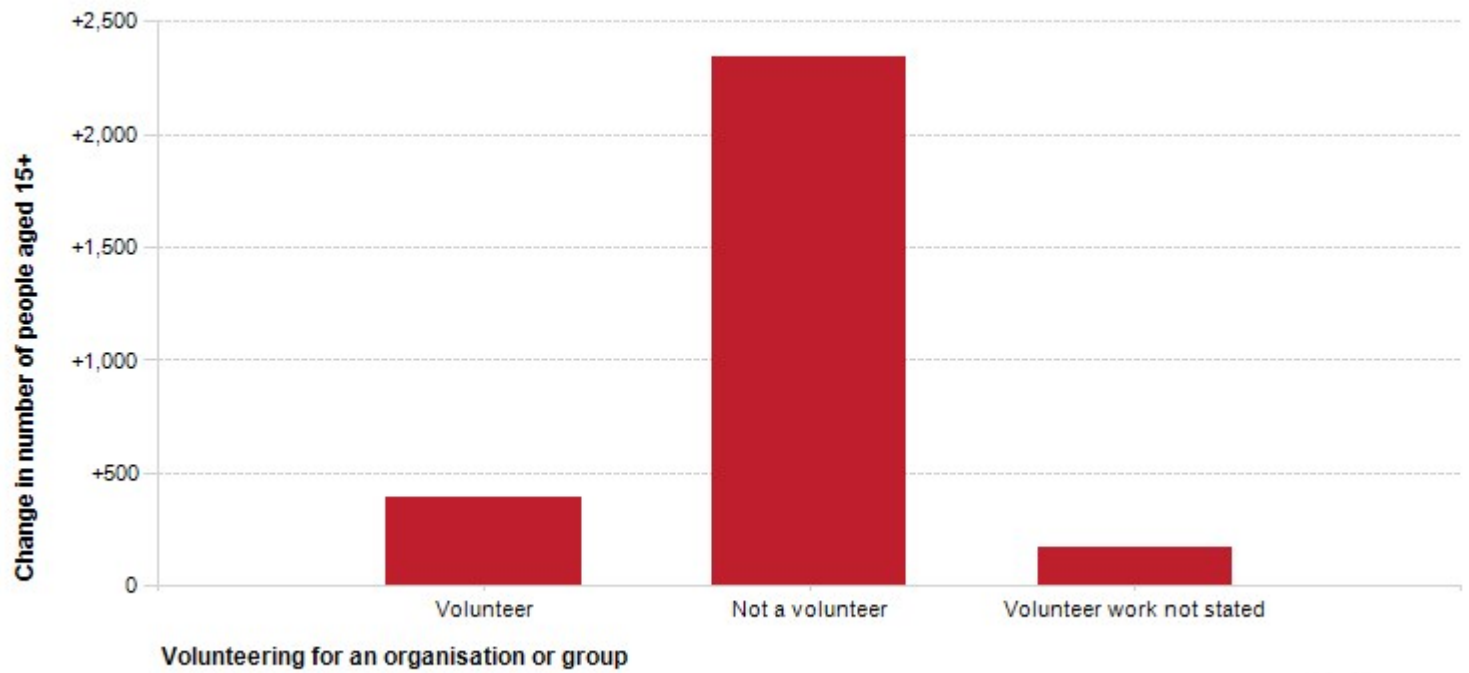


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in volunteer work, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the voluntary work performed by the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 11.7% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 15.8% for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of volunteers in Cranbourne East increased by 388 people between 2006 and 2011.

Unpaid domestic work

There has been increased interest in identifying, acknowledging and valuing the unpaid work that supports home and community life. The changing amount of time spent on unpaid housework in different Household Types and, particularly the distribution of this work within the household, can indicate the changing roles of males, females and older children in society. The level of unpaid domestic work in Cranbourne East may also be related to Household Income, as higher income households are able to outsource some of these tasks.

Unpaid domestic work

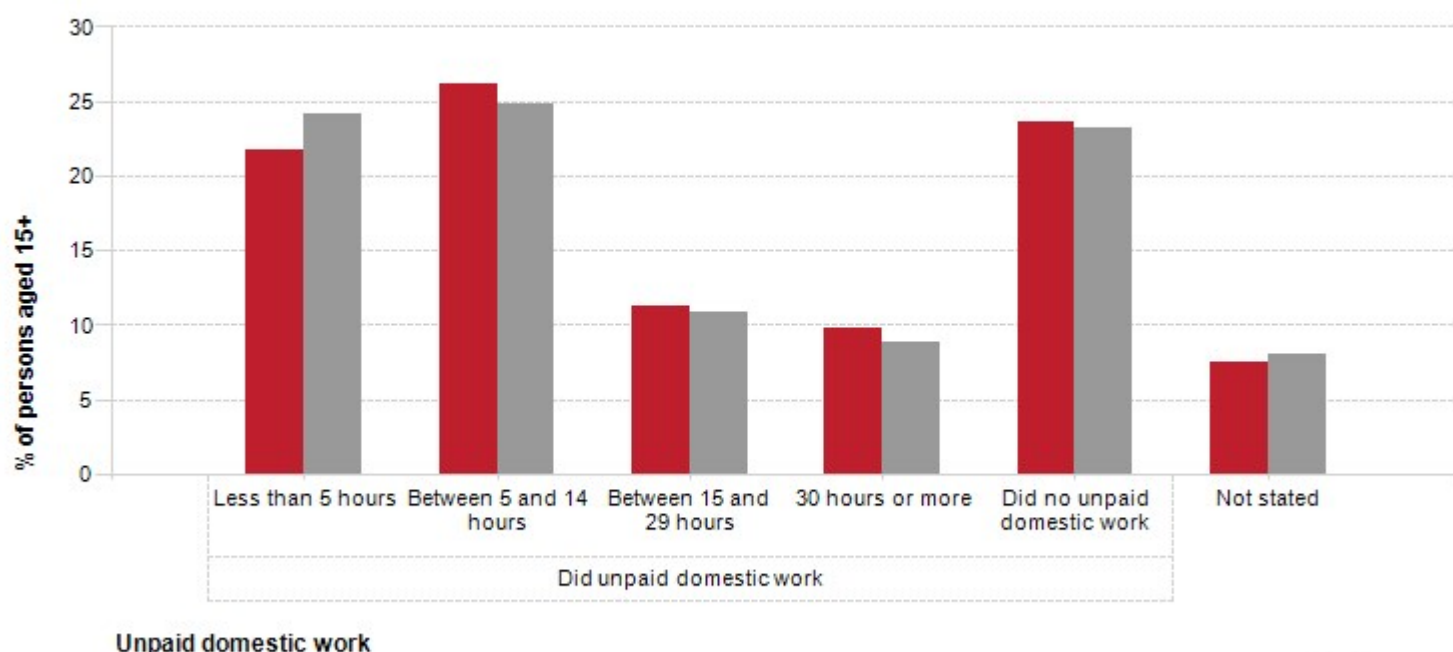
Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Hours spent on unpaid domestic work	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Did unpaid domestic work	4,111	69.0	68.8	2,122	69.2	68.6	+1,989
▪ Less than 5 hours	1,295	21.7	24.2	607	19.8	23.1	+688
▪ Between 5 and 14 hours	1,560	26.2	24.9	770	25.1	24.0	+790
▪ Between 15 and 29 hours	674	11.3	10.9	363	11.9	11.2	+311
▪ 30 hours or more	580	9.7	8.9	381	12.4	10.3	+200
Did no unpaid domestic work	1,404	23.6	23.2	635	20.7	21.3	+769
Not stated	443	7.4	8.0	307	10.0	10.1	+137
Total persons aged 15+	5,959	100.0	100.0	3,065	100.0	100.0	+2,895

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Unpaid domestic work, 2011

Total persons

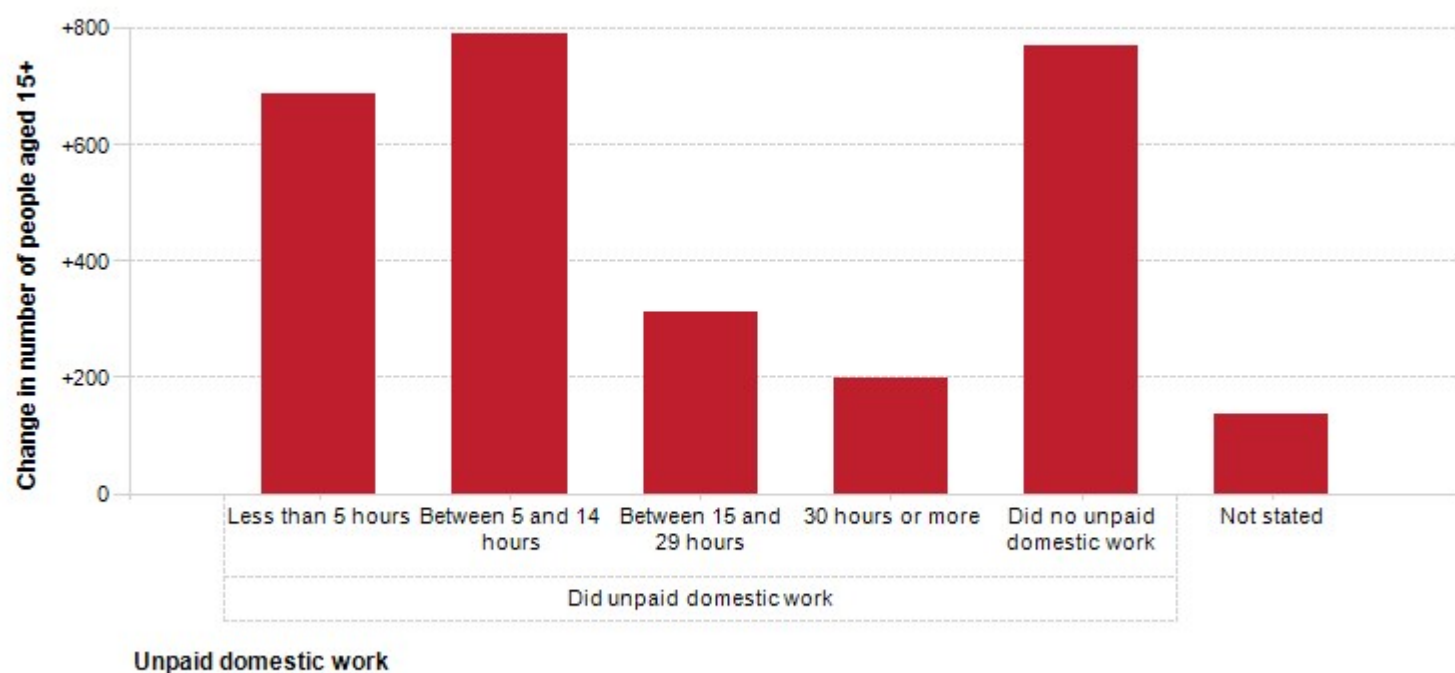
■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in unpaid domestic work, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid domestic work performed by the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of persons who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week.

Overall, 21.1% of the population reported performing 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work, compared with 19.8% for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the share of the population performing unpaid domestic work in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who did between 15 and 29 hours of domestic work (26.2% compared to 24.9%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who did unpaid domestic work (total) (9.7% compared to 8.9%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (21.7% compared to 24.2%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid domestic work in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were those who:

- Did unpaid domestic work (+1,989 persons)
- Did between 5 and 14 hours of domestic work (+790 persons)
- Did no unpaid domestic work (+769 persons)
- Did less than 5 hours of domestic work (+688 persons)

Unpaid care

The proportion of people providing unpaid care for the aged and disabled in Cranbourne East can be an important indicator of the level of demand for aged care services and facilities by local and state governments. An increasing proportion of carers among the population may indicate inadequate aged care provision, or the need for in-home support, or support for the carers themselves. The level of care provided by individuals is likely to be affected by Household Income, Age Structure and the ethnic makeup of the community (Language Spoken), as well as the sense of community cohesiveness.

Unpaid care

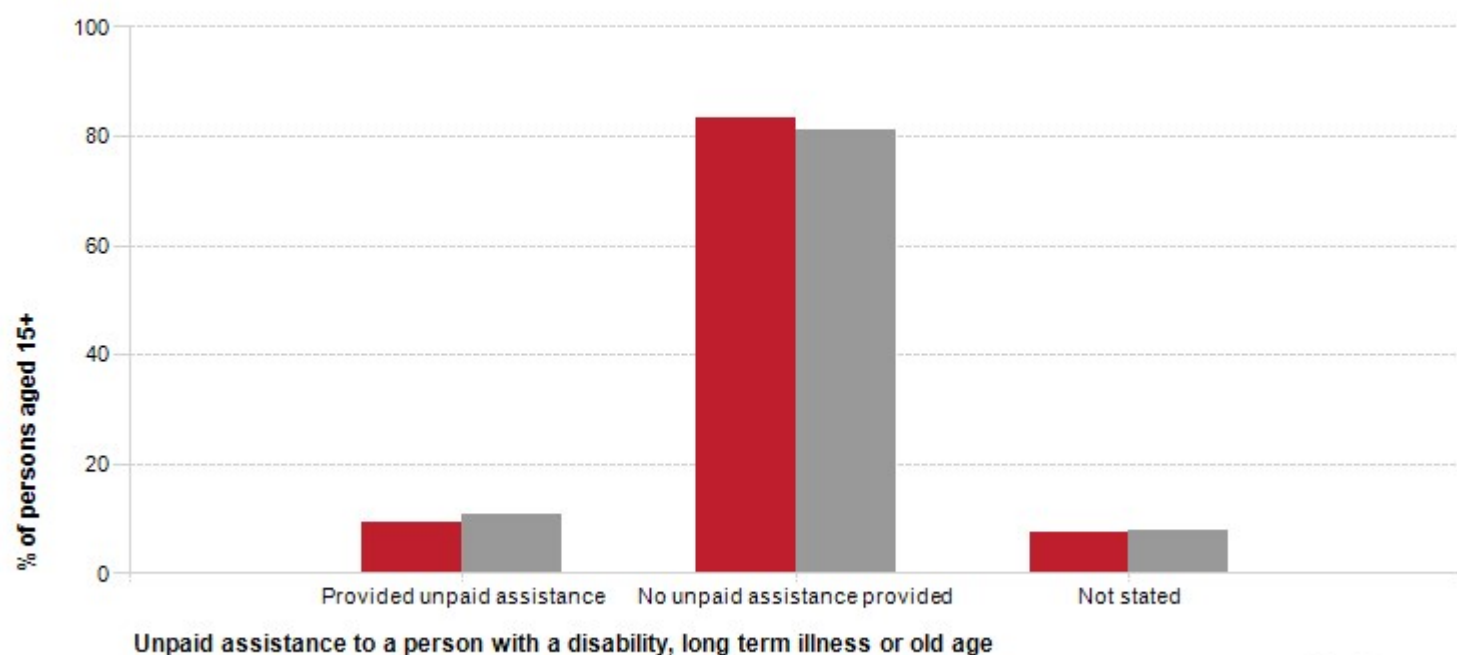
Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Provided unpaid assistance	559	9.4	10.9	285	9.3	10.0	+274
No unpaid assistance provided	4,953	83.1	81.1	2,503	81.6	79.9	+2,450
Not stated	446	7.5	8.0	281	9.2	10.0	+164
Total persons aged 15+	5,958	100.0	100.0	3,069	100.0	100.0	+2,889

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

Unpaid care, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

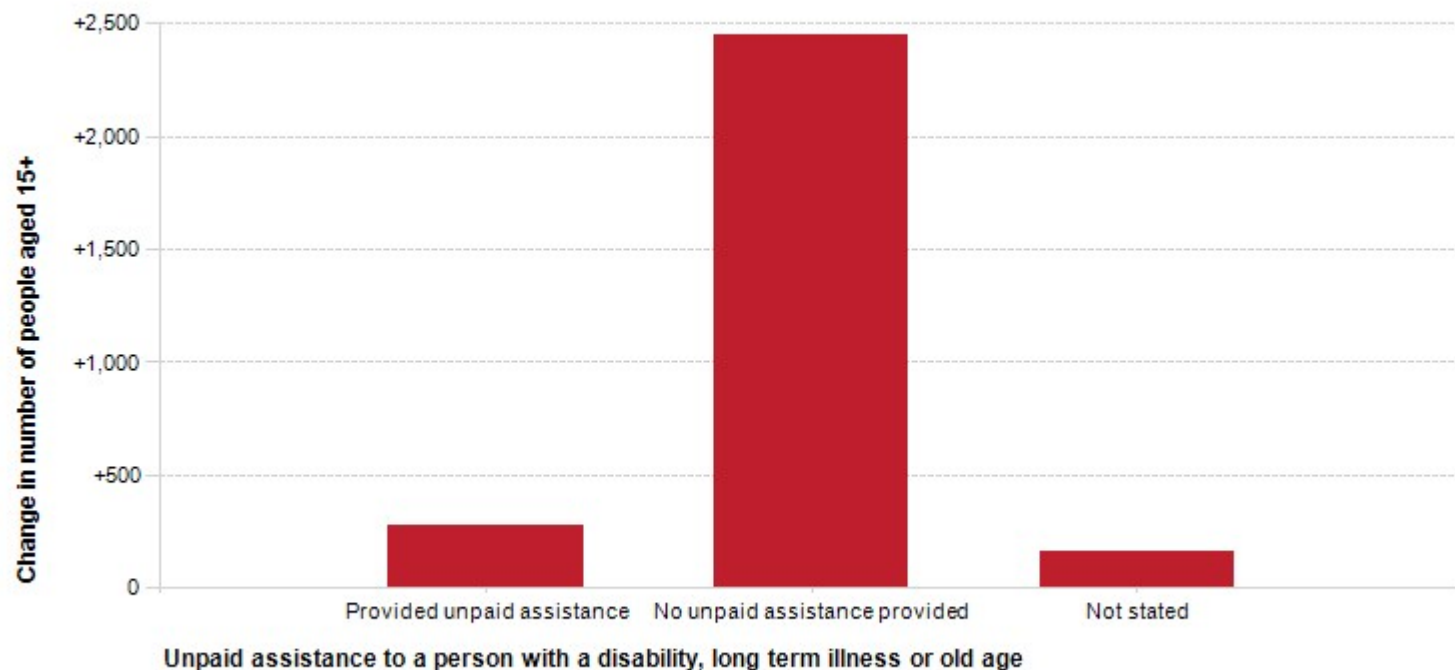


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in unpaid care, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 9.4% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 10.9% for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in Cranbourne East increased by 274 between 2006 and 2011.

Unpaid childcare

The role of unpaid childcare in Cranbourne East is determined by many different factors. For example areas with high levels of unpaid child care may have a dominance of single income families with one significant earner, or there could be a lack of provision of paid child care in the area. The level to which people care for others children can also indicate the role of extended family (eg. grandparents caring for grandchildren, family day care).

The role of unpaid child care is a complex one so this topic should be viewed in conjunction with several others, including [Household Type](#), [Employment](#), [Household Income](#) and [Educational Attendance](#).

Unpaid childcare

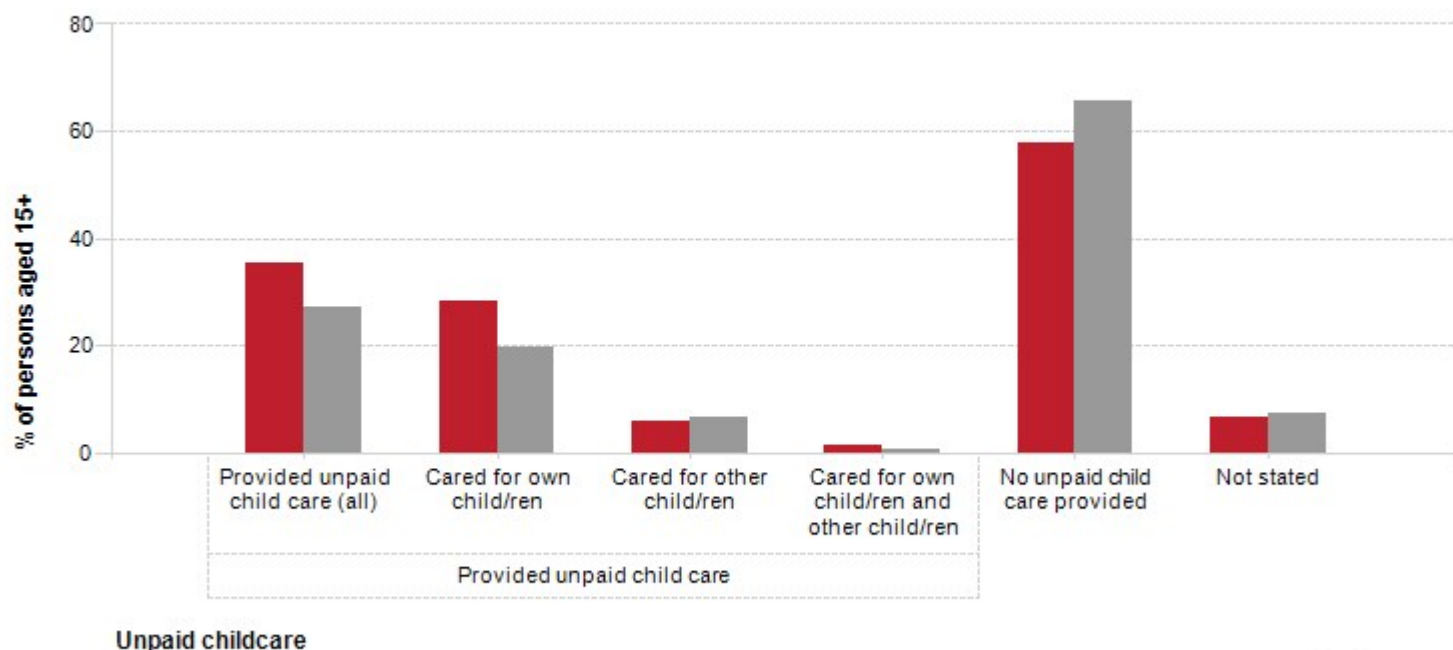
Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Unpaid child care							
a Provided unpaid child care (all)	2,114	35.5	27.0	1,061	34.6	26.5	+1,053
▪ Cared for own child/ren	1,689	28.3	19.7	811	26.4	19.0	+878
▪ Cared for other child/ren	347	5.8	6.6	202	6.6	6.6	+145
▪ Cared for own child/ren and other child/ren	79	1.3	0.8	48	1.6	0.9	+30
No unpaid child care provided	3,444	57.8	65.7	1,755	57.2	64.4	+1,690
Not stated	401	6.7	7.3	252	8.2	9.1	+149
Total persons aged 15+	5,960	100.0	100.0	3,068	100.0	100.0	+2,892

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Unpaid childcare, 2011

Total persons

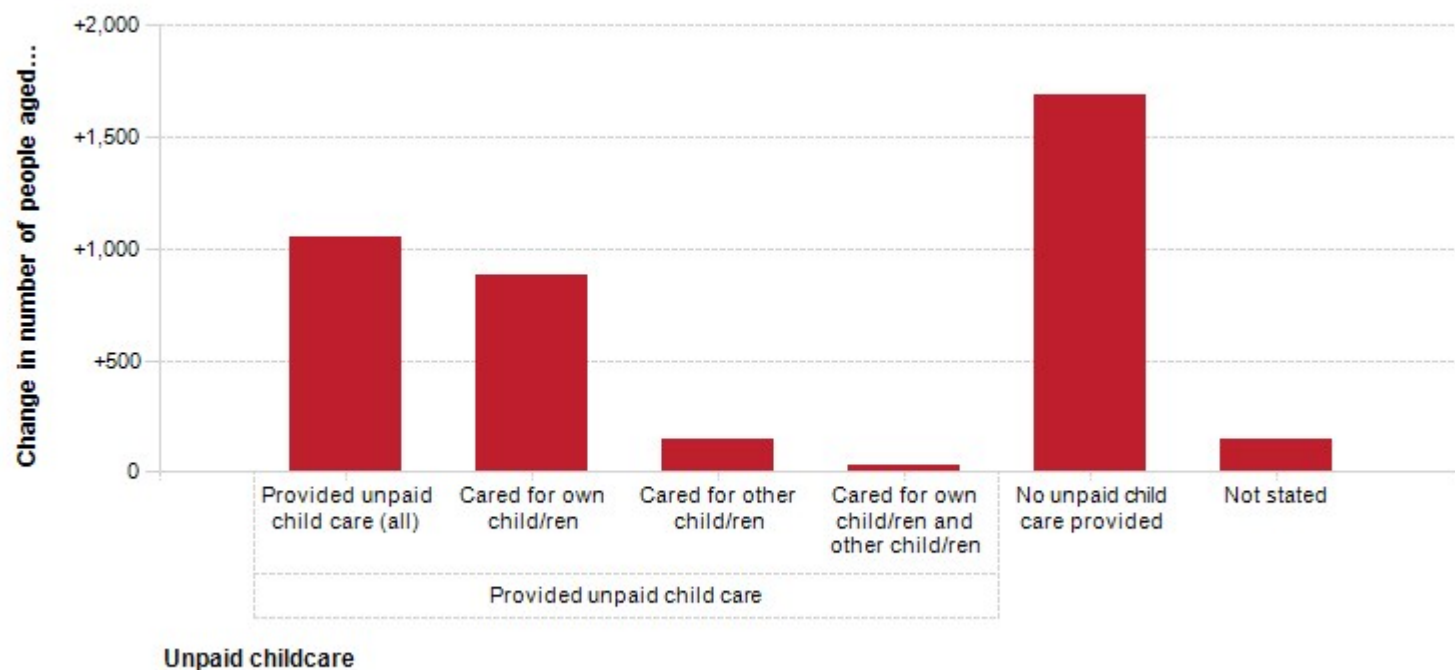
■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Change in unpaid childcare, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East - Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 35.5% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 27.0% for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the share of the population providing unpaid child care in Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage who provided unpaid childcare for own child/ren (28.3% compared to 19.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage who did not provide care for children (57.8% compared to 65.7%)

Emerging groups

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Cranbourne East increased by 1,053 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid child care in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were those who:

- Provided no unpaid child care (+1,690 persons)
- Cared for their own child/ren (+878 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+145 persons)

Individual income

Individual Income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Cranbourne East. The amount of income an individual receives is linked to a number of factors including [employment status](#), [age](#) (as for instance students and retirees often receive a lower income), qualifications and type of employment.

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Individual Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly individual income

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011		
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %
Weekly gross income			
Negative Income/ Nil income	465	7.8	9.4
\$1-\$199	377	6.3	7.8
\$200-\$299	529	8.9	9.8
\$300-\$399	611	10.3	8.9
\$400-\$599	669	11.2	10.8
\$600-\$799	765	12.8	10.2
\$800-\$999	732	12.3	8.5
\$1000-\$1249	651	10.9	8.3
\$1250-\$1499	359	6.0	5.8
\$1500-\$1999	274	4.6	6.4
\$2000 or more	117	2.0	6.5
Not stated	404	6.8	7.7
Total persons aged 15+	5,953	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

- [a](#) [Median salary for employed people](#)
- [e](#) [Local labour force individual income by industry](#)
- [e](#) [Workforce individual income by industry](#)

Weekly individual income, 2011

Total persons



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of individual income levels in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$1,500 per week or more) as well as a lower proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$400 per week).

Overall, 6.6% of the population earned a high income, and 33.3% earned a low income, compared with 12.9% and 35.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between Cranbourne East's individual incomes and Greater Melbourne's individual incomes were:

- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$800-\$999 (12.3% compared to 8.5%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$1000-\$1249 (10.9% compared to 8.3%)
- A larger percentage of persons who earned \$600-\$799 (12.8% compared to 10.2%)
- A smaller percentage of persons who earned \$2000 or more (2.0% compared to 6.5%)

Individual income quartiles

Cranbourne East's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Individual income quartiles

Cranbourne East - (Usual residence)	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	1,172	21.1	25.2	600	21.7	25.0	+572
Medium lowest	1,349	24.3	23.0	656	23.7	23.2	+694
Medium highest	1,778	32.0	24.7	860	31.1	24.6	+917
Highest group	1,250	22.5	27.1	652	23.6	27.2	+598
Total persons aged 15+	5,550	100.0	100.0	2,768	100.0	100.0	+2,782

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for Victoria - Total persons aged 15+

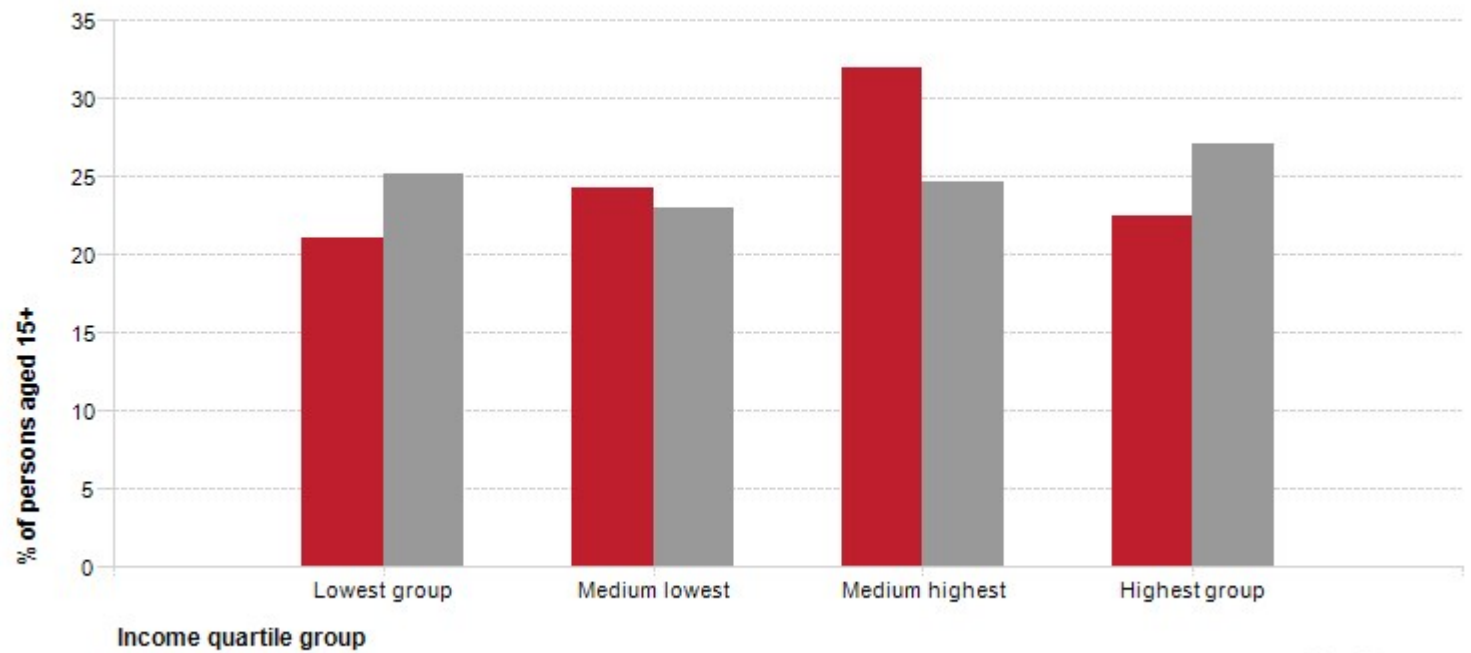
Weekly income by Census year

Individual quartile ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$261	\$0 to \$204	\$0 to \$180
Medium lowest	\$262 to \$560	\$205 to \$455	\$181 to \$378
Medium highest	\$561 to \$1,057	\$456 to \$859	\$379 to \$688
Highest group	\$1,058 and over	\$860 and over	\$689 and over

Individual income quartiles, 2011

Total persons

■ Cranbourne East ■ Greater Melbourne

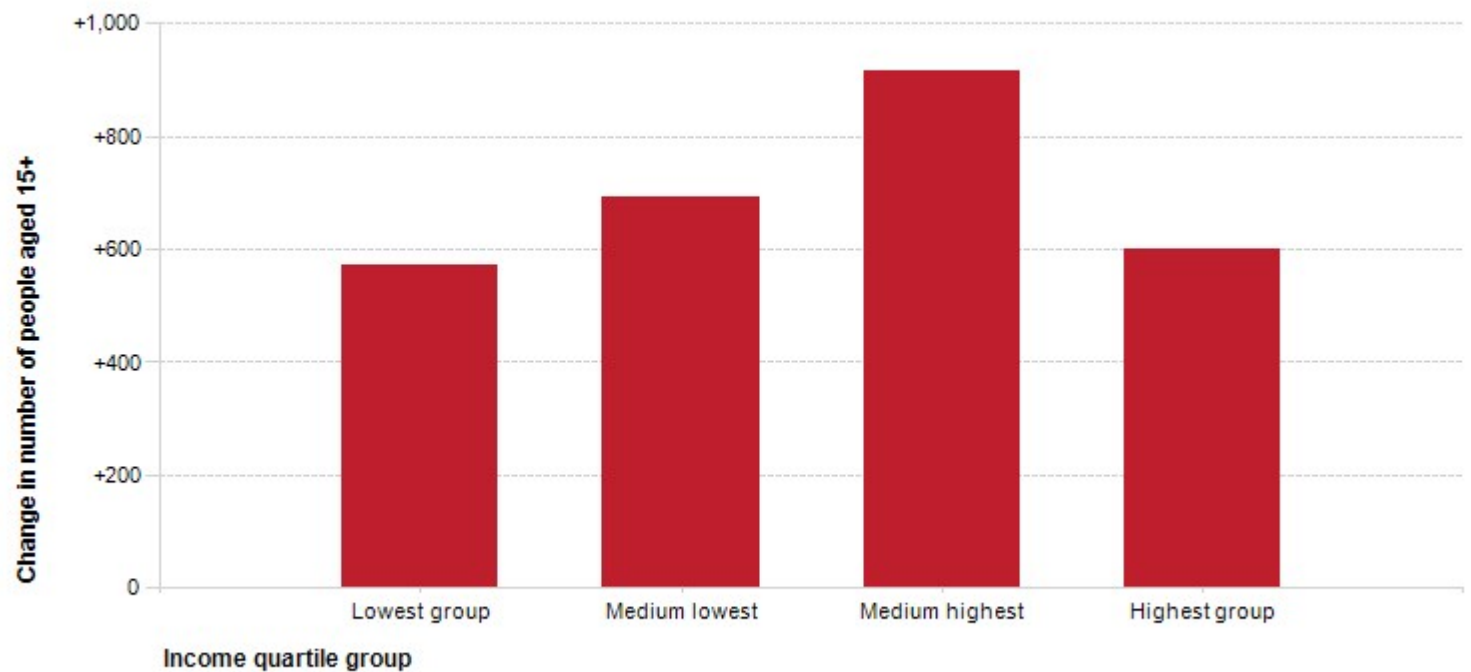


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in individual income quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Cranbourne East in persons between 2006 and 2011 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 917 persons.

Household income

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Cranbourne East's Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of Cranbourne East. It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income but the retirees may have large capital wealth. For this reason, household income should be viewed in conjunction with [Age](#) and [Household Composition](#).

The incomes presented on this page are for the latest Census year only. For comparison of incomes over time, go to [Household Income Quartiles](#).

Weekly household income

Cranbourne East	2011		
Weekly income	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %
Negative Income/Nil Income	16	0.6	1.7
\$1-\$199	27	1.0	1.6
\$200-\$299	31	1.2	2.4
\$300-\$399	120	4.6	5.3
\$400-\$599	201	7.7	8.1
\$600-\$799	198	7.5	7.7
\$800-\$999	212	8.1	7.5
\$1000-\$1249	246	9.3	8.0
\$1250-\$1499	249	9.5	7.4
\$1500-\$1999	415	15.8	11.7
\$2000-\$2499	343	13.0	8.6
\$2500-\$2999	177	6.7	8.4
\$3000-\$3499	85	3.2	4.9
\$3500-\$3999	32	1.2	2.4
\$4000-\$4999	13	0.5	2.0
\$5000 or more	11	0.4	1.8
Not stated	255	9.7	10.6
Total households	2,631	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

- [a Low income households \(less than \\$600 per week\)](#)
- [a High income households \(more than \\$2,500 per week\)](#)
- [a Median household income](#)

Weekly household income, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of household income levels in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$600 per week).

