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MyPlace Ashmore Community Survey 2023 Final report

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July 2023



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This report is based on research undertaken with funding from the City of Sydney Council. The report has been peer reviewed and approved by staff at the City of Sydney Council. We would like to acknowledge and thank Yunzheng Zhang and Parian Hoseini for their assistance with this project. We would also like to acknowledge Caitlin Buckle and Sian Thompson for their contribution to the report in previous years.

Any opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the City of Sydney. Any errors also remain the responsibility of the authors.

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Executive Summary

The Ashmore Precinct is one of the City of Sydney's largest urban renewal areas. The 17-hectare site is being developed over the next 10 years into a mixed-use precinct which will eventually house around 6,000 residents (CoS n.d.). A retail area with cafés and a small supermarket has been delivered, with plans for a new 7,400sqm park and a green walking and cycling link between Harry Noble Park in the north and Sydney Park in the south (CoS n.d.). The City of Sydney's Community Strategic Plan (CoS 2022) recognises that urban renewal sites such as the Ashmore Precinct provide the opportunity to make significant improvements to the social, economic and environmental performance of the City and Sydney region.

The City of Sydney's vision for a socially sustainable city is a socially just and resilient city – a city for all (CoS 2019). The City's social sustainability policy includes ten guiding principles, six of which this survey contributes to (CoS 2019:19-20):

- “Sydney’s communities’ strengths are valued and supported.”
- “Sydney is a welcoming, socially connected city that embraces diversity.”
- “Sydney is a safe and accessible city for people of all ages and abilities.”
- “Sydney’s environment supports health and wellbeing.”
- “Sydney is a democratic city where people can participate and influence local decisions.”
- “Sydney is a collaborative city where responsibility for community wellbeing is shared.”

So that the City can identify how it might best support communities' social wellbeing and resilience associated with environmental, economic and social changes, it is essential to collect information about the experiences and desires of residents and workers. This includes their satisfaction with, and feelings of attachment and belonging to, the places they live and work, the nature of their social interactions and social cohesion, and their plans and desires regarding their local areas. To this end, this report presents the results of a community survey of residents and workers in the Ashmore Area in Sydney, Australia. This survey is undertaken on a recurring basis every 2-3 years, to monitor changes to the social fabric over time as the urban renewal area develops.

Research aims

The study was undertaken by researchers at UNSW Sydney, with the assistance and support of the City of Sydney Council.

The aim of this research was to develop a survey tool for on-going assessment of social interactions and social cohesion at a large-scale urban renewal site that could be used to:

- Measure the nature of social cohesion and social interaction and identify opportunities and barriers residents face in contributing to social cohesion and community development.
- Understand the wellbeing of residents and workers, including their satisfaction with and attachment to the area, their local area preferences and desires, and their plans for the future.

Background

Urban renewal in brownfield areas is an important component of broader compact city policies in place in Sydney, around Australia, and elsewhere in the world. Local and state governments have an interest in understanding how well urban renewal areas are performing, including the satisfaction of residents and workers with these areas.

Understanding the satisfaction of residents and workers with these areas includes understanding resident and worker wellbeing, desires, patterns of facility and service use, social interaction and social cohesion. Social interaction is related to levels of neighbouring and refers to the nature and quality of interactions between people. Social cohesion is related to psychological sense of community and includes affective components of neighbourhood social life, including shared emotional connections, place attachment, membership, influence and sense of place.

Information collected in a tailored survey of social interaction and social cohesion in higher-density urban renewal sites, such as the survey presented in this report, can inform local land use planning, community development interventions, infrastructure investment and open space and public domain planning.

Survey development

The survey was designed as an on-going assessment tool for large-scale brownfield urban renewal sites dominated by private medium and high-density housing.

The survey was initially designed for the Green Square renewal area, and then expanded to include the Ashmore Area because it is undergoing a similar process of urban renewal and community change. The survey focuses on the attitudes and behaviours of residents and workers. Information collected can be used to assess existing usage of services and facilities and to plan for new services and facilities provided by the City of Sydney in regard to their influence on social interaction and social cohesion. The survey is also designed to provide information on the influence of other factors (beyond the provision of services and facilities by the City of Sydney) on social interaction and social cohesion, which can inform changes and improvements in other areas such as community programs and events, adapting design requirements, responding to social issues or concerns, and encouraging grass-roots initiatives.

The survey tool was developed from a comprehensive research process, which included a pilot survey. A full survey for the Green Square renewal area was run in 2014, and another (expanded to include the Ashmore Precinct) in 2017. The survey was amended between 2014 and 2017 in response to consultations undertaken with a wide range of City of Sydney staff, with the main change being a reduction in the number of questions asked. The survey has retained the same questions since 2017, except for a change to the wording of the gender question in the 2023 survey.

In total, 1,514 people completed the survey in the Ashmore Area in 2023, an area including the Ashmore Precinct and surrounding streets in the nearby established areas of Erskineville. The Ashmore survey, therefore, provides interesting insight into a new redevelopment area located within an established residential area. The survey respondents included 1,318 residents and 650 workers (454 people both lived and worked in the Ashmore Area). The body of this report presents the findings for residents. With a weighting for age applied, the results for residents of the Ashmore Area can be understood as broadly representative of the total resident population of the Ashmore Area (with the exception of language spoken at home) with a margin of error of less than 3%. After weighting for age, the survey significantly under-represents people speaking a language other than English at home (5%

of survey respondents compared to 22% of residents at the last Census) and somewhat under-represents single person households, private renters and residents in 4+ storey apartments.

Key findings

The results of the 2023 survey demonstrate the following:

Wellbeing of residents

- Just over three-quarters (78%) of residents agreed that the area is a good place to live. This represents a substantial drop since the 2020 survey when 97% of people agreed with this statement. A large proportion (80%) of families with children agreed that the area was a good place to raise children, but again this dropped since 2020 (when the figure was 91%). More than two-thirds (68%) of people aged over 50 felt that the area was a good place to retire, a modest decrease from 2020 (when the figure was 71%).
- The most commonly selected reasons for moving to the area were lifestyle (52%), attractive environment (48%) and proximity to the Sydney CBD (46%), followed by proximity to public transport (45%). This was the first time 'attractive environment' made it into the top three reasons for moving to the area, with proximity to public transport featuring in the top 3 in both the 2020 and 2017 surveys.
- The things people most commonly said that they liked about living in the Ashmore Area were access to public transport (56%), the café/restaurant culture (54%), community feel (54%) and convenient location (54%). The inclusion of 'community feel' in the top four reasons is new. Otherwise, these responses were similar to 2020 (in order: convenient location, proximity to CBD, access to public transport, café/restaurant culture) and 2017 (in order: proximity to CBD, convenience of the location, access to public transport, café/restaurant culture).
- The things people most commonly said that they disliked about living in the Ashmore Area related to the danger of overdevelopment, with concerns over insufficient parking (38%) and high levels of traffic (35%), the impacts of construction (37%) and the density of development (30%). A quarter (25%) of people were also concerned about noise. These concerns are similar to both the 2017 and 2020 surveys, when people identified the impacts of construction and density of development as well as heavy traffic and insufficient parking as the things they most disliked.
- Around half of Ashmore Area residents felt part of the community at different geographical scales from the building to the country, reflecting the findings of the 2020 survey. Feelings of attachment were slightly greater at the local area (57%), suburb (59%) and building (58%) levels. This is above the average for the City of Sydney as a whole (44% of people were satisfied with feeling part of their community in their local area in the 2018 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey).
- Three-fifths (61%) of residents in the newer Ashmore Precinct area who completed the survey have lived there for 5 years or less (a reduction from 70% in 2020). In the more established area surrounding the precinct more than half of residents (52%) had also lived there for 5 years or less. Almost three-quarters (74%) of residents in the Ashmore Area planned to remain resident in the area for a number of years.

- One-third (33%) of residents were satisfied with the level of social interaction they have with other people who live and work in the Ashmore Area (compared to 42% in 2020), with the remaining 66% all wanting more interaction, including 28% who currently had no interaction with other people in the area (compared to 17% in 2020). More than half (53%) of the respondents who had lived in the area for less than one year said that they had no interaction with others in the area and would like some. A desire for more social interaction was consistent across tenures, with social and private renters more likely to say they have some but would like more involvement, and owner occupiers more likely to say they have none but would like some involvement.
- The most common improvements residents wanted in the Ashmore Area related to socialising opportunities, including the variety of cafés, restaurants and bars (58%) and the availability of evening activities (36%). Improvements to landscaping in streets and parks (38%) was also frequently mentioned. While in 2020 the variety of cafés, restaurants and bars was also a commonly chosen improvement, in 2020 there was a notable difference in preference between age groups for this item, with younger people more likely to select it. In the 2023 survey, the majority of people across all age groups selected this item, with 59% of people aged 18-29 and 30-49 as well as 56% of people aged over 50 choosing this as an important improvement.
- The proportion of Ashmore Area residents who travel to work or study by public transport has reduced since the 2020 survey (from 51% in 2020 to 46% in 2023). One-third (33%) travel to work or study in a private car, just over one-quarter (26%) walk and 1 in 5 (19%) cycle. Most walk (62%) and/or drive (40%) to the supermarket or shops. Many people also walk (50%) to other social, sport or recreational activities.

The nature of social interaction and social cohesion in the area

- Most people (81%) said they would help their neighbours. Notably, this had reduced from 97% in 2020, and is also lower than the rate across the City as a whole in 2018, which was 95% (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018). Fewer people (67%) felt that their neighbours would help them, reflecting the findings of the 2017 and 2020 surveys. This is slightly higher than the figures for the city as a whole in 2018, where 50% said they could get help from their neighbours when needed (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018). Half of residents (50%) borrowed things and exchanged favours with neighbours and 61% regularly stopped to talk with people in their neighbourhood (both figures are slightly higher than in 2020).
- Most (70%) resident survey respondents meet with friends, relatives or work colleagues at least weekly. A small proportion (4%) meet with friends, relatives or work colleagues less than once per month.
- The most common ways in which people have contact with other people while in the Ashmore Area were chatting to people on the street (59%) and socialising in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs (52%).
- Incidental interaction (running into people you know) was most likely to occur in a café, restaurant or pub (69%), on local streets (67%) or at local shops (63%) and parks (63%) or in the entrance or near the building they live in (59%).
- Many residents said most of that their friends were of a similar age (64%) and educational background (56%) and just over half (51%) said they were of a similar ethnic background.

- Many Ashmore Area residents were involved in civic activities in the past 12 months such as taking part in other research (42%), signing a petition (35%), participating in an online discussion (34%), attending a community meeting or consultation event (32%), contacting a local politician (25%), joining a protest or demonstration (24%), participating in a council planning process (22%), participating in running a strata scheme (19%) and contacting a media outlet (14%).
- Almost half (46%) of residents thought that they understand the rights around urban development and planning for the local area (an increase from 34% in 2020). Related to this, 39% felt that their thoughts about local issues in Ashmore Area could be heard by people who make a difference and 43% agreed that there was strong local leadership in the area. More than a third felt that they had made a civic contribution by working with others to improve the area (35%, compared to 20% in 2020) or contributing to shaping the area (33%, compared to 20% in 2020).
- The majority of residents felt safe or unconcerned in all situations except for walking in the Ashmore Area alone after dark, in which circumstance 16% of people felt unsafe or very unsafe, reflecting the findings of the 2017 and 2020 surveys. Women were more likely (21%) than men (13%) to feel unsafe walking in the area alone after dark. In addition, 1 in 10 people (11%) felt unsafe at home alone after dark, a similar proportion to earlier surveys (8% in 2020 and 10% in 2017).
- The majority (70%) of residents agree that most people can be trusted, reflecting the findings in the 2020 (70%) and 2017 (68%) surveys.

Opportunities and barriers residents face in contributing to social cohesion and community development

- The services and facilities in the Ashmore Area most commonly used by residents were local cafés and restaurants (84%) and local parks (78%). Neighbourhood and community centres were used by 27% of respondents, much higher than in 2020 (when the figure was 13%). Childcare centres were also used by 31% of respondents (when 34% of respondents lived with children), compared to only 9% in 2020 (when 23% of respondents lived with children).
- The most common limitation people experience to socialising with others in the area is time constraints (40% often or all of the time). Other important limitations were difficulty in finding information about social activities (26% often or all of the time) and not being confident with strangers (21% often or all of the time).
- People would like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in their local area electronically, such as via social media (68%), e-mails (50%), and websites (34%) and well as through noticeboards (39%). Preferences differ by age, but social media was the preferred method of communication across all age groups.

Implications for practice

It is expected that the survey findings will be used to inform Council's investments and activities across a range of areas, including community development, civic engagement, communications, placemaking, land use planning, open space and public domain planning, and local business development. The implications for practice presented here are preliminary and it is expected that City staff will further

analyse and apply the survey findings to inform their work going forward. The City intends for the survey to be undertaken on a recurring basis over coming years, to monitor changes to the social fabric over time as the urban renewal area develops.

Implications for community development

Most Ashmore Area residents who completed the survey had lived in the area for 5 years or less (57% overall, 60% in the Ashmore Precinct and 52% in the surrounding areas) and 74% plan to remain resident in the area for a number of years. The majority (66%) of residents want more social interactions with people who live and work in the area, including 28% who currently have no interactions with people in the area (a substantial increase from 17% in 2020). People who have lived in the area for less than one year were especially likely to have no local social interactions and want some (53%). Interventions to encourage social interaction, especially among new residents, will be beneficial. While in previous surveys private renters and people aged under 29 were much more likely to be seeking local social interaction, in the 2023 survey residents across tenures desired more local social interaction, and while people aged under 29 were more likely to say that they have no social interaction and would like some (43%, in addition to a further 30% who have some but would like more), at least half of people in other age groups wanted more social interaction with people in the local area. This suggests programs to facilitate local social interaction with broad appeal may be needed. Notably, desire for social interaction was even higher in neighbouring Green Square, where three-quarters of residents (74%) wanted more social interaction with people in the area. Council may, therefore, consider interventions to encourage social interaction across the broader area.

Implications for civic engagement

Levels of civic engagement in the Ashmore Area are high and have increased substantially since the 2020 survey. Almost half (46%) of residents thought that they understand the rights around urban development and planning for the local area (an increase from 34% in 2020). More than a third felt that they had made a civic contribution by working with others to improve the area (35%, compared to 20% in 2020) or contributing to shaping the area (33%, compared to 20% in 2020). Many Ashmore Area residents had been involved in civic activities over the past 12 months including through involvement in council planning processes (22%) and attending community meetings or consultations (32%). There may be potential to leverage from the high rates of civic engagement in the area to help meet residents' desire for more local social interactions.

Implications for communications

Aside from time constraints (40%), difficulty in finding information about social activities was also a limitation given by some residents (26%) to socialising with others in the area, as was not feeling confident with strangers (21%). People who spoke a language other than English at home were more likely to be limited in participating in social activities by time constraints (48%), not feeling welcome (21%) and not being confident with strangers (29%) than residents who speak English at home. However, there was little difference between people who speak English at home and those who speak another language with regard to finding information about social activities, difficulties accessing facilities or venues and language difficulties or barriers.

Residents of all ages would prefer to receive information about social activities through social media (68% overall, 62% for those under 29, 71% for 30–49-year-olds and 64% for those over 50 years).

Other popular means of finding information was through e-mailed community newsletters, noticeboards and websites. The City can provide such information through City-specific social media and through partnering with other social media platforms known to be actively used in the area, as well as collaborating with building managers. These approaches were effective in promoting the survey to residents (11.4% of survey respondents accessed the survey through social media channels).

Implications for placemaking

Just over three-quarters (78%) of residents agreed that the area is a good place to live. This figure has declined substantially since the 2020 survey (97%) and 2017 survey (94%). However, while satisfaction with the area appears to have declined, a higher proportion of residents reported feeling attached to the local area (57%), suburb (59%) and building (58%) level than in the previous survey. This is also above the average for the City of Sydney as a whole (44% of people were satisfied with feeling part of their community in their local area in the 2018 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey).

There is a complicated relationship between attachment to the building in which one lives, building type and length of residence. The highest level of attachment at the building scale was amongst apartment residents who had lived in the area for more than 6 years (66%), but more than half (54%) of apartment residents who had lived in the area for less than 1 year also felt attached to their building. Around one-third of apartment residents (34% in buildings of up to 3 storeys and 28% in buildings of more than 4 storeys) interacted with people in the common areas of their buildings. This suggests potential for further community development at the apartment building scale to facilitate more local social interactions.

Implications for land use planning and transport planning and programs

As in 2020, the things people most commonly said they disliked about the area related to the danger of overdevelopment, however they were mentioned less often in 2023 than in 2020, for example, the impacts of construction (37% in 2023, 55% in 2020) on the area and its overall density (30% in 2023, 47% in 2020). Many people were also concerned about heavy traffic, but again fewer than in 2020 (35% in 2023, 53% in 2020) and insufficient parking (38% in 2023, 44% in 2020).

While improvements to public transport and traffic management were the most important improvements noted by residents in 2017 (mentioned by 44% and 42% of residents respectively), in 2020 they remained important (mentioned by 42% and 35% of residents respectively) but were no longer the most mentioned improvements (which were a greater variety of cafés, restaurants and bars and more evening activities). That trend continued in 2023, with improved public transport (28%) and traffic management (32%) remaining important, but not as frequently mentioned as other improvements, including a greater variety of cafés, restaurants and bars (58%), landscaping in streets and parks (38%) and evening activities (36%).

The proportion of Ashmore Area residents who travel to work or study by public transport has reduced since the 2020 survey (from 51% in 2020 to 46% in 2023), and one-third (33%) of people travel to work by car. This likely reflects a broader trend towards car usage since the Covid-19 pandemic and suggests the City might consider programs to encourage lower reliance on private cars for transport. Despite a reduced reliance on public transport for trips to work, more than half (56%) of people said that access to public transport was one of the things they like most about living in the area, demonstrating the important role that public transport plays in the attractiveness of the area. Rates of active transport are also high in the area, with just over one-quarter (26%) walking and 1 in 5 (19%) cycling to their

place of work or study. Rates of cycling to work/study have increased since 2020 (15%) and 2017 (11%). Many people also walk (62%) to the supermarket or shops (62%) and to other social, sport or recreational activities (50%). These changes in mode of transport likely reflect a broader shift away from public transport use trend since the Covid-19 pandemic. The increase in cycling may also be related to substantial investment in new cycleways in the area since 2020 as well as investment in local courses, guided rides, try-a-bike events and e-bike lease trials.

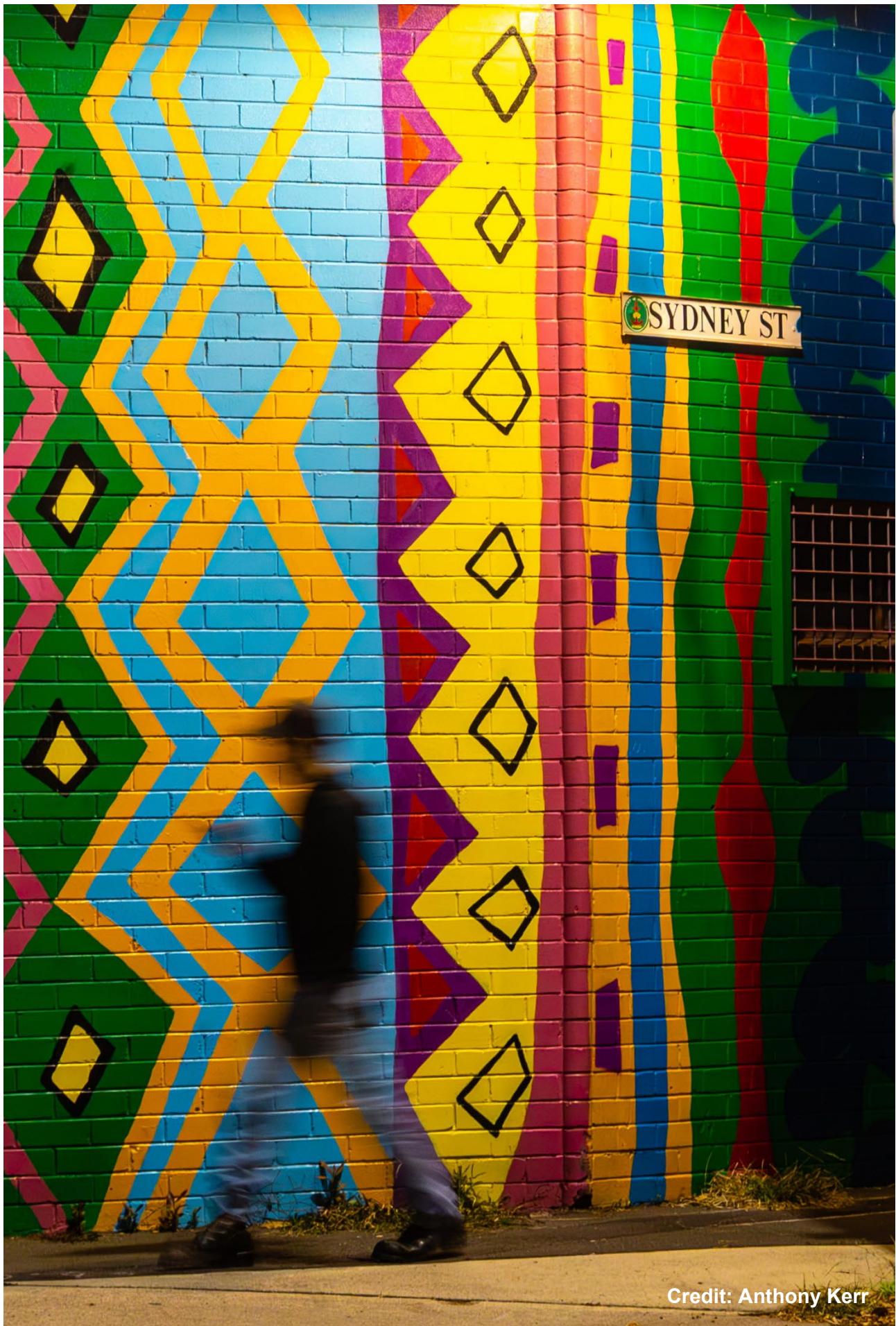
Implications for open space, public domain and community facility planning

Parks and public spaces are significant locations for social interaction in the Ashmore Area and heavily used by residents. After cafés and restaurants (84%), local parks (78%) were the most commonly used facilities and 63% of people said that they saw people they know in parks. This could influence local land use planning and infrastructure development in the Ashmore Area and in future urban renewal areas, as it indicates that parks are important in facilitating local social interaction. There is also an important role for more formal community facilities. Notably, use of neighbourhood and community centres doubled to 27% in 2023 (compared to 13% in 2020). It is possible that this reflects an increased use of community facilities for hosting parties and other social activities. It is also possible that people have become more aware of the facilities available to them in their local area as a result of spending more time in the local area during the Covid-19 lockdowns. Notably, use of neighbourhood and community centres also increased in neighbouring Green Square over the same period.

Use of childcare increased to 31% in 2023 (34% of respondents lived in families with children), compared to only 9% in 2020 (when 23% of respondents had children). This means that most respondents with children have a child of pre-school age who they are sending to childcare locally. Between 2019/20 and 2021/22 an additional 83 childcare places (service approved by the Department of Education) were provided in the Ashmore Area. The high proportion of people sending children to childcare locally may also reflect an increase in people working from home. There are forward-planning implications of this with regard to available school spaces in the local area. The Alexandria Park Community School has recently been expanded to cater for, at full capacity, 1000 primary students and 1200 secondary students with new facilities. This may have influenced the decisions of people with children to live in the area. Notably, use of local childcare centres also increased in neighbouring Green Square over the same period.

Implications for local business

Many people socialise with others in the Ashmore Area in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs (52% had done so in the past month), and incidental interaction is also common in these places (69%) and at local shops (63%). Local cafés and restaurants are also commonly used services and facilities (84% had visited one in the past 6 months). Such businesses are, therefore, playing an important social role in the area, and more than half (58%) of residents said that they would like to see a wider variety of cafés, restaurants and bars in the area in the future. Residents in neighbouring Green Square also wanted more cafés, restaurants and/or pubs in the area. This suggests that the ideal of mixed-use development encouraging greater social interaction is supported by the findings in this case and this has implications for development application planners who are making decisions about new businesses in the area. The City of Sydney may also consider this in targeting economic development strategies.



Credit: Anthony Kerr

Introduction

The Ashmore Precinct is one of the City of Sydney's urban renewal areas. The 17-hectare site is being developed over 10 years into a mixed-use precinct (CoS n.d.). Most of the buildings in the Precinct have been built since 2016 and at the latest census, 14,151 people lived in the area (ABS 2021). A retail area with cafés and a small supermarket opened in 2022, with a new 7,400sqm park and a green walking and cycling link between Harry Noble Park in the north and Sydney Park in the south also planned (CoS n.d.). The predominant housing form in the Ashmore Precinct is apartment buildings, while the surrounding area is made up of lower-density established neighbourhoods. The City of Sydney's Community Strategic Plan (CoS 2022) recognises that urban renewal sites such as the Ashmore Precinct provide the opportunity to make significant improvements to improve the social, economic and environmental performance of the City and Sydney region.

The City of Sydney's vision for a socially sustainable city is a socially just and resilient city – a city for all (CoS 2019). One of the major pillars of this vision is that the City of Sydney is a place where people are welcomed, included and connected (CoS 2019).

So that the City can identify how it might best support communities' social wellbeing associated with environmental, economic and social changes, it is essential to collect information about the experiences and desires of residents and workers. This includes their satisfaction with, and feelings of attachment and belonging to, the places they live and work, the nature of their social interactions and social cohesion, and their plans and desires regarding their local areas. To this end, this report presents the results of a community survey of residents and workers in the Ashmore Precinct as well as the surrounding streets, henceforth the 'Ashmore Area' (see Figure 1). The Ashmore survey, therefore, provides interesting insight into the impacts of a new redevelopment area (the Ashmore Precinct) located within an established residential area.

The study was undertaken by researchers at City Futures Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, with the assistance and support of the City of Sydney Council.

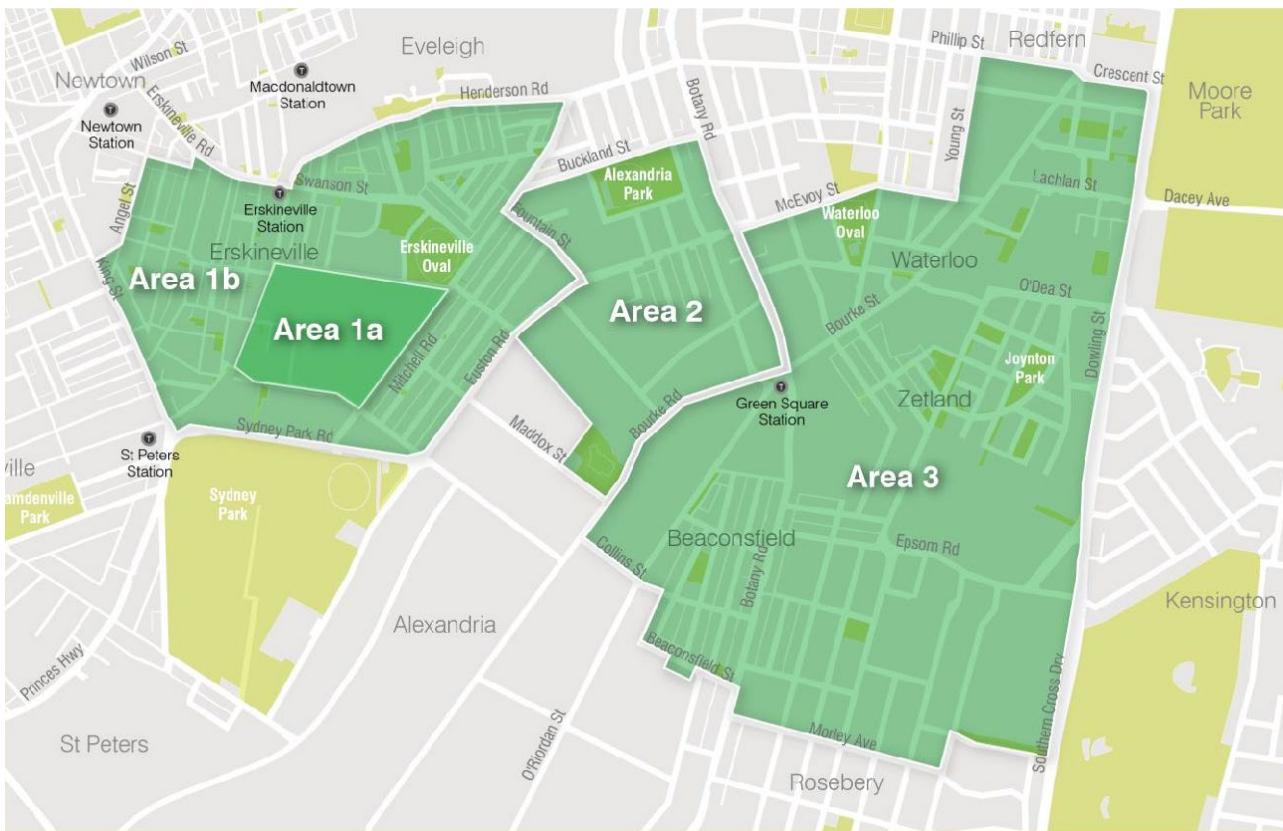
Research aims

The aim of this research was to develop a survey tool for on-going assessment of social interactions and social cohesion¹ at a large-scale urban renewal site that could be used to:

- Measure the nature of social cohesion and social interaction and identify opportunities and barriers residents face in contributing to social cohesion and community development.
- Understand the wellbeing of residents and workers, including their satisfaction with and attachment to the area, their local area preferences and desires, and their plans for the future.

¹ These terms are defined in the next section of the report.

Figure 1: The survey area, comprising the Ashmore Precinct (1a) and surrounding area (1b)



Background

The previous (2020) MyPlace Community Survey report included a review of relevant literature on: urban consolidation and mixed-use development in brownfields; social sustainability; and the neighbourhood as a site of social interaction and cohesion. Please refer to that report (Easthope et al. 2020) for more detail on these issues, a summary of which is provided below.

Key points

- Urban renewal in brownfield areas is an important component of broader compact city policies in place in Sydney, around Australia, and elsewhere in the world.
- Local and state governments have an interest in understanding how well urban renewal areas are performing, including the satisfaction of residents and workers with these areas.
- Understanding the satisfaction of residents and workers with these areas includes understanding resident and worker wellbeing, desires, patterns of facility and service use, social interaction and social cohesion.
- Social interaction is related to levels of neighbouring and refers to the nature and quality of interactions between people.

- Social cohesion is related to psychological sense of community and includes affective components of neighbourhood social life, including shared emotional connections, place attachment, membership, influence and sense of place.
- Most neighbourhood studies on urban renewal areas have focused on the renewal of areas identified as disadvantaged, often in the suburbs, and less attention has been paid to urban renewal in brownfield sites, or to areas dominated by private medium and high-density housing. There are few systematic post- occupancy studies of social outcomes of these areas, which make up a large component of urban growth in central and inner areas of cities. This is a significant gap in knowledge around planning for these very important growth areas.
- Information collected in a tailored survey of social interaction and social cohesion in higher-density urban renewal sites, such as the survey presented in this report, can inform local land use planning, community development interventions, infrastructure investment and open space and public domain planning.

Survey development

This section of the report discusses the development and application of the survey tool for on-going assessment of social interactions and social cohesion at a large-scale urban renewal site.

The 2023 MyPlace community survey is the result of many years of development. The survey was first developed for the neighbouring urban renewal area of Green Square, before being expanded to include the Ashmore Area in 2017. The 2023 survey is the third survey of the Ashmore Area.

Figure 1 shows the wider survey area. This report only covers the data for residents within the Ashmore Precinct and surrounding areas (Areas 1a and 1b on Figure 1). A separate report on the survey findings for the Green Square urban renewal area (Areas 2 and 3) is available at <https://cityfutures.ada.unsw.edu.au/my-place-local-community-survey-2023/> (Easthope et al. 2023).

Survey design

The Ashmore Community Survey was designed as an on-going assessment tool for large-scale brownfield urban renewal sites dominated by private medium- and high-density housing.

The survey focuses on the attitudes and behaviours of residents and workers. Information collected can be used to assess existing usage of services and facilities and plan for new services and facilities provided by local councils in regard to their influence on social interaction and social cohesion. The survey is also designed to provide information on the influence of other factors (beyond the provision of services and facilities by the City of Sydney) on social interaction and social cohesion, which can inform changes and improvements in other areas such as adapting design requirements, responding to social issues or concerns, and encouraging grass-roots initiatives. A copy of the full survey is available in Appendix 2.

The tool was developed from a comprehensive research process, outlined in the 2017 report (Easthope et al. 2017).

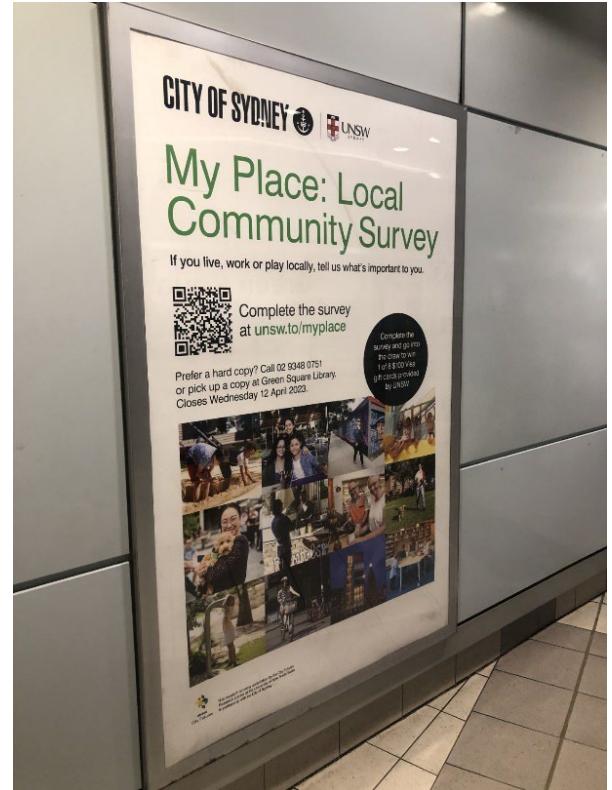
Survey promotion

Promotion for the 2023 survey commenced on the 1st of March when the online survey went live (as detailed in Table 1), while postcards containing a QR code directing people to the online survey were delivered as unaddressed mail to all residential and business addresses within the survey area. Residents were directed to complete the survey online, collect hard copies of the survey in either English or Simplified Chinese from the Green Square library (see Figure 2) or request a hardcopy be mailed to their home address by contacting the research team. Across the study area, only four people chose to complete a hardcopy survey with the online survey proving most popular.

Figure 2: Survey promotion at Green Square Library (credit: Edgar Liu)



Figure 3: Survey promotion at Green Square train station (credit: Sophie-May Kerr)



Posters and digital advertisements containing the survey QR code were displayed in local libraries (Figure 2), community centres, train stations (Figure 3), bus stops and public spaces. The survey was also promoted across City Futures' social media platforms as well as in several of the City of Sydney's online forums and e-newsletters. In addition, the City of Sydney promoted the survey via paid advertising on social media. UNSW staff promoted the survey in-person by handing out postcards across parks and public spaces, and via attendance at two community events: St Patrick's Day (18th March in Green Square Plaza) and child and family day (31st March in Tote Park, Zetland). Promotion of the survey continued throughout the life of the survey, which closed on the 12th of April. The date of each promotion was recorded, as well as the number of completions received over time. Survey completions continued to increase steadily over the period that the survey was open. There were notable spikes coinciding with the postcard letterbox drops, as well as following attendance at community events.

Table 1: Promotion of the Community Survey

Promotion type	Details
Postcards	Postcards containing a QR code directing community members to the online survey were distributed to 32,000 residential and mixed-use buildings within the broader study area.
Flyers, digital message boards, printed surveys and submission box.	Flyers, posters and digital advertisements both containing the survey QR code were distributed across local libraries, community centres, train stations, shopping centres, bus stops and public spaces. In addition, managers of selected residential and mixed-use buildings displayed posters in building foyers/lobbies. Printed copies of the survey were available at Green Square library, along with a submission box.
Attendance at community events and hand to hand postcard distribution.	UNSW staff promoted the survey in-person by handing out postcards across parks and public spaces, and via attendance at community events including St Patrick's Day (18th March in Green Square Plaza) and child and family day (31st March in Tote Park, Zetland).
E-news article and City of Sydney websites	Content article distributed via email to Green Square database (2,555 subscribers), Previous participants (865), CoS Digest (5,522 subscribers) and posted to several City of Sydney webpages.
City Futures website	Project page with survey link.
City of Sydney Facebook and Instagram accounts and City Futures Twitter and LinkedIn accounts	Multiple promotions of the survey through these media, including paid/boosted posts specifically targeted local audiences through City of Sydney Facebook and Instagram.

Survey sample and response

During the period that the survey was available, 1,514 complete and valid responses to the survey were received. 1,318 people lived in Ashmore Area, and 650 people worked in Ashmore Area at the time of the survey (454 people both lived and worked in the Ashmore Area). While 650 workers represents

52.8% of the working population in the area, as most of these respondents (454) both lived and worked in the area, it is possible that many of them were people working from home (Table 2).

The completion rate of the survey was also recorded, giving indication of how many people finished all survey questions, versus people that started the survey and did not complete all questions. This gives some indication of the community interest in the survey and shows that 78% of respondents completed the survey in full. The number of people who answered each question is provided in the figure caption. Across the key findings, we have rounded to the nearest whole number and thus not all figures total 100%.

The 2023 Ashmore resident sample (1,318) compares to a sample size of 1,191 Ashmore residents in the 2020 survey.

Table 2: Total resident and working population in Green Square

	Population	Survey response	Survey response as a proportion of total population	Confidence interval at 95% confidence
Total resident population	14,151 ²	1,318	9.3%	2.57
Total working population	1,230	650	52.8%	2.64

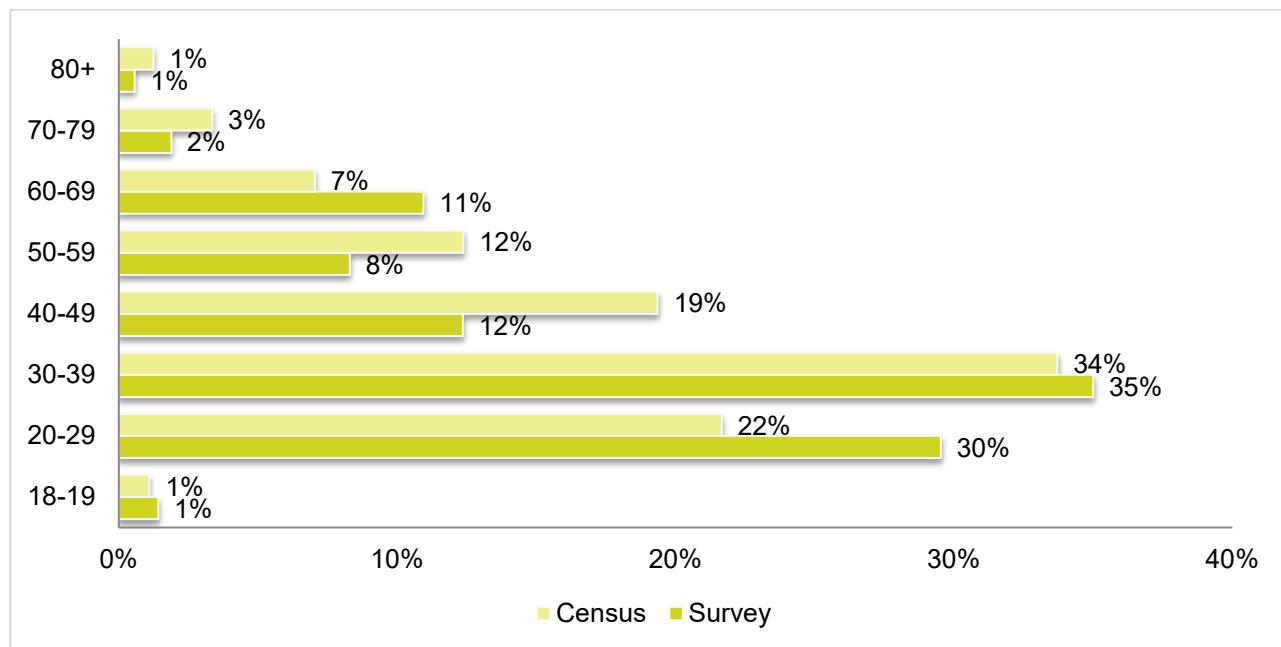
Sources: resident data: ABS (2021); worker data: City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Survey (2017)

Appendix 3 contains detailed information comparing the resident survey sample with the total resident population of the area. The profiles of the resident respondents were broadly representative of the total population of the area, with some exceptions, most notably the age of respondents (see Figure 4). In order to correct for this bias in the survey sample when compared to the total population, a weighting was applied to the survey results. This gives more weight to the responses given by people in under-represented age groups (in this case 40-59-year-olds, and those aged 70 or older) and less weight to the responses given by people in over-represented aged groups. The weight is applied on the assumption that people with different demographic characteristics are likely to respond to questions differently. Compared to the population at the time of the last census (2021), with a weighting for age applied, the results for residents of Ashmore can be understood as broadly representative of the total resident population of Ashmore, with the exception of language spoken at home, with a margin of error of less than 3%. After weighting for age, the survey significantly underrepresents people speaking a language other than English at home (5% of survey respondents compared to 22% of residents at the last Census) and somewhat under-represents single person households, private renters and residents

² When comparing 2020 and 2023 reports, please note 2020 resident population was based on an incorrect ABS population estimate which overestimated the 2018 Ashmore population.

in 4+ storey apartments. The full survey results, including all information collected about survey participants, are presented in Appendix 5.

Figure 4: Age of 2023 survey respondents compared to age of total adult population from 2021 Census (n=1060)



When reporting on residents' responses to the survey, confidence intervals for the survey are 2.57 at 95% confidence at 50% based on a total adult population of 14,151 (ABS 2021). This means that if 50% of residents who completed the survey answered a question in a particular way, we can be 95% confident that between 47.43% and 52.57% of all residents in the Ashmore Area would have responded in that way.

Confidence intervals improve when the percentage response is greater than 50%. For example, if 75% of residents who completed the survey answered the question in a particular way, then we can be 95% sure that between 72.77% and 77.23% of the total residential population of the area would have responded in this way (i.e. the confidence interval is 2.23 at 95% confidence at 75%).

Thus, with the weighting for age applied, the results for residents of Ashmore Area can be understood as broadly representative of the total resident population of Ashmore Area, with a margin of error in responses of less than 3% (this margin will differ slightly depending on the question reported).

There is one further qualification to make regarding the sample. While the survey responses are broadly representative of the total resident population in terms of demographic factors, because the survey was an opt-in survey, it can be expected that people who are more involved with, and invested in, the local area might be more likely to complete the survey. This should be kept in mind when reviewing the survey results. In particular, this may have an influence on how positively people speak about their area and local communities, how long they are planning to remain in the area, and their degree of involvement in civic activities.

Workers

Comparing the working survey responses to the total working population in the area (see Table 2), 52.8% of the working population in the Ashmore Area completed the survey. However, as a large proportion of the worker respondents also lived in the area, we assume that many of these respondents were working from home.

Similar demographic information to that available for residents through the Census is not available for people who work in the Ashmore Area and so it is not possible to comment on whether the survey sample reflects the demographic characteristics of the broader population of workers in the area. However, as outlined in Appendix 4, workers with a wide range of demographic characteristics completed the survey.

When reporting on workers, confidence intervals for the survey are 2.64 at 95% confidence at 50% based on a total population of 1,230 from the City of Sydney Floor Space and Employment Survey 2017 data in lieu of more updated data. As such, while the confidence interval is at an acceptable level, *the results for workers should not be considered representative of the total population of workers in the Ashmore Area*. However, the findings from workers are still of interest and provide an indication of some of the experiences of workers in Ashmore Area. Appendix 4 Full survey results for worker respondents (unweighted) provides a summary of all the survey findings for workers.

Summary

In summary, 1,318 residents and 650 workers completed the survey in Ashmore Area (454 respondents both lived and worked in Ashmore Area). The survey results reasonably reflect the total residential population (with a margin of error of 2.57%) once a weighting has been applied to correct for a bias in the age of respondents. However, the survey results for workers also have a similar degree of error, it is based on a potentially outdated workers base population. It is also possible that a large number of these workers are working from home. As such they should not be considered representative of the total working population of the area.



Credit: Anthony Kerr

Key findings

This section presents selected findings of the survey and discusses their relevance in regard to the aims of the survey. A report of the full survey findings for residents is available in Appendix 6.

Some of the questions asked in the survey can be benchmarked against other surveys that have asked the same questions. The comparative survey results for benchmarking are available in Appendix 7.

This section begins by presenting the survey findings that relate to the reported wellbeing of the resident population. The following sections report on the nature of social interaction and social cohesion for residents. The final section discusses opportunities and barriers to social interaction and social cohesion in the area.

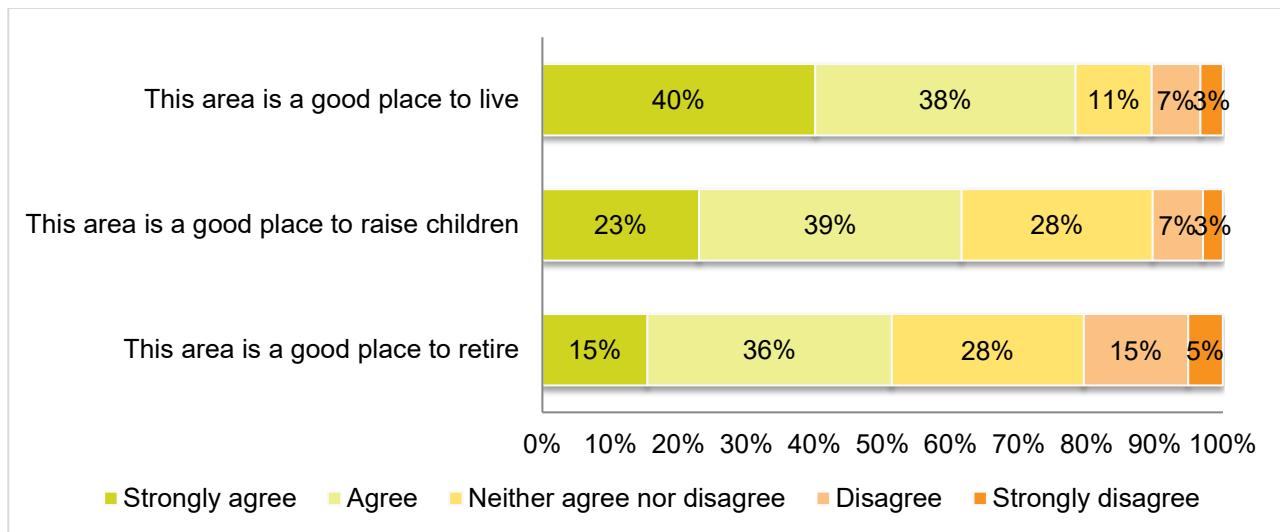
Resident wellbeing

This section presents findings of the survey regarding satisfaction with the area, feelings of attachment and belonging and people's plans and desires regarding the area.

Satisfaction with area

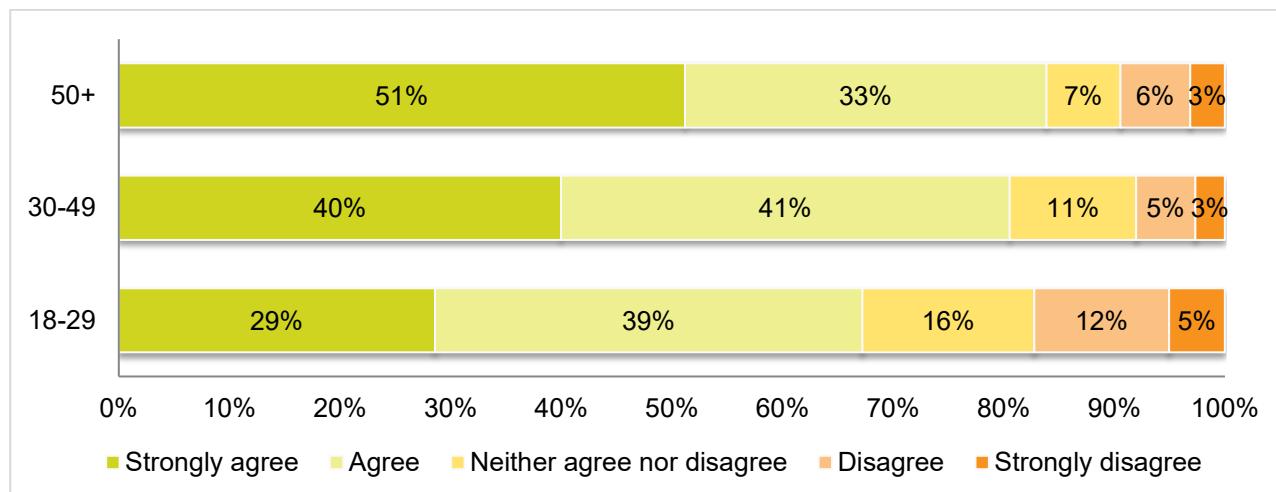
Survey respondents were asked three direct questions about their satisfaction with the Ashmore Area. As can be seen in Figure 5 the vast majority of residents (78%) agreed that the area was a good place to live. This represents a notable decrease from the 2020 survey, when 97% agreed that the area was a good place to live.

Figure 5: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = various, 1054-1055)



Responses were very similar across household types, ranging from 82% of families with children to 73% of couple households agreeing that the area was a good place to live. Responses were less similar across age groups, with 84% of people aged 50+ and 81% of people aged 30-49 agreeing, but only 68% of people aged 18-29 agreeing (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: 'This is a good place to live' responses by age group (n18-29 = 238, n30-49 = 560, n50+ = 254)



When asked about whether the Ashmore Area was a good place for children and retirees, fewer respondents agreed overall (62% regarding children and 51% regarding retirees) (Figure 5). These figures are similar to those noted in 2020. Notably, households with children were more likely to agree (80%) that the area is a good place to raise children (Figure 7). People aged over 50 were more likely to agree (68%) that the area is a good place to retire than younger people (Figure 8).

Figure 7: 'This area is a good place to raise children' responses by household type (with children nWith children = 357, nNo children = 662)

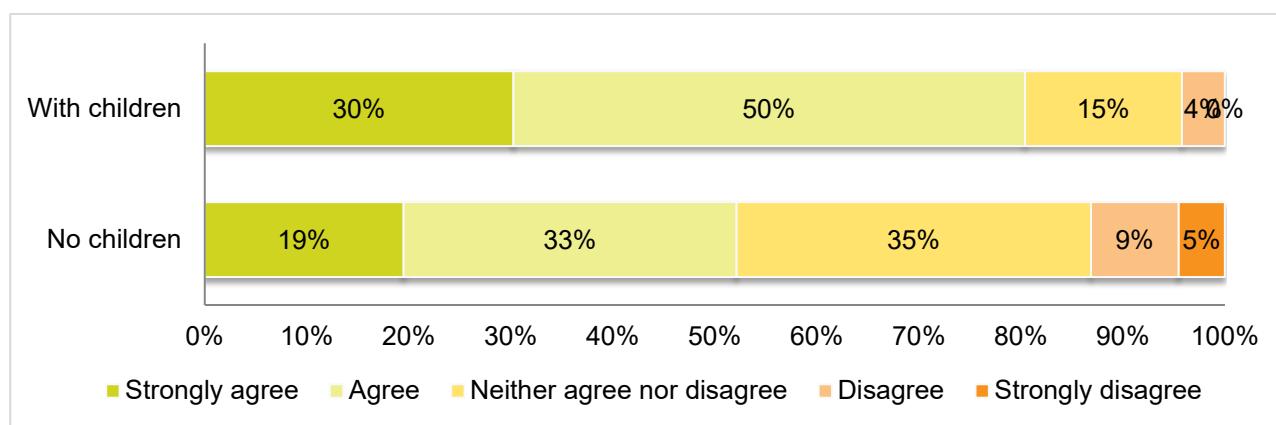
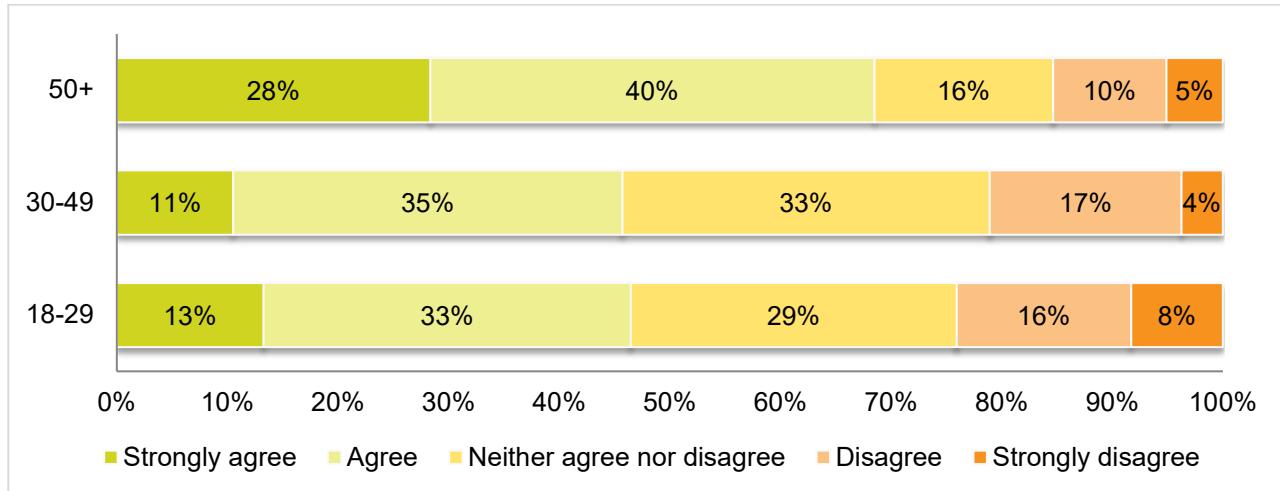


Figure 8: 'This is a good place to retire' responses by age group (n18-29 = 241, n30-49 = 560, n50+ = 254)



Key finding: The majority of residents (78%) agreed that the area was a good place to live. Most households with children (80%) agreed the area is a good place to raise children, while two-thirds of people aged over 50 (68%) think the area is a good place to retire.

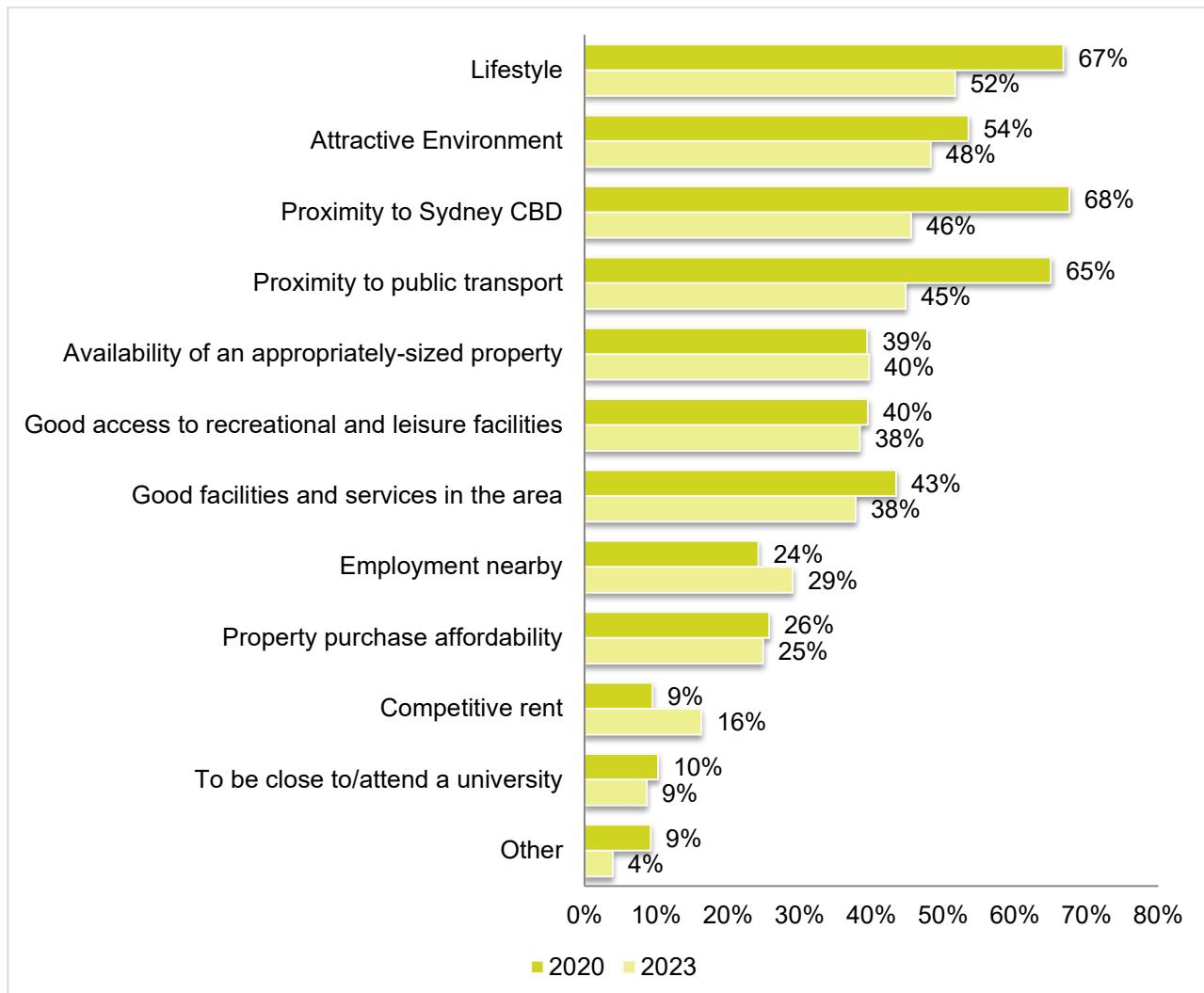
To understand whether people are satisfied with the area, it is also important to recognise why people moved to the area in the first place. Survey respondents were asked to select all of the reasons they thought were important from a list of possible area attractors (see Figure 9). The most commonly selected reasons were lifestyle factors (52%) (and, relatedly, the attractive environment, 48%), its proximity to the Sydney CBD (46%), and proximity to public transport (45%).

Key finding: The most commonly selected reasons for moving to the area were lifestyle factors (52%) proximity to the Sydney CBD (46%), and proximity to public transport (45%), similar reasons to the findings of the 2020 survey.

In addition to the convenient location of the area, a number of other conveniences were noted as important, including good facilities and services in the area (38%) and good access to recreational and leisure facilities (38%). Some residents also moved into the area because of employment nearby (29%) and to be close to/attend university (9%).

