Online Survey on housing conditions in super-diverse neighbourhoods

Report to the EMPOWER Project

Empowering Cities of Migration: new methods for citizen involvement and socio-spatial integration

JPI-Urban Europe Project

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1 Introduction

In the following the design, implementation and analysis of an online survey on housing and neighbourhood engagement in superdiverse neighbourhoods are reported as one part of the EMPOWER project. The Empowering Cities of Migration Project (EMPOWER) follows the overall goal to empower citizens to work with migration, housing and urban planning specialists to co-design and co-deliver new gender-aware approaches for housing and integration in urban areas. Through innovative mixed-method collaborative research, approaches in three neighbourhoodss in European cities have been developed: in Hustadt-UniCenter in Bochum (Germany), in Bergsjön in Gothenburg (Sweden) and in Smethwick in Birmingham (UK). The overall goal of the project is to develop new methods of citizen empowerment and knowledge co-creation for gender-aware integration.

The aim of this survey is to collect perceptions and information on housing conditions by at least 100 residents per city including not only female people. The questions are based on the findings of community researchers (see 'Empowering Cities of Migration: new methods for citizen involvement and socio-spatial integration (The EMPOWER project): Final report').

The survey was carried out with the infrastructure of the DiPS_Lab (Lab for digital participatory spatial analysis) at HS Gesundheit, Bochum. The approach of the DiPS_Lab is to analyse places with participatory methods to provide more and different data for decision-making in the context of community health, urban and environmental planning. The use of different digital devices and methods aims to reduce barriers in public participation and research, especially for those who have to face (structural) disadvantage or discrimination and are therefore underrepresented in the decision making process and research (Köckler, Simon 2019). Figure 1 shows the general simplified DiPS approach from co-design of questions to decision support.
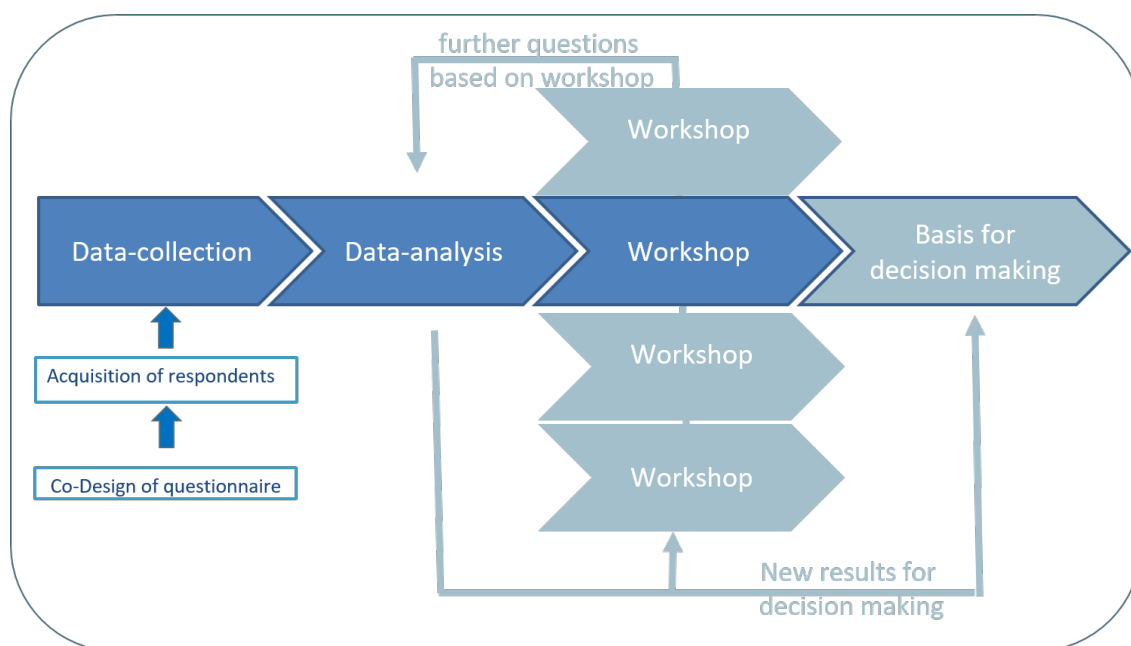
Figure 1: General DiPS approach

Within EMPOWER the general DiPS approach was modified and specified (Figure 2). Most important: the co-design process was run with community researchers, practitioners and scientists from all three countries of the EMPOWER project. Workshops as the basis for decision making are so called Policy Cafés. In these Policy Cafés results of the online survey are integrated. During the writing of this report, Policy Cafés continue and may influence decision making in the future.
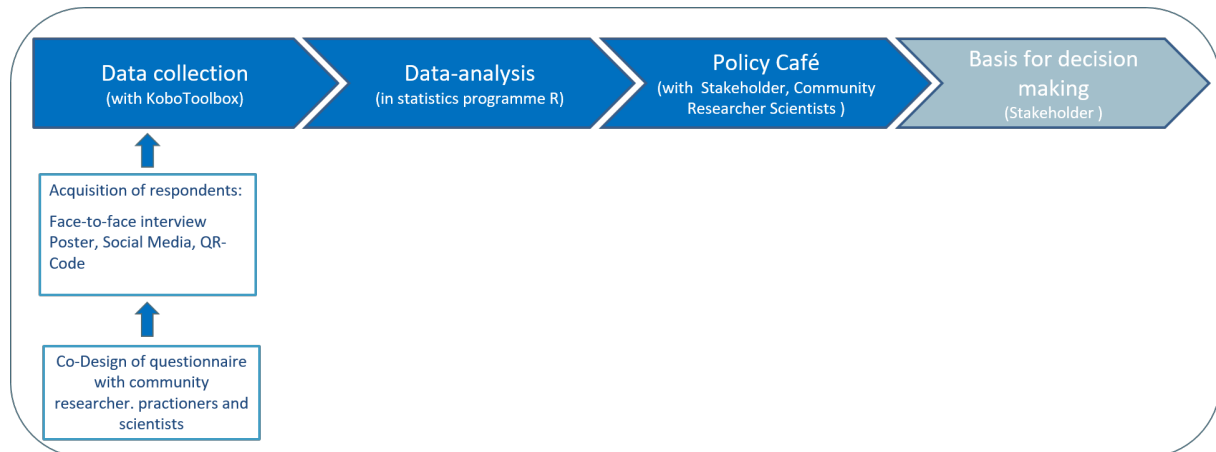
Figure 2: The EMPOWER DiPS approach

The results of this report represent 385 residents from Germany, UK and Sweden. Therefore, this report gives another insight into housing conditions in super-diverse neighbourhoods. The results provide one basis for the communication and strategic development with relevant local people on the topic of housing. Results have been presented in different Policy Cafés.

This report describes the co-design process of the questions (chapter 2), how the online survey was run – including the online tool and recruitment strategy (chapter 3). Then first results are presented and discussed in context and conclusions for further research are drawn (chapters 4-6). Further details of the key housing, integration and empowerment research findings - as well as details of the case study areas - are included in The Empower Project: Final Report (Pemeperton et al (in progress).

2 Co-Design of the questionnaire

The online survey aims at collecting data on perceptions and information on housing conditions in the neighbourhoods of Hustadt/Uni-Center (Bochum, Germany), Bergsjön (Gothenburg, Sweden) and Smethwick (Birmingham, UK). The questionnaire was co-designed by scientists, practice partners and community researchers from all three countries and different disciplines to capture different perspectives as comprehensively as possible. This co-design process built upon preliminary work and results of research carried out by community researchers.

Figure 3 shows the process starting with the interviews carried out by community researchers based on an interview guide (see Appendix 1), which itself was developed in co-design and of the great similarity in all three countries. A questionnaire in the English language composed of 12 elements was agreed on (see Appendix II), which was translated into eight languages.
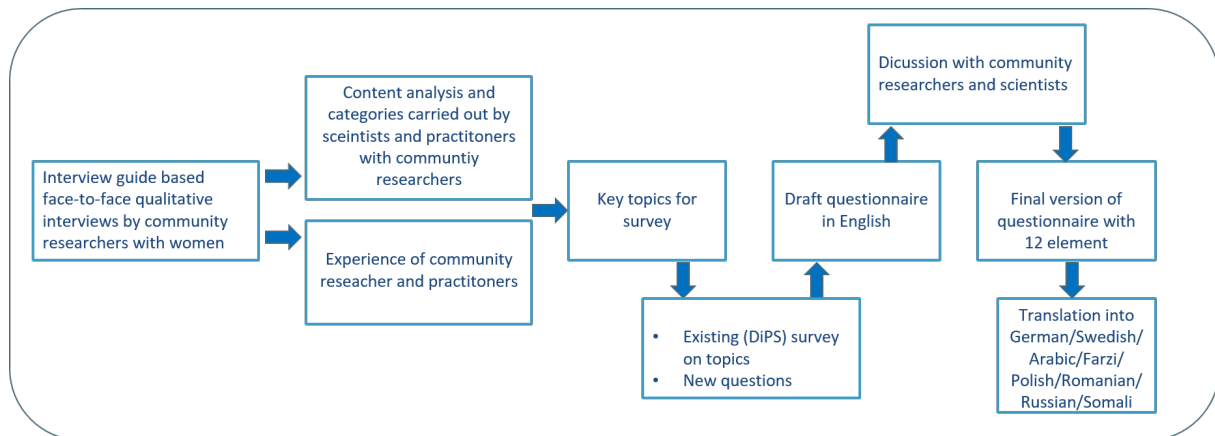
Figure 3: Co-Design process of EMPOWER online-questionnaire

The questionnaire (see Appendix II) is structured in 12 elements which are:

1. Current accommodation
2. Moving history
3. Accommodation problems
4. Future moving intentions
5. Neighbourhood
6. Places in the neighbourhood
7. Moving forward (future needs)
8. Engagement in neighbourhood activities
9. Engagement in public participation
10. Interest in involvement of neighbourhood development
11. Social network
12. Personal details/ demographics

Most question could be answered as single or multiple choice questions including nominal answers or likert type items (mainly 4 point), numbers and text. In element 6 residents can report their perception of specific places in their neighbourhood and include geographic references (points on a map). For interventions a clear location is important.

An analysis on existing international studies on the topics which were identified as relevant was carried out to select questions which allow a comparison of EMPOWER results with other international studies. The majority of the EMPOWER scientists decided to develop specific questions and not to choose comparable items. Variables which are still part of the survey and could be compared to other studies are documented in Appendix 3.

In the co-design process the initial idea to offer three modules with shorter surveys was discarded by the majority of the EMPOWER research team. The following Figure 4 shows the initial structure deriving from the questionnaire of community researcher leading to the three modules housing, neighbourhood and engagement. These topics were collapsed into a single survey containing 12 thematic sections. A few questions on Covid have been integrated (see Appendix II). Additionally, the respondents were invited to take part in a DiPS evlaution survey. The evaluation is not part of this report as it is part of a PhD research work.
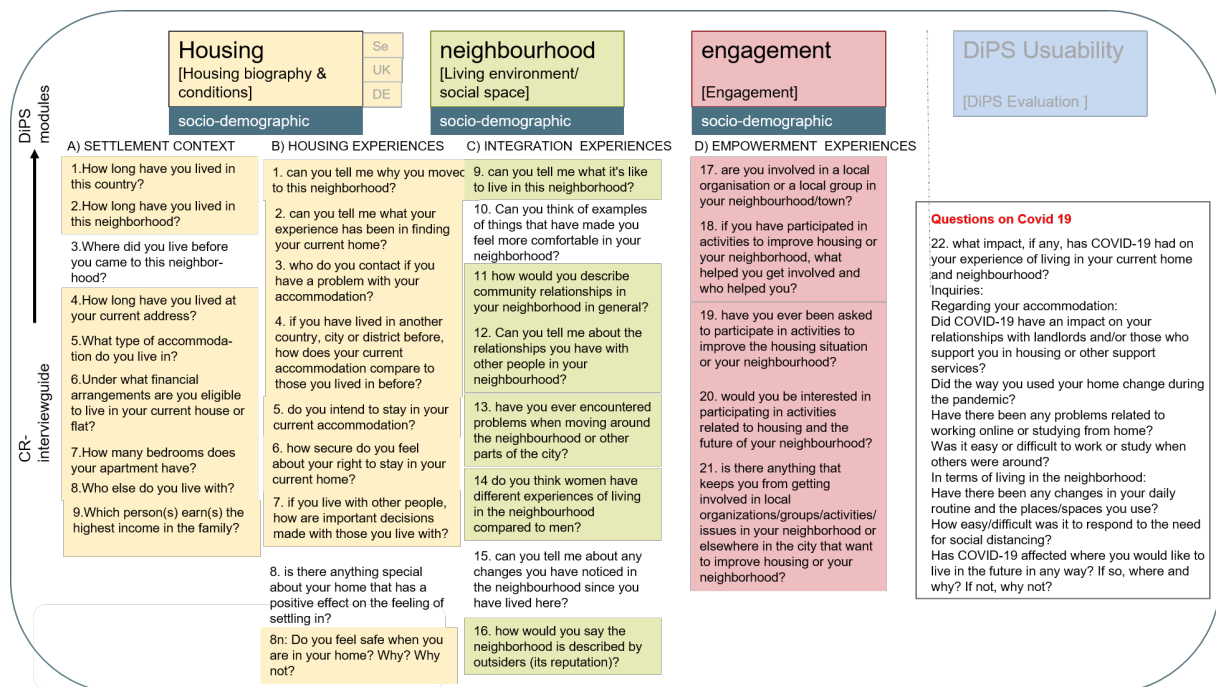
Figure 4: Initial structure of a survey separated in three questionnaires

Many residents of super-diverse neighbourhoods do not speak the language of the country they live in as their native or everyday language. Therefore, the questionnaire was translated into those languages that were identified as particularly relevant by the community researchers and practice partners. Translation was supported digitally by DeepL professional version for those languages, which were available in the tool. Scientists or freelancers, who were all native speakers of the corresponding language, checked all DeepL translations. Table 1 shows the translation plan and provides an overview which translation was based on DeepL translation or directly translated by a community researcher.

Table 1: Translation plan, anonymised

Language	DeepL	Check by	translation by
Swedish	✔	Scientist	
German	✔	Scientist	
Arabic			Community Researcher
Somali			Community Researcher
Romanian	✔	Freelancer	
Russian	✔	Scientist	
Polish	✔	Freelance	
Farsi			Community Researcher

3 Running the survey

The survey was implemented online and residents of the three neighbourhoods were reached in different ways. The survey underwent an ethics proval procedure in UK and Sweden.

3.1 Implementation of online survey

The survey was run with the DiPS_Lab infrastructure. As reported in Figure 2 the data collection was run by the open-access software KoboToolbox. KoboToolbox supports different languages, geo-referencing and has other features supportive of participatory spatial analysis. HS Gesundheit runs a self-hosted KoboToolbox server instance; therefore, data storage and security is guaranteed.

