

**COMMUNITY ENCOUNTERS
OF THE CLOSE KIND**

**A SYDNEY STUDY OF
COMMUNITY WITHOUT PROPINQUITY**

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: SELECTION OF SURVEY LOCATION

This appendix outlines each of the four stages involved in selection of survey locations for the project, commencing with desktop analysis and followed by on-the-ground reconnaissance; pilot test procedures and outcomes; and verification and final selection.

A1.1 Stage One – Desktop analysis

Four data sources became pivotal during desktop evaluation for initial selection of potential CDs to be included as survey locations. These are listed below in the order of reference. A description of the applicability of each source follows.

- *Sydney: A Social Atlas – 1996 Census of Population and Housing* (ABS 1998c)
- *Community Opportunity and Vulnerability in Australia's Cities and Town* (Baum et al. 1999)
- *Sydney and Blue Mountains: Digital Street Mapping on CD ROM* (UBD 2002)
- *CDATA96* (ABS 1998a).

Sydney Social Atlas

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1998c) publication *Sydney: A Social Atlas – 1996 Census of Population and Housing* was used to identify localities that had population densities, physical development and infrastructure indicative of opportunities for communities without propinquity (CWPs), as well as local neighbourhood interaction, to have developed. In addition, there needed to be a reasonable chance of interviewing respondents in meaningful ways. This meant the avoidance of localities with high concentrations of some groups.

High concentrations of working mothers (some of whom would be single parents) were avoided because finding them home *and* with the time and inclination to participate could prove difficult. Also avoided were localities with high concentrations of people from non-English speaking backgrounds. This was so that high proportions of households would not be eliminated during fieldwork because of residents' lack of proficiency in English. Use of interpretation services was not considered an option, primarily due to cost. People were

categorised as being not fluent in English in the *Social Atlas* if they spoke a language other than English at home and did not speak English well or at all (ABS 1998c).

This is not to say that the sample avoided single parent families and people with languages other than English. Individuals with such profiles cropped up in the overall sample, thereby enabling the research to establish the extent to which such profile variables influenced community attitudes and behaviour.

Localities where CDs had high- or low-range scores for population density were excluded for three reasons. Firstly, CDs from the two extreme range scores most likely referenced localities with unusual physical characteristics relating to land use, housing density and the number of people living in a dwelling, at the expense of the remainder of the Sydney metropolitan area which housed the bulk of the population in moderate and medium to high population density CDs. Secondly, populations of low density sometimes occurred as a result of large tracts of non-residential land in a CD used, for example, as parks, cemeteries, industrial land and sporting complexes. In addition, CDs with low population densities (perhaps comprised of recently developed urban estates or of rural residential areas) could have deficiencies in some types of infrastructure or services, implying greater need for residents to travel outside neighbourhood areas by comparison with the bulk of the metropolitan population, as well as potentially limited opportunities for the establishment of area identity. The intent was to survey established urban areas. Finally, highest population density CDs (which generally were concentrated within close proximity of the Sydney CBD) could be logistically difficult to survey due to access problems to dwellings in high-rise and secured buildings.

After identified selection factors had been applied, CDs within a five kilometre radius of Sydney's CBD and more than 25 kilometres from it were excluded from further consideration. The remaining *belt of inclusion* simplified additional selection procedures. Continual cross-referencing of available statistical data provided additional justification for selection within the limitations as stated. Twelve localities, each with an area of approximately two square kilometres, were identified from the *Social Atlas* to advance to the next step for further investigation.

Community opportunity and vulnerability

Figure A1-1 summarises the concepts that Baum et al. (1999) published in *Community Opportunity and Vulnerability in Australia's Cities and Towns* to characterise communities of opportunity by comparison with those of vulnerability. Using 1996 Census data as the base, Baum and his colleagues focused attention on characteristics of the residential population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). Their methodology used standard measures including not only employment growth and unemployment rates but also perspectives such as the classification of occupations which reflected changing functional roles associated with globalisation of the economy. The approach also emphasised aspects such as human capital.

Opportunity	Structural Change	Vulnerability
Above average	Employment growth	Negative/below average
Decreasing	Unemployment	Increasing
Above average growth in high-income households	Income growth	Below average or negative growth in high-income households
Socio-economic Structure/Composition		
> % in growth occupations (i.e. symbolic analysts)	Occupation structure	> % in decline occupations (i.e. routine production workers)
> % in growth industries (e.g. producer services)	Industrial structure	> % in decline industries (e.g. transformative sector)
> % of high-income households	Household income	> % of low-income households
Commensurate with industry/occupation structure (high skills)	Human capital	Commensurate with industry/occupation structure (low skills)
High levels of attachment (i.e. low unemployment and high labour-force participation)	Attachment to the labour force	Low levels of attachment (i.e. high unemployment and low labour-force participation)
Low levels of disadvantaged families (e.g. low level of single parents)	Disadvantaged families	High levels of disadvantaged families (e.g. high level of single parents)
+ or – population change	Population change	+ or – population change
Low levels of housing distress, low incidence of public housing	Housing	High levels of housing distress, high incidence of public housing

Figure A 1-1: Conceptual framework for community opportunity and vulnerability

(Baum et al. 1999: p. 11)

The performance of each SLA in respect of its identified degree of opportunity or vulnerability was indicated by its position between the extremes of the bipolar framework of a continuum. SLAs with similar characteristics were grouped within “cluster types” – nine in total for Australia. Five cluster types were represented within the previously identified belt of inclusion. (A sixth cluster type identifying communities of “suburban expansion opportunity” was applicable to the Sydney metropolitan area; this type applied to some fringe SLAs with generally low population densities.) The cluster types have been numbered from one (most opportunity) to five (most vulnerability) for reference within this study. Because it was important to have the five different types of communities of opportunity and vulnerability represented in survey locations, the typology of Baum et al. (1999) informed the remainder of the selection process. The number of candidate localities was reduced from twelve to nine at the conclusion of this phase of desktop evaluation.

Digital street mapping

Sydney and Blue Mountains: Digital Street Mapping on CD ROM (UBD 2002) was used to produce seamless maps of the remaining nine candidate localities and their immediate surrounds. This software allowed composite maps at varying scales to be produced and also permitted direct line distances to be calculated.

Predominantly residential areas approximately one square kilometre in size were identified within each map produced for each candidate locality. Areas bisected and, in effect, made non-contiguous by major transport routes (road and rail) were excluded. In addition, areas dominated by non-residential developments (such as shopping malls and schools) were avoided, as were retirement villages due to their influence on demographic characteristics. Landmarks and infrastructure, such as churches and shops, and unusual physical characteristics were noted. This information proved relevant not only in final CD selection but also during interview sessions with participants, when a degree of familiarity with infrastructure and facilities in the local neighbourhood facilitated discussion.

1996 Census data

The *ABS CDATA96* (ABS 1998a) software program and data were used to extract census data and to define boundaries for a number of contiguous CDs centred on, but sometimes extending beyond, each of the kilometre-square images devised for the nine localities

under consideration. Extracted data were used to ensure that potential CDs did not have extreme or unusual characteristics (for example, that the unemployment rate did not vary greatly from that for other CDs being investigated in the same locality).

