



Research Report:

Who Cares About The Environment 2017 Randwick City Council

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1. Executive Summary

This report summarises the results of 600 interviews with Randwick City Council residents in 2017 regarding environmental issues, behaviour and knowledge.

A brief summary of the findings follows, with more detailed results shown in Sections 4 to 9.

Most Important Issues

Roads and traffic continued to be the issue most often identified by Randwick LGA residents as one of the top two requiring Council's attention (41%, up from 31% in 2014). City infrastructure/urban development was the second most often mentioned issue (25% up from 14%). Environment came third (21%, up from 19%) and the fourth most often mentioned was public transport (15%, a slight drop from 19% in 2014). In 2017, residents mentioned a similar number of issues on average to 2014. Light rail was the only new issue that emerged in 2017.

The most often mentioned environmental issue in the Randwick City Council area overall was pollution of beaches/oceans (14% most important, 23% in top two). Litter and dumping of rubbish (9% first mentions, 16% top two) and traffic and congestion (including no bike lanes) (8% first mentions, 16% top two) came next. These were followed by overpopulation/overdevelopment/coastal development and recycling and garbage (both 9% first mentions, 15% top two).

A third (34%) of Randwick LGA residents were unable to think of an environmental issue that is important in the Randwick City Council area, (19% replying 'Don't know', 15% 'None').

Level of Concern about Environmental Problems

Concern about environmental problems remains widespread, (83% in 2017, 82% in 2014) with 34% (up from 29% in 2014) of Randwick City Council residents saying that they are concerned a great deal, and 49%, (little changed from 49% in 2014) saying a fair amount.

Environmental Behaviour

Reusing something for environmental reasons was the most frequent pro-environment behaviour reported in 2017 (94% have done so at least occasionally, 64% did so often), closely followed by reduction in the amount of food thrown out (92% have done so at least occasionally, 66% did so often) and reduction of energy consumption (92% have done so at least occasionally, 71% did so often). Most have decided to reduce fuel consumption and vehicle air pollution (85%, 53% often) and have tried to avoid plastic bags (82%, 51% often). Avoiding products with lots of packaging (78%, 44% often) was also widespread. Having grown their own food (48%, 27% often), and composting or use of a worm farm (40%, 27% often) were less common, partly due to the difficulty of doing either if living in a flat.

Preferred Sources of Environmental Information

The majority of residents rated the Council's performance at providing them with information on the steps to take to help protect the environment as excellent or good (65%, 63% in 2014), and only 7% (similar to the 8% in 2014) of respondents believed that they were not provided any information at all.

Residents wanted to be informed about environmental issues through an electronic newsletter to their email (38%), local newspapers (19%), the internet (15%), social media (including Facebook, twitter and other social media) (15%), leaflets in their letterbox (9%), information mailed (9%), television (7%), major newspapers (4%) or radio (4%).

Randwick City Council and the Environment

About two in three residents (67%) rated Council's care for the environment as either very good (13%) or good (54%), little changed from 2014 (14% very good, 55% good, total 69%). Only 6% rated Council's performance as poor or very poor (7% in 2014).

Unprompted, residents were asked which environmental issues they believed Council should be focusing on in the next 12 months. Four issues were equally often (each 22%) in the top three issues mentioned: recycling and garbage (10% most important); pollution of beaches/oceans (11% most important); reducing overdevelopment (14% most important); and planting more trees/greening the area/park (8% most important). Traffic (8% most important, 19% in top three), upkeep of roads/footpaths/gutters (10% most, 15% in top three) and litter and dumping of rubbish (9% most, 15% in top 3) followed.

General Attitudes

Residents strongly believed that the Randwick City Council area is a good place to live, with 95% stating that they strongly agree (49%) or agree (46%) with this statement.

Other attitudes of the residents in the Randwick LGA as listed below were very close to those obtained in the 2014 survey:

- ✧ The majority of residents feel part of their local community, (77%, 24% strongly agree)
- ✧ Randwick LGA residents generally preferred to shop in their local neighbourhood, with 88%, 45% strongly agree)
- ✧ Over half (54%) the respondents claimed that they belong to one or more community clubs or organisations
- ✧ Physical activity was widely reported by Randwick LGA residents, with four out of five (83%) respondents undertaking some type of physical activity at least once a week
- ✧ Just over two out of three (68%) respondents reported that they had attended at least one event or festival in the Randwick City Council area in the past 12 months

The majority of Randwick LGA residents (89%) rated their overall quality of life as excellent (42%) or good (45%), with only 3% rating it as poor, effectively unchanged from 2014 (89% excellent or good, and 1% poor or very poor).

2. Background

As part of their ongoing commitment to environmental issues, Randwick City Council conducted a research study that focuses on the local community's knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviours in respect to environmental protection. Findings were to be compared to 'Who Cares About the Environment' study conducted by Randwick City Council in 2005, 2008, 2011, and 2014 and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 'Who Cares About the Environment' state study conducted in 2015.

Council will use the findings from this study to assist with development of a suitably targeted environmental education strategy.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- ✧ Provide information about specific aspects of knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviours of a cross section of the population of the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA)
- ✧ Provide information relevant to planning, implementation and evaluation of Randwick City Council's programmes and initiatives
- ✧ Provide information which is able to be benchmarked/assessed against the 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014 Randwick 'Who Cares About the Environment' studies and the 2015 NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 'Who Cares about the Environment' study
- ✧ Extend a local statistical time series tracking social dimensions of environment awareness
- ✧ Promote discussion and wider awareness of the social dimensions of environmental protection

Items in the telephone survey were repeated with minor changes from the four previous surveys on "Who Cares about the Environment in Randwick City Council" 2005, 2008, 2011, and 2014. Some items in the telephone survey for Randwick City Council were modelled on key questions from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage "Who Cares about the Environment" survey series.

3. Methodology

From September to October 2017, Taverner Research on behalf of Randwick City Council conducted 600 telephone interviews of Randwick City Council residents over 15 years of age.

3.1. Sample

A total of 8,209 numbers were called for this survey.

The response rate obtained for this survey can be calculated by adding together all of the contacts that are known to fit within the survey sample frame and have been spoken to, that is, total completed, refused at introduction, language barrier and quota full. Dividing the total completed by this number gives a response rate of 22.2%. This compares to a response rate of 16% (one in six) in 2014, 11% (one in ten) in 2011, 16% (one in six) in 2008 and 21% (one in five) in 2005. The increase is largely because this wave, more residents were contacted through mobile phones.

Contacting through mobile numbers also meant that it was more likely that many people would not pick up as they would not be able to identify the number, hence 3005 numbers went directly to answering machines.

The table below provides a breakdown of the result of all attempted numbers during the interview process.

Figure 1: Survey Sample

Contact Result	Total (#)
Completed Interviews	600
Refused at introduction	1,938
Language barrier	111
Quota Full	54
Unsuccessful after 5 attempts	72
Do not live in survey area	215
Invalid Number	199
Fax / Business	66
Attempted but still active	3,551
TOTAL NUMBERS CALLED	6,806

Fixed line telephone numbers were validated Random Digit Dial (RDD) fixed line telephone numbers expected to fall within the Randwick City LGA. Validation ensured that 90% of the numbers were active and that the bulk of business numbers had been removed from the list. When speaking to a household member, interviewers checked that the household was located in the Randwick LGA. Mobile numbers called were sampled from a purchased list of the mobile numbers of adults who had completed other surveys and were recorded as living within the Randwick City Council Local Government Area (LGA).

3.2. Decision on Weighting

In order that the findings are properly representative of the Randwick City Council residential population, two weights (a) age and gender; and b) age, gender and location) were calculated and weighted data compared to unweighted data.

It was found that the weighted data did not have sufficient impact to justify the loss of precision that results from weighting the data, therefore data was not weighted.

3.3. Error Variance

Based on the sample size and response rate achieved, the sample error variance for unweighted survey results at a 95 percent confidence interval is approximately $\pm 3.9\%$. This implies that for a response figure of 50 percent, the true figure will be between 46.1 and 53.9 percent in 19 samples out of 20.

3.4. Analysis and Report

This report summarises the overall findings, reporting simple percentages and statistically significant differences between demographic groups where appropriate. Results are presented in graphical and tabular format.

Where applicable the findings have been compared to the latest state wide "Who Cares about the Environment" survey series (2015) and the 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014 Randwick 'Who Cares About the Environment' study. Where comparisons are not provided this indicates there is no question in either study for which a comparison can be conducted.

3.5. Demographics of Sample

A total of n=600 telephone interviews were conducted with the Randwick City Council in 2017. The tables below show the demographic composition of the survey respondents.

The Northern suburbs are Randwick, Kensington, Clovelly and Coogee. The Middle suburbs are South Coogee, Kingsford, Maroubra, and Matraville, and the Southern suburbs are Malabar, Chifley, Philip Bay, Little Bay and La Perouse (including Frenchmans Bay). Significantly more people were interviewed from the Northern suburbs (42%) than Middle (37%) and Southern (22%) suburbs (see Figure 2).

As in previous surveys, the youngest age groups (15-29) were under represented (10% of the sample compared to 31% of the population), and especially those aged 55 or more were over represented in the sample (45% of the sample aged 55 or more compared to 27% of the population). However, the numbers obtained in each age range were sufficient to allow useful analysis by age group (see Figure 3). As already reported, weighting to match the age group and gender distribution of the population did not make sufficient difference to the results to justify the loss of precision that results from weighting the data.

The sample also included more respondents from the Southern suburbs (22%) and Middle suburbs (37%) than the population (6% and 24% respectively) and fewer from the Northern suburbs (42% compared to 70%).

Figure 2: Suburb and Location of Survey Sample

Demographic Group	Achieved Sample	
	%	#
SUBURB		
Maroubra (any)	16	93
Coogee	14	83
Randwick (any)	13	80
Kingsford	12	72
Coogee South	9	56
Kensington	7	44
Clovelly	7	43
Malabar	6	35
Little Bay	5	31
Matraville	4	24
Chifley	3	18
Phillip Bay	3	17
La Perouse/Frenchmans Bay	1	4
LOCATION		
Northern Suburbs	42	250
Middle Suburbs	37	221
Southern Suburbs	22	129
TOTAL	100	600

Figure 3: Age, Gender and Language of Survey Sample

Demographic Group	Achieved Sample	
	%	#
GENDER		
Male	47	280
Female	53	320
AGE		
15 - 29	10	60
30-44	26	155
45 - 54	19	115
55 - 64	19	114
65 years or older	26	156
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
English	90	539
Other Languages Spoken at Home	10	61
TOTAL	100	600

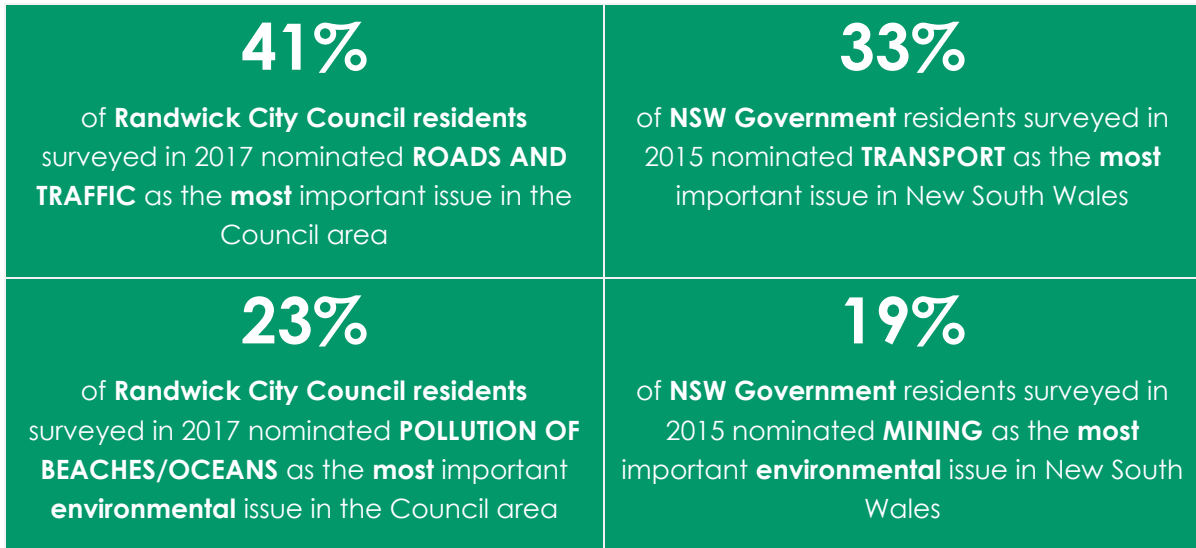
Figure 4: Other Demographics of Survey Sample

Demographic Group*	Achieved Sample	
	%	#
TIME LIVED IN RANDWICK		
Less than 1 year	1	7
1 to 2 years	2	12
2 to 5 years	10	58
5 to 10 years	19	111
More than 10 years	69	412
DWELLING TYPE		
Detached house	47	280
Semi-detached house	19	111
Flat or unit	35	209
RATE PAYER OR HOME OWNER		
Own home/paying mortgage	35	156
Rent	65	439
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE		
Couple with children	38	226
Couple without children	24	158
One person household	19	112
Group household of unrelated people	6	36
Family/extended family	6	33
Single parent with children	5	29
(Refused)	1	6
TOTAL	100	600

*Please note that figures may not add up to 100% due to a small proportion of 'refused' or 'other' responses (<1%).

