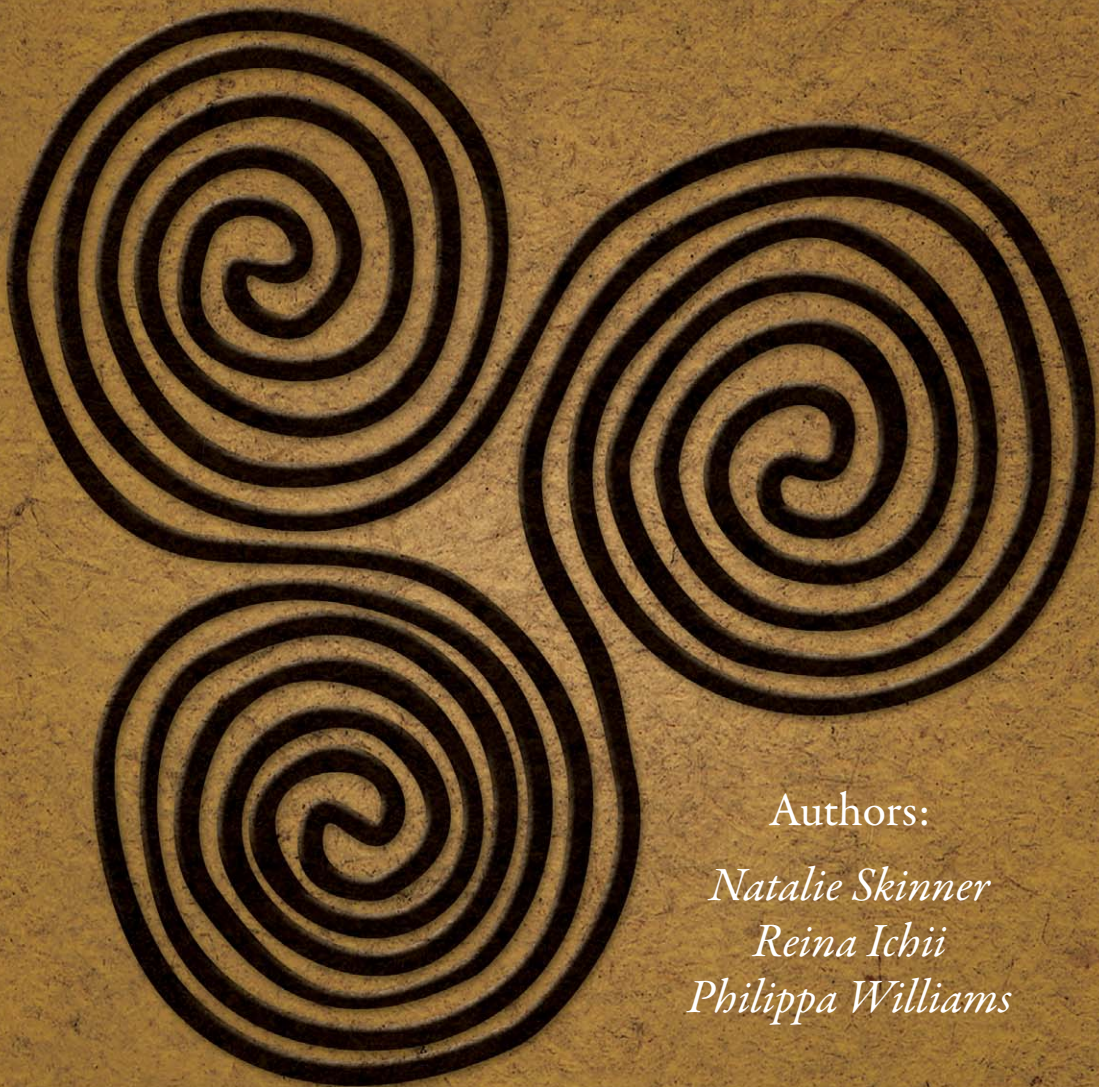


The Work, Home and Community Project 2006-2009

Work, Home and Community:

Findings from the Household Survey



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THE WORK, HOME, AND COMMUNITY PROJECT

Work, Home and
Community:
**Findings from the
Household Survey**

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and **REINA ICHII**

CENTRE FOR WORK + LIFE

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII
Definitions	1
Comparing residents of MPCs to traditional (non MPC) communities	1
Comparing residents of different types of MPCs (integrated, unintegrated, inner urban)	2
Key findings	2
Home domain	2
Work domain	2
Community domain	3
Work-life outcomes	4
INTRODUCTION	6
Study overview	6
The communities sampled in the study.....	6
Data collection.....	6
Response rates	6
Limitations.....	6
SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE	7
Community location of residents who responded to the survey	7
Employment status of residents	8
SECTION 2: EMPLOYED RESIDENTS	10
Gender	10
Age	11
Educational attainment	12
Marital status	13
Parenting responsibilities	14
Self-reported health	15
SECTION 3: THE HOME DOMAIN	17
Home demographics	17
Age of children	17
Household type.....	18
Home demands	19
Travel time to work	19
Demands and control in home and personal life.....	21
Ability to raise money for an emergency	23
Home resources	25
Single and dual-earner households	25
Total household income	26
Paying for housework	27

SECTION 4: THE WORK DOMAIN	29
Work demographics	29
Occupation	29
Self-employment.....	30
Work hours - full-time, part-time	31
Geographic location of work.....	33
Work demands	34
Long and short work hours	34
Unsocial work hours.....	36
Work hours fit with preferences.....	37
Role overload	39
Work resources	40
Flexible work time.....	40
Paid leave conditions.....	41
SECTION 5: THE COMMUNITY DOMAIN	43
Community demographics	43
Community demands	45
Community resources	47
Satisfaction with services in suburb	50
SECTION 6: WORK-LIFE OUTCOMES	59

List of Figures¹

Figure 1 Employment status by community location, per cent all persons	9
Figure 2 Employment status by MPC type, per cent all persons.....	9
Figure 3 Gender by community location, per cent employed persons	10
Figure 4 Gender by MPC community type, per cent employed persons.....	10
Figure 5 Age by community location, per cent employed persons.....	11
Figure 6 Age by MPC community type, per cent employed persons.....	12
Figure 7 Educational attainment by community location, per cent employed persons.....	12
Figure 8 Educational attainment by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	13
Figure 9 Marital status by community location, per cent employed persons.....	13
Figure 10 Marital status by MPC type, per cent employed persons	14
Figure 11 Parenting responsibilities by community location, per cent employed persons	14
Figure 12 Parenting responsibilities by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	15
Figure 13 Self-reported health by community location, per cent employed persons.....	15
Figure 14 Self-reported health by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	16
Figure 15 Age of children by community location, per cent employed persons.....	17
Figure 16 Age of children by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	18
Figure 17 Household type by community location, per cent employed persons	18
Figure 18 Household type by MPC community type, per cent employed persons.....	19
Figure 19 Travel time to work by community location, per cent employed persons.....	20
Figure 20 Travel time to work by MPC community type, per cent employed persons	20
Figure 21 Too many demands in home/personal life by community location, per cent employed persons.....	21
Figure 22 Too many demands in home/personal life by MPC type, per cent employed persons	22
Figure 23 Control over personal life by community location, per cent employed persons.....	22
Figure 24 Control over personal life by MPC type, per cent employed persons	23
Figure 25 Capacity to raise money in an emergency by community location, per cent employed persons	24
Figure 26 Capacity to raise money in an emergency by MPC type, per cent employed persons	24
Figure 27 Single and dual-earner households by community location, per cent employed persons	25
Figure 28 Single and dual-earner households by MPC community type, per cent employed persons.....	26
Figure 29 Total household income by community location, per cent employed persons.....	26
Figure 30 Total household income by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	27
Figure 31 Paid for housework by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	28
Figure 32 Occupation by community location, per cent employed persons	29
Figure 33 Occupation by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	30

¹ Only differences of five or more % points are commented on

Figure 34 Self-employment by community location, per cent employed persons	31
Figure 35 Self-employment by MPC type, per cent employed persons	31
Figure 36 Work hours by community location, per cent employed persons.....	32
Figure 37 Work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	33
Figure 38 Geographic location of work by community location, per cent employed persons	33
Figure 39 Geographic location of work by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	34
Figure 40 Long and short work hours by community location, per cent employed persons.....	35
Figure 41 Long and short work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	35
Figure 42 Unsocial work hours by community location, per cent employed persons	36
Figure 43 Unsocial work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	37
Figure 44 Work hours fit with preferences by community location, per cent employed persons	38
Figure 45 Work hours fit with preferences by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	38
Figure 46 Role overload by community location, per cent employed persons.....	39
Figure 47 Role overload by MPC type, per cent employed persons	40
Figure 48 Flexibility of working time by community location, per cent employed persons	40
Figure 49 Flexibility of working time by MPC type, per cent employed persons	41
Figure 50 Paid leave conditions by community location, per cent employed persons	42
Figure 51 Paid leave conditions by MPC type, per cent employed persons	42
Figure 52 Length of time live in area by community location, per cent employed persons.....	43
Figure 53 Length of time live in area by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	44
Figure 54 Home ownership by community location, per cent employed persons.....	44
Figure 55 Home ownership by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	44
Figure 56 Safety in neighbourhood by community type, per cent employed persons.....	45
Figure 57 Safety in neighbourhood by community type, per cent employed persons.....	46
Figure 58 Vandalism problems in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons...	46
Figure 59 Vandalism problems in neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	47
Figure 60 Neighbourhood good place to live by community location, per cent employed persons	47
Figure 61 Feel at home in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons.....	48
Figure 62 Friendly neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons.....	48
Figure 63 Importance of living in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons...	49
Figure 64 Trust people in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons	49
Figure 65 Friendly neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	49
Figure 66 Importance of living in neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	50
Figure 67 Satisfied with higher education & vocational education by community location, per cent employed persons	51
Figure 68 Satisfied with restaurants, cafes & pubs by community location, per cent employed persons ...	51
Figure 69 Satisfied with entertainment services by community location, per cent employed persons.....	52
Figure 70 Satisfied with children’s preschools by community location, per cent employed persons.....	52
Figure 71 Satisfied with childcare by community location, per cent employed persons	52

Figure 72 Satisfied with sports and recreation services by community location, per cent employed persons	53
Figure 73 Satisfied with public transport by community location, per cent employed persons.....	53
Figure 74 Satisfied with retail shops by community location, per cent employed persons	54
Figure 75 Satisfied with children’s schools by community location, per cent employed persons	54
Figure 76 Satisfied with health services by community location, per cent employed persons.....	54
Figure 77 Satisfied with children’s schools by MPC type, per cent employed persons	55
Figure 78 Satisfied with children’s preschools by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	55
Figure 79 Satisfied with childcare by MPC type, per cent employed persons	56
Figure 80 Satisfied with health services by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	56
Figure 81 Satisfied with restaurants, cafes & pubs by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	56
Figure 82 Satisfied with higher education & vocational education by MPC type, per cent employed persons	57
Figure 83 Satisfied with public transport by MPC type, per cent employed persons	57
Figure 84 Satisfied with entertainment services by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	57
Figure 85 Satisfied with retail shops by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	58
Figure 86 Satisfied with sports and recreation services by MPC type, per cent employed persons	58
Figure 87 Work interfere responsibilities/ activities by community location, per cent employed persons	60
Figure 88 Work restrict time family/ friends by community location, per cent employed persons.....	60
Figure 89 Work interfere community connection by community location, per cent employed persons....	61
Figure 90 Feel rushed/ pressed for time by community location, per cent employed persons	61
Figure 91 Satisfaction with work-life balance by community location, per cent employed persons	61
Figure 92 Life satisfaction by community location, per cent employed persons.....	62
Figure 93 Work interfere life responsibilities/ activities by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	63
Figure 94 Work keep from spending time family/ friends by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	63
Figure 95 Work interfere community connection by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	63
Figure 96 Feel rushed/ pressed for time by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	64
Figure 97 Satisfaction with work-life balance by MPC type, per cent employed persons.....	64
Figure 98 Life satisfaction by MPC type, per cent employed persons	64

This Report

This is one of the reports from the Work, Home and Community research project conducted by the Centre for Work + Life, University of South Australia, between 2006 and 2009.

This report provides the results of surveys to households (647 responses) in the 10 Australian communities participating in the Work, Home and Community project. The report describes the work, home and community characteristics of participants and what characteristics of work, home and community contribute to better or worse work-life outcomes for them.

The reports arising from this project include:

1. *Linked Up Lives: Putting Together Work, Home and Community in Ten Australian Suburbs: Overview Report*: (Williams, Pocock and Bridge, 2009)
2. *Sustainable Lives in Sustainable Communities? Living and Working in Ten Australian Suburbs* (Williams, Bridge, Edwards, Vujinovic and Pocock, 2009)
 - a. *Sustainable Lives in Sustainable Communities: Supplementary report: Qualitative Findings from Eight Australian Suburbs* (Bridge and Williams, 2009) (may be available on request to Centre for Work + Life)
3. *Work, Home and community: findings from the household survey*. (Skinner, Ichii & Williams, 2009)
4. *Mobility, Mothers and Malls: How Home, Community, School, and Work Affect Opportunity for Teenagers in Suburban Australia* (Williams, Bridge and Pocock, 2009)
5. *Fitting it all together: Work, Home and Community in two Australian Master Planned Communities* (Williams and Pocock, 2009)

Reports are available on the Centre for Work + Life website

<http://www.unisa.edu.au/hawkeinstitute/default.asp>

(With the exception of Reports 2a. and 5 which may be available on request)

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Chief investigators on the original project submission were Barbara Pocock (University of South Australia), Susan Oakley (University of Adelaide) and Kelvin Trimper (Lend Lease Communities).

Philippa Williams managed the overall Work, Home and Community project and Natalie Skinner and Reina Ichii undertook survey analysis for this report.

Responsibility for the final text rests with the authors.

Executive summary

The aim of this study is to describe the work, home and community characteristics of the 10 communities participating in the Work, Home and Community project. This study also aims to understand what characteristics of work, home and community contribute to better or worse work-life outcomes.

Surveys were sent to households across 10 sites in South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales. The sites consisted of two inner urban Lend Lease master planned communities (MPCs), four suburban Lend Lease MPCs, and four adjacent traditional (non MPC) suburbs. Participants were asked to complete an electronic survey if they had not completed the pen-and-paper version.

A total of 647 residents returned a survey. The response rate was 11%.

Given the response rate for this survey was quite low, the data cannot be considered to be representative of a particular site or type of community (e.g. master planned communities in general). Due to the low sample size, it was not always possible to conduct analyses for men and women separately, or to provide data on inner urban MPCs.

Definitions

The following labels and abbreviations are used in this report:

Traditional community (Traditional) – refers to the four suburbs in this study whose planning has not been the result of a large scale, private, housing development. These communities are established suburbs adjacent to newly developed master planned communities.

Master planned community (MPC) – refers generally to all master planned communities in this study. Master planned communities are generally defined as geographically bounded, large scale, private housing developments that incorporate varying levels of social and physical infrastructure, including retail and recreation areas, schools and other social services.

Integrated master planned community (Integrated MPC) – refers to the two suburban master planned communities in this study that have integrated existing industry and/or tertiary education facilities into their development.

Unintegrated master planned community (Unintegrated MPC) – refers to the two suburban master planned communities that have not integrated existing industry and/or tertiary education facilities into their development. These developments are often referred to as green fields developments as they occupy otherwise vacant land on the outskirts of cities.

Inner urban master planned community (Inner urban MPC) – refers to the two master planned communities in this study with a city harbour side location.

Comparing residents of MPCs to traditional (non MPC) communities

Residents of MPCs were more likely to report characteristics that put them at risk of work-life strain, such as:

- Being in dual-earner households
- Being in occupations (managers/professionals) and work arrangements (full-time, long hours, high workload, geographically distant from workplace) that increase work-life strains.

However, most likely as a result of being in higher paid/higher status occupations, residents of MPCs were more likely to have access to good paid leave conditions and flexible working time arrangements that might buffer work-life strains.

MPC residents were more likely to report good work-life outcomes. However, this benefit was more likely to be observed for men. On our four measures of work-life strains, women in MPCs reported either (a) similar levels of work-life conflict compared to women in traditional communities, or (b) higher levels of work-life strain (more time pressure & greater negative impact of work on community connections/friendships).

MPC residents were more likely to report positive perceptions of their communities (i.e., friendly, safe, no vandalism problems).

In contrast, MPC residents were less likely to be satisfied with services related to the care of young children (e.g. childcare), but more likely to be satisfied with services catering to the needs of adults (e.g. higher/vocational education), compared to those in traditional communities.

Comparing residents of different types of MPCs (integrated, unintegrated, inner urban)

Residents of integrated MPCs were less likely to be in households with children compared to those in unintegrated MPCs.

Residents of unintegrated and inner urban MPCs were in employment arrangements that put them most at risk of work-life strain (i.e. professionals/managers, full-time, long hours, workplace site in city or elsewhere).

However, work-life strains were most likely to be experienced by residents of integrated MPCs, compared to unintegrated MPCs.

One possible contributing factor was that residents of unintegrated MPCs were more satisfied with family related services (e.g. children's schools and preschools, childcare services), compared to those in integrated MPCs.

Key findings

Home domain

1. *MPC residents were more likely to be in dual-earner households. Compared to those in traditional communities they were more likely to be:*

- Partnered with no children (43.0%; 34.3% traditional community residents)
- In a dual-earner household (69.2%; 56.8% of traditional community residents).

There was little difference in:

- The proportions of partnered residents with children – around 30% were living in this arrangement from both community types.

2. *Residents in unintegrated MPCs were more likely to be in dual-earner households. Compared to those in integrated MPCs they were more likely to be:*

- Partnered with children (40.5%; 26.8% of those in integrated MPCs)
- In a dual-earner household (75.0%; 66.7% of integrated MPC residents).

They were less likely to be:

- Couples with no children (31.6%; 43.1% of integrated MPC residents)
- Singles with no children (17.7%; 22.9% of integrated MPC residents).

Work domain

3. *MPC residents were more likely to be in employment arrangements associated with high work-life conflict. Compared to traditional community residents, they were more likely to be:*

- Managers and professionals (56.4%; 44.6% in traditional communities)

- Self-employed if they were male (20.5% of men in MPCs; 13.6% of men in traditional communities)
- Working full-time (71.0%; 60.2% in traditional communities)
- Work long (48+) hours (25.2%; 13.3% in traditional communities)
- Over-worked (by 4 or more work hours per week) (51.9%; 39.2% in traditional communities)
- Working under conditions of frequent work overload (too much work) (61.6%; 56.1% in traditional communities)
- Employed in the city or other location (41.4%; 29.5% in traditional communities)

However, in support of their work-life balance MPC residents were more likely to have access to:

- Flexible working time arrangements (67.8%; 63.4% in traditional communities)
- Good paid leave conditions (3 or 4 types of paid leave available) (62.5%; 54.0% in traditional communities).

4. *Residents of unintegrated and inner urban MPCs were more likely to be in employment arrangements associated with high work-life conflict. Compared to integrated MPC residents, they were more likely to be:*

- Managers and professionals (57.0% in unintegrated MPCs; 80.0% in inner urban MPCs; 57.0% in integrated MPCs)
- Working full-time (74.4% in unintegrated MPCs; 80.6% in inner urban MPCs; 67.3% in integrated MPCs)
- Work long full-time hours (26.0% in unintegrated MPCs; 38.7% in inner urban MPCs; 22.0% in integrated MPCs)

However, increasing the risk of poor work-life balance, integrated MPC residents were more likely to:

- Be self-employed (12.5% in unintegrated MPCs; 6.5% in inner urban MPCs; 6.3% in integrated MPCs)
- Have limited access to good paid leave conditions (71.3% in unintegrated MPCs had access to 3 or 4 types of paid leave; 67.7% in inner urban MPCs; 56.9% in integrated MPCs).

Community domain

5. *MPC residents generally had more positive perceptions of their community than residents of traditional communities. MPC residents were more likely to report that it was important for them to live in their neighbourhood, and that it:*

- Is a safe place to live
- Does not have vandalism problems
- Is a friendly place to live if they were female (no difference by location for men).

There was little difference between residents of MPCs or traditional communities in their views on:

- Their neighbourhood being a good place to live
- Feeling at home in their neighbourhood.

6. *Compared to traditional communities, MPC residents were less likely to be satisfied with services related to the care of young children, and more likely to be satisfied with services for adults.*

MPC residents were more likely to be satisfied with:

- Higher education and vocational education services
- Restaurants, cafes and pubs

- Entertainment services, if they were male.

MPC residents were less likely to be satisfied with:

- Preschool services
- Childcare services
- Sports and recreation facilities (especially men)
- Public transport, if they were male
- Retail shops, if they were female
- Entertainment services, if they were female.

There was no difference between MPC and traditional community residents on:

- Satisfaction with children's school services
- Satisfaction with health services
- Public transport if they were female
- Retail shops if they were male.

7. *Compared to integrated MPCs, residents of unintegrated MPCs were more likely to be satisfied with family-related services.*

Residents of unintegrated MPC were more likely to be satisfied with:

- Children's schools & preschools
- Childcare services
- Health services.

Residents of unintegrated MPCs were less likely to be satisfied with:

- Restaurants, cafes & pubs
- Higher education and vocational education services
- Public transport services
- Entertainment services.

There was little difference between integrated and unintegrated MPC residents on satisfaction with:

- Retail shops
- Sports and recreation facilities (inner urban MPC residents were least likely to be satisfied).

Work-life outcomes

8. *There was some evidence that work-life outcomes were more positive in MPCs compared to traditional communities. However, this was more the case for men than women:*

- Men in MPCs were less likely to report that work frequently interfered with their responsibilities/activities outside of work (17.6%) compared to men in traditional communities (28.8%)
- There was no difference for women – around 20% of women in MPCs and traditional communities reported frequent interference
- There was very little difference on perceptions of work restricting time with family and friends
- Men in MPCs were less likely to report that work frequently interfered with their community connections or friendships (14.9%), compared to men in traditional communities (22.0%)

- Women had the opposite pattern: those in MPCs were more likely to report frequent interference (22.2%) compared to women in traditional communities (17.2%)
 - Men in MPCs were less likely to be frequently rushed for time (39.2%) compared to men in traditional communities (55.6%)
 - Again the opposite pattern was observed for women; those in MPCs were more likely to be frequently rushed for time (55.0%) compared to those in traditional communities (49.2%)
 - Men in MPCs were more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance (72.6%) compared to men in traditional communities (752.4%)
 - There was little difference in satisfaction for women; around 80% were satisfied in MPC and traditional communities.
9. *Looking only at MPC residents, those living in integrated communities tended to report worse work-life outcomes compared to those in unintegrated MPCs.*
- 21.7% of integrated MPC residents said that work frequently interfered with their activities/responsibilities outside of work, compared to 12.5% of unintegrated MPC residents.
 - 29.6% of integrated MPC residents said that work frequently restricted time with their family and friends, compared to 23.8% of unintegrated MPC residents.

Introduction

Study overview

The demands and resources associated with work, home and community interact in various ways to affect the well being of individuals, families and communities. More women are participating in paid work than ever before, and the number of people living in outer suburban areas is increasing. It is important to understand how work interacts with home and community for those living in suburban Australia.

The aim of this study is to describe the work, home and community characteristics of the 10 communities participating in the Work, Home and Community project. This study also aims to understand what characteristics of work, home and community contribute to better or worse work-life outcomes.

The communities sampled in the study

Surveys were sent to households across 10 sites in South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales (see Table 1). The sites consisted of two inner urban Lend Lease master planned communities (MPCs), four suburban Lend Lease MPCs, and four adjacent traditional (non MPC) suburbs.

Data collection

The population at each site was randomly drawn from Australia Post address lists (or Lend Lease residential information where these were not available) and surveys sent. Follow-up letters were sent after 4 weeks inviting participants to complete an electronic survey if they had not completed the pen-and-paper version. Only 20 respondents completed the online survey.

Response rates

A total of 647 residents returned a survey. The response rate was 11%.

Limitations

The response rate for this survey was quite low, therefore the data cannot be considered to be representative of a particular site or type of communities (e.g. master planned communities in general). Due to the low sample size, it was not always possible to conduct analyses for men and women separately, or to provide data on inner urban MPCs.

Section 1: Overview of the survey sample

Community location of residents who responded to the survey

The majority of residents who responded to the survey were women (67.2%, n = 435; 32.7% men, n = 212)

As shown in Table 1, the majority of residents who responded to the survey were:

- Residents of MPCs (54.9%)
- Aged 35 years or older (73.4%)
- Partnered (married/de facto) (66.8%)
- Highly educated (TAFE/university degree) (64.3%)
- In paid employment (68.8%)
- Without dependent children (aged 17 years or younger) in the household (66.0%).

Table 1 Location of residents, per cent all persons (number in parentheses)

	All	Men	Women
Community location			
Traditional	45.1 (292)	48.6 (103)	43.4 (189)
MPC	54.9 (355)	51.4 (109)	56.6 (246)
Integrated	59.2 (210)	59.6 (65)	58.9 (145)
Unintegrated	28.2 (100)	17.4 (19)	32.9 (81)
Inner urban	12.7 (45)	22.9 (25)	8.1 (20)
Sites			
PlannedVic	13.8 (89)	7.5 (16)	16.8 (73)
TradVic	7.3 (47)	6.6 (14)	7.6 (33)
TradQld	14.5 (94)	17.5 (37)	13.1 (57)
PlannedQld	11.1 (72)	10.8 (23)	11.3 (49)
PlannedSA	21.3 (138)	19.8 (42)	22.1 (96)
TradSA	16.5 (107)	17.5 (37)	16.1 (70)
UrbanplannedVic	2.6 (17)	6.1 (13)	0.9 (4)
UrbanplannedNSW	4.3 (28)	5.7 (12)	3.7 (16)
TradNSW	6.8 (44)	7.1 (15)	6.7 (29)
PlannedNSW	1.7 (11)	1.4 (3)	1.8 (8)

	All	Men	Women
Age			
18-34 years	26.6 (172)	18.9 (40)	30.3 (132)
35-54 years	40.3 (261)	31.6 (67)	44.6 (194)
55 years + over	33.1 (214)	49.5 (105)	25.1 (109)
Relationship status			
Partnered (de facto/ married)	66.8 (427)	71.6 (149)	64.5 (278)
Not partnered	33.2 (212)	28.4 (59)	35.5 (153)
Parental status (children aged 17 years or under)			
Parenting responsibilities	34.0 (217)	18.7 (39)	41.4 (178)
No parenting responsibilities	66.0 (422)	81.3 (170)	58.6 (252)
Educational attainment			
Year 11 or below	16.9 (104)	12.4 (24)	18.9 (80)
Year 12	18.8 (116)	14.4 (28)	20.8 (88)
TAFE/University degree	64.3 (397)	73.2 (142)	60.3 (255)
Employment status			
In paid employment	68.8 (440)	63.6 (133)	71.2 (307)
Not in paid employment	31.3 (200)	36.4 (76)	28.8 (124)

Employment status of residents

In this section we describe the employment status of residents by community location. This report focuses mainly on residents in paid employment to examine how they fit their work, home and community lives together. Section 7 provides more detailed findings on residents not in the paid labour force.

The majority of residents were employed; 63.6% of men and 71.2% of women.

In all communities, men were more likely to be outside the paid labour force compared to women (36.4% of men and 28.8% of women in the whole sample).

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to be employed than those in traditional communities:

- 75.0% of MPC residents
- 61.1% of residents in traditional communities.

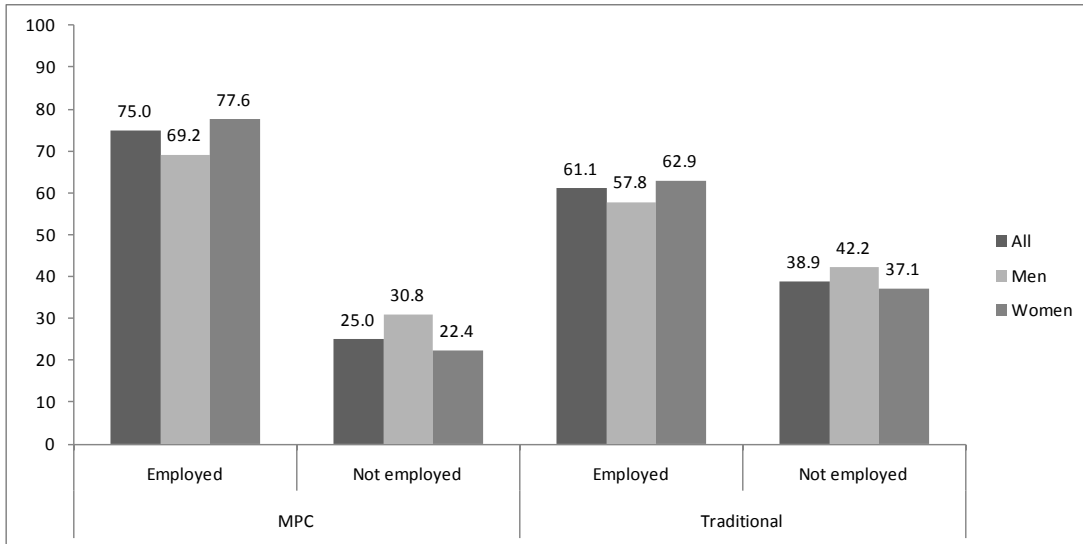


Figure 1 Employment status by community location, per cent all persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of MPC residents were employed, with very little difference between types of MPC communities. Employed residents comprised:

- 80.0% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 73.2% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 72.1% of residents in inner urban MPCs.

