

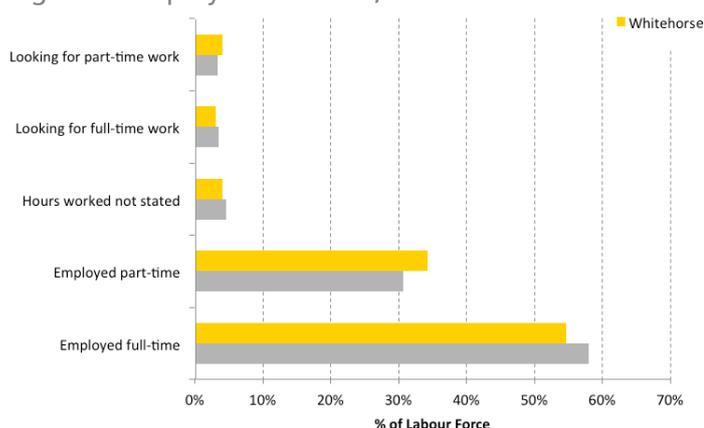
This factsheet provides information about income, work, education and industry in the City of Whitehorse.

EMPLOYMENT

In the 2016 Census:

- A total of 59.6 per cent of Whitehorse residents were in the labour force. That is, they were aged 15 years and over and were either employed or looking for work. This is less than for Greater Melbourne at 61.9 per cent. It is likely this is linked with the age structure of the municipality, which includes a larger population aged 60 plus.
- A total of 92.9 per cent of the labour force were either in full or part time employment and 7.0 per cent were unemployed.
- Relative to Greater Melbourne, Whitehorse had a greater proportion of people in part time work and a smaller proportion in full time work.
- Between 2011 and 2016 the number of people in employment in Whitehorse increased by 4,043 persons, most of which was through part-time positions (74.6 per cent). The number of people in unemployment increased by 1,621 across the same period.

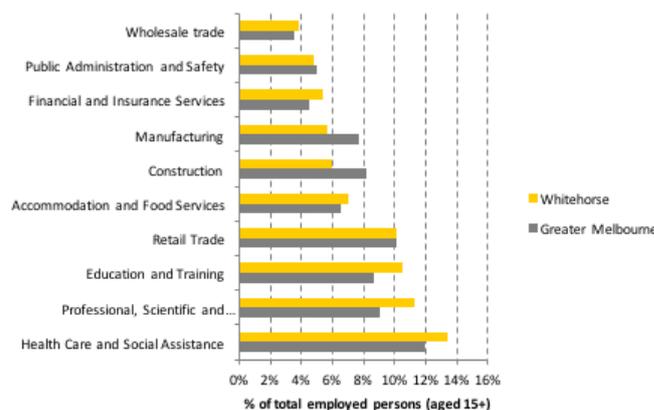
Figure 1: Employment Status, 2016



- The most popular industry sectors for the resident population in Whitehorse to work in were:
 - Health care and social assistance (10,044 people or 13.4 per cent);
 - Professional, scientific and technical services (8,405 people or 11.3 per cent);
 - Education and training (7,868 people or 10.5 per cent);
 - Retail trade (7,560 people or 10.1 per cent);

- Whitehorse had a smaller proportion of residents working in manufacturing compared to Greater Melbourne (3.5 per cent compared to 8.0 per cent). The number of residents working in manufacturing fell by 1,348 (35.2 per cent) between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 2: Top 10 industries of employment, 2016



OCCUPATION

In 2016, the three most popular occupations of Whitehorse residents were:

- Professionals (31.8 per cent);
- Clerical and administrative worker (13.9 per cent);
- Managers (13.9 per cent).

These three occupations accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the employed resident population.

Relative to Greater Melbourne, Whitehorse has a smaller percentage of persons employed as:

- Machinery operators and drivers (2.8 per cent compared to 5.6 per cent);
- Technicians and trades workers (10.2 per cent compared to 12.6 per cent);
- Labourers (6.4 per cent compared to 8.1 per cent).

This is likely to be linked with housing (in)affordability within the municipality.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, this factsheet is based on Place of Usual Residence data from the 2016 Census

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 3: Employment by occupation, 2016



INDUSTRIES

In June 2016, the gross revenue generated by businesses and organisations in Whitehorse was calculated at \$10,537 million².

Whitehorse's highest output came from the manufacturing sector which generated 15 per cent of total revenue.

