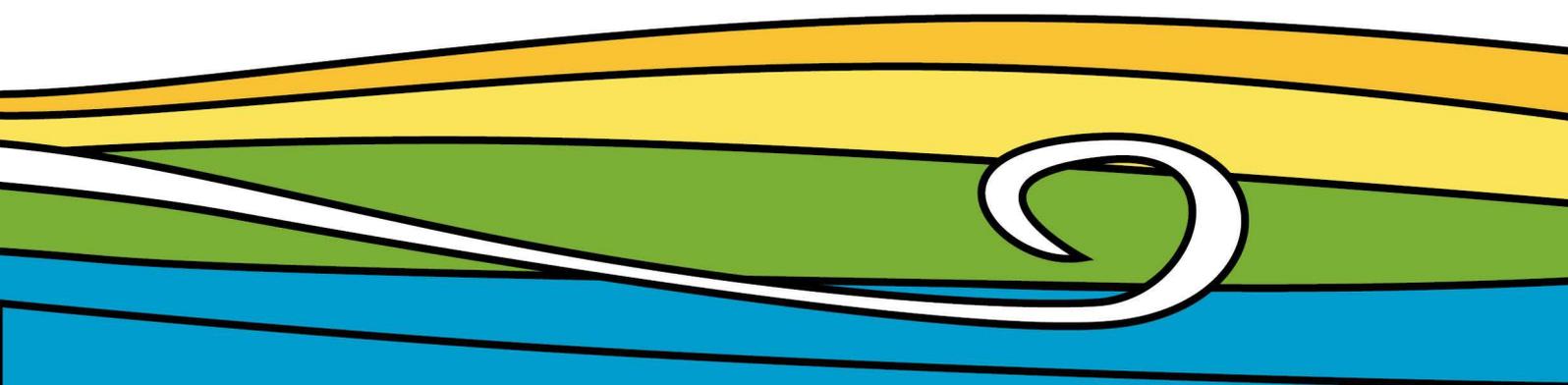




A vision by and for the community
of Greater Geraldton City Region

Community Survey and Deliberative Forum Survey Results

August 2010



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Part A: Executive Summary

Survey Design

The overall design is of a Calibrated Deliberative Survey, consisting of two survey processes which are intended to complement each other. The first, a community survey, is the most reliable indication of general prevailing opinions in the community; and is sufficiently sized to allow statistically reliable exploration of differences between demographic and attitudinal groups.

The second, a deliberative survey, is a more intensive process, requiring participants to complete the same survey both before and after a deliberative forum. The purpose of this is to see if considered views (after deliberation) change to an important extent. Calibrating the starting position of participants to the community survey allows interpretation of these changes to be more sensitive and the input of participants to be better placed in context.

Who took part?

3,000 residents of the City of Geraldton Greenough (COGG) were randomly selected from the Electoral Roll, and mailed a copy of the community questionnaire. The response rate was a healthy 20% and the sample size of N=557 was well above the minimum levels required for reliable analysis. As is almost invariably the case in mail surveys, age and gender proportions in the population were not perfectly reflected in the raw data (in particular, older people were over-represented), and this was corrected by statistical weighting. A similar skew towards older people was observed in the deliberative survey participants, but because of the smaller absolute number of people involved (N=62 for the pre-deliberation survey and N=51 for the post-deliberation survey) this could not be corrected by weighting.

Overall though, it was clear that the deliberative survey participants began the deliberations with very similar views to the wider community. This is not always the case, with such forums often disproportionately attracting some segments of the population to participate. Across the pre-forum survey results, there were very few points where the deliberative survey participants differed from the community survey respondents to a statistically significant extent – and in many cases the results were extremely closely aligned. This is important, as it means that any observed effects of deliberation could be considered potentially indicative of the broader community rather than just a specific segment.

Respondents and participants were generally positive about the City Region as a place to live. They were mixed in their views about whether it had got better or worse over the previous 10 years; but were consistently optimistic about the likelihood of it improving in the next 5 years. Most people who took part in either or both surveys felt moderately informed about what is important to the future of the City Region, global warming / climate change, and sustainability; and were interested in local politics and / or community affairs, though saw themselves as less participatory.

Key Results

Guiding principles

Of the eight principles where the surveys asked people to indicate a preferred choice from two options, more than two thirds of the community survey respondents shared common preferences for seven of them. The deliberative survey participants shared the same preferences, and had a similarly strong preference for the eighth as well.

Table E1: Preferred guiding principles for the City of Geraldton Greenough.

Com Survey	Pre-forum	Post-forum	Option 1		Com Survey	Pre-forum	Post-forum	Option 2
34%	27%	26%	Our region treats <u>all</u> new developments <u>equally</u> as long as they pass basic minimum planning standards	Or	66%	73%	74%	Our region gives <u>priority</u> to new developments that <u>pass higher standards</u> and balance social, economic and environmental interests
21%	19%	22%	Protecting natural areas of conservation value is <u>less important</u> than driving economic development	Or	79%	81%	78%	Protecting natural areas of conservation value is of the <u>same or more importance</u> than driving economic development
71%	60%	69%	Accessible and well maintained recreational and sporting facilities should be a <u>priority</u> in budgeting for future Greater Geraldton City Region development	Or	29%	40%	31%	Recreational and sporting facilities are a <u>bonus</u> but are <u>not a priority</u> in budgeting for future Greater Geraldton City Region development
29%	25%	10%	We should <u>wait until there is better evidence</u> about climate change before we make any changes in planning for the future of Greater Geraldton City Region	Or	71%	75%	90%	We need to <u>respond now</u> to climate change when we plan for the future of Greater Geraldton City Region
52%	38%	36%	Arts and cultural facilities are a <u>bonus</u> but are <u>not a priority</u> in budgeting for the future development of the Greater Geraldton City Region	Or	48%	62%	64%	Accessible and well maintained arts and cultural facilities should be a <u>priority</u> in budgeting for the future development of the Greater Geraldton City Region
71%	70%	80%	Minimising the 'carbon footprint' of Greater Geraldton City Region is a <u>key consideration</u> in any decisions made about our future	Or	29%	30%	20%	Minimising the 'carbon footprint' of Greater Geraldton City Region is <u>only a secondary consideration</u> in any decisions made about our future
11%	8%	10%	Our <u>elected officials</u> should get on and <u>make the decisions</u> with only some input from others	Or	89%	92%	90%	Decision-making should be more collaborative (that is: involving everyday citizens, experts and action groups to a greater extent)
69%	66%	82%	In making decisions, the <u>long term broader sustainability</u> of the Greater Geraldton City Region is given priority over the immediate economic benefits or costs	Or	31%	34%	18%	In making decisions, the <u>immediate economic benefits or costs</u> are given priority over the long term broader sustainability of Greater Geraldton City Region
557	62	51	Sample size		557	62	51	Sample size

Sustainability dimensions

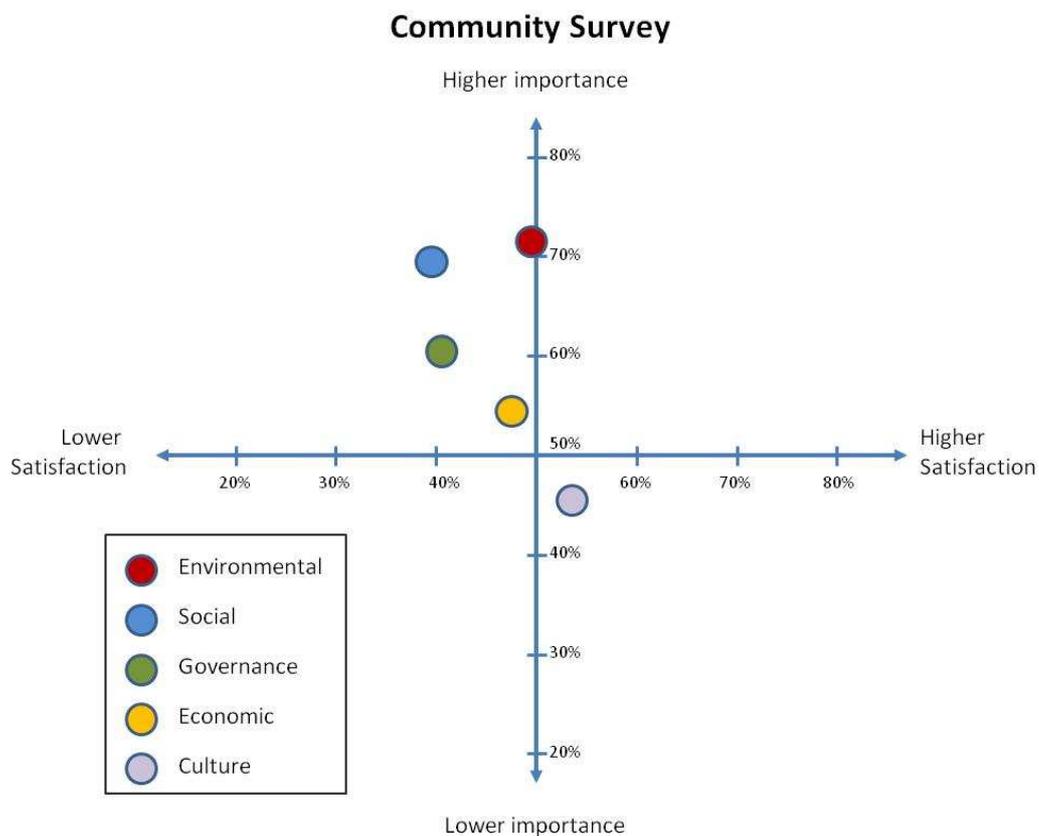
Based on responses to a range of specific aspects which relate to the five dimensions of the City's sustainability framework, the relative importance of the five dimensions is (from highest to lowest):

Table E2: Importance of and satisfaction with sustainability dimensions.

Dimensions	Community		Pre-forum		Post-forum	
	Very Important	At least quite satisfied	Very Important	At least quite satisfied	Very Important	At least quite satisfied
E Environment	71%	49%	72%	35%*	67%	42%
S Social	69%	40%	70%	39%	64%	34%
G Governance	61%	41%	64%	45%	57%	43%
\$ Economic	54%	48%	54%	45%	55%	49%
C Culture	46%	53%	53%	44%	53%	56%

Satisfaction with these dimensions is only low to moderate, and roughly inverted with importance – that is, the higher satisfaction scores were generally seen for the less important dimensions. Mapping importance and satisfaction (from the community survey) gives the chart shown below:

Figure E3: Mapping importance of and satisfaction with sustainability dimensions.



Individual aspects of living in the City Region

The results on the previous page were derived from responses to 15 individual items, three relating to each of the five dimensions. While the primary purpose of the individual items in the questionnaire was to allow the relative importance of the dimensions to be explored, there is also some useful information on these aspects which can be seen.

Across the 15 individual aspects, the proportion of community survey respondents who said each was *very important* ranged from 94% down to 39%. The most important aspects were:

- Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour (94% very important);
- Making sure that the region's resources are managed to last for as long as possible - including regeneration where possible (74%); and
- Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards (74%).

The least important aspects were:

- A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage (39%);
- Encouragement for innovative projects, businesses and investments (41%); and
- A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region (44%).

In terms of *satisfaction*, very few respondents gave the highest satisfaction rating for any aspect. However, combining the top two satisfaction ratings (*very satisfied + quite satisfied*) showed far more differentiation across the aspects.

On only six of the 15 aspects did more than 50% of the community survey respondents give one of these two highest ratings. None of the three most important aspects were amongst these six; and in fact two of the three *least* important aspects were the two with the highest level of satisfaction.

The highest level of satisfaction was seen for:

- A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage (66% at least quite satisfied);
- A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region (59%); and
- A wide range of jobs and local business opportunities to suit different skills and interests (58%).

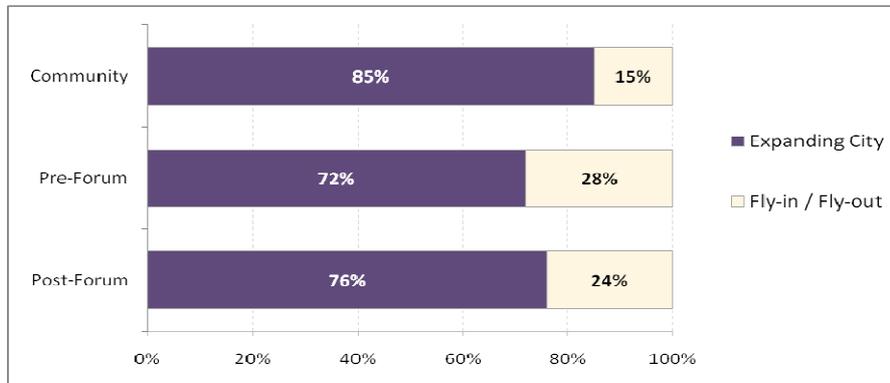
The lowest level of satisfaction was seen for:

- Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour (21%);
- Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards (25%); and
- All groups in the community getting along with each other (36%).

Expanding city or fly-in / fly out?

There was a clear preference for an expanding city option ahead of a fly-in / fly-out option.

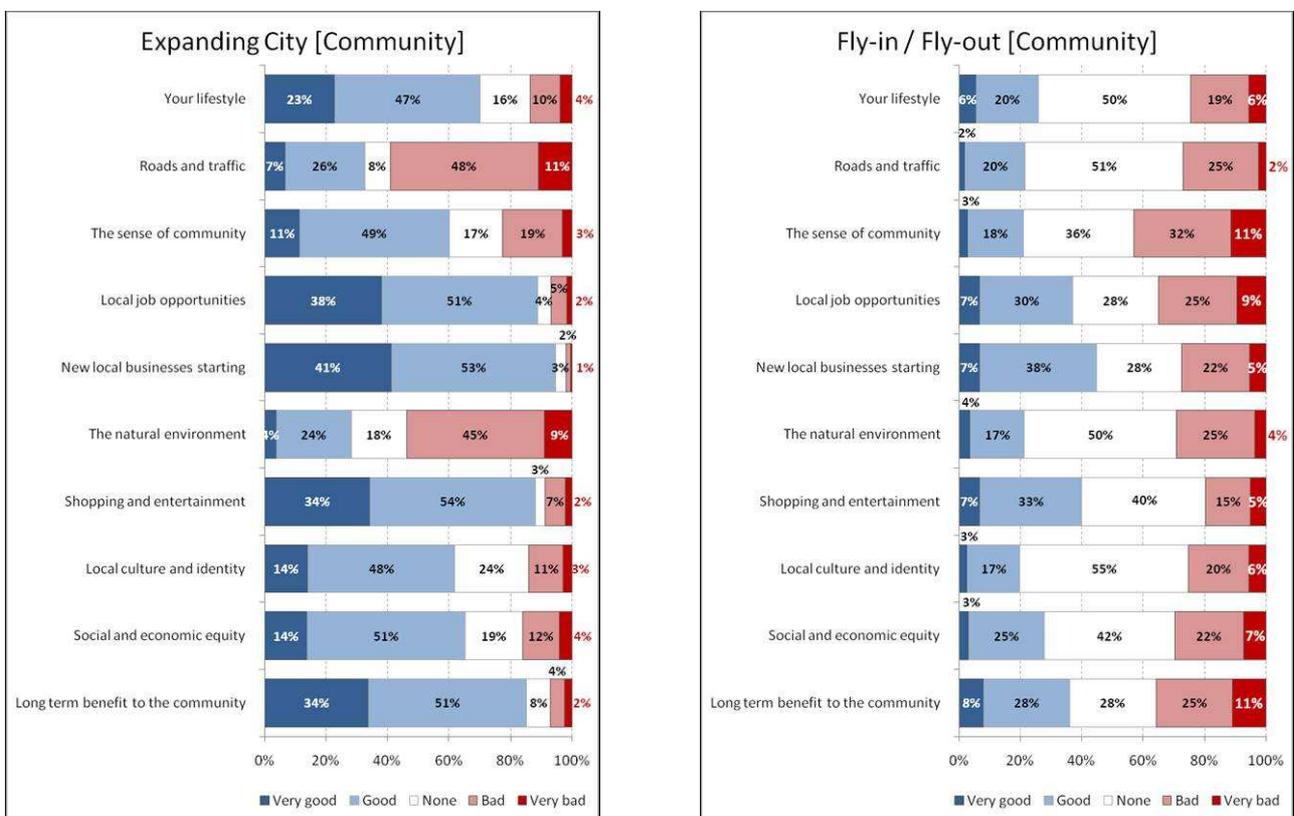
Figure E4: Preference for the expanding city and fly-in / fly-out options.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

The aspects of the expanding city that were expected to be most positive were new local businesses starting (94% expected a positive impact), local job opportunities (89%), shopping and entertainment (88%) and long term benefit to the community (85%). The aspects that the expanding city option expected to have the biggest negative impact were in terms of roads and traffic, and on the natural environment.

Figure E5: Community Survey expected impact of the expanding city and fly-in / fly-out options.



Going carbon neutral

While the effects of climate change were generally expected to be negative, climate change is only seen as a moderate threat. Both the community survey respondents and the deliberative survey participants considered that the biggest threat was to the natural environment, and the least threat was to them and their lifestyle (though after deliberation the perceived threat to 'you and your lifestyle' *did* increase somewhat).

Table E6: Threat of climate change.

On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = 'No threat at all' and 10 = 'A huge threat', how would you rate Climate Change as a threat to: Mean scores: Range = 0.0 (no threat) ← → 10.0 (huge threat)

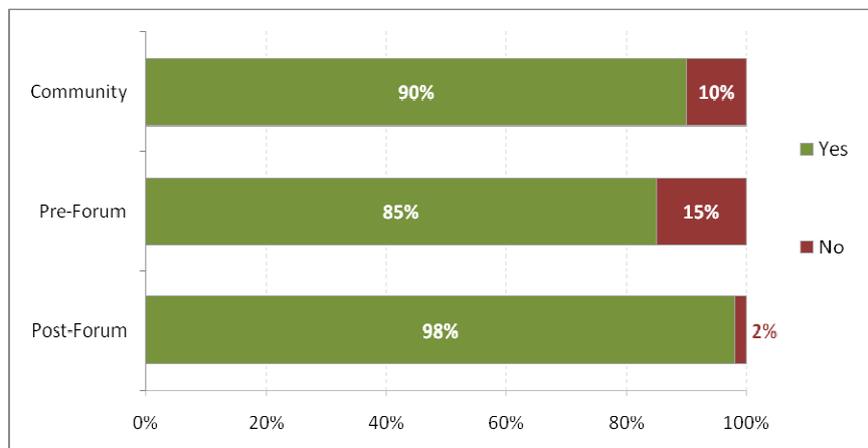
	Community	Pre-Forum	Post-Forum
You and your lifestyle	4.6 out of 10	4.6 out of 10	5.4 out of 10**
The community in which you live	5.2 out of 10	5.3 out of 10	5.6 out of 10
The local economy	5.6 out of 10	5.5 out of 10	5.9 out of 10
The natural environment of Geraldton-Greenough	5.9 out of 10	6.2 out of 10	6.2 out of 10

** Statistically significant difference between Pre-Forum and Post-Forum results

Despite perceiving only a moderate threat from climate change, there was nonetheless a very strong preference for the COGG to start investing in becoming carbon neutral. 90% of community survey respondents wanted the COGG to begin this investment. At the pre-forum survey stage 85% of participants in the deliberative survey shared this preference, increasing significantly to a near consensus at 98% in the post-forum survey.

Figure E7: Preferences for COGG investing in becoming carbon neutral.

Considering changes such as these [described in survey form], would you want the City of Geraldton-Greenough to start investing in becoming carbon neutral?