Overall, 12.1% of the households earned a high income and 15.0% were low income households, compared with 19.4% and 19.2% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the household incomes of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$2000-\$2499 (13.0% compared to 8.6%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$1500-\$1999 (15.8% compared to 11.7%)
- A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$1250-\$1499 (9.5% compared to 7.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2500-\$2999 (6.7% compared to 8.4%)

Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal Cranbourne East's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Household income quartiles

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	419	17.7	22.5	231	18.4	22.7	+188
Medium lowest	597	25.1	23.5	327	26.1	23.8	+271
Medium highest	801	33.7	25.6	428	34.2	25.1	+373
Highest group	558	23.5	28.4	268	21.3	28.4	+290
Total Households	2,376	100.0	100.0	1,254	100.0	100.0	+1,122

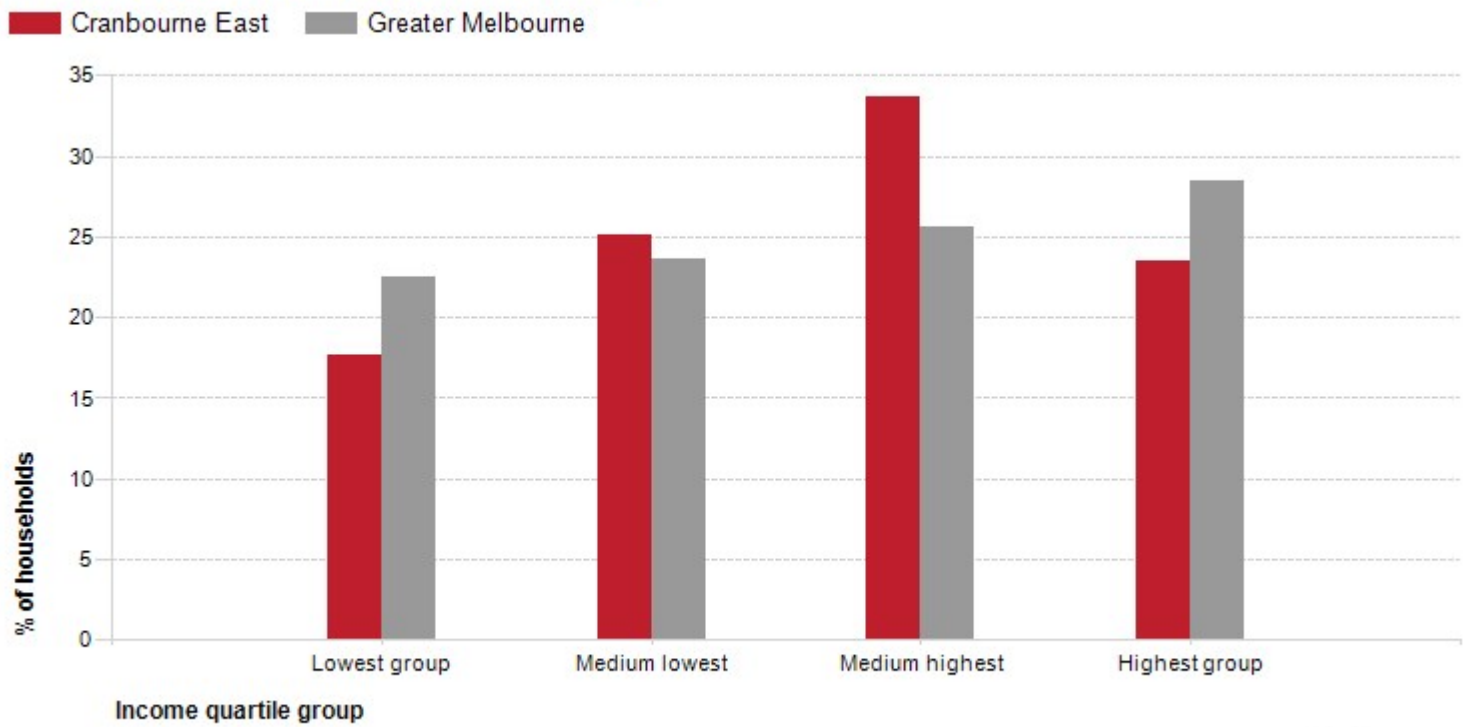
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for Victoria Weekly income by Census year

Household income ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991
Lowest group	\$0 to \$624	\$0 to \$539	\$0 to \$426	\$0 to \$340	\$0 to \$309
Medium lowest	\$625 to \$1,213	\$540 to \$1,021	\$427 to \$812	\$341 to \$640	\$310 to \$575
Medium highest	\$1,214 to \$2,148	\$1,022 to \$1,682	\$813 to \$1,379	\$641 to \$1,075	\$576 to \$936
Highest group	\$2,149 and over	\$1,683 and over	\$1,380 and over	\$1,076 and over	\$937 and over

Household income quartiles, 2011

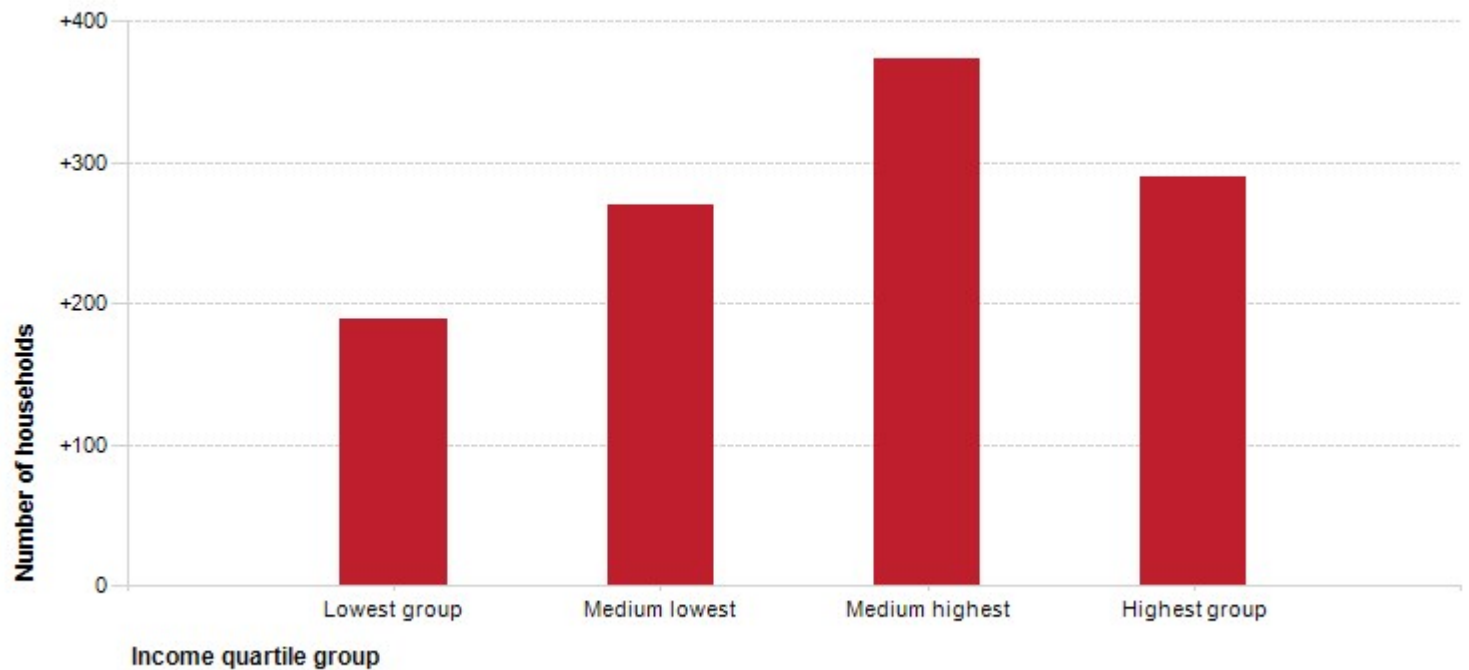


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in household income quartile, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 373 households.

Equivalised household income

While Household Income is a useful measure, it is difficult to tell if changes over time and between geographic areas are due to actual changes in income levels, or due to changes in household size and composition. For example, an increase in lower income households could be due to job losses in key economic sectors, or simply due to decreasing household size as adult children leave home.

Equivalised Household Income puts all households on an equal footing independent of household size and composition to enable a true comparison between areas and over time. It is an indicator of the income resource available to a household of standard size and is the best measure of the changing economic fortunes of households living in Cranbourne East.

A detailed explanation of how Equivalised Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

Equivalised household income quartiles

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Quartile group							2006 to 2011
Lowest group	455	19.3	22.9	243	19.4	23.0	+212
Medium lowest	687	29.2	23.4	364	29.1	23.3	+323
Medium highest	728	30.9	25.5	374	29.9	25.4	+354
Highest group	486	20.6	28.3	269	21.5	28.3	+216
Total Households	2,355	100.0	100.0	1,250	100.0	100.0	+1,105

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

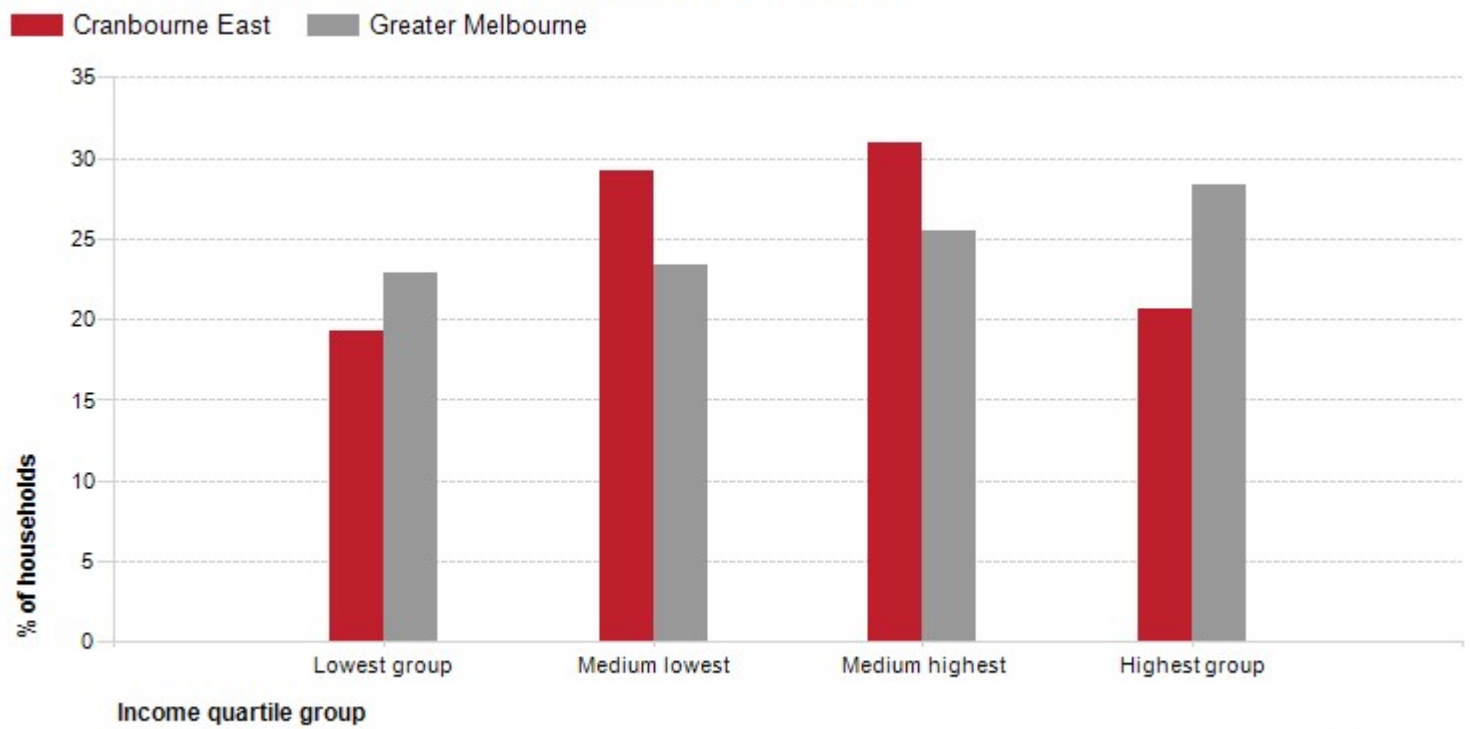
Equivalised household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for Victoria

Weekly income by Census year

Equivalised household income ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$430	\$0 to \$352	\$0 to \$288
Medium lowest	\$431 to \$751	\$353 to \$601	\$289 to \$492
Medium highest	\$752 to \$1,203	\$602 to \$969	\$493 to \$782
Highest group	\$1,204 and over	\$970 and over	\$783 and over

Equivalised household income quartiles, 2011

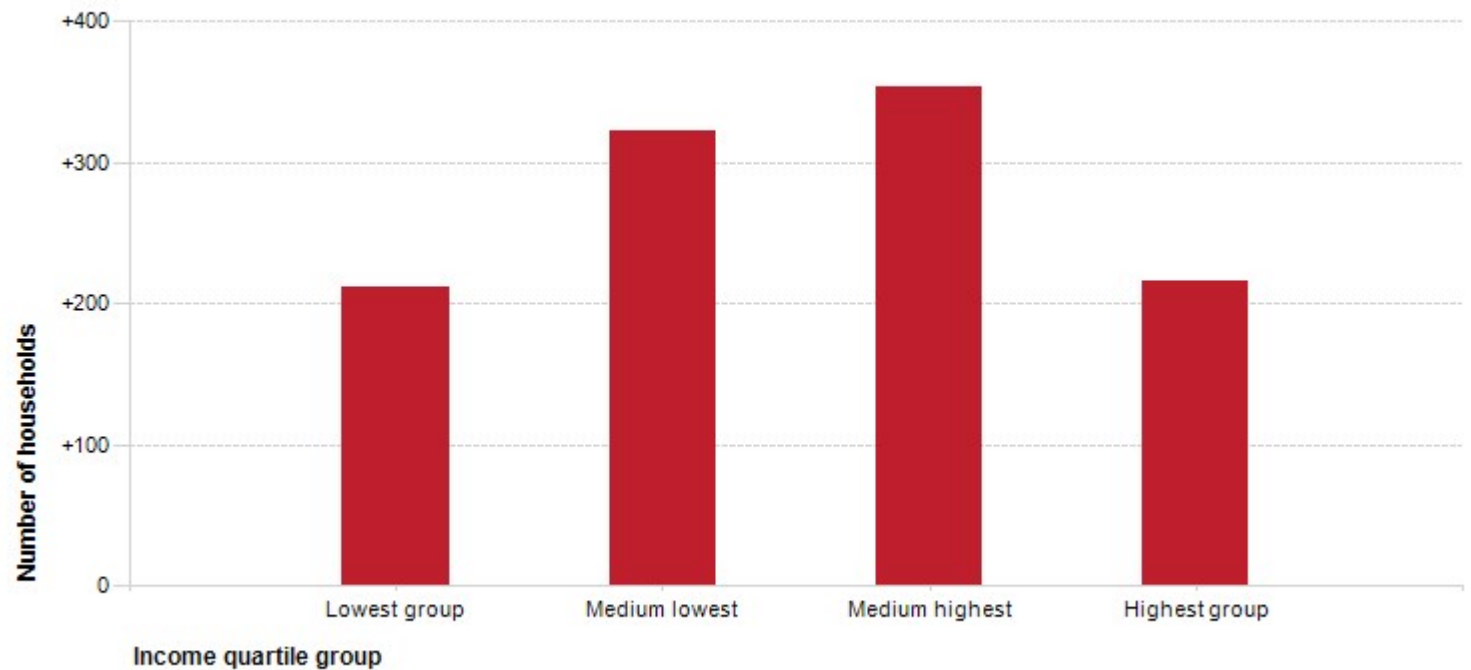


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in equivalised household income quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Equivalised income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Because the data is equivalised, households of different size and composition are placed on an equal footing.

Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest equivalised income quartile, as well as a lesser proportion in the lowest equivalised income quartile.

Emerging groups

The most significant change in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 354 households.

Household type

Cranbourne East's household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

To continue building the story, Cranbourne East's Household Summary should be viewed in conjunction with [Households with Children](#), [Households without Children](#), [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

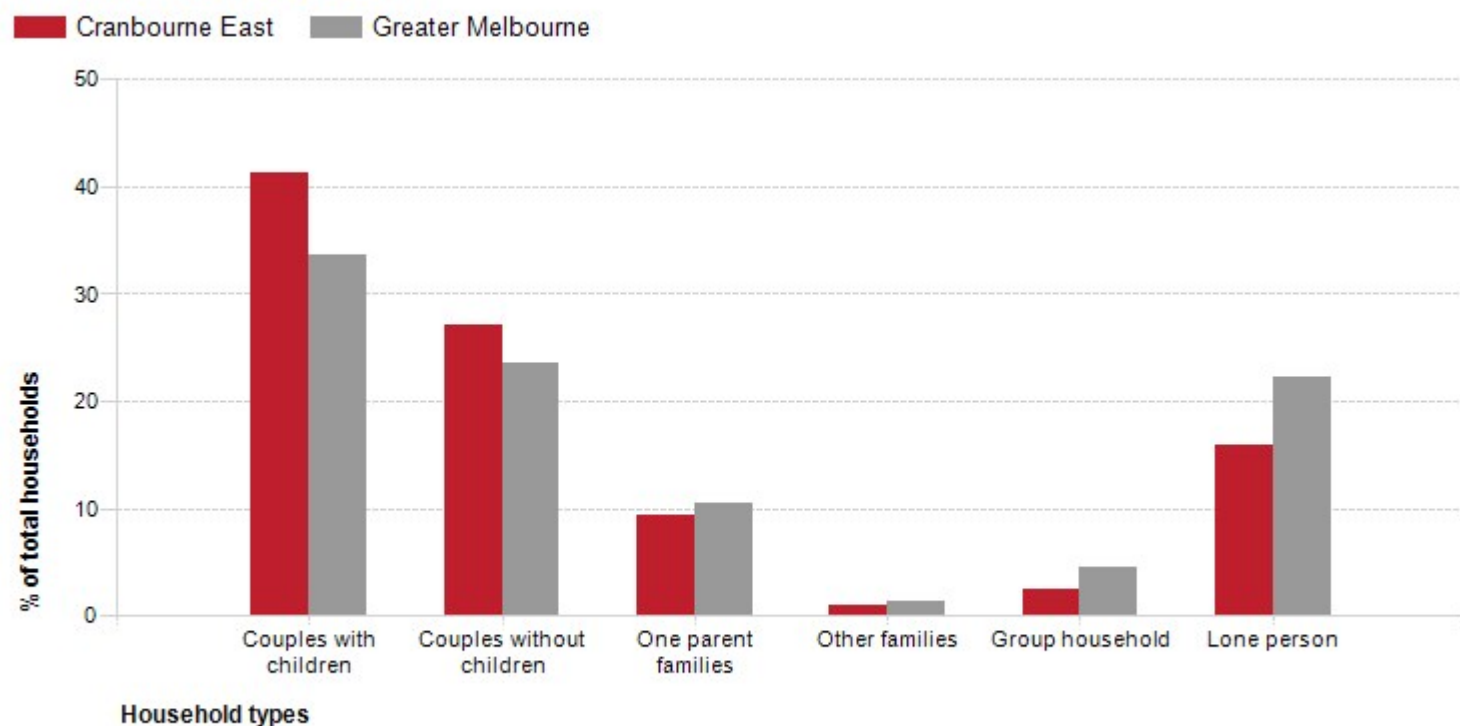
Household type

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Couples with children	1,119	41.3	33.6	556	39.5	33.5	+563
a Couples without children	736	27.2	23.5	427	30.4	22.9	+308
a One parent families	256	9.5	10.4	123	8.7	10.4	+133
Other families	28	1.0	1.4	15	1.1	1.4	+13
a Group household	66	2.4	4.5	21	1.5	4.2	+45
a Lone person	430	15.9	22.3	220	15.6	22.5	+210
Other not classifiable household	64	2.4	3.4	38	2.7	4.3	+26
Visitor only households	8	0.3	0.9	6	0.4	0.7	+2
Total households	2,706	100.0	100.0	1,406	100.0	100.0	+1,300

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

- a** [One parent families with dependent children](#)
- a** [Couple families with dependent children](#)
- a** [Young couples \(aged 15-44 years\) without children](#)
- a** [Older couples \(65 years and over\) without children](#)
- a** [Young lone person households \(aged 15-44 years\)](#)
- a** [Older lone person households \(aged 65 years and over\)](#)
- a** [Average household size](#)

Household type, 2011

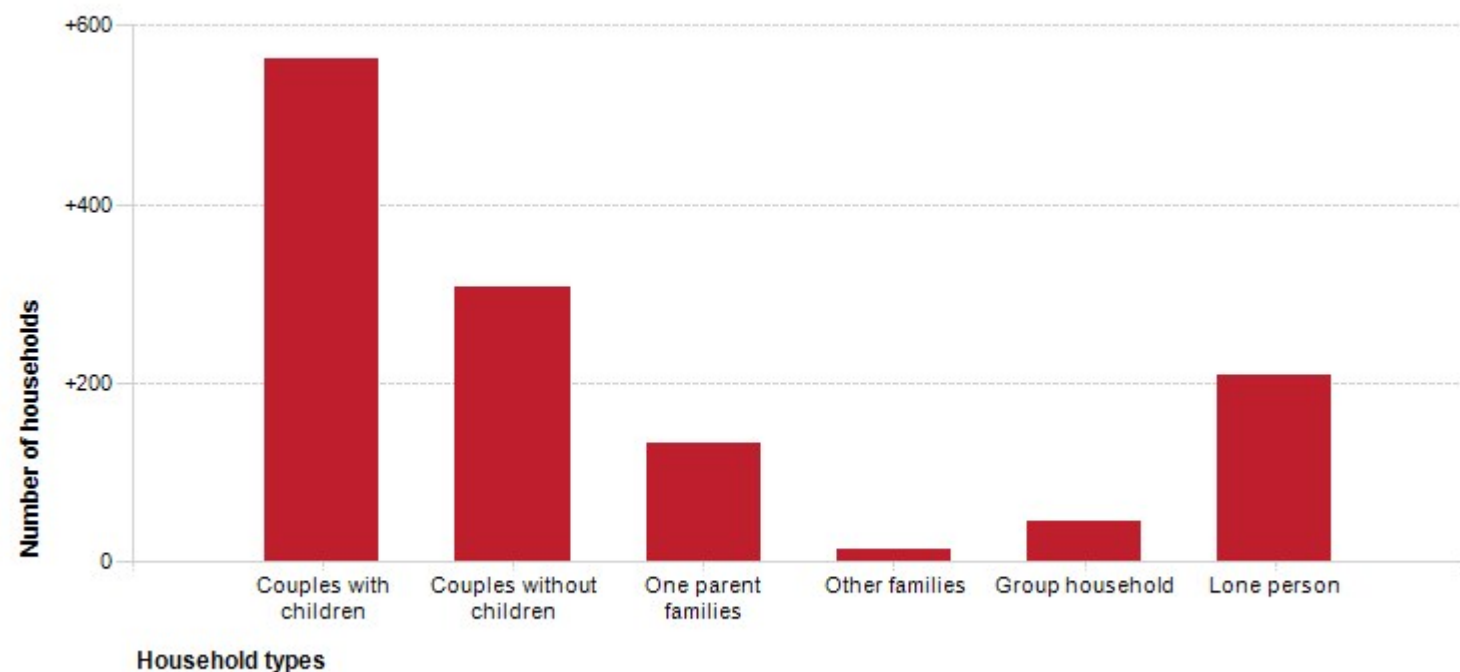


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in household type, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the household/family types in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a higher proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 41.3% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 9.5% were one-parent families, compared with 33.6% and 10.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

There were a lower proportion of lone person households and a higher proportion of couples without children. Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 15.9% compared to 22.3% in Greater Melbourne while the proportion of couples without children was 27.2% compared to 23.5% in Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The number of households in Cranbourne East increased by 1,300 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in family/household types in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with children (+563 households)
- Couples without children (+308 households)
- Lone person (+210 households)
- One parent families (+133 households)

Households with children

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

For Households with Children in Cranbourne East, life stage is based on the age of children in the household. The age of the parent(s) is not taken into account.

- **Young children:** Children aged under 15 only
- **Mixed age children:** One or more children under 15 and one or more children over 15 (must have 2 or more children)
- **Older children:** Children aged 15 and over only

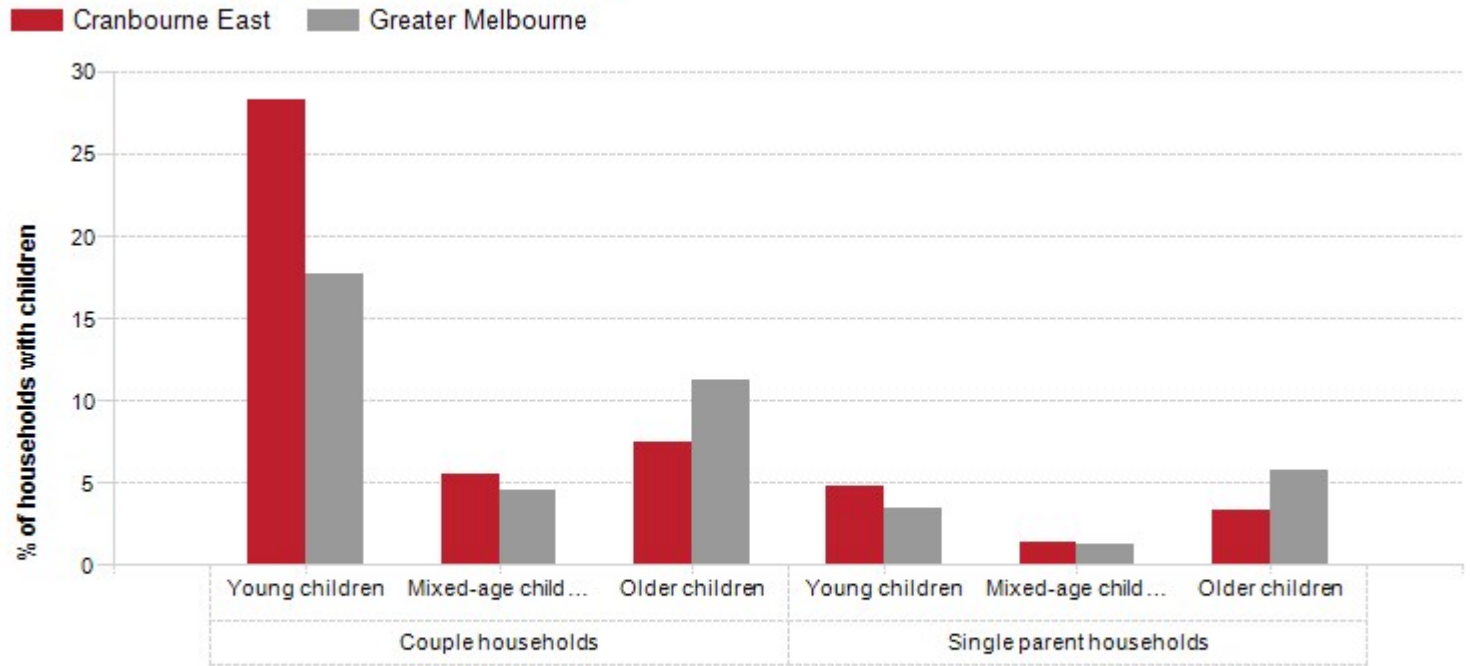
To continue building the story, Cranbourne East's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Households with children by life stage

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Households with children	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Couples with children	1,119	41.3	33.6	556	39.5	33.5	+563
▪ a Couples with young children	768	28.4	17.7	363	25.8	17.2	+405
▪ Couples with mixed-age children	149	5.5	4.6	88	6.3	5.0	+61
▪ Couples with older children	202	7.5	11.3	105	7.4	11.4	+98
a Single parents with children	256	9.5	10.4	123	8.7	10.4	+133
▪ a Single parents with young children	129	4.8	3.5	74	5.3	3.8	+55
▪ Single parents with mixed-age children	38	1.4	1.2	10	0.7	1.3	+28
▪ Single parents with older children	89	3.3	5.7	39	2.8	5.3	+50
Total households with children	1,375	50.8	44.0	679	48.3	43.9	+696
Total households	2,706	100.0	100.0	1,406	100.0	100.0	+1,300

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Households with children, 2011



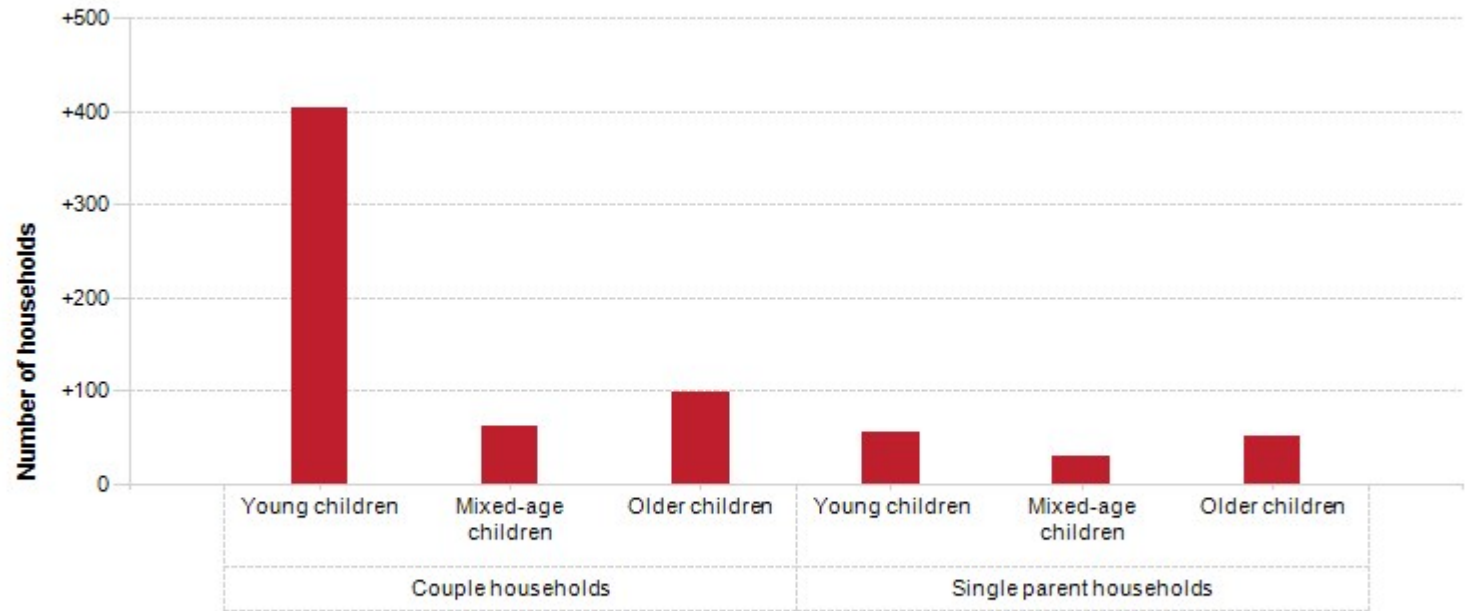
Household type and life stage of children

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in households with children, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Household type and life stage of children

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the families with children in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of couples with young children, and a smaller proportion of couples with older children.

Overall, 28.4% of total households with children were couple with young children, and 7.5% were couples with older children, compared with 17.7% and 11.3% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

There were a larger proportion of single parent households with young children and a smaller proportion of single parent households with older children. Overall, the proportion of single parent households with young children was 4.8% compared to 3.5% in Greater Melbourne while the proportion of single parent households with older children was 3.3% compared to 5.7% in Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households with children increased by 696 households or 102.5%.

The largest changes in households with children in this area between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Couples with young children (+405 households)
- Couples with older children (+98 households)
- Couples with mixed-age children (+61 households)
- Single parents with young children (+55 households)

Households without children

Households without Children include couples without children and lone person households. They require different services depending on the age of the people in the households. For example young couples who have not had children (yet) compared to older "empty nester" couples whose children may have left home.

For Households without Children in Cranbourne East, life stage is based on the age of the household reference person (usually person 1 on the Census form):

- **Young:** Aged 15-44
- **Middle-aged:** Aged 45-64
- **Older:** Aged 65 and over

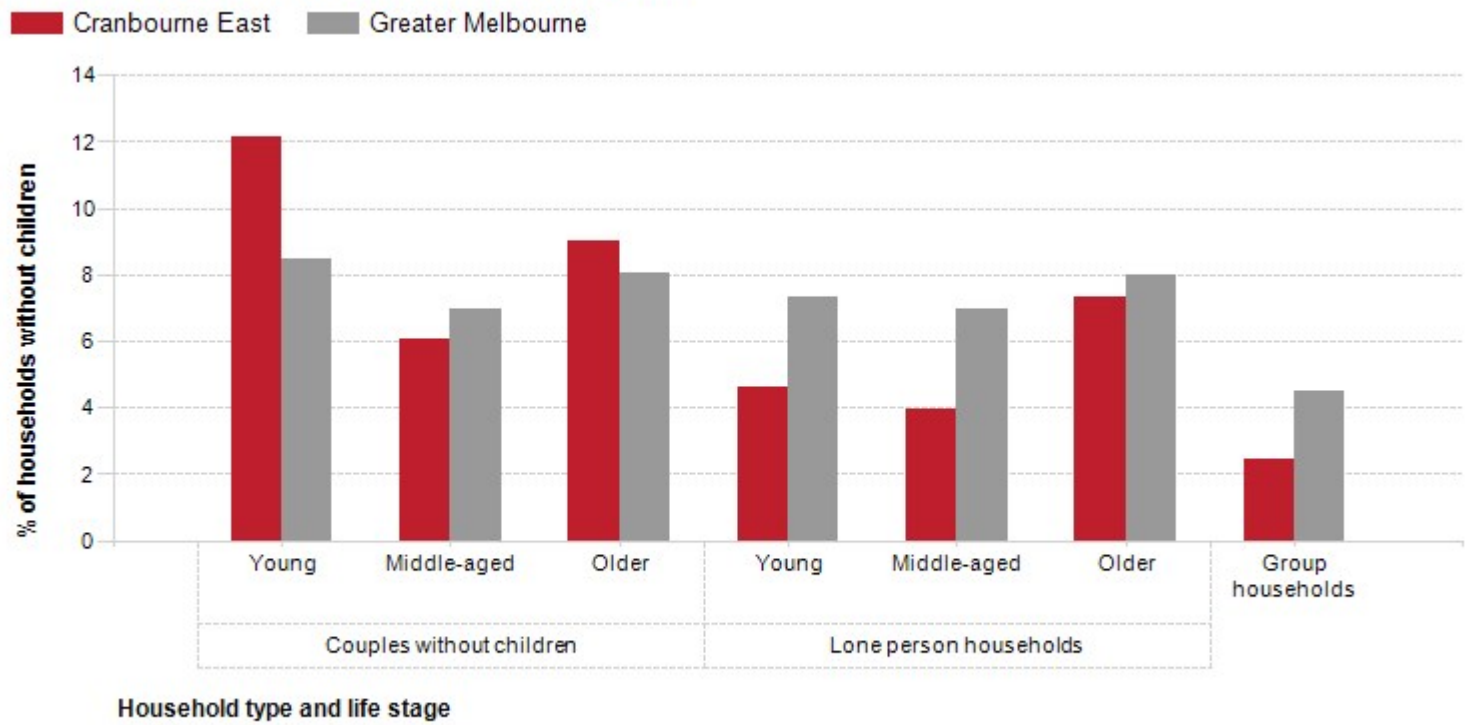
To continue building the story, Cranbourne East's Household data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#).

Households without children by life stage

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	% Melbourne	% Greater Melbourne	Number	% Melbourne	% Greater Melbourne	2006 to 2011
Households without children							
a Couples without children	736	27.2	23.5	427	30.4	22.9	+308
▪ a Young couples without children	329	12.1	8.5	199	14.2	7.9	+129
▪ Middle-aged couples without children	163	6.0	7.0	95	6.8	7.4	+68
▪ a Older couples without children	243	9.0	8.0	133	9.4	7.6	+111
Lone person households	430	15.9	22.3	220	15.6	22.5	+210
▪ Young lone persons	125	4.6	7.3	77	5.4	7.8	+48
▪ Middle-aged lone persons	106	3.9	7.0	51	3.7	6.8	+55
▪ Older lone persons	198	7.3	8.0	92	6.5	7.9	+106
Group households	66	2.4	4.5	21	1.5	4.2	+45
Total households without children	1,231	45.5	50.3	668	47.5	49.6	+563
Total households	2,706	100.0	100.0	1,406	100.0	100.0	+1,300

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Households without children, 2011

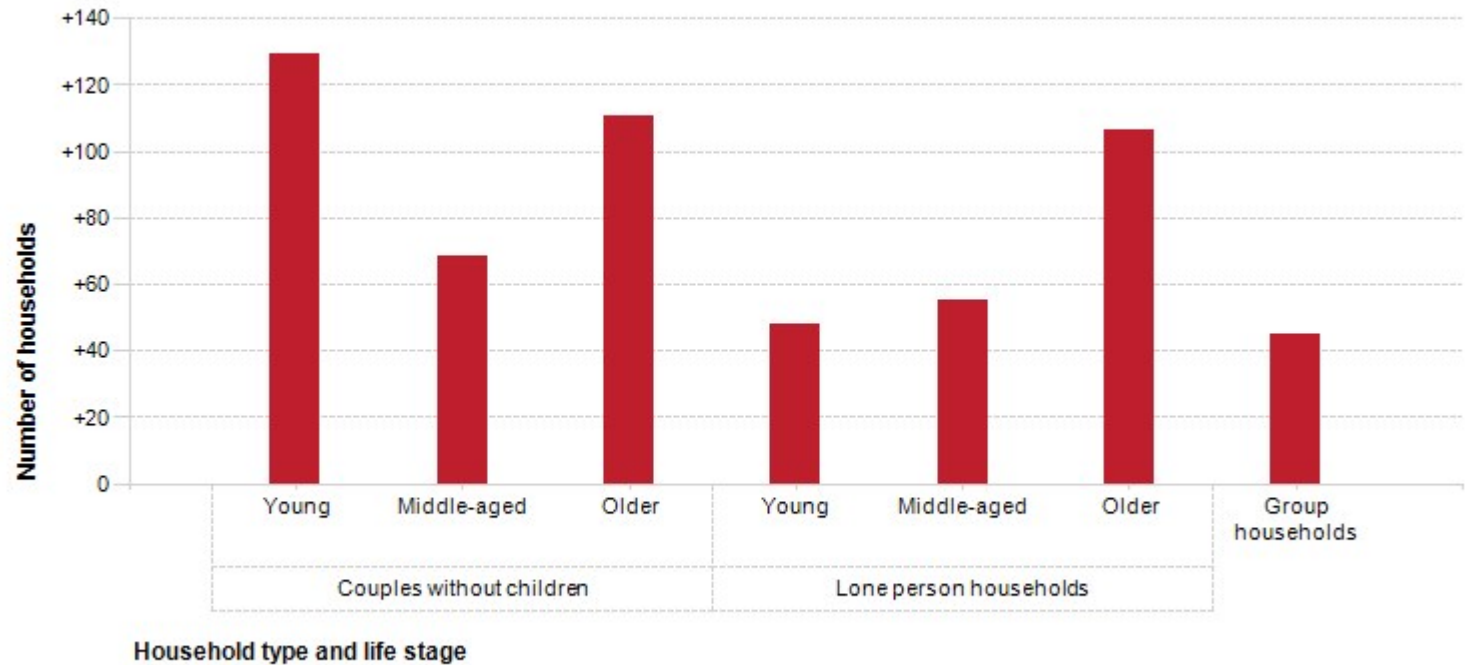


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in households without children, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the households without children in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of young couples without children, a smaller proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a larger proportion of older couples without children.

In addition, there were a smaller proportion of young lone person households, a smaller proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a smaller proportion of older lone person households.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011, the number of households without children increased by 563.

The largest changes in households without children in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Young couples without children (+129 persons)
- Older couples without children (+111 persons)
- Older lone persons (+106 persons)
- Middle-aged couples without children (+68 persons)

Household size

The size of households in general follows the life-cycle of families. Households are usually small at the stage of relationship formation (early marriage), and then increase in size with the advent of children. They later reduce in size again as these children reach adulthood and leave home. Household size can also be influenced by a lack (or abundance) of affordable housing. Overseas migrants and indigenous persons often have a tradition of living with extended family members which significantly affects household size.

Household size in Australia has declined since the 1970s but between 2006 and 2011, the average household size remained stable for the nation as a whole.

An increasing household size in an area may indicate a lack of affordable housing opportunities for young people, an increase in the birth rate or an increase in family formation in the area. A declining household size may indicate children leaving the area when they leave home, an increase in retirees settling in the area, or an attraction of young singles and couples to the area.

For greater insight, Cranbourne East's Household Size data should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Summary](#), [Age Structure](#), [Dwelling Type](#), [Household Income](#) and [Language Spoken at Home](#).