Table 1: Top 10 industry sectors by revenue output, December 2012

Industry	Percentage
Manufacturing	15.0
Wholesale Trade	9.4
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	9.3
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	9.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.6
Construction	7.2
Information Media and Telecommunications	6.0
Education and Training	5.5
Public Administration and Safety	5.1
Financial and Insurance Services	5.0

Source: Compelling Economics (2012), *Output Report December 2012*

The highest value add came from the rental, hiring and real estate sector (12.5 per cent), followed by the Health Care and Social Assistance Sector 10.4 per cent).

Table 2: Top 10 Industry sectors by Value-Added, December 2012

Sector	Percentage
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	12.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	10.4
Wholesale Trade	9.3
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	8.4
Education and Training	8.1
Financial and Insurance Services	7.0
Manufacturing	6.5
Public Administration and Safety	5.9
Information Media and Telecommunications	5.9
Retail Trade	5.5

Source: Compelling Economics (2012), *Output Report December 2012*

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT

In 2016 more than a quarter of residents in Whitehorse worked within the municipality (26.2 per cent) and 70.1 per cent worked outside the municipality. The top five municipalities residents work in outside of Whitehorse are:

- City of Melbourne (19.3 per cent);
- City of Boroondara (8.3 per cent);
- City of Monash (7.1 per cent);
- City of Knox (4.1 per cent); and
- City of Yarra (3.7 per cent).

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Work-life balance was measured in the 2011 VicHealth Indicators Survey. Employed residents were asked whether they agreed that their 'work and family life often interfere with each other'. A total of 55.8 per cent of employed persons in Whitehorse disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement and felt they had a good balance of work and family. This is less than the Eastern Metro Region (56.7 per cent) and Victoria (53.1 per cent)³.

UNPAID WORK

In 2016:

- A total of 22.4 per cent of the Whitehorse population reported doing some form of voluntary work. This

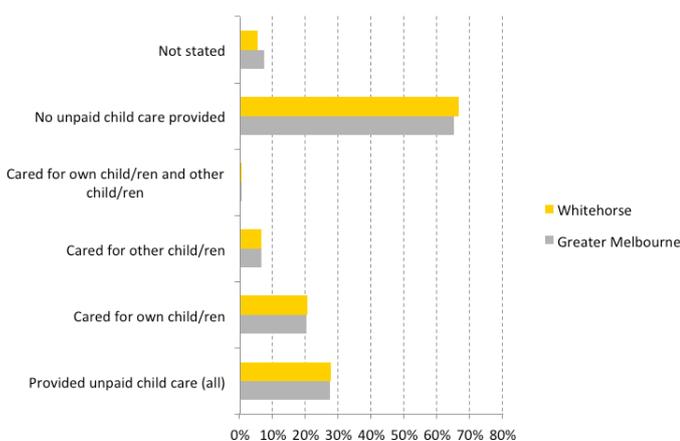
² National Institute of Economic and Industry Research, 2016

³ VicHealth (2012), VicHealth Indicators Survey 2011 Results, Whitehorse LGA Profile

compares with 17.6 per cent for Greater Melbourne.

- Around one in five Whitehorse residents (19.7 per cent) aged 15 years and over did more than 14 hours of unpaid domestic work per week.
- A total of 15,786 Whitehorse residents were providing unpaid assistance (i.e. care) to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age living in the City of Whitehorse. That equates to 11.7 per cent of the population aged 15 plus.
- More than one quarter of the population (27.8 per cent) provided unpaid childcare to either their own children or other people’s children.

Figure 4: Unpaid Childcare, 2016

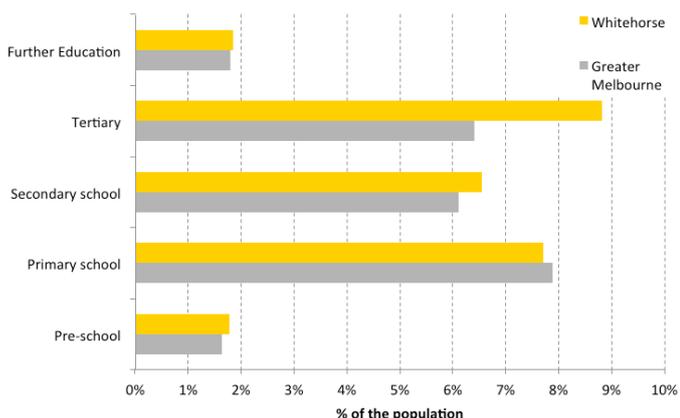


EDUCATION

In 2016:

- More than a quarter of Whitehorse residents (27.8 per cent) attended an educational institution.
- Whitehorse had a higher proportion of residents attending University (8.8 per cent) compared to Greater Melbourne (6.4 per cent). It is likely this is linked with Deakin University being located within the municipality (Burwood).
- In 2016, nearly one third (35.9 per cent) of residents had a Bachelor degree or higher. This compares with 27.5 per cent for Greater Melbourne.