4. Most Important Issues

4.1. Key Findings



4.2. Most Important Issues for Randwick City Council

Randwick City Council residents were asked what they considered to be the two most important issues for the attention of the Council.

Figure 5 indicates that for the Randwick LGA residents who were interviewed roads and traffic was the most often nominated issue (41%) followed by overdevelopment/urbanisation (25%) and environment (21%).

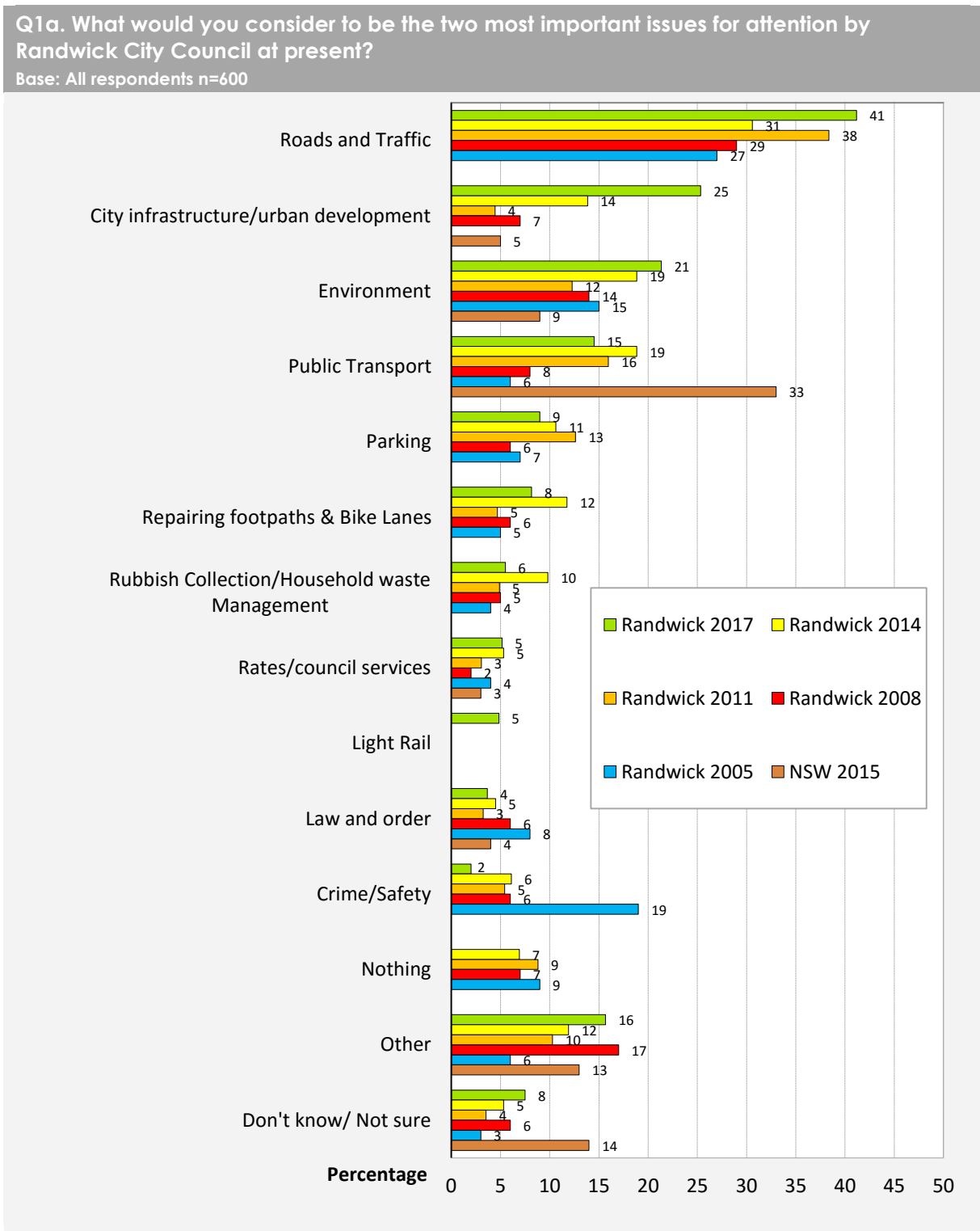
Comparing the 2017 wave of Randwick City Council residents with 2014, it was found that overdevelopment/urbanisation as a concern increased by 11 percentage points. With the light rail developments happening around the Randwick City Council, 5 percent of these residents indicated their concerns around light rail to be an important issue which needs Council's attention.

Mentions of crime and safety declined from 19% in 2005 to 6% in 2008, 5% in 2011, 6% in 2014 and 2% in 2017.

For the 2015 NSW survey residents were asked what the two most important issues for attention were by the State Government. Many of the differences in Randwick City Council and NSW results can be attributed to perceived responsibilities of the different levels of government. The issues most often nominated for the State Government were transport (33%), health (26%), education (17%), social issues (16%), unemployment (11%) and environment (9%).

Residents reporting which issues are most important as "Not sure" or "Don't know" were highest in 2017 (8%) as compared to previous waves of this survey in Randwick LGA (5% in 2014, 4% in 2011, 6% in 2008 and 3% in 2005). However, this number was almost half compared to NSW 2015 survey (14%).

Figure 5: Most Important Issues for Randwick City Council Residents



Demographic differences

Analysis of the different demographics for the 2017 survey identified the following significant differences:

Location

There were a few differences between those in the Northern, Middle and Southern suburbs.

- ✧ Those in the Southern suburbs were more likely than those in the Northern and Middle suburbs to mention overdevelopment/urbanisation (36% against 19% and 26%)
- ✧ Similar to 2014, in the 2017 wave Northern suburbs residents were significantly more likely than those in the Middle and Southern suburbs to mention parking (14% against 7% and 4%)
- ✧ Northern suburbs residents were significantly more likely to indicate that the environment was an important issue for attention compared to other suburbs (28% against 19% and 12%)

Age and Gender

There were no significant differences found based on gender. A few differences were found based on age. These are:

- ✧ Those aged 45 years and over were significantly more likely to consider 'Roads and Traffic' (46%) and 'Rates and Council services' (7%) as two most important issues for Randwick City Council area in comparison to other residents (33% and 2% respectively)
- ✧ Those under 45 years were more likely to consider public transport (21%) as an important issue in comparison to others (11%)

Dwelling type

- ✧ Home owners were significantly more likely than renters to mention issues with over-development/urbanisation (28% against 17%). Renters were significantly more likely than home owners to mention issues with law and order (8% against 2%) and to say that they don't know or can't think of anything (13% compared to 5%).
- ✧ Residents living in detached or semi-detached houses were significantly more likely than ones in flats or apartments to mention issues with over-development/urbanisation (30% against 16%). Residents living in a flat or an apartment were more likely to not know of an issue than the ones living in detached or semi-detached houses.

4.3. Most Important Environmental Issues in 2017 for Randwick City Council

Residents were asked what they believed to be the single most important and second most important environmental issue in the Randwick City Council area today.

Figure 6 shows that the most nominated environmental issue in the Randwick City Council area in 2017 was pollution of beaches and/or ocean (23%), mentioned by 14% as the single most important environmental issue and by 9% as the second most important environmental issue. This issue of pollution of beaches and/or ocean has progressed from the second most often nominated in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2014 to first most nominated in 2017. While in 2004 to 2015 litter and dumping of rubbish was the most nominated, this issue took second place in 2017 (nominated by 16%).

As shown in Figure 6, industrial emissions and industrial waste showed a declining trend from the inception of this research. Over population/over development/coastal development showed an increasing trend. The need to plant trees/more greenery has been stable throughout these five waves. Light Rail is a new issue that emerged in 2017 due to development of the Light Rail happening in the Randwick City Council area.

Figure 6: Most Important Environmental Issues for Randwick City Council Residents

Environmental Issues in Randwick City Council	Most Important (%)					Top Two (%)				
	2017	2014	2011	2008	2005	2017	2014	2011	2008	2005
Pollution of beaches and/or ocean	14	11	9	8	9	23	18	16	12	16
Litter and dumping of rubbish, etc.	9	15	12	12	12	16	19	18	15	19
Recycling issues/household rubbish	9	8	9	7	6	15	11	13	11	9
Urban development/ loss of natural environment, trees etc.	7	8	5	2	5	10	12	7	4	8
Traffic congestion/too much traffic/ no bicycle lane	8	5	5	2	-	16	10	9	4	-
Parks/open spaces	5	5	4	3	4	11	9	7	5	7
Overpopulation/overdevelopment/ coastal development	9	5	2	3	5	15	7	5	5	7
Waste or waste disposal/waste management	3	4	2	5	3	7	8	4	7	4
Stormwater pollution/gutters	5	3	3	3	4	8	6	5	5	5
Need to plant more trees	3	3	3	3	-	8	3	4	5	-
Industrial emissions or industrial waste	1	3	2	3	1	2	4	3	3	3
Water pollution/water quality	2	2	1	-	-	4	4	2	2	-
Motor vehicles, vehicle emissions	2	1	3	2	4	5	2	6	5	9
Water conservation/water supply management	2	1	2	6	6	3	2	3	9	11
Energy conservation & management	1	1	2	1	-	3	2	4	3	-
Light Rail	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

While comparing Randwick City Council residents survey in 2017 and 2014 with the NSW residents surveyed in 2015 the following differences were observed.

- ✧ Randwick City Council surveyed residents were more likely to nominate the following environmental concerns than NSW residents surveyed in 2015:
 - Pollution of beaches 23% in 2017, up from 18% in 2014 in Randwick City Council, compared to 1% in NSW
 - Litter and dumping was 19% in 2017 up from 16% in 2014 in Randwick compared to 6% in 2015 up from 5% in 2012 at the state level
 - Recycling 15% in 2017, up from 11% in 2014 in Randwick compared to 2% in 2015 down from 4% in 2012 in NSW
- ✧ Randwick City Council surveyed residents were less likely to nominate water supply and conservation (3% in 2017 up from 2% in 2014 in Randwick in comparison to 7% in 2015 in NSW) and climate change (1% in 2017 in Randwick while it was 14% in NSW)

Demographic differences

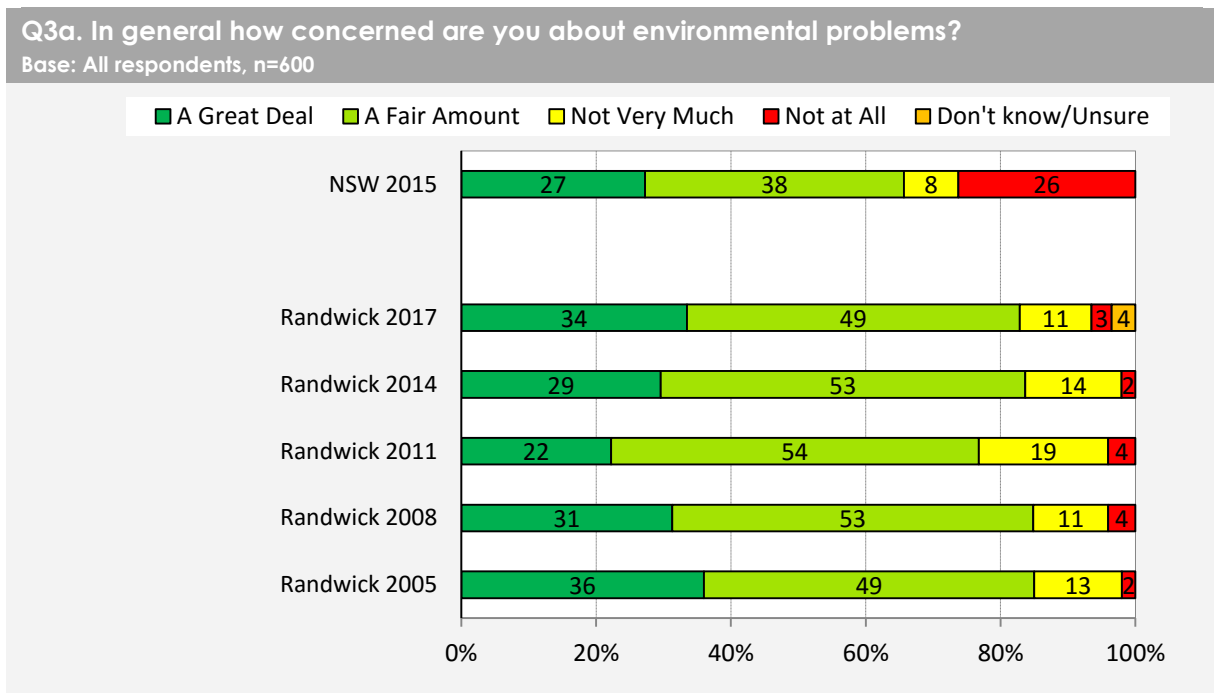
The only significant demographic difference in 2017 was that Coogee residents were more likely to nominate pollution of beaches and/or ocean (29%) and stormwater pollution and gutters (12%) in comparison to residents from other suburbs (10% and 3% respectively) as the single most important environmental issue.

5. Level of Concern about Environmental Problems

Figure 7 demonstrates how much concern residents have about environmental problems.