Household size

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Number of persons usually resident							
1 person	432	16.5	23.3	226	16.5	23.7	+206
2 persons	847	32.4	32.0	479	35.1	32.1	+368
3 persons	493	18.9	17.0	246	18.0	16.6	+248
4 persons	490	18.8	17.4	227	16.6	17.2	+263
5 persons	236	9.0	7.2	132	9.7	7.3	+104
6 or more persons	115	4.4	3.2	56	4.1	3.0	+59
Total classifiable households	2,613	100.0	100.0	1,365	100.0	100.0	+1,247

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Household size - Summary

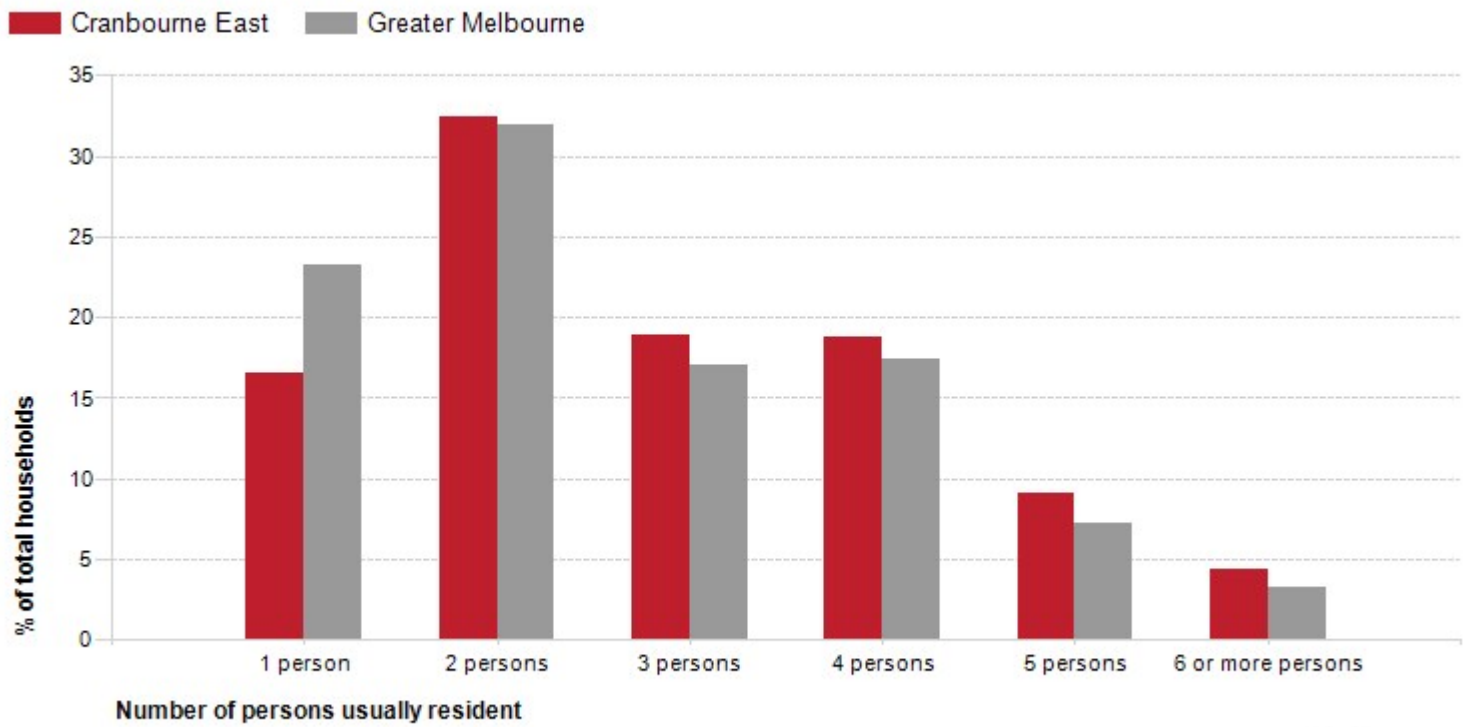
Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Dwellings							
Occupied private dwellings	2,712	--	--	1,407	--	--	+1,306
Persons in occupied private dwellings	7,765	--	--	3,956	--	--	+3,809
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.86	--	2.62	2.81	--	2.60	+0.05

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

[a](#) [Average household size](#)

Household size, 2011

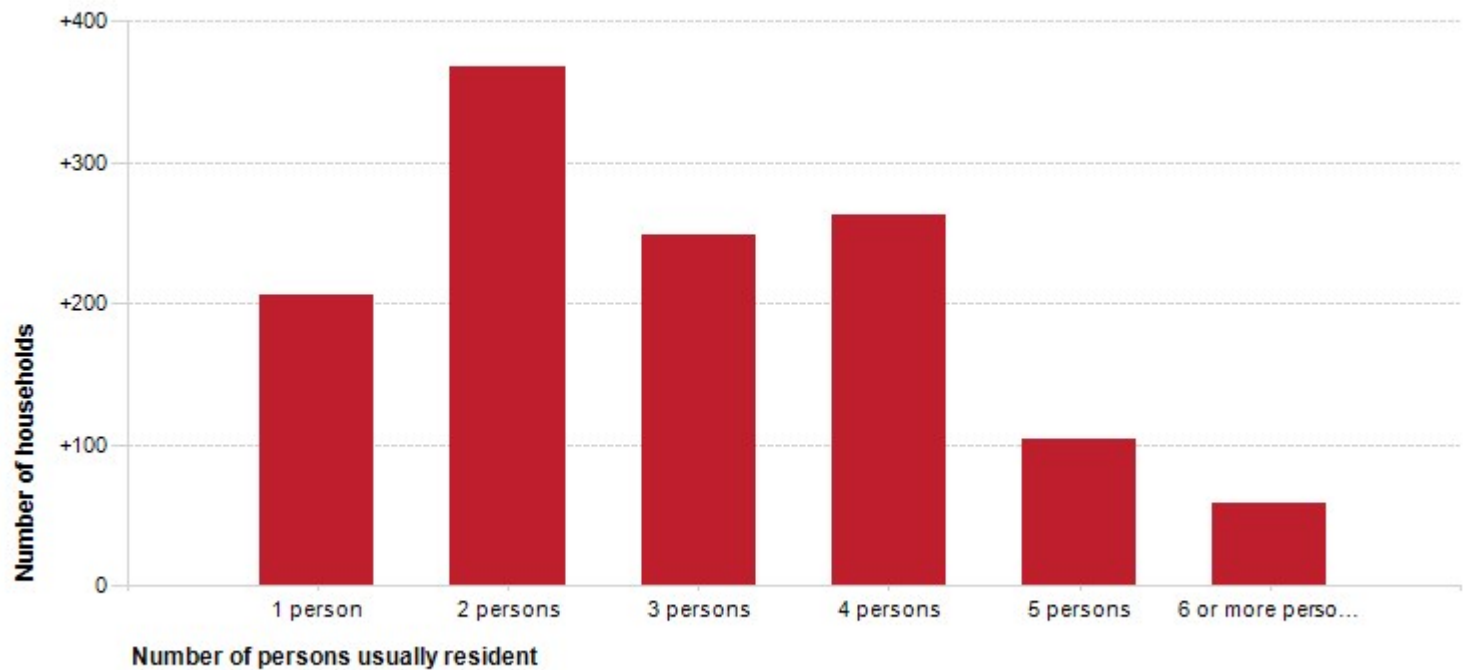


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Change in household size, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in Cranbourne East compared with Greater Melbourne shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a higher proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). Overall there were 16.5% of lone person households, and 32.2% of larger households, compared with 23.3% and 27.8% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

The major differences in the household size for Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of households with 3 persons usually resident (18.9% compared to 17.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 5 persons usually resident (9.0% compared to 7.2%)
- A *larger* percentage of households with 4 persons usually resident (18.8% compared to 17.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of households with 1 person usually resident (16.5% compared to 23.3%)

Emerging groups

The number of households in Cranbourne East increased by 1,248 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the number of persons usually resident in a household in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 2 persons (+368 households)
- 4 persons (+263 households)
- 3 persons (+248 households)
- 1 person (+206 households)

Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of Cranbourne East's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.

Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Household Types](#), [Housing Tenure](#) and [Age Structure](#) for a more complete picture of the housing market in Cranbourne East.

Dwelling structure

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Separate house	2,827	97.7	71.1	1,208	80.7	71.6	+1,619
a Medium density	65	2.3	21.1	288	19.3	21.5	-223
a High density	0	0.0	7.2	0	0.0	6.3	0
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.3	0
Other	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.3	0
Not stated	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Total Private Dwellings	2,892	100.0	100.0	1,496	100.0	100.0	+1,396

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

Dwelling type

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
Occupied private dwellings	2,712	93.6	91.2	1,407	94.0	91.7	+1,306
Unoccupied private dwellings	182	6.3	8.6	89	6.0	8.1	+92
Non private dwellings	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	+3
Total dwellings	2,897	100.0	100.0	1,496	100.0	100.0	+1,401

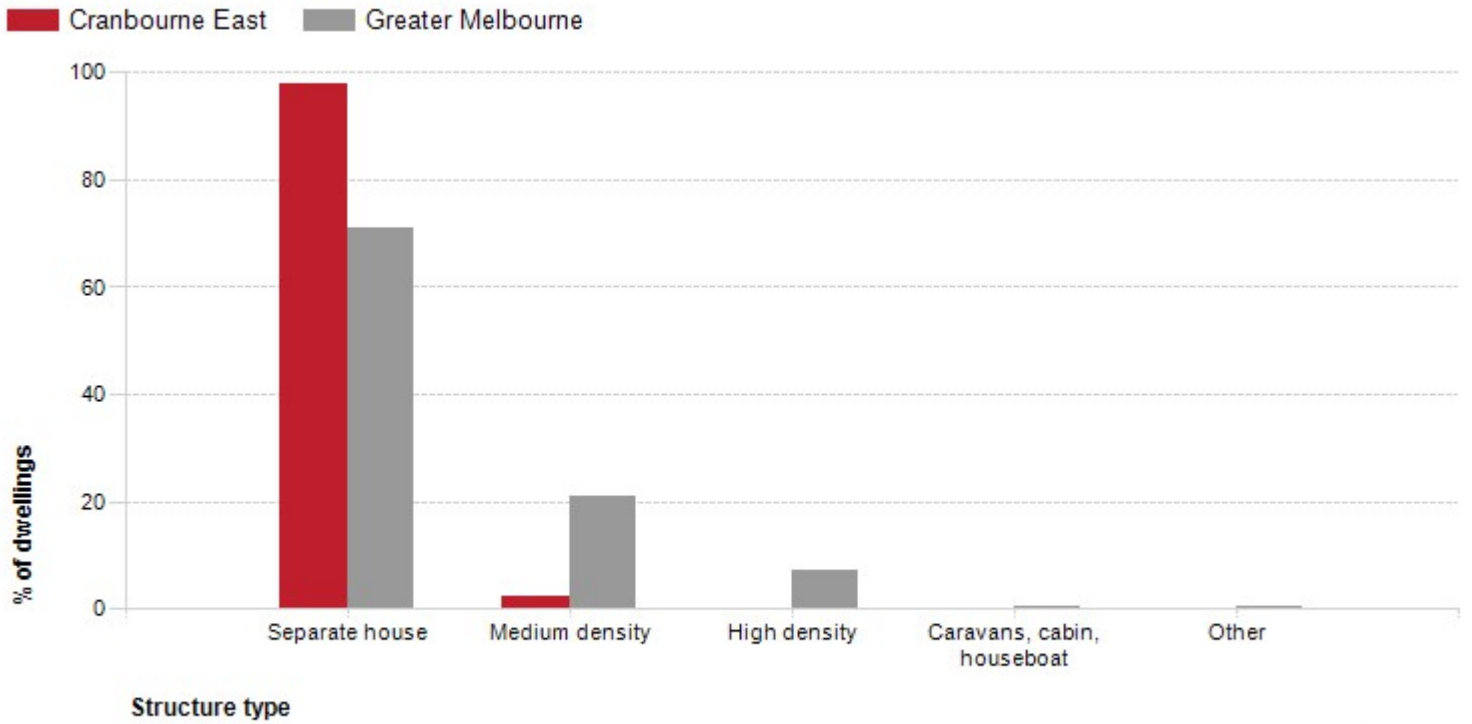
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

a [People in non-private dwellings](#)

a [Vacant dwellings](#)

a [Dominant dwelling structure](#)

Dwelling structure, 2011

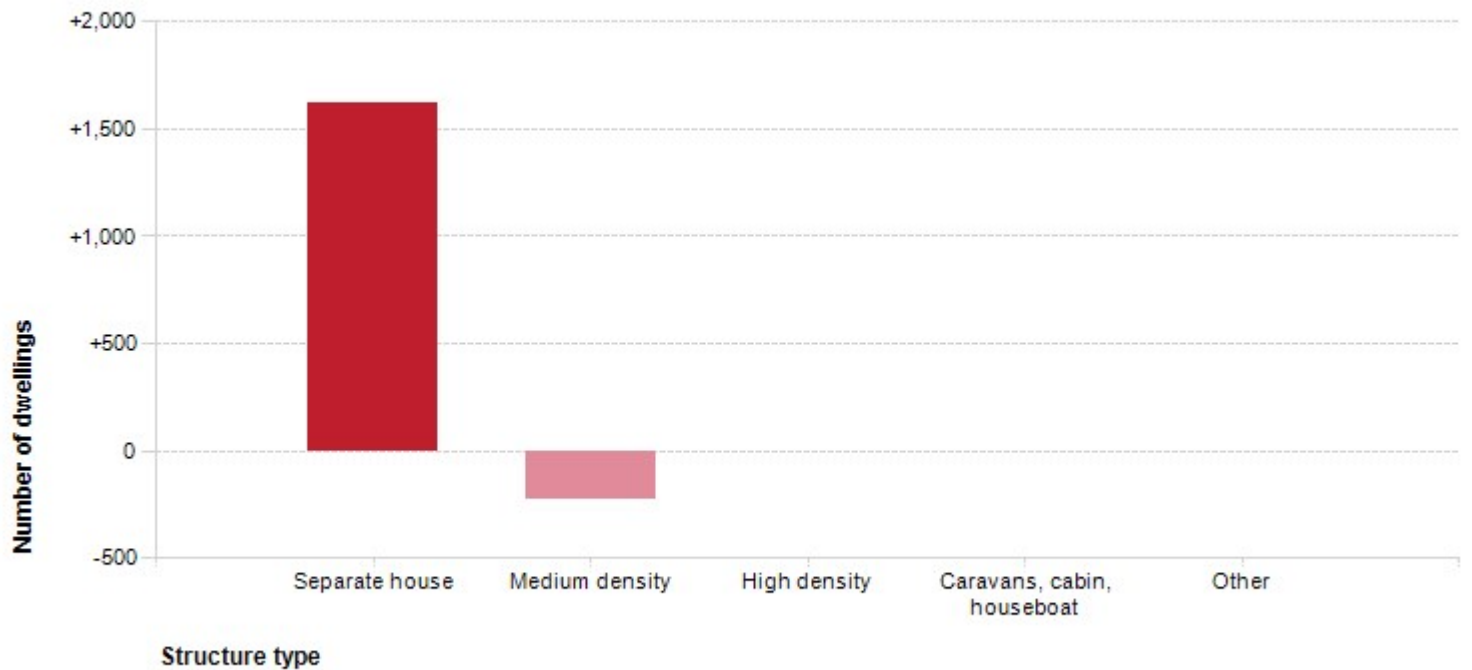


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

In 2011, there were 2,827 separate houses in the area, 65 medium density dwellings, and no high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of dwellings in Cranbourne East in 2011 shows that 97.7% of all dwellings were separate houses; 2.3% were medium density dwellings, and 0% were in high density dwellings, compared with 71.1%, 21.1%, and 7.2% in the Greater Melbourne respectively.

In 2011, a total of 93.6% of the dwellings in Cranbourne East were occupied on Census night, compared to 91.2% in Greater Melbourne. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings was 6.3%, which is smaller compared to that found in Greater Melbourne (8.6%).

Emerging groups

The total number of dwellings in Cranbourne East increased by 1,401 between 2006 and 2011.

The largest changes in the type of dwellings found in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Separate house (+1,619 dwellings)
- Medium density (-223 dwellings)

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with Dwelling Type information, provides insight into the role Cranbourne East plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

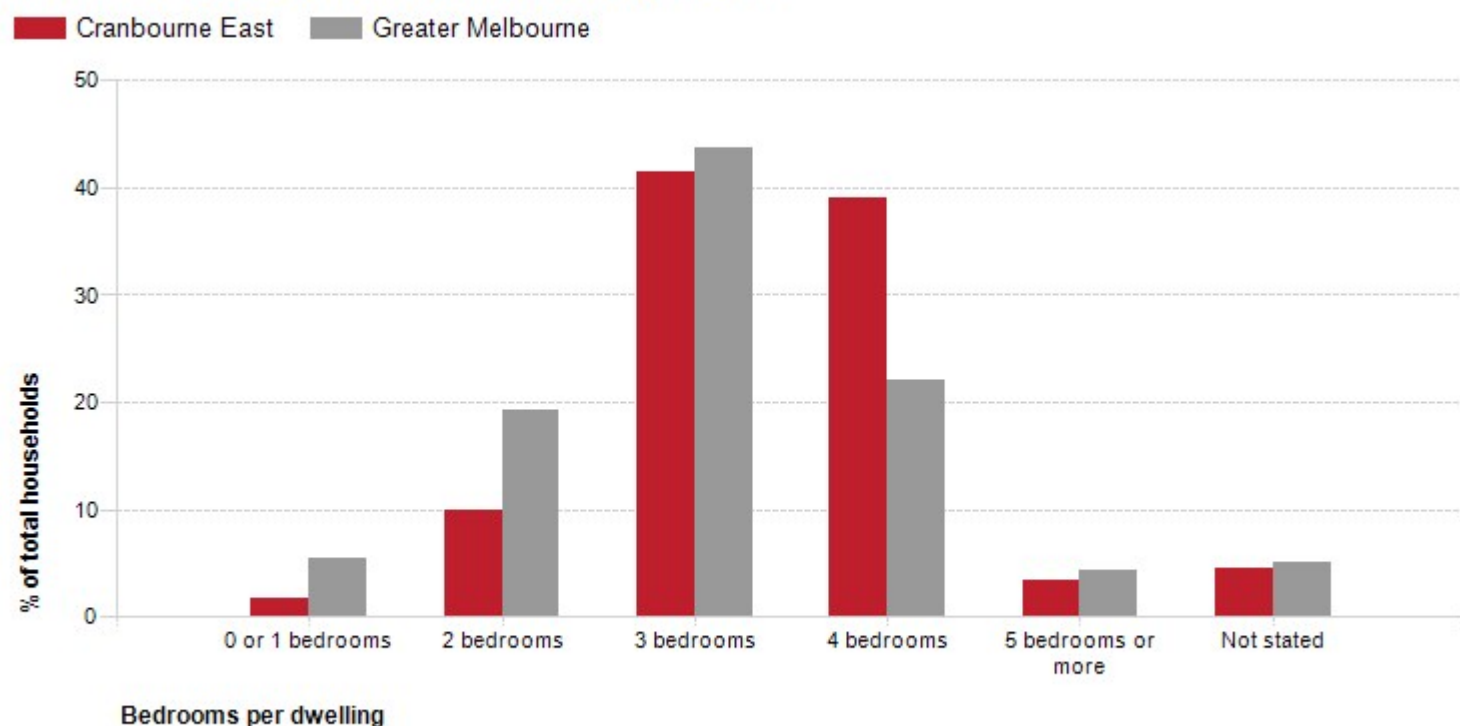
In combination with Household Type and Household Size, the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

Number of bedrooms per dwelling

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Number of bedrooms	Number	% Greater Melbourne	%	Number	% Greater Melbourne	%	2006 to 2011
0 or 1 bedrooms	47	1.7	5.5	28	2.0	5.0	+19
a 2 bedrooms	269	9.9	19.3	144	10.3	19.6	+124
3 bedrooms	1,122	41.4	43.8	674	47.9	45.2	+448
a 4 bedrooms	1,056	39.0	22.0	467	33.2	20.1	+589
5 bedrooms or more	95	3.5	4.3	40	2.9	3.9	+54
Not stated	120	4.4	5.1	54	3.8	6.2	+66
Total households	2,709	100.0	100.0	1,407	100.0	100.0	+1,301

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

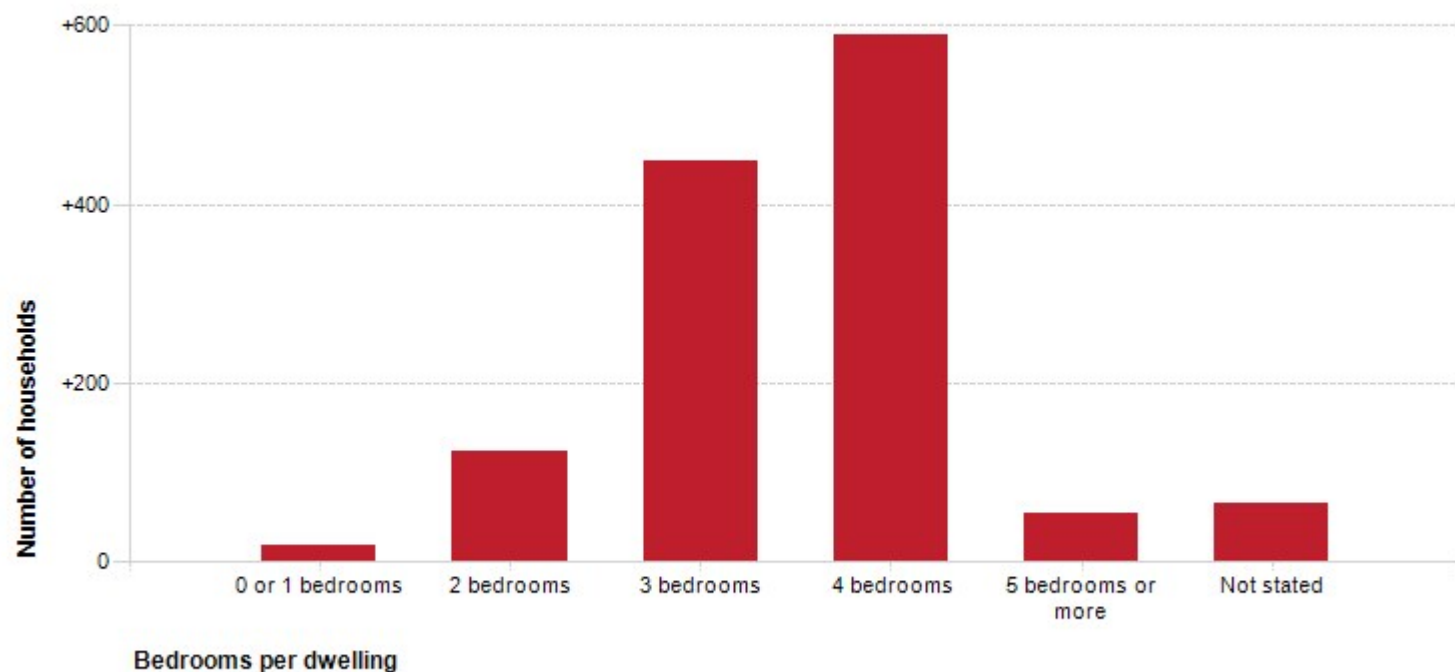
Number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in number of bedrooms per dwelling, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a higher proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 11.6% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 42.5% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 24.8% and 26.3% for Greater Melbourne respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A *larger* percentage of 4 bedroom dwellings (39.0% compared to 22.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 2 bedroom dwellings (9.9% compared to 19.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of dwellings with 1 or no bedrooms (includes bedsitters) (1.7% compared to 5.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 3 bedroom dwellings (41.4% compared to 43.8%)

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+589 dwellings)
- 3 bedrooms (+448 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (+124 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+54 dwellings)

Internet connection

A fast Internet Connection is increasingly required for accessing essential information and undertaking domestic and non-domestic business. Households with dial-up or no internet service are being left behind in the digital divide as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

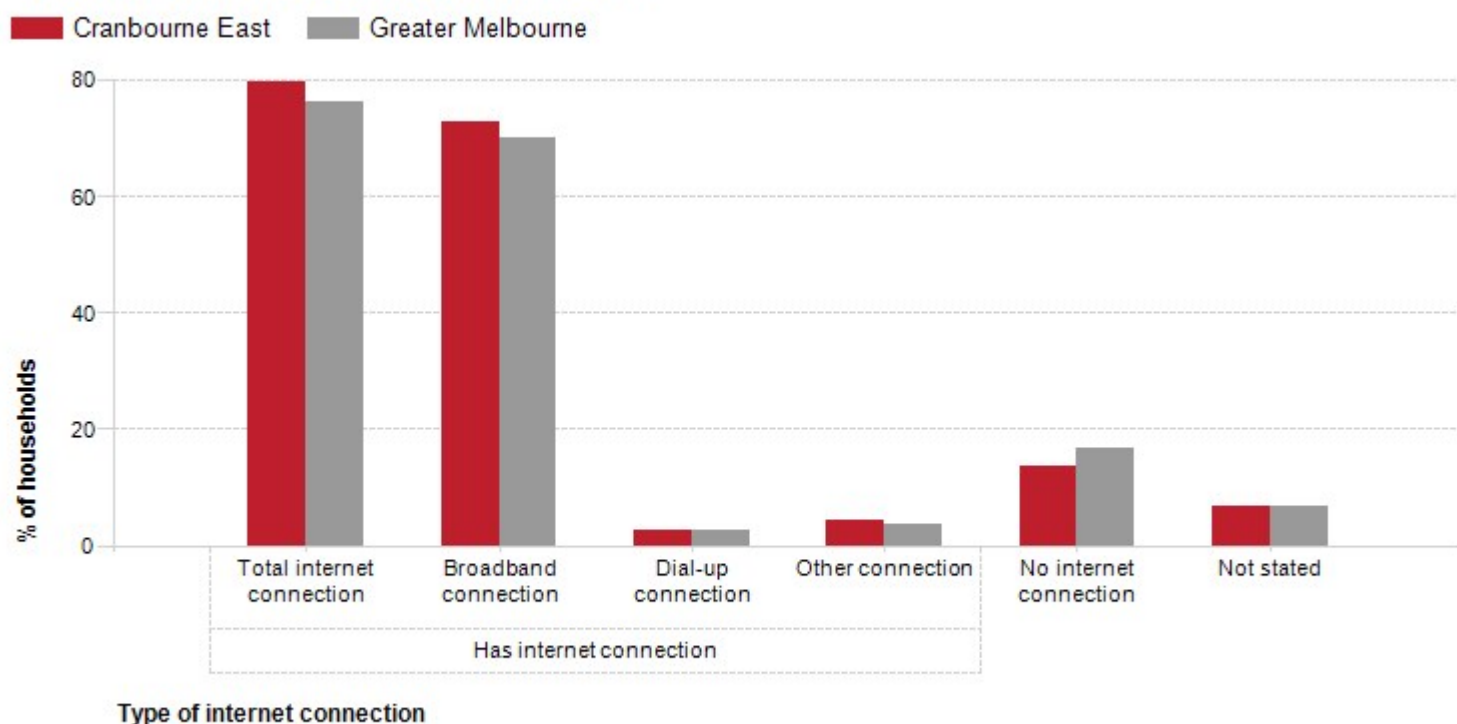
Internet connectivity in Cranbourne East can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Type of internet connection

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	
Connection type							2006 to 2011
Total internet connection	2,160	79.6	76.4	853	60.6	61.0	+1,307
▪ a Broadband connection	1,973	72.7	70.0	574	40.7	42.7	+1,400
▪ Dial-up connection	69	2.6	2.7	264	18.8	17.8	-195
▪ Other connection	118	4.3	3.7	15	1.1	0.5	+102
No internet connection	372	13.7	16.8	471	33.5	31.5	-99
Not stated	181	6.7	6.8	84	6.0	7.5	+97
Total households	2,713	100.0	100.0	1,408	100.0	100.0	+1,306

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

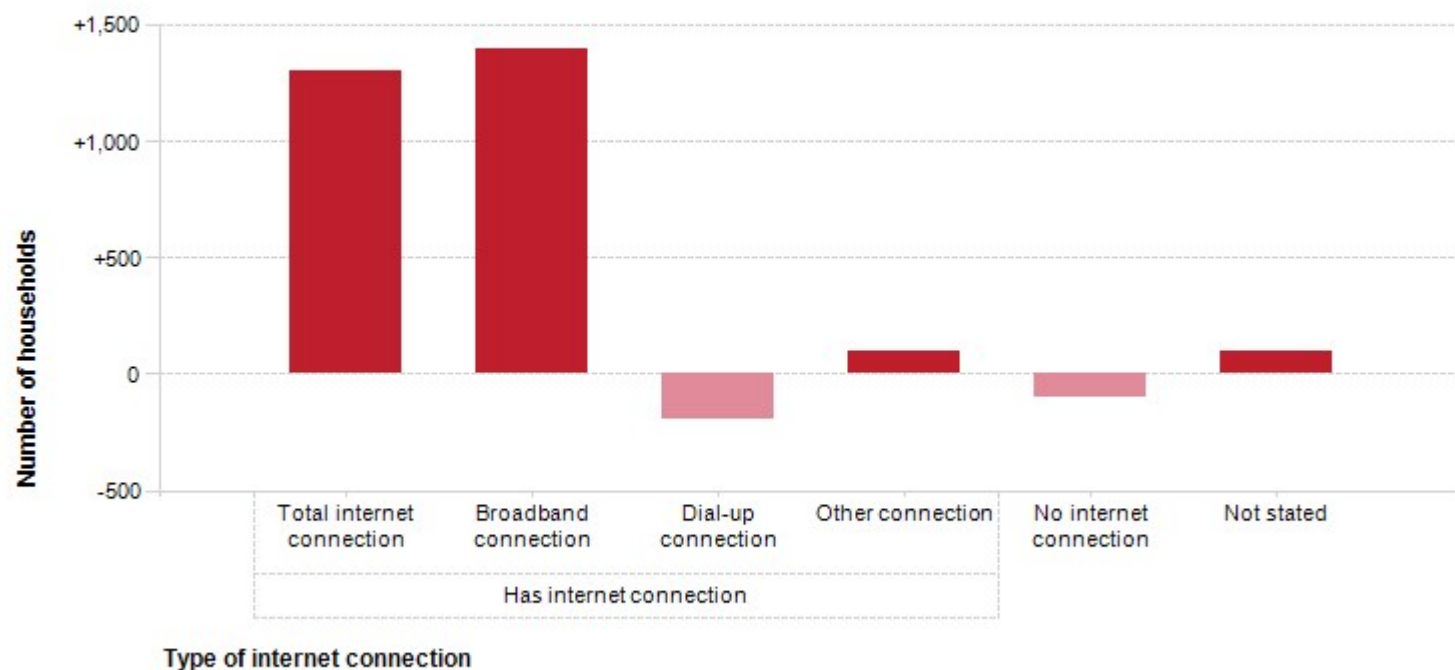
Type of internet connection, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in type of internet connection, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a lower proportion of households with either no internet connection or a dial up connection, and a higher proportion of households with broadband connectivity.

Overall 16.3% of households had no internet connection or a dial up connection, and 72.7% had broadband connectivity, compared with 19.5% and 70.0% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of households with an internet connection increased by 1,307.

The largest changes in the internet connectivity in Cranbourne East, between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Broadband connection (+1,400 households)
- Total internet connection (+1,307 households)
- Dial-up connection (-195 households)

Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in Cranbourne East quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number of adults present; access to Public Transport; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and Household Income. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

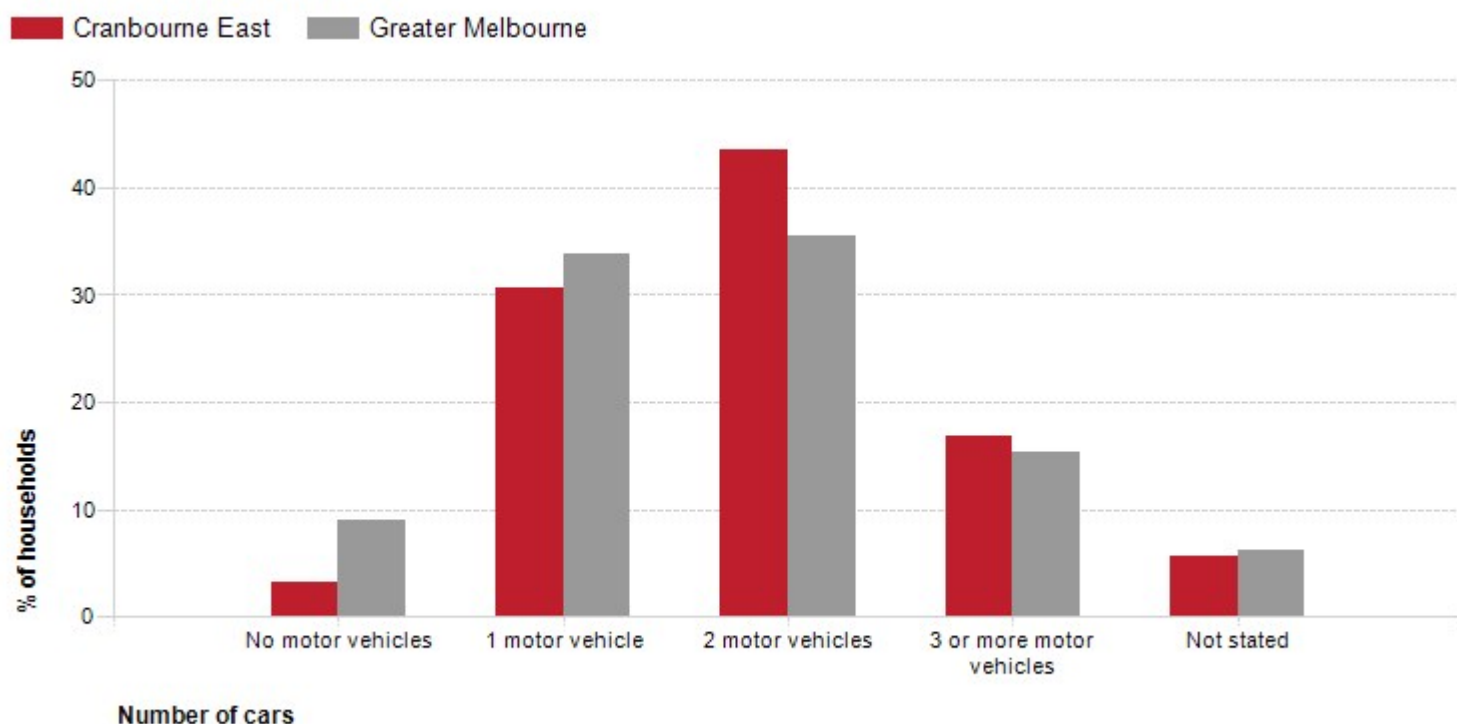
Car ownership

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Number of cars	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a No motor vehicles	88	3.2	9.0	55	3.9	9.4	+32
1 motor vehicle	834	30.7	33.9	426	30.3	33.4	+408
a 2 motor vehicles	1,184	43.6	35.5	636	45.2	35.1	+548
3 or more motor vehicles	457	16.8	15.4	212	15.1	14.3	+245
Not stated	154	5.7	6.3	78	5.5	7.8	+77
Total households	2,717	100.0	100.0	1,407	100.0	100.0	+1,311

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

a People who travelled to work by car

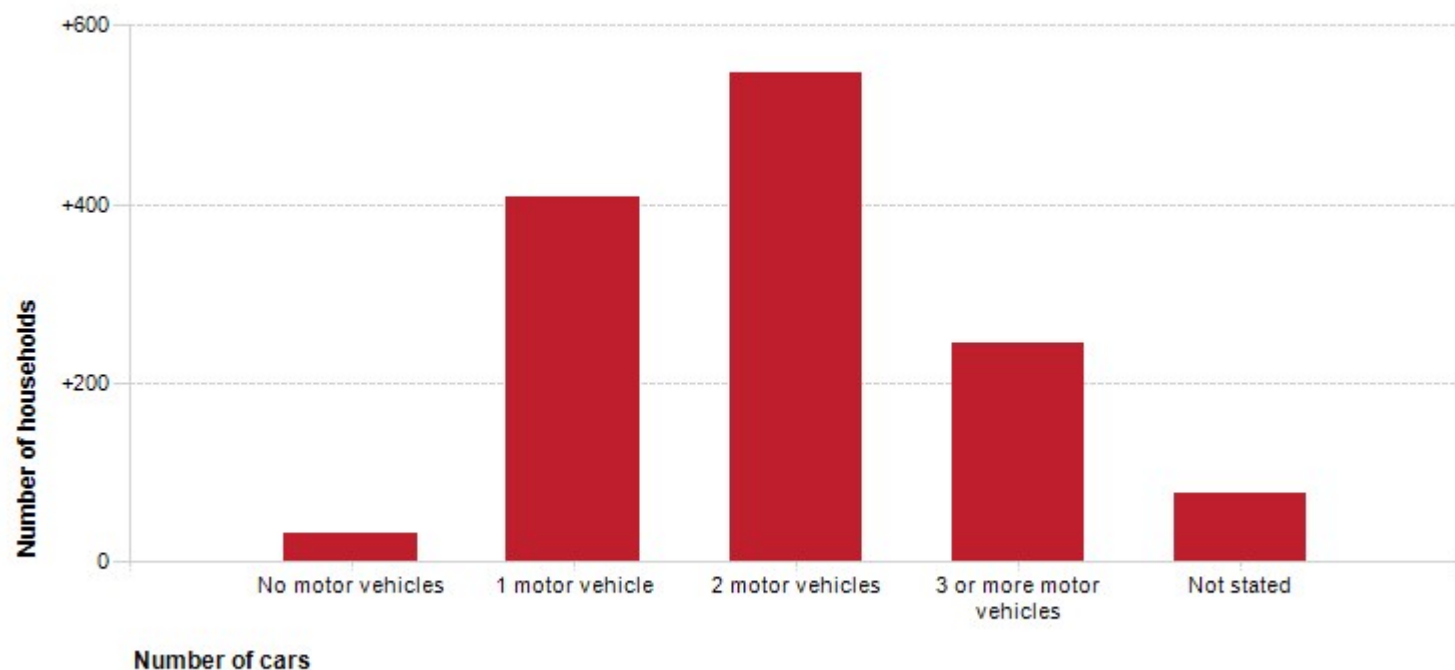
Car ownership, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that 91.1% of the households owned at least one car, while 3.2% did not, compared with 84.8% and 9.0% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a smaller proportion who owned just one car; a larger proportion who owned two cars; and a larger proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 30.7% of the households owned one car; 43.6% owned two cars; and 16.8% owned three cars or more, compared with 33.9%; 35.5% and 15.4% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in the household car ownership in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- 2 motor vehicles (+548 households)
- 1 motor vehicle (+408 households)
- 3 or more motor vehicles (+245 households)

Housing tenure

Cranbourne East's Housing Tenure data provides insights into its socio-economic status as well as the role it plays in the housing market. For example, a high concentration of private renters may indicate a transient area attractive to young singles and couples, while a concentration of home owners indicates a more settled area with mature families and empty-nesters ([Household Summary](#)). Tenure can also reflect built form ([Dwelling Type](#)), with a significantly higher share of renters in high density housing and a substantially larger proportion of home-owners in separate houses, although this is not always the case.

In conjunction with other socio-economic status indicators in Cranbourne East, Tenure data is useful for analysing housing markets, housing affordability and identifying public housing areas.

Housing tenure

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Tenure type	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %	2006 to 2011
a Fully owned	476	17.6	31.5	278	19.7	33.1	+198
a Mortgage	1,551	57.2	35.3	822	58.2	34.8	+729
Renting	445	16.4	26.5	177	12.5	24.3	+268
▪ a Renting - Social housing	5	0.2	2.9	0	0.0	3.0	+5
▪ a Renting - Private	434	16.0	23.1	171	12.1	20.7	+263
▪ Renting - Not stated	6	0.2	0.5	6	0.4	0.6	0
Other tenure type	79	2.9	0.7	44	3.1	0.6	+34
Not stated	162	6.0	5.9	90	6.4	7.2	+72
Total households	2,712	100.0	100.0	1,410	100.0	100.0	+1,302

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.

a Dominant tenure type

Housing tenure, 2011

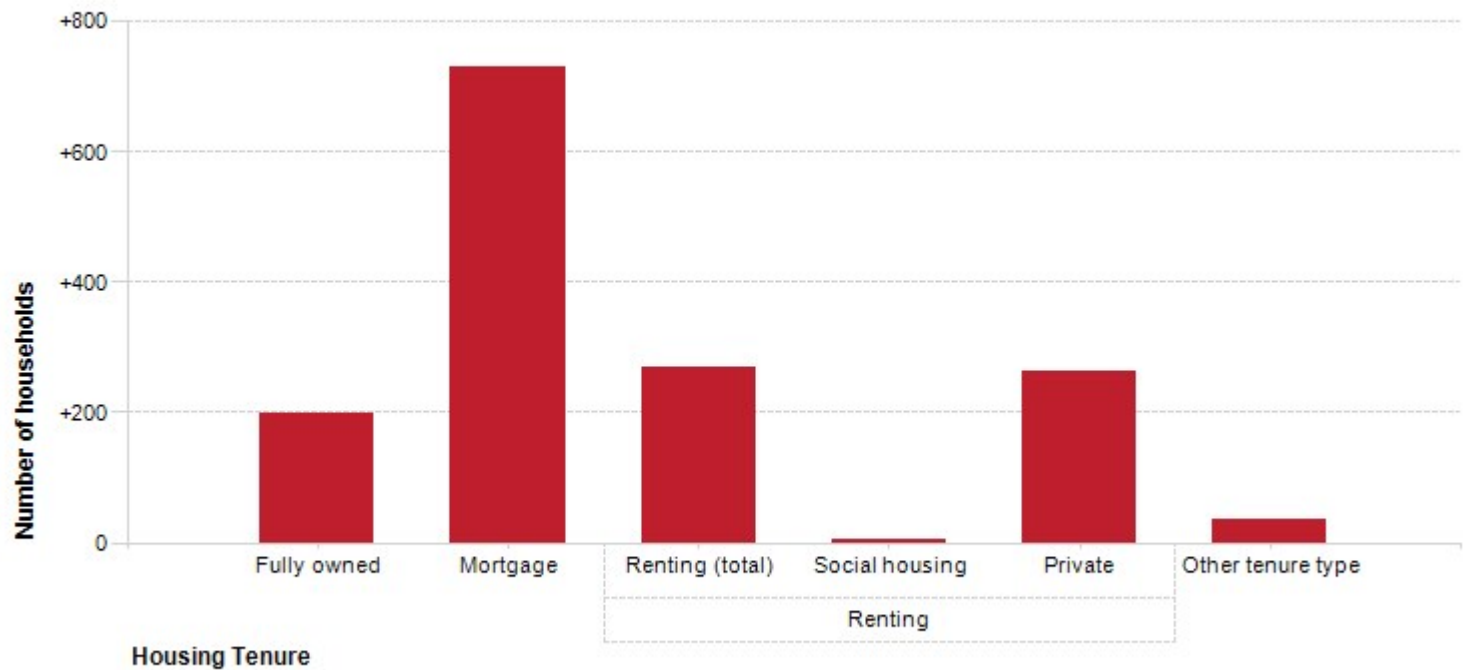


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Change in housing tenure, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the housing tenure of the population of Cranbourne East in 2011 compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a larger proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a smaller proportion who were renters.