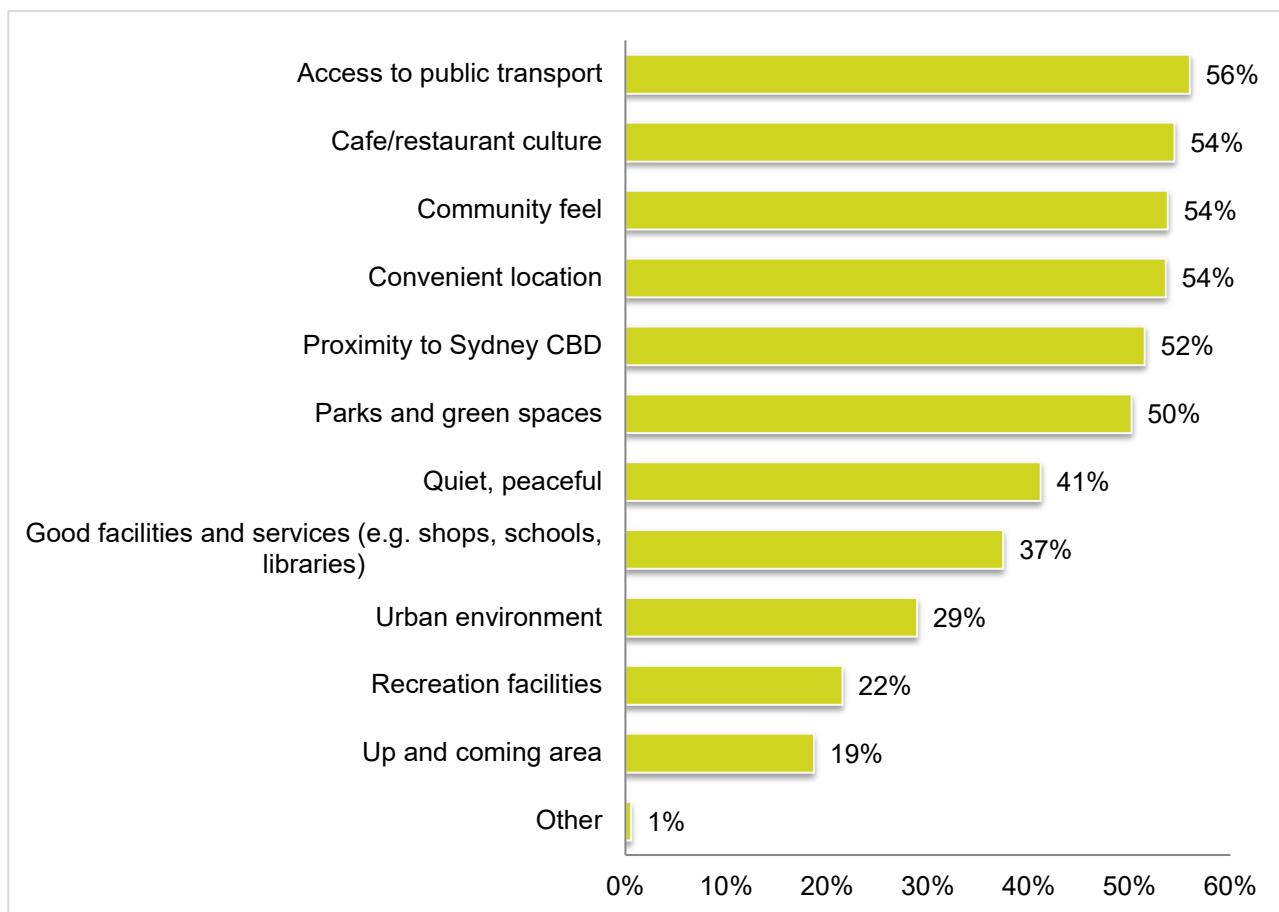
Less frequently stated were property-related factors, such as property purchase affordability (25%), though competitive rent was one of the few areas of improvements (16%, from 9% in 2020). Similar percentages of respondents mentioned the availability of an appropriately size property (40%) than in the 2020 survey (39%).

Figure 9: Why did you move to the area? Responses from 2020 and 2023 Ashmore survey (n2020 = 1192, n2023 = 1055)



Directly addressing the question of satisfaction with the area, people were asked what they liked the most and the least about living in the Ashmore Area. As indicated in Figure 10, the things that people most commonly mentioned liking about living in the Ashmore Area was good access to public transport (56%), convenient location (54%), and proximity to the CBD (52%). These are similar reasons to those noted in 2020, but the levels of satisfaction have decreased somewhat (72%, 74% and 72% respectively).

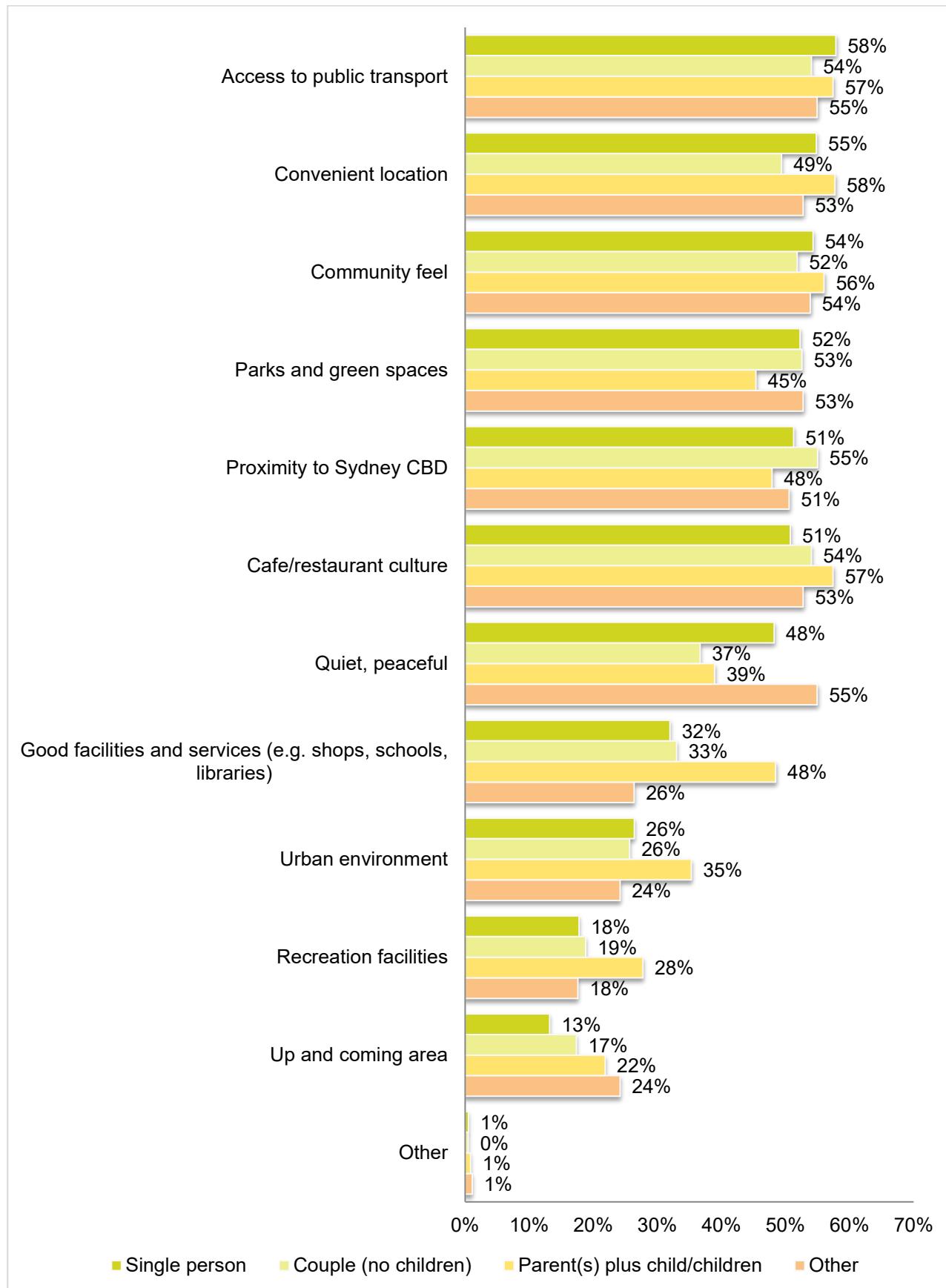
The second largest group of responses related to lifestyle, with residents liking the café and restaurant culture (54%) and parks and green spaces (50%). People also indicated the positive atmosphere or feel of the area, with some indicating that it had a community feel (54%) and is quiet and peaceful (41%). Like the locational factors mentioned above, the level of satisfaction of these factors have also decreased somewhat since 2020 (74%, 68%, 60% and 42% respectively). In open responses to this question, respondents indicated they liked that the area was LGBTIQ+ friendly and a diverse and inclusive community (6/24 responses). The area was also valued for its proximity to work, services and nearby suburbs (4/24), as well for its cycling infrastructure (3/24).

Figure 10: What do you like the most about living in the area? (n = 1054)

Key finding: The things people most commonly said that they liked about living in the Ashmore Area were its good access to public transport (56%), the convenient location (54%) and proximity to the Sydney CBD (52%). They also liked the café/restaurant culture (54%) and parks and green spaces (50%).

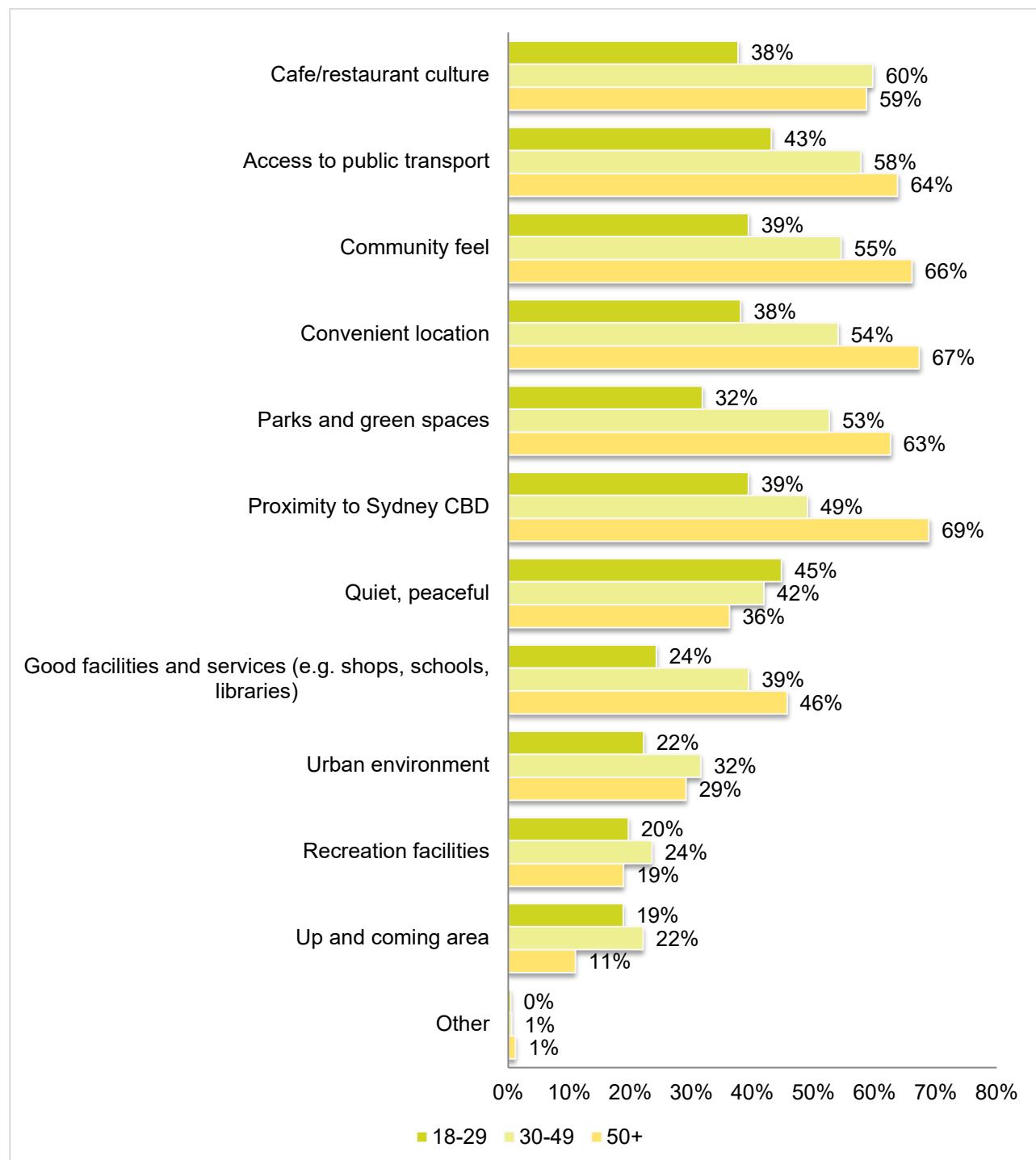
There were differences in responses between people living in different household types (Figure 11). Notably, people in households with children were more likely to mention the café and restaurant culture and good facilities and services and recreation facilities, while 'other' households were more likely to mention its quiet and peaceful environment. Single-person households also enjoyed the quiet peacefulness of the area as well as good access to public transport, while couples liked its proximity to the CBD.

Figure 11: What do you like the most about living in the area? (nSingle person = 197, nParent(s) with children = 357, nCouple = 409, nOther = 91)



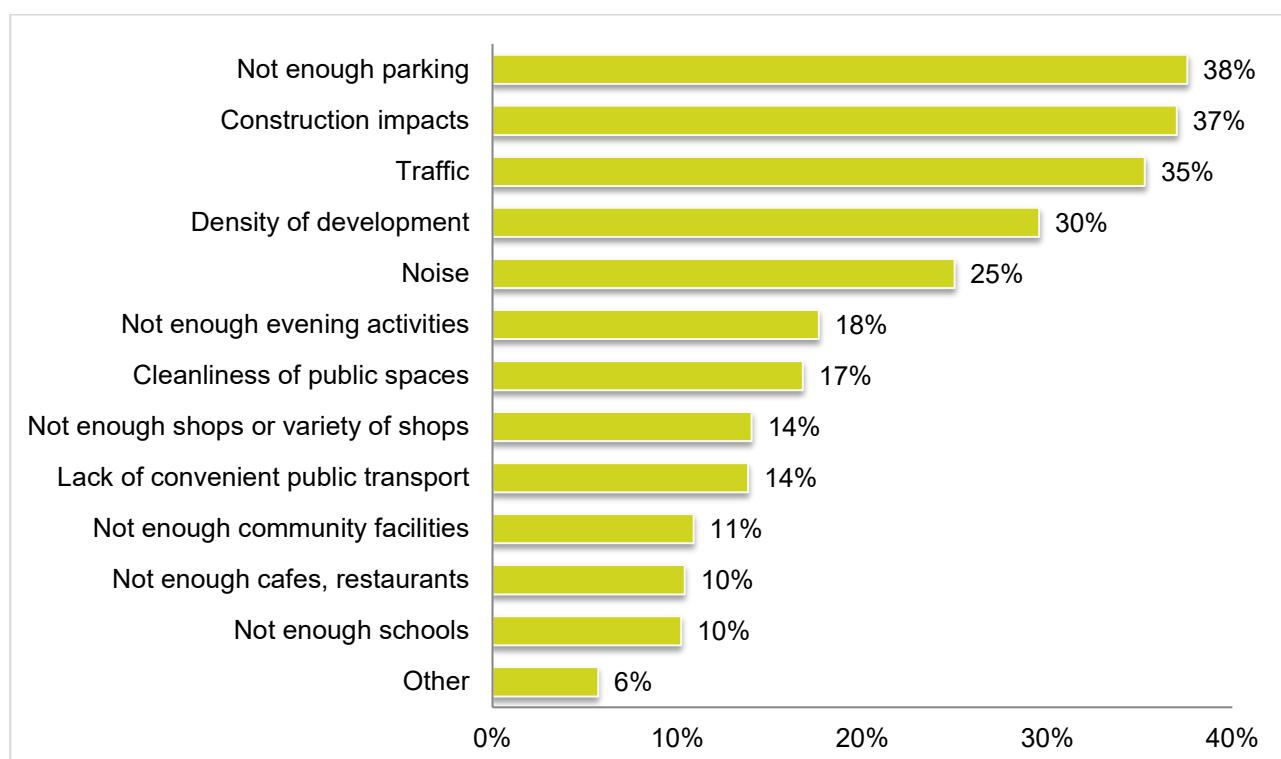
There were also some differences in responses by age (Figure 12). Notably, those under 29 were more likely to mention quiet peacefulness and its urban environment, as well as the availability of recreation facilities and that it is an up and coming area. While those aged over 50 enjoyed Ashmore's location benefits and good access to public transport, they also liked its community feel availability of parks and green spaces and other facilities and services.

Figure 12: What do you like the most about living in the area? (n18-29 = 239, n30-49 = 561, n50+ = 254)



The most common group of responses that people indicated when asked what they liked the least about living in the Ashmore Area related to development in the area, especially the impacts of construction (37%), and the increasing density of the neighbourhood (30%). Other main concerns related to roads and transport (see Figure 13), with common complaints regarding concerns about parking (38%), heavy traffic (35%), and lack of convenient public transport (14%). Some people provided written responses to this question under 'other' that picked up on many of the same issues. The largest proportion of open responses (20/104 responses) regarded concern over maintenance and cleanliness, including comments about drainage and leaking water, lack of rubbish bins, maintenance of weeds and foliage and footpath quality. Affordability emerged as a concern (15/104), as did safety (6/104) and accessibility of train stations, including with prams (3/104). It should be noted, however, that overall these percentages of dissatisfaction are lower than those expressed in the 2020 survey, when more than half of the respondents mentioned construction impacts (55%) and heavy traffic (53%) as areas of dislikes.

Figure 13: What do you like the least about living in the area? (n = 1049)

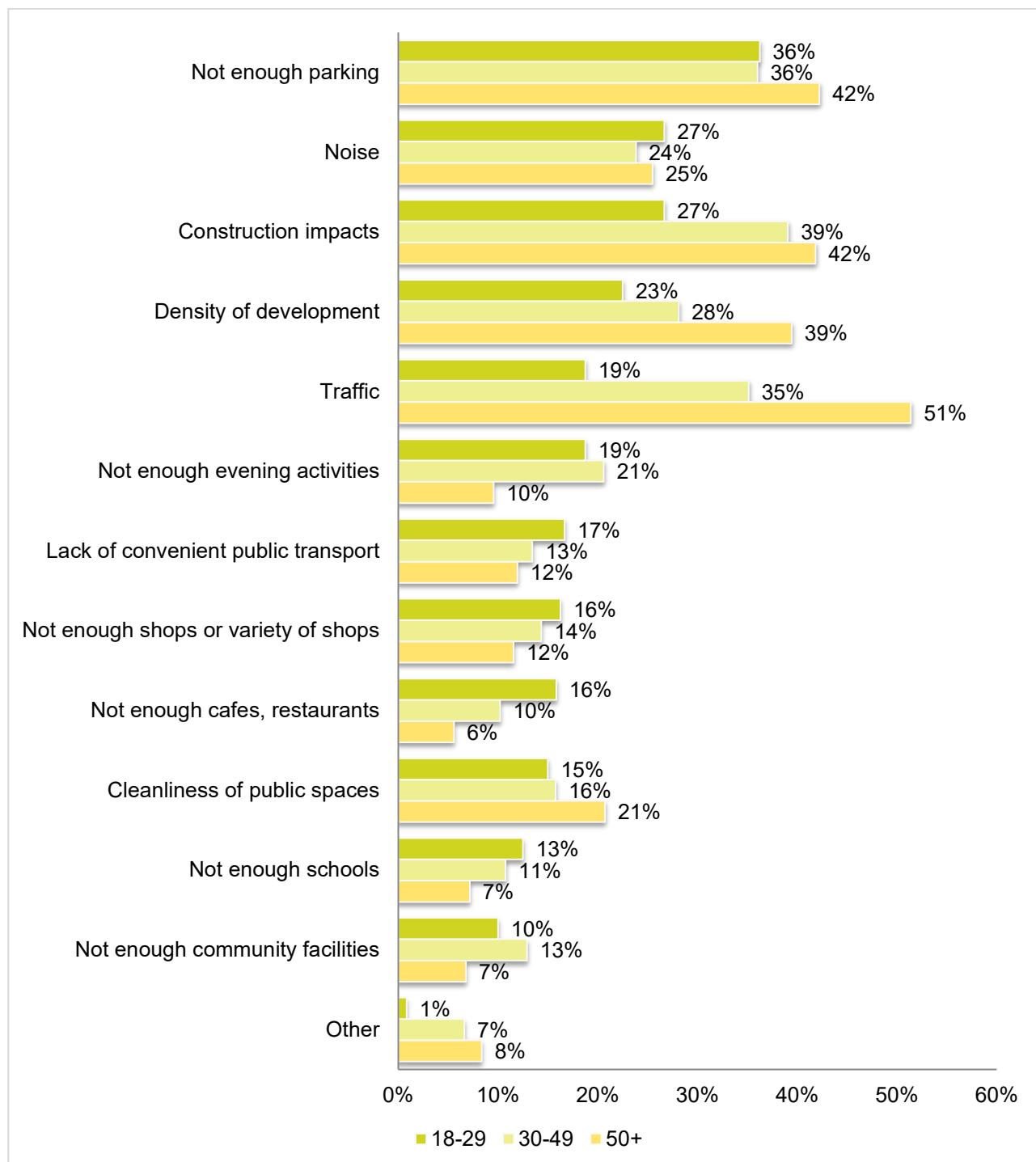


Concerns about services and facilities included not enough shops or variety of shops (14%), not enough community facilities (11%) and not enough schools (10%). People were also concerned about the cleanliness of public spaces (17%).

Key finding: The things people most commonly said that they disliked about living in the Ashmore Area related to overdevelopment, with concerns over the impacts of construction (37%), especially in densifying the neighbourhood (30%). Many people were also concerned about the lack of parking (38%) and heavy traffic (35%).

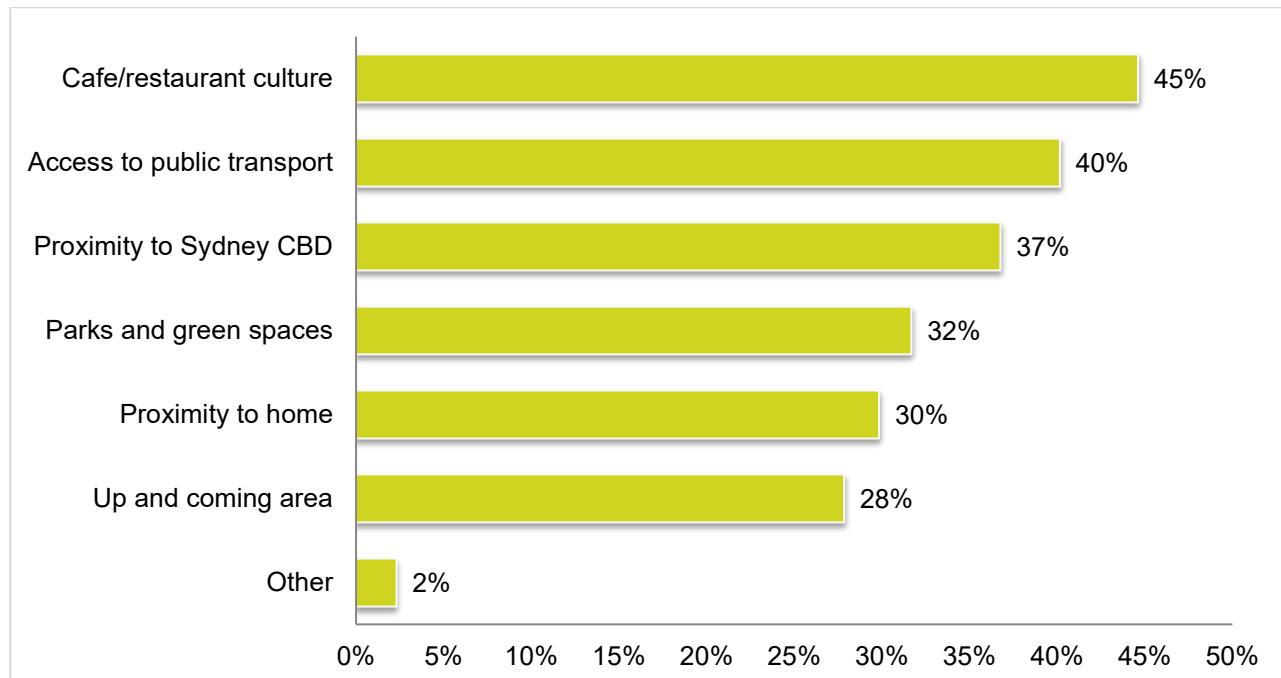
There were notable differences in responses to this question between respondents of different ages (Figure 14). While the top four issues of concern were the same across all age groups, those under 29 were less concerned about construction impacts, traffic, density of development and noise than older age groups, but more concerned about the amount of evening activities, community facilities and the variety of cafés and restaurants.

Figure 14: What do you like the least about living in the area? (n18-29 = 240, n30-49 = 558, n50+ = 251)



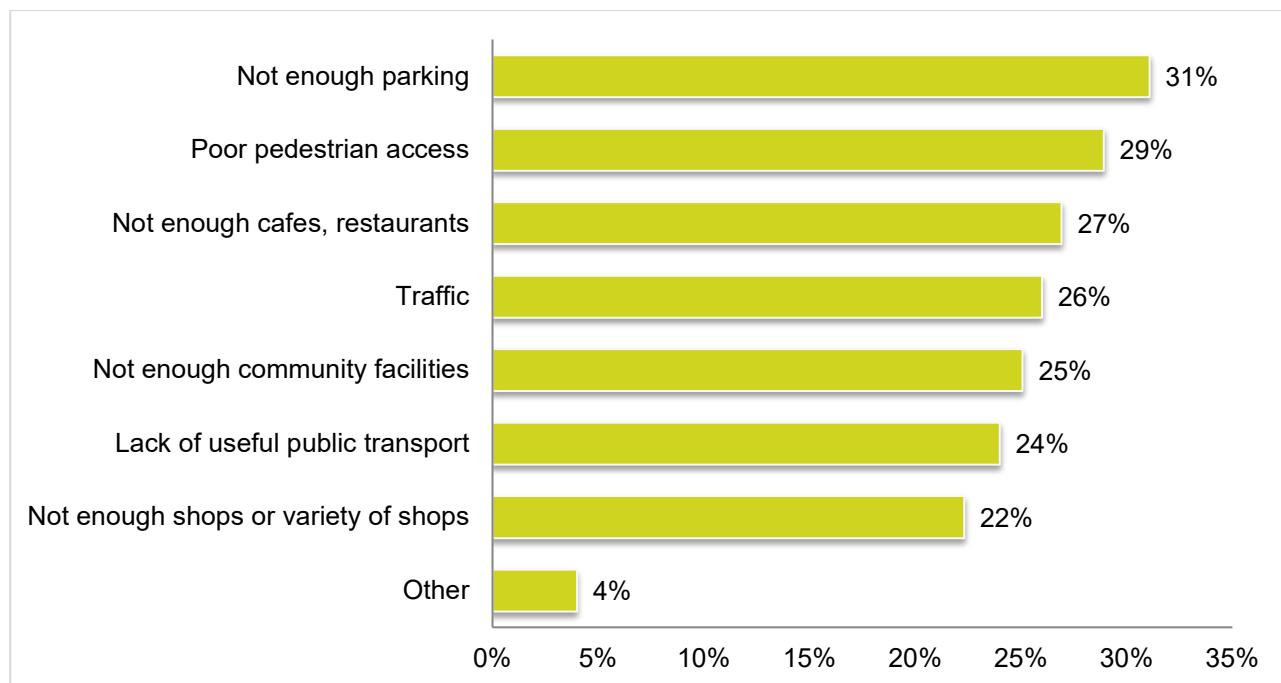
Results from survey respondents who work in the area identified similar likes and dislikes (see Figure 15 and Figure 16). This may be because most of the respondents that work in the area, also live in Ashmore (70%) or in Green Square (26%). Notably, workers appreciated the café culture, access to public transport, the proximity to the CBD, access to green spaces, and proximity to their homes in the area.

Figure 15: What do you like the most about working in the area? (n = 612)



Workers also complained of the lack of parking, poor pedestrian access, poor traffic and not enough community facilities. While many enjoyed the café/restaurant culture of the area, more than a quarter of workers also said there was not enough around Ashmore.

Figure 16: What do you like the least about working in the area? (n = 604)

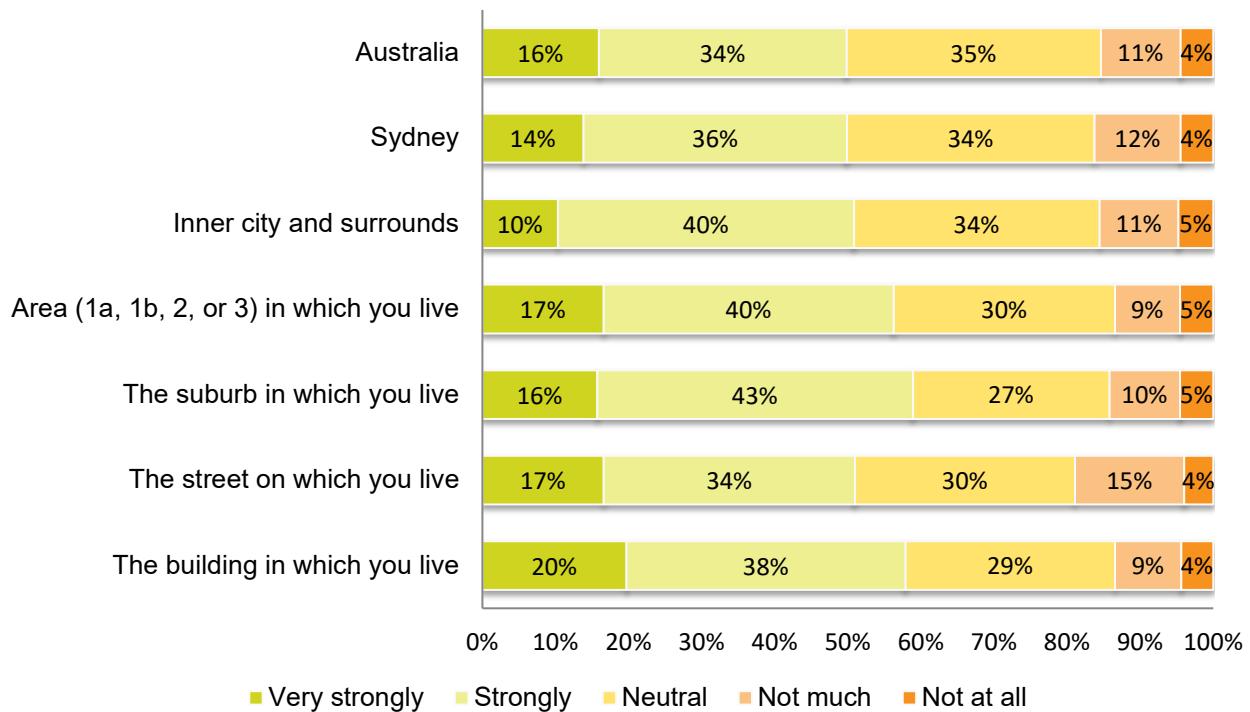


Attachment and belonging

Selected findings from the survey provide information about people's sense of attachment to the area, whether they feel included or isolated, and whether people identify with particular communities in the area. People can identify with multiple communities and many different scales. In the survey, respondents were asked to what extent they felt part of the community in different places, at different scales (see Figure 17).

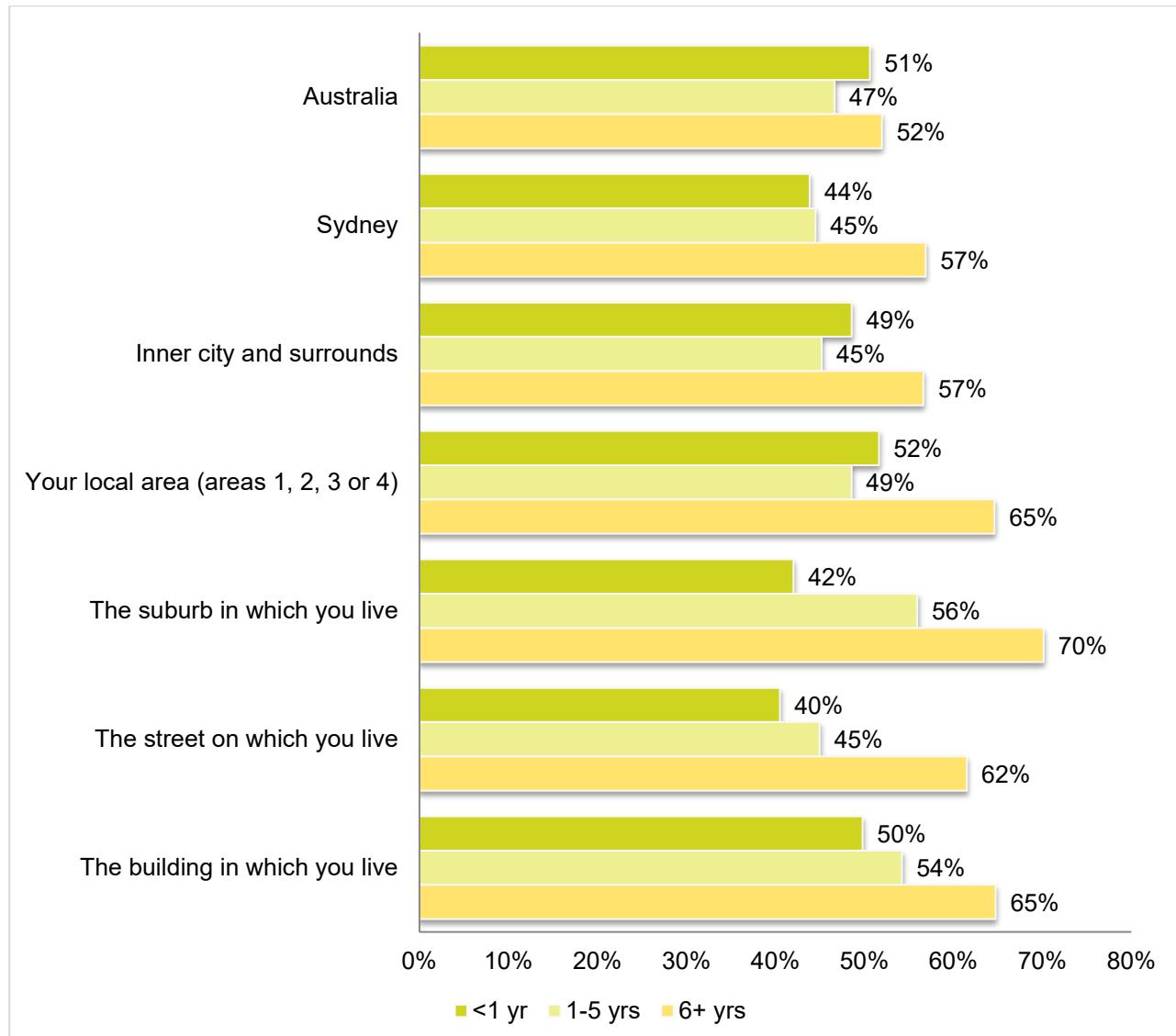
For the residents of Ashmore, there were no clear distinctions in their feeling of attachment across the different scales, with small and large geographical scales alike receiving similar levels of agreement. While residents felt most strongly about being a part of their own building (20% strongly agree), there was over 50% of agreement (strongly agree and agree) of attachment across most other geographical scales, with the highest being at the suburb level (59% strongly agree and agree), followed by their building (58%) and the Ashmore Area (57%). In comparison, 44% of people in the wider City of Sydney area were satisfied with feeling part of their community (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018).

Figure 17: To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (n = various, 1051-1055)



Length of residence in the area had a notable effect at local scales, with feelings of attachment increasing with length of residence at the local area, suburb, street and building scales (Figure 18)

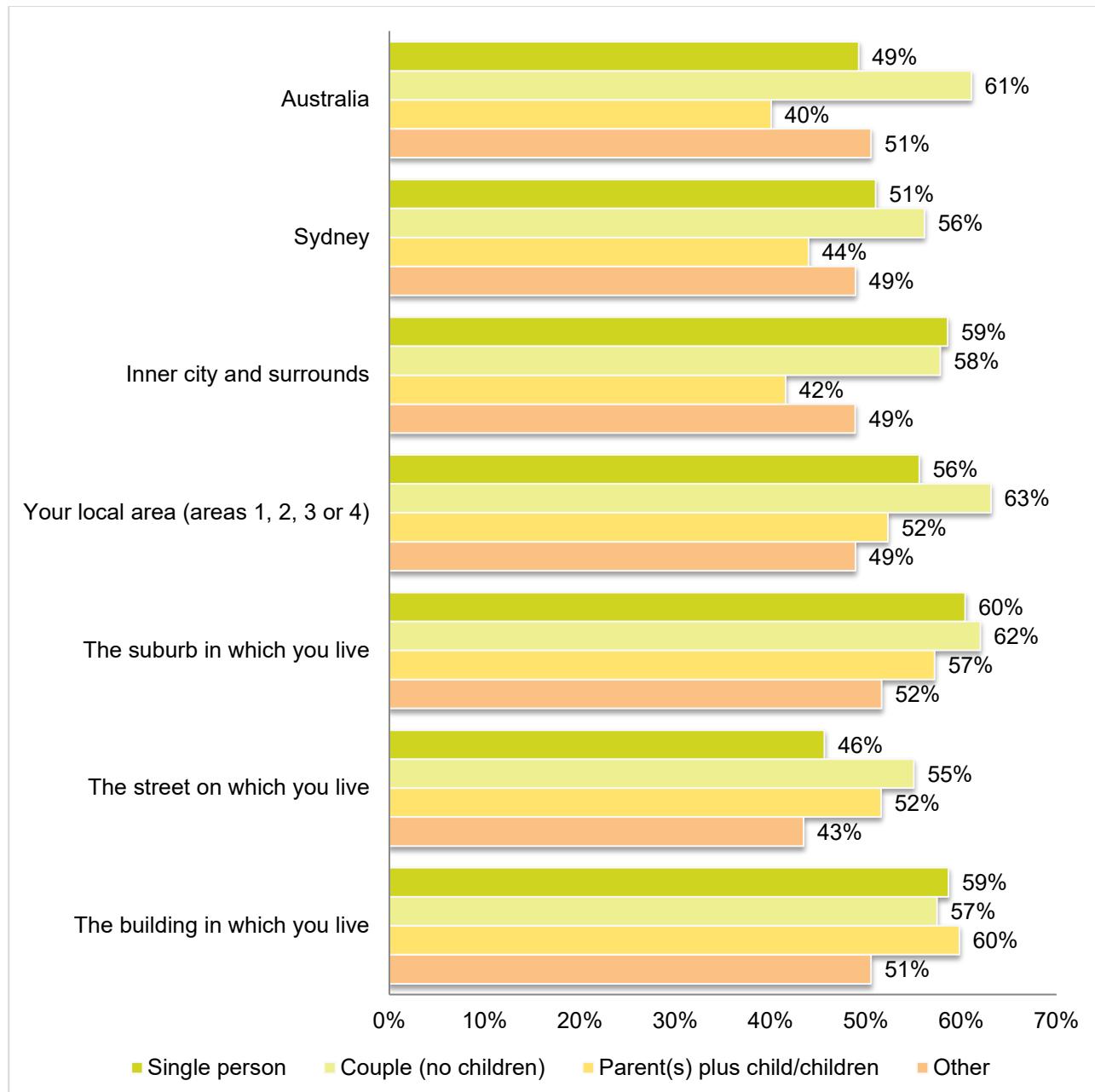
Figure 18: Percentage feeling they are strongly/very strongly part of the community in... By length of residence (various, n<1 yr = 242-245, n1-5 yrs = 345-347, 6+ yrs = 457-460)



There were also differences in responses to this question when compared across different household types (Figure 19). Single people and people in other households were more likely to feel connected across all scales, while families with children were more likely to feel connected to their building.

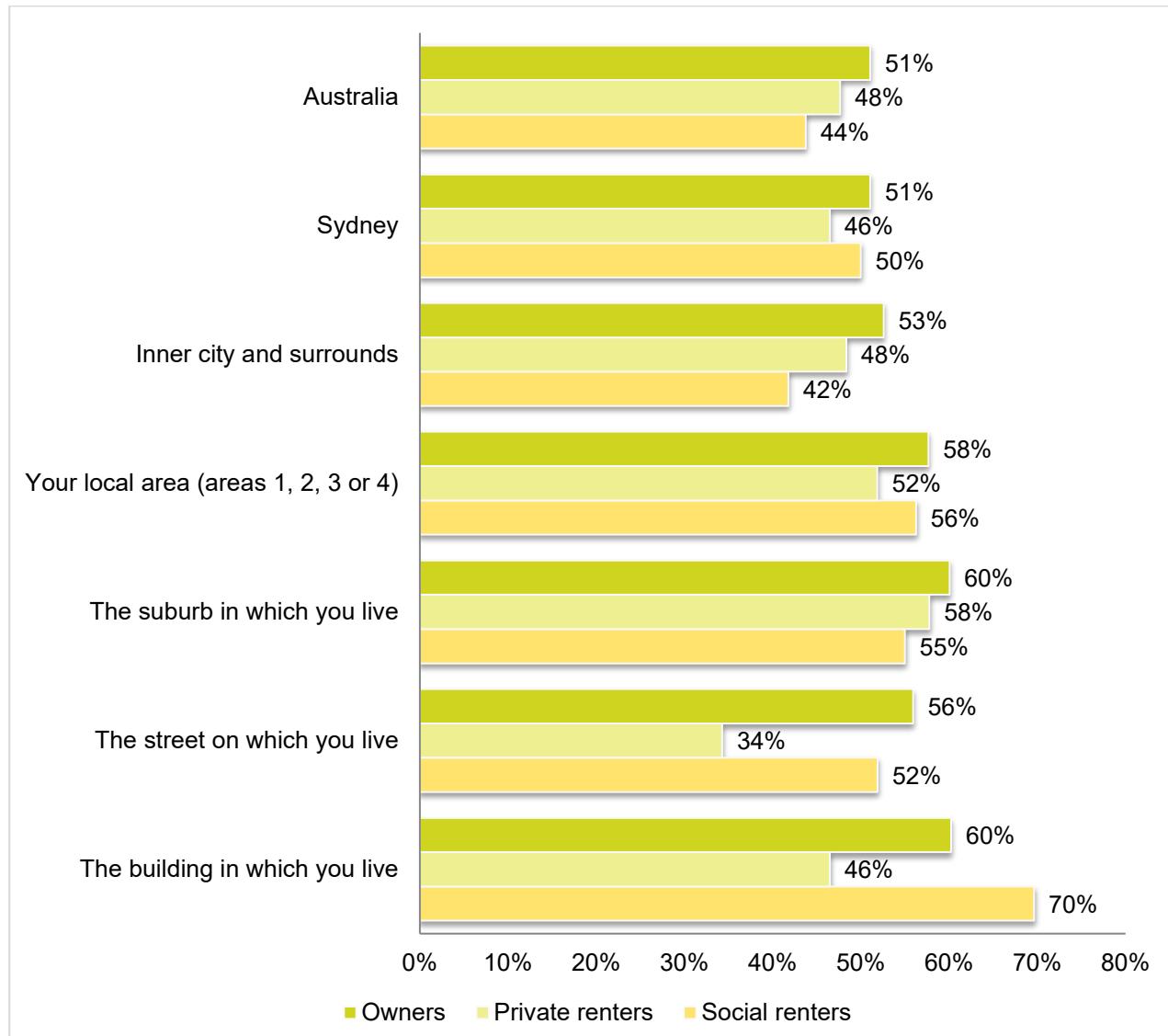
Figure 19: Percentage feeling they are strongly/very strongly part of the community

in... (various, nSingle person = 195-198, nParent(s) with children = 355-358, nCouple = 407-409, nOther = 90-92)



There were also differences between tenure (Figure 20); owner occupiers felt much more strongly part of the community at all scales, with social renters³ more connected to their buildings and their streets. Private renters in general expressed comparatively lower levels of attachment, especially at the small scales of building and street.

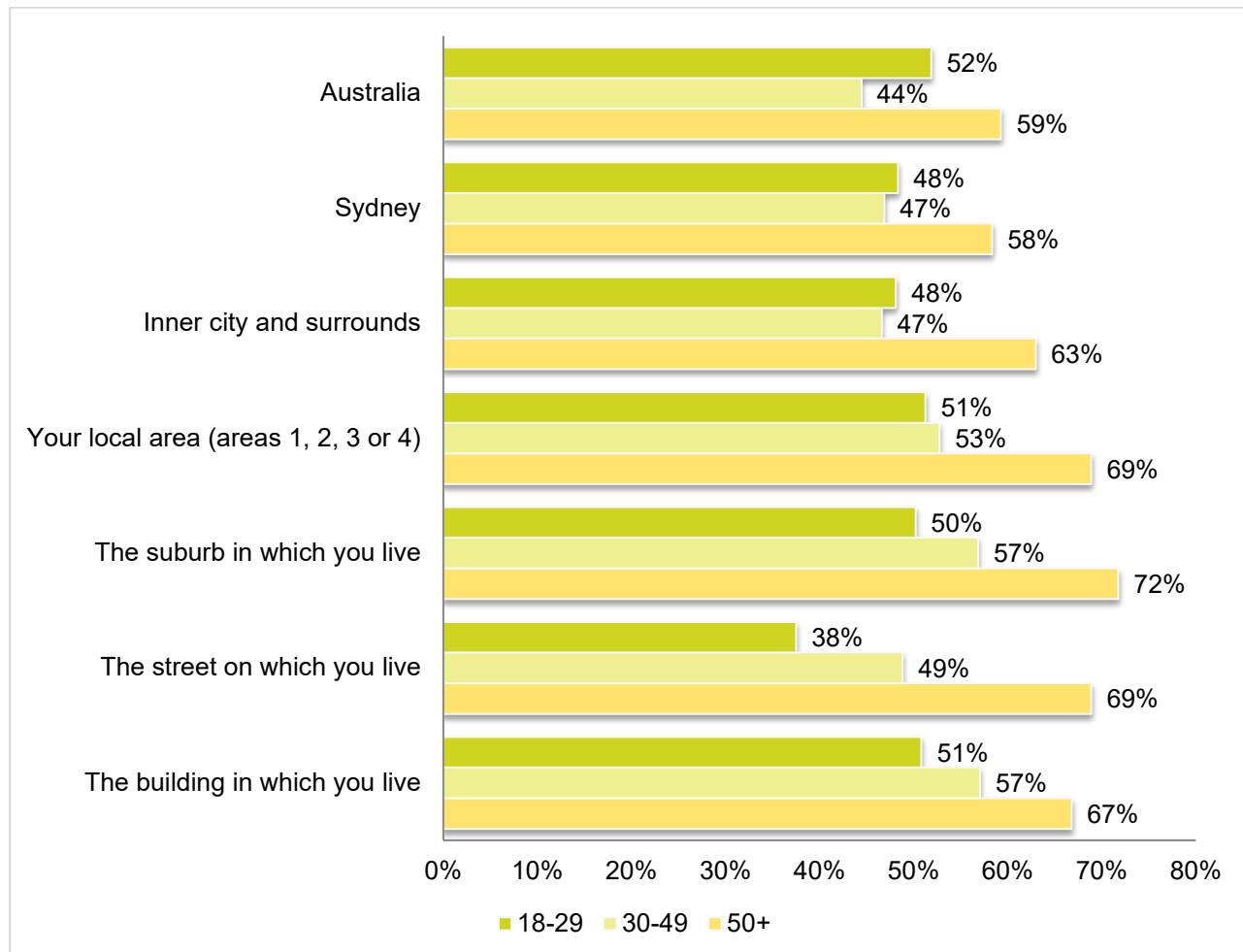
Figure 20: Percentage feeling they are strongly/very strongly part of the community in... (various, nOwners = 747-751, nPrivate renters = 212-214, nSocial renters = 79-80)



³ The very small sample size for social renters mean that these results have a high margin of error and should be treated cautiously.

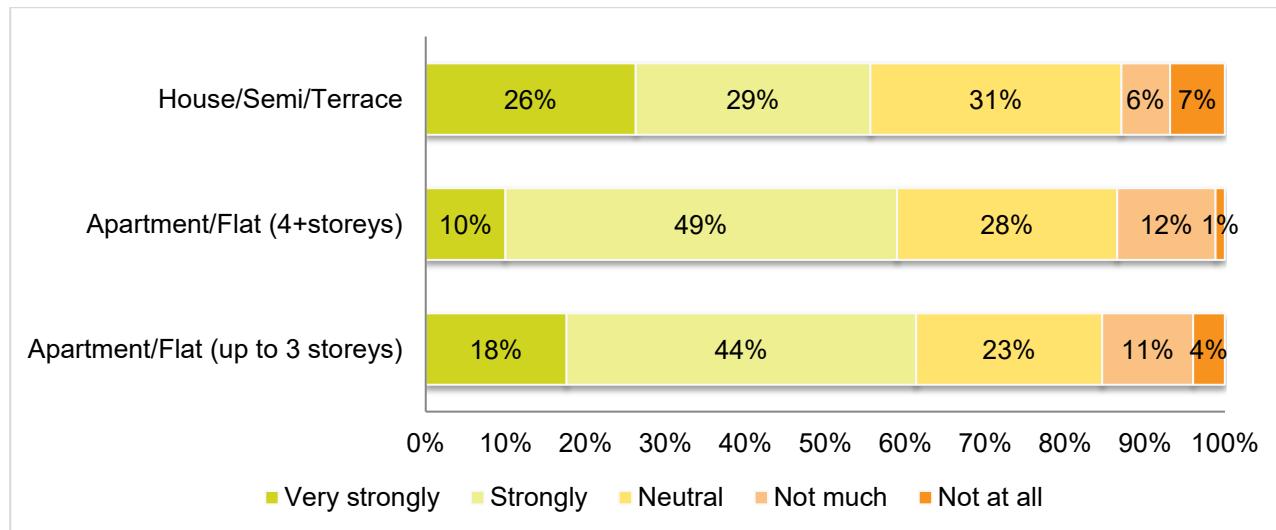
There were also differences by age (Figure 21), with people aged over 50 more likely to feel part of their community across all scales than younger people.

Figure 21: Percentage feeling they are strongly/very strongly part of the community in... (various, n18-29 = 239-241, n30-49 = 559-561, n50+ = 250-255)



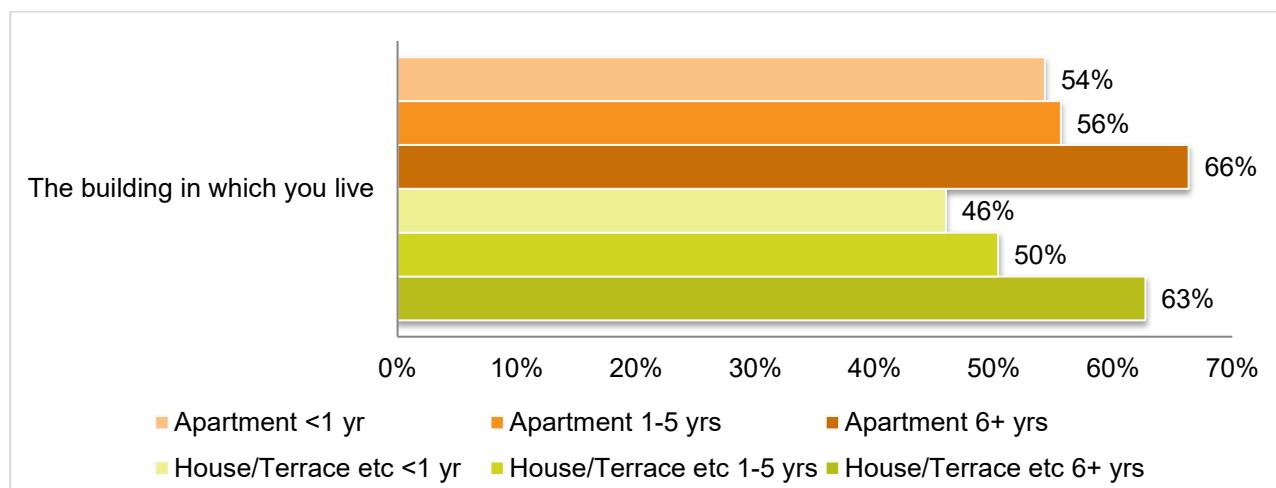
When attachment to community in the building in which one lives was compared with the dwelling types in which respondents lived, 62% (up to 3 storeys) and 59% (4+ storeys) of people living in an apartment were strongly or very strongly attached, compared with 55% of people living in townhouses, terraces and detached houses (Figure 22).

Figure 22: To what extent do you feel part of the community in the building in which you live? (nHouse/Semi/Terrace = 525, nApartment 4+ storeys = 341, nApartment up to 3 storeys = 176)



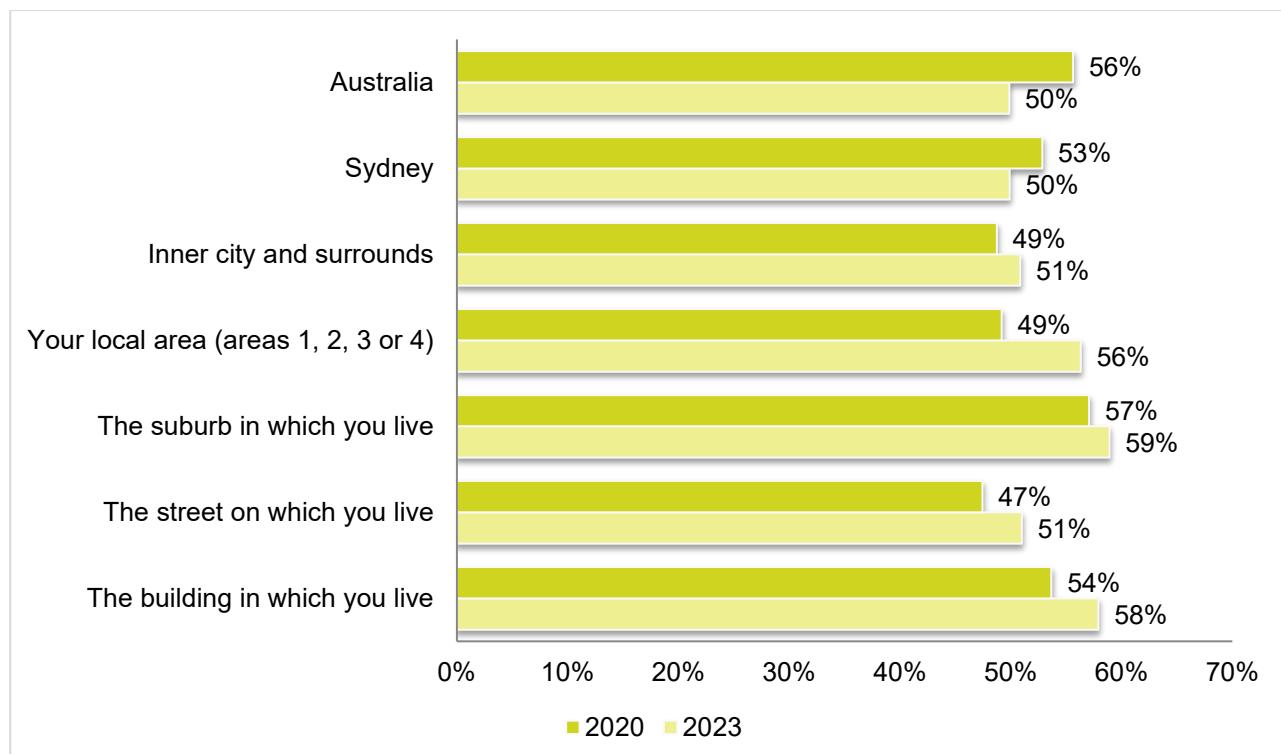
These results appear to be influenced by length of residence however (Figure 23), with attachment at the building scale increasing with years of residence for residents of both apartments and other dwellings. Interestingly, the highest level of attachment was amongst apartment residents who had lived in the area for more than 6 years (66%).

Figure 23: Percentage feeling they are strongly/very strongly part of the community in... the building in which you live? By property type and length of residence (nApt <1 yr = 105, nApt 1-5 yrs = 205, nApt 6+ yrs = 205, nHouse/Terrace etc <1 yr = 137, nHouse/Ter



Key finding: More than half of the Ashmore Area residents felt part of the community at different geographical scales from the building to the country. Feelings of attachment were slightly greater at the scale of the suburb (57%) than at other scales. This is above the average for the City of Sydney as a whole (44% of people were satisfied with feeling part of their community in their local area in the 2018 City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey). Attachment at all scales (except for Sydney and Australia) improved slightly between the 2020 and 2023 surveys (Figure 24).

Figure 24: To what extent do you feel you are part of the community in...? Total strongly/very strongly in 2020 and 2023 (n = 1051-1055 in 2023, n = 1141-1184 in 2020)



Plans and desires

Selected findings from the survey provide information about people's intentions to remain in the area or not, whether they want their neighbourhood to change and whether they would prefer to be doing something differently in regard to social interaction.

An important consideration when discussing social interaction and community cohesion in an area is how long people have lived in the area, and whether the population in the area is particularly mobile. In particular, multiple research projects undertaken around the world have found strong correlations between length of residence and attachment to place at the neighbourhood level (for a review of this literature, see Lewicka 2011).

Most residents had lived in the area for less than 5 years (see Figure 25). This can be largely explained by the fact that the Ashmore Precinct (Area 1a) includes many new buildings. There are more residents

in the more established parts of the Ashmore Area (1b) who had lived in the area for more than 5 years (Figure 26).