Concern about environmental problems is high, with just over 4 out of 5 (83%) Randwick City Council residents saying that they are concerned a great deal or a fair amount. This figure is similar to the level in the 2014 (82%) and the 2008 (84%) Randwick City survey and significantly higher than the NSW result for 2015 (65%), 2012 (63%) and 2009 (67%). It is notable that in the 2015 NSW survey, 26% said they were not concerned at all, very much higher than the 2017 result for Randwick LGA (3%). This might reflect a difference in how the questions were asked. The NSW survey first asked whether the respondent is concerned with environmental problems or not, then asked those who said they are concerned, how much. The Randwick survey questioned everyone to rate their level of concern on a four point scale. Even allowing for this, Randwick LGA residents appear more concerned than adults in the State as a whole.

Figure 7: Concern about Environmental Problems



Demographic differences

There were no significant differences between demographic sub-groups within the sample.

6. Environmental Behaviour

Residents were asked how frequently they had personally done any of the environmentally friendly activities listed in Figures 8 to 11.

6.1. Participation in Activities to Reduce Use

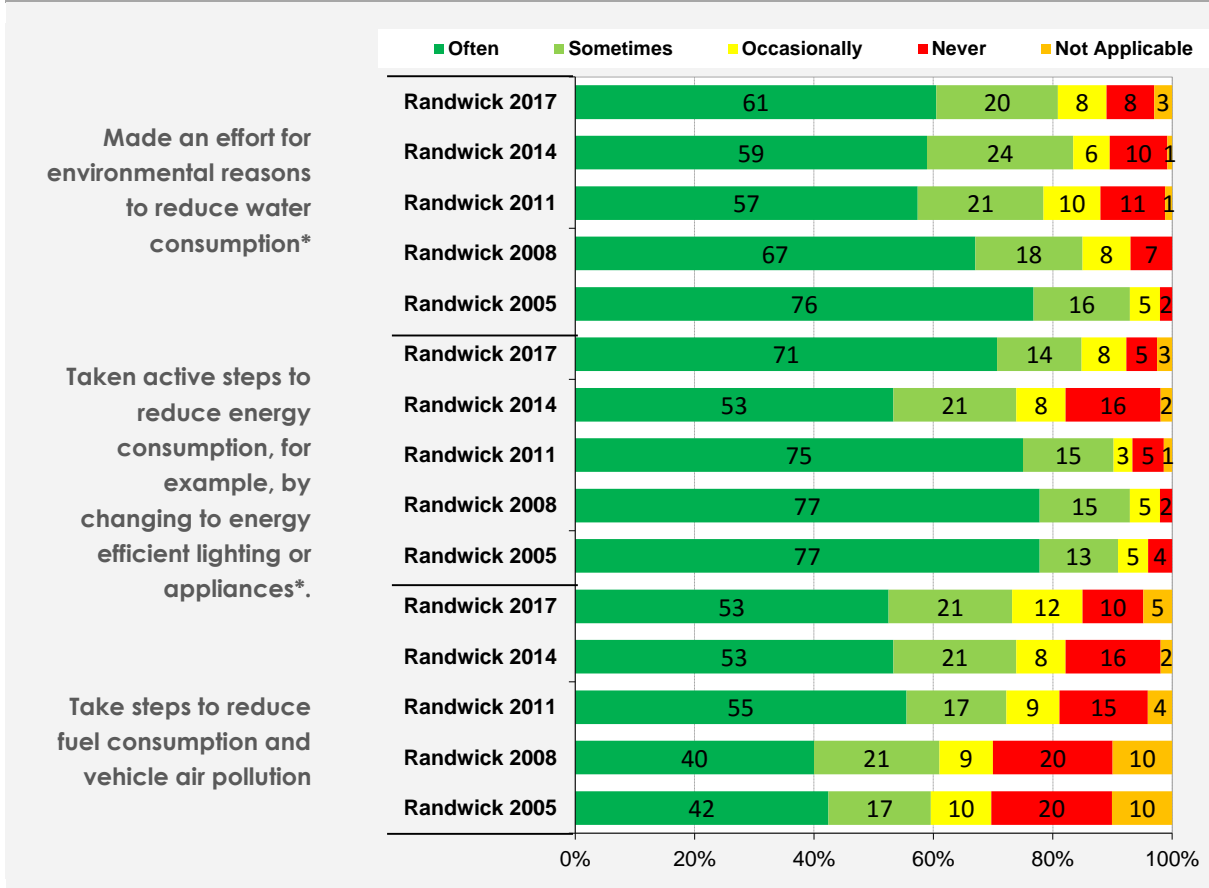
In Randwick City Council, over eight out of ten respondents in 2017 reported reducing their energy consumption (85%) and water consumption (81%) for environmental reasons. Reducing energy consumption (80%) for NSW in 2015 was similar to Randwick Council 2017, while reducing water consumption for environmental reasons was reported to be around 67% for NSW in 2015, lower than the 81% in Randwick 2017.

Reducing energy consumption was the most often reported in 2008 (nine out of ten) within the Randwick City Council area. This could be due to a wording change, as the nearest equivalent question in the 2008 and earlier surveys was worded "Reduced electricity consumption by turning off lights and using appliances more efficiently".

There was no change reported between the 2014 and 2017 waves in Randwick City Council residents' reports of having undertaken steps to reduce fuel consumption and vehicle air pollution (both 74%).

Figure 8: Participation in Activities to Reduce Use

Q12. From the list of things I'll read out to you in a moment, can you please tell me, for each one whether or not you have personally often done that thing, sometimes done it, just occasionally done it or never done that in the past 12 months
 Base: All respondents n=600



*Wording changed in 2011

Demographic differences

Analysis of the different demographic for the Randwick City Council 2017 survey identified the following significant differences in reported action to reduce water use and energy consumption. No demographic differences were found in reported reductions in fuel consumption and vehicle air pollution.

Made an effort to reduce water consumption

- ✧ Residents aged 45 and over (68%) were more likely to report that they have 'often' made an effort for environmental reasons to reduce water consumption than other residents (47%). Residents aged 15-44 years were more likely to report that they have 'sometimes' made an effort for environmental reasons to reduce water consumption than other residents (29% compared to 15%)
- ✧ Residents living in detached/semi-detached houses including villas and townhouses (66%) were more likely to report that they had often reduced their water consumption for environmental reasons than others who lived in a flat or an apartment (50%)
- ✧ Residents living in their own homes (64%) were more likely to report that they had often reduced water consumption for environmental reasons than others who were renting (50%)

Taken Active Steps to Reduce Energy Consumption

- ✧ Residents aged 45 and over (75%) were more likely than younger residents (63%) to report that they have 'often' made an effort for environmental reasons to reduce energy consumption than other residents, and also more likely to report having done this just at all (95% compared to 88%).
- ✧ Residents living in detached/semi-detached houses including villas and townhouses (75%) were more likely to report that they had 'often' acted to reduce energy consumption for environmental reasons than those who lived in a flat or an apartment (62%)

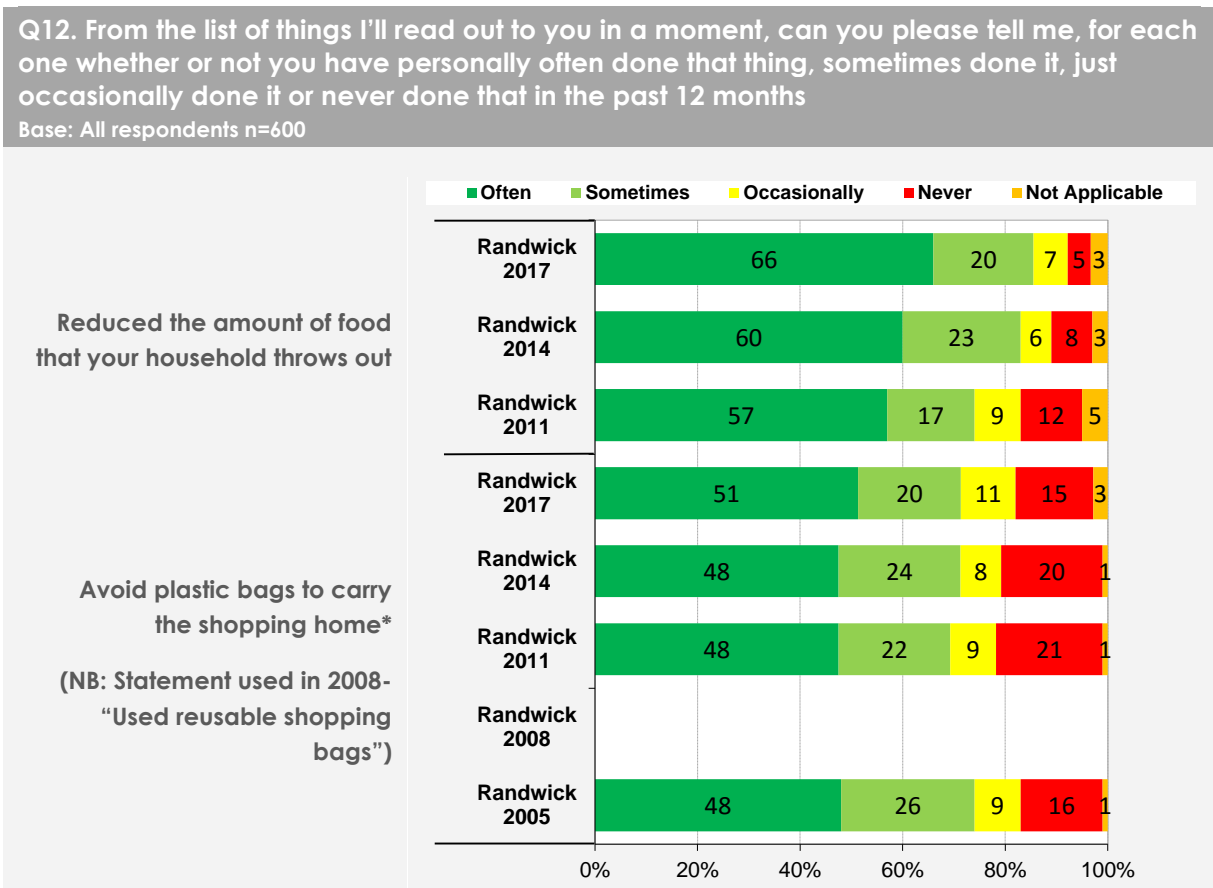
6.2. Participation in Activities to Reduce Waste

Residents were also asked how frequently they had personally done any of the waste reducing activities listed in Figure 9.

Similar to 2014 (89%) and 2011 (83%), reducing the amount of food thrown out was quite widely reported in 2017 (92%, 66% have done that often). This item was only introduced in 2011.

Avoiding plastic shopping bags was reported by 82% (with 3% of people not doing any shopping), with 51% saying they often did this in 2017. The result was quite similar to the replies obtained in 2014 (80%) and 2011 (79%) to a similar item, with 83% saying they had used reusable shopping bags and 48% saying they had done so frequently. It appears that the reported levels of this behaviour might be fairly stable. This matched the results for NSW in 2015 (reported by 73%, frequently by 49%).

Figure 9: Participation in Activities to Reduce Waste



*Wording changed in 2011

Demographic Differences

- ✧ Reducing the amount of food that a household throws away was more likely to be reported by the residents residing in detached/semi-detached houses (including town houses) in comparison to those living in flats/apartments
- ✧ Northern suburbs respondents (59%) were more likely to report to 'often' avoid plastic shopping bags compared to Middle (46%) and Southern suburbs respondents (55%). Middle suburbs respondents were more likely to have sometimes avoided plastic bags (27%) in comparison to respondents living in the other suburbs (16%)
- ✧ Residents aged 15-44 years were more likely than those aged 45 or more to report avoiding use of plastic bags to carry shopping home (88% compared to 79%)

6.3. Selective Consumption

Figure 10 shows the frequency reporting two types of selective consumption.

