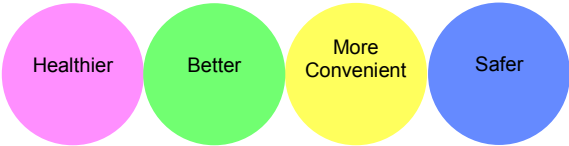


Kallangur Community Survey



May 2009



Contacts

Prepared for the North Lakes Health and Wellbeing Steering Group by

Patricia Rose
Wildwood Consultants
PO Box 155 Petrie 4502
07 3889 1740
p.rose@wildwoodconsultants.com

and

Sandy Doré
Pine Rivers Neighbourhood Centre
730 Gympie Rd Lawnton 4501
07 3205 2955
sandyd@prnc.org.au

Thanks to the many volunteers who assisted
in distributing and collecting surveys

Interviews by

Amanda Thompson
Elli Doré
Sandy Doré

Data analysis by

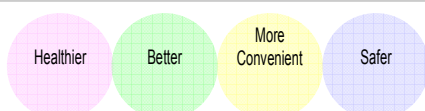
Sarah Paddington
spaddington@gmail.com

Funding for this project was provided by
the Queensland Department of Communities



Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	2
Background.....	2
Operating Principles	2
Project Objectives.....	2
Measures of Health and Wellbeing.....	3
Context	4
Previous Studies of Kallangur	4
<i>Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Community Profile</i>	4
<i>Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Future Focussed Report</i>	4
<i>Kallangur Business Survey</i>	4
Methodology	5
Questionnaire Design	5
The Survey Process.....	6
Data Management and Analysis	6
Public Forum	8
Survey Responses	9
<i>About You</i>	9
<i>About Your Community</i>	18
<i>Parks and Open Spaces</i>	25
<i>Activities and Services</i>	29
<i>Safety</i>	35
Summary of Findings from Survey and Forum.....	39
Recommendations	42
Bibliography	43
Attachment 1	
Attachment 2	
Attachment 3	
Attachment 4	



Executive Summary

The Kallangur Community Survey was part of an integrated prevention and early intervention approach to existing and emerging issues in Kallangur and the northern growth corridor. It provided an opportunity for respondents to identify those things that would make Kallangur a healthier, better, more convenient and safer place to live: the local determinants of health and wellbeing, nominated by the residents of Kallangur themselves.

A questionnaire was designed to elicit information under five broad headings: *About You, About Your Community, Parks and Open Spaces, Activities and Services, and Safety*. The questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers over a one month period at a number of key sites and through local groups and organisations, including shopping centres, library, service clubs, community and church groups, sporting and social clubs, playgroups and child care centres. Each interview took between five and twenty minutes, with an average of ten to fifteen minutes.

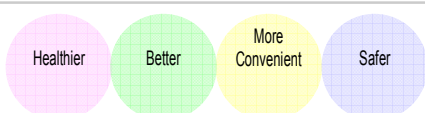
Despite intensive efforts, and the use of multiple strategies to encourage people to complete the survey questionnaire, the survey group was not a representative sample of the Kallangur population. 70% of respondents were female; 51% were over 56 years of age. Most younger people had constraints on their time that made it difficult for them to participate in the survey; it was difficult to find places where younger people, who might have time available, congregate; older people were the most willing to talk and give their time.

The process returned 287 valid surveys. These surveys were analysed thematically, and any significant relationships in the responses explored. The responses were largely positive: over 50% rated their health as "good" (although some added the qualifier "for my age"); 84% would recommend Kallangur as a place to live; 37% feel "very much" part of their neighbourhood; most believe they could call on a neighbour for help, and the majority have helped a neighbour in the last year; 70% have friends in Kallangur with whom they socialise; 84% of respondents live within walking distance of a park (although only 37% use it on a regular basis).

People were able to access a range of services in Kallangur, but also went outside Kallangur for shopping (23%), health care (13%), recreation (13%), dining (11%) and government services (9%). The survey group had a lower rate of volunteering than is average for Queensland: 21%, compared to approximately 35% throughout Queensland.

The findings from the data analysis were presented at an open community forum, where the issues and suggestions for action arising from the survey questionnaires were further discussed, refined and prioritised. Participants in the survey and in the community forum consistently identified a number of issues which they feel warrant attention: a greater police presence to address safety concerns; improved tracks and parks; improved transport; more activities for youth; better and healthier food options; more communal and social activities and groups; better town planning and improved maintenance. There was little indication that people were willing to take ownership of any of the proposed suggestions for improvement, with most recommending that the information be referred elsewhere for action.

Key recommendations include the creation of a skate park for youth; the development of a localised neighbourhood plan for Kallangur; providing the survey findings re crime to Queensland Police; providing the survey findings re public transport to key stakeholders; a similar recommendation about food issues, and parks and open spaces; and the establishment of a multi-function community space in Kallangur.



Introduction

Background

The North Lakes Health and Wellbeing Steering Group is a multi-sectoral partnership focussed on prevention and health promotion. It aims to support the communities of North Lakes and surrounds to live a healthy lifestyle. The Steering Group has representation from state and local community organisations, and from state and local government.

In 2007 the Health and Wellbeing Steering Group obtained funding for a number of one-off projects as part of the Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Place Project. One of these projects is a community survey to identify issues and priorities related to personal and community health and wellbeing in Kallangur. This survey is one strand in an integrated prevention and early intervention approach to existing and emerging issues in the Kallangur and northern growth corridor.

Pine Rivers Neighbourhood Association Inc. was commissioned to manage the community survey process, and to prepare a comprehensive report documenting the findings.

Operating Principles

The agreed operating principles for the Kallangur Place project, within which the Kallangur Community Survey sits, are:

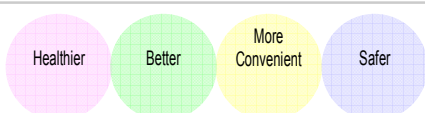
- collaboration and partnership
- a focus on achieving concrete outcomes
- social justice
- effectiveness and efficiency
- accountability
- strategic alignment with core state government priorities and outcomes
- sustainability
- transparency
- an asset based approach
- inclusiveness and cultural relevance
- learning¹

Project Objectives

The objectives of the Kallangur Community Survey are:

- to provide an opportunity for Kallangur residents to identify the positives and negatives about Kallangur;
- to prioritise the things that would make Kallangur a healthier, better, more convenient and safer place to live;
- to assist the community, and locally based government and community service providers, to become informed about priority needs and issues;
- to provide information so that future community social services can be better targeted and coordinated, and reflect the needs of residents.

1 *Place Report*. A report for Kallangur Place stakeholders. Suzette Robertson for the Queensland Department of Communities. June 2008.



Measures of Health and Wellbeing

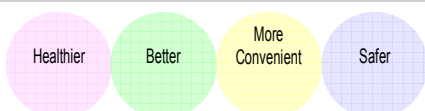
Research has clearly demonstrated that improved action in a number of areas can improve people's material conditions, their psychosocial resources and behavioural opportunities.² These areas include the personal, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects of an individual's life, and are known collectively as the social determinants of health and wellbeing.

Other research proposes that "economic, social and environmental well-being ... are important precisely because of their effect on people's personal well-being". It suggests that "a healthy local economy will often have a vital effect on the social community ... with good leisure facilities and social capital ... increased networking and greater economic opportunities". There may also be similar links between social and environmental well-being. "A good environment may help people come together and create social capital ... it is also possible that a strengthening economy will lead to more concern and interest in the local environment."³

Social wellbeing is also known as social capital or community strength, and relates primarily to social networks, strengths and community capacity.⁴ A strong community may be defined as one "constituted by people that understand its social, economic and environmental assets and are working towards sustainability ... members of a strong community need to be engaged, involved, feel capable of working through issues and be supported through external partnerships."⁵

The Kallangur Community Survey incorporated the insights of the above research, developing a survey tool that would gather first hand information about Kallangur in 2009, and identify ways in which Kallangur could be improved, to become a healthier, better, more convenient and safer place to live.

- 2 Michael Marmot, "Achieving health equity: from root causes to fair outcomes", *The Lancet*, Sep 29-Oct 5, 2007:1157.
- 3 nef and Nottingham City Council, *The power and potential of well-being indicators: Measuring young people's well-being in Nottingham*, 2004:20.
- 4 Jenny Onyx and Paul Bullen, "Measuring Social Capital in Five Communities". *The Journal of Applied Behavioural Science*, March 2000, 36:23-42.
- 5 Department for Victorian Communities, *Indicators of Community Strength in Victoria*. Melbourne, 2004:4.



Previous Studies of Kallangur

Kallangur is in the Pine Rivers district of the Moreton Bay Regional Council area. It covers an area of 11.2 sq. km. 2006 census figures indicate a Kallangur population of 15,656, of whom 13,805 are Australian citizens. 15.14% of the population were not born in Australia; 7.3% speak a language other than English at home; and 2.33% identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.

Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Community Profile

This report, from May 2008, described Kallangur as an area with "limited social and geographic linkages, with physical and psychological barriers ... low proportions of lone person households and a dominance of couple families with children ... relatively homogeneous in terms of cultural and linguistic diversity, and ... lower than average rates of disability, relatively low crime rates, higher workforce mobility out of the shire and lower than average rates of volunteering. Social infrastructure is limited."

The report noted that "the anticipated growth in population and significance makes [the northern growth corridor] critically important to the social and economic wellbeing of the local government area." It also highlighted the need for "addressing disadvantage, responding to social issues and improving community capacity and economic sustainability" in the Kallangur area (pp.1-2).

Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Future Focussed Report

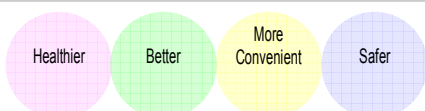
This report, also from May 2008, noted that Kallangur is seen by most state government agencies as "a concern rather than an urgent need", and that "no one agency has taken a leadership role for community capacity development in the area" (p.3).

Four priority issues were identified in this report: housing needs, especially affordability; support for families and children; young people at risk; and service system development, that is, how residents access services, the gaps in existing services, and opportunities for improved services (p.1).

Kallangur Business Survey

A survey of Kallangur businesses was conducted in August 2008 by the Queensland Department of Education, Training and the Arts. It was designed to identify local training needs and opportunities, to ensure that training meets the needs of individuals, industry and the Kallangur community. 198 surveys were distributed, and 48 responses were received. The priority issue identified by respondents was the difficulty of communicating with the new generation workforce. Over 96% of businesses surveyed are looking to attract more customers, and would like to create a more productive work environment. 86% have considered beyond 2009. At this time the specific impacts of the global economic crisis on individuals, industry and the Kallangur community have not been identified.

The Kallangur Community Survey is a further contribution to the suite of surveys and reports outlined above. It provides additional insights into Kallangur, and attempts to document Kallangur's distinct identity, an identity which is different, but not divorced from that of the northern growth corridor.



Questionnaire Design

The Kallangur Community Survey was not designed to gather, summarise or repeat data available elsewhere, such as ABS census data, council community profiles, or other reports on issues relating to Kallangur; some of these resources are included in the Bibliography. The survey was intended to complement and build upon existing studies, to gather new information directly from respondents in Kallangur, and to inform the community forum where priorities would be identified and recommendations developed.

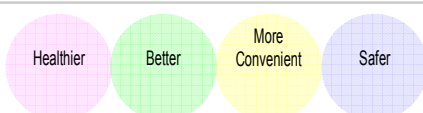
A survey tool was developed with a combination of multiple choice and open-ended questions, to minimise the time taken by participants in completing the survey, and to maximise the information gathered. Professional/academic advice was obtained to ensure the survey tool collected the requisite information in a format that would allow for easy analysis, and would provide accurate and meaningful results.