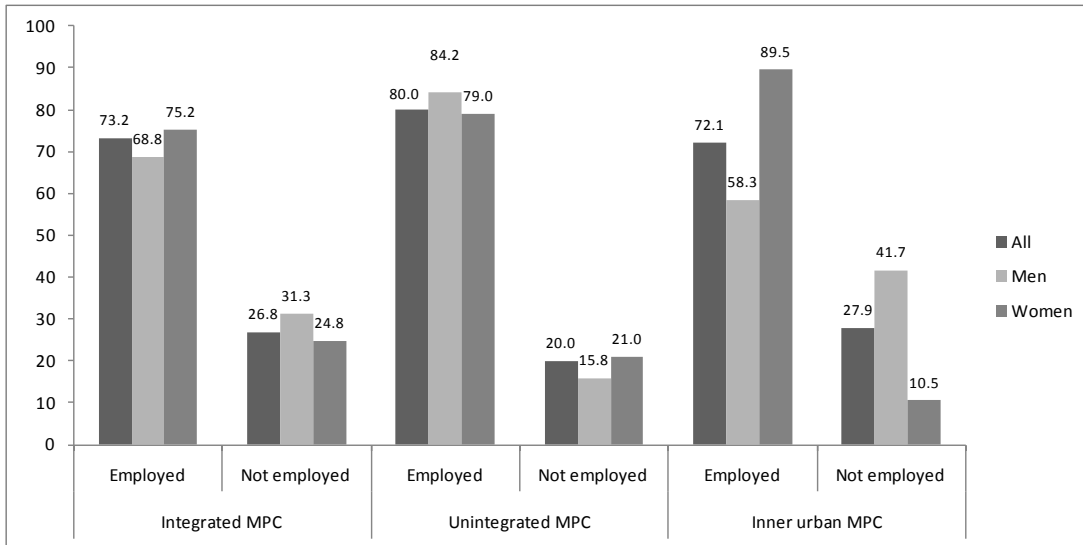


Figure 2 Employment status by MPC type, per cent all persons

Section 2: Employed residents

This section describes the *employed residents* who responded to the survey according to the demographic characteristics of gender, age, educational attainment, marital status, parenting responsibilities and self-reported health. Findings are reported by community locations (MPCs versus traditional communities) and also by different types of MPCs (integrated, unintegrated, inner urban) where a sufficient sample size was obtained for each type of MPC.

Gender

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around 60% of employed residents were from MPCs (55.6% of men; 61.9% of women).

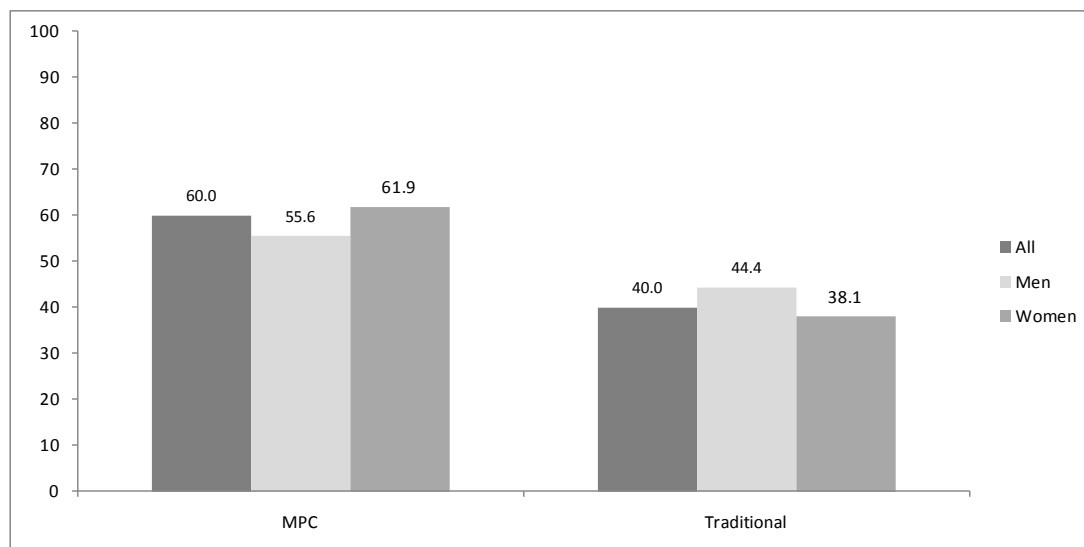
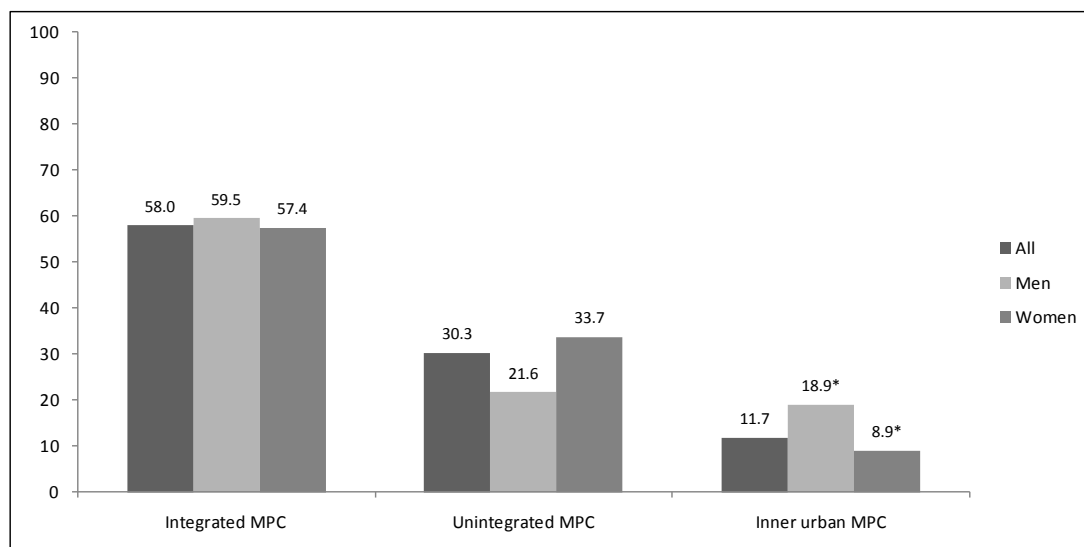


Figure 3 Gender by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Considering only MPC communities, the majority of employed MPC residents were from integrated MPCs (59.5% of men; 57.4% of women).



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 4 Gender by MPC community type, per cent employed persons

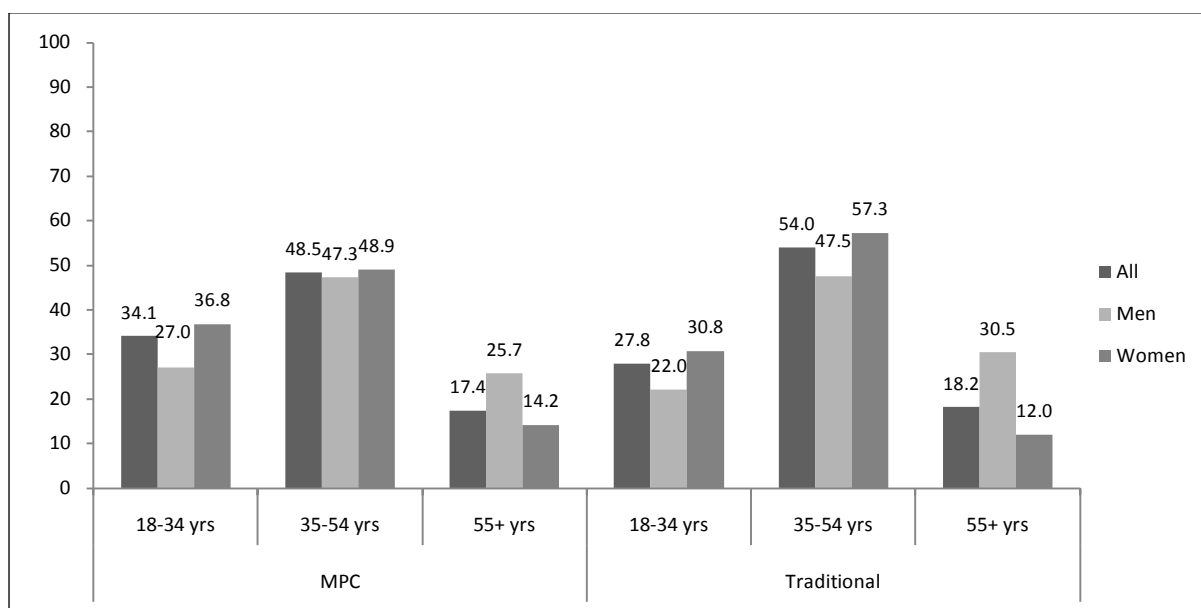
Age

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around half of residents in MPCs (48.5%) and traditional communities (54.0%) were aged between 35 and 45 years:

- 18.2% of residents in traditional communities were 55 years or older
- 17.4% of MPC residents were aged 55 years or older

Around 30% of residents in MPCs and traditional communities were aged between 18 and 34 years.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 5 Age by community location, per cent employed persons

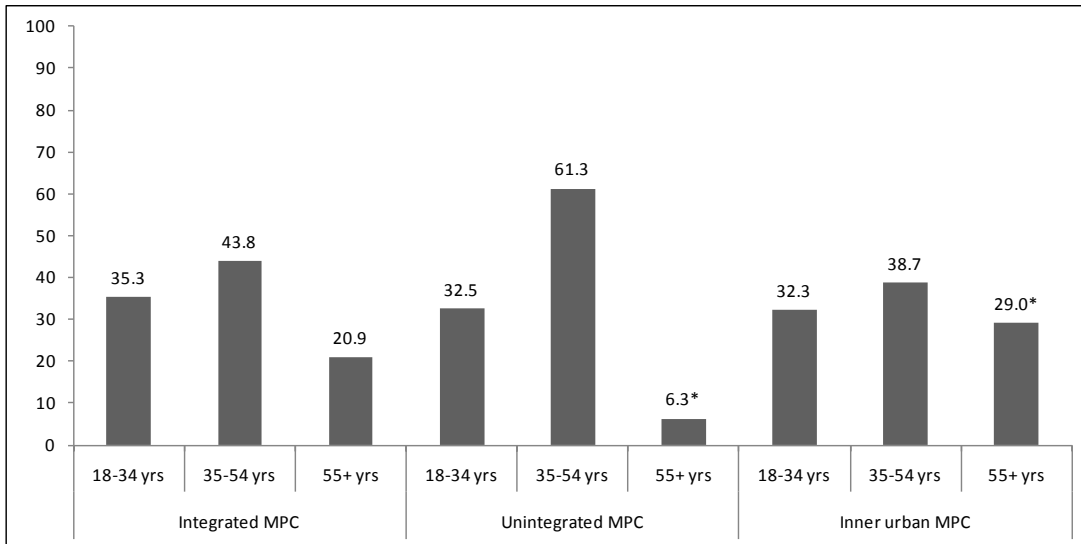
Comparing types of MPC communities

Similarly, a large proportion of residents in MPCs were aged between 35 and 54 years:

- Around 40% of residents in integrated MPCs and inner urban MPCs
- 61.3% of residents in unintegrated MPCs.

Around 30 % of residents were aged between 18 and 34 years in each type of MPC communities.

In integrated MPCs, around 21% of employed residents were aged 55 years or older. Accurate estimates for this age group were not available for the other types of MPC communities due to low sample sizes.



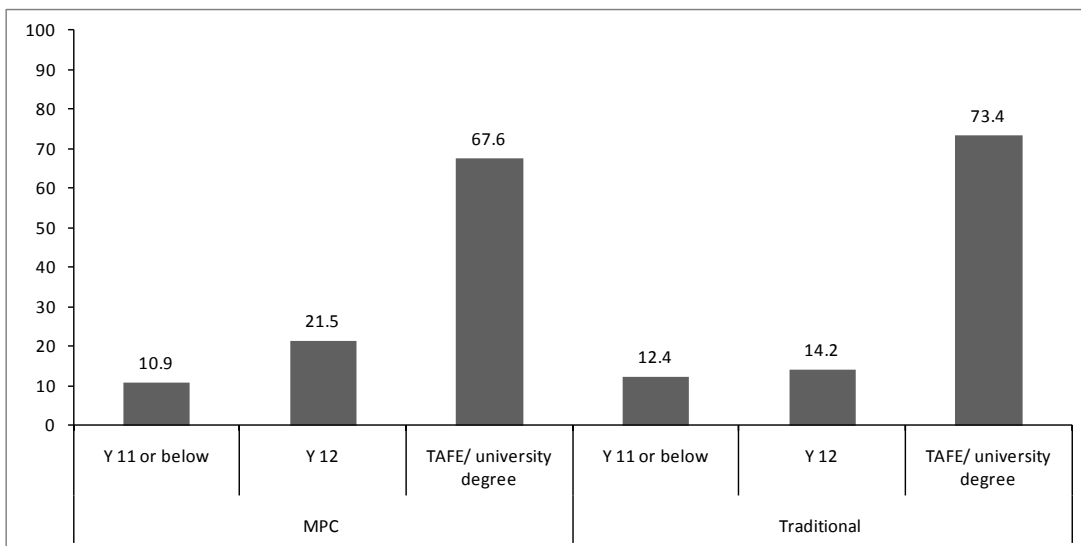
Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 6 Age by MPC community type, per cent employed persons

Educational attainment

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

More traditional community residents (73.4%) had a university/TAFE degree compared to MPC residents (67.6%).



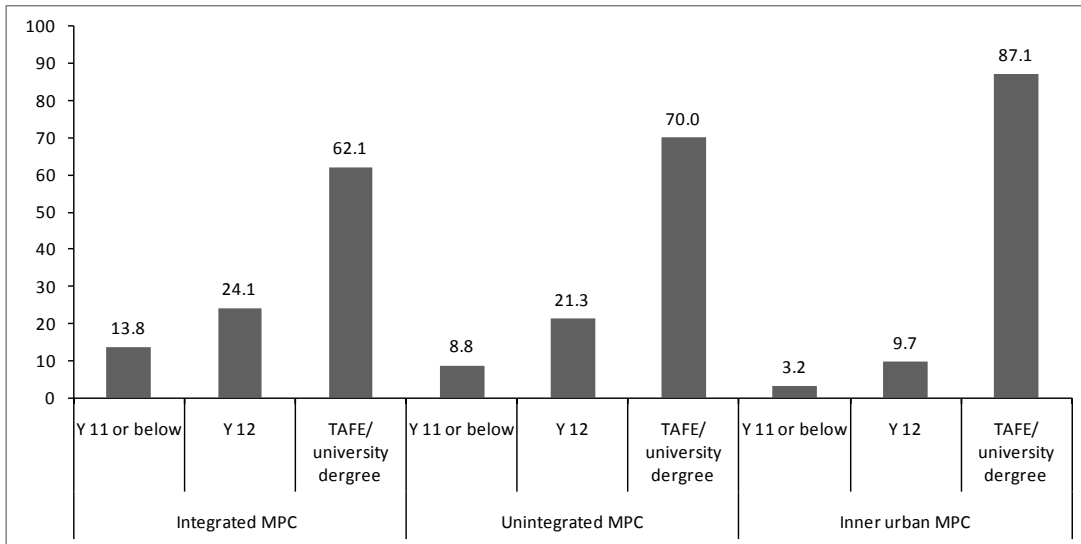
Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 7 Educational attainment by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of MPC residents had a university/TAFE degree:

- 87.1 % of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 70.0% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 62.1% of residents in integrated MPCs.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 8 Educational attainment by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Marital status

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

There was little difference between MPC and traditional communities in the proportion of residents in a marital or de facto relationship:

- 71.1% of MPC residents
- 62.8% of residents in traditional communities.

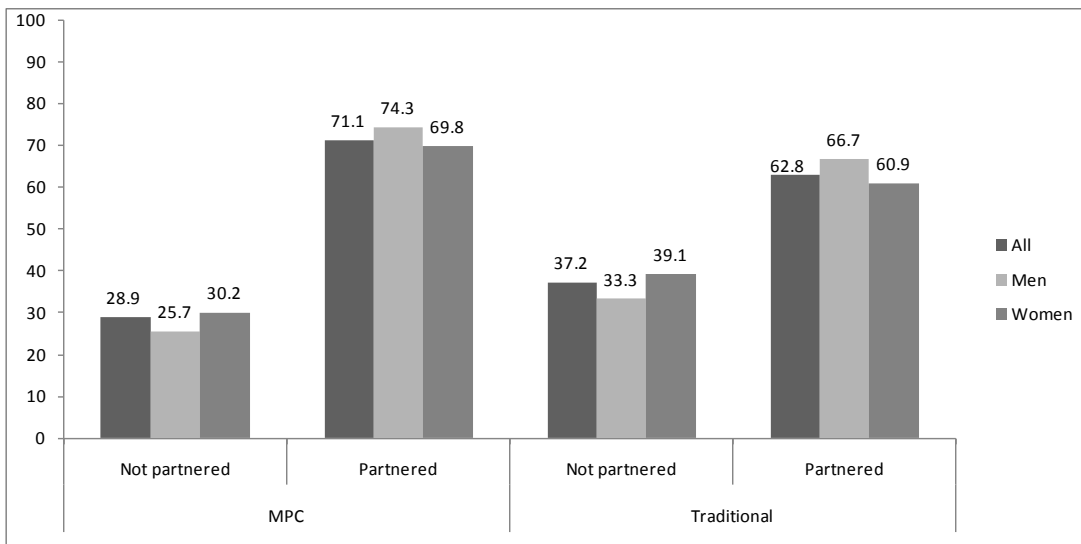
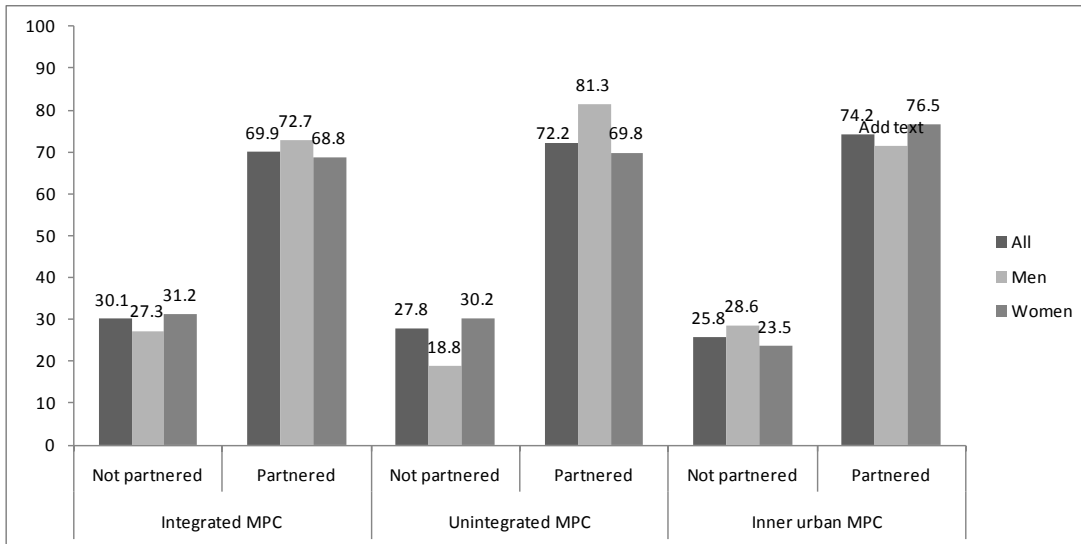


Figure 9 Marital status by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of residents were in a marital or de facto relationship:

- 69.9% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 72.2% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 74.2% of those in inner urban MPCs.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 10 Marital status by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Parenting responsibilities

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Just over one third of residents in MPC and traditional communities had dependent children:

- 25.7% men and 38.9% women in MPCs
- 22.0% men and 45.3% women in traditional communities.

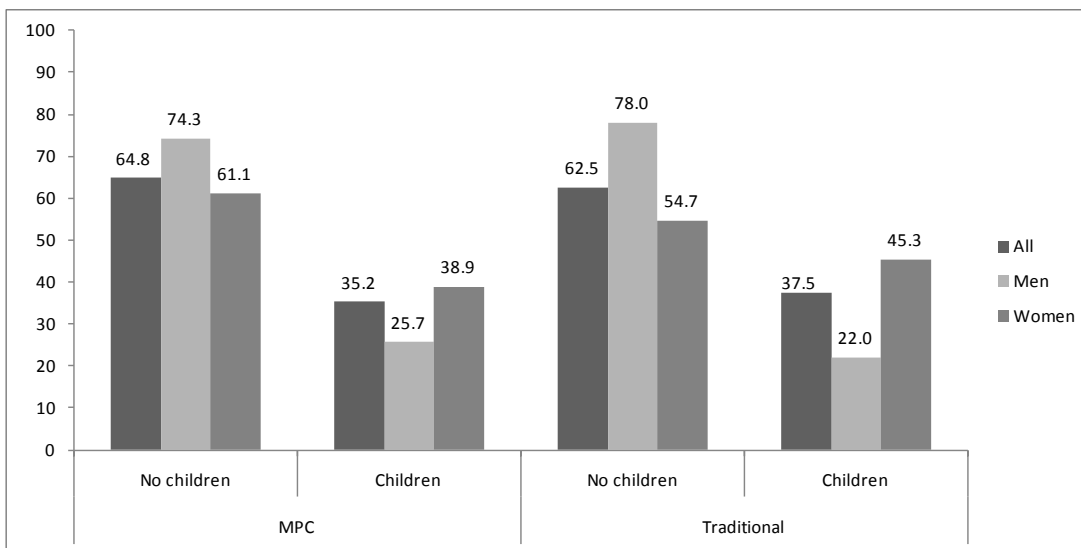


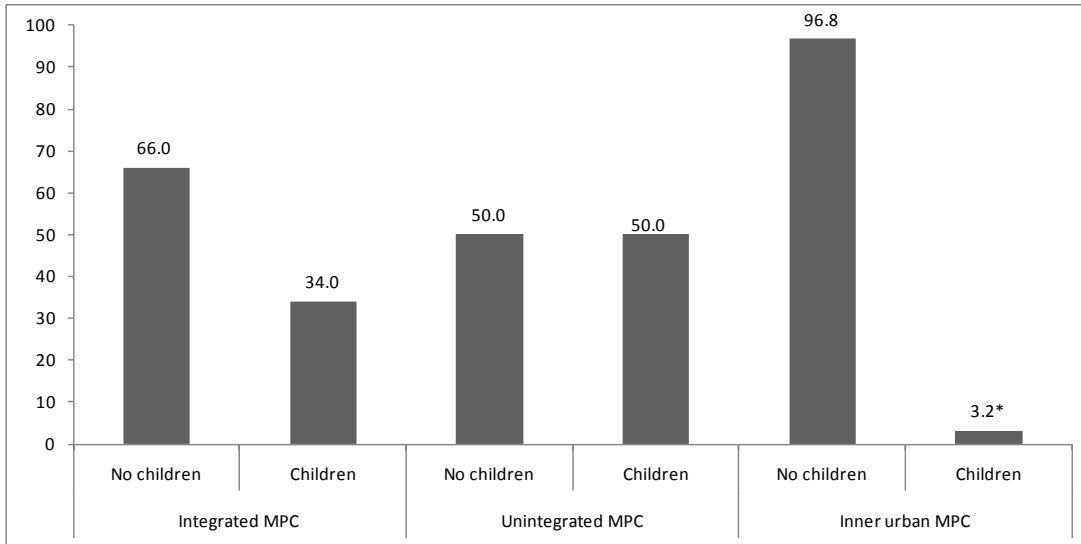
Figure 11 Parenting responsibilities by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents of unintegrated MPCs were most likely to have dependent children, and inner urban residents were least likely to have dependent children.

Half or fewer of residents in each of the MPC communities had dependent children:

- 50.0% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 34.0% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 3.2% of residents in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 12 Parenting responsibilities by MPC type, per cent employed persons

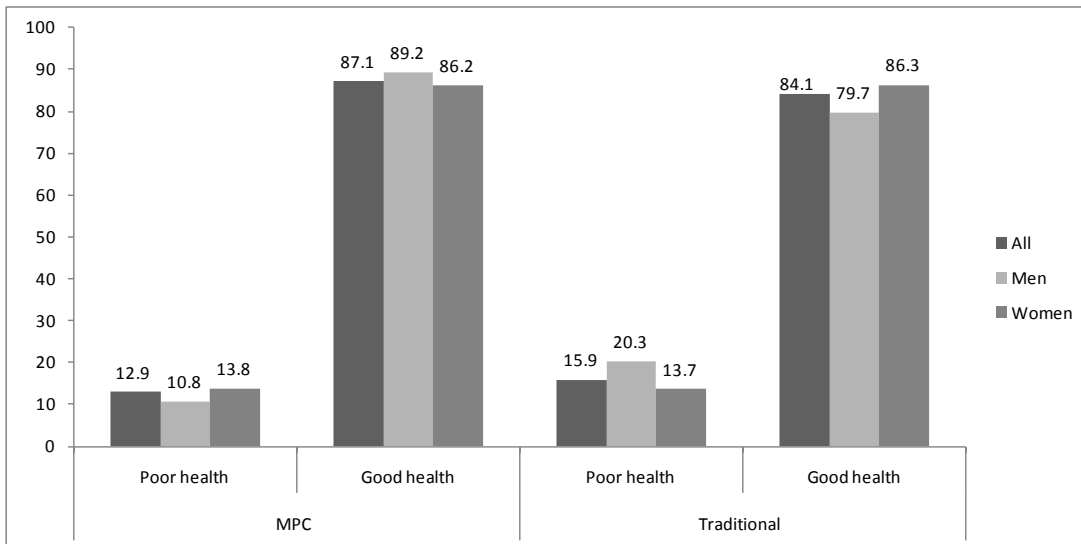
Self-reported health

Survey item: Respondents indicated whether in general their health is: poor, fair, good, very good and excellent. Good health conditions were defined as good, very good or excellent conditions. Poor health conditions were defined as poor or fair conditions.

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in both MPC and traditional communities were in good health:

- 87.1% of residents in MPCs
- 84.1% of residents in traditional communities



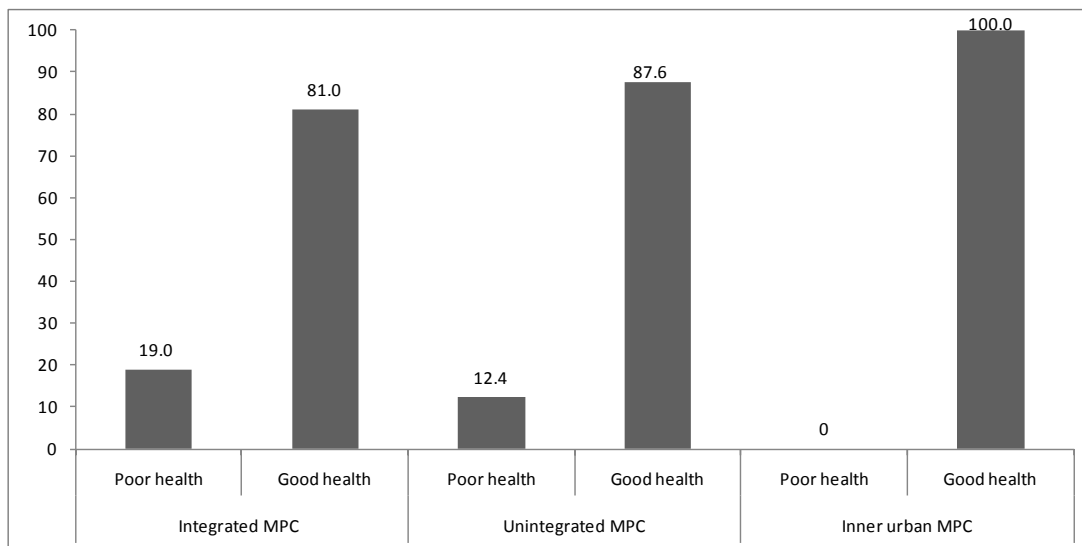
Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 13 Self-reported health by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of MPC residents were in good health:

- 81.0% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 87.6% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 100% of residents in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 14 Self-reported health by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Section 3: The home domain

Home demographics

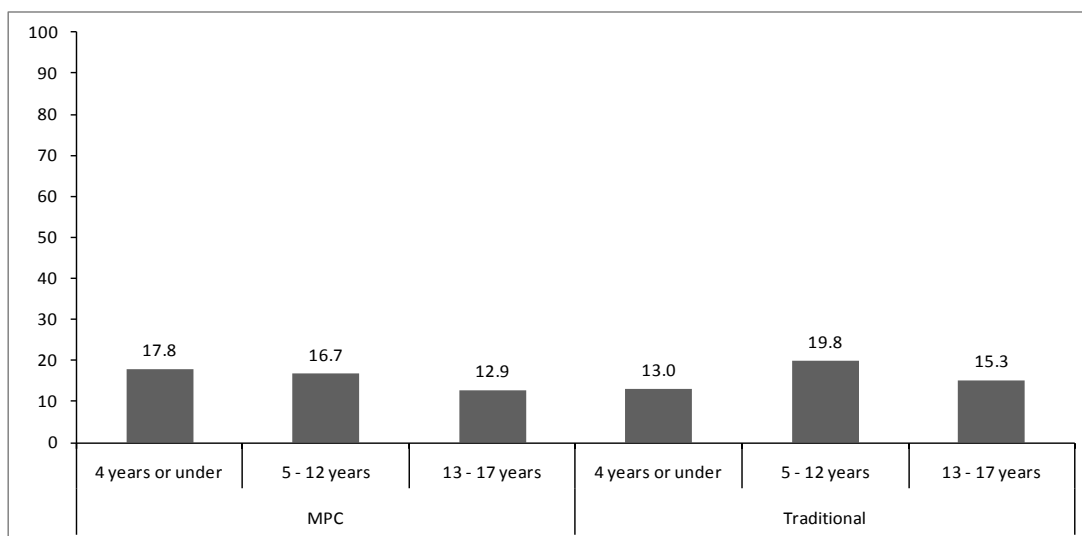
Age of children

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were less likely to have children under 12 years of age:

- 17.8% of residents in MPCs
- 36.5% of residents in traditional communities.

Around 15% of residents in all communities had teenage children (12.9% of MPC residents; 15.3% of residents in traditional communities.)



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 15 Age of children by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

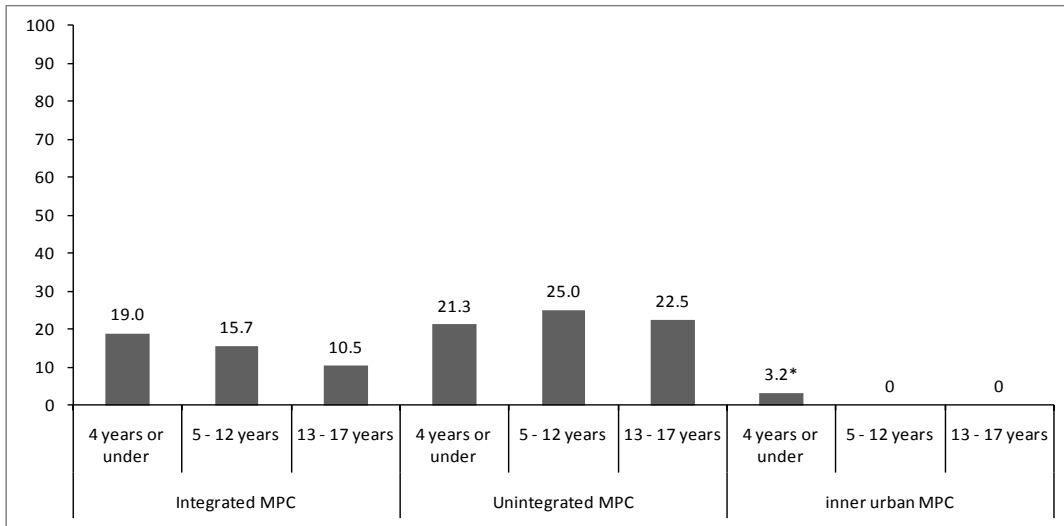
Residents in unintegrated MPCs were more likely to have preschool children than those in traditional communities:

- 21.3% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 19.0% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 3.2% of residents in inner urban MPCs.