Overall, 17.6% of the population owned their dwelling; 57.2% were purchasing, and 16.4% were renting, compared with 31.5%, 35.3% and 26.5% respectively for Greater Melbourne.

Emerging groups

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Cranbourne East between 2006 and 2011 were:

- Mortgage (+729 persons)
- Renting - Private (+263 persons)
- Fully owned (+198 persons)

The total number of households in Cranbourne East increased by 1,302 between 2006 and 2011.

Housing loan repayments

Mortgage repayments are directly related to house prices in Cranbourne East, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data it may also indicate the level of housing stress households in the community are under. In mortgage belt areas it is expected that households will be paying a higher proportion of their income on their housing compared to well-established areas. First home buyer areas are also likely to have larger mortgages than upgrader areas where households move in with equity from elsewhere.

Mortgage payment levels are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of mortgage payments over time, go to [Housing Loan Quartiles](#).

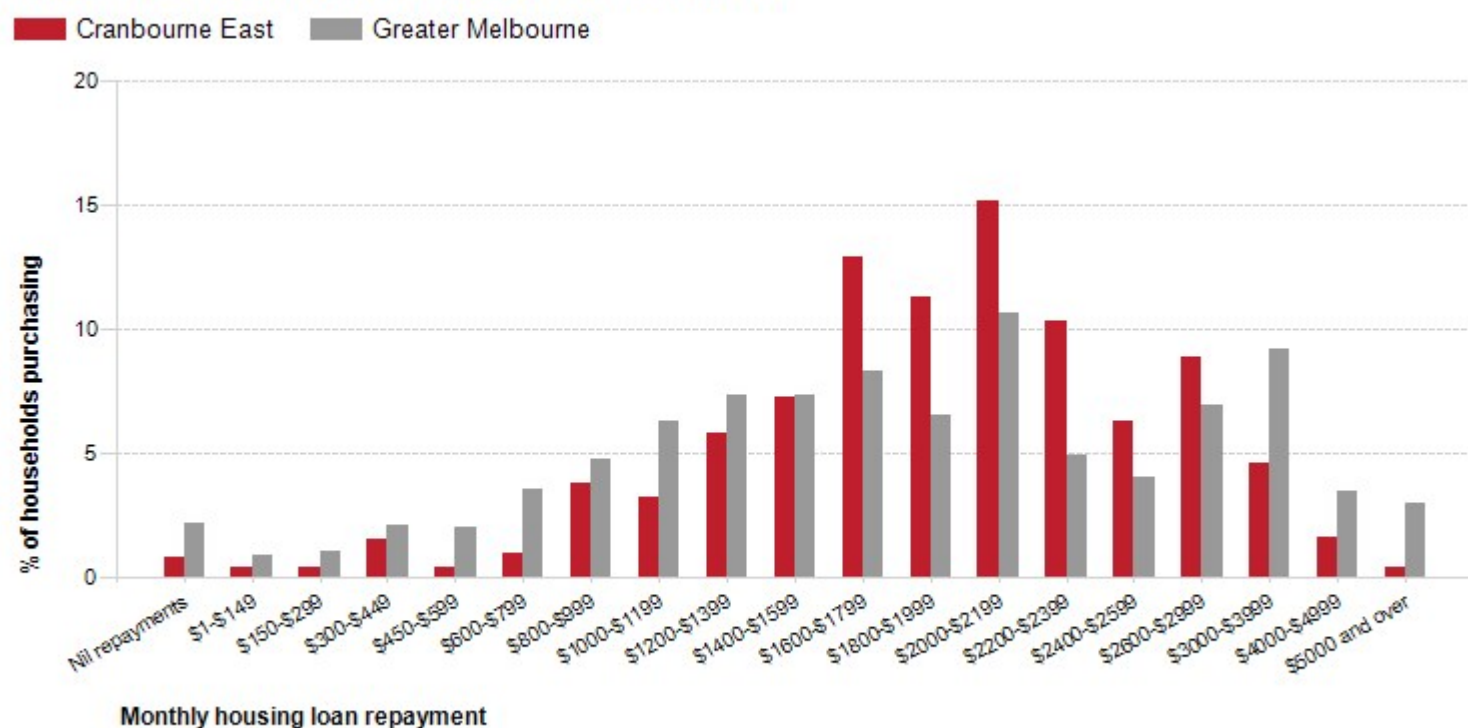
Monthly housing loan repayments

Cranbourne East	2011		
Monthly repayment amount	Number	%	Greater Melbourne %
Nil repayments	12	0.8	2.2
\$1-\$149	6	0.4	0.8
\$150-\$299	6	0.4	1.0
\$300-\$449	24	1.5	2.1
\$450-\$599	6	0.4	2.0
\$600-\$799	15	0.9	3.6
\$800-\$999	59	3.8	4.8
\$1000-\$1199	49	3.2	6.3
\$1200-\$1399	90	5.8	7.4
\$1400-\$1599	112	7.3	7.3
\$1600-\$1799	199	12.9	8.3
\$1800-\$1999	174	11.3	6.5
\$2000-\$2199	234	15.2	10.7
\$2200-\$2399	159	10.3	4.9
\$2400-\$2599	97	6.3	4.0
\$2600-\$2999	137	8.8	7.0
\$3000-\$3999	71	4.6	9.2
\$4000-\$4999	25	1.6	3.5
\$5000 and over	6	0.4	3.0
Not stated	65	4.2	5.6
Total households with a mortgage	1,547	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

- [a Home owners \(households who fully own their dwelling\)](#)
- [a Households with a mortgage](#)
- [a Dominant tenure type](#)
- [a Median monthly mortgage repayments](#)
- [a Households paying high mortgage repayments \(\\$2600 or more\)](#)
- [a Mortgage Stress](#)

Monthly housing loan repayments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,600 per month or more), as well as a smaller proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$1000 per month).

Overall, 15.4% of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 8.2% were paying low repayments, compared with 22.6% and 16.5% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the household loan repayments of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of \$2200-\$2399 (10.3% compared to 4.9%)
- A larger percentage of \$1800-\$1999 (11.3% compared to 6.5%)
- A larger percentage of \$1600-\$1799 (12.9% compared to 8.3%)
- A smaller percentage of \$3000-\$3999 (4.6% compared to 9.2%)

Housing loan quartiles

Mortgage repayments in Cranbourne East are directly related to house prices, length of occupancy and the level of equity of home owners. When viewed with Household Income data it may also indicate the level of housing stress in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the mortgage payment profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Loan Repayment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing loan quartiles

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Loan repayment quartile group	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	153	10.3	20.9	56	7.3	20.8	+96
Medium lowest	321	21.7	23.0	150	19.5	23.4	+172
Medium highest	633	42.7	26.7	371	48.3	26.7	+262
Highest group	374	25.2	29.4	191	24.9	29.1	+183
Total households with a mortgage	1,481	100.0	100.0	769	100.0	100.0	+713

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

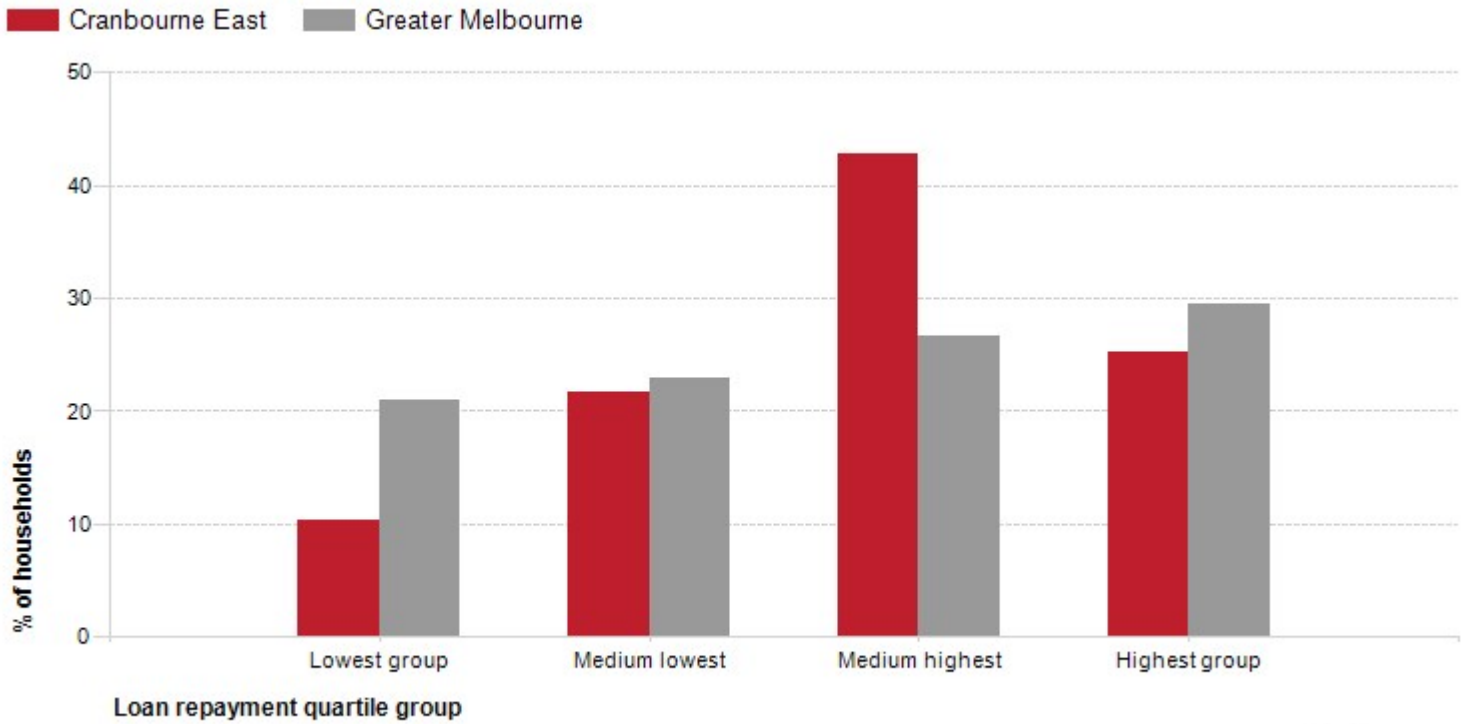
Housing loan - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from loan repayment data for Victoria

Monthly housing loan repayments by Census year

Housing loan repayment ranges	2011	2006	2001	1996
Lowest group	\$0 to \$1,103	\$0 to \$831	\$0 to \$596	\$0 to \$502
Medium lowest	\$1,104 to \$1,695	\$832 to \$1,261	\$597 to \$866	\$503 to \$750
Medium highest	\$1,696 to \$2,351	\$1,262 to \$1,823	\$867 to \$1,208	\$751 to \$1,034
Highest group	\$2,352 and over	\$1,824 and over	\$1,209 and over	\$1,035 and over

Housing loan quartiles, 2011

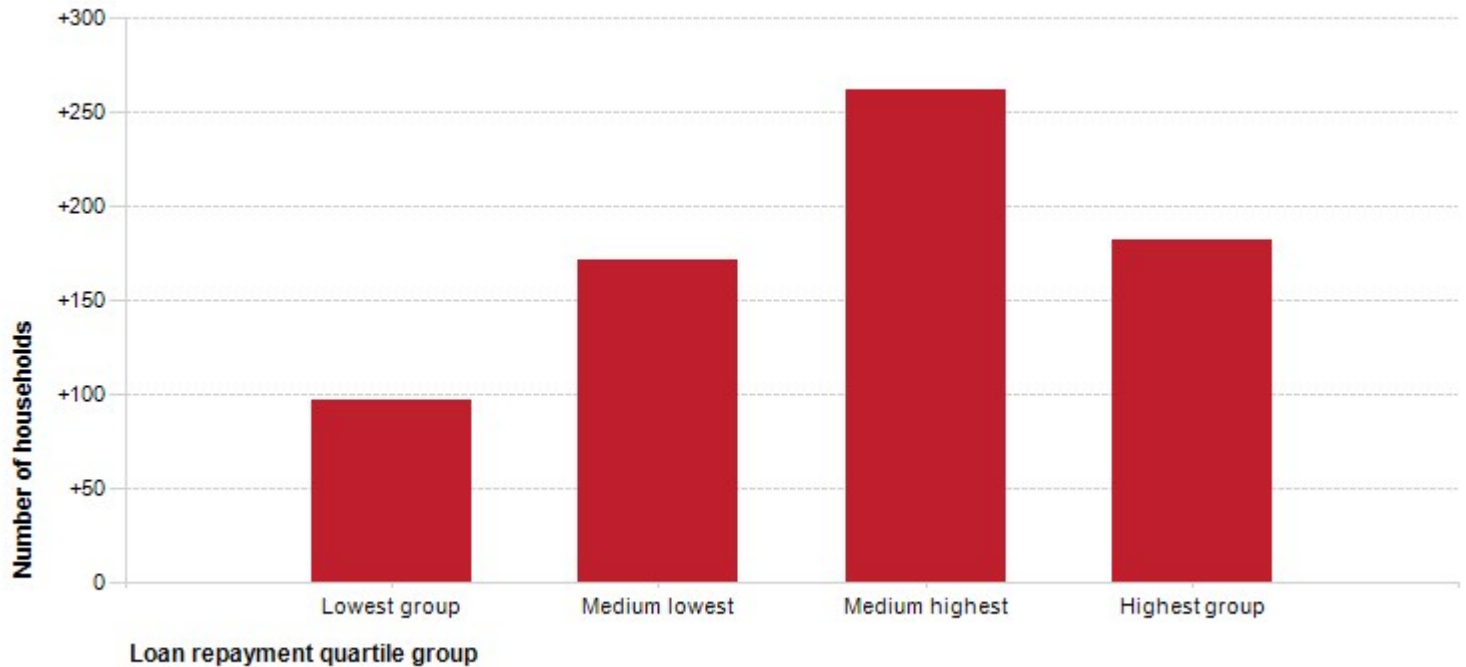


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in housing loan quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Housing loan repayment quartiles allow us to compare relative repayment liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by housing loan repayment quartiles in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest repayment quartile, as well as a smaller proportion in the lowest repayment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households with a mortgage in Cranbourne East increased by 712 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change in Cranbourne East during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 262 households.

Housing rental payments

Rental payments can be a better measure of the cost of housing in Cranbourne East than mortgage repayments because they are not contingent on length of occupancy or equity in the dwelling.

High rental payments may indicate desirable areas with mobile populations who prefer to rent, or a housing shortage, or gentrification. Low rental payments may indicate public housing (check Tenure Type), or areas where low income households move by necessity for a lower cost of living.

Rental payments are not directly comparable over time because of inflation. For comparison of rental payments over time, go to Housing Rental Quartiles.

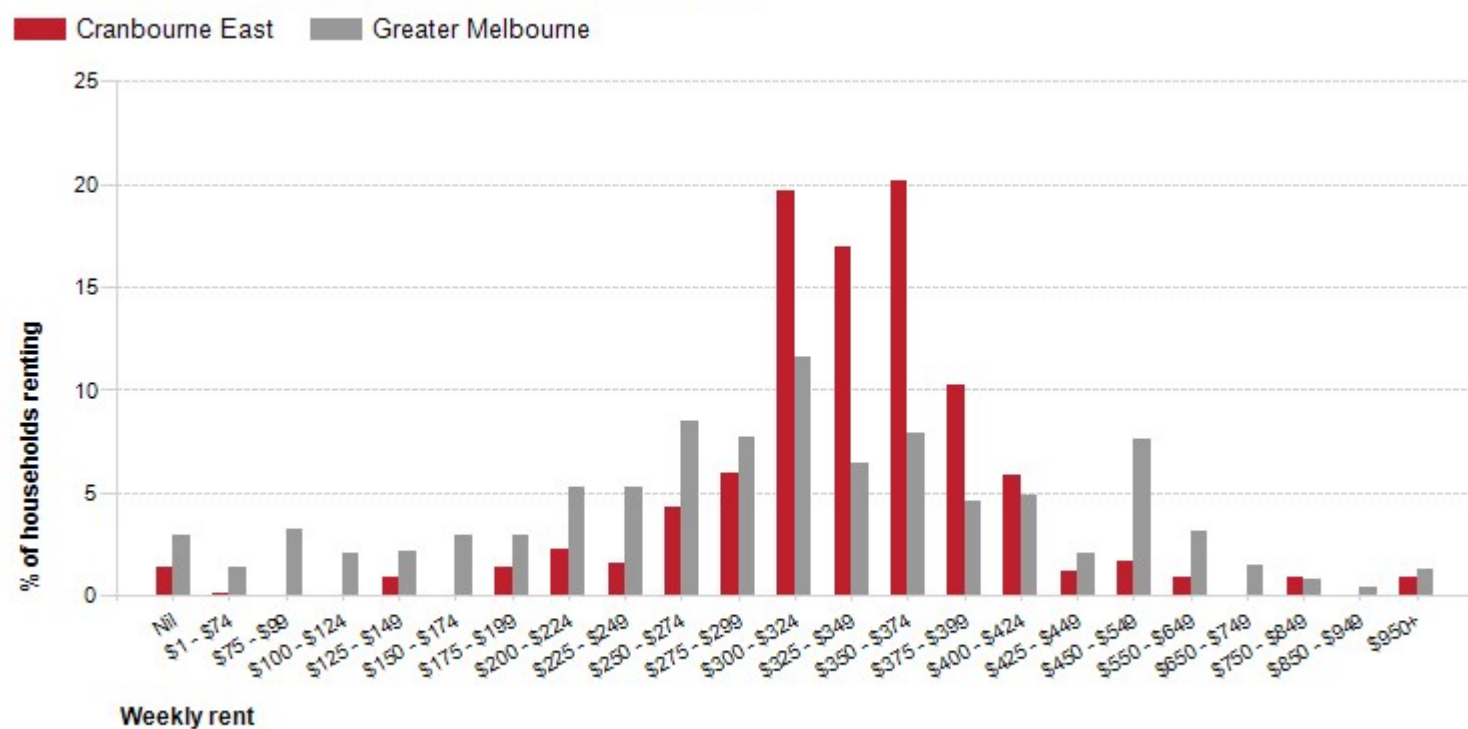
Weekly housing rental payments

Cranbourne East	2011		
Weekly rental amount	Number	% Melbourne %	Greater
Nil	6	1.3	3.0
\$1 - \$74	1	0.1	1.3
\$75 - \$99	0	0.0	3.3
\$100 - \$124	0	0.0	2.1
\$125 - \$149	4	0.9	2.1
\$150 - \$174	0	0.0	2.9
\$175 - \$199	6	1.4	2.9
\$200 - \$224	10	2.2	5.2
\$225 - \$249	7	1.6	5.3
\$250 - \$274	19	4.3	8.4
\$275 - \$299	26	5.9	7.7
\$300 - \$324	87	19.6	11.6
\$325 - \$349	75	16.9	6.4
\$350 - \$374	89	20.2	7.9
\$375 - \$399	45	10.2	4.6
\$400 - \$424	26	5.8	4.9
\$425 - \$449	5	1.1	2.1
\$450 - \$549	8	1.7	7.6
\$550 - \$649	4	0.9	3.1
\$650 - \$749	0	0.0	1.5
\$750 - \$849	4	0.9	0.8
\$850 - \$949	0	0.0	0.4
\$950+	4	0.9	1.3
Rent not stated	18	4.0	3.7
Total households renting	441	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

- [!\[\]\(00454fbbe8db418db0de5eebfa916a08_img.jpg\) Households renting social housing](#)
- [!\[\]\(fd0f3d0c9a8d9b3ff3951bcf7c4bf0c0_img.jpg\) Households renting privately](#)
- [!\[\]\(e0cf2596b7f15139c12c58233ba748a6_img.jpg\) Median weekly rental payments](#)
- [!\[\]\(7229103dad454bef452b933d3e01b45a_img.jpg\) High rental payments \(more than \\$400 per week\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(32dc4fd1d8720a74b95d374e8ccedb9f_img.jpg\) Rental stress](#)

Weekly housing rental payments, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Dominant groups

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$400 per week or more), as well as a smaller proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$150 per week).

Overall, 11.4% of households were paying high rental payments, and 2.4% were paying low payments, compared with 21.7% and 11.7% respectively in Greater Melbourne.

The major differences between the housing rental payments of Cranbourne East and Greater Melbourne were:

- A larger percentage of \$350 - \$374 (20.2% compared to 7.9%)
- A larger percentage of \$325 - \$349 (16.9% compared to 6.4%)
- A larger percentage of \$375 - \$399 (10.2% compared to 4.6%)
- A smaller percentage of \$450 - \$549 (1.7% compared to 7.6%)

Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in Cranbourne East are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with Household Income data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in specific data notes.

Housing rental quartiles

Cranbourne East	2011			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	Number	% Melbourne	Greater %	2006 to 2011
Lowest group	14	3.4	17.1	12	7.2	18.5	+2
Medium lowest	43	10.1	22.3	23	13.3	22.9	+20
Medium highest	227	53.7	29.3	84	49.3	27.7	+143
Highest group	139	32.8	31.3	52	30.2	30.9	+87
Total households renting	423	100.0	100.0	171	100.0	100.0	+253

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

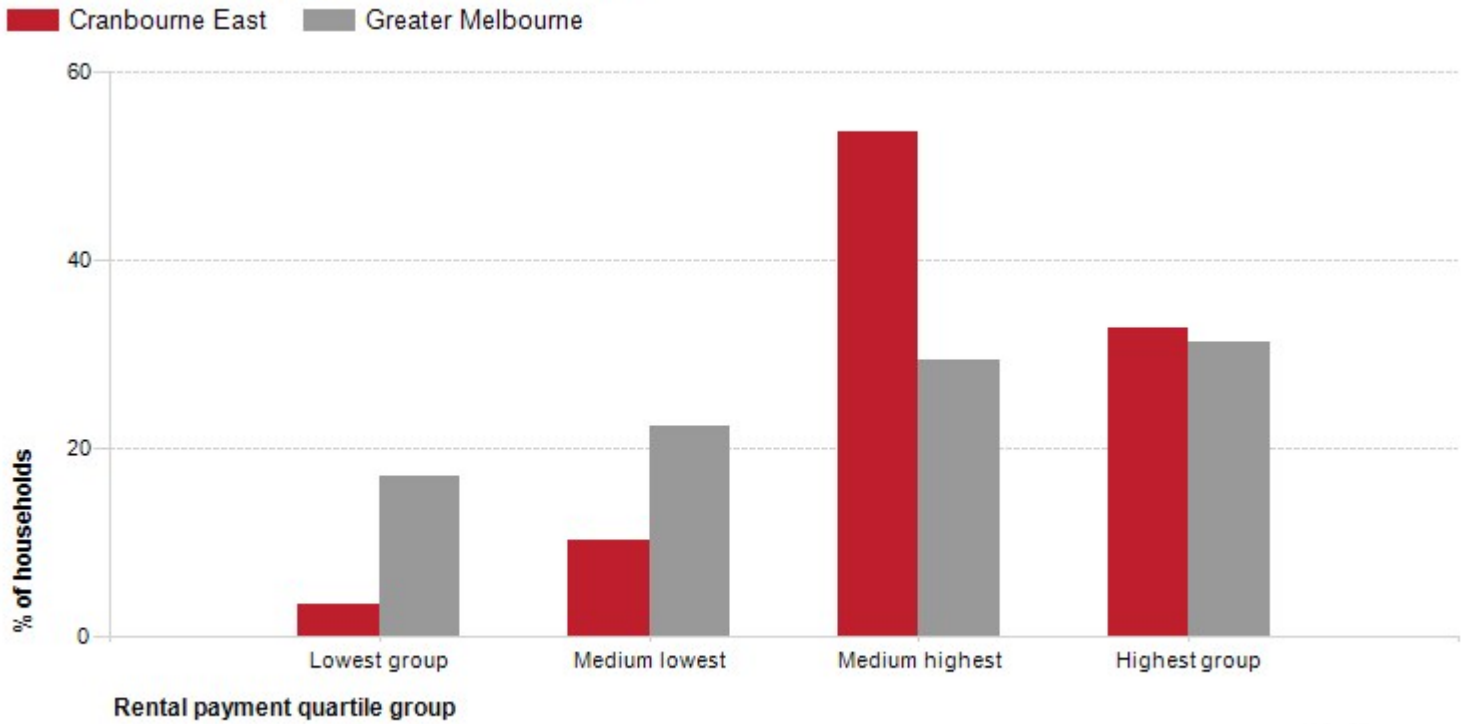
Housing rental - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from rental payment data for Victoria

Weekly housing rental payments by Census year

Rental payment ranges	2011	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$190	\$0 to \$133	\$0 to \$109
Medium lowest	\$191 to \$279	\$134 to \$190	\$110 to \$156
Medium highest	\$280 to \$362	\$191 to \$252	\$157 to \$205
Highest group	\$363 and over	\$253 and over	\$206 and over

Housing rental quartiles for 2011

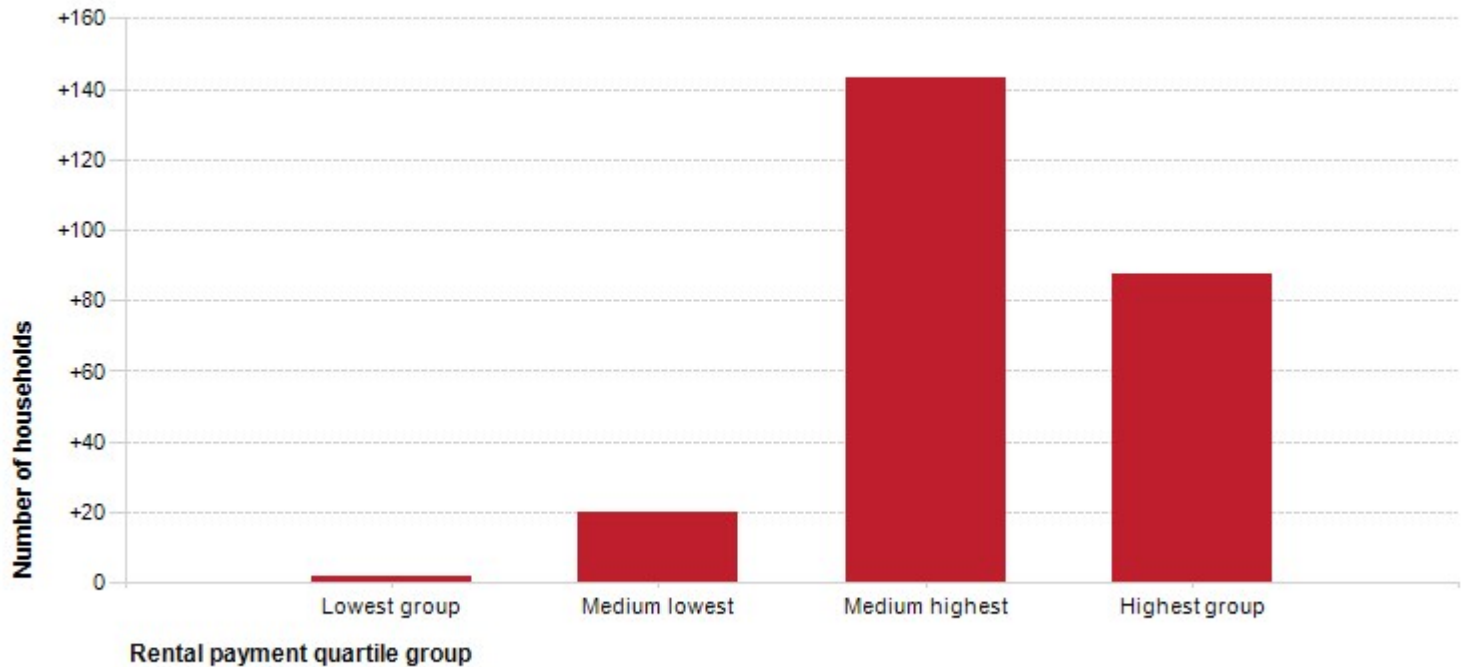


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Change in housing rental quartiles, 2006 to 2011

Cranbourne East



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2011 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

Dominant groups

Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in Cranbourne East compared to Greater Melbourne shows that there was a larger proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a smaller proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

Emerging groups

The total number of households renting their dwelling in Cranbourne East increased by 252 between 2006 and 2011. The most significant change during this period was in the medium highest quartile which showed an increase of 143 households.

Migration summary

Migration, or residential mobility, together with births and deaths are significant components of population change in Australia. The movement of people into, and out of an area directly influences the characteristics of the population and the demand for services and facilities. Migration is the most volatile component of population change and can be affected by changing housing and economic opportunities such as housing affordability issues or the mining boom.

There are three main types of migration in Australia, overseas migration, between-state migration, and within-state migration. By far the most common form of migration is within-state, and largely involves moves between neighbouring and existing urban areas where moves are often short.

Looking at the level and type of migration in the City of Casey can indicate whether the population is sedentary and likely to be in the area for a long time (and perhaps have significant ties to the community), or transient, and likely to move on. Related topics which can be viewed to get a clearer picture of population mobility include [Age Structure](#) and [Housing Tenure](#).

Previous residential location of current residents in 2011

City of Casey

Migration summary	Number	Percentage
Residents who did NOT move between 2006 and 2011	131,206	52.0
Total residents who moved between 2006 and 2011	91,178	36.1
▪ Residents who had moved within the City of Casey between 2006 and 2011	34,806	13.8
▪ Residents who moved from another part of Victoria	35,701	14.1
▪ Residents who moved from another part of Australia	4,206	1.7
▪ Residents who moved from another country	15,550	6.2
▪ Residents who moved from an unknown area	916	0.4
Not stated - Didn't state whether or not moved	10,038	4.0
Not applicable - Births between 2006 and 2011	19,961	7.9
Total 2011 usual resident population	252,383	100.0

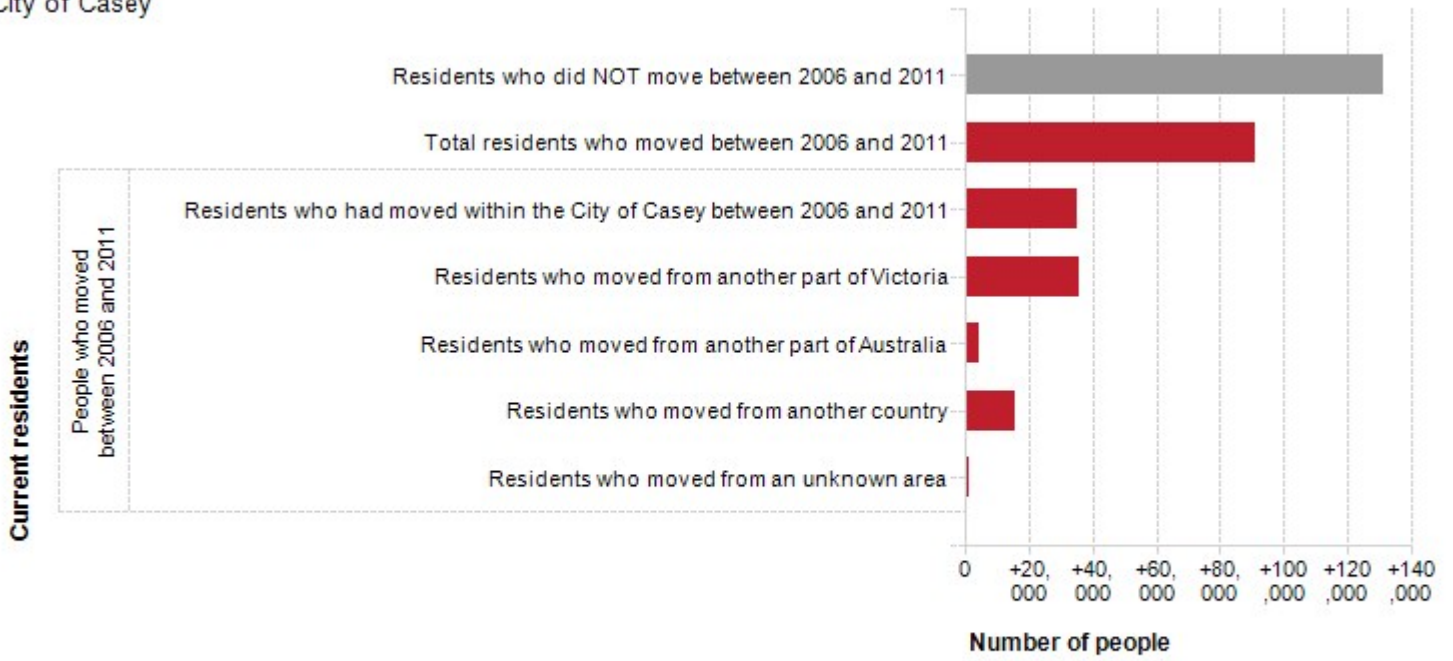
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) [People who moved address in the last 5 years](#)

[f](#) [Historical migration flows and future patterns](#)

Previous residential location of current residents in 2011

City of Casey



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
 Compiled and presented by in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Migration by location

Understanding where the City of Casey's current residents have moved from helps in predicting future mobility patterns and demographic change. Understanding where the City of Casey's residents are moving to indicates areas of population growth and informs possible strategies to retain and attract residents.

Generally, areas of new housing growth attract residents from established areas, especially young couples and families. Coastal communities attract retirees and people seeking a lifestyle change, while inner city areas and areas near universities attract young adults. These are broad demographic trends, while local demographic factors also have a major impact on population movement.

The City of Casey's migration data below provides a summary of where current residents lived five years prior to the last Census. The top ten local government areas of population movement are ranked, based on net change - that is, the difference between those who moved in and those who moved out. The areas with the greatest net change (gain or loss) to a particular area may not necessarily be those with the greatest population exchange.

Migration into and out of the area, 2006 to 2011

City of Casey

Migration summary	Number
Current residents who moved at least once between 2006 and 2011	91,178
Residents who had moved within the City of Casey	34,806
▪ Migration from other parts of Victoria	35,701
▪ Migration to other parts of Victoria	28,569
Net Migration from other parts of Victoria	7,132
▪ Migration from other parts of Australia	4,206
▪ Migration to other parts of Australia	4,294
Net Migration from other parts of Australia	-88
▪ Migration from other countries	15,550
▪ Migration to other countries	--
Net Migration from other countries	--

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Migration between the area and other States/Territories

City of Casey

State / Territory	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
New South Wales	1,532	1,072	460
Victoria	35,701	28,569	7,132
Queensland	1,304	1,733	-429
South Australia	429	371	58
Western Australia	441	631	-190
Tasmania	235	244	-9
Northern Territory	130	104	26
Australian Capital Territory	135	139	-4

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net loss to the area

City of Casey

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Cardinia (S)	2,258	8,183	-5,925
Baw Baw (S)	237	1,099	-862
Wyndham (C)	180	424	-244
Bass Coast (S)	252	494	-242
Latrobe (C)	241	460	-219
Gold Coast (C)	194	389	-195
South Gippsland (S)	165	343	-178
Wellington (S)	79	253	-174
East Gippsland (S)	122	246	-124
Melton (S)	127	249	-122

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Top 10 LGAs ranked by net gain to the area

City of Casey

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Greater Dandenong (C)	8,978	2,681	+6,297
Knox (C)	3,639	1,004	+2,635
Monash (C)	3,243	1,244	+1,999
Frankston (C)	3,656	2,329	+1,327
Kingston (C)	2,302	1,111	+1,191
Whitehorse (C)	1,038	368	+670
Yarra Ranges (S)	1,165	654	+511
Glen Eira (C)	886	403	+483
Maroondah (C)	676	317	+359
Auburn (C)	246	6	+240

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Historical migration flows and future patterns

Migration by age

The age structure of people who move into and out of the City of Casey is strongly influenced by the residential role and function of the area and can influence demand for particular services. For instance, inner city areas near employment, education and entertainment tend to attract many young people in their late teens and early twenties, who move out in their late twenties and thirties to start families in suburban areas. Rural areas tend to lose young people and gain older families and retirees.

Understanding the City of Casey's attraction to different age groups helps to plan services for the community as well as advocating with other levels of government and private enterprise to provide infrastructure, employment opportunities and facilities which may help to retain age groups which are otherwise leaving the area.