Surveys were created for each city to allow for a location-specific approach and to account for the slight variations between the questionnaires (see appendix II). Figure 5 shows the starting pages of the online surveys in the three neighbourhoods.
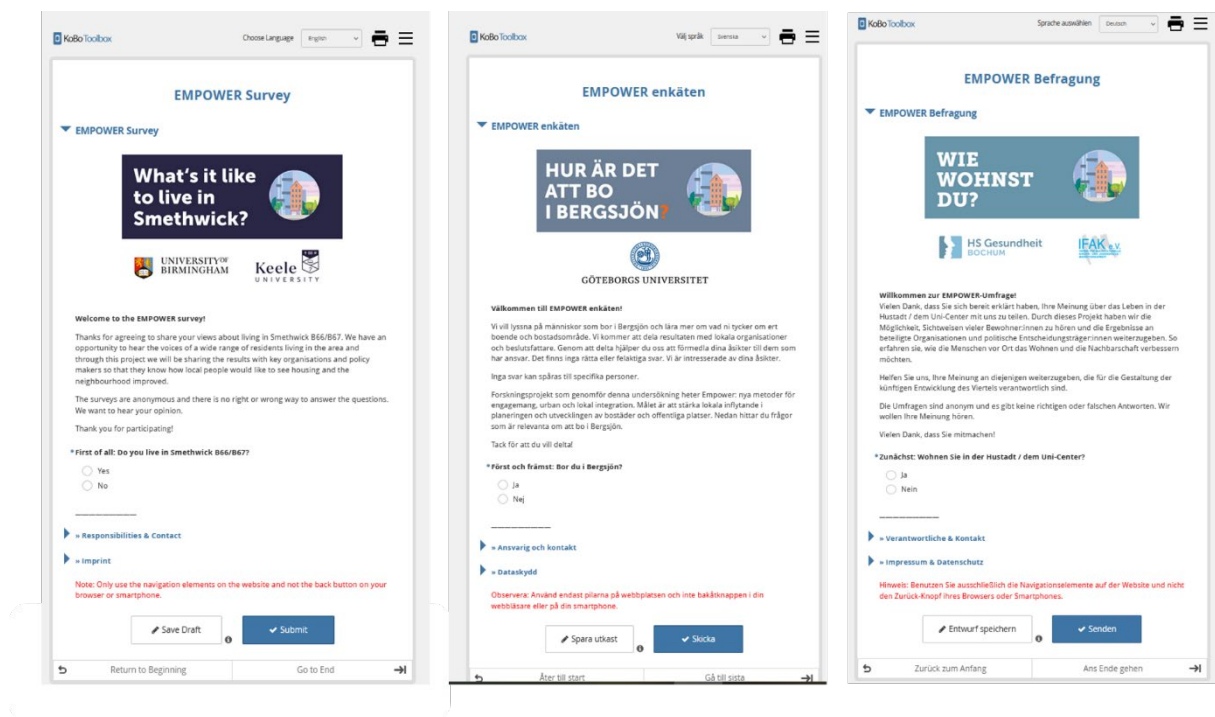
Figure 5: Starting pages of survey in three countries

3.2 Recruitment strategy

Surveys run by the DiPS_Lab need context-specific recruitment strategies. If a survey is part of a public participation process or a project with stakeholders responsible and powerful for implementation of decisions, the corresponding stakeholders are part of the co-design process and integrated into the recruitment strategy.

In the case of the EMPOWER project, the questionnaire was co-designed by community researchers, scientists and the local practioners being part of the project. The stakeholders

invited to the policy café have not been part of this co-design process and were not included in the recruitment.

As the survey aims to reach residents in diverse neighbourhoods, recruitment within communities is promising. Time-space / time-location sampling, coupled with snowball sampling was adopted as the preferred sampling framework in each case study area. The approach involves the use of well-known recruitment areas (for example, work, shops, park, school etc.) where specific participants can be accessed and reflecting where certain groups / individuals gather at certain times of the day / week / month or year. It is therefore a useful sampling approach if the target population (migrants and non-migrants) congregates in such a way. Nevertheless, it must be noted that in the UK, the initial preferred approach was the use of Respondent-Driven Sampling. This involves sampling individuals from a target population network assumed to encompass all members through social ties. The network is generated by a rule linking respondents, such as siblings, close friends or neighbours, friendship or common interests. The objective is to generate long recruitment chains made up of several waves of respondents. However, before the start of the survey this proved problematic due to a focus - at least in part - on recently arrived migrants, and who were less connected / networked. In addition, the time involved in the referral process could not be accommodated within the project timescales. Hence the approach was eventually dropped and the UK team also undertook time-space / time-location sampling, coupled with snowball sampling.

To support the sampling strategies, flyers and posters with QR codes to directly access the survey were created for all countries. They featured the same head banner used in the surveys to maintain recognisability. Flyers and posters contained multilingual appeals for participation. The chosen languages reflect the languages available in the survey (Figure 6). Apart from size, posters and flyers are identically. Furthermore, the project team created share pics for social media postings (Figure 7). All recruiting materials listed above were distributed to local organisations, which were asked to lay out the materials and promote participation within their reach.

For the snowball sampling approach the community researchers were tasked to spread the survey links in their local networks, e.g. via messenger services or by directly approaching friends and family members. Community researchers received training in handling the survey to be able to support respondents with completing the survey. Acquired respondents were also asked to further spread the link within their personal networks.

Commuity researchers punctually did face-to-face interviews in public places and on-site meetings in the neighborhoods. Additionally, in those activities tablet computers were provided to respondents to complete the survey on their own.

The aim was to recruit 100 respondents male, female or diverse in each neighbourhood, so 300 in total. The data was collected from end of May 2022 until early June 2022 in Germany and Sweden and early July 2022 in the United Kingdom.

Figure 6: Poster to advertise for online survey

Figure 7: Social media sharepics for Germany, UK and Sweden

4   Results

In total 385 respondents were reached in all three countries, in Bergsjön (Sweden) 166, in Smethwick (United Kingdom) 117 and in Hustadt/Uni-Center (Germany) 102. Descriptive bar charts of all standardized variables and tables for write-in question types are are available in Annex IV as an easy to download and navigate version available as HTML. As gender is the main focus of EMPOWER all variables were split by gender. Additionally sets of selected variables are split by country of birth and income.

In the following, selected results are presented for each of the 12 elements of the questionnaire, starting with demographics to provide basic information on the respondent. This is a first description of data. Further analysis will follow as described in the conclusion.

4.1   Demographics

The following Figure 8 in the top graph shows the data for all three countries and below split by country. (DE= Germany, Hustadt/UniCenter; SE=Sweden, Bergsjön, UK= United Kingdom, Smethwick). The title on the top left derives from the extended systematic of description in Annex IV. Title and number of report a for all figures below the figure. Overall, almost 60% of the respondents are female, while 40% are male. In UK more male than female persons have been reached. Two respondents declared themselves as diverse. Diverse gender has been excluded as splitting attribute by gender split because of few cases (n=2).

FIGURE A1

Which gender do you belong to?
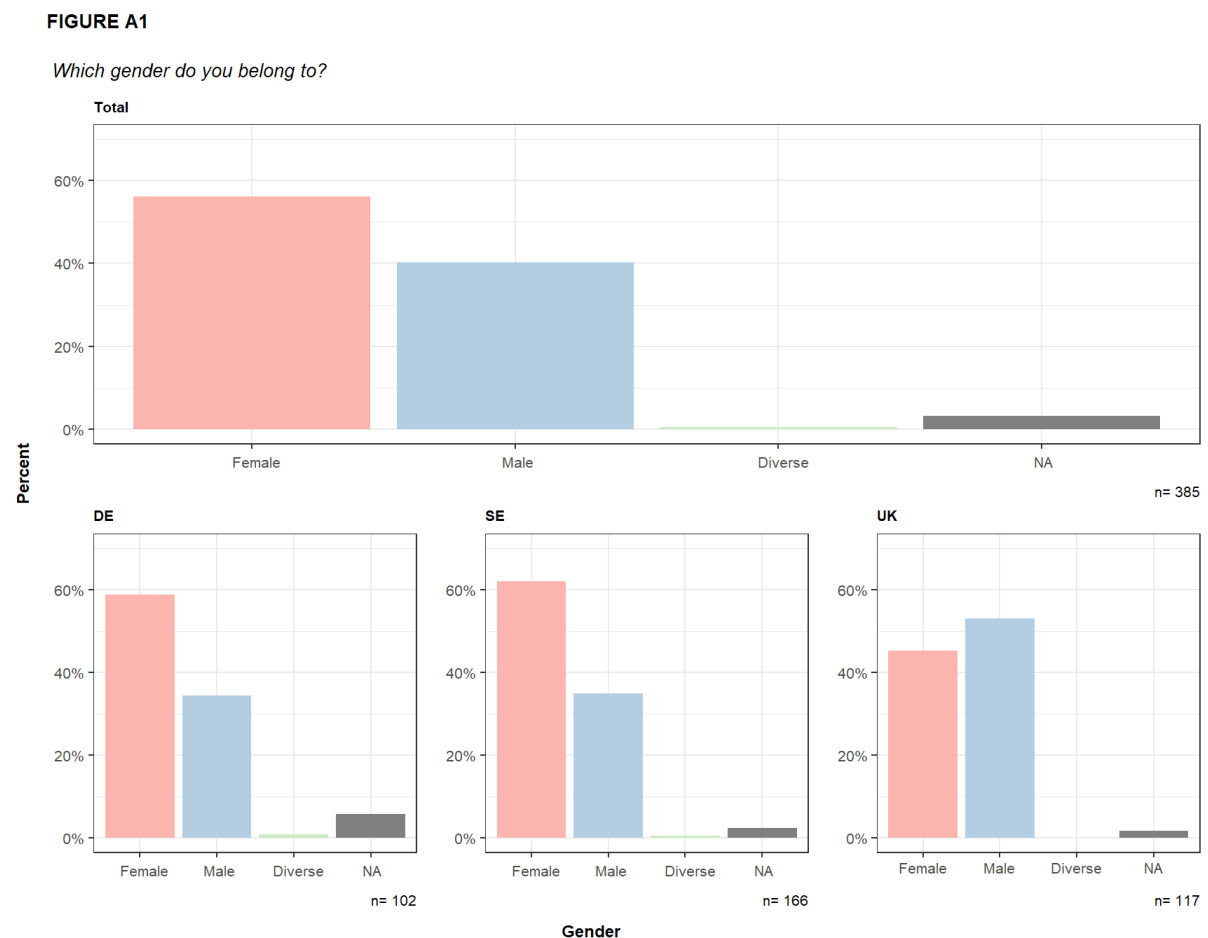
Figure 8: Participants by gender and country

Therefore, two important goals of the survey have been reached: 100 respondents per country and include perceptions and knowledge not only of female residents. Age is normally distributed in the comprehensive dataset (see Figure A2 Appendix IV) including respondents from under 19 years and one older than 85 years.

Income was considered individually and differed in those who 1)live under poverty, 2)between poverty line and median income and 3)those above median income. The poverty line is defined according to Eurostat definition: "The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national media equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living." (Eurostat 2022). This item was filtered for those whose employment situation was *seeking work*, or *unable to work*, or *homekeeper*. In this case the income situation was assumed to be under poverty line.

FIGURE A9

Is your monthly net income above the poverty line?
(country specific poverty lines, defined as 60% of net median income before housing costs)
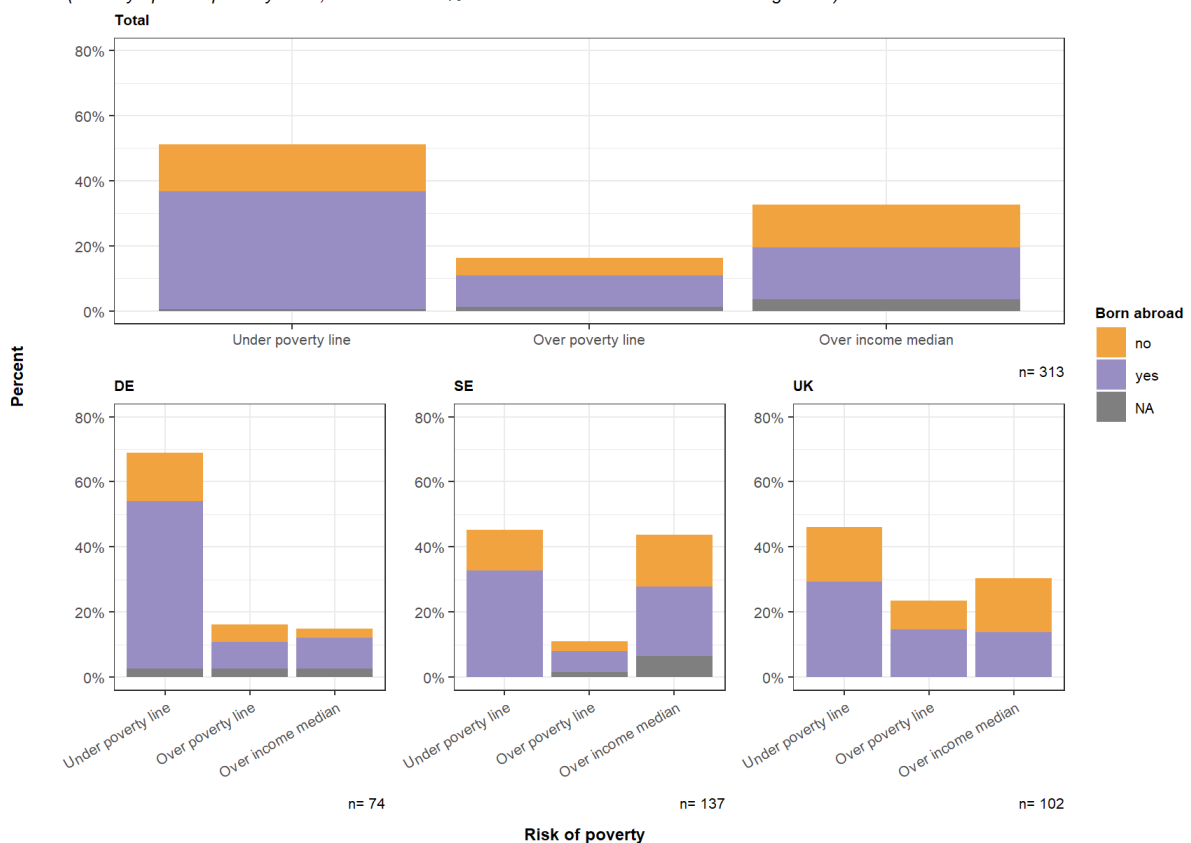
Figure 9: Income situation of respondents split by born abroad or not

Figure 9 shows that in total 40% of the respondents live under the poverty line of their coutnry. In Germany more persons of relatively low income have been reached (50% under poverty line) while in Bergsjön the number of respondents with income over the Swedish median income was as high as the number of respondents under poverty line. In UK 40% of

respondents are under poverty line and almost 30% over median income. In all countries 20% refused to answer on income while non-response rate was highest in Germany with almost 30%. The figure shows the income distribution split by country of origin.

Spoken languages asked for as languages one is able to use in everyday conversation was a multiple response questions. In sum it let to 579 answers by 312 respondents. So most people are able to use more thean one language (see Figure A4 Appendix IV). In all countries the main languages of the country scores high in the percentage of languages selected (30% German in Germany; 30% Swedish in Sweden and 50% English in UK).