Residents in unintegrated MPCs were more likely to have children aged five years or over:

- 30.8% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 26.2% of residents in integrated MPCs.

No residents in inner urban MPCs had children aged 5 years or older.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 16 Age of children by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Household type

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to be in a partnered relationship with no children than those in traditional communities:

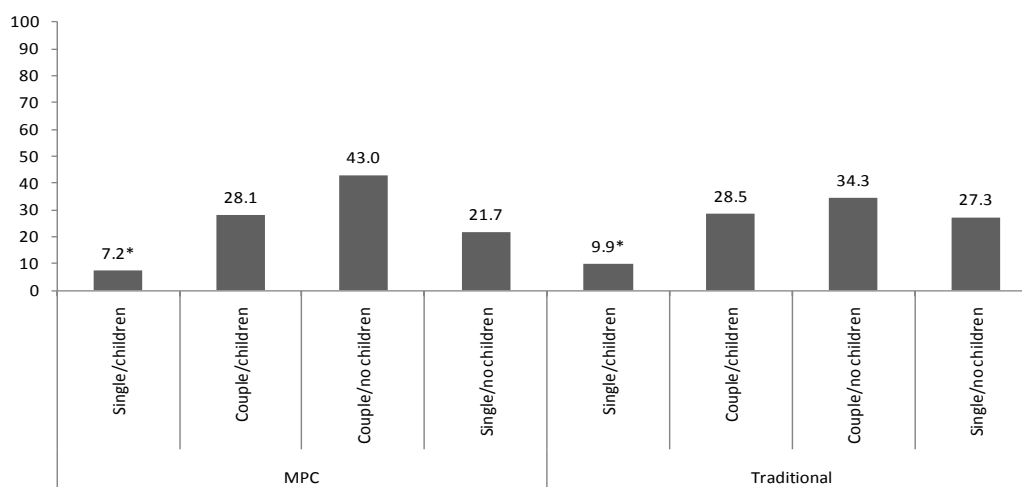
- 43.0% of MPC residents
- 34.3% of residents in traditional communities.

Around 30% of residents in all communities were in a partnered relationship with children:

- 28.1% of MPC residents
- 28.5% of residents in traditional communities.
- Under 10% of residents in all communities were single parents:
- 7.9 % of MPC residents
- 9.9% of residents in traditional communities.

Around 20% to 20% of residents in all communities were single:

- 21.7 % of MPC residents
- 27.3% of residents in traditional communities.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 17 Household type by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The most common type of household in integrated MPCs and inner urban MPCs was a couple household without children:

- 43.1% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 71.0% of those in inner urban MPCs.

Couple households with children were more common in unintegrated MPCs (40.5%) compared to the other MPCs (26.8% of residents in integrated MPCs; 3.2% of residents in inner urban MPCs).

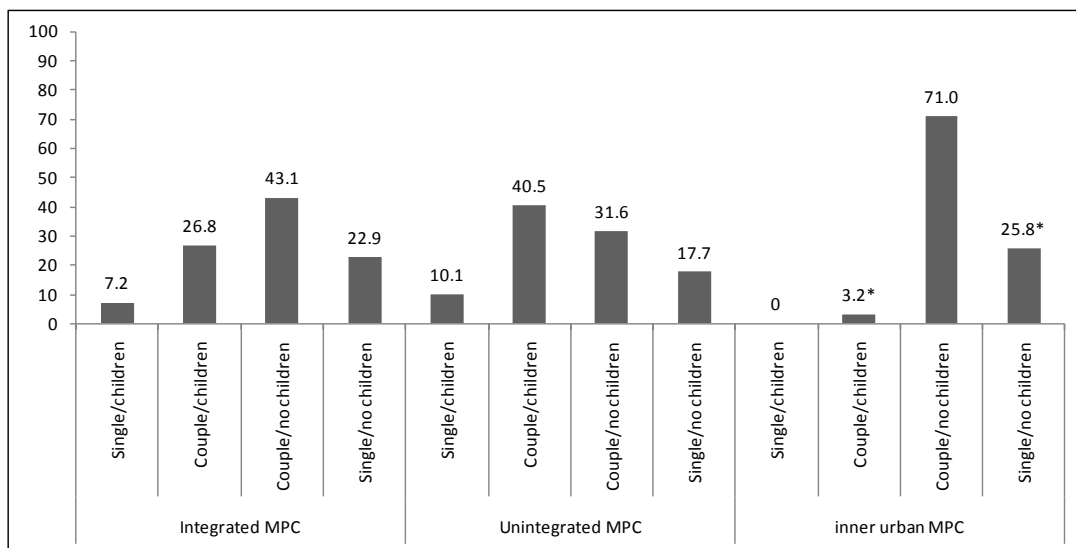
Single households without children were less common in each of the MPC communities:

- 22.9% of households in integrated MPCs
- 17.7% of households in unintegrated MPCs.

Single households with children were also relatively rare in each MPC community:

- 7.2% of households in integrated MPCs
- 10.1% of households in unintegrated MPCs.

There were no single households with children in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Inner urban MPC data & gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 18 Household type by MPC community type, per cent employed persons

Home demands

Travel time to work

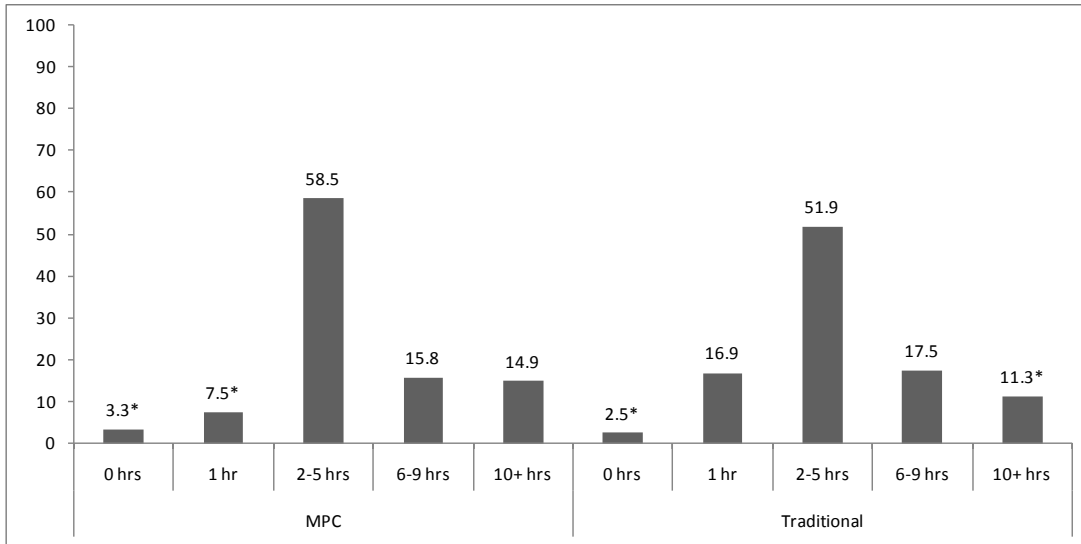
Comparing MPC and traditional communities

More than 50% of residents in both MPC and traditional communities spent two to five hours per week commuting to work:

- 58.5% of MPC residents
- 51.9% of residents in traditional communities.

Around 30% of residents in MPC and traditional communities spent six hours or more commuting to work:

- 30.7% of MPC residents
- 28.8% of residents in traditional communities.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 19 Travel time to work by community location, per cent employed persons

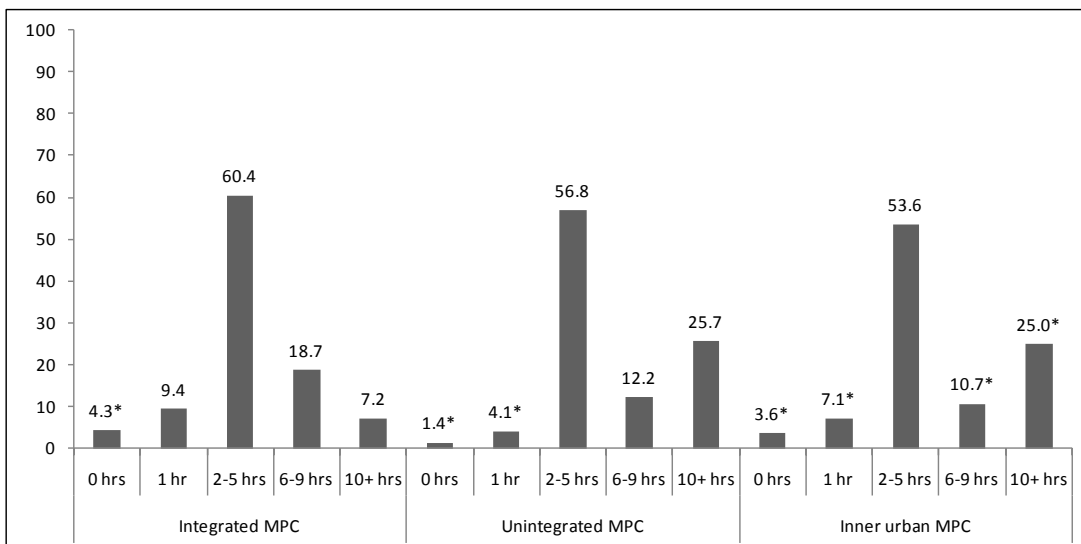
Comparing types of MPC communities

More than 50% of residents in all MPC communities spent two to five hours per week commuting to work:

- 60.4% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 56.8% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 53.6% of residents in inner urban MPCs.

Residents in unintegrated MPCs were more likely to commute for more than six hours per week compared to those in the other MPC communities:

- 37.9% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 25.9% of residents in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Inner urban data and gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 20 Travel time to work by MPC community type, per cent employed persons

Demands and control in home and personal life

Survey item: How often are too many demands made on you in home or your personal life?

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around 30% of residents reported that they had too many demands in their personal lives:

- 32.8% of MPC residents
- 29.0% of those in traditional communities.

Women in all communities were more likely to report that they frequently had too many demands in home and personal life than men:

- 20.5% of men and 37.6% of women in MPC communities
- 15.3% of men and 35.9% of women in traditional communities.

Residents in traditional communities were more likely to report that they never or rarely had too many demands in home and personal life:

- 40.7% of men and 21.4% of women in traditional communities
- 26.0% of men and 20.1% of women in MPC communities.

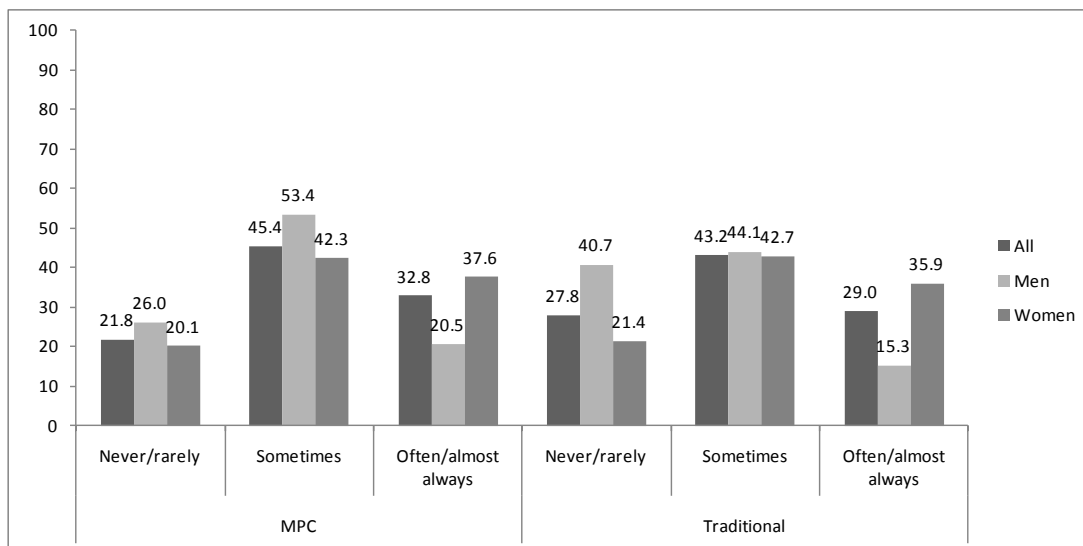
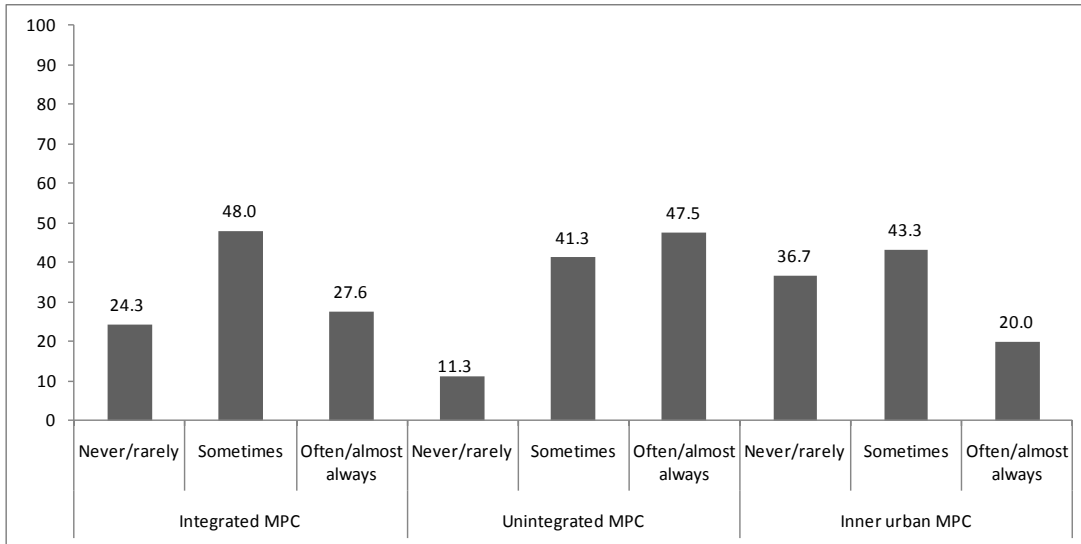


Figure 21 Too many demands in home/personal life by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents in unintegrated MPCs were most likely to report they frequently (often or almost always) had too many demands in home and personal life. Frequent demands were reported by:

- 47.5% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 27.6% of those in integrated MPCs
- 20.0% of those in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 22 Too many demands in home/personal life by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Survey item: In your personal life, do you feel that you have control over what happens in most situations?

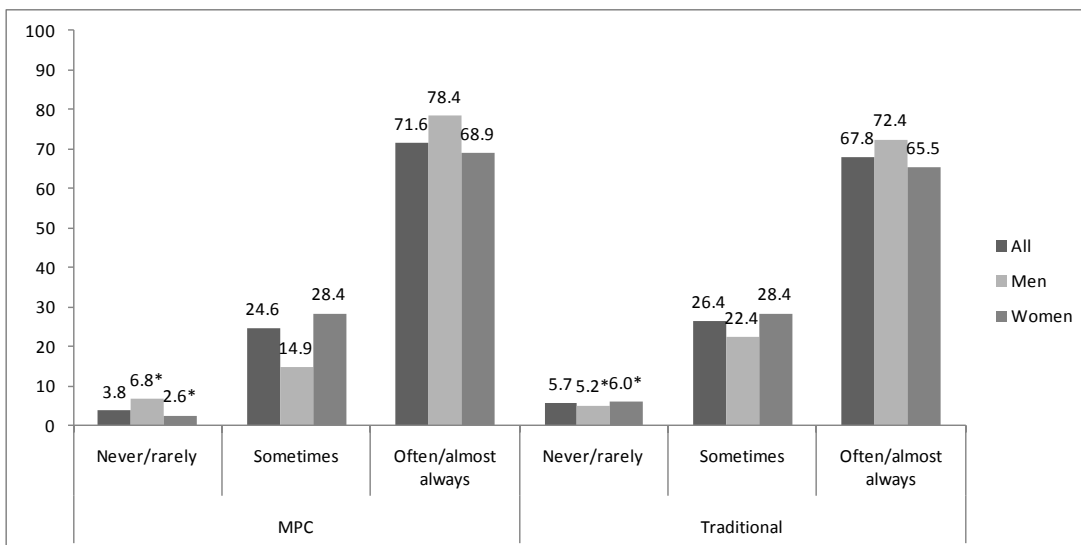
Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in all communities reported that they frequently (often or almost always) had control over their personal life:

- 71.6% of MPC residents
- 67.8% of those in traditional communities.

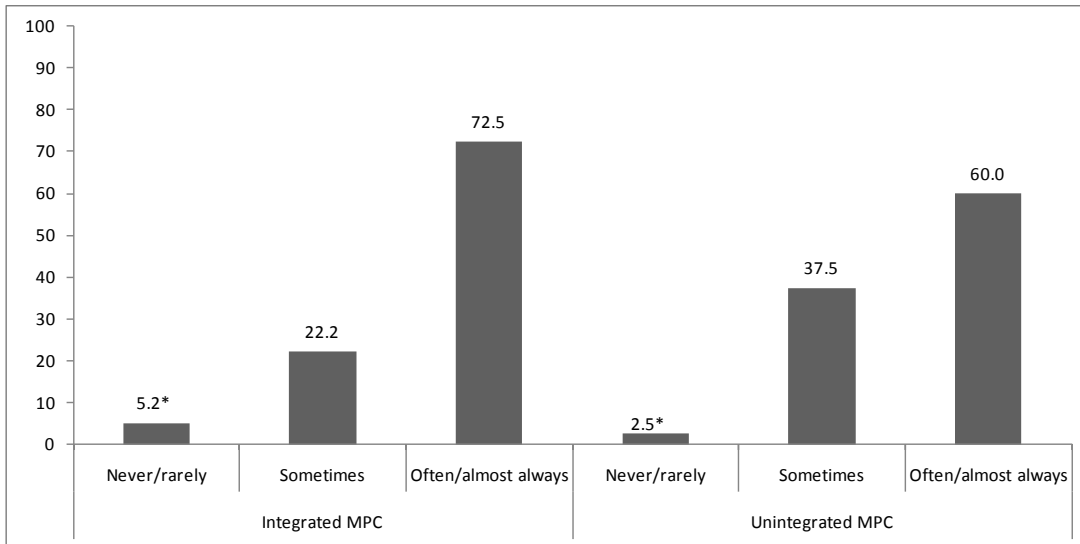
A small number of residents in all communities reported that they never or rarely had control over their personal life:

- 3.8% of MPC residents
- 5.7% of those in traditional communities.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 23 Control over personal life by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender and inner urban data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 24 Control over personal life by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Ability to raise money for an emergency

Survey Item: Suppose you had only one week to raise \$2000 for an emergency. Which of the following best describes how hard it would be for you to get that money?

Response options:

- I could easily raise the money
- I could raise the money but it would involve some sacrifices (e.g. reduced spending, selling a possession)
- I would have to do something drastic to raise the money (e.g. selling an important possession)
- I don't think I could raise the money.

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Just over 50% of residents in all communities reported that they could easily raise money in an emergency:

- 52.5% of MPC residents
- 54.0% of those in traditional communities.

Men in MPCs were more likely to report that they could easily raise the money compared to women in MPCs, whereas this gender difference was not as large in traditional communities:

- 71.6% of men compared to 45.0% of women in MPCs could easily raise the money
- 61.0% of men and 50.4% of women in traditional communities could easily raise the money.

MPC residents (31.2%) were more likely to report that they would have to make some sacrifice to raise the money compared to those in traditional communities (23.3%):

- Women in MPCs were more likely to report this than men in MPCs (36.5%; men 17.6%)
- The gender differences within traditional communities was smaller (24.8% of women and 20.3% of men reported they would have to make some sacrifice).

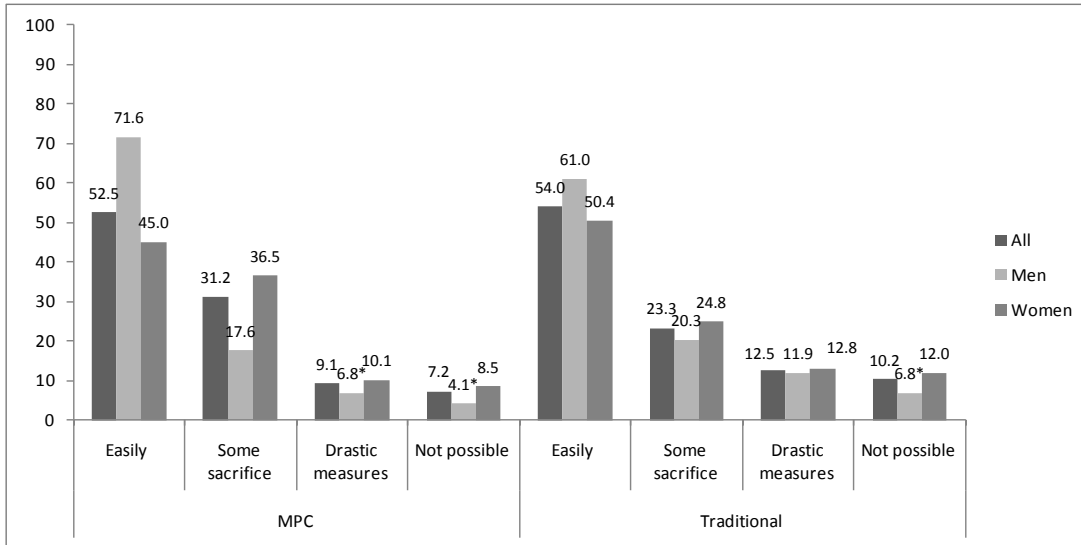
Around 10% of residents in all communities reported that they would have to take drastic measures to raise the money:

- 9.1% of MPC residents
- 12.9% of those in traditional communities.

Around 10% of residents in all communities reported that they could not raise the money:

- 7.2% of MPC residents

- 10.2% of those in traditional communities.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 25 Capacity to raise money in an emergency by community location, per cent employed persons

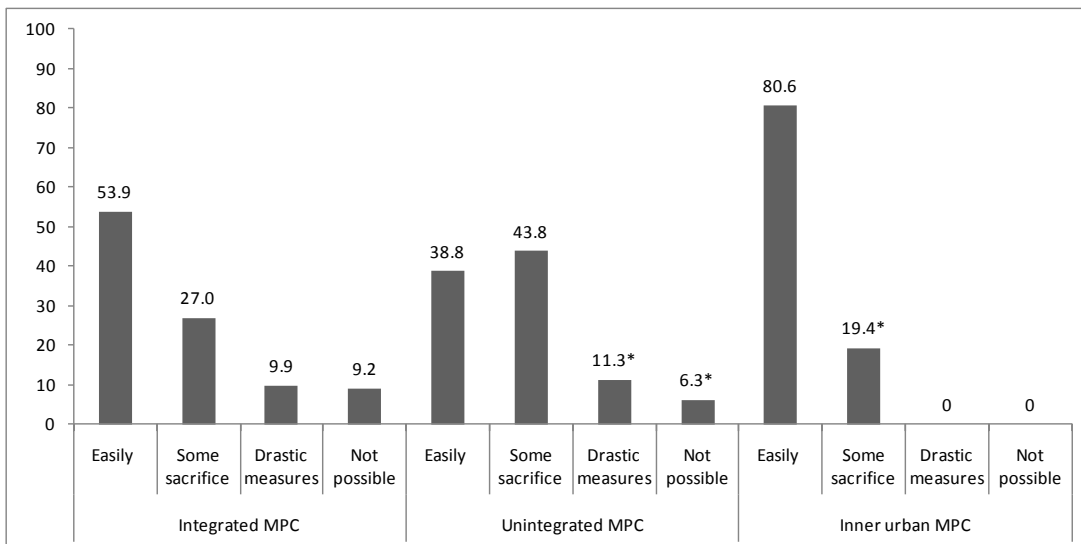
Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents in different types of MPC communities had different perspectives about their capacity to raise money in an emergency.

The majority of residents in inner urban MPCs (80.6%) reported that they could easily raise money in an emergency compared to residents in the other communities:

- 53.9% of residents in integrated MPCs could easily raise the money
- 38.3% of those in unintegrated MPCs could easily raise the money.

Residents in unintegrated MPCs (43.8%) were more likely to report that they would have to make some sacrifice to raise money in an emergency compared to those in integrated MPCs (27.0%).



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 26 Capacity to raise money in an emergency by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Home resources

Single and dual-earner households

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Dual-earner households were more common in MPCs (69.2%) compared to traditional communities (56.8%).

Single earner households were more common in traditional communities:

- 43.2% of traditional community households
- 30.8% in MPC households.
- In both communities, residents with children were more likely to be in dual-earner households:
- 77.2% of MPC residents with children
- 61.5% of traditional community residents with children.

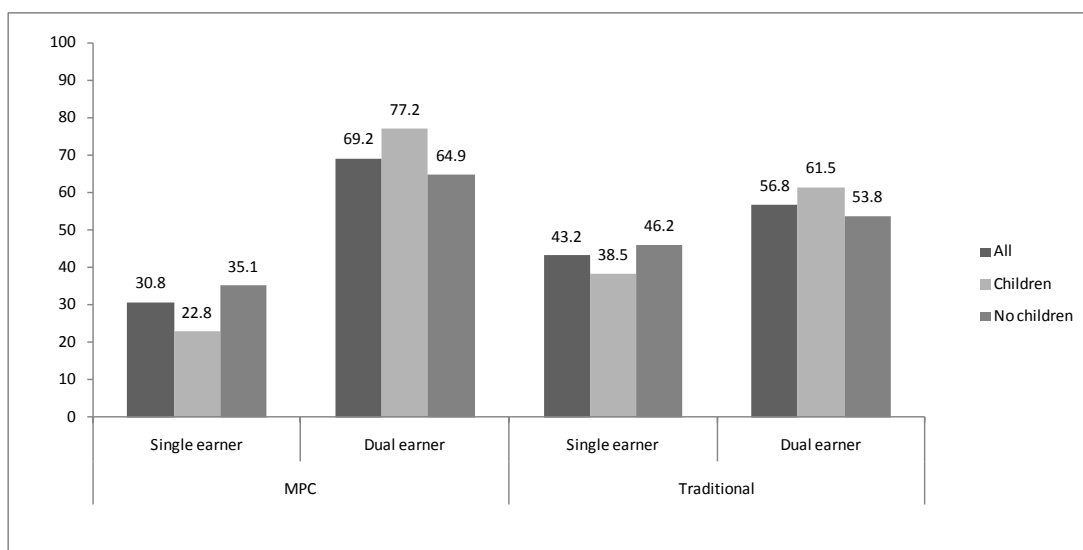


Figure 27 Single and dual-earner households by community location, per cent employed persons

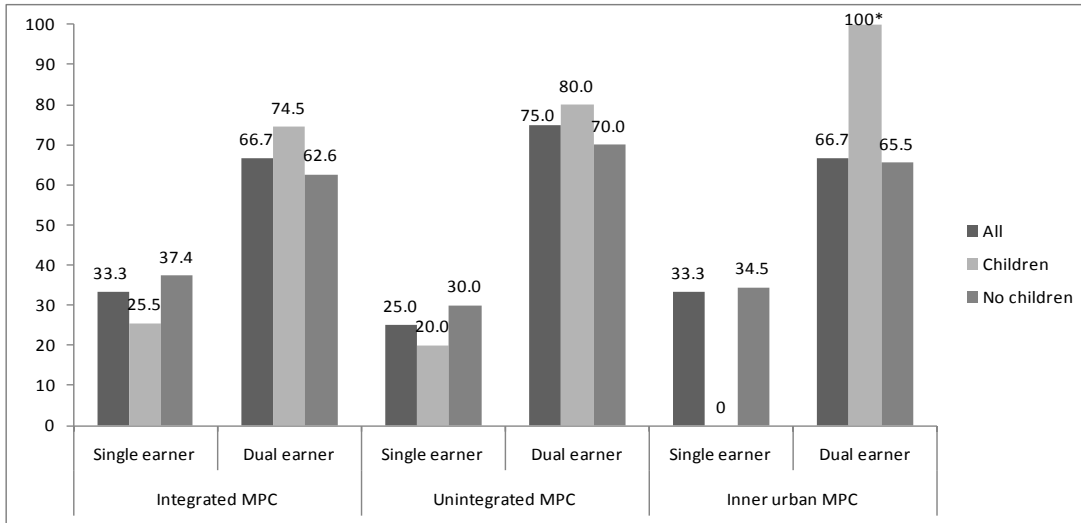
Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of residents were in dual-earner households in all MPC communities:

- 75.0% of households in unintegrated MPCs
- 66.7% of those in integrated MPCs and inner urban MPCs.

As with traditional communities, the majority of MPC residents with children lived in dual-earner households:

- 74.5% of households in integrated MPCs
- 90.0% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 100% of those inner urban MPCs.



Note. Parenting data for inner urban residents not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 28 Single and dual-earner households by MPC community type, per cent employed persons

Total household income

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were most likely to report household incomes in the higher income brackets.

- Total household income between \$60,000 and \$99,999 was reported by:
 - 39.9% of MPC residents
 - 36.3% of those in traditional communities.
- Total household income of \$100,000 or over was reported by:
 - 32.8% of MPC residents
 - 15.2% of those in traditional communities.

Household incomes in traditional communities were more likely to be in the lower income brackets. Total household income between \$30,000 and \$59,999 was reported by:

- 38.0% of residents in traditional communities
- 22.5% of MPC residents.

Total household income under \$30,000 was reported by:

- 10.5% of residents in traditional communities
- 4.7% of MPC residents.