Migration by age group 2011

City of Casey

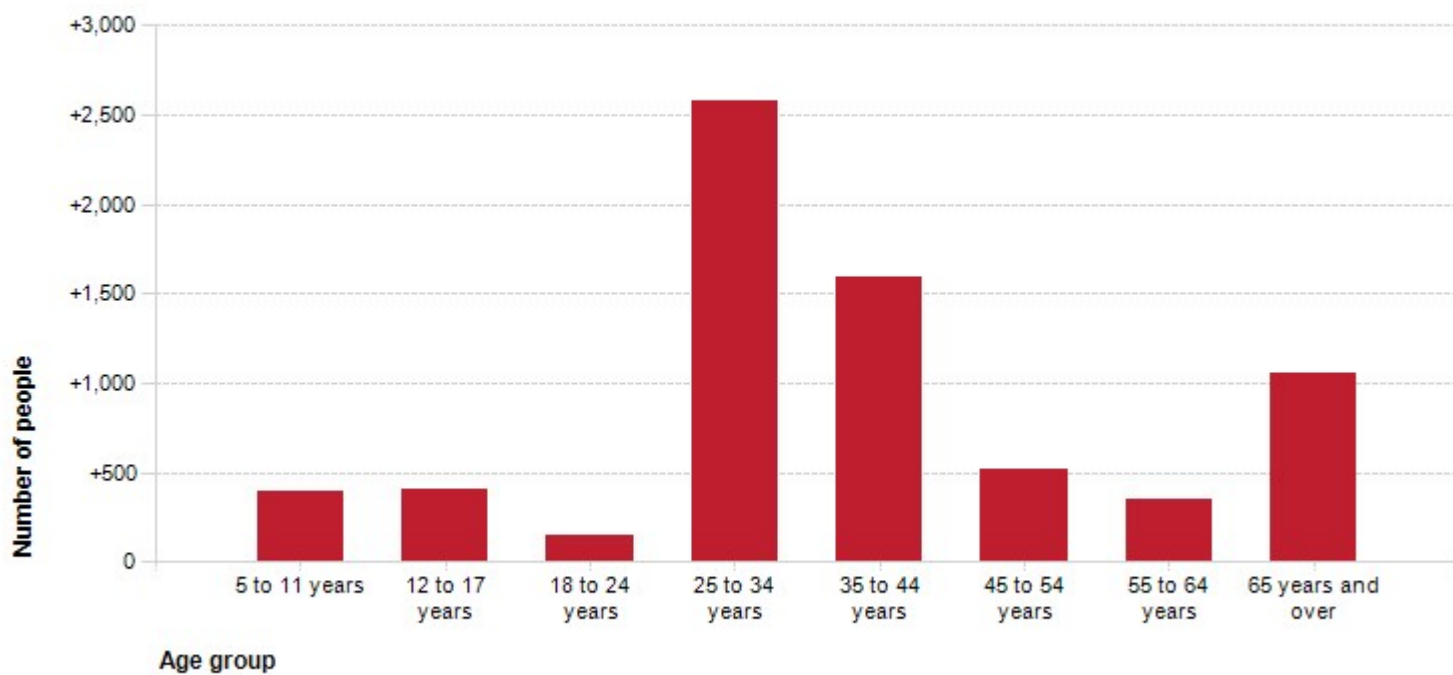
Age group	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
5 to 11 years	+4,281	-3,886	+395
12 to 17 years	+2,836	-2,429	+407
18 to 24 years	+4,071	-3,926	+145
25 to 34 years	+10,900	-8,318	+2,582
35 to 44 years	+7,516	-5,926	+1,590
45 to 54 years	+4,261	-3,742	+519
55 to 64 years	+2,957	-2,610	+347
65 years and over	+3,085	-2,026	+1,059
Total	+39,907	-32,863	+7,044

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

[!\[\]\(17acf1afa8cdf0b67c53d4865a5ed469_img.jpg\) Historical migration flows and future patterns](#)

Net migration by age group 2011

City of Casey



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residents data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

.id the population experts

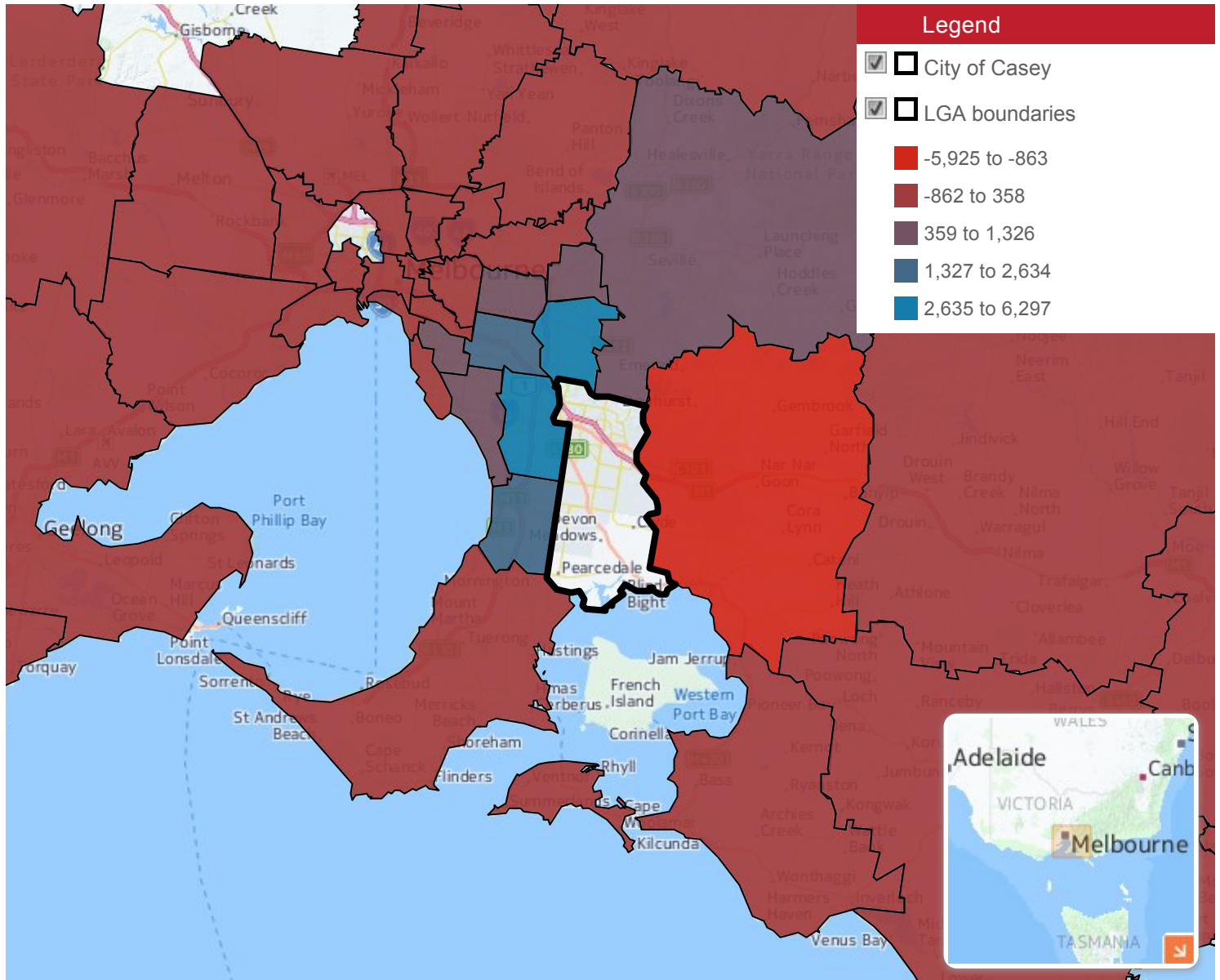
Migration by age and location

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Understanding the City of Casey's attraction to different age groups helps to plan services for the community as well as advocating with other levels of government and private enterprise to provide infrastructure, employment opportunities and facilities which may help to retain age groups which are otherwise leaving the area.

Map of net gains and losses by LGA

City of Casey - between 2006 and 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Net gains and losses by LGA

City of Casey - between 2006 and 2011

LGA	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
Greater Dandenong (C)	8,978	2,681	+6,297
Knox (C)	3,639	1,004	+2,635
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Glen Eira (C)	886	403	+483
Maroondah (C)	676	317	+359
Auburn (C)	246	6	+240

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#), 2011 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The Estimated Resident Population is the OFFICIAL City of Casey population for 2015.

Populations are counted and estimated in various ways. The most comprehensive population count available in Australia is derived from the Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics every five years. However the Census count is NOT the official population of the City of Casey. To provide a more accurate population figure which is updated more frequently than every five years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics also produces "Estimated Resident Population" (ERP) numbers for the City of Casey.

See [data notes](#) for a detailed explanation of different population types, how they are calculated and when to use each one.

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

City of Casey			
Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2005	213,821	--	--
2006	220,440	+6,619	+3.10
2007	228,496	+8,056	+3.65
2008	237,529	+9,033	+3.95
2009	246,678	+9,149	+3.85
2010	254,471	+7,793	+3.16
2011	261,282	+6,811	+2.68
2012	267,640	+6,358	+2.43
2013	274,836	+7,196	+2.69
2014	283,215	+8,379	+3.05
2015	292,211	+8,996	+3.18

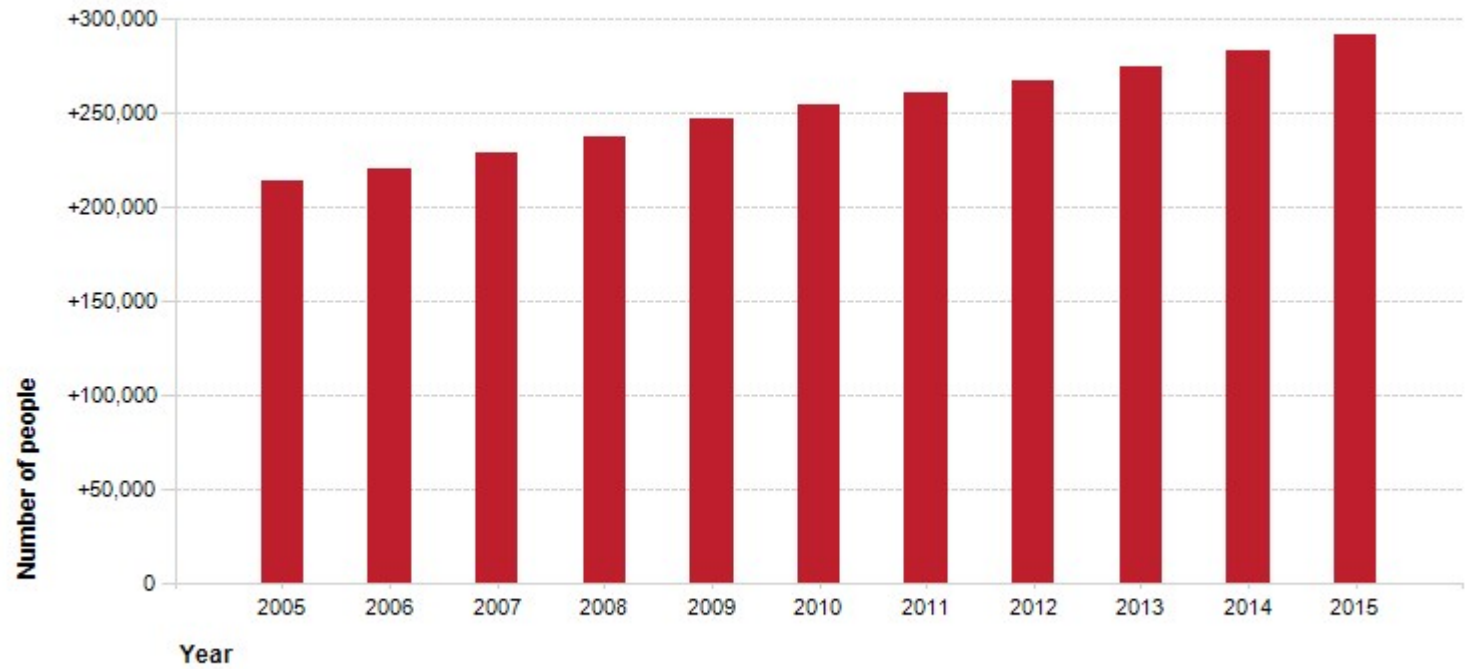
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[!\[\]\(ec9132f1d27c8919987d92907322654d_img.jpg\) Forecast population by small area \(2011 and beyond\)](#)

[!\[\]\(05be7c7a8995decd503647c99211f7c2_img.jpg\) ERP benchmarked to Victoria and Australia](#)

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

City of Casey

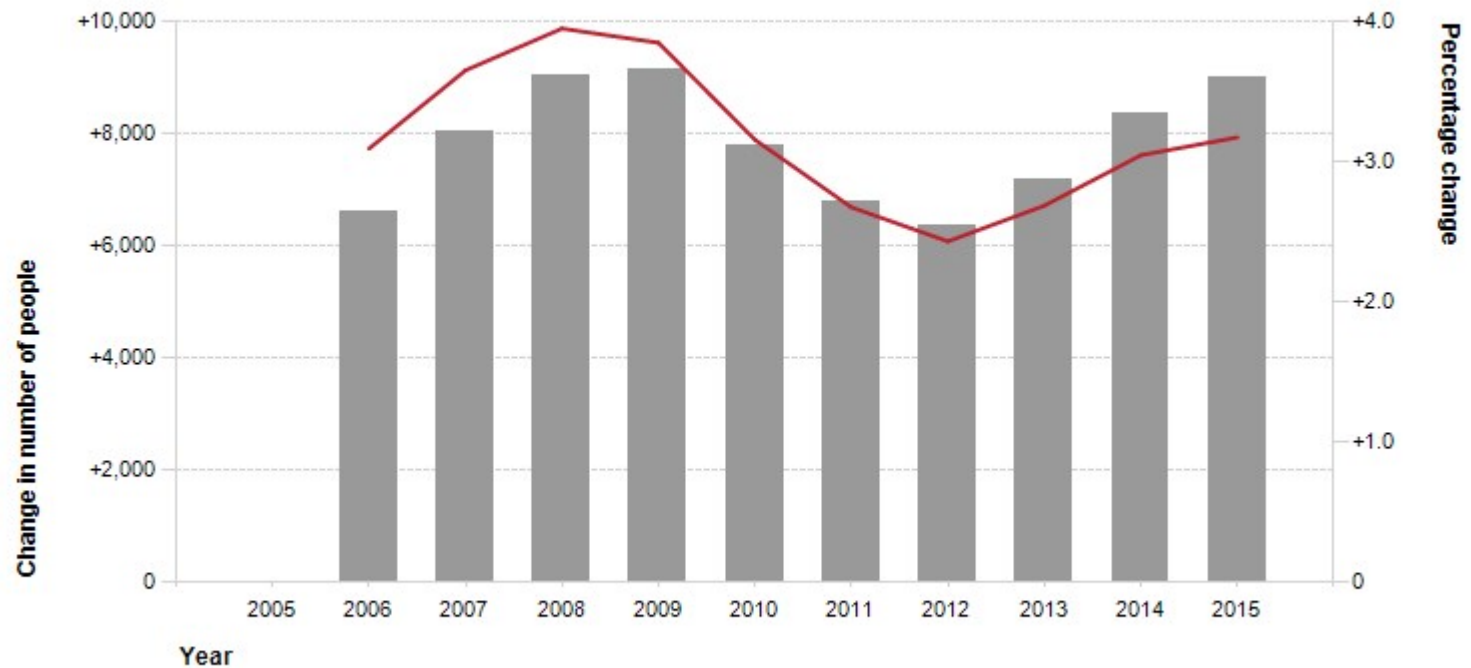


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



Annual change in Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

City of Casey



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented by .id the population experts



Residential building approvals

The City of Casey's building approvals are used as a leading indicator of the general level of residential development, economic activity, employment and investment. Residential building activity depends on many factors that vary with the state of the economy including interest rates, availability of mortgage funds, government spending, and business investment. Large financial changes or shocks, such as the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/09 can be observed in the data. However, the number of building approvals can fluctuate substantially from year to year simply as a result of the short-term nature of many construction projects, and the cyclical nature of the industry.

Residential building approvals

City of Casey	Number			Annual change		
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total
Year (ending June 30)						
FYTD (6 mth)	2,120	175	2,295	--	--	--
2014-15	2,973	390	3,363	+200	+90	+290
2013-14	2,773	300	3,073	+602	+21	+623
2012-13	2,171	279	2,450	+62	+52	+114
2011-12	2,109	227	2,336	-31	+107	+76
2010-11	2,140	120	2,260	-524	-28	-552
2009-10	2,664	148	2,812	+224	+15	+239
2008-09	2,440	133	2,573	+157	+3	+160
2007-08	2,283	130	2,413	+37	-15	+22
2006-07	2,246	145	2,391	-49	+35	-14
2005-06	2,295	110	2,405	-63	+33	-30
2004-05	2,358	77	2,435	-724	-91	-815
2003-04	3,082	168	3,250	-444	-4	-448
2002-03	3,526	172	3,698	-483	+76	-407
2001-02	4,009	96	4,105	--	--	--

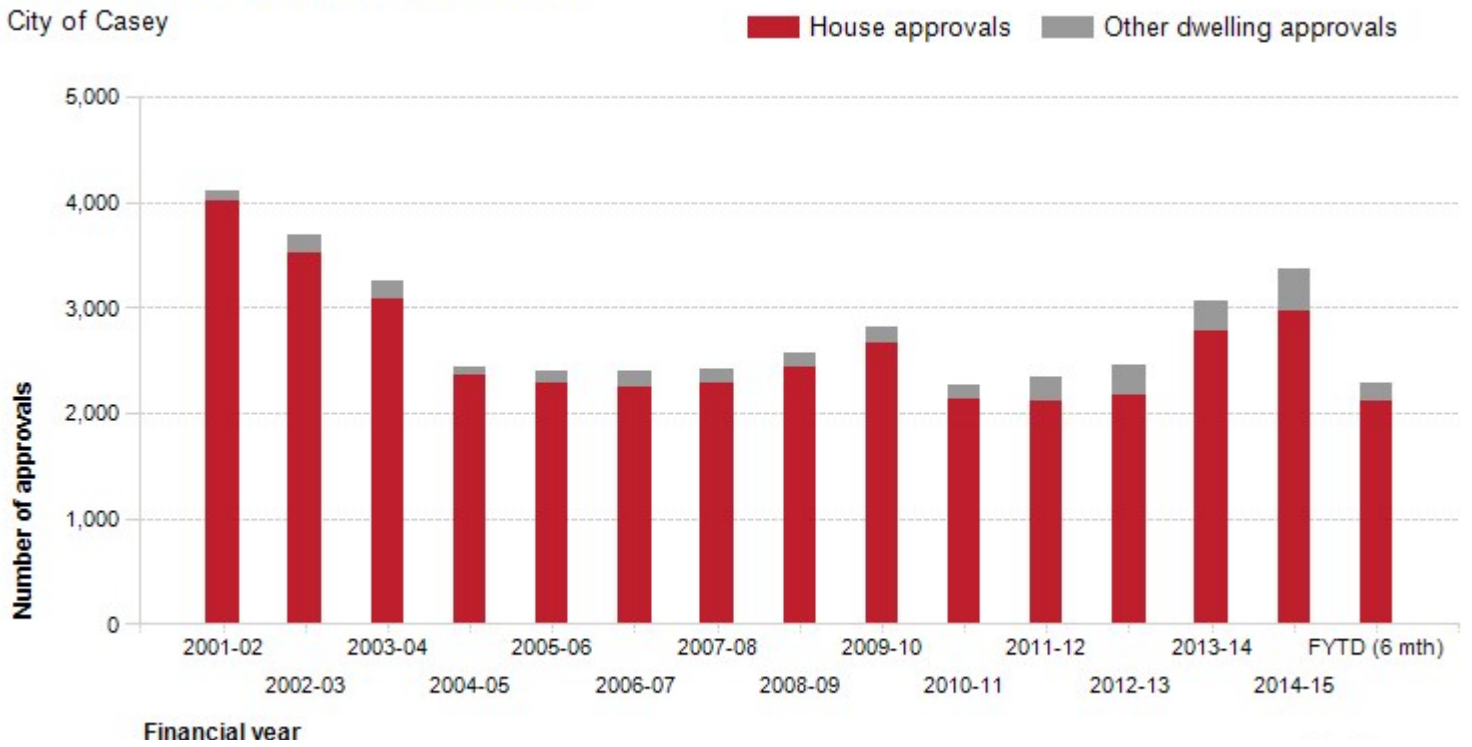
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts

[f](#) Forecast residential development by small area (2011 and beyond)

[e](#) Building approvals benchmarked to Victoria and Australia

Residential building approvals

City of Casey



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0). Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



Workers' place of residence

Where does the City of Casey's workforce come from? Journey to Work data sheds light on how many workers live locally, how many commute from other areas and which areas they commute from. Some areas attract a large external workforce because they have major employment centres or because local residents have a different set of skills or aspirations than the local jobs require. Understanding where workers reside assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree to which the City of Casey provides local employment.

Overview

Residential location of workers

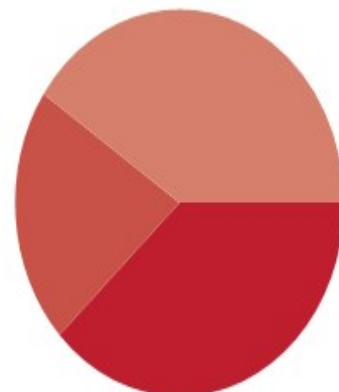
City of Casey		2011	
Status	Number	%	
Live and work in the area	28,695	59.5	
▪ Live and work in the same SLA	18,341	38.0	
▪ Live in the area and work in different SLA	10,354	21.5	
Work in the area, but live outside	19,527	40.5	
Total workers in the area	48,222	100.0	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Residential location of workers, 2011

City of Casey

- Live and work in the same SLA
- Live in the area and work in different SLA
- Work in the area, but live outside



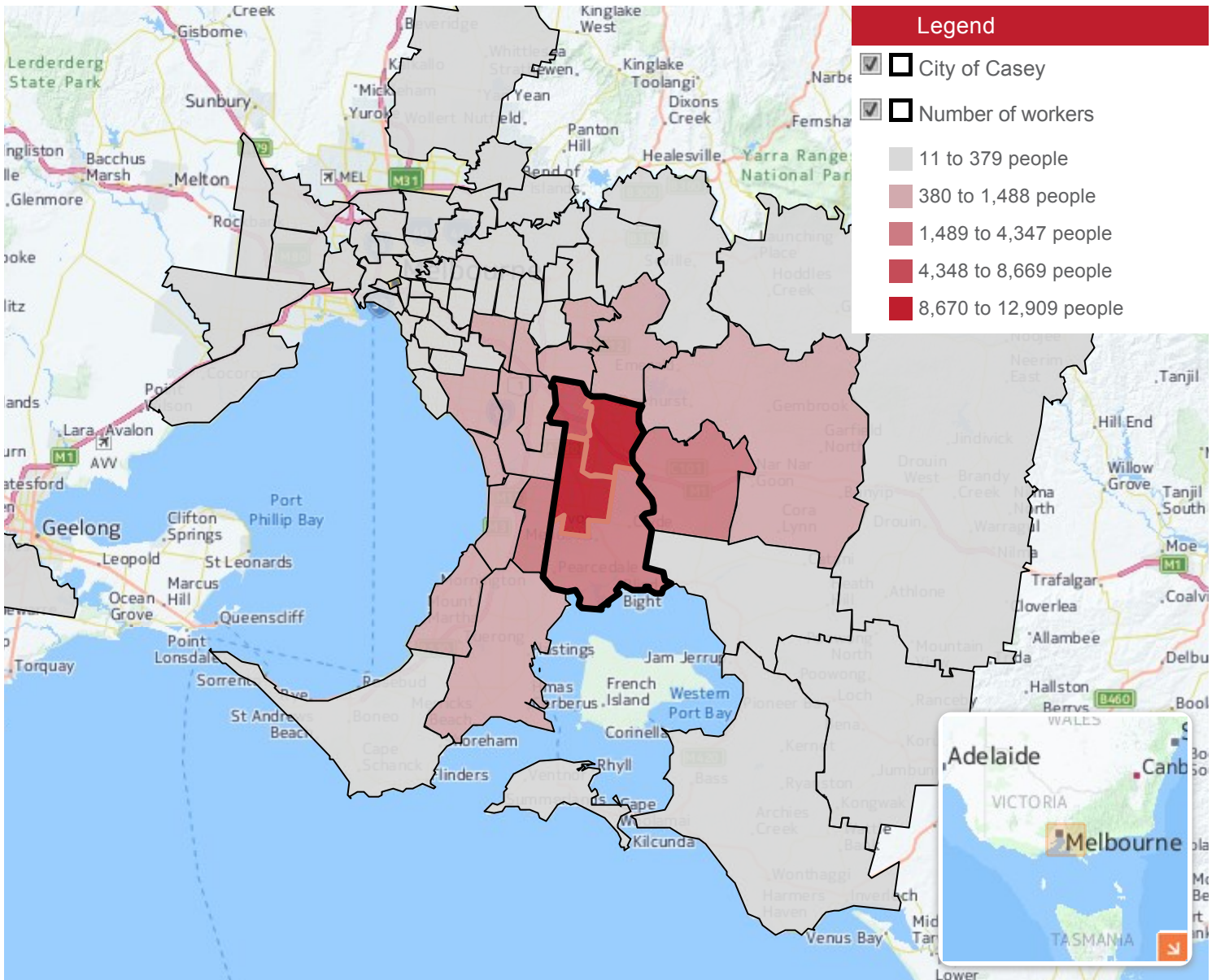
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Detailed breakdown by SLA

Residential locations of workers by SLA, 2011

City of Casey - Total area (All SLAs)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Residential location of workers by SLA

City of Casey - Total area		2011	
SLA		Number	%
Casey (C) - Berwick		12,909	26.8
Casey (C) - Cranbourne		8,670	18.0
Casey (C) - Hallam		4,348	9.0
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham		3,252	6.7
Casey (C) - South		2,768	5.7
Frankston (C) - East		1,489	3.1
Cardinia (S) - North		1,134	2.4
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong		1,127	2.3
Frankston (C) - West		1,110	2.3
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal		917	1.9
Knox (C) - South		705	1.5
Mornington P'sula (S) - East		621	1.3
Monash (C) - Waverley East		531	1.1
Mornington P'sula (S) - West		524	1.1
Yarra Ranges (S) - Dandenongs		518	1.1
Kingston (C) - South		513	1.1
Kingston (C) - North		500	1.0
Knox (C) - North-East		488	1.0
Monash (C) - Waverley West		380	0.8
Knox (C) - North-West		358	0.7

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[e](#) [Workers' place of residence by industry](#)

[e](#) [Workers' place of residence by occupation](#)

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to [randomisation](#) of small numbers. Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

Residents' place of work

Where do the City of Casey's residents go to work? Journey to Work data shows how many residents work locally, and how many commute out of the area and where they commute to. Some areas consist mainly of dormitory' suburbs and the majority of the residents commute out to work. Other areas have large employment centres which attract a local workforce. Understanding where the City of Casey's residents go to work assists in planning and advocacy for roads and public transport provision. It also helps to clarify the economic and employment drivers across areas and assists in understanding the degree of employment self-containment within the City of Casey.

Overview

Employment location of residents

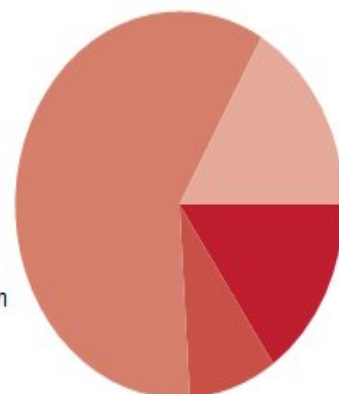
City of Casey		2011	
Status	Number	%	
Live and work in the area	28,695	24.0	
▪ Live and work in the same SLA	18,341	15.3	
▪ Live in the area and work in different SLA	10,354	8.7	
Live in the area, but work outside	70,876	59.3	
Work location unknown	19,960	16.7	
Total employed residents	119,531	100.0	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Employment location of residents, 2011

City of Casey

- Live and work in the same SLA
- Live in the area and work in different SLA
- Live in the area, but work outside
- Work location unknown



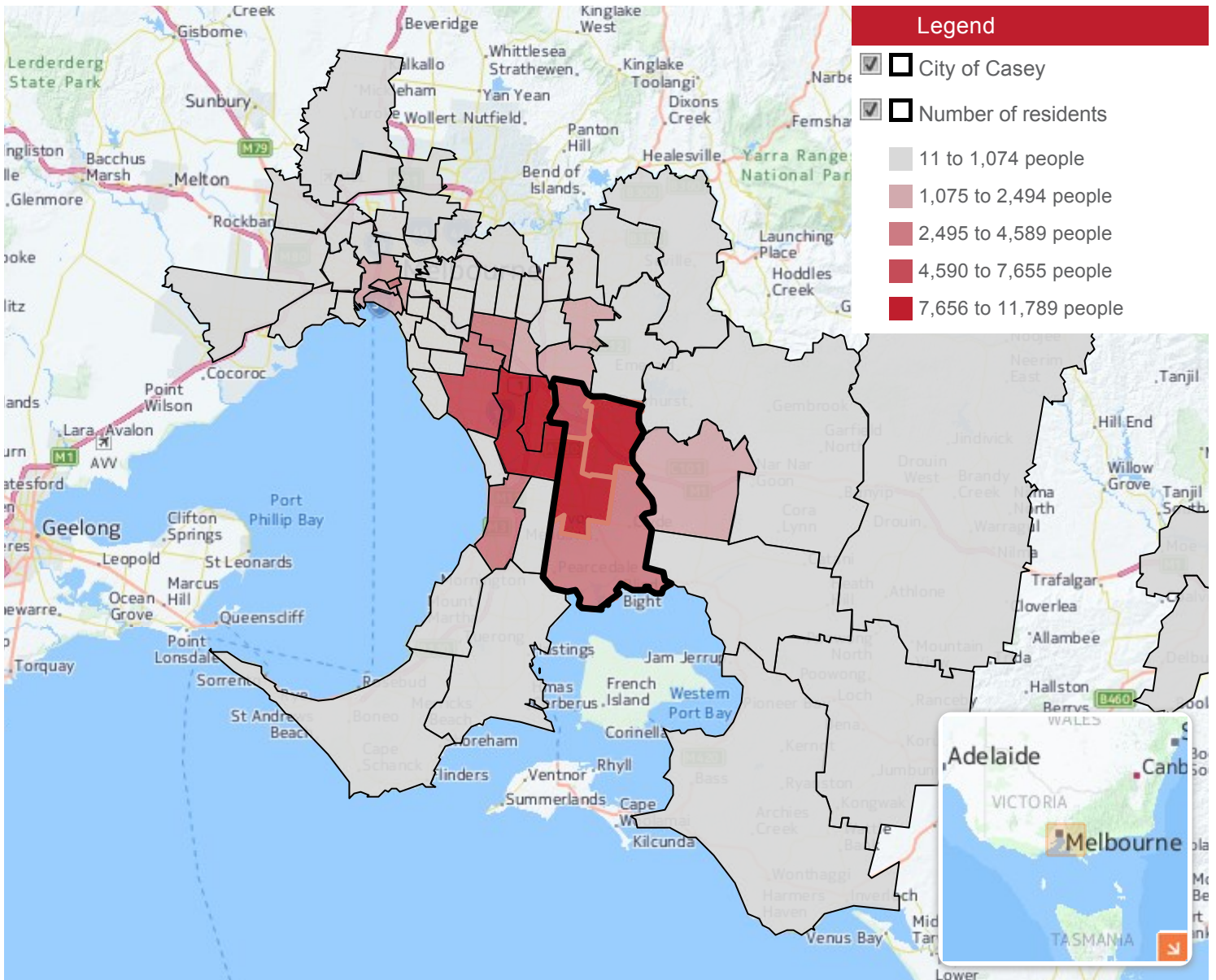
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data) Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Detailed breakdown by SLA

Employment locations of residents by SLA, 2011

City of Casey - Total area (All SLAs)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011.
 Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

Employment location of residents by SLA

City of Casey - Total area (All SLAs)	2011	
SLA	Number	%
Casey (C) - Berwick	11,789	9.9
Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	11,061	9.3
Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	9,499	7.9
Casey (C) - Cranbourne	7,656	6.4
Casey (C) - Hallam	6,755	5.7
Kingston (C) - North	6,220	5.2
POW Capital city undefined (Greater Melbourne)	5,425	4.5
POW No Fixed Address (Vic.)	5,344	4.5
POW State/Territory undefined (Vic.)	4,590	3.8
POW not stated	4,437	3.7
Monash (C) - Waverley West	3,896	3.3
Melbourne (C) - Inner	3,779	3.2
Monash (C) - South-West	3,640	3.0
Frankston (C) - West	3,296	2.8
Casey (C) - South	2,495	2.1
Knox (C) - South	2,341	2.0
Melbourne (C) - Remainder	2,135	1.8
Cardinia (S) - Pakenham	2,105	1.8
Monash (C) - Waverley East	1,672	1.4
Melbourne (C) - S'bank-D'lands	1,609	1.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2011](#). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[e Residents' place of work by industry](#)

[e Residents' place of work by occupation](#)

NOTE: Table totals may not equate with other similar tables due to [randomisation](#) of small numbers. Please refer to the [specific data notes](#) for more information.

SEIFA - disadvantage by Local Government Area

The City of Casey SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage.

The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Local Government Areas in Victoria

Local Government Area	2011 index
Nillumbik (S)	1,098.3
Boroondara (C)	1,097.6
Bayside (C)	1,091.1
Stonnington (C)	1,083.7
Manningham (C)	1,071.4
Glen Eira (C)	1,069.4
Surf Coast (S)	1,066.5
Port Phillip (C)	1,065.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	1,055.1
Queenscliffe (B)	1,053.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

[!\[\]\(3211b5d1d968fc1665909b34f9f16010_img.jpg\) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage](#)

[!\[\]\(6059a5aa8b4ca7bb793408023d6c6e42_img.jpg\) Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage](#)

SEIFA - disadvantage by small area

The City of Casey SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. It is a good place to start to get a general view of the relative level of disadvantage in one area compared to others and is used to advocate for an area based on its level of disadvantage.

The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. When targeting services to disadvantaged communities, it is important to also look at these underlying characteristics as they can differ markedly between areas with similar SEIFA scores and shed light on the type of disadvantage being experienced.

A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

The percentile column indicates the approximate position of this small area in a ranked list of Australia's suburbs and localities. It's meant to give an indication of where the area sits within the whole nation. A higher number indicates a higher socio-economic status. For instance, a percentile of 72 indicates that approximately 72% of Australia's suburbs have a SEIFA index lower than this area (more disadvantaged), while 28% are higher.

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

City of Casey's small areas and benchmark areas

Area	2011 index	Percentile
Casey Foothills	1,094.7	94
Lyndhurst	1,082.0	89
Berwick (South)	1,071.5	85
Berwick - Beaconsfield	1,066.1	83
Cranbourne South	1,059.0	79
Casey Growth Area	1,059.0	79
Berwick Township - Beaconsfield	1,056.3	78
Clyde - Clyde North	1,045.4	72
Pearcedale	1,044.1	71
Botanic Ridge - Junction Village	1,042.5	70

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

[!\[\]\(5361750c22c4e047a52f4eac1ec2d4cc_img.jpg\) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage](#)

[!\[\]\(870f5d5e9c0d57485634be3ecf52f3ca_img.jpg\) Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage](#)

Capital Works Business Case

Business Case The Hunt Club AFL/Cricket Reserve Capital Works Program 2013/14

Supported by:

Business Case Sponsor Date:	Name: Ryan Czarnecki Signature:
Department Manager Date:	Name James Rouse Signature:
Director Date:	Name Peter Fitchett Signature:

1. Project identification

1.1 Project Location

Project name:	The Hunt Club AFL/Cricket oval and pavilion project		
CW Project Code: (If known)	1629		
Site/ location: <i>eg name of building, road, park or other identifier</i>	40i Broadoak Drive, Cranbourne East, VIC 3977		
Suburb:	Cranbourne East		
Ward:	Mayfield	Melway reference(s):	134D3

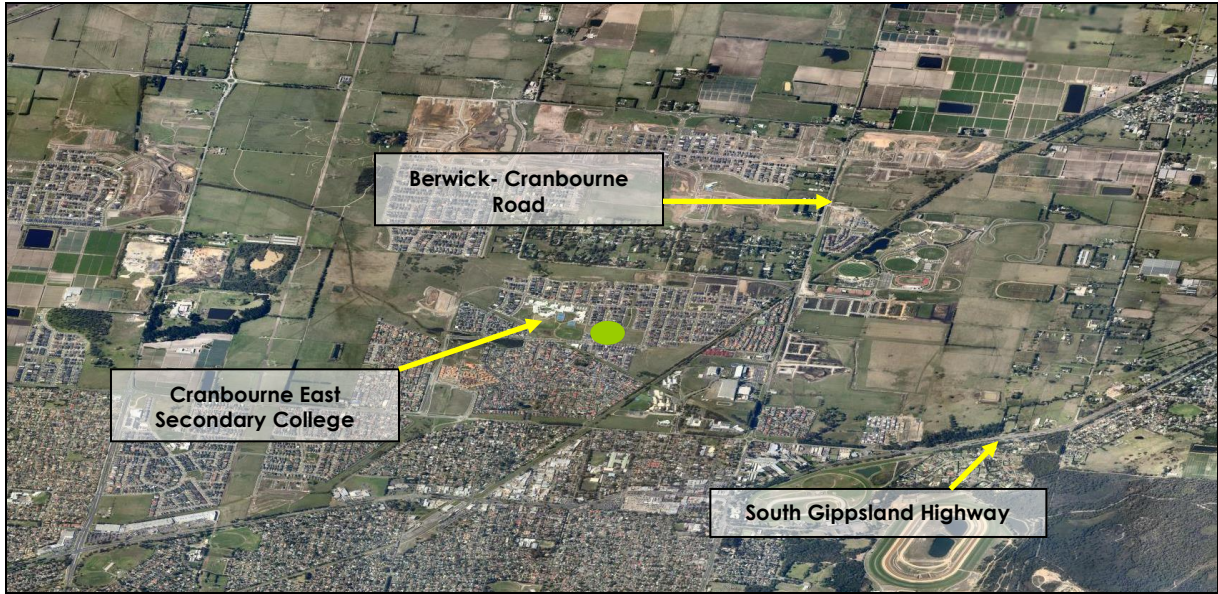
1.2 Asset Details (please tick)

Asset Category	Rec Reserves		Asset Class		Fields/Ovals/Courts	
		Renewal		Upgrade	✓	New
Minor Capital Works						

1.3 Location Map and site photos

Please insert photographs of the site and the assets into the box
<p>Aerial photo 1 (see over)- is looking east and highlights the relative oval position in proximity to the emerging community hub (including Cranbourne East Secondary College, Maternal and Child health Centre, Kindergarten, and residential estate.</p>

Capital Works Business Case



Aerial photo 2 - is looking eastward and illustrates the urban context of this sub-division with the proximity of the facility to school.



1.4 Project objectives and scope:

This is a statement of need and should clearly describe the scope of what is proposed. What demand or opportunity has been identified? What are the objectives and scope of work? What is the current situation that has generated the need for this project? What problems and issues is the project intended to address? How does this project deliver the service need?

Introduction

The City of Casey is located within Melbourne's south-east growth corridor. The City currently has 252,400 residents and is expected to reach around 450,000 residents. This rapid population growth places considerable pressure on Council to meet the infrastructure needs of its community. Council faces significant pressure to obtain the necessary land and provide the range of sporting facilities to meet the needs of the Casey community. In many cases Casey's sporting clubs continue to grow participation levels whilst having a limited number of facilities available. This has resulted in most Council owned grounds being put under pressure to accommodate high usage levels. Council has also had to rely upon schools to provide joint use

Capital Works Business Case

facilities as a way to ensure increased participation levels are being accommodated.

Scope

Council's Leisure Facilities & Development Plan 2009 (LFDP) is the most recent sporting needs strategy undertaken to plan for Casey's sporting facility requirements. Adopted in 2009 the LFDP identified The Hunt Club Recreation Reserve project as a district level recreation facility designed for AFL/cricket. The Hunt Club oval and pavilion project will also provide significant unstructured sport and recreation opportunities including a district level playground, and walking paths. Since adoption of the LFDP where this project was recommended to Council; officers have undertaken further work to scope the requirements of the sporting reserve including the integration of buildings and civil construction works of a Family Service facility and linkages to the local Cranbourne East Secondary College. The Hunt Club Oval project has been allocated funding in Councils current 5 Year Capital Works Program to deliver the important objectives of responding to:

- Increased population demand on current facilities
- Requirements to provide a district level active sporting facility; and
- Sports reserve lighting to optimise usage levels

This project is well planned and will operate as designed for the community in response to the known sporting requirements and community recreation opportunities in Cranbourne East.

Council's proposed schedule of use will illustrate optimal usage volume up to 850 participation hours per week which is greater than what could be achieved without provision for floodlighting (650 participation hours). Optimal usage rates for turf grass ovals programmed for summer/winter use will support a range of junior sport development opportunities, including providing casual use to the Cranbourne East Secondary College. The net predictive hours are conditional upon optimum oval condition and weather patterns. Should climatic conditions provide long spells of intervening wet or dry weather then the ovals recovery will be dependent upon a sustainable level of usage which will be regulated to preserve the facility condition.

Objectives: addresses a gap in district sporting facilities

Presently the lack of facilities in the Cranbourne East area have necessitated the use of regional facilities at Casey Fields by local clubs and these are at capacity for Junior Football and Junior Cricket. There are two governing bodies for teams in Cranbourne East. The first governing body is the South East Juniors (SEJ) league covering the Casey, Cardinia and Dandenong area. The second governing body is the Dandenong and District Cricket Association. The SEJ is the governing body for 23 clubs across this region, of which 15 clubs (137 + teams) reside within the City of Casey. The DDCA is the governing body for 33 clubs across its region (150 + teams) with 6 clubs in Casey. Both peak bodies for cricket and football have high rates of participation, but no room for expansion considering expected population growth, and current levels of use by local clubs in Cranbourne East.