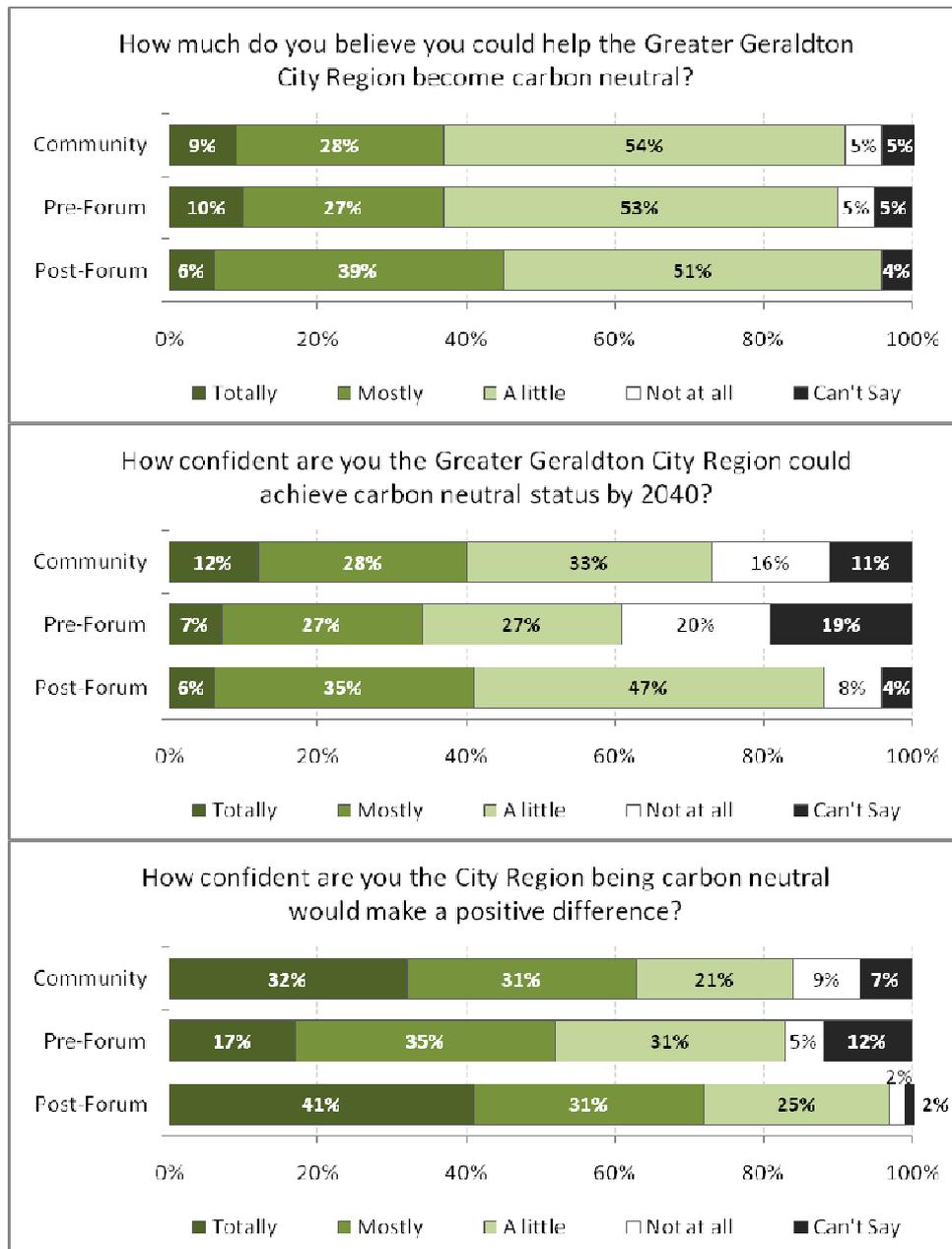


These are extremely high levels of support for going carbon neutral, perhaps higher than might have been *a priori* expected from a regional city heavily dependent on resources for its prosperity; which are not the traditionally expected centres of support for sustainability concepts.

Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Three different efficacy measures were taken (self, collective and response), and each showed moderately high expectations for success. In particular, 63% of the community sample at least mostly agreed that the COGG being carbon neutral would make a positive difference.

Figure E8: Efficacy measures associated with the City Region becoming carbon neutral (top to bottom: self efficacy; collective efficacy; and response efficacy).



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Perceptions of the Engagement Process

At present there are only quite low expectations that decisions made about the City Region’s future will reflect personal or majority community views, though slightly higher expectations that these decisions will turn out to be good in the long term. Although it is only to a moderate extent, the higher expectations for decisions reflecting the majority view than the personal view suggests that some people feel that their views are not consistent with that majority.

Figure E9: Expectations about decision making.

How much do you expect that the decisions made about the Greater Geraldton City Region’s future will:			
	Reflect <u>your</u> views	Reflect the <u>majority</u> views of the community	Turn out to be good in the long run
Community	23%	41%	52%
Pre forum	15%	35%	48%
Post forum	31%	43%	61%

There is a strong perception that a successful process of engaging the community would result in positive outcomes in terms of decision making (80% of the community survey respondents). There is less confidence that the City can successfully run a long term engagement process – though views here are still quite strongly positive (58% at least mostly believe this). Belief that individuals can contribute to the engagement process is lower again at 29% – though it does trend upwards in the deliberative survey participants.

However, it also appears that people are more interested in local community politics and community affairs than their participation alone would suggest:

Figure E9: Attitudes towards local community politics and affairs.

With respect to local community politics and affairs:	At least mostly <u>interested</u>	At least mostly <u>participate</u>
	Community	53%
Pre forum	72%	30%
Post forum	72%	43%

These measures are partly to evaluate the longer-term effects of the community engagement process (if the process delivers and is perceived to deliver benefits to the community over time, then it might be expected that these results will improve at later data collection points). However, in themselves they also suggest that people in the region are potentially interested in being involved in an engagement process, and that such a process has room to improve the end outcomes.

Discussion

A common view

One of the most important results was seen not in any particular response, but rather in the high level of agreement on many key issues across the survey.

There was an unusually strong and consistent pattern of views expressed by both respondents to the community survey and by participants in the deliberative survey. While there were variations in exact magnitudes of the majority view between the two surveys (and in some cases there were variations based on age or gender), in all but one case the majority preference was consistent across both surveys and across all sub-groups.

This consistency of majority preferences is not always observed in surveys – but what was more unusual was the magnitude of the preferences seen. Often 60%:40% splits are seen as quite decisive in community surveys, but in these surveys several preferences well above 70% were seen, and in some cases in excess of 90%. Some of the most clearly defined preferences were:

- Protecting natural areas of conservation value is of the same or more importance than driving economic development (79% in the community survey, and similar figures in the deliberative survey).
- We need to respond now to climate change when we plan for the Greater Geraldton City Region (rather than waiting for better evidence about climate change) (71% in the community survey, increasing to 90% in the post-forum deliberative survey).
- Decision-making should be more collaborative (that is: involving everyday citizens, experts and action groups to a greater extent) (89% in the community survey, and at similar levels in the deliberative survey).
- In making decisions, the long term broader sustainability of the Greater Geraldton City Region is given priority over the immediate economic benefits or costs (69% in the community survey, and increased significantly after deliberation from 66% to 82% in the deliberative survey).
- 85% of the community survey and over 70% of the deliberative survey group preferred an expanding city model over a fly-in / fly-out approach to dealing with people who will come to the City Region for major projects in the next 5-15 years.
- 90% of community survey respondents wanted the City to begin investing in becoming carbon neutral. In the deliberative survey this figure started at a lower (but still very definitive) 85% - but then increased to a near consensus at 98% in the post-forum survey.

There were age and gender differences seen (primarily in the community survey, as the sample size in the deliberative survey is not sufficiently large to allow any but the most dramatic differences to be significant), but as noted above, these tended to only be in magnitude – not direction. It was noticeable that female respondents to the community survey were more definitive in their views than the male respondents – in every case where a significant gender difference was seen, it was the females who had the more clear preference, while slightly more males tended to prefer the minority view.

What was the overall effect of deliberation?

While there were effects of deliberation observed, these were in the main secondary to the significance of the starting position; at no stage did a majority position change as a result of the deliberation. Where a difference post-deliberation was seen, the moves tended to be to a more pro-sustainability position. Examples include increased preference for:

- Responding to climate change now rather than waiting for better evidence;
- In making decisions giving long term sustainability priority over immediate economic benefits or costs; and
- Starting to invest in becoming carbon neutral.

As well as these, there was an increase in the perceived threat of climate change to 'you and your lifestyle'; and an increased confidence that the City Region being carbon neutral would make a positive difference.

Part B: Full Report

Introduction and Methodology

Background

In 2010 the City of Geraldton-Greenough (COGG; the City) commenced a community engagement process to provide input in the development of a long term sustainability strategy for the City Region.

Ultimately intended to encompass a wide range of activities over an extended period of time, the first opportunities for the community to contribute were via a community survey and a deliberative forum in mid-2010 (July and August respectively). The integration of these activities provides two complementary sources of information on community attitudes, opinions and preferences that together comprise a Calibrated Deliberative Survey.

The results of these activities will be one of the inputs considered by the COGG in developing a strategy for the City Region looking beyond 2040.

Method

There were two distinct components of the survey, though both used an identical data collection instrument (in this case, a questionnaire). Both are reported in this document.

Community Survey

The objective of the community survey is to understand the prevailing attitudes of the community to the greatest degree of reliability possible.

A questionnaire was developed by the research consultants in close collaboration with COGG. A copy of the questionnaire is appended to this report.

In order to represent the views of the community reliably, each person¹ in the community should have equal chance of completing the survey, and participants should be randomly chosen. While this ideal is rarely perfectly achieved, the methodology employed for this survey was designed to maximise the extent to which it was. 3,000 people were randomly selected from the WA Electoral Commission's Electoral Roll, which (while not perfect – especially for the indigenous population and those recently turned 18) is the most comprehensive available database of residents. Each of these people was sent a personally addressed copy of the questionnaire, along with a reply paid envelope for returning it.

¹ In this case, each person aged 18+

By randomly selecting from the Roll, all segments and demographic groups within the community had an equal chance of being selected, and therefore they should be represented at their population proportion in the recipient list. While different segments of the population may be more or less likely to participate once invited, this method maximises the chance of a representative sample – and at the very least gives the opportunity to participate to a representative sample.

Sample size and reliability

Typically, response rates to a mailed survey of this type are in the 5%-15% range; and a minimum desired returned sample size is N=400 (which has a maximum estimated sample error or $\pm 5\%$ at the 95% confidence level – a reliability threshold widely adopted in the social sciences and previously recommended by the WA Auditor General). It was from these figures that the mail-out size of 3,000 was developed. Ultimately, a sample of N=557 surveys was achieved. Around 200 surveys were undelivered (sent back as ‘return to sender’), giving a response rate of approximately 20% from the delivered surveys – considerably above the normal response rate range.

A sample of N=557 has a maximum estimated sample error of $\pm 4.1\%$ at the 95% confidence level. This literally means that when looking at the total sample we can be 95% confident that the ‘real’ result (ie: if we got an answer from every single person) would be within $\pm 4.1\%$ of the result reported for the sample.

Weighting

The returned (‘raw’) sample for a survey using this methodology never perfectly matches the population demographic profile². To correct this imbalance, a process called ‘weighting the data’ is applied to the raw sample. This is a statistical process which ensures that for the purposes of the analysis, the discrepancies between the sample and the population are removed.

For example, if the population had a 50% : 50% gender split, but the sample contained 60% of one gender and 40% of the other – then the raw sample would not correctly represent the population because it would overstate the views of the larger sample. Weighting this data would increase the apparent contribution of each member of the smaller sample to 1.25 people, and decrease the apparent contribution of the larger sample to 0.83 – resulting in an equal contribution of both genders ($1.25 \times 40\% = 0.5$; and $0.83 \times 60\% = 0.5$).

Deliberative Survey

While the community survey is intended to give the best possible insight into the prevailing community views, these are not the *only* important information about the community. Often, with an opportunity to deliberate on a topic, peoples’ prevailing views can change; sometimes dramatically, sometimes only subtly.

² For example, typically older people are more likely to respond than younger people.

A deliberative survey involves giving people the same survey twice – once before (pre) and once after (post) a deliberative experience. Any changes seen between the two are attributed to the effect of the deliberative experience.

This is important additional information. Prevailing opinions cannot be discounted – they reflect what the typical community member is likely to think. However, an understanding of the more considered views adds to our ability to interpret the prevailing views. If they change significantly with deliberation, this suggests that a broad community discussion on the topic could result in significant changes to the community's view. If they change only slightly, or not at all, then the prevailing views can be considered more stable. Regardless, knowing the effect of deliberation on community members gives us considerably more confidence in interpreting the prevailing views.

In this case, the addition of a deliberative survey sample gives us more confidence in the interpretation of the community survey results.

It is important to note that the deliberative sample is not automatically directly comparable to the community sample. If the starting point of the deliberative survey participants is significantly different to the community as a whole, then this must be factored into the interpretation. It is assumed that people are more likely to participate in a survey or a forum when they are more motivated to do so by a stronger opinion. A deliberative survey requires greater effort from participants than does a simple mail survey – and therefore it could be expected (and previous experience confirms) that deliberative survey participants may come mostly from the more motivated segments of the community. If this is the case, then they can begin with strongly held views; and possibly with those views not being totally representative of the wider community.

The community sample itself provides the best benchmark of the community attitudes, and so pre-deliberation views of the deliberative sample can be calibrated against the community to understand better their starting point. This is critical, as to misunderstand the starting point of a deliberative sample means that it is not possible to correctly interpret the changes they might experience.

Details of COGG Deliberative Survey

The Deliberative Survey was conducted on 14 August 2010 in Geraldton. All recipients of the mail survey were invited to register and attend, and additional invitations were extended to randomly chosen households in the community.

A total of 62 people participated in the survey, with 49 completing both pre-and-post deliberation surveys, 11 who did the pre-deliberation survey only, and 2 who did the post-deliberation survey only.

A sample of this size needs to be interpreted with some care. From a statistical perspective, the maximum sample error is around $\pm 13\%$. It is also not practical to weight a sample of this size without having a detrimental effect on the integrity of the data, and so it must be used in its raw form with whatever demographic profile participants had. The following table shows that both the raw community survey sample and (even more so) the deliberative survey sample were skewed towards older participants; however the gender balance of both was close to the population.

These factors need to be considered when interpreting the results of the deliberation, and in particular in assimilating the information from this process with the more robust data from the community survey.

Sample Demographic Profiles

Characteristic	Population*	Community Survey Sample		Deliberative Survey Sample	
		Raw N=557	Weighted	Pre N=62	Post N=51
Gender					
Male	50%	48%	50%	55%	53%
Female	50%	52%	50%	45%	47%
Age					
18-29	20%	7%	20%	2%	2%
30-39	19%	12%	19%	5%	4%
40-49	21%	20%	21%	17%	18%
50-64	24%	35%	24%	40%	45%
65+	16%	26%	16%	37%	31%
Indigenous					
			2%	3%	2%
CALD					
	4%		7%	5%	8%
Duration of residence					
0-3 years			8%	3%	2%
4-10 years			18%	18%	20%
11-20 years			24%	18%	16%
21+ years			49%	60%	63%
Work status					
Full time			53%	30%	33%
Part time / casual			17%	23%	24%
Student			4%	3%	2%
Retired / pensioner			18%	32%	28%
Family / home duties			6%	10%	12%
Unemployed	5%**		2%	2%	2%

* ABS 2006 Census Data

** Official unemployment statistic is % of workforce, not of population.

Results

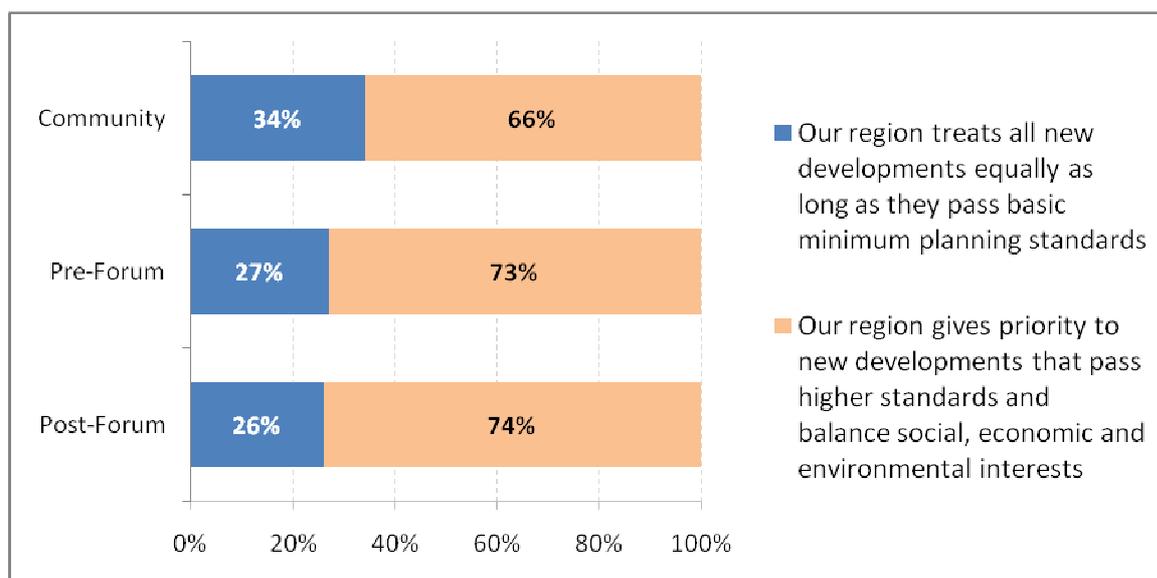
1. Guiding Principles

Participants in the survey were asked to choose between two options on a range of topics. These could be considered guiding principles, in the sense that they ask participants about desired outcomes or philosophies rather than about a preferred way of achieving these ends.

On six of the seven topics, a clear preference was observed in the community survey – with at least two thirds of respondents holding a particular preference.

The pre-forum views of the deliberative survey participants were closely aligned with the community sample on each topic. There were no reversals in majority preference that were seen as a result of the deliberations. In fact, while few of the movements were statistically significant, the trend was for participants in the deliberative forum to become, if anything, even more aligned with the starting majority view.

Figure 1: Guiding principle – development standards.

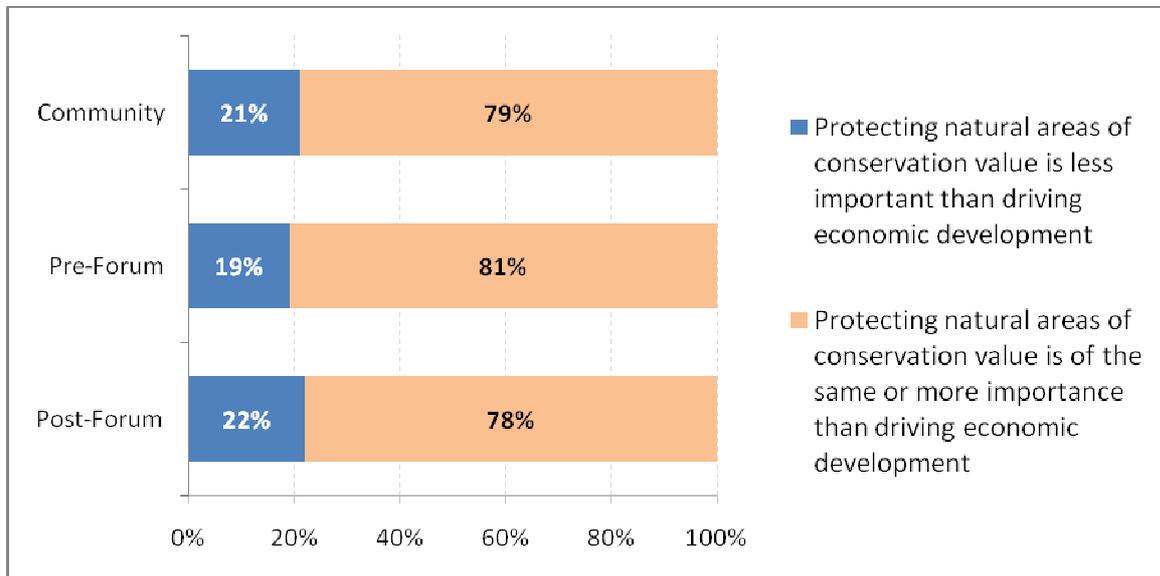


Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Two thirds of the community survey respondents and nearly three quarters of deliberative survey participants preferred to see the region prioritise developments that pass higher standards and balance social, economic and environmental interests; rather than just meet minimum planning standards.

This preference did not change as a result of the deliberations. Only 5 of the 49 people who did both pre-and-post deliberation surveys changed their view on this point.

Figure 2: Guiding principle – Protection of areas of conservation value.

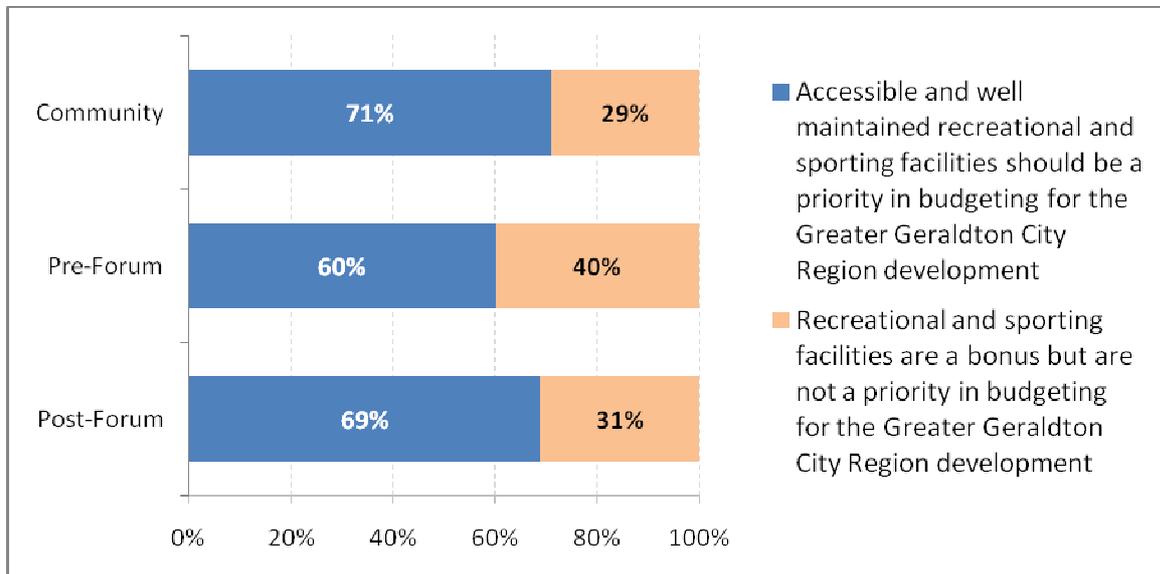


Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Four out of five respondents to the community survey preferred giving the same or more importance to protecting natural areas of conservation value as to driving economic development.

