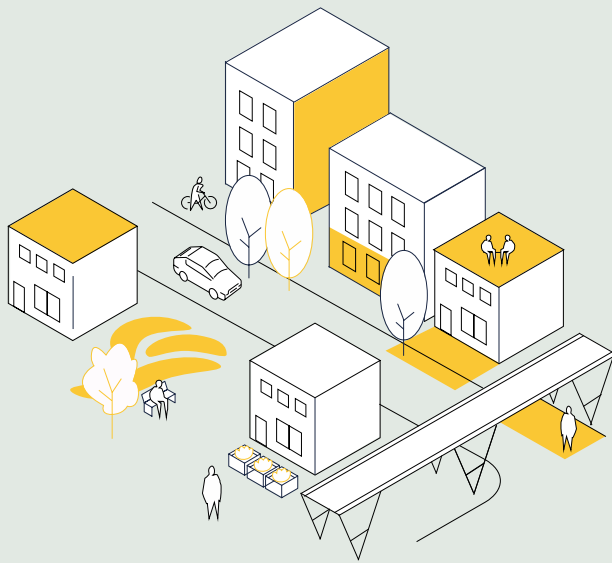


Deliverable d.2.1.

Report: Analysis of the transnational research



Authors: Floris Bernhardt and Timo Baldewein, Department of Urban Sociology, University of Kassel, Germany; Appendix 2: Report – Qualitative research: Sharing practices in Ottakring by Alexander Hamedinger and Denise Goff (TU Wien)
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Deliverable d. 2.1.

Report: Analysis of the transnational research

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Appendix 1: Survey – Questionnaire

Appendix 2: Report – Qualitative research: Sharing practices in Ottakring

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❖ **QUALITY Research**

1 Executive summary

The aim of the qualitative research was to better understand non-commercial processes of sharing and their underlying conditions in seven European cities. For this purpose, we conducted semi-structured explorative interviews with experts and users of the sharing initiatives, and included additional research methods such as walk-alongs and participatory mapping. In the research we sought to include in particular migrant groups, who are often less represented in sharing studies. To do that we addressed and interviewed different actors (i.e., civil society, housing companies and policy makers).

2 Objectives

In this part of the transnational research, we conducted semi-structured interviews with relevant actors related to processes of sharing in each of the case neighborhoods. By doing that we could explore the obstacles for sharing, the networks between sharing groups, and the role that sharing plays between the involved actors. At the same time, we explored the role of the neighborhood: i.e., how the urban context shapes the perceptions of the sharers/experts and what potentials are described by them. This way, we sought to contribute to a better understanding of practices, potentials and limits of non-commercial sharing in different urban contexts, and how these relate to the ‘sustainable city’ discourse, and debates of urban inclusion of vulnerable populations (in particular, newly arrived migrants).

3 Description of the work

We describe below, the steps taken to develop the qualitative, i.e., selection criteria, the data collection and analysis processes. The case-studies counted with a team of researchers with varying levels of access/connection to the neighbourhoods. In the case of Kassel, Stuttgart and Uppsala, the researchers had only few connections to local actors, while in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin there were already stable (in some cases, long-term) collaborations in place with local institutions and actors.

3.1 Selection of research sites¹

We selected seven neighborhoods across four European countries for the research. All neighborhoods have served as entry point to immigrant populations, or hold a high level of immigrant population. All cities present however different levels of gentrification, housing market pressure, and a varied social fabric. The primary selection criteria were the migration characteristics of the neighborhood and the already existing collaboration networks between researchers, practitioners and local initiatives. In this

¹ Sections of the described neighborhoods are taken from the already published article: Petrescu, D., Cermeño, H., Keller, C., Moujan, C., Belfield, A., Koch, F., Goff, D., Schalk, M., & Bernhardt, F. (2022). Sharing and Space-Commoning Knowledge Through Urban Living Labs Across Different European Cities. *Urban Planning*, 7(3). <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v7i3.5402>

context, we sought to compare the different research sites on the basis of: different levels of gentrification pressure, housing shortage, local social problems and identification with the respective neighborhoods.

3.1.1 Berlin – “Wrangelkiez”

The neighborhoods "Wrangelkiez" and "Reichenberger Kiez" (together Südliche Luisenstadt) are located in the district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg in Berlin with 26,000 inhabitants and an area of ~1.45 km² (18,231 Pers./km²). Both neighborhoods are typical inner-city neighborhoods: high building density, a building structure characterized by multi-story Wilhelminen apartment buildings with retail and office uses on the first floors, and a lack of public and green spaces. At the time of the Berlin Wall and in the 1990s, both neighborhoods were known for their high proportion of alternative, left-wing, and working-class residents, and a high proportion of residents with Turkish roots (~50% of residents with an immigrant background). The share of people dependent on unemployment benefits is about 16% (total city of Berlin 5%). Since the 2000s, gentrification processes increasingly took place and real estate prices and rents increased. Therefore, anti-gentrification movements and protests emerged. Currently, various initiatives are fighting to protect non-commercial uses of space, limit rising housing prices, and prevent forced evictions. In addition to gentrification, conflicts arising from the use of public spaces for drug dealing and consumption are a second major issue in the neighborhood.

3.1.2 Kassel – “Nord Holland”

Kassel "Nord Holland" has an area of 352 ha and in 2021 a population of 16482 (4682 Pers./km²). The entire district is characterized by dense commercial and multi-story residential development, typical of industrial and working-class neighborhoods from the Wilhelminian period (Final Report Social City - Kassel North (Holland): 19). The average age is 35 years, making it the youngest neighborhood in Kassel, compared to an average of 42.7 years in the city as a whole. The proportion of people with a migration background is 62.7%. This is the highest figure of all Kassel neighborhoods and is almost 20 percentage points higher than the citywide average (41.5%). However, the rate of unemployment benefit recipients is also the highest in the city at 29.5% (2021), more than double the rate for the city as a whole. The study area used to be a working-class neighborhood, as e.g., “Henschelwerke” and other industries provided housing for their employees in the immediate vicinity. With the disappearance of these employers, there was a massive change in the population situation and composition. Thus, the locality transformed from a working-class neighborhood to an immigrant neighborhood. The University of Kassel, founded 50 years ago in the South of the neighborhood, connects North Holland with the inner city.

3.1.3 London – “Poplar”

Poplar is located north of Canary Wharf and has a long history dating back to the 18th century when housing was developed here for London dockworkers and the working class. More recently, Tower Hamlets and Poplar have become centers of the Bengali diaspora in the UK, home to the vast majority of first, second and third generation families who have emigrated since the 1970s. In the borough of Lansbury, the Bengali community makes up 39% of the ethnic mix, one of the highest in the country. Poplar has a high density of social housing, 57.5% of housing is social housing (London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2014), the majority of which is managed by Poplar Housing and Regeneration Community Association (HARCA), a social landlord and charity established in the 1990s as housing provision shifted from local government to housing associations.

3.1.4 Paris – “Bagneux”

Bagneux is a town of 40,000 inhabitants in the suburbs southwest of Paris. Historically, Bagneux was a wine-growing area, but it has grown with the introduction of vegetable growing in the XVIII century and quarrying in the XIX century. Since 1935, the city has been governed by a left-wing coalition led by the Communist Party, which over the decades has actively and continuously supported community-oriented initiatives and developed ambitious social housing projects, such as a series of Grands Ensembles typical of the 1960s and 1970s. Today, despite the rapid gentrification process underway in most Parisian suburbs, Bagneux's population remains largely cosmopolitan, with white-collar and factory workers making up nearly 38% of the labor force and 45% of residents having an immigrant background. Bagneux has one of the highest social housing rates in the region.

3.1.5 Stuttgart – “Mitte”

In Stuttgart, we examined the core areas of the "Mitte" district. This is located in the center of Stuttgart and officially consists of ten neighborhoods. We selected the quarters Rathaus, Kernerviertel, Diemershalde, Dobel and Heusteigviertel for the study for their mixture of residential and commercial areas. Stuttgart Mitte has a total population (2020) of 20,190 residents: covering an area of ca. 1.75 km² (11,560 Pers./km²). The neighborhoods range from Wilhelminian-era development to 1950s and 1960s development (due to the district's heavy destruction during World War II). In addition, the district is crossed by major traffic axes that spatially separate the individual neighborhoods. Thus, within “Stuttgart Mitte” there are both rather upper-middle class residential neighborhoods and poorer localities (including Stuttgart's red-light district). The proportion of people with a migration background is 32%, and the proportion of people receiving transfer payments is 6%. “Stuttgart Mitte” has high rents and strong gentrification pressure.

3.1.6 Uppsala – “Gottsunda”

Gottsunda is a late-modern suburb of Uppsala with about 10,000 inhabitants. It is part of the so-called Swedish Million Housing Program, which was built in the 1960s and 1970s with mostly rental housing. In addition to the high-rise buildings, there are also low-rise buildings, single-family houses, and semi-detached houses. The area is classified as a so-called "utsatta område" (vulnerable area), a categorization used by the Swedish police to indicate areas with low income, low education, high unemployment, welfare dependency and a high proportion of "foreign-born" residents. In its planning program, the municipality points to the need to increase the "social mix" in the area, which is to be achieved through a greater variety of housing types in terms of size, building typologies, ownership models, and lifestyles, as well as housing in different price segments. A wider range of housing is intended to appeal to a broader segment of society, namely the majority Swedish middle class. To achieve this, the municipality plans to densify the area on a large scale. In June 2019, Uppsala Municipality, together with the police, launched a 2019-2024 strategic initiative against serious, organized crime in Gottsunda. As part of this initiative, the Crime Prevention Council (Brå) plans to participate in the implementation of the so-called three-phase model, which aims to gradually reduce crime in an area. The Focus Gottsunda initiative has the following goals: Reduce shootings; Increase resident safety; Zero tolerance for drug sales; Zero tolerance for black market rentals; and Reduce recruitment to crime.