Figure 25: How long have you lived in Ashmore Area? (n = 1055)

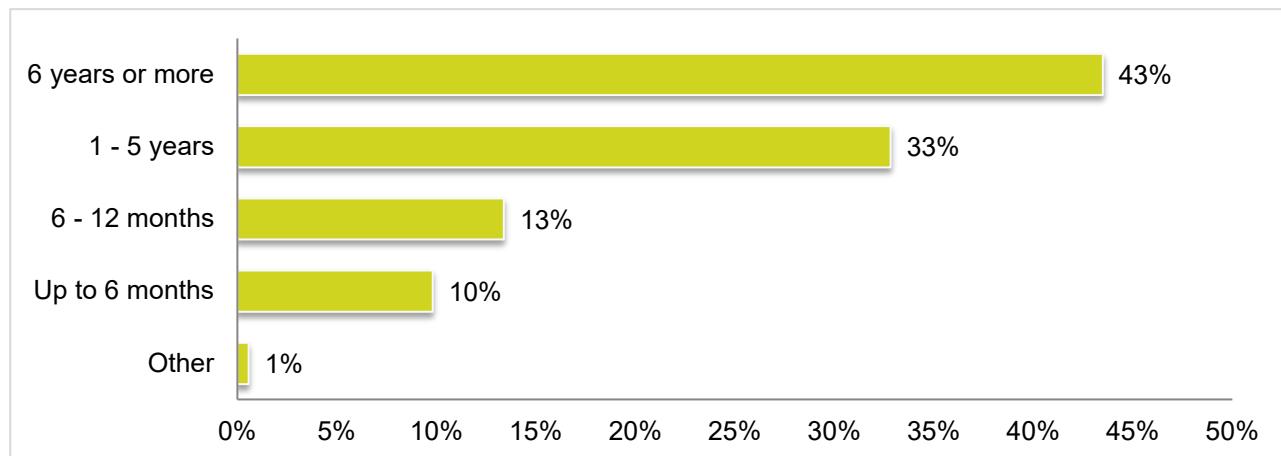
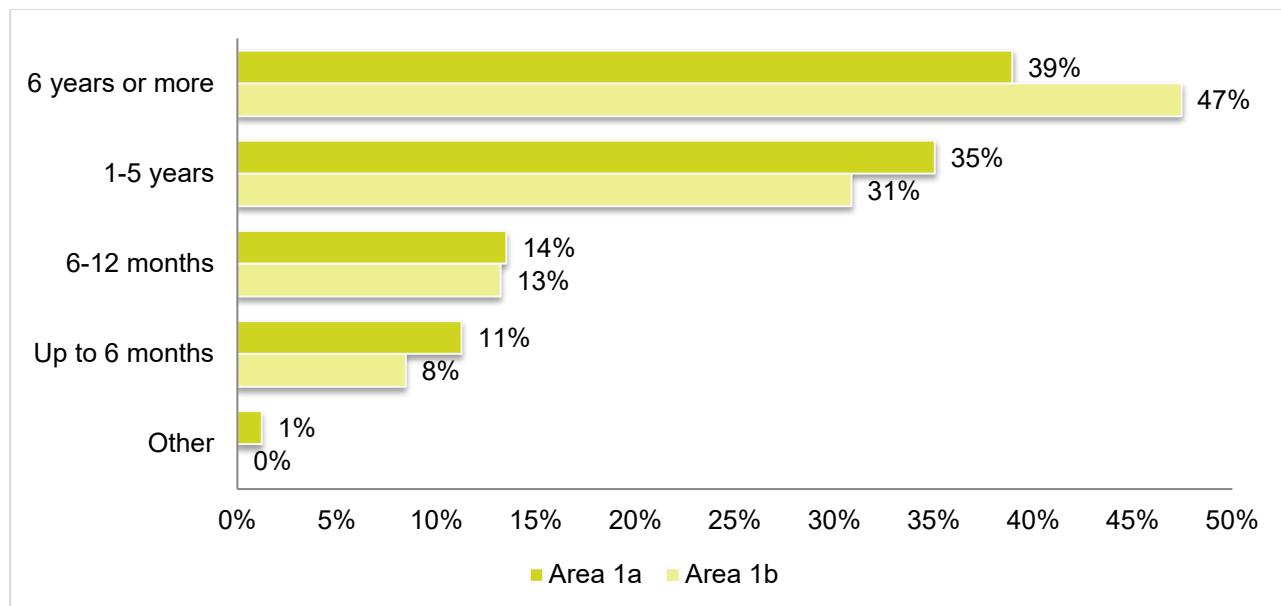


Figure 26: How long have you lived in Ashmore Area? (nArea 1a = 488, nArea 1b = 567)



The survey asked people about their plans to stay in the area (Figure 27). The majority (74%) of respondents agreed that they planned to remain resident in the area for a number of years despite more than half (56%) considering Ashmore to be an area people move in and out of frequently. This is largely unchanged since the 2020 survey (Figure 28).

Figure 27: Responses from Ashmore Area residents to: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = 1054-1055)

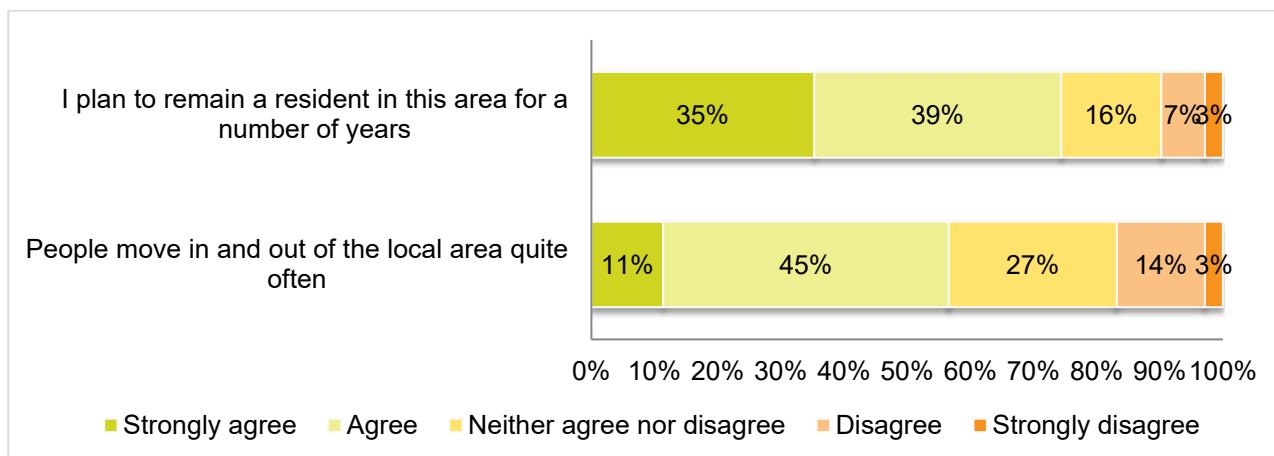
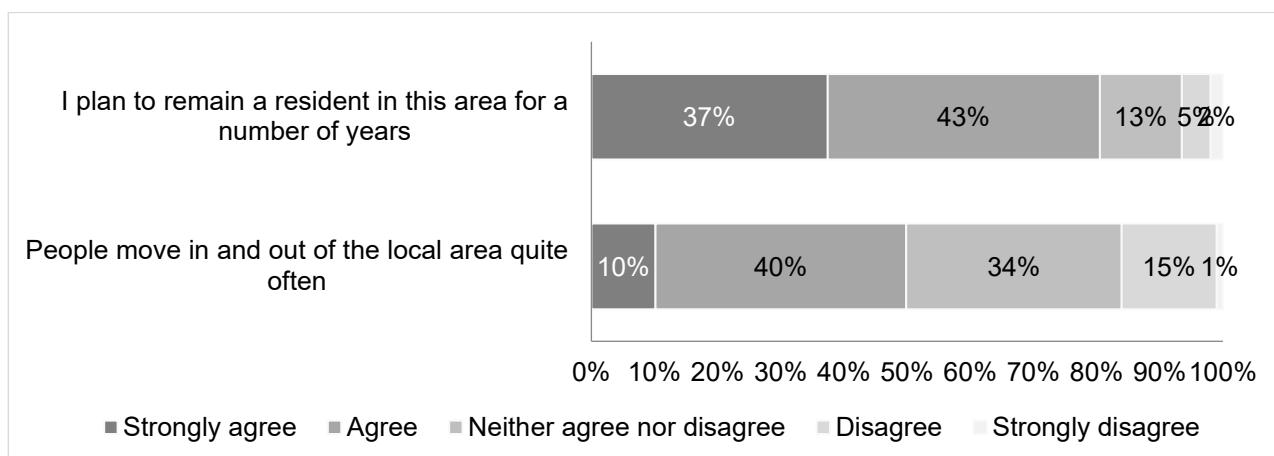


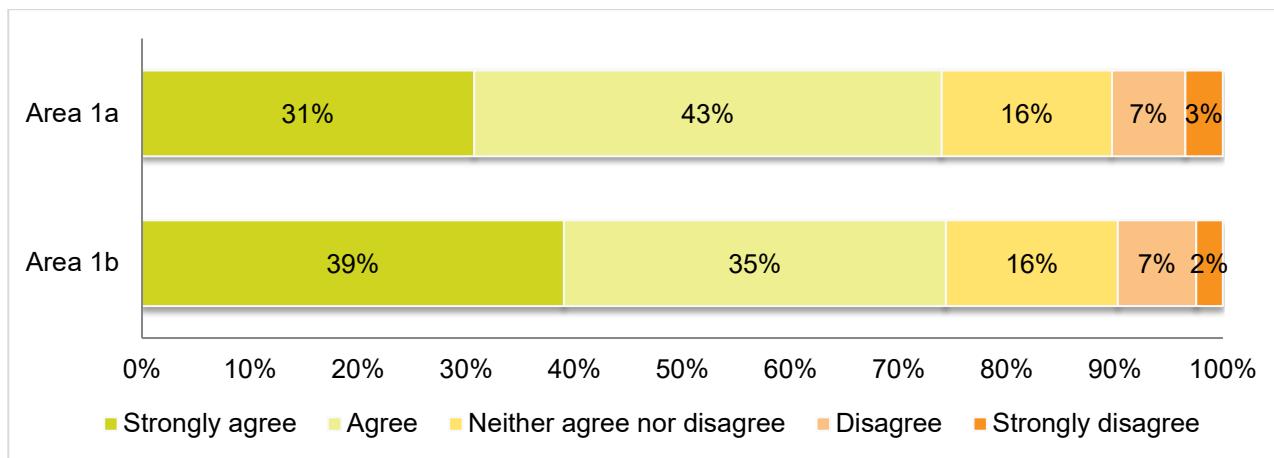
Figure 28: 2020 responses from Ashmore Area residents to: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = 1179-1180)



Families with children were most likely to agree that they planned to remain resident in the area for a number of years (81%), followed by single people (78%) and couples (68%).

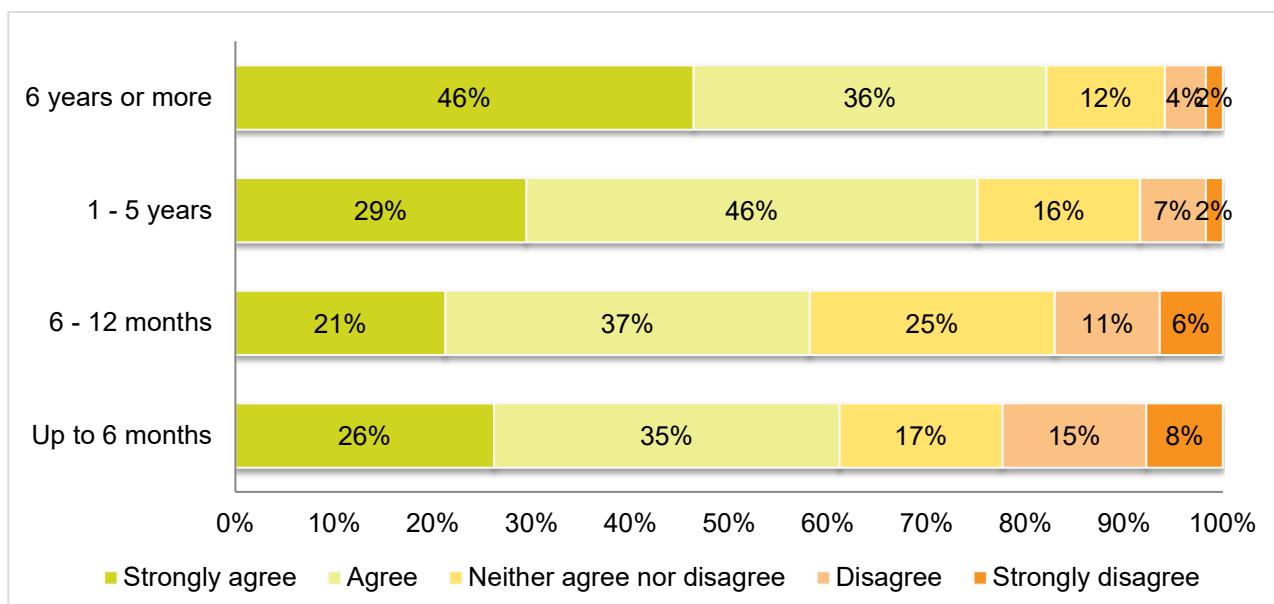
People living in the more established Ashmore Area (1b) were marginally more likely to say they were planning to remain in the area than those in the Ashmore Precinct area (1a) (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Responses from Ashmore Area 1a and Area 1b residents to: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? I plan to remain resident in this area for a number of years (nArea 1a = 488, nArea 1b = 566)



There is a correlation between respondents' plans to remain resident in the area with how long they have already been living in the area, with people who have lived in the area for longer being more likely to intend to continue living in the area (see Figure 30).

Figure 30: The extent to which people agree with the statement 'I plan to remain resident in this area' compared to their length of residence in the area (n6 years + = 459, n1-5 years = 346, n6-12 months = 141, nUp to 6 months = 103)



Key finding: As expected, a large proportion (61%) of residents in the newer Ashmore Precinct area have lived there for 5 years or less. However, in the more established area surrounding the precinct just under half of residents (47%) had lived there for 5 years or less. The majority (74%) of residents in the Ashmore Area planned to remain resident in the area for a number of years, with those who have lived in the area for longer more likely to intend to stay resident.

The survey also asked other questions about people's plans and desires, besides their intentions to remain living in the area. People were asked specifically about their satisfaction with their levels of interaction (Figure 31). One-third of residents were satisfied with their level of interaction with other people in the Ashmore Area (30% who had enough involvement and 3% who had none but did not want any involvement). The remaining two-thirds all wanted to have more involvement with other people in the area, including 28% who currently had no involvement with other people. This response is more positive than the response from residents in the nearby Green Square area, where 74% of respondents would like to have more involvement with other people in Green Square, of which 35% had no involvement. When comparing these results to the 2020 findings, it should be noted that the 2020 survey took place as the first Covid-19 lockdowns were introduced and this could have influenced the 2020 findings (Figure 32).

Figure 31: Responses from Ashmore Area residents to: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (n = 1055)

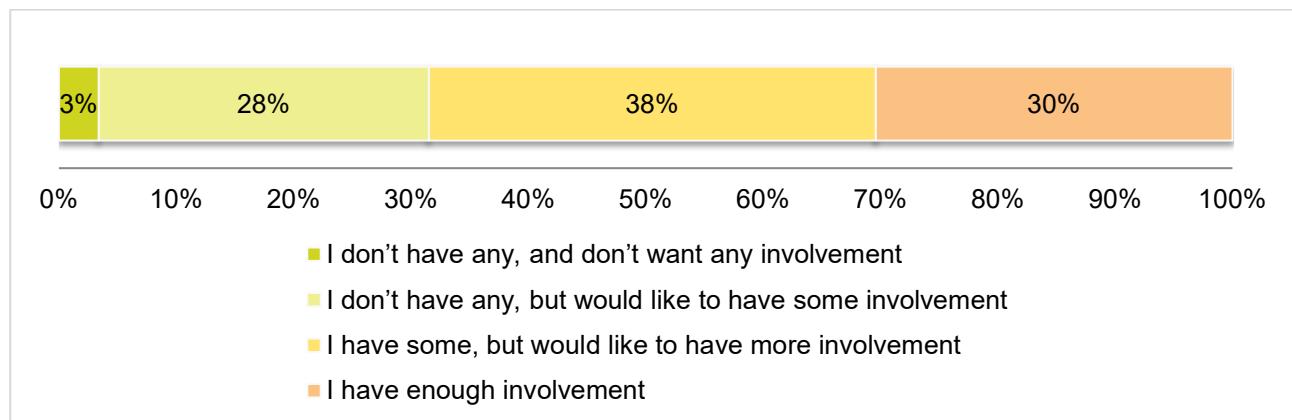
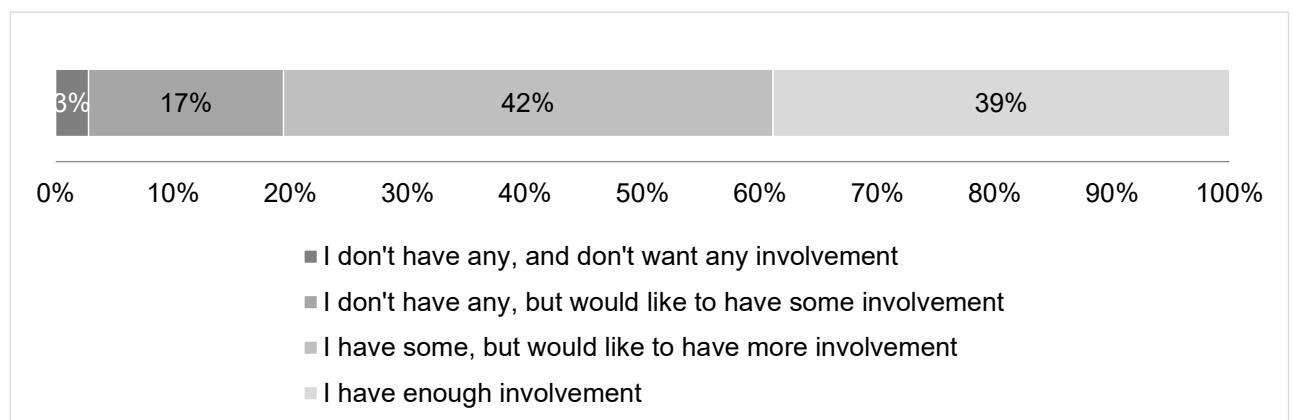
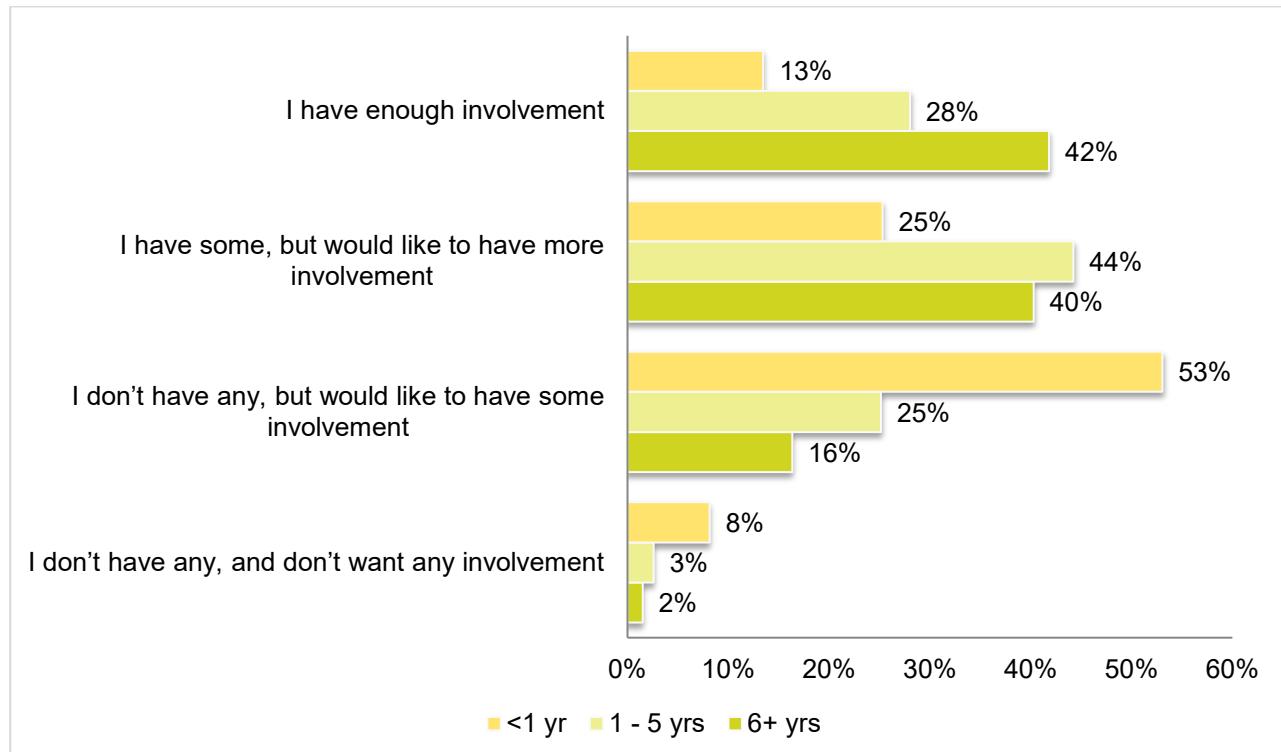


Figure 32: 2020 responses from Ashmore Area residents to: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (n = 1175)



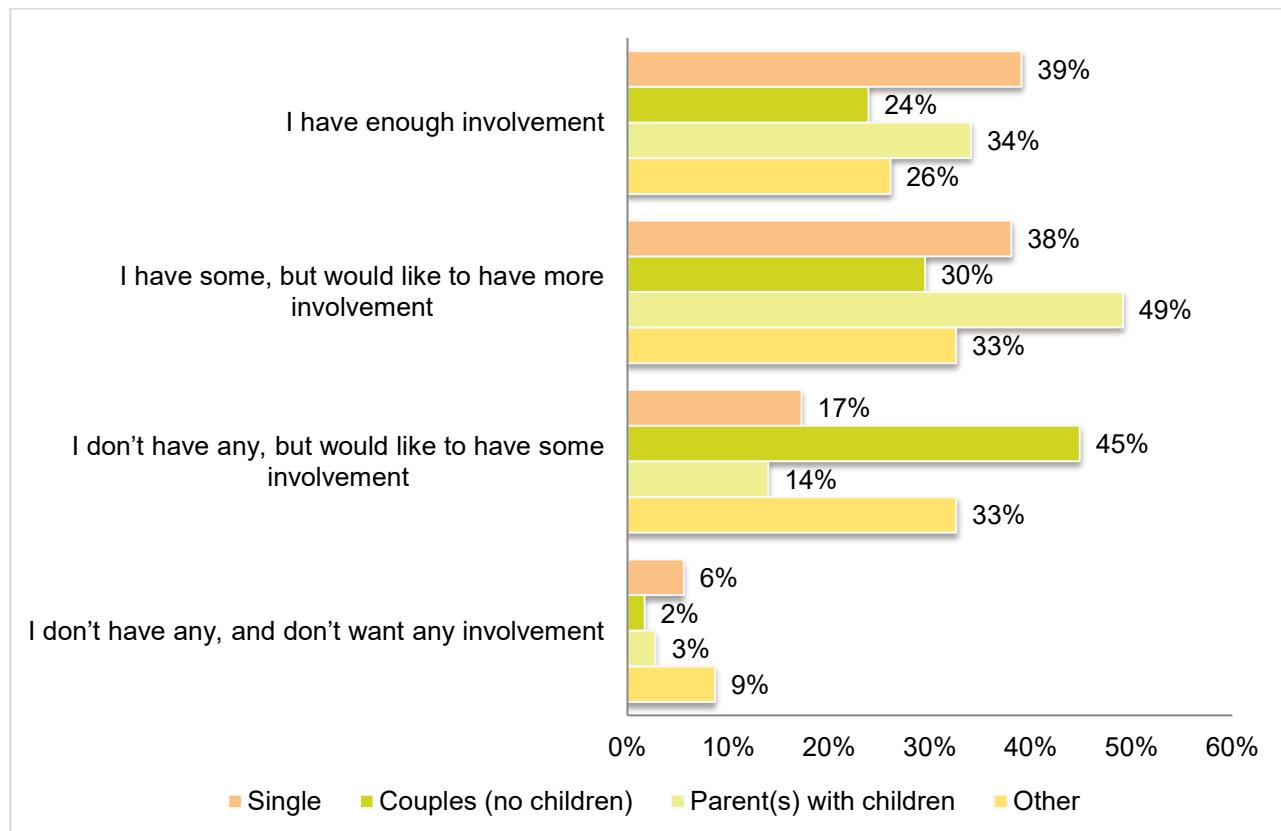
Responses to this question differed by length of residence in Ashmore (Figure 33), with people who had lived in the area for more than six years much more likely to feel that they have enough involvement (44%) and people who had lived in the area for less than one year being much more likely to say that they have no involvement with people in the local area, but would like some (53%).

Figure 33: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? By length of residence (n<1 yr = 245, n1-5 yrs = 346, n6+ yrs = 459)



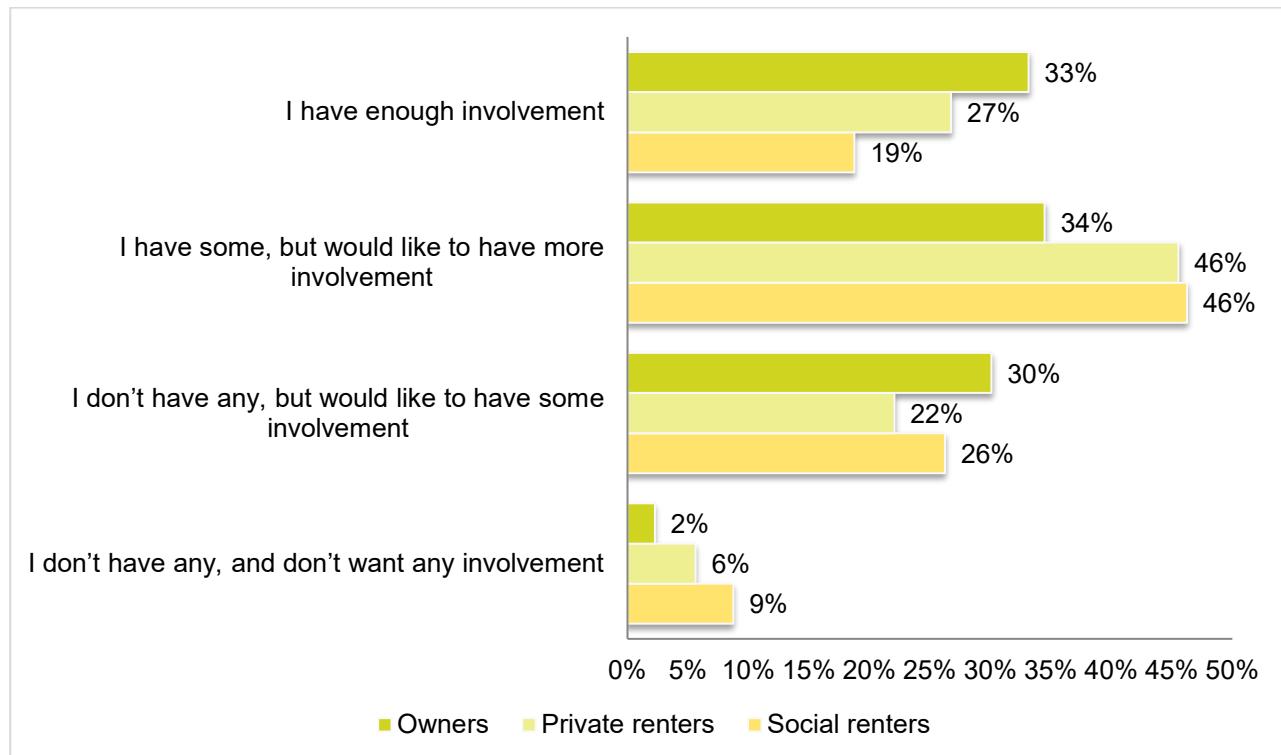
There were also differences in responses to this question by household type (Figure 34). Most notably, people in households with children were much more likely to already have involvement in the community but nonetheless would still like more (49%). Couples only households were more likely to not have any involvement in the community but would like some (45%), and single-person households were generally satisfied with their level of involvement, whether they already have some involvement (39%) or not (6%).

Figure 34: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (nSingle person = 197, nParent(s) with children = 358, nCouple = 410, nOther = 92)



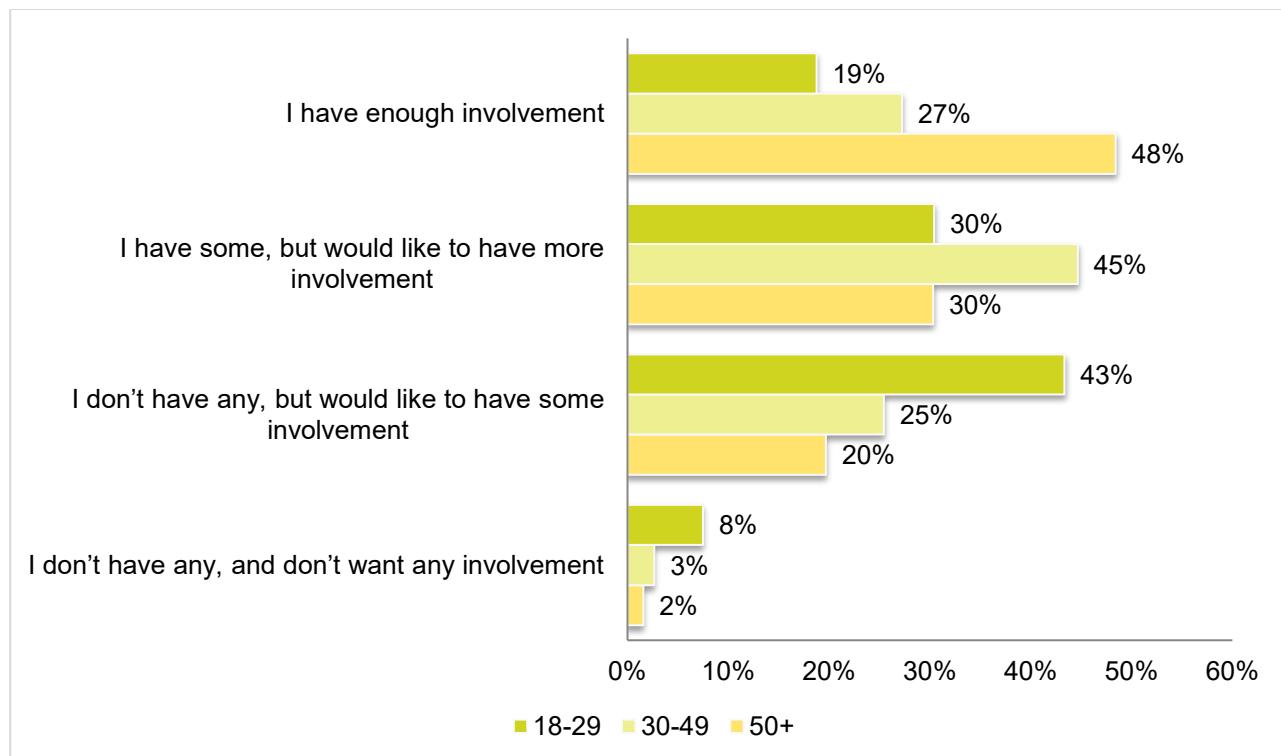
There were also differences by tenure, with private renters most likely to desire more social interaction with people in the area (Figure 35).

Figure 35: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (nOwners = 751, nPrivate renters = 213, nSocial renters = 80)



There were also differences by age group, with people aged over 50 more likely to feel they have enough involvement (48%) and people aged 29 and under more likely (43%) to say that they have no involvement with people in the area but would like some (Figure 36).

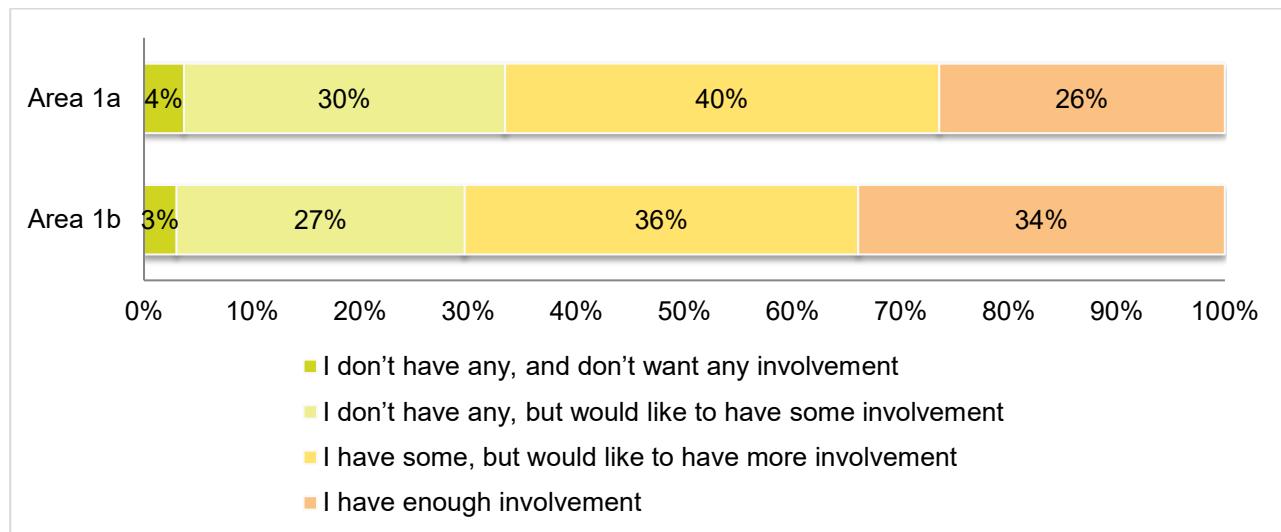
Figure 36: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (n18-29 = 240, n30-49 = 562, n50+ = 254)



Key finding: One-third (33%) of residents were satisfied with the level of social interaction they have with other people who live and work in the Ashmore Area, with the remaining 67% all wanting more interaction, including 28% who currently had no interaction with other people in the area. Private renters and people aged under 29 are much more likely to desire more involvement with others in the local area, with one-third of private renters (37%) and people aged under 29 (43%) having no involvement with others in the area but wanting some.

People in the newer Ashmore Precinct area were more likely to have no interaction with others in the area but want some (30% of people in the Ashmore Precinct compared to 27% of people in the surrounding areas). More people in the Ashmore Precinct (40%) currently had some interaction but would like more, compared to those living in the more established Ashmore Area (36%) (Figure 37). This likely reflects the relative recency of their moving into the area, where they have yet to have time to interact with others in their neighbourhood.

Figure 37: Responses from Ashmore Area residents to: How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area?, split by Area (nArea 1a = 488, nArea 1b = 566)



As well as the above specific question about desires regarding social interaction, the survey also asked a question about factors that would make the Ashmore Area a better place to live or work in order to understand the desires of residents and workers. Figure 38 presents the results for residents. Survey respondents were able to tick up to five responses and the results presented are the percentage of all residents who completed the survey who chose each option as one of their five options. The most commonly mentioned group of improvements related to socialising opportunities, including having a greater variety of cafés, restaurants and bars (58%), and evening activities (36%). Differences by age were evident (Figure 39), with people aged under 29 more likely (71%) to mention the importance of improved socialising opportunities, while people aged 50 or older wanted improvements in street landscaping and local traffic management.

Figure 38: What are the top five things that would make the area a place you would want to live and/or work in the future? (n2017=616, n2020=1192, n2023=1055)

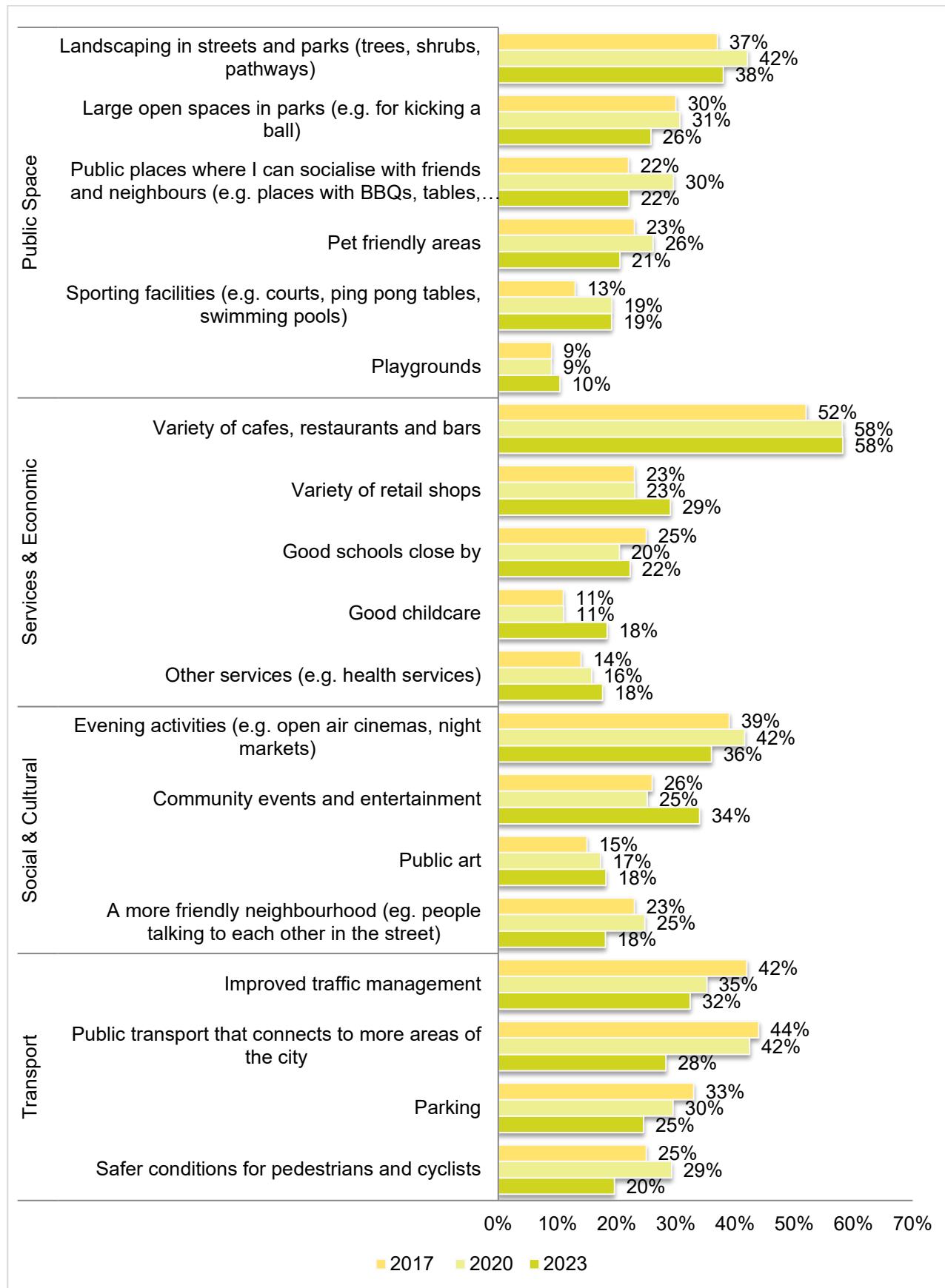
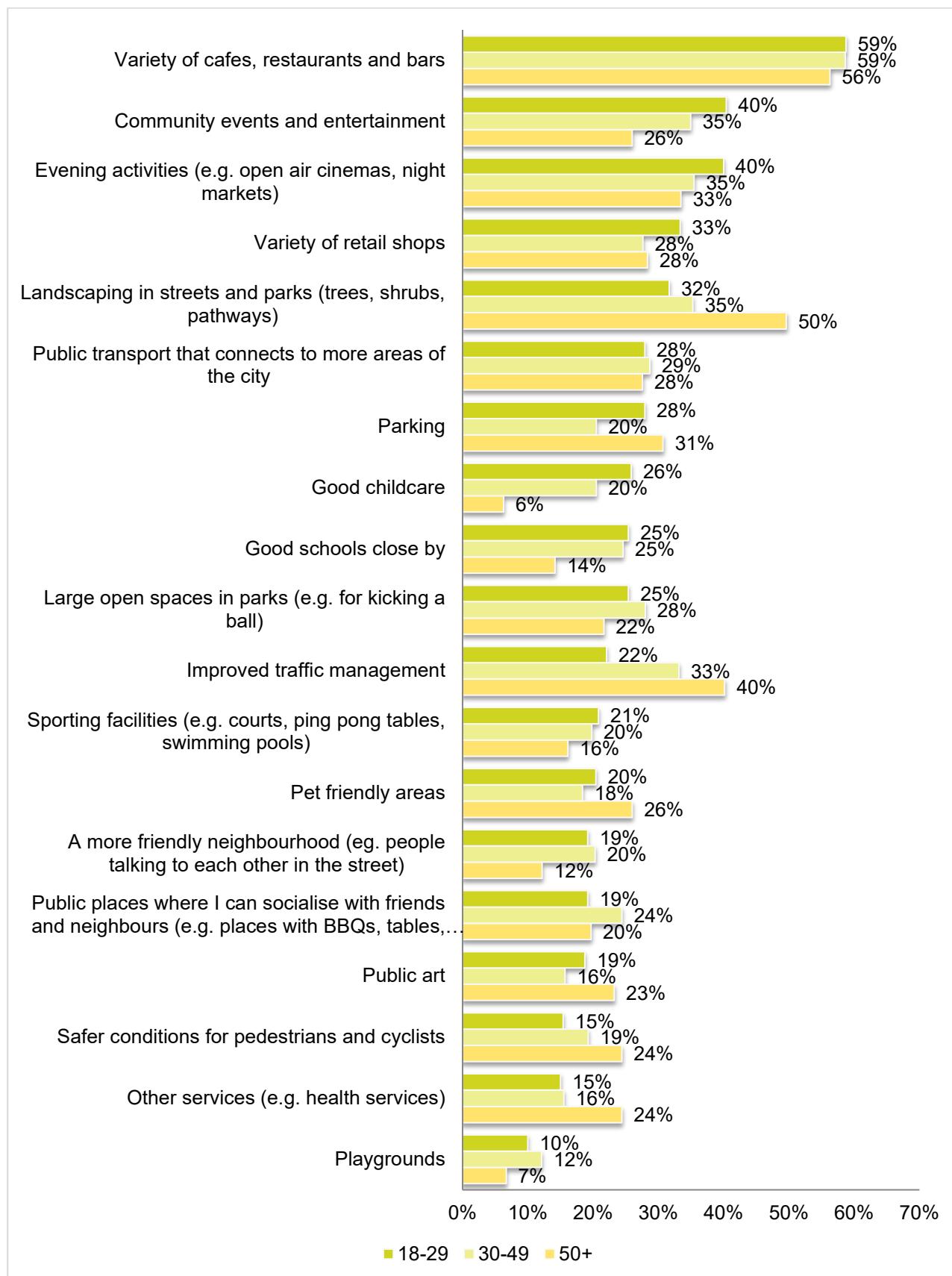


Figure 39: What are the top five things that would make the area a place you would want to live and/or work in the future? (n18-29 = 240, n30-49 = 561, n50+ = 254)



Other desires related to two main groups: improvements in transport and traffic, with 32% wanting improved traffic management, and 28% wanting more public transport that connect to other parts of the city; and in public spaces, where 38% want improved street and park landscaping and 26% wanting better large open spaces.

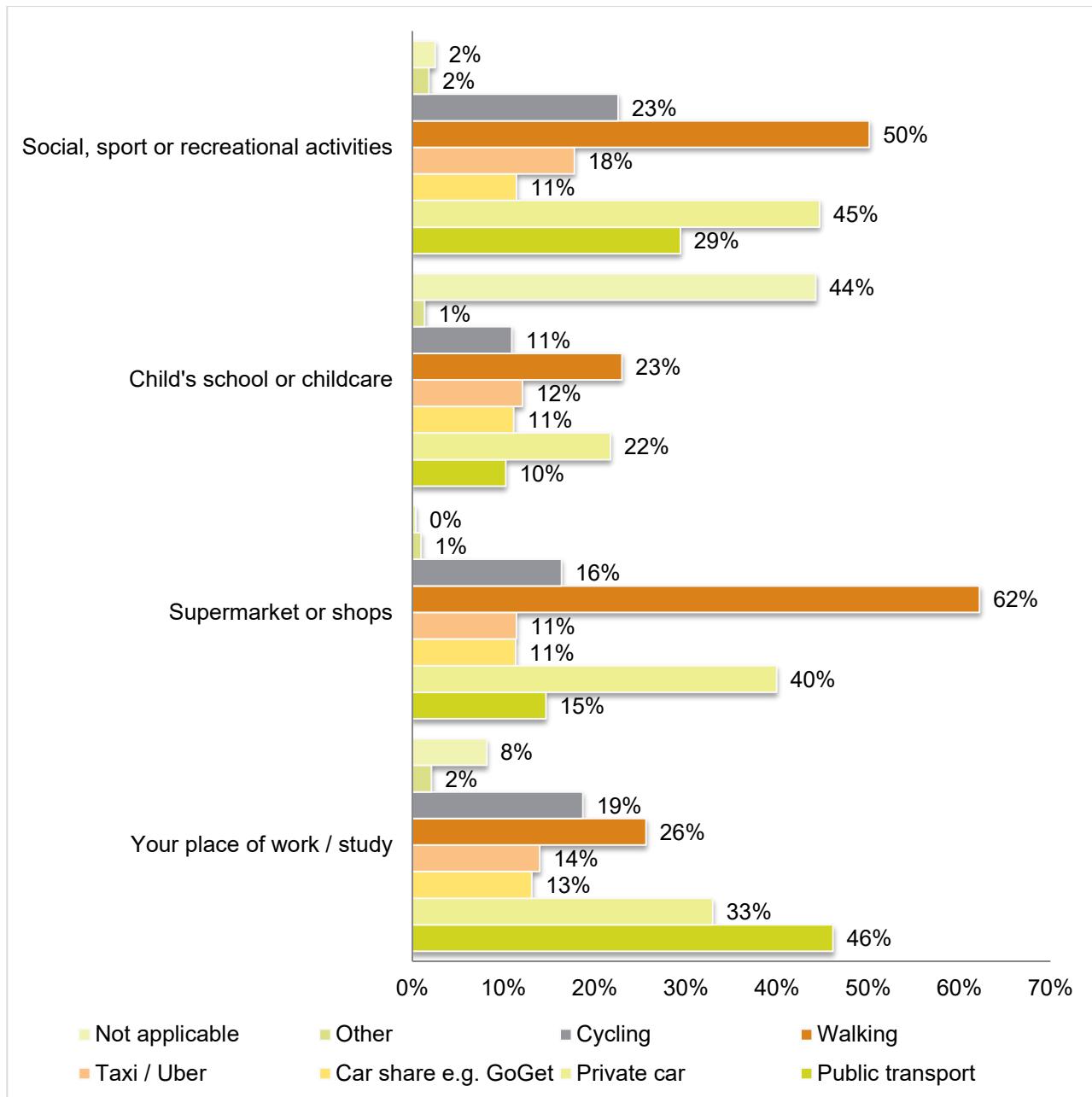
Other commonly chosen responses (with more than 1 in 4 respondents choosing these options) included evening activities (35%), community events and entertainment (34%), variety of retail shops (29%), better public transport connectivity (28%), and improved parking (25%). In the open responses, people also commented on the desire for improved maintenance and cleanliness (13/87 responses), reduction in overdevelopment (7/87), improvements to noise (5/87) and greater consideration of elderly residents in housing options (5/87).

Key finding: *The most commonly mentioned group of improvements residents wanted in the Ashmore Area related to socialising opportunities, including the variety of cafés, restaurants and bars (58%) and the availability of evening activities (36%). The types of improvements people prioritised differed between age groups, with people aged under 29 much more likely (71%) to mention the importance of socialising opportunities, while older residents wanted better street landscaping and traffic management.*

The forms of transport Ashmore Area residents use for various activities is an important consideration, given the respondents indication of public transport access as a reason to live in Ashmore and one of the things they like most in the area (Figure 10 and Figure 15), and that this was also seen as an aspect to improve upon in future (Figure 13, Figure 16 and Figure 38). The survey asked Ashmore Area residents how they travel to certain activities and places on a typical day (Figure 40). Most respondents (46%) travel to their locations of work or study via public transport, followed by private car (33%) and walking (26%). 1 in 5 (19%) indicated they cycled to their place of work or study, an increase since 2020 (15%) and 2017 (11%). Most people walked (62%) or drove in a private car (40%) to the supermarket or shops. The modes of transport to social, sport or recreational activities were far more varied among respondents, with many people walking (50%), driving a private car (45%), or taking public transport (29%) to the various activities.

Figure 40: On a typical day, how do you travel to ... (n = various, 1035-1053)

Results presented are the percentage of people who use each mode for each purpose, with 'not applicable' responses removed. Figures do not sum to 100% as multiple responses allowed.



Key finding: Most Ashmore residents travel to work or study using public transport (46%), and most walk (62%) and/or drive (40%) to the supermarket or shops. Many people also walk (50%) to other social, sport or recreational activities.

Nature of social interaction

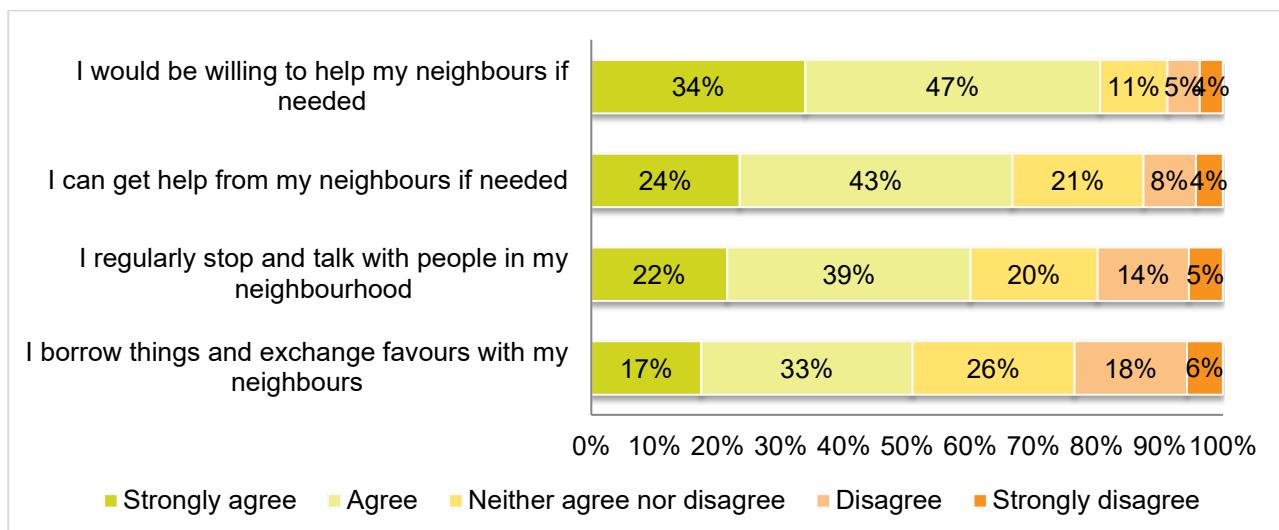
This section presents findings of the survey relating to the nature of social interactions in the area. Selected findings from the survey provide information on the types of social interaction people engage in, the locations and frequency of that social interaction, who participates in social interactions, the nature of people's networks of friends and family in the area and the impact of design and spatial factors on social interaction.

The survey asked respondents a series of statements about their relationships with their neighbours and people in their neighbourhood (see Figure 41). Most people (81%) said that they would be willing to help their neighbours. This is lower than the findings of the 2020 survey in which 97% said they would be willing to help their neighbours. It is also lower than the 2018 City Wellbeing Survey for the City of Sydney as a whole (95% would help neighbours definitely or sometimes). A smaller proportion of MyPlace survey respondents in the Ashmore Area (67%) thought that they could rely on their neighbours for help, reflecting the 2020 survey result when 69% said the same, higher than for the City as a whole (50% said they could definitely or sometimes get help from neighbours in the 2018 City Wellbeing Survey).

Single people were more likely to say they would be willing to help their neighbours (87%) and couple households least likely (75%). There was less difference between household types in regards to whether people felt they could receive help, with 62% of people in couple households agreeing, and 69% of single people and 70% of people in households with children agreeing. Older residents were more likely to say that they were willing to help their neighbours than younger people, with 90% of people aged over 50, 81% of people aged 30-49 and 70% of people aged under 29 saying that they would be willing to help their neighbours. People aged over 50 were much more likely to say that they could get help from their neighbours (80%) than people aged 30-49 (62%) or under 29 (63%).

There were also differences by tenure. Private renters were most likely to say they would be willing to help their neighbours (88%) compared to owners (80%) and social renters (69%). On the other hand, owners were more likely to agree that they could get help when needed (68%) than private renters (63%) or social renters (62%).

Figure 41: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about where you live? (n = various, 1053-1055)



More people agreed (50%) than disagreed (24%) that they borrowed things and exchanged favours with their neighbours; and more people agreed (61%) than disagreed (19%) that they regularly stopped to talk with people in their neighbourhood. This is a more positive response than the responses from residents in the nearby Green Square, where the percentages of those agreed (43%) and disagreed (35%) that they regularly stopped to talk with people in their neighbourhood were much closer. There were differences in responses to these questions by household type, with 62% of people in families with children regularly borrowing things and exchanging favours with neighbours, compared to 45% of single persons, 46% of couples and 41% of other households. Families with children were also more likely to regularly stop and talk with people in their neighbourhood (69%) compared to singles (62%), couples (53%) and people in other households (52%). There were also differences by tenure, with only 38% of private renters and social renters borrowing things and exchanging favours with neighbours, compared to 56% of owner occupiers. Owner occupiers (63%) and social renters (66%) were much more likely to stop and talk with people in their neighbourhood than private renters (49%). There were also differences in response by age, with people aged over 50 more likely to borrow things and exchange favours with neighbours (60%) compared to younger age groups. People aged over 50 were also more likely to stop and talk with people in their neighbourhood (72%) compared to younger age groups.

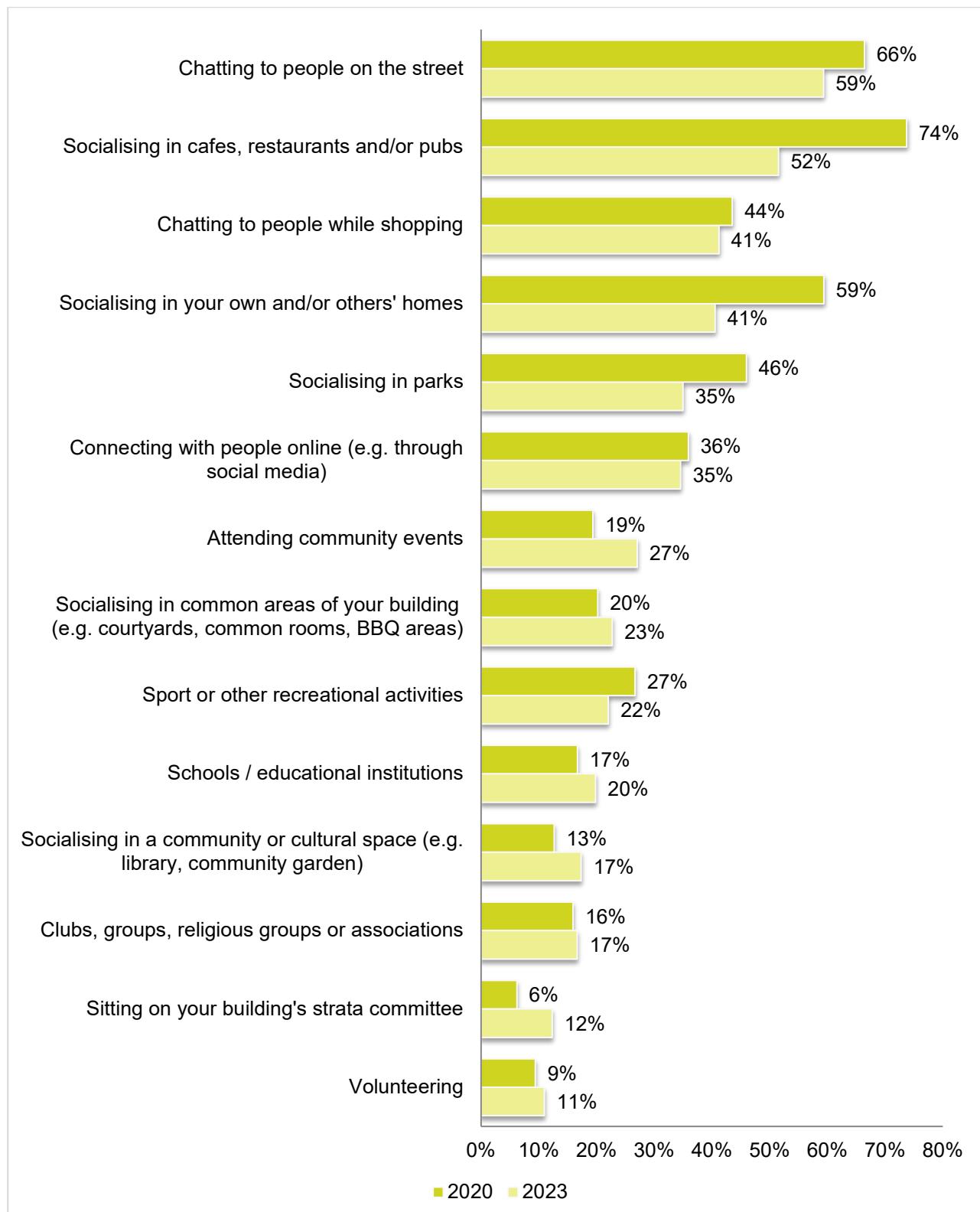
Key finding: While most people (81%) said they would help their neighbours, fewer (67%) thought their neighbours would help them, similar to findings of the 2020 survey. Half of residents (50%) borrowed things and exchanged favours with neighbours and 61% regularly stopped to talk with people in their neighbourhood.

The survey included a question about the ways in which people had contact with others in the past month (see Figure 42). Of particular note when examining these findings is that chatting to people on the street (59% of respondents) and socialising in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs (52%) were the most common ways people socialised with others in their local area. Both of these situations, however, were far less common than compared to 2020 (66% and 74% respectively). The next most common socialising opportunities were chatting with people while shopping (41%), socialising in one's own home or others' homes (41%), and socialising in parks (35%). The decrease in socialising in one's own or others' homes was quite notable (down from 59% in 2020), possibly a lingering effect of Covid-19 lockdown and precautions.

Key finding: The most common ways in which people have contact with other people while in the Ashmore Area were chatting to people on the street (59%) and socialising in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs (52%).