The deliberative survey participants shared this preference almost exactly, and again there was no nett movement in this preference after deliberation, with eight of the 49 participants changing their view – but four moving in each direction.

Figure 3: Guiding principle – sport and recreation facilities.

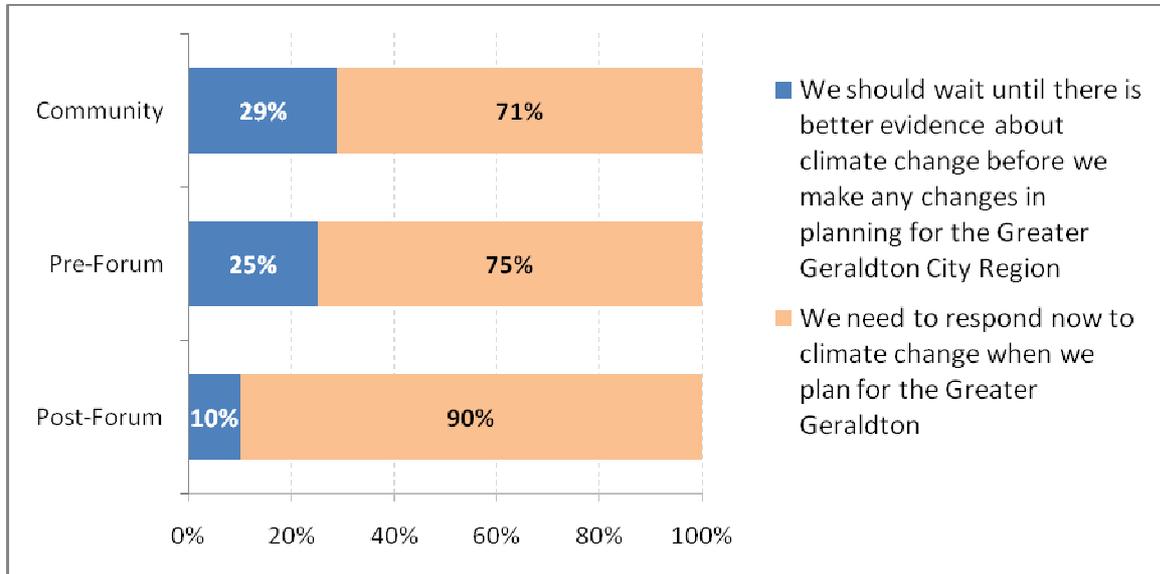


Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

71% of the community survey respondents felt that sport and recreation facilities should be a priority in the City Region’s budgeting, rather than considered a ‘bonus’.

Deliberative forum participants were initially slightly less strongly of this view, though not significantly less strongly. Nearly a quarter of deliberative forum participants changed their view on this point, with eight moving from the minority preference to the majority, and three moving the other way. The nett effect of this was for the post-forum results to mirror the community sample almost exactly.

Figure 4: Guiding principle – responding to climate change.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

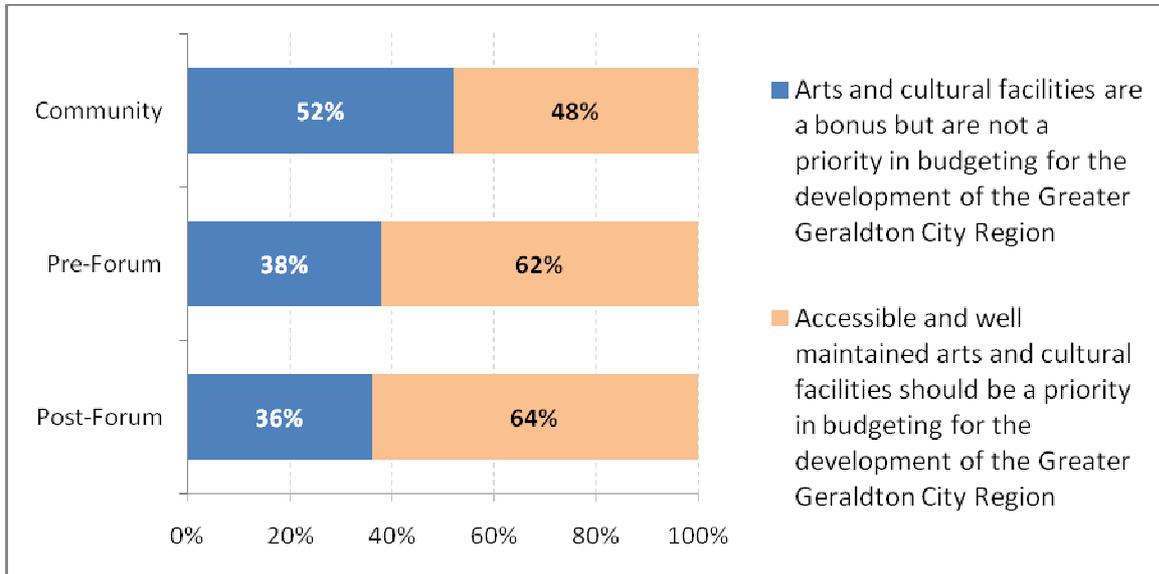
A clear majority of respondents to the community survey preferred to begin responding now to climate change in planning for the City Region’s future (71%), rather than waiting until there is better evidence about climate change.

The deliberative survey participants held the same preference by the same margin at the start of the forum. There was a statistically significant change from the pre-forum to post-forum preferences, with the dominant view strengthening to 90% following the deliberations (five of the nine people who originally preferred to wait for better evidence at the start changed to preferring immediate action afterwards, while none moved in the other direction).

There were differences by both age and gender in the community survey in preferences in this area. All ages and both genders kept the same preference for acting now rather than waiting for better evidence, but the extent of the majority with this preference varied. 78% of females preferred to act now, compared to 65% of males. Preference for acting now was highest amongst the 18-29 and 40-49 age groups (both 79%) and lowest in the 65+ age group (59%).

Amongst the deliberative survey sample, even though the sample sizes for gender are very small, there was a very distinct and consistent gender difference seen in preferences. In the pre-forum survey 96% of the female participants (26 out of 27) preferred to act now; compared to 58% of males (19 of 33). In the post-forum survey the female proportion was up to 100%, while the male proportion had increased to 84% (21 of 25).

Figure 5: Guiding principle – art and cultural facilities.



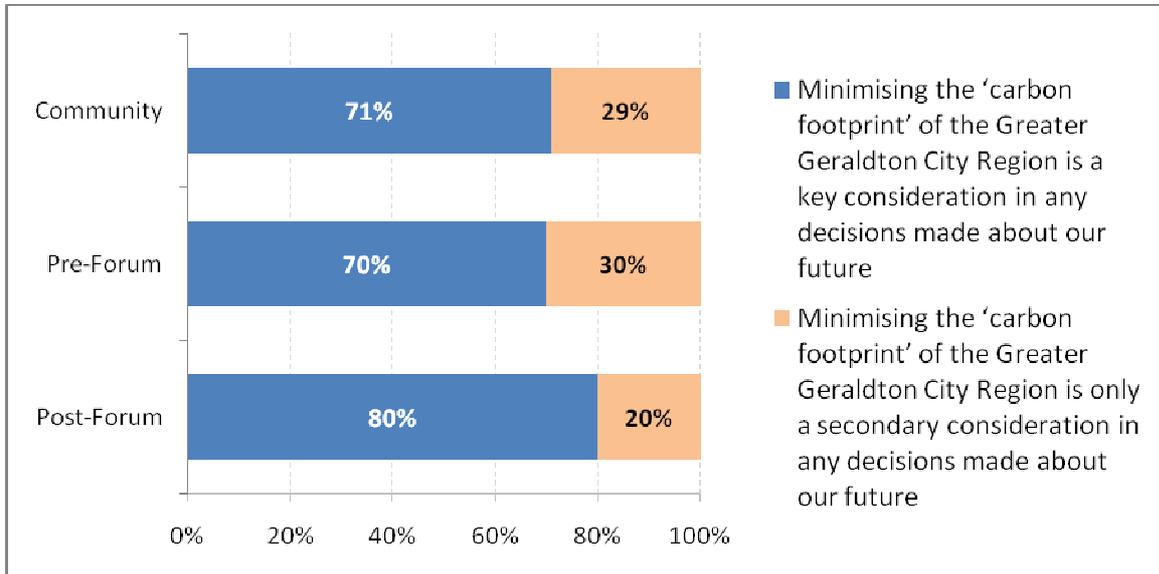
Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

While a majority of both the community survey respondents and the deliberative survey participants preferred sport and recreational facilities to be a budget priority, the same was not the case for art and cultural facilities. Community survey respondents were equally split on whether such facilities should be considered a priority or a bonus.

Deliberative survey participants, however, held a similar view that they did about sport and recreational facilities – with nearly two thirds seeing art and cultural facilities as a budget priority, something that did not change with deliberations. 13 of the 49 participants who did both survey stages changed their views – with roughly equal numbers moving in both directions.

In the community survey the 18-29 (66%), 50-64 (54%) and 65+ (58%) age groups preferred art and cultural facilities to be a bonus, while the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups preferred them to be a priority (57% and 58% respectively).

Figure 6: Guiding principle – minimising the City Region’s carbon footprint.



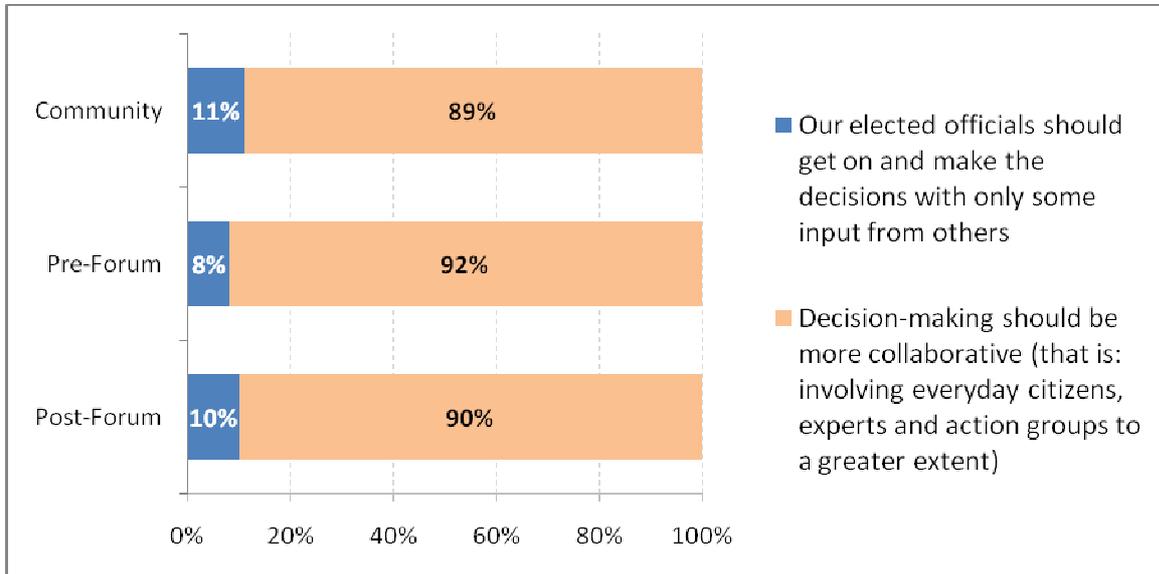
Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

71% of the community survey respondents felt that minimising the City Region’s ‘carbon footprint’ should be a key consideration rather than a secondary consideration in decision making for the future.

At the outset of the deliberative forum, participants held a very similar view. If anything, this majority view strengthened slightly (not significantly) with nine of the 49 participants changing their view – seven moving from the minority to the majority preference, and two in the other direction.

Females in the community survey were significantly more strongly in favour of holding minimisation of the City Region’s carbon footprint as a key consideration than were their male counterparts (77% to 65%), though the preference was still very clear for both groups.

Figure 7: Guiding principle – collaborative decision making.



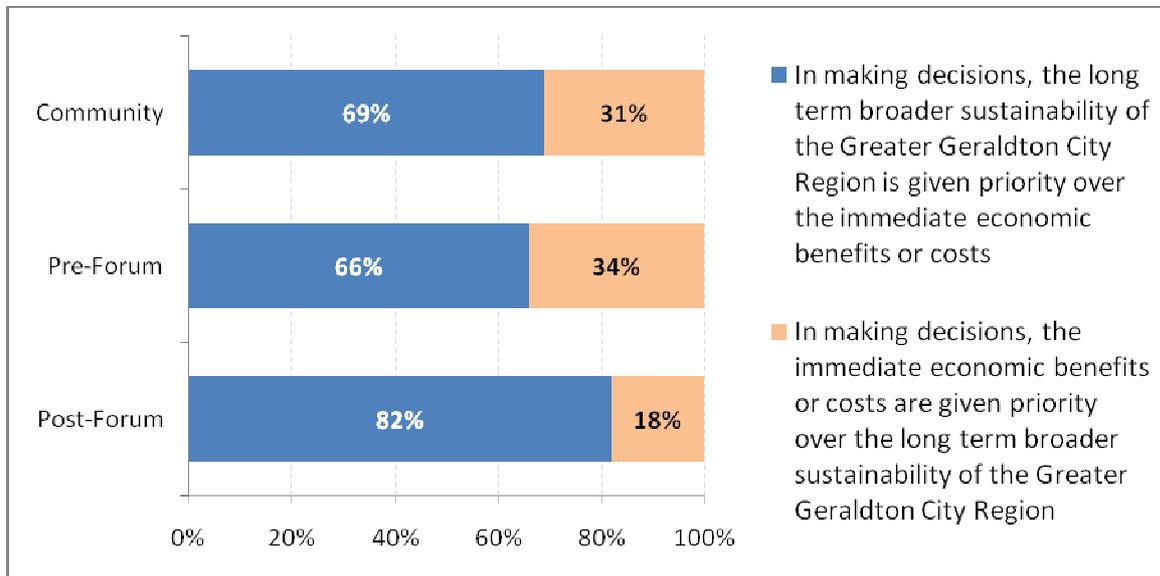
Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

There was a very strong preference for more collaborative decision making. 89% of the community survey respondents preferred decision making to be more collaborative (ie: involving citizens, experts and action groups) rather than elected official making decisions with only some input from others.

This same very strong preference was expressed by deliberative survey participants, and it did not change with deliberation. Only five of the 49 dual-participants changed their view on this point, with approximately equal numbers moving in each direction.

As with the carbon footprint item, females in the community survey were significantly more definitive in their preference (in this case 93% to 86%) – but again the overall preference was strongly held by both groups.

Figure 8: Guiding principle – sustainability.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

More than two thirds of community survey respondents (69%) preferred long term broader sustainability of the City Region to be given priority over the immediate economic costs or benefits when making decisions.

At the outset, deliberative survey participants held a very similar view. However, after deliberation there was a statistically significant increase in the strength of the majority view – increasing from 66% to 82% with eight of the nine participants who changed their view moving from the minority to the majority view.

73% of females in the community sample held the majority preference, compared to 65% of males.

2. Sustainability Dimensions and Priorities

The City of Geraldton-Greenough's sustainability framework has five dimensions:

1. Economic
2. Governance
3. Cultural
4. Environmental
5. Social

Each of these dimensions has a wide range of individual elements that relate to it, but the primary intent of this question in the survey was to understand the relative importance of each of these five dimensions to the community.

Three items which relate to each dimension were prepared (in the questionnaire the order of these was randomised, but they are presented in dimension sets in this report to aid interpretability). Respondents were asked to indicate how important each was (on a four-point scale from *Very Important* to *Not At All Important*), and how satisfied they were at the moment (on a similar four-point scale).

Examination of the results of these questions showed that the greatest degree of discrimination was seen in looking at the proportion who gave the highest importance rating (*very important*) and one of the top two satisfaction ratings ('at least quite satisfied' = *very satisfied* + *quite satisfied*).

Dimension scores were calculated as the average (mean) score of the three items which relate to it. The averages were the same as the individual item scores, in being *very important* and *at least quite important*.

The table on the following page shows these results for both the individual aspects and the dimensions. This table is ranked from most important to least important based on dimensions. The dimension level results are then also mapped against each other to visually represent community perceptions. The Environmental and Social dimensions were rated as most important, and the Cultural dimension the least important, and the ordering of dimensions was consistent across all three points of observation.

The deliberative survey participants started with very similar views to the community survey respondents. The only statistically significant difference in their pre-forum views was a lower level of satisfaction on the Environmental dimension. There were no significant changes in the nett pre-forum and post-forum results, though the difference in Environmental satisfaction was no longer statistically significant at the post-forum survey.

Table 9: Importance of and satisfaction with sustainability dimensions.

Dimensions	Community		Pre-forum		Post-forum	
	Very Important	At least quite satisfied	Very Important	At least quite satisfied	Very Important	At least quite satisfied
E Environment	71%	49%	72%	35%*	67%	42%
S Social	69%	40%	70%	39%	64%	34%
G Governance	61%	41%	64%	45%	57%	43%
\$ Economic	54%	48%	54%	45%	55%	49%
C Culture	46%	53%	53%	44%	53%	56%
Individual aspects						
E Making sure that the region's resources are managed to last for as long as possible - including regeneration where possible	74%	49%	68%	32%	74%	29%
E The overall standard of the City-Region's infrastructure – such as roads, public buildings and community facilities	69%	46%	68%	40%	51%	50%
E Taking care of the long term health of the City-Region's entire environment, including natural areas, agricultural areas and the City areas	69%	52%	80%*	34%	77%	48%
S A range of housing options to suit different tastes and budgets	53%	45%	62%	35%	51%	28%
S Everyone having equal chances to get the best of what the community has to offer	60%	54%	64%	40%	55%	42%
S Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour	94%	21%	85%	41%	86%	33%
G Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards	74%	25%	75%	32%	59%	30%
G Big decisions that affect the Greater Geraldton City Region being made locally	65%	39%	68%	40%	59%	39%
G A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region	44%	59%	49%	62%	52%	61%
\$ Encouragement for innovative projects, businesses and investments	41%	41%	41%	38%	53%	44%
\$ Policies which allow business and investors to plan for the future with confidence	55%	45%	54%	38%	54%	51%
\$ A wide range of jobs and local business opportunities to suit different skills and interests	67%	58%	67%	58%	58%	53%
C All groups in the community getting along with each other	53%	36%	53%	39%	49%	48%
C A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage	39%	66%	52%	47%	53%	64%
C A culture of lifelong education – personal and professional development	46%	56%	54%	47%	56%	57%

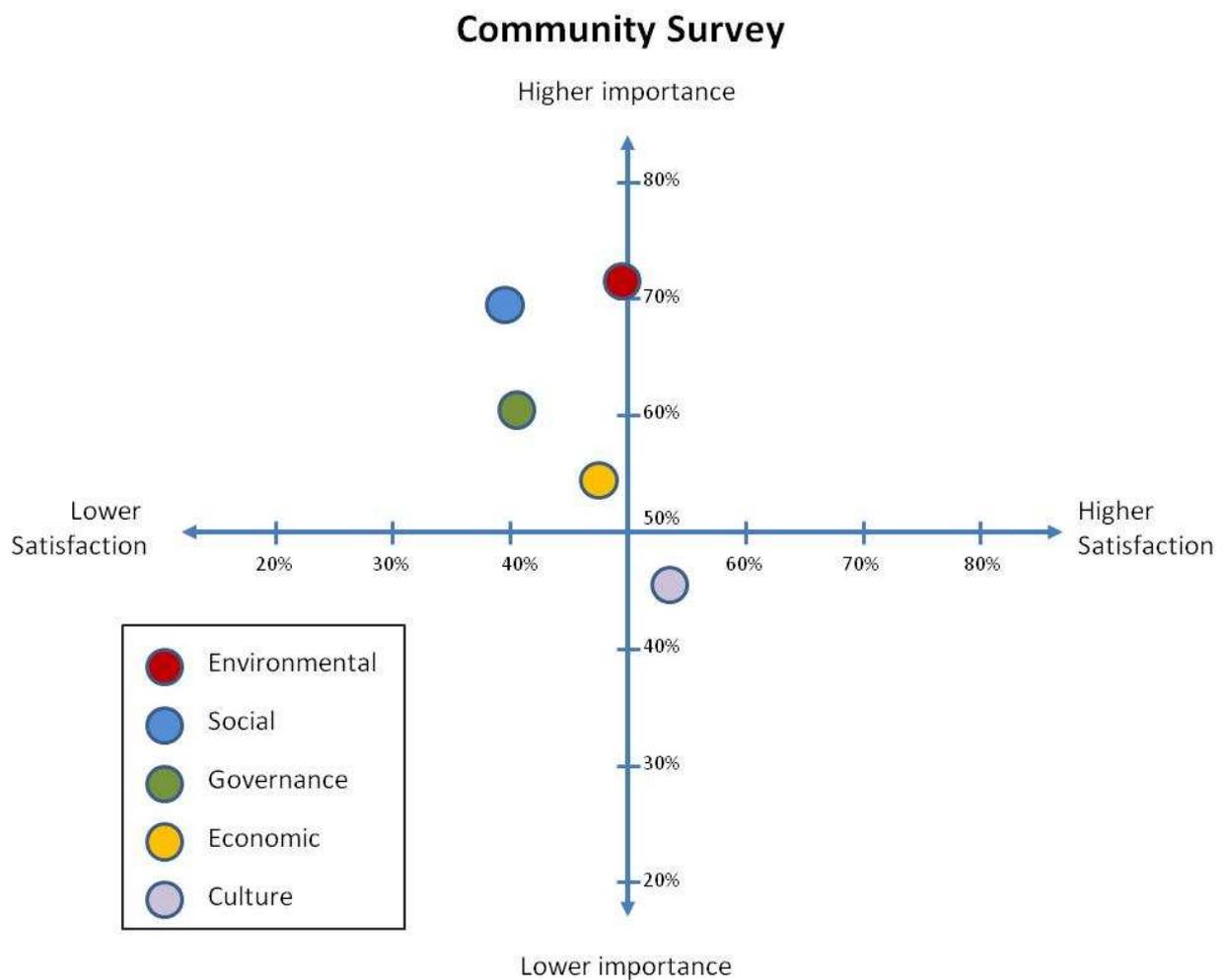
* Statistically significant difference between Community and Pre-Forum results

** Statistically significant difference between Pre-Forum and Post-Forum results

Mapping the five dimensions shows visually how they are perceived by the community. It shows satisfaction with all dimensions is in a narrow band from 40% to 53% - but importance scores spanning a wider range from 46% up to 71%.