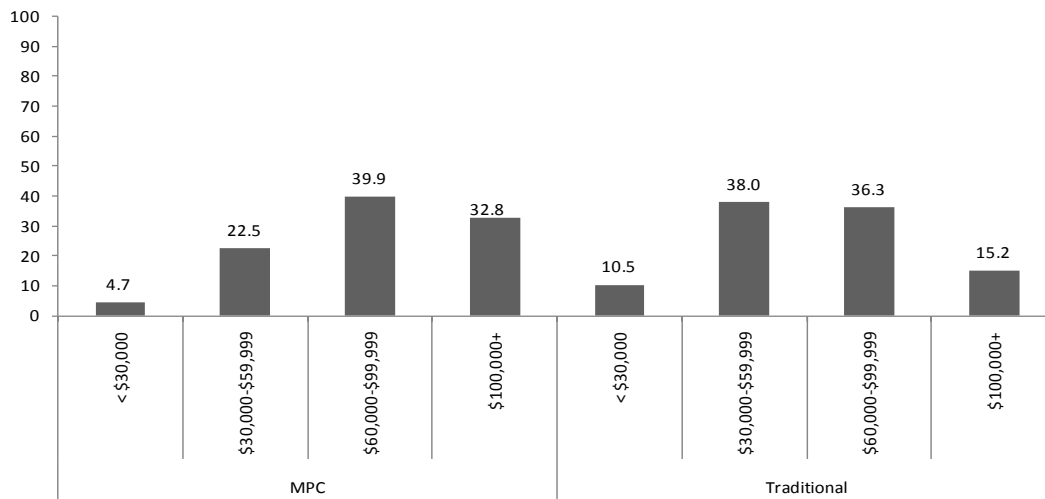


Figure 29 Total household income by community location, per cent employed persons

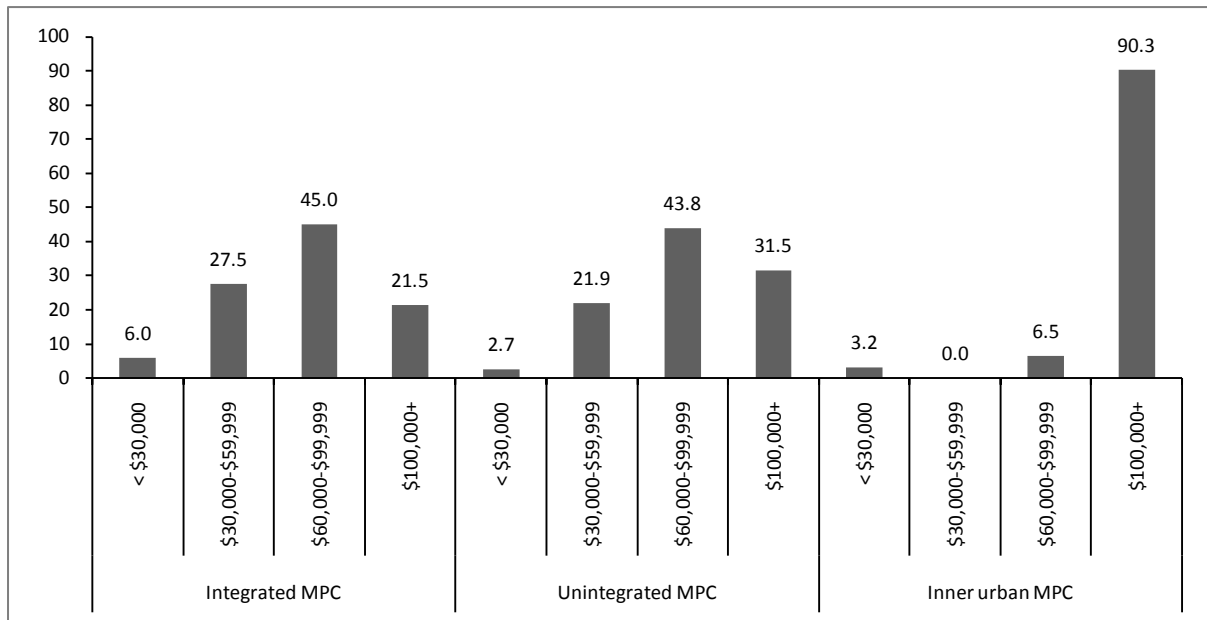
Comparing types of MPC communities

Household income varied between MPC communities. Residents of inner urban MPCs were most likely to be in the highest income bracket. Total household income of \$100,000+ was reported by:

- 90.3% of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 31.5% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 21.5% of those in integrated MPCs.

The household income of the majority of residents in integrated MPCs and unintegrated MPCs was between \$30,000 and \$99,999.

- A household income between \$30,000 and \$59,999 was reported by:
 - 27.5% of residents in integrated MPCs
 - 21.9% of those in unintegrated MPCs.
- A household income between \$60,000 and \$99,999 was reported by:
 - 45.0% of residents in integrated MPCs
 - 43.8% of those in unintegrated MPCs.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 30 Total household income by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Paying for housework

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in MPC and traditional communities had never paid for housework services:

- 86.4% of residents in traditional communities
- 76.0% of MPC residents.

MPC residents were more likely to use paid housework services. Use of housework services on a daily to monthly basis was reported by:

- 14.8% of MPC residents
- 6.3% of residents in traditional communities.

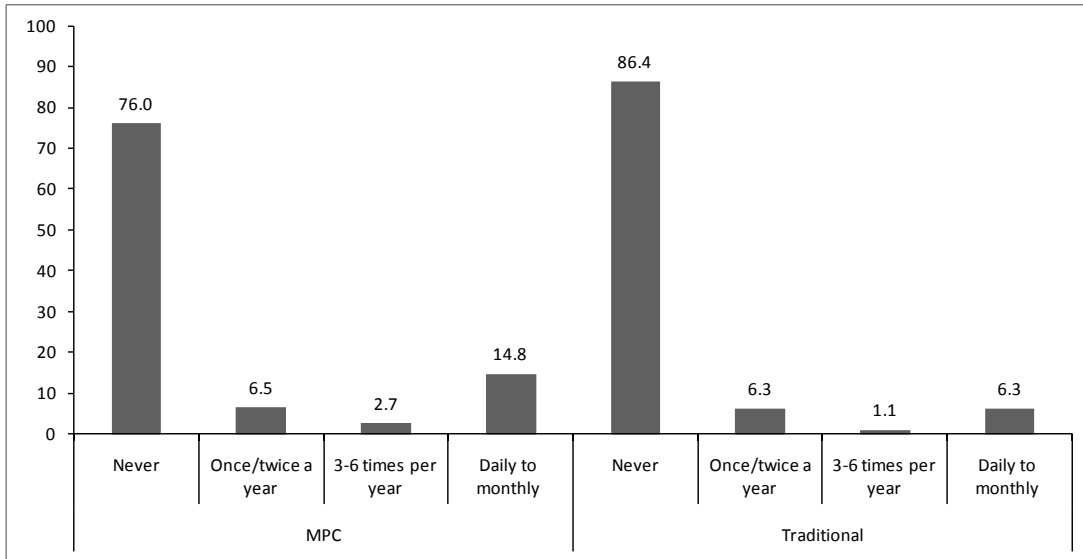


Figure 31 Paid for housework by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Section 4: The work domain

Work demographics

Occupation

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to be managers or professionals than those in traditional communities:

- 56.4% of MPC residents
- 55.4% of those in traditional communities.

Within MPCs, men were more likely to be managers or professionals than women:

- 73.2% of men compared to 50.0% of women in MPCs.

Within traditional communities similar proportions of men and women were in managerial or professional work:

- 56.9% of men compared to 54.7% of women in traditional communities.

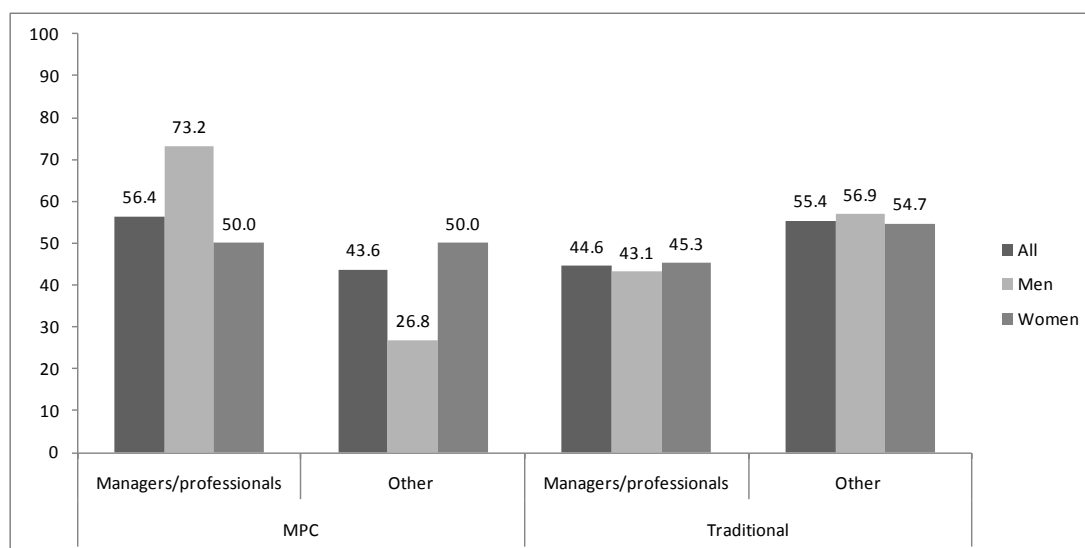


Figure 32 Occupation by community location, per cent employed persons

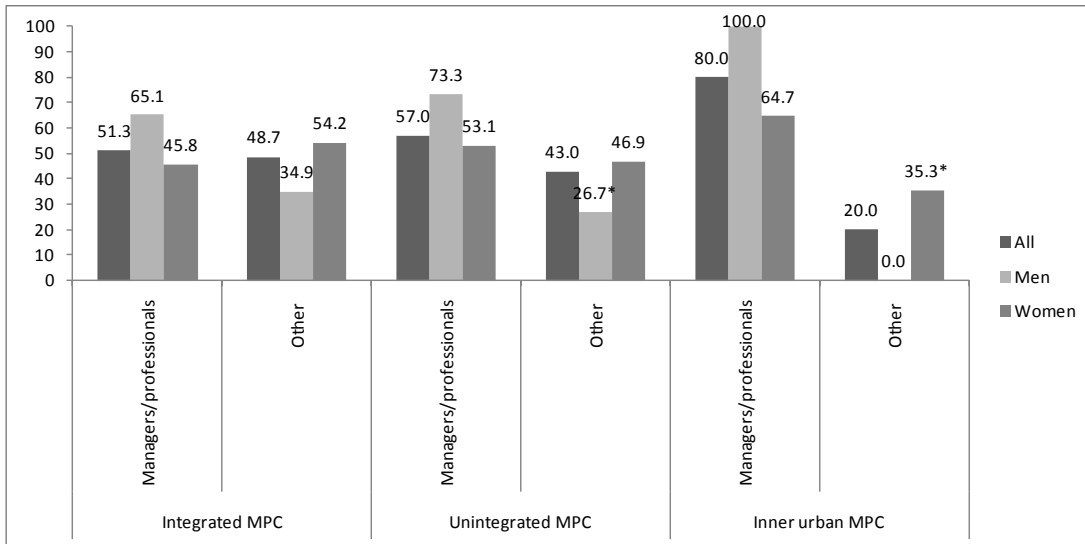
Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents of inner urban MPCs were more likely to be managers or professionals compared to those in other MPC communities:

- 80.0% of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 57.0% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 51.3% of those in integrated MPCs.

Men in all MPC communities were more likely to be managers or professionals compared to women:

- 100% of men compared to 64.7% of women in inner urban MPCs
- 73.3% of men compared to 53.1% of women in unintegrated MPCs
- 65.1% of men compared to 45.8% of women in integrated MPCs.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 33 Occupation by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Self-employment

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in MPC and traditional communities were employees:

- 90.1% of MPC residents
- 89.1% of those in traditional communities.

Women in both community types were more likely to be employees compared to men:

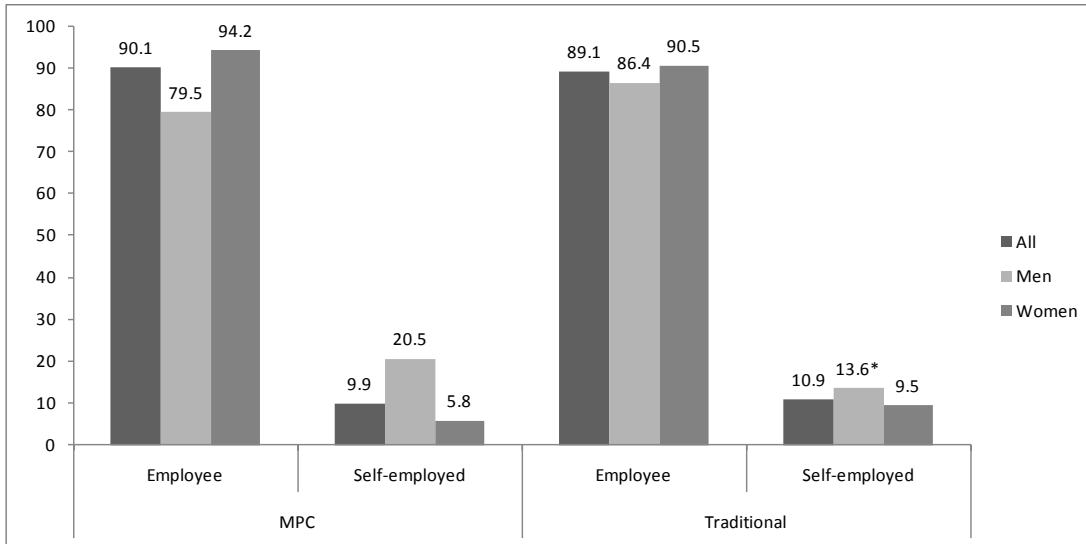
- 94.2% of women compared to 79.5% of men in MPCs
- 90.5% of women compared to 86.4% of men in traditional communities.

Around 10% of residents in both community types were self-employed:

- 10.9% of those in traditional communities
- 9.9% of MPC residents.

Men in MPC and traditional communities were more likely to be self-employed compared to women:

- 20.5% of men compared to 5.8% of women in MPCs
- 9.5% of women in traditional communities
- An accurate estimate of men in the traditional communities was not available due to small number.
- 87.5% of residents in integrated MPCs.



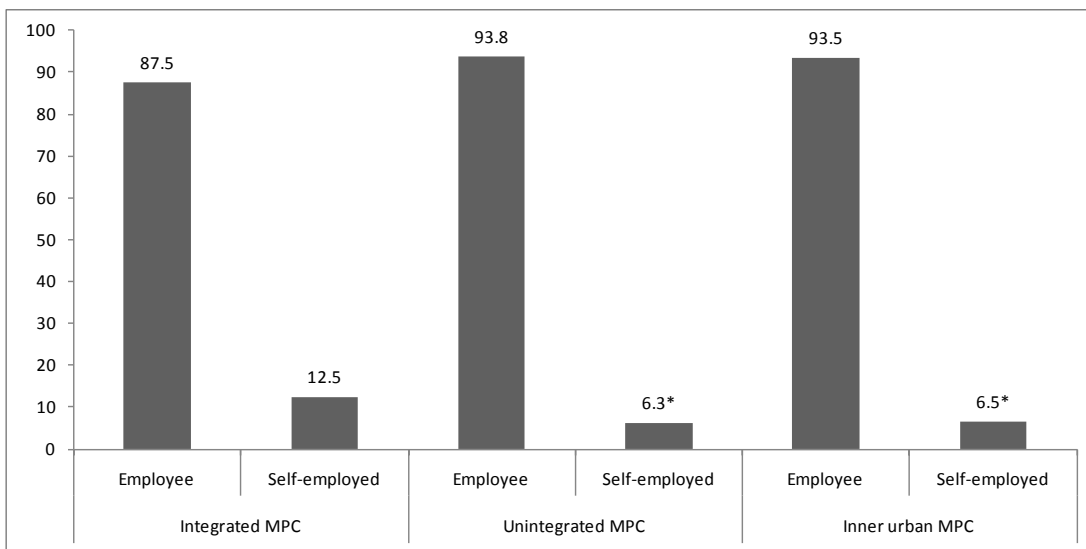
Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 34 Self-employment by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of residents in MPC communities were employees:

- 93.8% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 93.5% of residents in inner urban MPCs



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size.*Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 35 Self-employment by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Work hours - full-time, part-time

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in MPC and traditional communities worked full-time:

- 71.0% of MPC residents
- 60.2% of those in traditional communities.

Men were more likely to work full-time:

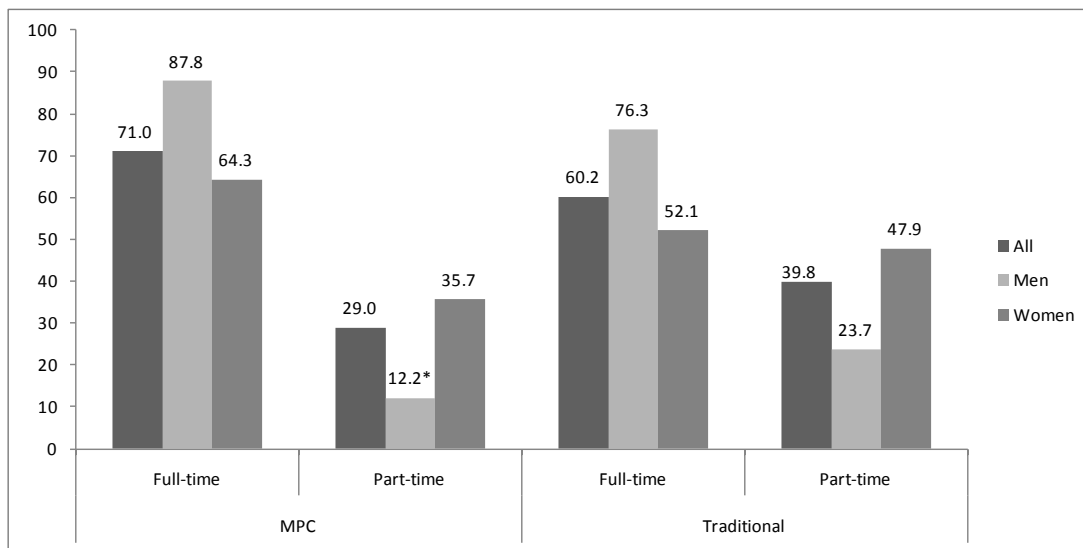
- 87.8% of men compared to 64.3% of women in MPCs
- 76.3% of men compared to 52.1% of women in traditional communities.

Residents in traditional communities were more likely to work part-time:

- 39.8% of residents in traditional communities
- 29.0% of MPC residents.

Women were more likely to work part-time:

- Within traditional communities, 47.9% of women compared to 23.7% of men worked part-time
- 35.7% of women in MPCs worked part-time (an accurate estimate for men in MPCs was not available due to small sample size).



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 36 Work hours by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of residents in MPC communities were working full-time:

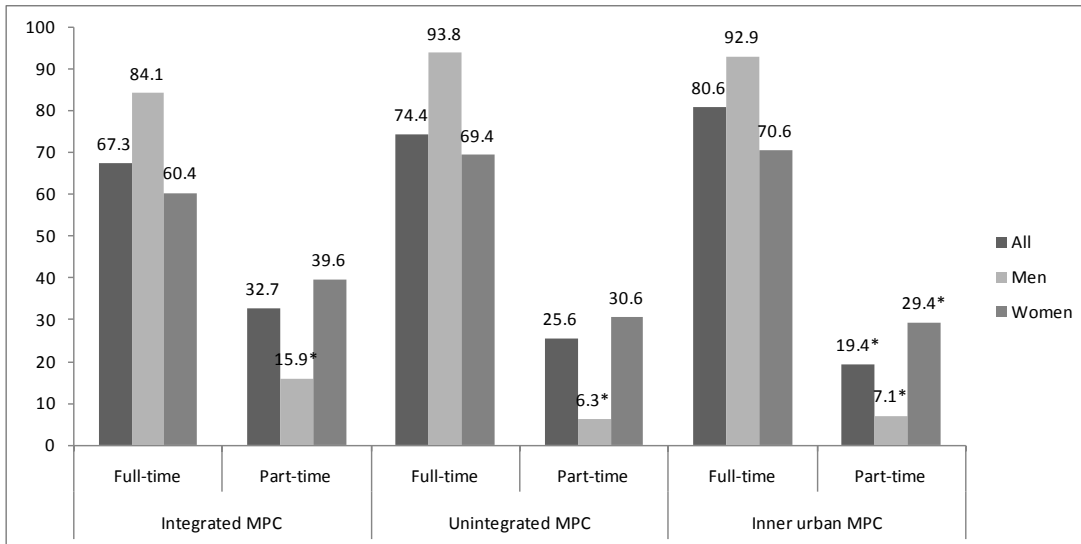
- 80.6% of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 74.4% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 67.3% of those in integrated of MPCs.

Men in MPC communities were more likely to work full-time compared to women:

- Within inner urban MPCs, 92.9% of men compared to 70.6% of women
- Within unintegrated MPCs, 93.8% of men compared to 69.4% of women
- Within integrated MPCs, 84.1% of men compared to 60.4% of women.

Residents in integrated MPCs were more likely to work part-time compared to those in the other communities:

- 32.7% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 25.6% of those in unintegrated MPCs.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 37 Work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Geographic location of work

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around half of residents in all communities worked in a nearby suburb:

- 48.4% of MPC residents
- 53.5% of those in traditional communities.

Around 15% of residents in traditional communities worked in a resident suburb, the city or other location:

- 17.1% of those worked at resident suburb or city
- 12.4% of those worked at another location.

Around 20% of MPC residents worked in the city or another location, with comparatively few working in their resident suburb:

- 23.4% worked in the city
- 18.0% worked in another location
- 10.2% worked in their resident suburb.

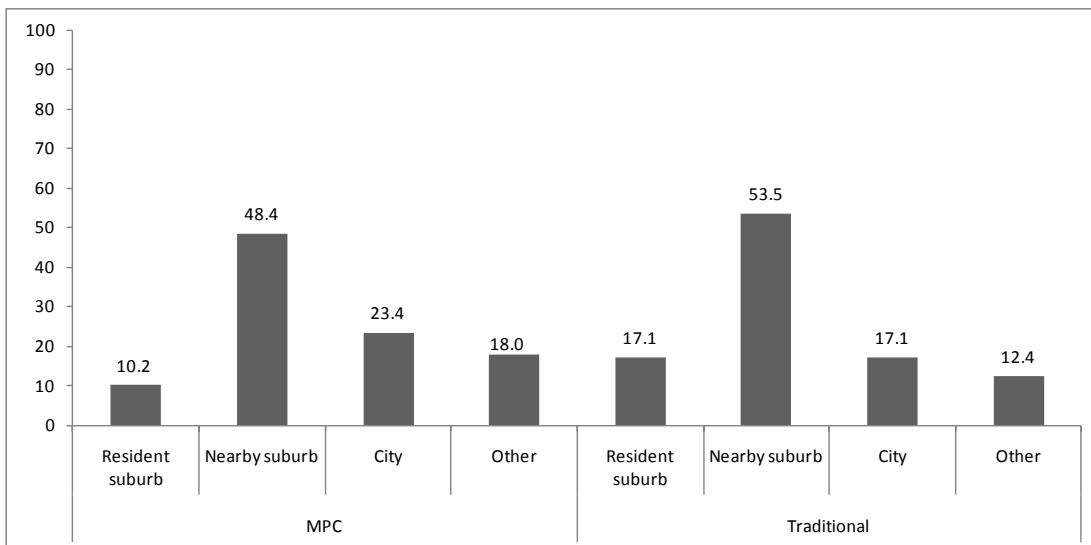


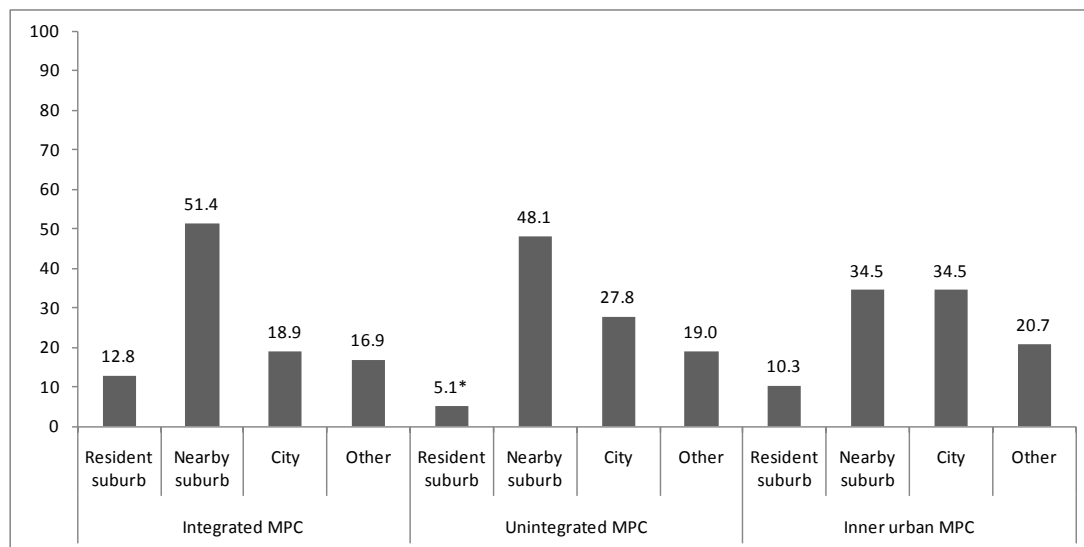
Figure 38 Geographic location of work by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing MPC communities

Around 50% of residents in integrated MPCs and unintegrated MPCs worked in a nearby suburb:

- 51.4% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 48.1% of those in unintegrated MPCs.

The majority (70%) of inner urban MPC residents worked in a nearby suburb or the city.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 39 Geographic location of work by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Work demands

Long and short work hours

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around a half of residents worked between 35 and 47 hours per week:

- 46.5% of MPC residents
- 49.4% of those in traditional communities.

In traditional communities men were more likely to work full-time hours than women:

- 58.9% of men compared to 44.5% of women.
- The gender difference in working hours was smaller among MPC residents:
- 45.2% of men compared to 47.0% of women worked 35 to 47 hours per week.

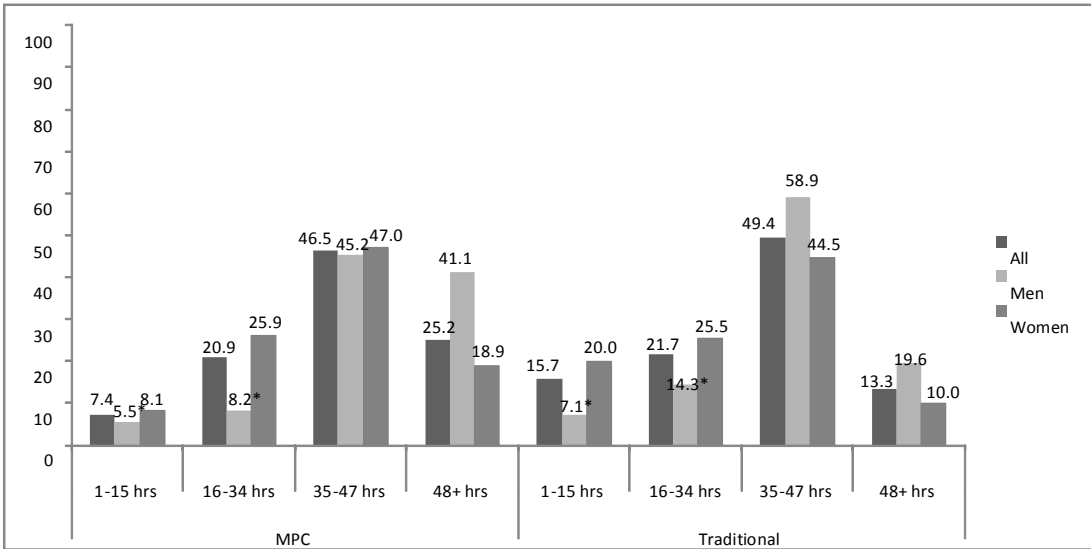
MPC residents, in particular men, were more likely to work long full-time hours(48+) than those in traditional communities:

- 25.2% of MPC residents (41.1% of men and 18.9% of women)
- 13.3% of those in traditional communities (19.6% of men and 10.0% of women).

Around 20% of residents in all communities worked between 16 and 34 hours per week.

A relatively small number of residents in all communities worked between one and 15 hours per week:

- 7.4% of MPC residents
- 15.7% of those in traditional communities.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 40 Long and short work hours by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

A work week of between 35 to 47 hours was most common for MPC residents:

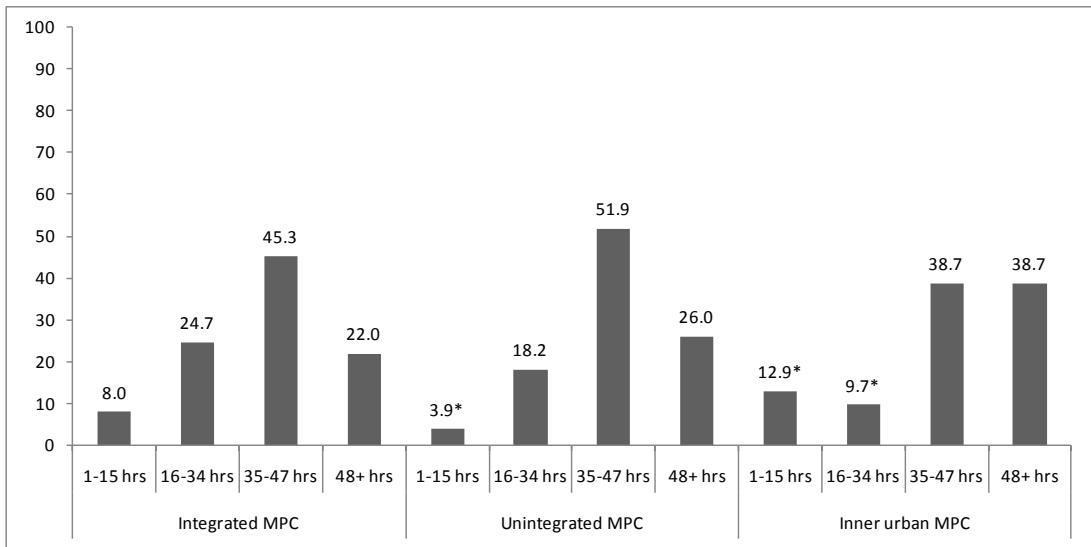
- 51.9% of residents in unintegrated MPCs
- 45.3% of those in integrated MPCs
- 38.7% of inner urban MPC residents.

Very long hours (48+) were most common for inner urban MPC residents:

- 38.7% of residents in inner urban MPC s
- 26.0% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 22.0% of those in integrated MPCs.

Residents in integrated MPCs were more likely to work between 16 and 34 hours compared to those in t other MPC communities:

- 24.7% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 18.2% of those in unintegrated MPCs.



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 41 Long and short work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Unsocial work hours

Survey item: How often do you work on weekends, or before 8am or after 6pm during week days?

