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Global Research
Turning Information Into Insight

VICTORIA'S 30-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Survey report

Infrastructure Victoria

June 2023

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This report has been prepared by MosaicLab,
in conjunction with Global Research.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A) INTRODUCTION

Victoria's 30-year infrastructure strategy makes recommendations to the Victorian Government about infrastructure. Infrastructure Victoria develops the strategy, and is required to update it every 3 to 5 years.

Victorians were invited to help set the objectives of the 2025 strategy, define the major infrastructure challenges for Victoria, and identify infrastructure options and policies to address them.

Victoria faces major, long-term and complex challenges. All Victorians have a stake in infrastructure decisions that support a thriving, inclusive and sustainable future.

Responding to these challenges presents opportunities and important questions for Victorians, such as:

- How and where should infrastructure be delivered to support fairer access for all Victorians?
- How can infrastructure sustainably drive economic prosperity?
- How can infrastructure help reduce the impacts of climate change, and be adapted to withstand more frequent and extreme weather events?
- How can infrastructure improve Victoria's resilience to future shocks and disruption?

This report captures the findings from a survey hosted on Engage Victoria during February to April 2023. The survey consisted of three main sections: future options choices; infrastructure priorities ranking; and an opportunity for respondents to write what they would like to see in their own words.

In total, 271 people answered the survey. The key findings are provided below, followed by the full survey results.

B) KEY FINDINGS

PREFERRED CHOICES

The Victorian Government must choose how to prioritise investments in infrastructure. Participants were presented with eleven choices or 'trade-offs'. Their responses indicated which of two scenarios about infrastructure most aligned with their views.

The six most strongly supported trade-offs of the 11 options presented were:

1. More street space for public transport, walking and cycling over more street space for cars.
2. Invest in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient over build infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible.
3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly over keep short-term energy prices low.

...continued overleaf

4. Quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling over gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases.
5. Keep water for the environment over keep water for people and businesses.
6. New social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more over new social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible.

Three of the six most supported trade-offs overall were related to the environment (see 3, 4 and 5 in the list above).

The three issues most evenly traded off (i.e. where both choices were supported by a similar number of respondents), were:

- Building infrastructure to meet demand v. make more use of infrastructure we already have.
- Improved accessibility for rural and remote communities v. improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth.
- Infrastructure that produced the biggest benefits v. infrastructure that spreads the benefits more widely.

INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

The second component of the survey invited the respondents to identify how they felt the Victorian Government should prioritise a set of outcomes when planning for and delivering infrastructure. These outcomes were then ranked based on the responses.

The six most highly ranked infrastructure outcomes (ranked either first, second or third of the 20 options presented), were:

1. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Keep the air and water clean.
3. Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts.
4. Help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
5. Provide enough water for all.
6. Help everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives.

The three lowest ranked infrastructure outcomes were:

- Allow everyone to participate in community and cultural life.
- Provide reliable mobile phone and internet services for everyone.
- Prevent emergencies and disasters, and help people recover from them.

The five infrastructure outcomes with the highest percentages of people who assessed them as a 'very high priority' were:

1. Keep the air and water clean (66%)
2. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions (59%)
3. Provide enough water for all (53%)
4. Help everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives (50%)
5. Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts (50%)

INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTIONS TO VICTORIA

Finally, the respondents were asked if there is anything else they would like to say about how infrastructure should contribute to Victoria over the next 30 years.

Transport was the most commonly discussed theme, with many respondents expressing a desire for more **comprehensive public transport** that **consistently provides services** to more of Victoria.

Three related transport issues that were also frequently discussed: **better public transport**, greater provision of **active transport** options, and the subsequent **reduction in congestion** and **carbon emissions** from these initiatives.

Some respondents indicated they wanted a more **symbiotic relationship with the environment** in relation to land use. Desired outcomes included more **self-sustainable smaller communities**; greater **protection of the environment**; increasing **tree canopy percentages**; growing more appropriate **crops for feeding the local community**; reduced **sprawl and over-development**; and more **open space**.

There was a desire for **planning and delivery** of infrastructure to focus on **long-term outcomes** and for infrastructure to be delivered before it is needed.

A variety of different points were made relating to the provision of housing, including **prioritising the provision of housing over other outcomes such as heritage protection**, providing social housing, reducing sprawl, and improving affordability.

A range of points were made regarding **energy use**, with the overriding goal being a **reduction in carbon emissions**. Other environmental issues discussed were waste reduction and the need for quality water.

The respondents were asked if there were key areas for Infrastructure Victoria to consider and three areas were identified as key focus areas for the strategy: climate change, social equity, and managing population growth.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

Every decision on infrastructure shapes Victoria's future. Infrastructure Victoria asked Victorians to help set the objectives of the 2025 strategy, define the major infrastructure challenges for Victoria, and identify infrastructure options and policies to address them.

Victoria's 30-year infrastructure strategy is updated every 3 to 5 years and makes recommendations to the Victorian Government about infrastructure.

Victoria faces major and complex long-term challenges. Responding to these challenges presents opportunities and important questions for Victorians, such as:

- How and where should infrastructure be delivered to support fairer access for all Victorians?
- How can infrastructure sustainably drive economic prosperity?
- How can infrastructure help reduce the impacts of climate change, and be adapted to withstand more frequent and extreme weather events?
- How can infrastructure improve Victoria's resilience to future shocks and disruption?

The survey that informed this report was part of a suite of activities hosted by Infrastructure Victoria on the Engage Victoria website between 23 February and 9 April 2023.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The survey provided an opportunity for the Victorian community to input into the objectives for the 30-year infrastructure strategy. The strategy makes recommendations to the Victorian Government on how to get the best use from existing and future infrastructure.

The respondents to the Infrastructure Victoria survey were self-select respondents who chose to access the online survey themselves rather than being randomly selected to complete the survey. Because the respondents were not a randomly selected sample the results are only representative of those who completed the survey. It is difficult to know exactly how different the population who completed the survey is from the total Victoria population, but it is likely that they have higher levels of interest and awareness in infrastructure and sustainability issues than the total population. This factor limits the ability to generalise from the survey results to the total Victoria population.

3. SURVEY OVERVIEW

SURVEY RESPONSES

THE SURVEY

271
people
completed the online survey via the Engage Victoria website

The survey took around
10
minutes
to complete

Survey was online for
46
days

GENDER

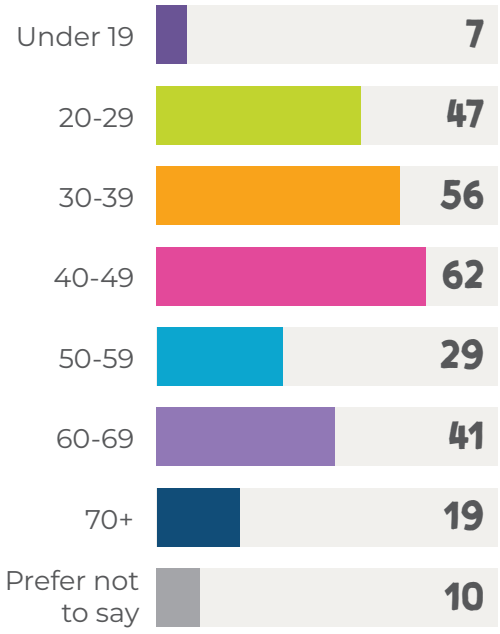
85
Women

161
Men

4
Prefer to self describe

21
Prefer not to say

AGE



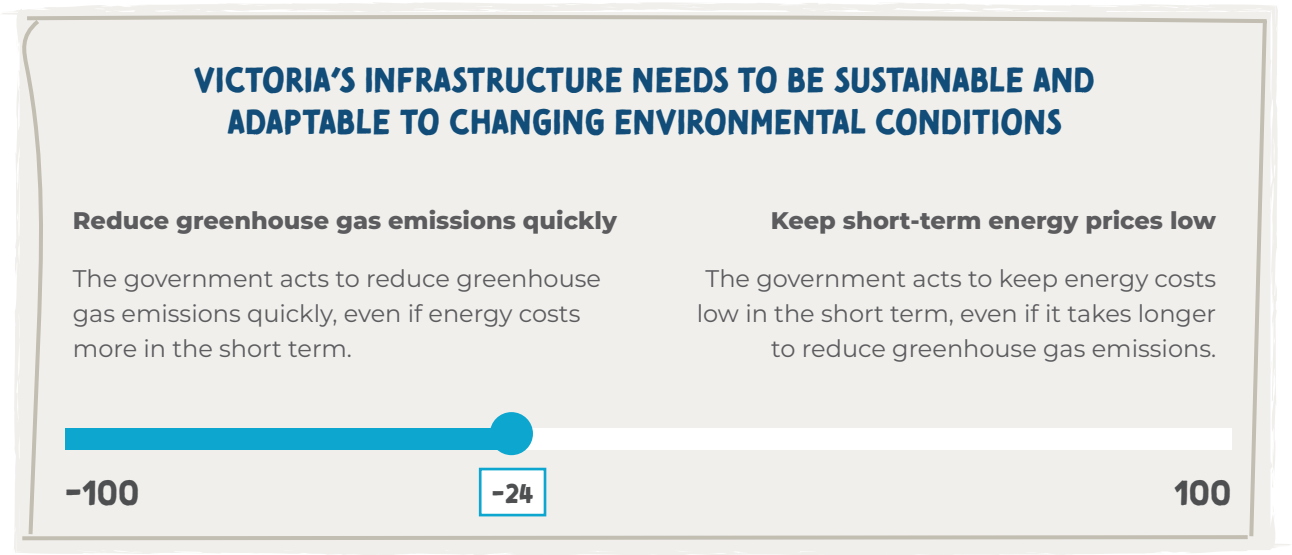
QUANTITATIVE QUESTIONS AND ANALYSIS

Three main quantitative questions were used in the survey. The aim was to challenge respondents to consider difficult choices that need to be made when resources aren't infinite and trade-offs need to be considered or priorities identified.

TRADE-OFF BASED QUESTIONS

Respondents were provided with 11 choices or trade-offs. They were asked to choose which of two options they preferred by moving a scale in the direction that best represented their view. The scale ranged from -100 to +100.

For example, they were asked to either move the scale in the direction of "Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly" or "Keep short-term energy prices low". See an example of how this scale works below.



Acknowledging that community members sometimes have particular interests when it comes to infrastructure, the survey was set up so that respondents could choose which set areas they would like to focus on. Three topics were presented:

- Economic issues (three trade-off questions)
- Social issues (four trade-off questions) and / or
- Environmental issues (four trade-off questions).

Respondents could complete the trade-off questions for any one, two, or three of these areas.

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT AND RANKING OF PRIORITIES

Two questions were used to understand the community's infrastructure priorities. First, respondents were asked. 'How much of a priority do you think the following outcomes should be for the Victorian Government when planning for and delivering infrastructure?'.

Respondents were provided with 20 different infrastructure priorities and asked to assess them from 'Not at all a priority' to 'Very high priority' on a five-point scale. The priorities were things like: 'Help people feel safe in their homes and communities'; 'Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts'; and 'Keep goods and services moving reliably'.

After respondents had completed their assessment of all 20 priorities, they were then shown which ones they had assessed as 'Very high priority' and asked to rank them from highest to lowest priority. This enabled analysts to identify the highest priorities across all of the options — see page 25 for the full list of options.

This was how the ranking question was asked:

The statements below are the options from the previous question that you identified as 'very high priority'.

Please rank these options from highest to lowest importance for you.

Click or touch the **six dots** and move the options up or down the list - rank all of the options from your most important at the top, through to your least important at the bottom.

1. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
3. Help people feel safe in their homes and communities.
4. Help improve acessibility for all, including people with disability.
5. Make it easier for everyone to travel to where they need to go.
6. Prevent emergeneices and disaters, and help people recover from them.
7. Help everyone to have an affordable home.

Details about how analysis was completed for each question is provided at the start of each section.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMMENTS

One question in the survey asked for a 'free-text', written response. Participants were asked: *"Is there anything else you would like to say about how infrastructure should contribute to Victoria over the next 30 years?"*. All responses were read and analysed (coded) by analysts from Global Research. A set of themes and topics were created in dedicated analysis software to consistently group similar points. The results of this analysis is presented on page 38.

4. SCENARIO AND TRADE-OFF RESULTS

4.1 HOW THE ANALYSIS WAS COMPLETED

To understand how the community assesses opposing future options, respondents were presented with a series of scenarios and asked to make a trade-off based on the different choices provided. They were able to move a scale across 200 points from -100 to 100, in order to best represent their view. Not every respondent answered every question, so the resulting data set was between 200 and 220 different data points (responses) for each trade off.

To complete the analysis, responses were grouped into 'octiles' set at increments of 25 within the points scale. Note that the middle group covered 50 points rather than 25 points like the rest of the groups (25 points either side of zero). This resulted in seven sets of data for each trade-off:

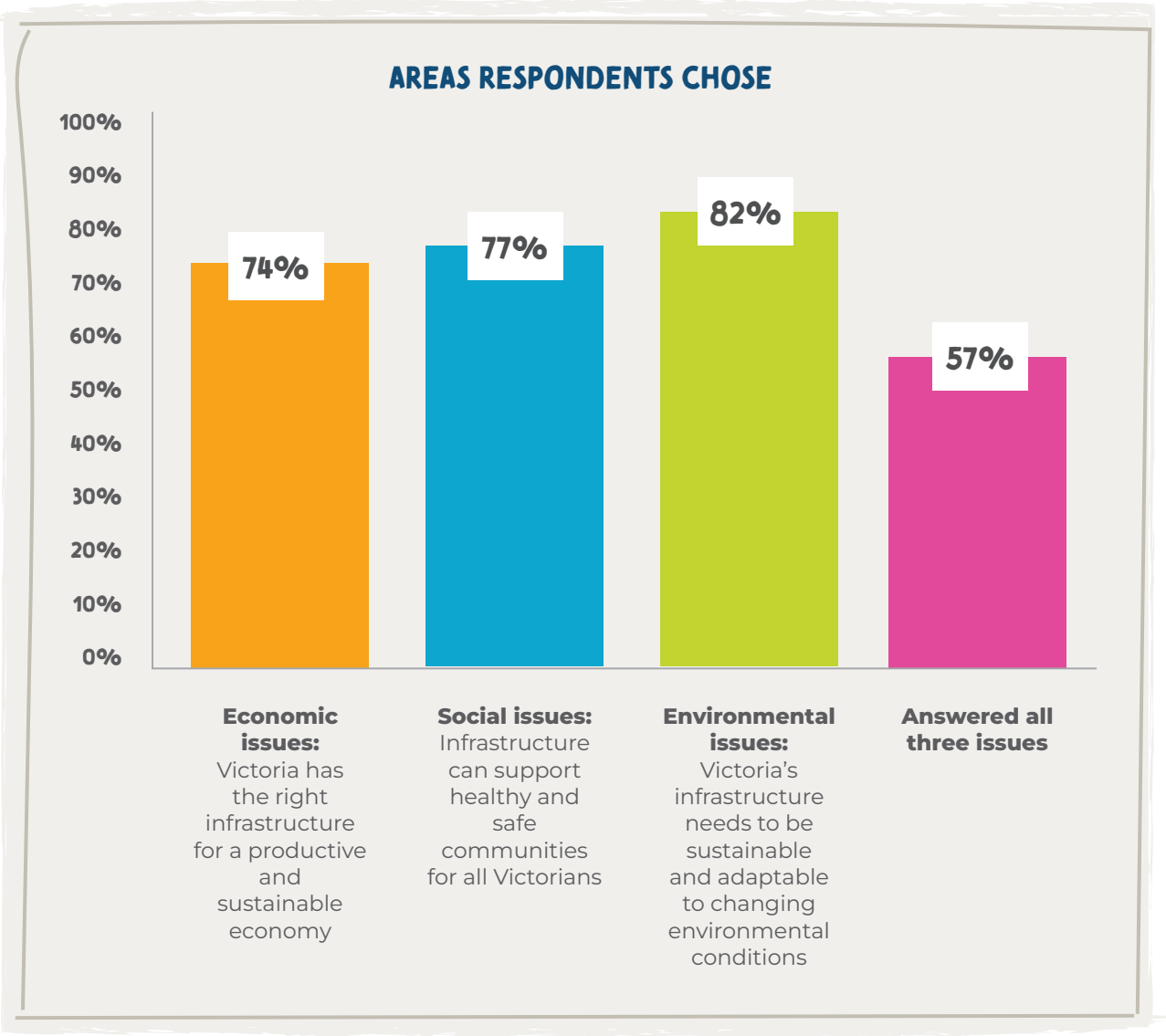
The results which fell within the lowest (-100 to -76) and highest (76 to 100) octiles were considered strong supporters of the option at their respective end of the scale. Those grouped in the second lowest (-75 to -51) and second highest octiles (51~75) were considered supporters, and those in the middle neutral. Analysis was then completed by assessing the percentage of responses that fell into each octile. A description of the analysis of each trade-off has been provided under the charts that follow.

Another way to analyse the data was to measure the average (mean) of each data set. The trends in this analysis were relatively consistent with the analysis that combined data points into groups (described above). The averages were ordered from highest to lowest in terms of distance from zero (neutral) and presented in the chart that follows on page 11.