It was important that CDs that had a high likelihood of yielding low participation rates or unduly biased results were not selected. For this reason, CDs were eliminated if less than half the population had been resident at the time of the previous census. Similarly, CDs with very low levels of home ownership (classified here as less than half the number of dwellings) were also removed from contention.

At the end of the first stage of the selection process, 54 CDs in total, ranging from five to seven per locality, had been identified as potential survey locations. The number of households in each CD at the time of the 1996 Census was also identified; this ranged from a low of 94 to a high of 366, evidence of considerable variance in the composition of CDs. This became relevant in final selection of survey locations. Boundaries of the 54 CDs were transposed onto the seamless maps of each locality for on-the-ground reconnaissance.

A1.2 Stage Two – On-the-ground reconnaissance

On-the-ground reconnaissance of the 54 CDs in the nine different geographic localities was conducted essentially for two reasons. Firstly, desktop selection had been based on 1996 Census data. By mid 2002, these were almost six years old and there was the potential for changes to the characteristics of CDs since 1996. For example, one CD demonstrated recent redevelopment of residential sites that appeared to be significantly at variance with other housing styles in adjoining CDs. Such differences were not reflected in census data and, accordingly, the CD was eliminated from further consideration.

Secondly, selected CDs needed to satisfy some practical considerations relating to accessibility and safety. In some instances, natural features of the landscape such as steep and heavily vegetated gullies were effective internal barriers within a CD. In other situations, internal vehicular traffic movement was difficult due to blocked roads, malls or one-way streets which could have presented operational obstacles over several continuous days of surveying and collection. With some night-time visitations essential, adequate street lighting and landscape openness and visibility were desirable.

Reconnaissance also permitted area verification for suitability with respect to types of land use. CDs that had commercial, retail or service activities significantly impinging upon their primarily residential functions were avoided. Culling for these reasons reduced the number of CDs being considered to 23 in eight different localities.

A1.3 Stage Three – Pilot test

The pilot test was conducted in a CD in the SLA of Concord. This SLA had cluster type one classification (the community type of most opportunity) and had been eliminated during the second stage of the selection process because other localities better represented the cluster type. However, it was ideal for pilot test purposes because it was comparatively small and compact, with an estimated 150 households.

Because the pilot test permitted response rates to be estimated, the results influenced the final selection of survey CDs by reference to the size of the sample population of CDs. These results also allowed fine-tuning the survey instrument and provided a realistic indication of how resources could best be used in the field. Available resources were the prime determinant for setting the target size of the survey sample.

A1.4 Stage Four – Verification and final selection

Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) statistical data produced by the ABS (1998b) from 1996 Census data provided a defining selection tool. These indexes relate to socio-economic aspects of geographic areas as small as CDs. However, the SEIFA scales are essentially a set of indicators of the material wellbeing and human capital of a community. They do not reflect other aspects such as health, safety, community participation, intimacy or emotional wellbeing.

One of the five indexes, namely the Index of Urban Socio-Economic Disadvantage, was used. The indicators for this index reflect socio-economic levels of wellbeing such as might be afforded by low incomes, low educational attainment, high unemployment rates and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. A higher score reflected a better-off situation. Lower scores on the index occurred when areas were comparatively worse off than those localities with higher scores (ABS 1998b).

Because CDs are relatively small, the ABS cautioned that there was the possibility of SEIFA index values at the CD level to be distorted by unusual characteristics. For this reason, the index for each potential CD was checked to make sure that it was not extreme or unusual when compared with the score for each CD's SLA. An index score for a CD similar to that for the SLA would suggest less distortion than where the CD's index score was significantly at variance with that of its SLA. In other words, the closer the score of the CD to its SLA's index measurement score, the more likely it was that the CD was representative of the SLA in terms of material wellbeing.

An additional source was used to ensure diversity in socio-economic background and demographics of potential survey CDs. Vinson (1999) analysed the distribution of social disadvantage in New South Wales by using a variety of indicators and procedures to measure inequality between geographic units (postcodes). This included indicators of deprivation and referenced factors such as unemployment, workers' skills, schooling, income, child abuse, birth rate, court convictions and use of emergency assistance. Vinson analysed the results to develop risk scores representing comparative measurements of cumulative disadvantage. A total of 578 postcodes throughout New South Wales was assessed.

Initially, selection of one CD from within each of the five cluster types was intended. During this final stage, analysis of the referenced sources pointed to the necessity to include a second CD from cluster type one. This sixth CD was partly in recognition of the dominating geographic spread of the cluster type in the Baum et al. (1999) analysis, embracing Sydney's North Shore and Northern Beaches as well as a significant area to the south of the CBD in the vicinity of the two major estuary waterways of Georges River and Port Hacking.

Data sourced from SEIFA (1998b) and Vinson (1999) provided additional justification for the inclusion of a second CD from cluster type one in that the data indicated greater ranges of urban disadvantage scores within this cluster type than were distinguished by Baum et al. (1999). SEIFA range scores for the Index of Disadvantage distinguished between SLAs for the North Shore and those for the Northern Beaches. In addition, the SEIFA high range (low disadvantage) score for North Shore SLAs was also applied to the SLA of Strathfield, Baum et al.'s (1999) sole community of *public sector/moderate opportunity*. Vinson

similarly showed wider risk score ranges for postcodes for North Shore and Northern Beaches locations.

Therefore, final selection of six CDs as survey locations was influenced by analysis of SEIFA indexes to ensure fair rather than extreme representation for SLAs and, accordingly, for the cluster types. In addition, Vinson (1999) scores were referenced, as was the number of households in each CD to measure structural commonality and to affect meaningful participation rates.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Map of COLLAROY PLATEAU and surrounding localities

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Map of RIVERVIEW and surrounding localities