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

Around 45% of residents in all communities regularly (often/almost always) worked unsocial work hours:

- 44.8% of MPC residents
- 48.6% of those in traditional communities.

Men in all communities were more likely to regularly work unsocial work hour than women:

- Within MPCs, 55.4% of men and 40.6% of women
- Within traditional communities, 51.7% of men and 47.0% of women.

Around 30% of residents in all communities never or rarely worked unsocial work hours:

- 33.7% of residents in traditional communities
- 31.8% of MPC residents.

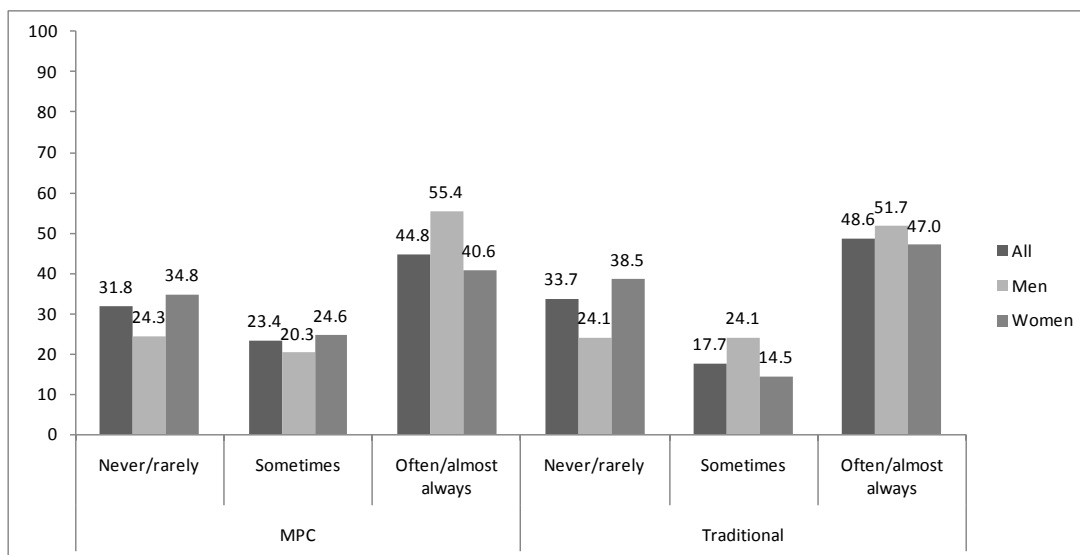


Figure 42 Unsocial work hours by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents in integrated MPCs and unintegrated MPCs were more likely to regularly work unsocial work hours, compared to those in inner urban MPCs:

- 46.4% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 44.3% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 38.7% of those in inner urban MPCs.

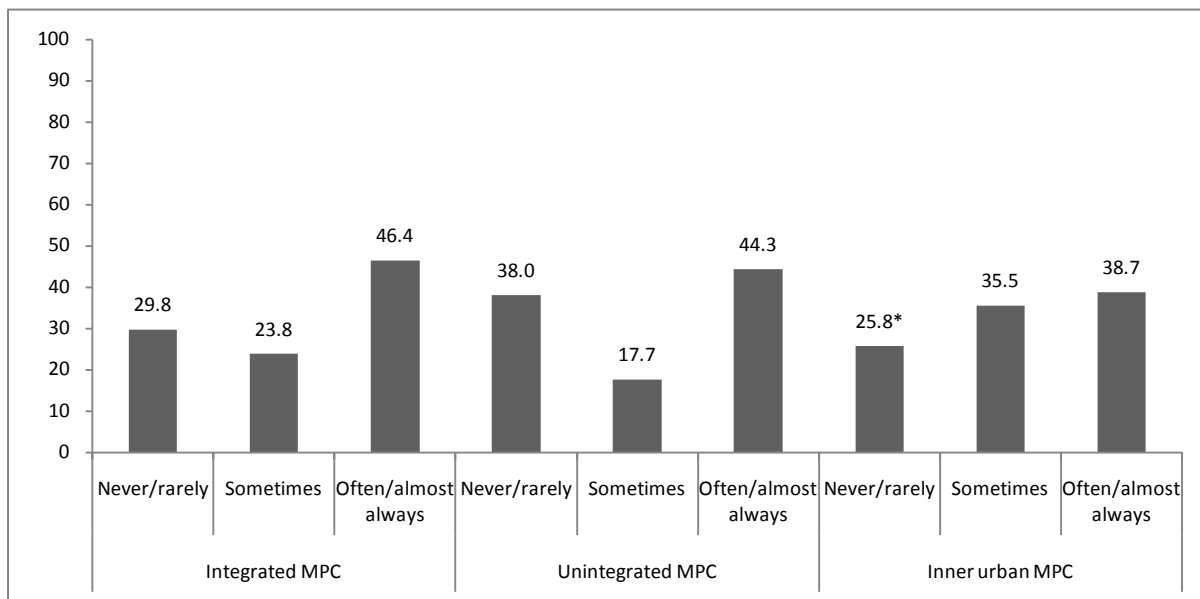


Figure 43 Unsocial work hours by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Work hours fit with preferences

Survey item:

If you could choose the number of hours you work each week and taking into account, how that would affect your income, how many hours would you choose to work?

A mismatch was defined as a difference of 4 or more hours between actual and preferred hours.

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to prefer fewer work hours:

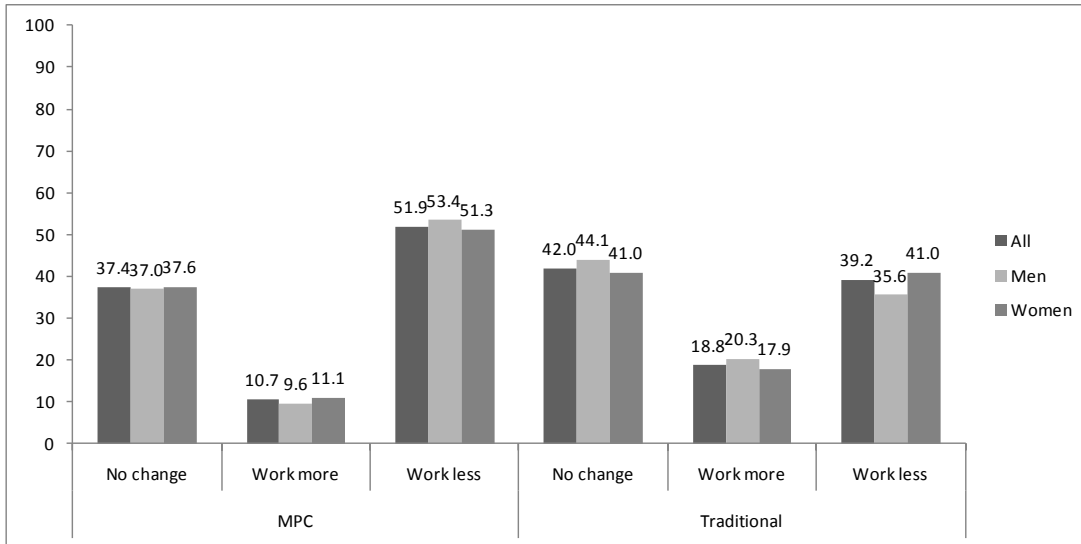
- 51.9% of MPC residents (53.4% of men and 51.3% of women)
- 39.2% of those in traditional communities (35.6% of men and 41.0% of women).

Residents in traditional communities were more likely to be satisfied with their work hours:

- 42.0% of those in traditional communities (44.1% of men and 41.0% of women)
- 37.4% of MPC residents (37.0% of men and 37.6% of women).

MPC residents were more likely to prefer an increase in their work hours:

- 18.8% of MPC residents (20.3% of men and 17.9% of women)
- 10.7% of those in traditional communities (9.6% of men and 11.1% of women).



Note. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 44 Work hours fit with preferences by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Around half of residents in all MPC communities preferred to reduce their work hours:

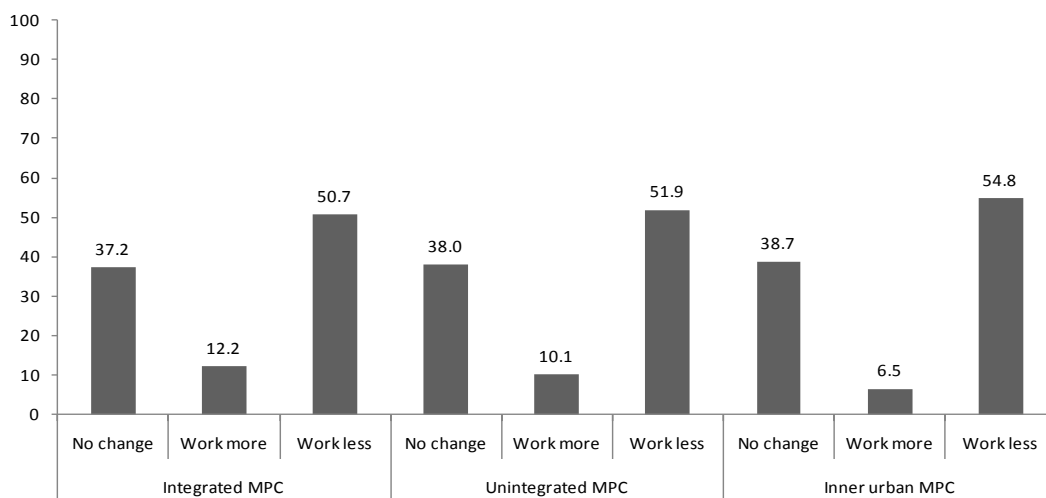
- 54.8% of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 51.9% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 50.7% of those in integrated MPCs.

Around 40% of residents in all MPC communities were satisfied with their work hours:

- 38.7% of residents in inner urban MPCs
- 38.0% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 37.2% of those in integrated MPCs.

Around 10% of residents in all MPC communities desired an increase in their work hours:

- 12.2% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 10.1% of those in unintegrated MPCs
- 6.5% of those in inner urban MPCs.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 45 Work hours fit with preferences by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Role overload

Survey item: It often seems like I have too much work for one person to do.

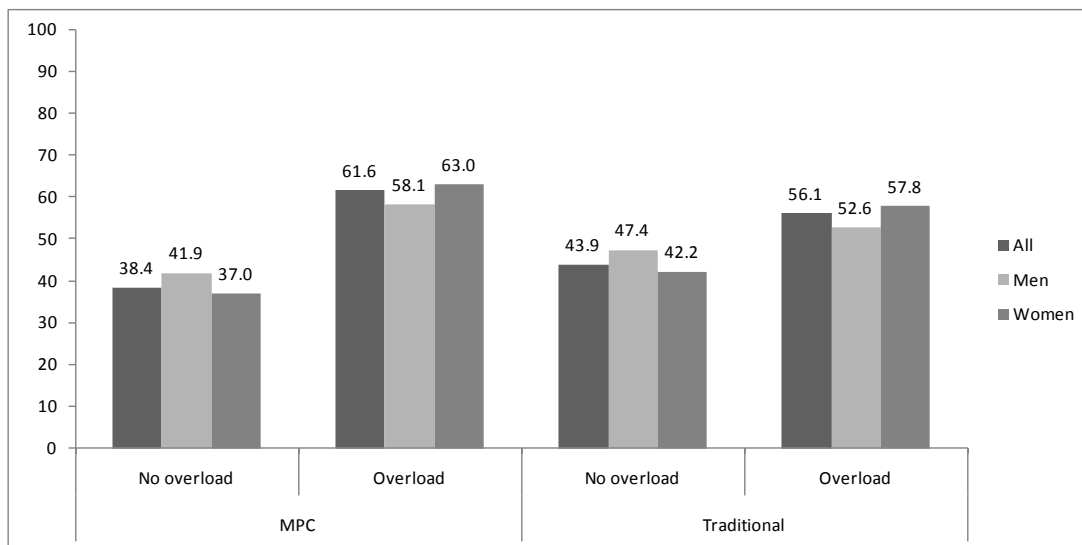
Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to report role overload, compared to those in traditional communities:

- 61.6% of MPC residents
- 56.1% of those in traditional communities.

Women were more likely to report that role overload:

- Within MPCs, 63.0% of women compared to 58.1% of men
- Within traditional communities, 57.8% of women compared to 52.6% of men.



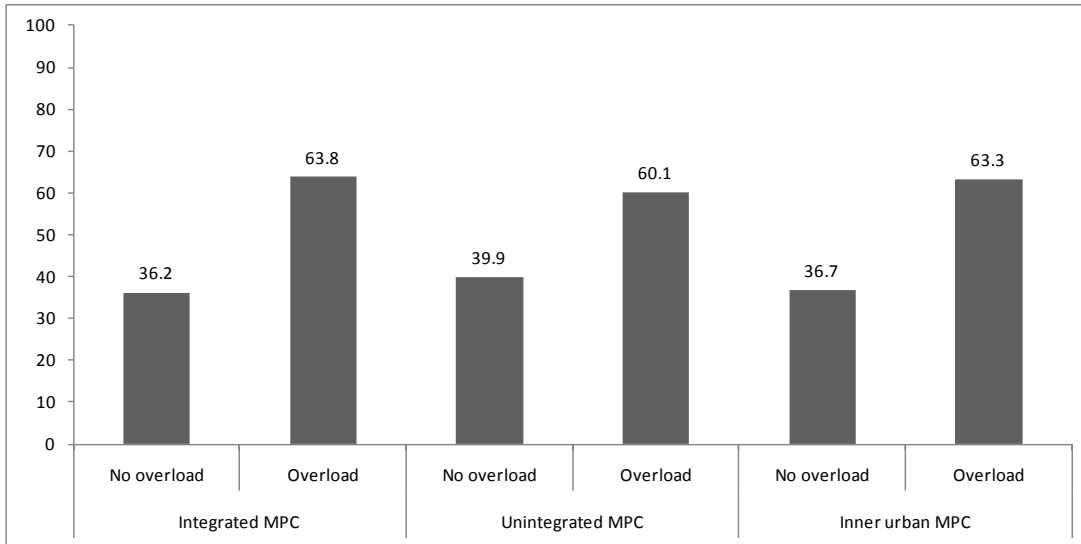
Note. Overload defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'It often seems like I have too much work for one person to do'. No overload defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 46 Role overload by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Around 60% of residents in all MPC communities reported role overload:

- 63.3% of residents in integrated MPCs
- 63.3% of those in inner urban MPCs
- 60.1% of those in unintegrated MPCs.



Note. Gender data were not shown due to low sample size. Overload defined as ‘somewhat or strongly agree’ with the statement ‘It often seems like I have too much work for one person to do’. No overload defined as ‘somewhat or strongly disagree’.

Figure 47 Role overload by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Work resources

Flexible work time

Survey item: My working times can be flexible to meet my needs.

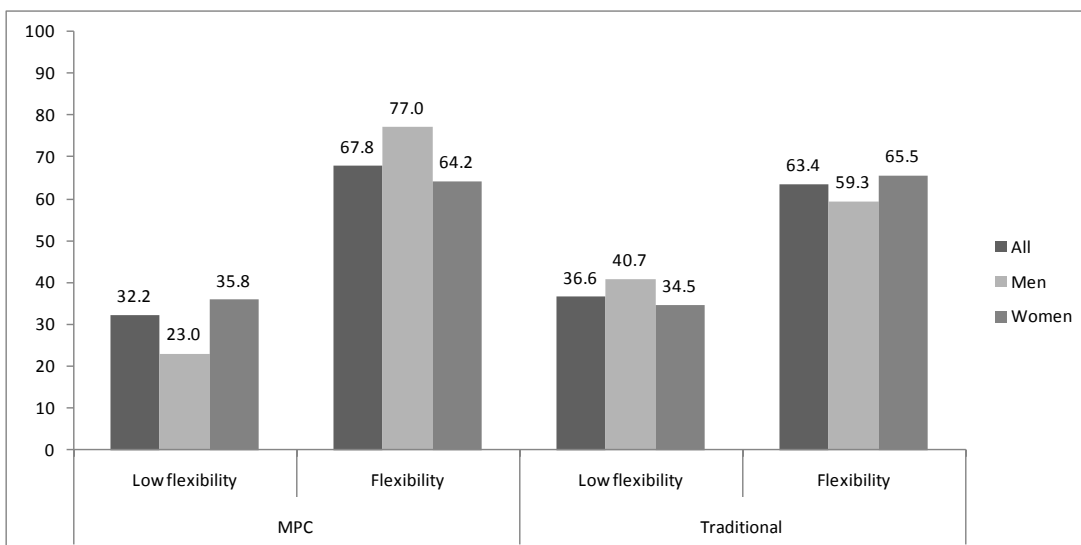
Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to report that they had flexible work time compared to those in traditional communities:

- 67.8% of MPC residents
- 63.4% of those in traditional communities.

Men in MPCs (77.0%) were more likely to report that they had flexible work time than women in MPCs, and all residents in traditional communities. Access to flexible work time was reported by:

- 64.2% of women in MPCs
- 59.3% of men and 65.5% of women within traditional communities.



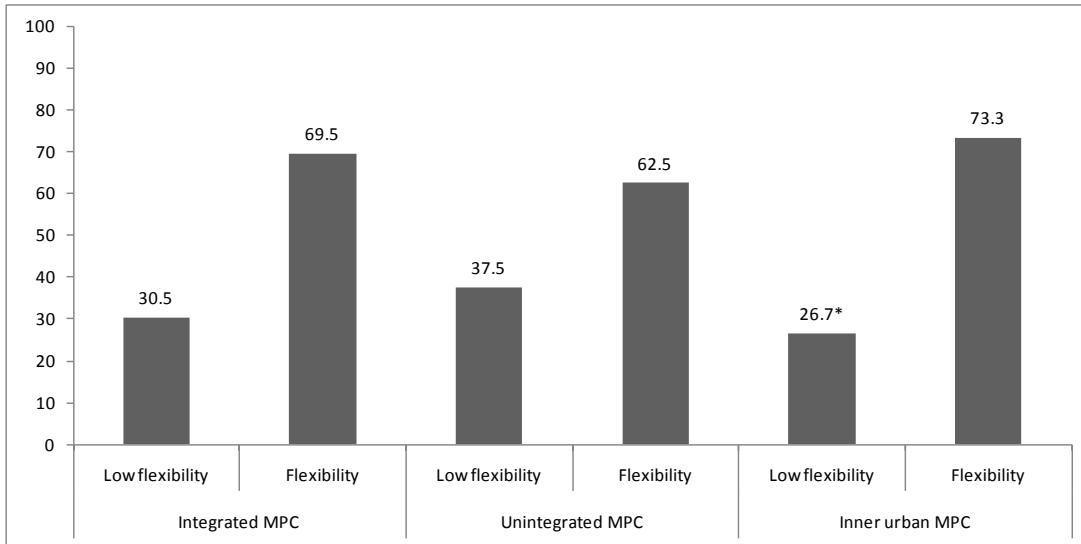
Note. Flexibility defined as ‘somewhat or strongly agree’ with the statement ‘my working times can be flexible to meet my needs’. Low flexibility defined as ‘somewhat or strongly disagree’.

Figure 48 Flexibility of working time by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents in inner urban MPCs (73.3%) were more likely to report that they had flexible work time than those in the other MPC communities:

- 69.5% of residents in integrated MPCs had flexible work time
- 62.5% of those in unintegrated MPCs had flexible work time.



Note. Flexibility defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'my working times can be flexible to meet my needs'. Low flexibility defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 49 Flexibility of working time by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Paid leave conditions

Survey item: Respondents indicated whether they had access to paid leave conditions: paid holiday leave, paid sick leave, paid leave for family reasons, some period of paid parental leave such as maternity or paternity leave.

Access to no conditions was defined as poor access, access to one or two conditions was defined as OK access, and access to three or four conditions was defined as a good level of access.

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents were more likely to report that their leave conditions were good:

- 62.5% of MPC residents (60.8% of men and 63.2% of women)
- 54.0% of those in traditional communities (57.6% of men and 52.1% of women).

Residents in traditional communities were more likely to report that their paid leave conditions were poor:

- 36.9% of residents in traditional communities
- 23.5% of MPC residents.

Women in traditional communities were more likely to report that their paid leave conditions were poor compared to men in these communities:

- 40.2% of women compared to 30.5% of men.

The opposite pattern was evident in MPCs. Men in MPCs were more likely to report that their paid leave conditions were poor compared to women in these communities:

- 29.7% of men compared to 21.1% of women.

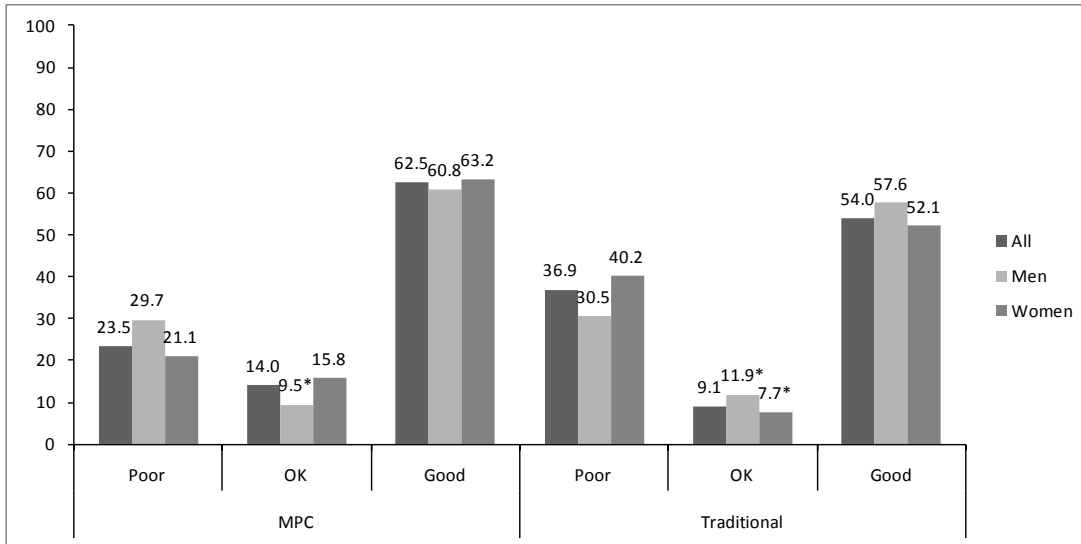


Figure 50 Paid leave conditions by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Residents in unintegrated MPCs (71.3%) had better paid leave conditions compared to those in the other MPC communities. Good paid leave conditions were reported by:

- 67.7% of those in inner urban MPCs
- 56.9% of those in integrated MPCs.

Residents in integrated MPCs (28.8%) had the worst paid leave conditions compared to those in the other MPC communities. Poor paid leave conditions were reported by:

- 19.4% of those in inner urban MPCs
- 15.0% of those in unintegrated communities.

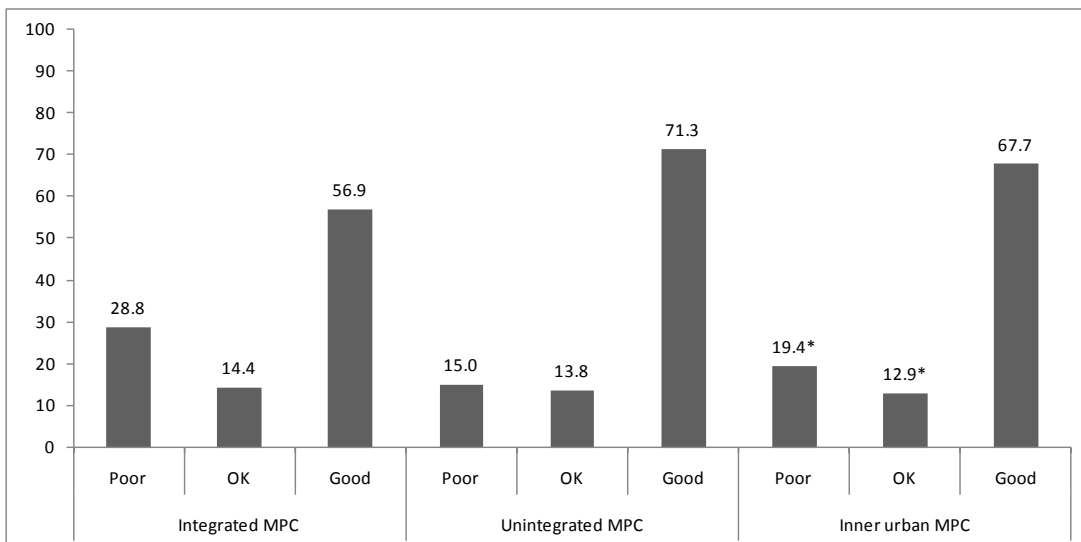


Figure 51 Paid leave conditions by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Section 5: The community domain

Community demographics

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

MPC residents, on average, had spent less time living in the area:

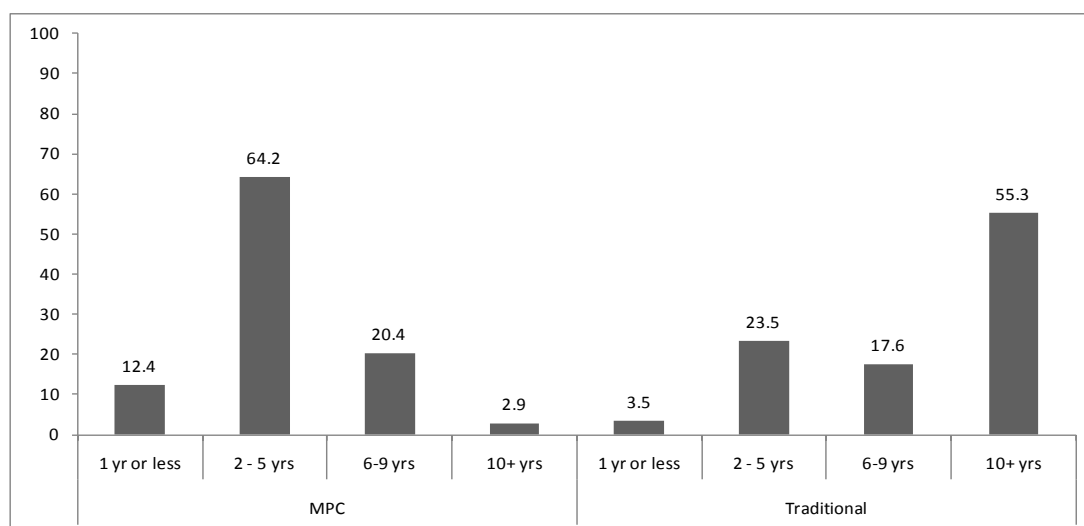
- 64.2% of MPC residents lived in the area for 2 – 5 years
- 55.3% of residents in traditional communities had lived in the area for 10+years.

MPC residents were less likely to own their own homes outright:

- 14.5% of MPC residents were home owners compared to 27.5% of traditional community residents
- 66.3% of MPC residents had a mortgage compared to 44.3% of those in traditional communities.

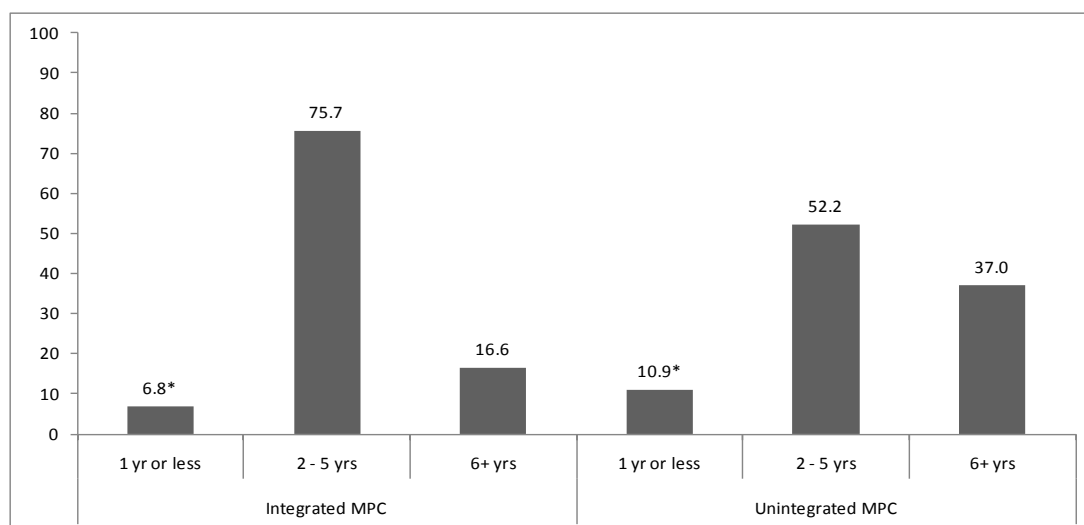
Rental accommodation was more common in traditional communities:

- 28.1% of residents in traditional communities paid rent/board compared to 19.2% of MPC residents.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 52 Length of time live in area by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender and inner urban data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 53 Length of time live in area by MPC type, per cent employed persons

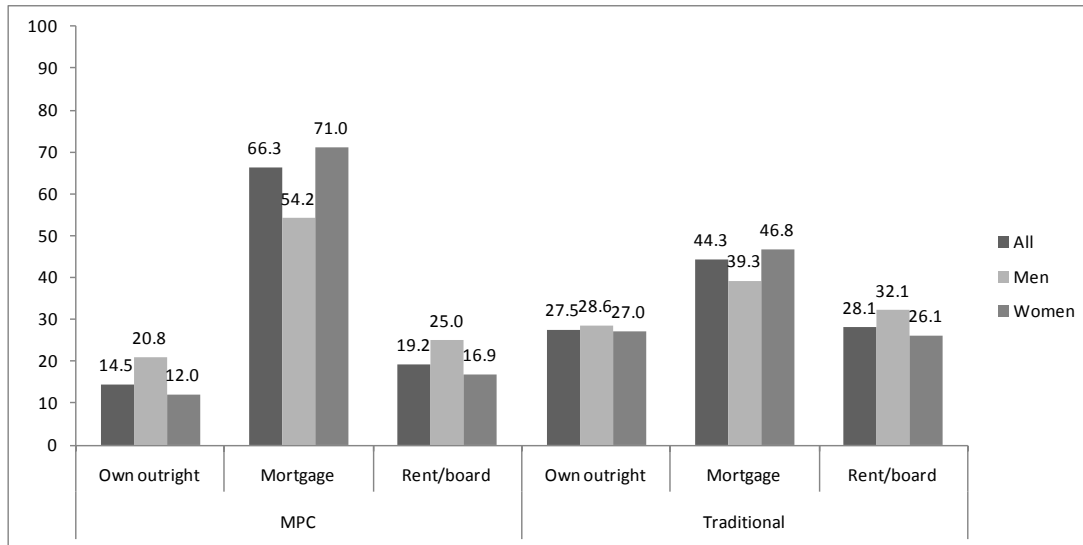


Figure 54 Home ownership by community location, per cent employed persons

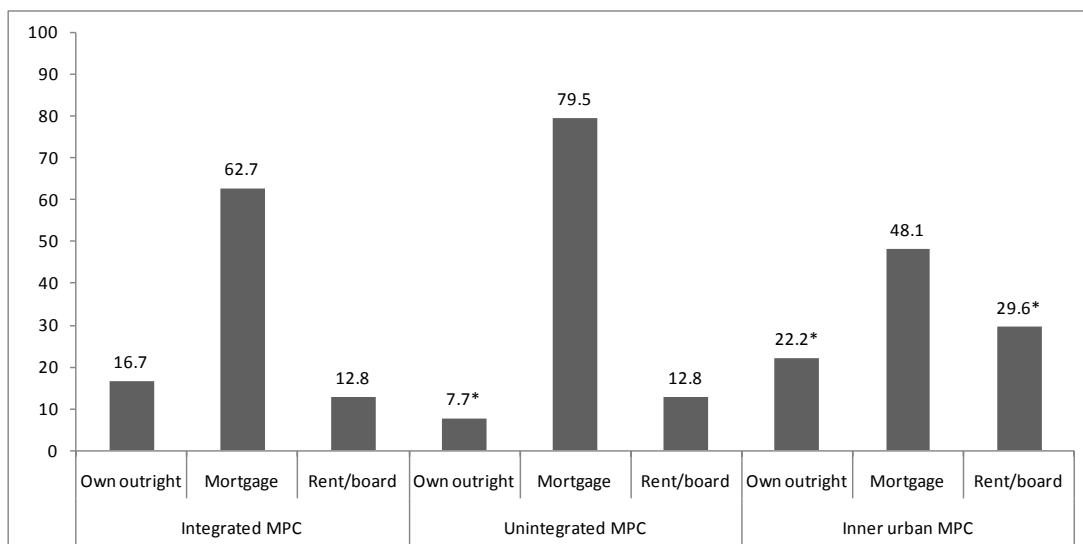
Comparing types of MPC communities

The majority of MPC residents had lived in the area for 2 to 5 years. Unintegrated MPC residents were more likely to have lived in the area for longer:

- 37.0% of unintegrated MPC residents had lived in the area for 6+ years, compared to 16.6% of those in integrated MPCs.