3.1.7 Vienna – “Ottakring”

The dense 16th district Ottakring is centrally located in Vienna. Vienna is a growing city and the population development in Vienna's 23 districts varies from slight population declines in the inner city to moderate increases in the inner districts to high population growth in some outer districts. The 16th district is one of the fastest growing municipal districts in Vienna and is characterized by contrasts: In the east, it is characterized by a high population density; in the west, at the foot of the Wilhelminenberg, there are middle-class residential areas with low density. Especially the inner part of the former working-class district is characterized by (international) immigration and a comparatively high unemployment rate among the newcomers. Most of the buildings were constructed before 1919, i.e., during the Wilhelminian period, and belong to the private sector, which has a share of 37 %. 19 % belong to the municipal housing sector. Due to the housing structure, the inner part of the district acts as a drop-in center for immigrants who do not have access to social housing during the first two years after their arrival. Despite changes in the housing market, Vienna's Gründerzeit neighborhoods still provide easily accessible housing for newcomers and young Viennese and function as arrival spaces for immigrant communities. In terms of political participation, 30% of Viennese are not eligible to vote due to their lack of Austrian citizenship.

3.2 Data Collection

The primary data collection method of the qualitative research was semi-structured interviews. Interviewees were selected on the basis of their affiliation to three different groups: civil society and local initiatives, municipality/policy makers, and housing companies. These were preceded by various exploratory interviews, in the case of the Germany cities, to identify relevant experts. In the other cities, no explorative interviews were conducted, instead researchers resorted to their local networks of collaboration and snowball sampling to identify relevant experts (for later interviews). The Interview guidelines provided by the Germany -based StadtTeilen research network serves as basis for all research teams. These were supplemented in some cases by focus group interviews (in Vienna), participant observations and walk-alongs (in Sweden [Gottsunda], London [Poplar], and Vienna [Ottakring]). Taken together, the whole transnational research included a total number of 61 semi-structured (expert) interviews across the seven researched cities and neighborhoods. Two focus group discussions were used in Gottsunda as well as 9 explorative interviews.

The methodological steps carried out specifically for the individual neighborhoods are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Sharing Networks

	Berlin	Kassel	London	Paris	Stuttgart	Uppsala	Wien
Civic society and initiatives	8	4	3	6	3	2	9
Municipality and politics	2	4	/	3	3	2	
Housing sector	3	3	/	/	3	/	
Inhabitants	/	/	3	2	/	1	/
Explorative	Included	3	/	/	3	/	/
Total	13	14	6	11	12	5	9

With few exceptions, the interviews took place face-to-face and were usually conducted by two interviewers. The interviewees were requested as individuals, but in some cases (especially with representatives of institutions/organizations) more people participated in the interviews than originally planned. The interviews conducted were digitally recorded and later transcribed.

3.3 Method of Analysis

The majority of interviews were fully transcribed and subsequently digitally coded. Following Mayring's structured content analysis, coding was initially theoretical (deductive) and then expanded to include inductive categories. The aim was to code thematically, so that parts of the text that were neither deductively nor inductively relevant to the research question were not coded. The code system that was developed for the German cases served as basis for the analysis of the other cities/neighborhoods. In a second step, the teams summarized their findings, and these were cross compared.

In addition, participatory mapping was developed in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, in which different actors could locate sharing practices/initiatives in the neighborhoods, as well as potential resources to be shared.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, through the comparative analysis of the interview data, three core characteristics for the specific sharing processes could be identified: 1) the discursive embeddedness of sharing practices; 2) the existing actors and their alliances; 3) the actors' identification with the neighborhood.

Through these characteristics, the forms of organization (top-down, bottom-up), the forms of sharing (distributing, sharing), and the degrees of formalization of the sharing processes in the neighbourhoods can be better understood and, if necessary, targeted. It is important to distinguish between mediated and non-mediated practices of sharing. Mediated practices of sharing are intentional and formalized to some degree. Non-mediated practices are expressions of social closeness and community in which non-commercial exchange takes place. The former are all phenomena of sharing from exchange shelves to community houses. The latter describe, for example, the implied forms of family togetherness. For the evaluation, the mediated practices of sharing are in the foreground.

4.1 Discursive embedding

In none of the case cities are sharing practices explicitly linked to a "sharing city" discourse or a general discourse of sharing by the experts interviewed. Forms of non-commercial exchange (giving, taking, swapping, borrowing, sharing) are addressed in all cities, but embedded in different discourses. In the neighborhoods of Gottsunda and North Holland, the actors tend to view the neighborhoods as deficient - i.e., associated with increased crime, isolation of resident groups, and low activation potential. Accordingly, sharing activities tend to be seen as measures against prevailing neighborhood problems and to serve higher-level goals such as integration, social cohesion and security in the neighborhood. If we look at Poplar and Bagneux, on the other hand, we see a similar perception of the experts about the neighborhood, but at the same time the existence of an awareness of sharing projects in the neighborhood by the residents. Here, practices of sharing also tie in with the deficit logic of neighborhood perceptions, but serve less to address problems than to empower and activate residents. In Stuttgart, Berlin and Vienna, sharing practices are directed at concrete, site-specific

discourses. In Berlin, "sharing" is particularly embedded in the discourse of the anti-gentrification movement; in Vienna, it is embedded in the making and keeping of a place of diversity and alternative living. Stuttgart links "sharing" to future-oriented urban development concepts regarding social and ecological sustainability. "Sharing" accordingly tends to be instrumentalized in all neighborhoods and is not itself a goal or guiding action. At the same time, however, the experts' perception of the neighborhood determines for which goals sharing is instrumentalized. This, in turn, is dependent on the actors on the ground and the authority over the interpretation of the neighborhood discourse. Which now leads to the role of the actors and their alliances in the neighborhoods.

4.2 Actors and alliances

In the neighborhoods, actors from the housing industry, civil society, administration and politics were identified as central influencers of sharing practices. It is evident that in neighborhoods where civic engagement does not take place through dense initiative networks or local ties among residents, institutional actors such as cultural institutions, the housing industry or the administration play a decisive role in shaping and determining sharing practices. This is especially the case for the case neighborhoods of North Holland, Gottsunda, Poplar and Bagneux. Large institutions with a municipal or political mandate take on the function of organizing practices of sharing and provide the necessary resources to do so. Contexts of sharing are thus purposefully created that serve administrative purposes and are accordingly shaped and moderated and organized in a top-down manner. In Ottakring and Berlin, there is a critical mass of organized residents in initiatives or loose associations to generate enough resources through practices of sharing to pursue neighborhood-specific goals bottom-up or express an alternative lifestyle through practices of sharing. In Stuttgart-Mitte, goals of sharing are realized through cooperation with expert initiatives in the neighborhood. It is indicated that in all neighborhoods urban and civil society actors are at least in exchange, whereas exclusively economic actors tend to be antagonized. At the same time, however, it is visible that the degree of cooperation varies greatly between the case neighborhoods. The cooperation between initiatives and administration is particularly strong in Berlin, but there is also a benevolent exchange in Vienna and Stuttgart. These are also the neighborhoods with the most initiatives. The few bottom-up initiatives in the Kassel quarter and Gottsunda are rather tolerated and not directly supported. Along these alliances of influential actors in the neighborhood, the discourse of the neighborhood is also determined and accordingly the orientation of sharing practices. In Berlin, there is talk of a so-called cross-solidarity that unites all actors under the banner of anti-gentrification. In Kassel, on the other hand, there is no narrative uniting all actors, leaving municipal actors unrivalled in determining public discourse and practices. In each of the neighborhoods, the experts describe so-called informal networks of sharing that exist and have a high level of sharing activity among themselves, but are inwardly closed and thus do not form alliances with each other or with formalized actors. These networks are not clearly delineated and have implicit selection procedures based on language, origin, education, etc. According to the experts, these networks tend to pursue purposes of everyday needs and coping with everyday life in their sharing strategies.

4.2 Identification with the neighborhood

As shown above, for the experts interviewed in the areas studied, "sharing" always serves a specific purpose for the neighborhood studied. The experts' identification with the neighborhood is relevant in that it determines the power of inclusion, the composition of actors and the orientation of sharing practices. In Berlin in particular, the cooperation of the various actors and groups of actors is based on a common identification with the neighborhood. The motivation and willingness to share something and to pool resources is supported by a common identity tied to the space and multiplied by

agreement on a common enemy (gentrification). In neighborhoods without an inner relationship of residents and experts to the neighborhood, there are no or few unifying elements across all residents (e.g., North Holland, Gottsunda). Accordingly, sharing takes place primarily in groups that are closed off from one another or through institutions that must already have agency by agenda due to their urban mandate in the neighborhood. Identification with the neighborhood can be based on historical narratives as well as a persistence of actors and institutions on the ground that continue to tell a collective, inclusive story that encompasses the entire neighborhood. If this does not exist, the local resident groups are only bound to each other by similarity or relationship, but not by living in the same neighborhood.

More in-depth analyses of this can be found in the related publication (forthcoming, unpublished).

4.4 Summary

In summary, different neighborhoods produce different forms of sharing on the basis of identification, existing discourses and the associated alliances of actors. Only by considering the characteristics described above can "sharing" be specifically and successfully further thought about, supported or shaped as a concept in corresponding neighborhoods.

❖ Quantitative research

1 Executive summary

The research consortium developed a survey, to collect quantitative data in the explored neighborhoods. Once the survey period was concluded in the beginning of April 2022, the survey data was combined and prepared for analysis. Analysis commenced in Mai 2022 and resulted in preliminary learnings about the realities of sharing in the researched neighbourhoods.

2 Objectives

The quantitative research aimed at supporting and contrasting the findings from the qualitative research. Both combined the transnational research aimed at : 1) understanding – with a comparative logic and special focus on mixed neighbourhoods – how housing and public space is shared, 2) identifying and comparing forms and conditions under which practices of sharing take place, 3) reflecting on how existing commons-based facilities and sharing practices can be extended towards potentially less represented groups (i.e., newly arrived migrants).

3 Description of the work²

In terms of exploration and data collection, each partner focused on their cities and neighbourhoods of expertise. The German network's research focus was set on the localities included in *StadtTeilen* i.e., Wrangelkiez in Berlin, Nord-Holland in Kassel, and Mitte in Stuttgart. UK partners have explored the neighbourhood of Bagneux in the southern suburbs of Paris and Poplar in London where the R-Urban

² Parts of the description of the work is borrowed and adjusted from the deliverable d.5.1. Quality Management Plan (d.5.1.1), Action Plan (d.5.1.2), Risk and Contingency Plan (d.5.1.3)

hubs are currently set. The Austrian partners focused on Vienna's 16th district. The Swedish team focused on the neighbourhood of Gottsunda in Uppsala. The selection criteria considered the social mix of the neighbourhoods, and the research, networks, initiatives, and stakeholders of the partners in these areas. Differences between the neighbourhoods were considered productive: from an underlying comparative perspective the localities represent contrasting cases.