The questionnaire was divided into five sections: The first section, *About You*, gathered personal information related to the respondent, family, household structure, place of residence, income and health. An open-ended question asked "what would make Kallangur a healthier place to live?". *About Your Community* included questions about the community, relationship to neighbours and friends, and volunteer work. It also asked "What would make Kallangur a better place for you to live?". In *Parks and Open Spaces* respondents were asked how frequently they used parks in and outside of Kallangur, and for what purpose. There was no open-ended question attached to this section; with hindsight it is clear one should have been included, for some respondents made additional comments on parks and open spaces, and there was no formal mechanism for recording this information, although some of it was included in their qualitative responses elsewhere in the survey. The questions in *Activities and Services* related to services accessed in and outside of Kallangur (shopping, child care, employment, eating out and so on), and transport. The last question in this section asked "What would make Kallangur a more convenient place for you to live?". The final section, *Safety* sought information about perceptions of crime and safety in Kallangur. The open-ended question gathered information on "What would make Kallangur a safer place for you to live?". The full questionnaire is included as Attachment 1.

The open-ended questions "What would make Kallangur a healthier/better/more convenient/safer place for you to live?" allowed the respondents themselves to identify the determinants of a healthy urban environment in Kallangur. The questionnaire was designed so that it could be replicated in the future, either in Kallangur for comparison, or in other areas of the northern growth corridor.

Not all the respondents were residents of Kallangur, but they were all in Kallangur - using the shopping facilities, library and other services - at the time the survey was being conducted. The section *About You* gathered information about where the respondents lived: Kallangur east, Kallangur west, Dakabin, Mango Hill, Griffin, North Lakes, Murrumba Downs and Other; this data was analysed to allow comparisons with Kallangur proper.

There were some difficulties with this approach: wherever the term "Kallangur" was used in the questionnaire it was intended to refer only to the suburb of Kallangur, and include the areas of Kallangur east (east of Gympie Road) and Kallangur west, (west of Gympie Road). However, as the analysis progressed, it became evident that this distinction was not entirely workable. For example, when respondents were asked questions about their community and place of residence, the replies did not all relate exclusively to Kallangur as defined above.



This issue had earlier been identified in the *Kallangur and Northern Growth Corridor Future Focussed Report: Issues and Responses for the Place Project*, which noted that "thinking of Kallangur as distinct from its surrounding suburbs was difficult for stakeholders, given the connections between it and neighbouring suburbs". The report observed that the "perspective of Kallangur residents is unknown" and optimistically anticipated that this would "be explored through the community survey". The designers of the Kallangur Community Survey grappled with this issue, and have achieved an analysis that has (mostly) separated the responses relating exclusively to Kallangur from those relevant to the entire northern growth corridor.

The Survey Process

The original project plan for administering the survey was to identify up to twenty Kallangur residents/leaders who would be trained, as a group, to conduct one-to-one surveys, perhaps with the people in their street, within their own social networks, or in shopping centres, child care centres etc. These leaders would be supported and rewarded for their work, and would possibly become key resource people in the Kallangur community beyond the term of this project.

However, this strategy was not entirely successful. It proved difficult to recruit volunteers willing to administer the surveys, and thus there were insufficient people for a group training session. A small number of people were trained individually, but they conducted fewer than ten interviews in all. Some volunteers took bundles of the questionnaire and left them at strategic sites for completion and later collection; using this strategy one volunteer collected thirty surveys from The Pines Cara(van) Park in Kallangur. The majority of the interviews were conducted by three workers from the Pine Rivers Neighbourhood Centre.

A guide was developed to assist interviewers if respondents had any difficulties understanding the survey questions; it explained or reworded the questions to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding. This guide was not used extensively as the three key interviewers quickly became very skilled at clarifying the intent of the survey questions for participants. This guide is included as Attachment 2.

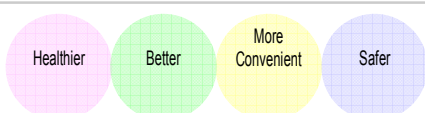
Each interview took between five and twenty minutes, with an average of 10-15 minutes. The interviewers spent days interviewing at a number of strategic locations in Kallangur, including the Kallangur library, Norths Leagues and Services Club, Lily Brook Shopping Village, Kallangur Fair Shopping Centre, as well as at numerous community groups, sporting and social clubs, playgroups and other service clubs. Displays were erected at a number of sites, and surveys were left with organisations, churches, child care centres and other groups for members and clients to complete.

In total 293 completed, or partially completed, surveys were gathered.

Data Management and Analysis

The survey data was collected into an Excel spreadsheet. To minimise potential data entry errors, the range of responses for each question was entered into a drop-down menu box option (Figure 1). Open-ended questions were entered to a separate spreadsheet. In addition, further error reduction techniques for data entry included colour coding to distinguish case entry (e.g. Column A in Figure 1) and sets of questions (e.g. demographics were blue).

Information from the completed survey forms was entered into the Excel spreadsheet by a small team of trained volunteers. A guide was developed in advance, as an ongoing resource to help the volunteers understand how to enter the data and minimise errors. This guide is included as Attachment 3. The data entry volunteers were supervised and supported by a



member of the project team, to ensure accuracy and consistency in the data entry process. All of the surveys were entered, even those that were incomplete. This meant that there were number of blank cells in the spreadsheet, which had to be managed by the data analyst.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gender	Age	Culture	Employment	Income
2	Survey 1	male	66+	english speaking	retired	Under \$30,000
3	Survey 2	male	56-	Aboriginal	retired	under \$30,000
4	Survey 3	female	56-	Torres Strait Islander	More than 20 hrs/wk	Under \$30,000
5	Survey 4	male	46-	Pacific Islander	More than 20 hrs/wk	Over \$50,000
6	Survey 5	male	56-65	English Speaking	More than 20 hrs/wk	Under \$30,000
7	Survey 6	Female	36-45	Aboriginal	Not employed, bene	Over \$50,000
8	Survey 7	Female	66+	English Speaking	Retired	No Income
9	Survey 8	Female	56-65	English Speaking	Not employed, no be	Under \$30,000
10	Survey 9	Female	26-35	English Speaking	Not employed, bene	Over \$50,000
11	Survey 10	Female	18-25	English Speaking	<20hrs/wk	\$30,001-\$50,000
12	Survey 11	Female	66+	English Speaking	Retired	Under \$30,000

Figure 1: View of a section of the survey entry form with the drop-down menu for the cultural background question of the survey

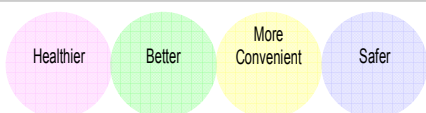
Once the data had been checked by the project team, it was once again checked by the data analyst. The data was checked randomly by examining the consistency of case entry (responses against related questions), and the frequency answers were omitted for certain questions. For instance, the question relating to the percentage of income spent on mortgage or rental repayments was largely unanswered, thereby reducing its potential for analysis. Any case or questions with too few responses to gain statistically meaningful data were deleted. The questions deleted from the detailed statistical analysis were summarised in basic frequency assessments to provide an indicator only of the nature of the issue. The final result of cleaning the data identified 287 cases, all of which were analysed to varying degrees.

When the data had been cleaned, the fields were then coded in preparation for the statistical analysis. This involved substituting the text responses to each question with a numerical value. For example "male" became "1", and "female" became "2". The data was then converted into a database file and exported from Excel to SPSS^(TM). Each value entered into SPSS was further coded with the type of measurement (nominal, scale or interval data).

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted on the survey results in order to examine patterns and relationships that might be linked to positive or negative outcomes for the people living in this area. The results from the positive and negative relationships or patterns observed in this data may provide a guide for future projects in the Kallangur area.

Comparisons between the data sets were conducted to identify if there were statistical differences in the samples. The purpose of these comparisons was to assess if the two events or results occurred by chance or for a reason (as, for example, a headache went away because



of medication, or may have gone away naturally anyway). The measurement of the likelihood that an event or result occurs by chance is considered "statistically significant". Statistical significance is generally measured and referred to as <5% or a 1-in-20 chance. The 5% chance provides a 95% confidence that the events are correlated, which is also referred to as a confidence interval (95% CI). This CI scale is applied consistently to the statistics in this assessment, unless otherwise stated.

If there is, at most, a 5% chance of two events or results happening together by coincidence, it is inferred there is a reason these events occurred together, and this is referred to as *statistically significant*, and the events are considered *correlated*. If the chance of occurring randomly is more than 5%, the possibility that the events or results occurred together just by luck is too high to dismiss, and nothing is concluded.

Each statistical process has a p value, which describes the likelihood that the observed relationship between the events or results occurred by chance. When the p value is <.05, the result is considered statistically significant and it can be concluded that the event or results are correlated. When the p value is 0.1 (or 10 %) then there is a lower chance that the results are correlated, and it cannot confidently be assumed that the factor influenced the result. A result with a p value of 0.1 is not statistically significant, and a correlation cannot be proved with this sample. The statistical process is to assume a "null hypothesis": that there is no difference.

Statistical Testing

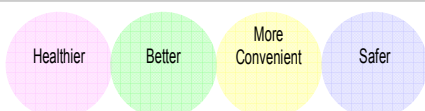
Four types of statistical assessments were conducted for the data presented below: the most basic level included frequency distribution assessments for each of the questions. For data with a potential to be from the same sample, paired *t tests* were conducted to examine the strength of the relationship. Factor analysis was conducted to examine the causal relationship between multiple questions, and this was rotated to simplify the strength and direction of the relationship between each factor. Questions with a potential for a linear relationship were examined using a Pearson's coefficient correlation analysis.

The results from these assessments are presented below. As noted above, some cases had missing fields, and therefore the following assessments (whilst considered statistically reliable), do not necessarily include responses from all 287 participants.

Public Forum

After the results of the Kallangur survey were collated, they were presented at an open community forum held at the Kallangur Community Centre. The invitation to this forum encouraged people to "come and hear what Kallangur residents think about Kallangur", in order to prioritise the good ideas for the suburb. A free sausage sizzle was an added inducement to attend. A group of twenty people participated, some – but not all - of whom had contributed to the survey.

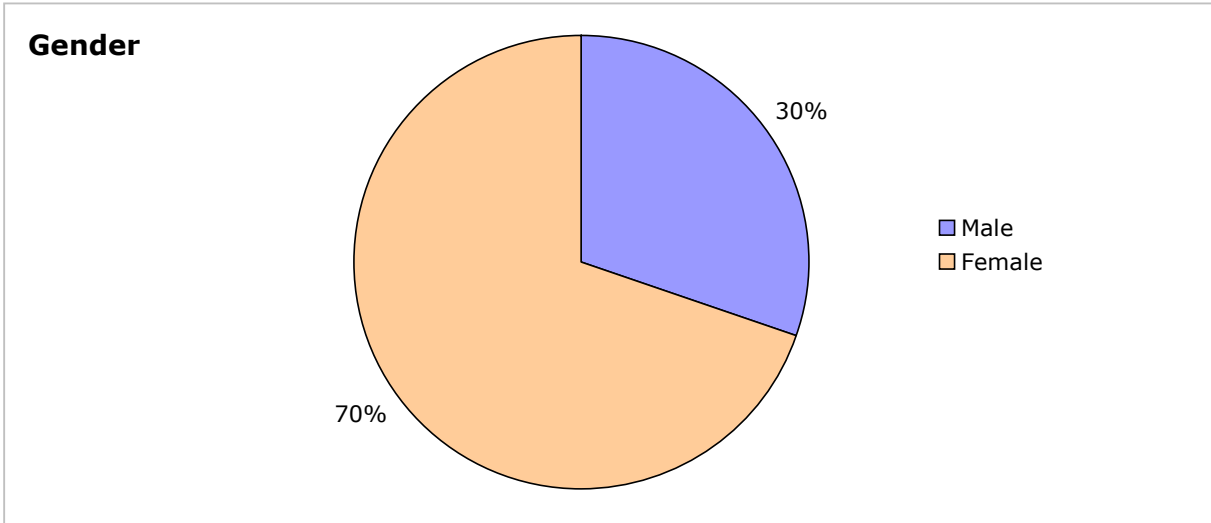
Displays were used to present the survey results graphically, and a PowerPoint slide show to provide supplementary information. The participants then broke into small groups and were asked: for any additional suggestions to make Kallangur a healthier, better, more convenient and safer place to live; what might Kallangur look like if these suggestions were to be implemented; how to make it happen. Finally, every person was given seven stickers, and asked to place these against their seven preferred suggestions. The outcomes from this process were used to inform the recommendations in this report.