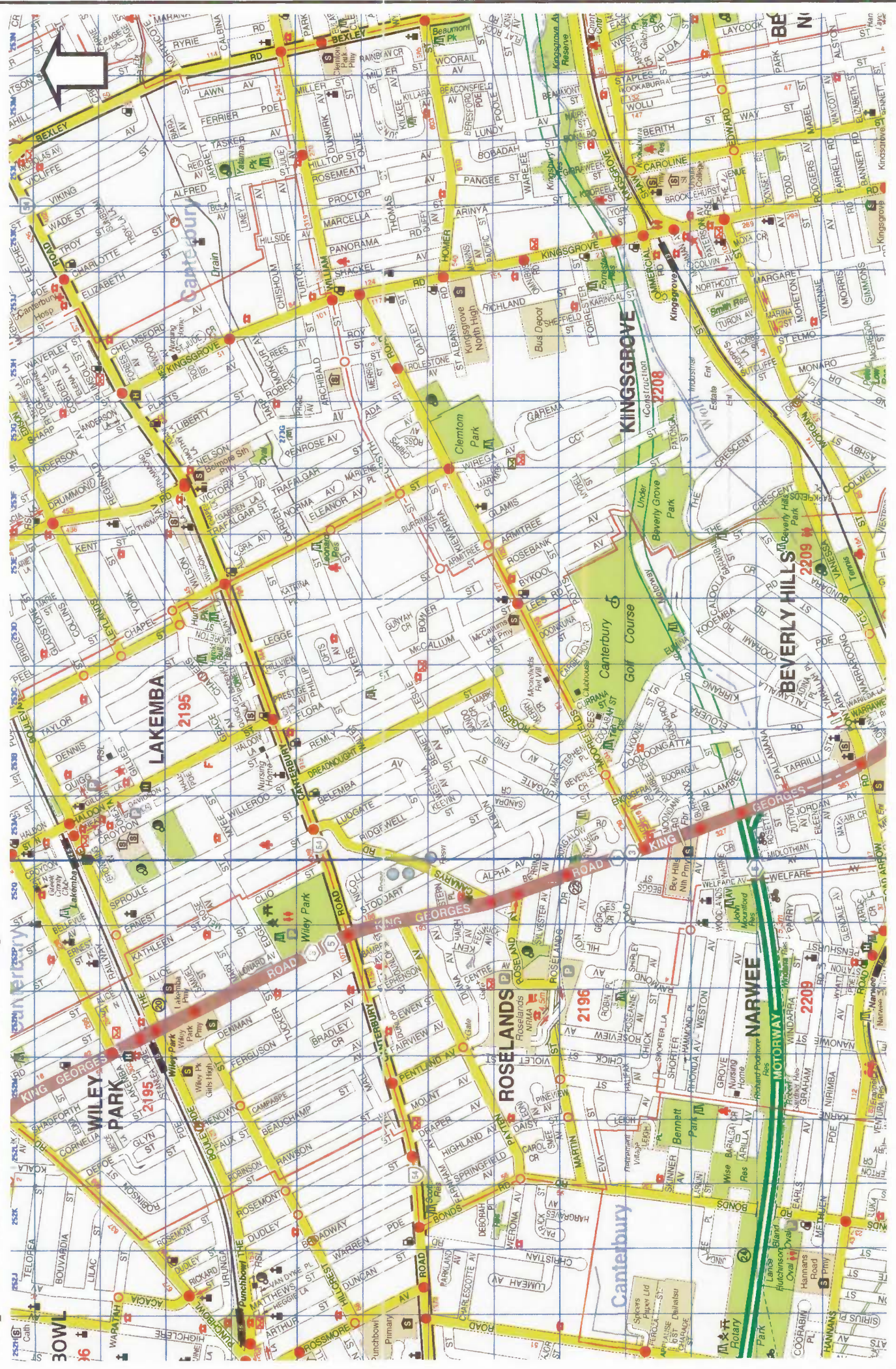
© UBD





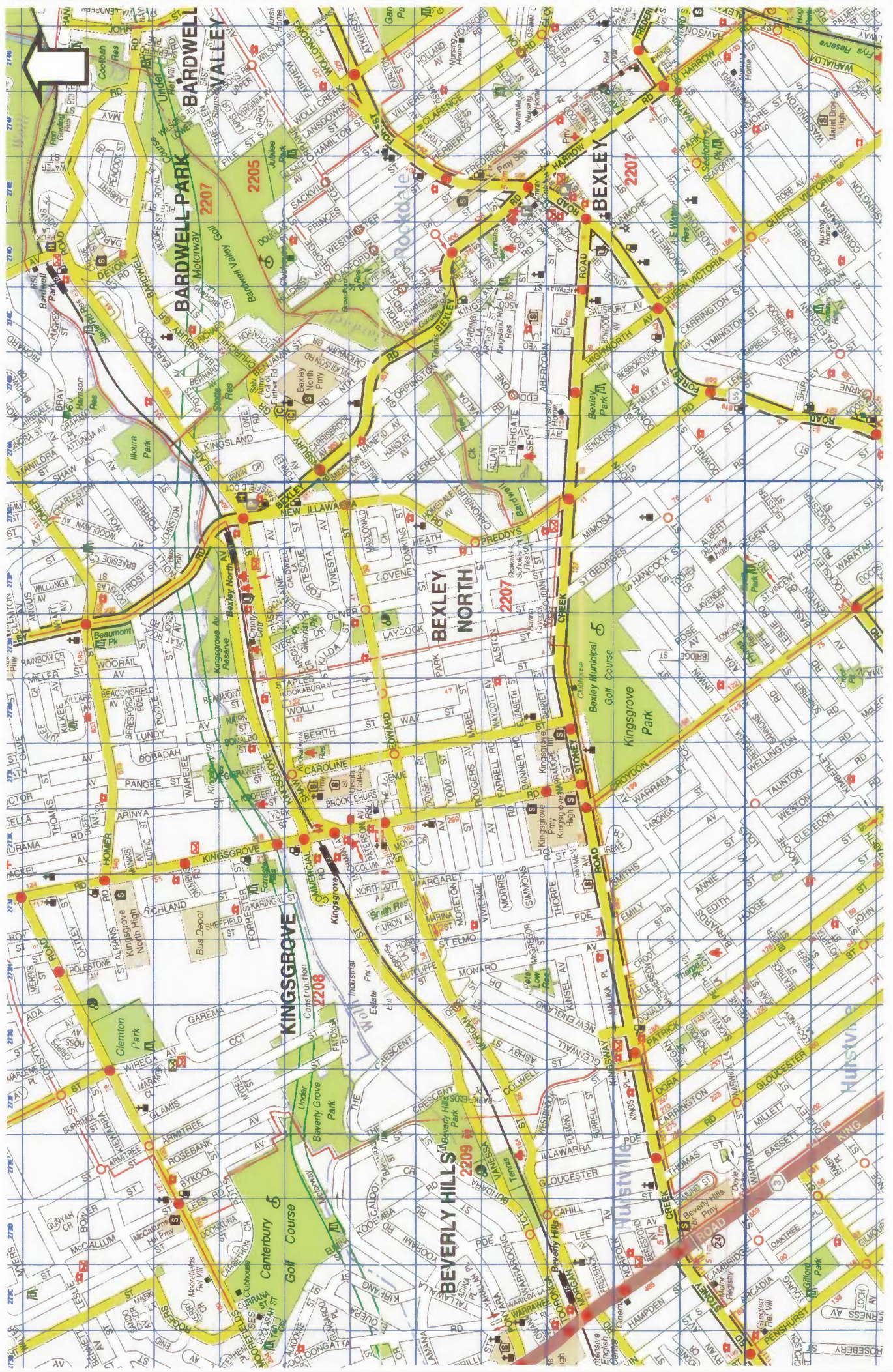
Map of ROSELANDS and surrounding localities

© UBD



Map of KINGSGROVE and surrounding localities

© UBD



Map © of MAROUBRA and surrounding localities



URBAN COMMUNITIES:

Survey questionnaire *Part A*

Part A

This part of the survey is to be notated by the researcher in discussion with the respondent. It seeks to find out utilisation levels of facilities or services available within the local area, or ease of access elsewhere.