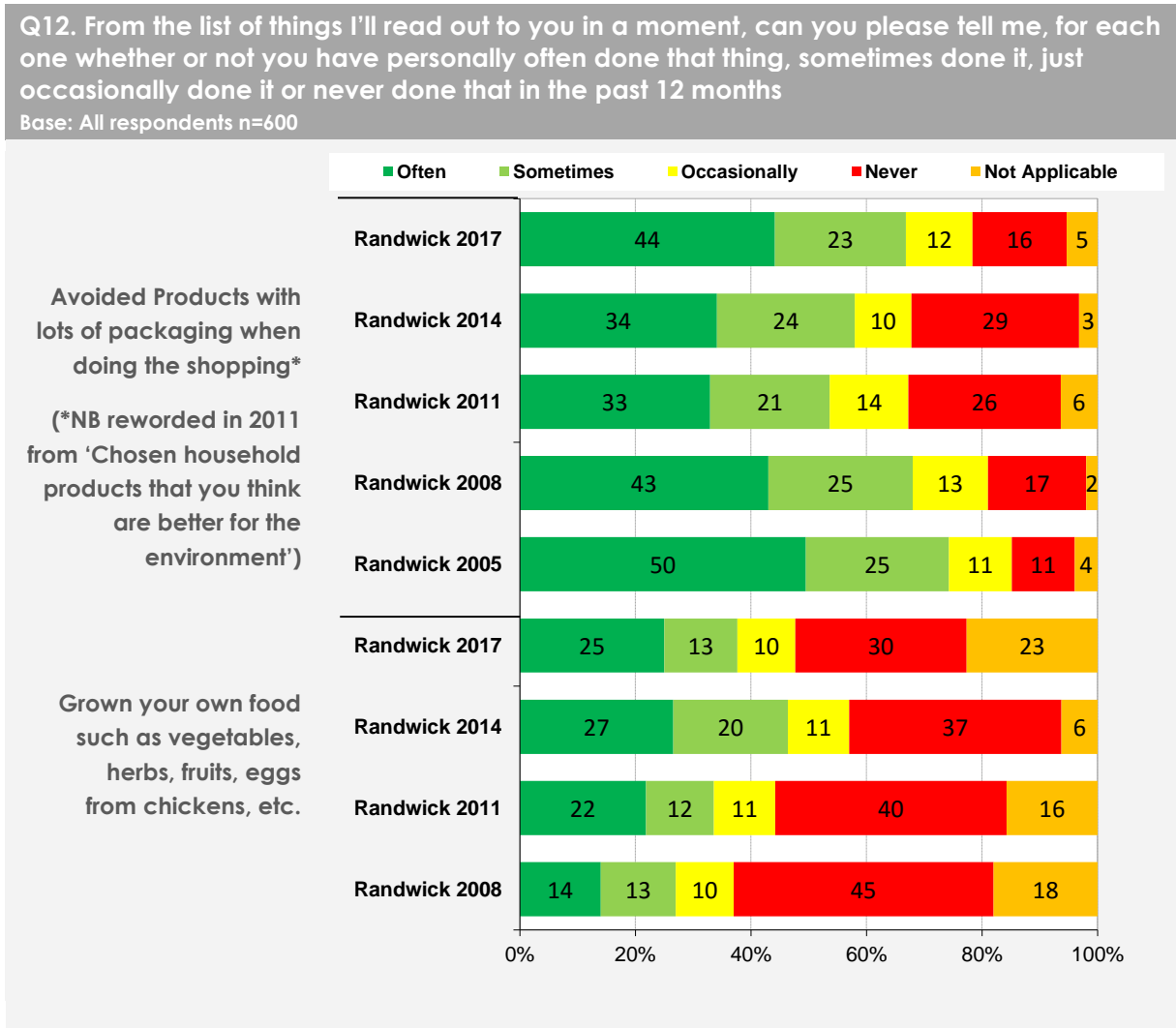
Avoiding products with lots of packaging when shopping was less widely reported than most other actions (78%, 44% often doing that, lower than reported by NSW residents in 2015, 85% and 58%). Doing this was more often reported in 2017 than in 2014 and 2011 (both 68%). It appears that concern about packaging and associated waste is increasing.

Prior to 2011 a different statement was presented, ("chosen household products that you think are better for the environment"). Hence the results cannot be validly compared.

Agreement with the statement used before 2011 was higher than agreement with the revised statement about packaging.

The activity of “grown your own food” was first included in the 2008 Randwick Council questionnaire. This activity steadily increased from 2008 (37%) to 2014 (57%). However, this fell back in 2017 (48%), close to the 2011 result (44%). This activity was not included in the NSW surveys.

Figure 10: Selective Consumption



Demographic Differences

- ✧ Residents aged 15-44 years were less likely than those aged 45 or more to report taking active steps to reduce their energy consumption (88% compared to 95%)
- ✧ Women (83%) were more likely to report that they have avoided products with a lot of packaging when doing their shopping than men (73%)
- ✧ Renters were less likely than owners to report they had grown their own food (37% against 52%). Flat dwellers were also less likely than those in a house, semi or town house to have grown their own food (32% compared to 56% living in houses). These

differences probably reflect differences in access to suitable land where food can be grown

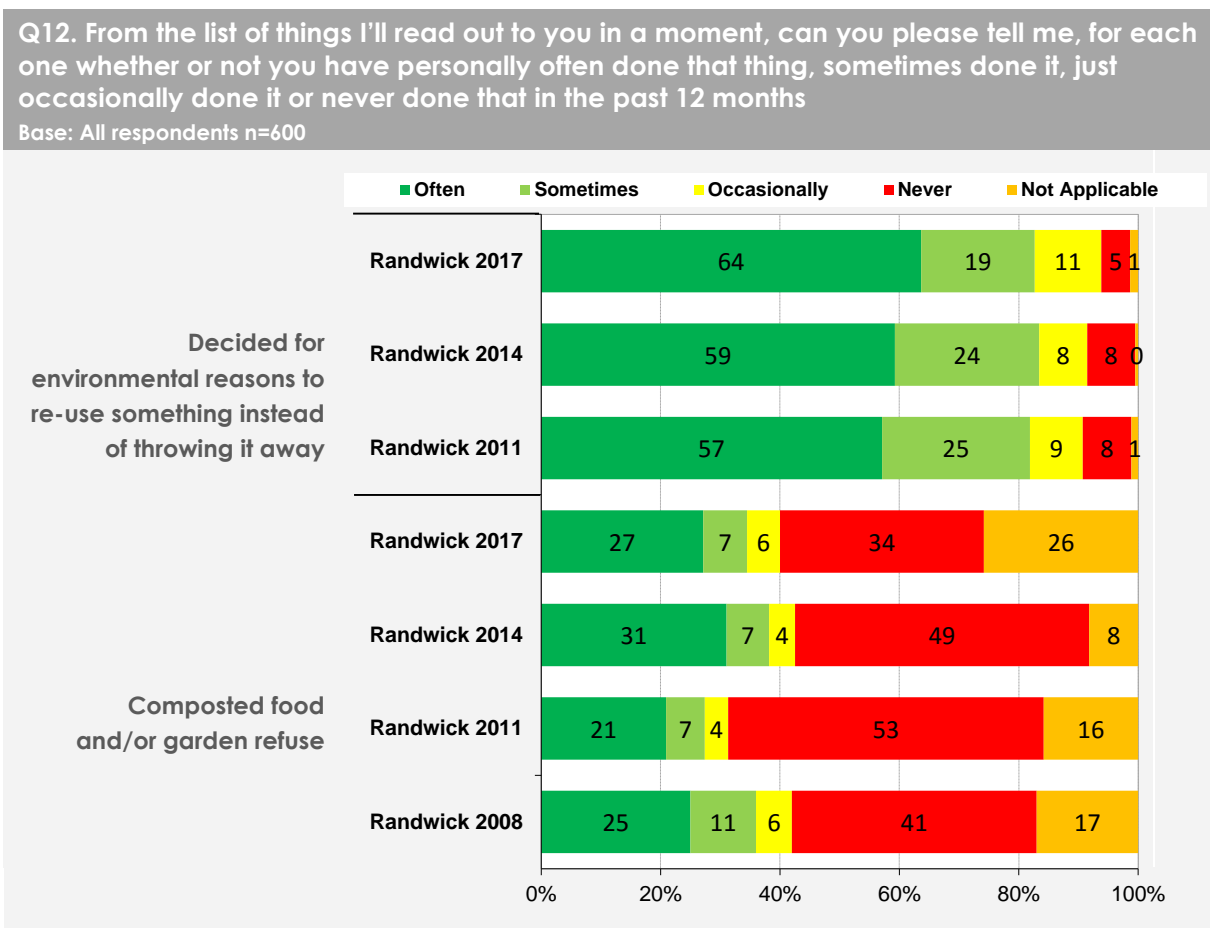
6.4. Reusing and Recycling Activities

Figure 11 shows the frequency of undertaking reuse and recycling activities.

Deciding for environmental reasons to re-use something was an action introduced in 2011 for the first time. It was one of the most often reported activities in 2017 (94%, 64% often done that as well as in 2014 (91%, 59% often done that). Figure 12 shows what was being re-used.

Reported composting of food and/or garden refuse was similar in 2017 (40% have composted, 27% often) to 2014 (42%, 31% often) and 2008 (42%, 25% often), with all being higher than 2011 (32%, 21% often).

Figure 11: Reusing and Composting



Demographic Differences

There were no notable or statistically significant differences in deciding for environmental reasons to re-use something instead of throwing it away.

Residents living in a flat, unit or apartment were significantly less likely than those living in other dwelling structures to undertake composting or use a worm farm (27% compared to 47%) and significantly more likely to reply that the question is not applicable to them (40% for flats, 18% for other dwelling types).

Renters were less likely than owners to be composting or using a worm farm (31% against 43%).

Those aged under 45 were less likely than older respondents to undertake composting or use of a worm farm (34% compared to 43%), perhaps because they are more likely to live in a flat or to be renting.

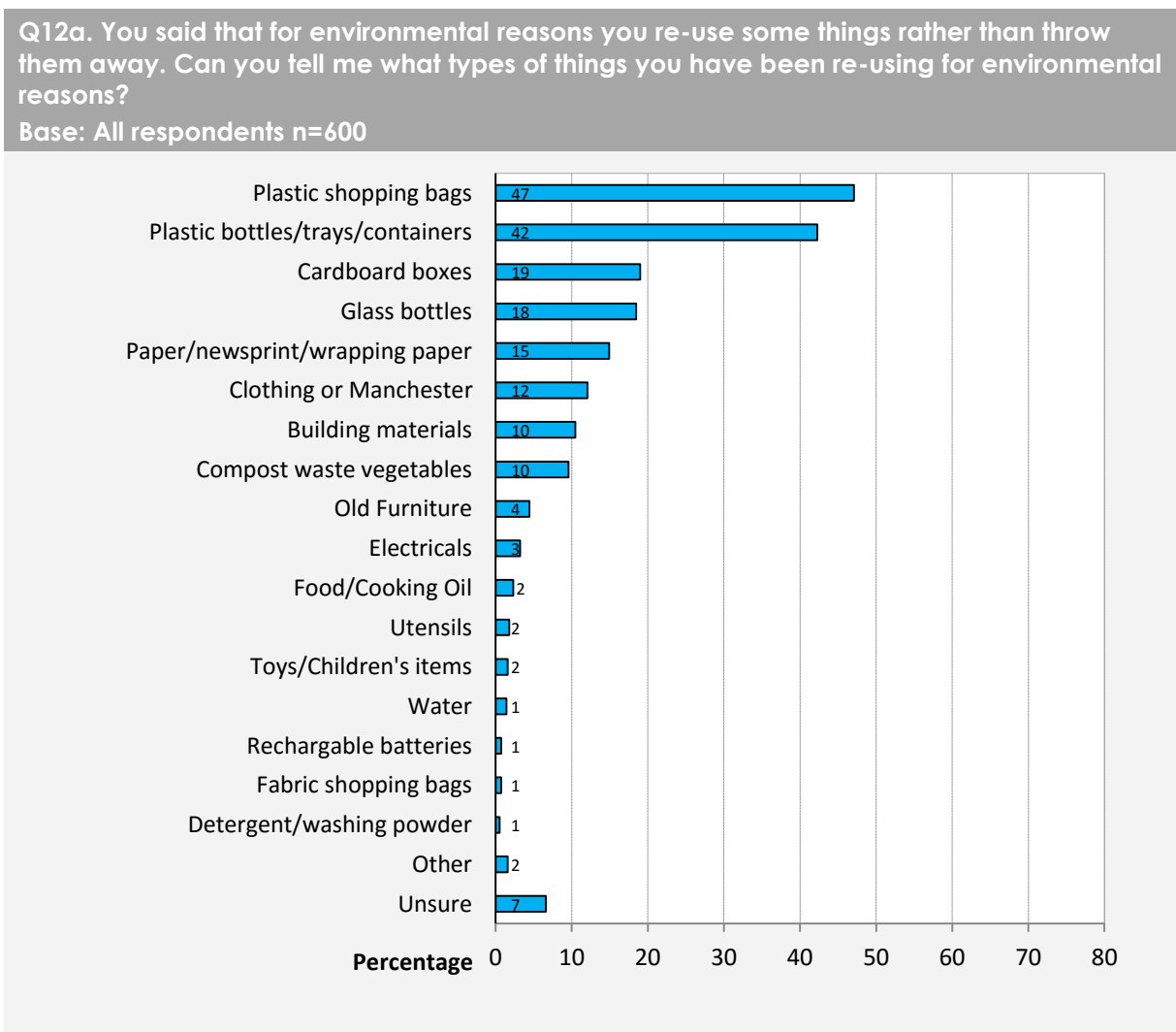
Materials Re-used

Figure 12 shows the frequency of undertaking reuse of different materials.

Around half of the residents who reported to have re-used something instead of throwing away for environmental reasons, reported it to be plastic shopping bags (47%) and plastic bottles, trays and other plastic containers (42%).

Re-use of cardboard boxes was reported by 19% of those who re-use, closely followed by glass bottles (18%), paper/news print/wrapping paper (15%) and clothing or manchester (12%). Composted waste vegetables and building materials (including pavers and timber) both were re-used by at least 10%. A range of other products were also mentioned. Very few mentioned re-use of old furniture, utensils, rechargeable batteries, detergent/washing powder/suds, cooking oil, water, electrical, or fabric shopping bags (1-4%).