The majority of MPC residents had a mortgage, and this was the most common type of home ownership:

- 62.7% of integrated MPC residents
- 79.5% of unintegrated MPC residents
- 48.1% of inner urban MPC residents.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n < 10).

Figure 55 Home ownership by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Community demands

Survey items:

I feel safe being out alone in my neighbourhood

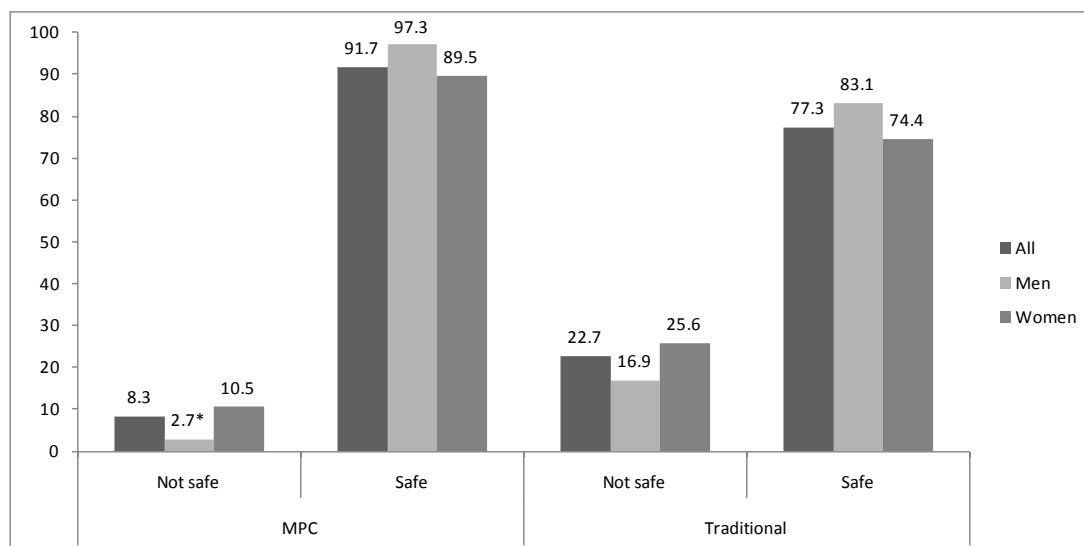
There are problems with vandalism in my neighbourhood

Comparing MPC and traditional communities

The majority of residents in MPC and traditional communities had a positive view of their neighbourhoods.

Residents of MPC communities were more likely to view their neighbourhoods positively:

- 91.7% of MPC residents perceived their neighbourhood was safe (77.3% of those in traditional communities)
- This was particularly the case for women; 89.5% of women in MPCs felt safe in their neighbourhood (74.4% of women in traditional communities)
- Around one-third of MPC residents reported problems with vandalism (31.9%) compared to around half of residents in traditional communities (51.7%).



Note. Safe defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'I feel safe being out alone in my neighbourhood'. Not safe defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 56 Safety in neighbourhood by community type, per cent employed persons

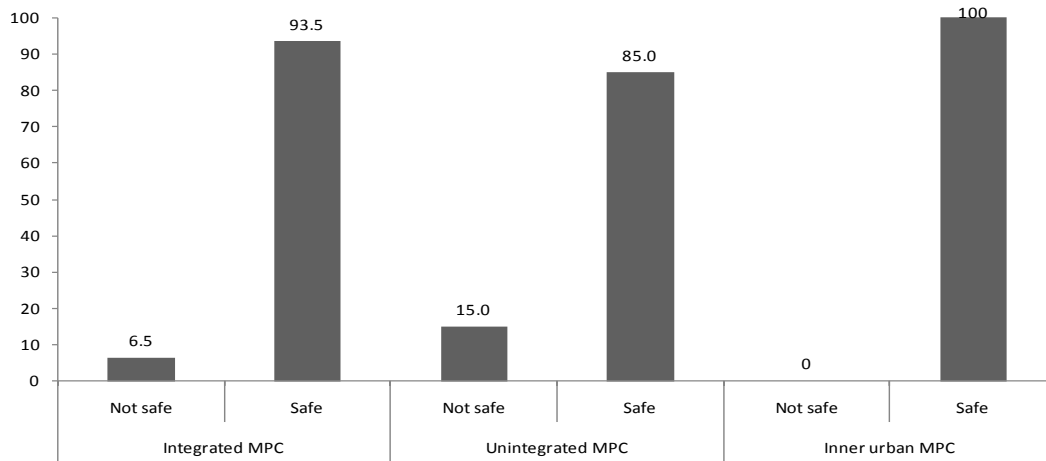
Comparing types of MPC communities

Perceptions of neighbourhood safety were consistently positive across MPC types:

- Residents of unintegrated MPCs were least likely to report feeling safe in their neighbourhood (85% felt safe).

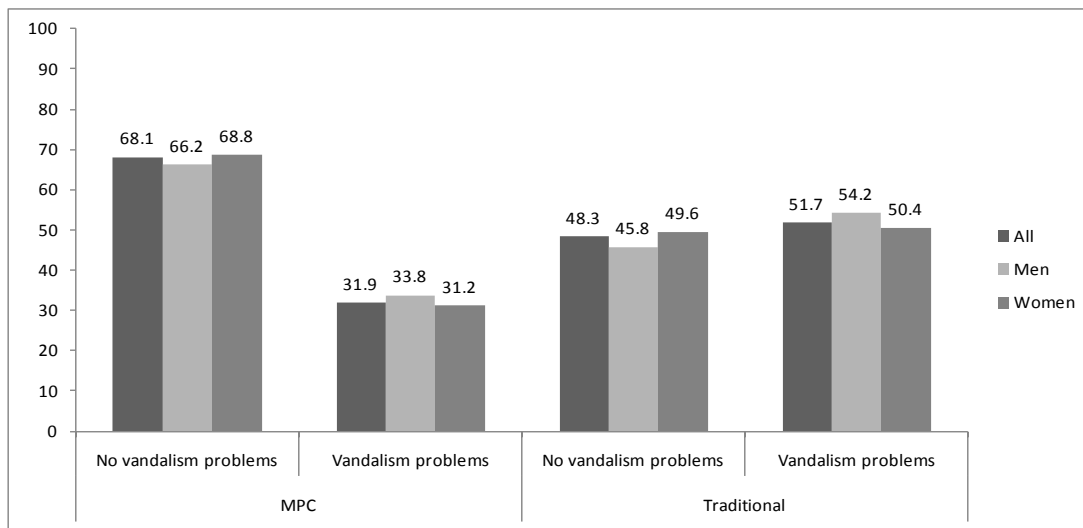
Those in integrated MPCs were most likely to report vandalism problems:

- 36.6% of integrated MPC residents reported problems
- 26.6% of unintegrated MPC residents & 22.6% of inner urban MPC residents reported problems.



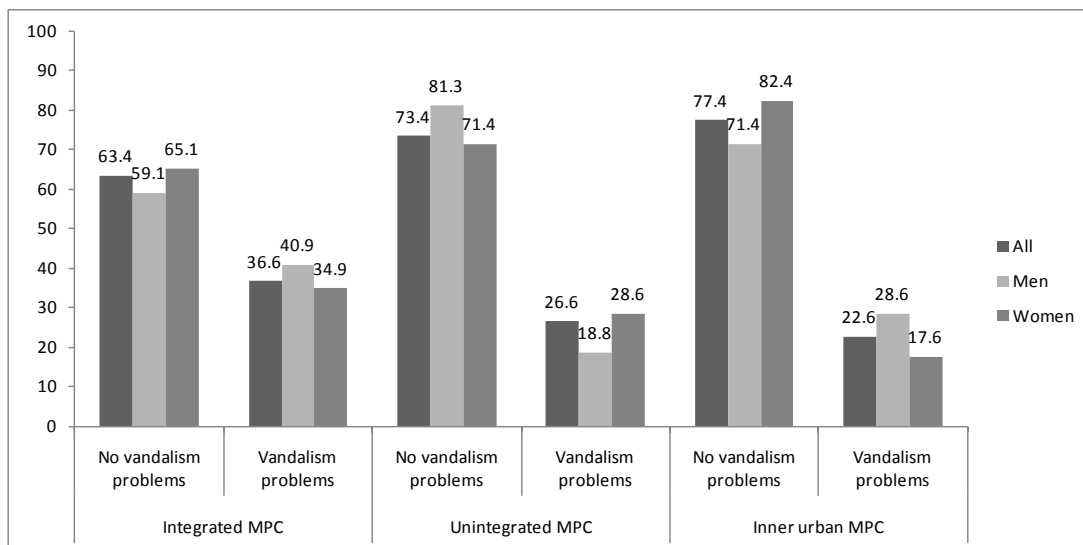
Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Safe defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'I feel safe being out alone in my neighbourhood'. Not safe defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 57 Safety in neighbourhood by community type, per cent employed persons



Note. Vandalism problems defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'There are problems with vandalism in my neighbourhood'. No problems defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 58 Vandalism problems in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Vandalism problems defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'There are problems with vandalism in my neighbourhood'. No problems defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 59 Vandalism problems in neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Community resources

Survey items:

I think my neighbourhood is a good place for me to live

I feel at home in this neighbourhood

My neighbourhood is a friendly place to live

It is important to me to live in this particular neighbourhood

Generally speaking, how much do you trust the people in your neighbourhood?

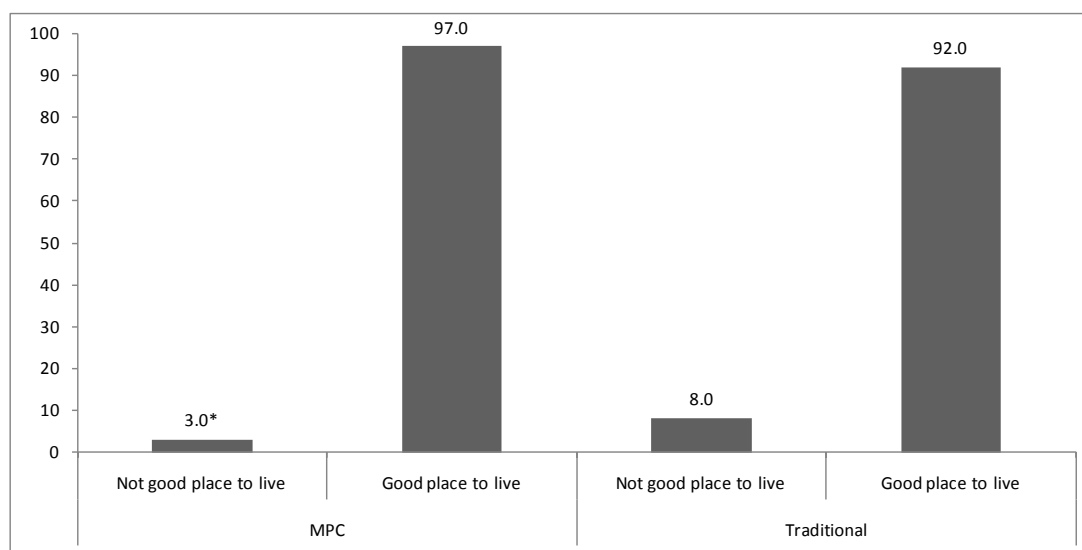
Comparing MPC and traditional communities

There was very little difference between MPC and traditional community residents on their satisfaction with the neighbourhood (good place to live, feel at home, trust people in neighbourhood), with one main exception:

- MPC residents were more likely to report their neighbourhood was friendly (93.6) compared to traditional community residents (85.2%).

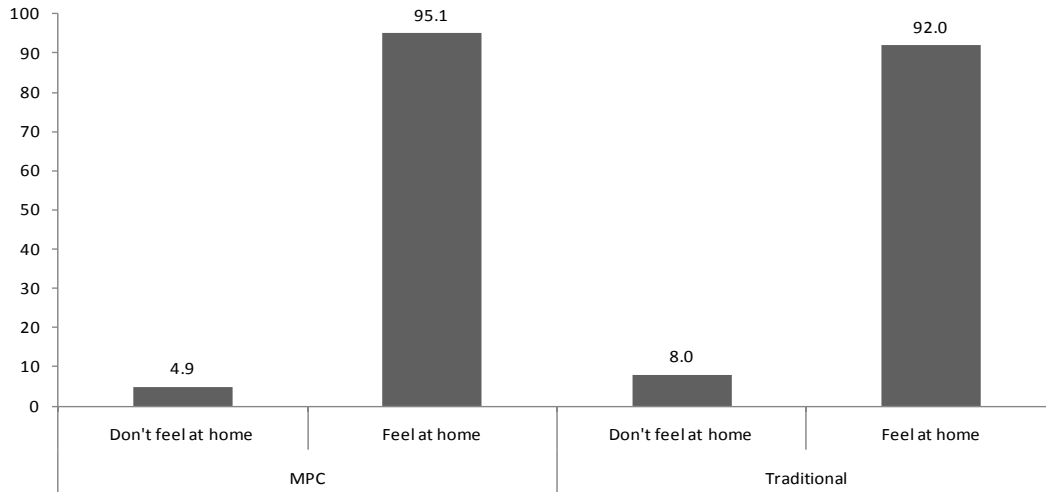
Also reflecting more positive views held by MPC residents, those living in MPC were more likely to agree that it was important for them to live in this particularly neighbourhood:

- 76.9% of MPC residents compared to 66.5% of traditional community residents placed importance on living in their neighbourhood.



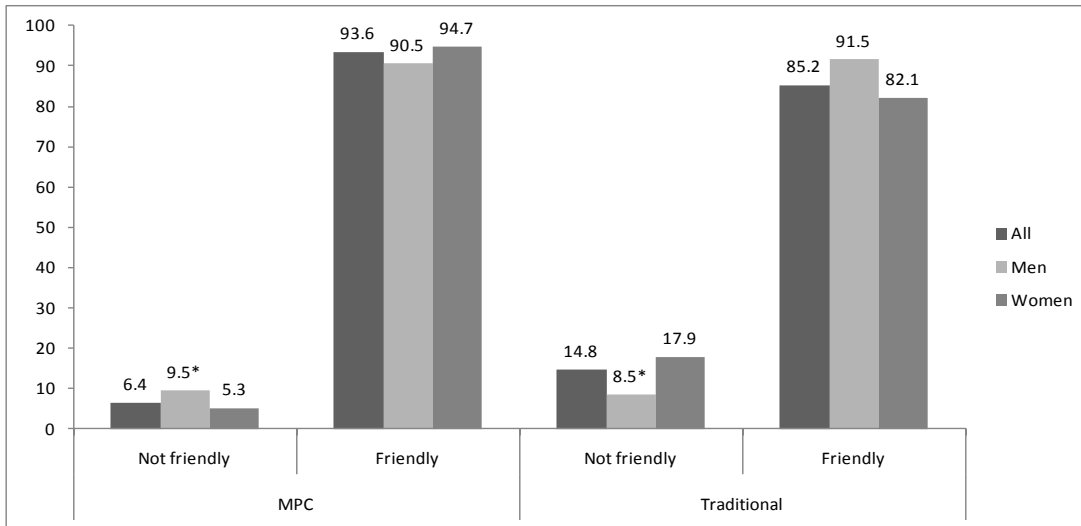
Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Good place to live defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'I think my neighbourhood is a good place for me to live'. Not a good place to live defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 60 Neighbourhood good place to live by community location, per cent employed persons



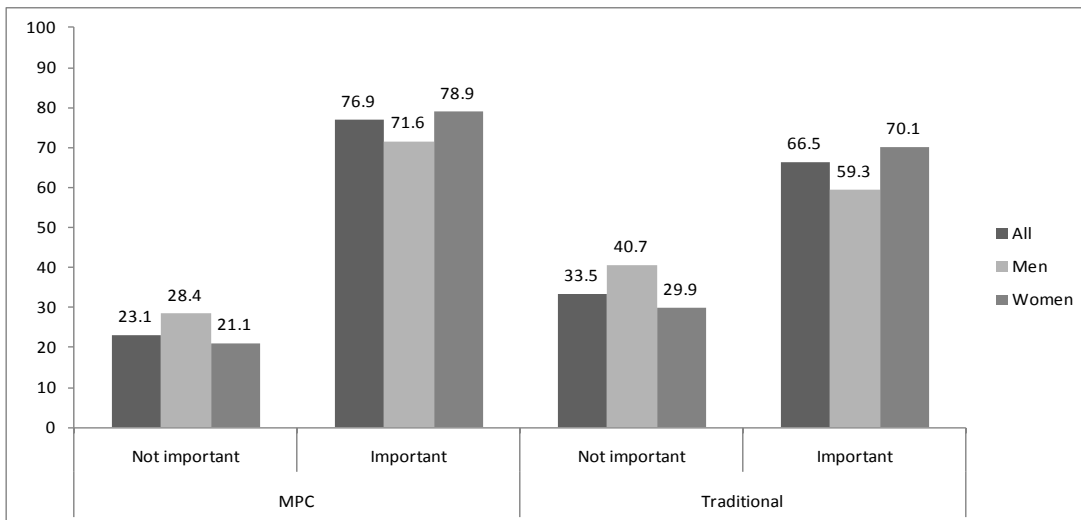
Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Feel at home defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'I feel at home in this neighbourhood'. Don't feel at home defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 61 Feel at home in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons



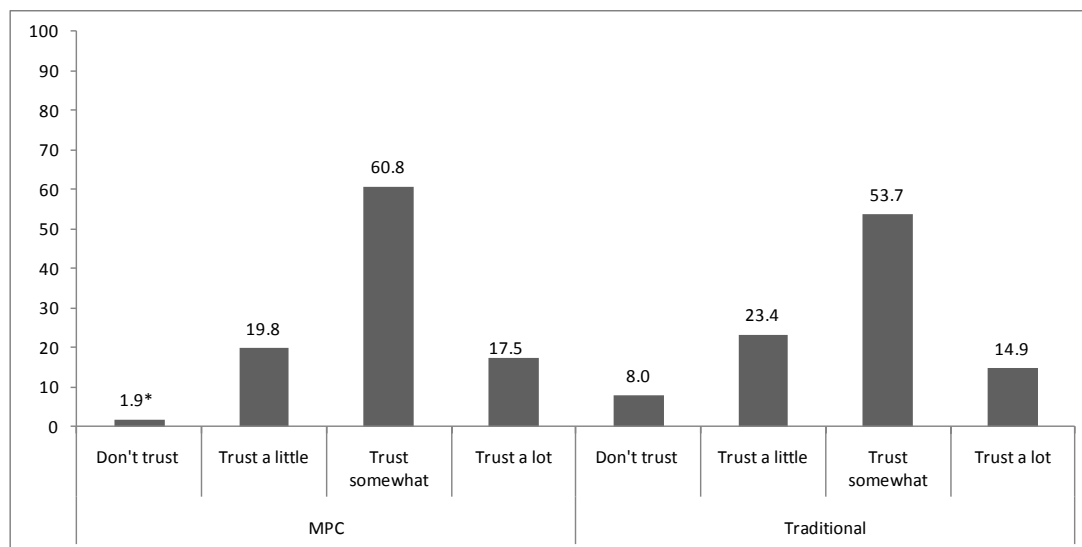
Note. Friendly place to live defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'My neighbourhood is a friendly place to live'. Not friendly defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 62 Friendly neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Important to live in neighbourhood defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'It is important to me to live in this particular neighbourhood'. Not important defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'.

Figure 63 Importance of living in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10)

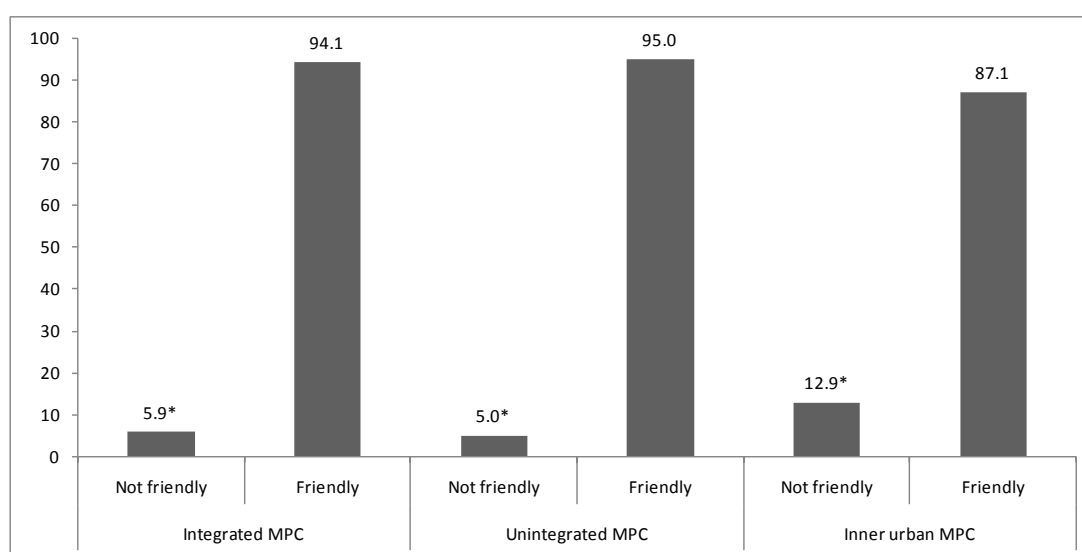
Figure 64 Trust people in neighbourhood by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

It was not possible to compare types of MPC communities on all of the community resources items, as the majority of MPC residents reported positive perceptions of their neighbourhoods (i.e., less than 10 respondents reported negative perceptions).

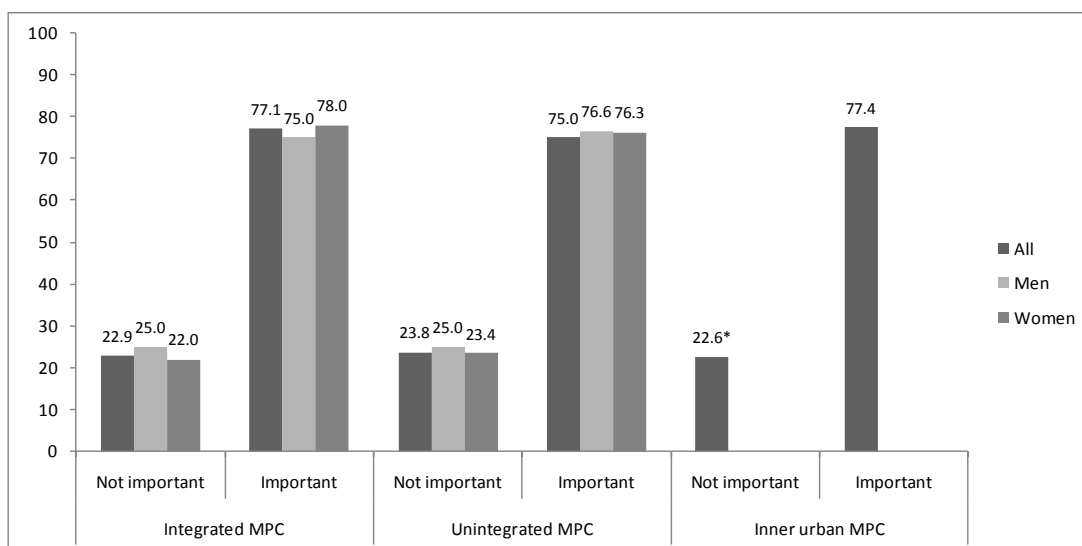
For the two items on which comparisons were possible, one difference was observed:

- Residents of inner urban MPCs were less likely to perceive their neighbourhood was friendly (87.1%; 94.1% of those in integrated and 95.0% of those in unintegrated MPCs).
- However, there was little difference in the perceived importance placed on living in the neighbourhood; around 77% of residents across the MPC types agreed that it was important to live in their neighbourhood.



Note. Friendly place to live defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'My neighbourhood is a friendly place to live'. Not friendly defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 65 Friendly neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data for inner urban MPC not provided due to low sample size. Important to live in neighbourhood defined as 'somewhat or strongly agree' with the statement 'It is important to me to live in this particular neighbourhood'. Not important defined as 'somewhat or strongly disagree'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 66 Importance of living in neighbourhood by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Satisfaction with services in suburb

Survey item:

For each service, respondents indicated their satisfaction with access to that service in their suburb.

Comparing MPC to traditional communities

Compared to traditional communities, MPC residents were less likely to be satisfied with services related to the care of young children, and more likely to be satisfied with services for adults.

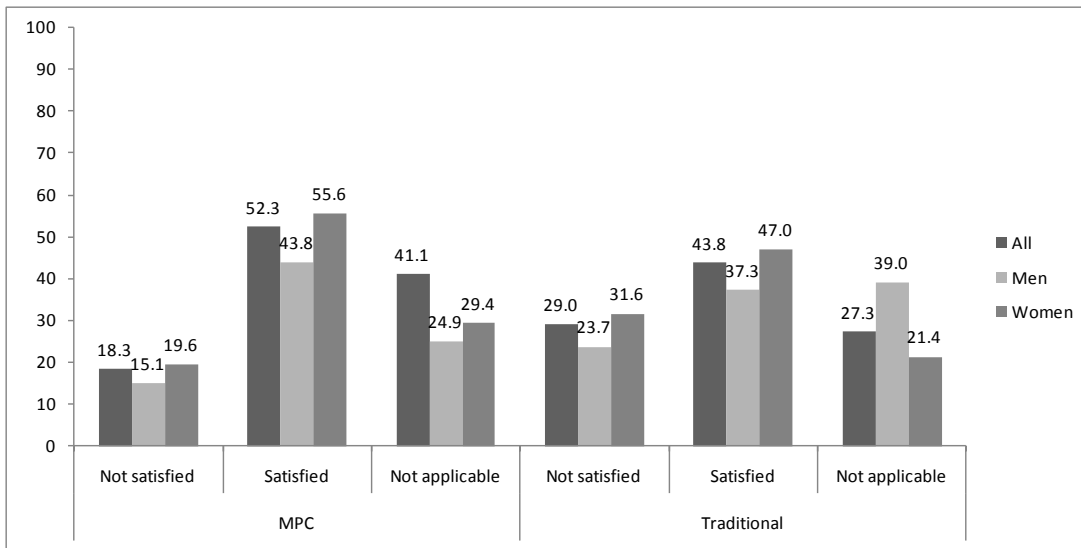
MPC residents were more likely to be satisfied with:

- Higher education and vocational education services
- 52.3% satisfied; 43.8% of those in traditional communities
- Restaurants, cafes & pubs
- 82.1% satisfied; 73.1% of those in traditional communities
- Entertainment services if they were a man
- 45.2% satisfied; 40.7% of men in traditional communities
- MPC residents were less likely to be satisfied with:
- Preschool services
- 40.1% satisfied; 47.1% of those in traditional communities
- Childcare services
- 37.8% satisfied; 44.3% of those in traditional communities
- Sports and recreation facilities (especially men)
- 74.1% satisfied; 77.8% of those in traditional communities
- Public transport if they were a man
- 59.5% of men in MPCs satisfied; 66.1% of men in traditional communities satisfied
- Retail shops if they were a woman
- 74.6% of women in MPCs satisfied; 94.8% of women in traditional communities satisfied
- Entertainment services if they were a woman

- 38.8% of women in MPCs satisfied; 49.1% of women in traditional communities satisfied

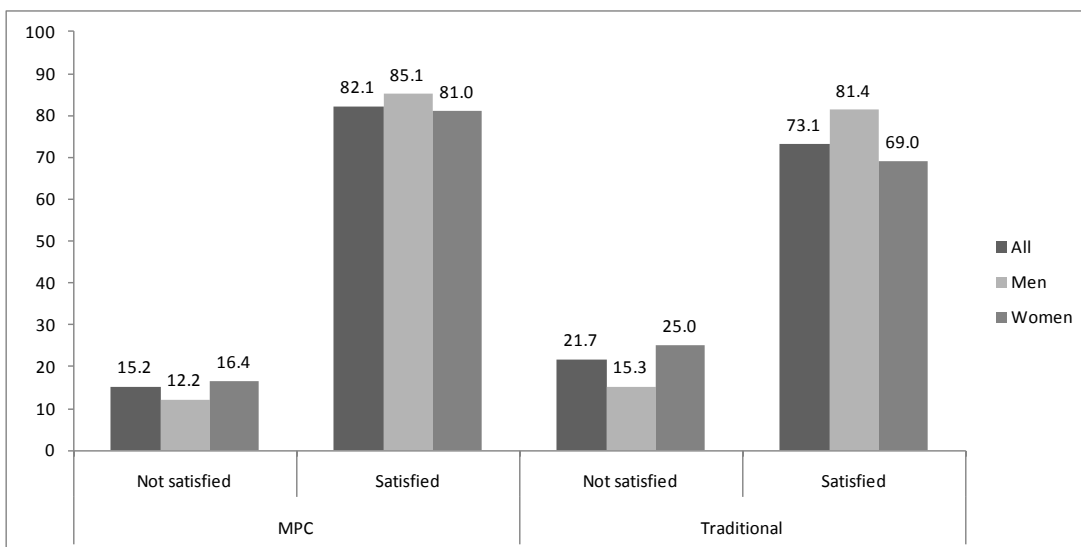
There was no difference between MPC and traditional community residents on:

- Satisfaction with children’s school services
- 50% of residents were satisfied in MPC and traditional communities
- Satisfaction with health services
- 81.7% of MPC residents and 84.0% of traditional community residents were satisfied
- Public transport if they were a woman
- 72.9% of women in MPCs were satisfied; 69.8% of women in traditional communities were satisfied
- Retail shops if they were a man
- 84.9% of men in MPCs satisfied; 88.1% of men in traditional communities satisfied



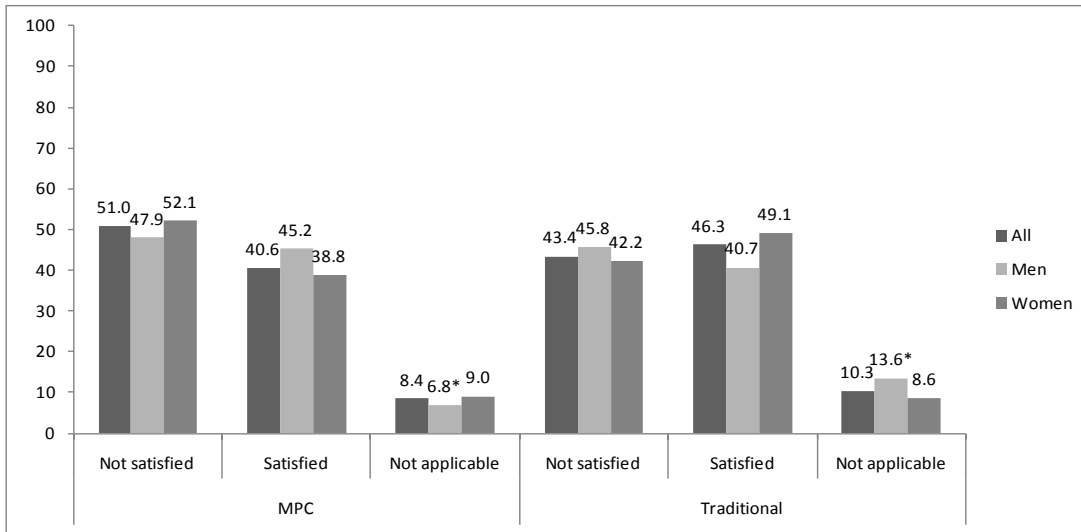
Note. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’.