	Column A	Columns B	Column C	
	Type of shop, facility, activity or service	Are these used within respondent's neighbourhood?	Name the suburb/s outside the neighbourhood respondent regularly visits to use these shops, facilities	Ease of access?
1	Daily 'basics' (bread & milk, newspaper etc.)			
2	General household supplies (groceries, fruit & vegetables)			
3	Small home purchases or services (videos, plants, hardware etc.)			
4	Personal care (hairdresser, clothes etc.)			
5	Take away food, cafes, restaurants, clubs, pubs			
6	Banking			
7	Schooling for children – pre-school, primary or secondary			
8	General health services (doctor, dentist, chemist, Medicare etc.)			
9	Child-, aged-, home- or respite-care, meals on wheels etc.			
10	General government services (post office, library)			
11	Family & community services; other government health & welfare services			
12	Church services and/or spiritual care			
13	Recreation, sport or hobbies (tennis, walking, gym, picnics, folk art etc.)			
14	Culture or entertainment (live shows, movies, bingo, discussion group etc.)			
15	Other shops etc <i>volunteered</i> (category to be specified)			
		Column B Coding: 1: Always (100/0) 2: Generally (75/25) 3: Quite often (50/50) 4: Occasionally (25/75) 5: Seldom/never (0/100)	Column C Coding for 'ease of access': 1: no degree of difficulty 2: Small degree of difficulty 3: Considerable degree of difficulty 4: Large degree of difficulty 5: Not sure	

URBAN COMMUNITIES

Survey questionnaire *Parts B – E*

Survey Serial Number

URBAN COMMUNITIES

Hello

If you're reading this, I expect it's because you're responding to the survey that's taking place within some parts of your neighbourhood, as well as in some other neighbourhoods in Sydney. Thanks again for taking part.

The survey is made up of 5 different parts. Here's a brief explanation of each part.

We completed **Part A** together. You were asked to think about your neighbourhood – your 'home patch' – and indicate on a map of your locality what for you are its boundaries. You were also asked about types of shops and facilities, as well as activities and services, that you generally use, and where these are located.

Parts B, C, D and E are within this booklet. These parts were explained in discussion with you, and the booklet has been left for you to complete in your own time.

Part B asks what you think, and how you feel, about your neighbourhood.

Part C asks about your social contact with friends and relatives – how and where these contacts are made.

Part D asks questions about yourself to help build a general picture for your neighbourhood.

Part E is a Trip Diary and Social Contact Diary that you are asked to keep for 7 days. It might be an idea to keep this close by, perhaps near your home phone.

Please tick each of the following boxes as you complete each part:

Part A	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part B	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part C	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part D	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part E	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

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Part B

1. How long have you lived in the area you identified as your neighbourhood on the map in Part A?
.....years

2. What locality or neighbourhood do you think of as 'home'?
Please tick one box only.

- Where you live now
- Where you were born
- Where you grew up
- Somewhere else
- Not sure

3. In general terms of what gives you a sense of belonging to a place, how important to you are the following? Please tick one box only across each line.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not really important	Not at all important	Not sure
Family					
Friends					
Good neighbours					
Local facilities, shops, & services					
Knowing and mixing with local people					
Local physical environment					
Local clubs or groups					
Location of your work or main interest					
Other (please specify):					

4. In general, how satisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live? Please tick on the face that most closely represents your sentiments.



5. How would you feel about having to move away from your neighbourhood? Please tick on the face that most closely represents your sentiments.



6. Do you have plans to move away from your neighbourhood? Please tick one box only in each column.

	Within 6 months?	Within 5 years?
Definitely no	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Probably no	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possibly yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Definitely yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. How often do you meet someone who shares a common interest with you and also lives in your neighbourhood (but at a different address)? Please tick one box only.

Quite often	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occasionally	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seldom	<input type="checkbox"/>
Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Do you travel outside your neighbourhood for paid work?
Please tick one box only.

- Always
- Mostly
- Sometimes
- Never
- Not applicable

9. How far do you usually travel away from your home to go to your main place of work, or if you don't work, for your main outside interest? Please tick one box only.

- Within your neighbourhood
- Within 5 kilometres of home
- Within 10 km of home
- Within 15 km of home
- Within 20 km of home
- Within 25 km of home
- Within 30 km of home
- More than 30 km from home
- Not applicable

10. In general, do you think people in this neighbourhood get along with each other? Please tick one box only.

- Always
- Mostly
- Sometimes
- Never
- Not sure

11. In general, do you think people in your neighbourhood can be trusted? Please tick one box only.

- Always
- Mostly
- Sometimes
- Never
- Not sure

12. Do you say 'hello' to people you might recognise but don't really know in places like the supermarket or on public transport?

- Often
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Never
- Not sure

13. Do you exchange favours (such as doing errands, or lending tools, or books and magazines) with your neighbours?

- Often
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Never
- Not sure

14. If you go away for a few days, do you ask someone you know in your neighbourhood, other than a close relative, to collect your mail?

- Usually
- Sometimes
- Never
- Not applicable

15. If you go on holidays, do you leave a key to your home with someone you know in your neighbourhood, other than a close relative?
Please tick on box only.

- Usually
Sometimes
Never
Not applicable

16. How many households are there in your neighbourhood where you are on 'first name' terms with at least one adult member (that is, someone who is 18 years of age or more)?

- None
Less than 5
Between 5 and 10
Between 11 and 20
More than 20

17. If someone different (perhaps of a different age group, ethnicity or religion) moves into your street, do you think neighbours would generally be prepared to accept this person?

- Always
Mostly
Sometimes
Never
Not sure

18. In general, do you feel safe walking in your street after dark?

- Always
Mostly
Sometimes
Never
Not sure

19. What sort of reputation do you think your neighbourhood has as a place to live?

- Very safe
Mostly safe
Often unsafe
Very unsafe
Not sure

20. In the past 12 months, have you signed a petition, contacted or written to a councillor or member of parliament, written a letter to the editor, or attended a Council meeting or protest meeting?

- Yes No

21. In the past 12 months, have you as an individual volunteered your unpaid time to do something for someone in the neighbourhood(s) you've lived in, other than a close relative?

- Yes No

22. In general, do you think most people in this neighbourhood are only interested in what's best for them? *Please put a mark at one point on the line that best represents your view.*

- Yes Not sure No

23. In general, do you think most people in this neighbourhood, if asked, would volunteer time for a project that would benefit the neighbourhood, but not necessarily themselves? *Please put a mark at one point on the line that best represents your view.*

- Yes Not sure No

Part C

1. Thinking of up to 5 adult friends or relatives who you feel closest to (but not a partner, or relatives living in the same household as you), please answer the following questions. They might not live in your neighbourhood.

Example Aysa	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
-----------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

i How do you generally keep in touch?

- Face to face meetings
- By phone
- Write letters
- Send emails or faxes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
---	--	--	--	--	--

ii Where do they live?

- In your neighbourhood
- In Sydney (please name the suburb)
- Elsewhere

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
---	--	--	--	--	--

iii What is your relationship?
(could be more than one type)

- Relative
- Workplace colleague
- Friend
- Acquaintance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
--	--	--	--	--	--

iv How close are you?

- Very close
- Somewhat close

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

v How many years have you known each other?

6					
---	--	--	--	--	--

2. Thinking of up to 5 adult friends or relatives with whom you've probably had most social contact over about the last 4 weeks (but again, not a partner, or relatives living in the same household as you), please answer the following questions. It's okay to include people identified in Question 1 above.

	Example Brian	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5
i How do you generally keep in touch?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Face to face meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
By phone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Write letters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Send emails or faxes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
ii Where do they live?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
In your neighbourhood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
In Sydney (name the suburb)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Elsewhere	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
iii What is your relationship? (could be more than one type)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Relative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Workplace colleague	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Friend	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Acquaintance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
iv How close are you?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Very close	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Somewhat close	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Not at all close	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
v How many years have you known each other?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 36					
vi Was this person listed in Q1 above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

3. In the past 12 months, have you actively participated in a publicly recognized club, association or group?

Yes No

4. If you answered 'yes' to Q3, please show the name of the club or group or if you prefer, the type, and where the activities generally occurred.