Each individual trade-off is presented in its own chart and the findings discussed in the sections that follow, starting from page 14. The chart that follows presents the number of respondents who chose to answer the questions asked under each of the three trade-off areas: environment; social and economy.

4.2 NUMBER OF RESPONSES UNDER EACH AREA

Respondents could choose which areas they wanted to focus on and were given three possible topics to consider with questions under each. They could select one, two or three areas. The chart below details how many respondents chose to answer the questions asked under each area.



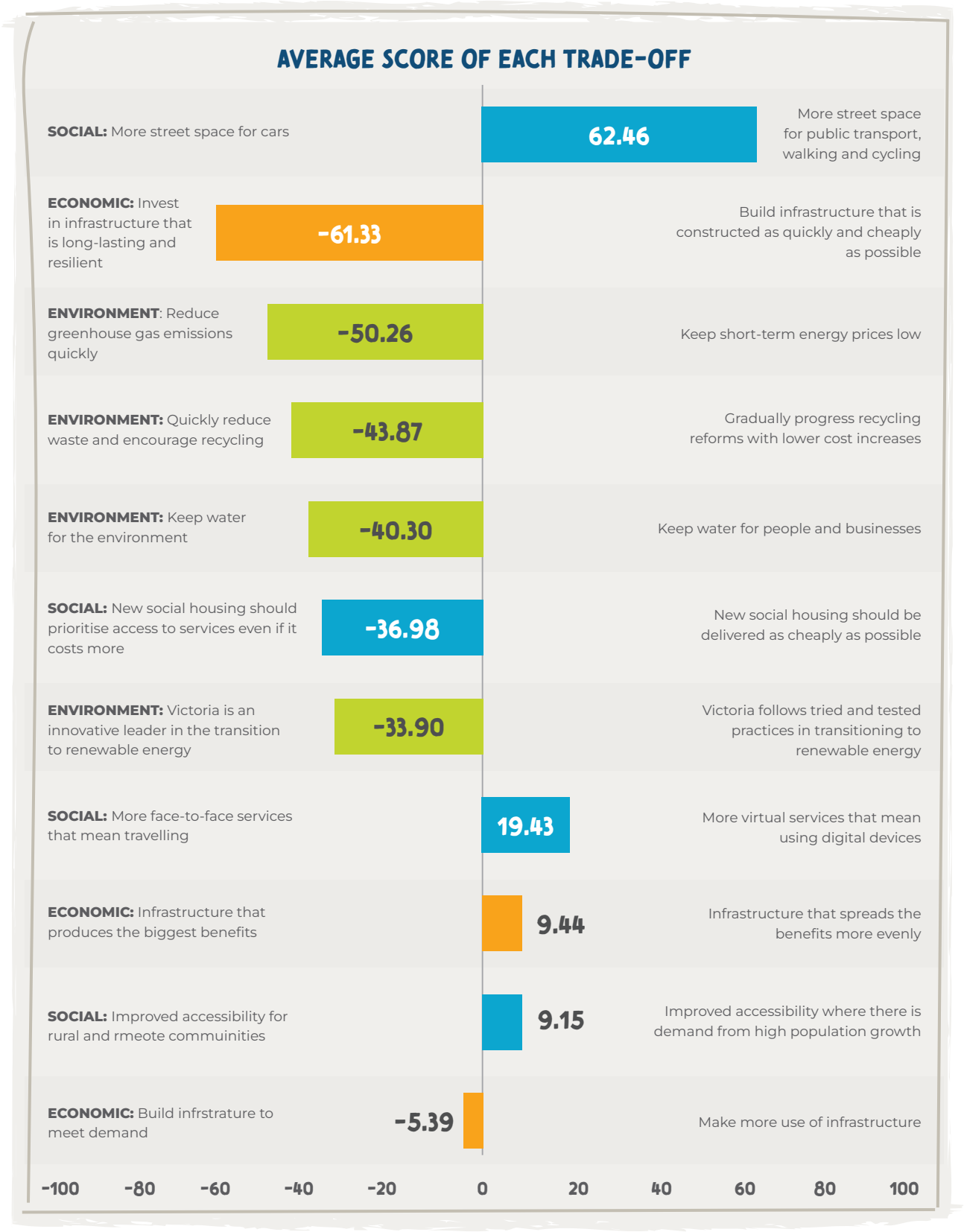
Results

The number and percentage of respondents who chose to respond to each theme are presented below:

- **Economic issues:** 201 respondents (74%) answered these questions.
- **Social issues:** 210 respondents (77%) answered these questions.
- **Environmental issues:** 223 respondents (82%) answered these questions.

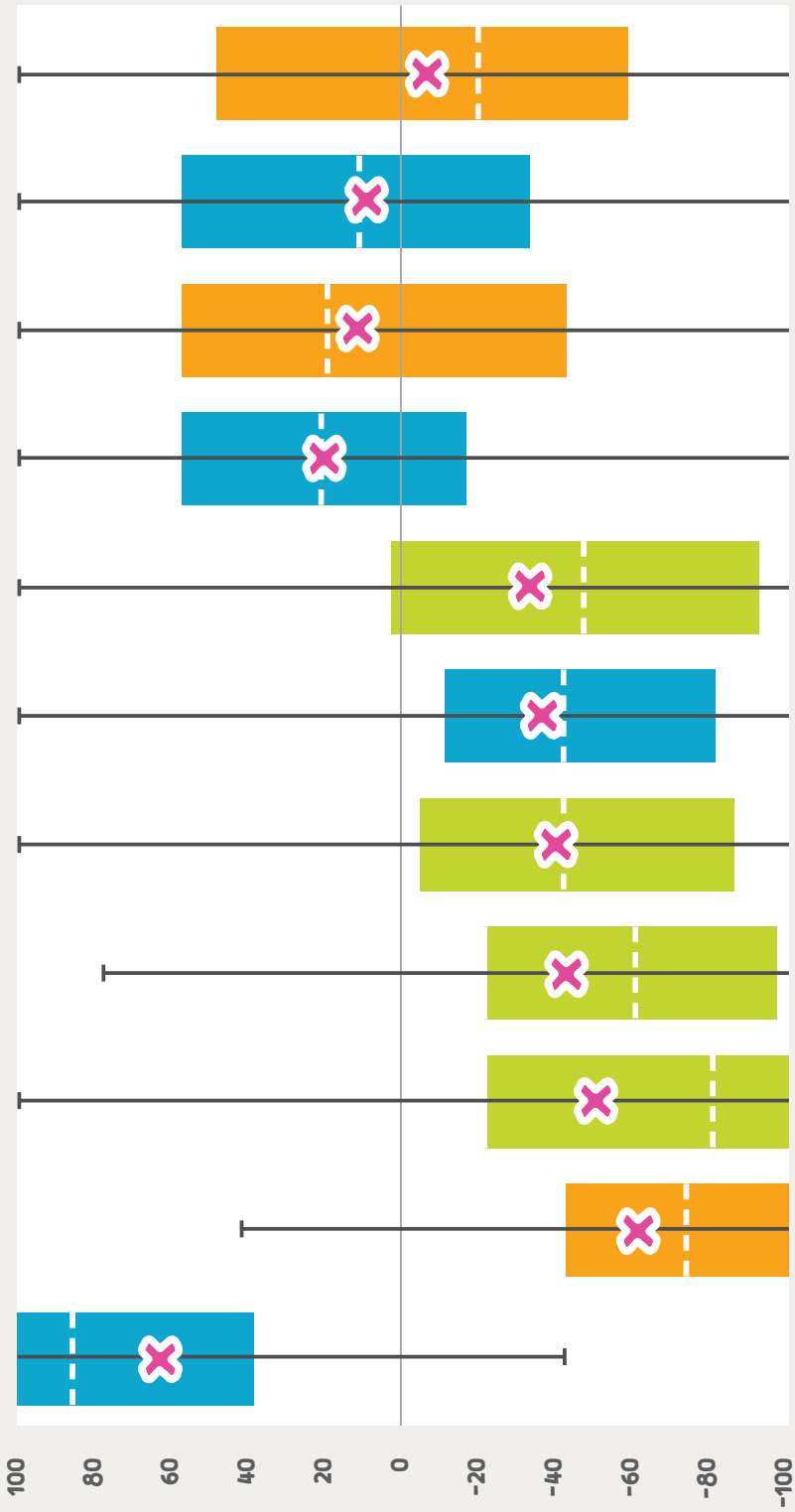
4.3 TRADE-OFFS SUMMARY

The chart below presents the average of the responses from all respondents on each trade-off.



The chart below displays the trade off summary looking at the mean and median responses to each of the trade offs.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO EACH TRADE-OFF



Economic: Build infrastructure to meet demand v Make more use of infrastructure we have

Social: Improved accessibility for rural and remote communities v Improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth

Economic: Infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits v Inrastructure that spreads the benefits more evenly

Social: More face-to-face services that mean travelling v More virtual services that mean using digital devices

Environment: Victoria is an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy v Victoria follows tried and tested practices in transitioning to renewable energy

Social: New social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more v New social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible

Environment: Keep water for the environment v Keep water for people and businesses

Environment: Quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling v Gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases

Environment: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly v Keep short-term energy prices low

Economic: Invest in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient v Build infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible

Social: More street space for cars v More street space for public transport, walking and cycling

= Mean result for each trade off

= Median result for each trade off

ANALYSIS OF TRADE-OFF AVERAGES

The average scores in the charts on the next few pages present the strength of opinions across all respondents. The greater the distance from zero, the stronger or more consistent respondents' opinions were in supporting that particular end of the trade-off scale.

The six trade-offs most strongly supported were:

1. **More street space for public transport, walking and cycling over** more street space for cars
2. **Invest in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient over** build infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible
3. **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly over** keep short-term energy prices low
4. **Quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling over** gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases
5. **Keep water for the environment over** keep water for people and businesses
6. **New social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more over** new social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible.

4.4 GROUPED RESULTS FOR EACH TRADE-OFF

The charts that follow present responses from respondents grouped into eight groups (octiles). Note that the middle group was combined as it presents respondents 25 points away from zero in either direction.

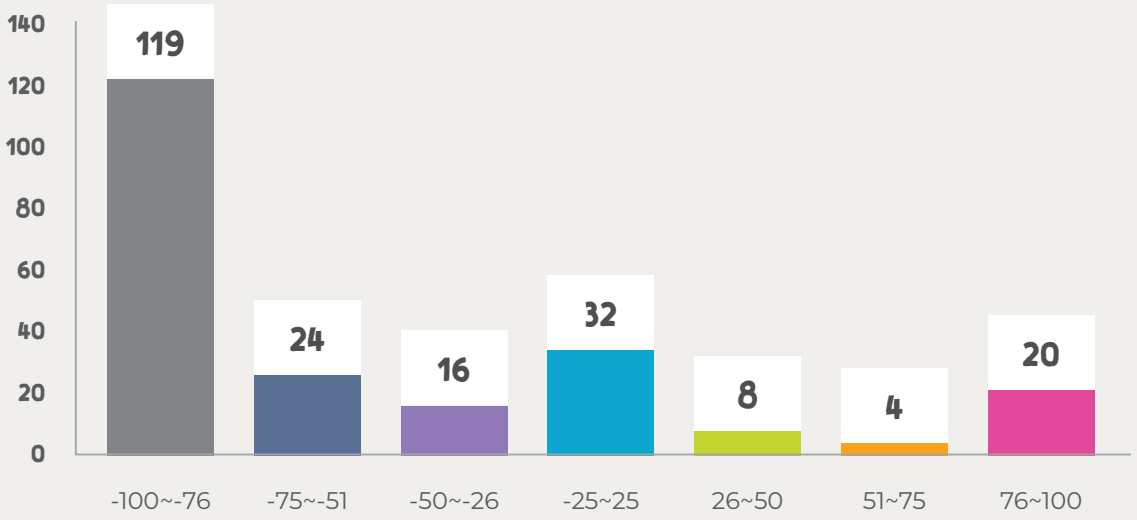
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TRADE-OFFS

Victoria's infrastructure needs to be sustainable and adaptable to changing environmental conditions

REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS QUICKLY OR KEEP SHORT-TERM ENERGY PRICES LOW

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly
The government acts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly, even if energy costs more in the short term.

Keep short-term energy prices low
The government acts to keep energy costs low in the short term, even if it takes longer to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



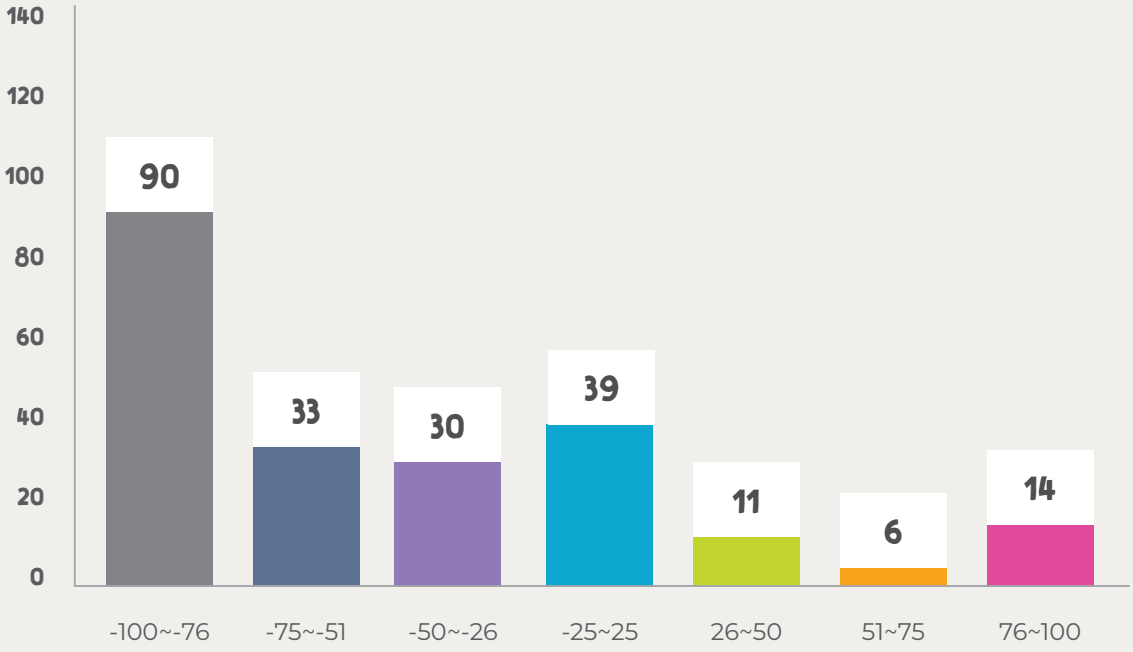
Results

- The results for this trade-off were **strongly in favour of** 'reducing greenhouse gas emissions quickly'.
- Over half of the respondents, 119 (53%), were in the lowest octile (-100 to -76) of responses, who strongly supported 'reducing greenhouse gas emissions quickly'.
- The strong support for 'reducing greenhouse gas emissions quickly' resulted in an average (mean) score of -50.26 which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Twenty-four respondents (11%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported 'keeping short-term energy prices low'.

QUICKLY REDUCE WASTE AND ENCOURAGE RECYCLING OR GRADUALLY PROGRESS RECYCLING REFORMS WITH LOWER COST INCREASES

Quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling
The government acts to quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling, even if it means things cost more.

Gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases
The government focuses on improving existing recycling practices so that there is less impact on household costs, even if it means more waste is generated and less is recycled.



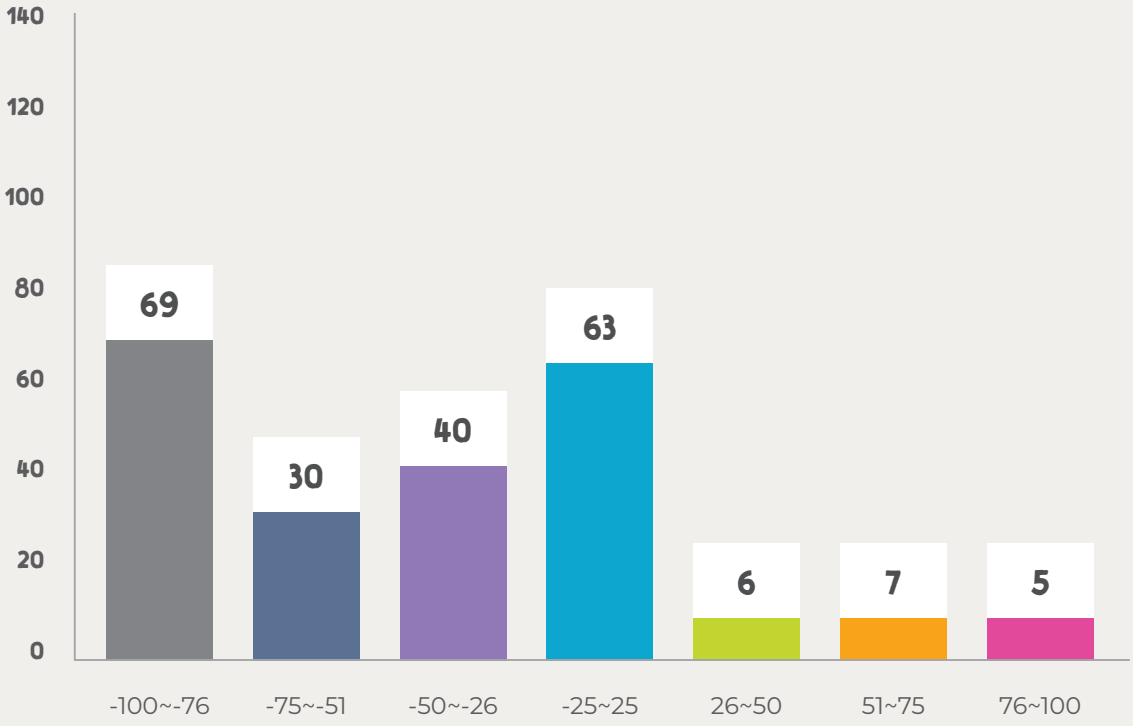
Results

- The results for this trade-off were **strongly in favour of** 'quickly reducing waste and encouraging recycling'.
- Over half of the respondents, 123 (55%), were in the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) of responses, who strongly supported 'quickly reducing waste and encouraging recycling'.
- The strong support for 'quickly reducing waste and encouraging recycling' resulted in an average (mean) score of -43.87% representing the overall results being solidly to the left of centre.
- Twenty respondents (9%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported 'gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases'.