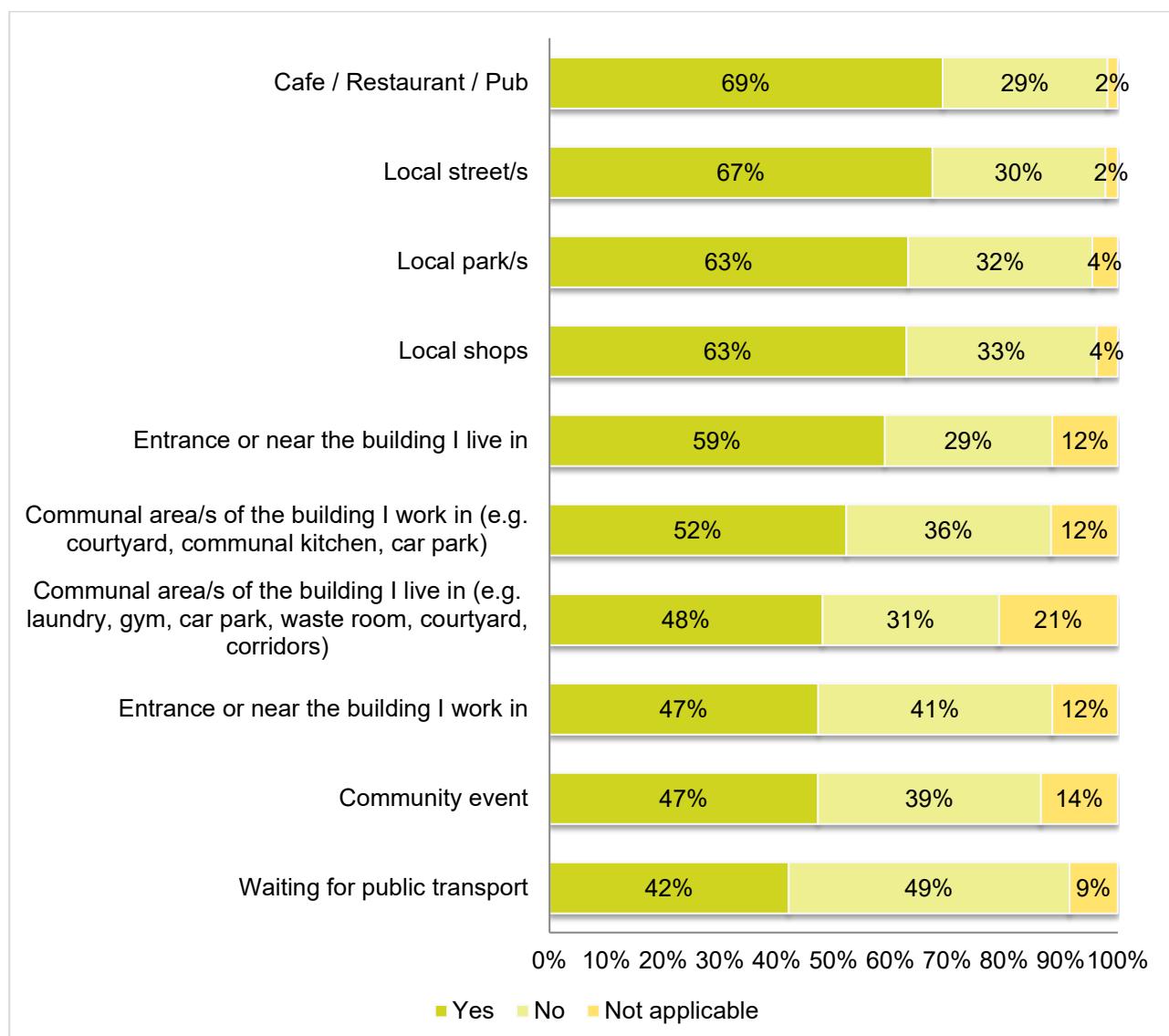
In terms of the activities that people were least likely to have contact with people, few people had contact with others through volunteering (11%) or sitting on the building's strata committee (12%). The percentage of respondents who sit on their building's strata committee, however, doubled since 2020 (6%).

Figure 42: Comparison between 2020 and 2023 Ashmore Area responses to: In the past month, have you had contact with people in any of the following ways? (n2020 = 1192, n2023 = 1038)



As well as the types of activities that people participate in in which they interact socially with others, it is also important to understand in what locations social interactions occur, as this has important implications for building and urban design practice. One question in the survey asked people whether they ran into people they knew (incidental interaction) in a range of different places (Figure 43). The residents were most likely to run into people they know around the Ashmore Area in cafés, restaurants and pubs (69%), local streets (67%), local parks (63%), and local shops (62%). Importantly, these findings suggest that the building in which one lives is a very important location in which incidental social interaction occurs, with 59% of residents bumping into people they know at the entrance or near the building that they live in.

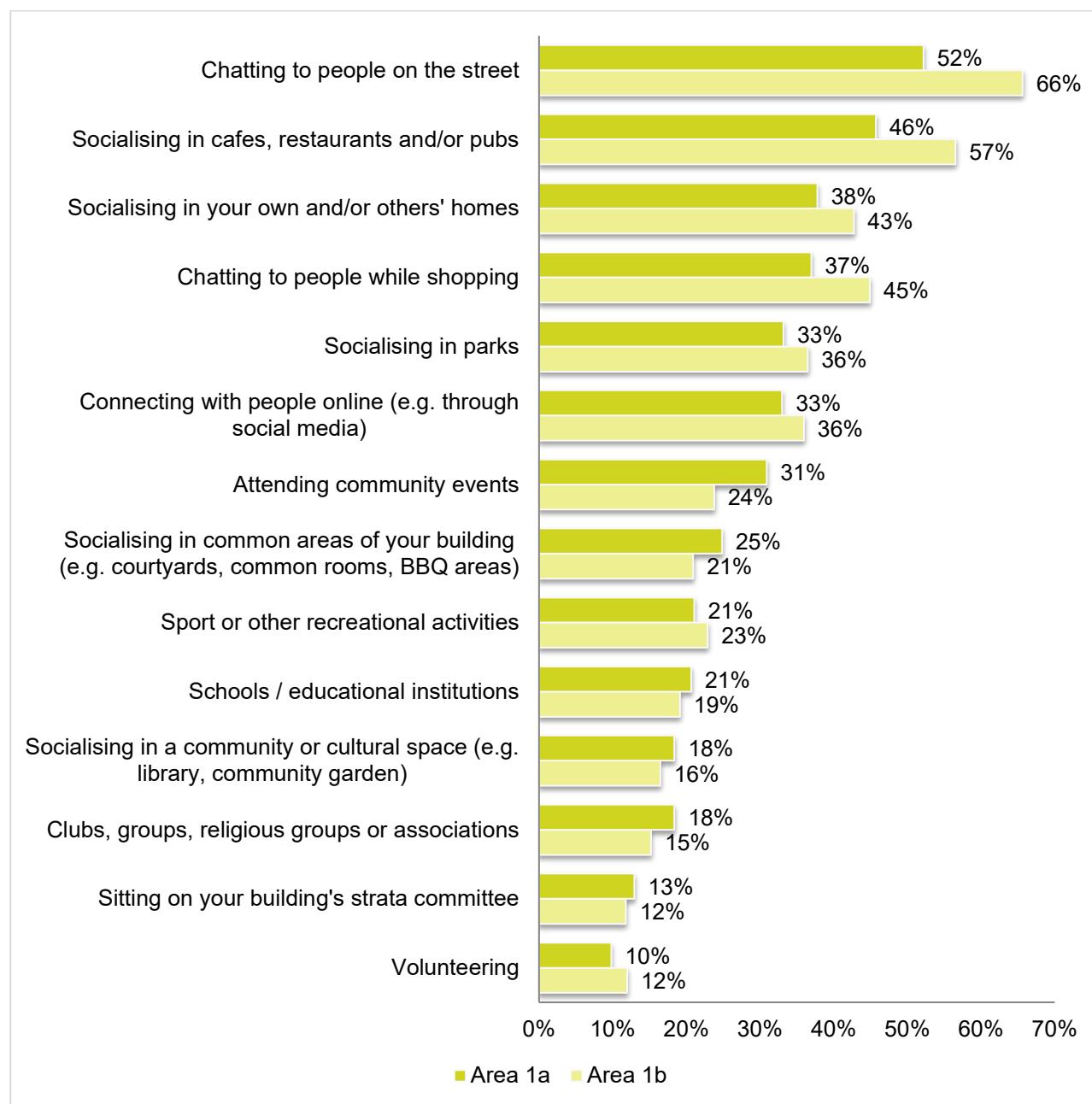
Figure 43: Do you often run into people you know in the following places in the area? (n = various, 535-1051)



Key finding: *Incidental interaction (running into people you know) was most likely to occur in a café, restaurant or pub (69%), on local streets (67%) or at local parks (63%) and shops (62%) or in the entrance or near the building they live in (59%).*

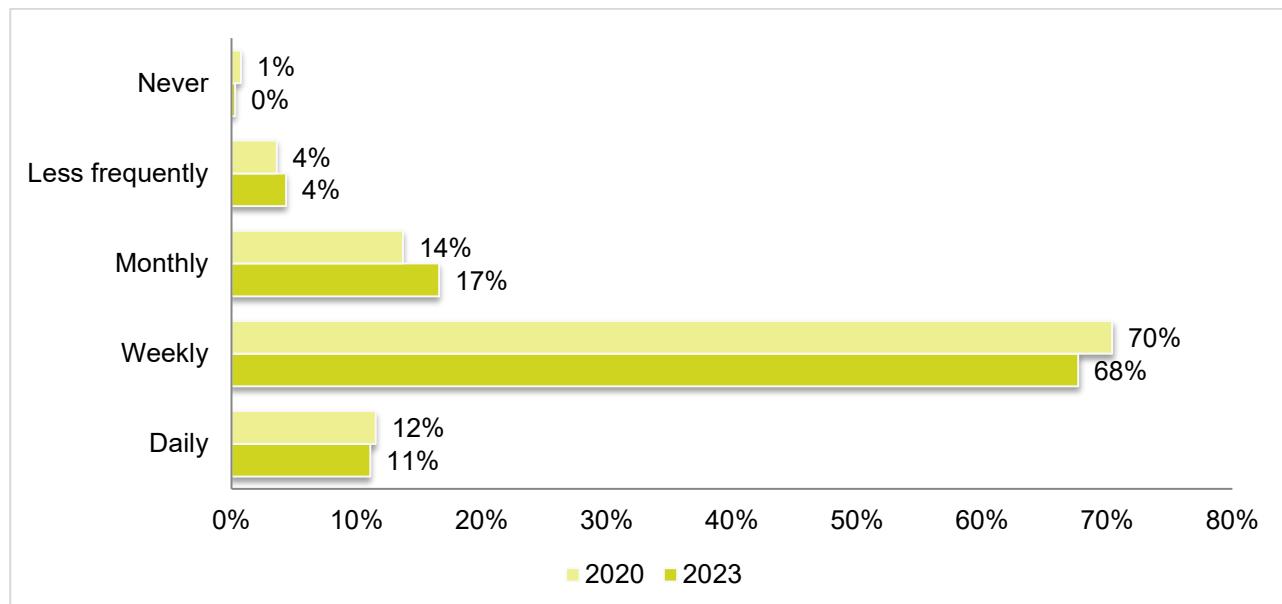
Overall, people in the Ashmore Precinct area were slightly less likely than people in the surrounding area to have contact with other residents (Figure 44). Notable exceptions are when attending community events, and socialising in common areas of their buildings.

Figure 44: Comparison between Ashmore Area 1a and Area 1b responses to: In the past month, have you had contact with people in any of the following ways? (nArea 1a = 479, nArea 1b = 559)



The survey also asked a question about the frequency of social interactions that people have with others, either within or outside of the area, to provide some indication of the proportion of people in the area who may be isolated. The majority of survey respondents met at least weekly (68% weekly and 11% daily) with friends, relatives or work colleagues, with the remainder meeting with these people less frequently (4%). These results are largely unchanged since 2020 (see Figure 45).

Figure 45: Comparison of 2020 and 2023 responses to: How often do you meet with friends, relatives or work colleagues? (n2020 = 1189, n2023 = 1055)



Key finding: Most (79%) resident survey respondents meet with friends, relatives or work colleagues at least weekly. A small proportion (4%) meet with friends, relatives or work colleagues less than once per month.

Nature of social cohesion

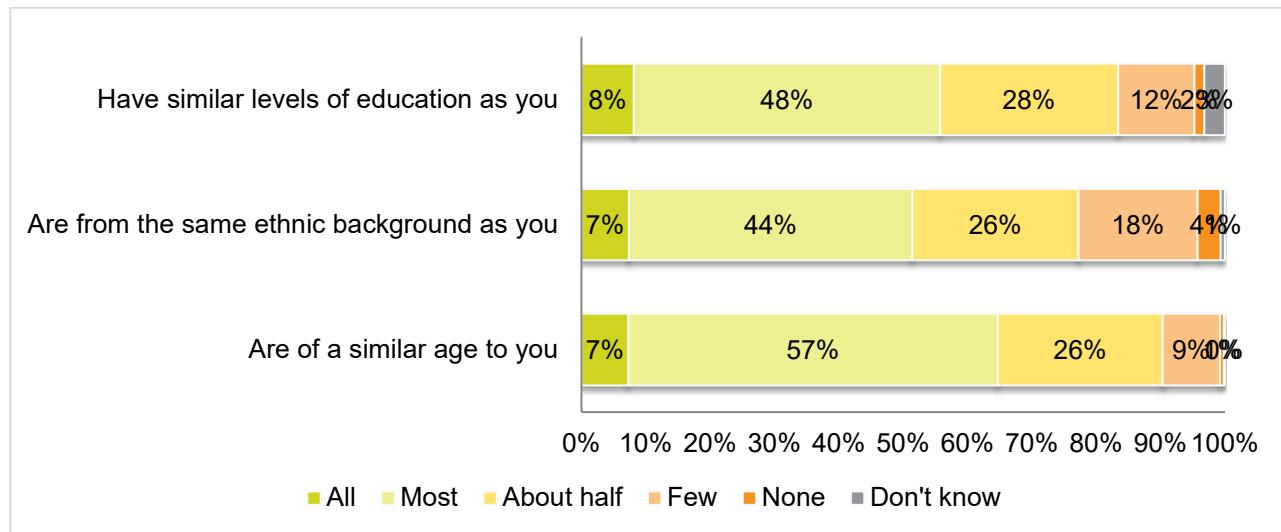
As discussed in the background section, social cohesion is a complex concept. This section presents findings of the survey that relate to social mix and social networks, civic culture and participation, and social order and control.

Social mix and social networks

The survey asked people to describe how diverse their friendship groups were as an indication of social mix and social networks in the area. Many (64%) residents said that most or all of their friends were of a similar age to them, just over half (51%) said that many or most of their friends were of a similar ethnic background to them and 56% said that many or most of their friends had a similar educational background to them (see Figure 46).

Key finding: Many residents said most of that their friends were of a similar age (64%) and educational background (56%) and just over half (51%) that they were of a similar ethnic background.

Figure 46: Of your friends, how many...? (n = 1055)



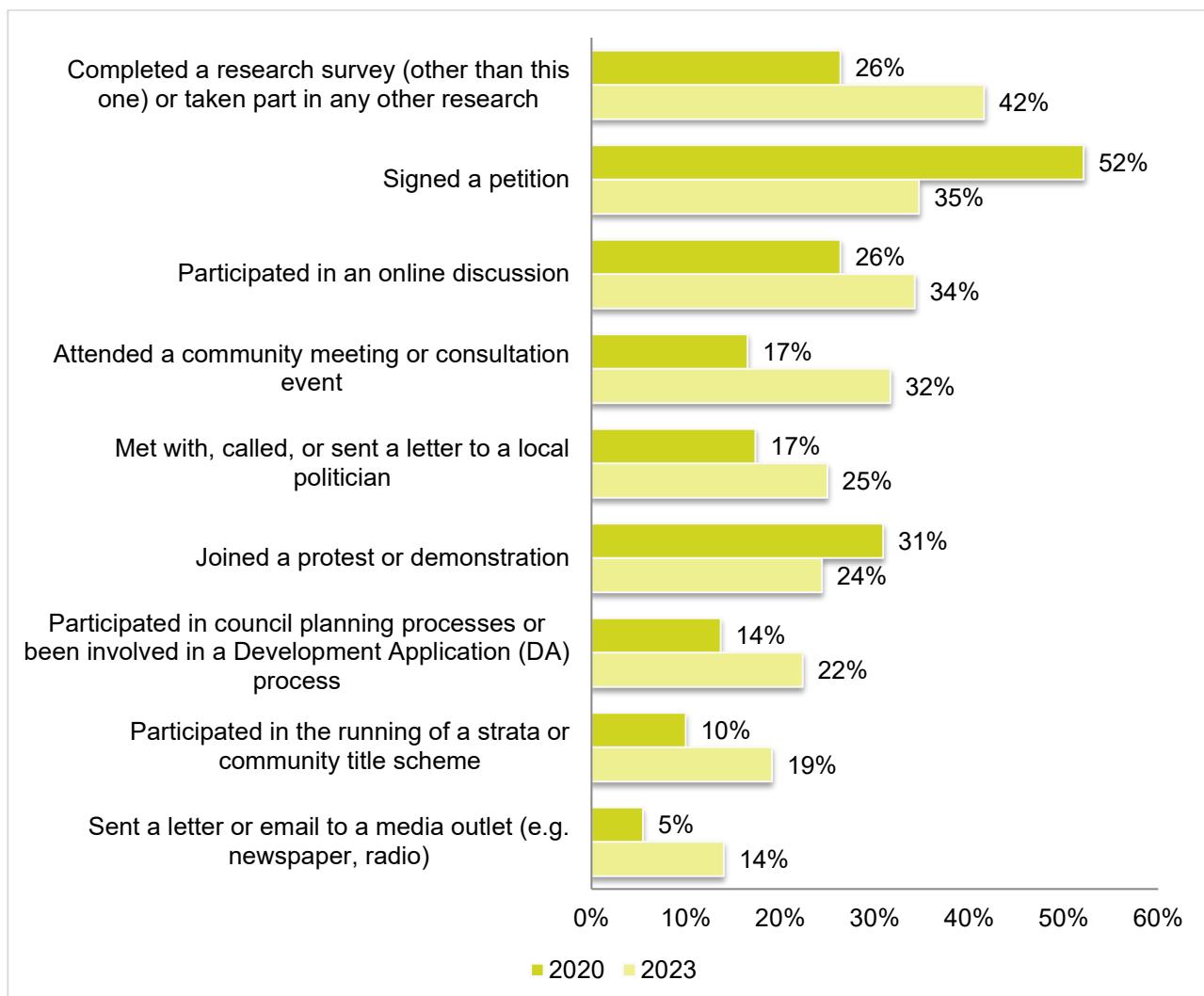
Civic culture and participation

Selected survey findings provide information about whether people feel that they can influence the nature of their community.

As demonstrated below, the majority of residents in the Ashmore Area are not involved in formal civic activities such as volunteering or participating in clubs and associations. The survey also asked another question to gauge the nature of civic engagement of survey respondents (see Figure 47). Two-fifths had contributed to research activities other than this survey (42%), with a third having signed petitions (35%), participated in online discussions (34%) and/or attended community meetings or consultation events (32%). With the exception of signing petitions, these percentages were significantly higher than compared to 2020, suggesting that Ashmore residents are becoming more civically engaged and across different means. This increase in civic engagement extends to less common activities like getting in touch with a local politician, participating in council planning processes, participating in running their strata scheme, and writing an email/letter to a media outlet.

Key finding: More Ashmore Area residents were involved in civic activities in the past 12 months than previously. Higher percentages of residents have participated in the range of civic activities listed than in 2020. Most notable increases include completing a research survey (42%), participating in online discussions (34%), and attending community meetings and consultation events (32%). The only declines were observed in signing petitions and joining a protest, but one-third (35%) and one-quarter (24%) of Ashmore residents still contributed to these activities.

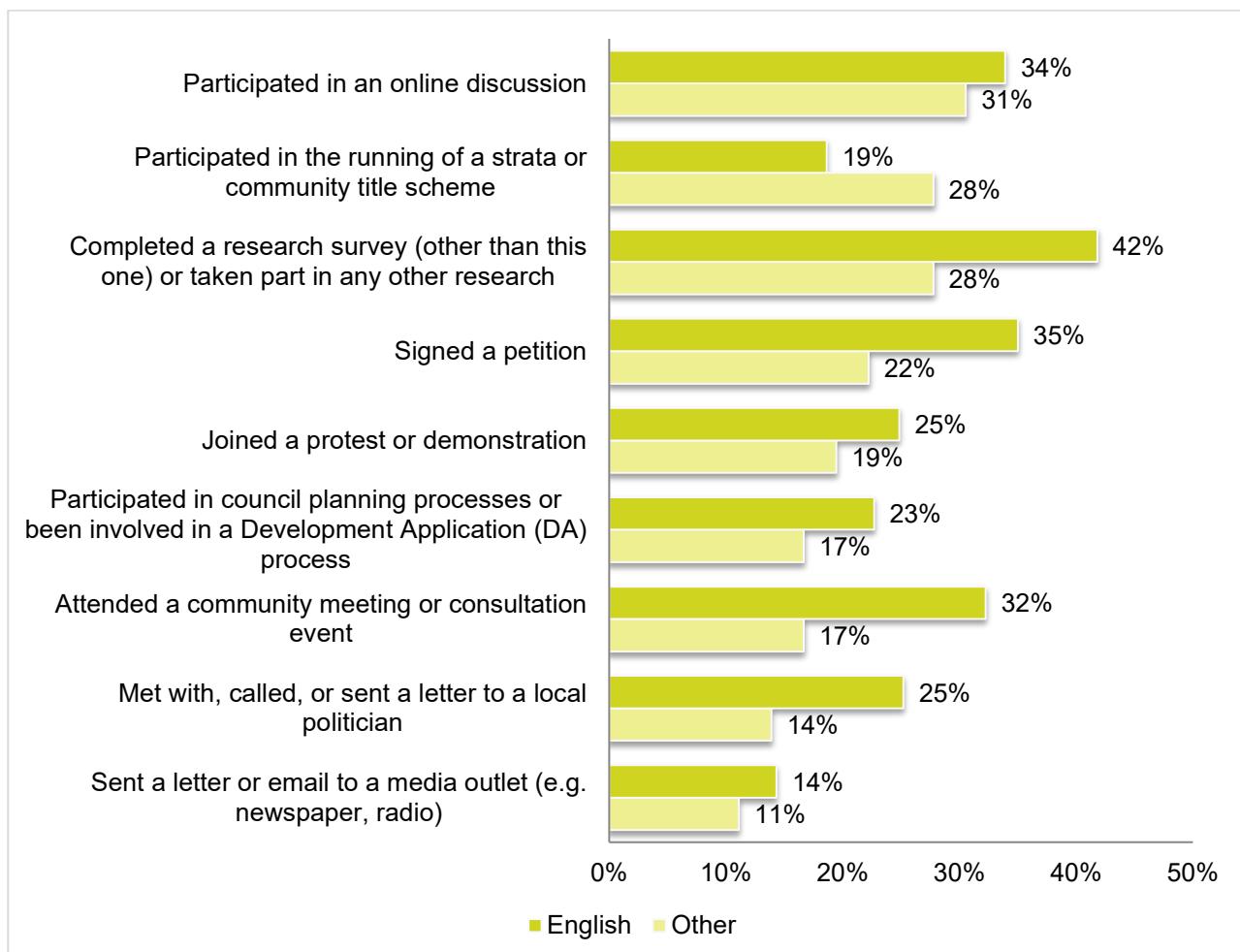
Figure 47: Comparison of 2020 and 2023 Ashmore Area responses to: In the past 12 months, have you ...? (n2020 = 1192, n2023 = 885)



When looking at the results broken down by language spoken at home, some interesting patterns emerge. In the Green Square survey sample, we were able to divide the results between three groups: English spoken at home, a Chinese dialect spoken at home, and other language spoken at home. However, in the Ashmore sample the number of Chinese speakers was too low to make this feasible, and so all languages other than English are combined. Figure 48 shows that people who speak English at home were slightly more likely to be engaged civically than residents who speak a language other than English⁴. The only exception was participating in the running of their strata or community title schemes.

⁴ The small sample size for people who speak a language other than English at home means that these results have a high margin of error and should be treated cautiously.

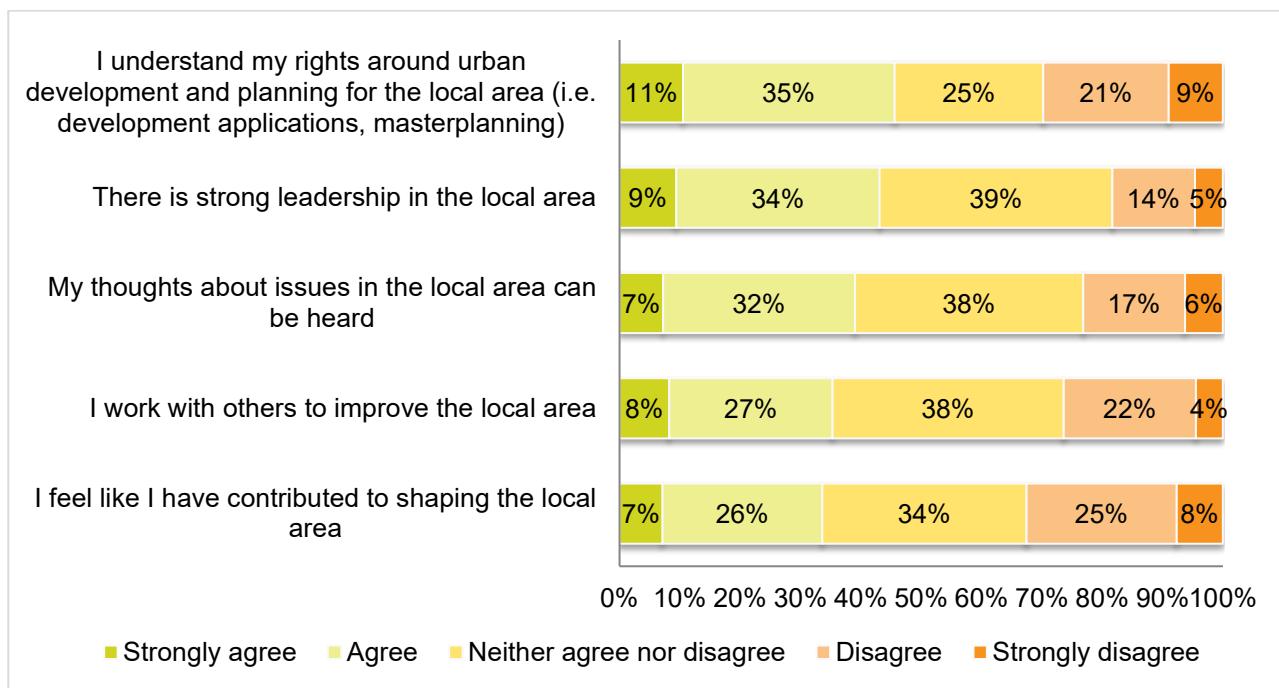
Figure 48: In the past 12 months, have you ...? By language spoken at home
 (nEnglish = 837, nOther = 36)



As well as asking people what they had done in regard to civic engagement, the survey also asked people questions about their knowledge about how to get involved in civic engagement, and whether they thought they had made, or could make, a civic contribution to the local community (see Figure 49). The results of this question suggest that many people think that they understand the rights around urban development and planning for the local area (46% agree or strongly agree), but fewer feel that they have made a civic contribution in the area. Indeed, 35% of people said that they had worked with others to improve the area and 33% said that they had contributed to shaping the area. Related to this, around two-fifths of people (43%) agreed that there was strong local leadership⁵ in the community and 39% felt that their thoughts about local issues in Ashmore Area could be heard by people who make a difference. This is a similar finding to 40% of people agreeing that “there are enough opportunities to have a say on issues that are important to me” in the City’s 2018 Wellbeing Survey.

⁵ It is not apparent from these results or the responses to the open questions in the survey whether people understand local leadership in the community to refer to local community leadership or local government leadership. Future consultation work with the Ashmore community might tease out this distinction.

Figure 49: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = various, 1053-1054)



Key finding: One-third of the residents thought that they understand the rights around urban development and planning for the local area (46%). Related to this, two-fifths (39%) felt that their thoughts about local issues in Ashmore Area could be heard by people who make a difference and agreed that there was strong local leadership in the area (43%). Slightly smaller percentages felt that they had made a civic contribution by working with others to improve the area (35%) or contributing to shaping the area (33%).

Social order and control

The survey included one question to gauge how safe people feel in the Ashmore Area under different circumstances. As can be seen in Figure 50, the vast majority of people felt safe or unconcerned in all situations except for walking in the Ashmore Area alone after dark, in which circumstance 16% of people felt unsafe or very unsafe, reflecting similar findings to that of the 2020 Ashmore survey when 14% of people felt unsafe walking after dark (Appendix 7 Selected 2017 survey results compared with 2020 survey results for Ashmore Area residents). This compares to 20% of people feeling unsafe walking in the local area after dark in the wider City of Sydney area (City Wellbeing Survey 2018). In Ashmore, women were more likely to feel unsafe walking alone after dark (21%) than men (13%) (Figure 51).

Figure 50: How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are in the following situations?
(n = various, 1053-1054)

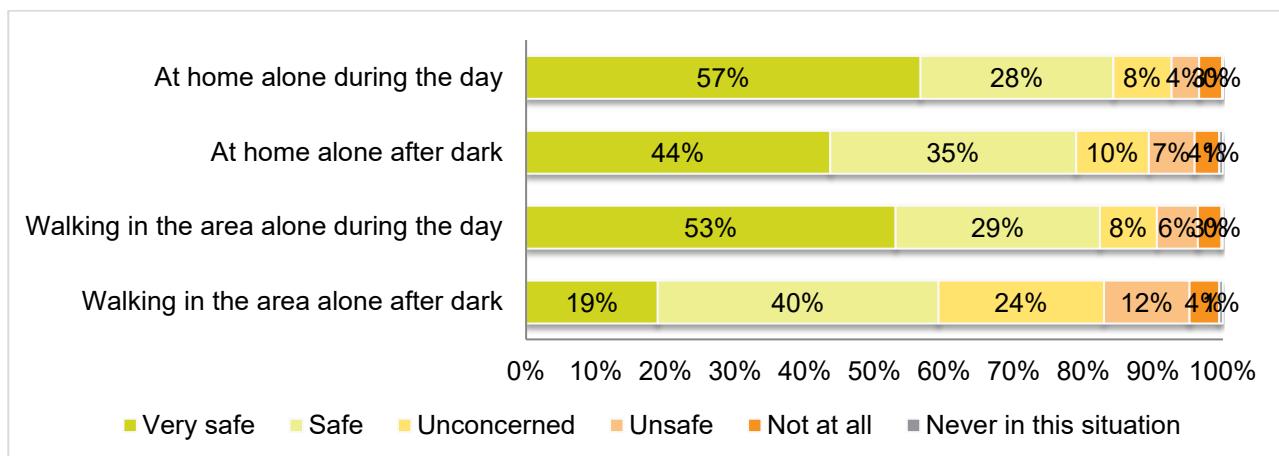
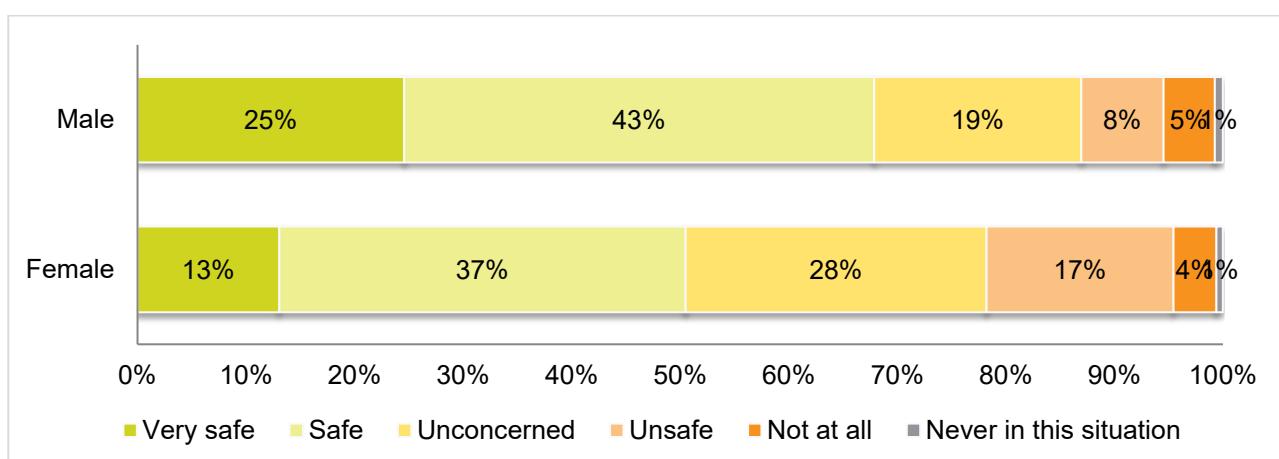


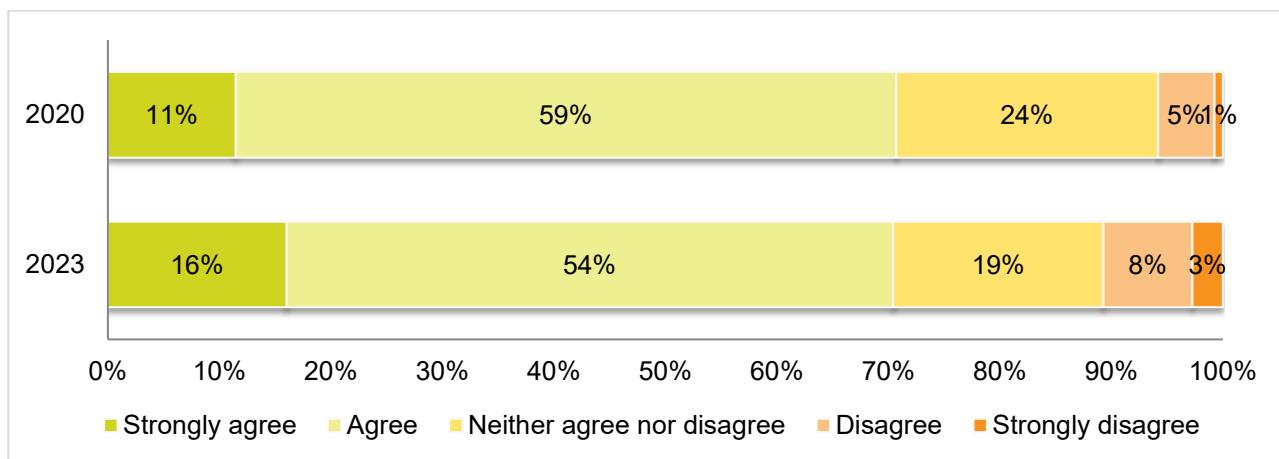
Figure 51: How safe do you feel walking in Ashmore Area alone after dark? by gender (nMale = 529, nFemale = 505)



Key finding: The majority of residents felt safe or unconcerned in all situations except for walking in Ashmore Area alone after dark, in which circumstance 16% of people felt unsafe or very unsafe, similar to the findings of the 2020 survey.

In the Ashmore Area, 70% of people agreed with the statement 'most people can be trusted' (see Figure 52). This is the same as the response in 2020.

Figure 52: Agreement with 'Most people can be trusted' (n2020 = 1181, n2023 = 1055)



Key finding: The majority (70%) of residents agree that most people can be trusted.

Opportunities and barriers to social interaction and social cohesion

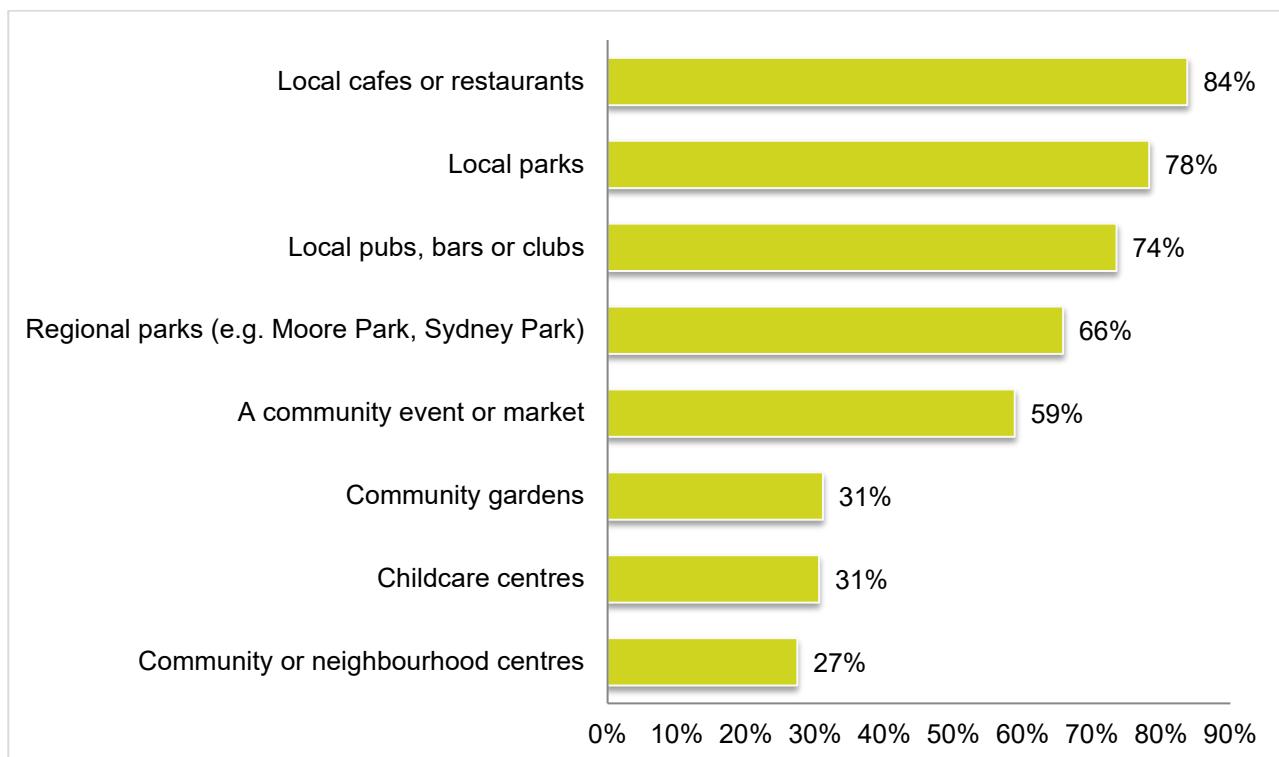
This section presents findings from the survey regarding opportunities and barriers to social interaction and social cohesion. Selected findings from the survey provide information about:

- people's awareness of and use of community services and facilities,
- the impact of the availability of information and personal factors on social interaction,
- design/spatial factors on social interaction and to what extent people feel excluded or comfortable in the area.

Regarding people's use of facilities, survey respondents were asked whether they had used a range of services and facilities in the area. Of the services and facilities listed (see Figure 53), the majority of residents had used local cafés and restaurants (84%) and most had used local parks (78%). Almost all residents had also been to local pubs, bars or clubs (74%), regional parks (66%), and over half to community events or markets (59%). All, except for attending community events or markets, observed reduced attendance compared to the 2020 survey.

Of the formal community infrastructure provided by council in the area, fewer people had used community or neighbourhood centres (27%) or community gardens (31%). Both of these facilities saw notable increases in patronage, compared to the 2020 survey when only 13% and 19% of respondents said they had used these facilities.

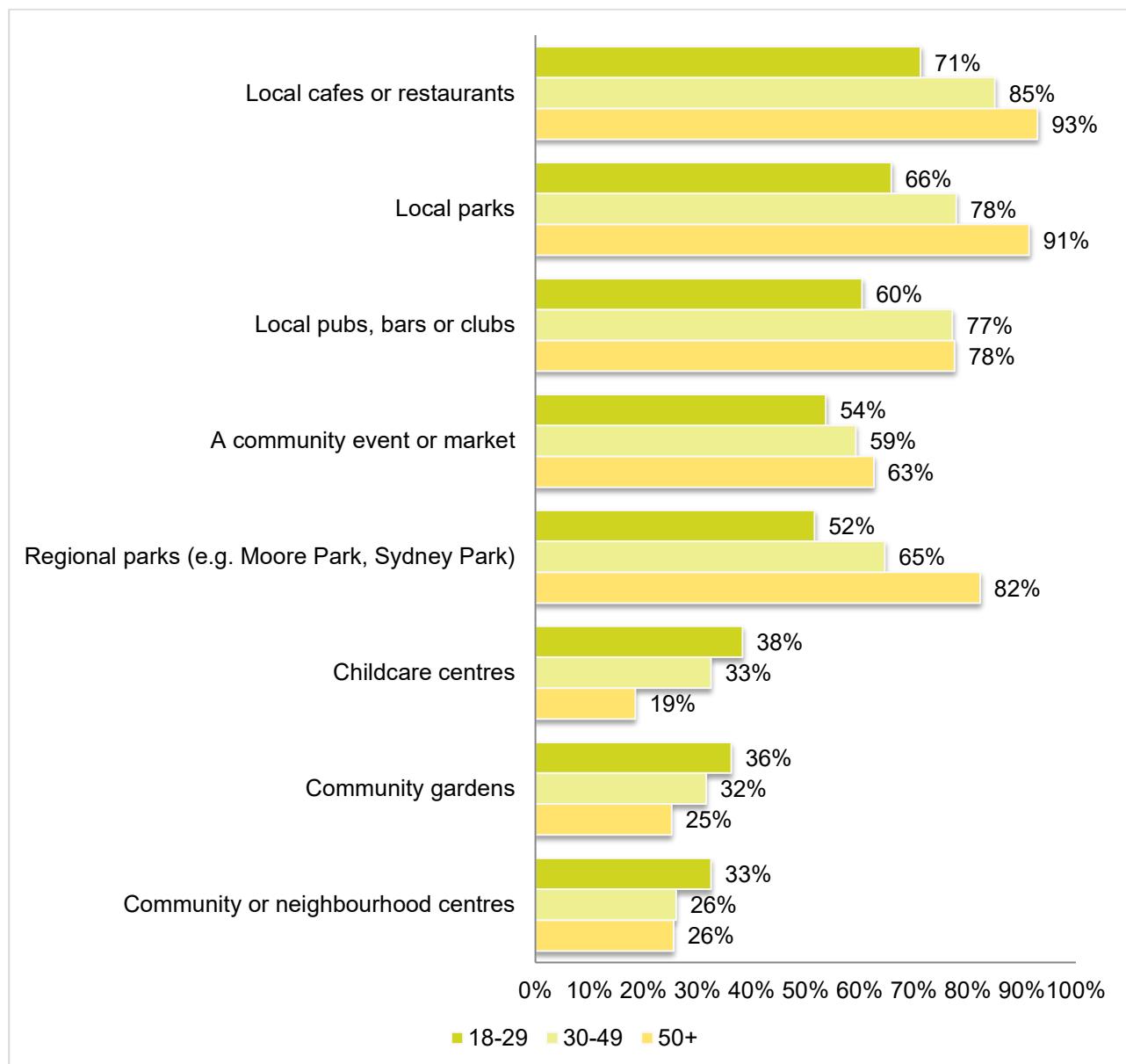
Figure 53: Which services and facilities have you used within the area over the past six months? (n = 1054)



Key finding: The services and facilities in the Ashmore Area most commonly used by residents were local cafés and restaurants (84%) and local parks (78%). Neighbourhood and community centres were used by 27% of respondents overall. Childcare centres were least used by residents who were unemployed or not in the labour force.

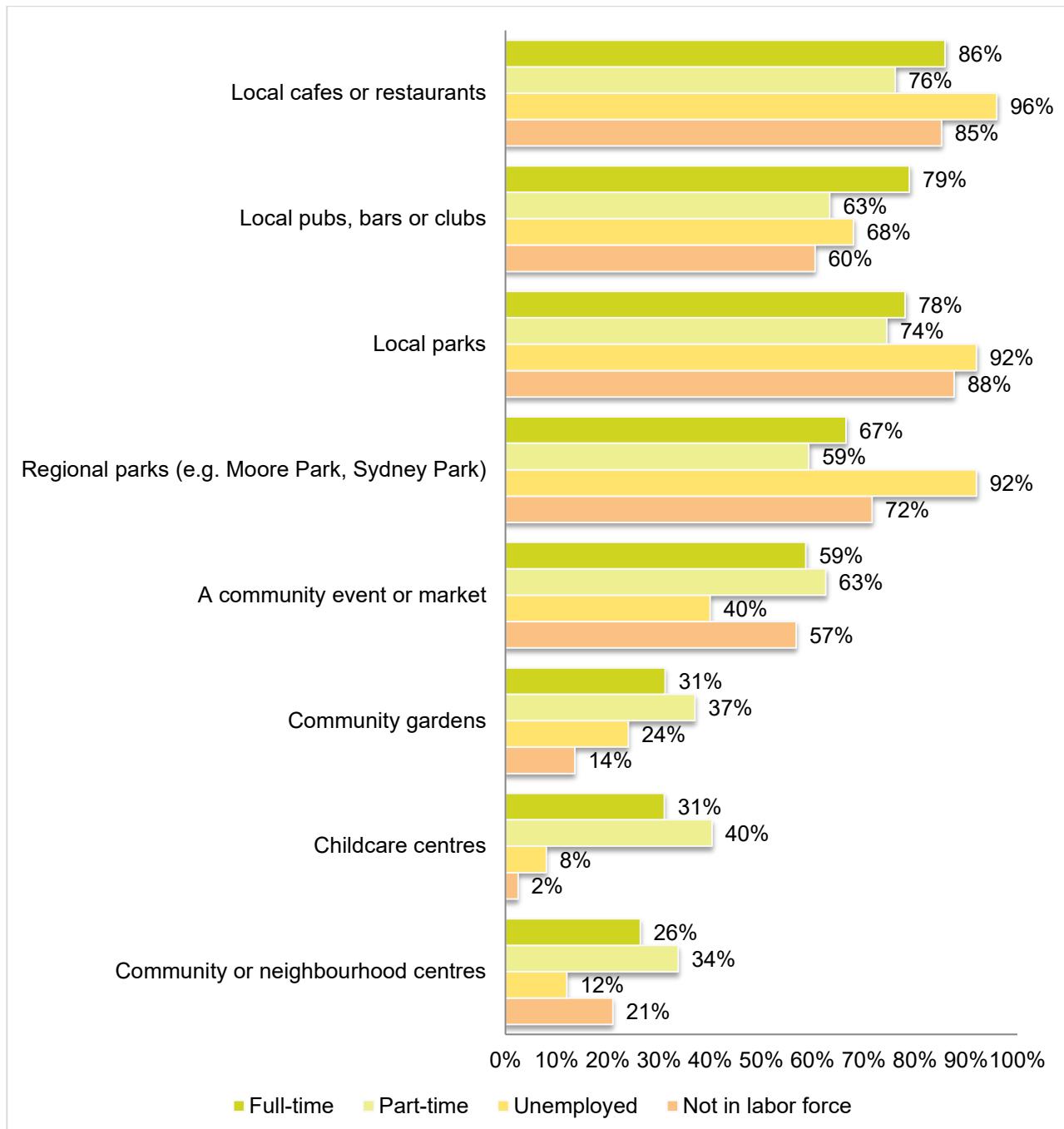
Use of community facilities differed somewhat by age (Figure 54), with people aged over 50 more likely to use most facilities and services than other age groups, with the exceptions of childcare centres, community gardens, and community and neighbourhood centres. Both local and regional parks were particularly well used by older residents of Ashmore.

Figure 54: Which services and facilities have you used within the Ashmore Area over the past six months? By age (n18-29 = 240, n30-49 = 560, n50+ = 254)



There were also differences in the use of community facilities between residents with different occupational status. While the survey did not ask about household or individual income, Figure 55 provides a breakdown of responses by employment status (where full-time includes people working 35 hours or more per week, part time people working 34 hours or less, and not in labour force including people who are retired or otherwise not in the labour force). Of note, local cafés and restaurants and local parks are frequently used by all groups, but people who are unemployed are less likely to use local pubs, bars and clubs, and people who are unemployed or not in the labour force are more likely to use regional parks. Residents who were unemployed or not in the labour force were also far less likely to use childcare centres.

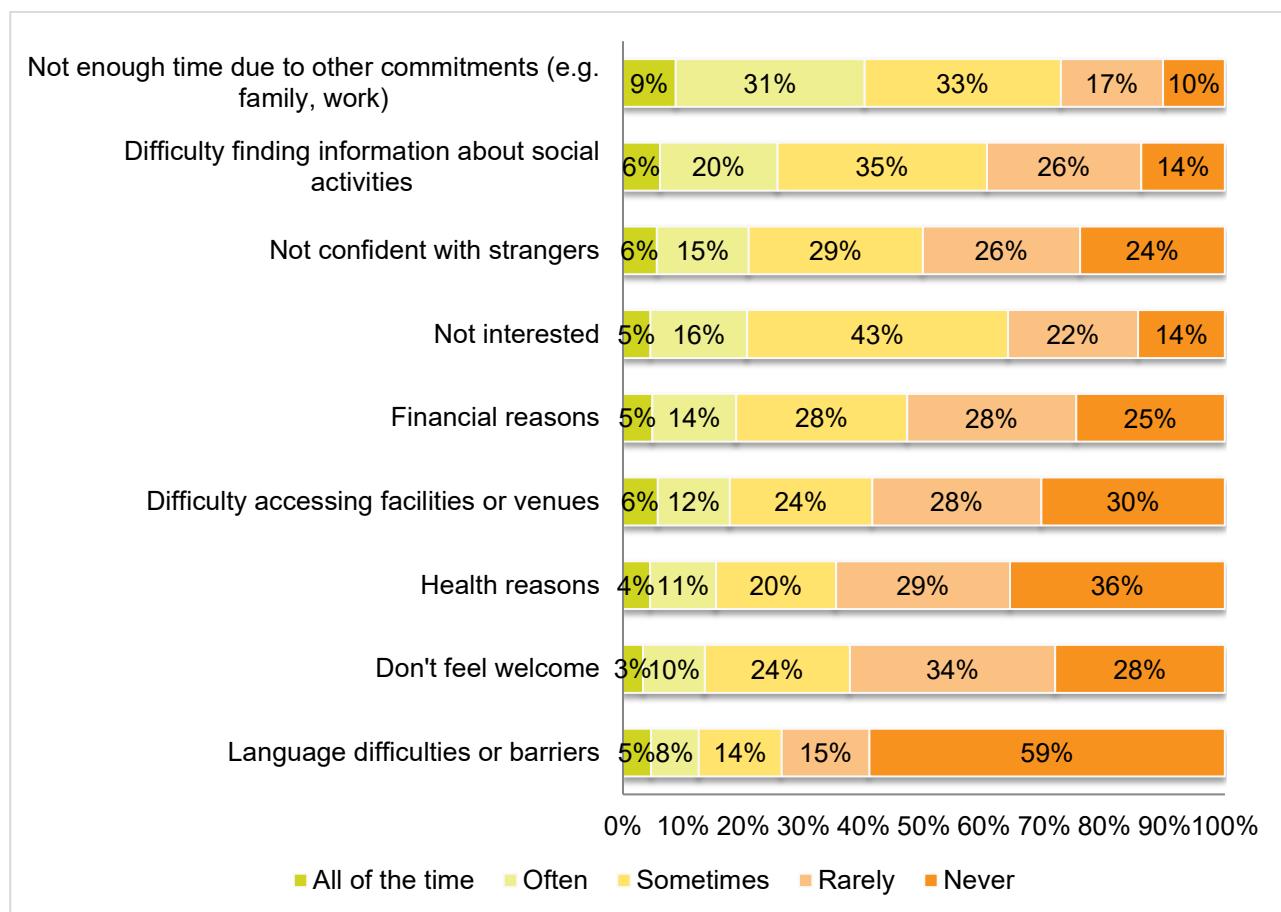
Figure 55: Which services and facilities have you used within the Ashmore Area over the past six months? By employment status (nFull-time = 702, nPart-time = 243, nUnemployed = 25, nNot in labour force = 81)



In addition to questions asking about the use of, and knowledge of, different facilities in the Ashmore Area, the survey also included a question that directly asked people about factors that might limit the extent to which they socialise with other people in the Ashmore Area. As can be seen in Figure 56, the most common limitation people experience to socialising with other people in the area is time constraints, which impact on many people often or all of the time (40%). Other important reasons are difficulty in finding information about social activities (26% often or all of the time) and not being interested (21% often or all of the time). While other barriers to social interaction were mentioned less

often by survey respondents, financial reasons (47%) and not being confident with strangers (50%) also limited their social interactions at least some of the time. These findings broadly reflect those of the City's 2018 Wellbeing Survey which found that the most common barriers limiting participation in the community across the City of Sydney were lack of time (67%), cost (47%), a shortage of activities or programs of interest (44%) and difficulty finding information about activities or programs available (36%).

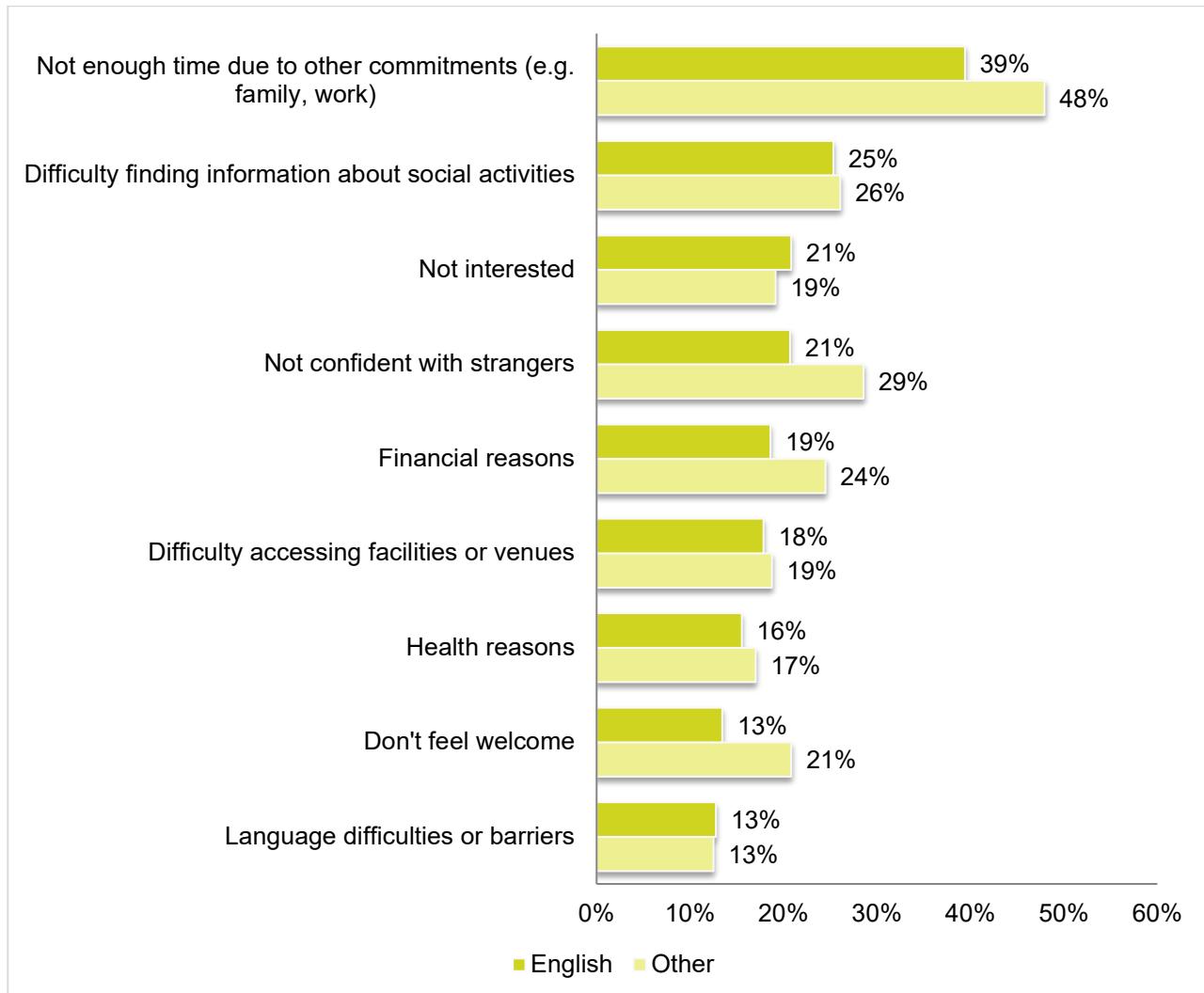
Figure 56: Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? (n = various, 1046-1054)



People who spoke a language other than English at home were much more likely to be limited in participating in social activities by time constraints (48%), not feeling confident with strangers (29%), and not feeling welcome (21%) than residents who speak English at home (Figure 57). Only a small proportion (13%) said that language difficulties limited them from socialising with others, notably the same proportion as for those people who speak English at home⁶.

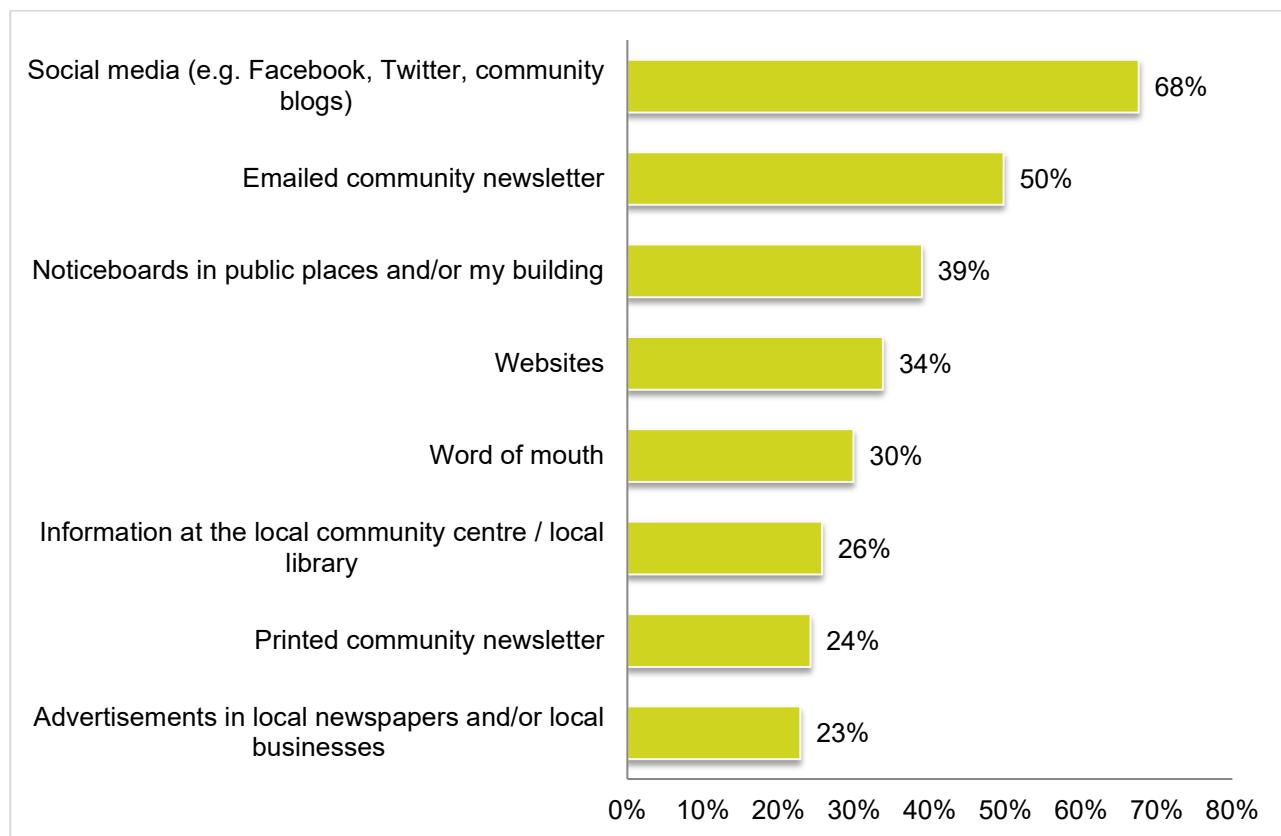
⁶ The small sample size for people who speak a language other than English at home means that these results have a high margin of error and should be treated cautiously.