Some examples of types of clubs, associations or groups include:	
Volunteer work or services club	Such as a Rotary Club, a charity or community group, assisting with reading skills, or a tuck shop volunteer
Professional employment	Such as attending union or professional meetings
School committee	Such as a Parents and Friends association, a board member
Political group or party	Such as a lobby or pressure group or a political party
Culture or entertainment	Such as friends of a gallery, arts, film or music society.
Sports or recreation (other than for social participation)	Such as a bowling club, netball club, garden club, football club, walking club, seniors' club, artists' group, genealogy group.
Other (please nominate)	

	Name of club, association or group (show its type if you prefer)	Name of suburb or locality where activities generally occur
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

Part D

So that we can build a general picture for your neighbourhood, please answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What is your gender? Male Female
2. What is your age in years? years
3. How many people live in your household? people
4. Do you live with a partner? Yes No
5. If you are the parent (including step-parent) of any children living in this household, then:
 - How many are less than 5 years old?
 - How many are 5 to 14 years old?
 - How many are more than 14 years old?
 - Not applicable
6. What language do you prefer to speak at home?
 - English Other
7. If you were not born in Australia, how many years have you lived here?
 - years Not applicable
8. Are you employed (including self-employed)?
 - Yes No Retired

If yes, usually for how many hours each week?..... hours

9. What is your main source of income? (Please tick one box only).
 - Wages or salary
 - Pension or benefits
 - Other (such as superannuation)

10. What is the highest level of formal education you completed? (Please tick one box only).
 - Did not go to school
 - Year 6 or below
 - Year 8 or equivalent
 - Year 10 or equivalent
 - Year 12 or equivalent
 - Trade Certificate course at a TAFE or CAE
 - Diploma course at a TAFE, CAE or university
 - Degree course at a CAE or university

11. If you use a computer, how good are your skills with it? (Please tick one box only).
 - Very good
 - Quite good
 - Know enough to get by
 - Just learning
 - Not applicable

12. Do you use the Internet, either:
 - (a) at work? Yes No
 - (b) at home? Yes No
13. Do you own a mobile phone?
 - Yes No

14. Do you own a motor vehicle, or have access to one for your regular use?

Yes No

15. Do you own or are you purchasing your home?

Yes No

16. What is the gross income you usually received each week? (*Please tick one box only*)

- \$1,500 or more per week (\$78,000 or more per year)
- \$1,000 - \$14,999 per week (\$52,000 - \$77,999 per year)
- \$700 - \$999 per week (\$36,400 - \$51,999)
- \$500 - \$699 per week (\$26,000 - \$36,999 per year)
- \$300 - \$499 per week (\$15,600 - \$25,999 per year)
- \$160 - \$299 per week (\$8,320 - \$15,599 per year)
- \$80 - 159 per week (\$4,160 - \$8,319 per year)
- \$1 - \$79 per week (\$1 - \$4,159 per year)
- Nil or negative income

Thank you for assisting with this survey

I will return to collect this after you have completed your Trip Diary and Social Contact Diary. If you have any questions about the project or survey, please don't hesitate to phone, fax or email me.

Contact details:

Alison McIntosh
School of Human and Environmental Studies
University of New England
ARMIDALE NSW 2351
School Office: Telephones (02) 6773 2145 / 2969 Fax: (02) 6773 3030
Home Office: Mobile 0427 505 740 Email: amcinto2@pobox.une.edu.au

***Are there any other comments you would like to make:
About your neighbourhood?***

About anything else?.....

If you wish to add more comments, please do so on the back cover of the booklet

Part E

Trip Diary and 'At Home' Social Contact Diary

This is the **Trip Diary** and the **Social Contact Diary** that we ask you keep throughout the seven days of the next week, beginning tomorrow.

It is important these be recorded as accurately as possible. We suggest you spend a little time each evening filling in the diaries, or checking that you have remembered to include everything for that day. It doesn't matter if trips or contacts are listed out of sequence. If for some reason you have a temporary 'lapse', please don't give up. Just note the period of time for which the diary is not complete and keep on recording.

If you have any queries, please don't hesitate to contact me (see the previous page for contact details).

Trip Diary

Please indicate every trip made away from your home, irrespective of purpose or distance - even to your neighbour next door! Please indicate where you went (say if it was within the area you think of as your neighbourhood, or else name the suburb or locality). Then give a brief description of the purpose of the trip. If you don't wish to state its purpose, just write 'personal'.

A trip may of course have more than one purpose. Examples of reasons for trips include shopping, going to work, trips for business or education, to visit the dentist, to play sport, to visit family, friends or neighbours, to take your child to an activity, or perhaps to pay a bill!

Where did you go? When outside your neighbourhood, please name the suburb(s) or town(s).	What was the trip for?
Burwood	Shop, meet friend
Kingsgrove	Take son to sport
Next door	Watch videos

At Home Social Contact Diary

Please ONLY SHOW social contacts made to you IN, or by you FROM, your home. Please DO NOT INCLUDE business, work or job search contacts, or arrangements for trade or professional services. In this question, we are interested only in SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

How was contact made? (face-to-face, by phone, letter, email or fax)	Where was this person when contact was made? If outside your neighbourhood, please name the suburb, town, or country.	Did they contact you?	Did you contact them?
Phone	In neighbourhood	✓	
Face-to-face	My place	✓	
Phone	Litugow		
Letter	Hobart		
Email	Stratfield	✓	✓

And finally:

Are you aware of any other people in your street block or neighbourhood who have been asked to participate in this survey?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| None | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| One or two | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Several others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Many others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not sure | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX 3: ADVANCE INFORMATION LETTER

Dear Householder

16 October 2002

URBAN COMMUNITIES

I am asking for your help with a study about how community life for people in Australian cities is changing. As part of this, I'm conducting surveys to find out what people think about their neighbourhood.

Many people living in a variety of neighbourhoods in Sydney are being asked to take part in this project. Answers will help us better understand the role of the neighbourhood and its impact on people's well-being. This will be very important in terms of setting government policy, in urban planning, and for delivery of services.

I am a PhD student at the University of New England and I'm carrying out the research with Professor Jim Walmsley. The combined results will be included in a doctoral thesis and in journal articles.

I would really appreciate your help with this study. I'm asking you to spend:

- about 10 minutes talking with me about your neighbourhood;
- another 15 minutes filling in a questionnaire that will be left with you; and
- a few minutes a day over a week filling in a Trip Diary and a Social Contact Diary.

I will talk with you about what area you think is your neighbourhood, and ask you to identify it on a map. I will then explain the questionnaire and diaries, and leave the booklet containing them with you for completion. At the end of the week, I will call to collect your completed booklet.

Your participation is entirely voluntary. You are free to choose not to take part or to withdraw at any stage. All information will be treated confidentially. Survey forms will be kept in a locked filing cabinet for five years after which they will be destroyed.