Considering the employment situation (see Figure A8 Appendix IV) mainly full-time worker have been reached. In the UK and in Sweden almost 50% of the respondents work fulltime. In the UK the share of male full-time working respondents is higher. In Germany only 20% ot the respondents work full-time. In all three neigbourhoods, 10-15% of the respondents seek work. In UK and Sweden no students at school have been reached, while in Germany this group represents almost 15% of the respondents. In all neighbhourhoods students from university and college have been reached. In all countries, pensioners and people who are not able to work have been reached. Homekeeping respondents were all female in all three countries. The respondents had different educational backgrounds, with university entrance qualification (27%) and university degree (24%) as highest share. (see Figure A7 Appendix IV)

4.2 Current accommodation

Most of the respondents in Germany and Sweden live in flats while most of the respondents in UK live in houses. Most respondents are renters (in Germany almost 100%, in Sweden 75%, United Kindgom 59%) and have a long term lease. In Sweden 20% have an informal lease. Most of them are female renters, but it has to be taken into account that the ratio of female respondents is relatively high (see Figure 8). (Figure B1, B2, B3 Appendix IV, gender)

4.3 Moving history

The majority of respondents live more than ten year in the neighbourhood, while for Germany and Sweden five to ten years is true for almost 40%. In Smethwick, differences according to length of residence in neighbourhood are smaller (Figure 10).

Furthermore, males responded on a low level, but more often than women to that they have had a choice in moving to the neighbhoorhood (Figure 11). In all three countries, the most important reasons to move into the neighbourhood were availability, followed by affordability and being near to family and friends.(see Appendix IV C2).

FIGURE C1

How long have you lived in the neighbourhood?
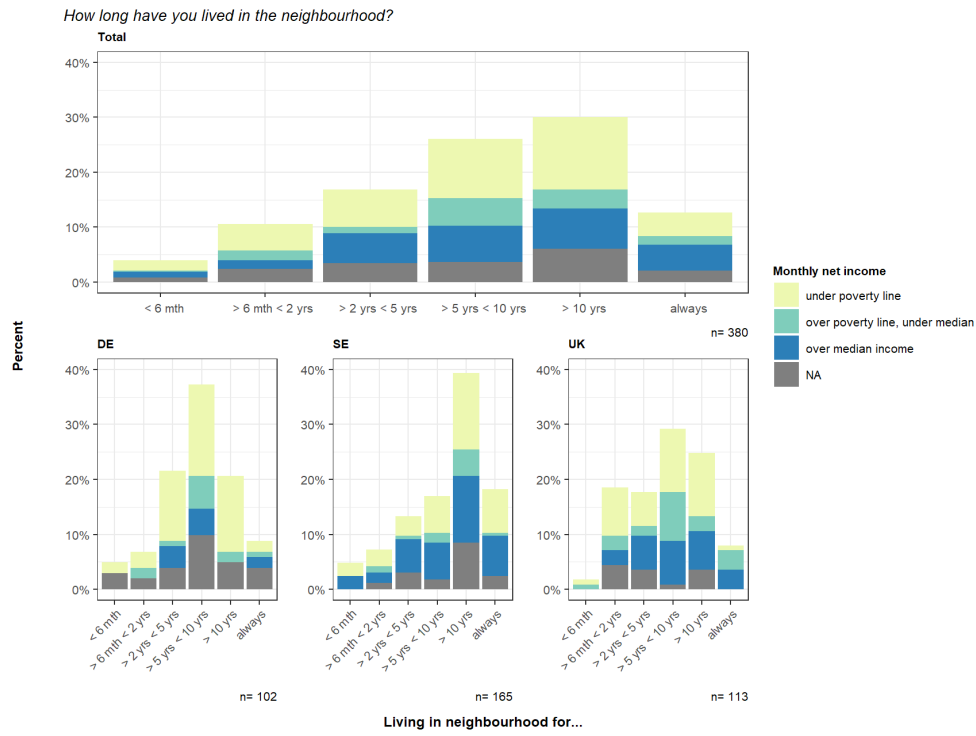
Figure 10: Length of residence in neighbourhood by income

FIGURE C2

Did you have a choice in moving to the neighbourhood?
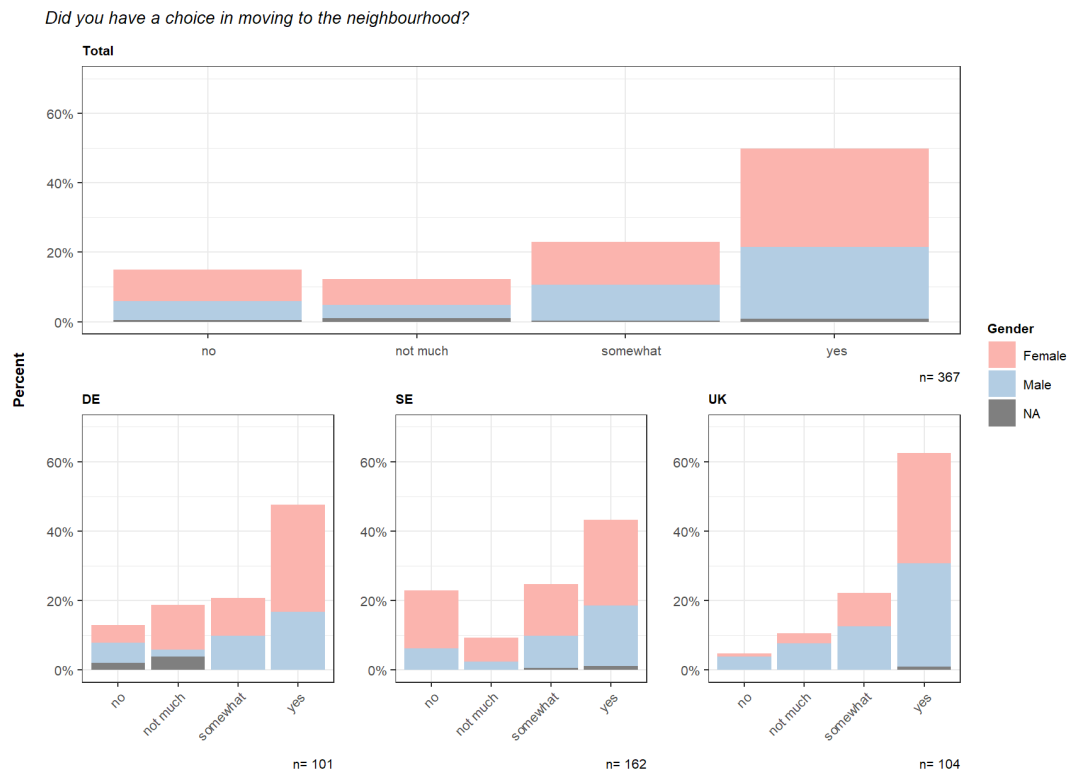
Figure 11: Choice to move in the neighbourhood

4.4 Accommodation problems

Problems with accommodation have been reported in all countries. In Germany 50% of the respondents reprrtet problems with the accommodation and 50% not. In Sweden and the UK almost 70 up to 80% of the respondents have no problem with their accommodation. (Appendix IV, D1)

Accomodation problems are depicted in Figure 12. As only few people responded problems the number of respondents is lower, due to a multiple answer option the number of answers is higher. The reasons for problems with the flat are manifold and lie more in the building stock (elevator [only in Sweden and Germany], pipes, insulation). If problems occur 50% of the respondents of all three countries contact the landlord/property owner to deal with the problem. In German only 40% do so while almost 30% address the problem on their own and moren than 20% with a very high share of women ask family and friends. The ratio of those who ask family friends in Sweden is also higher for women than for men. (D1 Appendix IV). Most respondents feel safe or very safe in their accommodation (D6 Appendix IV).

FIGURE D2

What problems do you have with your current accommodation?
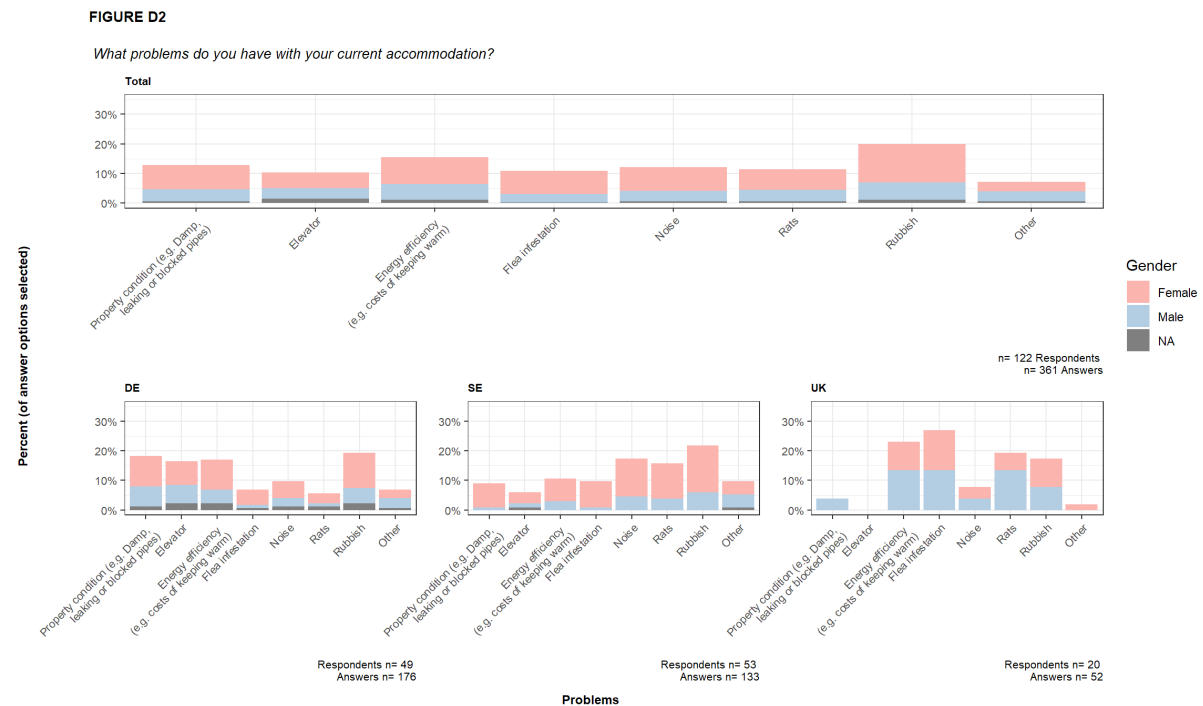
Figure 12: Problems with accommodation by reason

4.5 Future moving intentions

Moving intention differs by country. While in Germany almost the same number of respondents "like to move" or "do not like to move" form this neighbourhood in the next five years the same amount of respondents "does not know". In Sweden and United Kingdom almost 50% do not want to move to another neighbourhood. In Bochum and Gothenburg most people like to stay in the city (75%), while in Birmingham 30% would move to another city. Moving to another country is intended by very few (n=3).

4.6 Neighbourhood

The overall ratings of the neighbourhoods are good, very good and neutal (see Figure F1, Appendix III). The residents namend different major problems in the neighbourhood. Litter

and waste in the neighbourhood was mentioned. Racism was clearly not mentioned as a problem in the neighbourhood.
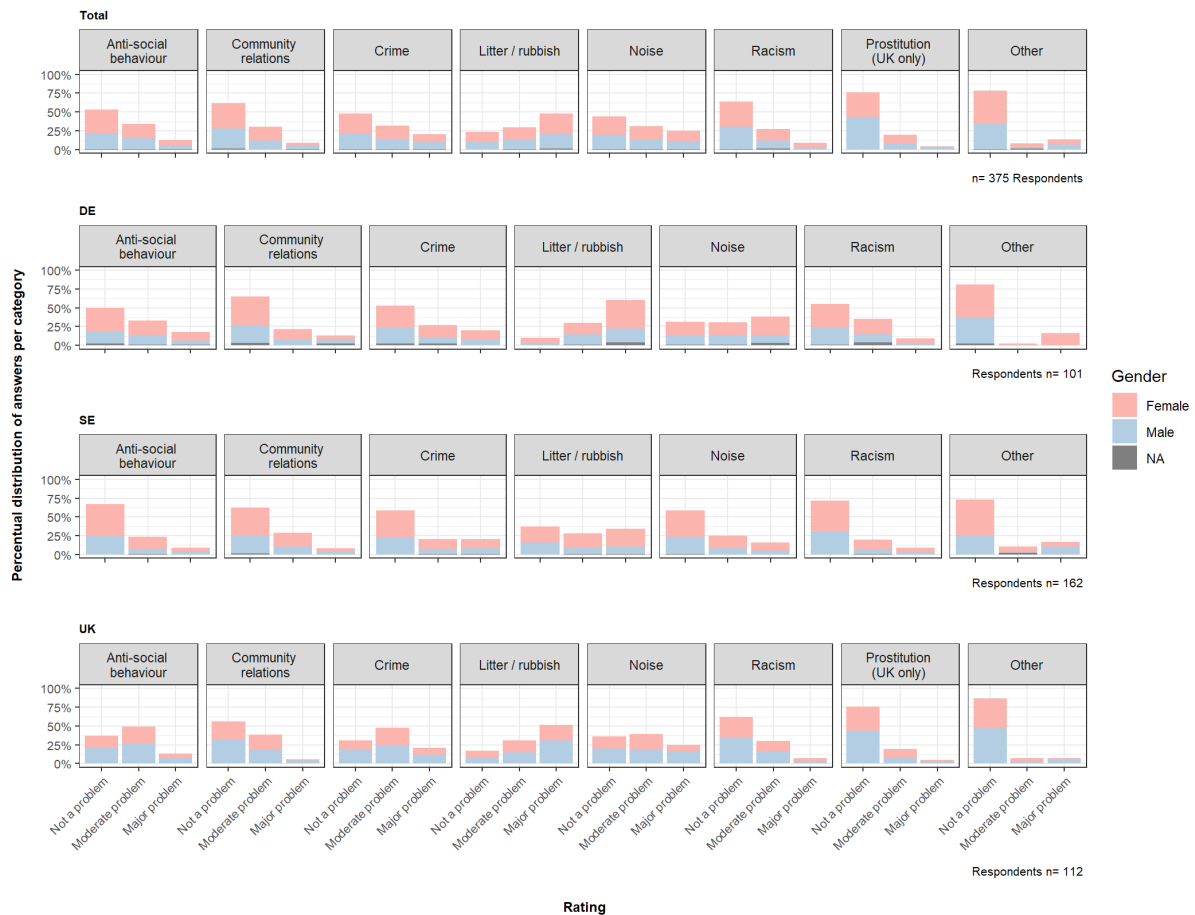
Figure 13: problem in the neighbourhood

4.7 Places in the neighbourhood

The diversity of social networks respondents are in contact with is shown in Figure 14. It turns out that most respondents (always about 80% in each country) have contact to people of other age, gender, linguistic background, national background and religion in their neighbourhood. In Sweden and Germany more people report not to have contact to people of sexual orientation different from their own. While in the United Kingdom more people report to have contact to people of different sexual orientation than not.