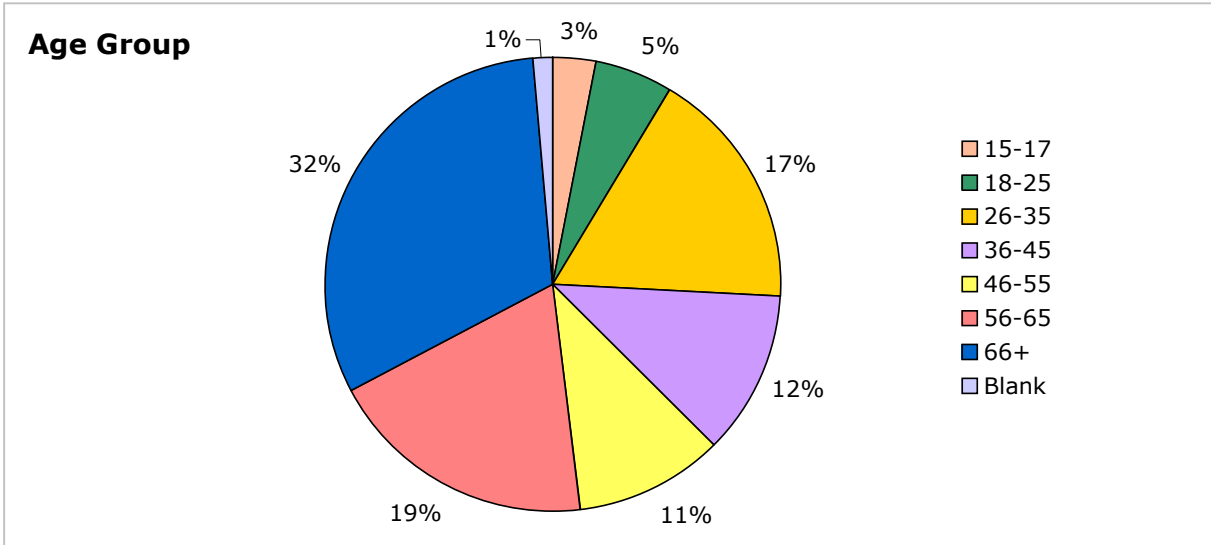
Survey Responses

About You

There were 287 respondents to the survey: 200 females and 87 males.

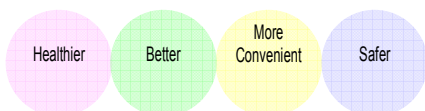


The sample group was comprised of 32% of people aged over 66, 19% aged 56-65, 17% 26-35, 12% 36-45, 11% 46-55, and a small number of people below the age of 25.



The category "gender" was statistically compared to a wide range of the survey questions. The statistical relationship between gender, employment, children and income was examined first. In the male portion of the survey, no statistical significance was identified. However, the sample of men in the survey who were living in a household with children (n=10) was considered too low for reliable data testing.

There were 61 women aged between 15-35; just over half (n=27) were not working and were not receiving any benefit; just under half (n=26) were employed. Within this group of 61 women, 51 (83%) had children. Nine females were single parents, of whom six were either not employed or worked fewer than twenty hours per week.

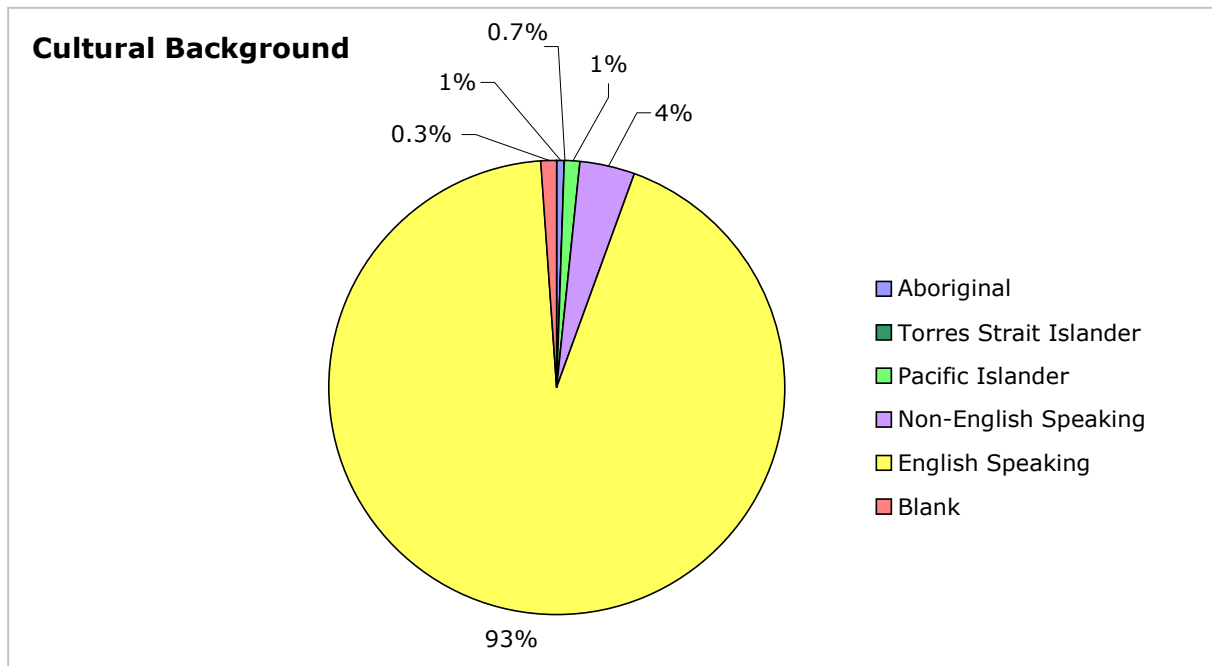


Within the female group aged 36-55 there were 35 women living with children; most (n=34) of these women were part of a couple. Within this age group a majority (n=23) were employed, eight were not employed and were receiving no benefits, and four were not employed and were in receipt of benefits.

An analysis of the distribution of the gender groups when subcategorised by age and work type revealed no significant differences between the type of employment or age group in ages 15-35, or ages 56+. There was a significant difference in employment/age relationships between males and females in the 36-55 age bracket. However, the reason for this difference is considered to be a false positive, arising from the low number of males within this category (n=12) when compared to females (n=52).

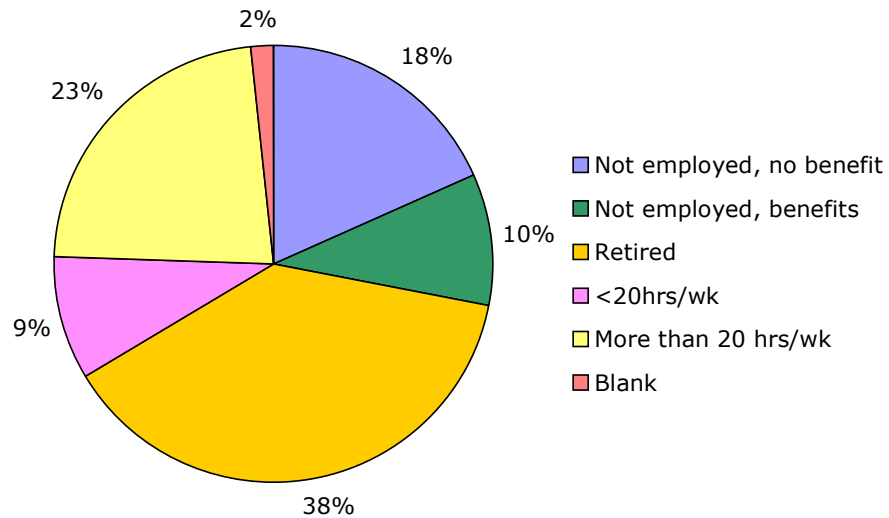
A statistical assessment between gender and income was attempted, but the inconsistencies in entry of the category "income" (i.e. whether it was the individual's income or a joint household income) meant that the data was too unreliable to test.

The majority of respondents to the survey were from an English speaking background (93%). Other groups represented were: non-English speaking background (4%), Pacific Islander (1%), and Aboriginal (0.7%). A small group did not provide this information (0.3%). There were no Torres Strait Islander respondents.



The majority of respondents (38%) were retired; the next largest group in the sample (23%) were employed more than 20 hours per week. 18% were not employed and not in receipt of any benefits; 10% were not employed, and were in receipt of benefits; and 9% were working fewer than 20 hours per week.

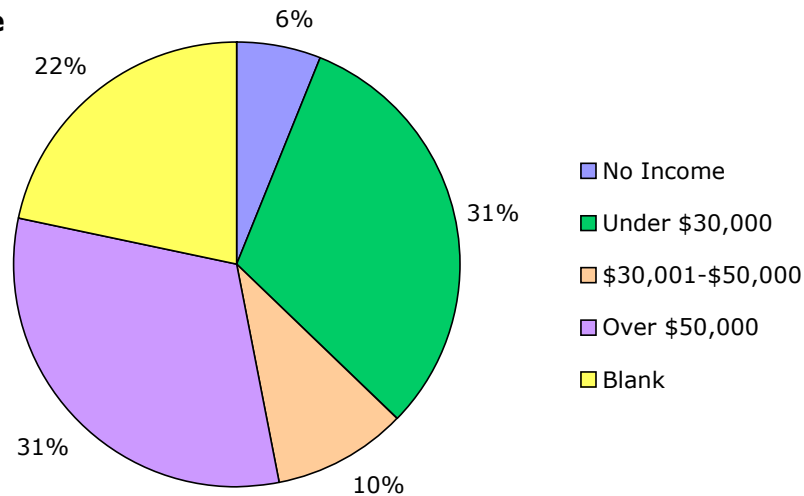
Employment



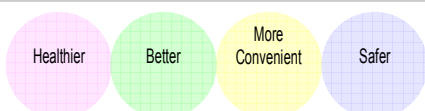
The responses to the question "What is your annual household income – before tax?" were inconsistent. Some responses referred only to the individual income of the respondent, some to joint household income. This means that, while the results can be provided below, the data is unreliable.

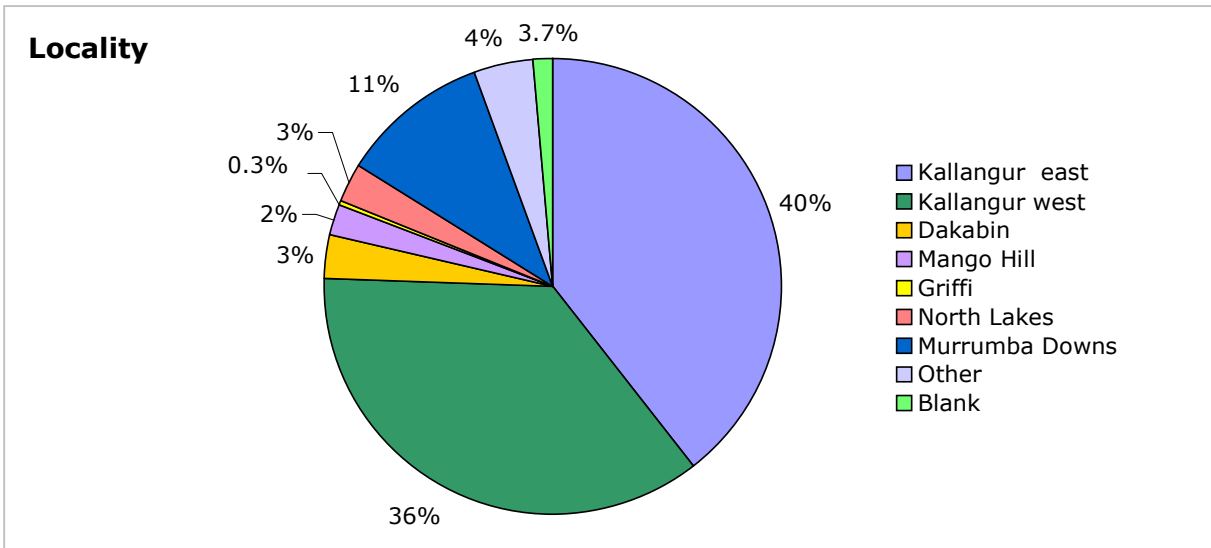
Of the responses received (22% of people did not provide data re income), 31% indicate an income of over \$50,000, 31% have an income of under \$30,000, and 10% have an income between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per annum. 6% of respondents indicated they have no (household) income. These responses must be considered in the context of the comments above re how the income question was answered.