Figure 57: Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? By language spoken at home (various, nEnglish = 984-991, nOther = 47-49)



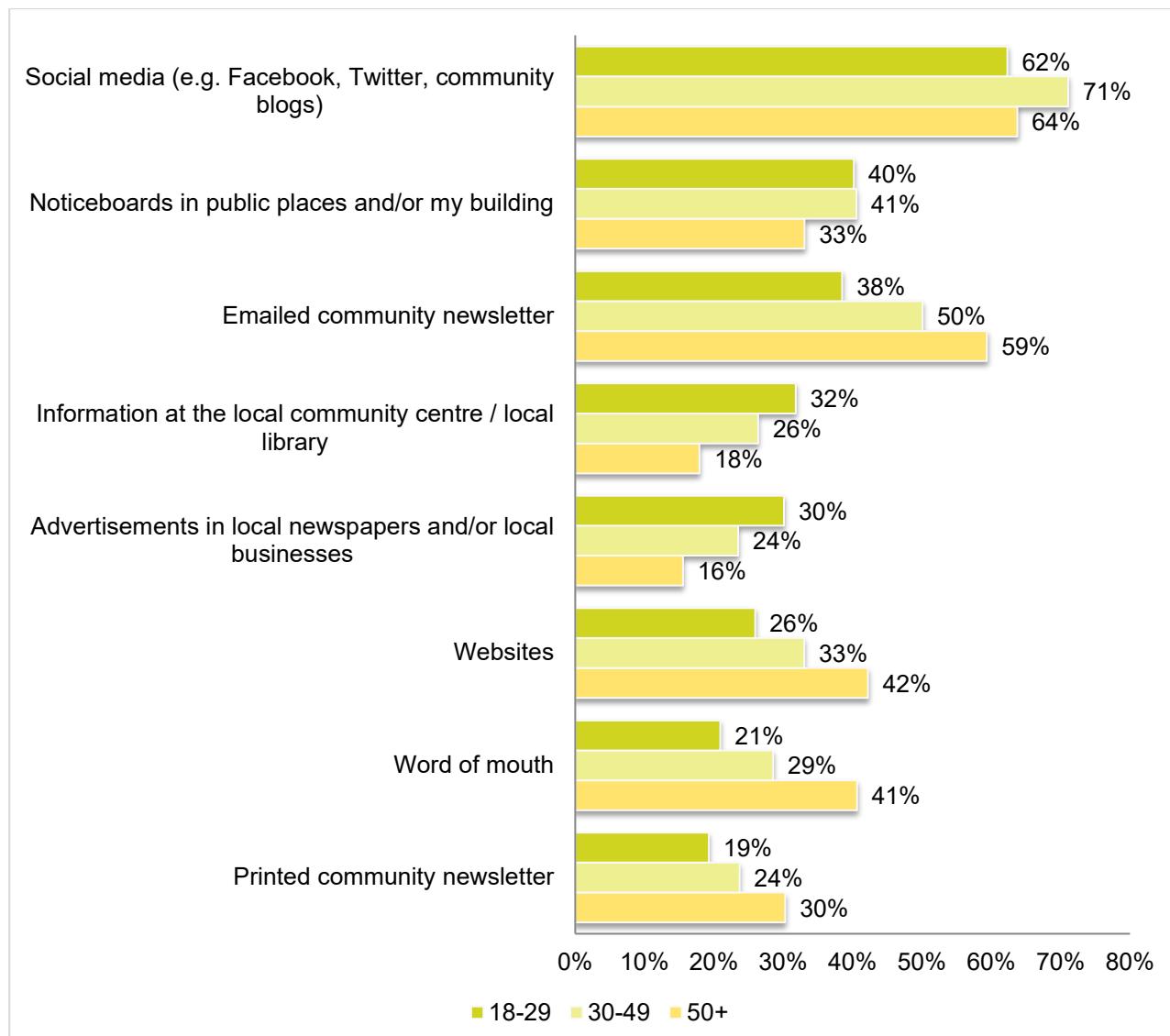
The results presented above suggest that some people in the Ashmore Area are time-poor and/or unaware of the services and facilities, and opportunities for social interaction that exist for them in the area. The survey asked a question about how people would like to receive information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area (Figure 58). There is a large proportion of residents (68%) who would like to receive information electronically such as through social media, and 50% would like an emailed community newsletter.

Figure 58: How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? (n = 1048)



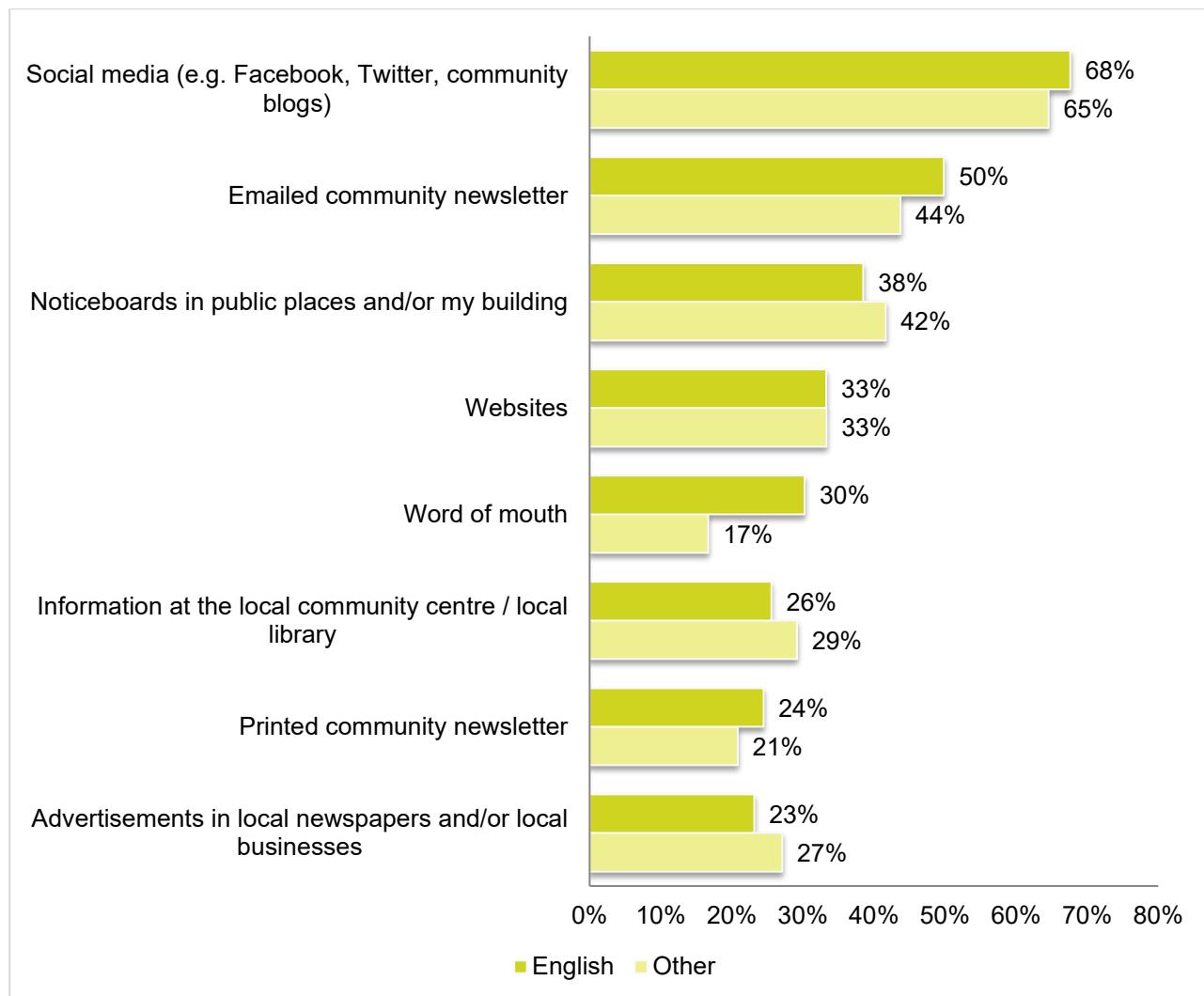
Answers to this question differ by age (Figure 59). Notably, people aged over 50 were much less likely to want to receive information in printed community newsletters (16%) or at local community centres or libraries (18%) compared to younger age groups. E-mailed community newsletters were a more popular option amongst this older age group (59%).

Figure 59: How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? By age (n18-29 = 239, n30-49 = 557, n50+ = 251)



Responses were relatively similar between people speaking English or another language at home (Figure 60). The only exceptions were English-speaking residents were more open to receiving information via word of mouth (30%) than residents who speak other languages at home (17%), potentially a reflection of their broader social connectivity in the area.

Figure 60: How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? By language spoken at home (nEnglish = 985, nOther = 48)



Key finding: People would like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in their local area electronically, such as via social media (68%), e-mails (50%), and websites (34%). Noticeboards at residential buildings remain an important source of information (39%).



Credit: Anthony Kerr

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Boundaries of SA1s used to determine area population



This map shows the boundaries of the area from which the resident population figures presented in this report refer. It is a combination of 27 Statistical Area Ones (SA1s).

Appendix 2: Blank survey tool (English version)



My Place: Local Community Survey

Complete
the survey and
go into the draw
to win 1 of 8
\$100 Visa
gift cards

We know that areas like Green Square and parts of Erskineville are going through a lot of change. Help us understand how you feel about life in your community now and what's important for the future.

我们诚邀您参与一个社区问卷调查。您能在网路上完成问卷：unsw.to/myplacezh，您也可以在您附近的图书馆索取纸本问卷。





We would love to hear from you if you are over 18 and currently live or work in one of the areas shown above. We will use your feedback to continue to work with you to shape a more vibrant, inclusive and connected community.

This survey will take approximately 10 minutes to complete
and is also available online at unsw.to/myplace

Please post the survey back in the enclosed reply-paid envelope or drop it off at your local library. We encourage all adults in your household or workplace to complete the survey. You can do this online, or collect extra hard copies from your local library.

The information statement enclosed provides some background to this project and outlines how the information you provide will be used and how your confidentiality will be assured. Continuing with the survey indicates that, having read and understood the information provided in the information statement, you have decided to participate. If you have any questions please email us at myplacesurvey@unsw.edu.au



This research is being undertaken by the City Futures Research Centre at the University of New South Wales in partnership with the City of Sydney.

For your chance to win one of eight \$100 Visa gift cards, please complete this survey by 12th April.

Section 1 - How you live or work in your local area

Q1. Which area do you live in (see map to the left)?

- Area 1a
- Area 1b
- Area 2
- Area 3
- I do not live in the area, but I work here – [Go to Q8](#)

Q2. How long have you lived in the area? (Please mark one)

- Up to 6 months
- 6 years or more
- 6 - 12 months
- I am visiting
- 1 - 5 years
- Other (Please specify): _____

Q3. Why did you move to the area? (Mark all that apply)

- Attractive environment
- Lifestyle
- Availability of an appropriately-sized property
- Property purchase affordability
- Competitive rent
- Proximity to public transport
- Employment nearby
- Proximity to Sydney CBD
- Good access to recreational and leisure facilities (e.g. cycle ways, parks, children's playgrounds, sports fields)
- To be close to/attend a university
- Good facilities and services in the area (e.g. shops, schools, libraries)
- Other (Please specify): _____

Q4. What do you like the most about living in the area? (Mark all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Access to public transport	<input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Sydney CBD
<input type="checkbox"/> Café/restaurant culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Quiet, peaceful
<input type="checkbox"/> Community feel	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation facilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Convenient location	<input type="checkbox"/> Up and coming area
<input type="checkbox"/> Good facilities and services (e.g. shops, schools, libraries)	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban environment
<input type="checkbox"/> Parks and green spaces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify):	

Q5. What do you like the least about living in the area? (Mark all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness of public spaces	<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough evening activities
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough parking
<input type="checkbox"/> Density of development	<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of convenient public transport	<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough shops or variety of shops
<input type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough cafés, restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify):
<input type="checkbox"/> Not enough community facilities	

**Q6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about where you live?
(Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
People move in and out of the local area quite often	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Most people can be trusted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be willing to help my neighbours if needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can get help from my neighbours if needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I plan to remain a resident in this area for a number of years	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This area is a good place to live	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This area is a good place to raise children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
This area is a good place to retire	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q7. To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	Very strongly	Strongly	Neutral	Not much	Not at all
The building in which you live	<input type="radio"/>				
The street on which you live	<input type="radio"/>				
The suburb in which you live	<input type="radio"/>				
Your local area (areas 1a, 1b, 2 or 3)	<input type="radio"/>				
Inner city and surrounds	<input type="radio"/>				
Sydney	<input type="radio"/>				
Australia	<input type="radio"/>				

Q8. Which of the 4 areas in the map at the beginning of the survey do you work in?

<input type="radio"/> Area 1a	<input type="radio"/> Area 3
<input type="radio"/> Area 1b	<input type="radio"/> I do not work in the area – <i>Go to Q13</i>
<input type="radio"/> Area 2	

Q9. How long have you worked in the area? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Up to 6 months	<input type="radio"/> 1 - 5 years
<input type="radio"/> 6 - 12 months	<input type="radio"/> 6 years or more

Q10. What do you like the most about working in the area? (Mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Access to public transport	<input type="radio"/> Proximity to Sydney CBD
<input type="radio"/> Café/restaurant culture	<input type="radio"/> Up and coming area
<input type="radio"/> Parks and green spaces	<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):
<input type="radio"/> Proximity to home	

Q11. What do you like the least about working in the area? (Mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Lack of useful public transport	<input type="radio"/> Not enough shops or variety of shops
<input type="radio"/> Not enough cafés, restaurants	<input type="radio"/> Poor pedestrian access
<input type="radio"/> Not enough community facilities	<input type="radio"/> Traffic
<input type="radio"/> Not enough parking	<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):

Q12. To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	Very strongly	Strongly	Neutral	Not much	Not at all
The building in which you work	<input type="radio"/>				
The street on which you work	<input type="radio"/>				
The suburb in which you work	<input type="radio"/>				
Your local area (areas 1a, 1b, 2 or 3)	<input type="radio"/>				
Sydney	<input type="radio"/>				
Australia	<input type="radio"/>				

Q13. What are the top five things that would make the area a place you would want to live and/or work in the future? (i.e. facilities, events or services)

Commercial	Variety of cafés, restaurants and bars	<input type="radio"/>
	Variety of retail shops	<input type="radio"/>
Cultural	Community events and entertainment	<input type="radio"/>
	Evening activities (e.g. open air cinemas, night markets)	<input type="radio"/>
	Public art	<input type="radio"/>
Public space	Landscaping in streets and parks (trees, shrubs, pathways)	<input type="radio"/>
	Large open spaces in parks (e.g. for kicking a ball)	<input type="radio"/>
	Pet friendly areas	<input type="radio"/>
	Playgrounds	<input type="radio"/>
	Public places where I can socialise with friends and neighbours (e.g. places with BBQs, tables, seating)	<input type="radio"/>
	Sporting facilities (e.g. courts, ping pong tables, swimming pools)	<input type="radio"/>
Services	Good childcare	<input type="radio"/>
	Good schools close by	<input type="radio"/>
	Other services (e.g. health services)	<input type="radio"/>
Social	A more friendly neighbourhood (e.g. people talking to each other in the street)	<input type="radio"/>
Transport	Improved traffic management	<input type="radio"/>
	Parking	<input type="radio"/>
	Public transport that connects to more areas of the city	<input type="radio"/>
	Safer conditions for pedestrians and cyclists	<input type="radio"/>
Other	Please list anything else that would make you want to live and/or work here in the future:	<input type="radio"/>

Q14. Which services and facilities have you used within the area over the past six months? (Please mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> A community event or market	<input type="radio"/> Local cafés or restaurants
<input type="radio"/> Childcare centres	<input type="radio"/> Local parks
<input type="radio"/> Community gardens	<input type="radio"/> Local pubs, bars or clubs
<input type="radio"/> Community or neighbourhood centres	<input type="radio"/> Regional parks (e.g. Moore Park, Sydney Park)

Q15. How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are in the following situations? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	Very safe	Safe	Unconcerned	Unsafe	Not at all safe	Never in this situation
At home alone during the day	<input type="radio"/>					
At home alone after dark	<input type="radio"/>					
Walking in the area alone during the day	<input type="radio"/>					
Walking in the area alone after dark	<input type="radio"/>					

Q16. On a typical day, how do you travel to ... (Mark all that apply)

	Public transport	Private car	Car share e.g. GoGet	Taxi/Uber	Walking	Cycling	Other	Not applicable
Your place of work / study	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supermarket or shops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Child's school or childcare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social, sport or recreational activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Section 2 – Community in your local area

Q17. How often do you meet socially with friends, relatives or work colleagues? At least...

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Less frequently
- Never

Q18. In the past month, have you had contact with people in your local area in any of the following ways? (Please mark all that apply)

- Attending community events
- Chatting to people on the street
- Chatting to people while shopping
- Clubs, groups, religious groups or associations
- Connecting with people online (e.g. through social media)
- Schools / educational institutions
- Sitting on your building's strata committee
- Socialising in a community or cultural space (e.g. library, community garden)
- Socialising in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs
- Socialising in common areas of your building (e.g. courtyards, common rooms, BBQ areas)
- Socialising in parks
- Socialising in your own and/or others' homes
- Sport or other recreational activities
- Volunteering

Q19. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? (Please mark all that apply)

- Attended a community meeting or consultation event
- Completed a research survey (other than this one) or taken part in any other research
- Joined a protest or demonstration
- Met with, called, or sent a letter to a local politician
- Participated in an online discussion
- Participated in council planning processes or been involved in a Development Application (DA) process
- Participated in the running of a strata or community title scheme
- Sent a letter or email to a media outlet (e.g. newspaper, radio)
- Signed a petition

Q20. Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	All of the time	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Difficulty accessing facilities or venues	<input type="radio"/>				
Difficulty finding information about social activities	<input type="radio"/>				
Don't feel welcome	<input type="radio"/>				
Financial reasons	<input type="radio"/>				
Health reasons	<input type="radio"/>				
Language difficulties or barriers	<input type="radio"/>				
Not confident with strangers	<input type="radio"/>				
Not enough time due to other commitments (e.g. family, work)	<input type="radio"/>				
Not interested	<input type="radio"/>				

Q21. How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? (Mark all that apply)

- Advertisements in local newspapers and/or in local businesses
- Emailed community newsletter
- Information at the local community centre/ local library
- Noticeboards in public places and/or my building
- Printed community newsletter
- Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, community blogs)
- Websites
- Word of mouth

Q22. Of your friends, how many...?

	All	Most	About half	Few	None	Don't know
Are of a similar age to you	<input type="radio"/>					
Are from the same ethnic background as you	<input type="radio"/>					
Have similar levels of education as you	<input type="radio"/>					

Q23. How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (Please mark one)

- I don't have any, and don't want any involvement
- I don't have any, but would like to have some involvement
- I have some, but would like to have more involvement
- I have enough involvement

Q24. Do you often run into people you know in the following places in the area? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	Yes	No	Not applicable
Café/Restaurant/Pub	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communal area/s of the building I <i>LIVE</i> in (e.g. laundry, gym, car park, waste room, courtyard, corridors)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communal area/s of the building I <i>WORK</i> in (e.g. courtyard, communal kitchen, car park)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Entrance or near the building I <i>LIVE</i> in	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Entrance or near the building I <i>WORK</i> in	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local park/s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local shops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local street/s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Waiting for public transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q25. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Please mark the most appropriate circle for each row)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
There is strong leadership in the local area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My thoughts about issues in the local area can be heard	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel like I have contributed to shaping the local area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I work with others to improve the local area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I understand my rights around urban development and planning for the local area (i.e. development applications, masterplanning)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Section 3 – A few questions about you

Q26. What is your age group? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> 18-19 years	<input type="radio"/> 50-59 years
<input type="radio"/> 20-29 years	<input type="radio"/> 60-69 years
<input type="radio"/> 30-39 years	<input type="radio"/> 70-79 years
<input type="radio"/> 40-49 years	<input type="radio"/> 80 + years

Q27. How do you describe your gender? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Woman	<input type="radio"/> Man	<input type="radio"/> Non-binary
<input type="radio"/> I don't know	<input type="radio"/> I prefer not to answer	
<input type="radio"/> I use a different term (please specify):		

Q28. What is the main language spoken in your home? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> English	<input type="radio"/> Indonesian	<input type="radio"/> Russian
<input type="radio"/> Arabic	<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Spanish
<input type="radio"/> Cantonese	<input type="radio"/> Mandarin	<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese
<input type="radio"/> Greek	<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):	

Q29. How would you best describe your household? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Single person – Go to Q31	<input type="radio"/> Couple (no children) – Go to Q31
<input type="radio"/> Single parent plus child/children	<input type="radio"/> Couple plus child/children
<input type="radio"/> A share house (i.e. a group of unrelated adults) – Go to Q31	<input type="radio"/> Living with other family members (e.g. siblings, cousins, grandparents)
<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify):	

Q30. If there are children in your household, do you send them to a school in the local area? (Please mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Yes, they attend a <i>primary school</i> in the local area
<input type="radio"/> Yes, they attend a <i>secondary school</i> in the local area
<input type="radio"/> No, they attend a <i>primary school</i> outside the local area
<input type="radio"/> No, they attend a <i>secondary school</i> outside the local area
<input type="radio"/> The children in my household are not school-aged
<input type="radio"/> There are no children living in my household

Q31. Do you own a pet? (mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Yes, I have a dog
<input type="radio"/> Yes, I have a cat
<input type="radio"/> Yes, I have another type of animal
<input type="radio"/> No

Q32. Which of these best describes the property you currently live in? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Apartment/Flat (up to 3 storeys)	<input type="radio"/> Separate House – Go to Q34
<input type="radio"/> Apartment/Flat (4-9 storeys)	<input type="radio"/> Duplex/semi-detached – Go to Q34
<input type="radio"/> Apartment/Flat (10 or more storeys)	<input type="radio"/> Terrace House – Go to Q34
<input type="radio"/> Flat above shop	<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):

Q33. Are there any of the following in your building? (Please mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Restaurant or café	<input type="radio"/> An indoor common room for residents (e.g. a meeting room or function room)
<input type="radio"/> Shop	<input type="radio"/> Outdoor courtyard or garden for residents
<input type="radio"/> Other business	<input type="radio"/> Gym and/or pool for residents
<input type="radio"/> None of these	

Q34. Are you currently studying?

<input type="radio"/> Yes, full-time	<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes, part-time	

Q35. Are you currently in paid employment?

<input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 20 hours per week	<input type="radio"/> No, unemployed, looking for work – Go to Q38
<input type="radio"/> Yes, 20-34 hours per week	<input type="radio"/> No, not in the labour force – Go to Q38
<input type="radio"/> Yes, 35-44 hours per week	<input type="radio"/> No, I am retired – Go to Q38
<input type="radio"/> Yes, 45 hours or more per week	

Q36. Do you work predominantly during the day or at night time? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> During the day time	<input type="radio"/> A mix of both night and day time
<input type="radio"/> During the night time	

Q37. Which of the following best describes your current occupation? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Clerical and/or administrative worker	<input type="radio"/> Manual worker (labourer, factory work, cleaning)
<input type="radio"/> Community, hospitality and/or personal service worker	<input type="radio"/> Professional
<input type="radio"/> Machinery operator and/or driver	<input type="radio"/> Sales worker including retail
<input type="radio"/> Manager	<input type="radio"/> Technician and/or trade worker
<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):	

Q38. Does your household...? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Own your own home (no mortgage)	<input type="radio"/> Rent (community housing)
<input type="radio"/> Own your own home (and pay off a mortgage)	<input type="radio"/> Rent (public housing)
<input type="radio"/> Rent (privately)	<input type="radio"/> Rent (affordable housing)
<input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify):	

Q39. Does your household usually spend more than 30% of the combined household income on housing costs (rent or mortgage and/or strata levies)? (Please mark one)

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Don't know
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Do not wish to disclose

Q40. Would you like to: (Mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Enter the prize draw to win 1 of 8 \$100 Visa gift cards?
<input type="radio"/> Get information about the findings of this research via email?
<input type="radio"/> Sign up to the City of Sydney's Green Square newsletter?
<input type="radio"/> Be involved in possible future research by City of Sydney staff or UNSW researchers? (you can accept or decline invitations at any time)
<input type="radio"/> Be involved in local community volunteering activities and events?

If you ticked any of the above options, please provide your email address and/or telephone number below.

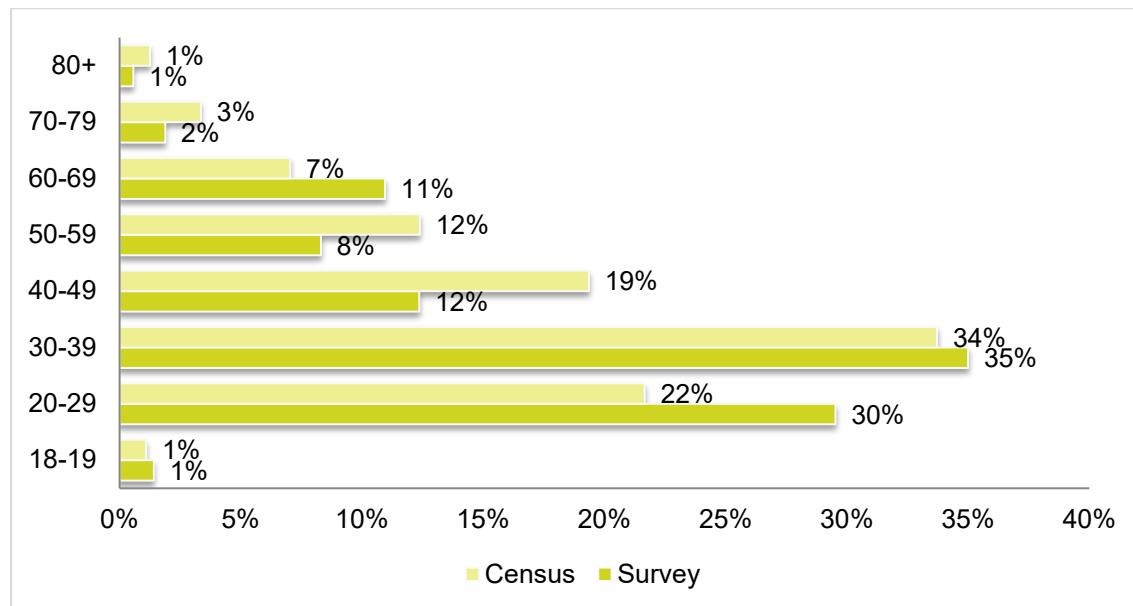
(These details will only be used to contact you for the purposes you have selected above.)

THANK YOU for participating in our survey!!

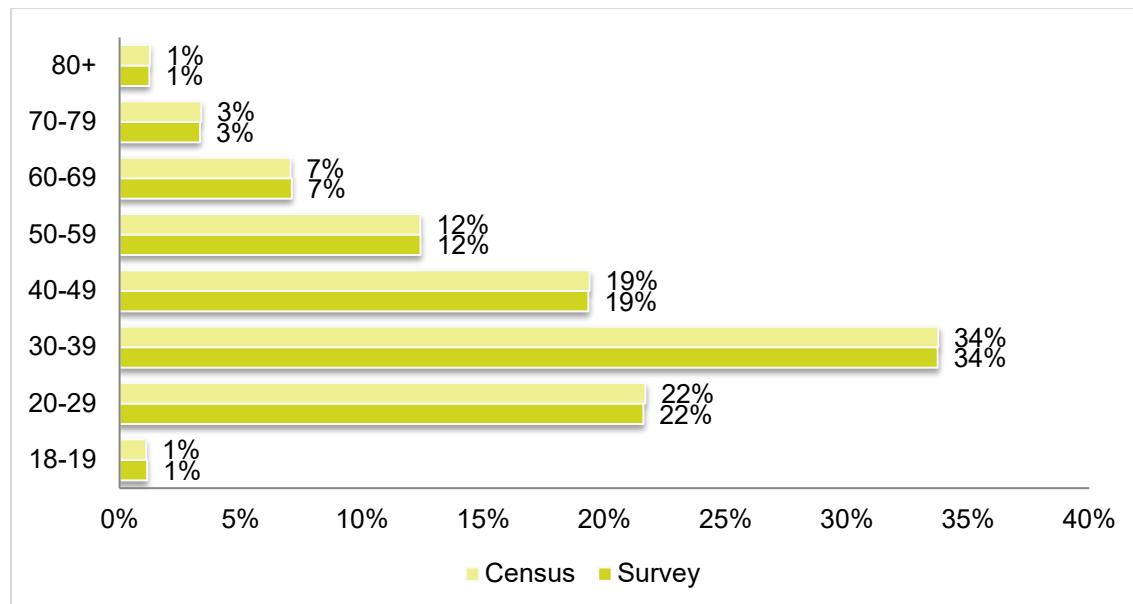
Appendix 3: Demographic characteristics of resident survey respondents

Age

Unweighted (Survey: 1060 Census: 12296)

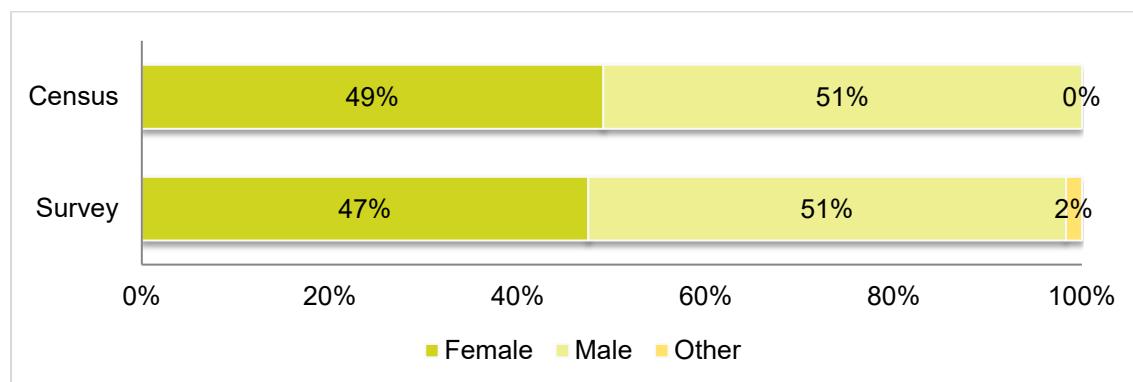


Weighted (Survey: 1055 Census: 12296)

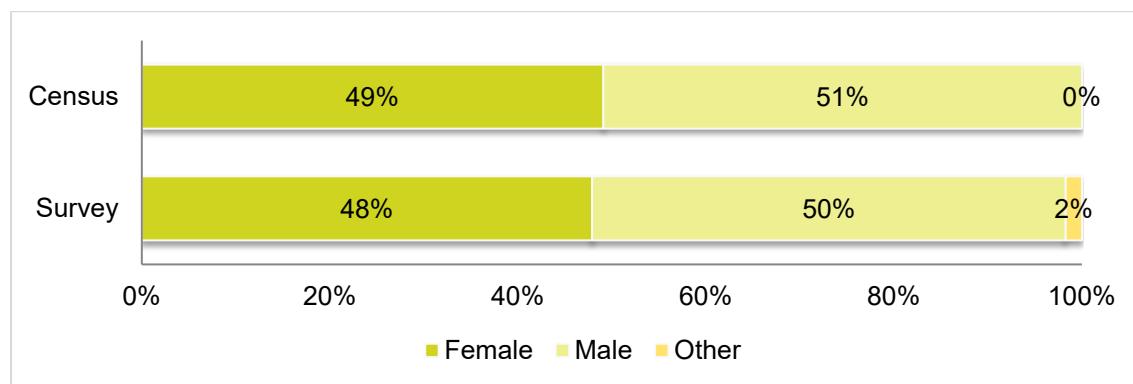


Gender

Unweighted (Survey: 1057 Census: 14150)

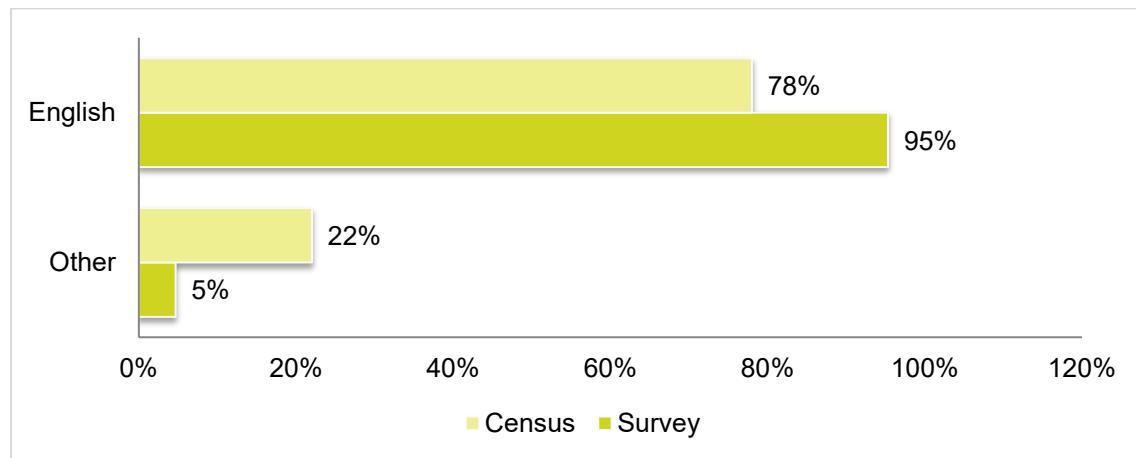


Weighted (Survey: 1053 Census: 14150)

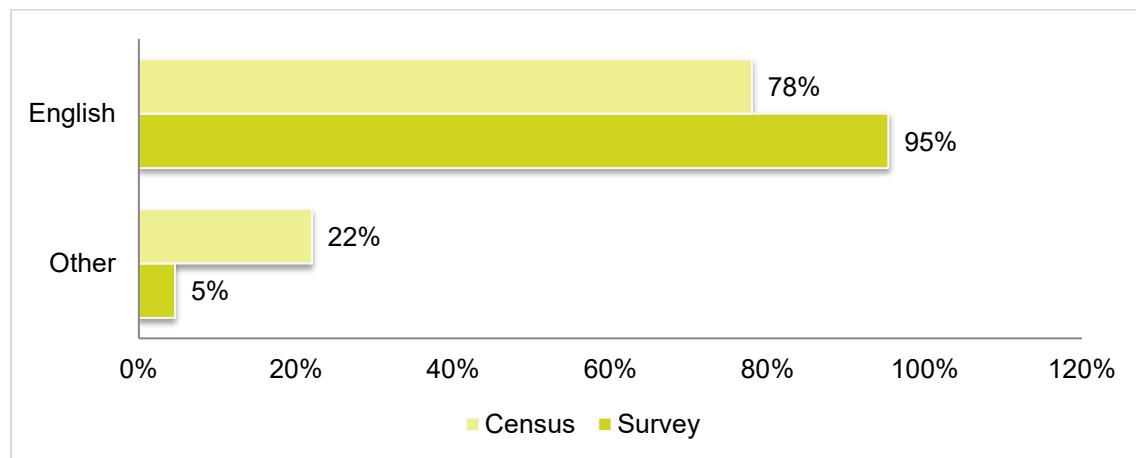


Language

Unweighted (Survey: 1048 Census: 14153)

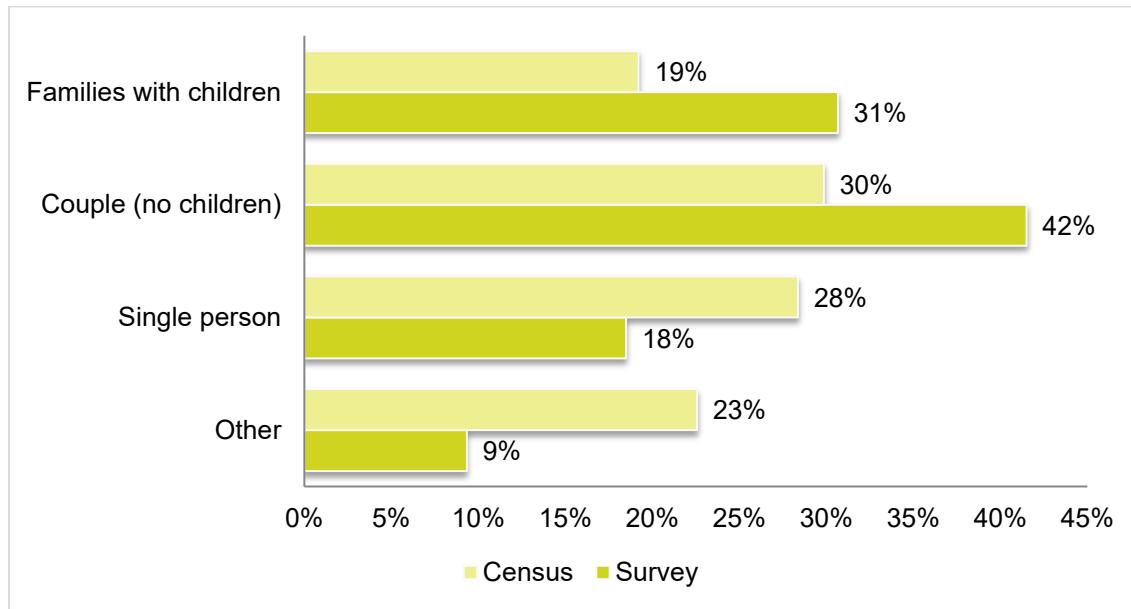


Weighted (Survey: 1040 Census: 14153)

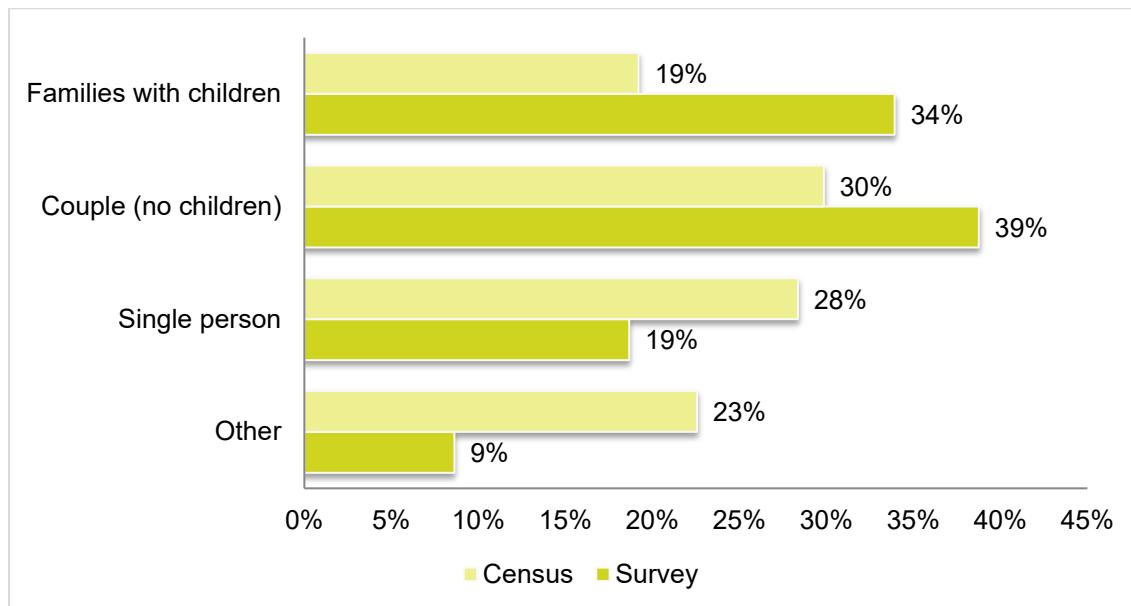


Household type

Unweighted (survey =1060 census=7547)

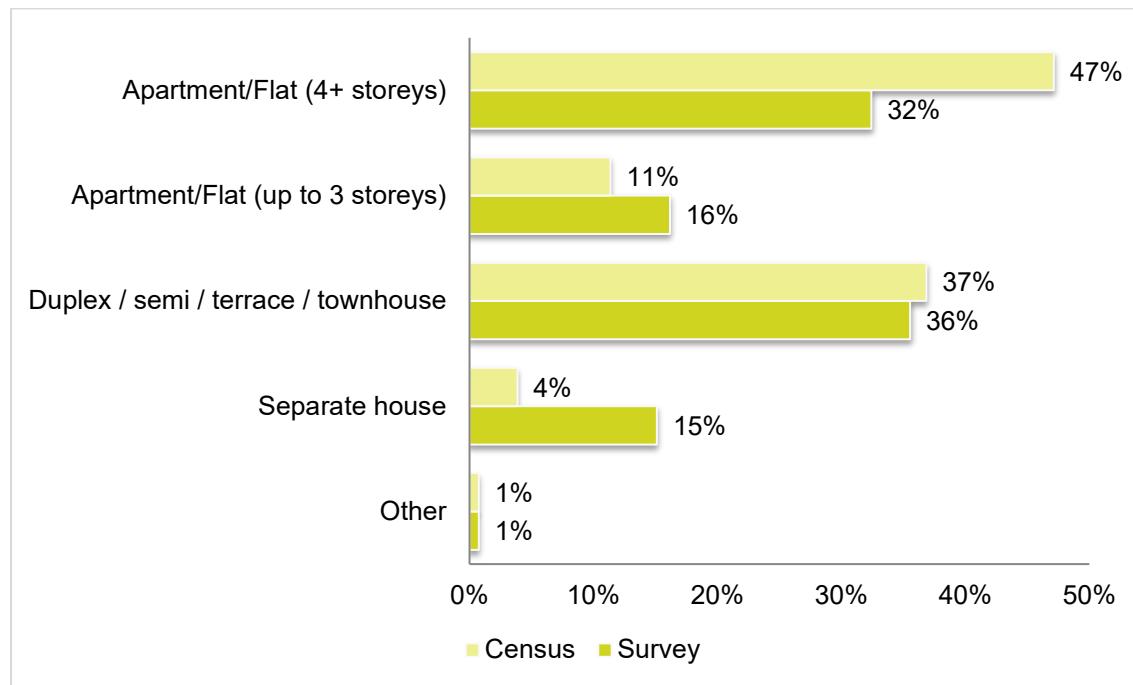


Weighted (survey=1055 census=7547)

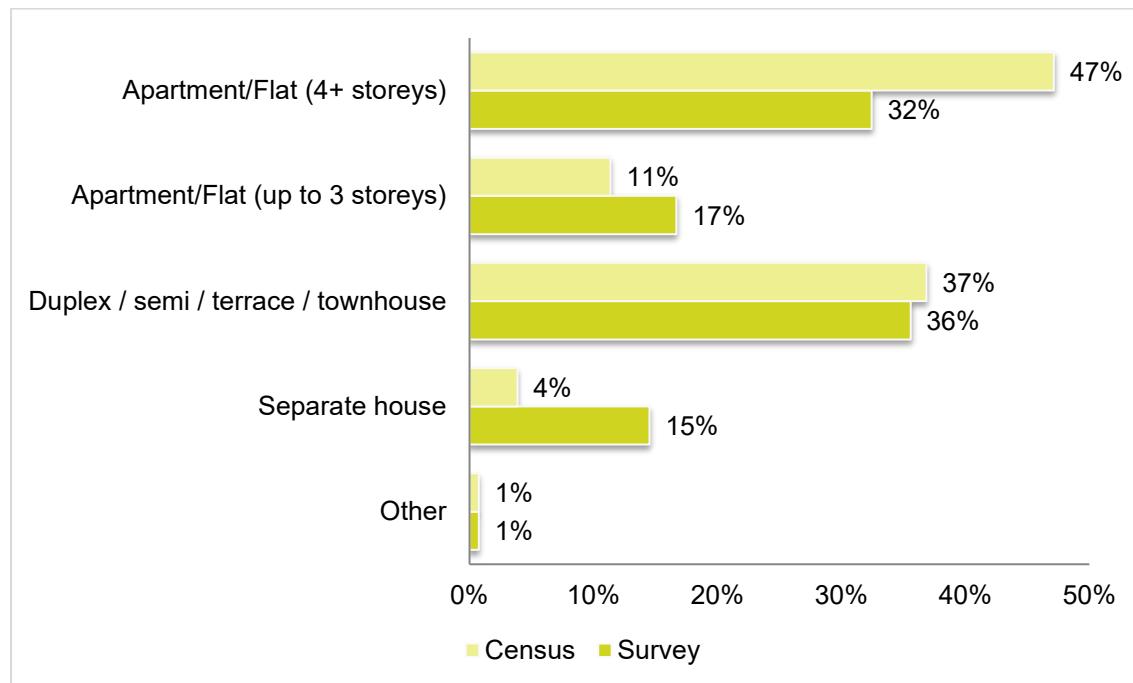


Dwelling type

Unweighted (survey: 1058 weighted survey: 1054 census:7540)

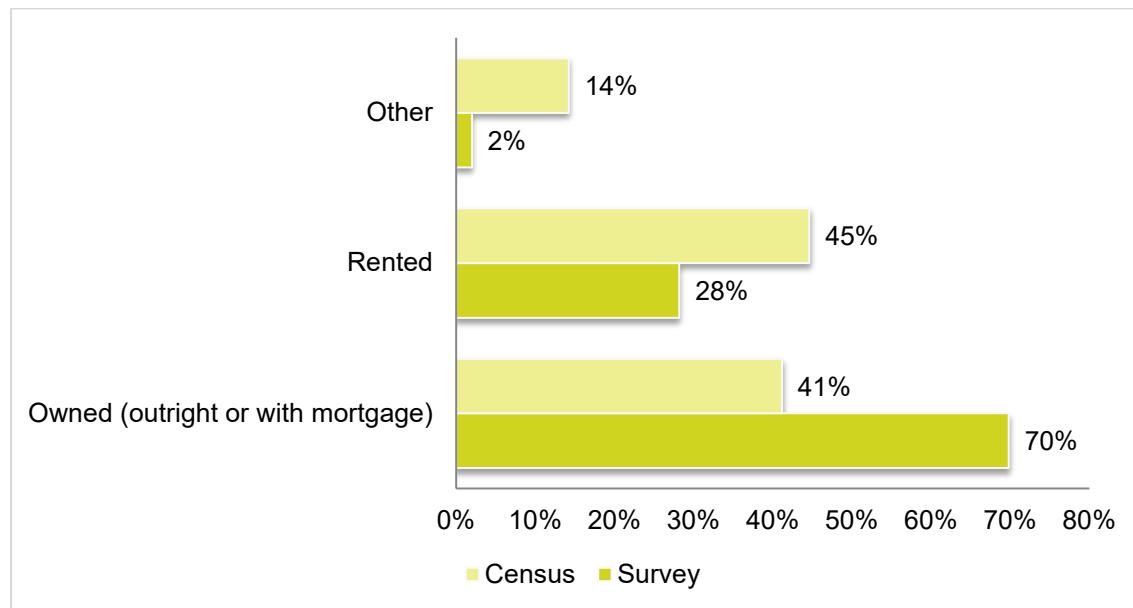


Weighted (survey: 1054 census:7540)

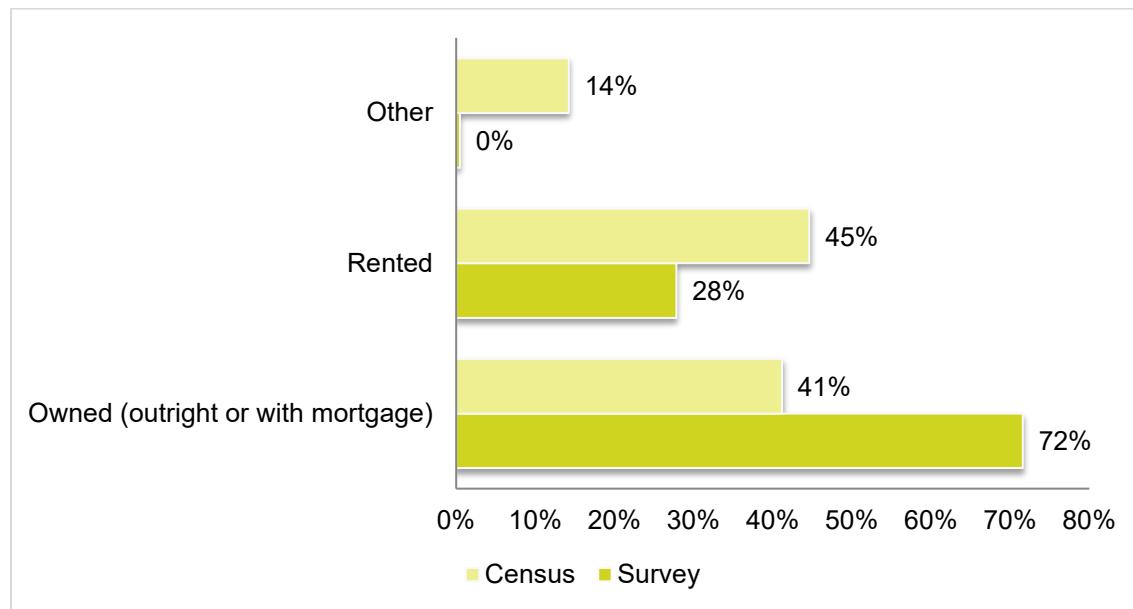


Tenure

Unweighted (survey: 1053 census:7557)

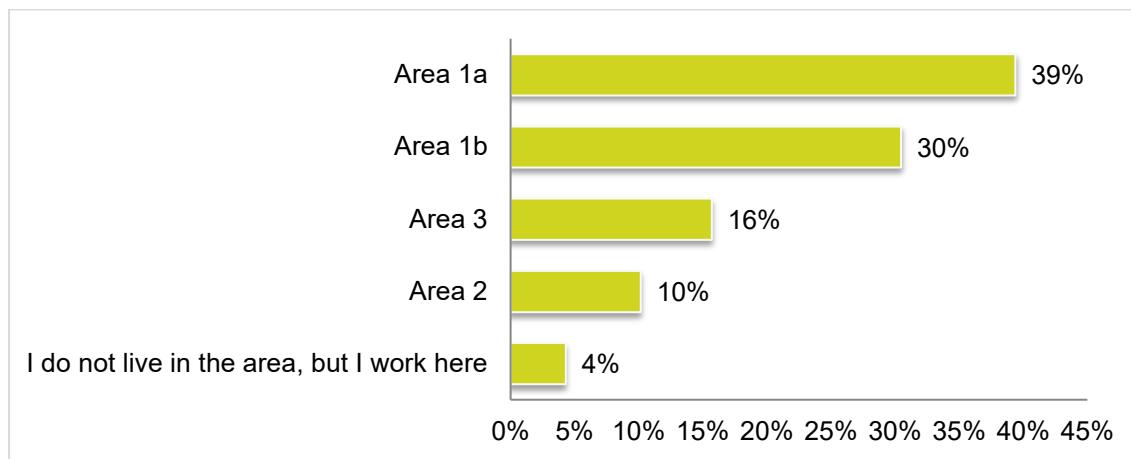


Weighted (survey: 1049 census:7557)

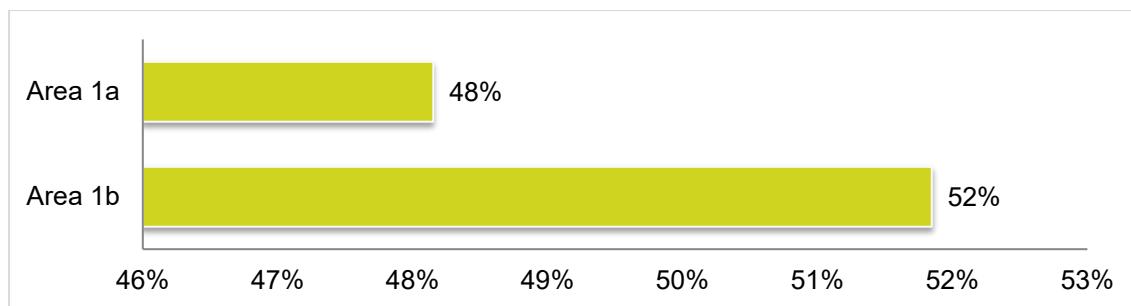


Appendix 4: Full survey results for worker respondents (unweighted)

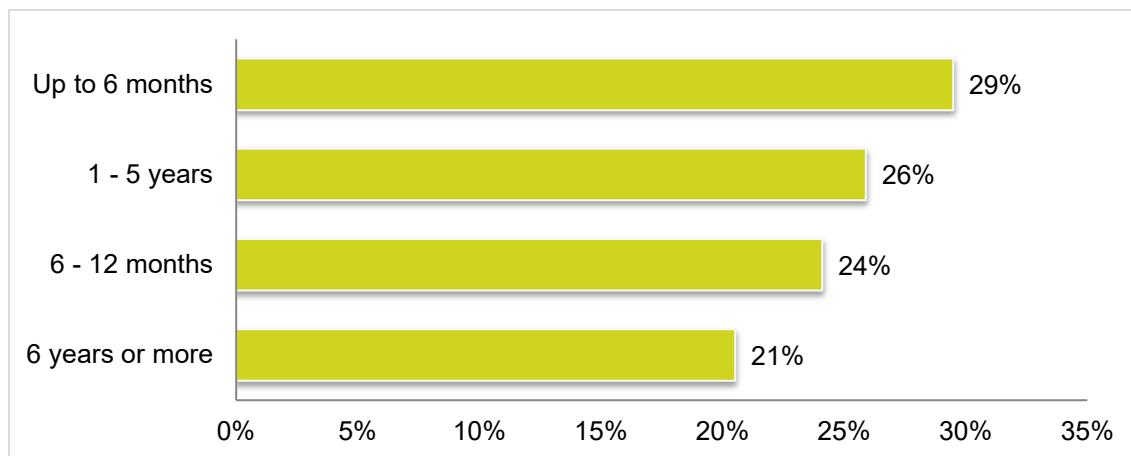
1. Which area do you live in? (n = 650)



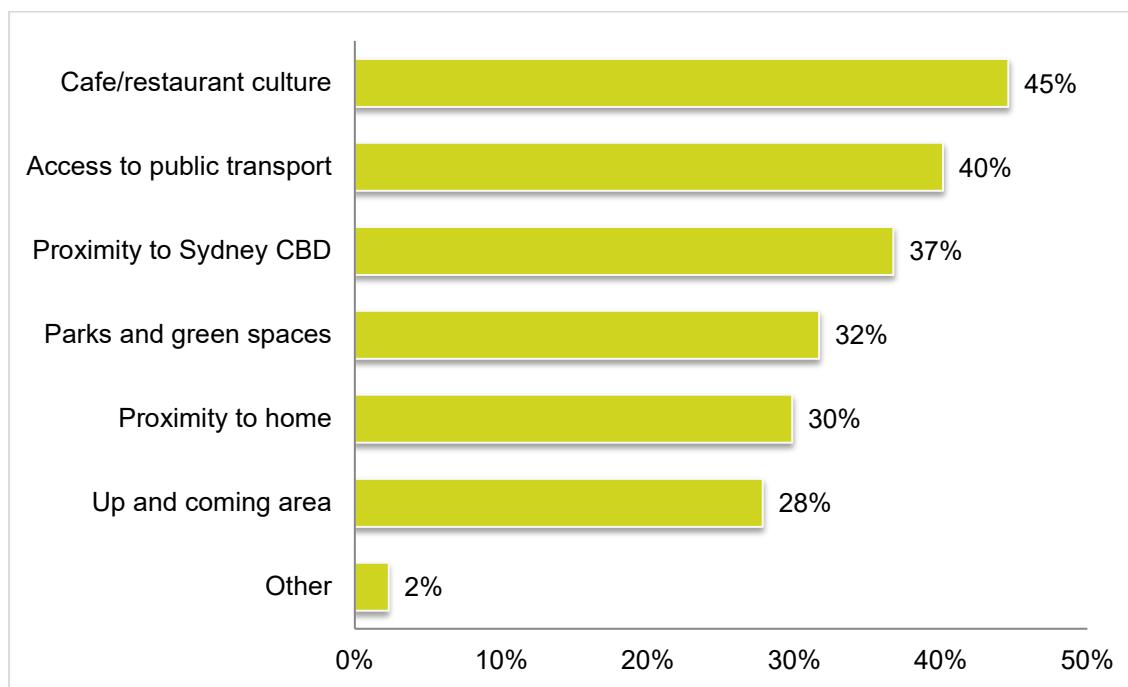
8. Which of the 4 areas in the map at the beginning of the survey do you work in? (n = 650)



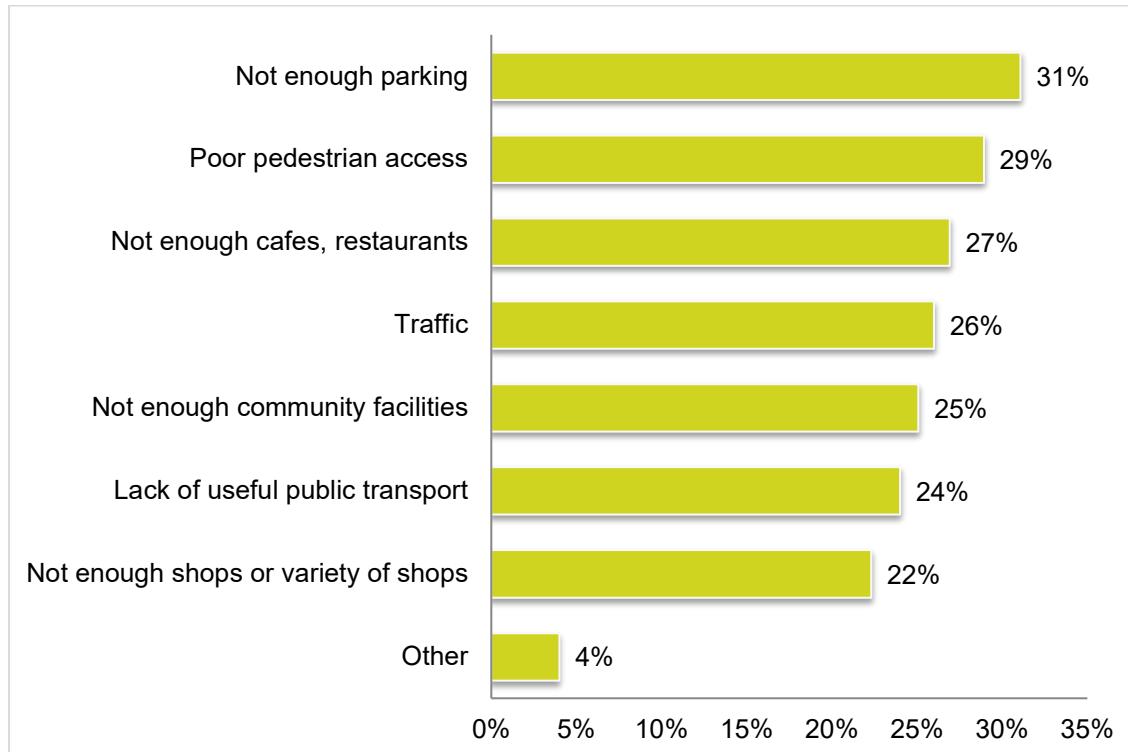
9. How long have you worked in the area? (n = 614)