Concerning the neighbourhood, respondents were additionally asked to map places they like to visit or avoid to visit. Figure 15 shows that in all neighbourhoods more places were highlighted as places the residents of these neighbourhoods like to visit. Respondents could qualify reasons why they like to or avoid to visit specific places in their neighbourhood (see Appendix VI). The maps with all information available as download.[1]

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[1] https://hs-gesundheit.sciebo.de/s/I4m8AFfBOTU7dNY

FIGURE G3

Regarding your social networks in your neighbourhood, do you regularly meet people who are different from yourself in terms of…
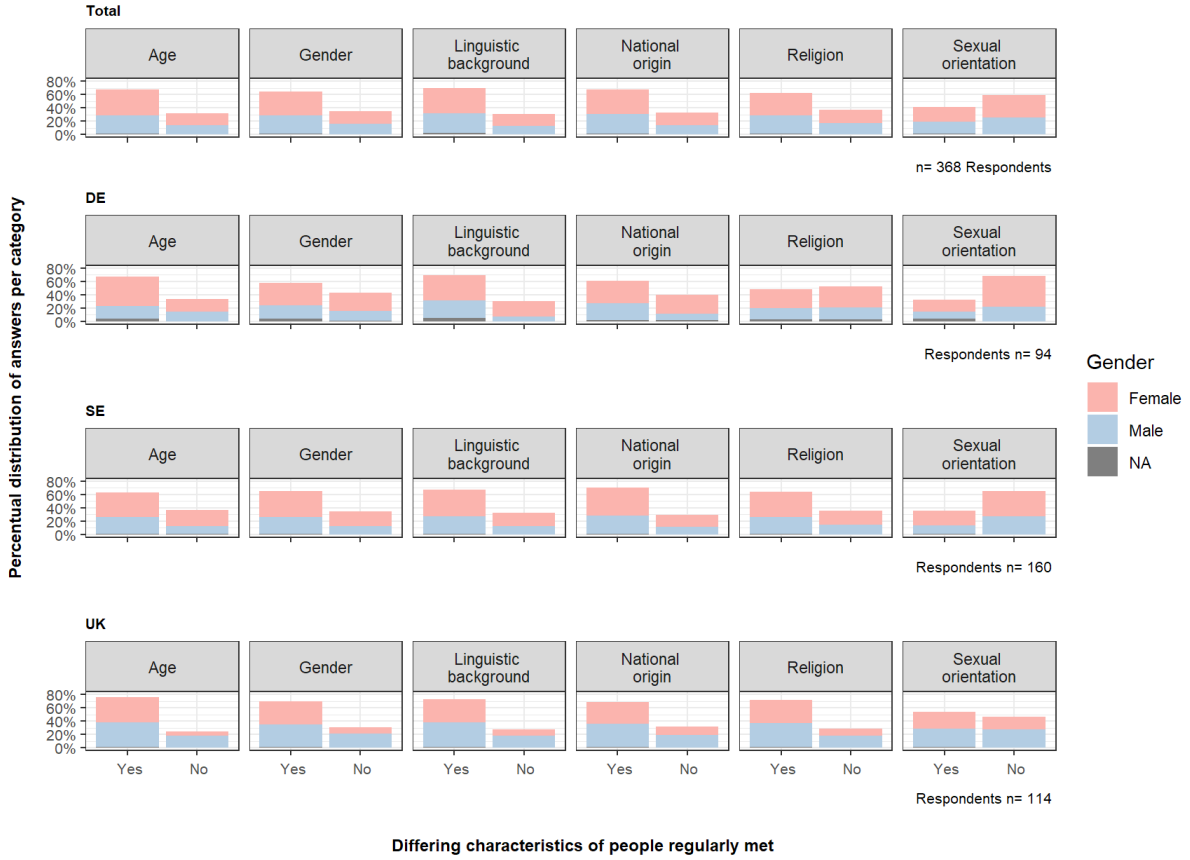
Figure 14: Diversity of social network
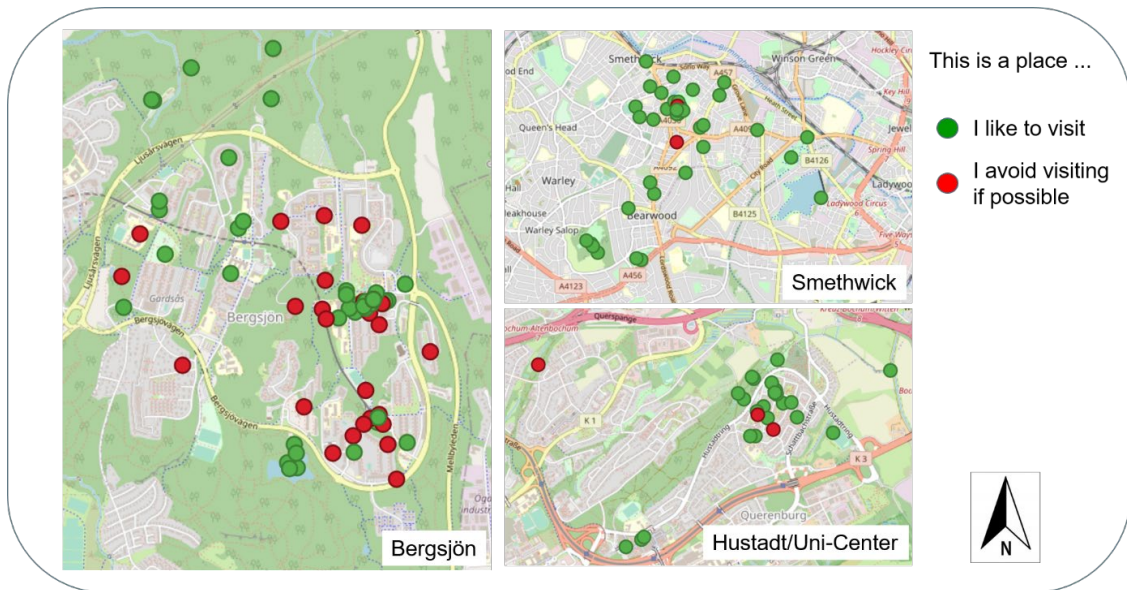
Figure 15: Places in neighbourhood, qualified

4.8 Moving forward (future needs)

In all countries, several issues are mentioned which should be improved (see Figure 16), Affordable housing receives the strongest agreement as an issue that should be improved. The need to improve local language support services is stronger agreed to in Germany and UK, than in Sweden. In Germany the need for shopping facilities is agreed very strong.

FIGURE H1

To what extent do you agree or disagree that there is a need to improve the following issues or services in your neighbourhood?
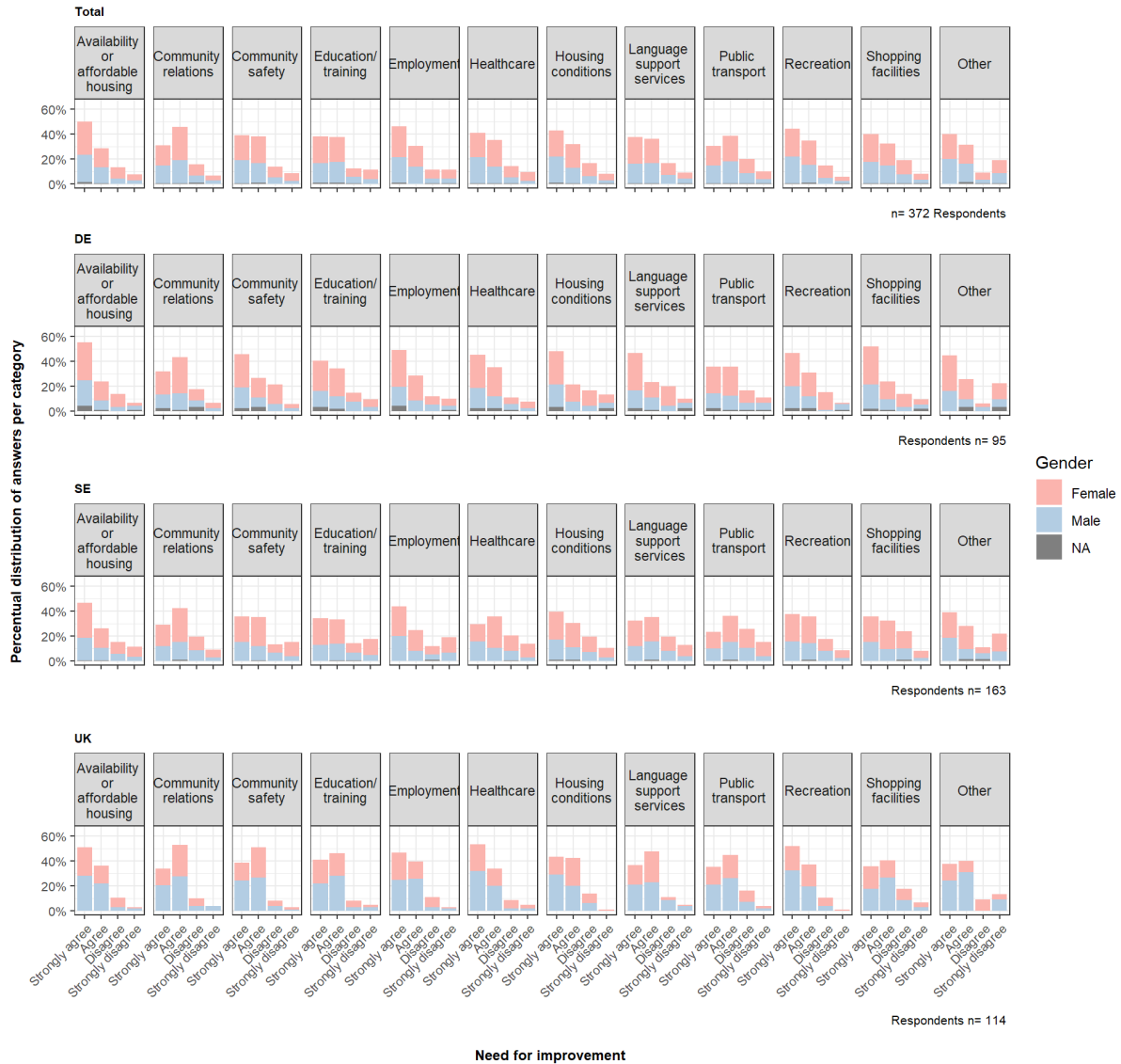
Figure 16: Issues for improvement

4.9 Engagement in neighbourhood activities

Engagement in neighbourhood activities was reported in Hustadt/Uni-Center and Smethwick by 25% of the respondents while in Sweden more than 40% respond to be active (Figure I1, in Appendix IV). The main activities are reported in Figure 17. Regarding the engagement topics in all three countries the respondents chose multiple answer options what led to more than twice as much answers then respondents (DE: 75/29, SE: 153/69, UK: 65/31). Sports and recreation are major activities, which were chosen by male and female.

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Engagement in local politics and religion are low in Germany and Sweden, but higher in UK. In education and training there are relatively more women then men active.
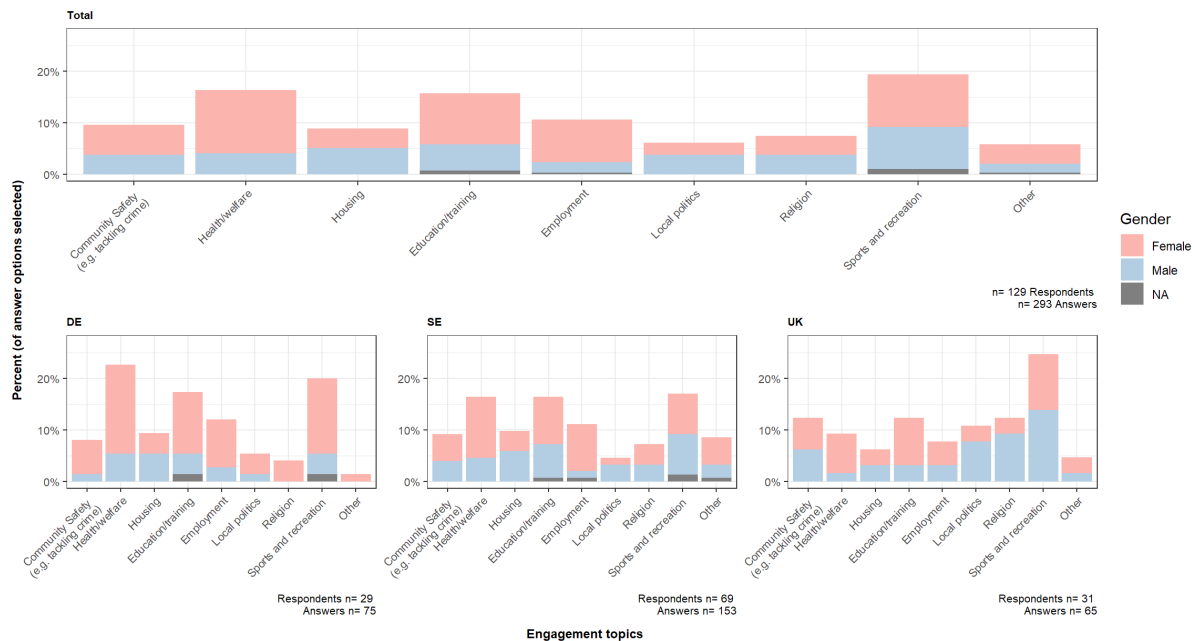
Figure 17: Main activities of organisations where people are active

4.10 Engagement in public participation

Engagement in public participation was reported in Hustadt/Uni-Center by 25% and Smethwick by 18 % of the respondents while in Sweden more than 30% respond to be active (Figure J1, in Appendix IV). The share of men participating in formal public engagement was relatively higher than the share of women.

The different formats of formal public participation were asked from easy to participate like *information event* to difficult to participate like *law suit* (Köckler 2017). Figure 18 shows that most people attended information even whilst engagement in Smethwick often took the form of individuals signing a petition. In Sweden and United Kingdom tenant association meetings were attended more by men then by women. (see Figure J1, in Appendix IV, gender split). Only two repsondents from Germany went to court, who were both female (see Figure J1, in Appendix IV, gender split) and above poverty line, but one below medium income.

Different effects related to formal engagement have been reported (see Figure J4, in Appendix IV). The one with strongest agreement was on increased feeling of belonging.