Household Income

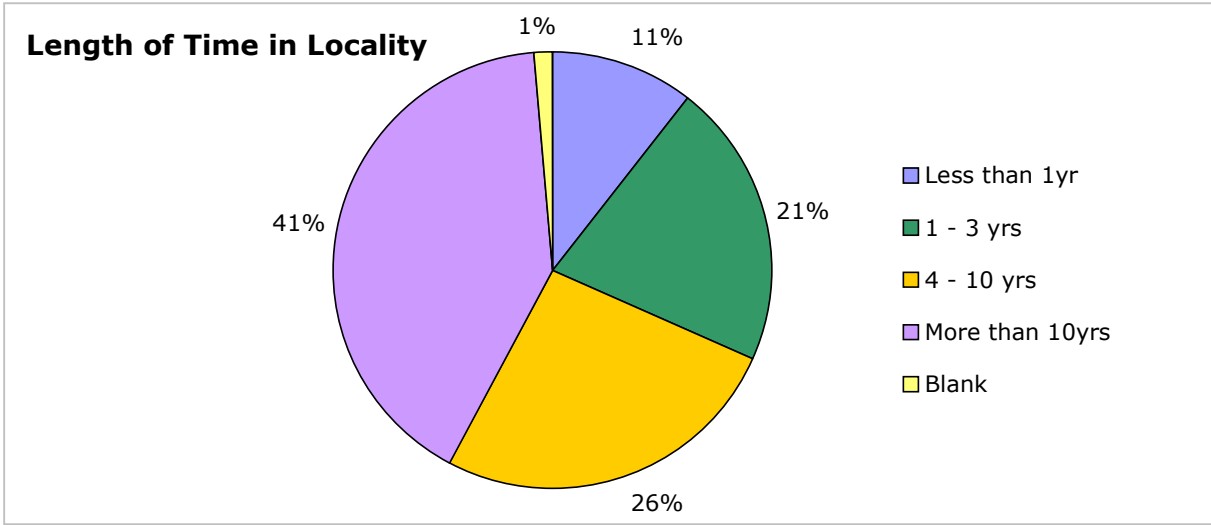


76% of respondents were from Kallangur, with the majority (40%) from Kallangur east, and the second largest group (36%) from Kallangur west. 11% of respondents were from Murrumba Downs, with a small representation from each of Dakabin (3%), Mango Hill (2%), Griffin (0.3%) and North Lakes (3%). 4% nominated their place of residence as "Other". All respondents were in Kallangur at the time the survey was conducted, using the services and facilities of Kallangur.

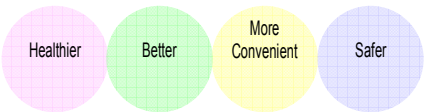


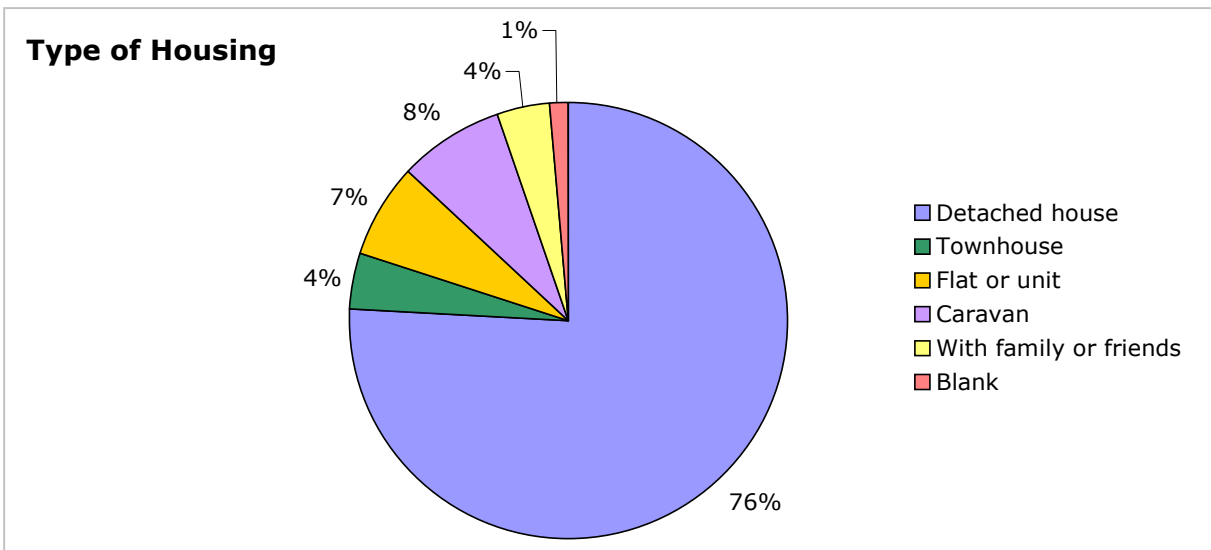


In a comparison of the length of time respondents had lived in these various suburbs there was a clear trend indicating that the majority, regardless of suburb, had lived in the area for more than four years. There was no statistical significance identified for suburb against time within a suburb. Most suburbs had a ratio of 1:3 of people living in the area for fewer than four years to people who had lived in the area for more than four years.

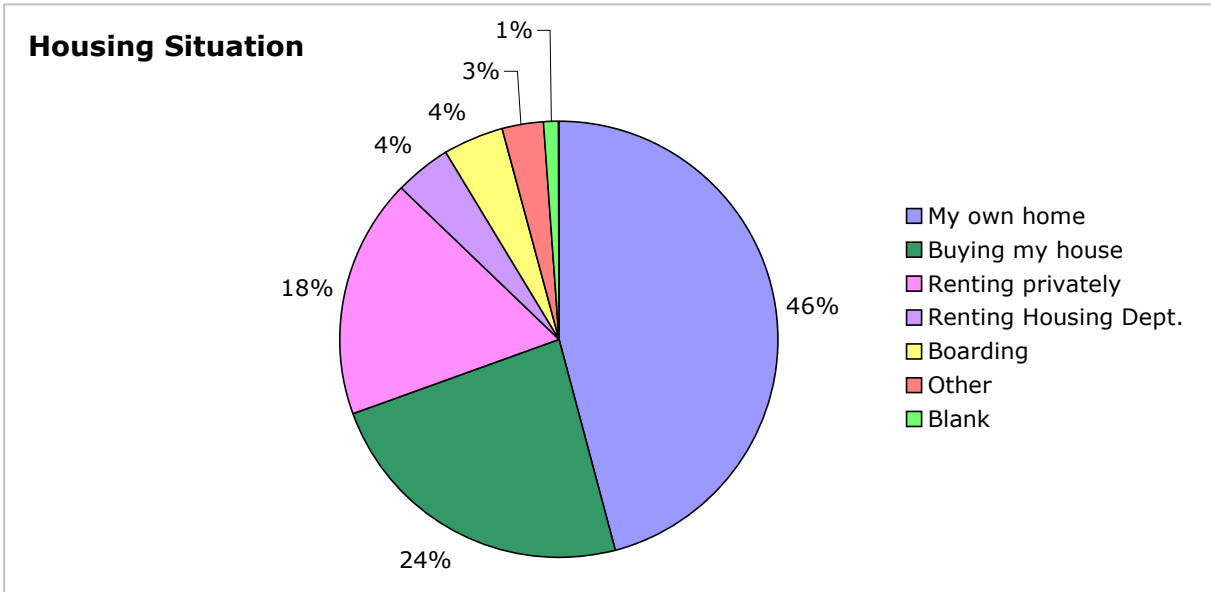


In a comparison of the suburb against the type of housing (e.g. detached house, unit etc.) there was a statistical difference at the 95% CI which indicated certain suburbs had more types of housing. The data showed that Kallangur east has a much higher density of people living in caravans than any other suburb (The Pines Cara Park is in Kallangur east). Kallangur east also has a higher density of flats and unit than other suburbs. The house type "detached house" was observed across all suburbs, as the primary housing type.



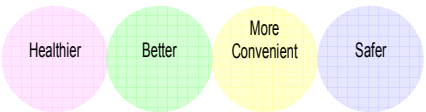


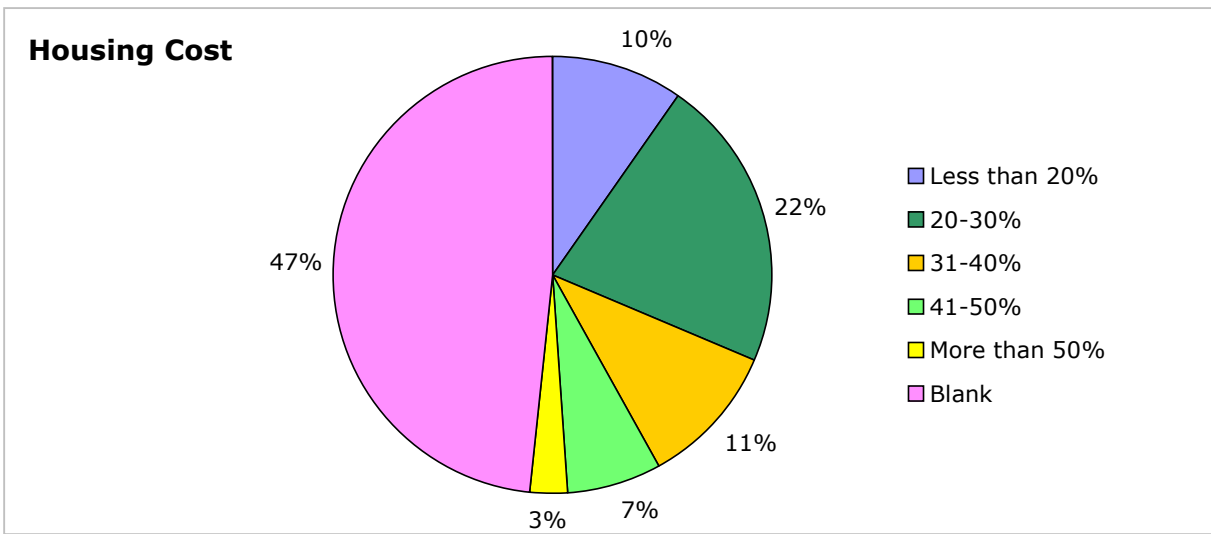
The majority of the people who own their own dwelling, regardless of house type, in the various suburbs have lived in that area for more than four years. As reflected in the location distribution, the majority of house ownership occurs within Kallangur east and Kallangur west. There was no statistical difference between situation (e.g. own, rent etc.) and suburb that could lead to the conclusion that certain suburbs were creating socio-economic divides. Kallangur east, because of the presence of the caravan park, had a higher percentage of caravans than other suburbs.



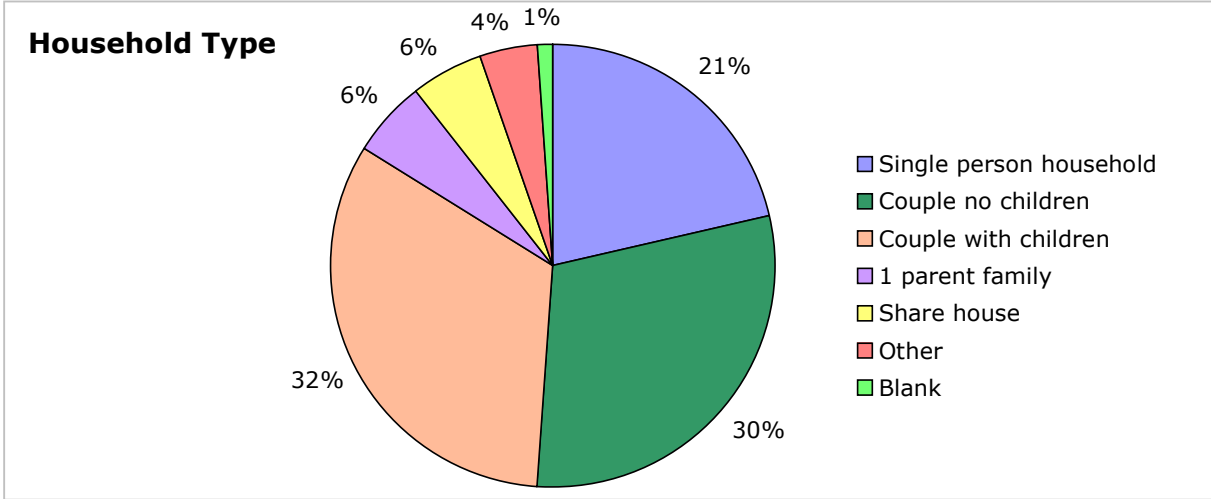
As indicated earlier, the category income was an unreliable response. However, in a comparison of income against the individuals in caravans, there was a clear pattern (n= 98%, not statistically tested) of people living in caravans earning less than \$30,000.