For junior development in cricket and football to continue and provide important pro social community behaviours in youth; the recommendation to Council to continue investing in sporting facilities is justified. Rather, decreased investment only exacerbates tenancy issues in times of prolonged inclement weather. The over use of current facilities will eventually require significant time for recovery, including facilities requiring significant upgrade/replacement to the turf surfaces. This project will provide both junior football and junior cricket opportunities and accommodate club based activities that are currently being housed at venues which are at capacity or are limited in their ability to meet present or future requirements.

There are similar strategic objectives for both the SEJ and DDCA regions identified in their strategic plans which includes growing the junior competition and a requirement to build quality competitions and club environments. The continued growth of the population in Melbourne's southeast will contribute to the demand for facilities. The provision of quality facilities particularly those that can accommodate high amounts of use are critical to respond to this growth in demand.

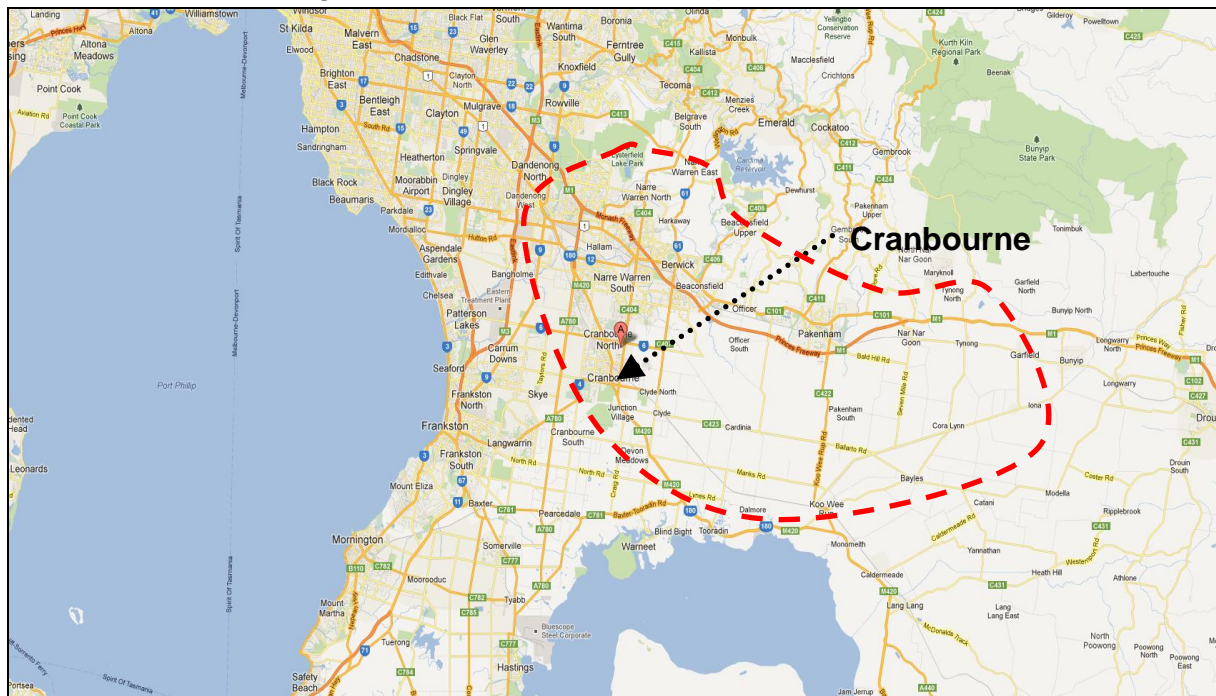
Capital Works Business Case

The City of Casey's provision of The Hunt Club Reserve is an important co-located facility contributing to meeting the needs of junior football and cricket competitions. The inclusion of this facility provides for an expanded future team opportunity and as a club overflow facility for existing teams such as Cranbourne Cricket Club which has 47 junior teams but requires 7 crickets grounds to complete scheduled matches. The new Hunt Club sporting facility project will provide a sports ground that will allow the further development and inclusion of young people into Casey's sporting culture.

SEJ league catchment

The SEJ catchment captures the Hunt Club facility as is demonstrated in Figure 1. This map is an adaptation from the SEJ junior football/netball clubs that are referenced as being served in the South East Juniors Strategic Plan 2010-2012.

Figure 1. South East Juniors Competition Catchment

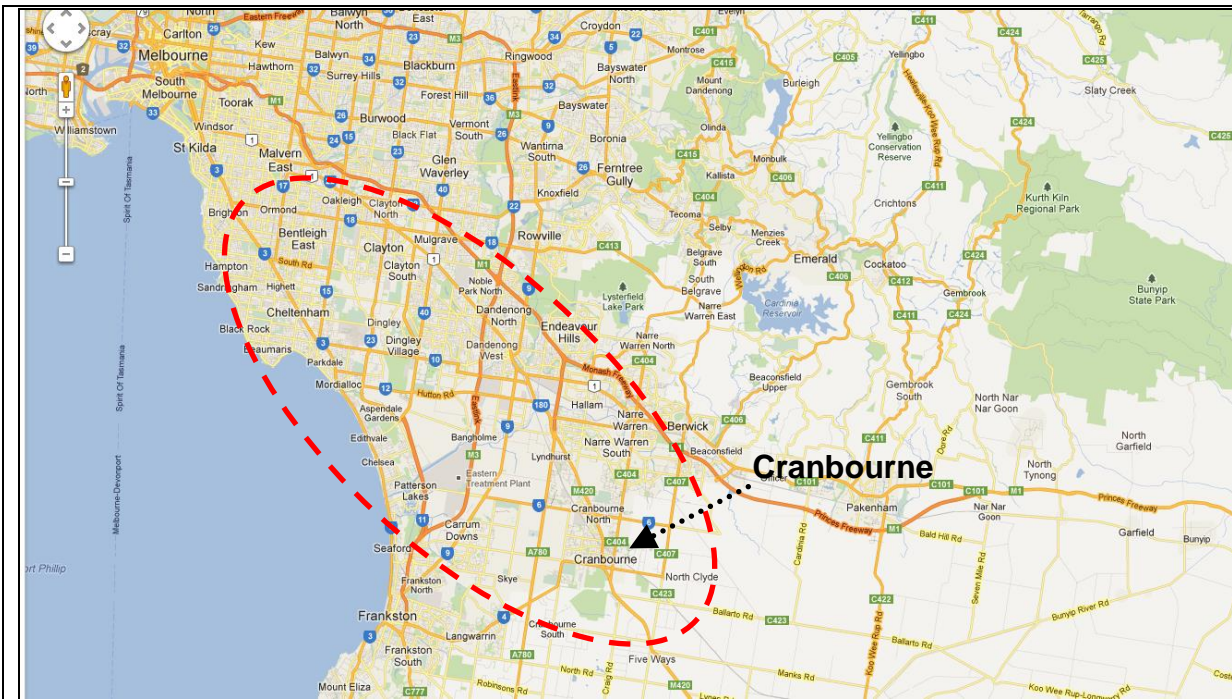


Dandenong District Cricket Association catchment

The Dandenong and district league covers a broad expanse of the south eastern metropolitan area of Melbourne (see figure 2).

Figure 2. Dandenong District Cricket Association

Capital Works Business Case



The Hunt Club facility will address an important gap in the provision of district AFL and cricket facilities whilst also providing a future home venue for the emergence of new Cranbourne East cricket and football clubs. Existing Cranbourne clubs have significant junior memberships. Cranbourne Cricket Club will be seasonal tenants and currently play their games at numerous ovals within the Cranbourne area including EG Allen, Cranbourne Secondary College, Power Reserve, Casey Fields, No 2 and No 3 ovals.

The completion of this project will provide a district level playground and walking paths which will all help to provide a diverse experience for local residents including childcare, education and sport hub for the local community and the district.

2. Outcomes and Benefits:

Expected outcomes – including environmental, social, cultural and economic.

Environmental outcomes

Environmental spending on this facility is modest in outlay. Some expenditure will go towards providing energy efficient lighting, and thermal shielding to control building heat, and potential to connect to class A recycled water. The design of the pavilion provides for thermal protection by utilising solar aspect ratio's for windows to reduce heat loss in winter times. However, almost 10 per cent of the project budget to be attributed significant greening which will deliver a cooler environment for residents which will contribute to a reduction in heat island effect near areas of medium density residential areas.

The principles of ESD as stated in Council policies that relate to the project scope include:

1. Protect and conserve water through selection of appropriate taps and fittings
2. Conserve energy use for heating and cooling through building design
3. Use environmentally preferable products; and
4. Optimise operation and maintenance practices

Social - cultural

At a social level the co-location of several Council recreation and community facilities within the same precinct reduces the need to duplicate ancillary infrastructure such as:

- car parking,
- lighting,

Capital Works Business Case

- access roads,
- landscaping; and

will result in an integrated community hub fostering stronger relationships with residents, schools, and sporting participants with recreational opportunities including walking or riding on the linking paths for connectivity to Cranbourne town centre, and residential estates. Another significant outcome is the facilities provided to local families. Children will be able to play at the district playground and this further recreation opportunity will extend to children and parents visiting the MCH further highlighting the multi use opportunities of this important community hub.

The completion of the Hunt Club project will enable the growth of Casey's strong sporting culture as well as adding to the sense of place within the Hunt Club. Casey has a distinctive edge over and above some more established municipalities and includes elite sporting clubs including the Casey Scorpions VFL football team (feeder club with Melbourne Football Club) the Casey South Melbourne Cricket Club (feeder club to Victorian state cricket team), and more recently the Melbourne Football Club has signed a 30 year agreement with the City of Casey to utilise the VFL oval at Casey Fields (Melway 134 F7) for AFL pre-season matches and training requirements. Thus, the strength of Casey's sporting culture has grown significantly in recent years and opportunities for residents to be physically active and socially connected continues to grow.

Increased local economic activity

This \$2.3 million project contributes a significant cash investment by Council into the local economy. This project will provide civil and building works for the construction of one turf grass competition level AFL / cricket oval and a pavilion. There is also oval lighting, cricket practice nets, and car parking. The benefits of this project include benefits to business, sporting bodies, residents, visitors and user groups of this facility.

This project will deliver local economic benefit potentially for the construction industry by utilising local production capacity and local contractors. Based on market assumptions and supply conditions there will be benefits projected into the local economy including long term operational expenditure from regular maintenance and future upgrades of The Hunt Club Oval.

Beneficiaries.

The table below outlines who the beneficiaries are involved in the planning and development of this facility. This is a new facility being developed on a new open space site, and will immediately benefit local residents through improved access to high quality sporting facilities, and of course the beneficiaries of contractors/trades, sport, and the local community. The table below indicates the stakeholders who have roles in the development of sporting facilities, their role in the project, and the level of engagement utilising the *International Association of Public Participation (IAP2)* model for community engagement.

Community Groups	Role (Primary)	Spectrum of Participation (inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower)	Level of support
South East Juniors (SEJ)	Junior Football League officials	Consult	Strategic objectives
Dandenong District Cricket Association	Junior Cricket administration	Consult	Strategic objectives

Capital Works Business Case

Cricket Victoria	State of Victoria peak body for administration of sport requirements	Consult	Strategic objectives
AFL Victoria	-Peak Body Sport Development Planning -Participation development Planning	Collaborate	Facility Development Guide
Cranbourne East Secondary School	School sport curriculum	Consult	Student participation
Cricket Victoria	Participation development In2Cricket	Consult	In2Cricket Development
Cranbourne C.C.	Local seasonal overflow	Collaborate	Summer Tennant
Cranbourne J.F.C.	Local seasonal overflow	Collaborate	Winter Tennant
Cranbourne Auskick	Adolescent football development program	Collaborate	Auskick development program

Council facilities are maintained and implemented through active implementation of tenancy agreements which ensure that there are no social and physical boundaries due to ability, ethnicity or race. Sports clubs utilising Council facilities are also provided with professional development support for their club volunteers by the Council to ensure that clubs as a whole are strong and sustainable for all members of the community.

3. Project context and justification:

Corporate decision making (Is there a Council decision or policy which supports this project, has EMG previously approved this project, is it part of an approved master plan or other strategic document etc?. Please attach relevant documentation).

Corporate decision making

Council has in providing decisions to support sporting capital works utilised strategic advice from documents such as the LFDP, which provides participation models for 14 sports. These sports have been matched with commensurate facility provision models and developed across the City.

Project nomination forms have been completed for the Hunt Club project and entered into the capital works program in response to meeting population and community demands.

What are the links to Council's Strategic Directions? - *Strengthening Casey's Communities, Achieving an Environmentally Sustainable Casey, Planning for Casey, Delivering and Maintaining Casey's Infrastructure, Growing Casey's Economy, Advocating for Casey, Achieving Excellence in Governance at Casey.*

Strategic direction

The views of the community played a key role in the development of the LFDP, including adhering to the Council Plan 2009-2013, which includes seven key directions (find listed below). The LFDP has two volumes, with Volume 1 concerned with facilities and Volume 2 providing guidance of Sports Development of sport including training, club formation, club strengthening and other community development functions.

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Below each core direction from the Council Plan is a brief example of how this project aligns to a whole of Council approach.

- **Strengthening Casey's Communities**
 - The LFDP has two volumes. Volume 2 provides guidance for the development of sport including training, club formation, club strengthening and other community development functions.
- **Achieving an Environmentally Sustainable Casey**
 - Design considerations including reduction in potable water, and providing significant tree coverage across the reserve.
- **Planning for Casey**
 - Providing the right facility in the right location (utilising the Leisure Facilities & Development Plan 2009)
- **Delivering and Maintaining Casey's Infrastructure**
 - Built on time and on budget and supervised to Council standards by Council officers.
- **Growing Casey's Economy**
 - Providing local jobs, using local contractors, utilising local products
- **Advocating for Casey**
 - Dialogue with peak sporting bodies by Council officers seeking active support for local sporting community and highlighting local needs.
- **Achieving Excellence in Governance at Casey**
 - Utilising appropriate planning, reporting, budgeting forecasts and project management.

Describe project planning and/or design work already undertaken?

A detailed design plan has not been undertaken and is required for this project to be ready for construction. This is the next stage following the landscape layout plan which has recently been approved by an internal project group. Further statutory planning will be undertaken in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage requirements and is required. A permit to construct is also required. The Planning zone is RZ1 and will be rezoned to PPRZ. Consultation with residents is yet to be undertaken but residents will be informed before construction activities are undertaken.

Oval Layout Plan

This project is advanced and within its first year of implementation and nearing detailed design stage including civil and building, and landscape requirements. A landscape plan of the project area is attached (**see attachment 1**).

Preliminary detailed design cost estimate prepared by Engineering Design

The Hunt Club oval project has had its scope of works costed and an estimate provided. This estimate will then be refined through the detailed design phase. (**see attachment 2**).

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Plan

A cultural heritage management plan is required for this site. This will be conducted during the current financial year.

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4. Options Analysis:

What is the consequence of not going ahead with the project? Include options that might exist.

Reduced sport participation in Cranbourne

Cranbourne Cricket Club, will utilise this facility for training and overflow match purposes. With a new population moving into Cranbourne East pressure upon current club facility resources is stretched. One oval (EG Allen) will be lost in the future and will increase current loading. The use of school facilities by clubs is one available measure, however school resources are constructed to lower standards and are generally flattened and grassed. The Cranbourne C.C. also utilises Cranbourne Secondary College which is a sub par oval that doesn't meet Council standards as per the Leisure Facilities and Development Plan.

This project is required to continue to meet growing population demand. As part of Council's leadership and stewardship of sports reserves; The Hunt Club project will curtail overuse of current facilities and reduce the risk of injury through the use of school facilities which have minimal design standards. The use of school facilities will continue to be a necessary response from Council to manage high levels of demand, however these facilities are not sufficient to meet all community requirements.

Under supply of sport facilities

To address the facility shortfall in Cranbourne East precinct the Hunt Club reserve project will have optimum participation and scheduling for grass ovals. If this oval project was to be delayed, it would stifle growth in the Cranbourne Cricket Club and Junior Football Clubs in the area which both have large sustained growth in membership and continue to utilise low standard facilities (school ovals) to cater for local demand and the development of Cranbourne's youth population.

5. Risk assessment & management:

Likelihood Factor: If the project does not occur, what is the likelihood of there being a significant injury, financial loss, and adverse political consequence, damage to Council's reputation or other issues exposing Council to risk?

Likelihood	Selection
Almost Certain – the event will occur on a frequent basis, strong likelihood of recurrence.	
Likely – regular recorded incidence and strong anecdotal evidence, considerable opportunity to occur.	
Possible – Should occur at some time, very few incidents in associated organisations or comparable facilities.	
Unlikely – Could occur at some time, no recent incidents.	✓
Rare – will only occur in exceptional circumstances	

Consequence Factor: What is the consequence of not undertaking the work?

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Consequence	Selection
Severe – Death, toxic release off site with detrimental effect, huge financial loss (more than \$10M)	
Major – Extensive injuries, loss of production capability, off site release with no detrimental effects, major financial loss (\$2M - \$10M)	
Moderate – Medical treatment required, on site release contained with outside assistance, high financial loss (\$1M - \$2M)	
Minor – First aid treatment, on site release immediately contained, medium financial loss (\$100K - \$1M)	
Negligible – No injuries, low financial loss (less than \$100K)	✓

Calculated Risk

Risk Indicator					
	Consequences				
Likelihood	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost Certain	H	H	VH	VH	VH
Likely	M	H	H	VH	VH
Possible	L	M	H	H	VH
Unlikely	L	L	M	H	H
Rare	L	L	L	M	H

Risk Indicators	Typical Risk Treatment	Appraisal Score
VH – Very High	Immediate action required to address the risk.	5
H – High	Senior management attention needed. Action plan required.	4
M – Moderate	Monitor the risk through management personnel.	2
L – Low	Manage through standard or routine processes.	1

6. Achievability (Project readiness)

Approvals, permits and notifications

Stakeholder category	Yes/No	Comments
Has a project brief/scope been prepared	y	
Has the time frame been agreed to by all stake holders	y	
Has stakeholder consultation been completed	n	Residents will need to be informed regarding planning construction timeframes and readiness.

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Stakeholder category	Yes/No	Comments
Has the brief/plans been agreed to by user group	y	NA
Can project funding be spent in the financial year	y	Each years planned expenditure is calculated and timetabled.
Has a detailed estimate (\pm 10%) been prepared	y	Attached
Has project been priced with a tender/quote	n	No project is costed at highest estimate, and compared with similar level projects.
Are funding arrangements (& budget) finalised & satisfactory	y	NA
Have external approvals been obtained (Melbourne Water, power company, EPA, DSE, VicRoads etc)	y	NA
Is land owned by council	y	NA
Is land zoned correctly	n	Land will require a permit
Has a planning permit been obtained	n	To be arranged upon completion of detailed design
Is location away from a flood zone	y	Checked against Intramap layers
Has a Cultural Heritage Assessment been undertaken (Local)	y	Desk top assessment
Has a Cultural Heritage Management Plan been undertaken (State)	n	Not yet, but a planned response to meet any requirements will be provided
Has a vegetation removal permit been obtained (if req'd)	n	NA
Is detailed design documentation complete	n	Being completed prior to construction of project in 13/14 year.
Has a building permit been obtained	n	To be completed prior to construction of building in 14/15.
Have relevant Council departments been consulted as necessary (IT, Building Services, Planning etc)	y	Project group lead by James Rouse

7. Timelines

Identify key project milestones.

Project Milestones	Start Date	End Date
Project Planning	January 2012	December 2012
Facility Concept/Preliminary Design	July 2012	September 2012
Consultation	TBC	June 2013
Detail Design	August 2012	June 2013
Statutory Planning Approvals	April 2013	July 2013

Capital Works Business Case

Any other permits	NA	NA
Tendering	July 2013	September 2013
Construction/Implementation Civil Works	September 2013	June 2014
Construction/Implementation Building Works	July 2014	February 2015
Landscape Works/Public Art	July 2014	May 2015

8. Financial Analysis

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Beyond	Total
Grants (please specify)							
Rates	1,544,775	553,000					2,097,775
Reserves (please specify)							
Other (please specify)							
Total	1,544,775	553,000					2,097,775

9. Operational and Maintenance Costs

The following table is to be used to calculate the annual operating and maintenance costs of the project. Please complete the table if costs are known.

Income	\$	Comments
Grants		
Contributions		
Fees and Charges	2,000	Seasonal tenants charge
Other		
Total income	2,000	

Expenditure	\$	Comments
Staff and on-costs		
Operational costs	46,373	2% of total budget
Maintenance costs		
Total Expenditure	46,373	
Reduction in existing expenditure	N/A	
Grand Total Expenditure	46,373	

Operational costs – costs related to the operation of the asset

Examples include - cleaning, consumables, security, insurance, gas, electricity, water, telephone, fuel, registration, audits and inspections, licence fees, rent, watering etc.

Maintenance costs – costs incurred in keeping the asset in good working order.

Examples include general repairs, repainting, electrical, plumbing, mowing, tree pruning, line marking, vehicle repairs etc.

Capital Works Business Case

If in doubt apply these percentages (that is, multiply this percentage by the capital cost and insert the number in the table above)

Asset	Percentage
Design, studies, masterplans, audits, strategies	0%
Roads, drains, footpaths, bridges, carpark, lighting, and minor capital works	1%
Buildings, minor structures, recreation reserves, landscaping, trees, playgrounds, public art and signage	2%
IT, litter bins, plant, vehicles	10%

* Land purchases excluded

** Major IT software – 20%

Attachments

1. Landscape layout plan
2. Civil works estimate

From: [Casey Conversations](#)
To: [Casey Conversations](#)
Subject: Building our future consultation - thank you and follow-up
Date: Wednesday, 23 December 2015 4:39:31 PM
Attachments: [Casey-BuildingOurFuture-Report -Dec2015.pdf](#)



Thank you for your recent participation in Council's *Building our future* community focus group held on Saturday 5 December 2015.

What have we done following the event?

During the event you asked what Council would do with your feedback. We have been busy compiling your feedback and last week facilitator Keith Greaves returned to Council to brief Councillors of the results.

Please find attached a copy of a summary report of the event (in PDF format) for your information.

What did we learn from the day?

We heard you wanted more opportunities to have your say, and that you would like to have your say earlier in the process.

In response to the three options, 51% of participants responded that they liked or loved option 3 while option 2 was the one that received the most support of those that could live with it, with 32% of people choosing to live with it.

The outcomes are published in the attached summary report.

How will Council use this information?

Council will consider its response to rate capping in early 2016. The results of the focus group, combined with the online forum held concurrently, will be considered by Councillors as part of their decision making.

Further, your feedback will be an input more widely in the development of Council's

policies and strategies including Council Plan and Budgets into the future.

You may recall we also talked on the day about Council developing its first *Community Engagement Strategy*. This feedback will also be an input into this strategy, in addition to the door knock research currently being undertaken across the municipality.

We want to keep in touch!

To keep the conversation going with Council we encourage you to register yourself on Council's [Casey Conversations](http://caseyconversations.com.au/users/sign_up) consultation website. Simply visit http://caseyconversations.com.au/users/sign_up, complete the online fields and click 'submit'. You will receive email updates to advise you of new consultations as they become available and your login will allow you to participate by commenting on the online forums or completing polls.

On behalf of the City of Casey, thank you again for your recent participation. We value your feedback and the time taken out of your weekend to assist Council.

Wishing you and your family a Merry Christmas!

Kind regards,
Steve Coldham
Manager Communications
City of Casey

From: [Casey Conversations](#)
To: [Casey Conversations](#)
Subject: RE: Building our future consultation - thank you and follow-up
Date: Tuesday, 9 February 2016 4:26:25 PM

Thank you again for your participation in Council's focus group late last year.

You will recall, Council tested a range of scenarios with you regarding rate capping and whether you would support Council applying to the Essential Services Commission (ESC) for a rate cap variation.

During the consultation we shared the pressures facing Casey:

- As a growth Council, Casey's projected growth sets it apart from other metropolitan Councils – 490,000 residents will reside in Casey by 2041
- Casey is starting at a lower base - following years of restraint and responsible financial management we have kept our rate increases to a minimum, resulting in Casey being among the lowest rates per capita in outer metropolitan Melbourne
- The projected impact of rate capping in Casey is \$30M over four years and \$180M over 10 years
- Rate capping will reduce Council's ability to deliver the levels of infrastructure and services residents are accustomed to.

In light of these challenges, the City of Casey has made the responsible decision to apply for a rate cap variation. Council has written to the ESC to advise of its intent to submit an application for a variation by 31 March.

Council has balanced the views gathered from the consultation in its decision making and the financial and growth pressures facing Casey.

We acknowledge this may be an unpopular decision but Council has to act responsibly in the best interests of all ratepayers to protect the future of the city.

For further information on Council's decision [please view Council's media release](#).

We encourage you to keep participating in consultation opportunities with Council by keeping an eye on www.caseyconversations.com.au and on behalf of Council, thank you again for your participation in this important consultation.

Kind regards,
Steve Coldham
Manager Communications
City of Casey

From: Casey Conversations
Sent: Wednesday, 23 December 2015 4:39 PM
To: Casey Conversations
Subject: Building our future consultation - thank you and follow-up



Thank you for your recent participation in Council's *Building our future* community focus group held on Saturday 5 December 2015.

What have we done following the event?

During the event you asked what Council would do with your feedback. We have been busy compiling your feedback and last week facilitator Keith Greaves returned to Council to brief Councillors of the results.

Please find attached a copy of a summary report of the event (in PDF format) for your information.

What did we learn from the day?

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In response to the three options, 51% of participants responded that they liked or loved option 3 while option 2 was the one that received the most support of those that could live with it, with 32% of people choosing to live with it.

The outcomes are published in the attached summary report.

How will Council use this information?

Council will consider its response to rate capping in early 2016. The results of the focus group, combined with the online forum held concurrently, will be considered by Councillors as part of their decision making.

Further, your feedback will be an input more widely in the development of Council's policies and strategies including Council Plan and Budgets into the future.

You may recall we also talked on the day about Council developing its first *Community Engagement Strategy*. This feedback will also be an input into this strategy, in addition to the door knock research currently being undertaken across the municipality.

We want to keep in touch!

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On behalf of the City of Casey, thank you again for your recent participation. We value your feedback and the time taken out of your weekend to assist Council.

Wishing you and your family a Merry Christmas!

Kind regards,

Steve Coldham

Manager Communications

City of Casey

From: [Steve Coldham](#)
To: [Steve Coldham](#)
Subject: FW: Casey: Let's Chat - thank you and follow-up
Date: Friday, 8 April 2016 9:58:57 AM
Attachments: [Casey-LetsChat-SummaryReport-Oct2015.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Steve Coldham
Manager Communications
City of Casey
PO Box 1000, Narre Warren VIC 3805
T. 03 9705 5328
M. 0409 051 086
E. scoldham@casey.vic.gov.au
W. www.casey.vic.gov.au

From: Steve Coldham
Sent: Thursday, 29 October 2015 5:53 PM
Subject: Casey: Let's Chat - thank you and follow-up
Importance: High



Thank you for your recent participation in Council's *Casey: Let's Chat* community focus group held on Saturday 10 October 2015.

What have we done following the event?

During the event you asked what Council would do with your feedback. Over the last few weeks, we have been busy compiling your feedback and earlier this week shared the information with the Mayor and Councillors.

Please find attached a copy of a summary report of the event (in PDF format) for your information and link to a video from the day on YouTube: <https://youtu.be/WLQxXXG7CHk>

What did we learn from the day?

You told us to continue to prioritise services for people including family, youth and aged services; economic development to stimulate local jobs for locals; and continue advocacy to other levels of government. We also heard that residents want more events such as these to simply be informed about Council or to have their say.

The full learnings are published in the attached summary report.

How will Council use this information?

This information will be considered in the development of Council's policies and strategies including future Council Plan and Budgets.

We want to keep in touch!

To keep the conversation going with Council we encourage you to register yourself on Council's [Casey Conversations](http://caseyconversations.com.au/users/sign_up) consultation website. Simply visit http://caseyconversations.com.au/users/sign_up, complete the online fields and click 'submit'. You will receive email updates to advise you of new consultations as they become available and your login will allow you to participate by commenting on the online forums or completing polls.

Should similar focus groups be organised in the future, we will be sure to contact you again with an invitation to participate.

On behalf of the City of Casey, thank you again for your recent anticipation. We value your feedback and the time taken out of your weekend to assist Council.

Please stay in touch.

Kind regards,
Steve Coldham
Manager Communications
City of Casey

We're big, and getting bigger.

Casey is unique. We're already Victoria's most populous city and the eighth fastest growing municipality in Australia.

By population, Casey is Victoria's largest municipality

#1

Every year more than 7,300 new residents call Casey home. That's more than 120 people each week. 490,000 residents are forecast to live in Casey by 2041.

120 new residents move to Casey every week!

The growth is unprecedented. So what does a 2.5% rate cap mean to Casey? A \$168 million funding gap over the next ten years.

\$168M

Effect of 2.5% rate cap

funding gap in 10 years

Without adequate investment in new and existing infrastructure, residents may have to wait years to have sport, community and recreation opportunities in their neighbourhood.

A 0.97% rate cap variation closes the funding gap and helps us build the city we need.

We're not only young at heart.

It wasn't that long ago that much of Casey was open fields. Today, we're a growing city, reliant on new roads, footpaths, kindergartens, social and sporting hubs, libraries and other community facilities.

Our aim is to grow our city sustainably. But a 2.5% rate cap puts the delivery of essential infrastructure at risk.

In 2016-17, an additional 0.97% above the rate cap will allow us to deliver in future years:

- Hunt Club Football and Cricket Recreation Facility
- Autumn Place Family and Community Centre
- Casey Fields Regional Community Soccer Fields
- The Glenelg Football and Cricket Recreation Facility



A 2.5% rate cap will have a disastrous impact on new facilities planned for Casey

But without the additional funds offered by a rate cap variation, the Hunt Club facility will not be delivered in 2016-17. The other projects will also be delivered later than planned.

The cumulative impact of rate capping limits Council's ability to build the infrastructure our growing city needs.

For more info: caseyconversations.com.au/budget

We're investing for the future.

A great city is one that meets the needs of all residents, regardless of age, education or income.

Our plan for Casey is a city that offers residents adequate housing, employment, community services, transport and recreation without them having to leave their own community. A rate cap puts this plan at risk.

Our biggest: Parents and homebuilders

Casey's largest age group is 35-49 years, with a population of 62,100 people

Fastest growing: Young workforces & primary schoolers

Between 2013 and 2014, our largest growing groups were 25-34 years and 5-11 years

A glimpse into Casey's future:

Casey's population currently grows by around 7,300 people per year

2016 → 2031

8,700 By 2031, Casey will grow by around 8,700 people per year!

Today's children are tomorrow's employers and home-owners. Increasing rates above 2.5% means we can invest in a city that meets the needs of all residents at every stage of life, now and into the future.

There are more than 4,000 babies born in Casey every year!

For more info: caseyconversations.com.au/budget

We're making savings too.

Casey's rates rank amongst the lowest per capita in outer metropolitan Melbourne, and Council is committed to efficiency and responsible financial management.

\$1M

Savings in 2016-17

Funds that we save will be reinvested back into the community, helping deliver planned infrastructure earlier than anticipated and going a small way to address the city's infrastructure backlog.

Meanwhile, Council has introduced an Efficiency and Effectiveness Review to ensure the organisation is operating as efficiently as possible. It will deliver programs that realise future benefits and savings.

A 0.6% self-imposed efficiency target has been incorporated into Council's draft budget, and will deliver \$1 million in savings in 2016-17.

Service delivery

0.6%

Relative expenditure

efficiency target

Our identified efficiencies, savings and rate income are essential elements in delivering the infrastructure and services our residents rely on every day.

We're responding as a community.

We've spoken with our residents, and they've made a few things clear to us: they don't want their rates to be any higher than necessary. At the same time, they don't want cuts made to the services and facilities they use and rely on.

We agree. And it's a balancing act.

At breaking point
Each year, Casey has to find the funds to manage:

- Sporting fields
- Community Facilities
- Roads
- Rubbish
- Community Services
- Events
- Local Environment

Rate capping creates a \$38 million shortfall in Casey over the next five years, putting these services at risk. By applying to vary the rate cap, we are ensuring the core services residents use every day can be continued, and investment in essential infrastructure will be maintained.

\$38M

Effect of 2.5% rate cap

funding gap in 5 years

For more info: caseyconversations.com.au/budget

For more info: caseyconversations.com.au/budget

City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application Attachment 16a- Best Value

12 April 2016

Introduction

The City of Casey applies Best Value principles to its strategic and service planning processes. This happens through Council's regular process of future planning across the services, operational and strategic activities and services it provides and undertakes. This ensures there is continuous review and improvement across all Council's service areas with a view to becoming as efficient and effective an organisation as possible for the benefit of the existing and future communities.

Response

To comply with the best value principles, Council must ensure the following matters are considered (and response below), in accordance with Section 208B of the *Local Government Act 1989*:

- a) all services provided by a Council must meet the quality and costs standards required by section 208D;

The City of Casey ensures that all services provided by Council meet the quality and cost standards required. Detailed Service Profiles were recently developed in September 2015 to inform the 2016/17 Budget Process to better outline the 91 services that Council provides both at an external level for the betterment of the community and internally, for the organisation to function. A copy of a Service Plan is included in the City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application lodged on 21 March 2016. The Service Profiles included (and is not limited to) the following information:

- service description;
- service outcomes;
- current issues/challenges;
- major influences;
- future of the service;
- financial information (including a long term forecast);
- whether the service is a legislative requirement and; and
- any specific actions the service is required to achieve/attend to in that financial year.

This information is used to understand:

- value for money in service delivery;
- how the service meets community expectations and values;
- if the service provides a balance in affordability and accessibility to the community; and

- the value of potential partnerships with other Council and State and the Commonwealth governments.

b) subject to section 6(1)(c), all services provided by a Council must be in response to the needs of its community

The City of Casey ensures all services provided by Council respond to the needs of its community. As part of the draft Annual Budget (incorporating Annual Plan) for the City of Casey in 2016/17, Council intends to address the identified needs of its community in several of its services, for example by:

- adopting a Youth Strategy, which will assist young people to successfully transition to adulthood by working with them to develop the necessary knowledge and skills to deal with challenge and adversity throughout their lives;
- ensuring a development plan is approved by partners (School Sector, Tertiary Education Sector and Industry) for a Casey Tech School, which will stimulate interaction between the school sector, tertiary education and industry; and
- implementing a transport advocacy campaign, in which Council advocates to State and Federal Government on behalf of its residents for transport improvements in Casey.

Furthermore, in previous Annual Budgets (incorporating Annual Plan) Council has addressed the needs of its community through:

- adopting a Children's Plan (*Casey's Children – a Plan for the Future*), which is a key policy document for families and children living in and visiting the City of Casey. The Children's Plan complements and builds upon Council's previous *Five Year Family and Children's Services Strategy*. And together with the *Youth Strategy 2011 – 2016*, delivered a seamless service to the community (May 2012)
- reviewing and adopting a revised Leisure Facilities Development Plan Policy, which details Council's commitment to ensuring a varied, equitable and consistent approach to the development of new and existing sporting facilities to service an expected population of 450,000 (December 2014).

These are examples of the many actions which demonstrate how Council responds to the needs of its community via services.

c) each service provided by a Council must be accessible to those members of the community for whom the service is intended;

All services provided by council are accessible to those members of the community for whom the service is intended for. If the service is not accessible, the City of Casey takes initiative to develop actions in ensuring the service does become accessible. An example includes the Annual Plan for 2015/16, including the development of immunisation packs in seven (7) languages to promote the importance of immunisation to (Culturally and Linguistically Diverse) CALD communities. These packs were promoted to the community via various media channels, including social media.

d) a Council must achieve continuous improvement in the provision of services of its community;

The City of Casey has proactively engaged in improving the services delivered to the community through continuous improvement. The philosophy and culture of continuous improvement is critical to the success of Casey and we have formed a Continuous Improvement program as part of the New Ways of Working objective under the Efficiency and Effectiveness Program. As part of the Effectiveness and Efficiency program, Council is in the process of developing a philosophy and the tools of continuous improvement based on lean thinking. A trial project of Kindergarten Services review concluded in 2015 which led to a significant reduction in the number of enrolment steps. The trial has proved successful with the opportunity to now undertake significant improvement projects. Along with significant process improvements, City of Casey will build staff capability through continuous improvement training in the “learning-by-doing” format. Process improvement and people development will form the two pillars which support our purpose of a continuous improvement organisation.

- e) a Council must develop a program of regular consultation with its community in relation to the services it provides;

The City of Casey is committed to community consultation. The annual community consultation program encouraged community members to participate in Council’s decision making process. From January – December 2015, the City of Casey undertook approximately 60 formal consultations with the community. This includes (and is not limited to):

- 2015/16 Budget;
- Customer Focus Strategy;
- Public Art Policy;
- Myuna Farm Masterplan;
- Housing Strategy;
- Trees Guide;
- Electronic Gaming Machine Strategy;
- Western Port Green Wedge Management Plan;
- Rural Drainage Policy;
- Selandra Integrated Community Centre;
- Road Development Plans including Heatherton Road (Mixed Use) and Centre Road;
- Disability Access and Inclusion Policy;
- Oct 2015 – Rate Capping – Casey Lets chat;
- Dec 2015 – Rate Capping – Building Our Future (CWP).

The last two specific engagement consultation activities were undertaken to inform the City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application which are discussed and provided in detail in the submitted application.

The City of Casey is also planning a community engagement program to facilitate the development the new Council Plan in 2016 including reviewing the vision of City of Casey. In addition to these consultations, the City of Casey is committed to development of a Community Engagement Strategy. The strategy will strengthen the transparency of Council’s decision making process by enhancing the use of community feedback to inform decision making in the planning of services, setting of budgets and the development of policy and strategy. The details of the Community Engagement Strategy were outlined in the original Rate Cap Variation Application.

- f) a Council must report regularly to its community on its achievements in relation to the Principles set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

The City of Casey reports regularly to its community on its achievements in relation to the Best Value Principles set out above. Council does this through producing a Quarterly Report to the Community, which highlights the progress of adopted actions, which form part of the Annual Budget (incorporate Annual Plan) of its related financial year. Furthermore, Council is also required by legislation, to produce an Annual Report, which is required to be submitted to the Minister of Local Government by 30 September. This Annual Report also provides a reporting mechanism for Council to inform the community on its achievements in relation to the Principles set out above. A copy of the Quarterly Report to the Community can be made available via the City of Casey website. This also includes a copy of the Annual Report.

Overall the best value principles are incorporated into the delivery of Casey's Vision: Casey C21 and Casey's Council Plan 2013-17 (particularly Key Direction 5), and are given effect through Council's service planning process. The Efficiency and Effectiveness Program (including the continuous improvement program) is one of Council's key commitments for the next four years in the Council Plan and guides its approach to continuous improvement for all Council's services.

Contact City of Casey

03 9705 5200

NRS: 133 677 (for the deaf, hearing or speech impaired)

TIS: 131 450 (Translating and Interpreting Service)

caseycc@casey.vic.gov.au

casey.vic.gov.au

 [facebook.com/CityOfCasey](https://www.facebook.com/CityOfCasey)

 [@CityOfCasey](https://twitter.com/CityOfCasey)

PO Box 1000
Narre Warren VIC 3805

Customer Service Centres

Cranbourne

Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre

Narre Warren

Magid Drive

Narre Warren South

Amberly Park Shopping Centre

City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application Attach 21a–Debt Discussion

12 April 2016

Background

As part of a Request for Further Information (RFI) that was sent through to Casey by the ESC Assessment Team. RFI #22 included the following item - "The application noted that borrowing was not supported by the community during the December 2015 forum. Could you please provide supporting evidences about this?"