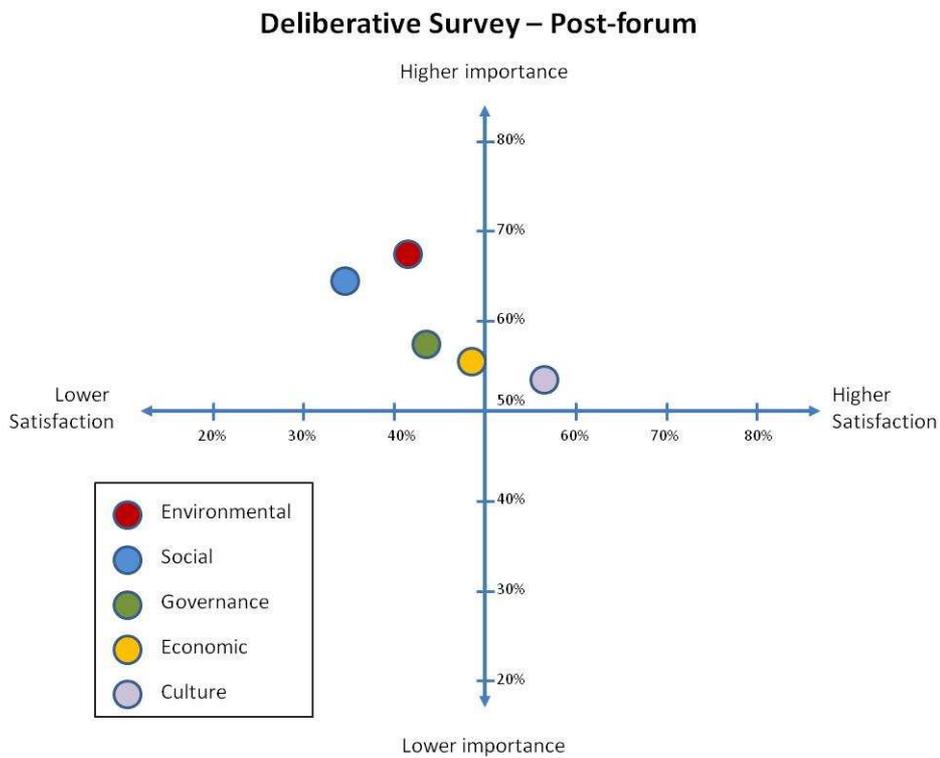
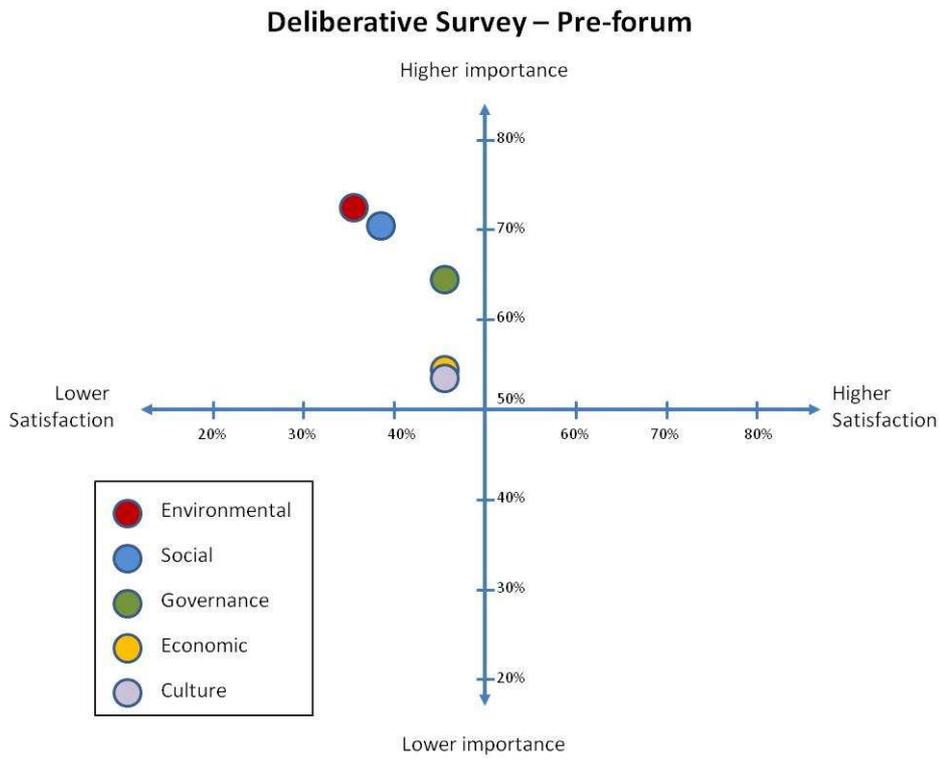
It is also notable that with the exception of the Environmental dimension which scores highest on importance and second highest on satisfaction, there is an inverse relationship between importance and satisfaction. That is, the higher satisfaction scores tend to be seen for the less important dimensions.

Figure 10: Mapping importance of and satisfaction with sustainability dimensions.



On the following page are the equivalent maps for the deliberative survey participants, both pre- and post-deliberation. While this shows some variation from the community map, the same basic characteristics are evident – the same importance sequencing of the dimensions, and the same inverse relationship between importance and satisfaction. There is more apparent movement in ratings of satisfaction than importance from the pre-forum to post-forum results, but none of these changes is statistically significant.

Figure 11: Mapping importance of and satisfaction with sustainability dimensions.



Individual aspects of living in the City Region

While the primary purpose of the individual items in the questionnaire was to allow the relative importance of the dimensions to be explored, there is also some useful information on these aspects which can be seen.

Across the 15 individual aspects, the proportion of community survey respondents who said each was very important ranged from 94% down to 39%. The most important aspects were:

- Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour (94% very important);
- Making sure that the region's resources are managed to last for as long as possible - including regeneration where possible (74%); and
- Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards (74%).

The least important aspects were:

- A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage (39%);
- Encouragement for innovative projects, businesses and investments (41%); and
- A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region (44%).

In terms of satisfaction, very few respondents gave the highest satisfaction rating for any aspect, and so there was little differentiation at that level. However, combining the top two satisfaction ratings (*very satisfied* + *quite satisfied*) showed far more differentiation across the aspects.

On only six of the 15 aspects did more than 50% of the community survey respondents give one of these two higher ratings. None of the three most important aspects were amongst these six; and in fact two of the three *least* important aspects were the two with the highest level of satisfaction.

The highest level of satisfaction was seen for:

- A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage (66% at least quite satisfied);
- A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region (59%); and
- A wide range of jobs and local business opportunities to suit different skills and interests (58%).

The lowest level of satisfaction was seen for:

- Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour (21%);
- Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards (25%); and
- All groups in the community getting along with each other (36%).

3. Growth or Fly-in / Fly Out

While much of the survey focussed on general principles, there were two specific issues which were addressed in some detail. The first of these was how the City Region should look to handle the increase in people expected over the next 5-15 years with the mining expansion and other major developments that are taking place.

Respondents were given some information about the two main options to assist them in forming an opinion:

It's very likely there will be more people coming to the Greater Geraldton City Region in the next 5-15 years for mining expansion and other major developments. There are two main ways we could handle these extra people:

A) The city expands in size and population over that 15 year period.

From the 40,000 people who live here now the population grows to around 70,000 people in 2025. This would involve approximately 10,000 - 12,500 additional houses being built, with workers and their families becoming permanent residents.

B) The additional people use a fly in / fly out model to come here for their work.

This would mean the population would not change that much over the 15 year period, maybe to around 45,000 and requiring approximately 2,000 additional houses to be built. While in the City workers would stay in short-term and temporary accommodation, and their families would live elsewhere.

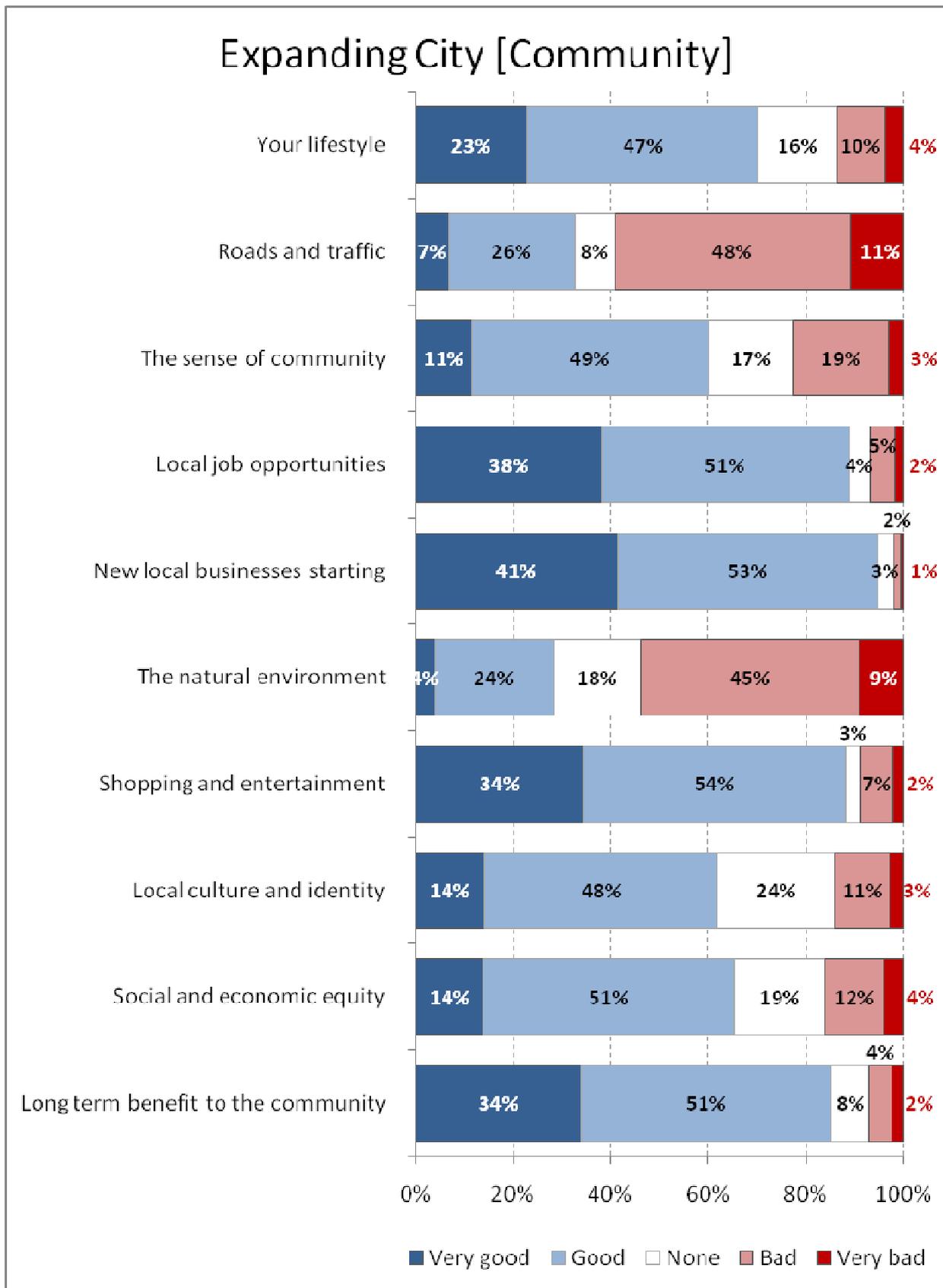
Respondents were then asked what they expected the impact of these options would be, and which they preferred.

The community survey results showed a clear preference for the expanding city approach, perceiving it to have a more positive impact on eight of the 10 aspects included in the survey; and preferring it 85% to 15% in a direct choice.

The deliberative survey participants showed the same basic preferences. In the pre-forum survey they were slightly less positive than the community survey respondents about the impact of both options, and though they still had a very clear preference for the expanding city option 72% to 28%, this was significantly lower at that point than the 85% preference seen in the community survey.

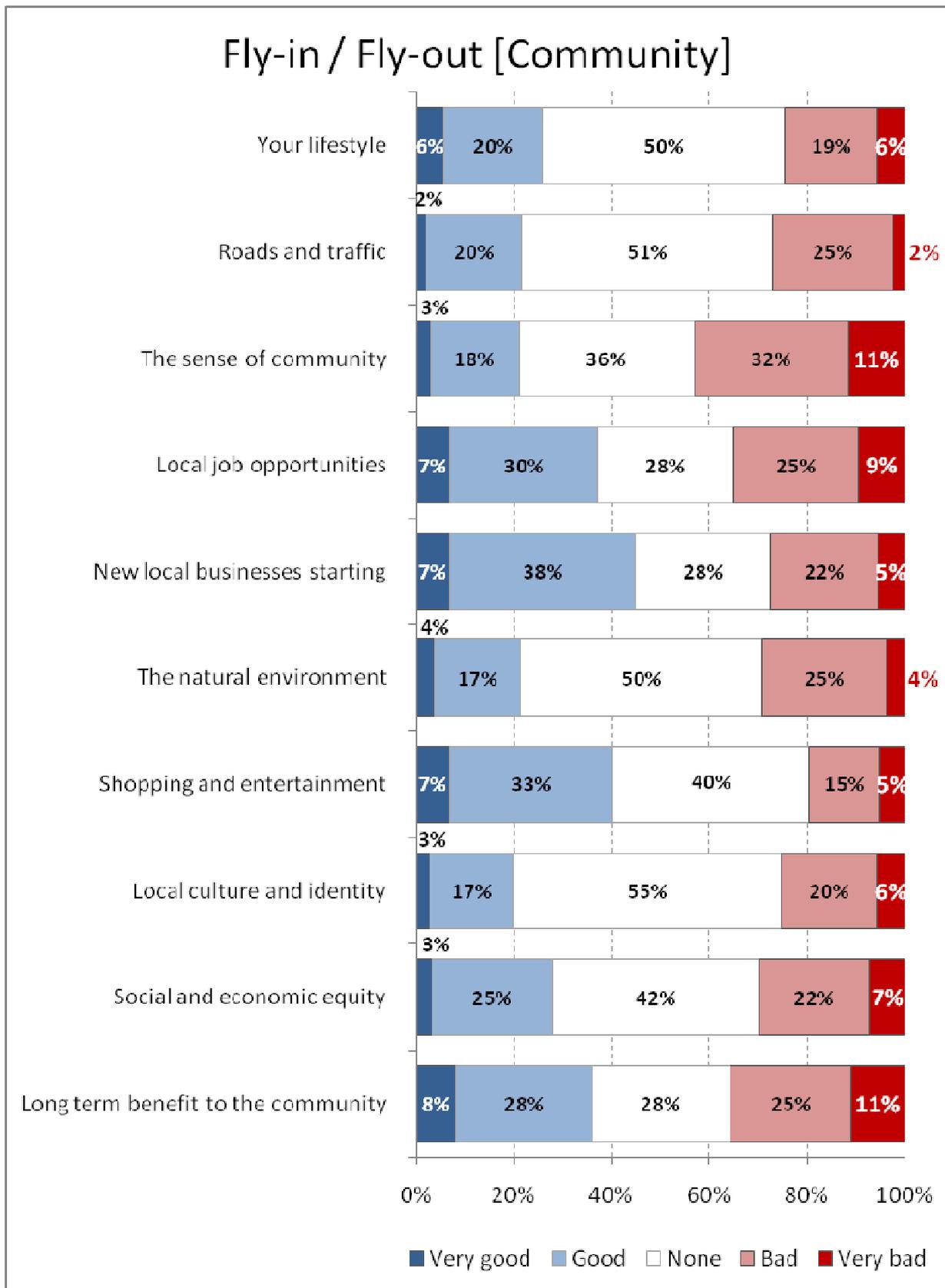
Nine of 47 participants who did both survey *and* answered this question changed their opinion after deliberation – six who changed to favour the majority preference, and three who moved the other way. The 76% preference for the expanding city option was not significantly lower than the preference expressed in the community survey.

Figure 12: Expected impact of the expanding city option.



Sample size: Community N=557

Figure 13: Expected impact of the fly-in / fly-out option.



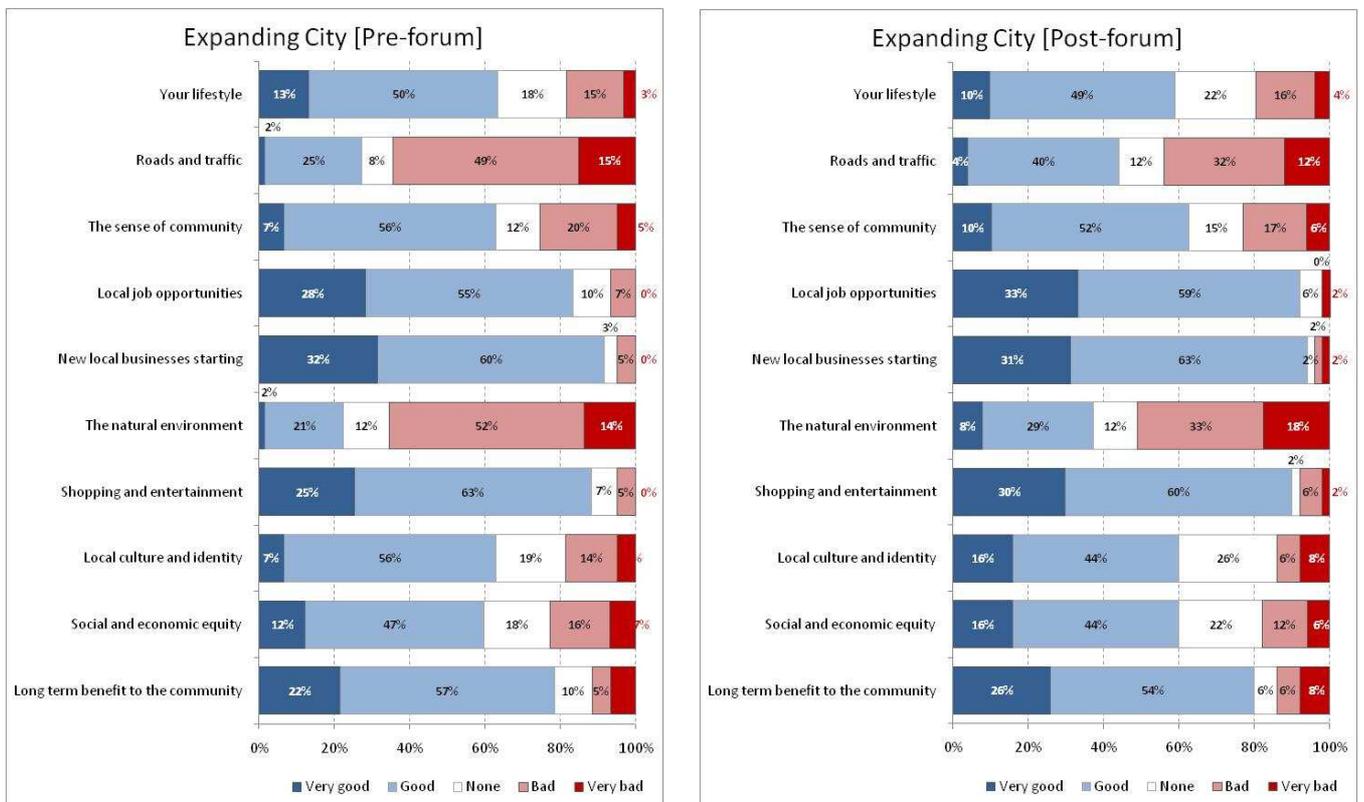
Sample size: Community N=557

The aspects of the expanding city that were expected to be most positive were new local businesses starting (94% expected a positive impact), local job opportunities (89%), shopping and entertainment (88%) and long term benefit to the community (85%).

The aspects that the expanding city option expected to have the biggest negative impact were in terms of roads and traffic, and on the natural environment. Not only were these two the only places where more respondents in the community survey thought the impact of an expanding city would be negative than positive, this option was also considered poorer than fly-in / fly-out on these aspects.