From the data available (from 53% of respondents only), half of these spend less than 50% of household income on rent or home loan repayments. 10% spend less than 20% of income; 22% spend 20-30%; 11% spend 31-40% of income; 7% spend 41-50%. Only 3% of respondents spend more than 50% of household income on housing costs.





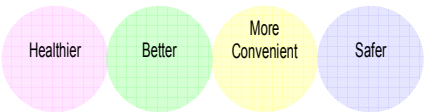
The most common household type was a couple with children (32%), followed closely by a couple with no children (30%). Single person households accounted for 21% of respondents, 6% were single parent families, and 6% were in share houses.



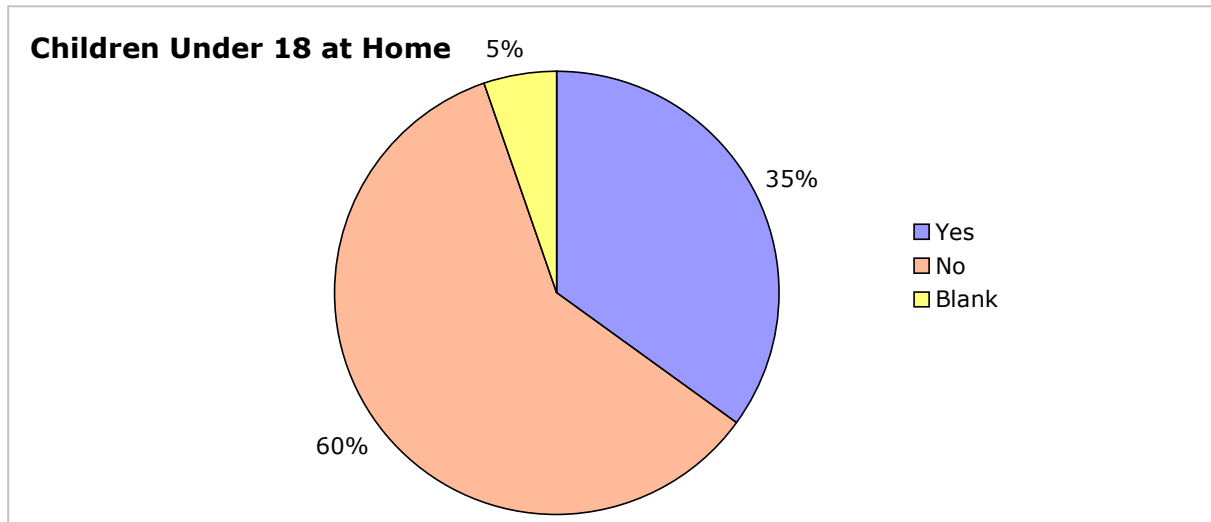
A comparison was made with for housing type and children in each location. No significant result was identified. From an assessment of the data it was evident that children were present in all suburbs, with the majority in Kallangur east and Kallangur west. The high numbers in these suburbs reflect the bias in the survey sample from these areas, and should not be interpreted as indicating that more children are living in these areas than in any other suburb.

The majority of children live in detached houses, with only 5 in units or townhouses, and 8 living with family or friends (the house type was not described). The majority of children are aged between 0 and 9 years. Young teenagers (10-14 years old) are also present, but there is a much smaller presence of older teenagers in the area. The majority of children within the 0-10 year bracket have siblings within the same age bracket.

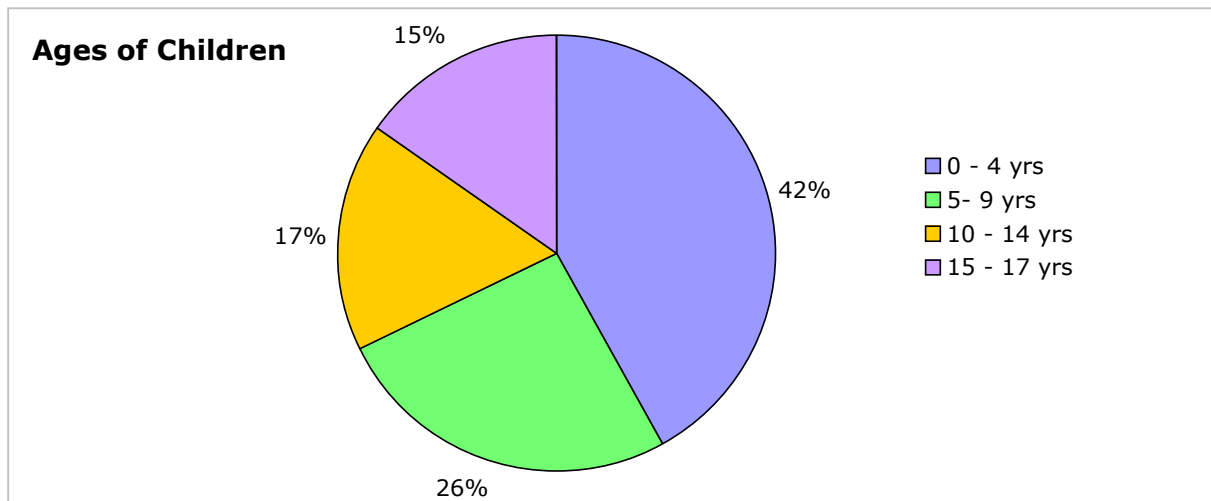
Questions A12 and A13 asked about "children under 18 living with you". In the survey testing phase no difficulties were identified with this questions. However, during the actual survey, a number of people answered "yes" to question A12, but then revealed that these children were aged over 18, and thus these were not recorded at question A13. In all, 35% of respondents



had children under 18 living with them. 60% did not have children under 18 at home, and 5% did not respond to this question.



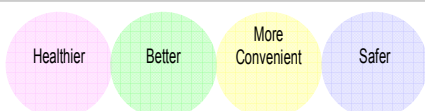
Of the children under 18 living at home (35% of households), the majority (42%) were under 4 years of age; 26% were aged between 5 and 9; 17% were 10-14 years, and 15% 15-17 years of age.



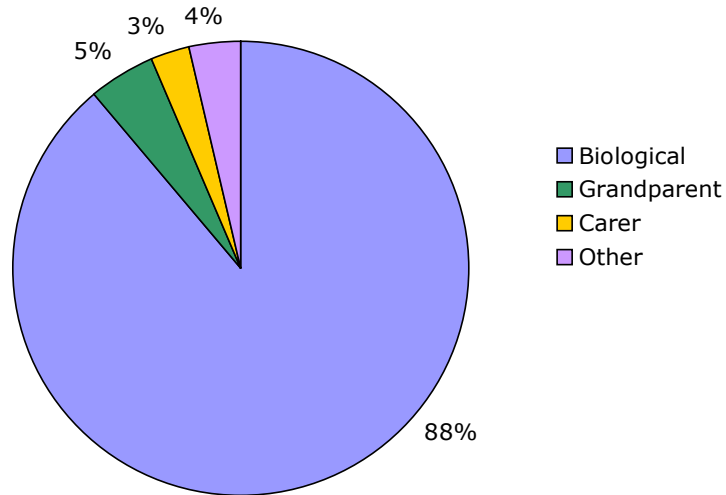
The question "What is your relationship to these children?" was not answered by 63% of respondents. It is likely that those people who did not answer this question are the same group who indicated that they did not have children under 18 living with them.

Of those who did respond, 33% were the biological parents (that is, almost 100% of the group with children under 18), with very small numbers being grandparents, carers or "other"

When those households which did not have children under 18 are removed from the analysis, the figures indicate: 88% of children live with biological parents, 5% live with grandparents, 3% live with carers and 4% live with "other". The graph below reflects this breakdown.



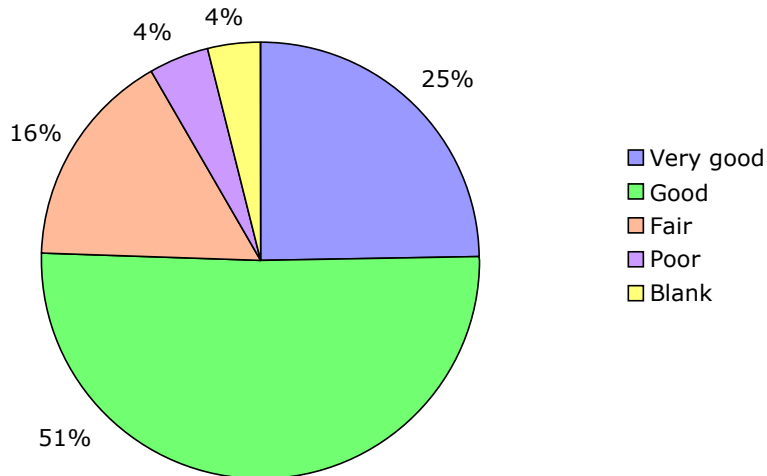
Relationship to Children Under 18 at Home



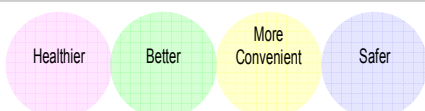
Statistical comparisons were made between gender and health perceptions and, while not found to be significant at the 95% confidence interval, were significant at the 90% confidence interval. The results indicated that the men in the sample had a significantly lower perception of their health than the women. If the male representation in the sample had been larger, then the result potentially could have been significant at the 95% CI.

Health perceptions were significantly linked to the age of the survey participants, i.e. the older the sample, the lower the individuals rated their health. This is an expected casual relationship and is not unique to this area. There were a few younger unemployed participants who nominated themselves as having fair or poor health, but these were not statistically significant. It is possible that these are participants who, for health reasons are unable to work, but without additional information no conclusions can be drawn.

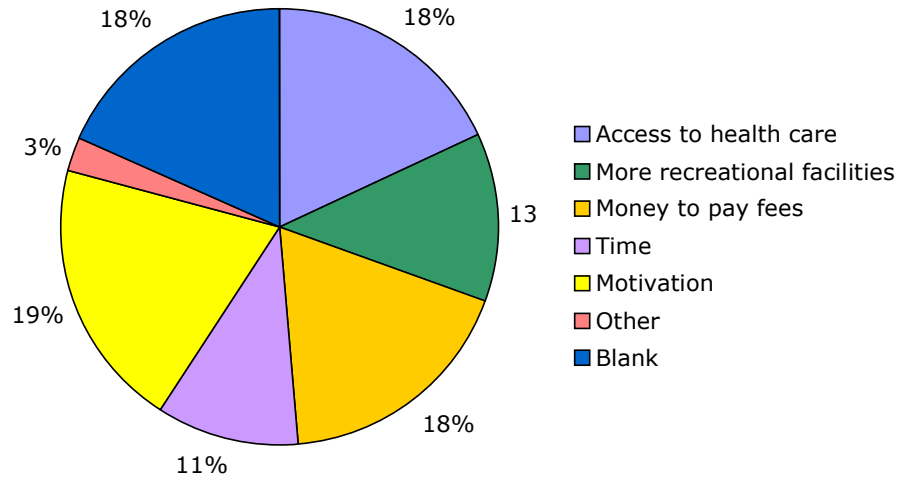
Health



Males nominated these as health-related needs 1) improved access, 2) money to pay fees, 3) more recreational facilities in the area, whereas the majority of females saw that improved health was linked to 1) more recreational facilities, 2) greater motivation, 3) more time. The variation in health perception by location was not significant. However, people from "other" suburbs had higher values for health than those from one of the nominated suburbs.