FIGURE J2

What types of public engagement have you been involved in?
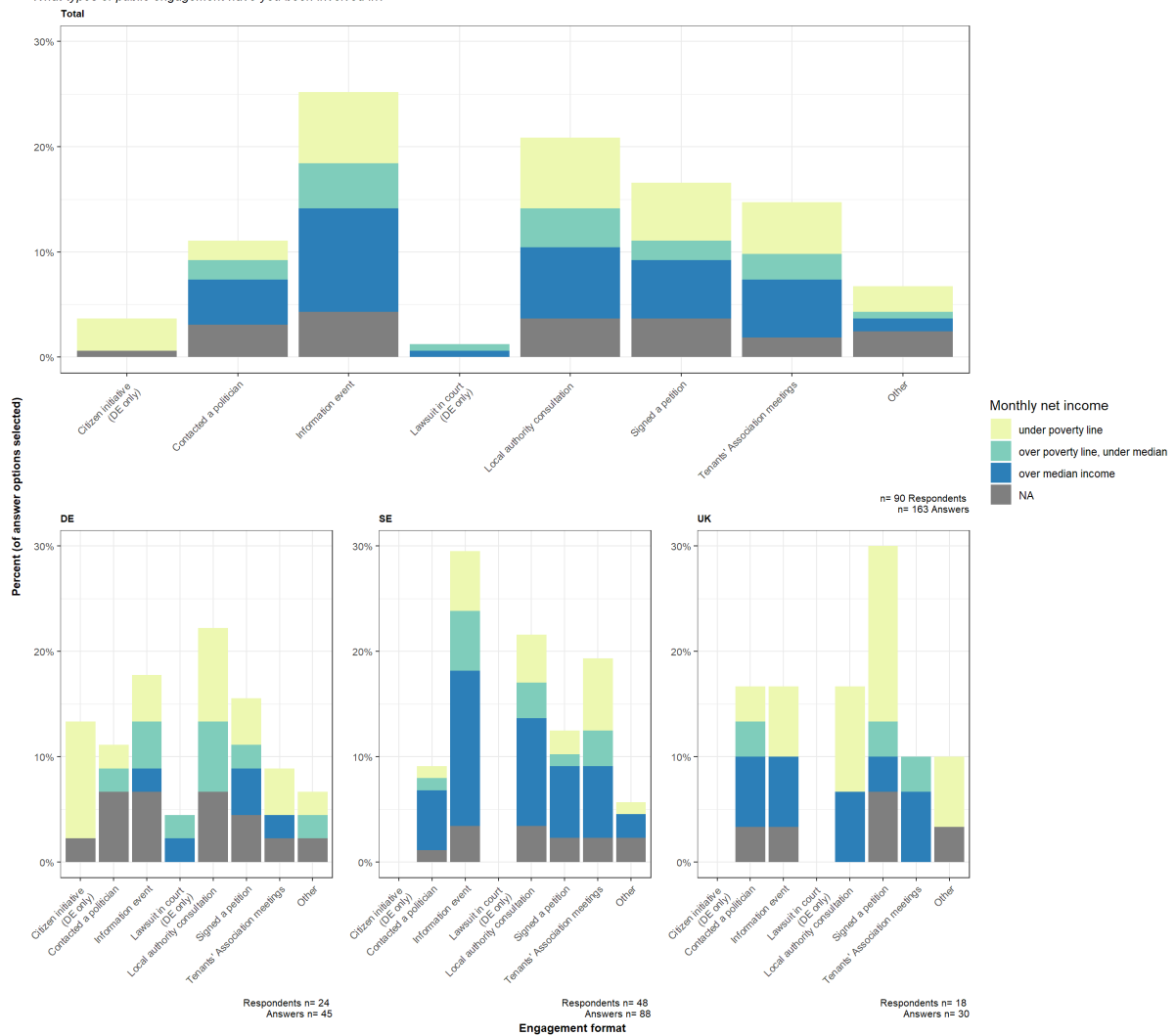
Figure 18: Type of formal public engagement split by income

4.11 Interest in involvement of neighbourhood development

Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed to be interested in getting involved in shaping housing in their neighbourhood. Agreement was higher in UK and Gemany than in Sweden (see Figure K1, in Appendix IV). Females agreed relatively stronger than males, who more often disagreed.

To be able to engage in a neighbourhood it is amongst others important to know whom to contact. Figure 19 shows that in all three countries most respondents do not know whom to contact. Knowledge on who to contact do get involved was highest in the UK.

FIGURE K3

I know who to contact to get involved in shaping the nature of housing in my area.
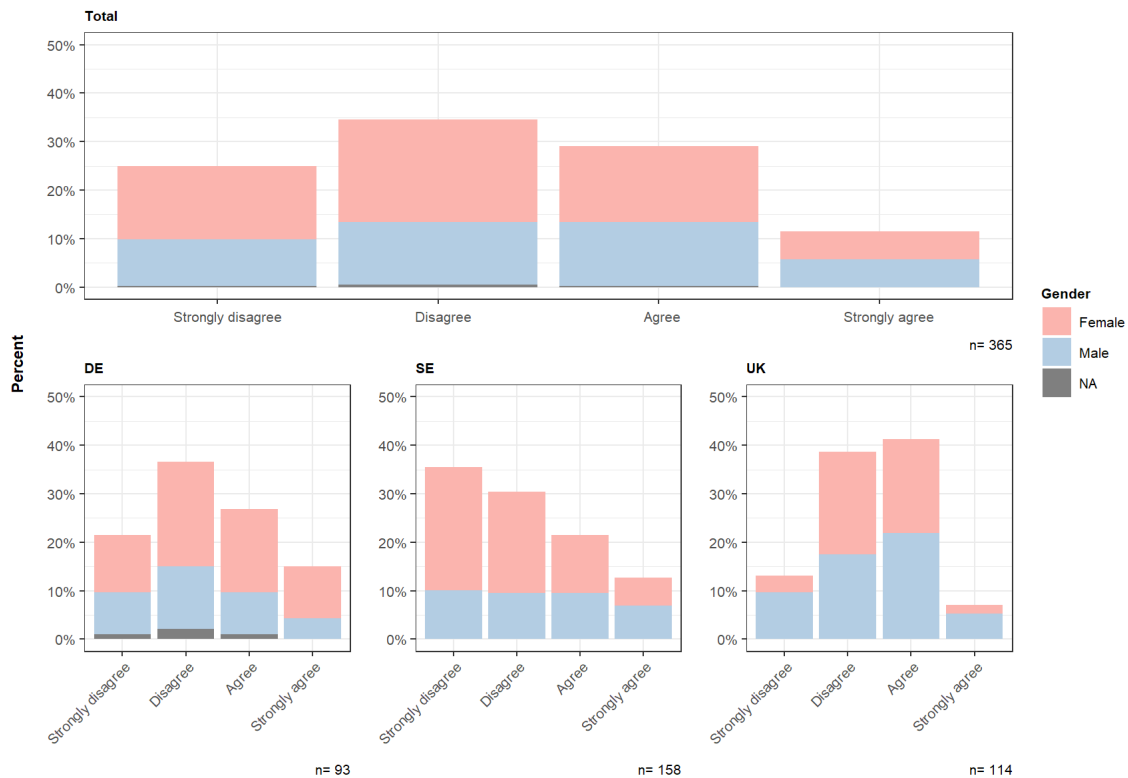
Figure 19: Knowledge on contacts for engagement in shaping nature of housing in neighbourhood

4.12 Social network

Respondents report to have contact to nine person (Mean) whom they can count on, if they have serious problems without a difference concerning gender (see Figure L1, in Appendix IV, gender split). We see that in general the higher the income the higher the number of people to count on (Mean 10 persons, see Figure 20). This is especially true in Swenden and United Kindgom, but not for the respondents in Germany, where people with income above median report less people to be able to count on in case of serious problems.

4.13 Akquistion of respondents

Information on the recruitment of respondents is gained from self-reported statements of the respondents and counts in the Kobo-Toolbox.

In Figure Y1, in Appendix IV the self-reported recruitment is documented. Most respondents were reached by friends and family followed by local institutions and community researchers. This reflects the different sampling strategies (see chapter 3.2).

Figure 21 shows the reponse count by country in the time the survey was actively promoted. In all three countries, specific days result in higher numbers. These are caused by specific activities on data collection in the neighbourhoods.

FIGURE L1

How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have serious problems?
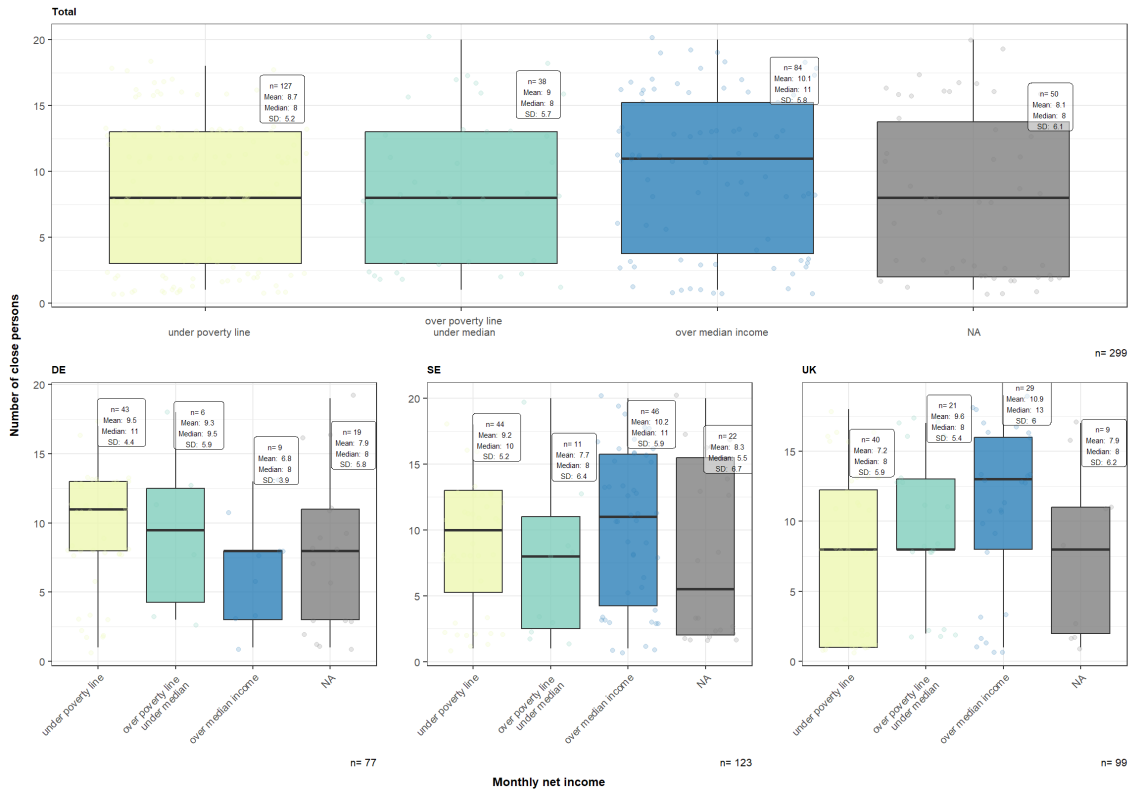
Figure 20: Number of people to count on while having serious problems.
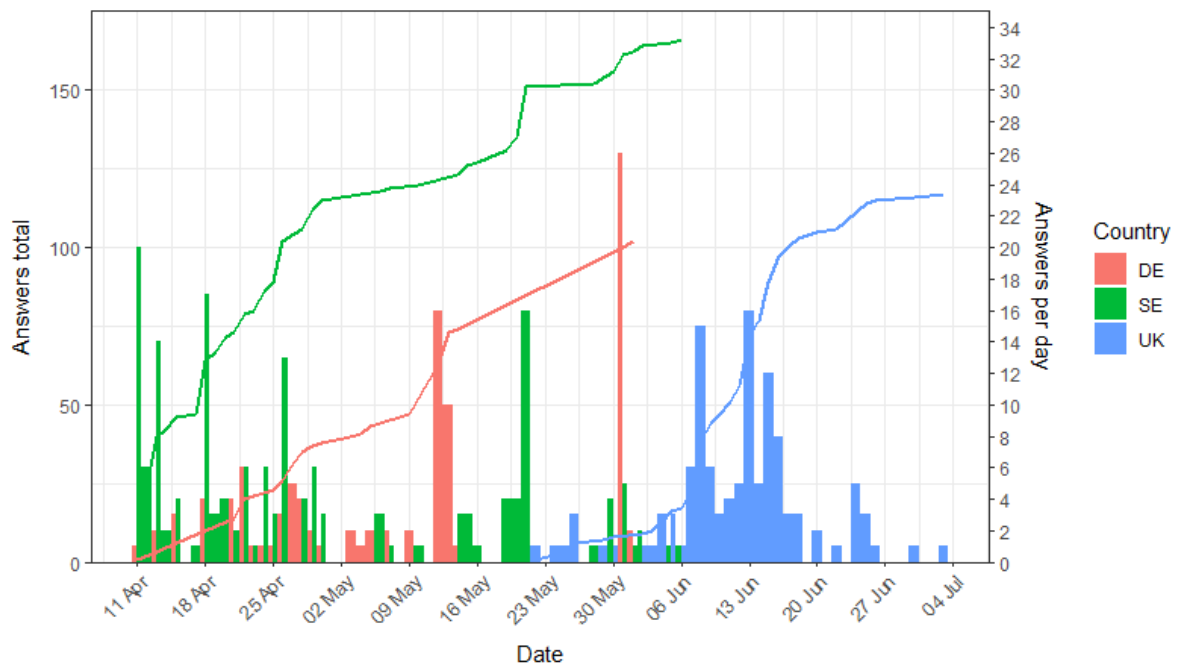
Figure 21: Response count in KoboToolbox split by country

5 First discussion of results in context

The data is rich as it includes 385 cases from all three neighbourhoods, and each of the neighbourhood is represented with more than the aspired 100 cases. The data represents residents of all ages, female as well as male. Two persons (in Germany) reported to be diverse. People form different countries of origin, various religious believes and spoken languages have contributed to the data. Furthermore, different employment situations and edcucational backgrounds are represented. The educational background is realtively high, what might follow an often observed pattern of overrepresentation of people with higher education in surveys. Furthermore, more women have been reached than men. This is presumably an effect of female citizen researchers being a major source of recruitment of participants.

All three neighbourhoods are the place of residence for many respondents who have limited freedom of choice on the housing market. Therefore, availability of housing is a key reason to move to the neighbourhood, followed by affordability and the availability of family networks. Although, only a minority of the respondents intent to move away from the neighbhourhood, most of these would prefer to stay in the same city.

The problems in accommodation and needs for further development both predominantly adress bad quality of housing stock. The reasons for problems with the accomodation are manifold and are related to the building stock. The owners/landlords would be the addressees here. Noise can have various reasons. While noise caused by neighbours can be solved by personal communication or by house rules, mitigation of environmental noise requires action by administrative bodies. Pests such as rats should be dealt with by landlords and partially by the local administration. In Germany rats in the house must be reported to health authorities because of disease transmission.

Other problems, which are in public debate related to super-diverse neighbourhoods like crime, or anti-social behaviour have not been mentioned as a major problem in the neighbourhood by many of the respondents. But being asked for issues and problems to be addressed for improvement the respondents see a great need in community safety. These results seem contradictory and may need further research to specifiy the core problems to be addressed in order to improve community safety.

The articulated need for language support is also an important point to mention, as language literacy is an important determinant for empowerment. It undermines the surveyed neighbourhoods function as arrival towns, where many imigrants first settle. Creating and maintaining multi-language support in existing local facilities and organizations can support people finding their way in their new environment.

The people interviewed were part of diverse networks, concerning diversity factors. This could be a hint that the people interviewed do not only have contact to persons of same gender, community of language or religion. So communities seem not just to be isolated form each other. Furthermore, supportive networks were reported. We can assume a bias of having reached people who are part of networks that was accessible through community resesachers.

Regarding the main focus of the EMPOWER project engangement in formal and informal initiavtives/neighbourhood activites is of great importance. Respondents participated in formal and informal activities on an apparent level. We do not have collected data on

priviledged neighobourhoods in the same city or the whole city, Therefore, we lack the opportunity to compare these results. The over-representation of active people in the survey can be presumed accordingly to the relatively high shares of people with higher education.