- **Task 1: Preparation of quantitative research** [Planned: M1-M3 – Adjusted: M1-M5, lead: UKS, involved partners: All]:

The University of Kassel (UKS) elaborates a quantitative survey that can be implemented in different cities. For that purpose, it secured that the results are comparable. For drafting and formulating the survey, online meetings between partners and stakeholders were scheduled. This task included 1) the technical (pre-)layout of the survey [M2], 2) the agreed research design, pilot testing and survey adjustments [M3] and 3) the final survey layout [M3-M5].

- **Task 2: Implementation of the survey** [Planned: M4–M11; Adjusted: M1-M16]; lead: UKS, involved partners: All]:

A computer assisted self-interviewing (CASI) survey was prepared and conducted with *Limesurvey*. It combined with personal interviews of stakeholders. This was conducted in three phases.

→ **1) Phase 01 - Distribution & Data collection:** in seven studied neighbourhoods information and invitation letters to participate in the survey were distributed per post (online **Platform 01**; random sample; N=2000 inhabitants/per neighbourhood). To reach a diverse group of respondents, the cover letters were presented in the official language of the country and in English; the informative brochures included other languages particularly present in the neighbourhoods under study

→ **2) Phase 02 - Distribution & Data collection :** in all studied neighbourhoods information and invitation letters to participate in the online survey were distributed via stakeholders and the ProSHARE labs (no random sample). The data were fed into a parallel online platform – **Platform 02**

→ **3) Phase 03 – Distribution & Data collection :** the previous phase was extended with paper-based and face-to-face surveys to be able to reach a larger population and potential less represented groups e.g., new migrants. These data were added to a unique platform - **Platform 03**.

Data Cleansing and Data Analysis : Questionnaires were transferred to the SPSS system and analysed. The combination of all the data (**Platform 01, 02 and 03**) produced a descriptive unique transnational data set on sharing practices.

3.1 Description of surveyed neighbourhoods

The survey is targeting a socially heterogeneous neighbourhoods. They are either located in or near the inner city (Wrangelkiez in Berlin, Ottakring in Vienna, Nordholland in Kassel and Mitte in Stuttgart) or alternatively at the city fringes like Poplar in London, Bagneux off Paris and the suburb Gottsunda in Uppsala. All of the neighbourhoods have in common that they have been historically and currently home to newcomers, that their income levels are below city average, and they are socially diverse.

3.1.1 Wrangelkiez (Berlin)

The Wrangelkiez in Berlin was known for its alternative, left wing and working class population as well as a high percentage of Turkish migrants during the times of the Berlin wall as well as the 90s. In the 2000s gentrification processes started and real-estate prices went up, leading to further mixing of the neighbourhood, but also protests against displacement processes.

3.1.2 Nord-Holland (Kassel)

Kassel Nord-Holland began its existence as an industrial settlement in the middle of the 19th century. Following the crisis of the anchor company Henschel, the company owned appartements were sold. Many industrial workers became unemployed and moved away. The then empty apartments were attractive for migrant workers from Spain, Yugoslavia, Italy and Turkey. The city quarter experienced another change when the university of Kassel was founded on the area previously owned by the Henschel company. Today, over 60 % of the city quarter's population has an immigration background. While the Turkish community remains a strong group within the city quarter, there are different ethnic groups in the neighborhoods. Meanwhile especially the southern part where the University is expanding its campus, the city quarter experienced increasing gentrification processes.

3.1.3 Stuttgart-Mitte (Stuttgart)

The eastern parts of Stuttgart-Mitte are a city quarter with a highly heterogeneous building structure, strongly influenced by the major roads cutting through the urban fabric. The city quarter has a comparatively lower migration background than the other German city quarters with around 40%. Unemployment rates are a bit above average for the city, but don't indicate major precarity. Overall being situated in the centre of the city it is also subject to gentrification processes.

3.1.4 Ottakring (Vienna)

Ottakring is the densely populated 16. District of Vienna, which is currently experiencing a high population growth. The eastern part of the district is particularly characterized by a high population density, while the west contains more middle class areas. Especially the inner part of the former working-class area is characterized by international migration and a comparatively high unemployment (among foreigners). Overall, the district presents a mix of middle and lower class people.

3.1.5 Bagneux (Paris)

Bagneux is a town of 40.000 inhabitants in the suburbs Southwest of Paris. Traditionally a very left and working class locality, Bagneux is undergoing gentrification processes nowadays. Still factory workers account for 38% of the population, while 45% of the residents come from migration background. Resulting from its communist influenced history Bagneux still has one of the highest rates of social housing in the region.

3.1.6 Lansbury Ward (London-Poplar)

The Lansbury Ward lies within district of Poplar, a part of the Borough of Tower Hamlets in East London and has about 15000 inhabitants. Sitting north of Canary Warf, Poplar has a long history – dating back to the 18th century – of providing housing for London's dockworkers and other members of the working class. Poplar is a centre of the Bengali diaspora in Britain and as a result the Bengali community accounts for 39% of the ethnic mix in the Lansbury Ward. Overall, 57.5% of the tenants in the district are living in social rent conditions.

3.1.7 Gottsunda (Uppsala)

Gottsunda is late modernist styled suburb of the Swedish city of Uppsala with approximately 10.000 residents. It has been constructed as part of the Swedish “Million Homes” program in 1960s and 1970s with predominantly rental flats. Currently classified as a vulnerable area by Swedish police, marks it as low income, low education, high unemployment, general dependence on welfare and a high number of foreign-born residents.

3.1.8 Comparison

While the German and Austrian research districts have a socially diverse population and are marked by gentrification, the Swedish, British and French research districts are generally dominated by working-class populations. High percentages of population with migration backgrounds can be found in all researches neighborhoods.

3.2 Preparation of Quantitative Research

The questionnaire was based on previous qualitative research by the StadtTeilen project in Germany and included input as well from the ProSHARE research consortium partners. The aim of the questionnaire was to find out why and what people share, with whom do they share with and how they do so. Given that the Covid pandemic strongly affected sharing practices, an additional question addressed changes in sharing behaviour since the start of the pandemic. Finally, to get a better understanding of the participants their sociodemographic attributes as well as the social trust of the participants were also included in the survey.

The instruments for investigating the sharing behaviours of respondents were developed by the ProSHARE team, instruments for measuring the sociodemographic and social trust of participants were adapted from renowned Surveys such as the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/GGSS) and the European Social Survey (ESS)

3.2.1 Development Process

The development process of the questionnaire started at the same time that the ProSHARE project was initiated in April 2021. As a first step the (Germany based) researchers consolidated their qualitative research results into overarching topics, following research questions such as “Which practices of sharing exist in socially mixed inner city quarters and what are their conditions” as well as “What potential do decommodified forms of living and public space have?”.

Based on previous the StadtTeilen previously developed qualitative research, the survey was developed along two primary hypothesizes: First the ‘restriction hypothesis’: “Growing competition for space increases the willingness to conduct practices of sharing”; second the ‘closeness/identity hypothesis’: “With a growing connection/sense of belonging to the neighbourhood willingness to share rises”.

The survey operationalized these questions by asking whether networks of sharing are homogeneous or heterogeneous, whether people involved in sharing practices have similar backgrounds or if their sharing practices actually reflect the heterogeneous fabric of the city quarters. Furthermore, the survey investigated which goods are provided by whom for whom. Finally, the survey included questions on goods/resources shared in public space and/or in private spaces, as well as who uses which space for sharing activities.

The questionnaire itself was developed in cooperation by the ProSHARE and StadtTeilen teams. The Kassel-based partners developed proposals for the questionnaire based on the general research questions as well as the underlying hypothesis. Survey drafts were circulated within the consortium and discussed in project meetings in order to proposed adjustments and additions to the set of questions, their formulation, and layout. When necessary new questions were added, other deemed less important, removed from the draft. Initially the survey included images/graphics in Limesurvey, but ultimately the final survey was simplified to reduce complexity, with the aim to increase participation among a diverse pool of potential respondents. In May 2020 the ProSHARE and StadtTeilen researchers concluded the preliminary survey draft, ready for implementation in the Online Survey System Limesurvey.

Adjustments in the (digital/Lime survey)) version of the question were collected in a “Change Log”. This was done to allow transparent communication with the international partners and for internal coordination among Kassel researchers. Three rounds of feedback were included before the survey was ready for the pilot test.

3.2.2 Pilot Test

Easily accessible stakeholders were asked to test the questionnaire. Identified problems with the digital questionnaire were fixed. Difficult language as well as questions that could be misunderstood were changed, to prevent invalid results. The revision was done by the Kassel researchers, no further input from the other project members was required at this stage.

3.2.3 Translation

To facilitate transnational communication the survey was developed in English and German simultaneously. After the pilot test and finalisation of the survey was done, the survey was translated in several languages. The texts from the LimeSurvey questionnaire were put into an excel table to ease the translation process and distributed to the different international partners, that translated them into their own national languages (e.g., French, and Swedish). The UKS-Kassel organised further translations into Serbian, Italian, Bulgarian and Arabic which had been identified as the relevant languages among the populations in the explored neighborhoods.

Once translation were finalised, the content of the translation tables was filled into LimeSurvey via the LimeSurvey-internal translation tool. Afterwards the surveys were cross-checked for errors.

3.3 Implementation of the Survey

Organizing the survey implementation occurred in two steps. The first step was to organize and distribute the survey via random sample. Gaining a representative sample was attempted by addressing randomly chosen inhabitants of the city quarters. This was done in different ways by the participating research teams. For the German cities the whole process was managed by the Kassel team, while the Austrian Team managed Vienna, the British/French team managed the areas in London and Paris and the Swedish Team hired a survey company (Enkätfabriken) to distribute the survey. In Kassel, Berlin, Stuttgart and Vienna a second wave allowed to send reminders to the sampled population to gain more participants. In Uppsala the company Enkätfabriken sent multiple reminders (resulting later in a higher response rate sample than in Germany, Austria, France and Britain.)