Figure 5: Education institute attending, 2016

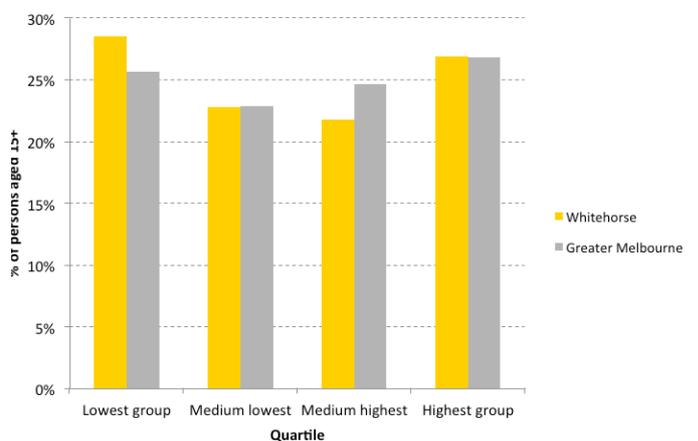


INCOME

Income quartiles allow for the comparison of relative income-earning capabilities over time. Compared to Greater Melbourne, Whitehorse had a higher proportion of people in the lowest income quartile and a slightly higher portion of persons in the highest income quartile.

Between 2011 and 2016 the biggest growth occurred in the lowest income quartile, which showed an increase of 4,746 persons. This may be linked to the municipality’s larger older populations (aged 60 plus) or the increase in student numbers across the same period.

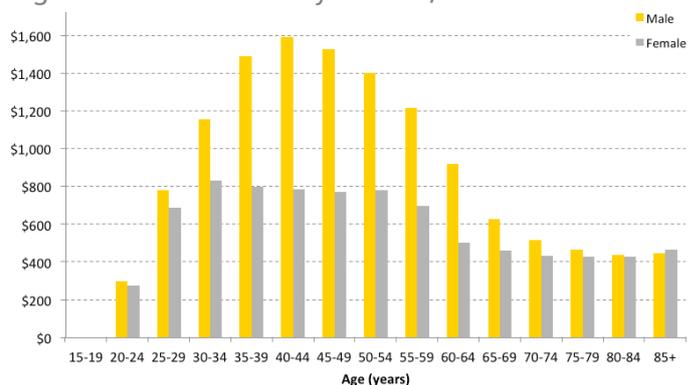
Figure 6: Individual income quartiles, 2016



In 2016:

- Females in Whitehorse earned less than their male counterparts across all age groups except 85 years olds.
- The median weekly income for resident males was \$798, while the median weekly income for resident females was \$498⁴.
- 35 per cent of males in Whitehorse were in the highest Victorian income quartile (earning more than \$1,435 per week).
- 19.6 per cent of females in Whitehorse were in the highest Victorian income quartile (earning more than \$980 per week).
- 32.4 per cent of females in Whitehorse were in the lowest Metropolitan Melbourne income quartile (earning less than \$250 per week).

Figure 7: Median Weekly Income, 2016



⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented by www.socialstatistics.com.au

MORE INFORMATION

For more information about **ECONOMICS** refer to:

City of Whitehorse Community Profile: forecast.id.com.au/whitehorse

City of Whitehorse Community Atlas: atlas.id.com.au/whitehorse

Women's Health East: www.whe.org.au

Profiles of Victorian Communities: www.socialstatistics.com.au

You can also contact the **Social Policy Officer**, Whitehorse City Council on **9262 6333**.

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CONTACTING COUNCIL

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(Service for the deaf or hearing impaired people)

TIS: 131540

(Telephone Interpreter Service. Call and ask to be connected to Whitehorse City Council)

Email: customer.service@whitehorse.vic.gov.au

Website: whitehorse.vic.gov.au

SERVICE CENTRES

Whitehorse Civic Centre

(main Service Centre)
379-397 Whitehorse Road
Nunawading 3131

Box Hill Service Centre

Box Hill Town Hall
1022 Whitehorse Road
Box Hill 3128

Forest Hill Service Centre

Shop 130,
Forest Hill Chase Shopping Centre
Canterbury Road
Forest Hill 3131

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