KEEP WATER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT OR FOR PEOPLE AND BUSINESSES

Keep water for the environment
The government makes sure there is enough water for the environment, and then allocates the remaining water for people and businesses.

Keep water for people and businesses
The government makes sure there is enough water for people and businesses, and then allocates the remaining water for the environment.



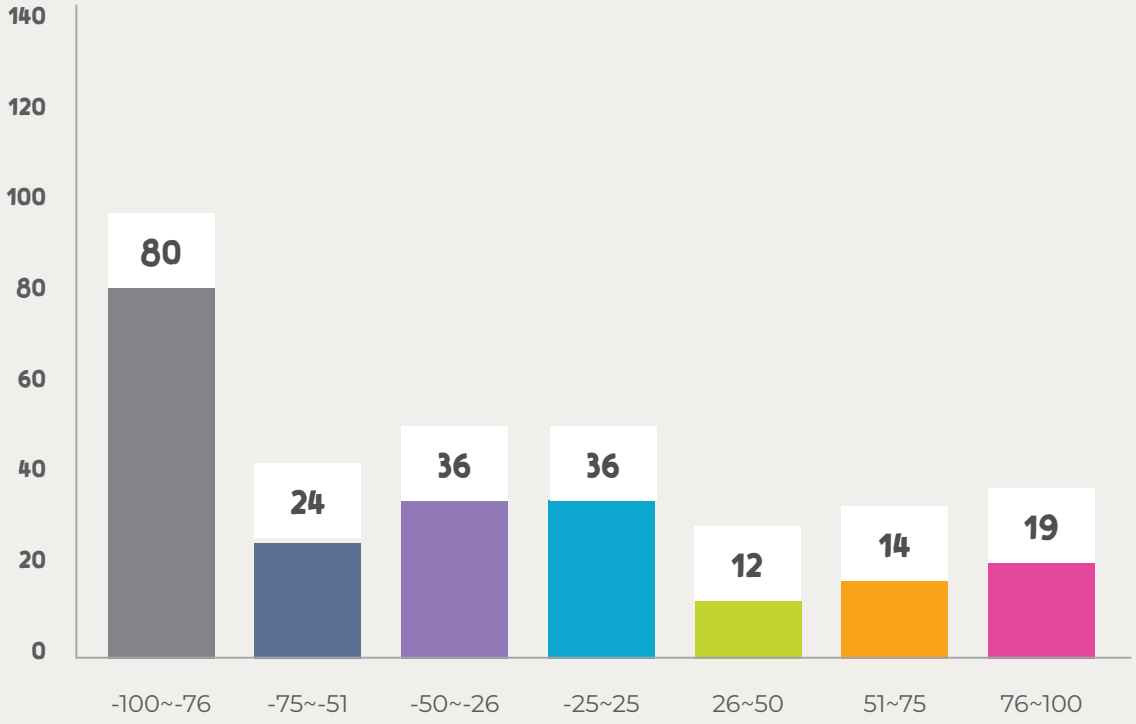
Results

- The results of this trade-off were **strongly in favour of** 'keeping water for the environment'.
- Nearly half of the respondents, 99 (45%), were in the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) of responses, and strongly supported 'keeping water for the environment'.
- The strong support for 'keeping water for the environment' resulted in an average (mean) score of -40.3% which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Twelve respondents (5%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported 'keeping water for people and businesses'.

VICTORIA IS AN INNOVATION TRANSITION LEADER, OR FOLLOWS TRIED AND TESTED PRACTICES TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

Victoria is an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy
Victoria leads the way in the transition to renewable energy, even if it means that some innovations may be unsuccessful and costly.

Victoria follows tried and tested practices in transitioning to renewable energy
The government follows what others have done to reduce emissions around the world, even if it means the transition is slower.



Results

- The results for this trade-off were **in favour of** Victoria 'being an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy'.
- Nearly half of the respondents, 104 (47%), were in the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) of responses, who strongly supported Victoria 'being an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy'.
- The strong support for Victoria 'being an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy' resulted in an average (mean) score of -33.9% which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Thirty-three respondents (15%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported 'Victoria following tried and tested practices in transitioning to renewable energy'.

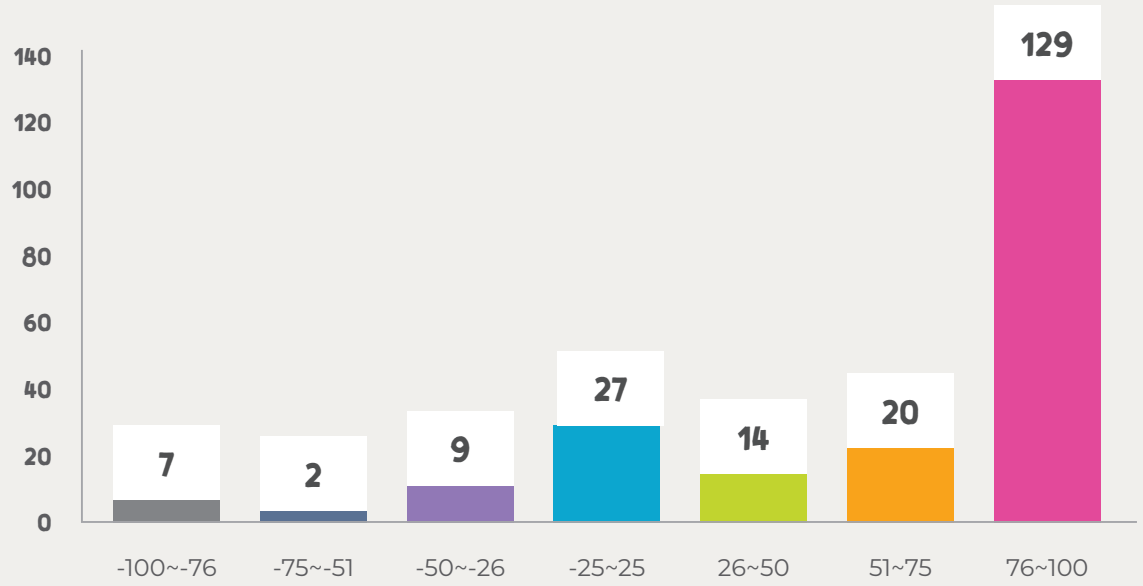
SOCIAL ISSUES TRADE-OFFS

Infrastructure can support healthy and safe communities for all Victorians

MORE STREET SPACE FOR CARS OR PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING

More street space for cars
The government invests in more street space for cars, and limits space for public transport, walking and cycling.

More street space for public transport, walking and cycling
The government invests in more street space for public transport, walking and cycling, and limits space for cars.



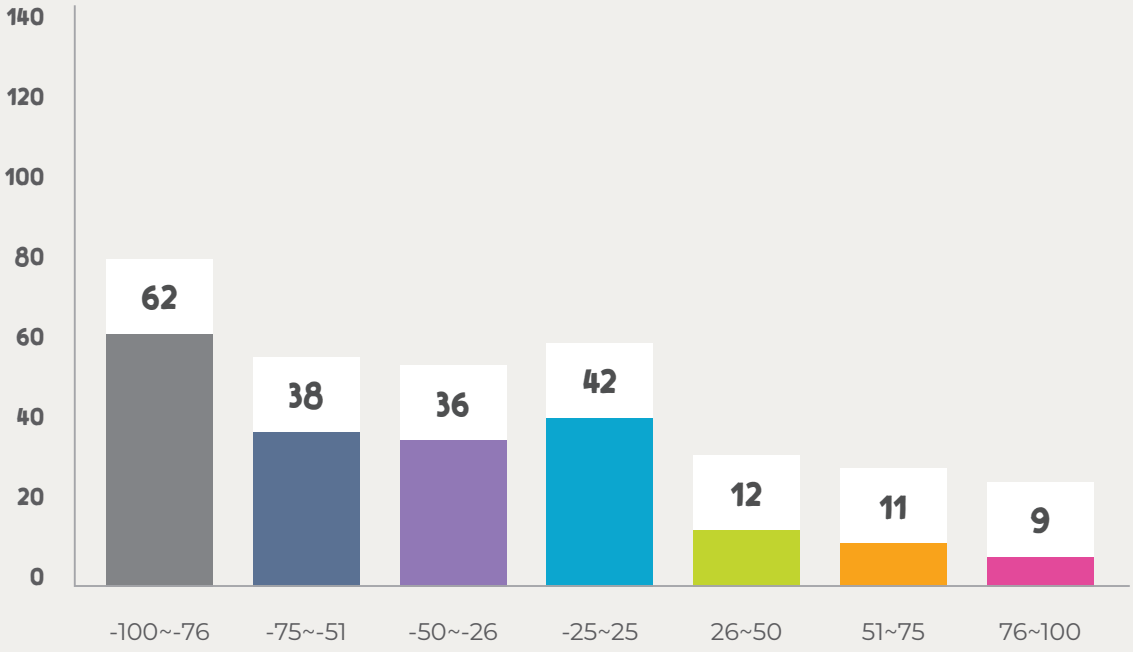
Results

- Respondents were **very strongly in favour of** 'more street space for public transport, walking and cycling'.
- Nearly two thirds of the respondents, 129 (62%), were in the highest octile (76 to 100) of responses, who supported 'more street space for public transport, walking and cycling'.
- The strong support for 'more street space for public transport, walking and cycling' resulted in an average (mean) score of 62.46 which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Only 9 respondents (4%) were in the lowest quartile which strongly supported 'more street space for cars', whereas 149 (72%) were in the highest quartile supporting 'more street space for public transport, walking and cycling'.

NEW SOCIAL HOUSING SHOULD PRIORITISE ACCESS TO SERVICES OR BE DELIVERED AS CHEAPLY AS POSSIBLE

New social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more
The government builds social housing in areas with good access to jobs, schools and healthcare, but because it costs more, it can build fewer homes.

New social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible
The government builds social housing on more affordable land, meaning it can build more homes, but people living there have worse access to schools, jobs and health services



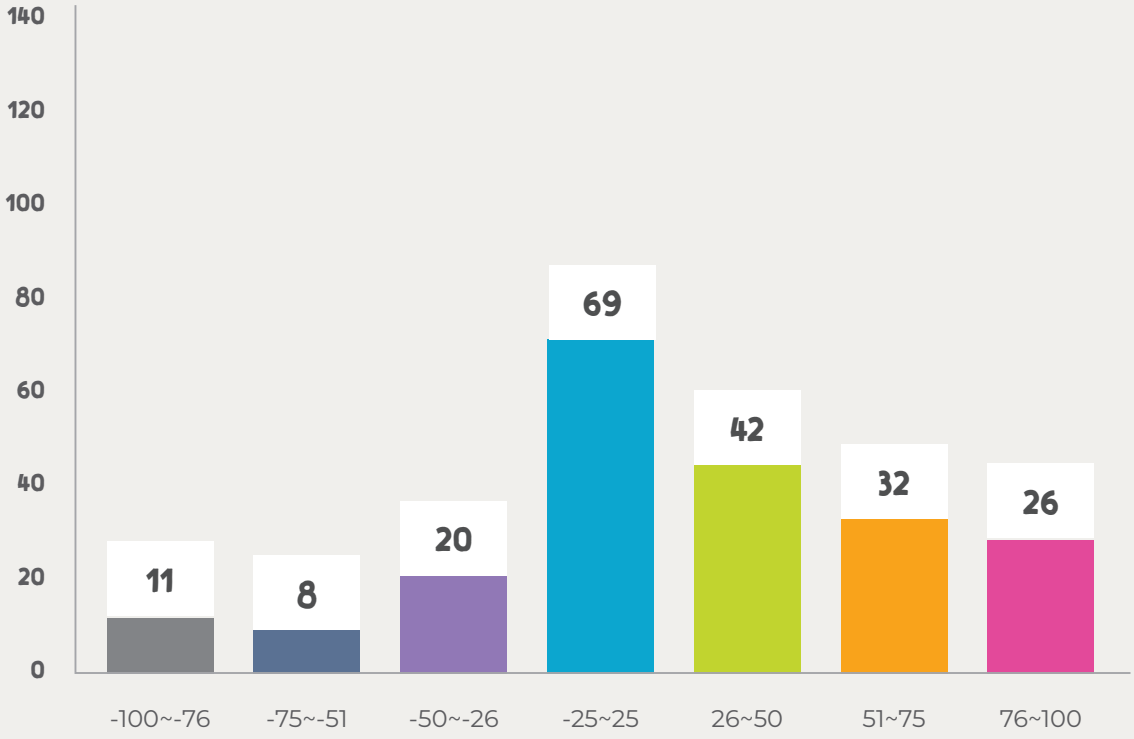
Results

- The results for this trade-off were **strongly in favour of** new 'social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more'.
- Nearly half of the respondents, 100 (48%), were in the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) of responses, who supported new 'social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more'.
- The strong support for new 'social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more' resulted in an average (mean) score of –36.98 which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Only 20 respondents (10%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported new 'social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible'.

NEW FACE-TO-FACE SERVICES REQUIRING TRAVEL OR MORE VIRTUAL, DIGITAL SERVICES

More face-to-face services that mean travelling
The government provides more face to-face services (e.g. after hours GP clinics) that people must travel to.

More virtual services that mean using digital devices
The government provides more virtual services (e.g. after-hours telehealth) that people must access over the phone or internet.



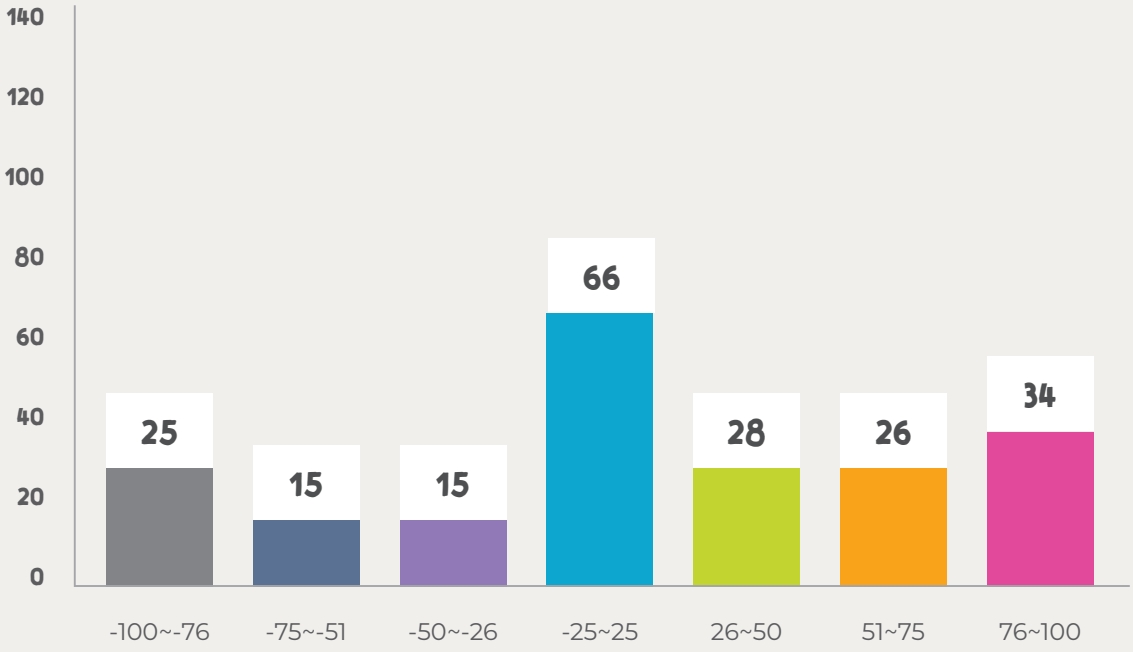
Results

- The results for this trade-off were **in favour of** 'more virtual services that mean using digital devices'.
- While 69 respondents (33%), chose the middle quartile for their response, the remaining 139 respondents were split around 2.5 to 1 in favour of 'more virtual services that mean using digital devices'.
- The support for 'more virtual services that mean using digital devices' resulted in an average (mean) score of +19.43 representing the overall results being clearly to the right of centre.
- Sixty respondents (29%) were in the top quartile supporting 'more virtual services that mean using digital devices', whereas 19 (9%) were in the lower quartile supporting 'more face-to-face services that mean travelling'.

IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY FOR RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES OR WHERE THERE IS DEMAND FROM HIGH POPULATION GROWTH

Improved accessibility for rural and remote communities
The government improves communication and transport infrastructure for people with poorer access first, such as rural and remote communities.

Improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth
The government improves communication and transport infrastructure in areas experiencing high population growth first.



Results

- The results for this trade-off were **relatively evenly distributed** along the response continuum.
- Slightly more respondents favoured 'improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth' with the average (mean) score of +9.15 representing the overall results being just to the right of centre.
- Those who had stronger opinions — the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) and the highest quartile (51 to 100) — were more likely to favour 'improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth' (60 respondents, 28%) than 'improved accessibility for rural and remote communities' (40 respondents,19%).
- Almost a third of all respondents who answered this question (66 respondents, 31%) were in the mid group of -25 to +25.

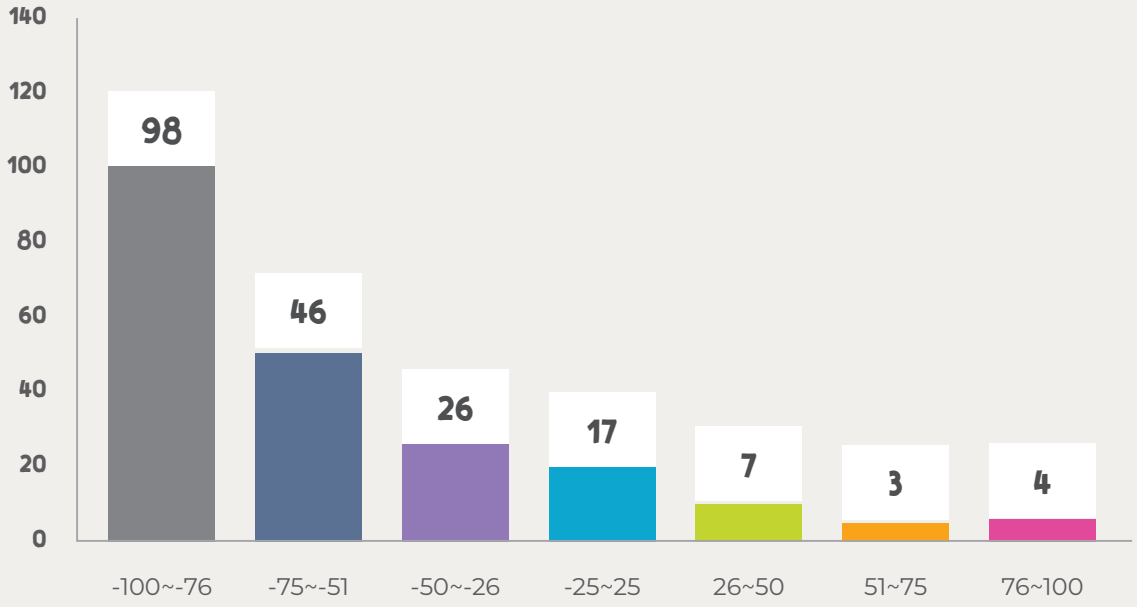
ECONOMIC ISSUES TRADE-OFFS

Victoria has the right infrastructure for a productive and sustainable economy

LONG-LASTING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, OR QUICKLY, CHEAPLY CONSTRUCTED INFRASTRUCTURE

Invest in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient
The government invests in making sure infrastructure can withstand natural disasters and climate change, even if it means infrastructure is more expensive and takes longer to build.

Build infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible
The government builds infrastructure more quickly and cheaply, so that it is easily replaced even if it means natural disasters have a greater impact when they happen.



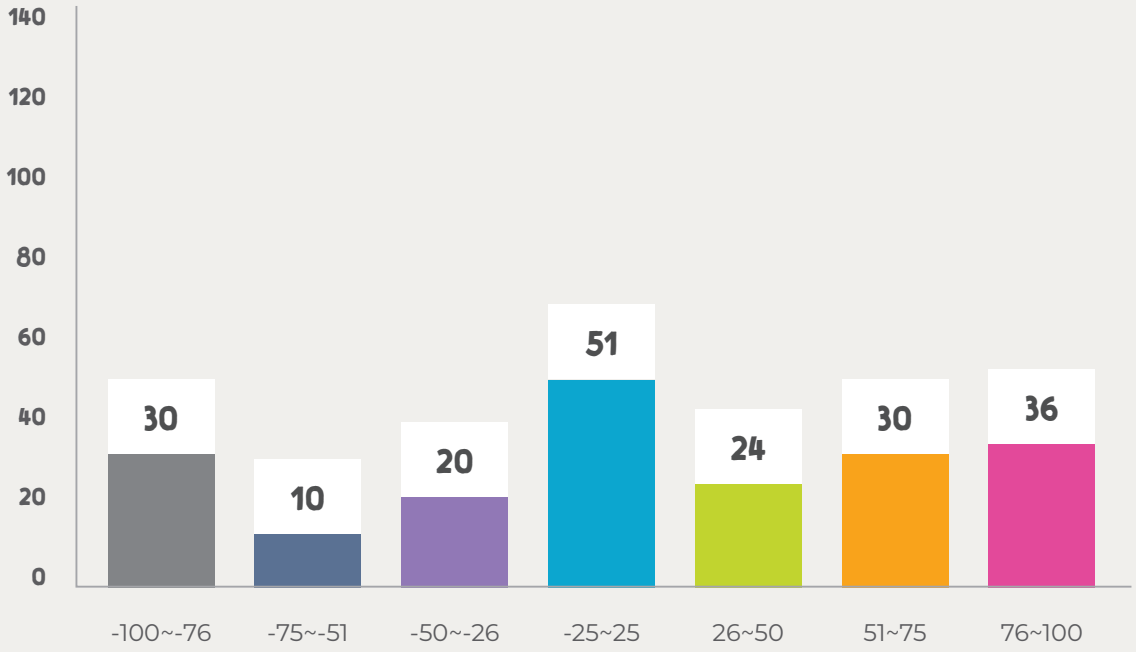
Results

- Results suggested that respondents were **strongly in favour of** 'investing in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient'.
- Nearly half of the respondents, 98 (49%), were in the lowest octile (-100 to -76) of responses, who strongly supported 'investing in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient'.
- The strong support for 'investing in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient' resulted in an average (mean) score of -61.33 which meant the overall results were strongly to the left of centre.
- Only seven respondents (3.5%) were in the highest quartile which strongly supported 'building infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible'.

INFRASTRUCTURE THAT PRODUCES THE BIGGEST BENEFITS, OR SPREADS BENEFITS EVENLY

Infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits
The government invests in infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits, regardless of who receives those benefits

Infrastructure that spreads the benefits more evenly
The government invests in infrastructure that produces the most evenly shared benefits, even if the benefits are smaller.



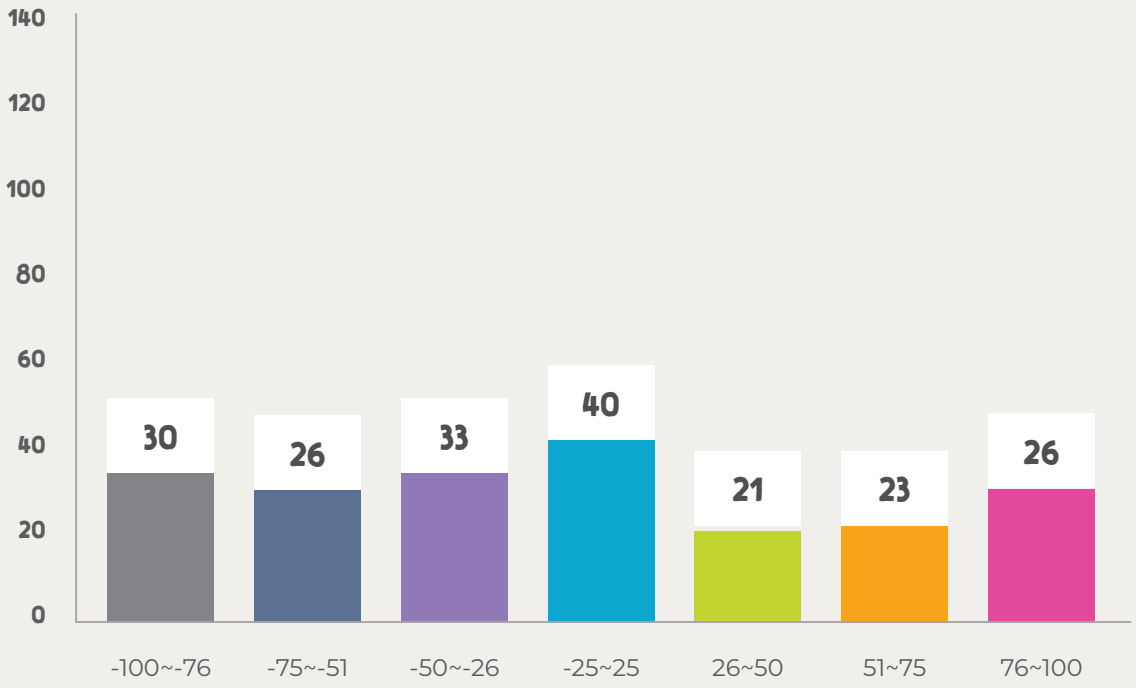
Results

- The results for this trade-off were **relatively evenly distributed** along the response continuum.
- Slightly more respondents favoured 'infrastructure that spreads the benefits more evenly', with the average (mean) score of +9.44 representing the overall results being just to the right of centre.
- Those who had stronger opinions — the lowest quartile investing in infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits (40 respondents, 20%) — were more likely to favour 'investing in infrastructure that spreads the benefits more evenly' (66 respondents, 33%) than 'making more use of infrastructure we have' (40 respondents, 20%).
- A quarter of all respondents who answered this question (51 respondents, 25%) were in the mid group of -25 to +25, with another 20 (-50 to -26) and 24 respondents (26 to 50) also relatively close to the middle of the continuum in their responses.

BUILD MORE, OR MAKE USE OF CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Build infrastructure to meet demand
The government focuses on building new infrastructure where there is demand for it, rather than managing demand to make more use of existing infrastructure, even if it costs a bit more.

Make more use of infrastructure we have
The government prioritises better managing demand, so more use is made of existing infrastructure and only builds new infrastructure as a last resort, saving money in the process.



Results

- The results for this trade-off were **relatively evenly distributed** along the response continuum.
- Slightly more respondents favoured 'building infrastructure to meet demand' with the average (mean) score of -5.39 representing the overall results being just to the left of centre.
- Those who had stronger opinions — the lowest quartile (-100 to -51) and the highest quartile (51 to 100) — were more likely to favour 'building infrastructure to meet demand' (56 respondents, 28%) than 'making more use of infrastructure we have' (49 respondents, 25%).
- The largest group of respondents were the 40 (20%) who were in the mid group of -20 to +20. Note though, that the range for this group is twice as large as the other groups (50 points, compared to the other groups which are 25 points).

5. PRIORITIES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

HOW THE ANALYSIS WAS COMPLETED

The questions for this section were divided into two parts. First, respondents were asked to rate 20 infrastructure options on a balanced five-point scale from 'very high priority' to 'not at all a priority'. The frequency that each option was rated on the five-point scale is presented in the charts starting from page 28.

Respondents then ranked the infrastructure outcomes they had previously identified to be a 'very high priority', from highest to lowest priority overall. Note that not every respondent rated every outcome a 'very high priority', so each outcome was ranked differently.

To complete the analysis of the rankings, a count was made of the number of times each outcome was ranked either 1, 2, or 3. Percentages were then calculated by dividing the score for each outcome by the number of respondents who had selected that outcome as a 'very high priority'. The outcomes were then ordered from highest to lowest scores and presented in the chart on page 26. The bars on the chart show the percentage of times each outcome was ranked 1, 2, or 3.

This is how the question was presented to respondents:

The statements below are the options from the previous question that you identified as 'very high priority'.

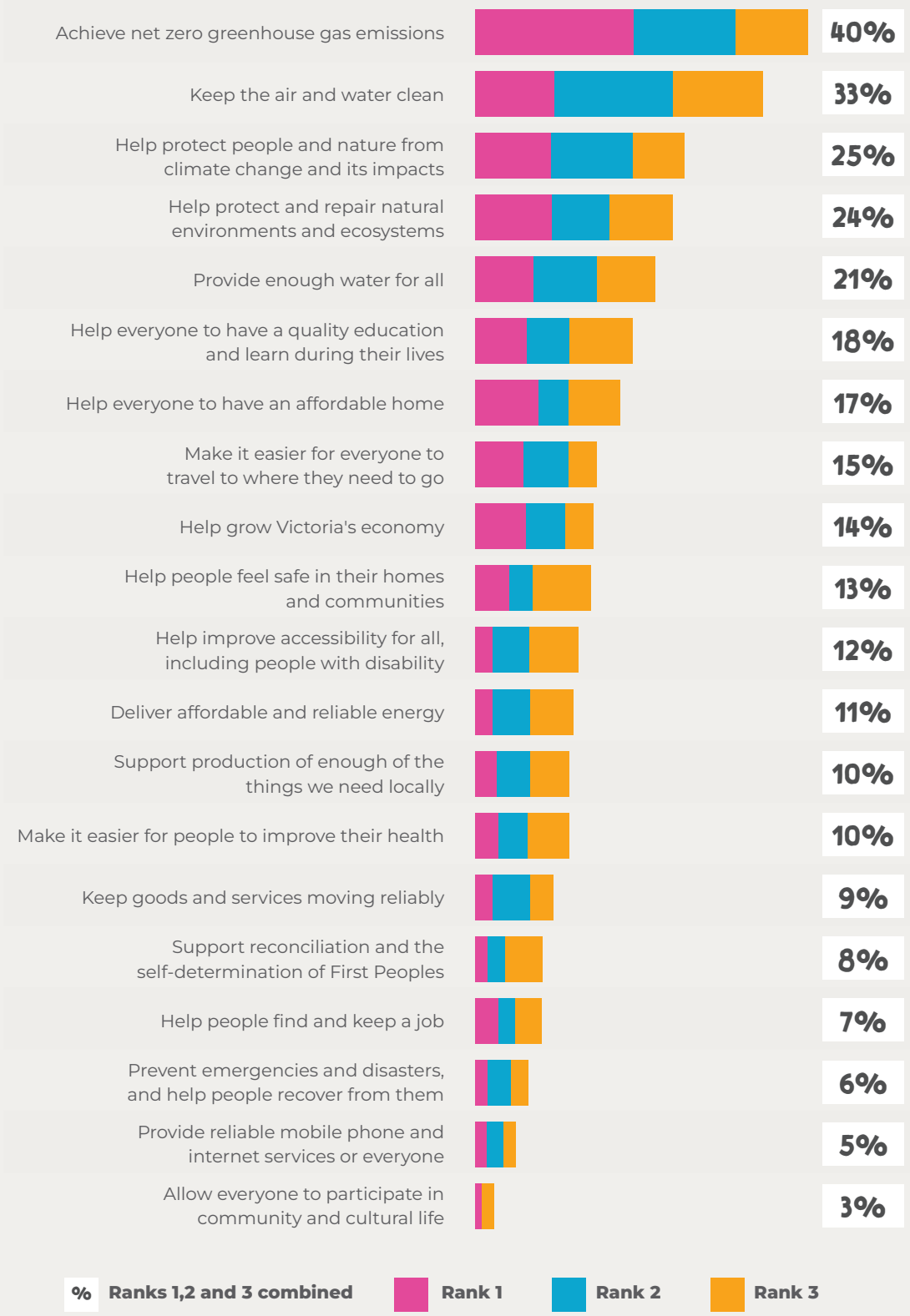
Please rank these options from highest to lowest importance for you.

Click or touch the **six dots** and move the options up or down the list - rank all of the options from your most important at the top, through to your least important at the bottom.

1. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
3. Help people feel safe in their homes and communities.
4. Help improve acessibility for all, including people with disability.
5. Make it easier for everyone to travel to where they need to go.
6. Prevent emergeneices and disaters, and help people recover from them.
7. Help everyone to have an affordable home.

SUMMARY OF RANKINGS

RANKING OF INFRASTRUCTURE OUTCOMES: SUM OF RANKED 1, 2, OR 3



RESULTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITY RANKINGS

The results tell us that the issues and opportunities relating to the environmental related infrastructure are important to those who responded to the survey. The top five ranked priorities refer to environmental issues including greenhouse gas emissions, air and water quality and security, protection of nature from the impacts of climate change and repairing our natural environments.

The six most highly ranked infrastructure outcomes (ranked either 1, 2, or 3) were:

1. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Keep the air and water clean.
3. Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts.
4. Help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
5. Provide enough water for all.
6. Help everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives.

The five infrastructure outcomes most commonly ranked 1 were:

1. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Keep the air and water clean.
3. Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts.
4. Help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
5. Provide enough water for all.

The three lowest ranked infrastructure outcomes were:

- Allow everyone to participate in community and cultural life.
- Provide reliable mobile phone and internet for everyone.
- Prevent emergencies and disaster, and help people recover from them.