Other important information:

- You need to be 18 years or older to take part.
- The project has been approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of New England (Approval No. HE 02/119, valid to 30 April 2004).
- If you have any concerns about the manner in which this research is conducted, please contact the Research Ethics Officer at the following address:
Research Services, University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351.
Telephone: (02) 6773 3449 Facsimile: (02) 6773 3542 Email: Ethics@metz.une.edu.au.
- If participation in any part of the survey causes distress, counselling can be sought through your local Community Health Centre.

If you agree to participate and have any questions concerning the project after I have left, please contact me 'in the field' (my mobile phone number is 0427 505 740) or Jim at the university (phone 6773 2863). You can also write to or email us at the addresses shown above.

I very much hope you will be able to take part in this survey.

Alison McIntosh
Research Student

Jim Walmsley
Professor

APPENDIX 4: PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY LOCATIONS – ORIGINAL AND CONDENSED RESPONSES

Table A 4-1: Responses for length of residence

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Less than 2 years</i>	19	9.2	<i>Less than 10 years</i>	39.3
<i>2 – 4.9 years</i>	25	12.1		
<i>5 – 9.9 years</i>	37	18.0	<i>10 – 30 years</i>	35.4
<i>10 – 19.9 years</i>	42	20.4		
<i>20 – 29.9 years</i>	31	15.0		
<i>30 – 39.9 years</i>	21	10.2	<i>30 years or more</i>	25.3
<i>40 – 49.9 years</i>	19	9.2		
<i>50 years or longer</i>	12	5.8		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	206	100		100
<i>No response</i>	1			

Table A 4-2: Responses for gender

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Male</i>	88	42.5
<i>Female</i>	119	57.5
<i>Total valid responses</i>	207	100
<i>No response</i>	–	

Table A 4-3: Responses for age

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Younger than 30 years</i>	7	3.4	<i>Less than 40 years</i>	25.4
<i>30 -39.9 years</i>	45	22.0		
<i>40 – 49.9 years</i>	50	24.4	<i>40 – 59.9 years</i>	46.3
<i>50 – 59.9 years</i>	45	22.0		
<i>60 – 69.9 years</i>	23	11.2	<i>60 years or older</i>	28.3
<i>70 years or older</i>	35	17.1		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	205	100		100
<i>No response</i>	2			

Table A 4-4: Responses for household size

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>1 person</i>	15	7.3	<i>1 – 2 persons</i>	36.4
<i>2 persons</i>	60	29.1		
<i>3 persons</i>	34	16.5	<i>3 – 4 persons</i>	45.6
<i>4 persons</i>	60	29.1		
<i>5 persons</i>	20	9.7	<i>5 or more persons</i>	18.0
<i>6 persons</i>	11	5.3		
<i>7 persons</i>	2	1.0		
<i>8 persons</i>	3	1.5		
<i>9 persons</i>	1	0.5		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	206	100		100
<i>No response</i>	1			

Table A 4-5: Responses for partnership status

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Live with a partner</i>	169	82.0
<i>Single</i>	37	18.0
<i>Total valid responses</i>	206	100
<i>No response</i>	1	

Table A 4-6: Responses for preferred language spoken at home

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>English only</i>	187	90.3
<i>Other than English</i>	14	6.8
<i>English and other languages</i>	6	2.9
<i>Total valid responses</i>	207	100
<i>No response</i>	–	

Table A 4-7: Responses for employment status

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Employed in paid work</i>	128	62.1
<i>Not employed in paid work</i>	25	12.1
<i>Retired</i>	53	25.7
<i>Total valid responses</i>	206	100
<i>No response</i>	1	

Table A 4-8: Responses for number of hours worked per week

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Less than 10 hours</i>	7	5.9	<i>Less than 20 hours</i>	22.9
<i>10 – 19 hours</i>	20	16.9		
<i>20 – 29 hours</i>	13	11.0	<i>20 – 39 hours</i>	28.8
<i>30 – 39 hours</i>	21	17.8		
<i>40 – 49 hours</i>	36	30.5	<i>40 hours or more</i>	48.3
<i>50 hours or more</i>	21	17.8		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	118	100		100
<i>Not applicable</i>	76			
<i>No response</i>	13			

Table A 4-9: Responses for education level

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Did not go to school</i>	1	0.5	<i>Year 12 or below</i>	33.3
<i>Year 6 or below</i>	2	1.0		
<i>Year 8 or equivalent</i>	8	4.0		
<i>Year 10 or equivalent</i>	28	13.9		
<i>Year 12 or equivalent</i>	28	13.9		
<i>Trade certificate course at TAFE or CAE</i>	25	12.4	<i>Trade certificate or diploma course</i>	33.8
<i>Diploma course at TAFE, CAE or university</i>	43	21.4		
<i>Degree course at CAE or university</i>	66	32.8	<i>Bachelor degree or higher</i>	32.8
<i>Total valid responses</i>	201	100		100
<i>No response</i>	6			

Table A 4-10: Responses for income per week

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>\$1,500 or more</i>	30	16.6	<i>\$1,000 or more</i>	33.7
<i>\$1,000 – \$1,4999</i>	31	17.1		
<i>\$700 – \$999</i>	28	15.5	<i>\$500 – \$999</i>	28.7
<i>\$500 – \$699</i>	24	13.3		
<i>\$300 – \$499</i>	34	18.8	<i>Less than \$500</i>	37.6
<i>\$160 – \$299</i>	10	5.5		
<i>\$80 – \$159</i>	11	6.1		
<i>\$1 – \$79</i>	4	2.2		
<i>Nil or negative income</i>	9	5.0		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	181	100		100
<i>No response</i>	26			

Table A 4-11: Responses for motor vehicle use

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Own or have access to a motor vehicle</i>	192	92.8
<i>Do not own or have access to a motor vehicle</i>	15	7.2
<i>Total valid responses</i>	207	100
<i>No response</i>	–	

Table A 4-12: Responses for housing tenure

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Own or purchasing a home</i>	182	89.2
<i>Do not own or are purchasing a home</i>	22	10.8
<i>Total valid responses</i>	204	100
<i>No response</i>	3	

Table A 4-13: Responses for computer use skills

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Condensed responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Very good</i>	42	20.5	<i>Computer literate</i>	75.1
<i>Quite good</i>	51	24.9		
<i>Know enough to get by</i>	61	29.8	<i>Just learning or not used</i>	24.9
<i>Just learning</i>	13	6.3		
<i>Not applicable</i>	38	18.5		
<i>Total valid responses</i>	205	100		100
<i>No response</i>	2			

Table A 4-14: Responses for internet use at work

<i>Response options</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	94	47.2
<i>No</i>	49	24.6
<i>Not applicable</i>	56	28.1
<i>Total valid responses</i>	199	100
<i>No response</i>	8	

Table A 4-15: Responses for internet use at home

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	133	65.8
<i>No</i>	69	34.2
<i>Total valid responses</i>	202	100
<i>No response</i>	5	

Table A 4-16: Responses for mobile phone ownership

<i>Response options – not condensed</i>	<i>Number of responses</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	149	72.3
<i>No</i>	57	27.7
<i>Total valid responses</i>	206	100
<i>No response</i>	1	

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APPENDIX 5: PROFILE OF SURVEY LOCATIONS

This appendix summarises salient differences in the sample profile between each of the six survey locations. Characteristics of the final sample from each CD and ABS data for gender, age, and other socio-demographic characteristics are presented in table form. Substantial differences in sample profiles between survey locations are demonstrated. This was not only to be expected and is desirable given that the project set out to examine a range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics representative of contemporary metropolitan Australia.