For discussion it is of relevance to see that participation is happening and that the people report positive effects like sense of belonging. Following Hobfolls gain cycles (1989) successful participation can contribute to empowerment and more procedural justice (Köckler 2017).

6 First conclusion and further research ideas

Major problems in housing stock exist and people do not necessarily know whom to contact and seek for language support. This can be illustrated by the extreme case of the Uni-Center which is documented in the EMPOWER final report (Pemberton et al. (in process)). The Uni –Center is a multi-stored building in Bochum in which the professional landlord plays a crucial role by calculated inactivity. Here the owning company is obviously pursuing a strategy of profit maximization that is increasingly observable for large scale housing estates since 2008. This strategy is based on minimizing vacancy by filling up the appartments with social welfare recipients, whose rent is usually payed directly from authorities to the housing company. These inhabitants are usually less familiar with legislation and administrative system, which comes with a low risk of those people to claim their rights. At the same time, this enables the housing companies to adhere to a strategy of least maintenance costs, which means that they focus on keeping the fabric in a condition that will not force authorities to become active by their legal obligations.

 Some of the respondents are empowered and participate in neighbourhood activites as well as formal public participation and are interested in shaping housing conditions in the future. They reported different positive effects of participation. This first insight will lead to further multi-variate analysis, seeking on the one hand for the determinants of participation. Here regression analysis will be run theoretically based on a model on procedural environmental justice (MOVE-model, Köckler 2017). This includes the approach of Steven Hobfolls gain and loss cycles based on the conversation of resource theory (Hobfoll 1989). If gain cycles can be started in diverse neigbhourhoods cities of migration can be empowered. The approach of community researchers could be one contribution to such a gain cycle.

The data collected was used in Policy Cafés in Bochum, Gothenburg and the UK. So the basic idea to bring data for action was contributed to. Usefulness of data and effects on decision-making were not traceable in the limited time of the project. Still, processes were launched based on the project results and their development will be accompanied by the researchers in the future. Since Policy Cafés address public officials as well as local organizations actions and processes on both levels can be expected outcomes, while the local level will be more likely to take actions (e.g. installing multi-lingual support for their services).

Using an online translaton tool, in this case DeepL, is supportive for running mullti-lingual research as it is cheaper and less time consuming then translations by human ressources. Nontheless, a check by native speaker is needed. Furthermore not all languages area available in DeepL. So it was intended to provide translation in Kurdish lanugages (Sorani and Kumandschi) as well as Punjabi and Urdu. All four languages have not been available in DeepL. There might be a bias that language of economically week groups are underrepresented on propreiatary translation tools. This could be investigated in future research. Furthermore, the creation of translations by online services which require a check by native speakers offers the opportunity to use ressources of a multi-ethnic neighbourhood in terms of the variety of languages spoken. This on the other hand, supports getting in touch with the local inhabitants, incorporating them into the project and thus creating a basis of trust, which is inevitable for reaching the inhabitants of multi-diverse neighbourhoods.

Data will be analysed in next steps with a focus on the production of gender aware strategies on housing and participation as well as citizen involvement in cities of migration. This includes analyses of variance, as well as multiple regression analysis and comparison with results in other studies. Data will be provided openly due to open data policy. The raw input data as well as used R-code will be provided to ensure reproducibility.

Furthermore, the results from the online survey will be reflected based on the findings of the qualitiative research in EMPOWER. With the data we aim to contribute to a Community of Practice by providing comparable data. A joined discussion of experts learning from differences in socially comparable structured neighbourhoods might be fruitful in the sense of benchmark learning.

7 Literature

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Appendix

I) Interviewguide of community researcher

EMPOWER TOPIC GUIDE: MIGRANT WOMEN INTERVIEWS

PRE-INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

1. How long you have lived in this country?

2. How long have you lived in this neighbourhood?

3. Where did you live before you arrived in this neighbourhood? (list country, city and neighbourhood (if applicable) you have lived in during the last <u>five</u> years).

4. How long have you lived at your current address?

5. What type of housing do you live in? (e.g. house, flat, room in shared house, hostel).

6. What are the financial arrangements under which you have the right to live in your current house or apartment?(for example, public rented, social rented, owned outright etc.)

7. How many bedrooms does your accommodation have?

8. Who else do you live with? (Single? Partner? Family? Friends? Work colleagues? Number of adults and children?)

9. Which individual or individuals provide the main source of income for the family?

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

HOUSING / ACCOMMODATION EXPERIENCES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Can you tell me why you came to live in this neighbourhood?

Prompts:

- What influenced your decision to move into this neighbourhood? (e.g. moving close to family or friends?; the importance of other personal networks?; housing affordability?; access to jobs?, local facilities?; OR do individuals feel that they did not have any choice in moving in?)

2. Can you tell me about how your experiences of finding your current accommodation?

Prompts:

- At the time of moving into your current accommodation, what other choices, if any, did you have at the time of your move? Probe: Did you consider other neighbourhoods or housing types?

- Did you or someone else take the final decision on whether you would move to your current accommodation? If someone else, who? (Family member? Friends? Municipal government? Other?)

3. If you have a problem with your accommodation who do you contact?

Appendix: II

Prompts:

- Who usually deals with accommodation problems in your household?

- How satisfied are you with the way problems are dealt with when you report an issue? (if renting)

- Why are you satisfied or not satisfied?

4. If you have lived somewhere else in this country, city or neighbourhood, how does your current accommodation compare with those that you have lived in previously?

Prompts:

- Positive/ negative aspects of the current accommodation (e.g. size, space, condition, where it is located – influence of noise and/or pollution)?

5. Are you planning to stay in your current accommodation??

Prompts:

- In terms of your current accommodation, what - if anything - makes you want to stay at your current address?

- If not,

  - where would you like to move to and why? (e.g., somewhere else in the neighbourhood, city, country, other country? etc.).

  - what type of accommodation would you like to move to and why? (e.g., something larger; something with a garden? Etc.).

  - what is stopping you from finding somewhere else to live?

6. How secure do you feel in terms of your right to stay in your current accommodation?

Prompts:

- What type of contract do you have?

- Who is named on the contract?

- Have you experienced or do you worry about increased rents?

7. If you live with other people, how are important decisions reached with those that you live with? (Important decisions could include purchases for your accommodation, holidays, when to have family/friends over, who works and who doesn't and decisions in relation to children's education).

8. Is there anything special in your home that positively influences feelings of being settled?

Prompts:

- Do you feel safe when you are in your accommodation? Why? Why not?

INTEGRATION EXPERIENCES CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

9. Can you tell me what it's like to live in this neighbourhood?

Prompts:

- What are the positive and negative aspects of living in this neighbourhood?

- Do the amenities and facilities in the neighbourhood meet your daily needs? (for example, shopping, transport, places of worship, day-care, schooling, entertainment/leisure/sports/ open spaces?). If yes, how? If not, why not?

- Where else do you go to meet your daily needs and why? (for example, the use of the internet / goods sent from family / friends elsewhere).

10. Can you think of any examples of things that have made you feel more settled in the neighbourhood?

Prompts:

- Which places? Which spaces? Which people? Which facilities or services?

11. How would you describe community relationships (i.e. relations between different people) in your **neighbourhood generally**?

Prompt:

- How would you describe relationships in the area between people from different ethnic or national groups / different countries of origin?

12. Can you tell me about the relationships **you have** with other people living in the neighbourhood? (Neighbours, colleagues, friends, other networks - formal or informal?)

Prompts:

- Do you feel part of a particular community or group? If so which one/s?

- Do you have friends and family in the area? How many would you call your close friends?

- How would you describe your relationship with your neighbours?

- How often do you socialise with people from outside of your own ethnic/national /language group? (Daily, every day/week/month) If you do socialise with others outside of your own group, where do you do this?

13. Have you ever experienced any problems whilst moving around the neighbourhood or other parts of the city - for example access to particular public spaces/ places in the neighbourhood / elsewhere?

Prompts:

- What spaces and places - if any - do you use in the neighbourhood to meet other people?

- Are there parts of the neighbourhood you feel more comfortable in than others?

- Are there any places/ spaces in the neighbourhood or beyond that you try and avoid? Why?

- Are there any times when you feel unsafe going about your daily routine? Why?

- Overall, how comfortable to you feel expressing your cultural and religious values in the area? (e.g. speaking own language; wearing religious symbols; wearing particular clothes etc.).

14. Do you think women have different experiences of living in the neighbourhood compared to men?

Prompts:

- Do you think women/girls have the same access to services / facilities in the neighbourhood as men/boys? If not, why not?

- Do you think women/girls have the same access to public spaces as men/boys in the neighbourhood?

- If not, which spaces would you consider to be typical male spaces / typical female spaces?

- Are there any spaces which younger or older people are more likely to be found in?

- What changes could be made to make the neighbourhood a better place (for women) to live?

15. Can you tell me about any changes you have noticed in the neighbourhood since living here?

16. How would you say the neighbourhood is described by those living outside (it's reputation)?

Prompts:

- Do you think peoples' perceptions of the neighbourhood have got better or worse over time? Why?

EMPOWERMENT EXPERIENCES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

17. Are you involved with any local organisations or any local groups in the neighbourhood / city?

Prompts:

- If so, which ones?

- Why did you become involved with such organisations / groups?

- What do you do (what activities do you engage in)?

    i. What does it mean to be involved?

    ii. How often do you meet?

    iii. How do you contribute?

    iv. What was your experience of attending these activities (positive / negative - why?)

    v. Did you get to know other people in this neighbourhood through these activities/ groups?

18. If you have been involved in activities that sought to improve housing or your neighbourhood, what helped you to become involved and who helped you to become involved?

19. Have you ever been asked to contribute to activities that have sought to improve housing or your neighbourhood?

Prompts:

- By whom?

- What made you consider becoming involved?

- What type of contributions were you asked to make? (e.g. give your opinions; develop ideas; taking part in a project, becoming part of the delivery of a project; management of a project? etc.).

- If so, how did this make you feel?

- Have you ever attended any public meetings about housing or neighbourhood issues? (e.g. housing association, housing companies, council,)

Appendix: V

20. Would you be interested in getting involved in activities about housing and the future of your neighbourhood? (for example, designing the neighbourhood / outdoor environment; shaping public spaces in the area, developing playgrounds, services, outdoor lighting etc.).

21. Is there anything which stops you from becoming involved / more involved with local organisations / groups /activities /issues either in the neighbourhood or elsewhere in the city which seek to improve housing or your neighbourhood?

HOUSING AND COVID-19

22. What impact has COVID-19 had - if any - on your experiences of living in your current accommodation **and** the neighbourhood?

Prompts:

In terms of your accommodation:

- Any impact on your relations with landlords and/or those providing support with your accommodation or other support services?

- Any changes to the way you used your accommodation during the pandemic?

- Any problems in relation to on-line working or study from home?

- Was it easy or difficult to work or study if others were around?

In terms of living in the neighbourhood:

- Any changes to your daily routine(s) at all and places / spaces used?

- How easy/difficult was it to respond to the need for social distancing?

- Has COVID-19 at all impacted on where would like to live in the future? If so, where and why? If not, why not?

Is there anything else you would like to highlight about living in this area and accommodation?

Appendix II

Questionnaire EMPOWER

This table shows all questions of the online survey (survey text), the type of questions: single choice (=select one), multiple choice (= select multiple), text (=text), number (=integer), the provided answers [Choice Text] and its Codes. Skip Patterns describe dependencies, which lead to the occurrence of specific questions depending on answers provided beforehand. Variables which are also part of other studies are annotated with endnotes.

Question Type	Survey Text (English.(en))	Code	Choice Text (English.(en))	Skip Pattern
select_one	First of all: Do you live in Hustadt/Uni-Center?	0	No	
		1	Yes	
begin_group	**Current accommodation (1/12)**			
select_one	What type of accomodation do you live in?	1	House	
		2	Flat	
		3	Shared accommodation (e.g. Hotel, Hostel etc.)	
text	Please specify type of shared accommodation **(UK only)**			${accomodation}='3'
select_one	Do you rent or own your accomodation?	1	Own	
		2	Rent	
		77	Other - (please specify - e.g. lodger)	
text	Please specify			${house_owner} = '77'
select_one	What kind of lease do you have?	1	Long term lease (more than 6 months)	${house_owner} ='2' or ${house_owner} ='77'
		2	Short term lease (less than 6 months)	
		3	Informal agreement	
select_multiple	Who is named on the lease?	myself	Myself	${house_owner} ='2' or ${house_owner} ='77'
		other	Other (please specify)	

		partner	Partner	
text	Please specify			selected(${lease_holder},'other')
select_one	Who earns the highest income in your household?	1	Myself	
		2	Partner	
		77	Other (please specify)	
text	Please specify			${income_earner} = '77'
integer	How many people live in your household, including yourself?			
integer	How many bedrooms does your accommodation have?			
begin_group	**Moving history (2/12)**			
select_one	How long have you lived in the neighbourhood?	1	Less than 6 months	
		2	More than 6 months but less than 2 years	
		3	More than 2 years but less than 5 years	
		4	More than 5 years but less than 10 years	
		5	More than 10 years	
		6	I have always lived in the area	
select_one	Did you have a choice in moving to the neighbourhood?	1	Yes (had a choice)	
		2	Somewhat had a choice	
		3	Did not have much of a choice	
		4	No (had no choice)	
select_multiple	Why did you move to this neighbourhood?	accom_size	Size of accommodation	${moving_choice} = '4' or ${moving_choice} = '3'
		affordability	Affordability of accommodation	
		availability	Availability of accommodation	
		community	To be near others like myself	

		employment	Employment	
		enviroment	Environment (e.g. green space/open space)	
		family	To be near family/friends	
		other	Other (please specify)	
		services	Local services	
text	Please name the other reasons			selected(${moving_reasons},'other')
text	Why did you not have a choice in moving to this neighbourhood?			${moving_choice} = '1' or ${moving_choice} = '2'
select_multiple	Who shaped the decision to move to your current accommodation?	myself	Myself	${moving_choice} = '4' or ${moving_choice} = '3'
		other	Other (please specify)	
		partner	Partner	
text	Please specify			selected(${moving_decider},'other')
select_one	Cost of accomodation	1	Very significant	
		2	Significant	
		3	Unsignificant	
		4	Very unsignificant	
select_one	Knowledge of housing market	1	Very significant	
		2	Significant	
		3	Unsignificant	
		4	Very unsignificant	
select_one	Discrimination	1	Very significant	
		2	Significant	
		3	Unsignificant	
		4	Very unsignificant	
select_multiple	On what basis do you feel you have experienced discrimination?	age	Age	${barrier_discrimination}='1' or ${barrier_discrimination}='2'
		disability	Disability	
		income	Income	

		other	Other (please specify)	
		race	Race/ethnicity	
		sex	Sexuality	
text	What other kind(s) of discrimination?			selected(${discrimination},'other')
begin_group	**Accommodation problems (3/12)**			
select_one	Do you have any problems with your current accommodation?	0	No	
		1	Yes	
begin_group				${housing_problems} = '1'
select_multiple	What problems do you have with your current accommodation?	condition	Property condition (e.g. Damp, leaking or blocked pipes etc)	
		elevator	Elevator	
		energy	Energy efficiency (e.g. costs of keeping warm)	
		fleas	Flea infestation	
		noise	Noise	
		other	Other (please specify)	
		rats	Rats	
		trash	Rubbish	
text	Please specify other problem(s)			selected(${housing_defects}, 'other')
select_multiple	Who do you contact when you have a problem with your accommodation?	diy	Address the problem myself	
		family	Family/friends	
		landlord	Landlord/property owner	
		other	Other (please specify)	
		tradesperson	Local tradesperson	
text	Please specify			selected(${problem_solving},'other')

select_one	Has the COVID-19 pandemic made it harder or easier to tackle problems with your accommodation?	1	Harder	
		2	No difference	
		3	Easier	
select_multiple	Who usually takes care of any housing problems in your household?	myself	Myself	
		other	Other (please specify)	
		partner	Partner	
text	Please specify			selected(${problem_handler},'other')
select_one	How safe do you feel in your current accommodation?	1	Very unsafe	
		2	Unsafe	
		3	Safe	
		4	Very safe	
text	Why do you feel unsafe?			${safety} = '1' or ${safety} = '2'
begin_group	**Future moving intentions (4/12)**			
select_one	Would you like to move from this neighbourhood in the next five years?	0	No	
		1	Yes	
		2	Don't know	
select_one	Where would you like to move to if you moved from this neighbourhood?	1	Another neighbourhood in the city - specify	${moving_out} = '1'
		2	Another city/region in this country - specify	
		3	Another country - specify	
text	Please specify the neighbourhood you want to move to			${moving_to} = '1'

text	Please specify the city/region you want to move to			${moving_to} = '2'
select_one	Please specify the country you want to move to	country codes		${moving_to} = '3'
begin_group	**Your Neighbourhood (5/12)**			
select_one	Overall, how would you rate your neighbourhood as a place to live?	1	Very Poor	
		2	Poor	
		3	Neutral	
		4	Good	
		5	Very good	
begin_group	**To what extent are the following issues a problem in your neighbourhood?**			
select_one	Anti-social behaviour	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Community relations	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Crime	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Litter / rubbish	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Noise	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Racism	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Prostitution (UK only)	0	Not a problem	