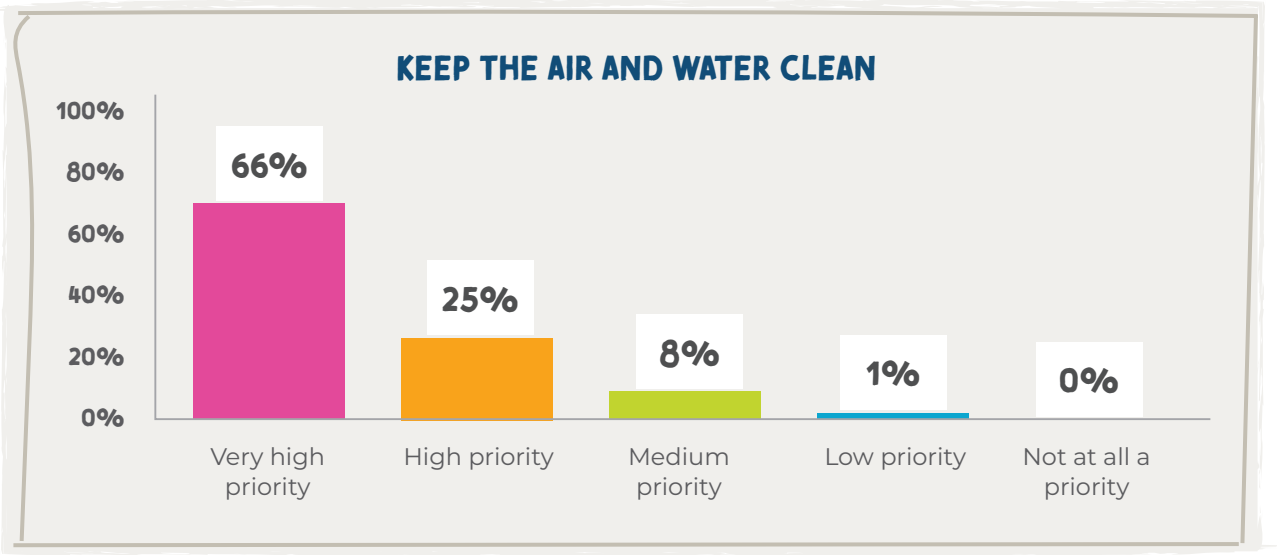
The five infrastructure outcomes with the highest percentages of people who assessed them as a 'very high priority' were:

1. Keep the air and water clean.
2. Achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Provide enough water for all.
4. Help everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives.
5. Help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts.

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

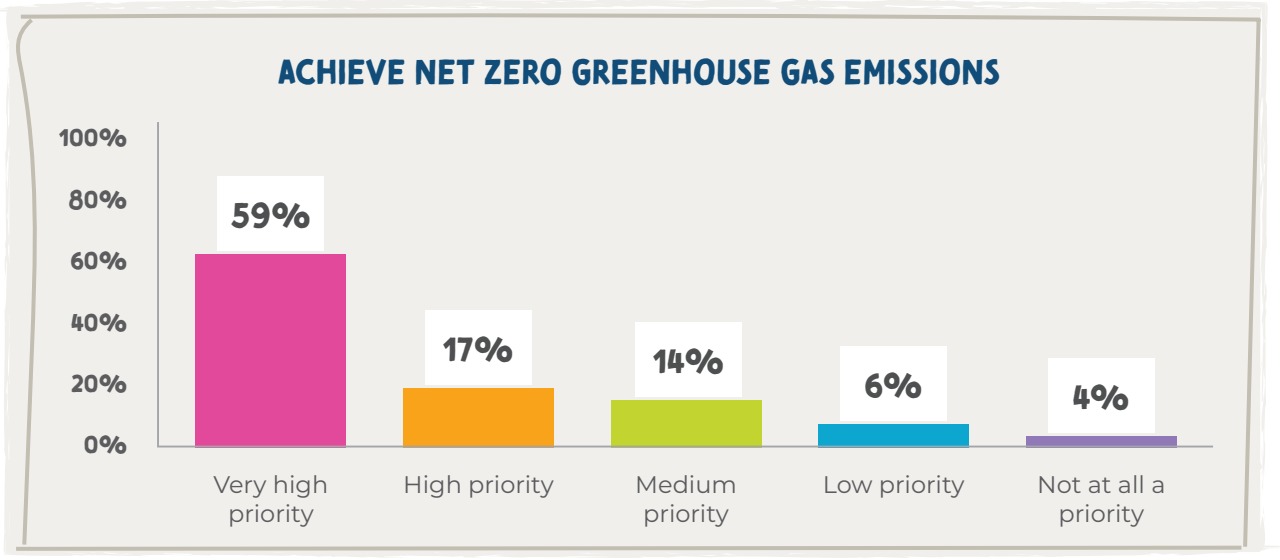
Respondent were asked: 'How much of a priority do you think the following outcomes should be for the Victorian Government when planning for and delivering infrastructure?'

The outcomes respondents assessed are presented in the charts that follow.



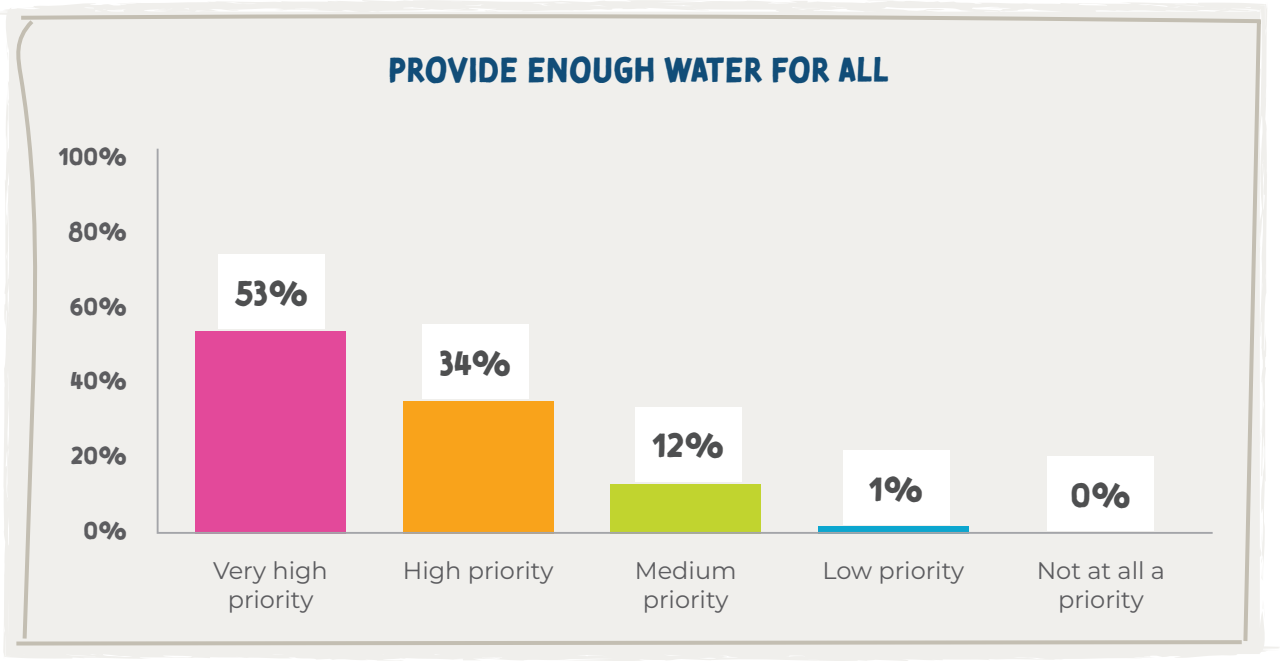
Results

- 91% of respondents considered keeping air and water clean as important to consider, with – 66% (177) 'very high priority' and 25% (67) 'high priority'.
- 1% did not consider this a priority - 1% considered it a 'low priority' and no one considered it 'not at all a priority'.



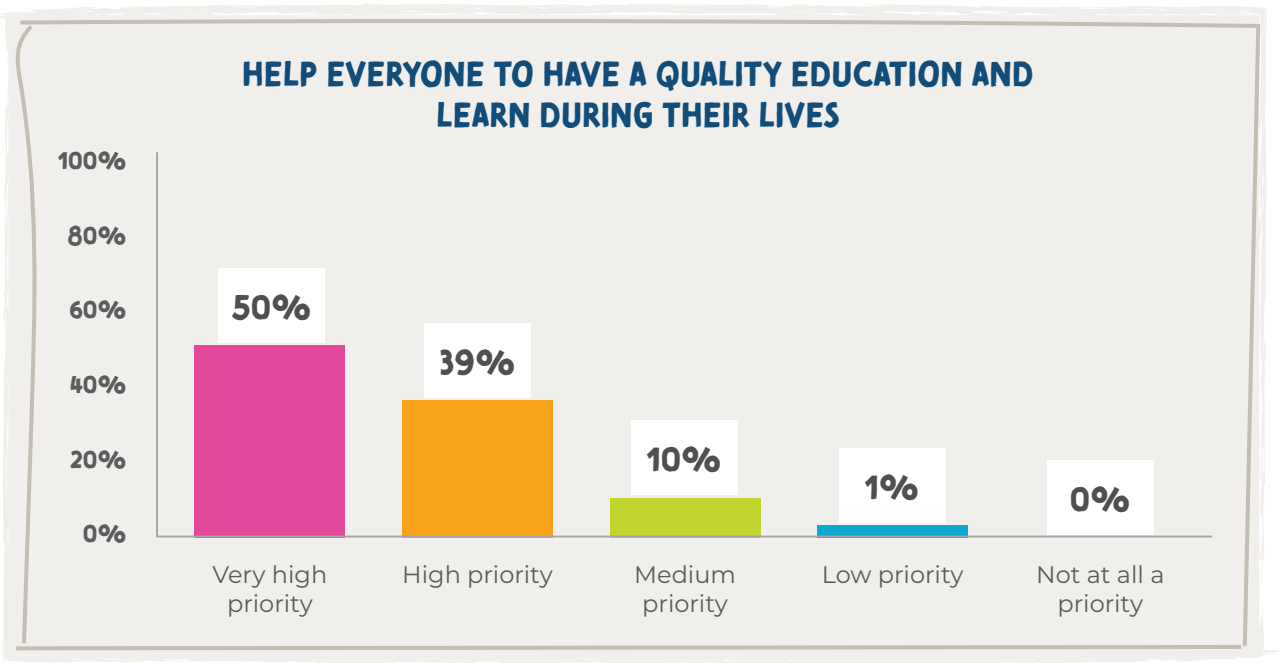
Results

- 76% of respondents considered achieving net zero greenhouse emissions a high priority – 59% (157) 'very high priority' and 17% (46) 'high priority'.
- 10% did not consider this a priority - 6% considered it a 'low priority' and 4% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



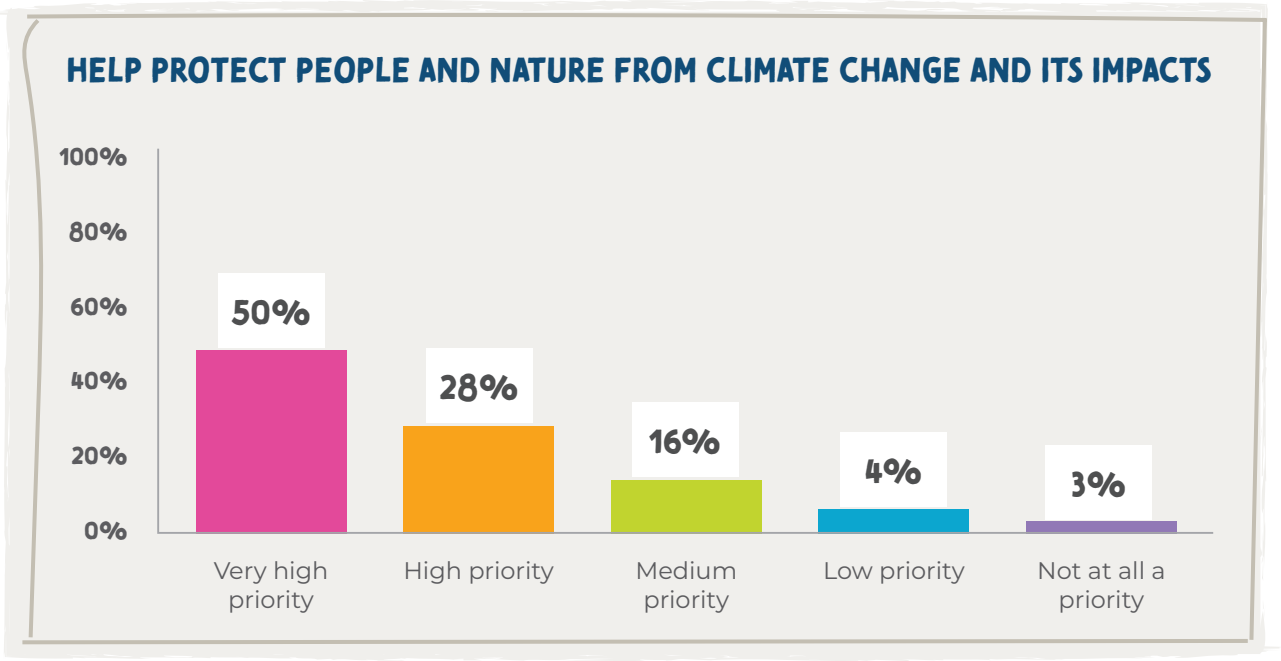
Results

- 87% of respondents considered providing enough water for all a high priority – 53% (141) 'very high priority' and 34% (90) 'high priority'.
- 1% did not consider this a priority - 1% considered it a 'low priority' and no one considered it 'not at all a priority'.



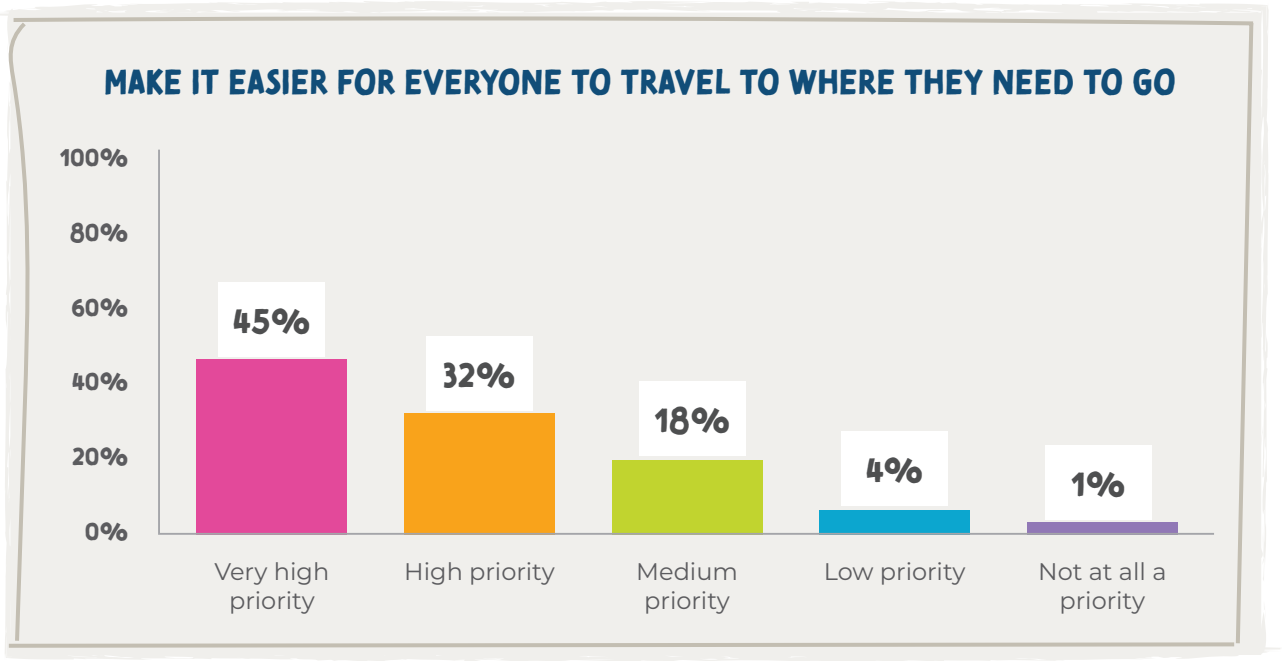
Results

- 89% of respondents considered helping everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives a high priority – 50% (133) 'very high priority' and 39% (103) 'high priority'.
- 1% did not consider this a priority - 1% considered it a 'low priority' and no one considered it 'not at all a priority'.