Figure 12: What was Reused for Environmental Reasons



Demographic Differences in Materials Re-used

- ✧ Men were significantly more likely than women to report re-use of building materials (including pavers or timber) (15% against 7%).
- ✧ Those aged under 45 were more likely than those aged 45 and over to report re-use of plastic bottles and containers (52% against 37%) and cardboard boxes (25% against 15%).
- ✧ Flat dwellers were more likely than those residing in a house, semi or town house to report re-use of plastic bottles/trays/containers (51% compared to 38% living in houses).

All other demographic differences were consistent with the variations being due to chance.

7. Preferred Sources of Environmental Information

Residents were asked how or where they would like to get their information about environmental issues or problems. In previous years (2008 & 2005) the respondents were asked where they obtained their information about environmental issues. Replies are shown in Figure 13 for contrast.

Figure 13 shows that Randwick Council's electronic newsletter (38%) is the most widely preferred channel in 2017, more than double the percentage in 2014 (16%).

The local newspaper was the second most preferred channel in 2017 (19%), down from being the most often preferred in 2014 (31%).

The internet was next most often preferred source of environmental information in 2017 (15%). This preference has also dropped about 16 percentage points from the previous years.

Leaflets or flyer in the letterbox or information mailed was preferred by 9% in 2017 which is almost half the percentage preferring this in 2014 (17%) (this item was only introduced as a prompt in 2011).

Facebook, Twitter or other social media was reported as a preferred channel in 2017, which is significantly higher (15%) than in 2014 (2%).

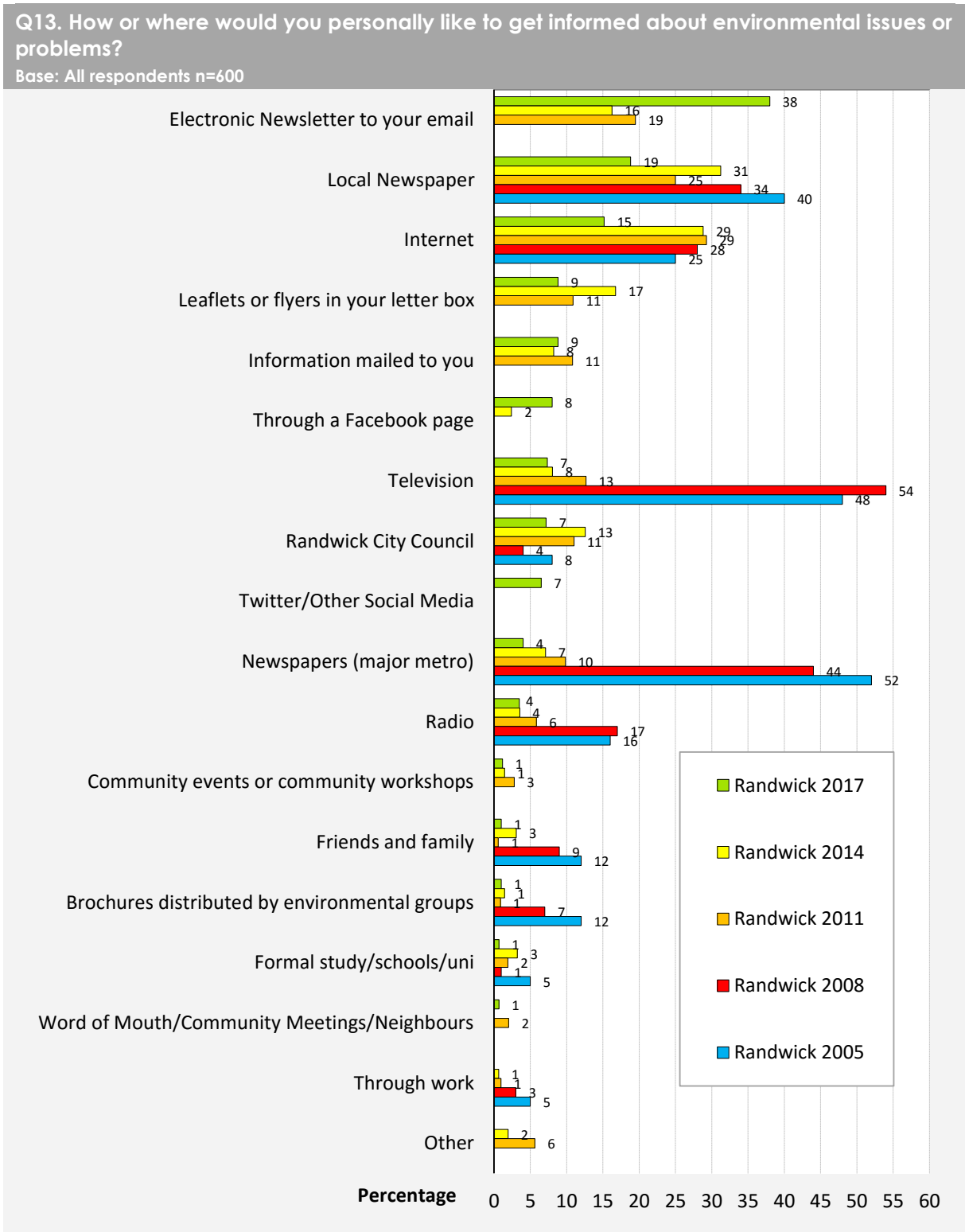
While TV was the most often nominated as the channel used in previous surveys (around 50%), it continued to trend down in 2017 with significantly fewer respondents mentioning it as a preferred channel in 2017 (7%). Major newspapers shared the lead with TV in previous nominations as the source of information but only 4% nominated this channel as a preference in 2017, again maintaining the decline in endorsement which occurred in 2014.

Around 7% would prefer to receive their information in some (unspecified) way from Randwick City Council and 9% wanted information directly mailed to them.

Demographic Differences

- ✧ The younger cohort (under 45 years) was more likely than those aged 45 years and over to prefer an electronic newsletter in their emails from the council (47% compared to 33%) and more likely to prefer social media (22% compared to 5%).
- ✧ Residents that reside in Southern suburbs (29%) were more likely to prefer being informed about environmental problems and issues through local newspapers in comparison to the other suburbs (16%).
- ✧ Flat dwellers were less likely than those in a house, semi or town house to prefer local newspapers (12% compared to 23% living in houses)

Figure 13: Environmental Information Channels

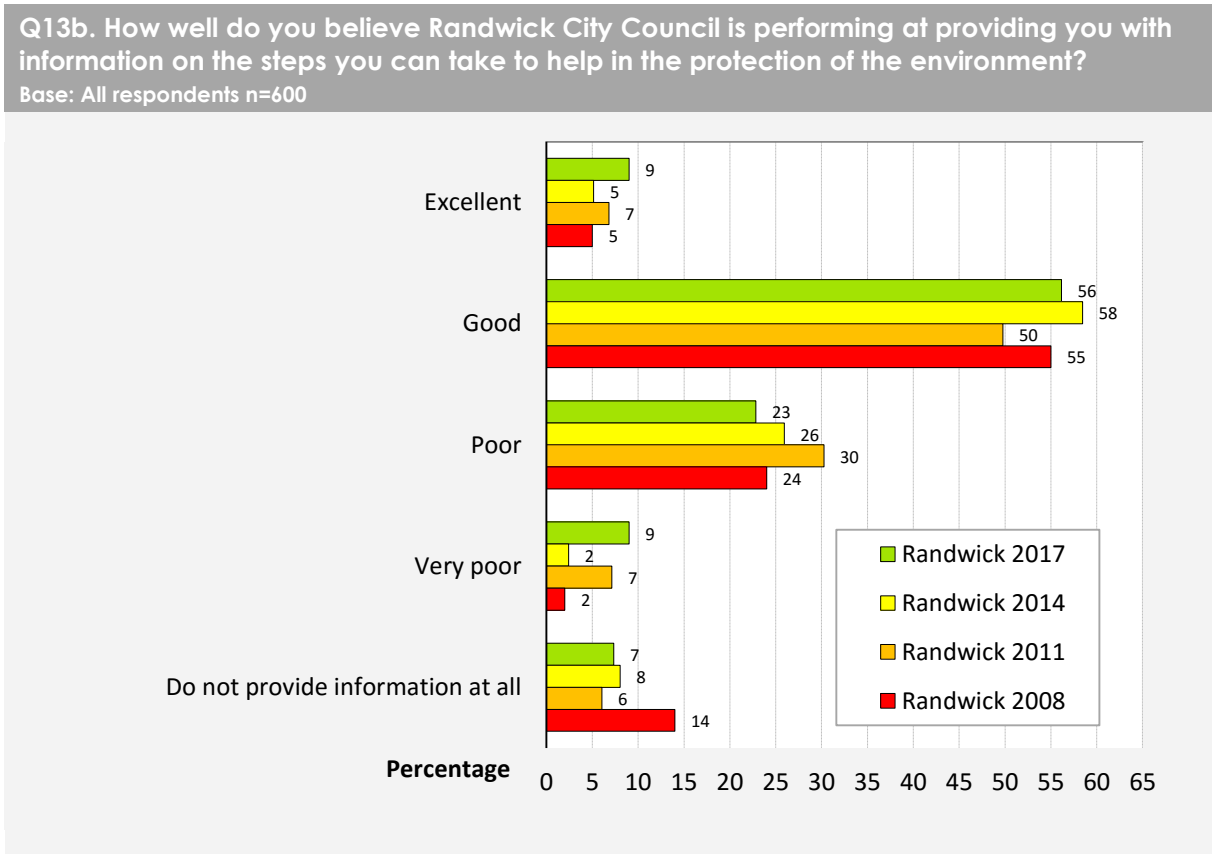


7.1. Council's Performance in Providing Environmental Care Information

Residents were then asked how they rated Randwick City Council's performance in providing information to help protect the environment.

As shown in Figure 14, the majority of Randwick City Council residents rated the Council's performance as excellent (9%) or good (56%). The total of favourable ratings (65%) was a slight improvement from 63% in 2014. Only 7% of respondents believed that they were not provided any information at all, significantly lower than the 14% saying this in 2008, and similar to the results in 2011 (6%) and 2014 (8%).

Figure 14: Council's Performance in Providing Environmental Care Information



Demographic Differences

Those aged under 45 (29%) were significantly more likely than older (19%) respondents to rate Council's performance as poor. There were no other demographic differences in the sample.

8. Randwick City Council and the Environment

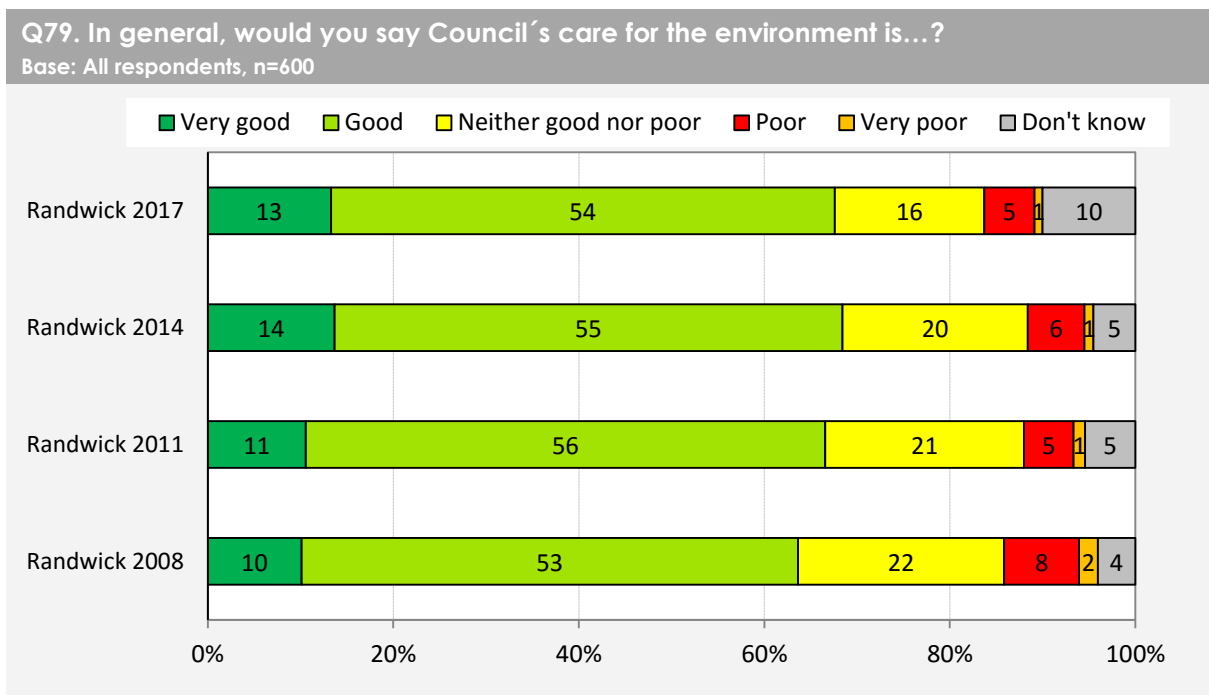
In each survey from 2008 onwards, respondents were asked to rate Randwick City Council's care for the environment, and to nominate their top three environment issues that Randwick City Council should be focusing on. In 2017 they were also asked how well they believe Randwick City Council is performing at "providing you with information on the steps you can take to help in the protection of the environment".

The replies to these questions are reported in this section.