		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
select_one	Other (please specify)	0	Not a problem	
		1	Moderate problem	
		2	Major problem	
text	Specify other problem			${other} = '1' or ${other} = '2'
begin_group	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?			
select_one	I feel safe when I walk in Hustadt/Uni-Center during the daytime.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I feel safe when I walk in Hustadt/Uni-Center at night.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I feel safe when I am at home during daytime.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I feel safe when I am at home at night.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
begin_group	**Places in the Neighbourhood (6/12)**			

select_one	Show us the places in your neighbourhood you enjoy or avoid visiting (e.g. local parks or squares, shopping centres, restaurants, social institutions, leisure facilities etc.).	1	I do not visit places in my neighbourhood and therefore can not provide any	
begin_repeat	Places (not) to be…			${noplace} != '1'
select_one	This is a place…	1	I avoid to visit (if possible)	
		2	I like to visit	
geopoint	Please mark the place on the map (currently marked: Brunnenplatz).			
text	Please explain why you like visiting this place.			${type}='2'
text	Please explain why you avoid visiting this place.			${type}='1'
begin_group	**Regarding your social networks in your neighbourhood, do you regularly meet people who are different from yourself in terms of…**			
select_one	Age	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_one	Gender	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_one	Linguistic background	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_one	National origin	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_one	Religion	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_one	Sexual orientation	0	No	
		1	Yes	
begin_group	**For each of the following, please indicate how easy or difficult it is to access the following services in or from your neighbourhood:**			

select_one	Community safety (e.g. Police)	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Education/training	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Employment	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Entertainment	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Healthcare	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Housing	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Places of worship	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Retail	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	

		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
select_one	Public Transport	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Easy	
		4	Very easy	
begin_group	**Moving forward (7/12)**			
begin_group	**To what extent do you agree or disagree that there is a need to improve the following issues or services in your neighbourhood?**			
select_one	Availability of affordable housing	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Community relations	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Community safety	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Education/training	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Employment	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	

		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Healthcare	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
begin_group				
select_one	Housing conditions	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Language support services	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Public transport	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Recreational opportunities	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Shopping facilities	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Other (please specify)	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	

		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
text	What other issue or service needs improvement?			${improve_other} = '1' or ${improve_other} = '2' or ${improve_other} = '3' or ${improve_other} = '4'
begin_group	**Your engagement in neighbourhood activities (8/12)**			
select_one	Over the **last 5 years** have you engaged with any neighbourhood organisation(s), club(s) or group(s) in your neighbourhood?	0	No	
		1	Yes	
select_multiple	What are the main activities of these organisation(s), club(s) or group(s)?	1	Community Safety (e.g. tackling crime)	${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Health/welfare	
		3	Housing	
		4	Education/training	
		5	Employment	
		6	Local politics	
		7	Religion	
		77	Other (please specify)	
		8	Sports and recreation	
text	Please specify other activity			selected(${topic_informal},'77') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
select_one	Are you still involved with these organisation(s), club(s) or group(s)?	0	No	${engaged_informal}='1'
		1	Yes - all	
		2	Yes - some	

begin_group	**For each organisation, club or group, please rank the extent to which COVID-19 has affected the activity of these groups.**			${engaged_informal}='1' and ${still_engaged} = '1' and ${topic_informal} != '' or ${engaged_informal}='1' and ${still_engaged} = '2' and ${topic_informal} != ''
select_one	Community Safety	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'1') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Health/welfare	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'2') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Housing	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'3') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Education/training	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'4') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Employment	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'5') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	

select_one	Local politics	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'6') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Religion	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'7') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Sports and recreation	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'8') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Other (${topic_informal_other})	1	Badly affected	selected(${topic_informal},'77') and ${engaged_informal}='1'
		2	Somewhat affected	
		3	Slightly affected	
		4	Not affected	
select_one	Which organisation, club or group have you engaged with most frequently?	1	Community Safety (e.g. tackling crime)	${engaged_informal}='1' and count-selected(${topic_informal}) >1
		2	Health/welfare	
		3	Housing	
		4	Education/training	
		5	Employment	
		6	Local politics	
		7	Religion	
		77	Other (please specify)	
		8	Sports and recreation	

begin_group	**For your engagement in ${engaged_most_label}, please highlight whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.**			${engaged_informal}='1' and ${topic_informal} != ''
select_one	Increased my feeling of belonging	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Boosted self-confidence	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Extended my social networks	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Helped to access spiritual and religious support	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Improved my well-being	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Utilised my existing skills	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Developed new skills (e.g. language)	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	

		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Learned about other people in my community	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Learned about other support services in the neighbiurhood	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Made a positive change to the area	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_multiple	What barriers have prevented you from engaging with organisation(s), club(s) or group(s) in your neighbourhood?	1	Affordability - financial constraints	${engaged_informal}='0'
		2	Caring responsibilities	
		3	Cultural issues	
		4	Language skills	
		5	Lack of confidence	
		6	Lack of knowledge about local organisations/groups	
		7	Lack of time	
		77	Other (please specify)	
		8	Poor health	
text	Please name the barrier			selected(${preclude_informal},'77') and ${engaged_informal}='0'

begin_group	Your engagement in public participation (9/12)			
select_one	In the **last five years**, have you participated in any formal public engagement or consultation exercises - either online or offline?	0	No	
		1	Yes	
		2	Not sure	
select_multiple	What types of public engagement have you been involved in?	1	Citizen initiative **(DE only)**	${engaged}='1' or ${engaged}='2'
		2	Contacted a politician	
		3	Information event	
		4	Lawsuit in court **(DE only)**	
		5	Local authority consultation	
		6	Signed a petition	
		7	Tenants' Association meetings	
		77	Other (please specify)	
text	Please name the type of engagement			${engaged}='1' and selected(${method},'77') or ${engaged}='2' and selected(${method},'77')
select_multiple	Which topic(s) did the participation focus on?	10	Traffic issues	${engaged}='1' or ${engaged}='2'
		2	Community safety (e.g. tackling crime)	
		3	Education/training	
		4	Energy	
		5	Environment issues (e.g. Noise, pollution)	
		6	Employment	
		7	Health services	
		77	Other (please specify)	
		8	Housing	

		9	Neighbourhood/community planning	
		1	Anti-social behaviour **(UK only)**	
text	Please name the topic			${engaged}='1' and selected(${topic},'77') or ${engaged}='2' and selected(${topic},'77')
begin_group	**How would you describe your experience of public engagement?**			${engaged}='1' or ${engaged}='2'
select_one	Increased my feeling of belonging	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Boosted self-confidence	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Extended my social networks	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Helped to access spiritual and religious support	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Improved my well-being	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Utilised my existing skills	1	Strongly disagree	

		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Developed new skills (e.g. language)	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Learned about other people in my community	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Learned about other support services in the neighbiurhood	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	Made a positive change to the area	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
end_group				
select_multiple	What has prevented you from participating so far?	1	Affordability - financial constraints	${engaged}='0'
		2	Caring responsibilities	
		3	Cultural issues	
		4	Language skills	
		5	Lack of confidence	
		6	Lack of knowledge about local organisations/groups	
		7	Lack of time	

		77	Other (please specify)	
		8	Poor health	
text	Please name the reason			selected(${preclude},'77') and ${engaged}='0'
text	Please suggest any ways in which public engagement in your neighbourhood could be improved?			${engaged}='0' or ${engaged}='1' or ${engaged}='2'
begin_group	**Getting involved in shaping your neighbourhood (10/12)**			
select_one	I am interested in getting involved in shaping housing in Hustadt/Uni-Center.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I have confidence in the actions and decisions of the local council on the provision of appropriate housing in Hustadt/Uni-Center.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I know who to contact to get involved in shaping the nature of housing in Hustadt/Uni-Center.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
select_one	I am confident to get involved in decisions relating to housing provision in Hustadt/Uni-Center.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	

select_one	I think that my views are taken on board if I get involved in decisions relating to housing provision in Hustadt/Uni-Center.	1	Strongly disagree	
		2	Disagree	
		3	Agree	
		4	Strongly agree	
begin_group	Network (11/12)			
integer	How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have serious problems?			
select_one	How easy can you get practical help from neighbours if you should need it?	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Possible	
		4	Easy	
		5	Very easy	
select_one	How easy can you get practical help from local organisations if you should need it?	1	Very difficult	
		2	Difficult	
		3	Possible	
		4	Easy	
		5	Very easy	
select_multiple	Are there any organisations in your neighbourhood that you would recommend for advice and support in relation to the following issues? (Please provide organisations' names below)	discrimination	Discrimination/racism	
		domesticabuse	Domestic abuse	
		education	Access to education/ training	
		employment	Access to employment	
		financial	Debt/financial management	

		healthcare	Healthcare	
		housing	Housing	
		language	Language	
		legal	Legal - including immigration advice	
		none	No	
		other	Other (please specify)	
text	Access to education/ training			selected(${known_orgs}, 'education') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Access to employment			selected(${known_orgs}, 'employment') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Debt/financial management			selected(${known_orgs}, 'financial') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Discrimination/racism			selected(${known_orgs}, 'discrimination') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Domestic abuse			selected(${known_orgs}, 'domesticabuse') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Healthcare			selected(${known_orgs}, 'healthcare') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))

text	Housing			selected(${known_orgs}, 'housing') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Language			selected(${known_orgs}, 'language') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Legal - including immigration advice			selected(${known_orgs}, 'legal') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
text	Please specify			selected(${known_orgs}, 'other') and not(selected(${known_orgs}, 'none'))
begin_group	**Personal details (12/12)**			
select_one	How old are you?	1	under 18	
		2	18-24	
		3	25-34	
		4	35-44	
		5	45-54	
		6	55-64	
		7	65-74	
		8	75-84	
		9	85+	
select_one	Which gender do you belong to?	1	Female	
		2	Male	
		3	Diverse	
select_one	What country were you born in?	1	list of countries	
text	Please specify			${birth_place}='200'
select_multiple	Which language(s) are you able to use in everyday conversations?		list of languages	
text	Please specify			selected(${language}, 'other')

select_one	How would you define your religion?	0	No religion	
		1	Buddhism	
		2	Christianity	
		3	Hinduism	
		4	Islam	
		5	Jewism	
		66	Prefer not to say	
		77	Other (please specify)	
text	Please specify			${religion}='77'
integer	Since when (year) do you live in this country?			${birth_place}!='' and ${birth_place}!='66'
select_one	Indicate your highest professional or educational qualification.	1	Still going to school	
		2	No graduation	
		3	Basic graduation from school	
		4	University entrance qualification	
		5	Vocational training	
		6	University degree (Diploma/Bachelor/Master)	
select_one	Are you employed?	1	Yes, full time	
		2	Yes, part time	
		3	No, but seeking work	
		4	No, unable to work (sick/disabled)	
		5	Student (school)	
		6	Student (university/college)	
		7	Pensioner/retired	
		8	Homekeeper	
select_one	Is your monthly net income above 1173€?	1	Under 1173€ per month	${employed} = '1' or ${employed} = '2' or ${employed} = '5' or

				${employed} = '6' or ${employed} = '7'
–				
		2	Over 1173€ per month	
		3	Over 1607€ per month	
geopoint	Roughly mark where you currently live in Hustadt/Uni-Center on the map (currently marked: Brunnenplatz).			
begin_group	**How did you find us?**			
select_multiple	How did you become aware of this survey?	cr	Community Researcher	
		facebook	Facebook	
		friends	Friends/Family	
		insta	Instagram	
		local_org	Local organisation (e.g. IFAK)	
		newspaper	Newspaper article	
		other	Other (please specify)	
		poster	Poster advertisement	
		twitter	Twitter	

		whatsapp	WhatsApp	
text	Please specify			selected(${acquisition}, 'other')
begin_group	**Thank you for participating!**			
text	Is there anything else you would like to tell us?			
deviceid				
start				
end				
today				

Questions from other surveys

Group	Version in DiPS survey	Original	Source
5/12	Overall, how would you rate your neighbourhood as a place to live? 5 Very good 4 Good 3 Neutral 2 Poor 1 Very Poor	SOEP2018 Q11 If you consider the overall situation in your residential area, how do you personally assess your residential area? Very good 1 Rather good 2 Satisfactory 3 Rather wrong 4 Very bad 5 No answer -1	SOEP-IS 2018, UE6 (Development of the residential area), Q11
5/12	To what extent are the following issues a problem in your neighbourhood? Anti-social behaviour Community relations Crime Litter / rubbish Noise Racism Other (please specify) Specify other problem	Eurofound Q54 (Q50) Please think about the area where you live now – I mean the immediate neighbourhood of your home. Do you have major, moderate or no problems with the following? Noise Air quality Litter or rubbish on the street Heavy traffic in your immediate neighbourhood	Questionnaire: Eurofound (2016): 4th European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS). Source Questionnaire. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. 62–64, 68 Report: Eurofound (2017): European Quality of Life Survey 2016: Quality of life, quality of public services, and quality of society, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef_publication/field_ef_document/ef1733en.pdf