The deliberative sample participants had a very similar overall perception of the expanding city option as did community survey respondents. There were no substantive changes to their perceptions of the positive aspects of this option – but the proportion who expected a bad impact of the two more negative aspects declined after deliberation.

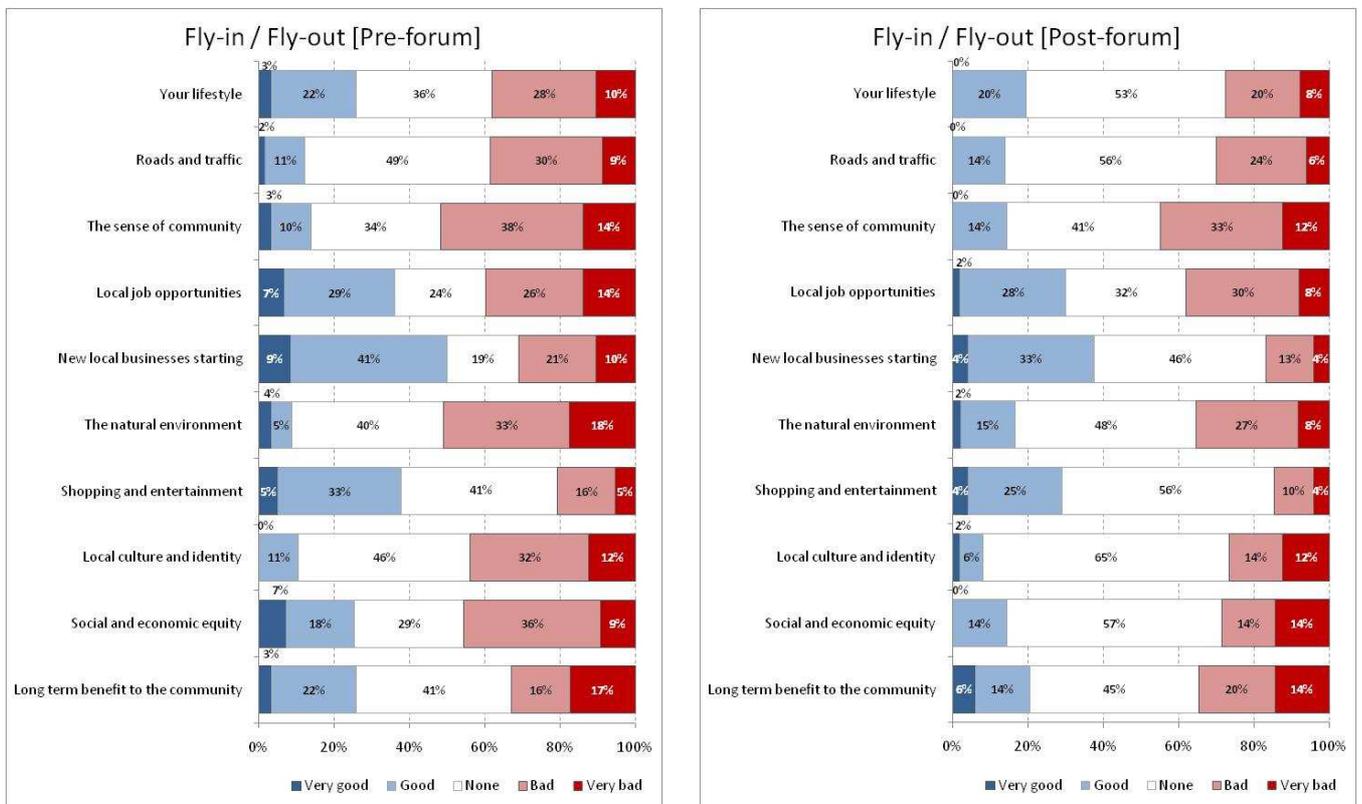
Figure 14: Pre-and-Post-forum expected impact of the expanding city option.



Sample size: Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

The overall pattern of pre-forum responses from the deliberative survey participants was also close to those of the community survey respondents for the fly-in / fly-out option. There were no significant differences observed in these perceptions at the post-forum survey – though there is a weak but evident trend for participants to move slightly away from the ends and into the middle ‘no impact’ category.

Figure 15: Pre-and-Post-forum expected impact of the fly-in / fly-out option.



Sample size: Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

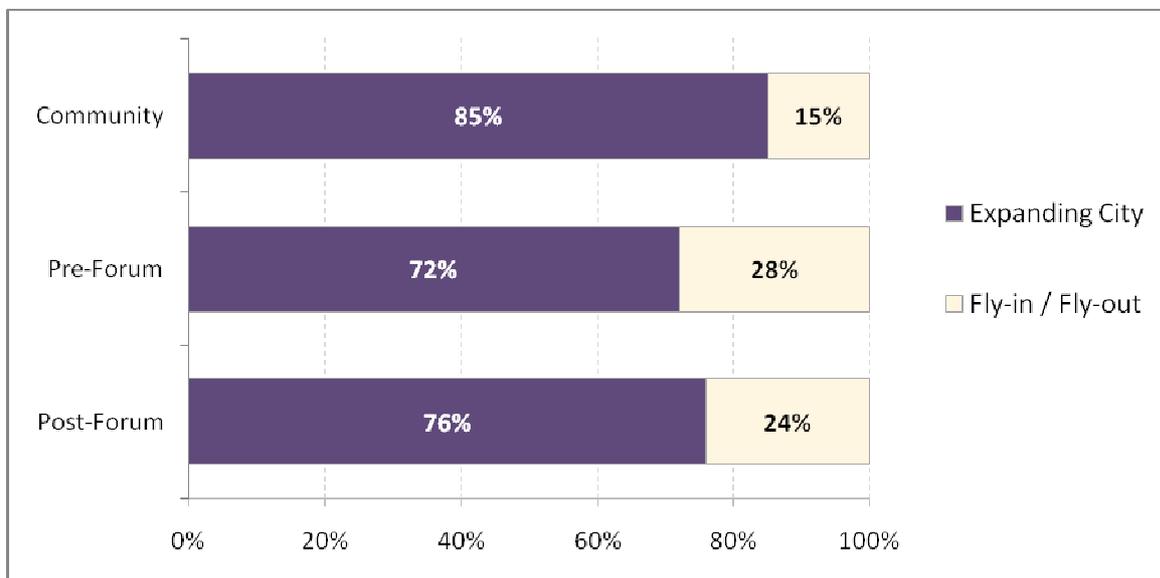
85% of the community survey respondents preferred the expanding city option.

72% of the deliberative survey participants preferred this option – still a very strong preference, but a statistically significantly lower proportion than in the community survey. After deliberation this increased slightly to 76% - not close to a significant move in itself, but this final post-forum result was *not* significantly different to the community survey preference.

There were no age or gender differences in preferences.

Figure 16: Preference for the expanding city and fly-in / fly-out options.

While it's likely that there will be a bit of both options, which would be your choice if you had to decide which one was most preferable for the Greater Geraldton City Region?



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

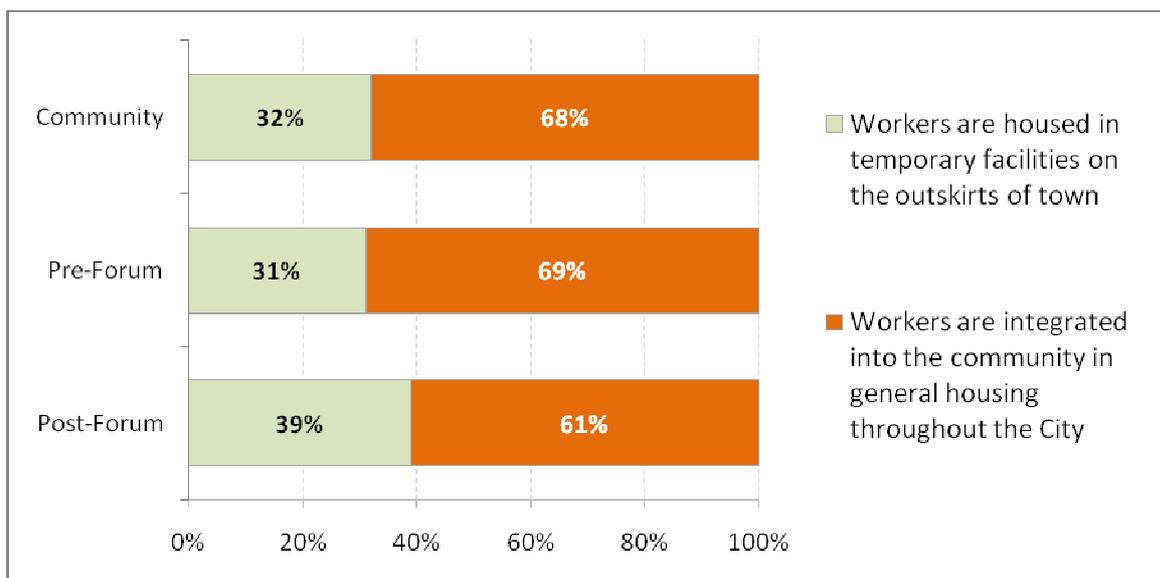
Consistent with the preference for an expanding city over the fly-in / fly-out option, there was also a strong preference for any temporary workers to be integrated into the community in general housing, rather than using temporary facilities on the outskirts of the city.

Both community survey respondents and deliberative survey participants shared this preference, and at the pre-forum stage the results were virtually identical between the two groups. Post-deliberation, six of 47 people changed their views – four changing to the minority preference and two to the majority preference. The change is not statistically significant.

Amongst the community survey respondents, 75% of females preferred integrating temporary workers, compared to a significantly lower 60% of males. In the deliberative survey a similar trend was seen, but it was not statistically significant with the sample sizes available.

Figure 17: Preference for the expanding city and fly-in / fly-out options.

If the city was to attract large numbers of temporary workers during periods of construction work, which option do you think is most preferable for the Greater Geraldton City Region?



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

4. Going 'carbon neutral'

The second specific question for the survey to address was whether there was support in the community for the COGG to start investing in becoming carbon neutral.

A number of aspects were addressed prior to asking respondents for their views on this investment, as it was essential for them to develop a better understanding of the range of issues relevant to the decision:

- Expected impacts of climate change
- Perceptions of threat from climate change
- Preferences for investing in working towards becoming carbon neutral

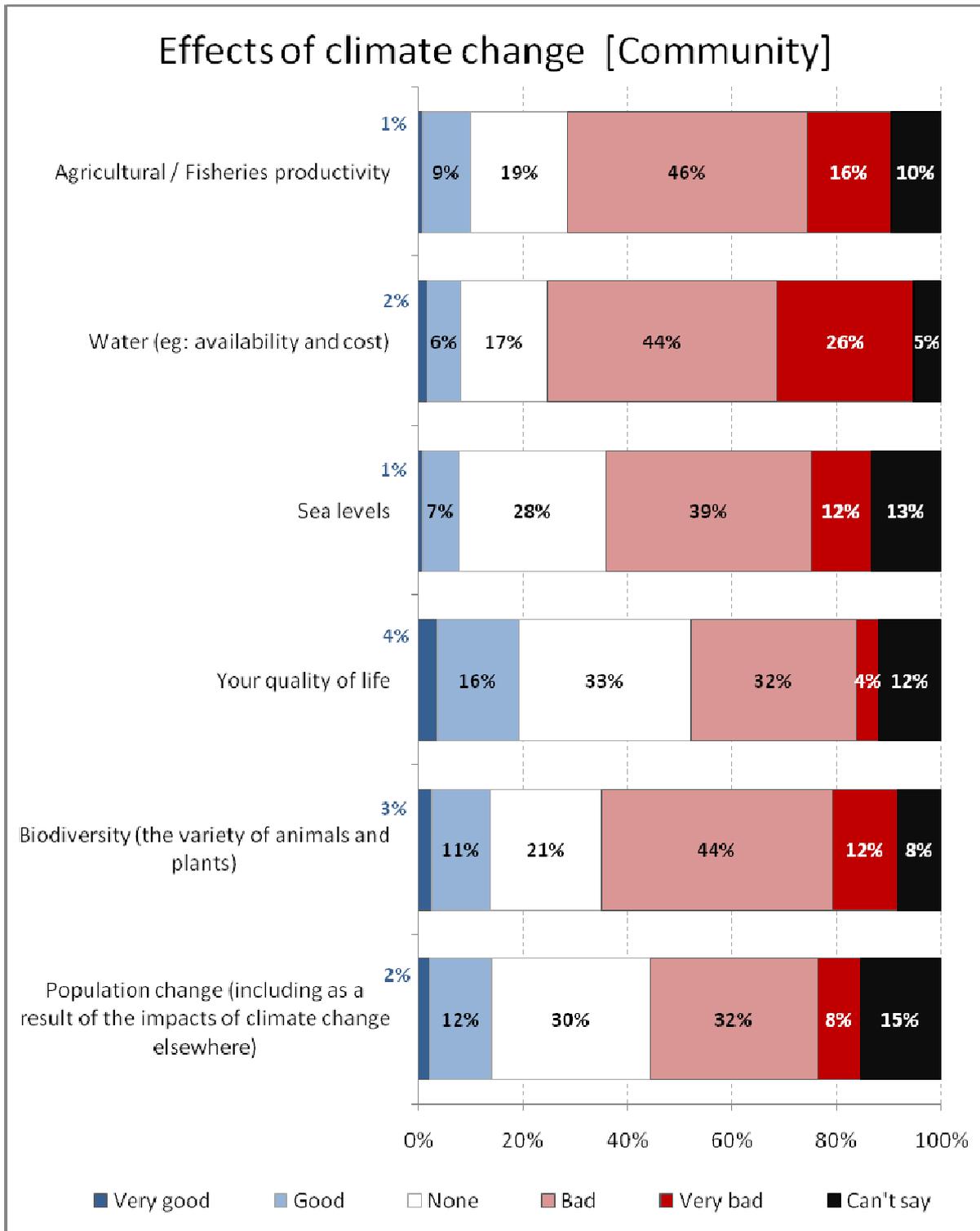
In addition to these, several aspects of efficacy with respect to becoming carbon neutral were examined. Self-efficacy is known to be related to behaviour, and so this is an important consideration in understanding the likelihood of community members actually contributing to carbon neutral initiatives.

Investigation of the expected effect of climate change on the City Region across a range of specific aspects showed that significantly higher proportions of respondents in the community survey expected negative impacts than expected positive or in most cases even neutral impacts. Quality of life and population change were the only two aspects where there was not a significant difference between the negative impact and neutral impact proportions – but in both cases the positive impact proportion was still smaller. Water (70% negative impact) and agricultural / fisheries productivity (62% negative) were the two aspects where expectations of a negative impact were most widespread.

Expectations of a negative effect peaked in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups, and then decline with age after that. The 18-29 age group typically expected slightly less negative impacts. Females tend to expect more negative impacts than males.

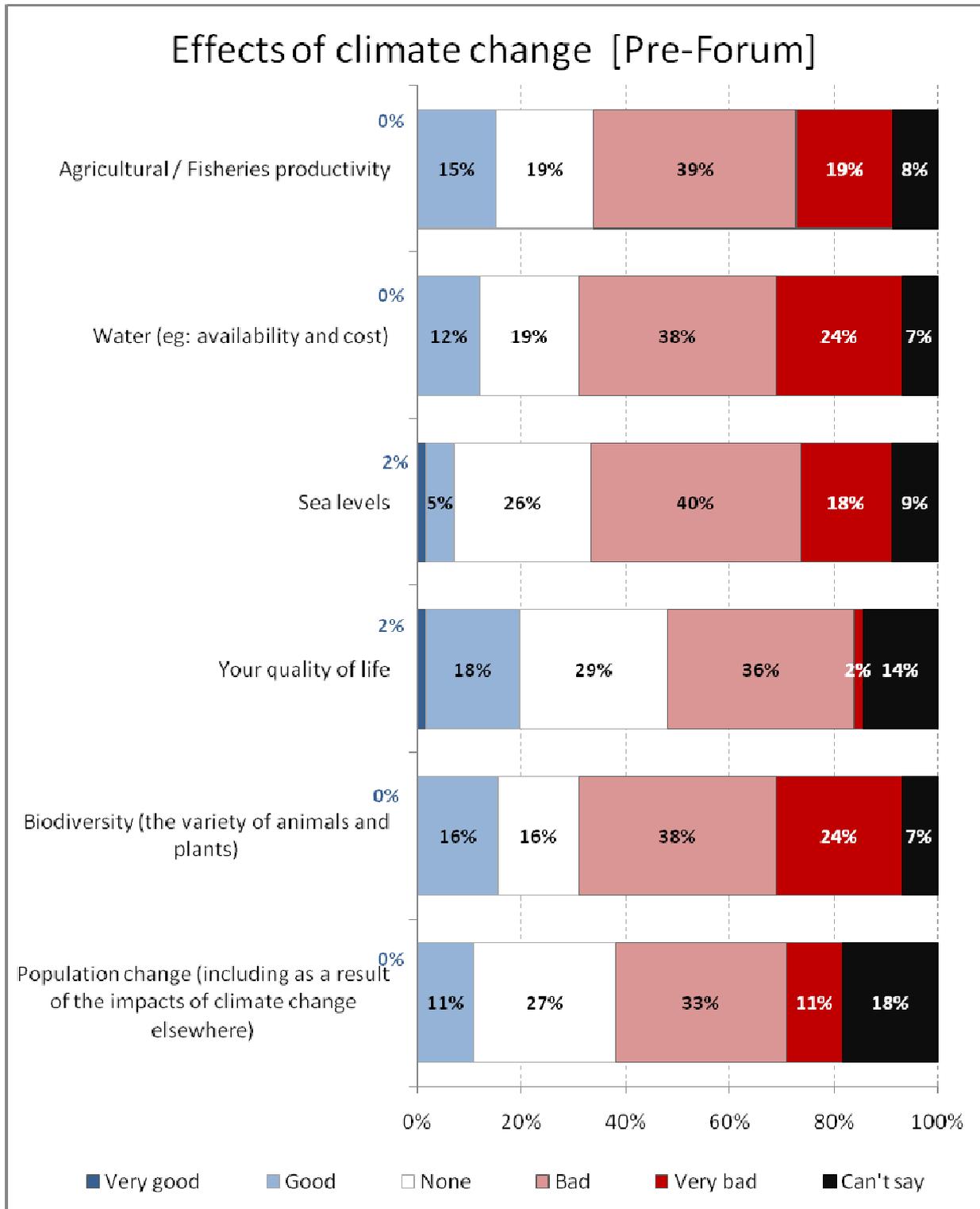
The pre-forum results from the deliberative survey sample were a very close match to the community survey results; and they did not change significantly after the deliberations.

Figure 18: Expected effects of climate change.



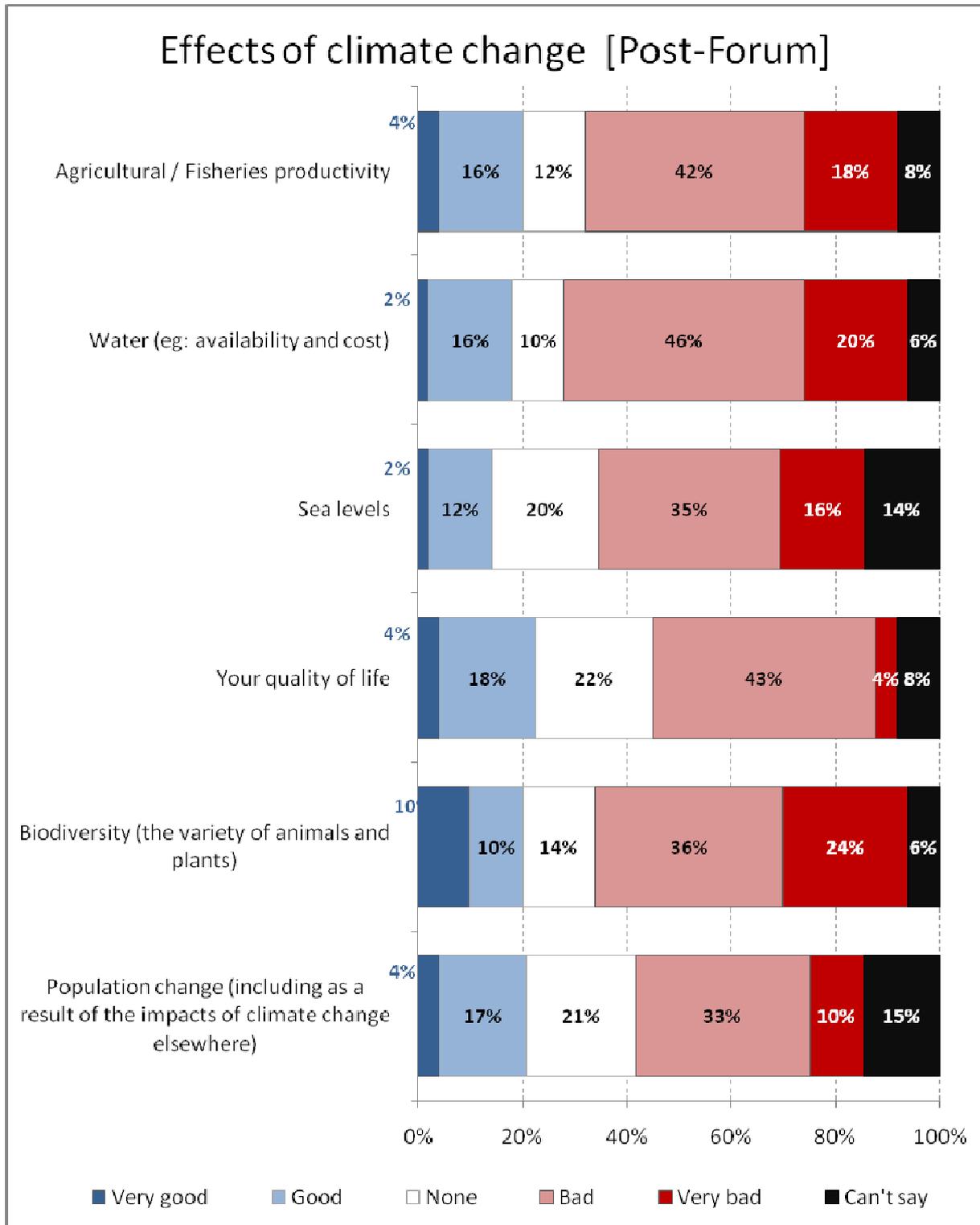
Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Figure 19: Expected effects of climate change.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Figure 20: Expected effects of climate change.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

While the effects of climate change were generally expected to be negative, climate change is only seen as a moderate threat. Respondents were asked to rate the threat of climate change on a scale from 0 (none) to 10 (huge) with respect to their lifestyle, their community, the economy and the natural environment.