Figure 67 Satisfied with higher education & vocational education by community location, per cent employed persons

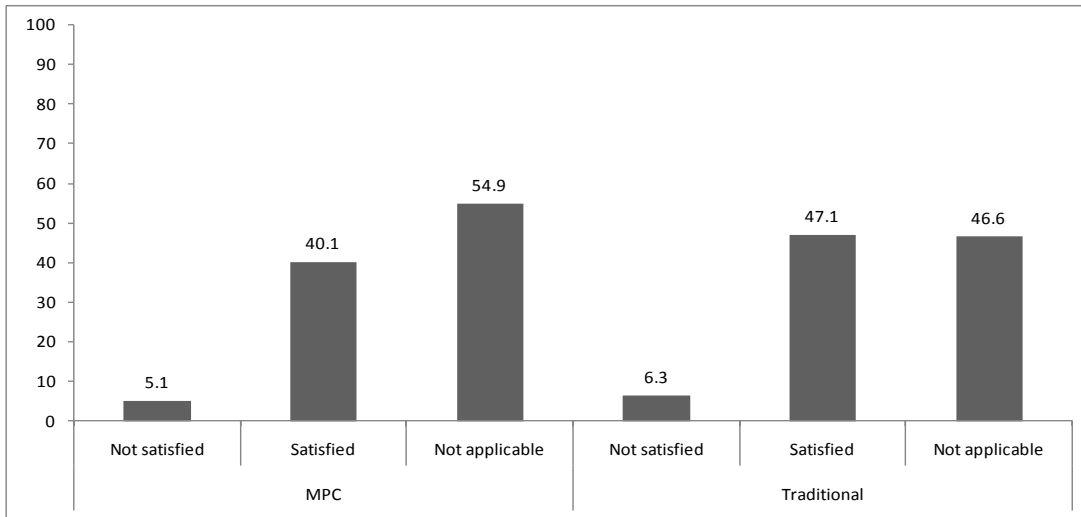


Note. ‘Not applicable’ data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’. *Low sample size (n <10).

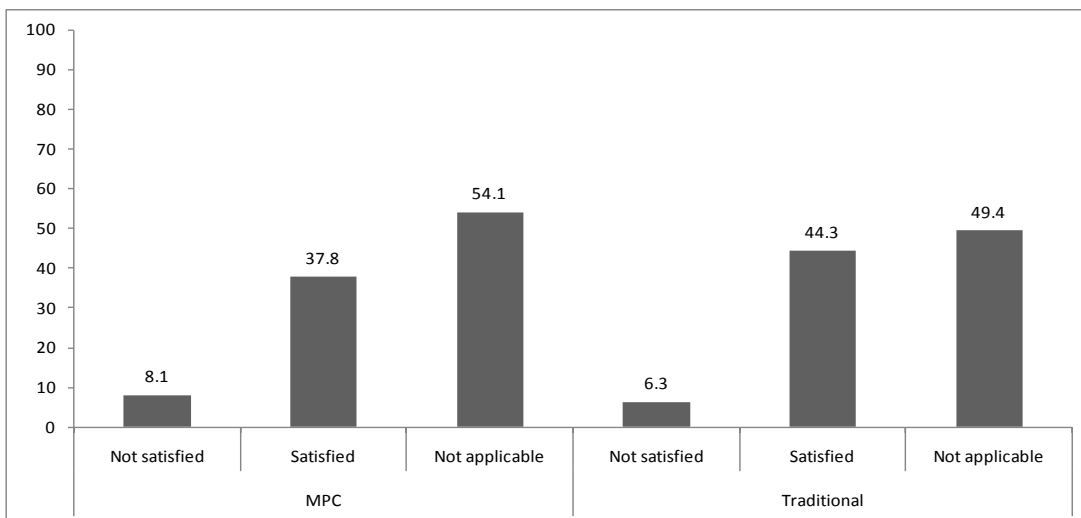
Figure 68 Satisfied with restaurants, cafes & pubs by community location, per cent employed persons



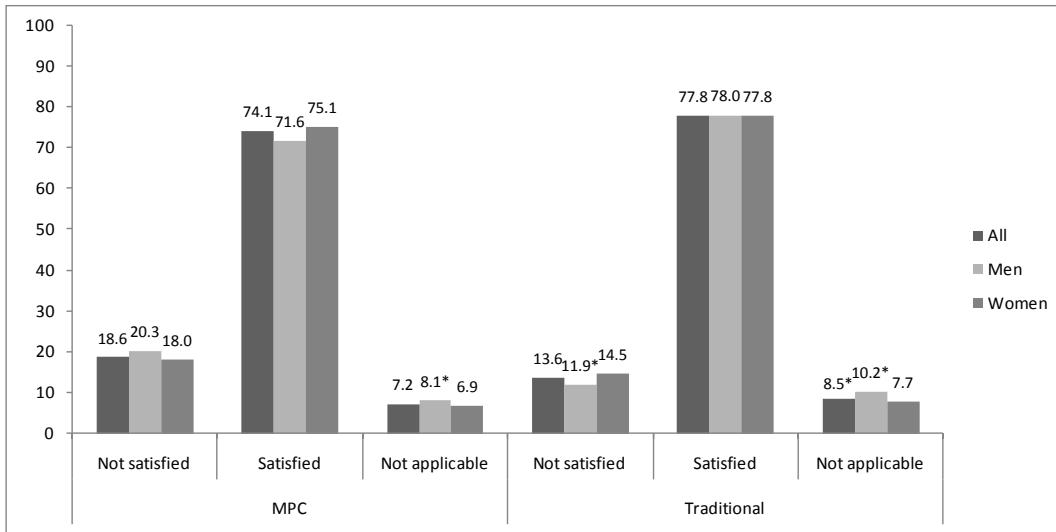
Note. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).
 Figure 69 Satisfied with entertainment services by community location, per cent employed persons



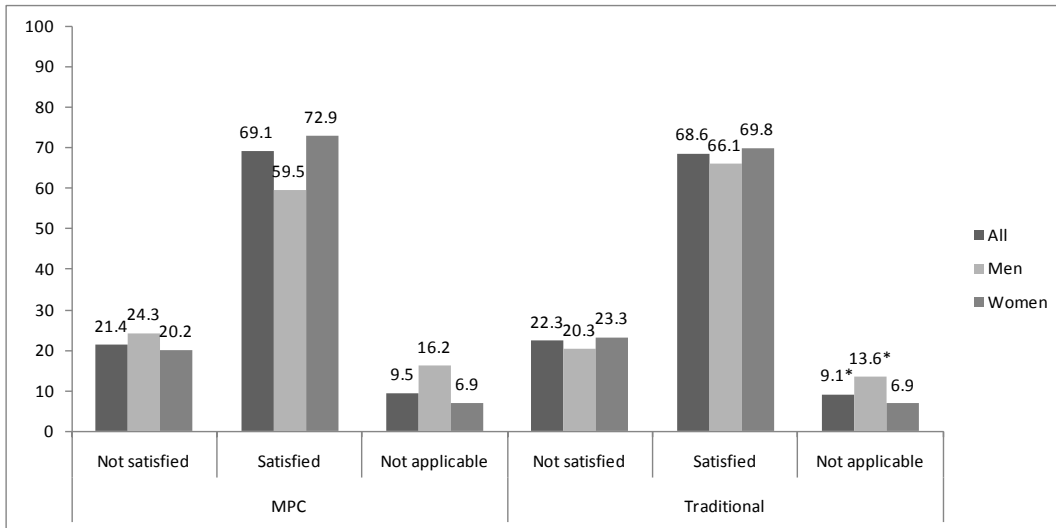
Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'.
 Figure 70 Satisfied with children's preschools by community location, per cent employed persons



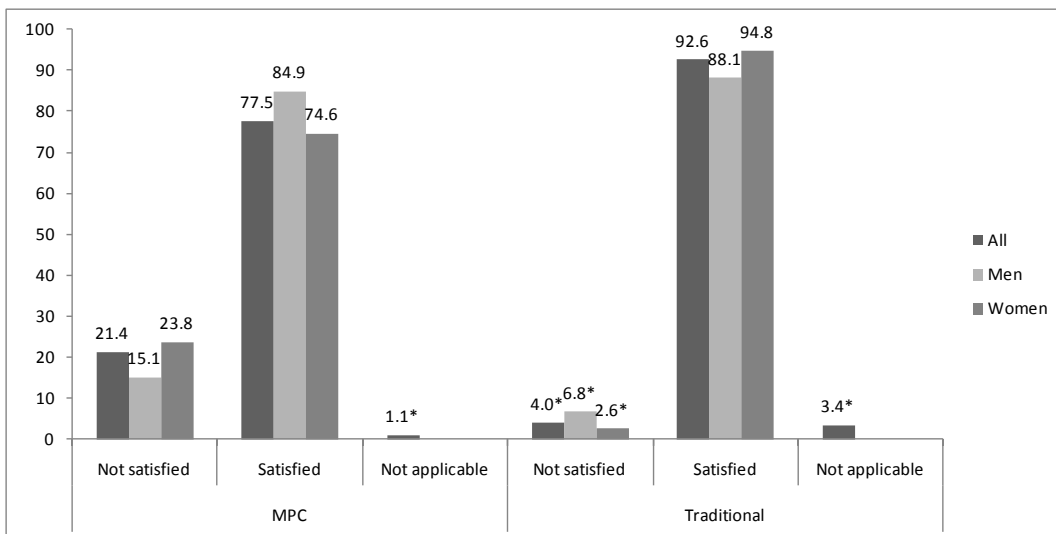
Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'.
 Figure 71 Satisfied with childcare by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).
Figure 72 Satisfied with sports and recreation services by community location, per cent employed persons

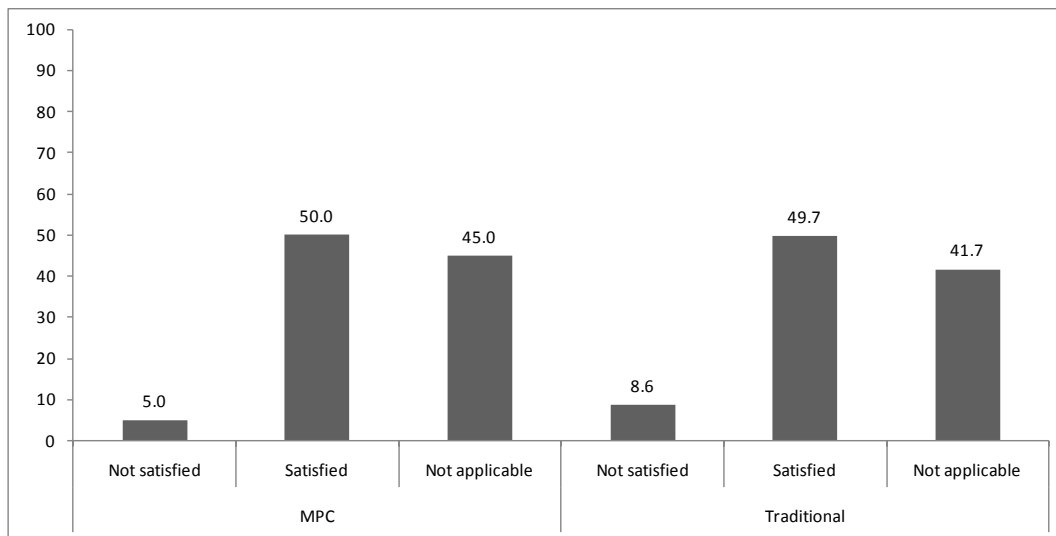


Note. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).
Figure 73 Satisfied with public transport by community location, per cent employed persons



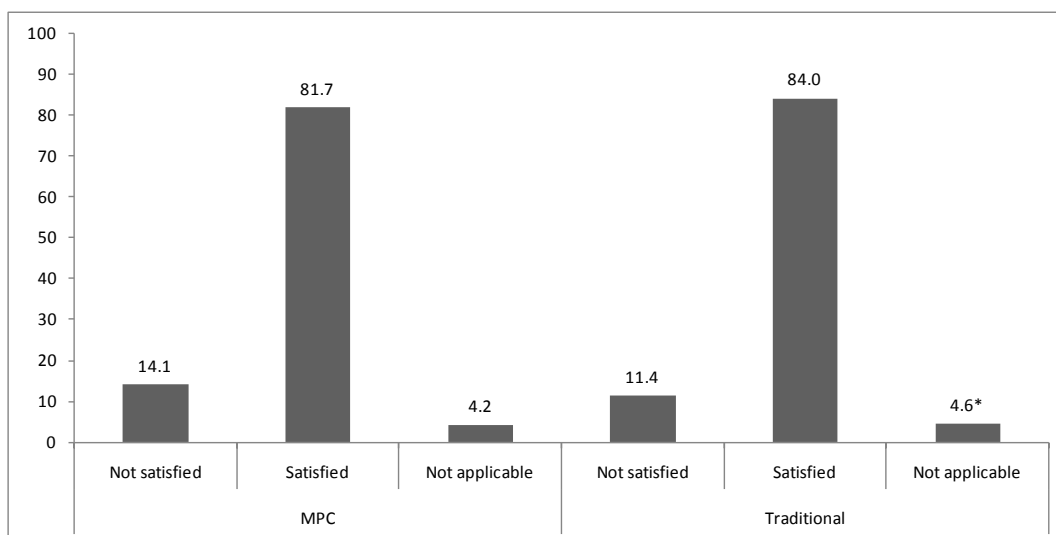
Note. Gender data for 'not applicable' not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 74 Satisfied with retail shops by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’.

Figure 75 Satisfied with children’s schools by community location, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’. *Low sample size (n < 10).

Figure 76 Satisfied with health services by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

Data is not provided for inner urban MPC residents on many of these items when over 80% of residents indicated this service “does not apply”.

Compared to integrated MPCs, residents of unintegrated MPCs were more likely to be satisfied with family-related services.

- Residents of unintegrated MPC were more likely to be satisfied with:
- Children’s schools & preschools
- 65.4% satisfied; 49.7% of integrated MPC residents satisfied with schools
- 51.9% satisfied; 39.6% of integrated MPC residents satisfied with preschools
- Childcare services
- 48.7% satisfied; 36.4% of integrated MPC residents satisfied
- Health services

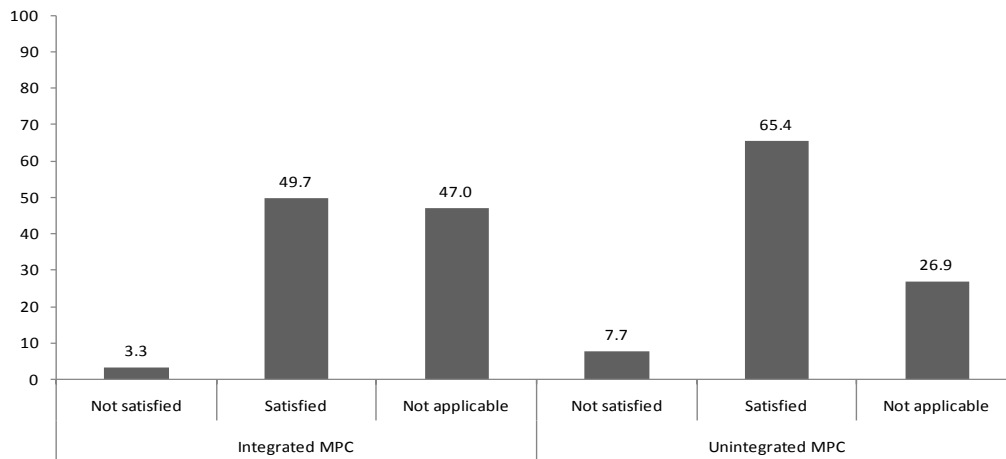
- 86.1% satisfied; 79.6 of integrated residents satisfied

Residents of unintegrated MPCs were less likely to be satisfied with:

- Restaurants, cafes & pubs
- 64.6% satisfied; 89.5% of integrated residents satisfied
- Higher education and vocational education services
- 30.4% satisfied; 68.6% of integrated residents satisfied
- Public transport services
- 43.0% satisfied; 80.3% of integrated residents satisfied
- Entertainment services
- 30.4%; 38.2% of integrated residents satisfied

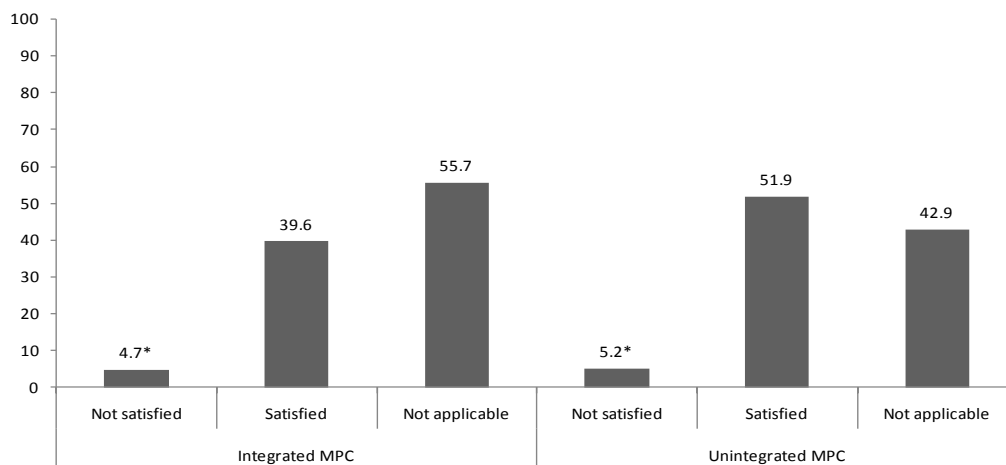
There was little difference between integrated and unintegrated MPC residents on satisfaction with:

- Retail shops
- 77.2% of unintegrated MPC residents and 79.7% of integrated MPC residents satisfied
- Sports and recreations services (inner urban residents were least likely to be satisfied)
- 73.4% satisfied of unintegrated MPC residents and 75.8% of integrated MPC residents satisfied



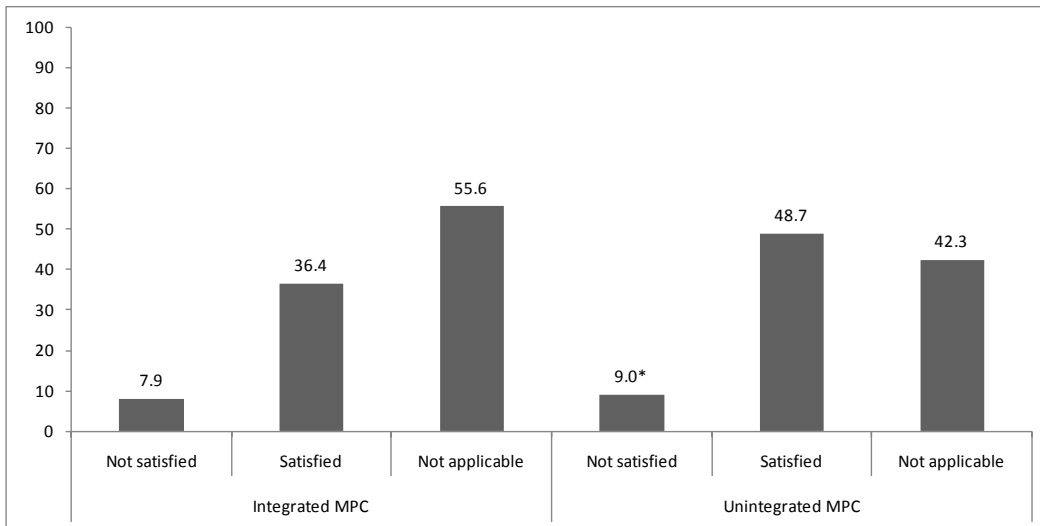
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 77 Satisfied with children’s schools by MPC type, per cent employed persons



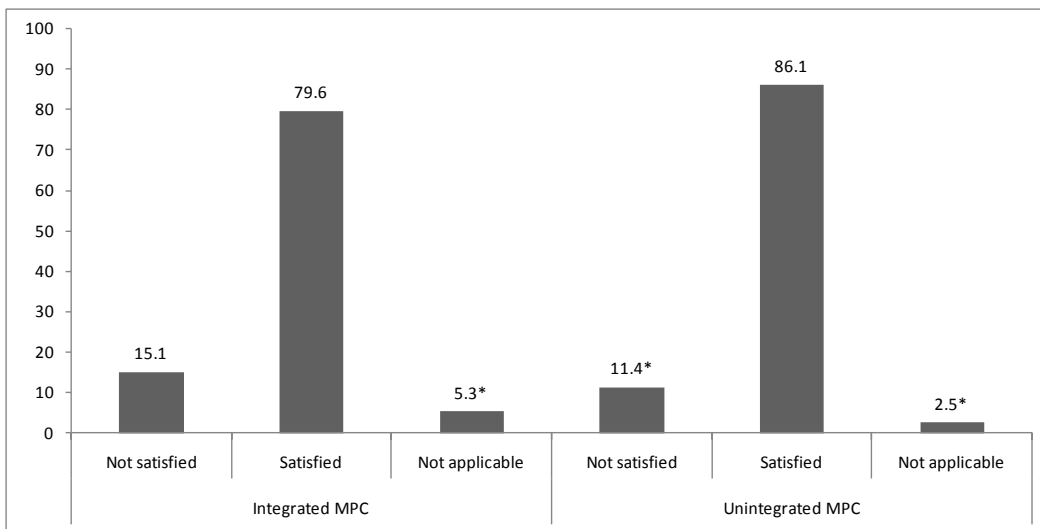
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as ‘not at all or not very satisfied’; satisfied defined as ‘somewhat or very satisfied’. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 78 Satisfied with children’s preschools by MPC type, per cent employed persons



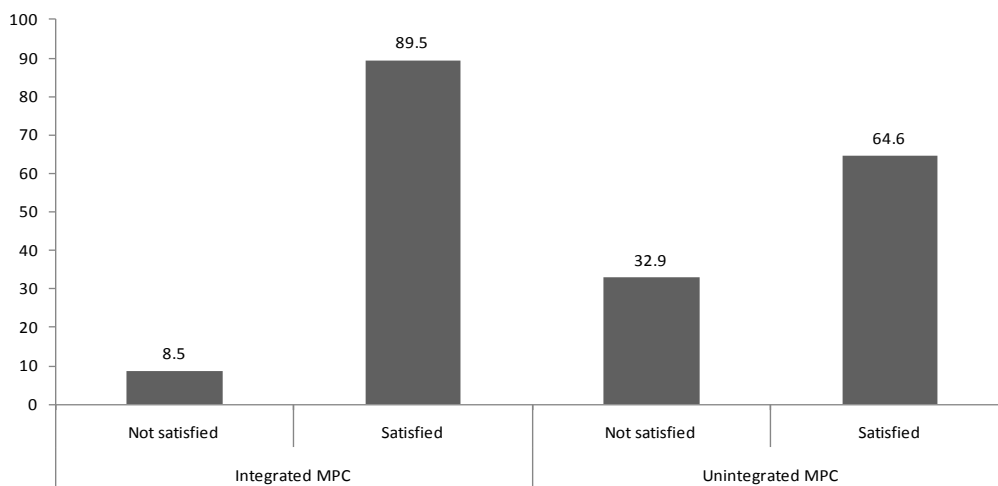
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 79 Satisfied with childcare by MPC type, per cent employed persons



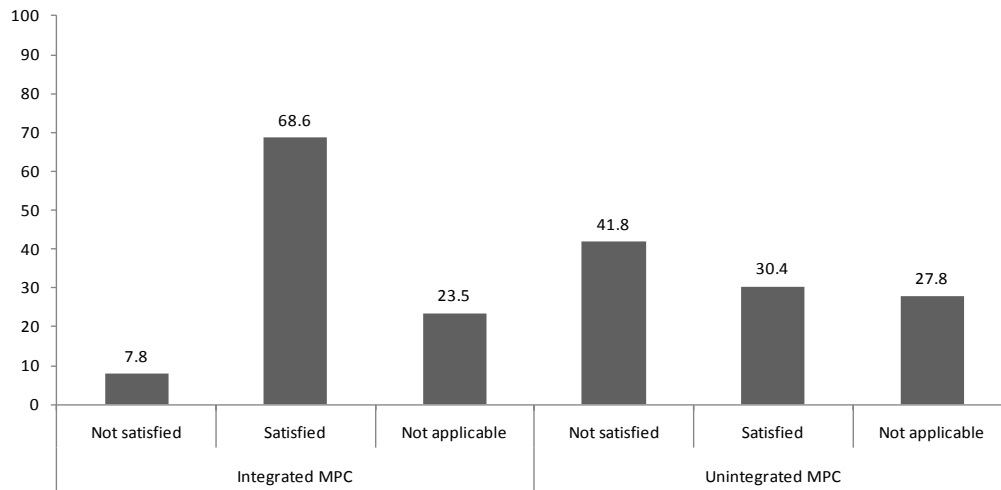
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 80 Satisfied with health services by MPC type, per cent employed persons



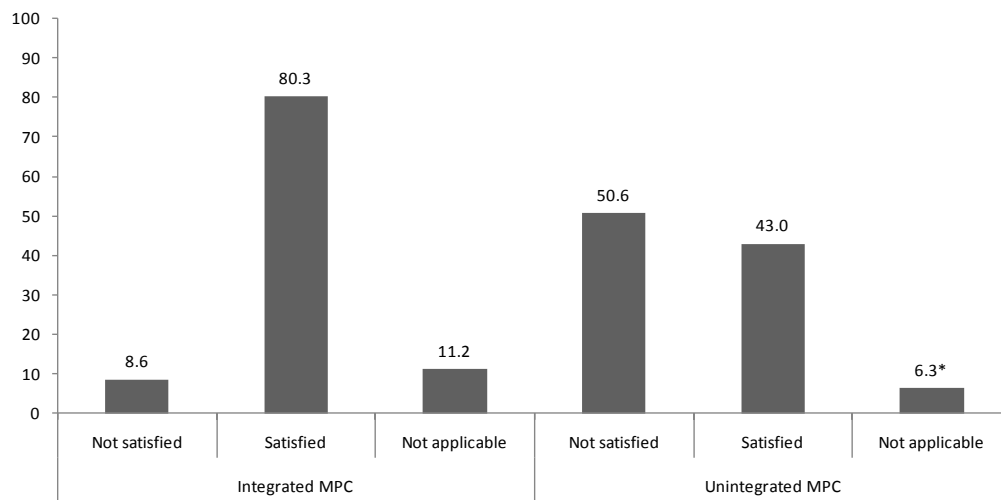
Note. 'Not applicable', gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'.

Figure 81 Satisfied with restaurants, cafes & pubs by MPC type, per cent employed persons



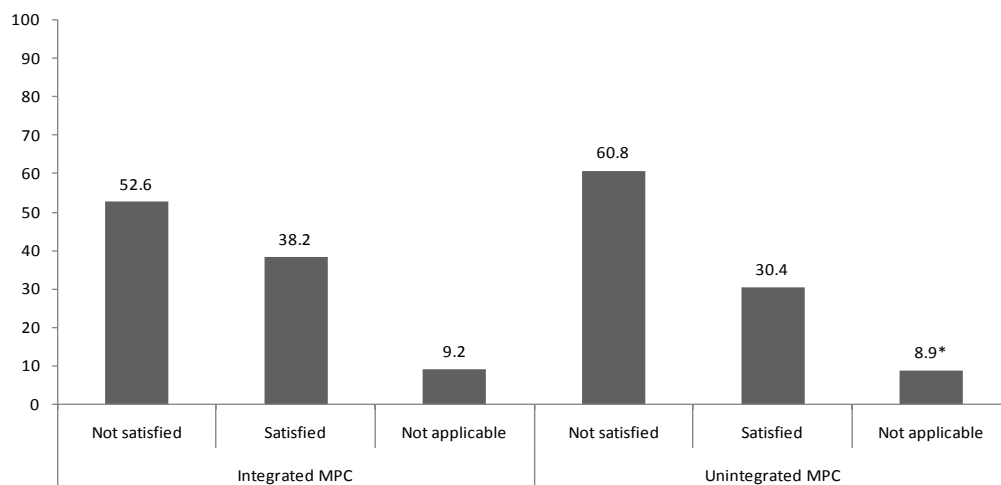
Note. Gender and inner urban data not shown due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'.