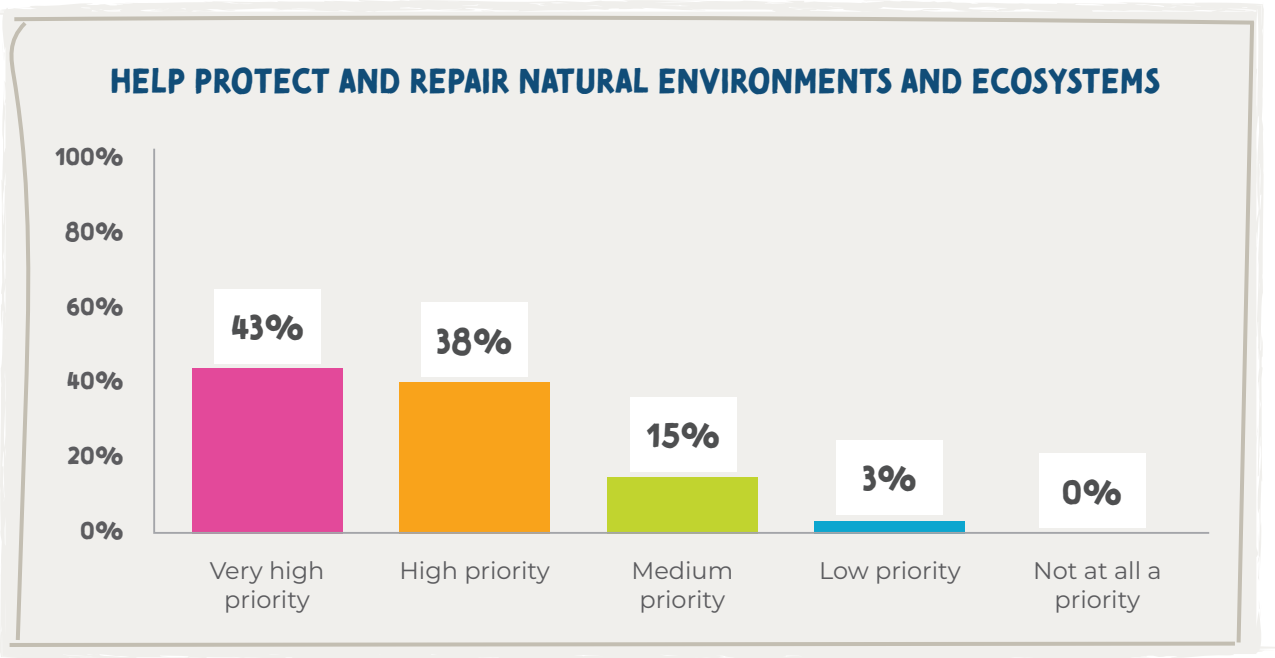
Results

- 78% of respondents considered helping protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts a high priority – 50% (133) 'very high priority' and 28% (74) 'high priority'.
- 7% did not consider this a priority - 4% considered it a 'low priority' and 3% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



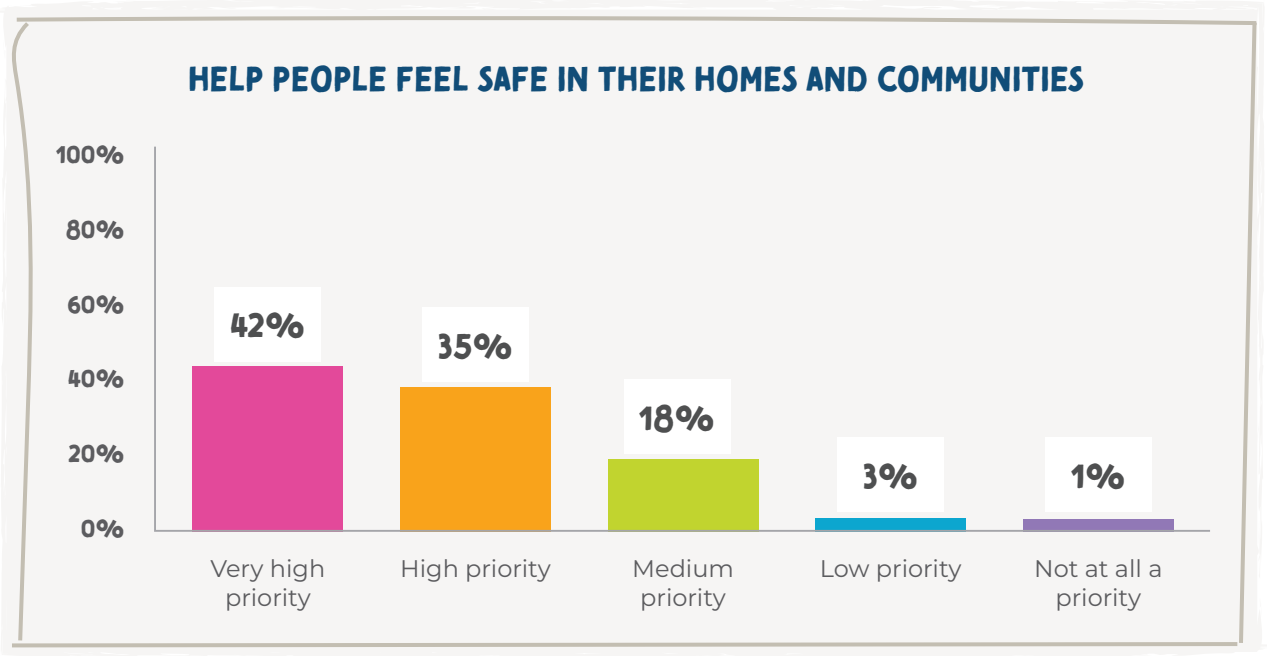
Results

- 77% of respondents considered making it easier for everyone to travel to where they need to go a high priority – 45% (120) 'very high priority' and 32% (84) 'high priority'.
- 5% did not consider this a priority - 4% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



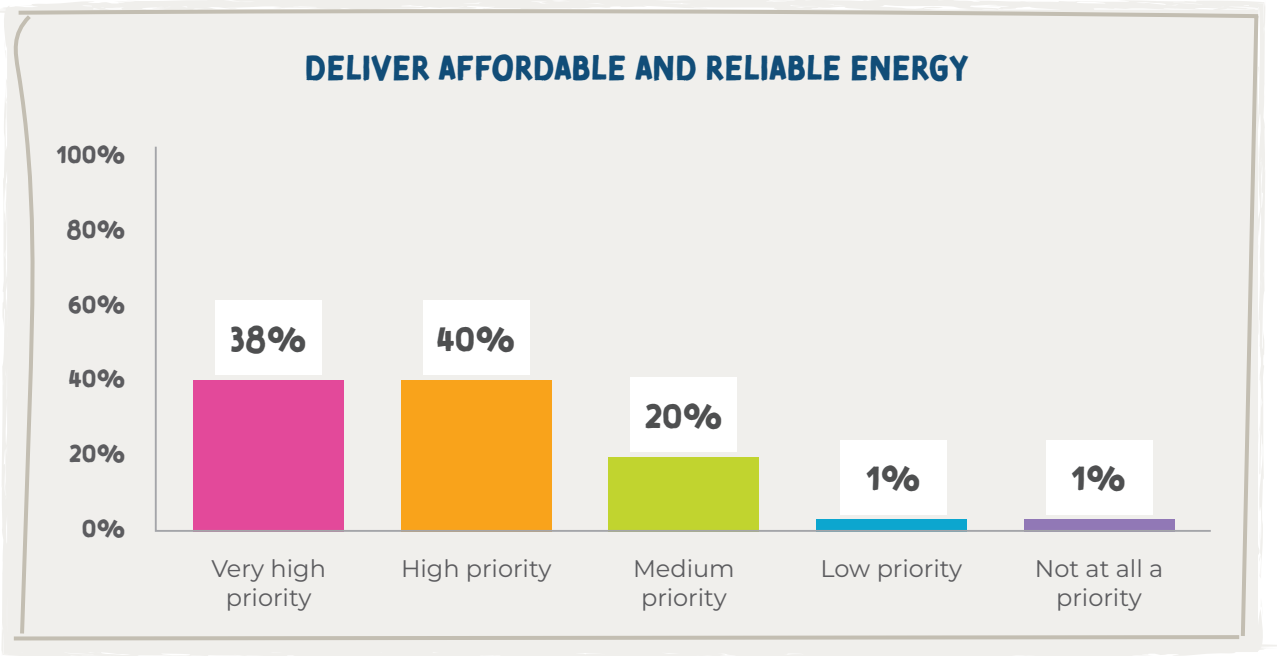
Results

- 81% of respondents considered helping protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems a high priority – 43% (115) 'very high priority' and 38% (102) 'high priority'.
- 3% did not consider this a priority - 3% considered it a 'low priority' and none considered it 'not at all a priority'.



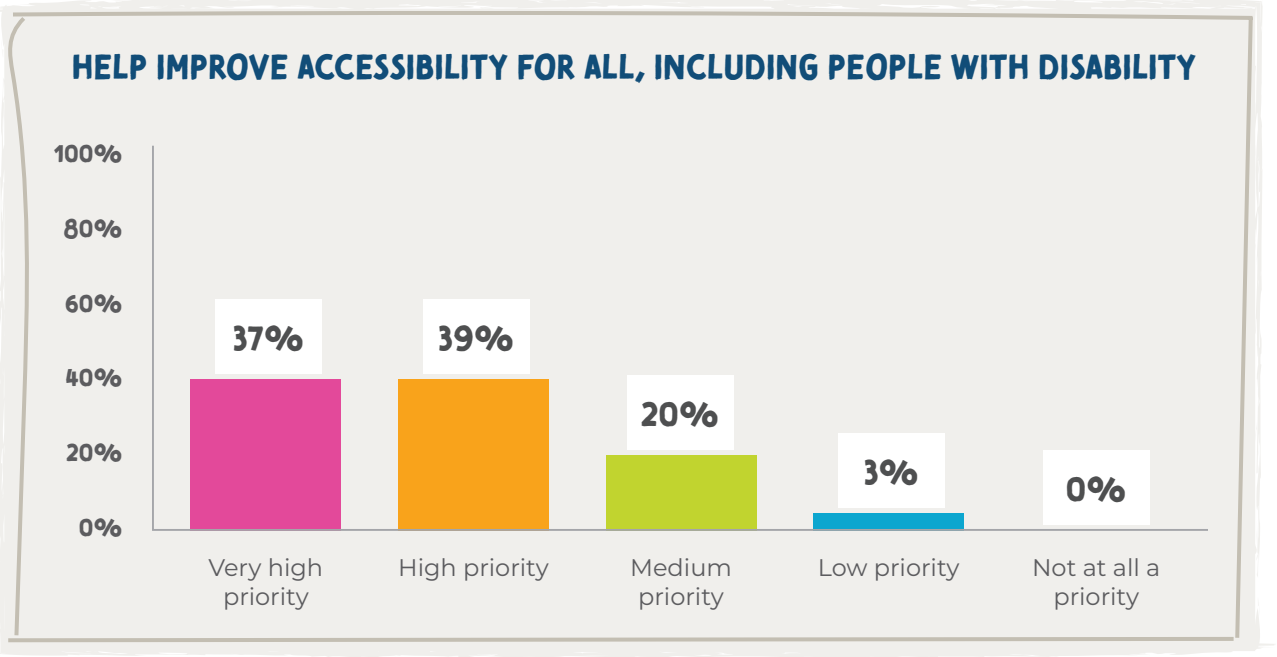
Results

- 78% of respondents considered helping people feel safe in their homes and communities a high priority – 42% (111) 'very high priority' and 36% (96) 'high priority'.
- 4% did not consider this a priority - 3% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



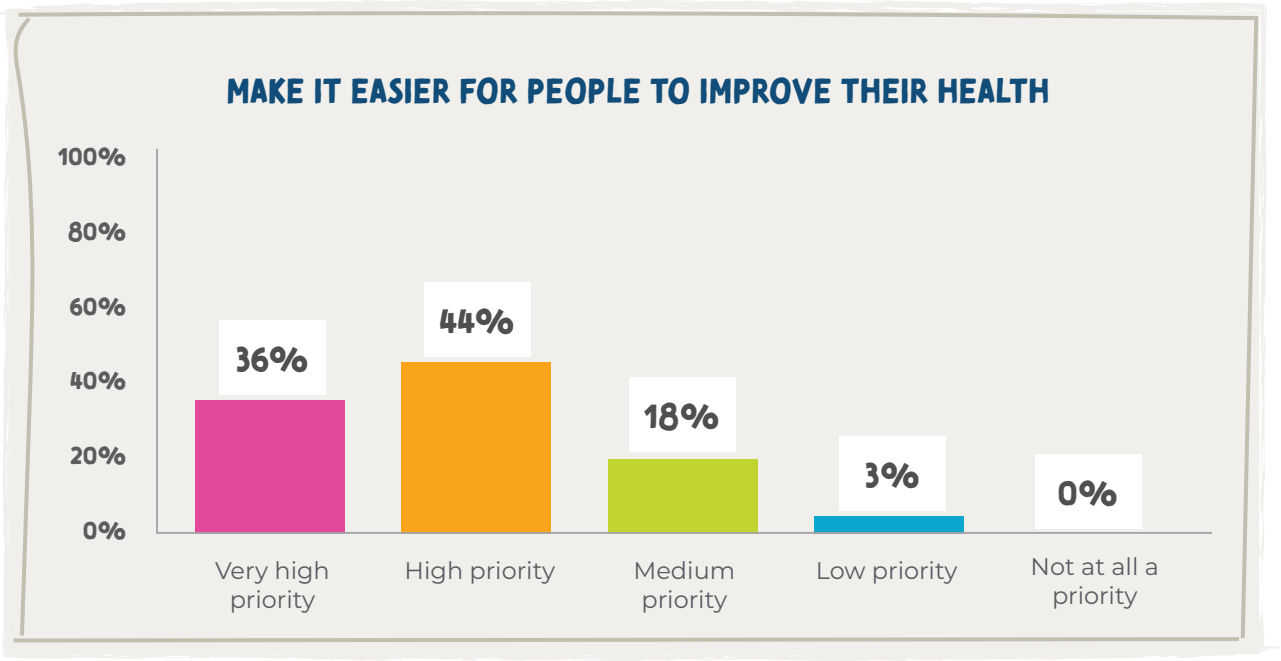
Results

- 78% of respondents considered delivering affordable and reliable energy a high priority – 38% (101) 'very high priority' and 40% (107) 'high priority'.
- 2% did not consider this a priority - 1% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



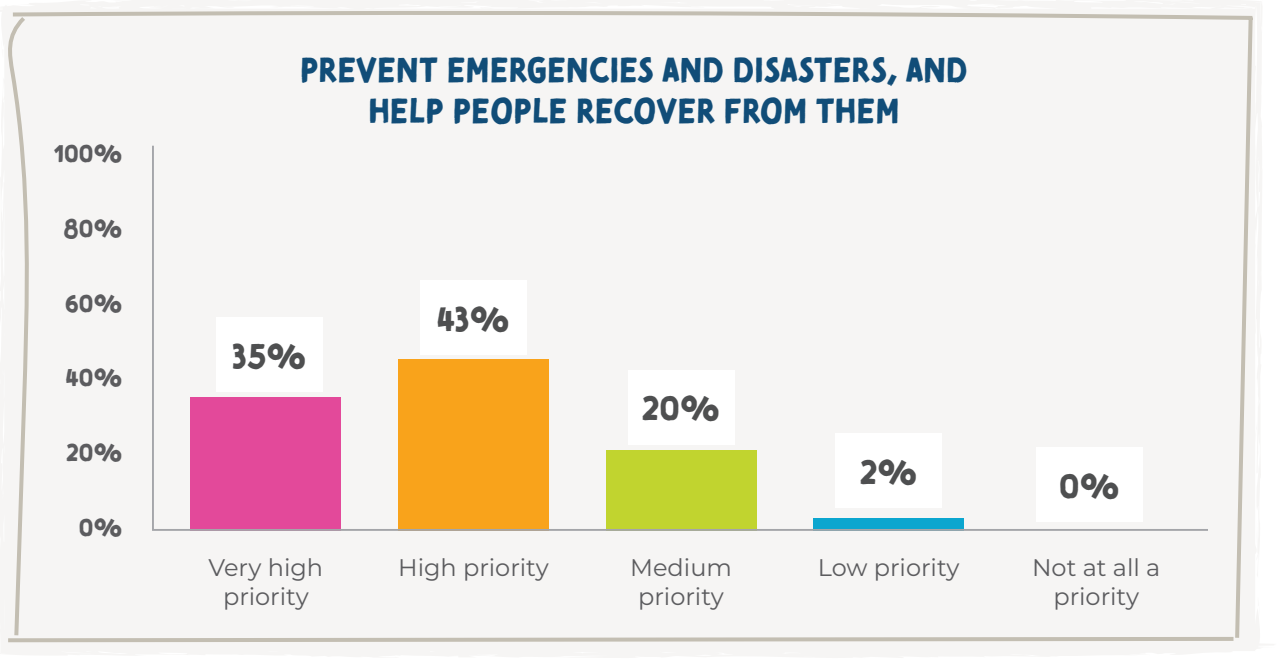
Results

- 76% of respondents considered helping improve accessibility for all, including people with disability a high priority – 37% (99) 'very high priority' and 39% (104) 'high priority'.
- 3% did not consider this a priority - 3% considered it a 'low priority' and none considered it 'not at all a priority'.