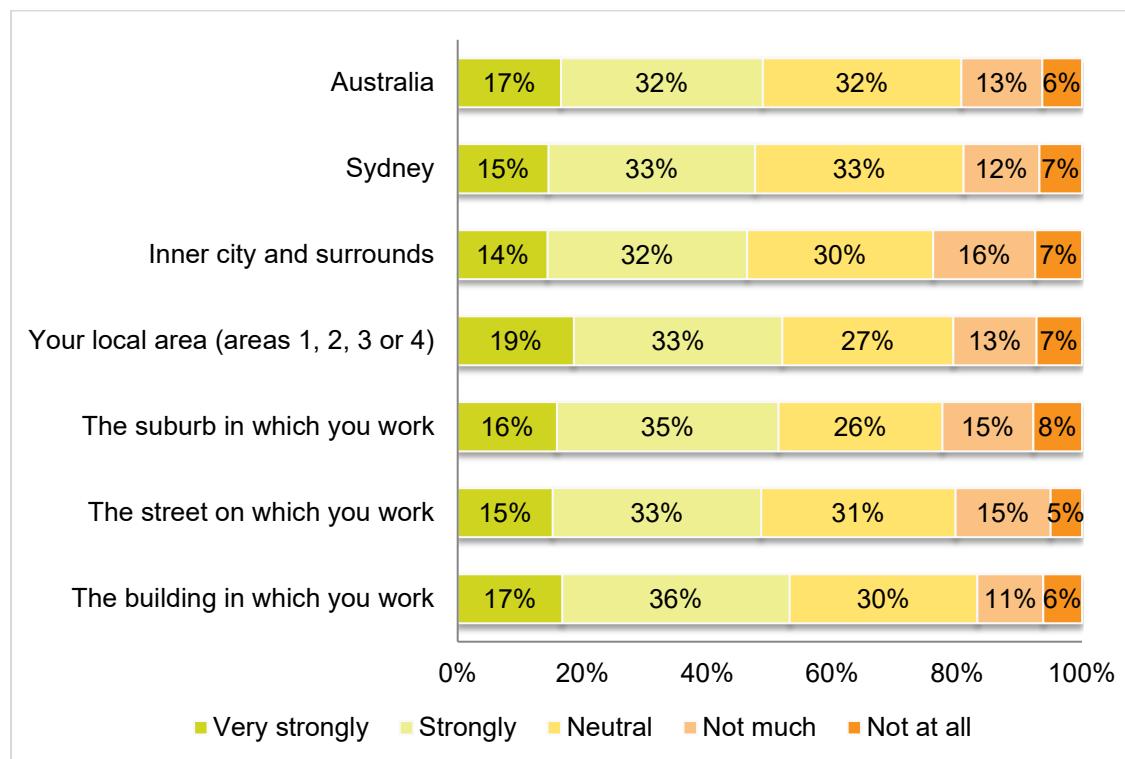
10. What do you like the most about working in the area? (n = 612)



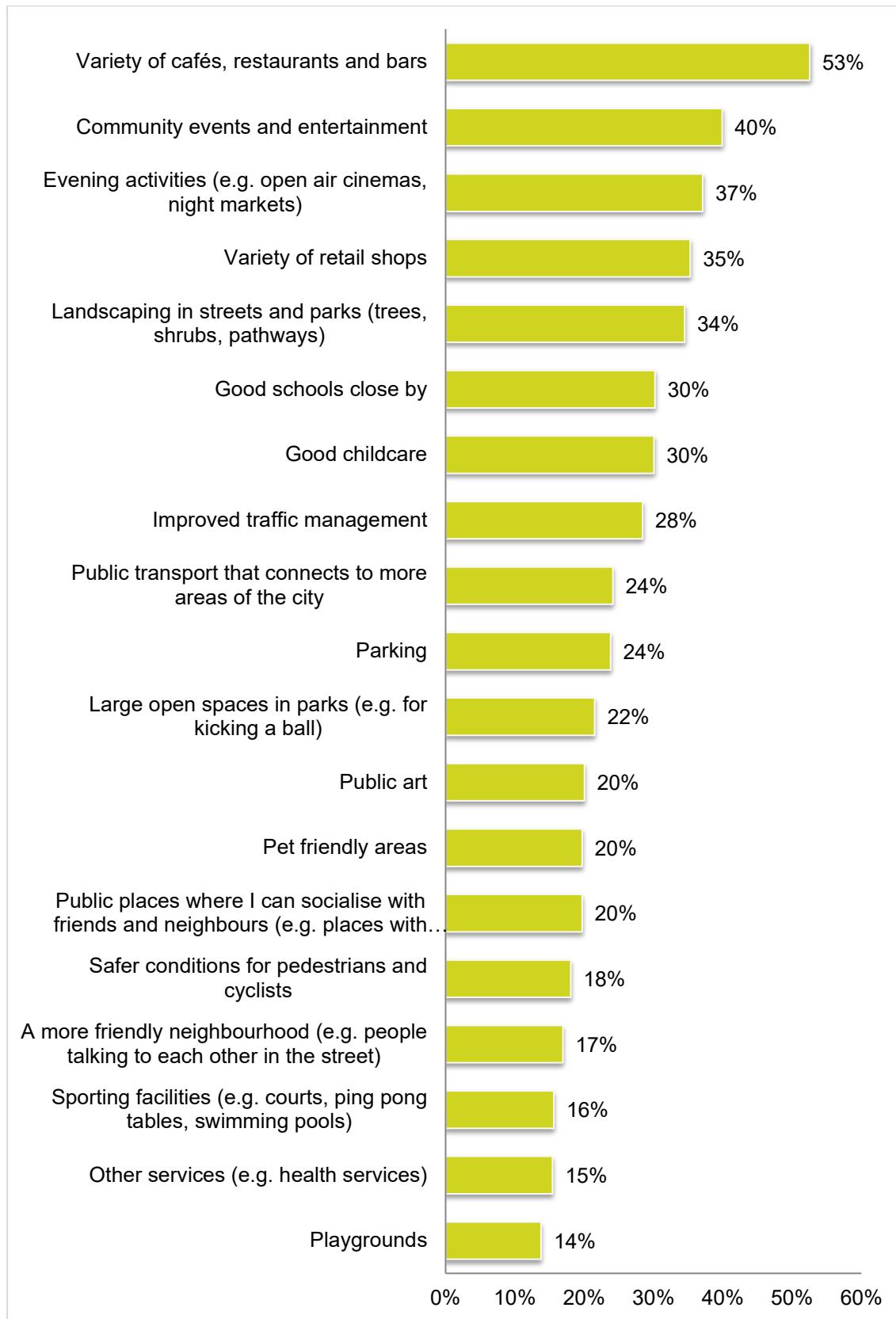
11. What do you like the least about working in the area? (n = 604)



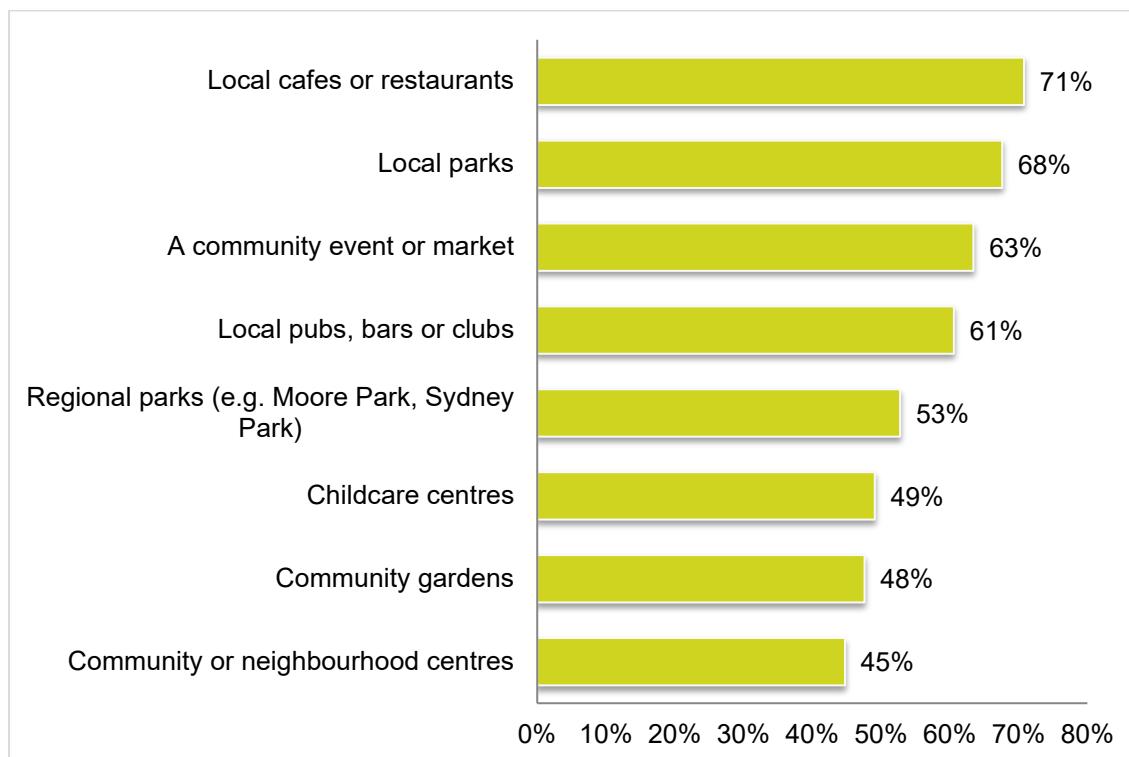
12. To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (n = various, 615-617)



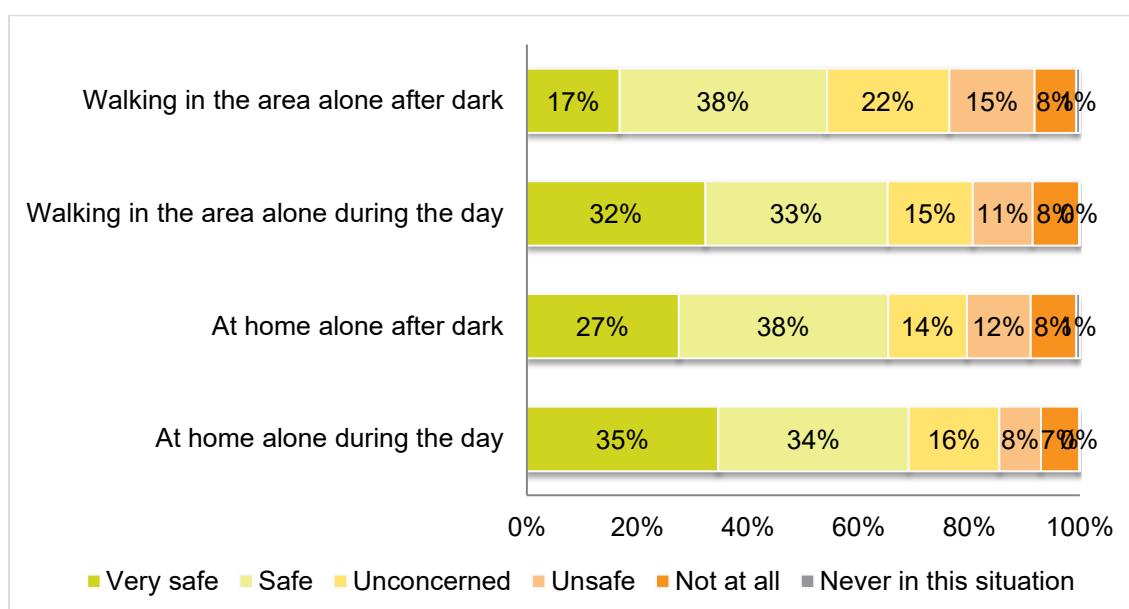
13.What are the top five things that would make the area a place you would want to live and/or work in the future? (i.e. facilities, events or services) (n = 609)



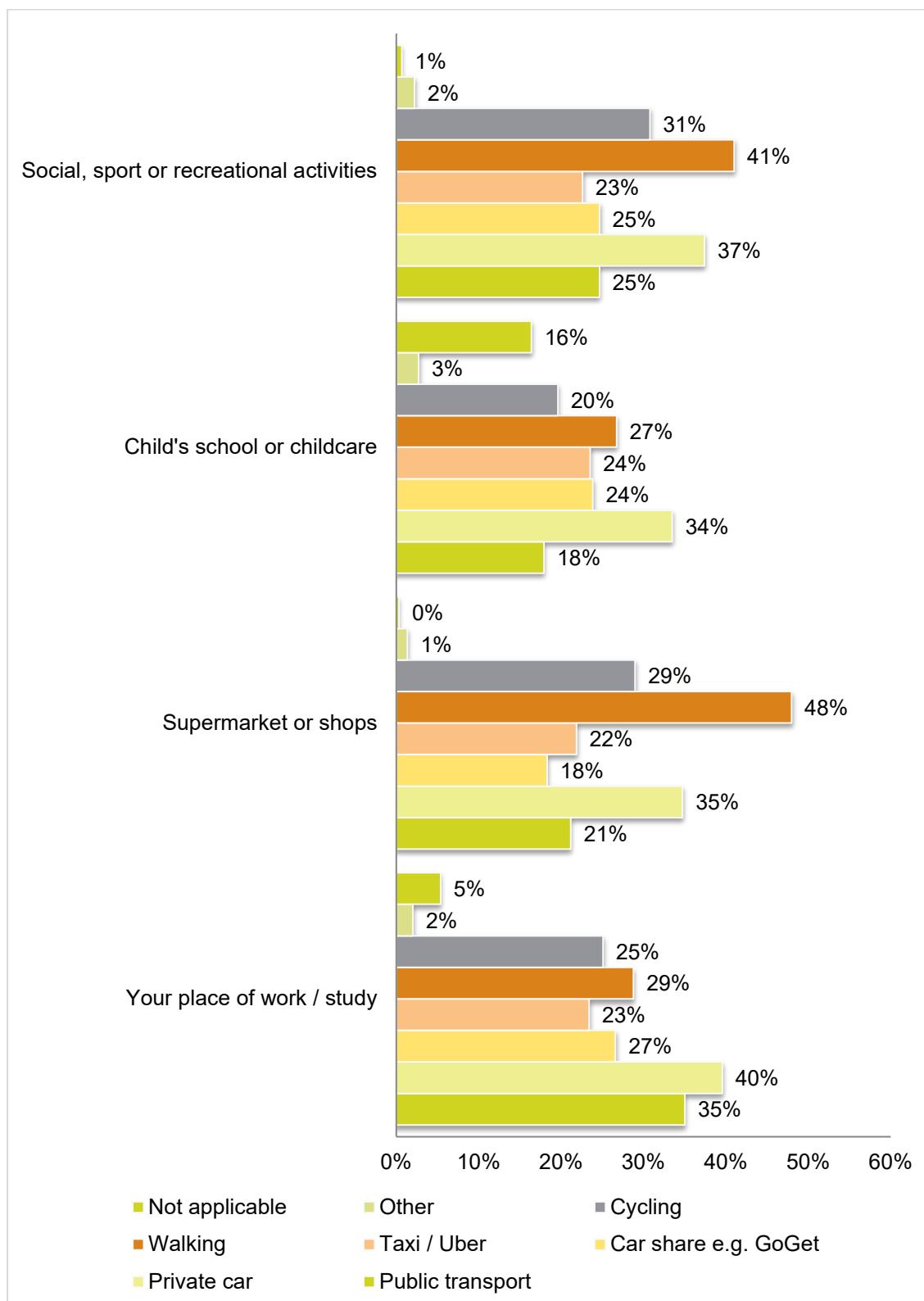
14. Which services and facilities have you used within the area over the past six months? (n = 599)



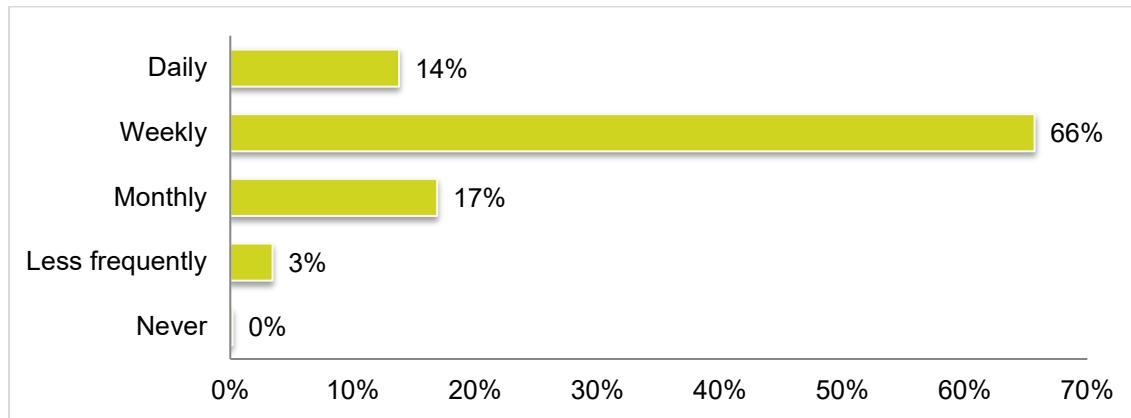
15. How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are in the following situations? (n = various, 597-598)



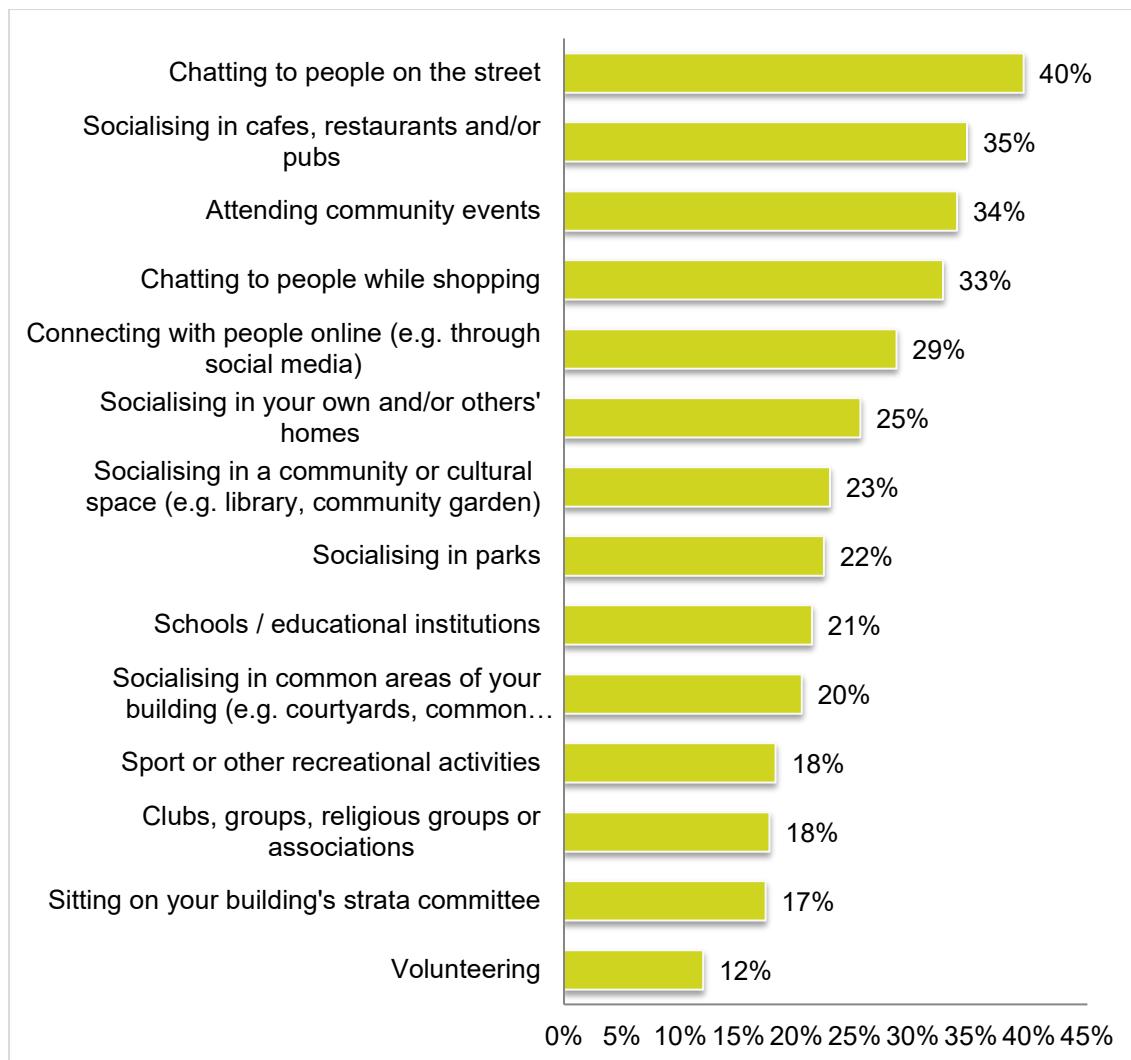
16. On a typical day, how do you travel to ... (n = various, 588-594)



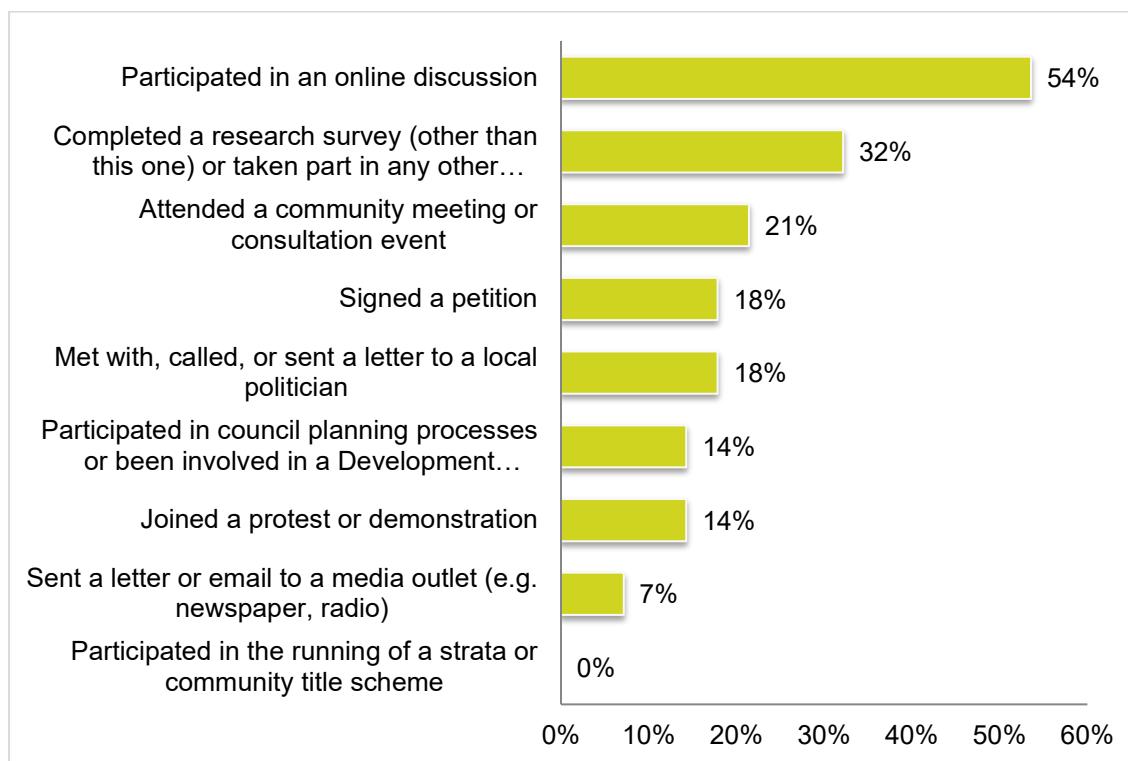
17. How often do you meet socially with friends, relatives or work colleagues?
At least... (n =580)



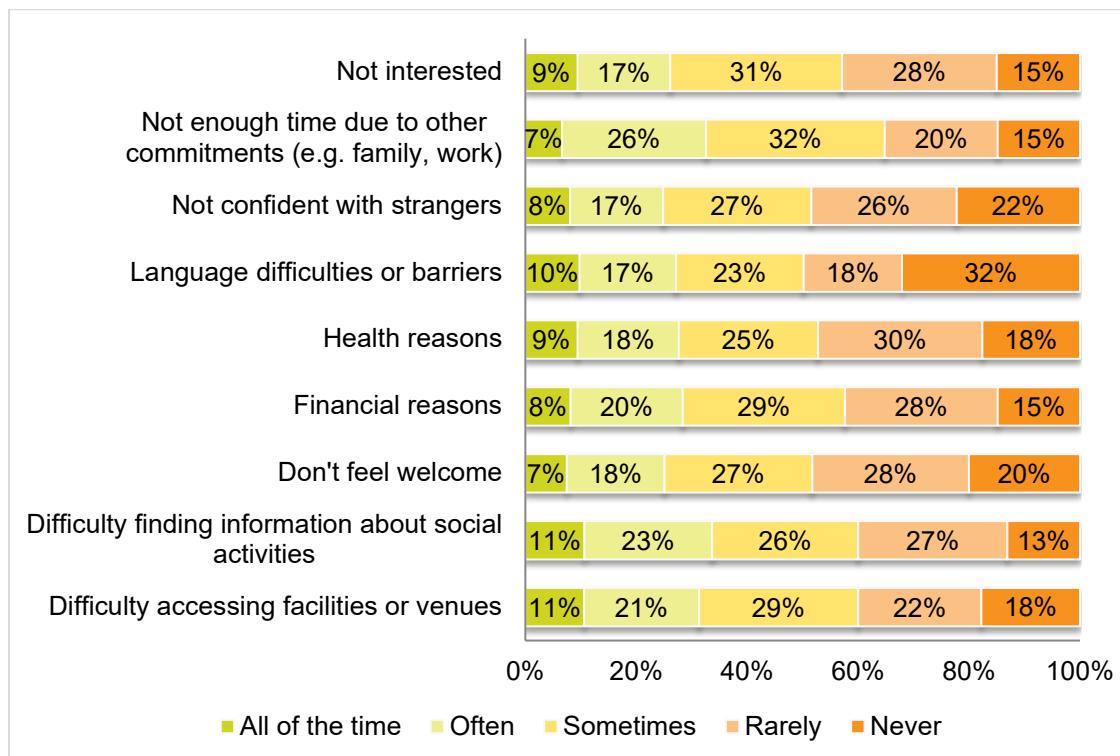
18. In the past month, have you had contact with people in your local area in any of the following ways? (n = 577)



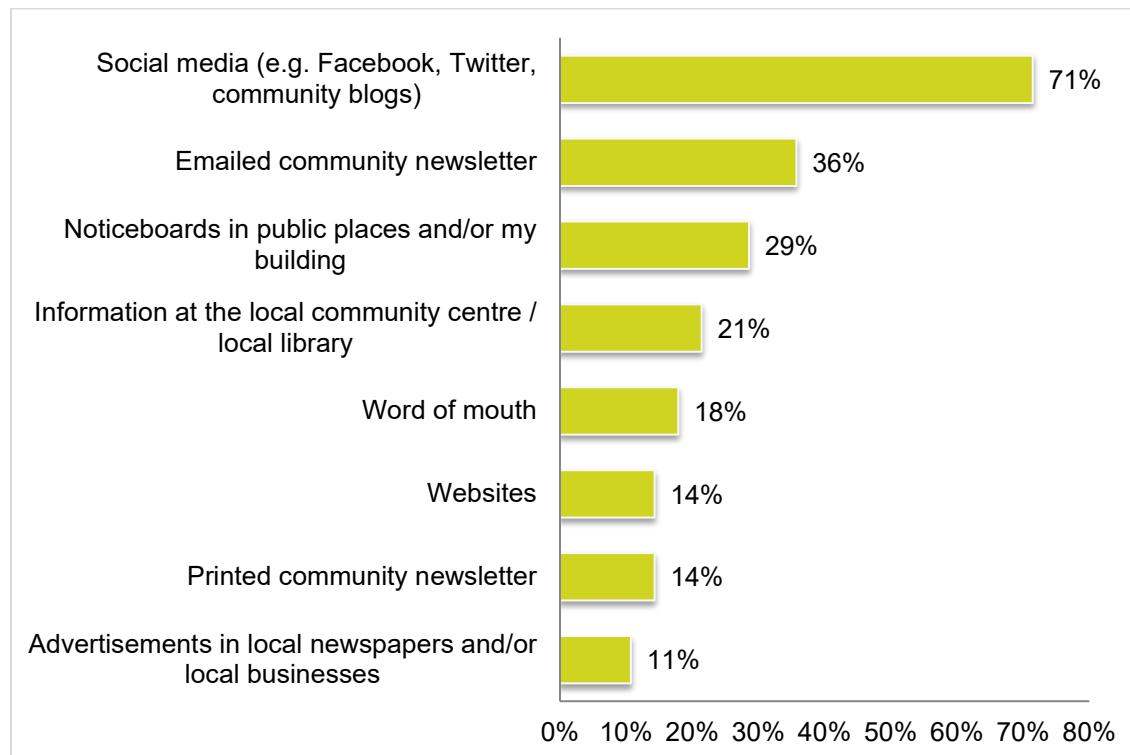
19. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? (n = 550)



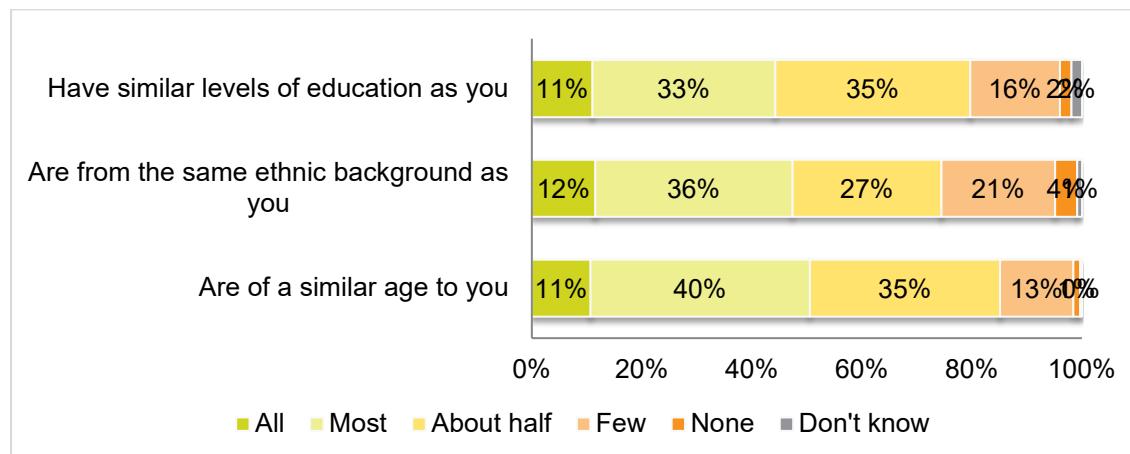
20. Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? (n = various, 572-575)



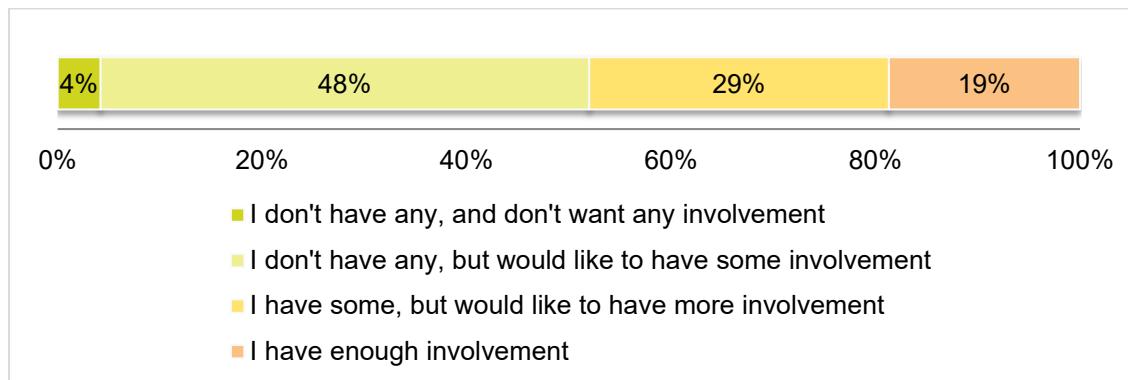
21. How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? (n = 573)



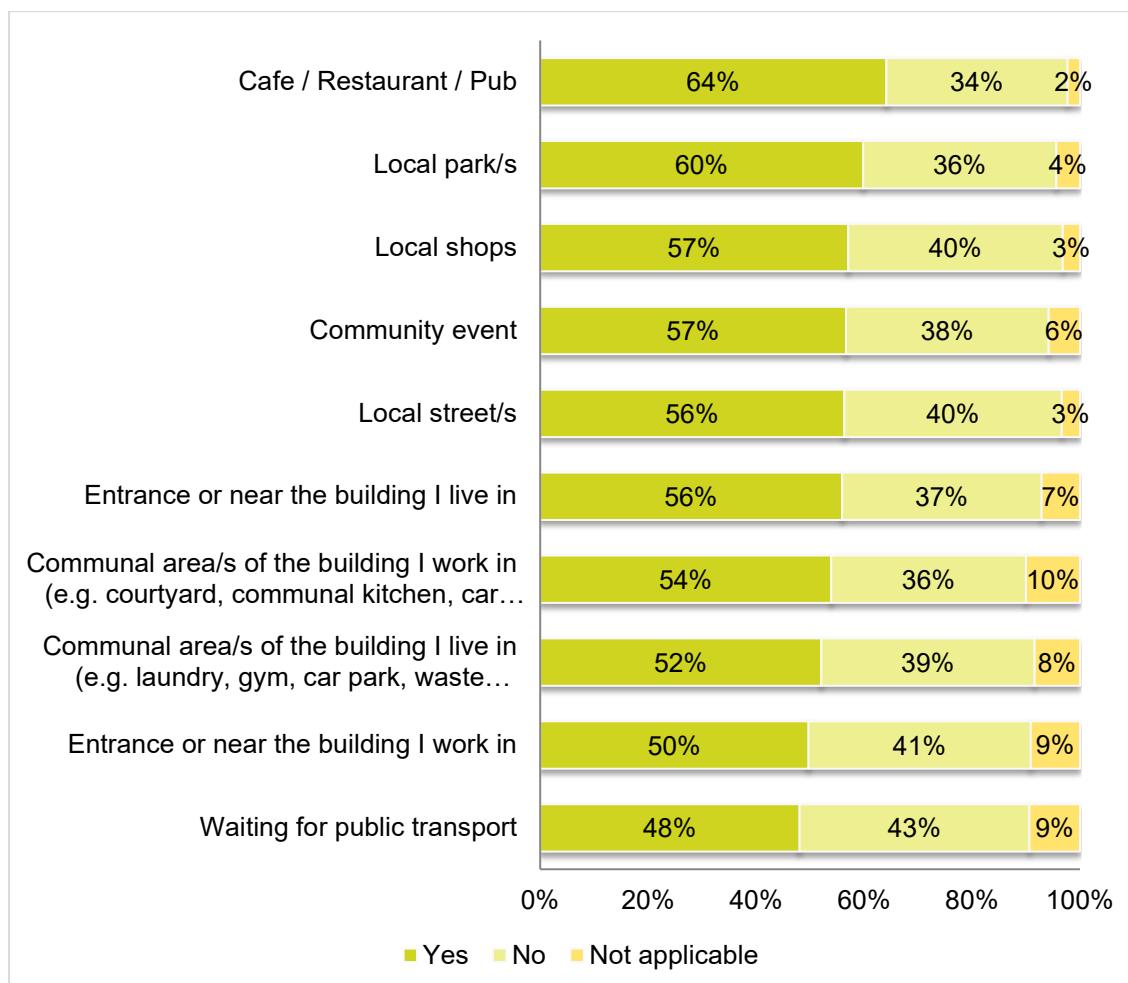
22. Of your friends, how many...? (n = 572)



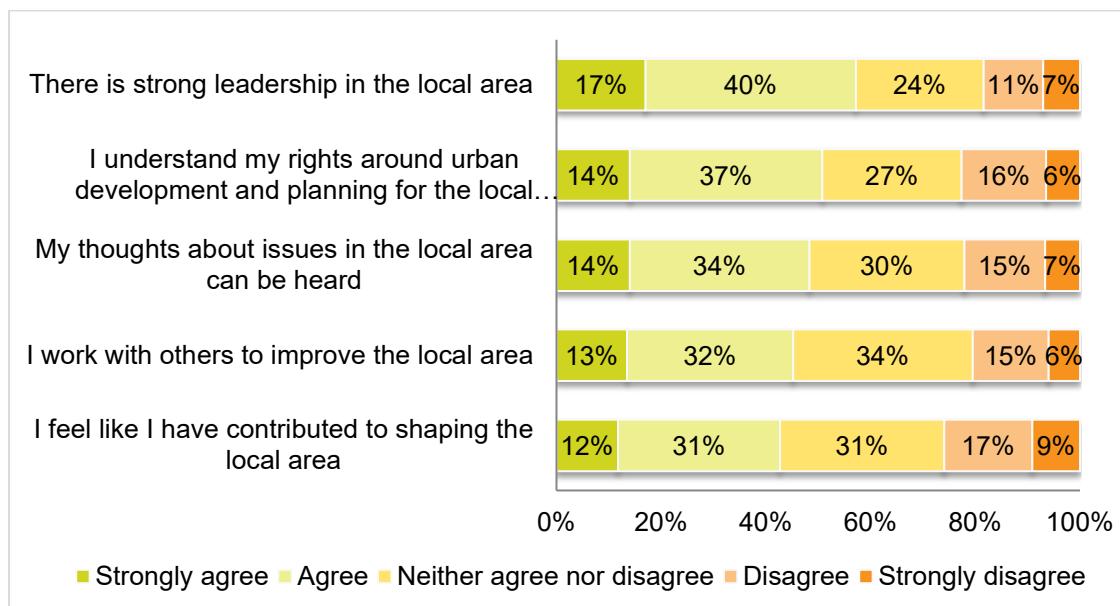
23. How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (n = 573)



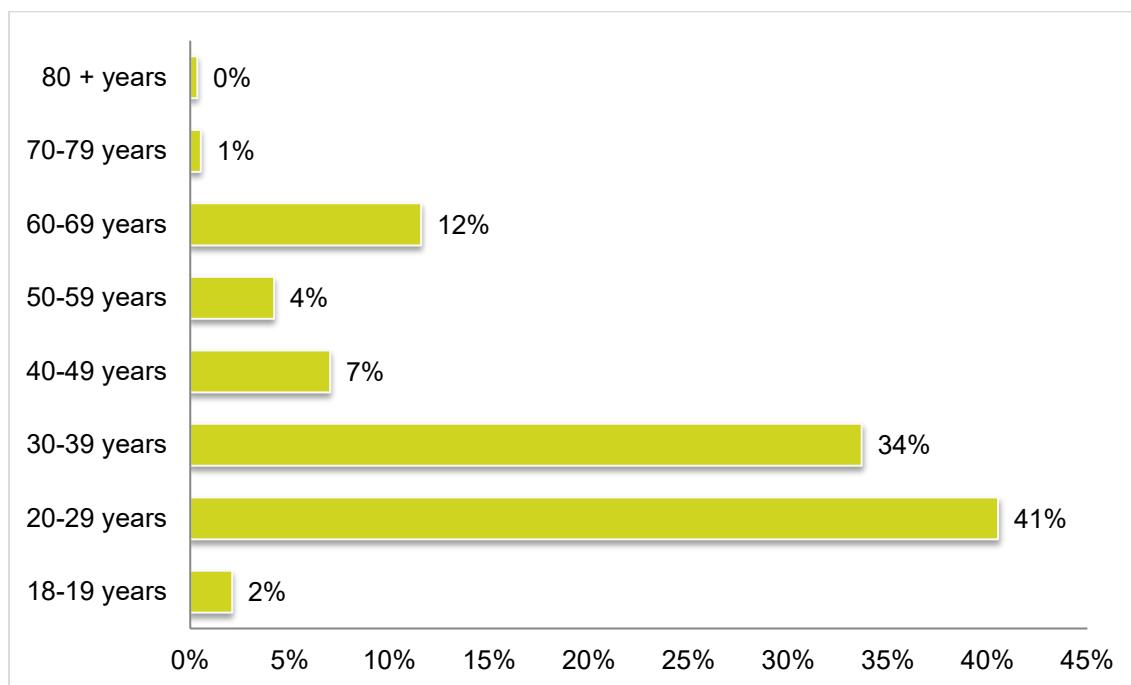
24. Do you often run into people you know in the following places in the area? (n = various, 547-570)



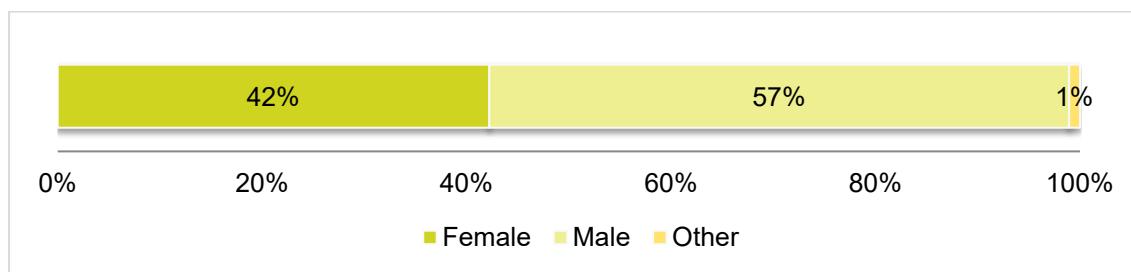
25. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = various, 570-571)



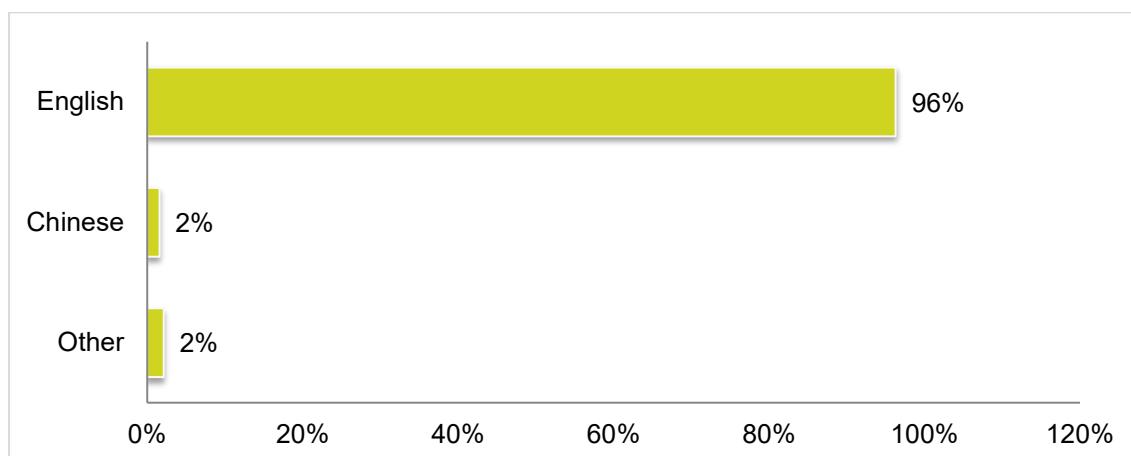
26. What is your age group? (n = 570)



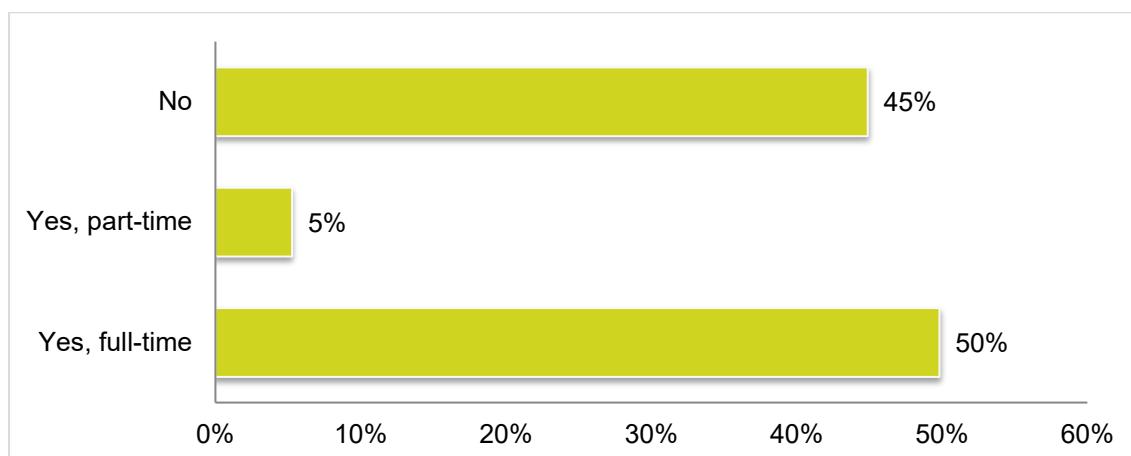
27. Are you ...? (n = 566)



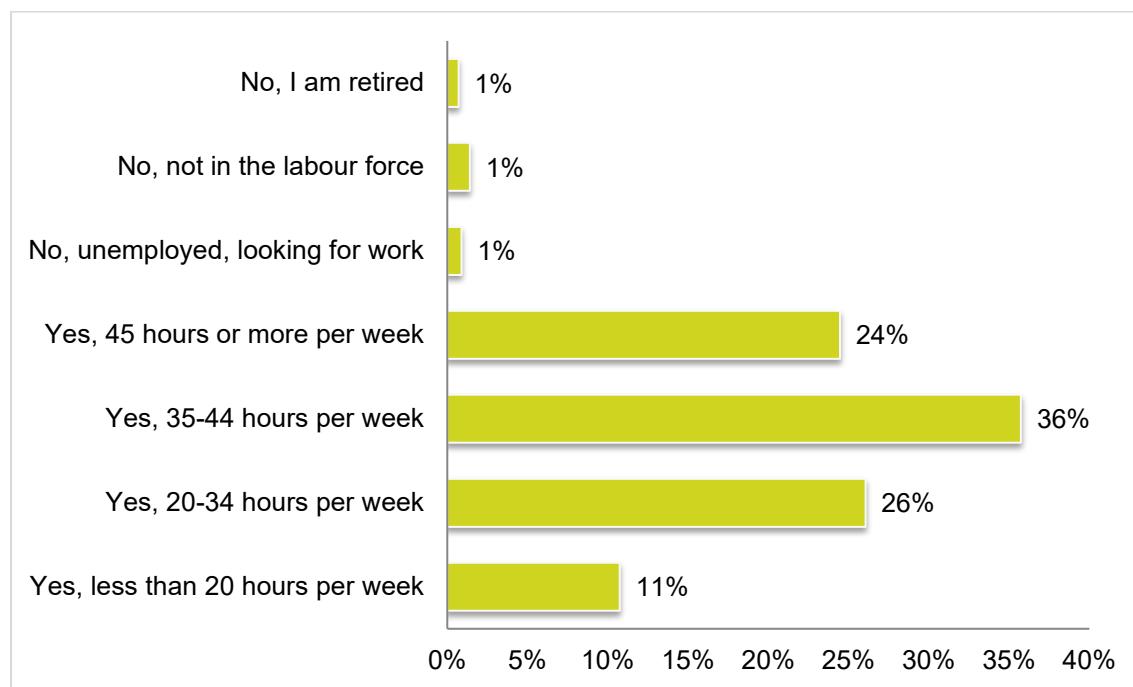
28. What is the main language spoken in your home? (n = 567)



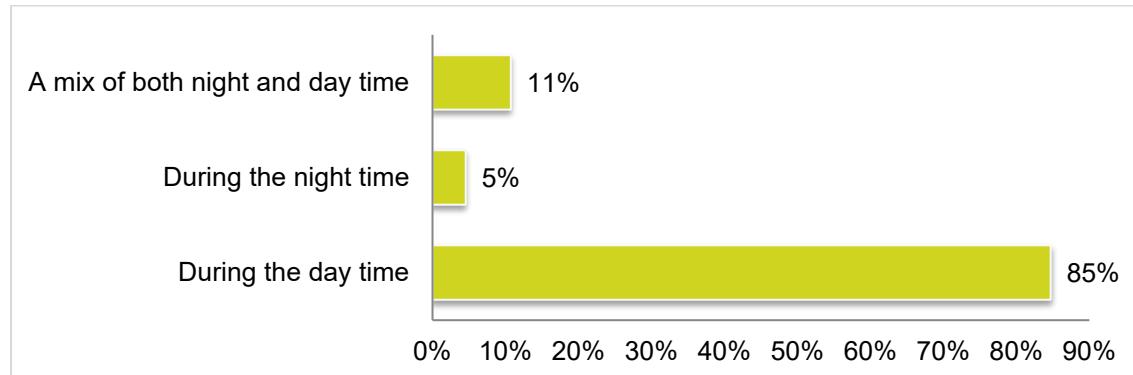
34. Are you currently studying? (n = 568)



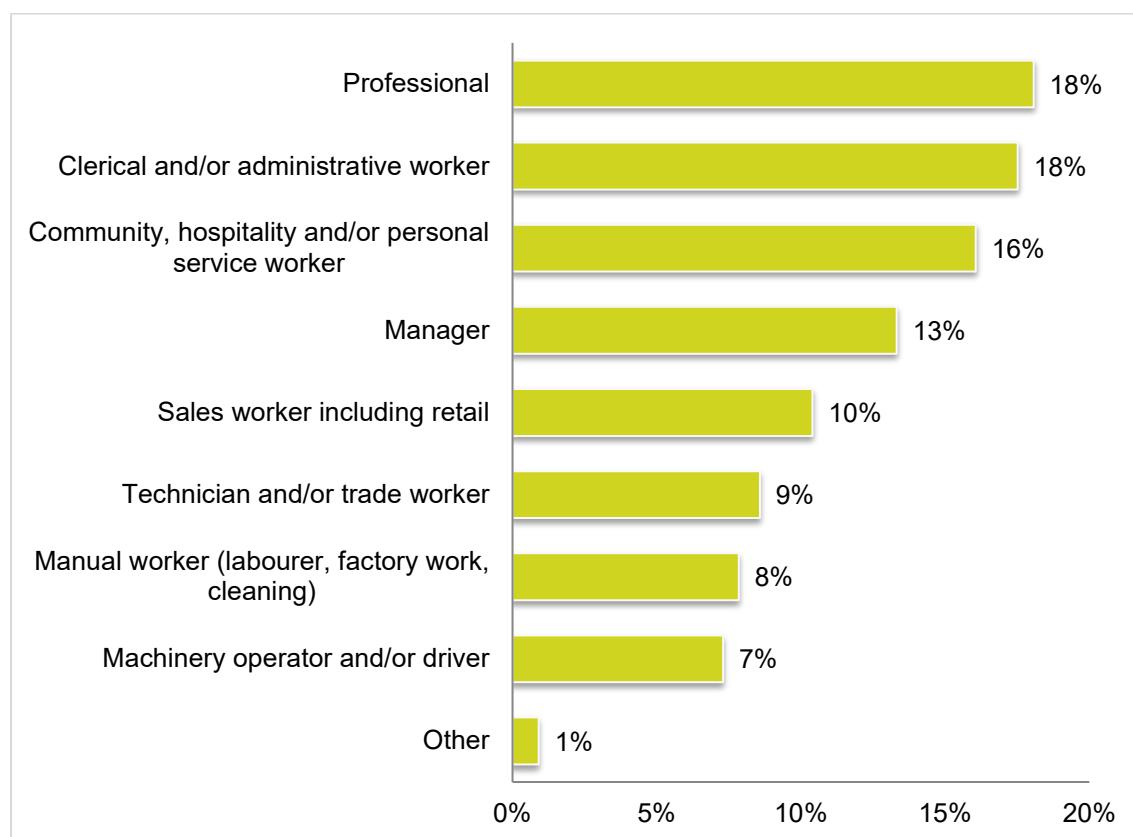
35. Are you currently in paid employment? (n = 568)



36. Do you work predominantly during the day or at night time? (n = 549)

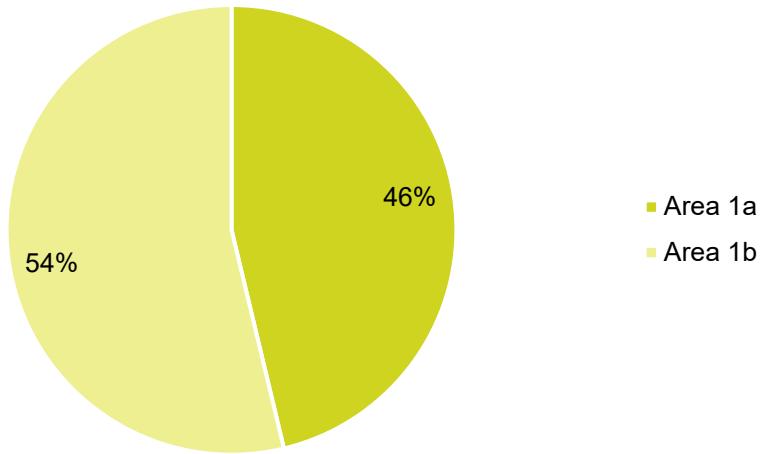


37. Which of the following best describes your current occupation? (n = 548)

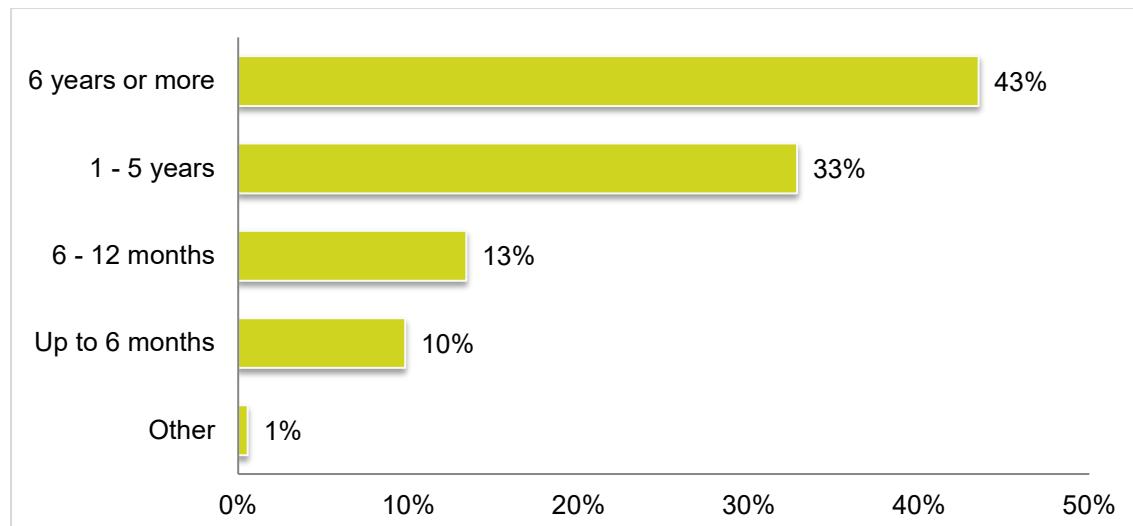


Appendix 5: Full survey results for resident respondents (weighted)

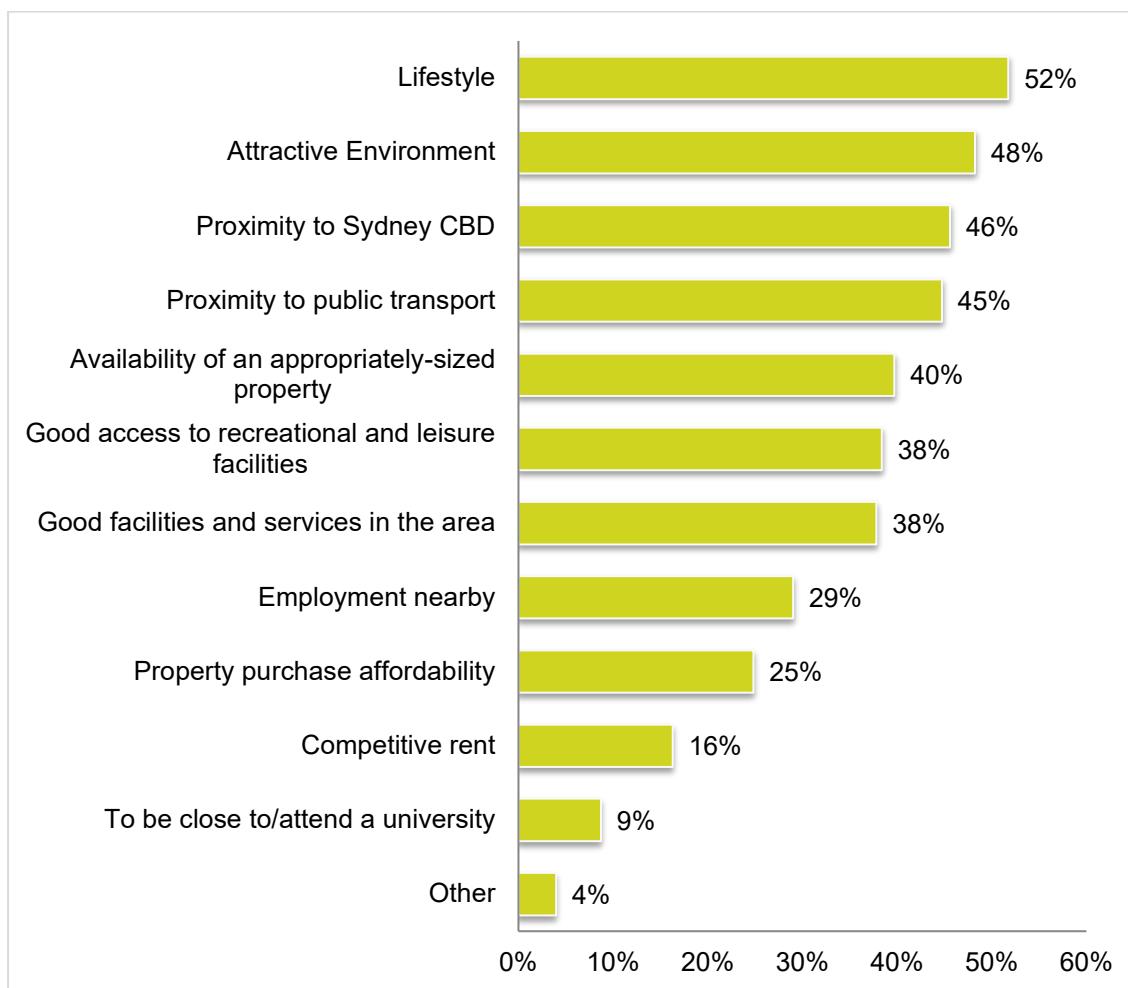
1. Which area do you live in?