The second step was to distribute an invitation with a survey link and QRcode via stakeholder groups to reach out immigrant population, and other vulnerable groups, which had been underrepresented in the random sample. This was mostly done in Germany, Austria and France, while being unnecessary in Sweden since they had already achieved a high rate of participation.

A third wave was conducted as a paper/pen survey, where researchers directly approached and interviewed selected respondents in face-to-face interviews in Kassel, Berlin and Stuttgart.

3.3.1 Random Sample

3.3.1.1 Kassel, Berlin, Stuttgart

For each city a random sample of 2000 inhabitants was drawn by the city administrations on request of the UKS team. Flyers and cover letters were designed by the UKS team (in Kassel and Stuttgart). Printing was done by an external service provider, while the letters themselves were packaged by the UKS team. Distribution was done via the *Dialogpost* service of Deutsche Post.³ A second wave of reminder postcards was launched a month later. For data protection reasons the participants could not be tracked, so the invitation letters were sent to all members of the initial sample. Duplicates were prevented by setting a cookie in the user device. The invitation postcards were designed by the UKS team (Stuttgart and Kassel) and both printed and distributed by an external service provider. Overall response rate was about 5% in all German cities, while 3-4% of the sample completed the questionnaire.

3.3.1.2 Vienna

In Vienna, no case numbers relevant for an evaluation could be generated by a random case survey. Unfortunately, it was also not possible to create a qualitatively sufficiently good data basis via non-random survey procedures. For this reason, Vienna was ultimately excluded from the analysis.

3.3.1.3 Uppsala (Enkätfabriken)

Enkätfabriken conducted the survey on behalf of Uppsala University between 2nd February and 6th March 2022. The studied population were residents of Gottsunda district, in Uppsala. The data collection method included the online survey where people have been invited via two different postal mailings (letter and postcard) as well as two SMS (as reminders). The sample consisted of 2,000 people. A total of 552 people responded to the survey. The response rate was 28%. The sample population was drawn by random sample of persons registered in the following postal codes: 756 57, 756 58, 756 50, 756 54, 756 49. The sample was selected on 26th January 2022.

3.3.1.4 Paris

In Paris, no case numbers relevant for an evaluation could be generated by a random case survey. Unfortunately, it was also not possible to create a qualitatively sufficiently good data basis via non-random survey procedures. For this reason, Paris was excluded from the analysis.

3.3.1.5 London

In London, no case numbers relevant for an evaluation could be generated by a random case survey. Unfortunately, it was also not possible to create a sufficiently good qualitative data basis using non-random survey methods. For this reason, London was excluded from the analysis.

3.3.2 Subsequent Data Collection

Due to the low response rate in the neighborhoods and the under representation of lower educational levels, lower income and migrant communities, we decided to conduct targeted non-random sample strategies to enhance the samples quality.

³ This was possible since only invitation links were sent. If actual paper surveys had been sent a more expensive tariff would have applied.

3.3.2.1 Kassel

Attempts were made to distribute flyers and links to the survey via stakeholders, but lacking personal connections to active projects with migrant populations as well as pressures on organisers resulting from the covid pandemic resulted in minimal engagement and turnout via contacted institutions. Additionally, participants were asked if they lived in Kassel Nordholland to allow removal of outsiders from the sample. Lacking responses from the institutional distributors the KS-team started to contribute the surveys in paper form to inhabitants of the research area. For that, areas with a high density of underrepresented inhabitants (in the survey) were identified (municipal data) and contacted in the streets. Either handing the survey in paper form for later returning or filling it in in a survey/café action. Five euros, coffee, tea and sweets were offered as incentive to participate. The paper interviews were then transferred to LimeSurvey.

3.3.2.2 Berlin

Through established contacts researchers in Berlin reached a large part of the initially underrepresented groups in the sample. Migrant groups were contacted and approached with the help of a stakeholders (and facilitators). This resulted in a high return of questionnaires from non-random procedures in Berlin. The paper interviews were then transferred to LimeSurvey

3.3.2.3 Stuttgart

In Stuttgart, institutional cooperation was instrumental in the distribution of paper/pen surveys and in the process of filling these (e.g., assisting respondents in the filling of questionnaires during German language courses for foreigners); this allowed to reach out the targeted population groups and reduce the bias in the data.

3.3.2.4 Vienna

In Vienna analog and digital survey invitations were handed. Due to a technical error with the printed versions of the survey only the first half of the survey were filled, rendering the data non valid for analysis. Because of this and the general low response rate, Vienna was ultimately excluded from further quantitative analysis.

3.3.2.5 Paris

In Paris given the resource constraints, no further steps to improve the sample quality were conducted. The paper interviews were transferred to LimeSurvey.

3.4 Data Cleansing and Data Analysis

3.4.1 Preparation

The first step of the data cleansing process was downloading the datasets from the different LimeSurvey instances. They were subsequently transferred into an SPSS file format and additional variables for birthdate, neighbourhood, survey type and format were created for tracking metadata. For combining the datasets first variable lengths of string variables had to be equalised over the surveys, only then they could be combined into a common dataset. As Limesurvey item blocks return answers in a string format (A1, A2, A3) instead of a numeric format (1, 2, 3) the string format had to be converted into a numeric format while preserving the value labels. For this purpose, the Kassel team created a Python code. Once this was done the destringed dataset was saved. At this stage, the actual data cleaning process could begin. To do that, a variable marking suspicious cases where people had

given obviously incorrect or at least extremely unlikely answers was created. Whenever an answer seemed particularly out of bounds of a reasonable answer, the case was marked as suspicious. Examples for this were ages out of bound of the survey sample (<16), particularly short filling-times for the completion of the survey, and extremely large households and families (>15 person household). Furthermore, variables for age, categorised age, nation of survey, binary gender, national education results, single person households, combined reasons to not share (this was asked for people who don't share at all and for people who do share), survey filling-time for completion were created. "I don't know" answers were set to missing to exclude them from further calculations and tabulations.

3.4.2 Analysis

Once preparations were complete, the dataset was ready for analysis. To make sure our sample actually represented the population, all people who answered they were not from the neighbourhood were excluded from further analysis. Furthermore the "suspicious cases" were removed since they were suspect of wilfully incorrect answers. Analysis proceeded by first searching the item batteries for underlying constructs with explorative factor analysis. Then sociodemographic data were analysed before the analysis would focus on describing the item batteries. Finally specific research hypothesis were analysed.

4 Conclusion

In the following the sample, the socio demographics and some general findings are described and deepened. Yet some of the content cannot be covered in detail, for that we refer to the articles that will be published out of the data.

4.1 Sample

A total of 1,158 cases were recorded across all cities. Due to the exclusion of the case cities Paris, London and Vienna, a total of 1,032 cases remained in the evaluable sample. Of these, 62.7% completed the questionnaire in full. About half of the cases came from the German case quarters, the other half from the Swedish case quarter. Each participant was asked 66 questions.

Table 2 – Complete survey

Surveyed City * Finished the Survey <i>Kreuztabelle</i>				
			Unfinished	Finished
Kassel	Frequency	42	90	132
	% Surveyed City	31,8%	68,2%	100,0%
Berlin	Frequency	63	115	178
	% Surveyed City	35,4%	64,6%	100,0%
Stuttgart	Frequency	65	110	175
	% Surveyed City	37,1%	62,9%	100,0%
Uppsala	Frequency	215	332	547
	% Surveyed City	39,3%	60,7%	100,0%
Gesamt	Frequency	385	647	1032
	% Surveyed City	37,3%	62,7%	100,0%

The median time taken to complete the questionnaire was 19 minutes. The mean value is omitted here due to extreme values. For the German surveys, the ratio of random and non-random cases in the total sample is as follows:

Table 3 - Sample Format

	Kassel		Berlin		Stuttgart	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Random	94	71,20%	106	59,60%	117	66,90%
Non-random	38	28,80%	72	40,40%	58	33,10%

4.2 Socio-Demographics

Of the completed responses regarding gender identification, 40.9% indicated male, 57.5% female, and 1.6% diverse or other gender. The overrepresentation of females can also be found when looking at the individual neighborhoods.

Table 4 – Gender

Which gender do you identify most with?			Frequency	%	Valid %	Accumulated %
Kassel	Valid	Other answer	2	1,5	2,4	2,4
		Male	27	20,5	31,8	34,1
		Female	54	40,9	63,5	97,6
		Diverse	2	1,5	2,4	100,0
		Total	85	64,4	100,0	
	Missing	System	47	35,6		
Total			132	100,0		
Berlin	Valid	Male	39	21,9	35,5	35,5
		Female	69	38,8	62,7	98,2
		Diverse	2	1,1	1,8	100,0
		Total	110	61,8	100,0	
	Missing	System	68	38,2		
Total			178	100,0		
Stuttgart	Valid	Male	50	28,6	46,3	46,3
		Female	57	32,6	52,8	99,1
		Diverse	1	0,6	0,9	100,0
		Total	108	61,7	100,0	
	Missing	System	67	38,3		
Total			175	100,0		
Uppsala	Valid	Other answer	2	0,4	0,4	0,4
		Male	232	42,4	42,4	42,8
		Female	309	56,5	56,5	99,3
		Diverse	4	0,7	0,7	100,0
		Total	547	100,0	100,0	

The sample is clearly skewed toward higher educational qualifications. For the German sample, 26.9% of respondents have a master's degree, making them the largest group. In the Swedish sample, the post-secondary education group (longer than three years) is both the highest educational level surveyed and the largest group at 36.9%. The separation between the Swedish and German samples is due to the different education systems in place, which meant that they had to be surveyed differently. In both samples, the lowest educational levels form the smallest groups of respondents. Due to the different data protection guidelines, the data for religious affiliation and nationality are only available for the German cases. Here, it can be seen that the largest proportion of respondents indicated "belonging to no religion" (39.5%), followed by Christian religious affiliation (38.5%) and lastly Islam (22%). Other religions are hardly represented. Missing values are not considered here. However, if we look at this for the individual neighborhoods, it becomes clear that this distribution is not evenly distributed across them. Within the neighborhoods, Christian religious affiliation is the most strongly indicated group in both Kassel and Stuttgart, but relatively close to the values for no religious affiliation. In Berlin, on the other hand, Christianity plays a significantly lower role than no religious affiliation, leading to a reversal of the ratios in the overall sample. In all German samples, German nationality predominates, accounting for between two-thirds and almost 90% of the valid values. This is reflected in the overall sample as a ratio of one quarter non-German citizenship and three quarters German citizenship. If, however, the missing values are considered at this point, it becomes clear that more than one-third of the participants did not answer this question. Accordingly, only 46% of the respondents in the entire sample have German citizenship and 15.5% have another citizenship.