Both the community survey respondents and the deliberative survey participants considered that the biggest threat was to the natural environment, and the least threat was to them and their lifestyle. Community survey respondents rated the threat to the environment to be 5.9 out of 10, and deliberative survey participants rated it 6.2 out of 10 at both the pre-forum and post-forum survey stages. In each case, this was the highest perceived threat ratings.

In fact, deliberative survey participants’ pre-forum threat perceptions were very close to the community’s. There was one statistically significant change that was seen from pre-forum to post-forum, and that was in the perceived threat to ‘them and their lifestyle’, which increase from 4.6 out of 10 to 5.4 out of 10. This suggests that one of the outcomes of the deliberation was for participants to sense a higher level of direct threat – though it remained only moderate and below all of the other ratings.

Table 21: Threat of climate change.

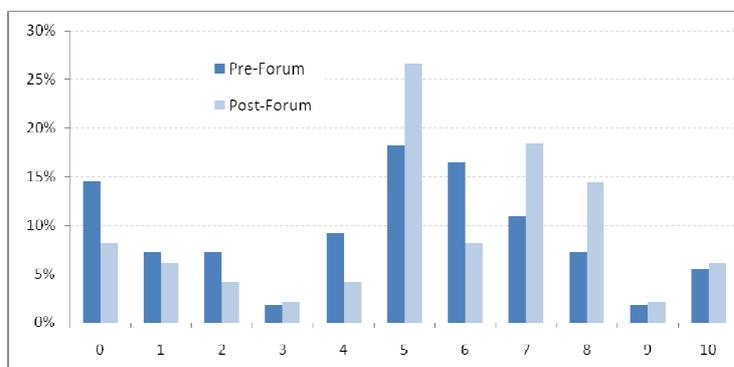
On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = ‘No threat at all’ and 10 = ‘A huge threat’, how would you rate Climate Change as a threat to: Mean scores: Range = 0.0 (no threat) ← → 10.0 (huge threat)

	Community	Pre-Forum	Post-Forum
You and your lifestyle	4.6	4.6	5.4**
The community in which you live	5.2	5.3	5.6
The local economy	5.6	5.5	5.9
The natural environment of Geraldton-Greenough	5.9	6.2	6.2

* Statistically significant difference between Community and Pre-Forum results

** Statistically significant difference between Pre-Forum and Post-Forum results

Figure 22: Pre and post forum perceptions of threat of climate change to: You and your lifestyle

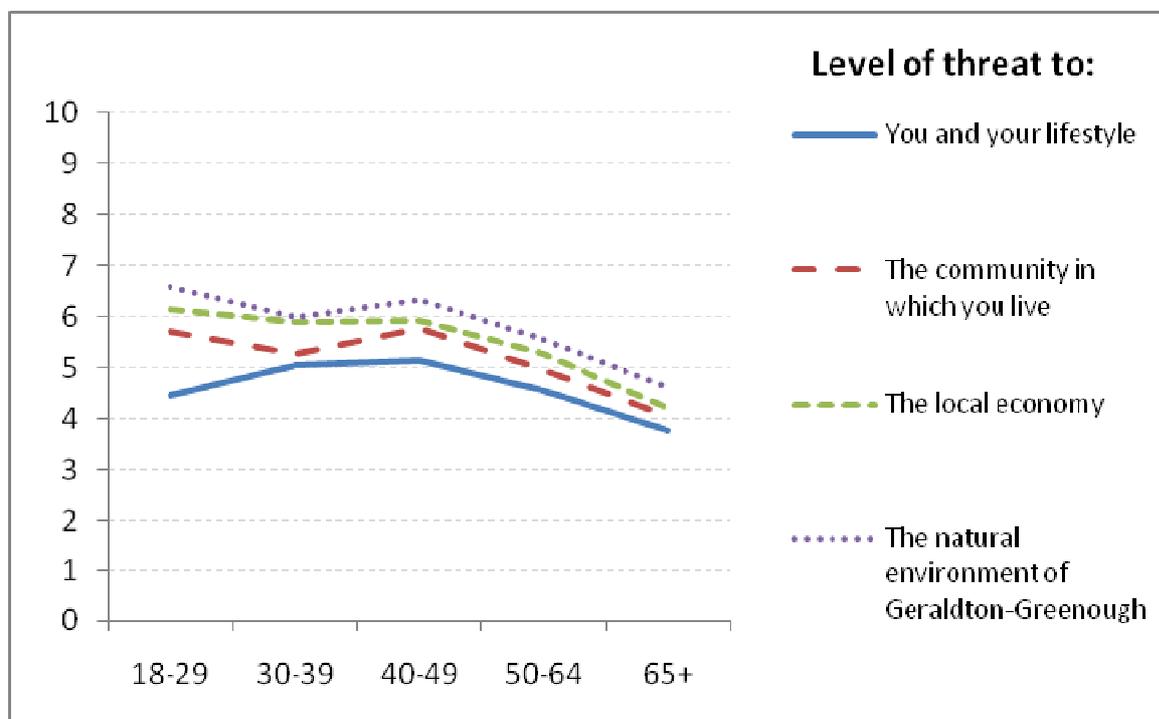


Sample size: Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

This chart shows the ratings across the 0-10 range pre-and-post forum for the threat to you and your lifestyle. It shows a consistent shift up the scale across the entire range of response options.

In the community survey, the threat posed by climate change was felt most strongly by the under 49 age groups, and by females. Perceived threat declined somewhat with age, with the 65+ age group consistently feeling the lowest level of threat in the community survey.

Figure 23: Threat of climate change – by age.



Across all of these possible impacts, females gave higher ratings of threat than males.

Table 24: Threat of climate change – by gender.

On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = 'No threat at all' and 10 = 'A huge threat', how would you rate Climate Change as a threat to: Mean scores: Range = 0.0 (no threat) ← → 10.0 (huge threat)

	Male	Female
You and your lifestyle	4.2	5.1*
The community in which you live	4.7	5.7*
The local economy	5.2	5.9*
The natural environment of Geraldton-Greenough	5.3	6.4*

* Statistically significant difference

Despite perceiving only a moderate threat from climate change, there was nonetheless a strong preference for the COGG to start investing in becoming carbon neutral.

90% of community survey respondents wanted the COGG to begin this investment, 96% of females and 84% of males. Preference for investing in carbon neutral were very strong (86%+) across all age groups, and peaked at 97% in the 30-39 age group.

At the pre-forum survey stage 85% of participants in the deliberative survey shared this preference (100% of females and 71% of males). That figure increased significantly to a near consensus at 98% in the post-forum survey (100% of females and 96% of the males – no longer significantly different).

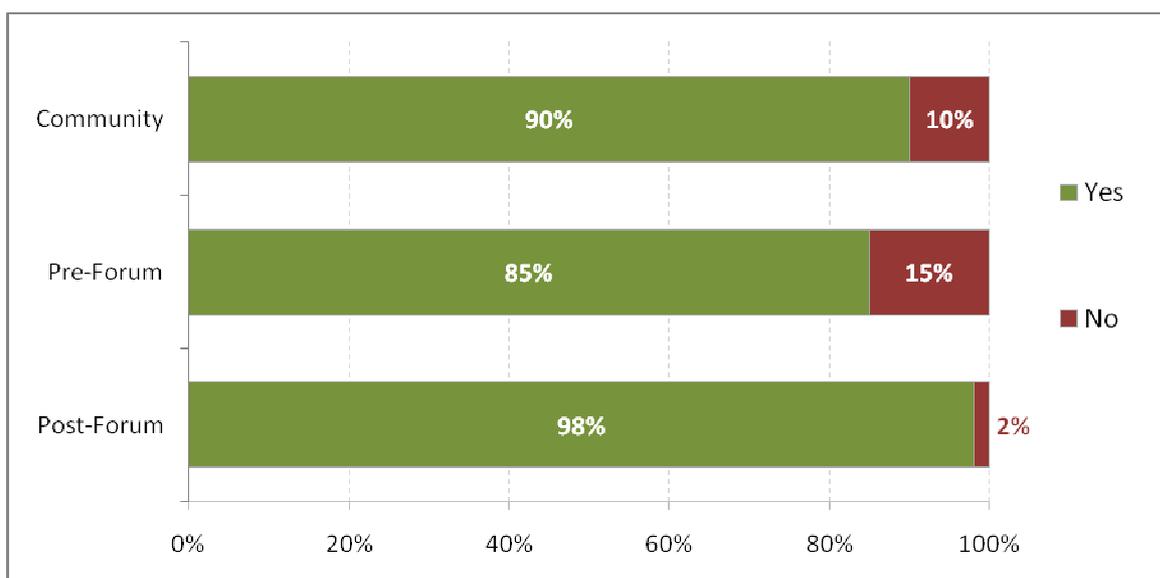
Figure 25: Preferences for COGG investing in becoming carbon neutral.

Being ‘carbon neutral’ means what we use equals what we put back. The main reasons for being carbon neutral are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (for the environment) and to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels (which are depleting and are likely to get more expensive).

To be fully ‘carbon neutral’ would take many years, but if we want to achieve it then we need to start working towards it now. To be carbon neutral would take a lot of investment and changes, like:

- Switching where possible to renewable energy sources like wind, solar or tidal
- Designing buildings to be less reliant on summer air conditioning and winter heating
- Cars powered by bio-fuels or electricity
- Reducing amounts of waste going into landfill
- Installing smart meters that enable households to understand their energy usage
- Using more public transport, having pedestrian friendly spaces and more cycle ways
- More local food production to reduce transport needs
- Leaving more land undeveloped to keep biodiversity

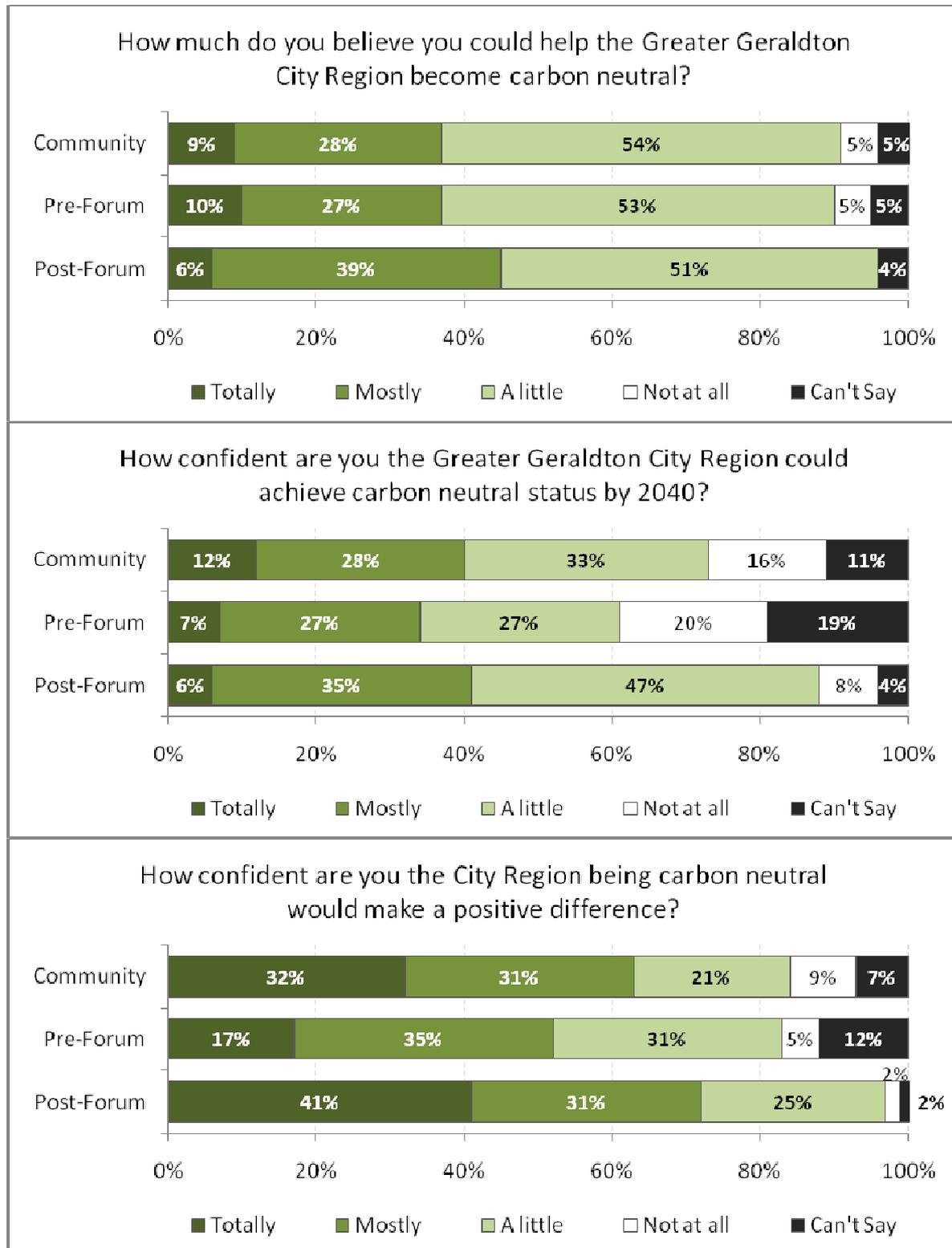
Considering changes such as these, would you want the City of Geraldton-Greenough to start investing in becoming carbon neutral?



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Three different efficacy measures were taken (self, collective and response), and each showed moderately high expectations for success.

Figure 26: Efficacy measures associated with the City Region becoming carbon neutral (top to bottom: self efficacy; collective efficacy; and response efficacy).



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Looking first at the community survey respondents:

- 37% either *totally* or *mostly* believe that they could help the City Region become carbon neutral (self efficacy), but only 10% did not believe it at all or couldn't say.
- Slightly more (40%) were confident that the City Region could achieve carbon neutral status by 2040 (collective efficacy) – but so too were they more likely to be not at all confident or not be able to say (27%).
- The strongest results were for the value of the City Region actually being carbon neutral, with 63% *totally* or *mostly* confident that the City region being carbon neutral would make a positive difference (response efficacy). Only 16% were not at all confident it would make a positive difference or couldn't say.

In each case, efficacy was highest for the younger respondents and decreased with age; and females were more confident than males.

The deliberative survey participants' views were broadly consistent with the results from the community survey – though there are some notable variations. The most notable is a tendency for the post-forum results to be higher than the pre-forum results across all three efficacy measures. Two of these are statistically significant:

- The proportion who were not at all confident or could not say how confident they were about whether the City Region could achieve carbon neutral status by 2040 (collective efficacy) decreased from 39% pre-forum to 12% post-forum. Most of this movement was only to the *a little confident* category, but nonetheless the post-forum results were considerably more positive about the City Region's capability in this respect.
- Confidence that the City Region being carbon neutral would make a positive difference (response efficacy) increased the most substantially from the pre-forum survey to the post-forum survey. Not only did the not at all confident / can't say group decrease (from 17% to 4%), the biggest increase was in the *totally confident* category, which jumped from 17% to 41%.

In the deliberative survey a similar trend was seen for females to be more confident than males, though this was not statistically significant. The magnitude of the trend seemed to decline in the post-forum survey compared to the pre-forum results, though this observation should be treated as indicative only.

5. Perceptions of the engagement process

Within the survey were several questions whose intent was to explore community attitudes towards the engagement process itself. To a larger extent, these are intended to establish a benchmark against which community perceptions can be monitored over the life of the process. The ideal scenario would be for these perceptions to improve over time, as the community observes benefits as a result of the process.

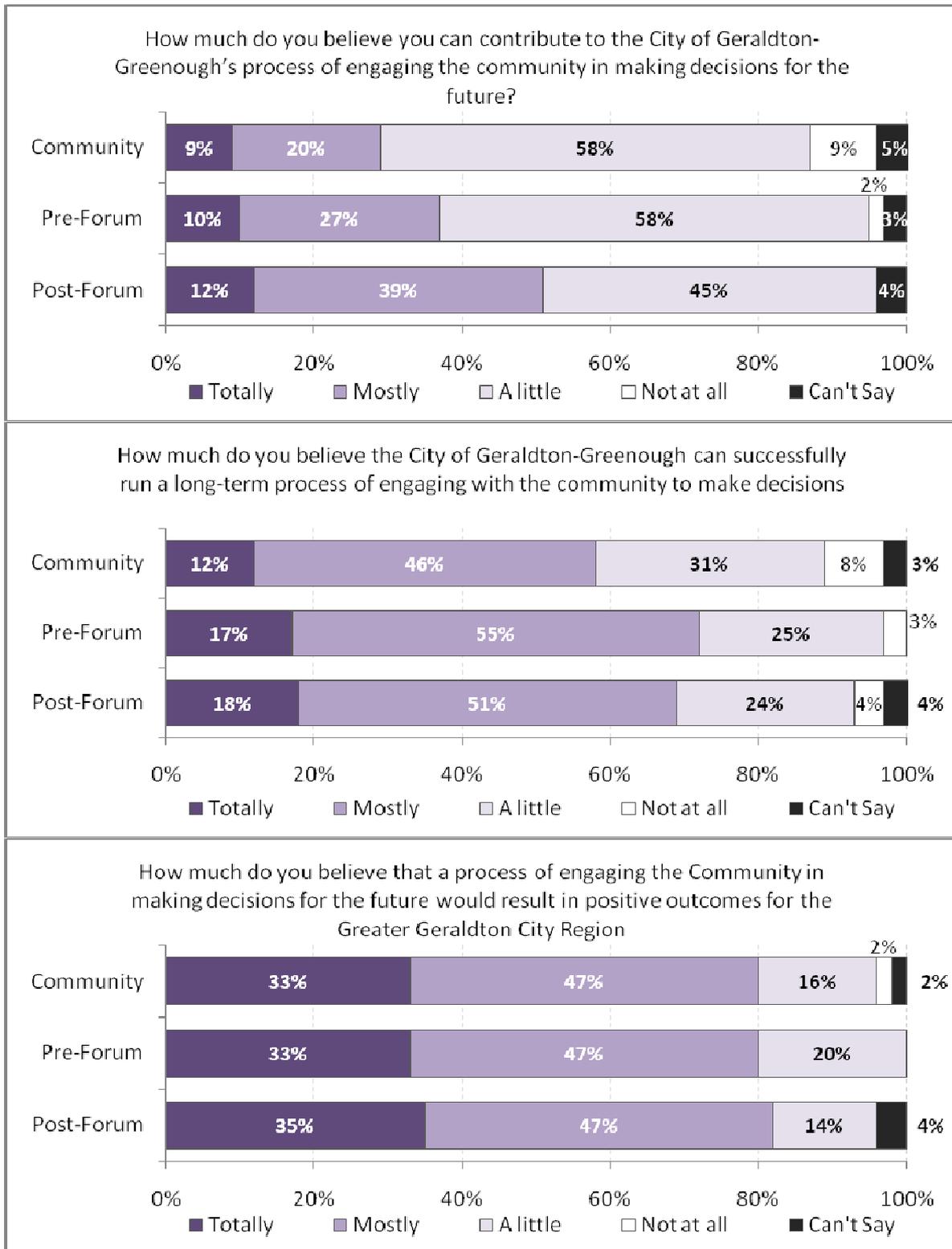
Amongst the community survey respondents:

- 29% felt that they could contribute to an engagement process (self efficacy);
- 58% believe that the COGG can successfully run a long term engagement process, though only 12% *totally* believe this (collective efficacy, or at least an analogue to it);
- 80% believe that an engagement process would result in positive outcomes for the City Region (response efficacy); and
- With respect to decision making for the City Region's future:
 - 23% expect that decisions will reflect their views;
 - 41% expect that decisions will reflect the majority views of the community; and
 - 52% expect that decisions will turn out to be good for the City Region in the long term.