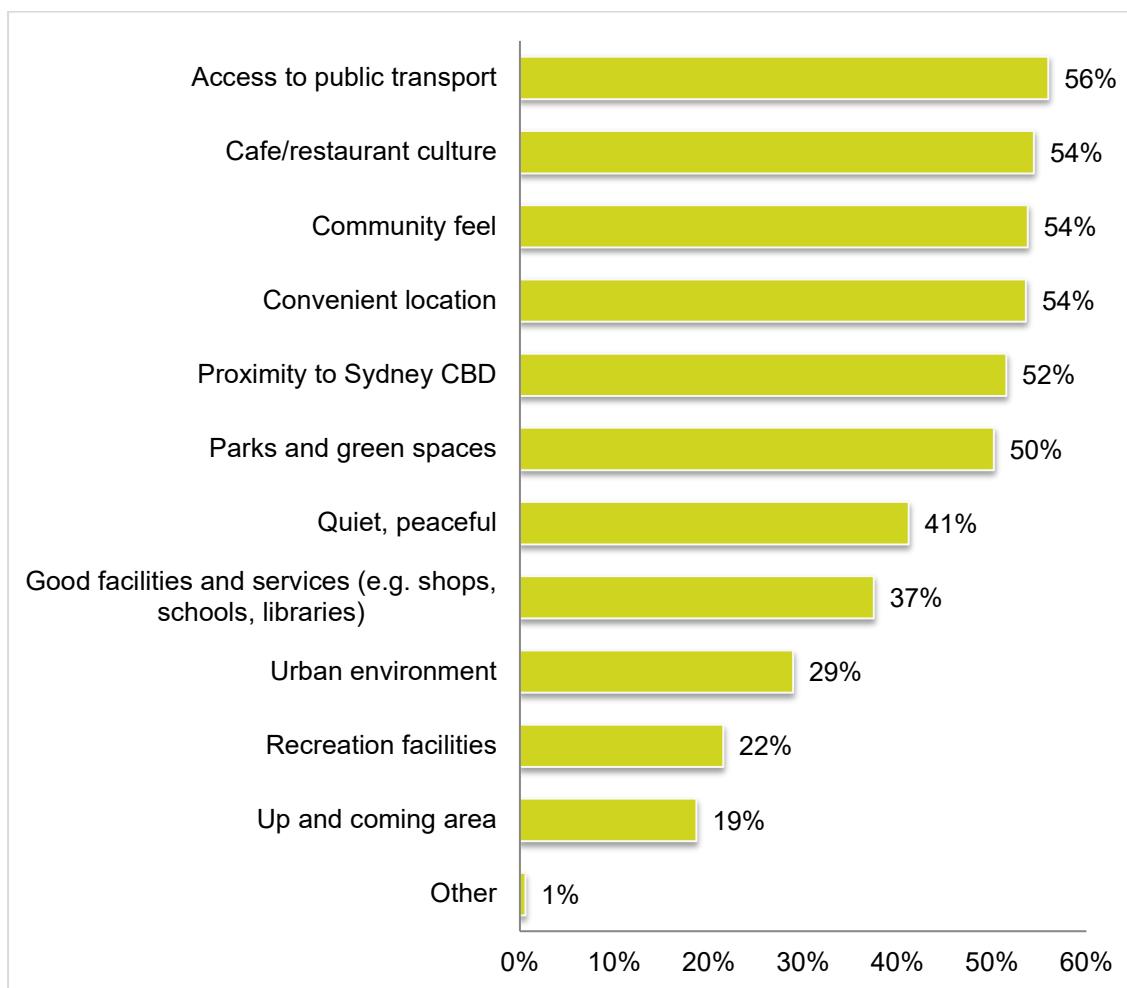


2. How long have you lived in the area? (n = 1055)

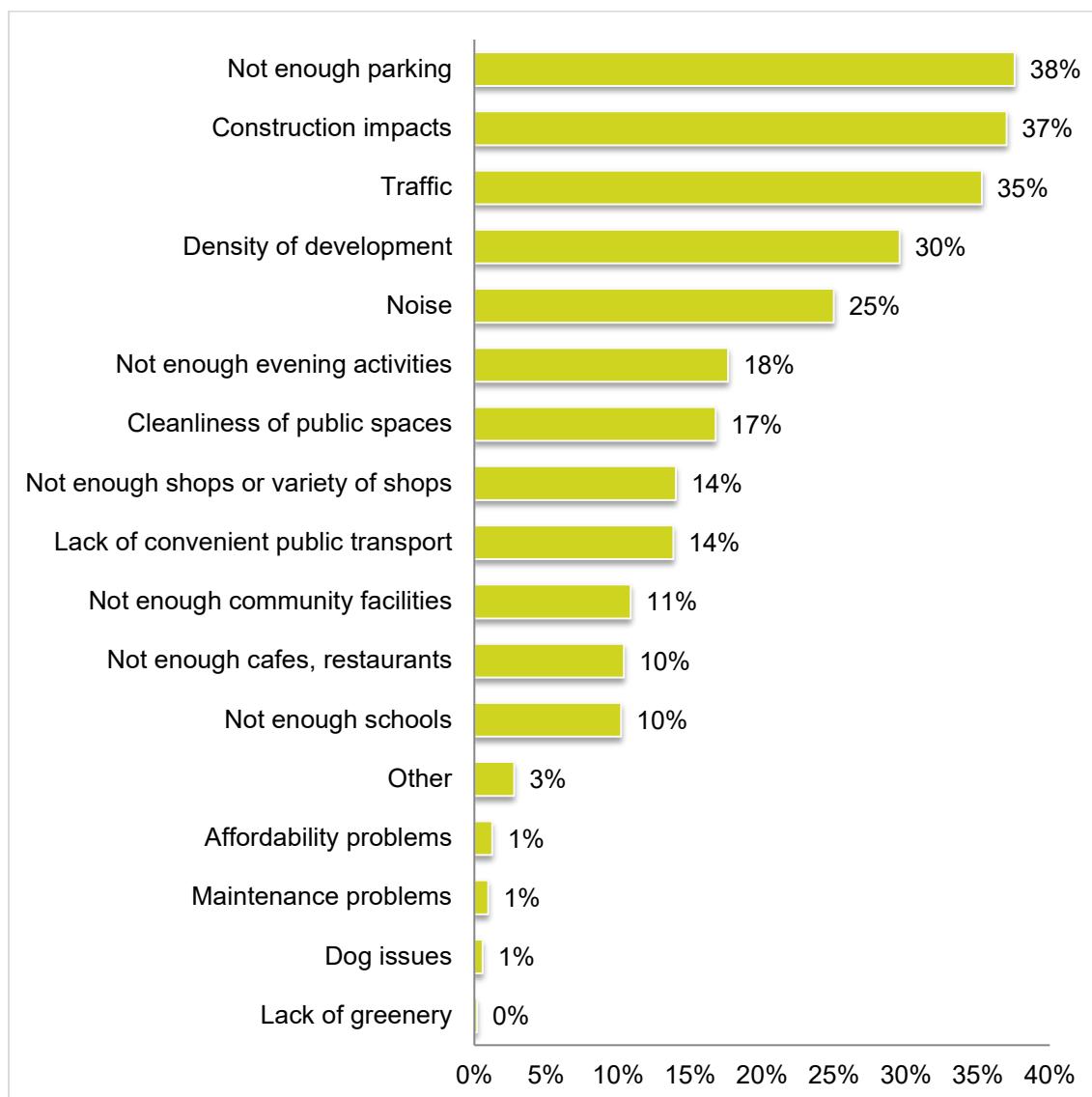


3. Why did you move to the area? (n = 1055)

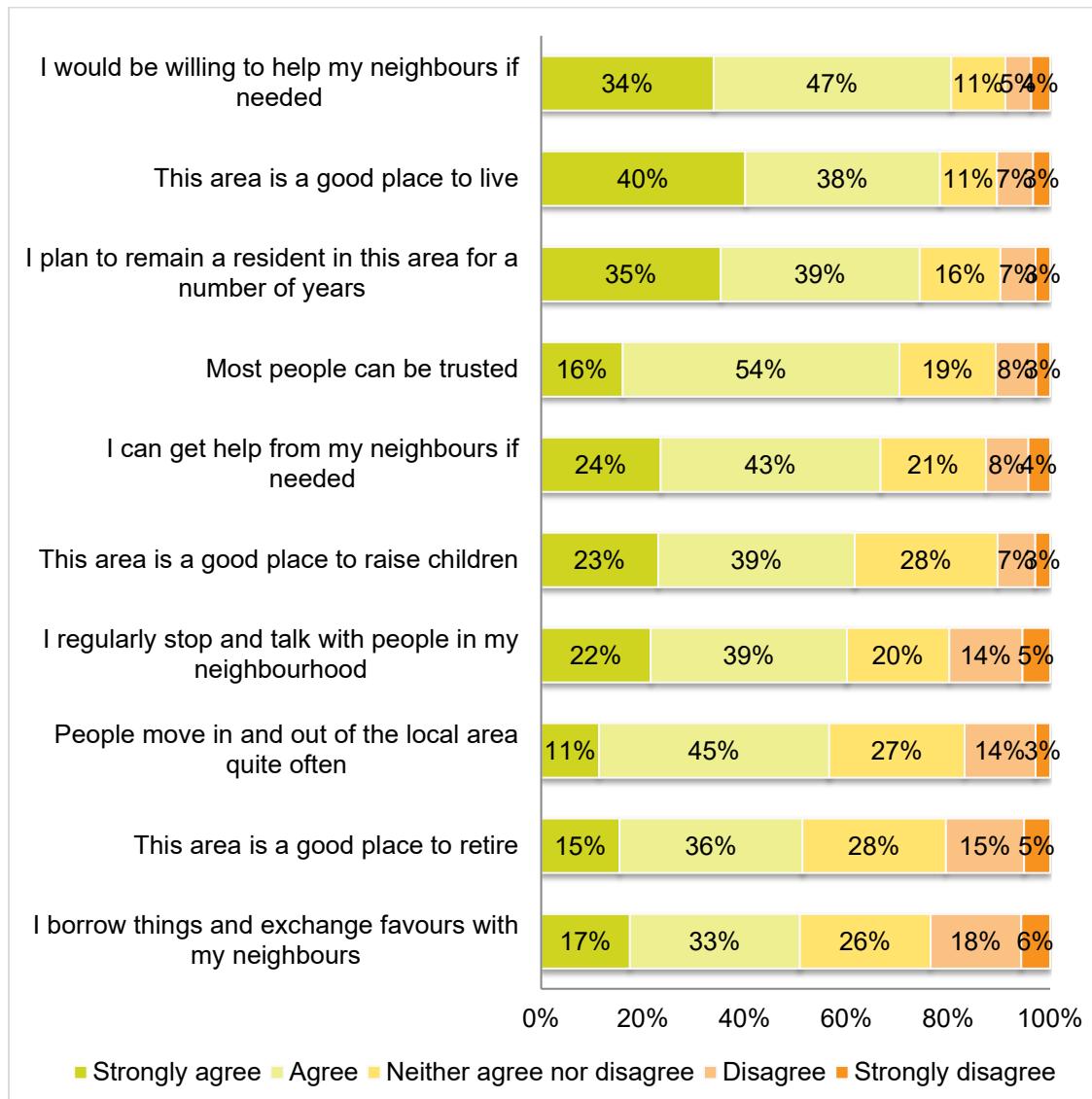


4. What do you like the most about living in the area? (n = 1054)

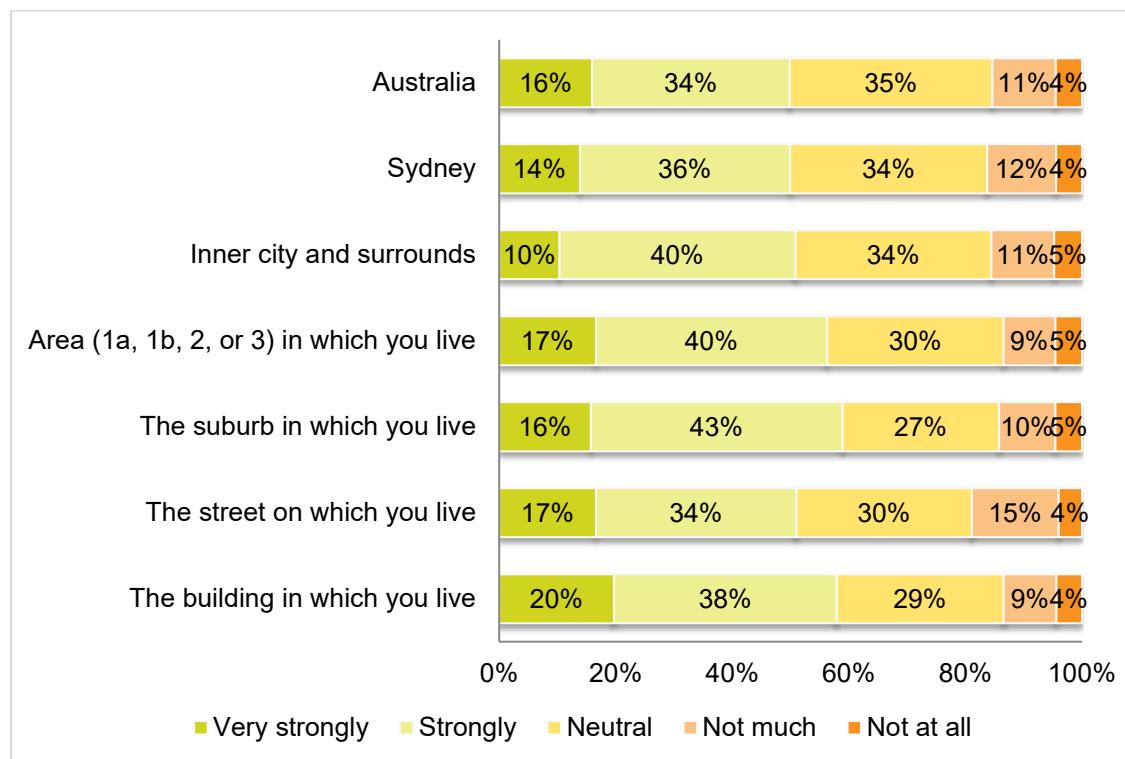
5. What do you like the least about living in the area? (n = 1049)



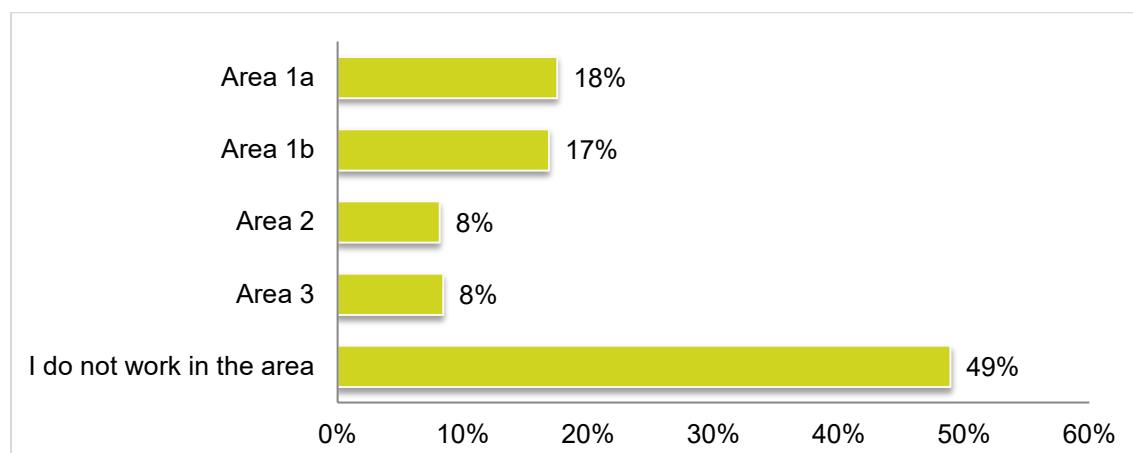
6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about where you live? (n = various, 1053-1055)



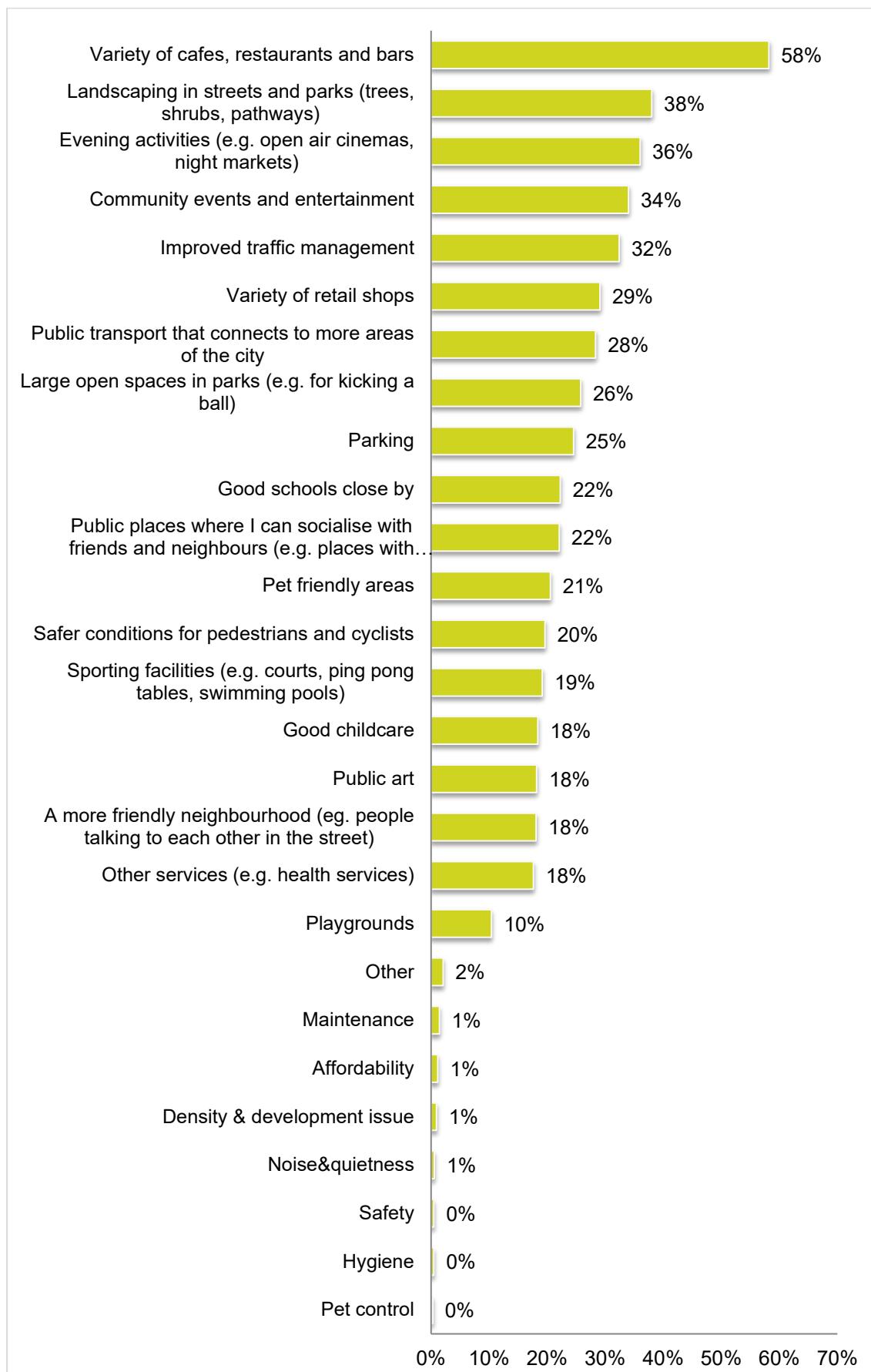
7. To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (n = various, 1051-1055)



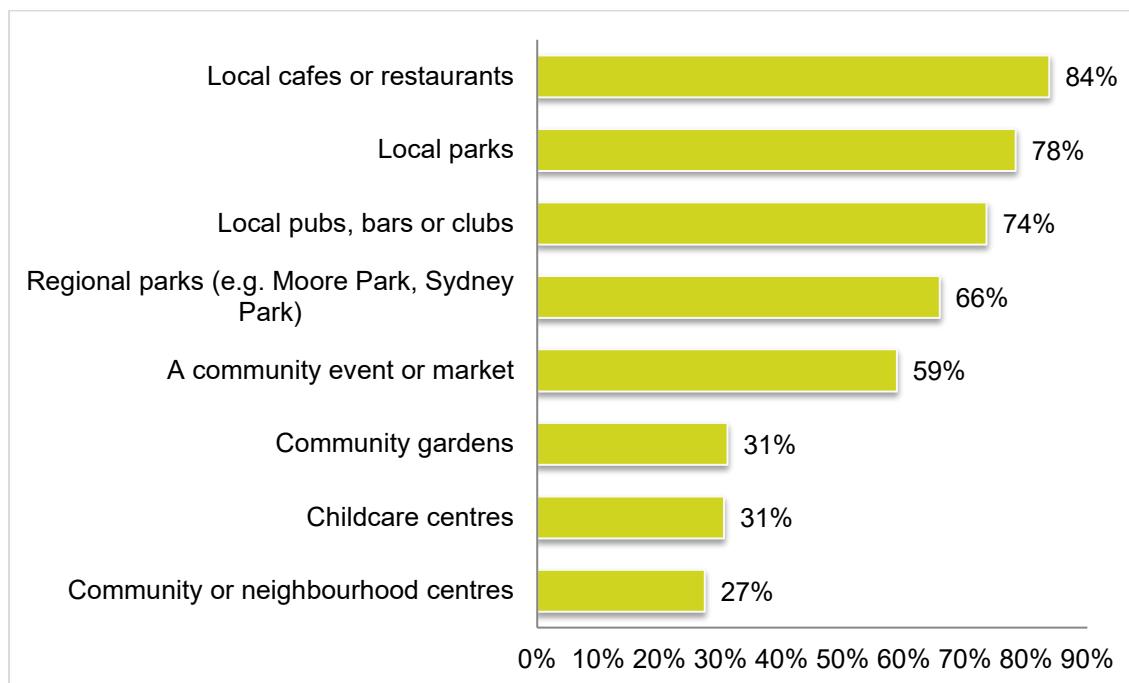
8. Which of the 4 areas in the map at the beginning of the survey do you work in? (n = 1055)



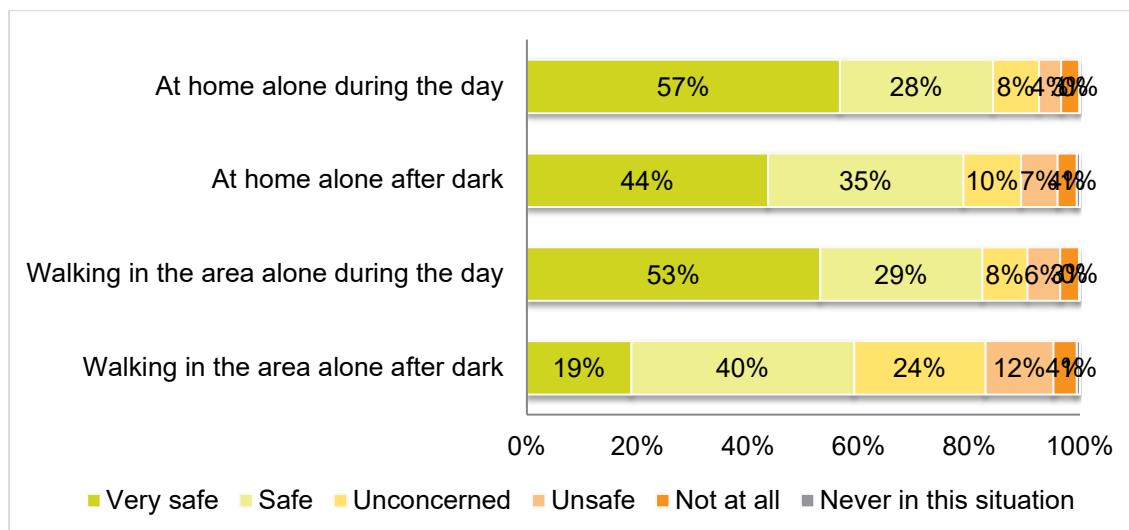
13. What are the top five things that would make the area a place you would want to live and/or work in the future? (n = 1055)



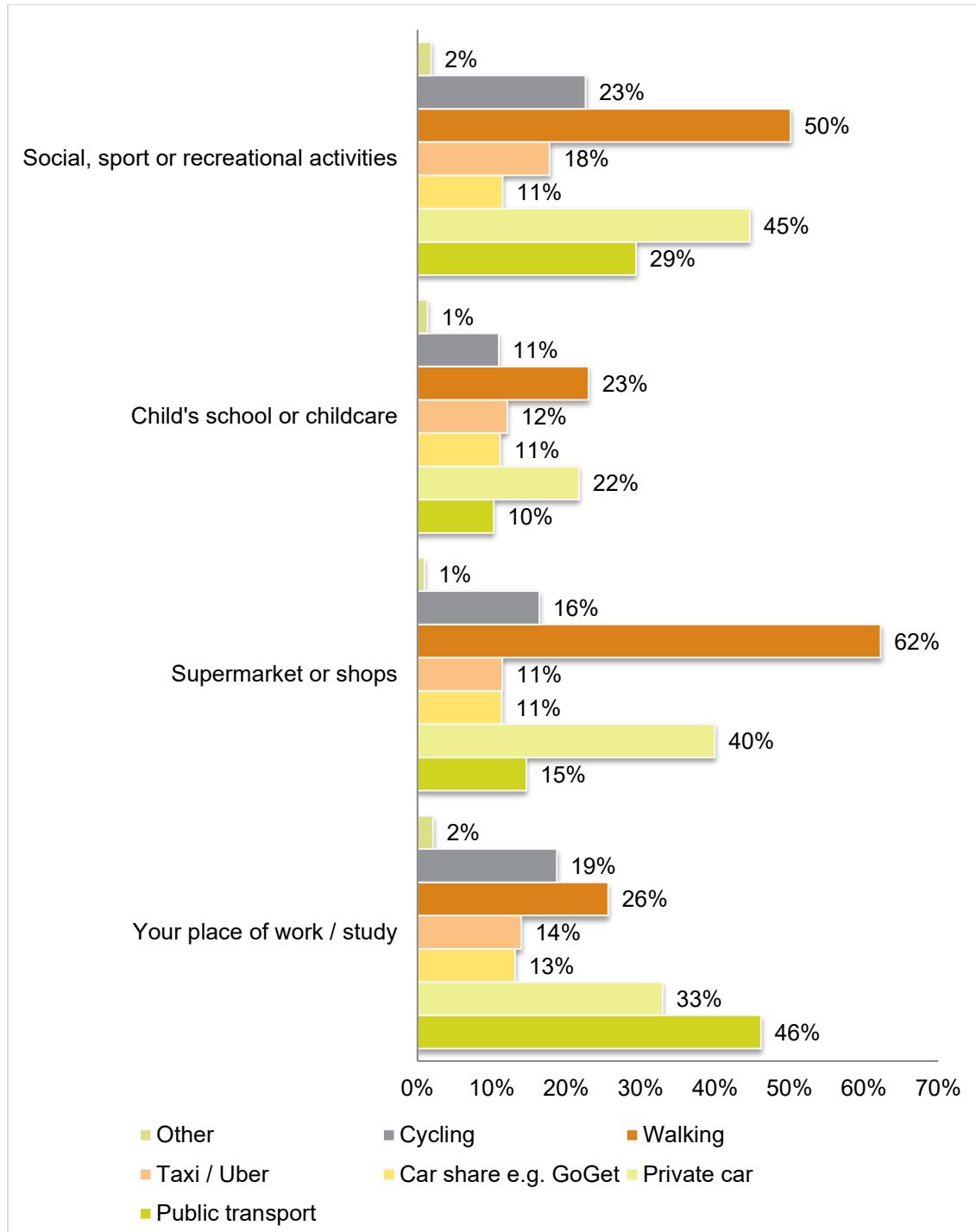
14. Which services and facilities have you used within the area over the past six months? (n = 1054)



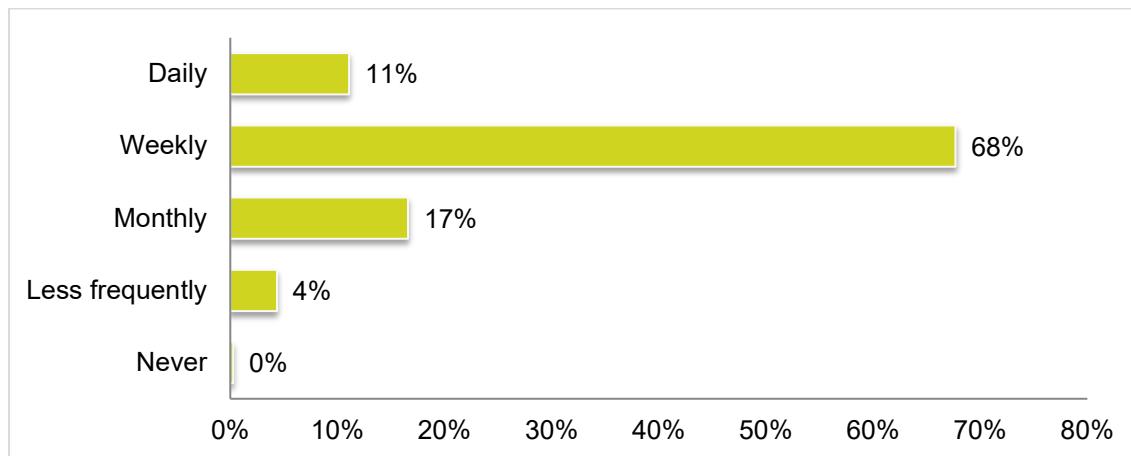
15. How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are in the following situations? (n = various, 1053-1054)



16. On a typical day, how do you travel to ... (n = various, 1035-1053) [Results presented are the percentage of people who use each mode for each purpose, with 'not applicable' responses removed. Figures do not sum to 100% as multiple responses allowed]



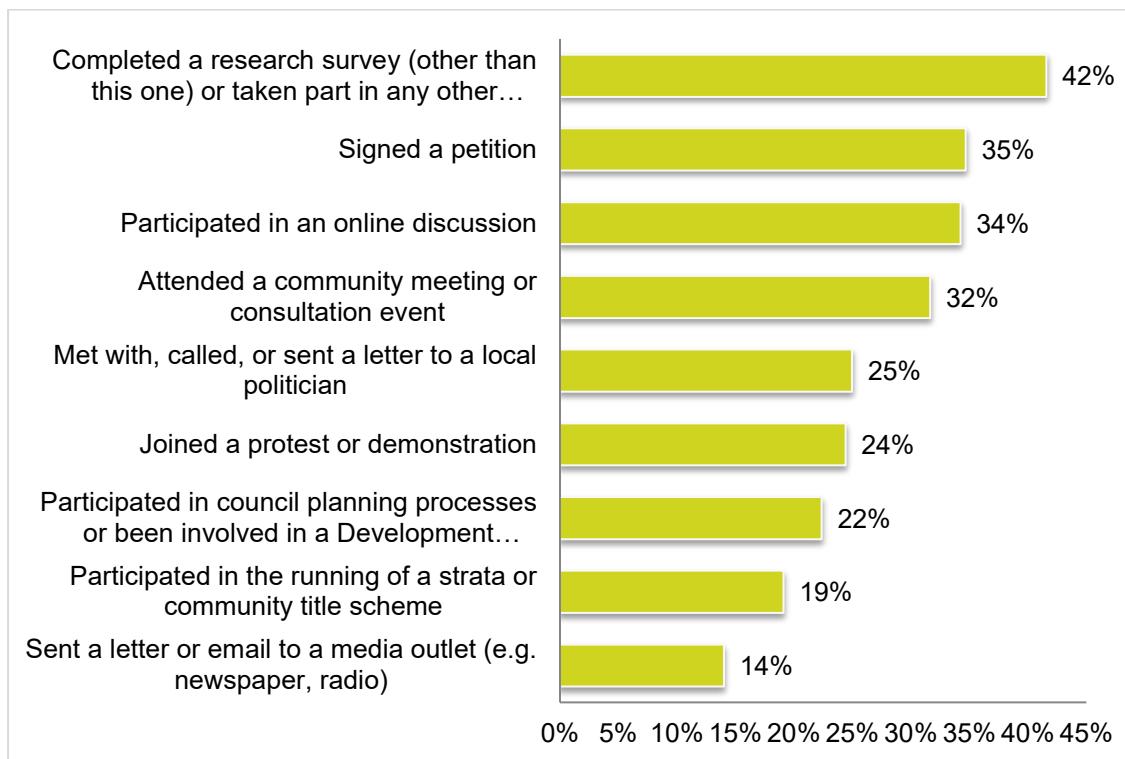
17. How often do you meet socially with friends, relatives or work colleagues?
At least... (n = 1055)



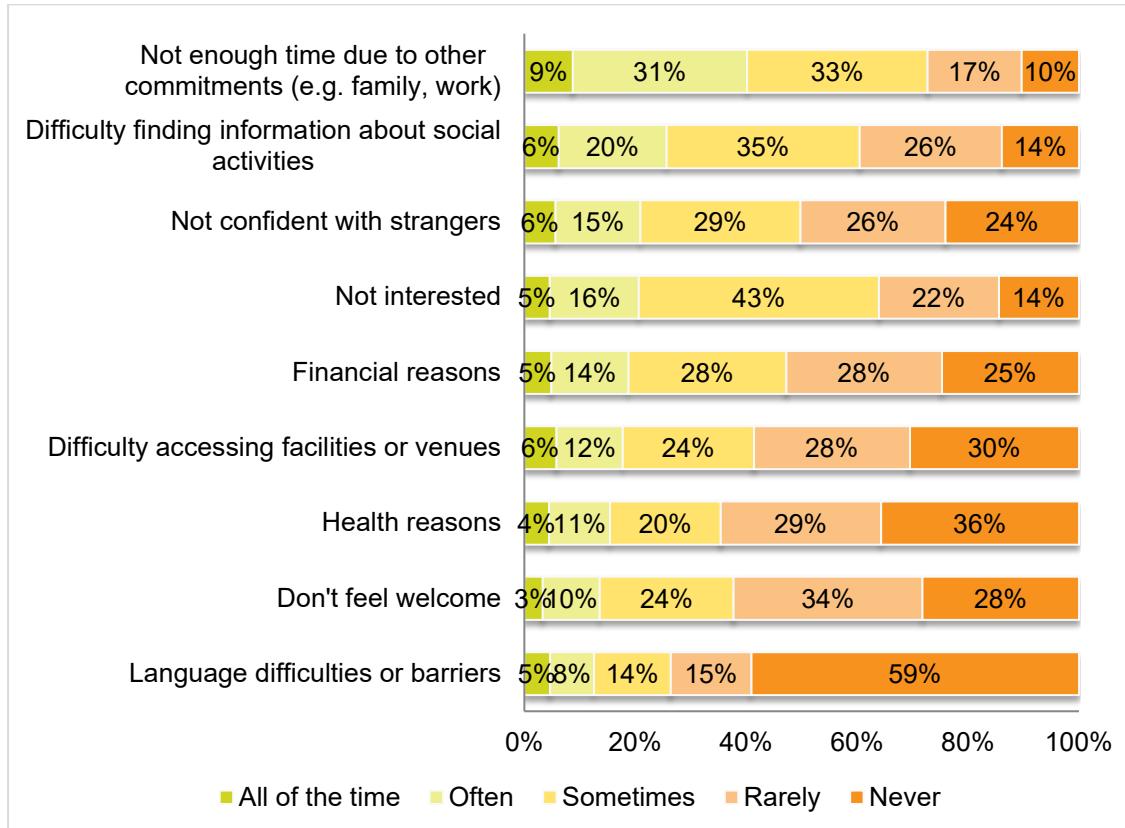
18. In the past month, have you had contact with people in your local area in any of the following ways? (n = 1038)



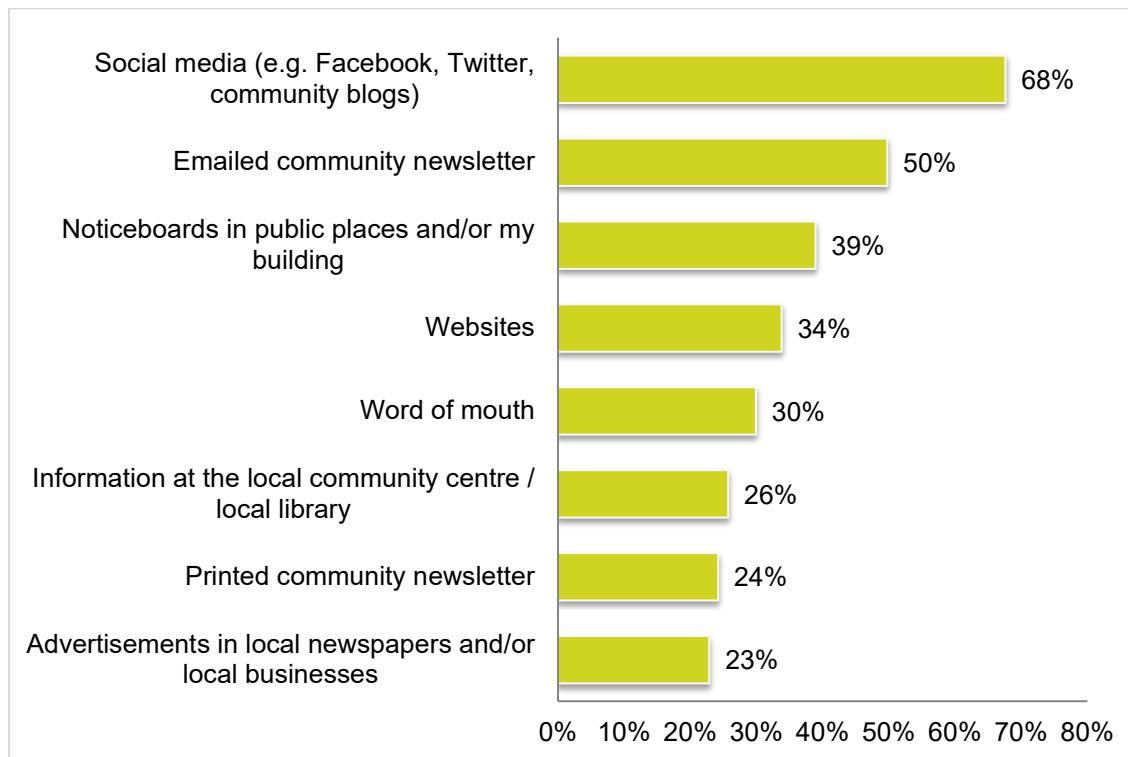
19. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? (n = 885)



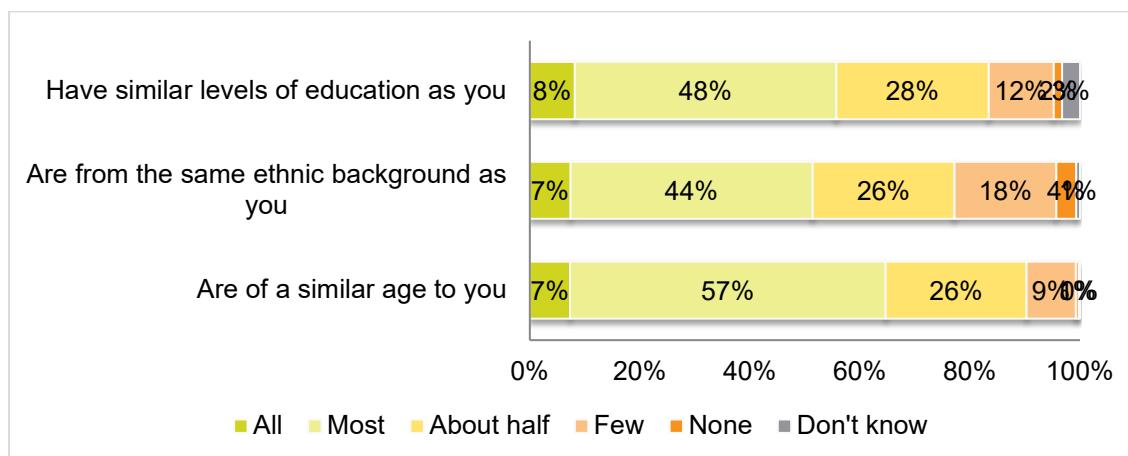
20. Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? (n = various, 1046-1054)



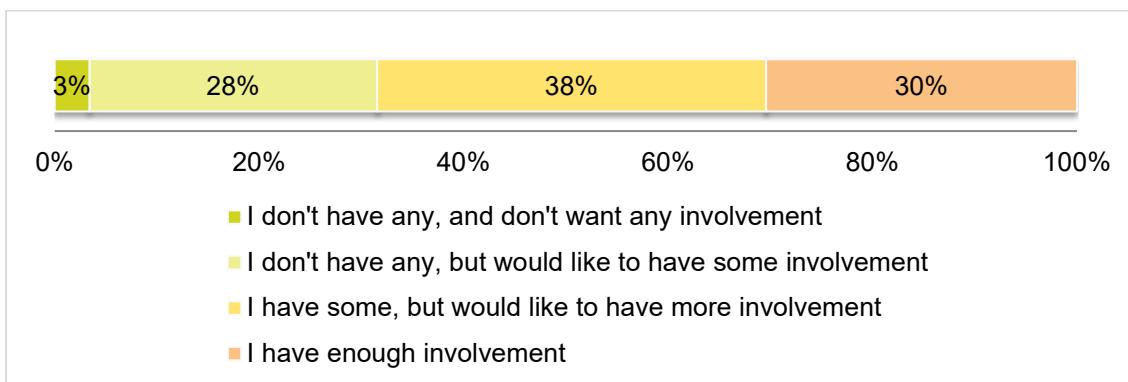
21. How would you like to get information about opportunities to participate in social activities in your local area? (n = 1048)



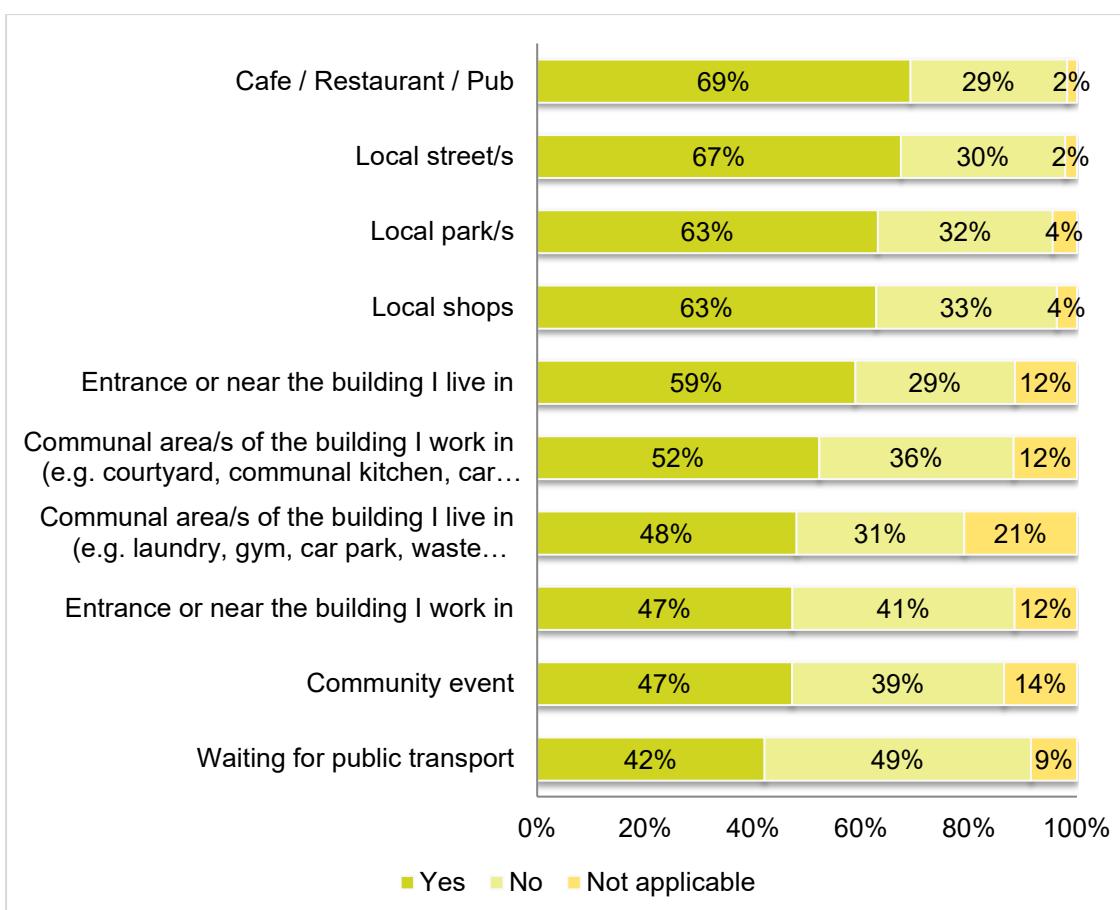
22. Of your friends, how many...? (n = 1055)



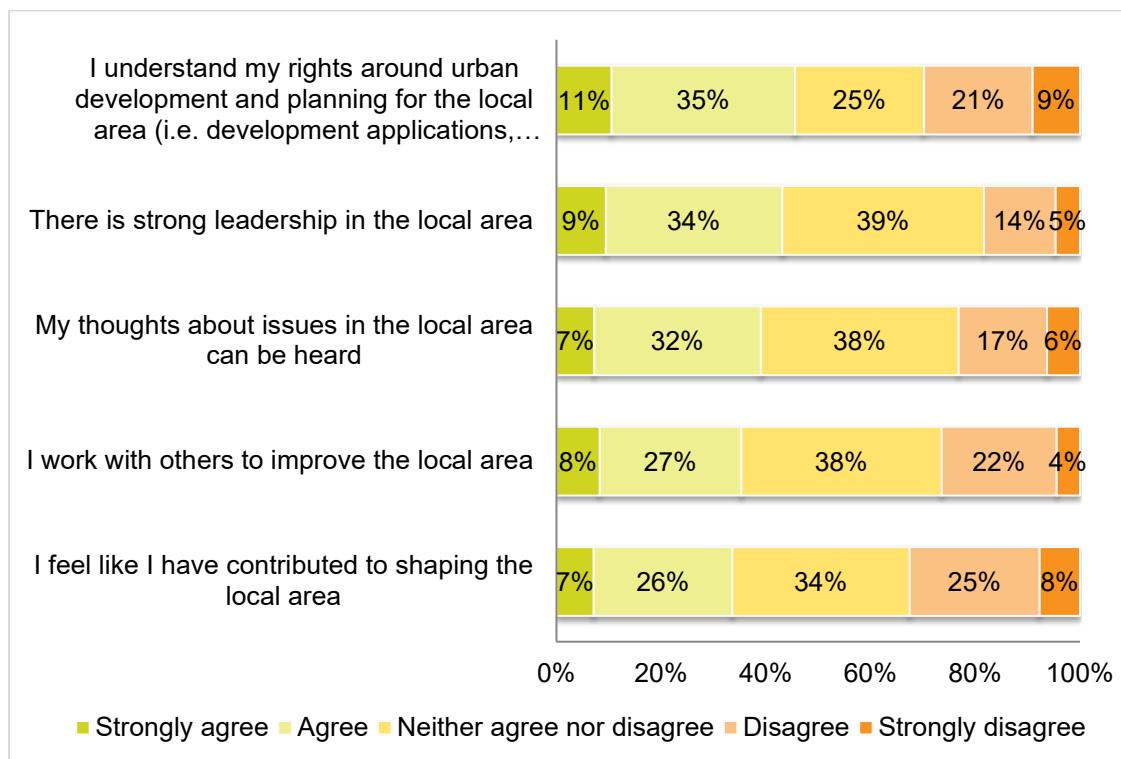
23. How would you best describe your level of interaction with other people who live or work in the area? (n = 1055)



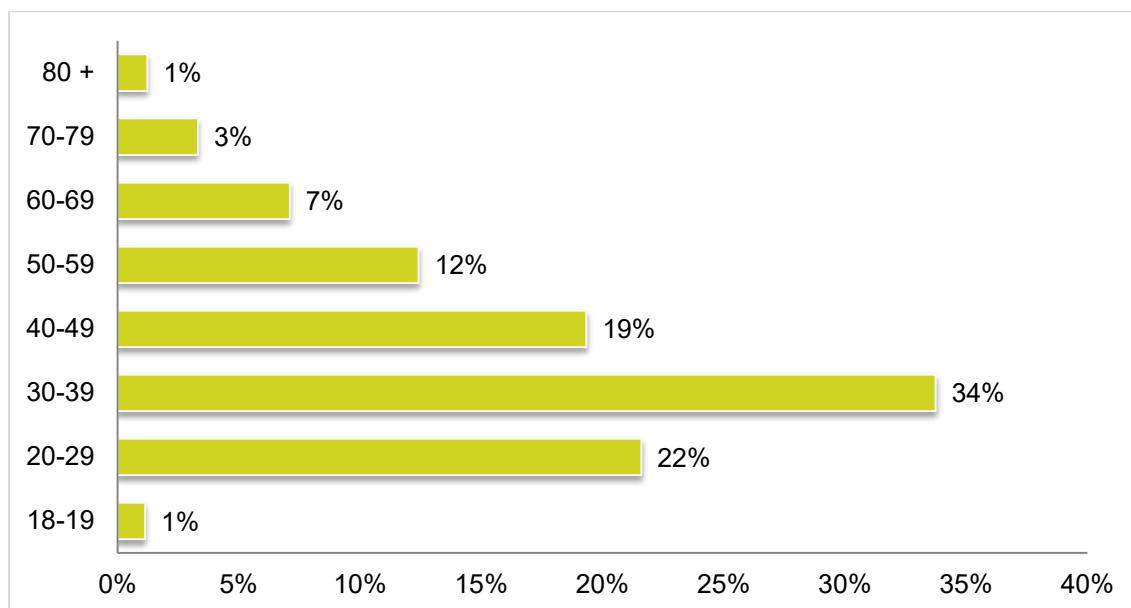
24. Do you often run into people you know in the following places in the area? (n = various, 535-1051)



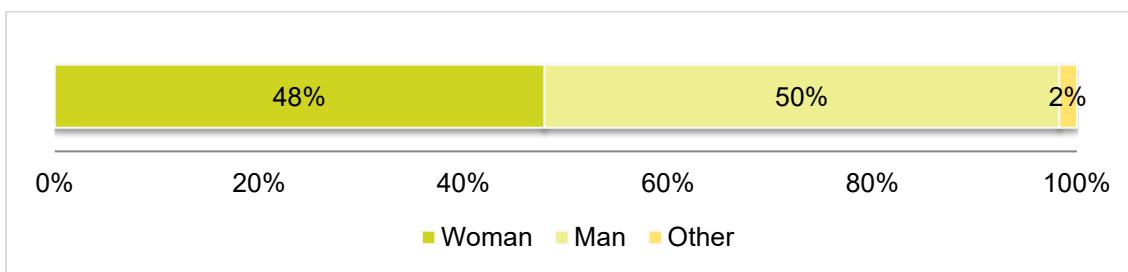
25. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (n = various, 1053-1054)



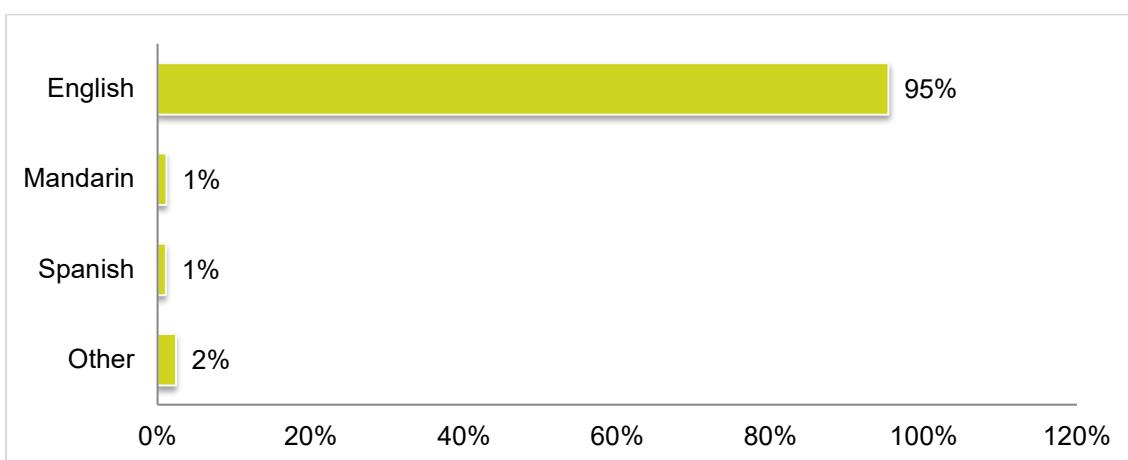
26. What is your age group? (n = 1055)



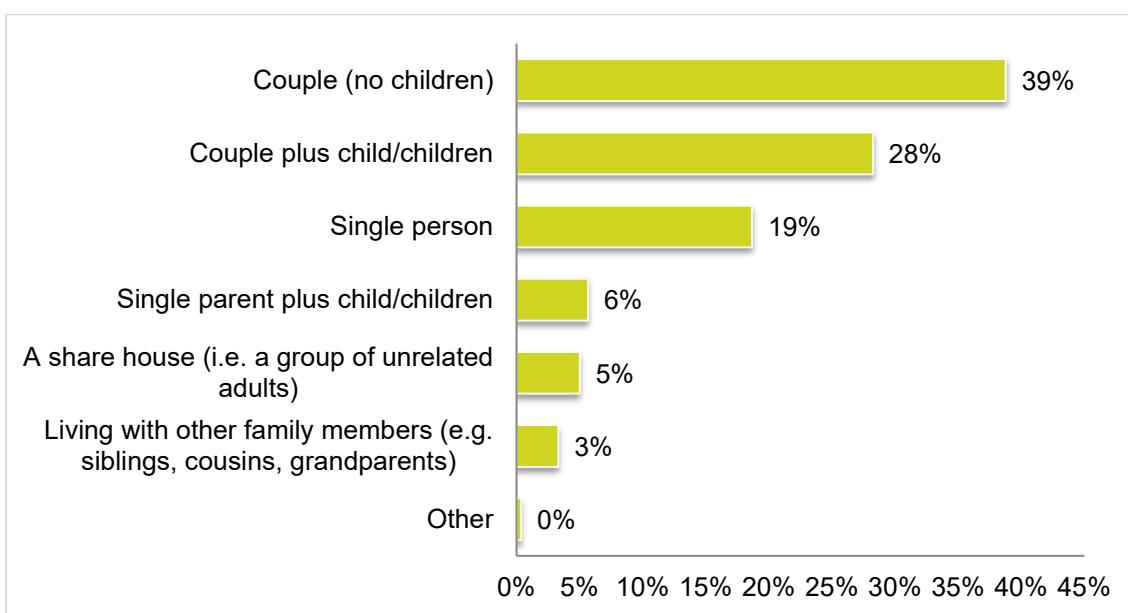
27. Are you ...? (n = 1053)



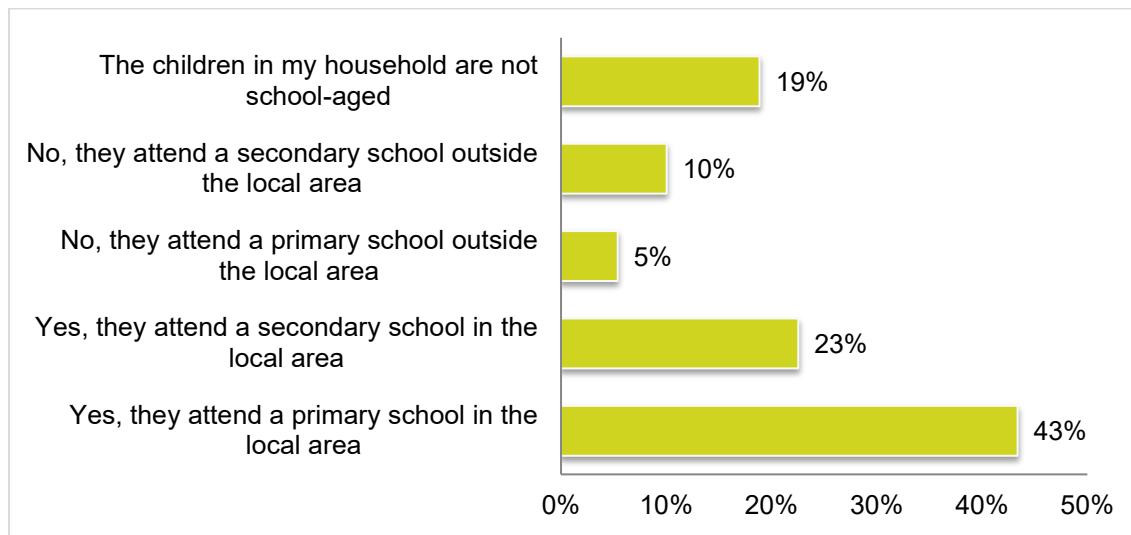
28. What is the main language spoken in your home? (n = 1045)



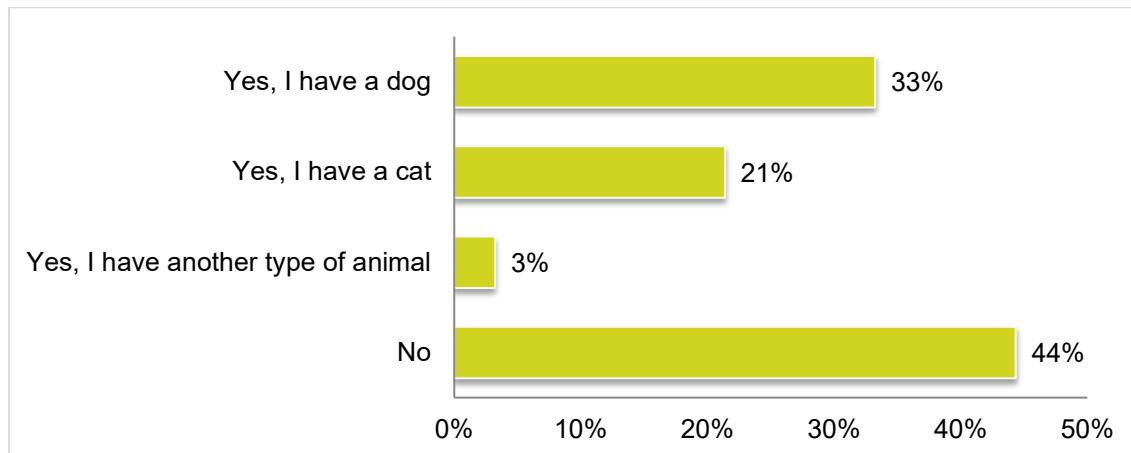
29. How would you best describe your household? (n = 1055)