Age of respondents was identified in Chapter 4 as a highly inter-related variable. As shown in Table A5-1, the average age of respondents varied considerably across survey locations, with the overall average age of the final sample, at 51.4 years, greater than the average age of adults across all survey location CDs (46.7 years). In addition, the range in average ages between the CDs was substantially greater for the final sample (12.9 years) by comparison with that in the adult population of the CDs (5.9 years). Only in Maroubra was the average age of respondents less than the average 2001 Census age of the adult population of the survey CD.

Table A 5-1: Average age and length of residence of respondents by survey location
(Source: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

<i>Survey location</i>	<i>Average age of adult population (years)</i>		<i>Average length of residence of respondents (years)</i>	<i>Average age of relocation to current area (years)</i>
	<i>2001 Census results – sample CDs</i>	<i>2002 survey – final sample</i>		
<i>Collaroy Plateau</i>	43.5	45.7	15.4	30.3
<i>Riverview</i>	48.9	58.6	26.7	31.9
<i>Strathfield</i>	46.6	50.2	14.8	35.4
<i>Roselands</i>	44.0	54.2	21.1	33.1
<i>Kingsgrove</i>	49.4	52.8	19.7	33.1
<i>Maroubra</i>	48.0	47.4	15.7	31.7
<i>All locations</i>	46.7	51.4	18.9	32.5
<i>Range in years</i>	5.9	12.9	11.9	5.1

The association between age and lengths of residence of respondents has been illustrated in Table A5-1. When average age at time of relocation is considered, the results suggest that there has been a higher population turnover within Strathfield which has the lowest average length of residence of respondents and the highest average age of relocation. Respondents were, on average, younger when they moved to the more advantaged locations and older when moving to those that were most disadvantaged.

5.1 Collaroy Plateau

Collaroy Plateau respondents were the youngest of all survey locations and were mostly females (refer to Tables A5-1 and A5-2). Family type represented in the final sample from this location was typically “married with children”, with a large proportion of the children of school age. This was probably a reflection of an area in transition, with original post-war residents being replaced by adults with young families.

Collaroy Plateau was the sole location where all residents with whom face-to-face contact was made were fluent in English. Most participants had been born in Australia and those who had not, had been residents for at least ten years. In addition, most respondents were in some form of paid employment although the average hours worked per week for those actively in the workforce was lower here than for any other location. Salary or wages was the main source of income, with very few recipients of pensions or social security benefits.

This survey location had the largest proportion of respondents who were computer literate and used the internet and the highest incidence of mobile phone ownership. In other words, they made more use of communication technology. In addition, more respondents owned or were purchasing their home than elsewhere. At the same time, there appeared to be large variations in socio-economic status (measured in terms of employment, education and income) by comparison with other locations.

Short-term residents (less than five years) in this CD were under-represented in the final sample. Although male respondents comprised only 22.5% of the total from this survey location, the Collaroy Plateau final sample was generally representative not only of the CD population but also of traditional middle class suburban Australia.

Table A 5-2: Collaroy Plateau – Final sample by gender and age

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Age	2001 Census results – sample CDs %			2002 survey – final sample %		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
20 – 39 years	20.9	22.3	43.3	–	37.5	37.5
40 – 59 years	19.4	19.7	39.1	17.5	32.5	50.0
60 years or more	8.5	9.2	17.6	5.0	7.5	12.5
Total	48.8	51.2	100	22.5	77.5	100
(n =)	282	296	578	9	31	40

Table A 5-3: Collaroy Plateau – Other final sample characteristics

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Characteristics	2001 Census results – sample CDs %	2002 survey – final sample %
Population mobility:		
Different address 1 year ago (as % of total persons 1+ years of age)	13.3	0.0
Different address 5 years ago (as % of total persons 5+ years of age)	21.8	12.5
Household composition:		
Live with partner (as % of total persons 15+ years of age*)	79.2	89.7
Single person households (as % of total households)	12.5	0.0
Family type (as % of total persons in families with children)		
Couple family with children	72.1	73.0
Couple family without children	16.3	21.6
One parent family with children	11.6	5.4
Ethnicity:		
Speak English only (as % of total persons)	91.3	97.5
Australian born (as % of total persons)	81.4	82.5
Education:		
Bachelor degrees or higher (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)	14.3	30.0
Unemployment rate:		
	2.1	
Material wealth:		
Income per week (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)		
\$1,000 or more	20.8	17.5
\$500 – \$999	35.7	27.5
Less than \$500	40.4	55.0
Not stated	3.1	0.0
Dwellings owned or being purchased (as % of total dwellings)	84.9	95.0
Internet use:		
At home (as % of total persons)	59.4	77.5
At work (as % of total employed 15+ years of age)	32.0	63.3

* excluding dependent students and non-dependent children, and visitors

5.2 Riverview

The average age of the Riverview sample was substantially greater than for adults from the CD in the 2001 Census; residents of both genders aged less than 40 years were under-represented (refer to Table A5-3). This CD also had the highest “no contact” rate in the field and the lowest “refusal” rate. It seems that it was those aged less than 40 who were most likely to be away from home.

A large proportion of respondents were elderly long-term female residents. Riverview had the lowest proportion of respondents in the workforce and the highest number of retirees (almost one half), the majority of whom were self-funded. There were fewer school-aged or young children within the families of respondents in this sample than in those from other CDs. Most respondents spoke English only; two out of three were born in Australia. Only one respondent had migrated to Australia in the past ten years.

Home ownership was high as were education levels. After Strathfield, Riverview had the largest proportion of respondents with bachelor degrees or higher. In spite of respondents from this location having an average age considerably greater than elsewhere (and, as previously noted, also greater than the average age for the adult population of the CD), approximately three out of four persons were computer literate. Because a large proportion of the respondents were retirees and, as such, no longer in the workforce, internet usage occurred at home rather than at work for the majority of respondents. Most of those who were employed used the internet in the workplace (86.4%). Mobile phone ownership levels were also high.

Riverview respondents differed from the general population of the CD not only with respect to age but also in that more recent residents (those who had moved to the area within the preceding five years) were substantially under-represented here more so than in other locations. Riverview seems largely representative of Webber’s middle-class professionals, albeit with many having reached retirement age.