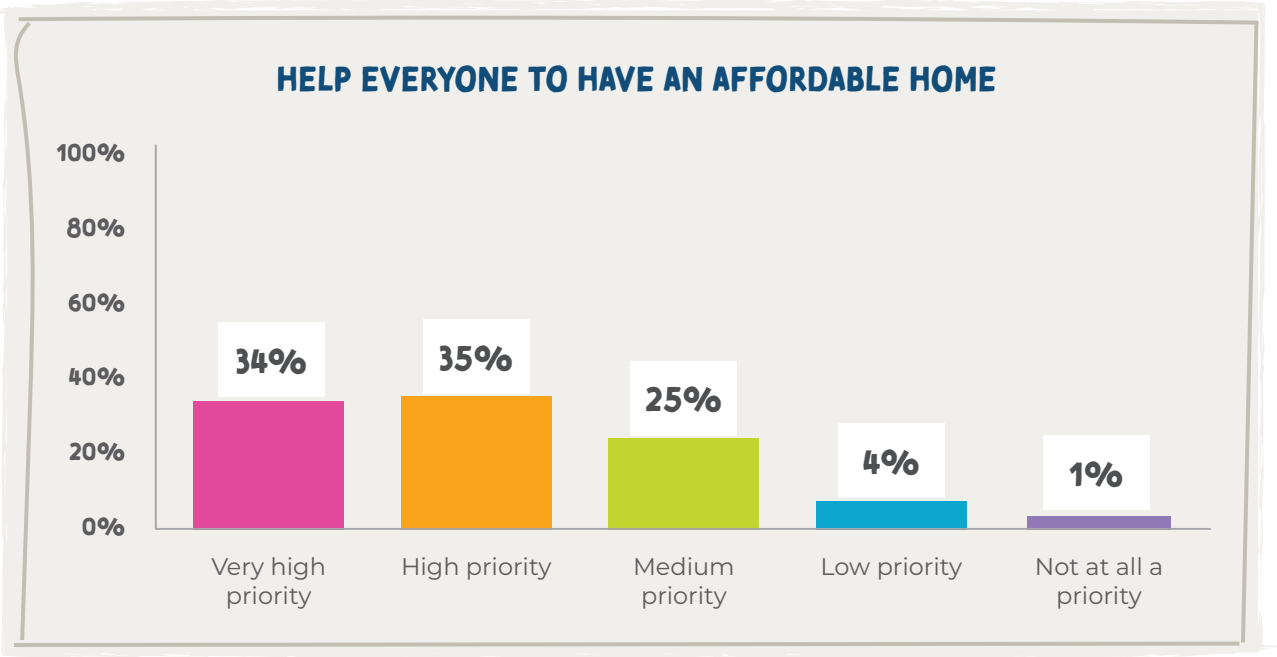
Results

- 80% of respondents considered making it easier for people to improve their health a high priority – 36% (96) 'very high priority' and 44% (117) 'high priority'.
- 3% did not consider this a priority - 3% considered it a 'low priority' and none considered it 'not at all a priority'.



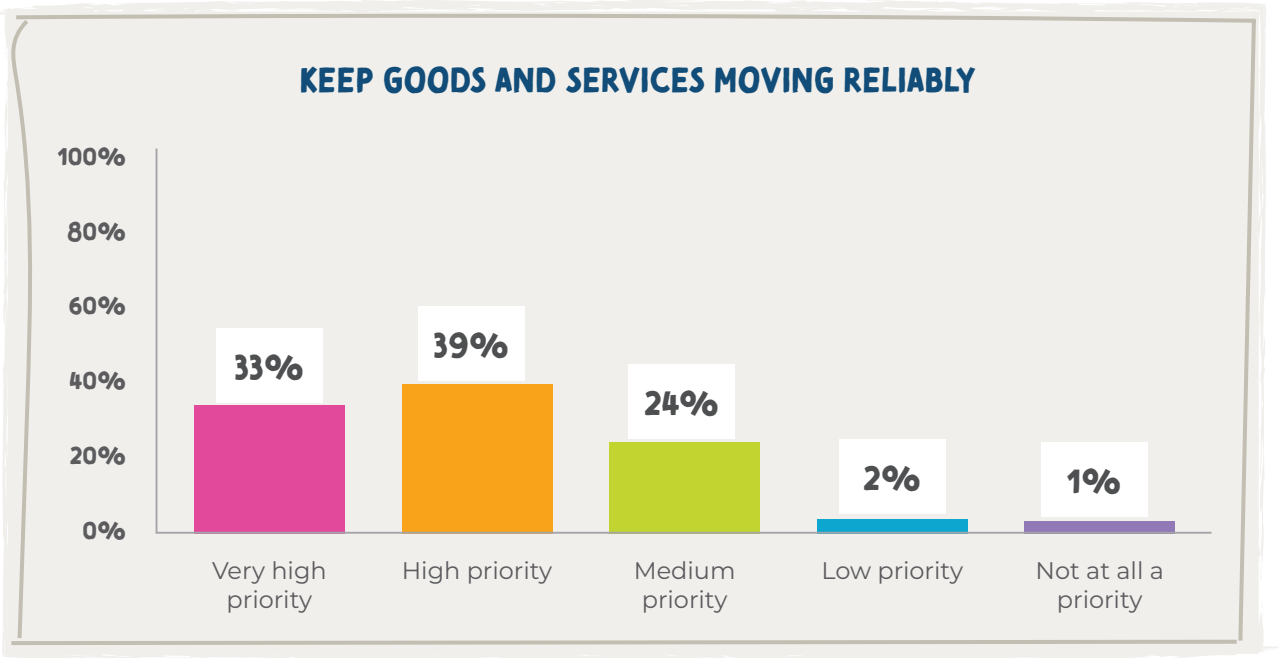
Results

- 78% of respondents considered preventing emergencies and disasters, and help people recover from them a high priority – 35% (94) 'very high priority' and 43% (114) 'high priority'.
- 2% did not consider this a priority - 2% considered it a 'low priority' and none considered it 'not at all a priority'.



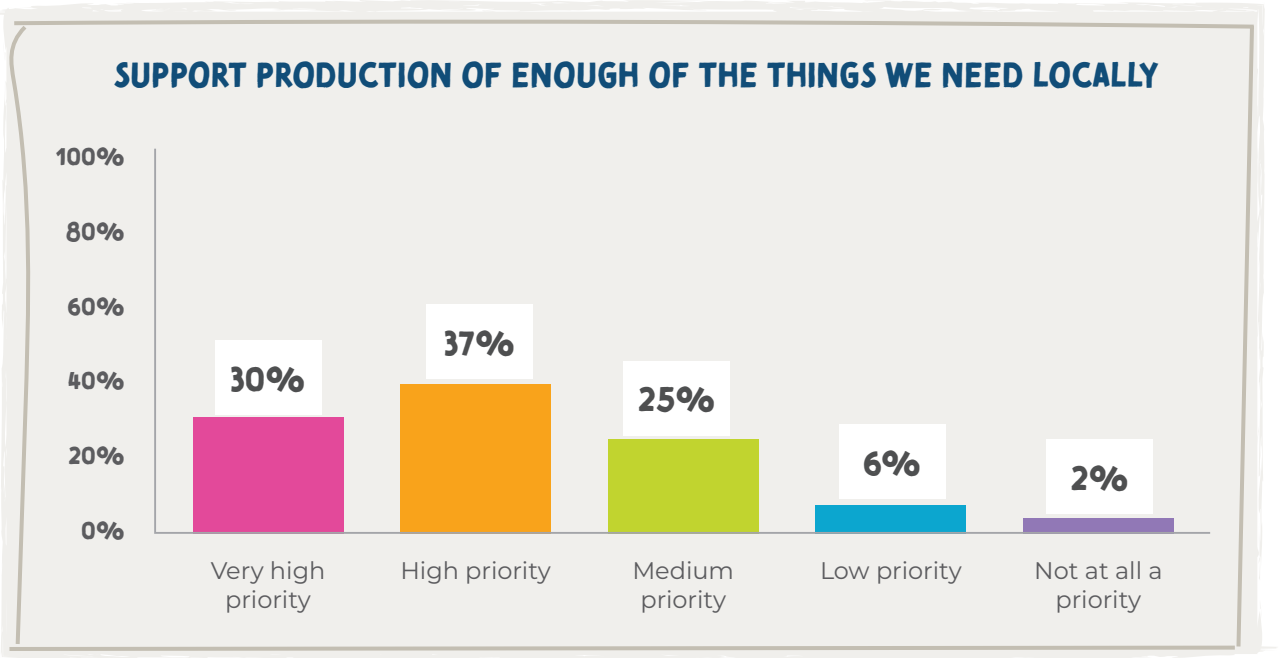
Results

- 69% of respondents considered helping everyone to have an affordable home a high priority – 34% (91) 'very high priority' and 35% (93) 'high priority'.
- 5% did not consider this a priority - 4% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



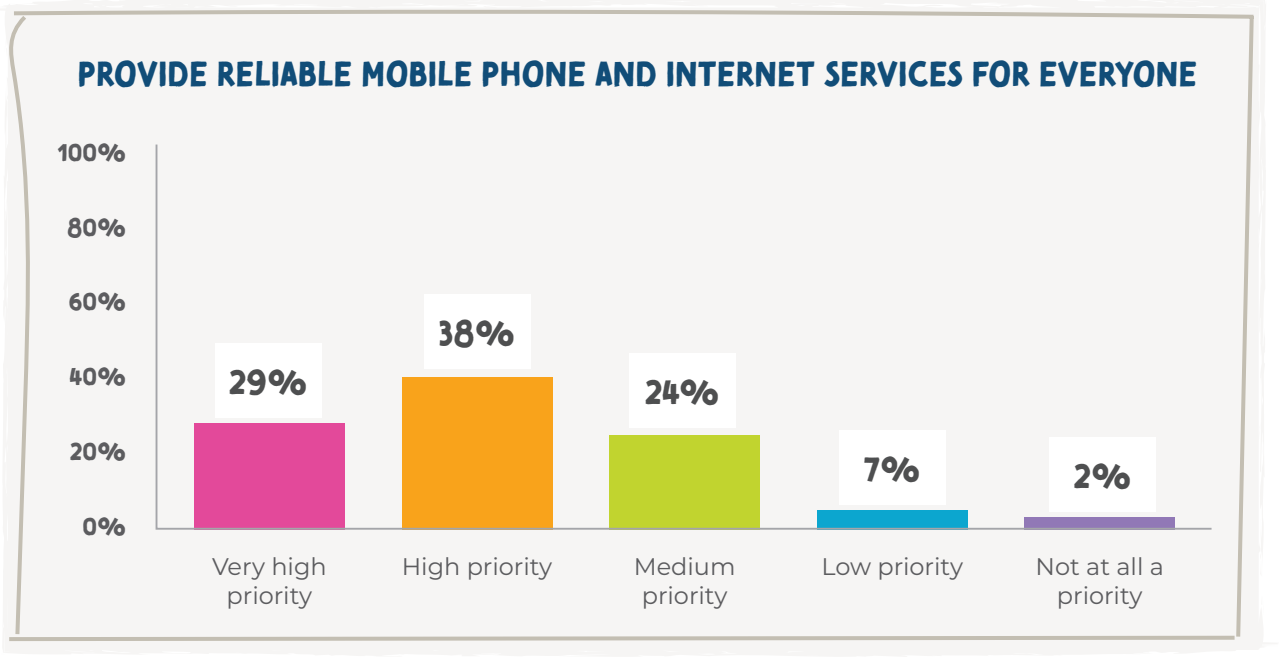
Results

- 72% of respondents considered keeping goods and services moving reliably a high priority – 33% (89) 'very high priority' and 39% (105) 'high priority'.
- 3% did not consider this a priority - 2% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



Results

- 67% of respondents considered supporting production of enough of the things we need locally a high priority – 30% (79) 'very high priority' and 37% (98) 'high priority'.
- 8% did not consider this a priority - 6% considered it a 'low priority' and 2% considered it 'not at all a priority'.

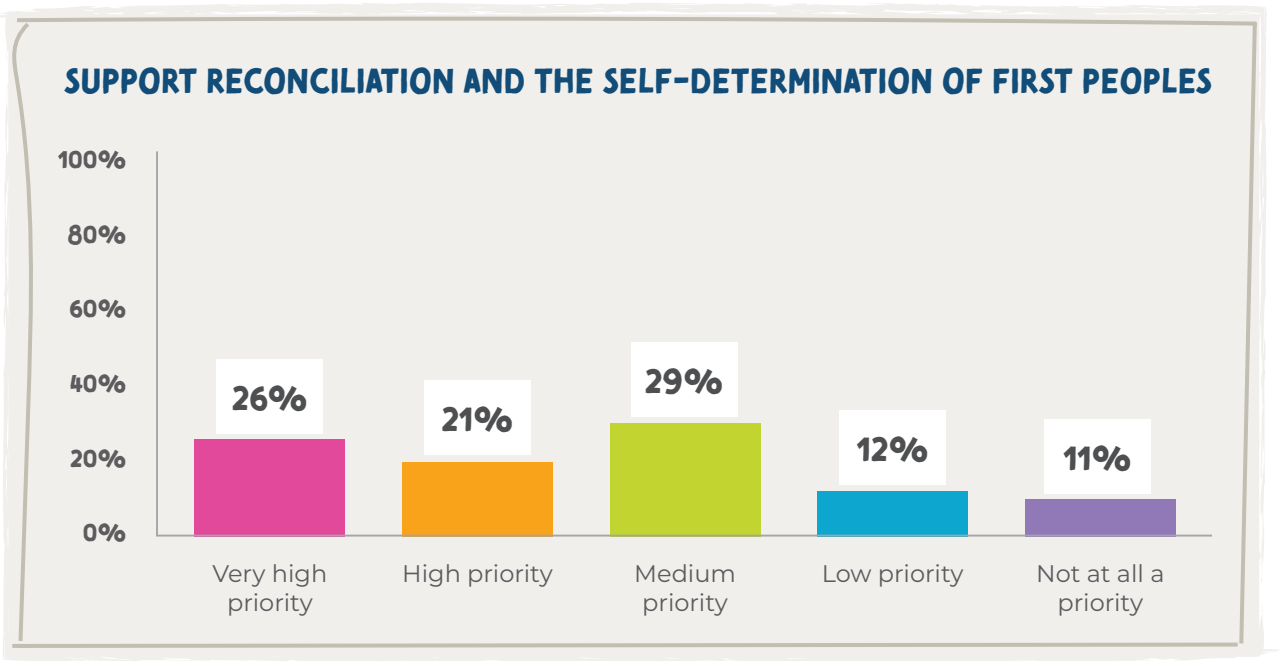


Results

- 67% of respondents considered providing reliable mobile phone and internet services for everyone a high priority – 29% (76) 'very high priority' and 40% (101) 'high priority'.
- 9% did not consider this a priority - 7% considered it a 'low priority' and 2% considered it 'not at all a priority'.

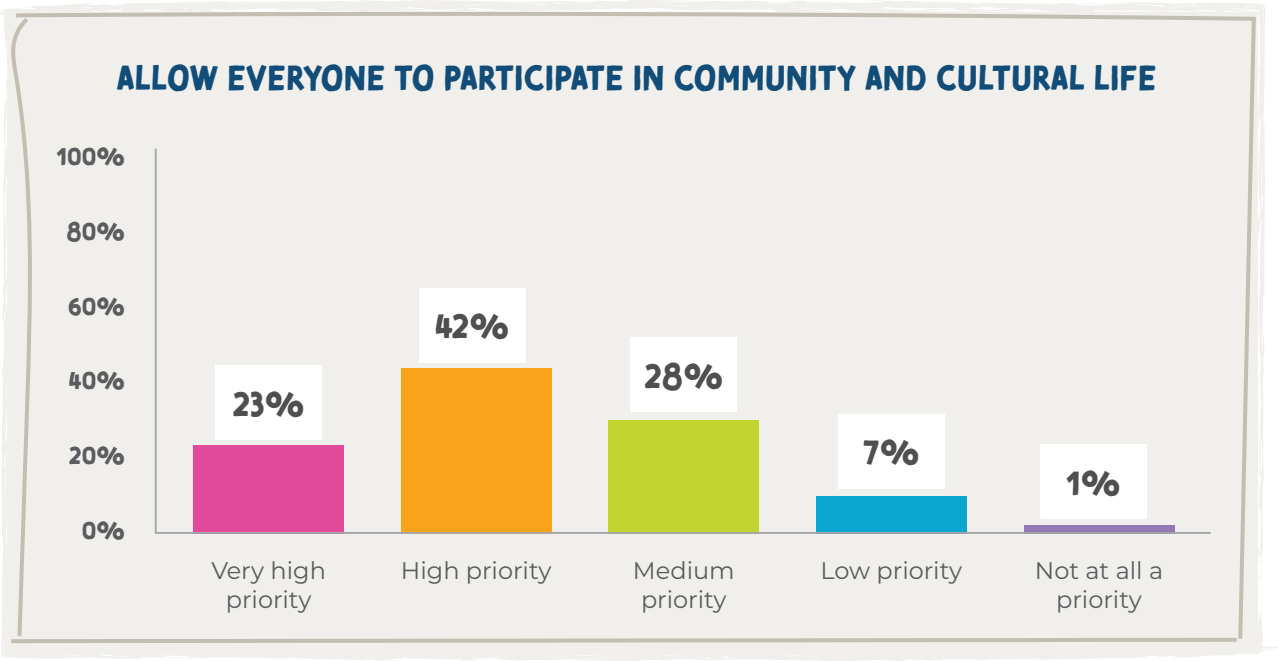
Results

- 59% of respondents considered helping grow Victoria' economy a high priority – 26% (70) 'very high priority' and 33% (88) 'high priority'.
- 11% did not consider this a priority - 9% considered it a 'low priority' and 2% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



Results

- 47% of respondents considered supporting reconciliation and the self-determination of First Peoples a high priority – 26% (69) 'very high priority' and 21% (56) 'high priority'.
- 23% did not consider this a priority - 12% considered it a 'low priority' and 11% considered it 'not at all a priority'.