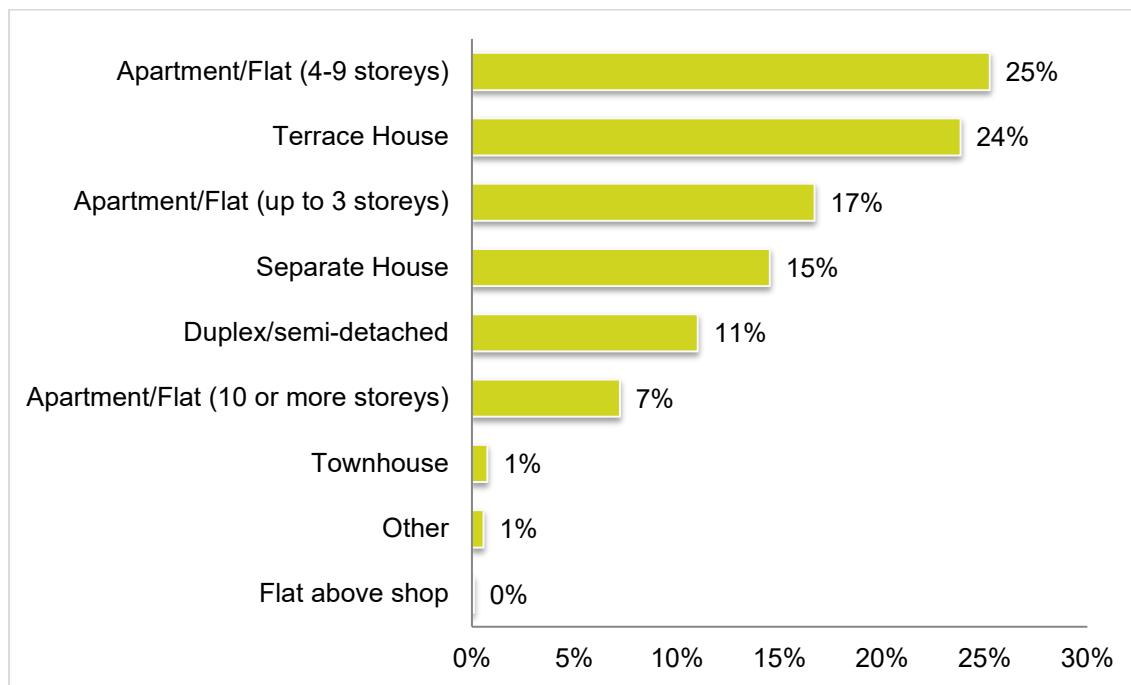
30. If there are children in your household, do you send them to a school in the local area? (n=408)



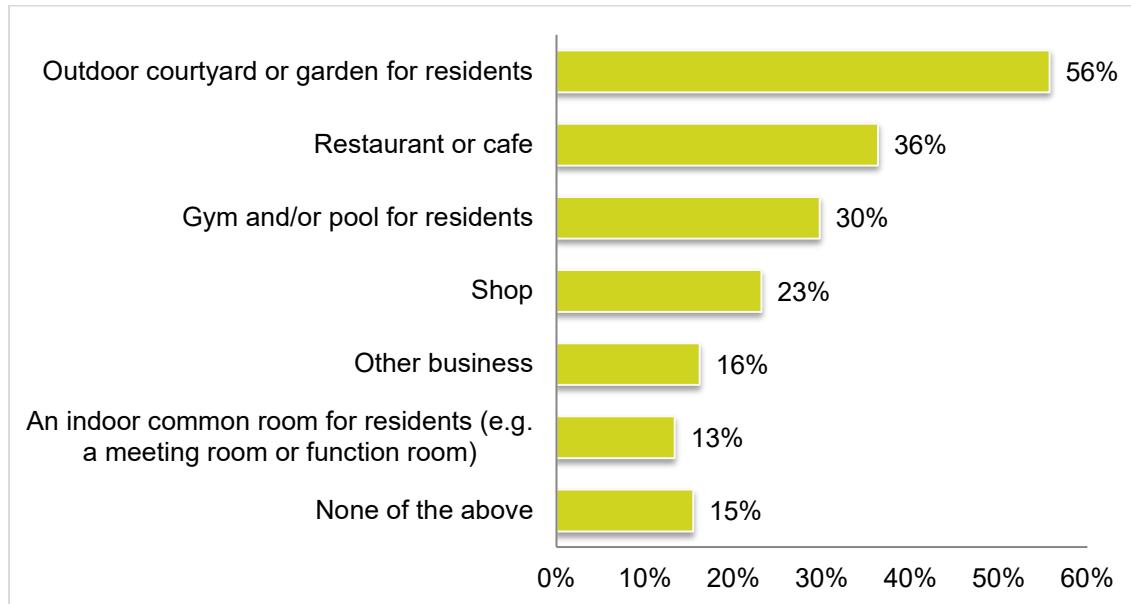
31. Do you own a pet? (n = 1053)



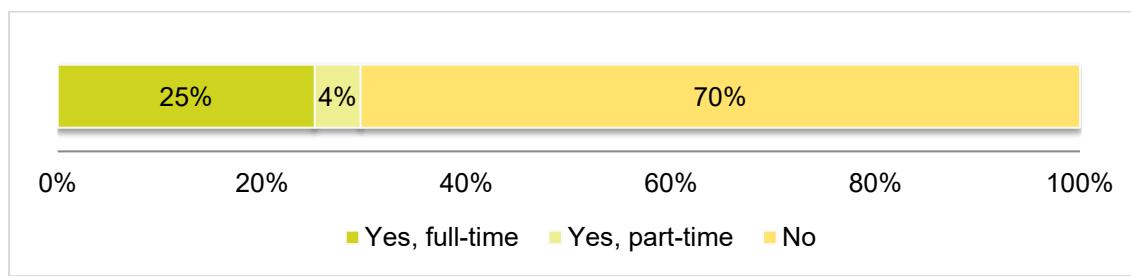
32. Which of these best describes the property you currently live in? (n = 1054)



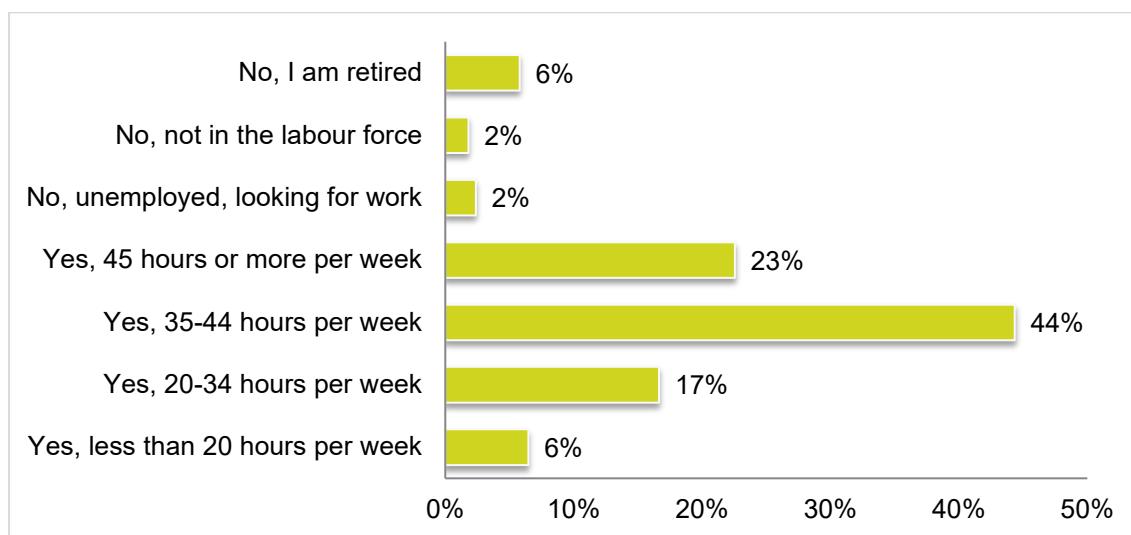
33. Are there any of the following in your building? (n = 531)



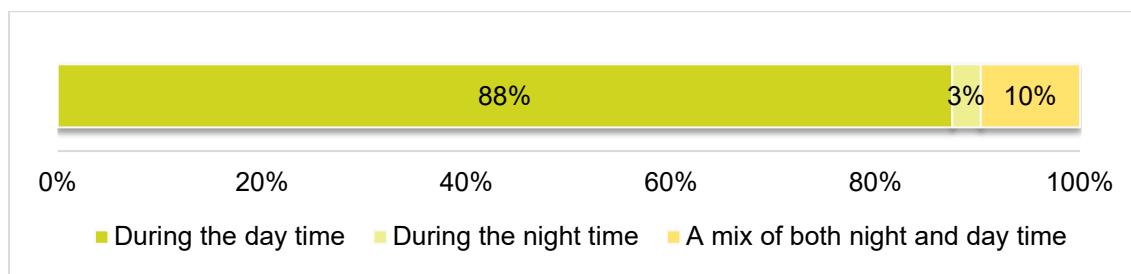
34. Are you currently studying? (n = 1052)



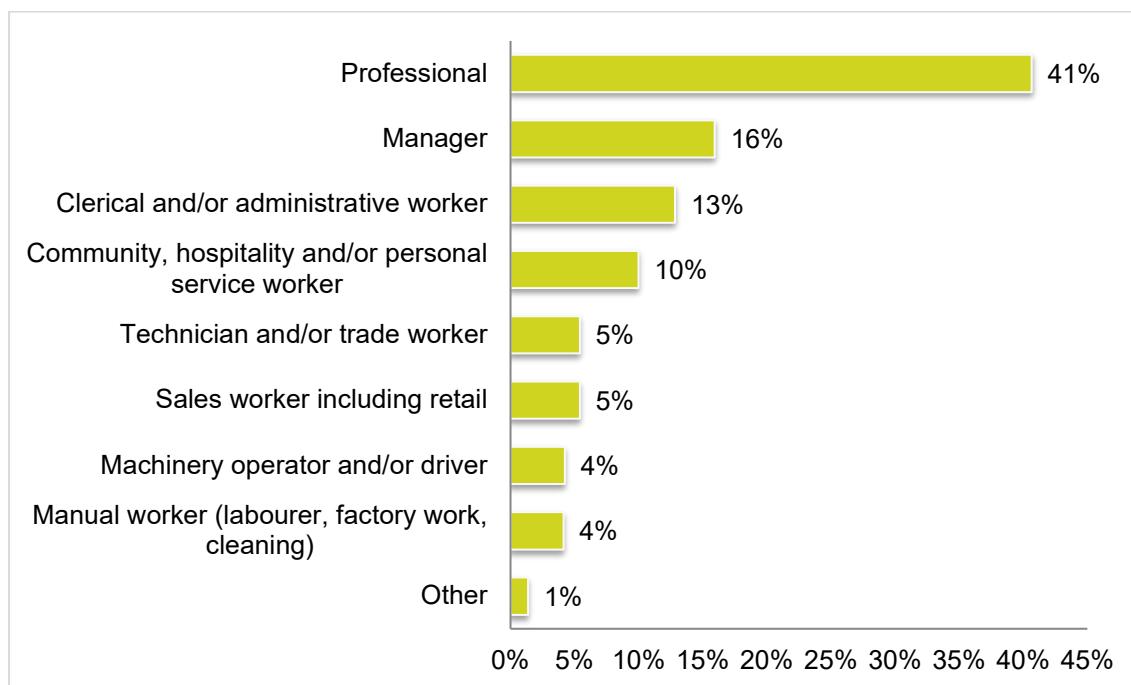
35. Are you currently in paid employment? (n = 1051)



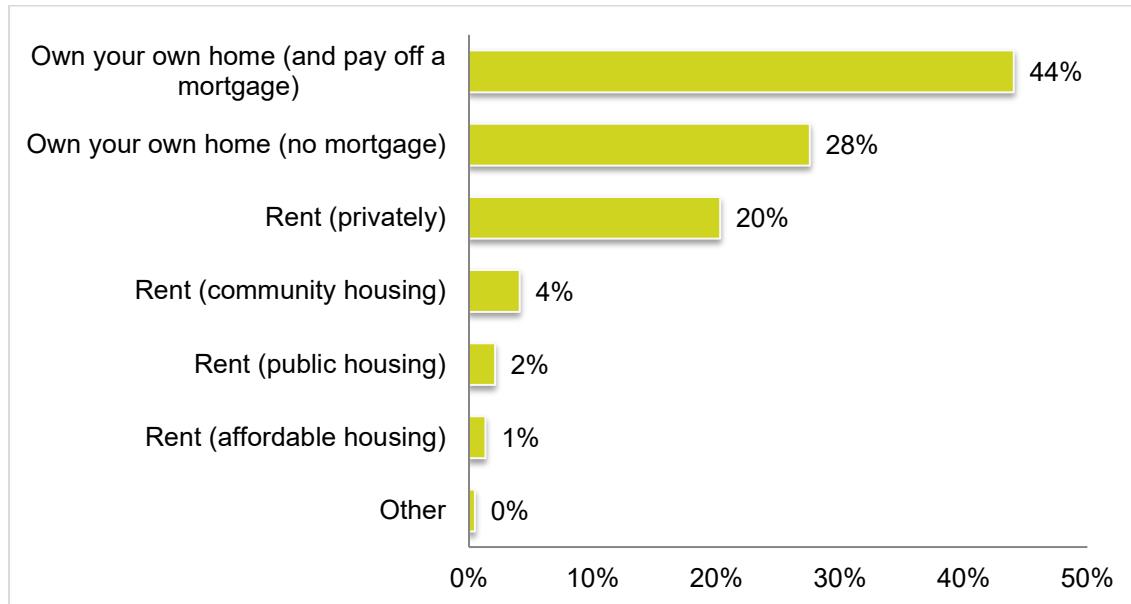
36. Do you work predominantly during the day or at night time? (n = 943)



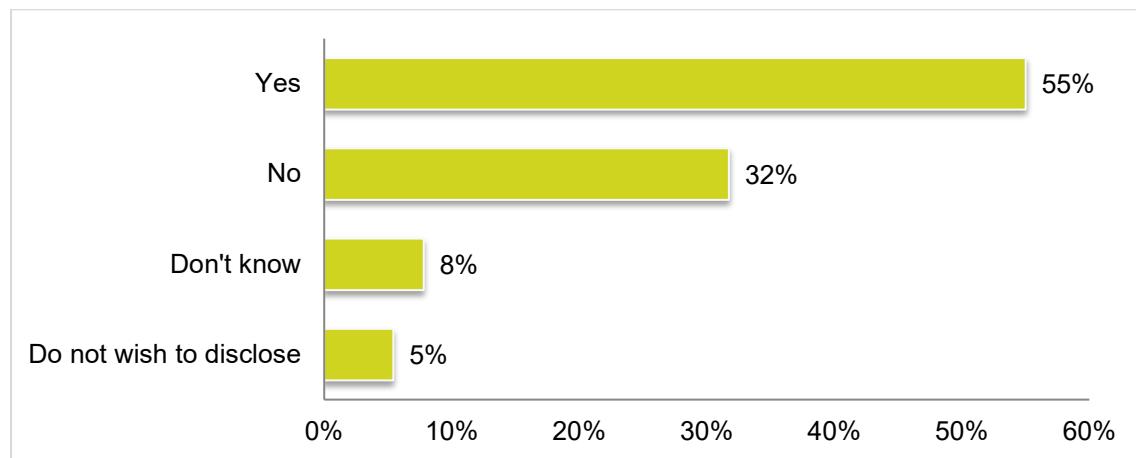
37. Which of the following best describes your current occupation? (n = 942)



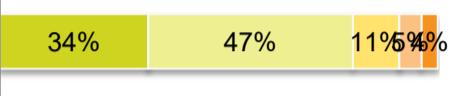
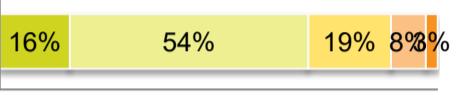
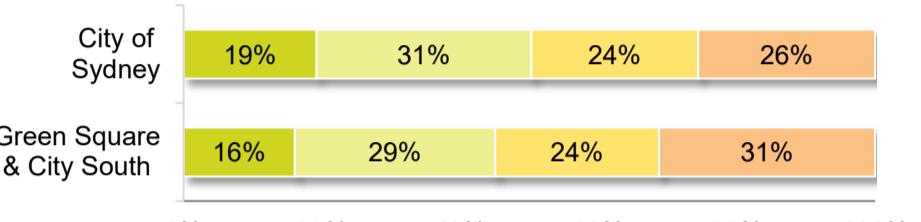
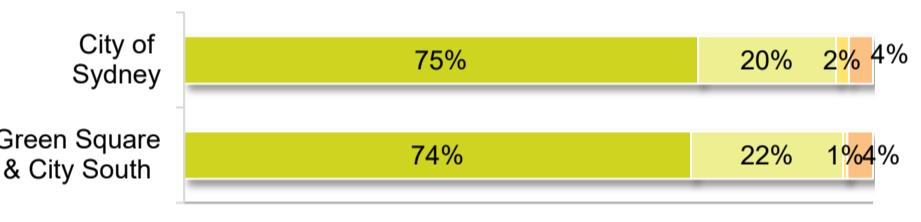
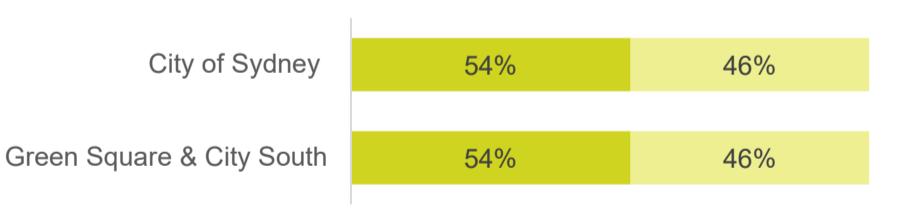
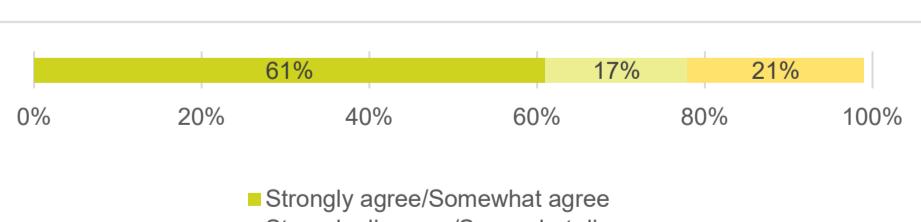
38. Does your household...? (n = 1049)



39. Does your household usually spend more than 30% of the combined household income on housing costs (rent or mortgage and/or strata levies)? (n = 1049)



Appendix 6 Comparative survey results for benchmarking

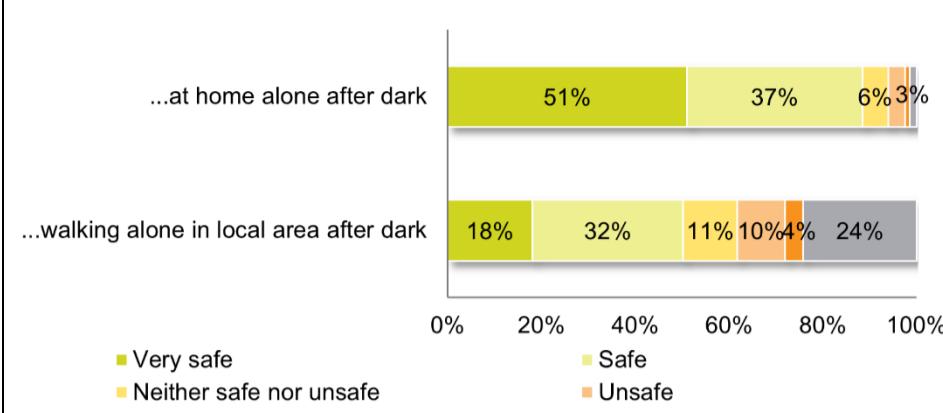
Question 6 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
To what extent do you agree with the following statements about where you live? (n = 1055)	<p>When needed, can you get help from your neighbours? (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p> <p>When needed, would you be willing to help your neighbours? (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p> <p>Most people can be trusted (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)*</p> <p>Level of trust in most people (Australian General Social Survey, 2020)</p>
<p>I can get help from my neighbours if needed</p>  <p>I would be willing to help my neighbours if needed</p>  <p>Most people can be trusted</p>  <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: Strongly agree (dark green), Agree (medium green), Neither agree nor disagree (light green), Disagree (yellow), Strongly disagree (orange)</p>	<p>When needed, can you get help from your neighbours? (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p>  <p>City of Sydney: 19%, 31%, 24%, 26%</p> <p>Green Square & City South: 16%, 29%, 24%, 31%</p> <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: Yes, definitely (dark green), Sometimes (medium green), No, not at all (yellow), Unsure (orange)</p>
I plan to remain resident in this area for a number of years (n=1054)	<p>When needed, would you be willing to help your neighbours? (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p>  <p>City of Sydney: 75%, 20%, 2%, 4%</p> <p>Green Square & City South: 74%, 22%, 1%, 4%</p> <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: Yes, definitely (dark green), Sometimes (medium green), No, not at all (yellow), Unsure (orange)</p>
	<p>Most people can be trusted (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)*</p>  <p>City of Sydney: 72%, 28%</p> <p>Green Square & City South: 72%, 28%</p> <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: Yes (dark green), No (light green)</p>
	<p>Are you considering moving out of the City of Sydney in the next 1-5 years? (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p>  <p>City of Sydney: 54%, 46%</p> <p>Green Square & City South: 54%, 46%</p> <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: No (dark green), Yes (light green)</p>
	<p>Level of trust in most people (Australian General Social Survey, 2020)</p>  <p>61%, 17%, 21%</p> <p>0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%</p> <p>Legend: Strongly agree/Somewhat agree (dark green), Strongly disagree/Somewhat disagree (light green), Neither agree nor disagree (yellow)</p>

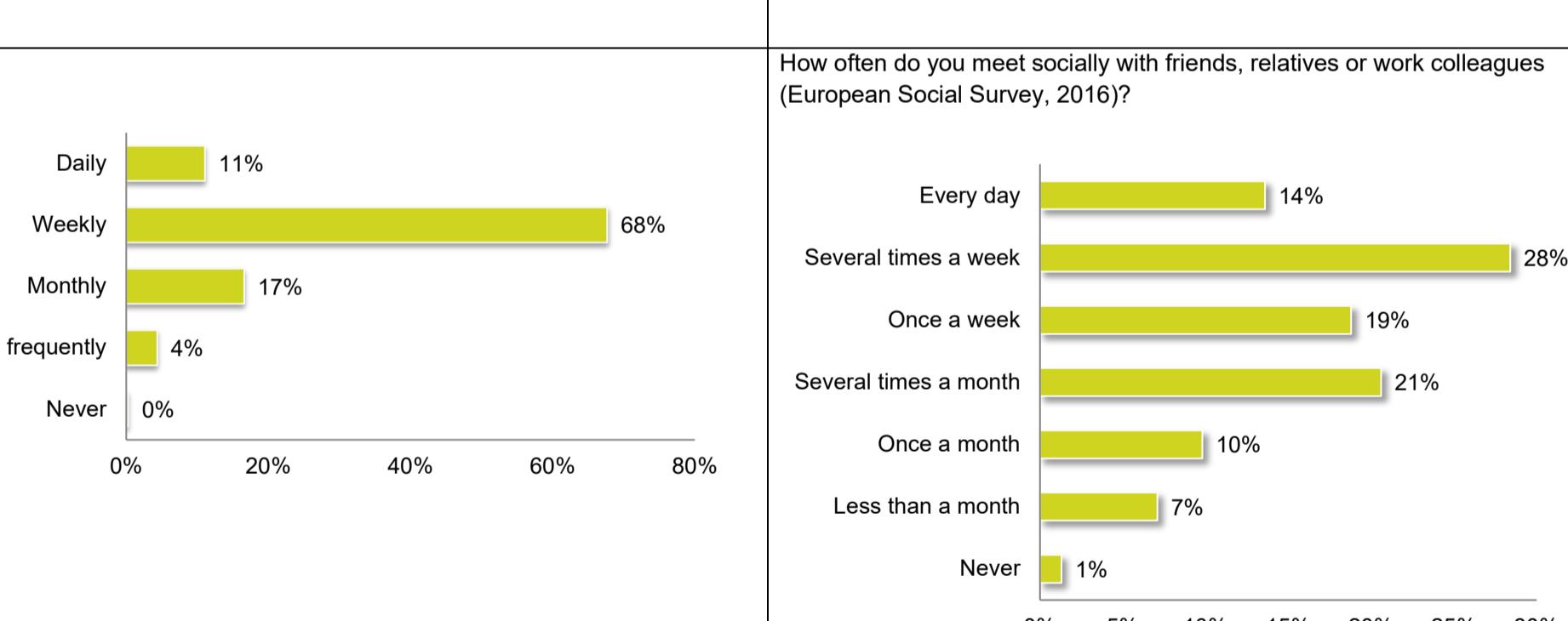
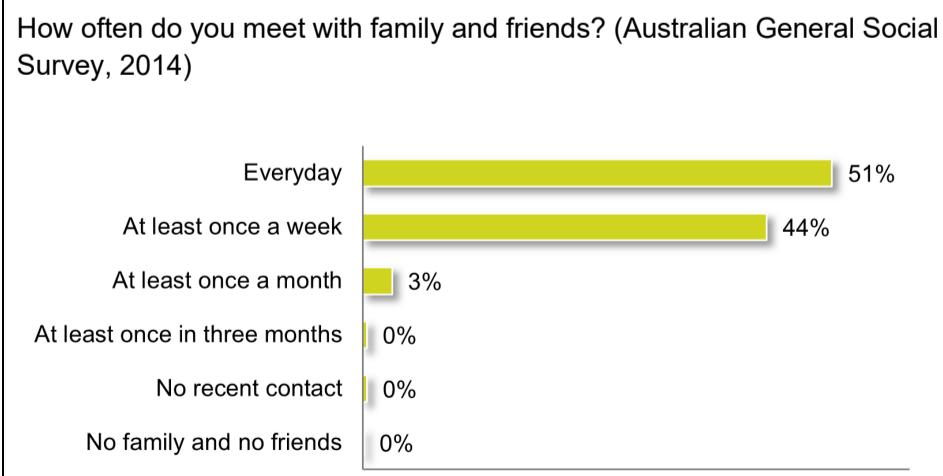
Question 6 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>Australian General Social Survey (2020)</i></p> <p>Data was collected from approximately 5,300 households around Australia (population 20,269,036), a response rate of 60.5%. Data collected 2020.</p> <p><i>City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018)</i></p> <p>6,904 respondents across the LGA and 739 respondents from Green Square and South Sydney, from a survey sent to 100,000 households in the City of Sydney local government area which was also promoted online and available in 5 languages other than English. Data collected 2018.</p>

Question 7 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies																																															
To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (n = various, 1051-1055)	<p>How strongly do you feel that you belong in...? (MORI North, 2006)</p> <p>For each area listed below, please say how strongly or not you feel you belong to that area? (MORI North, 2013)</p> <p>Thinking about personal wellbeing, how satisfied are you with feeling part of your community [in your local area] (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p> <p>Thinking about personal wellbeing, how satisfied are you with feeling part of your community [in your local area] (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey, 2018)</p>																																															
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question 7: To what extent do you feel that you are part of the community in...? (n = various, 1051-1055)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Very strongly</th> <th>Fairly strongly</th> <th>Not very strongly</th> <th>Not at all strongly</th> <th>Not at all</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Australia</td> <td>16%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sydney</td> <td>14%</td> <td>36%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inner city and surrounds</td> <td>10%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area (1a, 1b, 2, or 3) in which you live</td> <td>17%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The suburb in which you live</td> <td>16%</td> <td>43%</td> <td>27%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The street on which you live</td> <td>17%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The building in which you live</td> <td>20%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>9%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Very strongly (dark green), Fairly strongly (medium green), Not very strongly (light green), Not at all strongly (yellow), Not at all (orange)</p>	Location	Very strongly	Fairly strongly	Not very strongly	Not at all strongly	Not at all	Australia	16%	34%	35%	11%	4%	Sydney	14%	36%	34%	12%	4%	Inner city and surrounds	10%	40%	34%	11%	6%	Area (1a, 1b, 2, or 3) in which you live	17%	40%	30%	9%	5%	The suburb in which you live	16%	43%	27%	10%	5%	The street on which you live	17%	34%	30%	15%	4%	The building in which you live	20%	38%	29%	9%	4%
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Question 7 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies																																
	<p>City of Sydney</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>9%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>36%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>60%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very satisfied</td> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>Neutral</td> <td>Unsatisfied</td> <td>Very unsatisfied</td> </tr> </table> <p>Green Square & City South</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5%</td> <td>33%</td> <td>37%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>60%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very satisfied</td> <td>Satisfied</td> <td>Neutral</td> <td>Unsatisfied</td> <td>Very unsatisfied</td> </tr> </table> <p>Sample: <i>MORI North (2006)</i> 2,262 stratified random sample of total population of residents in Oldham Borough (total population, UK, response rate 24%. Data collected 2005/2006. <i>MORI North (2013)</i> 2,862 stratified random sample of total population of residents in Oldham Borough (total population, UK, response rate 12%. Data collected 2013. <i>City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018)</i> 6,904 respondents across the LGA and 739 respondents from Green Square and South Sydney, from a survey sent to 100,000 households in the City of Sydney local government area which was also promoted online and available in 5 languages other than English. Data collected 2018.</p>	9%	35%	36%	15%	4%	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	5%	33%	37%	19%	5%	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
9%	35%	36%	15%	4%																													
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Question 17 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>European Social Survey (2016)</i></p> <p>34,837 randomly selected respondents from 23 countries in Europe, including Russia. Response rate between 30-74%. Data collected 2016.</p> <p><i>Australian General Social Survey (2014)</i></p> <p>12,932 randomly selected respondents across Australia (population 22,828,900), response rate 80.1%. Data collected 2014.</p>

Question 18 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
In the past month, have you had contact with people in your local area in any of the following ways? (n = 1038)	<p>Have you done any of the following activities monthly or more in the past 12 months? (Baum et al., 2000)</p> <p>How do you connect with your local community? [Open response, back coded] (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010)</p> <p>In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of these activities? (Australian General Social Survey, 2020)</p> <p>In the past 12 months, have you participated in any of these activities? (Australian General Social Survey, 2014)</p> <p>In the past 3 months, have you participated in any of these activities? (Australian General Social Survey, 2010)</p> <p>In the past 12 months/* have you participated in ... / **Are you actively involved in... (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018)</p> <p>***information from COS (2020)</p>
Clubs, groups, religious groups or associations: 17%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social club (Baum et al., 2000) 27.3% • hobby group (Baum et al., 2000) 10.1% • self-help/support group (Baum et al., 2000) 4.1% • singing/acting/music group (Baum et al., 2000) 4.1% • service club (Baum et al., 2000) 5.8% • school-related group (Baum et al., 2000) 10.9% • ethnic group (Baum et al., 2000) 6.5% • Clubs, Groups and Associations (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 27.7% • *Organised arts, crafts, music, performance activities (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018) City of Sydney: 88.6% (at least one activity) 19.1% (5 or more types of activities). Green Square & City South: 86.5% (at least one activity) 14.6% (5 or more types of activities) *** • Church (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 5.2% of respondents • Attended church (Baum et al., 2000) 23.0% • Community support group (Australian General Social Survey, 2020) 21.1% • Involved in social group (Australian General Social Survey, 2020) 46.3%
Sitting on the executive committee of your building: 12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resident or community action group (Baum et al., 2000) 5.9% • decision making on a school, sports club, church or other board or committee, body corporate or resident action group (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018) 18.5% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often')
Volunteering: 11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 20.6%

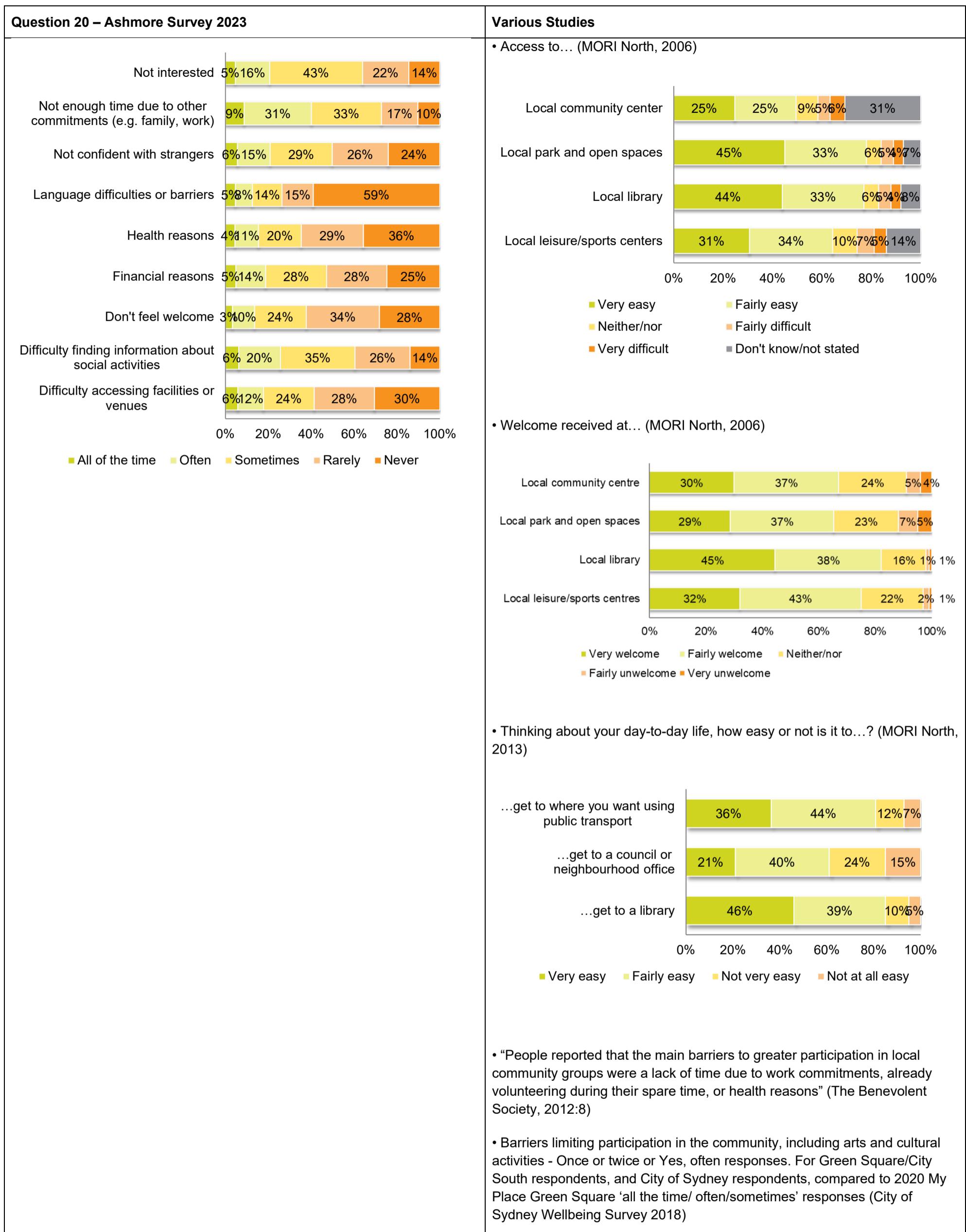
Question 18 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer organisation or group (Baum et al., 2000) 14.2% • **Volunteering (in the last 12 months) (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018) 43.5% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often') • Unpaid voluntary work (Australian General Social Survey, 2020) 24.8%
Chatting to people while shopping: 41%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping Locally (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 11.9% of respondents
Through involvement with schools / educational institutions: 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and University (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 9.3% of respondents • school-related group (Baum et al., 2000) 10.9% • "been to a class" (Baum et al., 2000) 13.9% • ** School related parent activities (P&C, Canteen etc.) (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018) 7.5% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often')
Through involvement in sport or other recreational activities: 22%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • played sport (Baum et al., 2000) 26.2% • hobby group (Baum et al., 2000) 10.1% • singing/acting/music group (Baum et al., 2000) 4.1% • gym or exercise class (Baum et al., 2000) 16.2% • party/dance (Baum et al., 2000) 16.5% • Utilising community facilities and places (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 5.2% of respondents • Went out with or met a group of friends – outdoor activities (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 75% • Participated in sport and physical recreation (Australian General Social Survey, 2014) 30.8% (as part of a club or association – 31.4%) • Attended sports matches or competitions (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018) Green Square & City South: 5% as participant, 29% as spectator, 12% both participated and was a spectator, City of Sydney: 4% as participant, 30% as spectator, 12% both participated and was a spectator ***
Socialising in cafés, restaurants and/or pubs: 52%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Been to a café or restaurant (Baum et al., 2000) 58.1% • Went out with or met a group of friends – indoor activities (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 72.5%
Socialising in parks: 35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilising community facilities and places (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 5.2% of respondents • Went out with or met a group of friends – outdoor activities (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 75%
Attending community events and activities: 27%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attending Local Events and Activities (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 29.0% of respondents • Utilising community facilities and places (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 5.2% of respondents
Socialising in a community or cultural space (e.g. library, museum, community garden): 17%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 6.2% of respondents • Utilising community facilities and places (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 5.2% of respondents • Went out with or met a group of friends – outdoor activities (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 75% • Went out with or met a group of friends – indoor activities (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 72.5%
Socialising in your own and/or others homes: 41%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visited family or had family visit (Baum et al., 2000) 83.7%

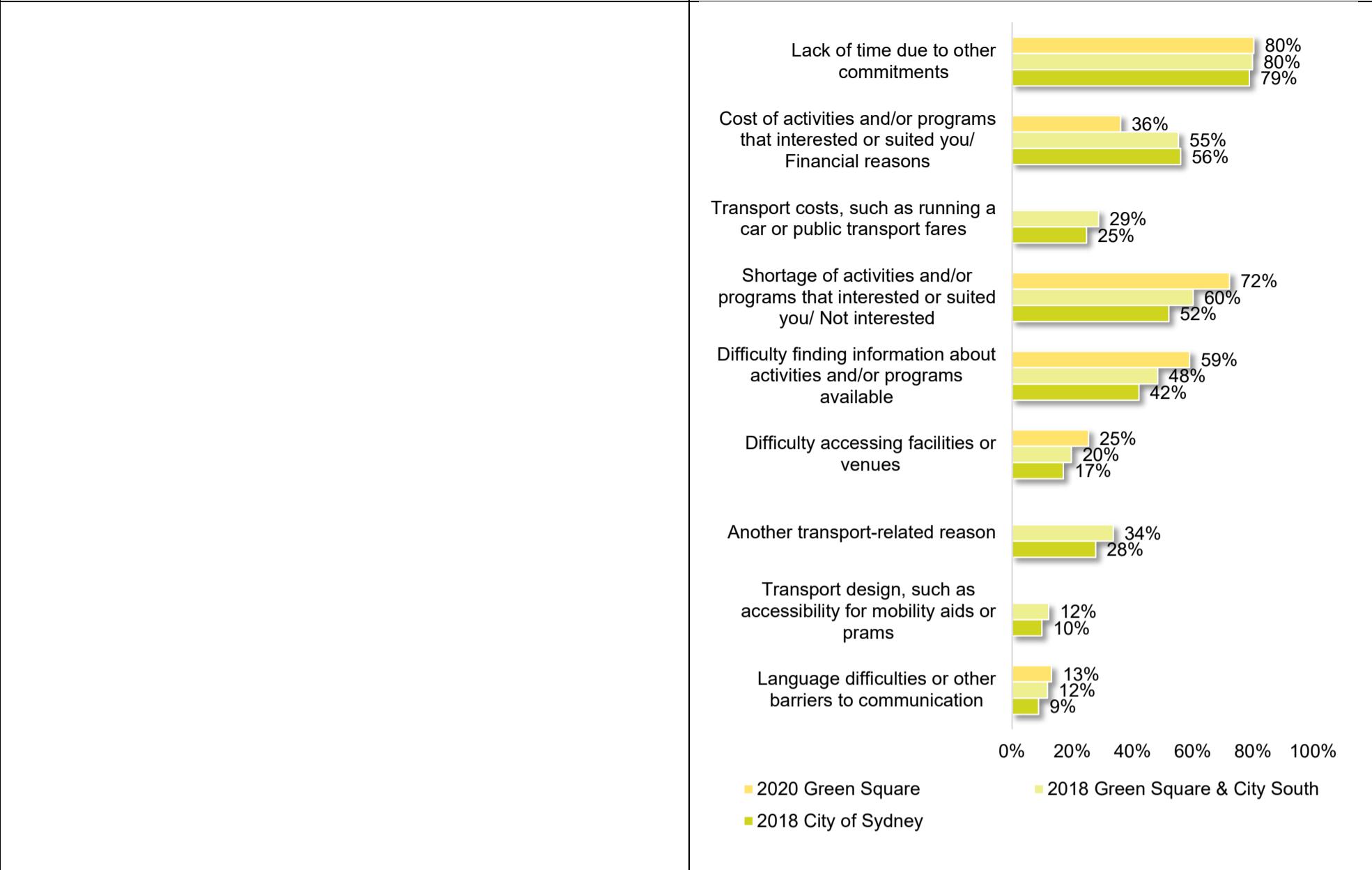
Question 18 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visited friends or had friends visit (Baum et al., 2000) 81.6% • visited neighbours or had neighbours visit (Baum et al., 2000) 81.6% • Being neighbourly (Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy, 2010) 34.9% of respondents • Visited or was visited by friends (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 92%
Connecting with people online (e.g. through social media): 35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spent time in Internet social activity (Australian General Social Survey, 2010) 40%
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>Baum et al. (2000)</i></p> <p>2,542 respondents in a cross-sectional random sample of the western suburbs of Adelaide, SA (population 210,000), response rate 63.6%. Data collected 1997.</p> <p><i>Sunshine Coast Council, Community Planning & Strategy (2010)</i></p> <p>614 respondents on the Sunshine Coast, QLD (population 278,200), collected through surveys available at libraries and community service centres. Data collected 2010.</p> <p><i>Australian General Social Survey (2020)</i></p> <p>Data was collected from approximately 5,300 households around Australia (population 20,269,036), a response rate of 60.5%. Data collected 2020.</p> <p><i>Australian General Social Survey (2014)</i></p> <p>12,932 randomly selected respondents across Australia (population 22,828,900), response rate 80.1%. Data collected 2014.</p> <p><i>Australian General Social Survey (2010)</i></p> <p>15,028 randomly selected respondents across Australia (population 22,342,000), response rate 87.6%. Data collected 2010.</p> <p><i>City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018)</i></p> <p>6,904 respondents across the LGA and 739 respondents from Green Square and South Sydney, from a survey sent to 100,000 households in the City of Sydney local government area which was also promoted online and available in 5 languages other than English. Data collected 2018.</p>

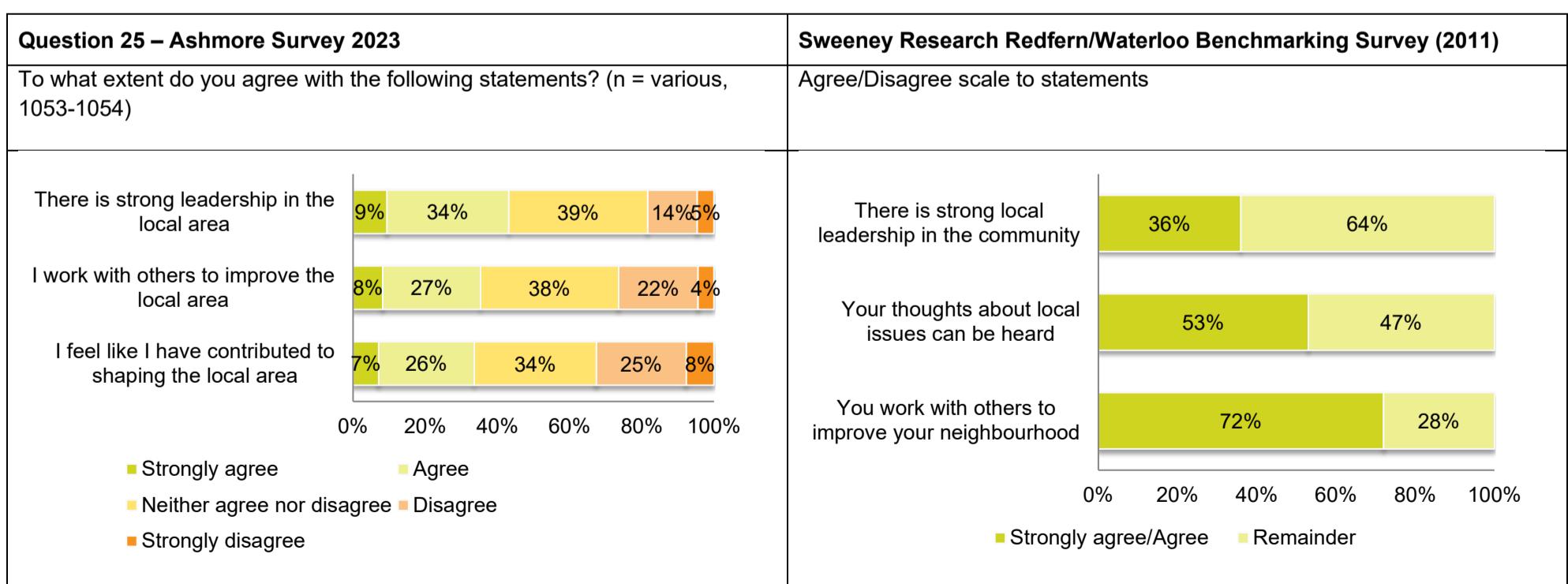
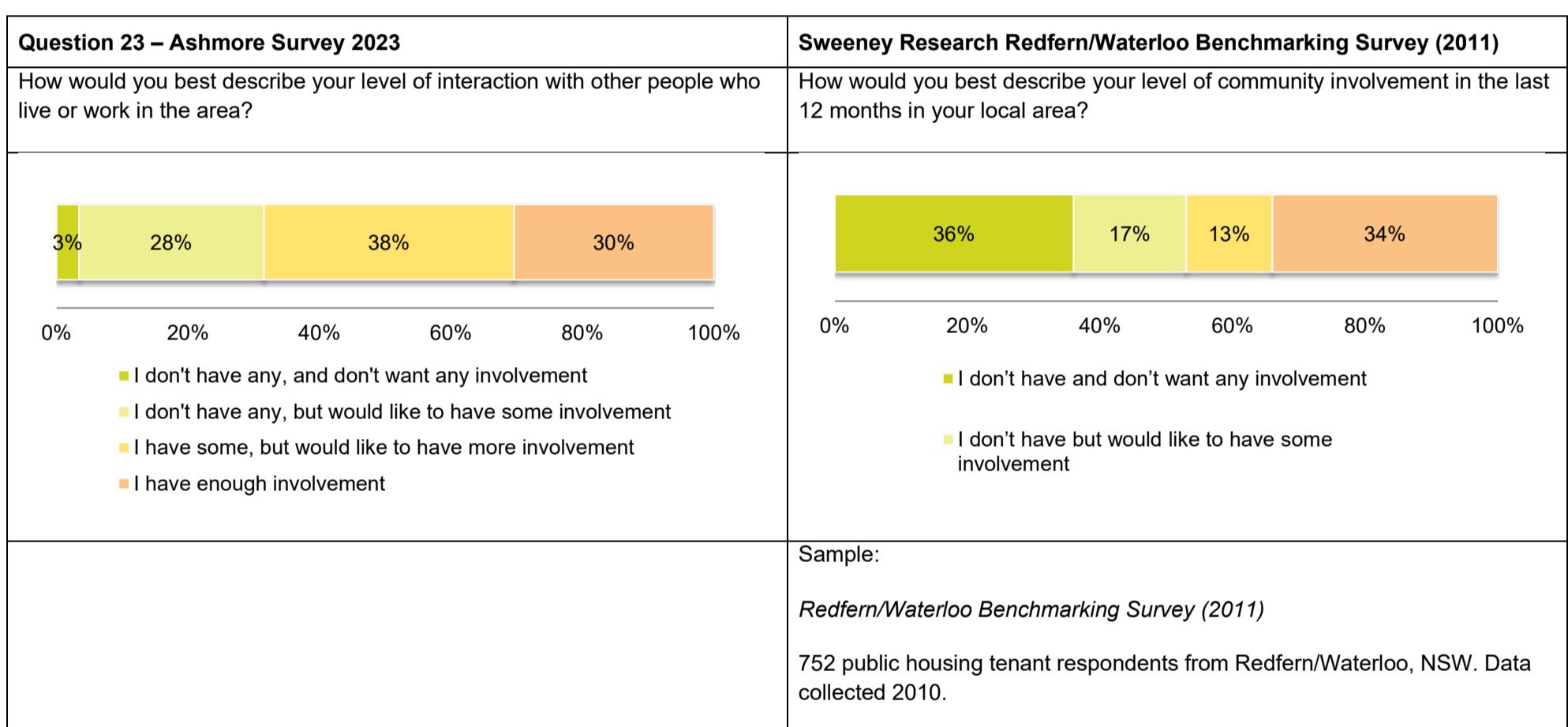
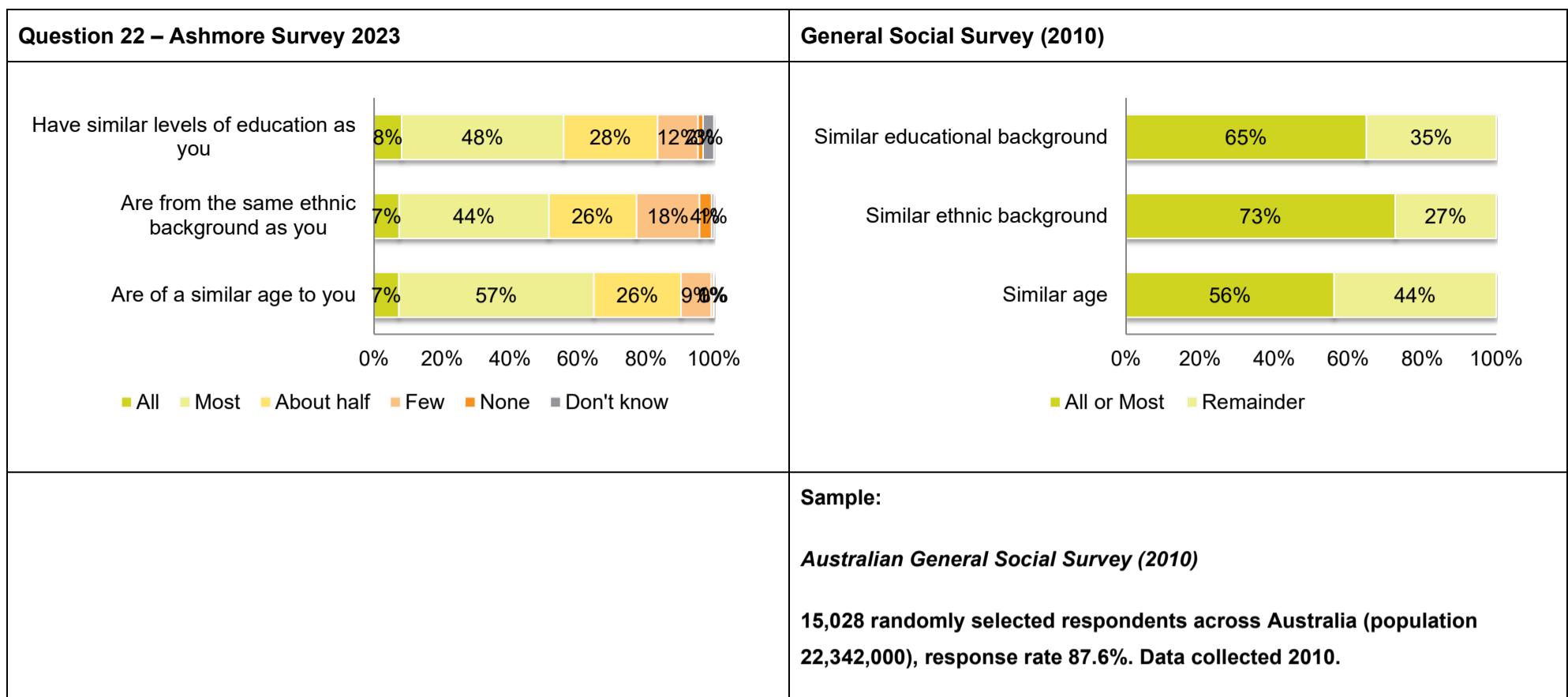
Question 19 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? (n = 885)	<p>In the past 12 months have you done any of the following? (City of Sydney, 2018)</p> <p>Have you done any of the following activities monthly or more in the past 12 months? (Baum et al., 2000)</p>
Attended a community meeting or consultation event: 32%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended a community meeting, public hearing or discussion? (City of Sydney, 2018) 29.6% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often') • Attended a council meeting (Baum et al., 2000) 4.1% • Attended a protest meeting (Baum et al., 2000) 7.1%
Met with, called, or sent a letter to any local politician: 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written to council (Baum et al., 2000) 10.8% • Contact local MP (Baum et al., 2000) 11.2% • Contact local councillor (Baum et al., 2000) 8.2% • Met with, phoned, or written to any local politician? (City of Sydney, 2018) 24.2% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often')

Question 19 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various studies
Joined a protest or demonstration: 24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended a protest meeting (Baum et al., 2000) 7.1% Resident or community action group (Baum et al., 2000) 5.9% Campaign/action to improve social/environmental conditions (Baum et al., 2000) 5.5% Joined a protest or demonstration (City of Sydney, 2018) 27.8% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often')
Signed a petition: 35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed a petition (Baum et al., 2000) 40.6%
Participated in an online discussion: 34%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in an online discussion about political or local community issues (City of Sydney, 2018) 34.4% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often')
Participated in the running of a strata or community title scheme: 19%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended a body corporate meeting? (City of Sydney, 2018) 25.8% ('once or twice' and 'yes, often') Resident or community action group (Baum et al., 2000) 5.9%
Sent a letter or email to a media outlet (e.g. newspaper, radio): 14%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written a letter to editor (Baum et al., 2000) 3.8%
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018)</i></p> <p>6,904 respondents across the LGA and 739 from the Green Square and City South village area, from a survey sent to 100,000 households in the City of Sydney local government area which was also promoted online and available in 5 languages other than English. Data collected 2018.</p> <p><i>Baum et al. (2000)</i></p> <p>2,542 respondents in a cross-sectional random sample of the western suburbs of Adelaide, SA (population 210,000), response rate 63.6%. Data collected 1997.</p>

Question 20 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various Studies
Do any of the following limit you from socialising or participating in organised social activities in the area? (n = various, 1046-1054)	<p>What is the main reason you are not more actively involved in community groups or activities in your local area in the last 12 months? (The Benevolent Society, 2012)</p> <p>It is easy for me to get to: A community centre/a park or open space/ access the local library/ get to leisure or sports centre AND feel welcome there (MORI North, 2006)</p> <p>Thinking about your day-to-day life, how easy or not is it to...? (MORI North, 2013)</p> <p>Barriers limiting participation in the community, including arts and cultural activities (City of Sydney Wellbeing Survey 2018)</p>



Question 20 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Various Studies																																								
	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>2020 Green Square</th> <th>2018 Green Square & City South</th> <th>2018 City of Sydney</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lack of time due to other commitments</td> <td>80%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of activities and/or programs that interested or suited you/ Financial reasons</td> <td>36%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport costs, such as running a car or public transport fares</td> <td>29%</td> <td>25%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shortage of activities and/or programs that interested or suited you/ Not interested</td> <td>72%</td> <td>60%</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty finding information about activities and/or programs available</td> <td>59%</td> <td>48%</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difficulty accessing facilities or venues</td> <td>25%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Another transport-related reason</td> <td>34%</td> <td>28%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport design, such as accessibility for mobility aids or prams</td> <td>12%</td> <td>10%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language difficulties or other barriers to communication</td> <td>13%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason	2020 Green Square	2018 Green Square & City South	2018 City of Sydney	Lack of time due to other commitments	80%	80%	79%	Cost of activities and/or programs that interested or suited you/ Financial reasons	36%	55%	56%	Transport costs, such as running a car or public transport fares	29%	25%		Shortage of activities and/or programs that interested or suited you/ Not interested	72%	60%	52%	Difficulty finding information about activities and/or programs available	59%	48%	42%	Difficulty accessing facilities or venues	25%	20%	17%	Another transport-related reason	34%	28%		Transport design, such as accessibility for mobility aids or prams	12%	10%		Language difficulties or other barriers to communication	13%	12%	9%
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Shortage of activities and/or programs that interested or suited you/ Not interested	72%	60%	52%																																						
Difficulty finding information about activities and/or programs available	59%	48%	42%																																						
Difficulty accessing facilities or venues	25%	20%	17%																																						
Another transport-related reason	34%	28%																																							
Transport design, such as accessibility for mobility aids or prams	12%	10%																																							
Language difficulties or other barriers to communication	13%	12%	9%																																						
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>The Benevolent Society (2012)</i></p> <p>157 respondents, a representative sample of residents of Tenterfield Statistical Local Area, NSW (population 6,800), through CATI interviews. Data collected 2011-2012.</p> <p><i>MORI North (2006)</i></p> <p>2,262 stratified random sample of total population of residents in the Borough of Oldham (population 225,000), UK, response rate 24%. Data collected 2005/2006.</p> <p><i>MORI North (2013)</i></p> <p>2,862 stratified random sample of total population of residents in Oldham Borough (total population, UK, response rate 12%. Data collected 2013. City of</p> <p><i>Sydney Wellbeing Survey (2018)</i></p> <p>6,904 respondents across the LGA and 739 respondents from Green Square and South Sydney, from a survey sent to 100,000 households in the City of Sydney local government area which was also promoted online and available in 5 languages other than English. Data collected 2018.</p>																																								



Question 25 – Ashmore Survey 2023	Sweeney Research Redfern/Waterloo Benchmarking Survey (2011)
	<p>Sample:</p> <p><i>Redfern/Waterloo Benchmarking Survey (2011)</i></p> <p>752 public housing tenant respondents from Redfern/Waterloo, NSW (public housing population 4,400). Data collected 2010.</p>

Appendix 7: Selected 2017 and 2020 survey results for comparison with 2023 survey results for Ashmore residents