8.1. Randwick City Council's Care for the Environment

Figure 15 shows that in 2017, two in three respondent (67%) considered Randwick City Council's care for the environment to be very good (13%) or good (54%). The percentage considering Council's performance to be very good in 2014 (14%) was similar to 2017 (13%). There were no significant changes from the 2008 survey to the 2017 survey in the responses to this item.

Figure 15: Randwick City Council's Care for the Environment



Demographic Differences

Those who had lived in the area for less than five years were much more likely to rate Randwick City Council's care for the environment as very good (26%) than those who had lived there for longer (10%). Other differences in replies to this item between demographic sub-groups were too small to reach statistical significance.

8.2. Top Three Environment Issues for Randwick City Council

All respondents were asked to nominate the key environmental issues for Randwick Council to be focusing on in the next twelve months.

Figure 16 summarises the replies from the 2017 survey. "Other (SPECIFY)" responses have been coded and counted against the added codes. The graph shows the percentage of the sample who nominated an issue as one of their top three, and the percentages nominating that issue as their first, second or third mentioned issue.

Recycling issues relating to the management of household rubbish or garbage, and pollution of beaches and/or the ocean are the two top issues in 2017.

Reducing over development almost matches these in total mentions, and was the issue most likely to be mentioned as the first priority.

While less prominent as the first priority, planting more trees, greening the area or preservation of parks was as widely mentioned in total, but less prominent again as the first priority.

Some traditional Council performance issues that might not appear to be environmental as such were also relatively prominent, including traffic, and upkeep of roads, footpaths and gutters, and providing better public transport or facilities for alternatives such as cycling. Some in this category advocated council encouraging less use of cars, which provides a link between this category and more explicitly environmental issues.

Figure 17 shows trends over time in responses to this item. Responses that were mentioned in the top three by 5% or more of the 2017 sample are shown.

Reducing over development has moved up in total mentions to match recycling issues and pollution of beaches and/or the ocean. Mentions of traffic, of the upkeep of roads, footpaths and gutters and of waste disposal or management have risen. Litter and dumping of rubbish appears to have declined slightly. The increases in mentions of reducing over development and of traffic would approach being statistically significant changes. Mentions of water conservation or water supply management declined significantly.

Some of these shifts appear to reflect changes in the media focus on the issues.

Figure 16: Key Environmental Issues for Randwick City Council

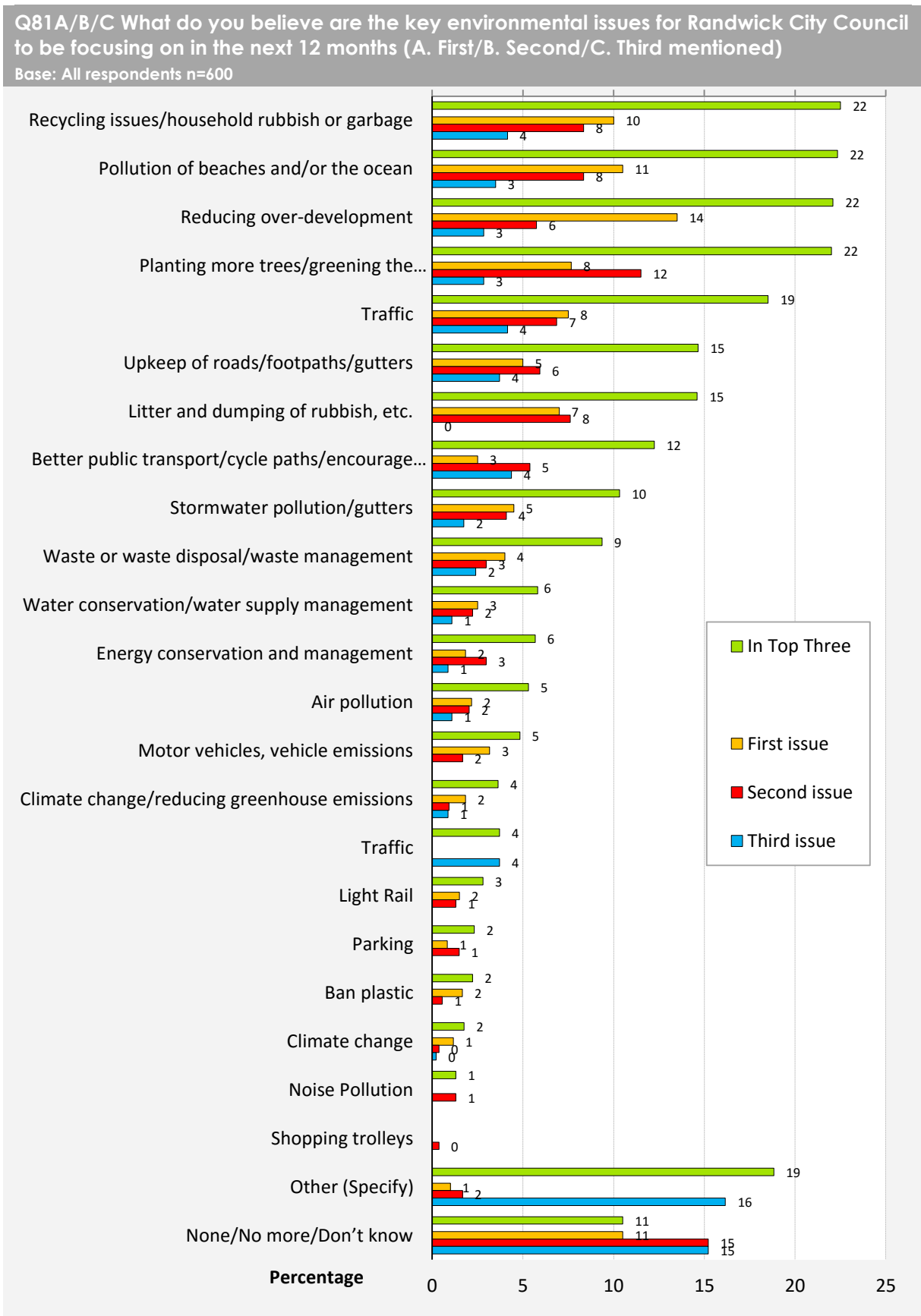
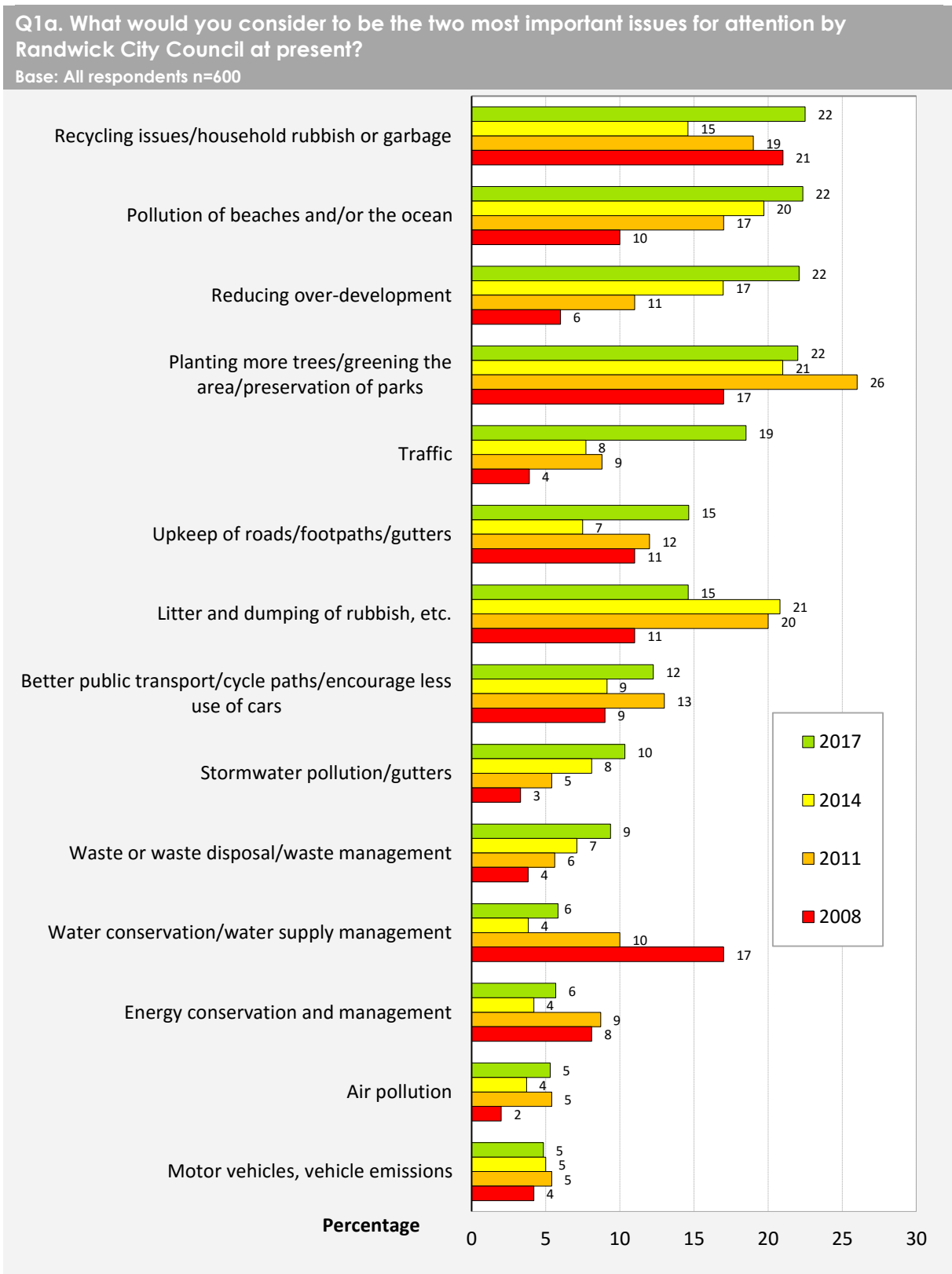


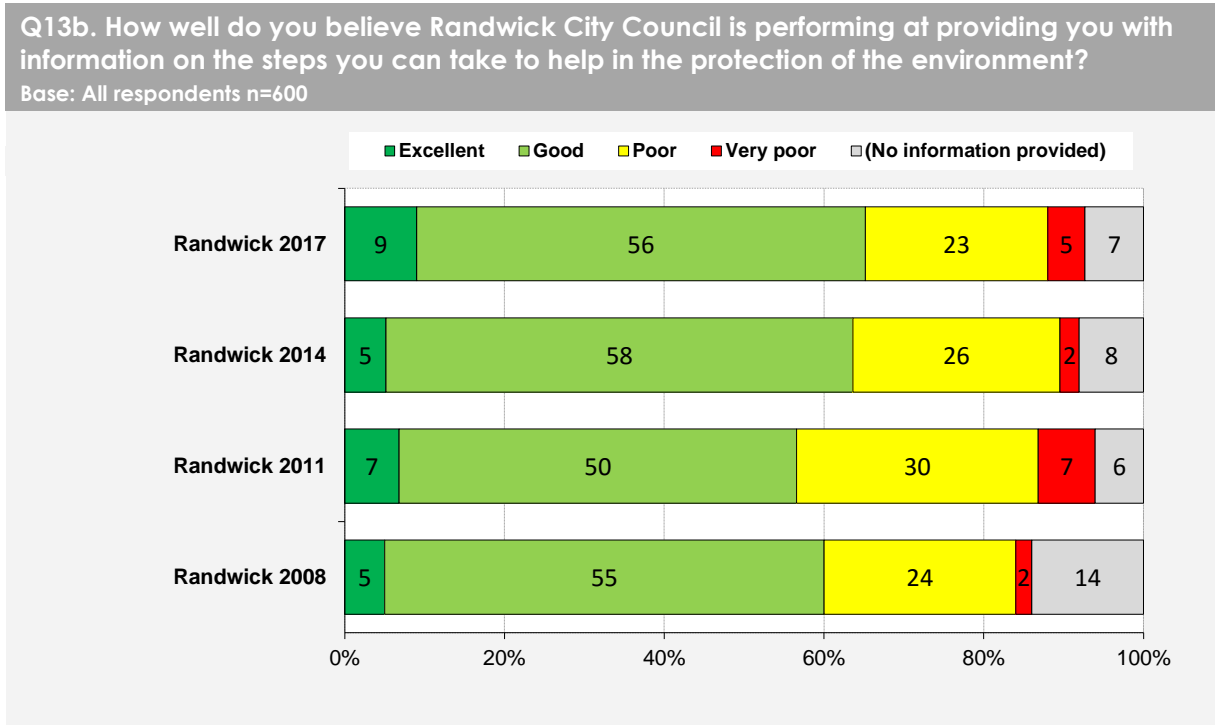
Figure 17: Most Important Issues for Randwick City Council Residents



8.3. Randwick City Council's Performance in Providing Information

In 2017, about two in three respondents (65%) rated Randwick City Council's performance in providing information "on the steps you can take to help in the protection of the environment" as excellent (9% in 2017) or good (56%) as shown in Figure 18. This has varied in a narrow range from 57% to 65% in the surveys from 2008 to 2017. However, in each survey over one out of four respondents (26% to 30% and 24% in 2008) rated Council's performance as poor, with some respondents volunteering that Council provides no such information (6% to 8% except in 2008 when this was volunteered by 14%).