Table 5 – Citizenship

German citizenship		Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
Valid	Yes	223	46,0	74,8	74,8
	No	75	15,5	25,2	100,0
	Total	298	61,4	100,0	
Missing	System	187	38,6		
Total		485	100,0		

This underestimates the share of non-German citizens in the neighborhoods compared to official statistics. The most common form of housing in all neighborhoods is the non-shared apartment, followed by the shared apartment.

Table 6 - Forms of Living

In what type of residence do you live in?			Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
Kassel	Valid	Other answer	1	0,8	1,1	1,1
		Single family house or two family house	10	7,6	11,4	12,5
		Apartment	51	38,6	58,0	70,5

In what type of residence do you live in?			Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
		Flatshare	25	18,9	28,4	98,9
		Dormitory	1	0,8	1,1	100,0
		Gesamt	88	66,7	100,0	
	Missing	System	44	33,3		
	Total		132	100,0		
Berlin	Valid	Other answer	2	1,1	1,7	1,7
		Single family house or two family house	2	1,1	1,7	3,5
		Apartment	95	53,4	82,6	86,1
		Flatshare	15	8,4	13,0	99,1
		Nursing home / assisted living	1	0,6	0,9	100,0
		Gesamt	115	64,6	100,0	
	Missing	System	63	35,4		
Total		178	100,0			
Stuttgart	Valid	Other answer	6	3,4	5,4	5,4
		Single family house or two family house	8	4,6	7,1	12,5
		Apartment	78	44,6	69,6	82,1
		Flatshare	19	10,9	17,0	99,1
		Dormitory	1	0,6	0,9	100,0
		Gesamt	112	64,0	100,0	
	Missing	System	63	36,0		
Total		175	100,0			
Uppsala	Valid	Other answer	6	1,1	1,8	1,8
		Single family house or two family house	47	8,6	14,1	15,9
		Apartment	148	27,1	44,3	60,2
		Flatshare	133	24,3	39,8	100,0
		Gesamt	334	61,1	100,0	
		Missing	System	213	38,9	
	Total		547	100,0		

Particularly in Uppsala and Kassel is the high proportion of shared apartments. In Kassel, this can be explained by the high proportion of students, in Uppsala by the existence of projects for retirement communities. This is evident both in the average ages in the neighborhoods (total 50.4; Kassel 35.4; Berlin 47.3; Stuttgart 45.1; Uppsala, 54.3 years) and in the respondents' indication of their activities in the neighborhoods.

Table 7 - Occupation

What is your current occupation?		Other answer	In School	In vocational training	Studying	Employed	Worker	Self-employed	Retired	Caring for others	Without work	Gesamt
Kassel	Frequency	4	4	2	26	24	9	3	4	0	10	86

What is your current occupation?		Other answer	In School	In vocational training	Studying	Employed	Worker	Self-employed	Retired	Caring for others	Without work	Gesamt
	% Surveyed City	4,7%	4,7%	2,3%	30,2%	27,9%	10,5%	3,5%	4,7%	0,0%	11,6%	100,0%
Berlin	Frequency	7	1	1	8	36	5	24	17	1	12	112
	% Surveyed City	6,3%	0,9%	0,9%	7,1%	32,1%	4,5%	21,4%	15,2%	0,9%	10,7%	100,0%
Stuttgart	Frequency	5	2	2	4	63	1	13	10	2	6	108
	% Surveyed City	4,6%	1,9%	1,9%	3,7%	58,3%	0,9%	12,0%	9,3%	1,9%	5,6%	100,0%
Uppsala	Frequency	18	4	0	13	135	17	6	121	1	10	325
	% Surveyed City	5,5%	1,2%	0,0%	4,0%	41,5%	5,2%	1,8%	37,2%	0,3%	3,1%	100,0%
Total	Frequency	34	11	5	51	258	32	46	152	4	38	631
	% Surveyed City	5,4%	1,7%	0,8%	8,1%	40,9%	5,1%	7,3%	24,1%	0,6%	6,0%	100,0%

Finally, we look at the income situation in the neighborhoods before turning to the results of the analyses regarding the processes of sharing in the neighborhoods. The income was asked in 8 categories ranging from less than 500€ to more than 4000€, whereby the intermediate categories were formed in 500€ steps. For the Swedish cases, the Swedish team created corresponding categories for Swedish kronor. Also, for this question, the dropout of answers is relatively high, so that the following data refer to valid percentages, i.e., shares of given answers. Across the entire sample, the three lowest income levels play the largest role and already represent close to 60% of all valid cases. Most of the respondents (28.7%) indicated an income of 500€ to 1000€. Comparing all neighborhoods, it becomes clear that Berlin, Kassel and Uppsala do not differ drastically from each other, but the respondents in Stuttgart seem to be significantly wealthier.

Table 8 - Income

What is your income (net salary, per person/ per month)?			Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
Kassel	Valid	less than 500€	17	12,9	23,6	23,6
		500€ - 1000€	20	15,2	27,8	51,4
		1000€ - 1500€	9	6,8	12,5	63,9
		1500€ - 2000€	8	6,1	11,1	75,0
		2000€ - 2500€	7	5,3	9,7	84,7
		2500€ - 3000€	4	3,0	5,6	90,3
		3000€ - 4000€	4	3,0	5,6	95,8

What is your income (net salary, per person/ per month)?			Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
		more than 4000€	3	2,3	4,2	100,0
		Gesamt	72	54,5	100,0	
	Missing	System	60	45,5		
	Total		132	100,0		
Berlin	Valid	less than 500€	8	4,5	7,8	7,8
		500€ - 1000€	17	9,6	16,5	24,3
		1000€ - 1500€	14	7,9	13,6	37,9
		1500€ - 2000€	26	14,6	25,2	63,1
		2000€ - 2500€	13	7,3	12,6	75,7
		2500€ - 3000€	6	3,4	5,8	81,6
		3000€ - 4000€	15	8,4	14,6	96,1
		more than 4000€	4	2,2	3,9	100,0
		Gesamt	103	57,9	100,0	
	Missing	System	75	42,1		
Total		178	100,0			
Stuttgart	Valid	less than 500€	10	5,7	9,8	9,8
		500€ - 1000€	13	7,4	12,7	22,5
		1000€ - 1500€	5	2,9	4,9	27,5
		1500€ - 2000€	11	6,3	10,8	38,2
		2000€ - 2500€	14	8,0	13,7	52,0
		2500€ - 3000€	22	12,6	21,6	73,5
		3000€ - 4000€	19	10,9	18,6	92,2
		more than 4000€	8	4,6	7,8	100,0
		Gesamt	102	58,3	100,0	
	Missing	System	73	41,7		
Total		175	100,0			
Uppsala	Valid	less than 500€	36	6,6	12,2	12,2
		500€ - 1000€	114	20,8	38,8	51,0
		1000€ - 1500€	72	13,2	24,5	75,5
		1500€ - 2000€	45	8,2	15,3	90,8
		2000€ - 2500€	21	3,8	7,1	98,0

What is your income (net salary, per person/ per month)?		Frequency	%	Valid %	Acumulated %
	2500€ - 3000€	4	0,7	1,4	99,3
	3000€ - 4000€	2	0,4	0,7	100,0
	Gesamt	294	53,7	100,0	
Missing	System	253	46,3		
Total		547	100,0		

4.3 Findings

The aim was to find conditions and explanations for sharing practices in general and in specific neighborhoods. To measure these, an index was formed from a complex set of questions on each of the "providing", "getting" and "sharing" spaces, items and activities. Each item was measured on a scale of 1 - Never, 2 - Less often than once a year, 3 - Several times a year, 4 - Several times a month, 5 - Several times a week. Based on the 5-point scale and the uniformity of the expressions, a mean index could be formed. This index will be referred to as the sharing frequency in the following. It is a fundamental component of the analyses, since it considers both sharing resources and the form of distribution. The sharing frequency differs significantly between the case cities.

Table 9 - Sharing-Frequency

Sharing_freq	Kassel	Berlin	Stuttgart	Uppsala
Mittelwert	2,5981	2,7394	2,1918	2,0733

If we look at the correlation between the sharing frequency and the use of commercial sharing services, we find that the correlation is only weakly negative or ambiguous. Although we obtain a highly significant Rho -0.170 (a weak correlation), if we look at the case quarters individually, the correlation disappears completely for some of the quarters. Non-commercial sharing accordingly appears to be a decoupled phenomenon from the sharing economy. People share most often with their friends, and least often with strangers. It is interesting to note, however, that when comparing the neighborhoods with each other, the level of intra-family sharing remains relatively the same, whereas the intensity of sharing with non-family people varies more. Accordingly, family sharing seems to be understood more as a basis of favours and exchange and less as an understanding of sharing as a specific social practice.

Table 10 - Sharing Networks

If you share something, with whom are you sharing?			Relatives	Friends	Aquaintances	Strangers
Kassel	N	Valid	95	96	97	94
		Missing	37	36	35	38
	Mean		3,09	3,74	2,8	2,09
	Median		3	4	3	2
Berlin	N	Valid	135	137	134	135
		Missing	43	41	44	43
	Mean		2,98	3,72	3,26	2,28
	Median		3	4	3	2
Stuttgart	N	Valid	120	119	116	115
		Missing	55	56	59	60
	Mean		2,98	3,35	2,92	1,83
	Median		3	4	3	2
Uppsala	N	Valid	337	336	336	334
		Missing	210	211	211	213
	Mean		2,92	3,27	2,56	1,8
	Median		3	3	3	2

As meeting places, the house in particular plays a predominant role in all neighborhoods. Beyond that, however, they differ significantly in terms of a) which meeting places are important and b) how broad the variation is. Whereas in Berlin five of the eight possible meeting places were selected by the respondents with more than 20%, in Stuttgart these are only four and in Kassel and Uppsala only two categories each. Regardless of their own house, in all neighborhoods more than 1/5 of the respondents state that public space is accepted as a place for sharing partners to meet. Beyond that, however, neighborhood festivals play a more important role in Berlin and institutions such as schools in Stuttgart. For the organization of sharing practices, personal contact is indicated as the most important strategy by a clear margin. When asked about the motivation to share, respondents in the neighborhoods primarily cited normative, social or self-development reasons. In contrast, motives of need and the experience of scarcity tended to rank lower. The first five motives mentioned, each with over 50% (strong) agreement, are liking each other, moral obligation, environmental sustainability, opportunity expansion, and social contact. Beyond motivation, participants were asked about the selectivity of their sharing contacts. That is, to what extent they assume that people with whom they share something are similar to them in certain characteristics. In general, respondents' selectivity was relatively low, but most likely to cite similarity in language, cultural background, age, hobbies, and political views (top 5 highest agreement on similarities).