Amongst the deliberative survey participants:

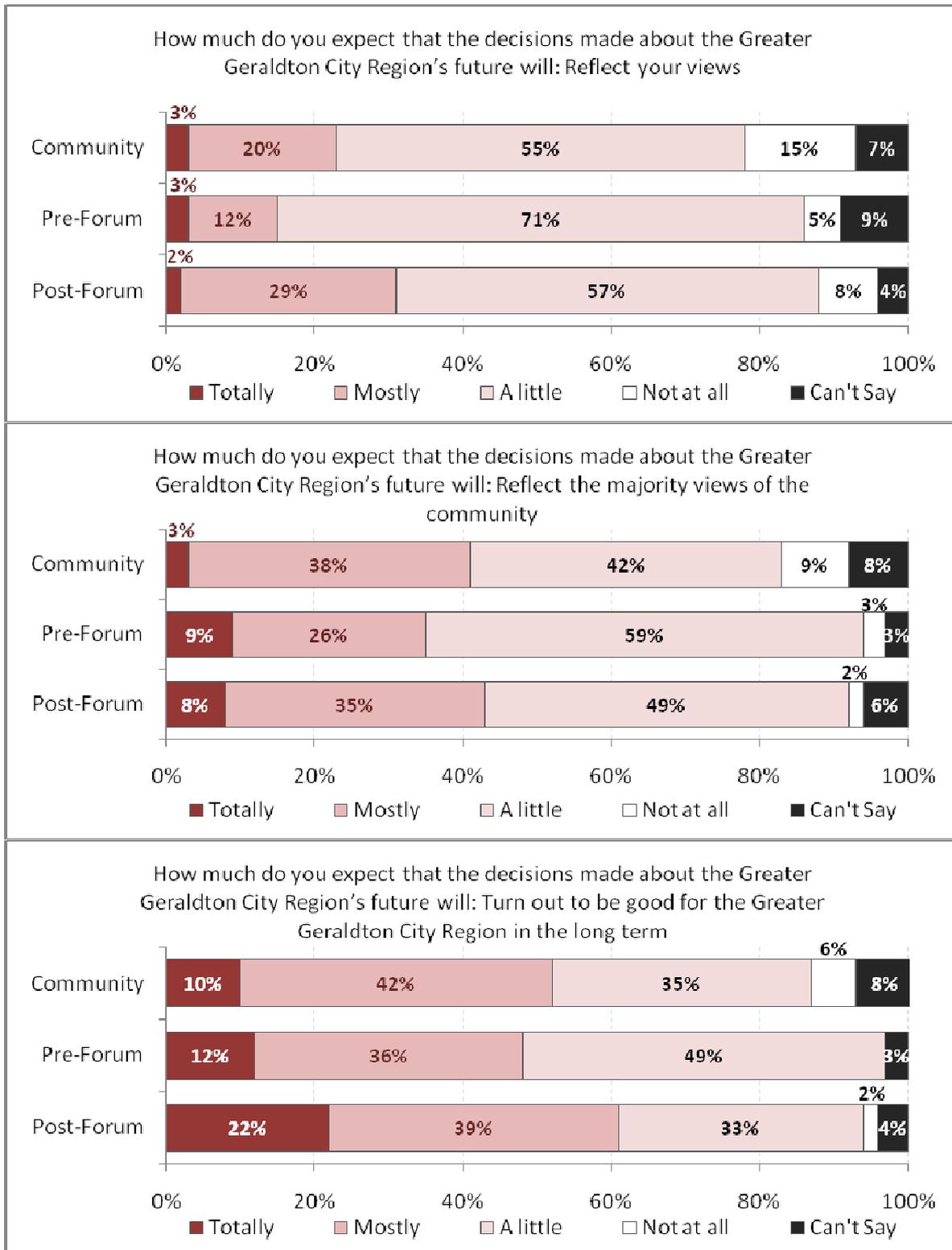
- There was a stronger view that they could contribute (self efficacy) at the post-forum survey (51%);
- There was a slightly higher perception that the COGG can successfully run an engagement process (collective efficacy), though this difference is not significant;
- Perceptions of the value of an engagement process (response efficacy) were identical to the community survey respondents; and
- With respect to future decision making:
 - Perceptions that decisions would reflect their views increased significantly from pre-forum to post-forum (15% to 31%);
 - Perceptions that decisions would reflect the majority community view and turn out to be good in the long term both tended to improve from pre-to-post-forum, but neither to a statistically significant extent.

Figure 27: Efficacy expectations of a community engagement process.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Figure 28: Expectations about decision making.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

6. Attitudinal profile and citizenship

Attitudinal profiles are a very important mechanism for understanding samples, and for comparing samples. Knowing some of the fundamental views that respondents or participants hold gives us a better understanding of why they answer certain other questions in the way that they do. Even more importantly when multiple samples are being used, being able to compare these views can often help account for different patterns of responses that may be observed. Where there are few differences between samples, we can be more confident in directly comparing them – and when substantial differences are seen, understanding these allows the two to be more easily integrated.

Attitudes towards the Geraldton-Greenough City Region

People who participated in the surveys generally held a positive view about the City Region as a place to live, though deliberative survey participants were significantly more positive, with a mean rating of 7.6 out of 10 compared to 6.9 for the community survey respondents. In the community survey, average ratings increased with age from 6.5 out of 10 for the 18-29 age group up to 7.3 for the 65+ age group.

Figure 29: Perceptions of the Greater Geraldton City Region overall as a place to live.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Mean	
	← Very bad							Very good →					
Community <i>n=534</i>	-	-	1%	3%	4%	14%	13%	26%	26%	7%	7%	6.9	
Pre-forum <i>n=58</i>	-	-	-	-	3%	14%	3%	21%	31%	10%	17%	7.6*	
Post-forum <i>n=51</i>	-	-	-	-	2%	12%	6%	22%	39%	12%	8%	7.5	

* Statistically significant difference between Community and Pre-Forum results

Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

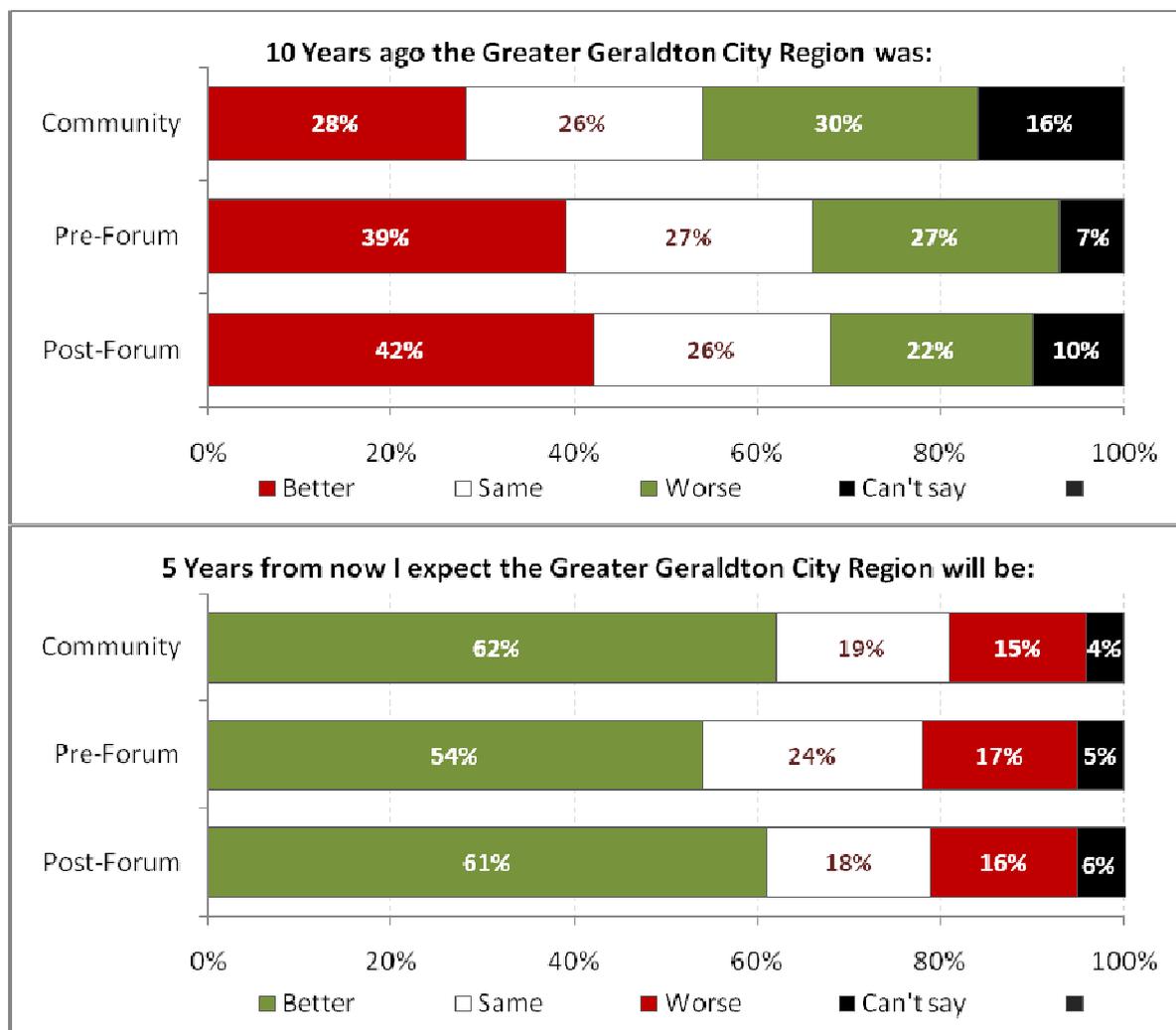
Both survey groups held similar views about the City Region’s past and likely future.

Community survey respondents were very evenly mixed in terms of how they saw the City Region’s last 10 years – with 28% saying it used to be better and 30% that it used to be worse. They were more clear (and optimistic) about its future, with 62% saying that they expect it to be better in 5 years than it is now, and only 15% expecting it to be worse. Interestingly, those aged 18-29 and over 50 were most positive about what the City Region had been like 10 years ago (ie: more likely to say it

was better than now); while females were more likely than males to expect it to be better five years from now (67% vs 56%).

Participants in the deliberative survey were significantly more likely than the community survey respondents to feel that the City Region was better 10 years ago (39%), though 27% also felt it had been worse. Like the community survey group though, they were more consistently positive about the future, with 54% expecting the City Region to get better, and just 17% expecting it to get worse. Neither of these figures changed significantly in the course of the forum.

Figure 30: Perceptions of the Greater Geraldton City Region overall as a place to live – past and future.

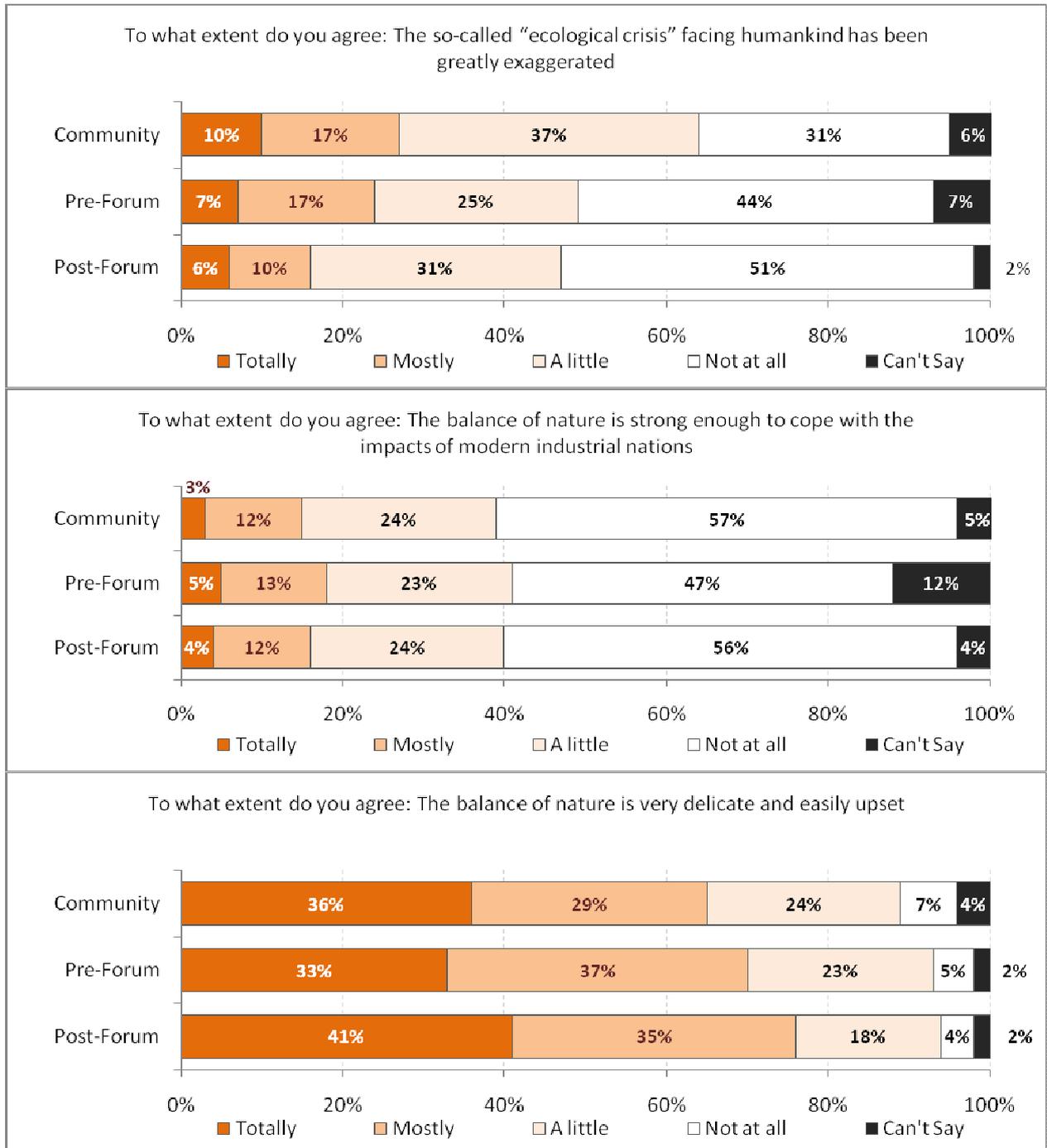


Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

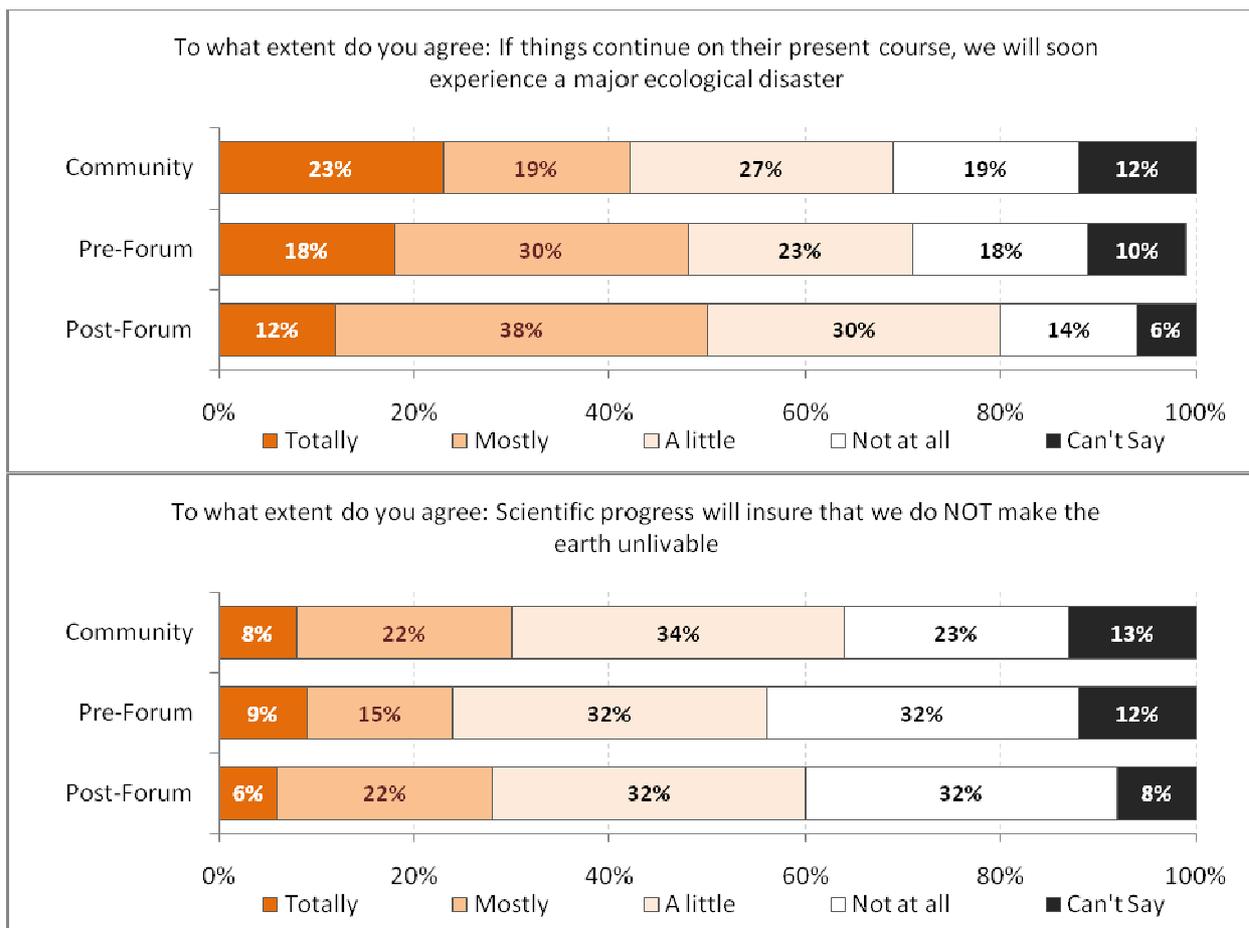
Environmental Concern (“New Ecological Paradigm”)

Using items from a short form of the New Ecological Paradigm³, it is apparent that the community and deliberative survey samples have very similar levels of environmental concern.

Figure 31: Attitudes expressed in a short form of the New Ecological Paradigm (cont over page).



³ Catton, William, Jr. and Dunlap, Riley, E. 1980. "A new ecological paradigm for post-exuberant paradigm." *American Behavioral Scientist*, 24(1), pp. 15-47.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

There were no statistically significant changes in the deliberative survey sample pre-forum to –post-forum. There was a slight trend towards adopting a slightly more concerned position, which is broadly consistent with other results observed in the deliberative survey, but both pre and post the deliberations the participants remained broadly comparable with the community survey sample.

Of these five items, individuals with a higher level of environmental concern would be expected to respond ‘a little’ or ‘not at all’ to the first, second and fifth items; but ‘totally’ or ‘mostly’ to the third and fourth items. A simple count of the number of such responses allows us an indication of the environmental concern of an individual, with scores ranging from 0 (no concern) to 5 (very high concern).

Such scoring shows that there was a fairly high level of environmental concern amongst people who responded or participated in either of the surveys. 46% of community survey respondents and 50% of pre-forum deliberative survey participants scored high (4 or 5) for environmental concern using this measure.

Figure 32: Level of environmental concern expressed in a short form of the New Ecological Paradigm.

Level of Environmental Concern	Community	Pre-Forum	Post-Forum
5 – Very high	21%	30%	31%
4 – High	26%	20%	26%
3 – Moderate	23%	15%	16%
2 – Low	11%	17%	18%
1 – Very low	11%	12%	8%
0 – None	9%	7%	2%

Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Females (54% high + very high) were more concerned than males (39%). Concern was highest amongst the 30-39 (51%) and 40-49 (56%) age groups, and lowest amongst the 65+ group (34%).

Level of environmental concern had no relationship with preferences for the expanding city versus fly-in / fly-out options.