Figure 18: Randwick City Council's Performance in Providing Environmental Care Information



Demographic Differences

In 2017, 33% of those aged under 35 considered this aspect of Council's performance to be poor (29%) or very poor (4%), compared to 24% of older respondents (only 5% giving 'very poor' ratings). No other demographic differences approached being statistically significant.

9. General Attitudes

Respondents were asked a number of questions about their general beliefs and attitudes towards living in the Randwick City Council area for which we discuss the responses below.

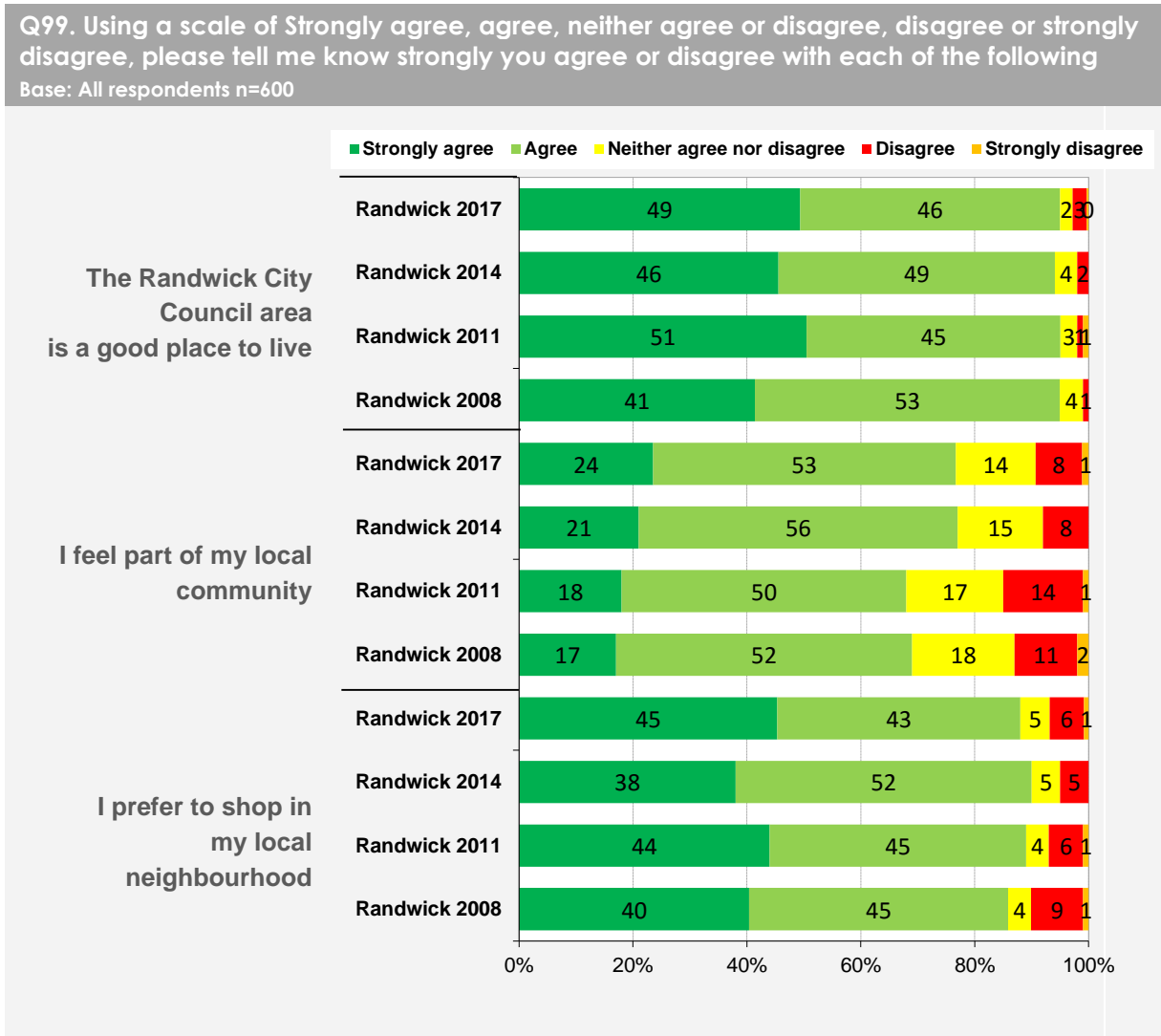
9.1. Attitudes to the Randwick City Council Community

Figure 19 shows that in 2017 most respondents (95%) either strongly agreed (49%) or agreed (46%) that the Randwick City Council area is a good place to live. Replies to this item show little variation except for a slightly lower percentage responding strongly agree in 2008.

Most respondents in 2017 agreed (77%, 24% strongly) with the statement “I feel part of my local community”, and even more (88%, 45% strongly agree) that they prefer to shop in their local neighbourhood.

There is an apparent, but small and not significant trend for agreeing strongly that “I feel part of my local community” to increase from 17% in 2008 to 24% in 2017. No consistent trend was evident in responses about preferring to shop in their local neighbourhood.

Figure 19: Attitudes Towards The Randwick City Council Community



Demographic Differences

Strong agreement with each statement was more common for those who own their home than those who were renting (by 9 to 14 percentage points higher for owners). Other differences between demographic sub-groups were not statistically significant.

9.2. Community Participation

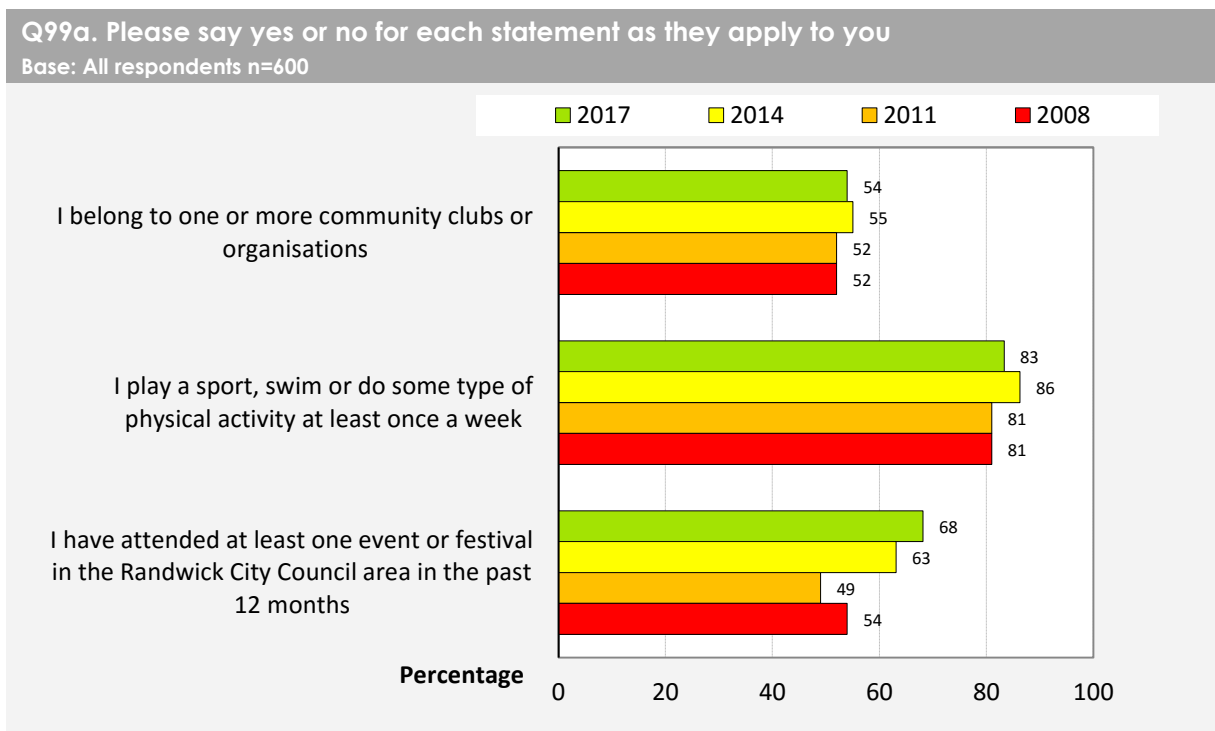
Next, Randwick LGA residents were asked to answer yes or no to three statements on community participation.

Figure 20 shows that over half (54%) of respondents claimed that they belong to one or more community clubs or organisations. In 2017, residents aged over 45 years (70%) were more likely to belong to a community club than other age groups.

Physical activity at least once a week is commonly reported by Randwick LGA residents, with more than four out of five (83%) respondents undertaking some type of physical activity at least once a week. Consistent with the previous research conducted in 2014, 2011 and 2008 incidence was highest in the youngest age groups and declines with increasing age.

More than two-third (68%) of respondents reported that they had attended at least one event or festival in the Randwick City Council area in the past 12 months. This appears to be an increase from 2014 (63%), 2011 (49%) and 2008 (54%). The Spot festival (22%), Coogee Christmas Carols (19%) and various food and wine (19%) related festivals were each attended by around one in five respondents. Slightly smaller percentages reported attending Randwick's Eco Living Fair (16%), New Year Sparkles (12%), and a small group attended Australia Day celebrations (6%). Other festivals and activities saw attendance rates of 3 percent or less.

Figure 20: Community Participation



Demographic Differences

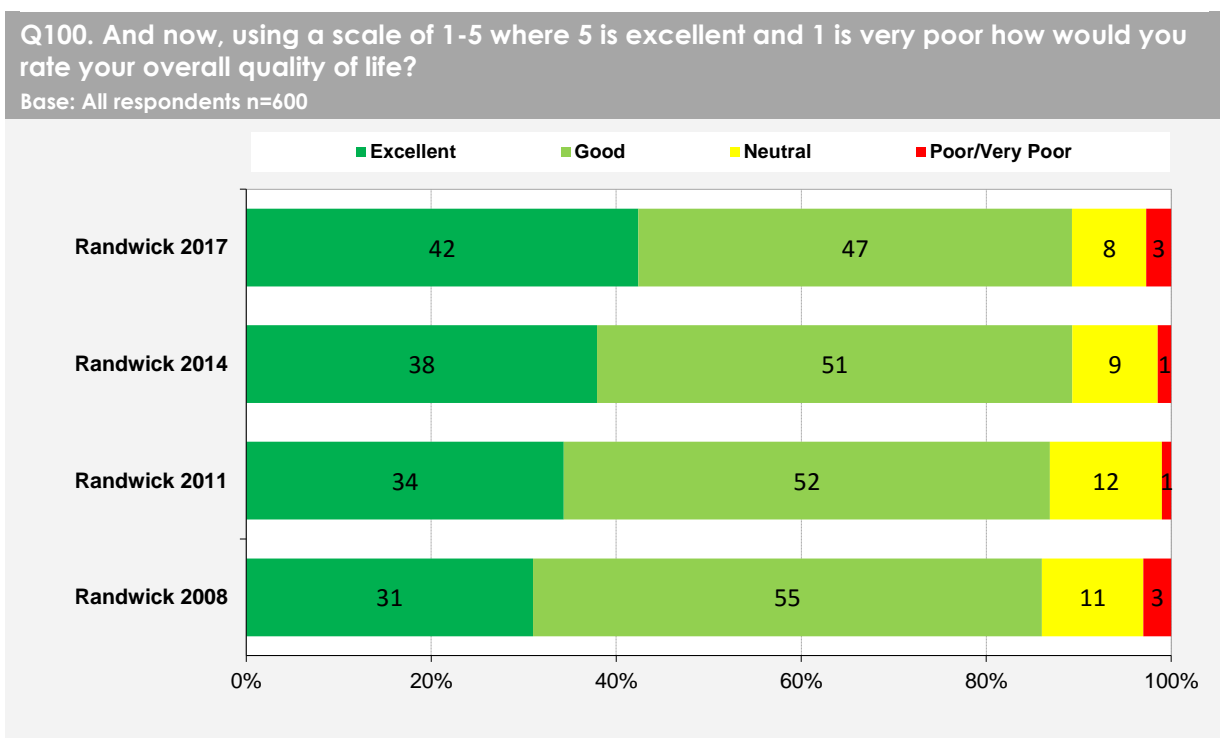
Residents residing in a house, semi or town house (72%) were more likely to agree that they belong to one or more community clubs or organisations compared to flat dwellers (28%). Couples with children (42%) were more likely than other respondents to report attending at least one event or festival in the Randwick City Council area in the past 12 months.

9.3. Overall Quality of Life

Figure 21 shows that most respondents consider their overall quality of life to be excellent (42%) or good (47%, total 89%). Very few (3%) considered it to be poor or very poor.

There was a steady and significant increase in the percentage rating their quality of life as excellent from 31% in 2008 to 42% in 2017.

Figure 21: Overall quality of life



Demographic Differences

In 2017, females were more likely than males to rate their overall quality of life as excellent (47% compared to 37%). Those aged under 35 were more likely to give a rating of excellent (48%) than those aged 35 or more (39%). Renters were less likely than those who own their dwelling to rate their quality of life as excellent or good (79% compared to 93%), with renters being more likely to rate this as neutral (14% compared to 4%). Those who only speak English at home were more likely to rate their quality of life as excellent (44%) than those who speak a language other than English (28%).

10. 'Who Cares about the Environment' Questionnaire 2017

INTRODUCTION

Good (...). My name is (.....) from TAVERNER Research Company. We are conducting a brief survey on behalf of Randwick Council.