To strengthen conditions of sharing locally, five hypotheses were tested. These results are roughly presented here. A more in-depth analysis and evaluation of the data will take place in the related articles.

→ Tested Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1a

“Increased social trust leads to higher sharing activity”: In the overall sample, a slightly positive, significant correlation between sharing frequency and social trust can be demonstrated. In the neighborhood comparison, this persists only in Berlin and Uppsala. However, it becomes a medium-strong effect in Berlin. The hypothesis cannot be accepted in general.

Hypothesis 1b

“Increased neighborhood identity leads to more sharing activities by individuals”: Across the entire sample, a highly significant medium-strong positive relationship is evidenced. This effect is maintained across all neighborhoods. The hypothesis that neighborhood identity is related to increased sharing activity can be confirmed.

Hypothesis 2

“Greater use of neighborhood infrastructure leads to increased sharing activity”: Across the entire sample, a highly significant, positive, moderately strong to strong correlation between the use of neighborhood locations and sharing activity can be proven. In the neighborhood comparison, this remains significant, but in Kassel and Stuttgart religious institutions lose their significance. Otherwise, the effect persists across all neighborhood locations and neighborhoods. The hypothesis that a higher level of sharing activity is associated with a higher use of neighborhood infrastructure can be confirmed.

Hypothesis 3a

“The younger the participants, the higher the sharing activity”: For the entire sample, a significant, rather weak, negative correlation between age and sharing frequency can be proven. That is, if one of the two variables increases, the other decreases. In the neighborhood comparison, this effect remains significant only for Stuttgart. The hypothesis that younger people share more frequently cannot be accepted.

Hypothesis 3b

“The higher the income, the higher the sharing activity”: No effect can be found for income, neither at the overall level nor at the neighborhood level. The hypothesis that higher income is related to higher sharing activity cannot be accepted.

Hypothesis 4a

“An increased perception of competition for public space leads to an increased sharing frequency”: In the overall sample, a highly significant, moderately strong, positive correlation between sharing frequency and a stronger perception of competition for public space can be confirmed. Comparing the neighborhoods, this effect remains only for Stuttgart and Berlin. The hypothesis that an increased perception of competition for public space is generally related to sharing frequency cannot be confirmed. However, it should be noted that more detailed analyses are needed elsewhere, since the actual competition for space and its perception in the neighborhoods would have to be determined.

Hypothesis 4b

“An increased perception of housing shortage is related to a higher sharing activity”: In the overall sample, a rather weak, positive correlation between an increasing perception of housing shortage and sharing activity can be confirmed. In the neighborhood comparison, this effect holds only in Kassel and

Uppsala. Here, they form the counterpart to hypothesis 4a and, like it, must be considered in more detail elsewhere.

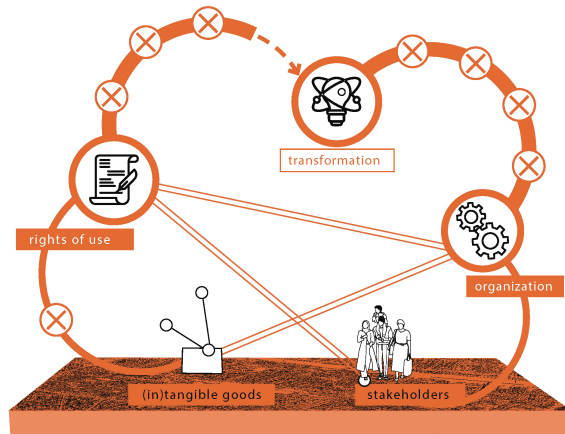
4.4 Summary

To sum up⁴, the data support the hypothesis that the neighbourhood is a kind of nucleus for non-commercial practices of sharing of activities, information, items, and spaces, which are largely decoupled from commercialized forms. Thus, the use of facilities and activities in the neighborhood as well as a sense of belonging are clearly related to the sharing activity of the respondents. Non-commercial sharing very well extends beyond one's own neighborhood and sometimes even beyond the city, but personal contacts are named as the most important resource for organization and not digital media, which appear in second place together with the neighborhood. Among personal contacts, friendships are the most important, but the more sharing practices exist in the neighborhoods studied, the more acquaintances and strangers are also included in these networks. A highly relevant finding is that for the respondents, the social status, gender, or religion of their sharing partners have virtually no significance; common interests, language and age of the peers are more likely to play a role. Social contacts are mentioned first as motives for sharing, but ecological sustainability and a moral component are also important. Monetary and pragmatic reasons, on the other hand, are clearly secondary - in contrast to what surveys show for commercial sharing forms. Social networks, the availability of space and a sense of identification with the neighbourhood play a major role on the individual level for sharing, whereas opportunities on the neighbourhood level like the existence of associations, public space, and urban gardening community projects seem to promote sharing practices, which in consequence also surpass the neighbourhood.

⁴ The conclusion stems from the draft of a forthcoming article that includes the results of the transnational research.

Appendix 1: Survey – Questionnaire

Fragebogen StadtTeilen | ProSHARE - Berlin



Thank you for your interest and for taking the time to participate in the survey!

Do you share? The survey addresses how and what people share with each other and the role your neighbourhood plays in this.

"Sharing" means giving something to others, taking

something from them, and borrowing, exchanging, or using something together, on a non-commercial basis. Objects such as tools or books, bikes and cars, can be shared, but also flats or places in the neighbourhood, such as community gardens, activities and knowledge.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a strong impact on people's everyday lives. In this survey, however, we would like to know from you what role "sharing" plays for you before and beyond the pandemic.

There are 66 questions in this survey.

Do you currently live in Berlin Reichenberger Kiez/Wrangelkiez? *

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Yes	No
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sharing

Do you use commercial services of sharing (e.g., car-sharing, Airbnb)?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

What are you sharing with commercial services?

🗨️ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Objects (books, tools, household items, etc.)
- Mobility (e.g., cars or bicycles)
- Activities/care
- Housing
- Common rooms or spaces
- Other:

Objects

Now we would like to ask you about forms of sharing in which money does not play a role: What do you share with people who are not part of your immediate family and how often does this happen?



I share **spaces** (e.g., gardens, common rooms, housing), by...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 – Never	2 – Less than once a year	3 – A few times a year	4 – A few times a month	5 – Several times a week
...providing them to others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...getting them from others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...using them jointly with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.



I share **items** (e.g., food, tools, means of transport, money), by...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 – Never	2 – Less than once a year	3 – A few times a year	4 – A few times a month	5 – Several times a week
...providing them to others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...getting them from others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...using them jointly with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.



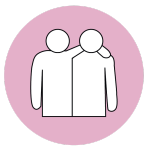
I share **activities and information** (e.g., knowledge, help from other neighbours, joint activities, time), by...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 – Never	2 – Less than once a year	3 – A few times a year	4 – A few times a month	5 – Several times a week
...providing them to others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...getting them from others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...organising them jointly with others.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

People



Now we would like to know with whom you share objects, spaces and activities. Please select from the list below the statements that most apply to you. [Multiple selections are possible].

Please only consider people relevant who are not living in your household.

I share with people who...

(In case there's only one household in your house, please skip the first option)

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Never	2 - Rarely	3 - Sometimes	4 - Often	5 - Always
... live in my house.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... live in my neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... live in the district where I live.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... live in the city where I live.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... live further away.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

People I share with are relatives of mine.

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Rarely
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Often
- 5 - Always

With my relatives I mostly share...

❗ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Places
- Items
- Services and Help
- Leisure activities
- Information

People I share with are friends of mine.

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Rarely
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Often
- 5 - Always

With my friends I mostly share...

❗ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Places
- Items
- Services and Help
- Leisure activities
- Informationen

People I share with are acquaintances of mine (e.g., people I have known briefly in the context of gatherings, cultural or religious events, neighbours etc.)

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Rarely
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Often
- 5 - Always

With my acquaintances I mostly share...

❗ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Places
- Items
- Services and Help
- Leisure activities
- Informationen

People I share with are people I barely know (or do not know at all).

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Rarely
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Often
- 5 - Always

With strangers I mostly share...

🗨️ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- Places
- Items
- Services and Help
- Leisure activities
- Informationen

Which of the following social networks and contact points are important for organizing the forms of sharing you indicated?

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Not important	2 – Slightly important	3 – Moderately important	4 – Important	5 – Very important
Internet forums and online groups, apps (e.g., Nachbarschaft.net, sharing groups)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal contacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Newspapers, magazines, and advertisements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighbourhood (e.g., events, swap shelves, neighbours)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Which other social networks or contact points are important for you?

Please write your answer here:

NEIGHBORHOOD AND SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE



Now let us move on to questions about your living and neighbourhood environment. We understand neighbourhood as places near your home that you can reach relatively quickly on foot.

How often do you use spaces outside your house in the neighbourhood (such as gardens or neighbourhood centres) that are free of charge and where you can meet others?

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Never, because not available	Never, other reasons	Less than once a year	A few times a year	A few times a month	Several times a week
Community gardens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
District meeting places (e.g., neighbourhood- centre)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public places (e.g., plazas, markets, parks)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Associations (e.g., sports, cultural associations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religious institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other spaces	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What other spaces are you sharing?

Please write your answer here:

Is the public space available in your neighborhood enough for all residents to use it without competition?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes**, public space is enough and therefore there is **no competition** between people using it.
- No**, public space is not enough and therefore there is **occasionally competition** between people using it.
- No**, public space is not enough and therefore there is **often competition** between people using it.
- I don't know.**

Would you like to have more public places and shared spaces in your neighbourhood?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- No, even less.
- There are enough.
- Yes, there should be more.