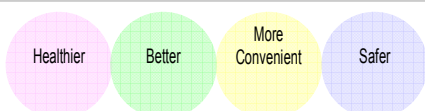
Aids to Healthier Lifestyle



In an assessment of the responses to the question "What would make Kallangur a healthier place for you to live?", the results largely reflected the perceptions of health captured in the statistical assessment. Men tended to focus on the need for medical services, specifying dentists and medical clinics, and on better recreational facilities. Female responses were more varied, but did reflect in part their earlier choices. The women nominated accessible gyms/facilities, more family-oriented activities and making the general area safer for use. The range of health-related responses for both males and females has been themed in Table 1.

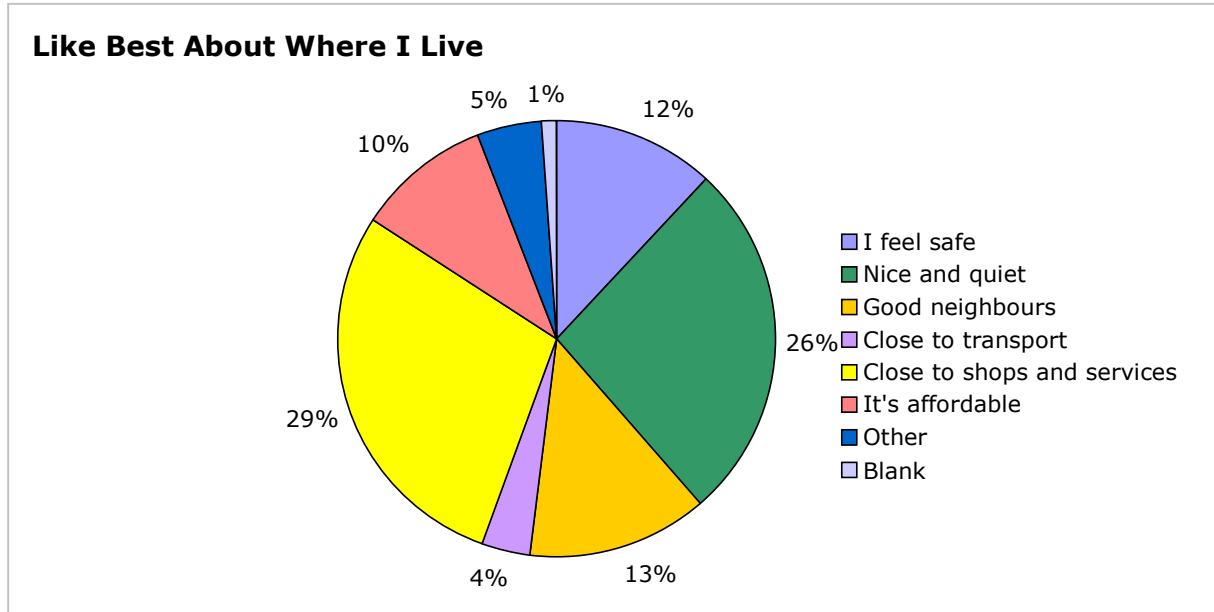
Table 1: How to make Kallangur a HEALTHIER place to live

Theme	Included this type of response
Walking/ bike tracks	walking tracks, social exercise group, footpaths, more bike tracks
Medical	24 hour chemist, bigger medical centre, better choice of doctors, better access to lap-band surgery, more specialists, hospital, doctors, keeping doctors in the area, closer hospital, not having to go to North Lakes for doctors, better health services, clinics for older people, reduced waiting lists, dentists, bulk billing
Healthy food	better, fresher and cheaper vegies, less junk food, cheaper healthier options, markets, less take-aways, healthy fast food, grow own vegies, more fresh food available, organic fresh healthy food fruit and seafood shops, fruit shop, cheaper fresh fruit and vegies
Sport and exercise	swimming pool, gym, more sports, access to gym, gym equipment in parks, fitness classes, swimming pool, cheaper sports facilities, 24 hour gym, more recreational facilities for 0-5, gyms with childcare
Parks and open space	more parks and open space, more playground equipment, shade over playgrounds, shade and seating in parks, water in parks, more trees less development, free outdoor activities, more parks with toilets and barbeques, more trees in new estates
Transport	upgrade transport, rail line
Traffic	less traffic, speed limit to 50 kph on Anzac Ave, better traffic flow, less cars on road, ease traffic flow
Environment	broken glass in parks and recreation areas, clean up rubbish, enforce littering laws, cleaner tidier environment, air pollution, keep creek clean, more mosquito spraying, fence council creeks, smell
Safety	safer, lighting

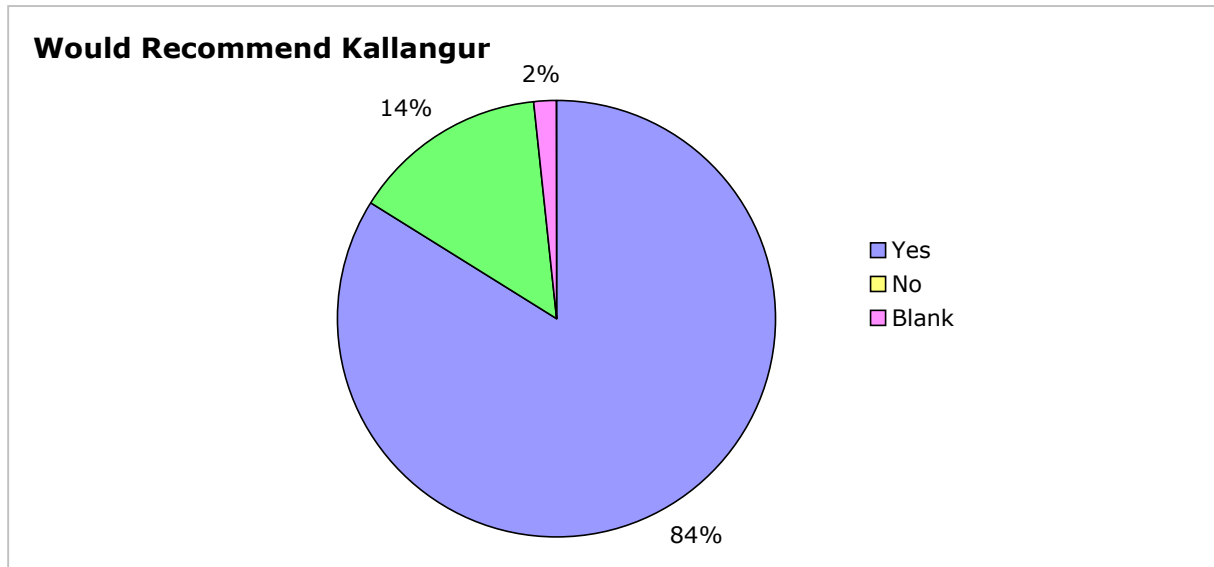


About Your Community

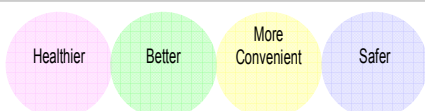
When asked what is best about where they live 29% responded that it is close to shops and services. Other responses included: nice and quiet (26%), good neighbours (13%), I feel safe (12%), it's affordable (10%). Only 4% indicated that it is close to transport.



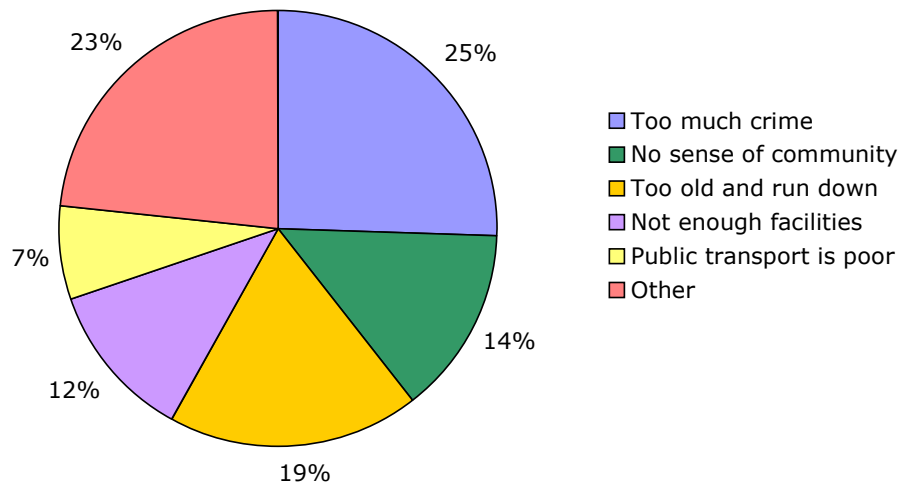
The majority of respondents (84%) would recommend Kallangur as a good place to live. 14% would not recommend it. 2% did not answer this question. Perhaps this 2% have some ambivalence about Kallangur.



Of the reasons why people would not recommend Kallangur, 25% said there is too much crime, 19% felt it is too old and run down, 14% believed there is no sense of community, 12% cited not enough facilities, 7% said public transport is poor, and 23% responded that there are "other" reasons.

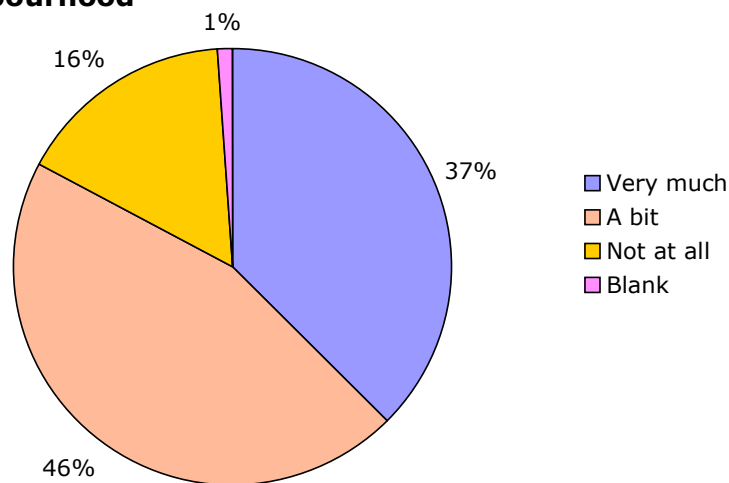


Why Would not Recommend Kallangur



The question "Do you feel part of your neighbourhood" may have elicited from the residents of suburbs besides Kallangur east and Kallangur west responses that are not exclusively related to Kallangur. 46% of all respondents replied "a bit", 37% "very much" and 16% "not at all".

Feel Part of Neighbourhood



However, a comparison of the responses from residents of the different suburbs did not identify any statistically significant results. There were responses common to the majority of suburbs. These included positive and negative feedback regarding perceptions of what the area's best and worst traits were, and whether the respondent felt there was a sense of community within the neighbourhood.

Across all suburbs, respondents identified the positive aspects as "I feel safe" and "it's affordable", but they also stated "it's too old and run down". In all areas most respondents said they could call on a neighbour when needed, although in a few areas there was a low frequency of doing so. The responses are summarised in the table below.