Figure 82 Satisfied with higher education & vocational education by MPC type, per cent employed persons



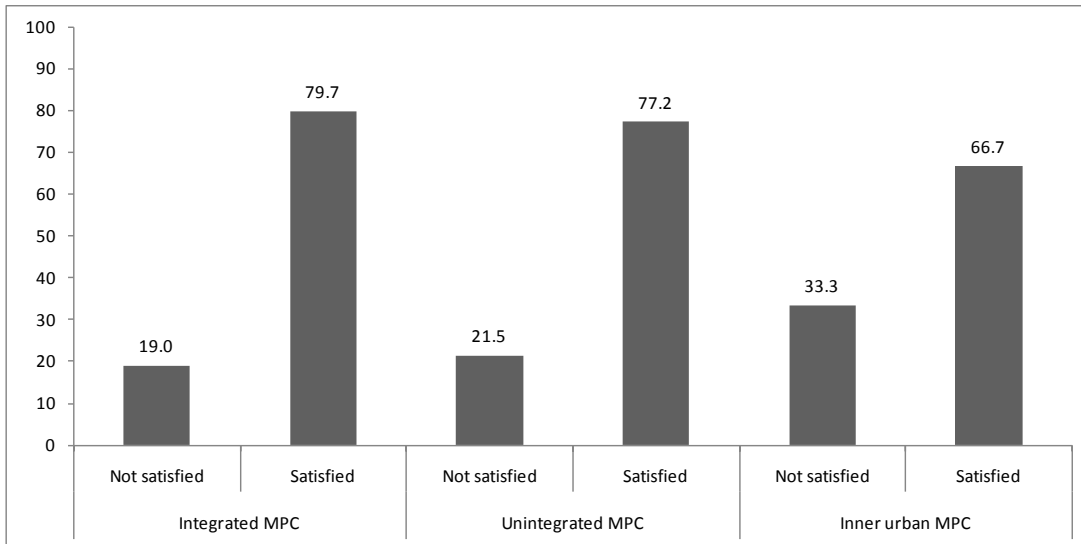
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n < 10).

Figure 83 Satisfied with public transport by MPC type, per cent employed persons



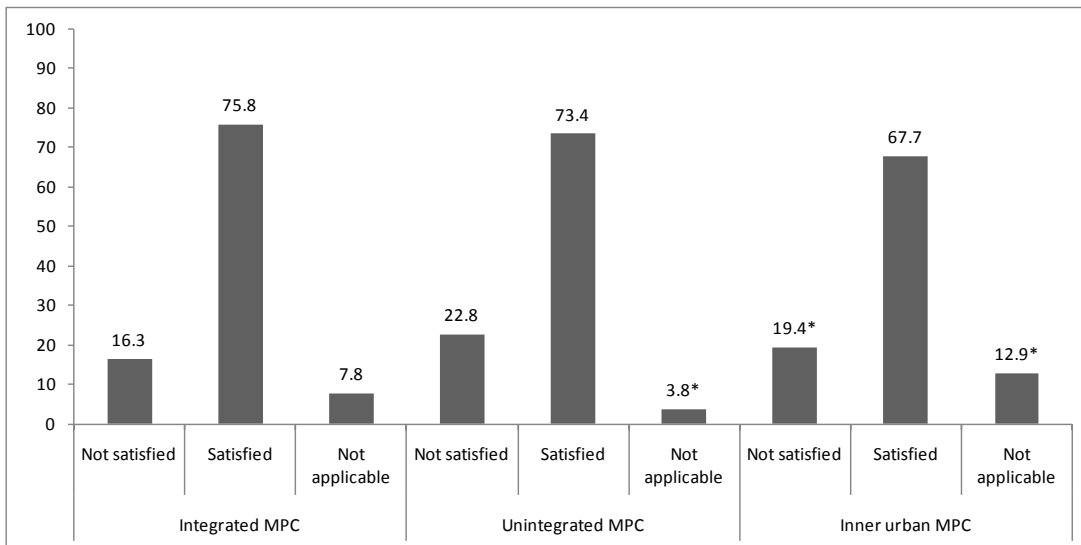
Note. Gender and inner urban data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n < 10).

Figure 84 Satisfied with entertainment services by MPC type, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender and 'not applicable' data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'.

Figure 85 Satisfied with retail shops by MPC type, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not provided due to low sample size. Not satisfied defined as 'not at all or not very satisfied'; satisfied defined as 'somewhat or very satisfied'. *Low sample size (n < 10).

Figure 86 Satisfied with sports and recreation services by MPC type, per cent employed persons

Section 6: Work-life outcomes

Survey Items:

How often does your work interfere with your responsibilities or activities outside of work?

How often does your work keep you from spending the amount of time you would like with family or friends?

How often does your work interfere with your ability to develop or maintain connections and friendships in your local community?

How often do you feel rushed or pressed for time?

Thinking about your life right now, how happy are you with the balance between your work and the rest of your life?

How happy are you at present with your life as a whole?

Comparing MPC to traditional communities

There was some evidence that work-life outcomes were more positive in MPCs compared to traditional communities.

Frequent work interference with life responsibilities/activities was most likely for residents of traditional communities:

- 23.3% of traditional community residents
- 19.8% of MPC residents.

However, residents of traditional communities were more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance:

- 77.7% of traditional community residents were satisfied
- 73.9% of MPC residents were satisfied.

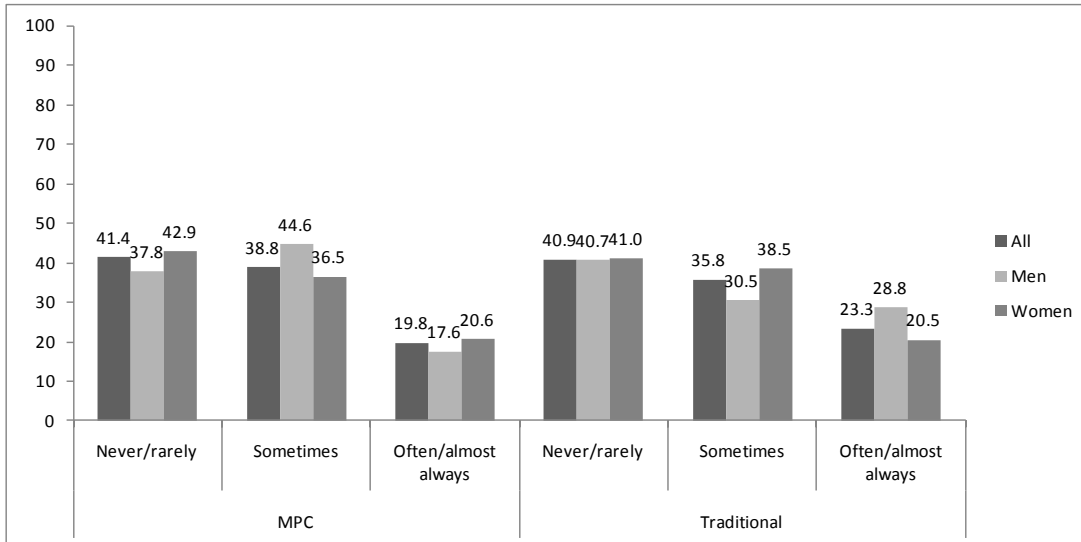
There was little difference between MPC and traditional communities on:

- Work restriction of time with family and friends
- Work interference with community connections.

The work-life advantages of living in MPC communities were more evident for men compared to women:

- Men in MPCs were less likely to report that work frequently interfered with their responsibilities/activities outside of work (17.6%) compared to men in traditional communities (28.8%).
- There was no difference for women – around 20% of women in MPCs and traditional communities reported frequent interference.
- Men in MPCs were less likely to report that work frequently interfere with their community connections or friendships (14.9%), compared to men in traditional communities (22.0%)
- Women had the opposite pattern. Those in MPCs were more likely to report frequent interference (22.2%) compared to women in traditional communities (17.2%)
- Men in MPCs were less likely to be frequently rushed for time (39.2%) compared to men in traditional communities (55.6%)

- Again the opposite pattern was observed for women; those in MPCs were more likely to be frequently rushed for time (55.0%) compared to those in traditional communities (49.2%)
- Men in MPCs were more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance (72.6%) compared to men in traditional communities (75.2.4%)
- There was little difference in satisfaction for women; around 80% were satisfied in MPC and traditional communities.



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 87 Work interfere responsibilities/ activities by community location, per cent employed persons

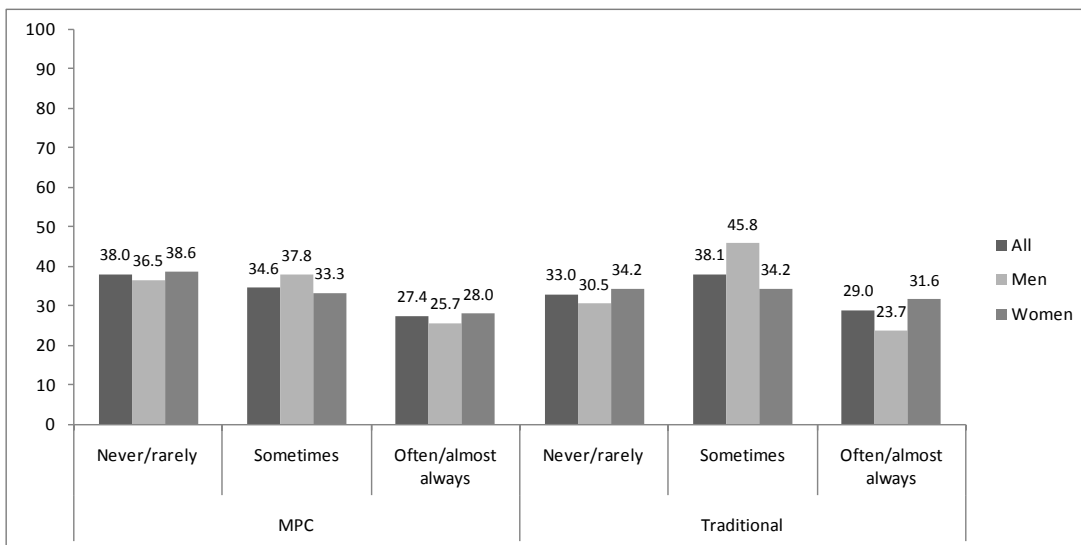


Figure 88 Work restrict time family/ friends by community location, per cent employed persons

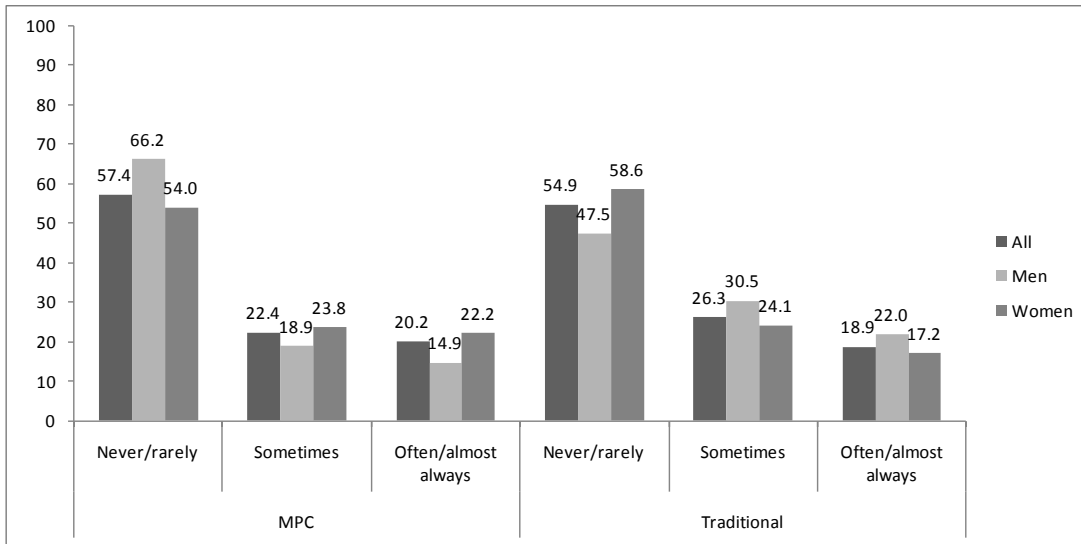


Figure 89 Work interfere community connection by community location, per cent employed persons

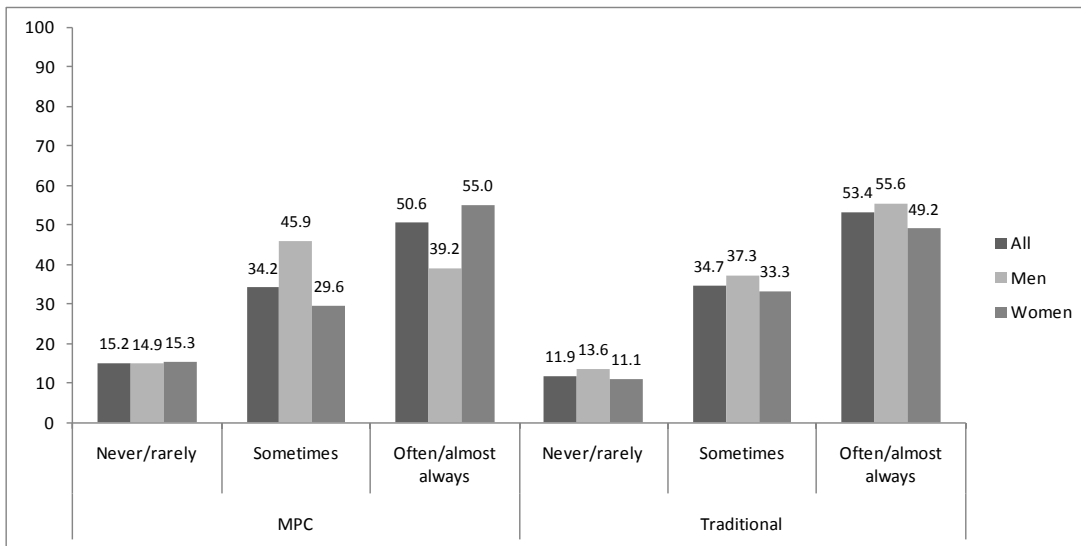


Figure 90 Feel rushed/ pressed for time by community location, per cent employed persons

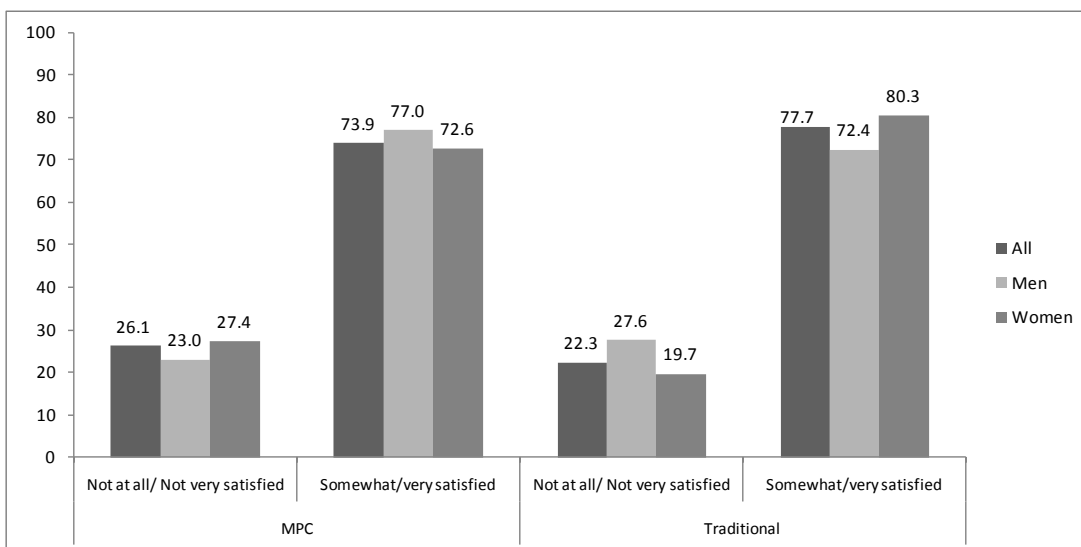
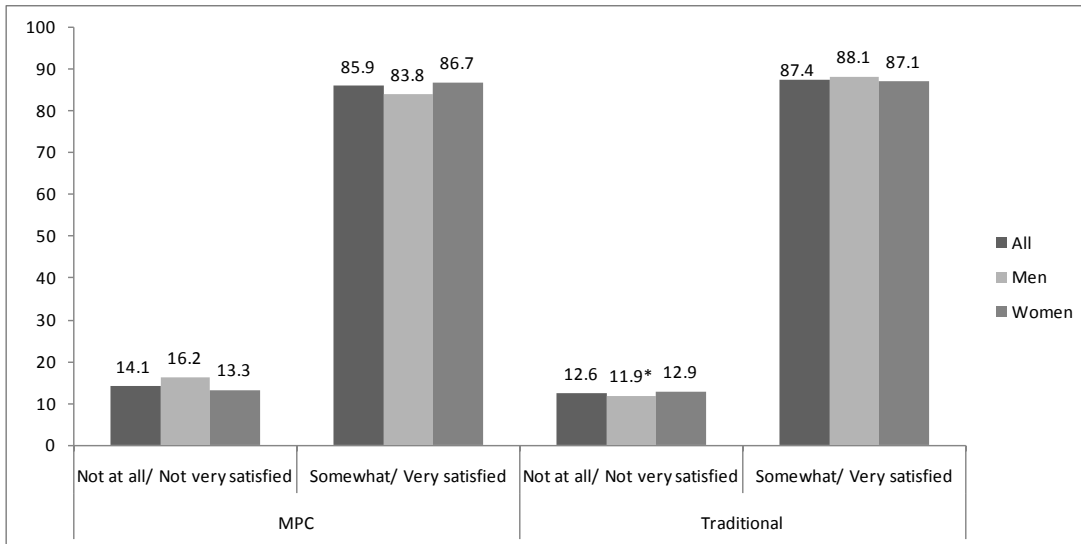


Figure 91 Satisfaction with work-life balance by community location, per cent employed persons



*Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 92 Life satisfaction by community location, per cent employed persons

Comparing types of MPC communities

There was some evidence that residents of integrated MPCs were more at risk of frequent work-life interference.

Integrated and inner urban MPC residents were more likely to report frequent work interference with life activities/responsibilities:

- 21.7% of integrated MPC residents
- 12.5% of unintegrated MPC residents
- 29.0% of inner urban MPC residents.

Integrated MPC residents were most likely to report work restricts time with family and friends:

- 29.6% of integrated MPC residents
- 23.8% of unintegrated MPC residents
- 25.8% of inner urban MPC residents.

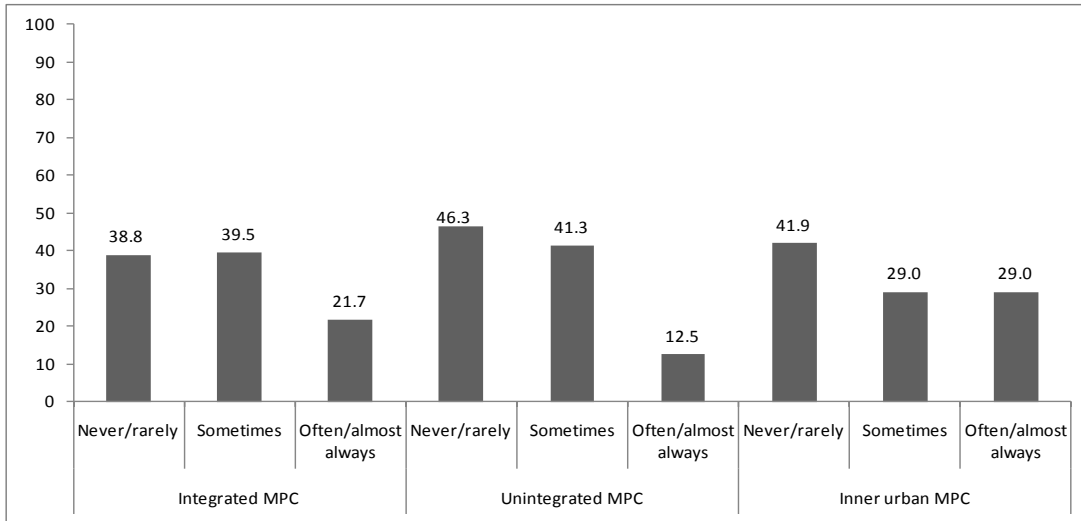
On the other hand, unintegrated MPC residents were most likely to be rushed for time (58.8%):

- 49.3% of integrated MPC residents reported frequent time pressure
- 35.5% of inner urban MPC residents reported frequent time pressure.

In their overall assessment of satisfaction with work-life balance, inner urban residents were most likely to be satisfied (80.6%), compared to just over 70% of those in other MPC communities.

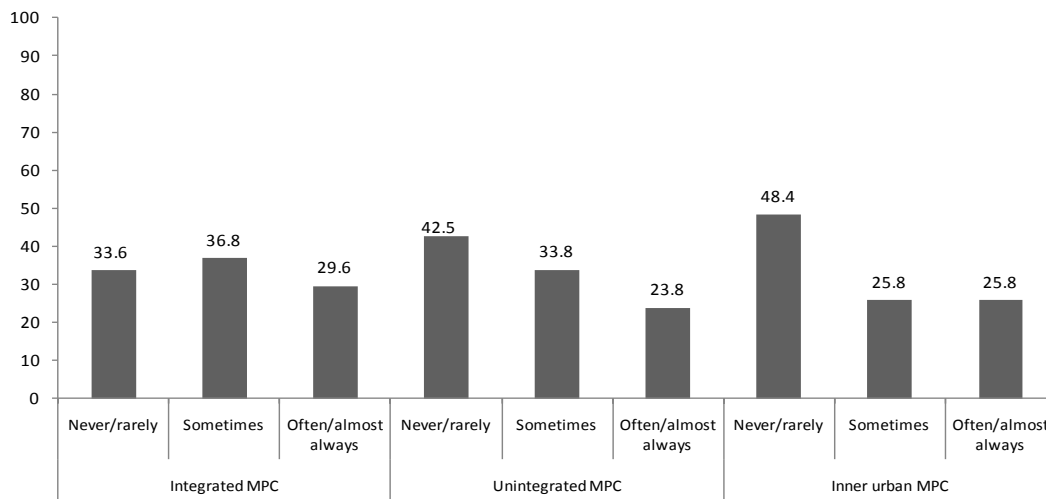
There was little difference between MPC communities for:

- Work interference with community connections
- Satisfaction with life overall.



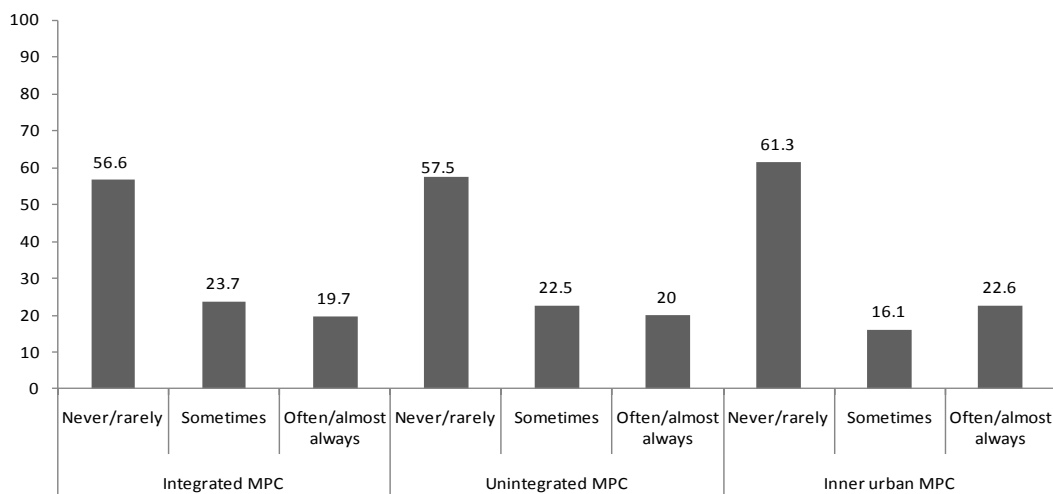
Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 93 Work interfere life responsibilities/ activities by MPC type, per cent employed persons



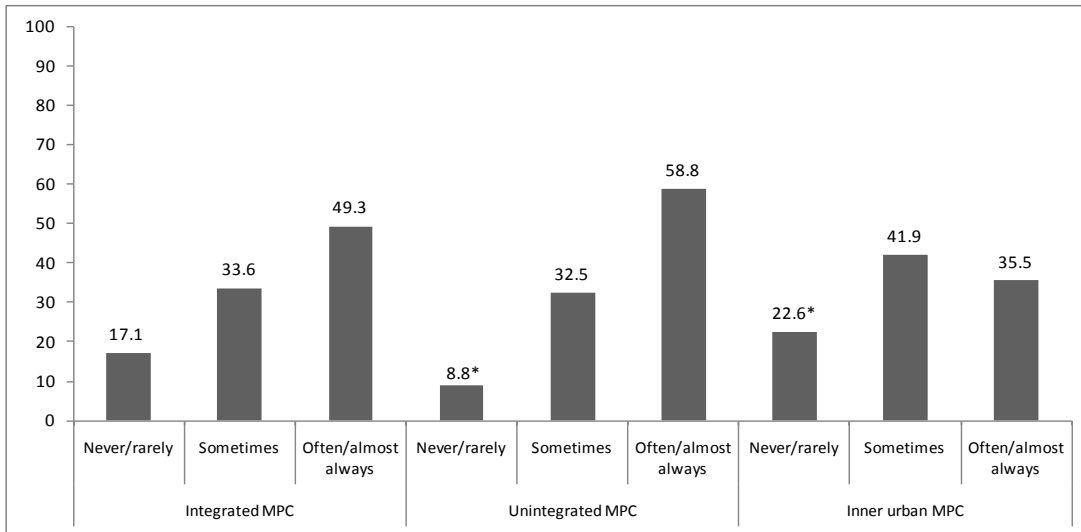
Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 94 Work keep from spending time family/ friends by MPC type, per cent employed persons



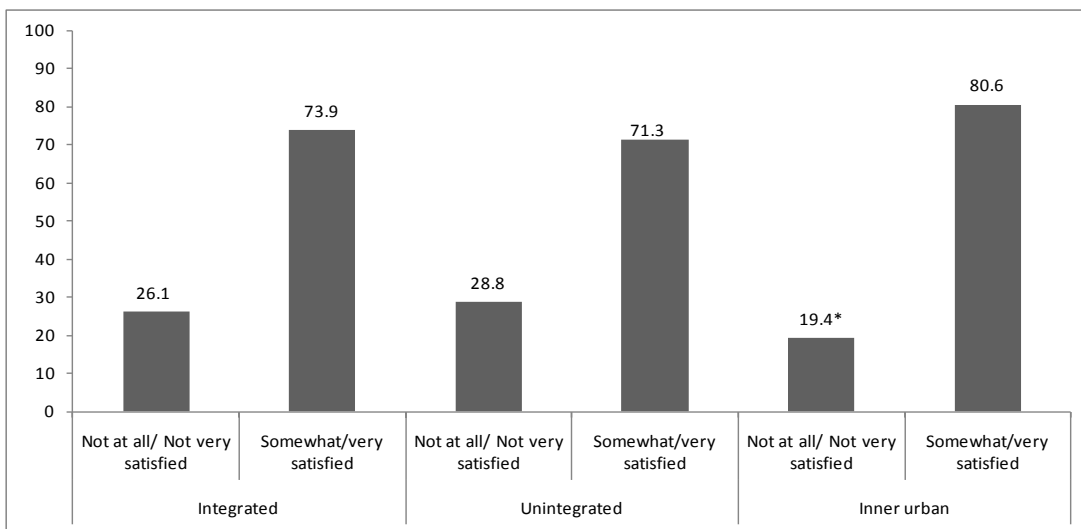
Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size.

Figure 95 Work interfere community connection by MPC type, per cent employed persons



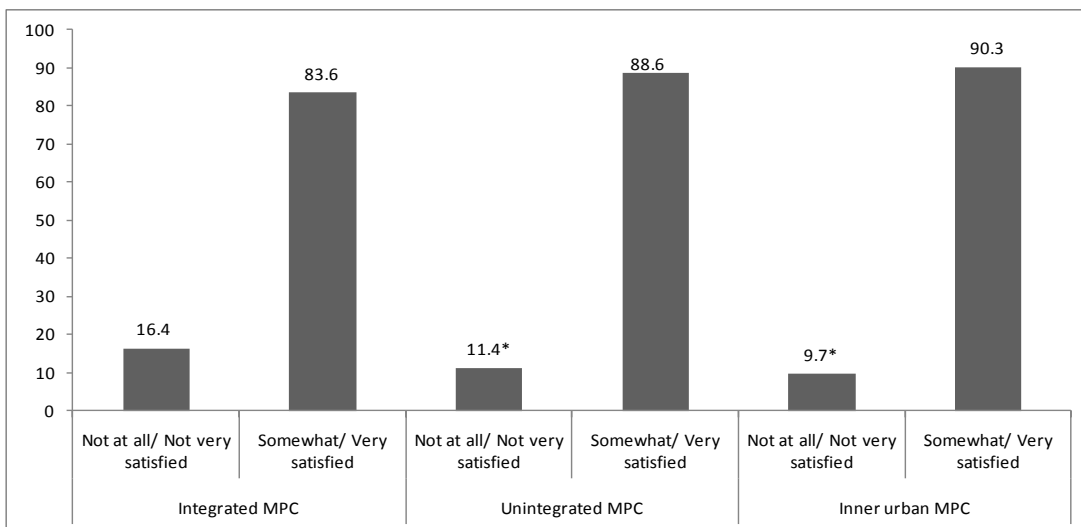
Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 96 Feel rushed/ pressed for time by MPC type, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 97 Satisfaction with work-life balance by MPC type, per cent employed persons



Note. Gender data not shown due to low sample size. *Low sample size (n <10).

Figure 98 Life satisfaction by MPC type, per cent employed persons