At the Building Our Future Forum in December 2015, participants were provided an opportunity to ask questions to a panel of senior officers, which included Council's Chief Executive Officer, Manager Capital Works, Manager Sport and Leisure, Chief Financial Officer and Rate Capping Strategy Coordinator.

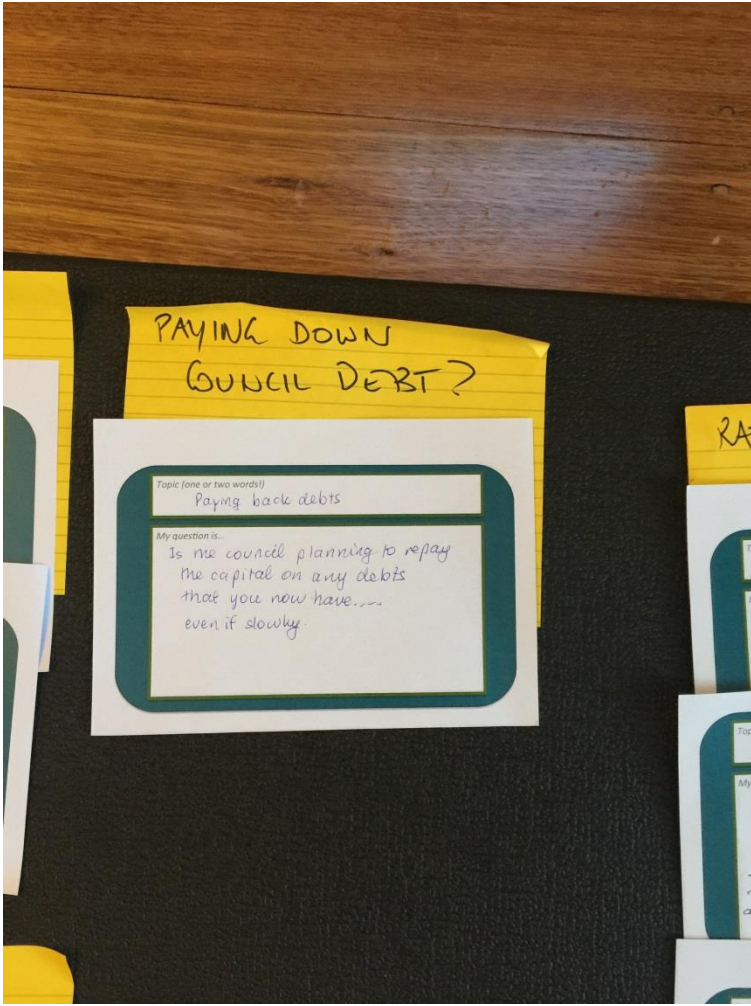
The questions prepared by the participants were grouped together into like themes, and then presented to the panel for response. This process is shown on pages 3 to 8 of the Summary report from this event, which is pages 70 to 75 of Attachment 3.1 of Council's 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application. The picture on page 5 of the Summary Report (pg 72 of this attachment) shows the panel session underway, with one of the facilitators directing questions to the panel.

One of the questions that was prepared by the participants related to debt (on page 6 of the summary report), which then prompted further questions from the floor about the possibility for Council to use debt (similar to the federal government).

The responses provided in response to the questions here were similar to the content of Council's 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application, which discussed the types of assets that Council would be prepared to use debt for, the level of debt that Council is about to utilise for the Bunjil Place project, the significant increase in debt levels that would result if debt used at this stage of Casey's extended growth phase, and the additional interest costs that would be incurred.

The participants appeared comfortable with the explanations provided, and at the next break, some participants approached Council's Chief Financial Officer to discuss some of the responses provided by the panel in response to the questions, and provided support and agreement to the plans that Council had in place for the current and future use of debt.

Included below are some photos of the panel process, and the gathering of questions from the participants in this forum.





Option No. 1

Council applies for a 1% rate variation on top of the rate cap every year

A <u>BAD</u> idea because...	A <u>GOOD</u> idea because...
<p>Rates will continue to increase above CPI.</p> <p>1% every year stresses families financially especially single parents</p> <p>Upsets family budgeting</p> <p>Who will RATE RISES SPAR</p> <p>Public Cost ABOVE SUM AS INCREASE IN RISE THINGS ARE EXPENSIVE FOR EVERYONE</p> <p>Stuck on the family budget</p> <p>Is it too/ that the increase the rates will solve the purpose</p> <p>NO MORE RATES INCREASES</p>	<p>APPLICABLE TO ALL</p> <p>Can continue with infrastruct projects as planned and needed</p> <p>Will lower Council Debt</p> <p>Get the lot</p> <p>Council will have enough funds to build everything they need & it's sustainable</p> <p>More facilities - Better Community - Better Service - Better Budgeting</p>



City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application Attach 22a – SRP Scenario 3

12 April 2016

Background

As part of a Request for Further Information (RFI) that was sent through to Casey by the ESC Assessment Team, Casey was requested to prepare some alternate versions of its SRP or LTFP, incorporating some parameters that were advised by the ESC.

Casey sought further clarity on certain aspects of these requests on April 7, which the ESC responded to on 8 April. The ESC clarified the rate rise that were sought to be used for the different scenarios, as well as confirming that use of the modelling for the SRP period could be provided at this stage.

Included here is the revised financial statements for the SRP that results from the use of the parameters advised by the ESC, as well as the impacts on financial assets and working capital. Further information on the impact on forecast LGPRF measures is contained in Attachment 22.

Summary of Scenario – Scenario 3 – Response to RFI #22

- Rate Cap to be applied – (2.5% each year). Borrowings to be used.
- All projects in Capital Works still delivered. Budget does not balance in this scenario.

Summary of Key Changes – from “baseline” (Casey’s Draft 2016-20 SRP)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<u>Summary of Changes - from Casey's Draft 2016-20 SRP</u>	Rate Cap in Years 1 to 5 - ESC Request/Direction				
	All Projects, use Debt, 2.5% Rate Rise				
Reduced General Rates Revenue	-1605.000	-4987.000	-7651.000	-10581.000	-13778.000
Reduced Capital Expend - Rates	-1605.000	-4987.000	-7651.000	-10581.000	-13778.000
Reduced Operating Costs - CWP Related			0.000	0.000	0.000
Reduced Depreciation - CWP Related			0.000	0.000	0.000
Change to Financial Assets (estimated - before minor timing impacts)	-218.000	-1114.000	-3105.000	-6634.000	-12194.000
Change to Interest on Rates			-16.000	-32.000	-50.000
Change to Interest on Investments			-40.000	-125.000	-265.000
Baseline Rates Statement Result	0.036	13.778	16.026	-7.482	-13.003
Revised Rates Statement Result	-217.964	-882.222	-1974.974	-3536.482	-5573.003
Change to Rates Result (Annual)	-218.000	-896.000	-1991.000	-3529.000	-5560.000
Change to Rates Result (Cumulative)	-218.000	-1114.000	-3105.000	-6634.000	-12194.000
Change to New Borrowings	1605.000	4987.000	7651.000	10581.000	13778.000
Change to Debt Servicing (Interest and Principal)	-218.068	-895.506	-1935.031	-3372.650	-5244.503
Change to Principal Repayment	-121.768	-507.352	-1118.259	-1988.113	-3152.633
Change to Overall Borrowings (New - less principal repay)	1483.232	5962.880	12495.621	21088.508	31713.876
Change to Op Result	-1701.300	-5375.154	-8523.773	-12122.537	-16184.871
Change to Fixed Assets	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Scenario 3 - rate Cap in Years 1 to 5, all CWP projects still included, use Debt to fund
ESC directed scenario. This scenario is not supported by Casey, as Budget would not balance

City of Casey

Draft Budgeted Comprehensive Income Statement

For the years ending 30 June 2017 to 2020

	2016/2017 Budget \$'000	2017/2018 Budget \$'000	2018/2019 Budget \$'000	2019/2020 Budget \$'000	2020/2021 Budget \$'000
Incomes					
Rates & Charges	200,020	210,841	221,502	233,721	245,361
Statutory Fees and fines	7,305	7,190	7,549	7,927	8,823
User Charges	17,527	18,403	19,323	20,289	21,304
Contributions - Cash	15,660	17,046	18,994	17,519	18,044
Contributions - Non Monetary	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Grants - Operating (recurrent)	51,028	53,208	55,492	57,881	60,379
Grants - Operating (non-recurrent)	627	646	665	685	706
Grants - Capital (recurrent)	2,180	2,240	2,300	2,360	2,420
Grants - Capital (non recurrent)	7,499	5,060	-	-	-
Interest	6,604	6,808	7,386	7,945	8,037
Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Property, Infrastructure Plant & Equipment	50	50	50	50	50
Total Income	348,499	361,492	373,261	388,377	405,123
Expenses					
Employee Costs	102,047	109,330	116,664	123,955	131,702
Materials and Consumables	62,946	65,927	69,226	72,312	75,190
External Contracts	58,873	62,123	65,423	69,207	73,522
Utilities	7,070	7,476	7,850	8,242	8,654
Borrowing Costs	2,884	6,808	7,924	8,297	8,799
Depreciation	33,200	35,600	37,700	38,600	39,500
Other Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	267,021	287,264	304,786	320,613	337,366
Surplus /(deficit)	81,479	74,228	68,475	67,764	67,757
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items that will not be classified to surplus or Deficit					
Share of other Comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for by equity method	-	(85)	(90)	(97)	(100)
Total comprehensive result	81,479	74,143	68,385	67,667	67,657
Baseline - Casey Draft 16-20 SRP	83,180	79,518	76,909	79,789	83,842
Movement in this Scenario	(1,701)	(5,375)	(8,524)	(12,123)	(16,185)
Cumulative Movement in this Scenario	(1,701)	(7,076)	(15,600)	(27,723)	(43,908)

City of Casey
Draft Budgeted Balance Sheet
for the years ending 30 June 2017 to 2020

	2016/2017 Budget \$'000	2017/2018 Budget \$'000	2018/2019 Budget \$'000	2019/2020 Budget \$'000	2020/2021 Budget \$'000
Current Assets					
Cash Assets	24,102	13,746	12,777	11,758	7,917
Financial assets	183,602	200,602	214,602	224,602	237,602
Receivables	25,496	26,985	27,885	28,941	33,697
Other	3,482	3,656	3,838	4,030	4,232
Total Current Assets	236,681	244,989	259,102	269,330	283,448
Non Current Assets					
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Investments -Equities	4,436	4,351	4,261	4,164	4,064
Property Plant & Equipments	2,412,877	2,491,459	2,600,469	2,666,680	2,730,496
Total Non-Current Assets	2,417,313	2,495,811	2,604,729	2,670,844	2,734,560
Total Assets	2,653,995	2,740,800	2,863,832	2,940,174	3,018,008
Current Liabilities					
Payables	26,849	26,929	26,798	26,775	26,608
Trusts	8,240	8,207	7,371	7,970	7,856
Interest - bearing Liabilities	2,473	4,025	5,074	6,429	6,660
Provisions	25,251	26,331	27,627	28,923	30,789
Total Current Liabilities	62,812	65,492	66,871	70,097	71,914
Non Current Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	-	-
Interest - bearing Liabilities	86,057	95,319	97,896	102,048	109,166
Provisions	43,224	43,944	44,808	46,104	47,348
Total Non-Current Liabilities	129,281	139,263	142,704	148,152	156,515
Total Liabilities	192,094	204,755	209,574	218,249	228,428
Net Assets	2,461,901	2,536,045	2,654,257	2,721,925	2,789,580
Equity					
Accumulated Surplus	1,613,598	1,679,938	1,737,091	1,791,207	1,842,838
Asset Revaluation Reserve	670,454	670,454	720,283	720,283	720,283
Other Reserves	177,849	185,654	196,885	210,434	226,460
Total Equity	2,461,901	2,536,045	2,654,257	2,721,925	2,789,580
Cash/Financial Assets - Baseline	207,906	215,467	230,457	242,921	257,579
Movement in this Scenario	(202)	(1,119)	(3,079)	(6,562)	(12,060)
Property, Plant and Equipment - Baseline	2,412,877	2,491,459	2,600,469	2,666,680	2,730,496
Movement in this Scenario	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Baseline	87,047	93,420	90,513	87,427	84,151
Movement in this Scenario	(1,483)	(5,924)	(12,457)	(21,050)	(31,675)

City of Casey
Draft Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows
For the years ending 30th June 2017 to 2020

	2016/2017 Budget	2017/2018 Budget	2018/2019 Budget	2019/2020 Budget	2020/2021 Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Rates and Charges	199,670	210,099	220,723	232,898	244,497
Statutory Fees and Fines	7,201	6,935	7,427	7,653	8,656
User Fees	18,861	19,625	20,594	21,630	22,711
Contributions and Donations	15,660	17,046	18,994	17,519	18,044
Grants - Operating	51,655	54,760	57,090	59,566	58,323
Grants - Capital	10,136	7,300	2,300	2,360	2,420
Interest Received	7,042	6,243	7,335	7,899	8,029
GST Recoveries	23,364	18,273	16,902	18,274	18,718
Employee costs	(99,647)	(108,276)	(115,345)	(122,305)	(129,641)
Material and Services	(153,248)	(155,202)	(161,027)	(169,560)	(177,768)
Net cash provided by operating activities	80,695	76,803	74,994	75,933	73,990
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for Property, Plant, Equipment and Infrastructure	(132,701)	(77,236)	(58,022)	(65,987)	(64,469)
Investments in Financial assets	(22,000)	(17,000)	(14,000)	(10,000)	(13,000)
Proceeds from Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,173	3,104	1,192	1,226	1,203
Net Movements in Trust Deposits	(281)	(33)	(835)	599	(114)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(151,809)	(91,166)	(71,666)	(74,162)	(76,380)
Cash flow from financing activities					
Interest Paid	(644)	(6,808)	(7,924)	(8,297)	(8,799)
Proceeds from Interest bearing Liabilities	78,305	13,287	7,651	10,581	13,778
Repayment of Interest bearing Liabilities	(1,447)	(2,473)	(4,025)	(5,074)	(6,429)
Payment of Super Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash (used in) /provided by financing activities	76,214	4,006	(4,298)	(2,790)	(1,450)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and Cash equivalents	5,100	(10,356)	(969)	(1,019)	(3,840)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	19,003	24,102	13,746	12,777	11,758
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	24,102	13,746	12,777	11,758	7,917

Analysis of Casey Working Capital / Financial Assets Positions - allowing for cash backed commitments/liabilities

Scenario 3 - Rate Cap of 2.5% in Years 1 to 5, all CWP projects still included, use Debt to fund ESC directed scenario. This scenario is not supported by Casey, as Budget would not balance

	2016/2017 Budget \$'000	2017/2018 Budget \$'000	2018/2019 Budget \$'000	2019/2020 Budget \$'000	2020/2021 Budget \$'000
Cash	24,102	13,746	12,777	11,758	7,917
Financial Assets	183,602	200,602	214,602	224,602	237,602
	207,704	214,348	227,378	236,359	245,519
<u>Deduct Cash Based "Liabilities"</u>					
Payables	26,849	26,929	26,798	26,775	26,608
Trusts	8,240	8,207	7,371	7,970	7,856
Employee Provisions - Current	21,449	22,529	23,825	25,121	26,987
Employee Provisions - Non Current	4,221	4,941	5,805	7,101	8,345
Current Loan repayments	2,473	4,025	5,074	6,429	6,660
General Reserves	177,849	185,654	196,885	210,434	226,460
	241,080	252,284	265,757	283,831	302,916
<u>Add back other Working Capital</u>					
Receivables	25,496	26,985	27,885	28,941	33,697
Prepayments (Other)	3,482	3,656	3,838	4,030	4,232
	28,977	30,640	31,724	32,971	37,929
Adjusted Working Capital Position	-4,399	-7,296	-6,655	-14,500	-19,469
Adjusted Working Capital Position (Draft Casey 16-20 SRP) (Baseline Position)	-3,635	-5,026	-1,524	-4,675	-3,895
Change from "Base line" Adjusted Working Capital Position	-764	-2,270	-5,131	-9,825	-15,574
Remaining Loan Repayments (total) (Years 6 to 14)					-40,779
Remaining Interest Cost (Years 6 to 14)					-9,067
Remaining Loan Balance - additional Loans - as at 30/6/2021					-31,712
<u>Non Cash Adjustments to Liabilities</u>					
Current Provisions Adjustment (Non Cash)	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802
Non -Current Provisions Adjustment	39,003	39,003	39,003	39,003	39,003

Contact City of Casey

03 9705 5200

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PO Box 1000
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Customer Service Centres

Cranbourne
Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre

Narre Warren
Magid Drive

Narre Warren South
Amberly Park Shopping Centre



City of Casey 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application Attach 23a – Working Cap Rec

12 April 2016

Background

As part of a Request for Further Information (RFI) that was sent through to Casey by the ESC Assessment Team, the ESC queried whether there was *“any scope for the City of Casey to use part of its holdings of current financial assets and working capital as alternative funding options for the two projects?”*

As explained in Council response to RFI# 23, Casey has a number of commitments, both liabilities and reserves, that need to remain cash backed from Council's financial assets and working capital. A summary of these calculations for Council's draft 2016-20 SRP (which Casey considers as its “baseline”) has been prepared, and included in this attachment.

As indicated, similar tables have also been prepared for some of the other scenarios that had been requested by the ESC, which have been included in the relevant attachments, as indicated in Casey's RFI Response table.

Summary of Scenario – Casey draft 2016-20 SRP (“baseline”) – Response to RFI #23 – Working Capital details

- Based on Casey's draft 2016-20 Strategic Resource Plan.
- Rate rise as previously advised in confidence to the ESC.
- All projects in Capital Works still delivered.

Analysis of Casey Working Capital / Financial Assets Positions - allowing for cash backed commitments/liabilities

Casey's Draft 2016-20 SRP (Base Case as included in 2016/17 Rate Cap Variation Application)

	2016/2017 Budget \$'000	2017/2018 Budget \$'000	2018/2019 Budget \$'000	2019/2020 Budget \$'000	2020/2021 Budget \$'000
Cash	24,304	14,865	15,855	18,319	19,977
Financial Assets	183,602	200,602	214,602	224,602	237,602
	207,906	215,466	230,456	242,921	257,578
<u>Deduct Cash Based "Liabilities"</u>					
Payables	26,849	26,929	26,798	26,775	26,608
Trusts	8,240	8,207	7,371	7,970	7,856
Employee Provisions - Current	21,449	22,529	23,825	25,121	26,987
Employee Provisions - Non Current	4,221	4,941	5,805	7,101	8,345
Current Loan repayments	1,927	2,907	3,086	3,276	3,318
General Reserves	177,849	185,654	196,885	210,434	226,460
	240,534	251,166	263,769	280,678	299,574
<u>Add back other Working Capital</u>					
Receivables	25,512	27,018	27,951	29,052	33,870
Prepayments (Other)	3,482	3,656	3,838	4,030	4,232
	28,994	30,674	31,789	33,082	38,101
Adjusted Working Capital Position	-3,635	-5,026	-1,524	-4,675	-3,895
Current Provisions Adjustment (Non Cash)	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802	3,802
Non -Current Provisions Adjustment	39,003	39,003	39,003	39,003	39,003

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15 March 2016

ITEM 6.12

5 YEAR CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM 2016/17 TO 2020/21

Darren Rooth

Council Plan Reference: 4.1

Purpose of Report: To adopt the 5 Year Capital Works Program 2016/17 to 2020/21 and Year 1 of the 5 Year Capital Works Program for advertising.

Background

Council officers and Councillors submitted project nominations for the 5 Year Capital Works Program in November 2015. Councillors were supplied with a full list of the draft program in their budget packs, which were distributed on 3 March 2016.

The program is divided into Renewal or New and Upgrade type projects.

Renewal projects are those that restore, rehabilitate and replace existing assets to their original capacity. These projects and programs are considered essential and determined by asset management plans and accordingly receive the first allocation of funding available.

New and Upgrade projects have a strategic basis, are clearly defined, have benefits and outcomes, have risks minimised and project readiness for design and/or delivery.

Councillors considered the draft 5 Year Capital Works Program 2016/17 to 2020/21 on 7 March 2016.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in matters for consideration.

Conclusion

The 5 Year Capital Works Program 2016/17 to 2020/21 has now been finalised and is ready for adoption by Council. Attachment A lists Renewal projects first followed by New and Upgrade projects. The following table summarises the program.

	2016/17 (\$)	2017/18 (\$)	2018/19 (\$)	2019/20 (\$)	2020/21 (\$)
Rates Funds	49,037,000	52,358,000	54,300,000	57,907,000	61,731,000
Renewal	19,689,920	20,986,350	19,526,795	20,030,135	21,056,000
New and Upgrade	29,346,176	31,380,526	34,776,271	37,876,511	40,667,500
Total Projects	49,036,096	52,366,876	54,303,066	57,906,646	61,723,500
Surplus +ve / Deficit -ve	904	-8,876	-3,066	354	7,500



15 March 2016
ITEM 6.12

Year 1 of the 5 Year Capital Works Program forms the basis of the detailed Capital Works Program which will be adopted as part of 2016/17 Budget.

Recommendation

That Council adopts the 5 Year Capital Works Program 2016/17 to 2020/21.



15 March 2016
ITEM 6.12
ATTACHMENT A

5 Year Capital Works Program 2016/17 to 2020/21

5 Year CWP 2016/17 to 2020/21

* Note: Amounts below refer to "Cost to Rates"

New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Various	Various	Bridge Renewal	1316					\$35,000	\$120,000	
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Berwick	Bryn Mawr Boulevard	(BR235) Bridge Renewal	1316.02.17		\$95,000					
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Beaconsfield	Soldiers Road	(BR139) Bridge Renewal	1316.01.17			\$105,000				
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Harkaway	Old Coach Road	(BR116) Bridge Renewal	1316.17.NEW				\$55,000			
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Narre Warren South	Centre Road	(BR038) Bridge Renewal	1316.17.NEW				\$60,000			
Renewal	Bridge Renewal Program	Pearcedale	Callanans Lane	(BR012) Bridge Renewal	1316.05.17					\$75,000		
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Various	Aquatic & Leisure Facilities	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure Refurbishment.	1921				\$300,000	\$370,000	\$380,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Berwick	Berwick Leisure Centre	Berwick Leisure Centre Design for Renewal	New		\$30,000					
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Cranbourne East	Casey RACE	AMP works - Aquatic & Leisure Facilities - Building Renewal	2412	2016/17 \$887,320 General Reserve 2017/18 \$178,665 General Reserve 2018/19 \$350,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$400,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$450,000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Doveton	Doveton Swimming Pool	Building renewal - pool, plant & building	2500		\$65,000	\$67,000	\$70,000	\$72,000	\$74,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Endeavour Hills	Endeavour Hills Leisure Centre	Endeavour Hills Leisure Centre Renewal, Access and Extension	New		\$50,000	\$420,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Narre Warren	Casey ARC	AMP works - Aquatic & Leisure Facilities - Building Renewal	2242	2016/17 \$431,000 General Reserve 2017/18 \$302,000 General Reserve 2018/19 \$350,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$375,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$400,000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Narre Warren	Casey ARC	Renewal of pool linings, tiles, sealants, grout	2242.18.NEW		\$425,000	\$425,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Aquatic & Leisure	Various	Aquatic & Leisure Facilities	Equipment Replacement Program	2340		\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Various	Community Centres	Building Renewal - Refurbishment - Community Centres & Public Halls	1934			\$202,000	\$900,000	\$920,000	\$940,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Cranbourne	Merinda Park Learning and Community Centre	Renewal works inc entry, amenities & access	1992		\$900,000					
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Doveton	Doveton Neighbourhood Learning Centre	Renewal and Refurbishment	2377		\$10,000	\$348,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Doveton	John Pandazopoulos Hall	Renewal and Upgrade of John Pandazopoulos Hall	New		\$750,000					
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Hallam	Hallam Recreation Reserve	Hall Renewal and Refurbishment	New		\$10,000	\$222,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Centres & Public Halls	Pearcedale	Pearcedale Community Centre	Pearcedale Community Centre - Renewal and Refurbishment	New			\$128,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Facilities	Warneet	Warneet Yacht Club	Renewal / Upgrade Works	2393			\$700,000				

5 Year CWP 2016/17 to 2020/21

* Note: Amounts below refer to "Cost to Rates"

New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
Renewal	Building Renewal - Community Facilities	Narre Warren	Bunjil Place	Bunjil Place AMP Works	2535	2018/19 \$200,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$400,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$600,000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs	Various	Family Facilities	Building Renewal - Children's Services Refurbishments	1945				\$875,000	\$900,000	\$925,000	
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Endeavour Hills</i>	<i>Hartley Ridge Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building renewal</i>	2431		\$220,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Endeavour Hills</i>	<i>James Cook Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building Renewal - Inc entry</i>	2426		\$10,000	\$240,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Hampton Park</i>	<i>Valleybrook Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building renewal</i>	New		\$10,000	\$190,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Narre Warren</i>	<i>Oatlands Children's Centre and Community Room</i>	<i>Building renewal</i>	2432		\$350,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Narre Warren</i>	<i>Talbingo Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building Renewal including acoustic treatment</i>	2374		\$315,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Tooradin</i>	<i>Tooradin Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building renewal</i>	New		\$10,000	\$160,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs</i>	<i>Cranbourne</i>	<i>Willora Kindergarten</i>	<i>Building Renewals</i>	2424			\$250,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Family & Children's Ctrs	Various	Various	Audit and Works at Kindergartens and Community Centres for glazing compliance	2501		\$75,000	\$75,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Municipal Facilities	Various	Municipal Facilities	Building Renewal - Municipal Facilities	1936			\$540,000	\$560,000	\$580,000	\$600,000	
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Municipal Facilities</i>	<i>Narre Warren</i>	<i>Webb St</i>	<i>Public Toilets - Building renewal</i>	2522		\$100,000					
Renewal	Building Renewal - Municipal Facilities	Various	Various	Staff Accommodation - Buildings	1679		\$40,000	\$40,000	\$10,000			
Renewal	Building Renewal - Municipal Facilities	Various	Various	Corporate Signage on Buildings	325		\$45,000	\$46,000	\$47,000	\$48,000	\$49,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Various	Recreation Reserves	Building renewal	1962				\$1,200,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,900,000	
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Casey Indoor Leisure Complex</i>	<i>Building renewal - roof, plant, equipment, ESM etc.</i>	2434		\$57,500	\$60,000	\$62,500	\$65,000	\$67,500	
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Casey Indoor Leisure Complex</i>	<i>Renewal of Change Rooms</i>	New		\$403,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Devon Meadows</i>	<i>Glover Recreation Reserve</i>	<i>Building Renewals - Tennis Pavilion</i>	2443		\$10,000	\$252,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Doveton</i>	<i>Power Road Reserve</i>	<i>Soccer Pavilion - Renewal and Refurbishment works (Design 15/16 construct 16/17)</i>	2351		\$500,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Endeavour Hills</i>	<i>Frog Hollow Reserve</i>	<i>Pavilion renewal, refurbishment & upgrade</i>	2445		\$10,000	\$240,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Endeavour Hills</i>	<i>Singleton Reserve Pavilion</i>	<i>Pavilion renewal, refurbishment & upgrade</i>	2446		\$390,000					
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Eumemmerring</i>	<i>Waratah Reserve</i>	<i>Soccer Pavilion Renewal</i>	2594		\$50,000	\$750,000				
Renewal	<i>Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities</i>	<i>Hampton Park</i>	<i>KM Reedy Recreation Reserve</i>	<i>Building Renewal - KM Reedy Rec Res - Cricket Pavilion</i>	1974		\$500,000					

5 Year CWP 2016/17 to 2020/21

* Note: Amounts below refer to "Cost to Rates"

New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Hampton Park	KM Reedy Recreation Reserve	Soccer Pavilion - renewal, refurbishment & upgrade inc elec & gas supply	2448		\$350,000					
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Football / Cricket Pavilion - Pavilion renewal, refurbishment & upgrade	2530		\$25,000	\$475,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Various	Various	Rec Res shelters & manual s/boards - renew & replace	2531		\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Various	Various	Renewal of Minor Recreational Structures	2529		\$160,000	\$170,000	\$180,000	\$190,000	\$200,000	
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Berwick	Sweeney Reserve	Softball and Baseball Pavilion - Building Renewal, refurbishment and upgrade	2444			\$30,000	\$600,000			
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Devon Meadows	Morning Mist Reserve	Building Renewal- Tennis Pavilion - inc amenities / access wc etc.	2442			\$158,000				
Renewal	Building Renewal - Recreational Facilities	Harkaway	Dalton Road Reserve	Renewal of the external facilities such as footpaths, stairways, lighting, parking, and exterior courts	2534			\$163,000				
Renewal	Bushland Reserves Management	Various	Bushland Reserves	Bushland Reserves Management Initiatives	1697		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$250,000	
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Various	Drainage Works - Renewal Program	117		\$50,000	\$310,000	\$320,000	\$330,000	\$300,000	
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Binding Avenue	Drainage Renewal	117.02.17		\$165,000					
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Cranbourne Town Centre and Berwick Township Catchments	Drainage Renewal Detailed Design	117.05.17		\$50,000					
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Doveton and Hallam Catchments	Drainage Renewal Study	117.03.17		\$50,000					
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Hampton Park Catchments	Drainage Renewal Study	117.04.17		\$50,000					
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Various	Water Sensitive Urban Design Renewals	2582		\$220,000	\$330,000	\$440,000	\$550,000	\$660,000	
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Catchments	Drainage Renewal Study	117.18.NEW			\$50,000				
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Hampton Park	Hampton Park Catchments	Drainage Renewal Detailed Design	117.18.NEW			\$25,000				
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Narre Warren	Narre Warren Catchments	Drainage Renewal Study	117.18.NEW			\$50,000				
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Various	Doveton and Hallam Catchments	Drainage Renewal Detailed Design	117.18.NEW			\$25,000				
Renewal	Drainage Works Renewal Program	Berwick	O'Shea Road	Drainage Renewal Works Investigation	117.01.17				\$50,000			
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Various	Various	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263		\$20,000	\$215,000	\$220,000	\$225,000	\$230,000	
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Berwick	Rossmoyne Kindergarten	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.01.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Endeavour Hills	Chalcot Lodge Kindergarten	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.02.17		\$30,000					
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Endeavour Hills	Hartley Ridge Kindergarten	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.03.17		\$35,000					

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Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Narre Warren	Maramba Kindergarten	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.04.17		\$25,000					
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Narre Warren	Narre Community Learning Centre	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.05.17		\$20,000					
Renewal	Family & Childrens Centres - Replacement of Fencing	Narre Warren	Narre Warren Central Kindergarten	Replacement of Non-Standard Perimeter Fencing	2263.06.17		\$35,000					
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	Various	Various	IT - Renewal Program	New							
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Intranet redevelopment (BORIS)	2472		\$90,000					
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Local Area Network Replacements	170		\$36,000	\$37,000	\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Minor Hardware Infrastructure Projects	127		\$122,500	\$125,000	\$127,500	\$130,000	\$132,500	
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Mobile Devices (Computer) Replacement	121		\$691,000	\$712,000	\$734,000	\$756,000	\$780,000	
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - New Server Room	2473		\$280,000	\$120,000				
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - PABX (Phone System) Replacement	2475		\$100,000					
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Transform IM at Casey	2555		\$485,000	\$100,000				
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Upgrade UPS (Uninterruptable Power Supply)	1849		\$150,000				\$170,000	
Renewal	IT Renewal Program	General	General	IT - Server Replacements	168			\$100,000			\$120,000	
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Park Soft Landscaping - Drainage/Mulching/Pruning/Planting/Paths & Improvements	1682			\$220,000	\$230,000	\$240,000	\$260,000	
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Cranbourne East	Cranbourne Library	Renew Garden Beds - Park Soft Landscaping	1682.01.17		\$25,000					
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren	Ray Bastin Reserve	Remove certain granitic paths and replace with concrete - Park Soft Landscaping	1682.02.17		\$90,000					
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren South	Berwick Springs Promenade Reserve	Remove certain granitic paths and replace with concrete - Park Soft Landscaping	1682.03.17		\$40,000					
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Planting Works - Park Soft Landscaping	1682.05.17		\$55,000					
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Casey Annual Banner and Flag Replacement Program	1428		\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$43,000	
Renewal	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Park and Street Furniture & Structures Renewals	1787		\$220,000	\$220,000	\$230,000	\$240,000	\$250,000	
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Various	Various	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952			\$275,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Berwick	Sweeney Reserve	Oval 1 - 3x2m shelter x2	2531.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Berwick	Sweeney Reserve	Oval 2 - 3x2m shelter x2	2531.17.NEW		\$15,000					

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Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Berwick	Timbarra Kindergarten	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.01.17		\$25,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Blind Bight	Blind Bight Community Centre	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.02.17		\$25,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Community House	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.03.17		\$35,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Cranbourne West	Willora Kindergarten	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal (Bialla Centre)	1952.04.17		\$10,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Endeavour Hills	Charles Green Reserve	3x2m shelter x2	2531.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Endeavour Hills	Hartley Ridge Kindergarten	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.05.17		\$20,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Hallam	Hallam Recreation Reserve	4.5x2m shelter (seniors) x 2	2531.17.NEW		\$22,500					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Hampton Park	Coral Drive Kindergarten & Maternal Child Care Centre	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.06.17		\$35,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Hampton Park	Hampton Park Community House	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.07.17		\$30,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Narre Warren	Maramba Kindergarten	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.08.17		\$30,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Narre Warren South	Jindalee Kindergarten	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.09.17		\$15,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Narre Warren South	Oakgrove Community Centre	Minor Structures - Shade Structures Renewal	1952.10.17		\$20,000					
Renewal	Minor Structures Parks Renewal	Pearcedale	Pearcedale Recreation Reserve	Oval 1 - 3x2m shelter x2	2531.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Various	Various	Oval Drainage Works - Renewal Program	1971				\$230,000	\$230,000	\$240,000	
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Cranbourne	J & P Cam Reserve	Oval Drainage Renewal	1971.01.17		\$125,000					
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Oval Drainage Renewal	1971.17. NEW		\$85,000					
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Rugby pitch 2 drainage improvements	1971.04.17			\$130,000				
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Doveton	Betula Reserve	Soccer Oval Drainage Works - Renewal Program	1971.02.17			\$40,000				
Renewal	Oval Drainage Works	Narre Warren South	Strathaird Reserve	Oval 1 - Oval Drainage Works - Renewal Program	1971.03.17			\$85,000				
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Various	Various	Oval Irrigation Works - Renewal Program	1972			\$60,000	\$210,000	\$220,000	\$105,000	
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Oval Irrigation Renewal	1972.17.NEW		\$75,000					
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Pearcedale	Pearcedale Recreation Reserve	Oval Irrigation Renewal	1972.17.NEW		\$125,000					
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Cranbourne	Lawson Poole Reserve	Oval 1 - Oval Irrigation Works - Renewal Program	1972.18 NEW			\$75,000				

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Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Narre Warren South	Strathaird Reserve	Oval 1 - Oval Irrigation Works - Renewal Program	1972.03.17			\$75,000				
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Berwick	Berwick Fields Primary	Oval Irrigation Works - Renewal Program	1972.01.17						\$70,000	
Renewal	Oval Irrigation Renewal Works	Doveton	Betula Reserve	Soccer Oval Irrigation Works - Renewal Program	1972.02.17						\$55,000	
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Various Locations	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707			\$2,200,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,500,000	
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Balla Balla Ward	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$252,000					
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Edrington Ward	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$336,000					
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Four Oaks Ward	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$357,000					
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Mayfield Ward	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$399,000					
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	River Gum	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$399,000					
Renewal	Paths - Footpath Rehabilitation Program	Various	Springfield	Footpath Rehabilitation Program	707.17.NEW		\$357,000					
Renewal	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Plant / Fleet Program	New							
Renewal	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Major Plant Replacement	132	2016/17 \$934,862 General Reserve 2017/18 \$2,010,979 General Reserve 2018/19 \$1,200,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$1,200,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$1200000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Plant - Light Vehicles - Replacement	131	2016/17 \$2,000,000 General Reserve 2017/18 \$2,000,000 General Reserve 2018/19 \$2,000,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$2,000,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$2000000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Plant - Minor - Replacement	133	2016/17 \$50,000 General Reserve 2017/18 \$50,000 General Reserve 2018/19 \$50,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$50,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$50000 General Reserve						
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Various	Various	Playground Renewal and Upgrading Program.	530				\$820,000	\$840,000	\$860,000	
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Apex Park	Apex Park - Playground Renewal Program	530.01.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Jennings Park	Jennings Park - Playground Renewal Program	530.02.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Lawson Poole Reserve	Lawson Poole Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.03.17		\$170,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Rimfire Reserve	Rimfire Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.04.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Ruffy Recreation Reserve	Ruffy Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.05.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Eumemmerring	Redfern Reserve	Redfern Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.06.17		\$50,000					

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Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Hallam	Gunns Road Reserve	East - Gunns Road Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.07.17		\$170,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Hampton Park	Mark Court Reserve	Mark Court Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.08.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren	John Byron Reserve	John Byron Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.09.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren	Ohio Reserve	Ohio Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.10.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren	Penhurst Reserve	Penhurst Reserve - Playground Renewal Program	530.11.17		\$50,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren South	Hilltop Park	Hilltop Park - Playground Renewal Program	530.12.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Berwick	Kingsmere Drive	Playground Renewal - District Level	530.18.NEW			\$170,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Cranbourne	Conway Court / Josephine Avenue	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$47,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Eumemmerring	Kevin Adlard	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$53,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Hallam	Ern Barker	Playground Renewal - District Level	530.18.NEW			\$170,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Lynbrook	Tranter Square	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$48,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren	Harry Oaks	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$52,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren South	Pepper Park	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$52,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Narre Warren South	Sherwood Park	Playground Renewal - Local Level	530.18.NEW			\$52,000				
Renewal	Playgrounds Renewal Program	Pearcedale	Eric Court	Playground Renewal - District Level	530.18.NEW			\$156,000				
Renewal	Recreational Oval Lighting Prog	Various	Recreation Reserves	Sporting Reserve Lighting Assets - renewal and replacement	2502		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Various	Various	Road Rehabilitation Program	738	2017/18 \$2,240,000 Grants 2018/19 \$2,300,000 Grants 2019/20 \$2,360,000 Grants 2020/21 \$2,420,000 Grants		\$1,460,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,540,000	\$1,580,000	
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Berwick	Gardiner St	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$215,000 Grants	\$140,000					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Berwick	Paternoster Lane	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$45,400 Grants	\$29,600					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne	Clarendon St	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$116,300 Grants	\$75,700					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne	Fairbairn Rd	Road Rehabilitation (Part 1)	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$211,900 Grants	\$138,100					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne	Sidney St	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$111,400 Grants	\$72,600					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne	Valma Ave	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$81,800 Grants	\$53,200					

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Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne South	Chevron Ave	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$115,700 Grants	\$75,300					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne South	Cranbourne Frankston Rd Service Rd	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$13,900 Grants	\$9,100					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Cranbourne South	Stanhill Dr	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$245,300 Grants	\$159,700					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Doveton	Autumn Place	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$26,600 Grants	\$17,400					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Endeavour Hills	Childs Rise	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$38,800 Grants	\$25,200					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Endeavour Hills	Cox Ct	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$30,900 Grants	\$20,100					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Endeavour Hills	Ravenhill Cr	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$313,700 Grants	\$204,300					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Endeavour Hills	Woodworth Cl	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$56,900 Grants	\$37,100					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Eumemmerring	Lace St	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$112,600 Grants	\$73,400					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Hallam	Alexander St	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$157,400 Grants	\$102,600					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Hallam	Bickford Cl	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$84,200 Grants	\$54,800					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Hallam	Everton Cl	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$58,100 Grants	\$37,900					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Hallam	Surrey Cl	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$56,900 Grants	\$37,100					
Renewal	Road Rehabilitation Program	Narre Warren	Webb St Laneway	Road Rehabilitation	738.17.NEW	2016/17 \$87,200 Grants	\$56,800					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Various	Various Locations	Road Resealing Program	1149			\$4,200,000	\$4,300,000	\$4,400,000	\$4,500,000	
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Camms Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$31,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Chisholm Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Elaine Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$14,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Fairbairn Rd	(Part 2) Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$60,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Farrer Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Florence Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$8,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Hargrave Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$5,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Harrison Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$16,000					