Would you make some of your own spaces (e.g., your private parking space, your garden, etc.) available to other residents of your neighbourhood?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 – Definitely not
- 2 – Rather not
- 3 – Undecided
- 4 – Rather yes
- 5 – Definitely yes

Neighbourhood



Now we would like to ask you about your feelings about your neighbourhood and its community. We understand neighbourhood as places near your home that you can reach relatively quickly on foot.

Now we would like to ask about your feelings about your neighbourhood and community. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
You have a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You feel loyal to the neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You would be willing to work with others to improve the neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You think you are similar to the other people in the neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Overall, you are happy in this neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Given the opportunity, you would like to move out of your neighbourhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People in your neighbourhood watch out for each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How did you get to know the people with whom you share goods or services and spaces in your neighbourhood?

❗ Check all that apply

Please choose **all** that apply:

- I don't know anyone
- in the house you're living in
- via advertisements (**e.g. newspapers**)
- shops
- institutions (**e.g. schools**)
- at festivals or markets
- in public (**e.g. in parks, streets or playgrounds**)
- via social media
- Other:

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Do you have the impression that housing space is becoming scarce in your neighbourhood and that people therefore need to live in smaller flats or are forced to cohabit?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Strongly disagree
- 2 - Disagree
- 3 - Undecided
- 4 - Agree
- 5 - Strongly agree

How often do you use the following rooms and places in your building or spaces attached to it together with your neighbours?

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	Never, because not available	Never, other reasons	Less than once a year	A few times a year	A few times a month	Several times a week
Communal rooms (basements, laundry room, garage)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communal Places (e.g., backyards, rooftops)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communal kitchens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Workshops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

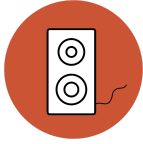
What other rooms do you use with your neighbours?

Please write your answer here:

What other common areas exist?

Please write your answer here:

Motivation



In the following group of questions we are interested in what motivates people to share with each other. There can be many different reasons for this.

Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements.

When I share with others, I do it...

(In case you are not sharing with others you can simply skip the following question.)

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
to spend less money.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
because I like them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to use or do things that I otherwise could not.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to live in a more sustainable and environmentally friendly way.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
because it is the right thing to do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
because I would not have enough otherwise.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
because I feel available public space is scarce.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
because I feel living spaces (residential options) are scarce.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
as an act against capitalism.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
to meet and get to know other people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
for another reason.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Which other reasons for sharing do you have?

Please write your answer here:

In general: To what extent do you trust others? Given the chance, do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you, or would they try to be fair?

Please select the option that applies to you.

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 0 - Most people would try to take advantage of me
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 - Most people would try to be fair to me

Resources



Now, we would like to ask you in which circumstances do you share with others and how?

I share ...

(In case you are not sharing with others you can simply skip the following question.)

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
...when I have too little of something.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...when I have enough of something.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...when I have a lot of time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...when I have little time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...regardless of my own financial and material situation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Do you have enough of the following resources to share with others?

(In case you are not sharing with others you can simply skip the following question.)

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
Time to spare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Money	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Things	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contacts with others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Now we would like to know why you do not share certain things with others.

I do not share with others because...

(In case you are sharing almost everything with others you can simply skip the following question.)

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
...I do not need to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not know people to share with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not know where.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not have anything to share.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...its too valueable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...its too private.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I have a different reason.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Please tell us what else stops you from sharing with others.

Please write your answer here:

Now we would like to know why you do not share with others.

I do not share with others because...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree
...I do not need to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not know people to share with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not know where.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I do not have anything to share.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...my property is too valuable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...my property is too private.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...I have a different reason.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Please tell us what else stops you from sharing with others.

Please write your answer here:

Housing

Let us move on to the questions about the building you're living in.



In what type of residence do you live in?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Single family house or two family house
- Apartment
- Flatshare
- Nursing home / assisted living
- Dormitory
- Other:

Is your residence...?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Owned
- Rented
- Housing cooperative
- Other:

In case you know, could you please tell us if your landlord is a communal enterprise, a private person or a free market enterprise?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- A communal enterprise
- A private person
- A free market enterprise
- I don't know

How many people live in your household?

❗ Your answer must be at least 1

❗ Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

How many children live in your household?

❗ Your answer must be at least 0

❗ Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

How long have you lived in your current home (approx. number of years)?

- ⓘ Your answer must be at least 0
- ⓘ Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

How long have you lived in your neighbourhood (approx. number of years)?

- ⓘ Your answer must be at least 0
- ⓘ Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

Would you like to have more shared spaces in your building?

- ⓘ Choose one of the following answers
- Please choose **only one** of the following:

- No, even less.
- There are enough.
- Yes, there should be more.

Would you be willing to give up certain private items or spaces (e.g., your own washing machine, corridors, residential space) in order to have more shared spaces in your building?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 – Definitely not
- 2 – Rather not
- 3 – Undecided
- 4 – Rather yes
- 5 – Definitely yes

Would you be willing to spend money on creating and maintaining community spaces in the building you live in and your close neighbourhood?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 – Definitely not
- 2 – Rather not
- 3 – Undecided
- 4 – Rather yes
- 5 – Definitely yes

On the following 5-point scale, please indicate which description of housing, matches best your own attitude towards shared residential spaces ?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - The flat you live in is absolutely private and should only be made available to others under special conditions
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 - If possible, residential spaces should be designed in such a way that they can possibly allocate communal usages (e.g. communal kitchens, bathrooms, meeting rooms, co-working spaces etc.)

Which rooms would you most likely be willing to use jointly with others?

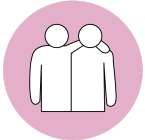
Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 – Definitely not	2 – Rather not	3 – Undecided	4 – Rather yes	5 – Definitely yes
Bathroom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kitchen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Living Room	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Offices/co-working spaces	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bedroom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other rooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Which other rooms would you like to share?

Please write your answer here:

NETWORKS OF SHARING AND DIVERSITY



We would like to know with whom you are willing to share.

People with whom I share and who share with me...

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1 - Strongly disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Undecided	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly agree	I do not know
...are about my age.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have a cultural background similar to mine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have the same (national) origin as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have similar political attitudes as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have the same gender as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have a similar income as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have similar hobbies and interests as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have the same religious beliefs as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...speak the same language as I do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...have a similar education as me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Covid 2019



Now we would like to talk about how your sharing practices have changed since the Covid 2019 pandemic started.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected your sharing with others, i.e., how much have the conditions necessary for you to share changed because of the pandemic situation?

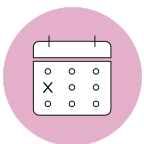
❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- 1 - Hindered
- 2 - Slightly hindered
- 3 - No change
- 4 - Slightly facilitated
- 5 - Facilitated

For us sharing means to gift, to swap, to lend and borrow, to get something and to jointly use it without monetary compensation involved.

Sociodemographics



Last but not least we would like to ask you to provide some information about yourself and your household.

In what year were you born?

Please enter a date:

Which gender do you identify most with?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Male
- Female
- Diverse
- Other:

Do you have a German citizenship?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

Do you have a different or additional citizenship to the German one?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

Which other citizenship(s) do you have?

Please write your answer here:

Which religion do you belong to?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- None
- Christianity
- Islam
- Other:

If you do not want to answer this question, please remember that, as with the questions before, you can skip the question without having to enter anything.

What is your highest level of education?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- No education
- Primary School (4-6 years of basic education)
- Hauptschulabschluss (Certificate of Secondary Education)
- Realschulabschluss (General Certificate of Secondary Education - possibility for further school-education)
- Fachhochschulreife (advanced technical college entrance qualification)
- Abitur (general qualification for university entrance)
- Bachelor
- Master / Diploma
- Doctoral degree
- Other:

What is your current occupation?

❗ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- In School
- In vocational training
- Studying
- Employed
- Worker
- Self-employed
- Retired
- Caring for others (e.g., small children, sick relatives)
- Without work
- Other:

What are you currently studying?

Please write your answer here:

In your main job, what kind of work do you do most of the time?

Please write your answer here:

What is the name or title of your main job?

Please write your answer here:

What is your income (netto salary, per person/ per month)?

The netto salary is what remains after taxes and social insurance payments (e.g. health and pension insurances) from your salary or other incomes.

🗳️ Choose one of the following answers

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- less than 500€
- 500€ - 1000€
- 1000€ - 1500€
- 1500€ - 2000€
- 2000€ - 2500€
- 2500€ - 3000€
- 3000€ - 4000€
- more than 4000€

If you do not want to answer this question, please remember that, as with the questions before, you can skip the question without having to enter anything.

Are you active in any association or urban initiative?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Yes
- No

In case you have remarks about the questionnaire or want to share further information with us, you can do that here.

Please write your answer here:

Thank you for participating in this survey!

If you want to know more about our research project, you can have a look at our current results on <https://stadtteilen.org/> (<https://stadtteilen.org/>).

You will also find an introduction of our team and upcoming events.

If you have further questions ask us at: survey.stadtteilen@uni-kassel.de

Submit your survey.

Thank you for completing this survey.

**Appendix 2: Report – Qualitative
research: Sharing practices in Ottakring**

Report – Qualitative research

Sharing practices in Ottakring

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3 Summary

1 Methodology

To consider the social mix of Ottakring and the diverse landscape of sharing actors of the district Ottakring, the Vienna team conducted different qualitative methods. In order to reach out to relevant sharing actors and stakeholders we facilitated **semi-structured interviews** with policy makers, sharing activists and actors from urban planning, architecture, sharing participants and social institutions.

Secondly, one open **group interview** had been facilitated with a sharing-initiative and main user of the Garage Grande, where about five group members participated. Third, we facilitated two **focus groups**, the first one as an open facilitated discussion round with sharing activists at the ProShare – lab in September 2021 and the second one in April 2022 in cooperation with the GB* with stakeholders and policymakers on the topic “Sharing and public space”.

Our goals and research interests derive from the common used and adapted structured guidelines and codebook, and include forms of sharing (e.g. What, How, Who), structural, social and political conditions (that enable or constrain sharing practices), potentials and limits, individual and collective motivation, values, perception of the district (problems, challenges, goals) and the relationship to the district. We studied and analysed ten transcripts and two reports through the **content analysis** method.