The survey is about topics of interest to residents. The findings will help Randwick City Council to develop programs that are based on the needs of the community.

It will be of great value to the Council if someone in your home would answer the few questions in this survey. May I speak to the youngest male aged 15 or over (IF YOUNGEST MALE IS NOT AVAILABLE THEN MAKE AN APPOINTMENT. IF NO MALES RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THEN ASK FOR YOUNGEST FEMALE)

WHEN SPEAKING TO SELECTED PERSON CONTINUE:

If you have time now we would like to include you in the study.

NOW SAY: For the purposes of training this call may be monitored by my supervisor.

SCREENERS

Q1S. SUBURB OF RESIDENCE

Which suburb do you live in?

LIST OF SUBURBS WITHIN THE RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL AREA TO BE CONFIRMED (taken from Randwick Council Website)

1. Randwick (any)
2. Kensington (any)
3. Clovelly (any)
4. Coogee
5. Coogee South
6. Kingsford
7. Maroubra (any)
8. Matraville
9. Malabar (any)
10. Chifley
11. Phillip Bay
12. Little Bay (does this include long bay)
13. La Perouse/Frenchmans Bay
14. Other (specify)

IF Q1S[1-2, 4-6, 8, 10-14] GO TO Q1A AND JUMP FILL LOCATION QUOTA ITEM.

Q63A

Is your address in (suburb) definitely in the Council Area of Randwick City Council? Council offices are in Frances Street, Randwick?

1. No (thank and terminate)
2. Don't know (thank and terminate)
3. Yes (CONTINUE)

THANK & TERMINATE IF NOT YES '3' IN Q63A

ASSIGN TO LOCATION AS FOLLOWS:

1. NORTH – CODES 1-5 IN Q1S

2. MIDDLE – CODES 6-9 IN Q1S

3. SOUTH – CODES 10-14 IN Q1S

Q22n Firstly, can I just record your age group?

1. 15 – 19
2. 20 – 24
3. 25 – 29
4. 30 – 34
5. 35 – 44
6. 45 – 54
7. 55 – 64
8. 65 – 70
9. 70+
10. Refused

Q31n GENDER

RECORD AUTOMATICALLY

1. Male
2. Female

GENERAL ISSUES

Q1A TWO MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR ATTENTION BY COUNCIL

What would you consider to be the two most important issues for attention by Randwick City Council at present? RECORD UP TO 2 ONLY - DO NOT READ OUT

1. Education
2. Health
3. Crime
4. Environment
5. Unemployment
6. Public Transport
7. Industrial Relations
8. Economy
9. Alcohol and other drugs
10. Traffic
15. Roads and Traffic
23. Law and order
11. Other (Specify)
12. **New Code:** Climate change

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Q2A SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE IN RANDWICK

What would you consider to be the SINGLE most important environmental issue in the Randwick City Council area today?

IF NECESSARY: The Randwick City Council covers INSERT SUBURB].

ONLY ONE RESPONSE. DO NOT READ OUT CODES. SR

17. Litter and dumping of rubbish, etc.
1. Pollution of beaches and/ or the ocean
18. Recycling issues/ household rubbish or garbage
22. Water conservation/ water supply management
20. Waste or waste disposal/ waste management
108. Need to plant more trees/ more greenery in area
80. Stormwater pollution/ gutters
74. Overpopulation/ overdevelopment/ coastal development

- 81. Parks/open spaces
- 6. Industrial emissions or industrial waste
- 5. Motor vehicles, vehicle emissions
- 107. Traffic congestion/ too much traffic/ no bicycle lanes
- 28. Urban development/ loss of natural environment, trees open space as a result of housing development, etc.
- 23. Energy conservation and management
- 4. Water pollution/water quality
- 98. Other (SPECIFY)
- 99. Don't know/Unsure
- 100. Nothing
- 29. New Code1: Climate Change
- 30. New Code2: Reducing greenhouse emissions

Q2B SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE IN RANDWICK

What is the second most important environmental issue in Randwick?
ONLY ONE RESPONSE

SR

- 17. Litter and dumping of rubbish, etc.
- 1. Pollution of beaches and/ or the ocean
- 18. Recycling issues/ household rubbish or garbage
- 22. Water conservation/ water supply management
- 20. Waste or waste disposal/ waste management
- 108. Need to plant more trees/ more greenery in area
- 80. Stormwater pollution/ gutters
- 74. Overpopulation/ overdevelopment/ coastal development
- 81. Parks/open spaces
- 6. Industrial emissions or industrial waste
- 5. Motor vehicles, vehicle emissions
- 107. Traffic congestion/ too much traffic/ no bicycle lane
- 28. Urban development/ loss of natural environment, trees open space as a result of housing development, etc.
- 23. Energy conservation and management
- 4. Water pollution/water quality
- 98. Other (SPECIFY)
- 101. Other (SPECIFY)
- 99. Don't know/Unsure
- 100. Nothing
- 29. New Code1: Climate Change

30. New Code2: Reducing greenhouse emissions

ATTITUDES – CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Q3A LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENT

In general how concerned are you about environmental problems? Would you say you are concerned

1. A great deal
2. A fair amount
3. Not very much
4. Not at all
5. (Don't know/unsure)

BEHAVIOUR

Q12 FREQUENCY PERFORMED PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY ACTIONS

From the list of things I'll read out to you in a moment, can you please tell me, for each one whether or not you have personally: often done that thing, sometimes done it, just occasionally done it or never done that in the past 12 months.

If any of these things do not apply to you for some reason, you can say it doesn't apply rather than saying you have not done it.

RANDOMISE ORDER OF STATEMENTS

1. Decided for environmental reasons to re-use something instead of throwing it away
2. Made an effort for environmental reasons to reduce water consumption
3. Taken active steps to reduce energy consumption, for example by, changing to energy efficient lightning or appliances
4. Avoided products with lots of packaging when doing the shopping.
5. Taken active steps to reduce fuel consumption and vehicle air pollution, for example by driving a smaller, fuel efficient car, car-pooling, using public transport, bicycling or walking
6. Composted food and/or garden refuse or used a worm farm
7. Avoided plastic bags to carry shopping home
8. Reduced the amount of food that your household throws out
9. Grown your own food such as vegetables, herbs, fruits, eggs from chickens etc.

FOR EACH IN Q12

1. Often done that
2. Sometimes done that
3. Just occasionally done that
4. Never done that
5. (DOES NOT APPLY)

IF CODE 1, 2 AND 3 FOR STATEMENT 1 IN Q12 SHOW Q12A

Q12a WHAT IS RE-USED

You said that for environmental reasons you re-use some things rather than throw them away. Can you tell me what types of things you have been re-using for environmental reasons?

DO NOT READ OUT. CODE BELOW

1. Plastic shopping bags
2. Clothing
3. Detergent/washing powder/suds
4. Plastic bottles/trays/containers
5. Glass bottles
6. Paper/newsprint/wrapping paper
7. Cardboard boxes
8. Compost waste vegetables

- 9. Water
- 10. Building material/pavers/timber
- 97. Other (SPECIFY) _____
- 98. Unsure/can't give examples
- 99. Not really for environmental reasons

Q13A HOW/WHERE GET INFORMED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

How or where would you personally like to get informed about environmental issues or problems?

ONLY READ THE LIST OUT IF NO RESPONSE IS GIVEN SPONTANEOUSLY.

IF THE RESPONSE IS NEWSPAPERS PROBE FOR LOCAL (SOUTHERN COURIER) OR METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS (E.G SMH, DAILY TELEGRAPH ETC.)

- 1. Newspapers (major metro newspapers SMH, Daily Telegraph etc)
- 2. Radio
- 3. Television/TV
- 4. Friends and family
- 5. Brochures distributed by environmental groups
- 6. Internet
- 7. Through work
- 8. Information from (Randwick/local) Council
- 9. Leaflets or flyers in your letter box
- 10. Information mailed to you
- 11. Community events or community workshops
- 12. Mayor's column in the Southern Courier
- 13. In a (Council) Newsletter
- 44. In an electronic News letter to your email
- 14. By Twitter messages or other social media
- 15. From other Government Agencies
- 16. Formal study/schools/uni
- 17. Local Newspaper (Southern Courier/ Beast/Spectator)
- 21. Library
- 43. Through a Facebook page
- 98. Other (specify).....
- 99. Not interested / doesn't have time.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q79 In general, would you say Council's care for the environment is.... (READ OUT)

- 1. Very good
- 2. Good
- 3. Neither good or poor
- 4. Poor
- 5. Very poor
- 6. (Unsure/DK/Declined to answer)

Q81A1. What do you believe are the key environmental issues for Randwick City Council to be focusing on in the next 12 months? What would be your first issue....

SINGLE RESPONSE DO NOT READ OUT

5. Litter and dumping of rubbish, etc.
6. Recycling issues/ household rubbish or garbage
7. Water conservation/ water supply management
21. Planting more trees/greening the area/preservation of parks
1. Pollution of beaches and/ or the ocean
24. Upkeep of roads/footpaths/gutters
23. Better public transport/cycle paths/encourage less use of cars
18. Reducing over-development
12. Community education
20. Air pollution
8. Energy conservation and management
3. Motor vehicles, vehicle emissions
22. Traffic
34. Waste or waste disposal/ waste management
32. Stormwater pollution/ gutters
36. NEW CODE 1: Climate change
37. NEW CODE 2: Reducing greenhouse emissions
13. Other (\$pecify) – ONLY SHOW IN Q81A1
14. Other (\$PECIFY) – ONLY SHOW IN Q81A2
15. Other (\$PECIFY) – ONLY SHOW IN Q81A3
16. None/ (No more) – **GO TO Q13B & FILL Q81A2 & Q81A3 WITH 16.**
17. Don't know – **GO TO Q13B & FILL Q81A2 & Q81A3 WITH**

Q81A2. What would be your second issue?

DISPLAY CODES AS IN Q81A1. SUPPRESS THE CODE ENDORSED IN Q81A1.

Q81A3. What would be your third issue?

DISPLAY CODES AS IN Q81A1. SUPPRESS THE CODE ENDORSED IN Q81A1 AND Q81A2.

Q13b: How well do you believe Randwick City Council is performing at providing you with information on the steps you can take to help in the protection of the environment? Use a scale of 1-4 where 4 is excellent and 1 is very poor.

1. Very poor
2. Poor
3. Good
4. Excellent
5. (Do not provide information at all)

Q99 OPINIONS 1

1. The Randwick City Council area is a good place to live
2. I feel part of my local community
3. I prefer to shop in my local neighbourhood

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

Q99a COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

I now have 3 more statements to read out, this time please say yes or no for each statement as they apply to you. READ OUT RANDOMISE

1. I belong to one or more community clubs or organisations
2. I play a sport, swim or do some type of physical activity at least once a week
3. I have attended at least one event or festival in the Randwick City Council area in the past 12 months

1. Yes

2. No

IF CODE 3 SELECTED in Q99a, SHOW Q99B

New Question: Q99b. Which events or festivals in the Randwick City council have you attended in past 12 months?

1. Coogee Christmas Carols
2. New Year Sparkles
3. Australia Day celebrations
4. The Spot Festival
5. Randwick's Eco Living Fair
6. Other (Please Specify) _____

Q100 And now, using a scale of 1-5 where 5 is excellent and 1 is very poor how would you rate your overall quality of life? READ OUT

1. Very poor
2. Poor
3. Neutral
4. Good
5. Excellent
6. (Unsure/don't know/don't want to answer)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Finally, I'd like to ask you a few questions just to make sure we have spoken to a good cross section of people in the Randwick City Council area.

Q64 TIME LIVED IN RANDWICK

How long have you lived in the RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL area?

1. Less than 12 months
2. Between 12 months and 2 years
3. Between 2 years and 5 years
4. Between 5 years and 10 years

5. More than 10 years (specify in years)
6. (REFUSED)

Q32 DWELLING TYPE

What type of dwelling do you live in?

READ OUT AS NEEDED TO PROBE FULLY

1. Detached house
2. Semi detached house./villa/townhouse
3. A flat/unit/apartment
4. Other(specify)
5. (REFUSED)

Q80 RATE PAYER

Talking about the home you live in. Do YOU rent or own your home?

1. Rent
2. Own / Paying mortgage
3. Other (Specify)
4. (Refused)

Q80A Which of the following best describes those living in your household at the moment? READ OUT

1. Couple with children
2. Couple without children
3. Single parent with children
4. One person household
5. Group household of unrelated individuals
6. Other type of household (Specify)

Q24A/B MAIN LANGUAGE AT HOME

What is the main language you speak at home?

1. English
2. Arabic
3. Cantonese/Chinese/Mandarin
4. Italian
5. Greek
6. Vietnamese
11. French
12. Hebrew
7. Other (specify)

Q25 And finally, would you be interested in participating in further research regarding the environment in the Randwick City Council Area? This might include participating in focus groups or very short follow-up phone calls to talk about local environmental issues. All participation will be totally confidential with results reported only in aggregate and not associated with any individual.

1. Yes (RECORD INFO)
2. No

Q99 FINISH

And, just in case my supervisor needs to check anything about this survey, could I please have your first name?

Thank you very much for the time you've taken to participate in this survey. If you would like to see the results of the survey you will be able to access these on the Randwick City Council website www.randwick.nsw.gov.au in about 3 months.

END