Table A 5-4: Riverview – Final sample by gender and age

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Age	2001 Census results – sample CDs %			2002 survey – final sample %		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
20 – 39 years	13.6	15.4	28.9	2.2	8.9	11.1
40 – 59 years	22.4	22.8	45.3	20.0	24.4	44.4
60 years or more	12.1	13.7	25.8	13.3	31.1	44.4
Total	48.1	51.9	100	35.6	64.4	100
(n =)	259	280	539	16	29	45

Table A 5-5: Riverview – Other final sample characteristics

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Characteristics	2001 Census results – sample CDs %	2002 survey – final sample %
Population mobility:		
Different address 1 year ago (as % of total persons 1+ years of age)	14.5	2.2
Different address 5 years ago (as % of total persons 5+ years of age)	33.5	13.3
Household composition:		
Live with partner (as % of total persons 15+ years of age*)	80.9	86.7
Single person households (as % of total households)	12.9	7.5
Family type (as % of total persons in families with children)		
Couple family with children	70.2	46.2
Couple family without children	22.1	53.8
One parent family with children	7.7	0
Ethnicity:		
Speak English only (as % of total persons)	91.5	95.6
Australian born (as % of total persons)	78.1	75.6
Education:		
Bachelor degrees or higher (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)	2.2	
Unemployment rate:		
	38.1	44.4
Material wealth:		
Income per week (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)		
\$1,000 or more	33.8	33.3
\$500 – \$999	24.6	24.4
Less than \$500	37.9	20.0
Not stated	3.7	22.2
Dwellings owned or being purchased (as % of total dwellings)	88.5	93.3
Internet use:		
At home (as % of total persons)	46.9	62.2
At work (as % of total employed 15+ years of age)	53.4	86.4

* excluding dependent students and non-dependent children, and visitors

5.3 Strathfield

Outstanding characteristics of the Strathfield final sample were the comparatively large proportions of males who were short-term residents and of respondents who were immigrants from non-English speaking backgrounds. Strathfield participants occupied the “middle ground” with respect to average age of respondents. Household sizes were larger on average in this survey location by comparison with the others, with children of all ages – particularly in the more advanced years of, or post, senior school age – still living at home. The general locality’s large selection of both public and private schools as well as a university possibly contributed towards this.

Most respondents were active in the workforce, with salaries and wages the predominant source of income. A large proportion (60%) generally worked 40 hours per week or longer. Almost half of the final sample had bachelor degrees or higher; this represented higher education qualifications than in any other of the sample CDs. Strathfield respondents occupied the middle ground in terms of use of technology, including mobile phones, for communication purposes.

In summary, many Strathfield respondents, the majority of whom were immigrants, were members of well-educated, comparatively affluent families. Many could be described as Webber’s professionals, with possible activities in global as well as Australian-based communities. It is possible to conceive of the Riverview population moving in the direction of Strathfield, as new residents replace an aging population.

The respondents differed from the general population of this CD primarily in that persons who lived in the large number of gated houses (by comparison with other sample CDs) were under-represented as were persons who spoke languages other than English. The comparatively large proportion of persons who were contacted that could not participate in the survey due to lack of proficiency in English is illustrative of this factor.

Table A 5-6: Strathfield – Final sample by gender and age

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Age	2001 Census results – sample CDs %			2002 survey – final sample %		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
20 – 39 years	16.1	18.6	34.7	10.0	10.0	20.0
40 – 59 years	18.6	20.3	38.9	25.0	30.0	55.0
60 years or more	12.1	14.3	26.4	20.0	5.0	25.0
Total	46.8	53.2	100	55.0	45.0	100
(n =)	314	357	671	22	18	40

Table A 5-7: Strathfield – Other final sample characteristics

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Characteristics	2001 Census results – sample CDs %	2002 survey – final sample %
Population mobility:		
Different address 1 year ago (as % of total persons 1+ years of age)	12.3	5.0
Different address 5 years ago (as % of total persons 5+ years of age)	38.0	25.0
Household composition:		
Live with partner (as % of total persons 15+ years of age*)	76.4	80.0
Single person households (as % of total households)	16.9	7.9
Family type (as % of total persons in families with children)		
Couple family with children	72.8	69.7
Couple family without children	15.8	27.3
One parent family with children	11.4	3.0
Ethnicity:		
Speak English only (as % of total persons)	48.7	75.0
Australian born (as % of total persons)	63.7	47.5
Education:		
Bachelor degrees or higher (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)	5.8	
Unemployment rate:		
	23.4	46.2
Material wealth:		
Income per week (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)		
\$1,000 or more	21.5	37.5
\$500 – \$999	27.8	20.0
Less than \$500	45.1	30.0
Not stated	5.6	12.5
Dwellings owned or being purchased (as % of total dwellings)	82.5	85.0
Internet use:		
At home (as % of total persons)	43.9	50.0
At work (as % of total employed 15+ years of age)	37.2	71.4

* excluding dependent students and non-dependent children, and visitors

5.4 Roselands

Respondents from Roselands were twice as likely to receive their main source of income from pensions or social security benefits than respondents from any other CD. A greater proportion from this survey location, by comparison with the others, were not in the paid workforce. At the same time, of those who were employed, a comparatively high 55.6% generally worked 40 hours or more per week.

The Roselands sample represented a mix of long-term and short-term residents. Although the majority (60%) were immigrants, only 15% spoke languages at home other than English. In addition, households comprised of family units had children across a wide range of age groups. Whilst the majority of respondents (75%) owned or were purchasing their home, the rate was low by comparison with some of the other survey CDs (although not as low as Maroubra). Respondents from Roselands had lower levels of computer literacy, internet use at work (for those in the workforce) and mobile phone ownership than participants from any other location.

In terms of education, the area had the highest proportion of respondents with trade certificates or diplomas and the lowest with bachelor degrees or higher. It also had the lowest proportion of self-funded retirees.

Respondents differed from the general population of this CD in that the average age of the final sample was substantially greater than for the adult population at the time of the 2001 Census. Those who were more senior in years (60 years or more) were over-represented and the younger adult population was under-represented. Family type of “couple with children” was also significantly under-represented in the sample.

Table A 5-8: Roselands – Final sample by gender and age

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Age	2001 Census results – sample CDs %			2002 survey – final sample %		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
20 – 39 years	19.1	23.7	42.8	11.1	11.1	22.2
40 – 59 years	18.9	15.4	34.3	11.1	27.8	38.9
60 years or more	10.7	12.1	22.9	27.8	11.1	38.9
Total	48.8	51.2	100	50.0	50.0	100
(n =)	245	257	502	9	9	18

* 2 female respondents did not supply age

Table A 5-9: Roselands – Other final sample characteristics

(Sources: ABS 2002; author's fieldwork)

Characteristics	2001 Census results – sample CDs %	2002 survey – final sample %
Population mobility:		
Different address 1 year ago (as % of total persons 1+ years of age)	13.1	0.0
Different address 5 years ago (as % of total persons 5+ years of age)	36.3	25.0
Household composition:		
Live with partner (as % of total persons 15+ years of age*)	72.6	75.0
Single person households (as % of total households)	25.3	10.5
Family type (as % of total persons in families with children)		
Couple family with children	71.0	37.5
Couple family without children	16.7	56.3
One parent family with children	12.3	6.2
Ethnicity:		
Speak English only (as % of total persons)	51.3	85.0
Australian born (as % of total persons)	63.3	40.0
Education:		
Bachelor degrees or higher (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)	5.8	
Unemployment rate:		
	7.9	15.0
Material wealth:		
Income per week (as % of total persons 20+ years of age)		
\$1,000 or more	11.1	20.0
\$500 – \$999	34.4	35.0
Less than \$500	45.6	30.0
Not stated	8.9	15.0
Dwellings owned or being purchased (as % of total dwellings)	63.1	75.0
Internet use:		
At home (as % of total persons)	23.1	55.0
At work (as % of total employed 15+ years of age)	22.6	60.0

* excluding dependent students and non-dependent children, and visitors