Places and Spaces

Strategic indicators – Wyndham City plan 2017-21

Infrastructure and housing diversity

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| **Council Performance on the Condition of Sealed Local Roads, 2014/15 and 2015/16[[1]](#footnote-1)** |
|  | **Community satisfaction with the condition of sealed local roads was higher in Wyndham** than on average, all other Councils across Victoria. In 2015/16, the satisfaction rating in **Wyndham was** **66 out of 100**, compared to an average of **56 out of 100 at other Councils in Victoria.**  |

**Percentage of Various Dwelling Structures, 2016[[2]](#footnote-2)**

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|  | With a much **higher percentage of separate houses (83%) compared to Greater Melbourne (66%) and Victoria (72%),** there is significantly less housing diversity in Wyndham. |

Environment

**Percentage of Garbage, Recyclables and Green Organics Collected from Kerbside Bins that is Diverted from Landfill, 2014/15 to 2015/16[[3]](#footnote-3)**

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|  | **A lower proportion of waste from kerbside bins in Wyndham is diverted from landfill compared to other areas across Victoria.**On average, nearly half of all waste collected from kerbside bins in Council areas similar to Wyndham is diverted from landfill, while **only 37% of waste is diverted from Wyndham bins.**Furthermore, the **average proportion of diverted waste across all Victorian Councils is greater than the amount diverted in Wyndham.**  |

**Council's Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Tonnes CO2), 2014/15 to 2016/17[[4]](#footnote-4)**

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| **Wyndham Council’s annual greenhouse gas emissions have been steadily decreasing since 2014/15** and are currently below 2013/14 levels. Even though Council experienced significant growth, greenhouse gas emissions from Wyndham City Council’s operations decreased by 8% or 2,069 tonnes in 2016/2017.  This has been achieved mainly through the bulk changeover to energy efficient streetlights. This reflects Council’s resolve to realise its 2020 greenhouse reduction target of 12%. |

**Percentage of LGA with Tree Canopy, 2015[[5]](#footnote-5)**

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| According to the Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF), **the City of Wyndham has the greatest potential for increased tree canopy coverage due to its large expanses of grass-bare ground cover**. In their 2015 report, the ISF determined that approximately 3.1% of the area of Wyndham was covered by tree canopy. Compared to other growth areas, such as Cardinia (32%) and Whittlesea (19**%**), **there is significantly less tree canopy coverage in Wyndham.**  |

Commuting

**Proportion of Wyndham Residents who Take 90 Minutes or More to Travel to and From Work, 2014 to 2016[[6]](#footnote-6)**

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|  | The **proportion of Wyndham workers travelling 90 minutes or more to and from work increased** significantly between 2015 and 2016. In 2015, **15% of Wyndham households** reported that at least 1 member of the household travelled 90+ minutes to and from work each day, this **increased by over 10% in only 12 months to 26% in 2016.**  |

**Percentage of Workers Using Public Transport to Commute on Census Day, 2016[[7]](#footnote-7)**

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|  | Car as driver is the most popular method of travel to work amongst all Victorian employees**. The largest proportion of drivers is in Wyndham, where over two thirds of employees drive their car to work, compared to 62% of employees across Greater Melbourne and 63% Victoria wide.**A similar proportion of employees in Wyndham and the Western Region use public transport (train and bus) to travel to work. **In Wyndham and across Victoria, train travel is more common than bus travel.**  |

**Percentage of Residents who Believe Public Transport is an Issue for Council to Address in the Next 12 Months, 2013 to 2016[[8]](#footnote-8)**

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| **The percentage of Wyndham residents who believe public transport is an issue for Council to address has steadily decreased over the last 4 years.** Around 16% of residents believed transport was a key issue in 2013. By 2016, the figure fell to **less than 8% of residents**. The opening of the Regional Rail Link stations at Tarneit and Wyndham Vale in 2015 increased Wyndham residents’ access to public transport, and has likely impacted this trend.  |

1. Local Government Performance Reporting Framework. (2014/15 and 2015/16). Know your council. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). Census of population and housing [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Local Government Performance Reporting Framework. (2014/15 and 2015/16). Know your council. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. State of Environment Reporting - Wyndham City Council [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. University of Technology of Sydney. (2014). Benchmarking Australia’s Urban Tree Canopy: An i-Tree Assessment [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Wyndham City Council. (2014 to 2016). Annual community satisfaction survey [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011). Census of population and housing. Compiled and presented by .id Consulting [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Wyndham City Council. (2013 to 2016). Annual community satisfaction survey [↑](#footnote-ref-8)