6/12	Regarding your social networks in your neighbourhood, do you regularly meet people who are different from yourself in terms of… Age Gender Linguistic background National origin Religion Sexual orientation	SC-IQ 5.13 Were the people you met and visited with mostly… A. Of different ethnic or linguistic group/race/caste/tribe; B. Of different economic status; C. Of different social status D. Of different religious group	Questionnaire: Grooraert, C., Narayan, D., Nyhan Jones, V., & Woolcock, M. (2004): Measuring Social Capital: An Integrated Questionnaire, World Bank Working Paper No. 18. the World Bank. SC-IQ 5.13
6/12	For each of the following, please indicate how easy or difficult it is to access the following services in or from your neighbourhood: Community safety (e.g. Police) Education/training Employment Entertainment Healthcare Housing Places of worship Retail Public Transport	Eurofound Q56 (Q51) Thinking of physical access, distance, opening hours and the like, how easy or difficult is your access to the following services? Banking facilities (e.g bank branch, ATM) Public transport facilities (bus, metro, tram, train etc.) Cinema, theatre or cultural centre Recreational or green areas Grocery shop or supermarket Recycling services including collection of recyclables	Eurofound (2017): European Quality of Life Survey 2016: Quality of life, quality of public services, and quality of society, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef_publication/field_ef_document/ef1733en.pdf, EQLS Report S. 66–68

| 6/12 | To what extent do you agree or disagree that there is a need to improve the following issues or services in your neighbourhood?
Availability of affordable housing
Community relations
Community safety
Education/training
Employment
Healthcare
Housing conditions
Language support services
Public transport
Recreational opportunities
Shopping facilities
Other (please specify)
What other issue or service needs improvement? | SOEP2018 Q16 + Q18 Do you currently see a need for improvement in your residential area?
YES/NO/NO ANSWER
Neighbours' relationship to each other
Security and protection against crime
Condition of houses, buildings
Supply of doctors, hospitals and therapeutic facilities
Supply of public transport
Connection to the long-distance bus and train network
Paths for cyclists
Air pollution
Noise protection
Condition of schools, teaching facilities
Condition of parks / public green spaces
Condition of public sports/leisure facilities
Gastronomic offer of cafes, pubs, restaurants

Yes clearly/Yes a little/No/No answer
Neighbours' relationship to each other
Cleanliness of public squares and streets
Fast Internet connection
Care services for the elderly
Recreational opportunities for older children and adolescents
Childcare services (Kitas, kindergartens,etc.)
Shopping for daily needs
Shopping facilities for durable consumer goods (e.g. clothing, technology, home furnishings)
Gastronomic offer of cafes, pubs, restaurants
Cultural offer (theatre, film or music events, etc.)
Supply of training places, apprenticeships | SOEP-2018
UE6 Development of the residential area
Q16 (Do you currently see a need for improvement in your residential area?
Q18 (Do you currently see a need for improvement in your residential area?, SOEP-IS 2018, UE6 (Development of the residential area), Q16 & 18 |

		Supply of work and earning opportunities Housing supply Supply of public transport	

Appendix IV

Results of single variables split by gender, income and country of birth

The results are available as in html-Versoin.

Please go to this link:

https://hs-gesundheit.sciebo.de/s/7bgTbA6eTA6gdat

Download those file(s), you would likte to work with, and open it in your browser.

Appendix V: Reasons for places to attend or not to avoid (Explanation for Figure 15_{Figure 13})

Interactiv map can be downloaded here: https://hs-gesundheit.sciebo.de/s/I4m8AFfBOTU7dNY

Answers for UK

fid	This is a place…	Please explain why you like visiting this place.	Please explain why you avoid visiting this place.
1	I like to visit		
2	I like to visit	I like parks	
3	I like to visit	I like parks	
4	I like to visit	Great community centre who offer support to the public and a friendly environment	
5	I like to visit		
6	I like to visit		
7	I like to visit	Good local shops	
8	I like to visit	Taking family to restaurant in Dudly road often, also I do all my shopping in Dudly road	
9	I like to visit	take my kids to the park	
10	I like to visit	visit the park with my family	
11	I avoid visiting (if possible)		
12	I like to visit	Because my kids like going to the park	
13	I like to visit	good park	
14	I like to visit	Food what we need	
15	I like to visit	This park is good for walking	
16	I like to visit	My Local park I like to take the kids to to enjoy the park I equipment and play footy and go for long walks abit of exercise for myself. A breath of fresh air	
17	I like to visit	I enjoy visiting West Smethwick park, its peaceful with a nice lake area. It's a fairly clean and tidy park to walk around.	
18	I like to visit	I feel safe	
19	I avoid visiting (if possible)		Church in smethwick, because they're not pick me up to go do some people from Birmingham they come and pick me up to the church tere
20	I like to visit		
21	I like to visit	Nice in the summer	
22	I like to visit	Victoria park	
23	I like to visit	Green space	
24	I like to visit	Green space	
25	I like to visit	Good food, nice atmosphere	
26	I like to visit		
27	I like to visit		

28	I like to visit	The place is nice	
29	I like to visit	It's a green area and I like to see people	
30	I like to visit		
31	I avoid visiting (if possible)		
32	I like to visit	Great to stay	
33	I like to visit	I like the green space	
34	I like to visit	Cool, conducive. Quite and safe	
35	I like to visit	quite, green space to have a walk.	
37	I like to visit	Nice park	
38	I like to visit		
39	I like to visit		
40	I like to visit	shops	
41	I avoid visiting (if possible)		too many trouble makers
42	I like to visit	shopping	
43	I avoid visiting (if possible)		Not good for me
44	I like to visit	Nice park	
45	I like to visit	Interesting artifacts	
46	I like to visit	منطقة جميلة	
47	I like to visit	childrens park area	
48	I like to visit	busy shopping area	
49	I like to visit	Nice park for walk etc	
50	I like to visit	good for the kids	
51	I like to visit	good for the kids	
52	I like to visit	Play with kids	
53	I like to visit	It's green and lovely.	
54	I like to visit		
55	I like to visit		
56	I like to visit		
57	I like to visit	Access to green space really matters to me for fresh air, exercise, relaxation	
58	I like to visit		
59	I like to visit	I take my children to play ground in the park. I go shopping. My partner go to work. I take my children to school.	
60	I like to visit	It is nice to getaway from the consistent noise and bustle and to take in the fresh air Victoria Park has to offer.	
61	I like to visit	to socialise and to meet new people.	
62	I like to visit	Peaceful for a walk	
63	I like to visit	Nice for a walk and kids can practice cricket in the net.	
64	I avoid visiting (if possible)		Not well aware
65	I like to visit	my local park, i like going for long walks	
66	I avoid visiting (if possible)		
67	I like to visit		
68	I like to visit		
69	I like to visit		

| 70 | I like to visit | Lovely big park where I like to go for a walk | |

DiPS_Lab

Answers for Germany

fid	Dies ist ein Ort...	Warum halten Sie sich hier gerne auf?	Warum meiden Sie diesen Ort?
1	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
2	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Schöne Natur, frische Luft	
3	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
4	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
5	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
6	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
7	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Weil ich da einkaufen gehe	
8	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	لان المنطقة قريبة من الجامعة وفيها عدد كبير من الأصدقاء	
9	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
10	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	großer Platz zum Spazieren Gelegentlich auch Spazieren um die Ruhr Universität herum.	
11	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
12	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
13	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	ليس لدي مكان اخر	
14	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
15	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
16	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Brunnen inaan ku ciyaaro iska fadhiisto	
17	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
18	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
19	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
20	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
21	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
22	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
23	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Weil hier meine Familie und Freunde wohnen	
24	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
25	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Grüne Umgebung	
26	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Tischtennisplatte, Post, hustadtmarkt, und Testzentrum befinden sich hier	
27	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Laerholz eignet sich gut zum Spazierengehen.	
28	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Am Ölbachtal kann man gut Joggen oder mit dem Fahrrad nach Langendreer fahren.	

29	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Schön grün	
30	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Kaufe gern im Hustadtmarkt ein	
31	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
32	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
33	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
34	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
35	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Hundespaziergang	
36	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
37	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
39	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Weil meine Familie hier wohnen	
40	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Weil meine Verwandte hier wohnen	
42	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Sicher	
43	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
44	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
45	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte	Wegen Freude und bekannte	
46	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
48	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
50	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
51	An dem ich mich gerne aufhalte		
38	Den ich (möglichst) meide		Es ist zu laut
41	Den ich (möglichst) meide		
47	Den ich (möglichst) meide		
49	Den ich (möglichst) meide		

Answers for Sweden

1	I like to visit	Många bekanta, familj	
2	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Har inget riktigt att göra där och känner ingen där
3	I like to visit	Biblioteket	
4	I like to visit	Bra Ica, bussförbindelser	
5	I like to visit	Mataffär, avfallshantering. Dock väldigt skräpigt.	
6	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Här finns egentligen inte något att besöka(butiker/bibliotek), befinner mig sällan här och vet inte mycket om platsen
7	I like to visit	Skogen är fin, välunderhållen.	
8	I like to visit	Galaxen är nog det bästa med hela Bergsjön och förgyller mångas tillvaro.	

9	I like to visit	Jag gillar att besöka många platser i Bergsjön, vår underbara sjö, närliggande skog, utsiktsplatserna, Rims café, Ica, Johan Cruyff court, och det är för att man träffar så mycket underbara människor från olika kulturer och religoner, man lär sig så mycket av varandra	
10	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Brukar vara tillhålkl för narkotikaförsäljande ligor
11	I like to visit	Jag har mina kompisar där	
12	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Man känner sig uttittad som vit människa.
13	I like to visit	Trevliga grönområden, men stora problem med dumpning av skräp och annat.	
14	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Det här är ju bara mörker, så trist, så tråkigt, så mycket kriminalitet
15	I like to visit	Teleskopsparken. Finns mycket att göra för barnen. Stort utrymme.	
16	I like to visit	Bergsjöbadet. Jättefint bad.	
17	I like to visit	Naturområden. Underbara promenadstråk med mycket natur.	
18	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Saturnusgatan. Deppigt område.
19	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Skumma människor i torget kvällstid
20	I like to visit	Affärer, bibliotek, kulturhus, kulturskolan	
21	I like to visit	Geråshallen gym, mötesplats	
22	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Läskigt
23	I like to visit	Gillar att besöka alla område för att jag är född här i bergsjön. Inget att vara rädd för eftersom är främmande område	
24	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Alla som hänger där
25	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Komettorget: Killar som går 2 och 2, samt samlas i grupp. En del natkotikaförsäljning
26	I like to visit	Bergsjöbadet: skönt med bad nära, ibland olidligt med folk. Många icke simkunniga barn utan uppsyn ibland. Då får jag lite panik och åker hem.	
27	I like to visit	Teleskopparken; barnen leker gärna där. Har tidigare bott där. En del narkotikaförsäljnung öppet och mycket råttor, men ändå känns det lugnast i Bergsjön.	
28	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Mörkt och många ungdomar hänger där
29	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Droghandel pågår på kvällarna

30	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Koloniområde har varit otryggplats långt, fin natur område skulle behövas rustas upp.
31	I like to visit	Härlig torg med mataffär, park och mötesplats som sammanknyter de flesta boendeområdena runt omkring.	
32	I like to visit	Samma som Komettorget! Extra plus är att bibliotek och vårdcentral finns! Trevliga byggnader + utsikter.	
33	I like to visit	Köpcentrum	
34	I like to visit	Finns apotek o en trevlig skoaffär samt min post kommer dit viket ärr irriterande då gallileis är närmare o har lidl	
35	I like to visit	Träffs folk	
36	I like to visit	Trivsamma människor	
37	I like to visit	Tycker om centrum. Handlar på ICA	
38	I like to visit	En social och mycket betydelsefull plats för mig,där alla är välkomna	
39	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Otrygg känsla
40	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Otrygg känsla
41	I like to visit	Härligt sommarbad	
42	I like to visit	Jag bor där	
43	I like to visit		
44	I like to visit		
45	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Lång gångväg till/från Teleskopgatans hållplats. Skog med dålig belysning. MYCKET brant backe med inga bänkar.
46	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
47	I like to visit		
48	I like to visit	För att jag bor där.	
49	I like to visit	Det finns ICA och ofta händer det något roligt.	
50	I like to visit		
51	I like to visit		
52	I like to visit		
53	I like to visit		
54	I like to visit	Det centrum Alla är ute Man känner ej sig ensam	
55	I like to visit	Det är mycket folk och kärlek, ungdomarna i köpcentrumet leker med min son och bär hem min mammas matkassar nör hon handlat	
56	I like to visit	Fint och väldigt lugnande att gå dit	
57	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
58	I like to visit	affär bibliotek samt postnord	
59	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Drogförsäljning

60	I like to visit		
61	I like to visit		
62	I avoid to visit (if possible)		För mycket människor där
63	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
64	I like to visit		
65	I like to visit		
66	I like to visit		
67	I like to visit	Det är närmare	
68	I like to visit	Bergsjöns kyrka. Mötesplats. Dricker kaffe, pratar med människor, mässa	
69	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
70	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Jag känner mig otrygg Finns mycket droger
71	I like to visit		
72	I like to visit		
73	I like to visit	Känner många här	
74	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Hänger alltid för många i stora grupper. Kan hända att någon främling följer dig
75	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
76	I like to visit		
77	I like to visit		
78	I like to visit		
79	I like to visit		
80	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Jag undvik alla torg i Bergsjön och alla hållplatser undviker jag. Alla mammor är oroliga för barnen hela tiden särskilt på kvällen. Våra barn kan inte leka själva här. Måste hålla koll på barnen. Dyra aktiviteter vi har inte råd. Dåliga skolor.
81	I like to visit		
82	I like to visit	Samhällsservice och att handla i butiken.	
83	I like to visit	Mötesplatser vi som firar eid	
84	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Spårvagnen bättre behöver bättre information var den ligger. Behövs fler tydliga kartor i Bergsjön var saker ligger
85	I like to visit		
86	I like to visit		
87	I like to visit	Det är butiker och caffe	
88	I avoid to visit (if possible)		كوسمين جاتان الشباب ٢٤ ساعه بالكراج الشباب بغرفة الغسيل ويدخنون حشيش انا اخاف على زوجتي هناك ممكن أن تحصل جريمة ولا احد ؤلاحظ
89	I like to visit	الكنيسه وزيارة الاصدقاء	
90	I avoid to visit (if possible)		

91	I like to visit	Här bor vi bra för barnen	
92	I like to visit	Här har vi vår bästa affär.	
93	I like to visit	Bergsjöbadet är fint och ger mig en känsla av harmoni.	
94	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Var med om en rasistisk incident där en man med en hund skrek åt mig att åka hem till hemlandet.
95	I avoid to visit (if possible)		Gillade att gå den här stigen förut men har på senare tid varit alkisar där
96	I like to visit	Mysiga träningspass i hallen, fantastisk natur och vandingsmöjlighet. Sjön oxå bra, men här är inte lika många andra och det är närmare min lgh	
97	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
98	I like to visit	Jag besöker affärer och/eller vårdcentral i närheten	
99	I like to visit		
100	I avoid to visit (if possible)		
101	I like to visit	Närheten till ICA, biblioteket, post, vårdcentral, buss/spårvagn. Nära naturen (jag kan gå dit genom skogen vilket är najs).	

DiPS_Lab (Lab for digital participatory spatial analysis)

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