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Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Isaac Smith Cr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$10,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	James Cook Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$43,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Lawson Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$12,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Macarthur Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$19,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Sladen St Service Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$53,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Thomas Cr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$48,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Cranbourne	Wallace Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$80,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Dampier Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$19,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Daniel Solander Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$56,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Dawson Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Endeavour Cr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$47,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Goodjohn Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$14,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Gore Rise	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$14,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Haite Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$7,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Hardman Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$13,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Hobbs Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Hughes Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$16,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Hunter Rise	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$16,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Jordan Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$8,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Joseph Banks Cr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$120,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Magra Pl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Matthew Flinders Ave	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$265,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Monkhouse Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$72,000					

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Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Parker Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$14,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Peckover Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$16,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Ramsay Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Stainsby Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$19,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Sutherland Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$20,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Tench Rise	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$13,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Thurmond Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$12,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Endeavour Hills	Wild Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$12,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Abbott Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$135,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Apollo Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$60,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	David Lee Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$106,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Empire Way	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$34,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Gow Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$12,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Gunns Road	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$85,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Simpson Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$16,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Sophie Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$10,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Star Cr	(Part 1) Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$39,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Star Cr	(Part 2) Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$112,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Timothy Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Wanda Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hallam	Wedgewood Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$78,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Centre Road	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$56,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Coppin Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					

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New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Cotham Sq	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$24,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Harbury Mews	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$10,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Harcourt Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$10,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Manning Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$22,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Oaktree Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$170,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Peppermint Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$8,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	The Grange	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$80,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Trawalla Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Urquhart Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$7,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Hampton Park	Wethersdane Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$44,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Harkaway	Noack Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$114,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Lyndhurst	Brookwater Pde	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$15,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Bunbury Ave	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Dianella Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$7,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Eaton Pl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Ernst Wanke Road	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$94,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Greenmount Cl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$13,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Guildford Cr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$99,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Highgate Pl	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$13,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Pemberton Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$40,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Peron Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$9,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Pinjarra Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$10,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Princes Hwy Service Rd	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$33,000					

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New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Vesper Dr	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$180,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren	Wilga Ct	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$7,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren South	Berwick Springs Promenade	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$20,000					
Renewal	Road Resealing Program	Narre Warren South	Toptani Dr Berwick Springs Promenade Roundabout	Road Resealing	1149.17.NEW		\$24,000					
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Various	Various	Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	1780						\$660,000	
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Endeavour Hills	Sydney Pargeter Reserve	Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	1780.01.18		\$600,000					
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Berwick	Cyril Molyneux Reserve	Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	1780.01.19			\$640,000				
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Cranbourne	Lawson Poole Reserve	Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	1780.18 NEW			\$90,000				
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Soccer 3 - Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	1780.19.NEW				\$640,000	\$650,000		
Renewal	Sports Fields Renewals	Various	Various	Advanced Design Sportsfield Reconstruction Program	2494		\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
Renewal	Sports Surfaces Renewal	Various	Various	Sporting Surface Renewal Program	2324			\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	
Renewal	Sports Surfaces Renewal	Berwick	Sweeney Reserve	Softball - 6 Diamonds - Sporting Surface Renewal Program	2324.01.17		\$222,000					
Renewal	Sports Surfaces Renewal	Various	Various Netball Courts	Netball Courts Resurfacing - Sporting Surface Renewal Program	2324.02.17		\$35,000					
Renewal	Sports Surfaces Renewal	Various	Various Synthetic Surfaces	Sporting Surface Renewal Program	2324.03.17		\$45,000					
Renewal	Tennis Facility Renewal Program	Various	Various	Tennis Facility Renewal Program	2554				\$246,795	\$118,135	\$200,000	
Renewal	Tennis Facility Renewal Program	Endeavour Hills	Sydney Parkinson Reserve	Renewal of Tennis Court Fencing	2554.17.NEW		\$181,420					
Renewal	Tennis Facility Renewal Program	Hampton Park	Robert Booth Reserve	Renewal of Tennis Court Fencing	2554.18.NEW			\$40,875				
Renewal	Tennis Facility Renewal Program	Narre Warren	Max Pawsey Reserve	Renewal of Tennis Court Fencing	2554.18.NEW			\$95,475				
Renewal	Tree Management Works	Various	Various	Tree Management Works	New							
Renewal	Tree Management Works	Various	Arterial and Collector Roads	Street Tree Planting of 45 Litre Stock	261		\$370,000	\$380,000	\$390,000	\$400,000	\$410,000	
Renewal	Tree Management Works	Various	Various	Street Tree replanting following road rehabilitation works	1789		\$260,000	\$270,000	\$280,000	\$290,000	\$300,000	
Renewal	Tree Management Works	Various	Various	Maintain and Manage Significant Trees on Council land	2243		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
Renewal Total							\$19,689,920	\$20,986,350	\$19,526,795	\$20,030,135	\$21,056,000	
New	Advanced Designs	Various	Various	Advanced Designs	New							

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New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
New	Advanced Designs	Various	Various	Advanced Designs - Buildings	231		\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	
New	Advanced Designs	Various	Various	Advanced Designs - Civil	744		\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	
New	Advanced Designs	Various	Various	Advanced Designs - Park & Reserves	1816		\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	
New	Advanced Designs	Various	Various	Advanced Designs - Sport & Leisure	1338		\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Various	Various	Building N&I - Community Facilities	New							
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Clyde North	Selandra Rise	Activity Centre - Selandra Integrated Community Centre	2266	2016/17 \$1,058,000 DCP	\$1,675,000	\$2,017,000				
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Narre Warren	Bunjil Place	Bunjil Place Development	2481	2016/17 \$2,000,000 General Reserve 2016/17 \$4,000,000 Grants 2016/17 \$76,700,000 Loan 2017/18 \$8,300,000 Loan 2017/18 \$4000000 Grants						
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Various	Various	Access Improvement Program	2262		\$65,000	\$67,500	\$67,500	\$70,000	\$72,500	
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Various	Various	Council Owned Facilities across Casey - Arts infrastructure upgrade of Council owned facilities	2345		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Tooradin	Tooradin Public Hall	Scoping works - foyer to main entrance	2552				\$20,000			
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Endeavour Hills	Endeavour Hills Integrated Community Facility	Design of integrated community facility with social support	New						\$150,000	
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Narre Warren	Webb St	Casey Community Resource Centre	1443							\$6,800,000
New	Building N&I - Community Facilities	Various	Various	Performing Arts Rehearsal Facility (Northern Area)	2278							\$5,000,000
New	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	Various	Various	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	New							
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Berwick</i>	<i>Bridgewater Children's Centre</i>	<i>Bridgewater Kindergarten Extension</i>	2452		\$475,000					
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>(Eliburn) New Family and Community Centre</i>	2068	2016/17 \$1,075,186 DCP 2017/18 \$1,141,875 DCP		\$2,157,939				
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Doveton</i>	<i>Linden Place / Agonis Street - Aboriginal Gathering Place</i>	<i>Temporary Kindergarten Works Stage 2</i>	2558		\$92,805					
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Hallam</i>	<i>Hallam Children's Centre</i>	<i>Hallam Children's centre - extension</i>	2518.17.New		\$220,000					
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Botanic Ridge</i>	<i>Botanic Ridge</i>	<i>(West) - New Family and Community Centre & Integrated Community Centre</i>	2029	2017/18 \$275,511 DCP 2018/19 \$2,608,728 DCP 2019/20 \$1,396,946 DCP			\$3,627,004	\$1,275,511		
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Clyde North</i>	<i>Clyde North</i>	<i>Clyde North (East) - New Family and Community Centre</i>	2456	2017/18 \$150,000 DCP 2018/19 \$3,160,892 DCP 2019/20 \$625,154 DCP			\$164,334	\$800,000		
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Doveton</i>	<i>Autumn Place</i>	<i>Autumn Place - New Family and Community Centre</i>	2465			\$600,000	\$2,800,000			
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Narre Warren South</i>	<i>106-108 Strathaird Drive</i>	<i>Redevelopment of Strathaird Family and Community Centre</i>	2518.17.New				\$80,000	\$1,700,000		
New	<i>Building N&I - Family and Community Centres</i>	<i>Narre Warren South</i>	<i>51 The Strand, Narre Warren South</i>	<i>Redevelopment of Littlecroft Family and Community Centre</i>	2271					\$95,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,200,000

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New	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne North - New Family and Community Centre	1861					\$200,000	\$4,648,000	
New	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	Berwick	Rossmoyne Kindergarten	Upgrade Existing Children's Services Centre	2260							\$240,000
New	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	Botanic Ridge	Botanic Ridge	(East) - New Family and Community Centre	2402							\$5,687,000
New	Building N&I - Family and Community Centres	Cranbourne West	Evans Road	Cranbourne West Integrated Community Centre	2518.yd.NEW	Beyond \$4,500,000 DCP						\$2,500,000
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Various	Various	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	New							
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Works Centre	New Storage Shed	2564		\$500,000	\$500,000				
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Works Centre	Works Centre, Vesper Drive, Narre Warren - Construction of Community Bus compound	2536		\$120,000					
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Works Centre	Works Centre, Vesper Drive, Narre Warren - Construction of Local Laws storage shed	2537		\$40,000					
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Bunjil Place	Bunjil Place Warm Shell	New					\$300,000		
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Bunjil Place	Office fit out - Stage 2	2549					\$50,000		\$2,740,000
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren	Works Centre	New Material Bays	2565							\$250,000
New	Building N&I - Municipal Facilities	Narre Warren South	Casey Central	Interim Library at Casey Central	1197							\$1,264,500
New	Building N&I - Safe Roof Access	Various	Various	Provision of Safe Roof Access on Council owned facilities	2497		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000			
New	Bus Stop Infrastructure	Various	Various	Bus Stop Works - Reactionary Program	726		\$50,000	\$52,000	\$54,000	\$56,000	\$58,000	
New	Bushland Reserves Management	Various	Various	Bushland Entrance Signage	2261		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	
New	Car Park Works	Various	Various	Car Park Works	New							
New	Car Park Works	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Public Hall	Sealing of Carpark	New			\$200,000				
New	Car Park Works	Endeavour Hills	Hallam North Road	New Car Park and lookout under power lines	New		\$50,000					
New	Car Park Works	Narre Warren North	Memorial Drive	On street parking improvement works	New	2016/17 \$75,000 Contribution	\$75,000					
New	Car Park Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	VFL Precinct Northern Car park Extension & Additional Seating	1873							\$880,000
New	Car Park Works	Narre Warren	Civic Centre	Additional Car Parking Spaces	2489							\$300,000
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Various	Various	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349			\$545,000	\$390,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	
New	<i>Drainage Works New & Improved</i>	<i>Cranbourne</i>	<i>Russell Street Cranbourne</i>	<i>New and Improved Drainage Works</i>	2349.17.NEW		\$52,000					

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New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Cranbourne South	Browns Road	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$42,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Junction Village	Jennifer Street	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$50,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Narre Warren	Springfield Drive	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$135,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Tooradin	Bayview Road (South) Tooradin	Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$100,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Tooradin	Evans and Matthew Streets Tooradin	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$25,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Tooradin	Tooradin Station Road	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$25,000					
New	Drainage Works New & Improved	Warneet	Corandirk Street Warneet	New and Improved Drainage Works	2349.17.NEW		\$50,000					
New	Emissions Management Plan	Various	Various	Emissions Management Plan Implementation	2347		\$150,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	
New	Emissions Management Plan	Various	Various	Plumbing Retrofitting and Replacements	2533		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
New	Greyspot Program	Various	Various	Greyspot Program	1315			\$250,000	\$260,000	\$270,000	\$280,000	
New	Greyspot Program	Clyde North	Soldiers Road	Hillcrest Christian College - Shoulder Sealing	1315.17.NEW		\$44,000					
New	Greyspot Program	Cranbourne	Camms Rd	Cranbourne Place - Pedestrian Refuge	1315.17.NEW		\$22,000					
New	Greyspot Program	Cranbourne South	Browns Road - Smiths Lane - Fiona Dr	Shoulder Sealing	1315.17.NEW		\$112,000					
New	Greyspot Program	Endeavour Hills	Hallam North Rd	Gleneagles Dr - Turn Lane	1315.17.NEW		\$60,000					
New	Greyspot Program	Endeavour Hills	Power Road - Cumberland Way	Turn Lane	1315.17.NEW		\$59,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Various	Various	Implementation of Equestrian Strategy	429			\$215,000	\$220,000	\$225,000	\$230,000	
New	Horse Trail Development	Cranbourne South	Browns Road	Crossing points x 6	429.17.NEW		\$4,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Cranbourne South	Browns Road	Off road trail to transmission line	429.17.NEW		\$10,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Cranbourne South	Browns Road	Reinstate trail	429.17.NEW		\$24,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Endeavour Hills	Baden Powell Drive	Crossing Baden Powell Drive and Power Road	429.17.NEW		\$14,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Narre Warren North	Belgrave Hallam Road/Narre Warren North Road	Crossing	429.17.NEW		\$21,500					
New	Horse Trail Development	Pearcedale	Lakes Bvd	Extend the trail to complete the loop around lake	429.17.NEW		\$36,500					
New	Horse Trail Development	Pearcedale	North Road	Trail connections to Lakes Bvd and East Rd	429.17.NEW		\$25,500					

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New	Horse Trail Development	Pearcedale	Robinsons Road	Reinstate trail	429.17.NEW		\$30,000					
New	Horse Trail Development	Various	Various	Planning and Approvals	429.17.NEW		\$44,500					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	Various	Various	IT - New & Improvement Program	New							
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	Bunjil Place	IT - Bunjil Place Network Implementation	2579		\$199,510	\$199,510				
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	Bunjil Place	IT - Bunjil Place Storage / Compute / Virtualisation	2580		\$40,000	\$80,000				
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Upgrade - Content Management System (ECM Phase 2) - Continuation of ECM Project General	1674		\$50,000					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Booking System, Venue/Ticketing Management System	2470		\$420,000					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Business process software purchases	2471		\$40,000					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Corporate Software Improvements	167		\$215,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Customer focussed website enhancements	2539		\$90,000					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Headsets	New		\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Next Iteration Network Design	2577		\$41,460					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Smartphones	2567		\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$155,000	
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - Upgrade Windows/Office/Exchange	2476		\$45,000			\$50,000		
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	IT - WAN optimisation	2578		\$185,360					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	Project Management System - Procurement and Implementation	New		\$150,000					
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	General	Upgrade to existing HRIS or new HRIS	New		\$381,541	\$331,517				
New	IT New & Improvement Program	Narre Warren	Civic Centre	Research and Implementation of MDM software	New		\$370,000	\$450,000				
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	Bunjil Place	IT - Audio Visual Equipment for Bunjil Place	2562			\$100,000		\$150,000		
New	IT New & Improvement Program	General	Bunjil Place	IT - Bunjil Place Physical moves	2581			\$12,560				
New	Land Purchases	Various	Various	Land Acquisition Program	165	2017/18 \$2,769,461 DCP 2017/18 \$5,606,423 Land Acquisition 2017/18 \$5,540,000 POS Reserve 2018/19 \$688,479 DCP 2018/19 \$334,521 POS Reserve 2019/20 \$704,800 DCP 2020/21 \$905,100 DCP 2020/21 \$822,500 Land Acquisition 2020/21 \$720,000 POS Reserve	\$1,100,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000	

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New	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Masterplans - Landscape & Development Works Program	2026				\$1,100,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,300,000	\$4,000,000
New	Landscape & Development Works	Junction Village	Junction Village	Landscape & Development Works	New			\$150,000				
New	Landscape & Development Works	Endeavour Hills	Heatherton Road, Freeway to Hallam North Road	Landscape & Development Works Stage 2	New							\$500,000
New	Landscape & Development Works	Berwick	Sweeney Reserve	Landscape and Development Works	1447		\$295,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Cranbourne North	Carlisle Park Reserve	Landscape and Development Works	1467		\$80,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Endeavour Hills	Frog Hollow Reserve	Landscape & Development Works	2067		\$110,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren North	Heatherton Road, Narre Warren North	Heatherton Road Embankment Improvement Works	New		\$170,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren North	Kurll Park	Landscape & Development Works	426		\$50,000	\$1,000,000	\$10,000			
New	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren South	Casey Central Town Park	Landscape & Development Works	2059		\$225,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Tooradin	Yannathan Street Conservation Reserve	Landscape and Development Works	2273		\$340,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Town Centre Precinct	Masterplan	New		\$100,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Landscaping & Development works including the planting of mature trees	1636		\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
New	Landscape & Development Works	Hampton Park	Hampton Park Central Community Precinct	Masterplan	New		\$80,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Narre Warren	Fleetwood Recreation Reserve	Landscape & Development Works	New		\$250,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Litter Bins - Replacement Program for Damaged/Vandalised Bins	116		\$43,000					
New	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Small Reserves - ID Sign program	158		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	
New	Landscape & Development Works	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Landscape & Development Works consistent with Wilson Botanic Park Master Plan implementation	2547			\$200,000	\$350,000		\$350,000	
New	Landscape & Development Works	Lyndhurst	Lyndhurst	Construction of a memorial? to soldiers killed in WW1 who came from the Lyndhurst area	New	2017/18 \$25,000 Contribution 2017/18 \$18,000 Land Acquisition						
New	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Development of a Dog Park	New			\$100,000	\$105,000	\$110,000	\$115,000	
New	Landscape & Development Works	Various	Various	Development of new District Social Family Recreation Park	New				\$904,000	\$1,808,000	\$948,000	
New	Landscape & Development Works	Endeavour Hills	Endeavour Hills Community Precinct	Stage 2 Works - Terraced Landscaping & Skate Park Element	2353			\$882,000		\$1,818,000		
New	Landscape & Development Works	Cranbourne	Ballarto Rd East	Streetscape Works	2457						\$300,000	\$300,000
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Various	Minor Capital Works at Council Facilities	New							

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New	Minor Capital Works	Berwick	Old Cheese Factory	Minor Capital Works	1204		\$30,000	\$31,000	\$32,000	\$33,000	\$34,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Minor Capital Works	424		\$30,000	\$31,000	\$32,000	\$33,000	\$34,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Minor Capital Works	2095		\$24,000	\$25,000	\$26,000	\$27,000	\$28,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Indoor Leisure Complex	Minor Capital Works	2462		\$22,000	\$23,000	\$24,000	\$25,000	\$26,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	Casey RACE	Minor Capital Works	1568	2016/17 \$127,500 General Reserve 2017/18 \$130,000 General Reserve 2018/19 \$132,500 General Reserve 2019/20 \$135,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$137,500 General Reserve						
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	Casey Safety Village	Minor Capital Works	1458		\$17,000	\$17,500	\$18,000	\$18,500	\$19,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	The Factory Rehearsal Centre for the Arts	Minor Capital Works	1472		\$14,000	\$14,500	\$15,000	\$15,500	\$16,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Cranbourne East	The Shed	Minor Capital Works	1997		\$12,500	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$14,000	\$14,500	
New	Minor Capital Works	Doveton	Doveton Swimming Pool	Minor Capital Works	542		\$42,000	\$43,000	\$44,000	\$45,000	\$46,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Doveton	Myuna Farm	Minor Capital Works	421		\$74,000	\$76,000	\$78,000	\$80,000	\$82,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	General	Corporate Offices	Minor Capital Works	159		\$35,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Narre Warren	Casey ARC	Minor Capital Works	599	2016/17 \$127,500 General Reserve 2017/18 \$130,000 General Reserve 2018/19 \$132,500 General Reserve 2019/20 \$135,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$137,500 General Reserve						
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Aged Services Centres	Minor Capital Works	304		\$32,000	\$33,000	\$34,000	\$35,000	\$36,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Council Offices	Minor Capital Works	331		\$43,000	\$44,000	\$45,000	\$46,000	\$47,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Family & Community Spaces for Hire	Minor Capital Works	New		\$20,000	\$20,500	\$21,000	\$21,500	\$22,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Foreshores	Minor Capital Works	402		\$38,000	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Kindergartens	Minor Capital Works	204		\$104,000	\$106,000	\$108,000	\$110,000	\$112,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Leisure Centres	Minor Capital Works	580		\$42,000	\$43,000	\$44,000	\$45,000	\$46,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Libraries	Minor Capital Works	221		\$37,000	\$38,000	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$44,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Maternal and Child Health Centres	Minor Capital Works	205		\$20,500	\$21,000	\$22,000	\$23,000	\$23,500	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Neighbourhood Houses, Community Centres and Public Halls	Minor Capital Works	246		\$64,000	\$66,000	\$68,000	\$70,000	\$72,000	
New	Minor Capital Works	Various	Youth Information Centres	Minor Capital Works	New		\$10,000	\$10,500	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$12,000	

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New	Minor Capital Works	Narre Warren	Bunjil Place	Minor Capital Works	New	2018/19 \$250,000 General Reserve 2019/20 \$250,000 General Reserve 2020/21 \$250,000 General Reserve						
New	Minor Capital Works at Community Facilities	Various	Community Facilities	Minor Capital Works at Community Facilities	471		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	
New	Paths - Linking Paths Program	Various	Various	Linking Paths Program	850			\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	
New	Paths - Linking Paths Program	Berwick	Clyde Road from Bemersyde Dr to O'Shea Road (east side)	2.5m concrete shared path	850.17.NEW		\$300,000					
New	Paths - Linking Paths Program	Berwick	Wilson Street - from Rutland Rd to Scanlan St	1.5m footpath	850.17.NEW		\$50,000					
New	Paths - Linking Paths Program	Cranbourne	South Gippsland Hwy	Lesdon Ave to 290 SGH - 2.5m concrete shared path	850.17.NEW		\$280,000					
New	Paths - Linking Paths Program	Hampton Park	Ormond Road	Hallam Rd to Elpara Way - south side - 2m concrete shared path	850.17.NEW		\$70,000					
New	Paths - Recreational Shared Paths - MTN	Endeavour Hills	Frog Hollow Reserve to Lysterfield Lake	Recreational Shared Path and Revegetation Along Eumemmerring Creek	2277		\$200,000	\$550,000	\$700,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	
New	Paths - Recreational Shared Paths - MTN	Various	Various	Recreational Shared Paths (Troups Creek and Future)	1453	2016/17 \$60,000 DCP 2018/19 \$182,067 DCP			\$290,933			\$1,117,692
New	Paths - Recreational Shared Paths - MTN	Blind Bight	Blind Bight to Tooradin	Shared Path - Coastal Link - Blind Bight to Tooradin	1194							\$1,000,000
New	Paths - Short Footpath Segments	Various	Various	Reactionary Program - Minor footpath links - community demand	706		\$165,000	\$170,000	\$175,000	\$180,000	\$185,000	
New	Pedestrian Crossing Program	Various	Various	Pedestrian Crossing Program	1027				\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
New	Pedestrian Crossing Program	Berwick	O'Shea Road	School Crossing Site - near Bridgewater Bvd	1027.17.NEW		\$75,000					
New	Pedestrian Crossing Program	Various	Various Locations - to be determined	Report to be presented to Council - April-June 2016	1027.18.NEW			\$100,000				
New	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Plant / Fleet Program	New							
New	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Casey 360 Bus - Refurbishment	New	2016/17 \$145,000 General Reserve						
New	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Home Maintenance Program Vehicle	2284	2016/17 \$55,000 General Reserve						
New	Plant N&I and Replacement Program	General	General	Plant - Light Vehicles - Additional	130		\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	
New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Various	Various	New Local Playground Program	2496							
New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Lynbrook	Aylmer Road (Elliott/Kingsfield Reserve)	New Local Playground	2496.01.19		\$50,000					
New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Hampton Park	Ormond Road	(Vicinity Of) New Local Playground	2496.01.yd			\$50,000				
New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Clyde North	North of Berwick- Cranbourne Road	West of Clyde Road - New Local Playground	2496.02.yd				\$50,000			
New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Cranbourne West	Fairhaven Boulevard	(Vicinity Of) New Local Playground	2496.01.18					\$50,000		

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New	Playgrounds New & Improved	Cranbourne South	Glover Recreation Reserve	New Local Playground	2496.01.17						\$55,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Various	Various	New / Upgraded Recreational Facilities - Fields, Ovals, Courts	2024							
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Ground Improvements	1635				\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Various	Various	Exercise Stations in Local Parks	2360		\$42,000	\$44,000	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$52,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Berwick Secondary College	Hockey Pitch Upgrade	New	2016/17 \$137,000 Contribution	\$463,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Old Cheese Factory	Adapt for artist workshops & residency program	2345.17.NEW		\$53,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Old Cheese Factory	Adapt Pottery Room to host new kiln and drying area	2345.17.NEW		\$40,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Old Cheese Factory	Develop specification for artist in residence facility	2345.17.NEW		\$7,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Old Cheese Factory	Master Plan Implementation	1820		\$100,000	\$400,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$5,067,953
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Irrigation Master Plan	New		\$20,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cannons Creek	Cannons Creek Reserve	Upgrade half court to a full size basketball court	2559		\$95,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	J & P Cam Reserve	Pavilion Extension - Design	New		\$20,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	Terry Vickerman Building, Casey Complex	Convert Indoor Sports Area Gymnastics, Netball, Multi-Sports	2375		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Casey Cycling Precinct - Shared Use Pavilion	2460		\$292,500					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Ground Improvements - Ovals 4&5 - Reconstruction of turf run-up area	1635.17.NEW		\$50,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Path Construction	2249		\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Indoor Leisure Complex	Basketball & Netball courts expansion and upgrade	1663	2016/17 \$1,000,000 General Reserve 2017/18 \$1,000,000 General Reserve 2016/17 \$1,423,000 Loan 2016/17 \$1,509,000 Loan	\$3,482,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Hunt Club Estate	Local Level Cricket & Football Oval and Pavilion	1629		\$1,594,000	\$1,080,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne West	Thompsons Road	(West) Tennis Courts (6) & Pavilion	628	2016/17 \$160,000 DCP 2017/18 \$1,980,000 DCP 2017/18 \$20,000 DCP						
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Doveton	Autumn Place	Autumn Place Park Improvements (inc Playground in 16/17)	2404		\$75,000	\$1,000,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Doveton	Myuna Farm	Master Plan Implementation	2544		\$135,000	\$375,000	\$240,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$309,700
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Endeavour Hills	Frog Hollow Reserve	Sports Field Development - 2 New Rugby Union Fields	1638		\$110,000	\$1,237,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Endeavour Hills	Sydney Parkinson Reserve	New Tennis Pavilion to renew existing pavilion	2447		\$725,000					

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New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Tooradin	Rutter Park Recreation Reserve	New sport pavilion, floodlighting and oval upgrade	2052		\$932,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Tooradin	Tooradin Recreation Reserve	Tennis Pavilion	2493		\$453,000					
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Various	Various	Rec Reserves electronic scoreboards; new, renew, upgrade, replace	2532		\$140,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	New security gate and fencing around the site depot	2545			\$42,500				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Recreation Reserve - Soccer Pavilion	Soccer Pavilion Design and Extension works	New			\$30,000	\$630,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Ground Improvements - Ovals 2&3 - Remove old posts and install new larger goal posts	1635.18.NEW			\$50,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne West	New Unnamed Reserve #2 (Alarah Blvd?)	Three soccer pitches / 2 Cricket Ovals and Pavilion	2010	2019/20 \$3,672,230 DCP		\$300,000	\$3,000,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Doveton	Robinson Reserve	Additional Netball Court (inc. Training Lights)	New			\$275,000				
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Upgrade Softball & Baseball Diamonds and Floodlighting	2019			\$60,000	\$600,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren South	Kimberley Downs Reserve	Tennis	1240	2017/18 \$450,000 DCP						\$1,430,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Hugh Hodson Reserve	District Level Tennis Courts (6) & Club House	2015			\$200,000	\$2,072,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	New Education Centre	1566				\$750,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Signage New / Renewal	New				\$10,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Berwick-Cranbourne Road near Glenelg St - New unnamed Reserve	(North) - Reserve Development. 2 cricket / football ovals, netball courts, pavilion, car parking & landscaping (inc. Public Art) - A10	2463			\$410,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,250,000		
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Regional Community Soccer Fields - (4)	1639			\$430,000	\$5,630,000	\$5,398,000		
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	St Peters College	Indoor Basketball Stadium	2032	2018/19 \$1,500,000 Contribution			\$1,500,000			
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Berwick Chase Primary School (Adjacent Reserve)	Local Level Oval and Low Level Pavilion	1822				\$60,000	\$1,215,000	\$385,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	Carlisle Park Reserve	Development of 6 Tennis Courts & Pavilion inc Public Art	1859				\$2,620,000	\$330,000		
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	Lawson Poole Reserve	Pavilion Upgrade for Soccer, Cricket and Football use	2051				\$34,000	\$340,000		
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren South	Amberley Park Drive	Local Level Pavilion (Design & Construct)	2004				\$40,000	\$550,000		
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Thornley Reserve	Local Level Cricket Facility	1065					\$1,200,000	\$450,000	
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Monash University	Indoor Stadium Development 6 Courts (Joint Use Facility)	2031	Beyond \$6,000,000 Contribution						\$6,000,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Community Pavilion & Café	New	Beyond \$2,200,000 Grants					\$2,200,000	

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New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Construction of alfresco deck and boat launch	2546							\$350,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Berwick	Wilson Botanic Park	Education Centre Building Platform	1427							\$350,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Botanic Ridge	Botanic Ridge	New Unnamed Reserve Sports Field & Pavilion Development	2040	Beyond \$8,525,000 DCP						\$1,850,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Botanic Ridge	Browns Road / Craig Road Near Intersection	Construction of 2 full size cricket ovals combined with 3 soccer fields and cricket nets, car parking and pavilion to service cricket and soccer.	2453	Beyond \$2,265,000 DCP						
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Botanic Ridge	Smiths Lane	Lower order and flexible 2 basketball courts sized indoor facility. Delivery shared with primary school.	2454	Beyond \$2,860,000 DCP						
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde	Clyde	Southern Planning Area - Indoor Court Development #2 (2 Basketball Courts)	2033							\$2,525,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde	Clyde	Southern Planning Area - Indoor Court Development #3 (2 Basketball Courts)	2034							\$2,500,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Clyde North	(North-Eastern Area) Active Playing Fields 1. Construction of 1 football/ cricket oval, pavilion, cricket oval, pavilion, cricket nets, 2 netball courts and car park.	2327	Beyond \$3,020,000 DCP						\$1,540,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Clyde North	(South-Eastern Area) Active Playing Fields 2. Construction of 4 soccer fields, double pavilion, 2 cricket ovals, cricket nets, 6 tennis courts, club house, 2 netball courts and car park.	2328	Beyond \$5,815,000 DCP						\$490,300
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Clyde North	(South-Western Area) Active Playing Fields 4. Construction of 3 soccer pitches and car park.	2330	Beyond \$4,130,000 DCP						\$2,450,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Clyde North	(Western Area) Active Playing Fields 3. Construction of 2 football/cricket ovals, double pavilion, cricket nets, 2 netball courts and car park	2329	Beyond \$4,805,000 DCP						\$1,990,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Clyde North	Clyde North	Construction of an Indoor Sporting Complex co-located with the secondary school	2394	Beyond \$1,100,000 DCP						\$123,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne	Cranbourne Recreation Reserve - Bowling Club	New Synthetic Bowling Green	2506							\$180,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Casey Fields - Soccer - Facility Development	1863							\$6,100,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Soccer - Elite Stadium - Grass Show Pitch, Pavilion and Match Lighting	2042							\$6,900,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Casey RACE	Gym Floor Expansion	2334							\$2,800,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Cranbourne East	(Central) Unnamed Reserve - District Level Ovals (2) & Pavilion & Soccer Fields (3)	2000							\$1,200,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Cranbourne East	Cranbourne East - (South) Unnamed Reserve - District Level Ovals (2) & Pavilion & Netball Courts	2037	Beyond \$5,988,000 DCP						\$830,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne East	Cranbourne East	New Unnamed Lawn Bowls Facility Development - 3 Synthetic Greens and Clubhouse	2009							\$1,650,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne North	Casey Central East Primary School	Local Level Oval & Pavilion (AFL & Cricket)	2035							\$6,700,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne North - New Unnamed Reserve (Casey Central College – District Level Oval (2) & Pavilion	2014							\$6,700,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne North	Cranbourne North	New Unnamed Reserve Sports Field & Pavilion Development	2039							\$6,700,000

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New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne North	Thompsons Road	(East) Tennis Courts (6) & Pavilion	627							\$2,000,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Cranbourne West	Cranbourne West	Unnamed Reserve - Synthetic Greens (3) and Clubhouse (Lawn Bowls)	2044	Beyond \$350,000 DCP						\$1,000,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Hallam	Hallam Recreation Reserve	Convert Netball Courts to Tennis and add 2 New Netball Courts and pavilion	2008							\$700,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Hampton Park	Cairns Road Reserve	Redevelopment of Reserve including Masterplan Development	2312							\$2,620,500
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Hampton Park	Hallam Valley Wetlands	Hallam Valley Wetlands - (Melbourne Water Land) - District Level Ovals (2) & Pavilion (AFL/Cricket & 3 District Level Baseball Pitches)	1640							\$6,100,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Lynbrook	Banjo Paterson Park	Sub Regional Skate Park and Associated Infrastructure	2268							\$99,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren	Max Pawsey Reserve	Max Pawsey Reserve - Car Park for Skate Park	1996							\$110,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren	Max Pawsey Reserve	Sub Regional Skate Park and Associated Infrastructure	1500	Beyond \$293,000 General Reserve						\$287,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren	Sweeney Reserve	Additional Tennis Courts (10) & Club House Extension	2006							\$1,078,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren South	Casey Central Town Centre	New Gymnastics Facility Development	2018							\$10,000,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren South	Casey Central Town Park	Local Level Skate Park	1501							\$350,000
New	Recreational Facilities - New & Improved	Narre Warren South	Narre Warren South P-12 College	Sports Oval Development - 1 Soccer Field	2020							\$450,000
New	Recreational Oval Lighting Prog	Various	Recreation Reserves	Recreation Lighting program	1855			\$160,000	\$170,000	\$180,000	\$190,000	
New	<i>Recreational Oval Lighting Prog</i>	<i>Hampton Park</i>	<i>Robert Booth Reserve</i>	<i>Flood Lighting</i>	1855.02.16		\$150,000					
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Various	Various	New and Improved Road Capacity Program - Road Construction	841				\$4,900,000	\$4,900,000	\$4,900,000	
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Ballarto Road between SGH and CFB</i>	<i>Road Construction and South Gippsland Highway intersection</i>	841.17.NEW	2016/17 \$88,735 DCP 2016/17 \$61,265 DCP 2017/18 \$118,314 DCP 2017/18 \$81,686 DCP 2018/19 \$1942143 DCP 2018/19 \$1340902 DCP 2019/20 \$1942143 DCP 2019/20 \$1340902 DCP						
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Clyde</i>	<i>Valetta Street</i>	<i>Construction</i>	841.17.NEW		\$1,120,000					
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Heather Grove / Casey Fields Boulevard</i>	<i>Intersection Upgrade</i>	841.11.16		\$1,000,000					
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Cranbourne East</i>	<i>Heather Grove / Casey Fields Boulevard</i>	<i>Intersection Upgrade</i>	841.11.16	2016/17 \$1,786,144 DCP						
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Cranbourne North</i>	<i>Glasscocks Road</i>	<i>Planning and Design</i>	841.17.NEW		\$180,295	\$250,000				
New	<i>Road Construction - N & I Road</i>	<i>Narre Warren</i>	<i>Patrick North East Drive</i>	<i>CCP - Pedestrian Link Upgrades</i>	841.08.16		\$49,705					

5 Year CWP 2016/17 to 2020/21

* Note: Amounts below refer to "Cost to Rates"

New or Renewal	Program Name	Suburb	Project Location	Project Description	CWID No.	Total Other Funds Summary	Rates Funds 2016/17	Rates Funds 2017/18	Rates Funds 2018/19	Rates Funds 2019/20	Rate Funds 2020/21	Rate Funds Beyond
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Narre Warren	Patrick North East Drive	CCP - Pedestrian Link Upgrades	841.17.NEW		\$100,000					
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Berwick	Lyall Rd/Peel Street	Intersection Upgrade	841.18.NEW			\$1,000,000				
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Narre Warren	Magid Drive/Patrick North East Drive	Intersection Upgrade	841.18.NEW			\$800,000				
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Lysterfield South	Hallam North Rd	Kerb and Channel on East Side of the Rd - Churchill Park Drive to Parkside Bvd	1869							\$40,000
New	Road Construction - N & I Road	Narre Warren	Overland Drive	Patrick North East Drive - Intersection Works	2491							\$800,000
New	Road Construction - Unsealed Roads	Various	Various	Unsealed Roads - Road Construction	840				\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000	
New	Road Construction - Unsealed Roads	Cranbourne South	Smiths Lane	Browns Road to Robinsons Road - Unsealed Road Program - Construction of Smiths Lane	840.17.NEW	2017/18 \$1,060,295 Grants	\$1,450,000	\$3,850,000				
New	Road Construction - Unsealed Roads	Devon Meadows	Craig Road - North Rd to Baxter Tooradin Road	Unsealed Road Program - Craig Road Construction	840.17.NEW	2016/17 \$1,663,555 Grants	\$811,000					
New	Road Construction - Unsealed Roads	Devon Meadows	North Road	Fisheries Road to South Gippsland Highway - Unsealed Road Program 16/17 - Construction of North Road	840.17.NEW	2016/17 \$1,835,000 Grants	\$500,000					
New	Road Construction - Unsealed Roads	Tooradin	Bayview Road between Sambur Road and Tooradin Station Road	Unsealed Road Program - Bayview Road Construction	840.17.NEW	2017/18 \$50,000 Contribution	\$89,000	\$400,000				
New	Sports Surfaces N&I	Various	Various	Sports Surfaces N&I	New							
New	Sports Surfaces Upgrade	Cranbourne East	Casey Fields	Reconstruction of turf run-up area @ Oval 4/5	New		\$50,000					
New	Sports Surfaces Upgrade	Eumemmerring	Olive Road Reserve	Upgrade of Netball Courts	2591		\$75,000	\$1,435,000				
New	Street Lighting Program	Various	Various	Street Light - New - Renewal - Upgrade	779		\$60,000	\$86,000	\$88,000	\$90,000	\$92,000	
New	Street Lighting Program	Hampton Park	McDowall Road	Street Lighting Upgrade Project - Stage 2	2356			\$90,000				
New	Traffic Management Devices LTM	Various	Various	Local Traffic Management Program	1077		\$400,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
New	Traffic Works - Minor	Various	Various	Minor Traffic Works	826		\$260,000	\$260,000	\$260,000	\$260,000	\$260,000	
New	Tree Management Works	Various	Various	Tree Management Works	New							
New	Tree Management Works	Berwick	Timbarra Estate	Tree Removals in the Timbarra Estate	2566		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
New	Tree Management Works	Various	Various	Landscaping and Additional Tree Planting	2346		\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	
New Total							\$29,346,176	\$31,380,526	\$34,776,271	\$37,876,511	\$40,667,500	\$127,984,645
Renewal Total							\$19,689,920	\$20,986,350	\$19,526,795	\$20,030,135	\$21,056,000	
Grand Total							\$49,036,096	\$52,366,876	\$54,303,066	\$57,906,646	\$61,723,500	\$127,984,645