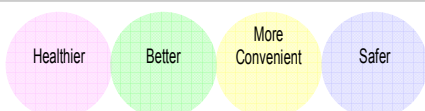
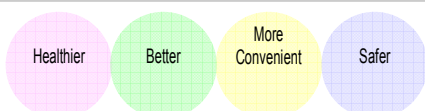
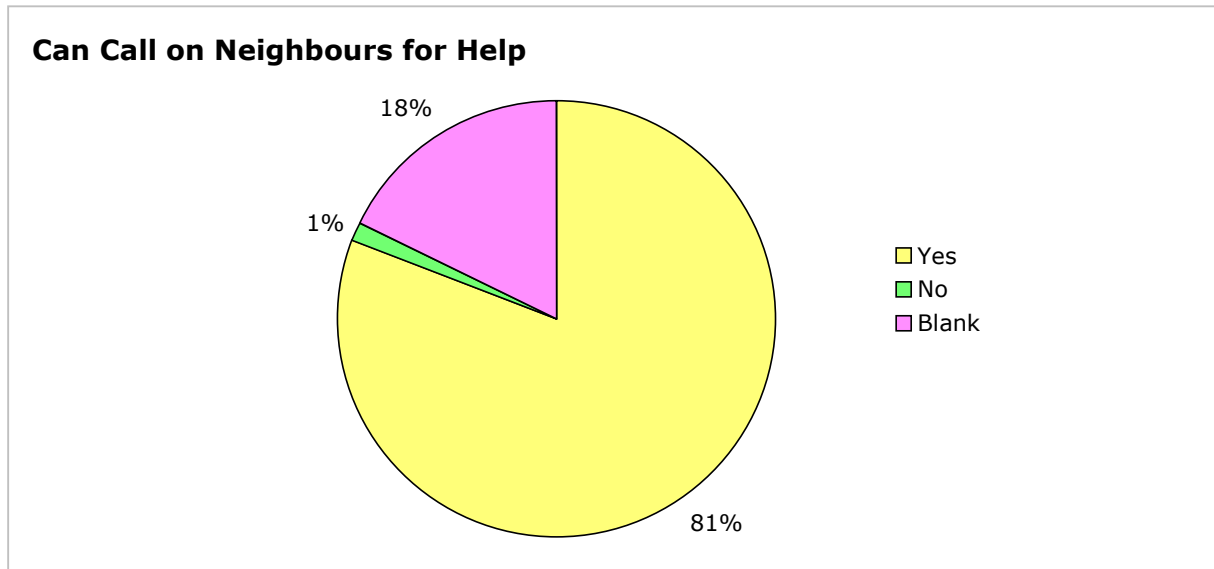


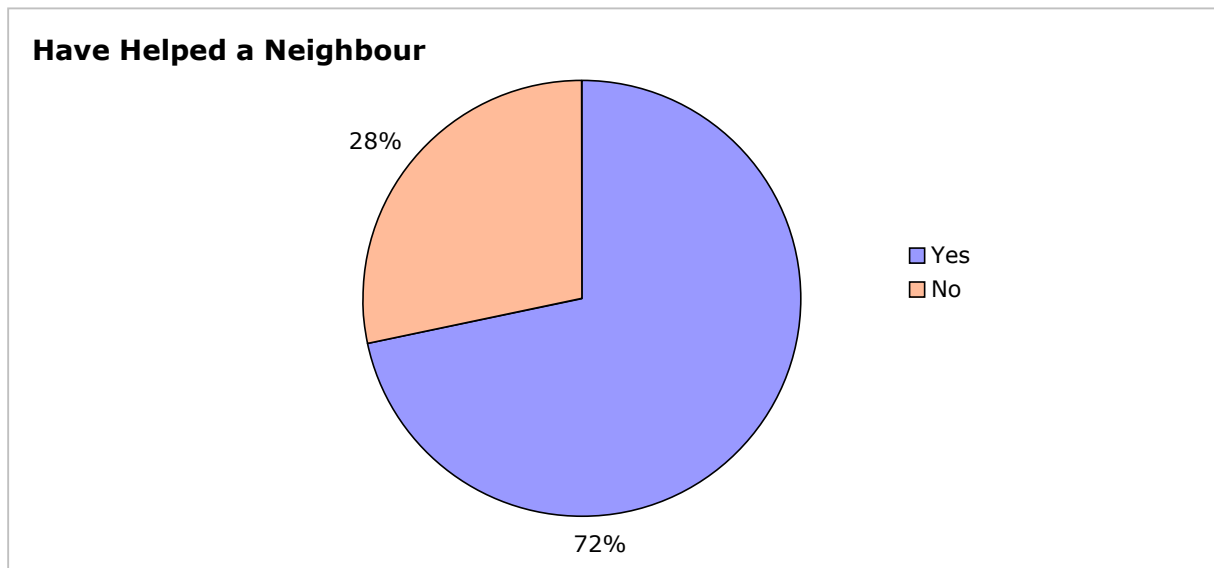
Table 2: Positives and negatives of each suburb			
Suburb	Positives	Negatives	Neighbours
Dakabin	Safe Affordable Quiet	Too run down	Pockets with a sense of community. 60% would call on a neighbour, although fewer than 30% have done so.
Kallangur east	Close to shops Good neighbours Safe Affordable Nice and quiet	Too much crime Not enough facilities Too run down	Pockets with a sense of community (more positive than negative). 80% would call on a neighbour, and over 70% have done so.
Kallangur west	Close to shops Good neighbours Safe Affordable Nice and quiet	Too much crime Not enough facilities Too run down	Pockets with a sense of community. 80% would call on a neighbour, and over 70% have done so.
Murrumba Downs	Close to shops Good neighbours Safe	Poor transport	Pockets with a sense of community. More than 90% would call on a neighbour, and over 80% have done so.
Mango Hill	Nice and quiet		Pockets with a sense of community. More than 80% would call on a neighbour, and over 90% of these have done so.
North Lakes	Close to shops Safe	Too run down	Pockets with a sense of community. Most (75%) would call on a neighbour, and about 70% have done so.
Other	Nice and quiet	Too run down No sense of community	On average, a low sense of community. All (100%) would call on a neighbour, and about 55% have done so.



Only 1% of respondents felt that they could not call on a neighbour for help. The majority (81%) indicated that they would be able to do so. 1% did not reply to this question.

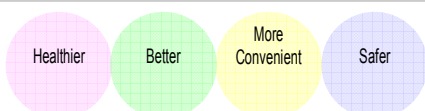


72% of people have helped out a neighbour in the last year, perhaps when they were sick, with child care or with minor help around their house. 28% of respondents have not helped a neighbour in this way in the last year.

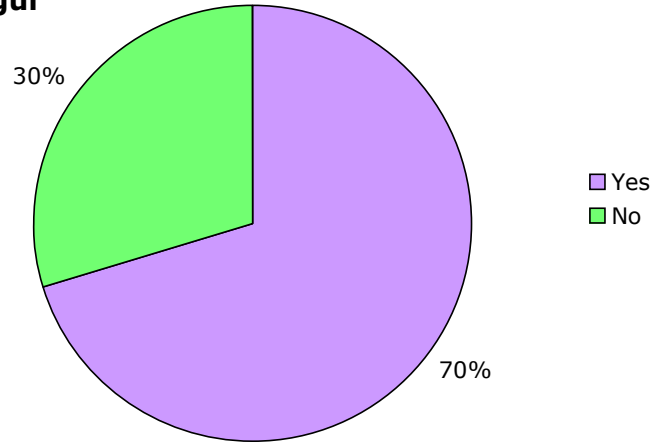


When asked if they had friends in Kallangur with whom they socialise, 70% replied in the affirmative, while 30% indicated that they do not.

A statistical assessment was made to see if there was a relationship between the sense of community and having friends in the Kallangur area. The results were not statistically significant, but did indicate there was a potential for people with friends to have a better sense of community.



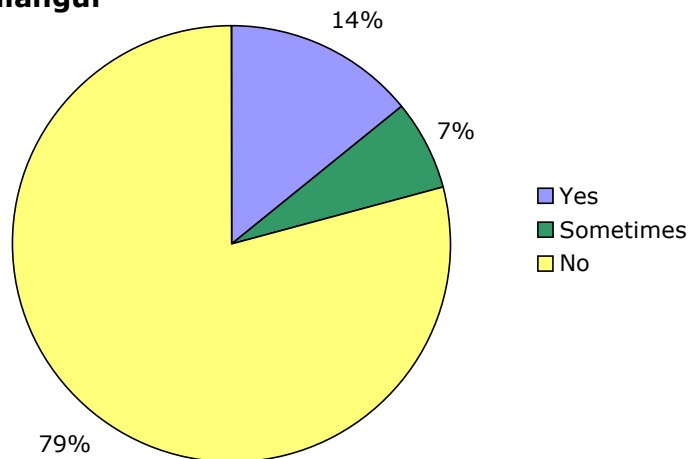
Friends in Kallangur



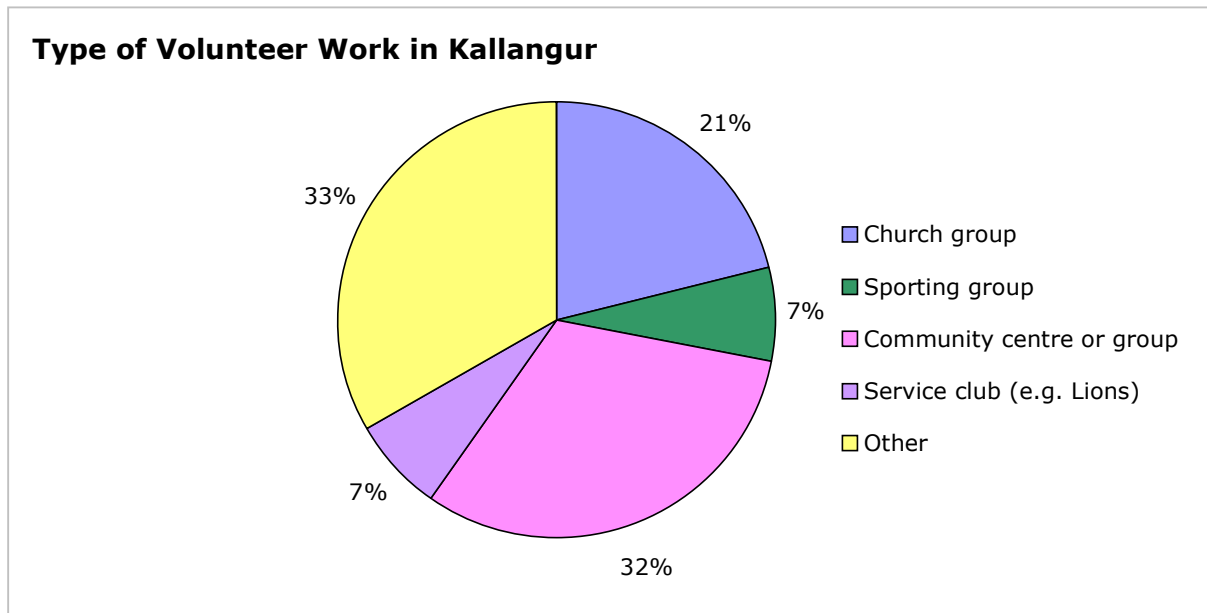
In addition to having friends, another factor tested to establish any impact on a sense of community was volunteer work. While there was no statistical significance demonstrating a relationship, it was observed that people who undertook volunteer work for community organisations tended to have a greater sense of community than those who did volunteer work for any other group, such as a church group.

By contrast, many individuals with a very strong sense of community did not necessarily participate in any volunteer work at all. People who undertook volunteer work in Kallangur were most likely to volunteer outside Kallangur as well, although there were more people who only did volunteer work outside Kallangur. 14% of people undertake volunteer work in Kallangur; 7% do so sometimes.

Volunteering in Kallangur

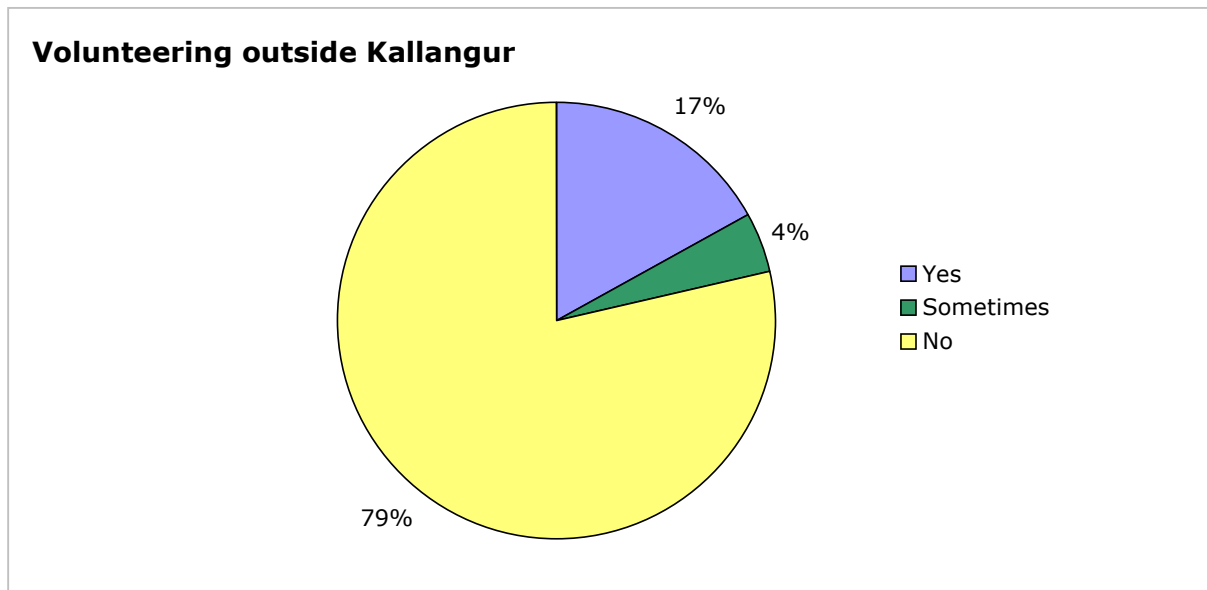


32% of volunteer work is for a community centre or group; 21% is for a church group; 7% is with a sporting group or service club; 33% indicated that they did another type of volunteer work (the type of work was not specified).