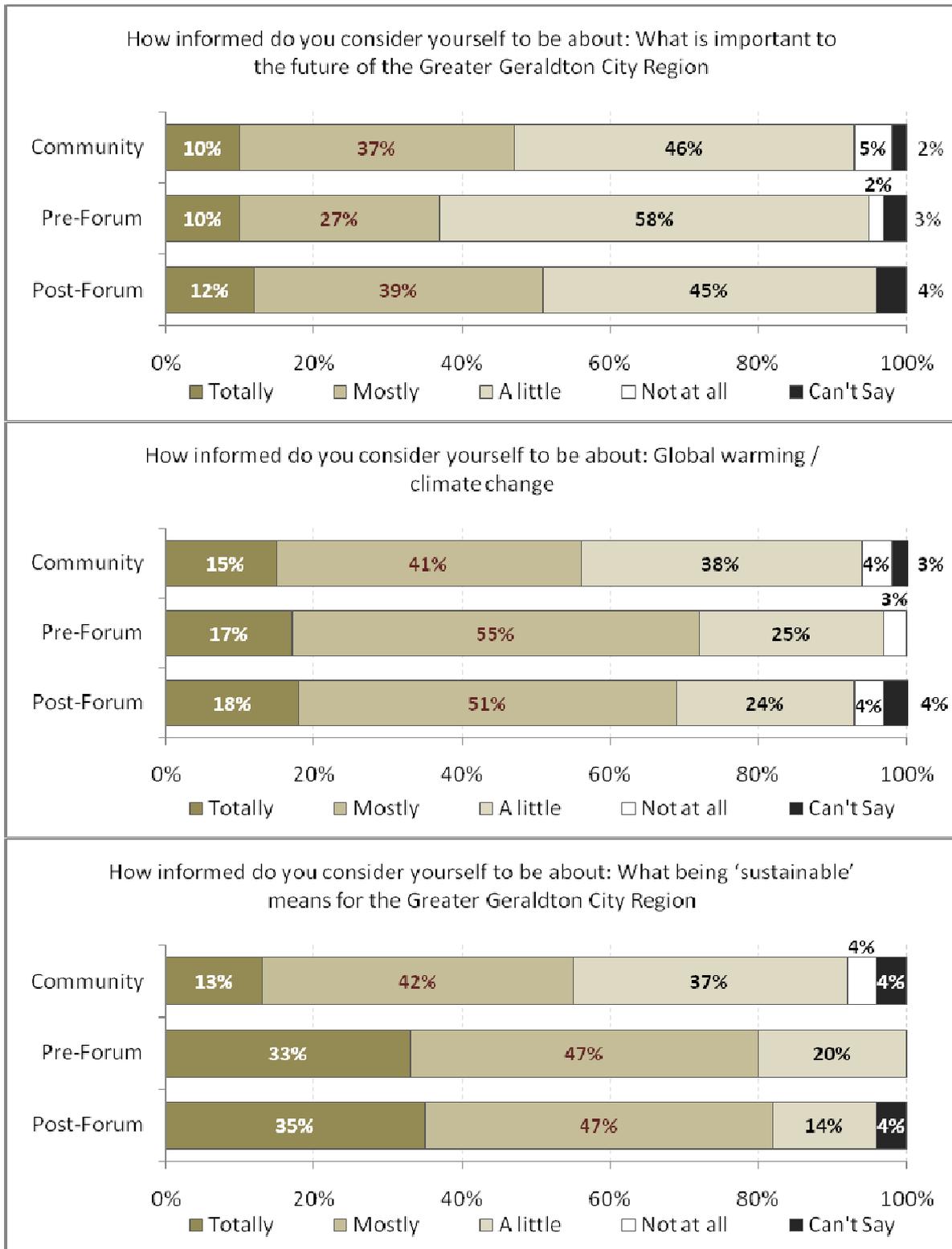
However, lower levels of environmental concern *were* associated with lower preferences for the City to invest in going carbon neutral. Of those with the lowest level of concern (scoring 0 in the table above), only 55% wanted the City to begin this investment – however over 83% of all other groups did, peaking at 95% for the ‘high’ concern and 99% for the ‘very high’ concern groups.

Citizenship

Citizenship measures serve two purposes in this survey. Primarily, they are intended to provide some insight into the profile of participants, as was the case with the environmental concern questions above. However, they also serve a secondary role as an indicator of the effect of the engagement process. While not necessarily a causal indicator, changes in these measures over time could be interpreted as at least partly reflecting the effect of the engagement process on the community.

It is difficult to measure knowledge or understanding directly without using some form of test. However, a potentially better psychographic indicator of likely participation in the engagement process is a sense of ‘informedness’ (ie: how well informed we feel). The community survey respondents and the deliberative survey participants had very similar senses of informedness about what is important to the future of the City Region and about global warming / climate change. However, deliberative survey participants had a stronger sense of their level of informedness about what being sustainable means for the City Region. Males consistently felt more informed than females.

Figure 33: 'Informedness'.



Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Both survey samples also shared similar beliefs about the political engagement of a ‘good citizen’, again reinforcing the comparability of the two groups.

The majority of the community survey sample agreed that a ‘good citizen’ would do all of the behaviours shown below, in particular listening to people who disagree with them politically and allowing other people to challenge their political beliefs. Males agreed with each of these to a greater extent than females, and significantly so for discussing politics with those who disagree, being willing to justify political views, and listen to people who disagree with them.

The deliberative survey participants had slightly higher agreement with each of these behaviours, though only seeking out political discussions and discussing politics with those who disagree with them were statistically significant. It is notable that the deliberative survey participants had slightly (not significantly) lower agreement with each behaviour post-forum, bring them into even closer alignment with the community survey sample post-forum than they were at the start of the day.

Figure 34: Perceptions of a ‘good citizen’.

On a scale from 0 to 10 where 10 = ‘Totally agree’ and 0 = ‘Totally disagree’, how much do you agree or disagree that a good citizen of the Greater Geraldton City Region should:

Mean scores: Range = 0.0 (totally disagree) ← → 10.0 (totally agree)

	Community	Pre-Forum	Post-Forum
Seek out political discussions	6.2	6.9*	6.6
Discuss politics with those who disagree with them	5.9	6.4*	6.2
Be willing to justify their political views	6.7	6.8	6.5
Listen to other people who disagree with them politically	7.1	7.5	7.1
Allow other people to challenge their political beliefs	7.1	7.5	6.9

* Statistically significant difference between Community and Pre-Forum results

** Statistically significant difference between Pre-Forum and Post-Forum results

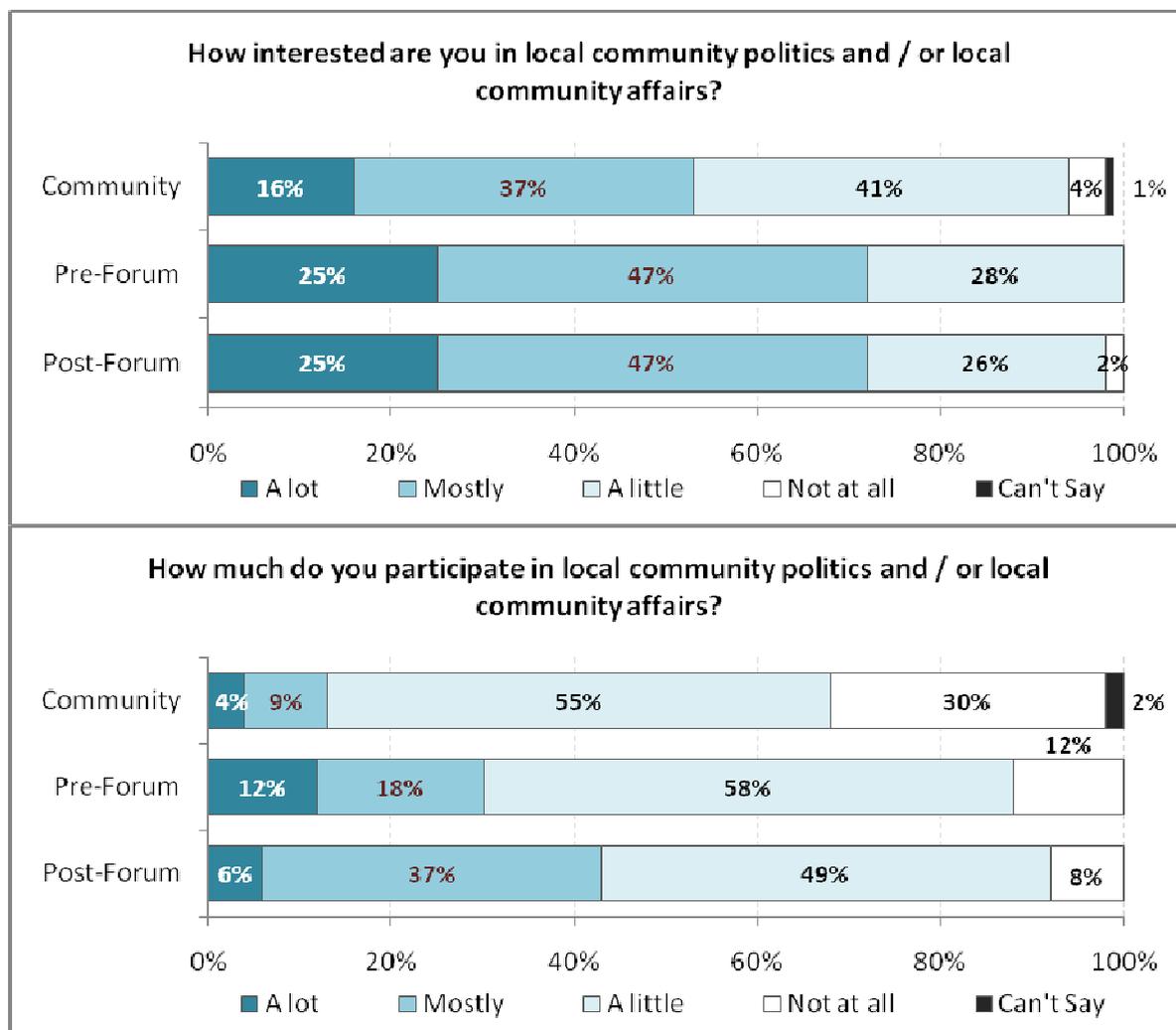
Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Respondents in both surveys were reasonably interested and active in local politics and community affairs, with the deliberative survey participants slightly more so than the community survey respondents (reinforcing the view that as the effort required to participate in the deliberative survey is greater, that it is likely to be those most motivated to participate who ultimately do so).

Overall, 53% of respondents to the community survey were *at least mostly* interested in local politics and / or community affairs (and was lowest for the 18-29 age group at 44%). This figure was 72% for the deliberative survey participants, significantly higher (and it did not change with deliberations).

Sense of participation in local politics and / or community affairs started higher amongst the deliberative survey participants (30% *at least mostly participate* compared to 13% of the community survey respondents), and this increased with deliberation (perhaps justifiably so) to 43%.

Figure 35: Interest and activity in local politics and community affairs.

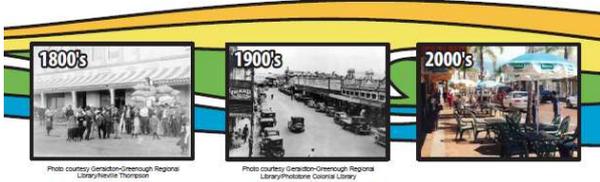


Sample size: Community N=557; Pre-forum N=62; Post-forum N=51

Appendix A: Questionnaire



WE ARE AT A PIVOTAL POINT IN OUR HISTORY



THIS IS YOUR PERSONAL INVITATION TO BE A PART OF THE DECISION MAKING JOURNEY

STEP 1

Fill out our survey

STEP 2

Participate in our community forum on 14 August 9.30am – 4.30pm FOR RECIPIENTS OF THIS SURVEY ONLY

USEFUL EXPLANATIONS TO HELP FILL OUT THIS SURVEY

"City of Geraldton-Greenough" – the local government organisation or the council.

"Greater Geraldton City Region" – or "City Region" – the region surrounding and including Geraldton-Greenough.

"Fly in – Fly out" – workers fly in for their work days and fly out for their days off (staying in short term or temporary accommodation while their families live somewhere else).

"Carbon Neutral" – aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (for the environment) and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels (which are depleting and are likely to get more expensive).

This study has been approved by the Curtin University Human Research Ethics Committee. If needed, verification of approval can be obtained either by writing to Curtin University Human Research Ethics Committee, c/- Office of Research and Development, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, 6845 or by telephoning 08 9266 2784.

The City will be running many events, forums and surveys on our region's future. Sometimes it might be useful to see if individual views have changed. To help, please fill out the following table – we cannot (and won't try to) use it to identify you, but it means if you take part in any other events we can compare your views now and again in the future.

First initial	Last initial	Last two numbers in the year you were born [eg: 1970 = 7 and 0]	Last 2 numbers of your phone number
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. What do you feel should be the main guiding principles behind decisions made about the future of the Greater Geraldton City Region?

TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH PAIR OF OPTIONS

- Please note that in some cases the choices could both happen – but we are interested in which one you would prefer to be the stronger influence or the most visible.
- If you like both options, you should choose the one you like the most. If you dislike both options, you should choose the one you dislike least.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Our region treats all new developments equally as long as they pass basic minimum planning standards	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Our region gives priority to new developments that pass higher standards and balance social, economic and environmental interests
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Protecting natural areas of conservation value is less important than driving economic development	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Protecting natural areas of conservation value is of the same or more importance than driving economic development
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Accessible and well maintained recreational and sporting facilities should be a priority in budgeting for the Greater Geraldton City Region development	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Recreational and sporting facilities are a bonus but are not a priority in budgeting for the Greater Geraldton City Region development
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	We should wait until there is better evidence about climate change before we make any changes in planning for the Greater Geraldton City Region	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	We need to respond now to climate change when we plan for the Greater Geraldton City Region
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Arts and cultural facilities are a bonus but are not a priority in budgeting for the development of the Greater Geraldton City Region	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Accessible and well maintained arts and cultural facilities should be a priority in budgeting for the development of the Greater Geraldton City Region
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Minimising the 'carbon footprint' of the Greater Geraldton City Region is a key consideration in any decisions made about our future	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Minimising the 'carbon footprint' of the Greater Geraldton City Region is only a secondary consideration in any decisions made about our future
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Our elected officials should get on and make the decisions with only some input from others	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Decision-making should be more collaborative (that is: involving everyday citizens, experts and action groups to a greater extent)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	In making decisions, the long term broader sustainability of the Greater Geraldton City Region is given priority over the immediate economic benefits or costs	or	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	In making decisions, the immediate economic benefits or costs are given priority over the long term broader sustainability of the Greater Geraldton City Region

2. Thinking now about living in the Greater Geraldton City Region...

- A) How important are each of the following things to you personally?
B) And how satisfied are you with each of them at the moment?

On EACH LINE, please tick ONE box in column A and ONE box in column B	A) Importance				B) Satisfaction at the moment				
	Very imp	Quite imp	Not very imp	Not at all imp	Very sat	Quite sat	Not very sat	Not at all sat	Can't say
Encouragement for innovative projects, businesses and investments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Council listening to the community before making decisions and explaining decisions afterwards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
All groups in the community getting along with each other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Making sure that the region's resources are managed to last for as long as possible - including regeneration where possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A range of housing options to suit different tastes and budgets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Everyone having equal chances to get the best of what the community has to offer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A community that recognises and celebrates the variety in its culture, identity and heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Big decisions that affect the Greater Geraldton City Region being made locally	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Neighbourhoods safe from crime and anti-social behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
The overall standard of the City-Region's infrastructure – such as roads, public buildings and community facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Policies which allow business and investors to plan for the future with confidence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A strong local 'identity' for the City-Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Taking care of the long term health of the City-Region's entire environment, including natural areas, agricultural areas and the City areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A culture of lifelong education – personal and professional development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
A wide range of jobs and local business opportunities to suit different skills and interests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

SPECIFIC DECISION 1 Growth or Fly-in / Fly-out?

It's very likely there will be more people coming to the Greater Geraldton City Region in the next 5-15 years for mining expansion and other major developments.

There are two main ways we could handle these extra people:

- A) The city expands in size and population over that 15 year period. From the 40,000 people who live here now the population grows to around 70,000 people in 2025. This would involve approximately 10,000 - 12,500 additional houses being built, with workers and their families becoming permanent residents.
- B) The additional people use a fly in / fly out model to come here for their work. This would mean the population would not change that much over the 15 year period, maybe to around 45,000 and requiring approximately 2,000 additional houses to be built. While in the City workers would stay in short-term and temporary accommodation, and their families would live elsewhere.

3. What impact (if any) would you expect each of these options to have on:

On each line, please give one answer in part A AND one answer in part B *	A) Impact of Expanding City:					B) Impact of Fly in / Fly out:				
	Very good	Good	None	Bad	Very bad	Very good	Good	None	Bad	Very bad
Your lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roads and traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The sense of community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New local businesses starting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The natural environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shopping and entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local culture and identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social and economic equity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long term benefit to the community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. While it's likely that there will be a bit of both options, which would be your choice if you had to decide which one was most preferable for the Greater Geraldton City Region?

₁ Expanding City or ₂ Fly-in / Fly-out

5. If the city was to attract large numbers of temporary workers during periods of construction work, which option do you think is most preferable for the Greater Geraldton City Region?

₁ Workers are housed in temporary facilities on the outskirts of town or ₂ Workers are integrated into the community in general housing throughout the City

SPECIFIC DECISION 2 Whether Or Not To Invest In Going 'Carbon Neutral'?

6. What do you expect the impact of climate change will be on the Greater Geraldton City Region in the next 10-20 years? If you don't believe that climate change is occurring, tick the 'None' boxes.

	Very good	Good	None	Bad	Very bad	Can't say
Agricultural / Fisheries productivity	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Water (eg: availability and cost)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Sea levels	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Your quality of life	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Biodiversity (the variety of animals and plants)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Population change (including as a result of the impacts of climate change elsewhere)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Anything else? (write in)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

7. On a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = 'No threat at all' and 10 = 'A huge threat', how would you rate Climate Change as a threat to:

	<< No Threat											Huge Threat >>	Can't say
You and your lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
The community in which you live	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
The local economy	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
The natural environment of Geraldton-Greenough	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	

12. How much do you expect that the decisions made about the Greater Geraldton City Region's future will:

	Totally	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
a. Reflect your views	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
b. Reflect the majority views of the community	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
c. Turn out to be good for the Greater Geraldton City Region in the long term	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

13. How informed do you consider yourself to be about:

	Very	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
a. What is important to the future of the Greater Geraldton City Region	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
b. Global warming / climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
c. What being 'sustainable' means for the Greater Geraldton City Region	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

14. On a scale from 0 to 10 where 10 = 'Totally agree' and 0 = 'Totally disagree', how much do you agree or disagree that a good citizen of the Greater Geraldton City Region should:

	<< Totally Agree											Totally Disagree >>	Can't say
Seek out political discussions	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
Discuss politics with those who disagree with them	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
Be willing to justify their political views	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
Listen to other people who disagree with them politically	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	
Allow other people to challenge their political beliefs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉₉	

15. Thinking about your local community:

	A lot	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
a. How interested are you in local community politics and / or local community affairs?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
b. How much do you participate in local community politics and / or local community affairs?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

16. How do you rate the Greater Geraldton City Region overall as a place to live? ...and is it getting better or worse?

At the moment it is...	10 years ago it was...				5 years from now I expect it to be...			
Write a number from 0 = very bad to 10 = very good	Better	Same	Worse	Can't say	Better	Same	Worse	Can't say
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

Being 'carbon neutral' means what we use equals what we put back. The main reasons for being carbon neutral are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (for the environment) and to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels (which are depleting and are likely to get more expensive).

To be fully 'carbon neutral' would take many years, but if we want to achieve it then we need to start working towards it now. To be carbon neutral would take a lot of investment and changes, like:

- Switching where possible to renewable energy sources like wind, solar or tidal
- Designing buildings to be less reliant on summer air conditioning and winter heating
- Cars powered by bio-fuels or electricity
- Reducing amounts of waste going into landfill
- Installing smart meters that enable households to understand their energy usage
- Using more public transport, having pedestrian friendly spaces and more cycle ways
- More local food production to reduce transport needs
- Leaving more land undeveloped to keep biodiversity

8. Considering changes such as these, would you want the City of Geraldton-Greenough to start investing in becoming carbon neutral?

₁ Yes or ₂ No

9. Also considering changes such as these:

	Totally	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
9a. How much do you believe you could help the Greater Geraldton City Region become carbon neutral?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
9b. How confident are you the Greater Geraldton City Region could achieve carbon neutral status by 2040?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
9c. How confident are you the City Region being carbon neutral would make a positive difference?	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	Totally	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
a. The so-called "ecological crisis" facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
b. The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
c. The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
d. If things continue on their present course, we will soon experience a major ecological disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
e. Scientific progress will insure that we do NOT make the earth uninhabitable	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

11. Considering the involvement of the community, how much do you believe:

	Totally	Mostly	A little	Not at all	Can't say
a. You can contribute to the City of Geraldton-Greenough's process of engaging the community in making decisions for the future	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
b. The City of Geraldton-Greenough can successfully run a long-term process of engaging with the community to make decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
c. That a process of engaging the Community in making decisions for the future would result in positive outcomes for the Greater Geraldton City Region	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

Finally, we just need some information about the people who complete the survey. This information is critical to the statistical processes - without it your answers cannot be used. If more than one person did the survey, please only include the details of the person who contributed most to the answers, or if that can't be decided include the details of the person it was sent to.

17. Which of the following age groups are you in?

₁ 18-29 ₂ 30-39 ₃ 40-49 ₄ 50-64 ₅ 65+

18. Which gender are you?

₁ Male ₂ Female

19. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

₁ Yes ₂ No

20. Do you speak a language other than English in your home?

₁ No ₂ Yes - but English is the main language spoken ₃ Yes - and this is the main language spoken

21. Where do you live?

Suburb _____ Postcode

22. How long have you lived in Geraldton-Greenough?

₁ Less than a year ₂ 1-3 yrs ₃ 4-10 yrs ₄ 11-20 yrs ₅ 21+ yrs

23. Who do you live with? Tick all that apply

By myself ₁ My partner ₂ Children ₃ Friends / adults not related to me ₄ Other relatives ₅

24. Which ONE of these best describes your work situation?

Work full time ₁ Work part time or casually ₂ Student ₃ Retired / Pensioner ₄ Family or home duties ₅ Unemployed or wanting work ₆

Now please post this survey to us in the reply paid envelope. Also don't forget to fill out the registration card for the first Forum as well. **THANK YOU!**