Results

- 65% of respondents considered allowing everyone to participate in community and cultural life a high priority – 23% (61) 'very high priority' and 42% (111) 'high priority'.
- 8% did not consider this a priority - 7% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.

Results

- 62% of respondents considered helping people find and keep a job a high priority – 21% (56) 'very high priority' and 41% (109) 'high priority'.
- 10% did not consider this a priority - 9% considered it a 'low priority' and 1% considered it 'not at all a priority'.

6. WRITTEN COMMENTS

To give a clear and consistent indication of the number of comments received, the following key has been used to describe the relative number of comments on each topic:

KEY FOR COMMENT NUMBERS

2 comments	A couple
3 comments	A few
4 - 7 comments	A small number
8 - 14 comments	Several
15 - 24 comments	A moderate number
25 - 49 comments	A considerable number
50 - 74 comments	A substantial number
75 - 99 comments	A sizeable number
100 - 149 comments	A large number

Respondents were asked: 'Is there anything else you would like to say about how infrastructure should contribute to Victoria over the next 30 years?'

All written feedback provided in response to the open-ended question was read and analysed and a set of themes and topics were created in dedicated analysis software to consistently group similar points. The results of this analysis is presented below.

DISCUSSION OF KEY THEMES AND TOPICS

TRANSPORT AND LAND USE INFRASTRUCTURE

113 COMMENTS

Transport *(81 comments)*

Transport was the most commonly discussed theme, with a number of different topics considered by respondents.

Public transport was discussed by a considerable number of respondents, with a desire for more comprehensive public transport that consistently services more of Victoria being the most commonly made point.

Other points made were that public transport:

- should be provided comprehensively across the state
- needs to be affordable
- frequency should increase
- provision will reduce congestion
- needs more efficient service options including ways to pay
- will contribute to reduced emissions.

The following example of a comment made incorporates many of these ideas:

"Transition from a car based community to public transport and bike based community. Electric cars will not save us, we must move away from personal cars towards shared transport. This requires the funding to improve public transport in existing areas, and for new areas to be planned as walkable communities with all essentials within walking/bike distance. No more freeways or highways. No more toll roads. Trains, trams and buses, bike lanes are essential."

Active transport was an issue for a moderate number of respondents. Some respondents expressed a desire for active transport at a local level and for there to be attention to detail in planning and providing assets. Within these comments about active transport respondents requested more funding for active transport, with some identifying specific projects such as particular separated cycleways. Positive outcomes identified were improved health, reduced congestion, and improved air quality. This was a typical comment:

"We are desperate to see a significant increase in investment in Active Transport Infrastructure to help shift behaviours, provide significant preventative health benefits and climate benefits. It can't be drip fed if we want change and the savings to the health system have the potential to be extremely significant. Please fund significantly greater investment in Active Transport Infrastructure."

Several respondents identified that an outcome of more public and active transport provision would be reduced reliance on personal vehicles through better and more provision of alternative options. There was an interconnection between providing more and better public and active transport infrastructure and reduced reliance on private vehicles, resulting in reduced congestion. The comment below provides an example:

"Increased availability of non car transport systems also benefits suburbs, towns with less congestion, faster and potentially cheaper travel and reduced emissions."

Several respondents made specific reference to supporting Electric Vehicle (EV) use, through providing more charging stations and incentives for electric vehicle uptake.

Land use *(32 comments)*

Half of these comments covered a broad range of topics which overall indicated a desire for a more symbiotic relationship with the environment. Suggestions or desires included creating more self-sustainable, smaller communities; having greater protection of the environment; increasing tree canopy percentages; growing more appropriate crops for feeding the local community; reducing sprawl and overdevelopment; and having more open space. Overall, there was a desire for more emphasis on prioritising the environment. The following are examples of comments made:

"I would love to see Victoria's infrastructure geared up to care for the land. Clean air, water, food and shelter are not 'nice to haves', they are the essentials to life and when they are looked after the benefits they provide will help us all for generations to come. No new oil and gas, stop native forest logging, reverse the extinction crisis, and let's become global leaders in ecosystem care and restoration and see how we all be better off for it!"

"More wild green spaces and stop building and messing with natural spaces. Keep the balance of infrastructure and green spaces that is informed by ecology. Build more local networks and supply chains. Become known as the state with sustainable communities. Don't allow developments to happen that disregard established trees and green spaces and make them adapt to increasing the green spaces and age and diversity of the tree life."

Several respondents talking about Land Use focused on creating more intensified or centralised communities. These respondents indicated they wanted more people to be able to access more goods and services closer to where they live. A desire was also expressed by some for increased liveability within communities. Overall, these respondents wanted more holistic, well-planned and designed local communities.

"Government need to focus on creating suburbs, towns and cities that are high on the livability scale with easy access to public spaces, public transport, health, work and education."

A small number of comments made contained a request to reduce urban sprawl.

Strategic planning approach

50 COMMENTS

Long term planning *(16 comments)*

There were two main points in these comments. One was for planning and delivery to be completed ahead of time and the second was to plan early for the future so that projects aren't outdated as soon as they are completed. There was also a desire to avoid cheap options which don't produce the same long term benefits as a more comprehensive solution. Below is an example of a comment within this theme:

"Need to look at long term solutions, Best value for everything not just initial cost, Long term enviro impacts will cost more in the long run, Example powerlines caused the Black Saturday fires, read the coroner's report, do it right the first time, don't let power companies dictate what is best practice (or best financial outcome for them)."

Who is involved in planning *(11 comments)*

Some respondents expressed a desire for independent expert input into decision making, as well as input from local communities. Below is an example of comments made within this theme:

"It must be planned for the long term and done independently by experts, not politicians planning on election cycles."

"Build long-term infrastructure such as the suburban rail loop, but make sure state government listens to local input on station locations, interconnect quality, integration with local communities."

Delivery of rural and regional areas *(9 comments)*

These comments made the point that there is a need for infrastructure state-wide, and not just in the larger urban areas. Below is an example of a comment within this theme:

"Need better regional infrastructure (roads, public transport, health, telecommunications etc.) to encourage population disbursement and ensure equity for all."

Infrastructure sequencing and agility *(6 comments)*

Some respondents requested infrastructure to be in place ahead of it being necessary, and for it to be adaptable to unforeseen future changes which will inevitably occur.

"Infrastructure must keep up with expanding urban areas and not be an afterthought. Residential development happens first, and roads, shopping come later and is insufficient causing major traffic congestion as people need to commute."

Scaled to community needs *(5 comments)*

In general, these comments centred on a need for infrastructure to be delivered at the appropriate scale for particular communities – the word 'decentralisation' was used a couple of times.

"Move from the big projects to smaller ones which support local communities, e.g. active transport and local community infrastructure. Telecommunications will mean that we don't have to travel everywhere."

Maintain and use existing infrastructure *(3 comments)*

A few respondents suggested that existing infrastructure should be fully used and built on.

Community and social issues

34 COMMENTS

Housing *(16 comments)*

A variety of different topics were covered in the comments which directly discussed housing, including prioritising housing for homeless people over heritage; developing comprehensive infrastructure prior to new housing; focusing on social housing as a priority; reducing urban sprawl; and improving housing affordability.

Other community and social topics: health and wellbeing; employment; maritime infrastructure; education *(18 comments)*

A small number of respondents discussed health and wellbeing issues. These comments were generally short and to the point, identifying the need for greater focus on the provision of physical and mental health services.

"Should ensure access to health and social services, as well as protect and restore the environment."

A small number of comments focused on employment. Again, these were relatively short comments identifying the need to provide jobs for the community or make it easier to access work.

A small number of comments identified the opportunities available from investing in maritime infrastructure, particularly for transport. A few comments also called for greater investment in education.

Resource management

30 COMMENTS

Energy *(17 comments)*

A variety of different points were made with regard to energy use. The overriding focus was for there to be a reduction in carbon emissions. Around half of the comments discussed converting to more electric energy use, while a few respondents made the point that nuclear energy should be considered as the most effective way to produce the energy required, while also cutting carbon emissions. The need for quality battery storage was discussed by a few respondents. This was one of the comments which focused on reducing fossil fuel use:

"Given the findings of the recent IPCC report, rapid and dramatic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions is an urgent priority. This includes developing NO new fossil fuel (coal and gas) projects, and actively ensuring current emissions are reduced."

This comment was one of a few which discussed the complexity of energy provision:

"With the electrification of the gas-grid, closing down of coal power plants, and increasing uptake of EV's, the power grid will not be able to handle the load that is likely coming in 10-15 years time. Think outside the box, and not always about how big centralised wind/solar facilities are the answer. Small localised bioenergy solutions may not provide the 'ribbon-cutting' media promotion but make more sense in spreading the load."

Waste and recycling *(10 comments)*

These comments suggested there is a need to reduce waste and create a more circular economy which manages waste through the lifecycle of a product.

"Infrastructure must be built to: last, avoid costly reworks, improve communities, be durable and future-proof, be environmentally friendly, easily recyclable or reusable at end-of-lifecycle."

Water *(3 comments)*

A few short comments identified the need for quality water.

The focus of the plan

30 COMMENTS

Climate change *(13 comments)*

These comments called for appropriate action to address the issue of climate change. Some respondents referenced the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report and the seriousness of the situation, while others simply made the point that action needs to be taken quickly and at a scale to make necessary changes to avoid catastrophic environmental damage.

"Climate change is the largest risk to our society and our infrastructure. Solutions should also address short-term and local issues and objectives, though the overall focus must be on protecting our communities and environments in the long term."

Social equity *(11 comments)*

These comments called for an equitable delivery of services, whether that be across the broad geographic areas of the state, or to the variety of different communities. Below is an example of a comment within this theme:

"It should enable as many Victorians as possible to live their lives to the fullest, without feeling discriminated against through lack of infrastructure."

Population growth *(6 comments)*

There was a desire expressed in these comments for infrastructure to adequately meet the size of the population being served. Overall, there was a desire for the planning and provision of infrastructure to be completed in advance of population growth.

"Infrastructure and population planning strategy should work hand-in-hand. We should be prioritising infrastructure upgrades in existing developed areas, which in turn increases development, which then provides the economic case for continued infrastructure enhancement. This is far more productive than promoting suburban sprawl and building new infrastructure with comparatively little economic benefit."

7. APPENDIX - THE SURVEY

Below is the survey that was hosted on Engage Victoria February - April 2023, that sought to understand the preferences and trade offs about infrastructure for Victorians.

Infrastructure Victoria l 30-year Infrastructure Strategy l Update

Victoria's 30-year infrastructure strategy makes recommendations to the Victorian Government and Parliament about infrastructure. Infrastructure Victoria is an independent government agency that develops the strategy.

All Victorians are affected by infrastructure decisions that support a thriving, inclusive and sustainable future. We invite you to help shape the next 30-year Infrastructure Strategy for Victoria by completing this short online survey. The survey asks you about what you value most from infrastructure and seeks your opinion on some choices about Victoria's future infrastructure.

This survey will take 5-10 minutes to complete. Your answers will remain confidential. Any information collected will be securely stored.

The cumulative results will be analysed and published in a survey report, and used to inform the updated infrastructure strategy. Your individual answers will not be identifiable in any publication.

We thank you for your time, feedback and insights.

PART 1: CHOICES

The Victorian Government must choose how to prioritise investments in infrastructure. The next section asks you to consider different choices on issues related to infrastructure.

Please select which areas you would like to answer questions about first:

- Economic issues: Victoria has the right infrastructure for a productive and sustainable economy
- Social issues: Infrastructure can support healthy and safe communities for all Victorians
- Environmental issues: Victoria's infrastructure is sustainable and adapts to changing environmental conditions

You will be presented with a series of choices with two simple scenarios about infrastructure. Please choose which scenario is closer to your view. If you can't choose between them, please select 'no preference'.

Victoria has the right infrastructure to support a productive and sustainable economy

NO.	SCENARIO A	SCENARIO B
1	**Build infrastructure to meet demand** The government focuses on building new infrastructure where there is demand for it, rather than managing demand to make more use of existing infrastructure, even if it costs a bit more.	**Make more use of infrastructure we have** The government prioritises better managing demand, so more use is made of existing infrastructure and only builds new infrastructure as a last resort, saving money in the process.
2	**Infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits** The government invests in infrastructure that produces the biggest benefits, regardless of who receives those benefits.	**Infrastructure that spreads the benefits more evenly** The government invests in infrastructure that produces the most evenly shared benefits, even if the benefits are smaller.
3	**Invest in infrastructure that is long-lasting and resilient** The government invests in making sure infrastructure can withstand natural disasters and climate change, even if it means infrastructure is more expensive and takes longer to build.	**Build easily replaceable infrastructure that is constructed as quickly and cheaply as possible.** The government builds infrastructure more quickly and cheaply, so they it is easily replaced even if it means natural disasters have a greater impact when they happen.

Infrastructure can support healthy and safe communities for all Victorians

NO.	SCENARIO A	SCENARIO B
4	**New social housing should prioritise access to services even if it costs more** The government builds social housing in areas with good access to jobs, schools and healthcare, but because it costs more, it can build fewer homes.	**New social housing should be delivered as cheaply as possible** The government builds social housing on more affordable land, meaning it can build more homes, but people living there have worse access to schools, jobs and health services.
5	**More face-to-face services that mean travelling** The government provides more face to-face services (e.g. after hours GP clinics) that people must travel to.	**More virtual services that mean using digital devices** The government provides more virtual services (e.g. after-hours telehealth) that people must access over the phone or internet.
6	**More street space for cars** The government invests in more street space for cars, and limits space for public transport, walking and cycling.	**More street space for public transport, walking and cycling** The government invests in more street space for public transport, walking and cycling, and limits space for cars.
7	**Improved accessibility for rural and remote communities** The government improves communication and transport infrastructure for people with poorer access first, such as rural and remote communities.	**Improved accessibility where there is demand from high population growth** The government improves communication and transport infrastructure in areas experiencing high population growth first.

Victoria's infrastructure needs to be sustainable and adapt to changing environmental conditions

NO.	SCENARIO A	SCENARIO B
8	**Reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly** The government acts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly, even if energy costs more in the short term.	**Keep short-term energy prices low** The government acts to keep energy costs low in the short term, even if it takes longer to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
9	**Victoria is an innovative leader in the transition to renewable energy** Victoria leads the way in the transition to renewable energy, even if it means that some innovations may be unsuccessful and costly.	**Victoria follows tried and tested practices in transitioning to renewable energy** The government follows what others have done to reduce emissions around the world, even if it means the transition is slower.
10	**Quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling** The government acts to quickly reduce waste and encourage recycling, even if it means things cost more.	**Gradually progress recycling reforms with lower cost increases** The government focuses on improving existing recycling practices so that there is less impact on household costs, even if it means more waste is generated and less is recycled.
11	**Keep water for the environment** The government makes sure there is enough water for the environment, and then allocates the remaining water for people and businesses.	**Keep water for people and businesses** The government makes sure there is enough water for people and businesses, and then allocates the remaining water for the environment.

PART 2: WHAT DO YOU VALUE MOST?

1. How much of a priority do you think the following outcomes should be for the Victorian Government when planning for and delivering infrastructure?

   5 point scale from: Not at all a priority, low priority, medium priority, high priority, very high priority; or Don't Know

   Options to be generated in random order

   Infrastructure should...

   - help grow Victoria's economy.
   - help people find and keep a job.
   - deliver affordable and reliable energy.
   - keep goods and services moving reliably.
   - support production of enough of the things we need locally.
   - make it easier for everyone to travel to where they need to go.
   - help people feel safe in their homes and communities.
   - make it easier for people to improve their health.
   - help improve accessibility for all, including people with disability.

- support reconciliation and the self-determination of First Peoples.
- help everyone to have an affordable home.
- help everyone to have a quality education and learn during their lives.
- allow everyone to participate in community and cultural life.
- provide enough water for all.
- provide reliable mobile phone and internet services for everyone.
- prevent emergencies and disasters, and help people recover from them.
- help protect and repair natural environments and ecosystems.
- keep the air and water clean.
- achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions.
- help protect people and nature from climate change and its impacts.

2. Is there anything else you would like to say about how infrastructure should contribute to Victoria over the next 30 years? (Optional, 500 character limit)

PART 3: PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

We need to collect some general demographic information to help us understand the differing needs of the Victorian community.

- How old are you? (<9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, >90)
- What is your gender?
  - Woman
  - Man
  - Self-described (please specify): [free text]
- What is your postcode?

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. All of the results will be analysed and published in a survey report that will be available on the Engage Victoria site in mid-2023. These results will be used in developing the next update of the 30-year infrastructure strategy.

PLEASE NOTE: This report has been prepared by MosaicLab and Global Research on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Infrastructure Victoria. The sole purpose of this report is to provide the findings of the survey designed to elicit community choices and priorities for infrastructure investment in Victoria.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out by Infrastructure Victoria. In preparing this report, MosaicLab and Global Research has relied upon the information provided by the respondents to the survey. Infrastructure Victoria can choose to share and distribute this report as they see fit. MosaicLab and Global Research accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party.

MosaicLab is a Victorian-based consultancy that specialises in community and stakeholder engagement, facilitation, negotiation, strategic planning and coaching.

Global Research offers tailored market and social research solutions for business, government, and public organisations to provide insights for informed decision-making.

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