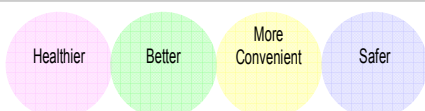


The rate of volunteering in Kallangur is significantly lower than that in Queensland as a whole: 21% of the respondents to the Kallangur survey undertake volunteer work, compared to approximately 35% of the population over 18 years who volunteer throughout Queensland.⁶

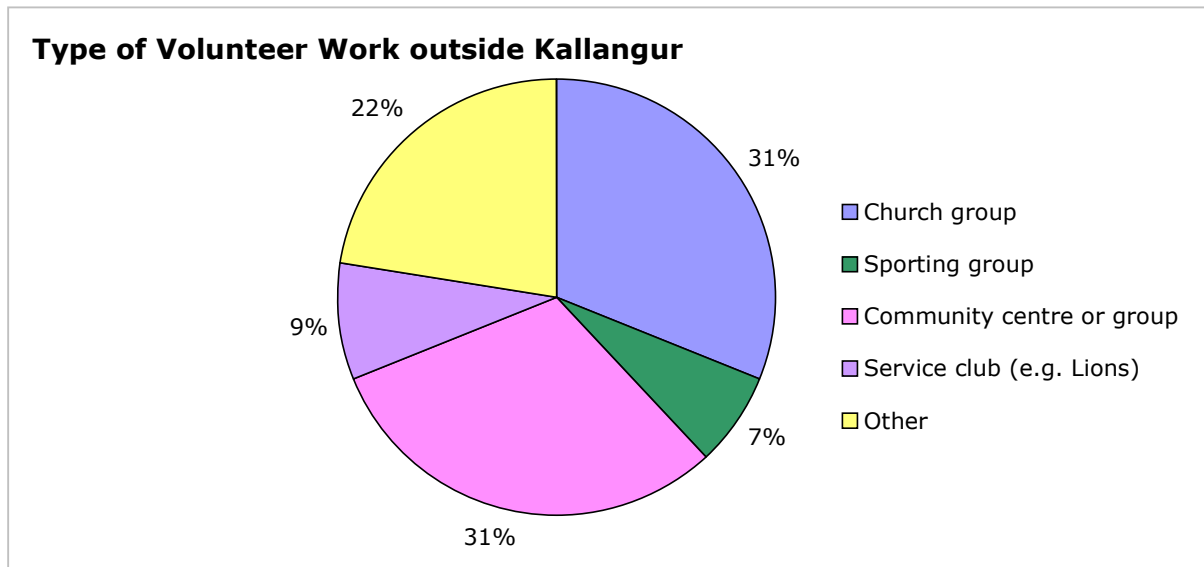
Only 21% of the survey respondents do volunteer work outside of Kallangur: 4% on an occasional basis. As indicated earlier, these are often the same people who volunteer in Kallangur.



6 Information relating to volunteering rates is courtesy of Volunteering Queensland. <http://www.volqld.org.au>



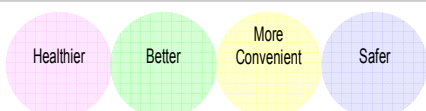
31% of volunteer work undertaken outside of Kallangur is with a community centre or group; 31% is for a church group; 9% is with a service club; 7% is for a sporting group. 22% indicated that they did another type of volunteer work (the type of work was not specified).



The open-ended question "What would make Kallangur a better place to live?" elicited a number of consistent responses, which can be grouped into the following theme areas: the need to upgrade the Anzac Avenue shopping precinct, issues related to transport, concerns about safety, the need for more activities for children and youth, traffic issues, the lack of essential services and facilities, concerns about development in the area, and a need for more parks. These are further expanded in the table below.

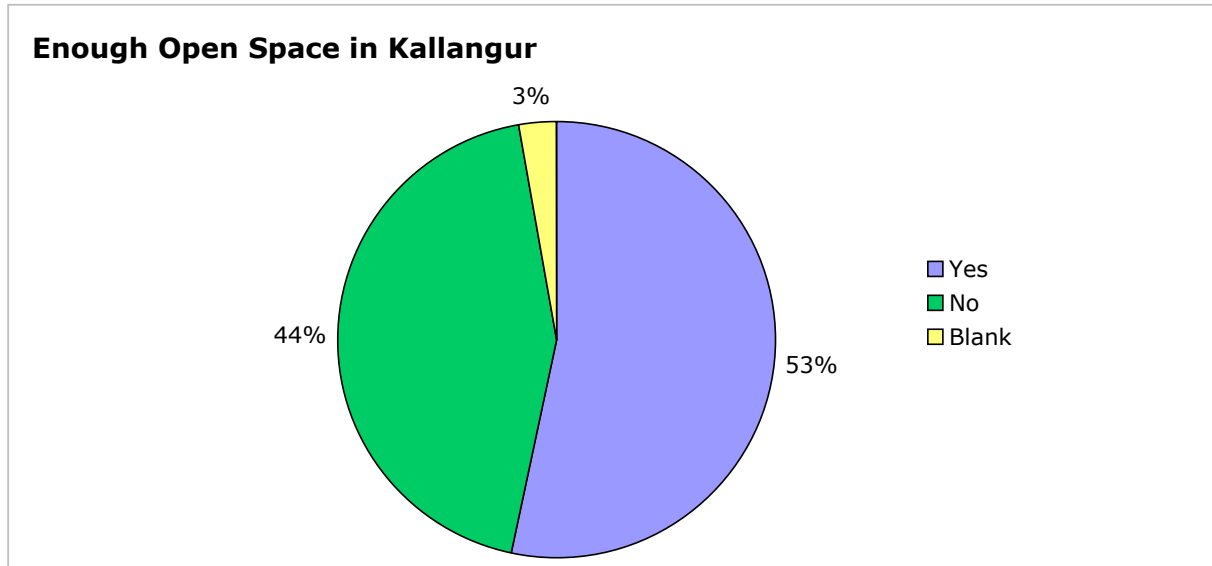
Table 3: How to make Kallangur a BETTER place to live

Theme	Includes these responses
Upgrade main street, shops, cafés	Upgrade main street, tidy up, streetscaping, facelift and clean up, café strip, better restaurants, mall
Transport	Railway, better buses
Safety, more police	Less hoons, safety, more police, vandalism
Activities for children and youth	Activities for youth, skate park
Traffic	Slow traffic down, traffic calming, stop people driving fast in back streets, slow traffic on Anzac Avenue
Services	Banks in main street, better medical services, not taking everything to North Lakes, more housing, more welfare services, Centrelink
Control development	Less development, slow development, stop clearing bushland, control over development
Parks	More parks

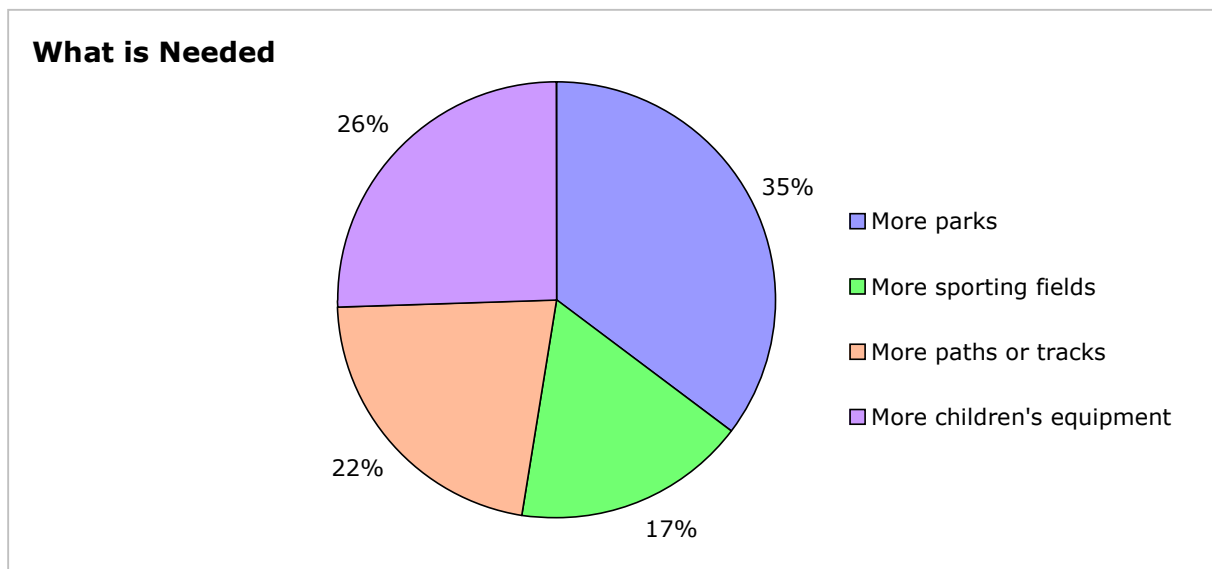


Parks and Open Spaces

When asked if there is open space in Kallangur, including parks and sporting fields, 53% of respondents replied "yes", and 44% "no".

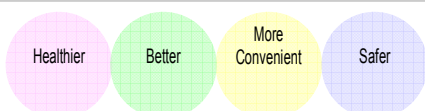


Further exploration of what is needed elicited the following responses: 35% want more parks, 26% would like more children's equipment, 22% want more paths and tracks, and 17% believe more sporting fields are needed.

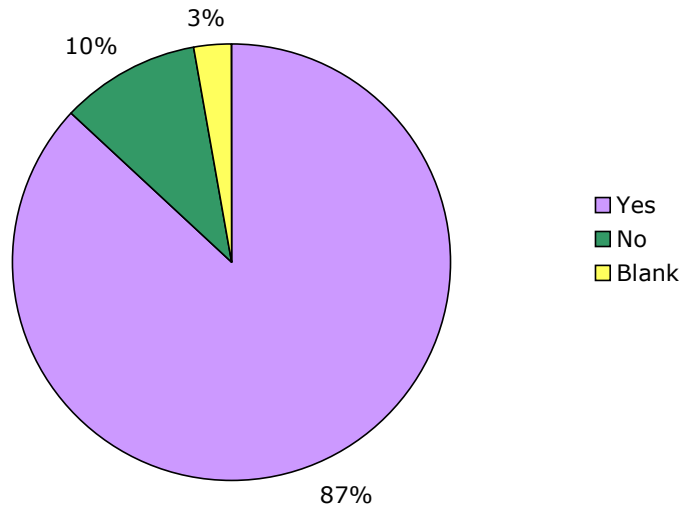


For the 24% of respondents who live in suburbs other than Kallangur, the responses to the question "Are you within walking distance of a park?" can only relate to their suburb of residence. In analysing the responses to these questions, "parks inside of Kallangur" must be interpreted to mean parks within the wider Kallangur area. Similarly, "parks outside of Kallangur" must be understood to refer to parks not in Kallangur, Dakabin, Mango Hill, Griffin, North Lakes or Murrumba Downs.

87% of all respondents live within walking distance of a park; 10% do not.



Within Walking Distance of a Park



32% of the respondents never use parks in Kallangur; 24% use parks in Kallangur on a weekly basis; 18% monthly; 13% daily; and 9% only once a year.

Frequency of Use of Park in Kallangur