1.2 Interview partners

All in all we conducted ten interviews and two focus groups to understand how housing and public space is shared, to identify and compare forms and conditions under which practices of sharing take place and to reflecting on how existing civic sharing practices can be extended towards potentially less represented groups (i.e. newly arrived migrants). The initial interview phase started in October and ended in November 2021 and included following actors:

- Sharing Initiative 1 (Recycles – 7 Garage Grande actors)
- Urban planner/architect 1 (GB*West)
- Urban planner/architect 2: Florian Niedworok- tatwort
- NGO/NPO 1: (refugees welcome (Flüwi); Brunnenpassage)

The second phase was started in January and ended in March and included several important actors:

- Political actor
- NGO/NPO 2: (Caritas)
- Sharing participant 1, and 2 (Tauschkreis, Community living)
- Urban Planning 3 (representative of the political-administrative system)
- Urban Planning and housing 4: (representative of the political-administrative system)

1.2 Focus group participants

The first focus group took place at the Proshare Lab where ten actors from sharing initiatives participated. Other guests and neighbours were attending and participating on the discussion about borders, limits and potentials of non-commercial sharing practices in the neighbourhood. Following members and founders of sharing projects and initiatives attended:

- NGO/NPO 2: FLÜWI
- NGO/NPO 3: Jugend am Werk
- Urban Planning/architecture 5: Grün statt grau
- Urban Planning/architecture 6: GB*West

- Sharing Initiative 2: Robin Foods
- Sharing initiative 3: Material-Koje

Finally, a second focus group workshop was carried out with policy actors (from the administration, the urban renewal office and a NGO) at the 13th of September 2022 in the Garage Grande in order to discuss policy recommendations with them.

2 Analysis of Interview- and focus group data

2.1 Quarter

This chapter tackles the questions how sharing actors and stakeholders perceive the district, especially the inner-city part where the main research activities were conducted, but also their relationship to the neighbourhood and their view of point regarding developments and challenges this quarter is facing.

To conclude the results from interviews the building structure of inner part of the district, which is known as Brunnenviertel / Neulerchenfeld inherits only few social housing, more historic housing stock with very mixed usage, but also post-war structures. There are many rental apartments and subsidized housing, but also privately financed apartments, substandard apartments in need of renovation, small plot structure (creating close-up areas for owners), very dense with few common non-consumption areas and few public spaces. Main part of the area can be described as typical "Gründerzeit" structure with one or two properties per owner.

Incremental part of the social and built structure is the Brunnenmarkt, which is very changeable, important to migrant entrepreneurship as a stepping stone for social advancement and has fewer discrimination opportunities than at other labor markets. Adaptability of the market is shown by quite a few Syrian stalls that are already part of the market structure. The first stalls run by Syrian refugees opened in 2015/16, today there are "real clusters". There are also some Turkish mosques and very diverse cultural associations (ranging from religious communities to boho art spaces) that characterize especially the ground floor zone.

In the condominiums are living more elderly people and old-established residents, in the apartments for rent there are more students and larger family structures (including from Serbia, turkey). To conclude the inhabitant structure is described as a diverse, socially mixed, classic Viennese "Gründerzeit" mixture.

Larger family groups, partly extending over housing blocks, *"... there was then quasi then a speaker who was so to speak the pipe to the outside, who spoke also better German. And he then summarized these interests, and served as a mouthpiece. And they quasi coordinated internally and that was quasi the one property."* (PMO). The historical housing structure continues to be an arrival place for people with few resources, who face restrictions for social housing (e.g. refugees) but also other migrants from Eu-expansion areas. *"Then these people who, I say, can rather find affordable living space in those outer-districts, like Ottakring, but in the same time the pressure on housing of course increases tremendously."* (PMO)

2.2 Changes and developments in the district

The districts is characterized by many transformations, new governance approaches and civic initiatives e.g. place of testing new approaches in terms of participatory urban development at the end of the 1990s (URBAN+), places of arts-based development (SoHo in Ottakring); also place of citizens' protest against modernisation of the built environment (Forum Yppenplatz).

...a certain gentrification has already been set in motion, so to speak, and I think Ottakring can be located quite strongly in this area of tension. On the one hand, it is still a place for newcomers or perhaps for people with lower incomes, but at the same time a major upgrading process has been set in motion, which also creates pressure on the housing market.” (caritas)

Soho in Ottakring was the first project beyond the city belt (Gürtel) that significantly changed the cityscape. After that, in the course of the market redevelopment, some of the surrounding vacancies at Yppenplatz were used by local initiatives and social institutions. In this time some of the cooperation between Viennese artists and the social institution Caritas, (Brunnenpassage), which exist until today, was created. The neighborhood, which was characterized by vacancy and obsolescence, was transformed into a so-called trendy neighborhood through artistic interventions dealing with the topics of migration and vacancy. Successive redevelopment of substandard housing and the emergence of increasingly high-value and also low-priced living space set off gentrification debates. However, these developments are counteracted not only by state-induced rent control and social housing policies, but also by the instruments of soft urban renewal, which include the regeneration of parks and street spaces by involving the population.

Today there were different social milieus living, with different values in district, than before 20 years, which are reflected in a changed voter structure around the Yppenplatz. This development cannot be entirely traced back to changes in the housing sector, but also to internal migration and demographic changes, but set impulses for changes which can also be related to gentrification (segregation) processes.

“Of course we have segregation tendencies. Of course, we have speculative tendencies in the real estate market, yes, but we have to be careful, has this really been displacement...” (representative of the political-administrative system)

With the dynamics resulting from the so-called refugee-wave in 2015, in combination with rising rents (not across the board, but with small-scale fluctuations) in Ottakring (but also throughout Vienna) and the expansion of the privately financed sector, the pressure on affordable housing is increasing significantly. The role played by district actors such as the Brunnenpassage, Soho Ottakring in upgrading and associated displacement processes can be critically questioned. However, this discourse should take place without diminishing the integrative achievements of these projects. Nevertheless segregation tendencies in the research area are too less to speak of gentrification. Redensification and loft additions bring other population groups into the neighborhoods, thus creating a certain social mix in the regulated housing market without necessarily causing displacement.

2.3 Challenges in the district

The Interview Partners identified several challenges in the district regarding rising pressure on housing and public space, economic challenges, governance challenges, discrimination in the housing market, lack of trust and increase of loneliness but also need for social distance.

“... there (are) certain exclusion effects in public space (...), participation cannot always be equally distributed...” (representative of the political-administrative system)

Governance possibilities for housing regulations in the neighbourhood are state driven renewal funding's like Sockelsanierung and Blocksanierung. Rising construction costs, but also the rent control and the associated low profit expectations for old buildings are no longer in relation to renovation subsidies. For many real estate developers, the subsidised housing market is no longer profitable which means that construction costs and renovation measures cannot be covered by companies

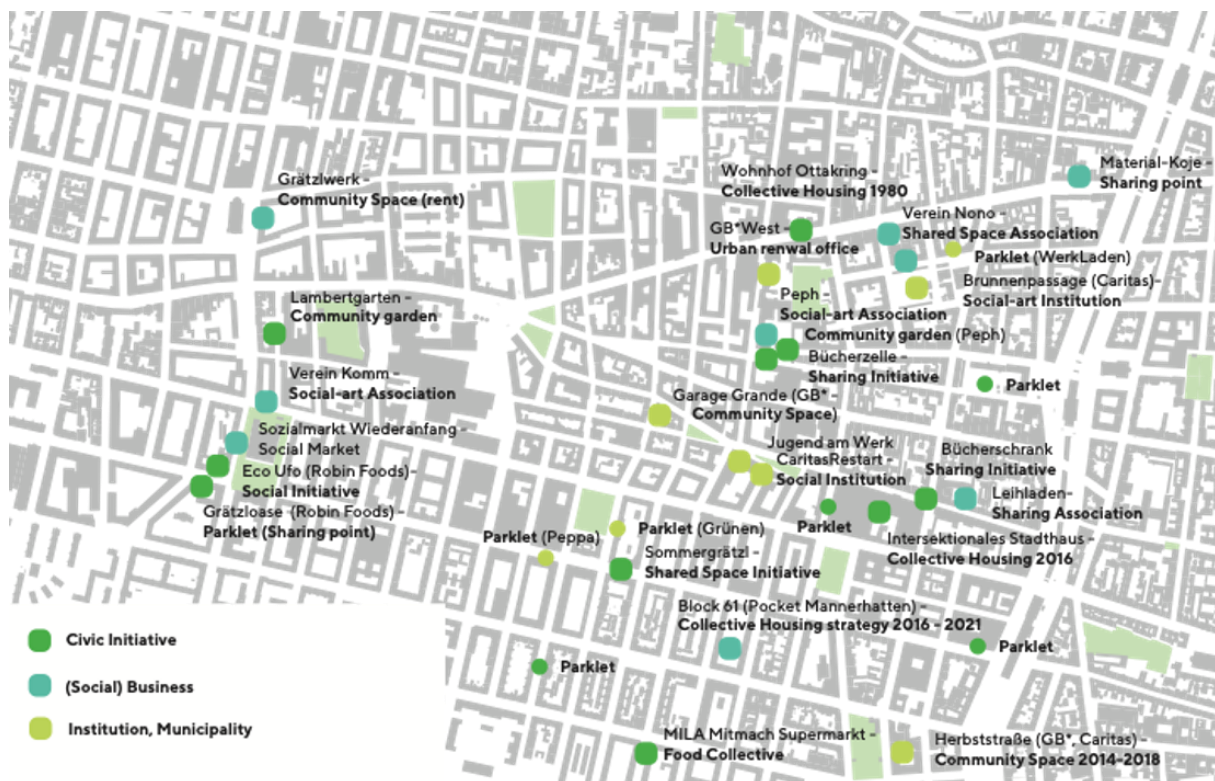
through the state-regulated rent. Actual it is more economical for them to renovate the properties without any subsidies, *because then they also have the opportunity to offer it freely on the market independently without any conditions and thus have better possibilities to finance the renovation measures.* (PMO)

According to activists, systematic discrimination against people with a migrant background or arabic-sounding surnames still exists in the housing market. This also affects the integration of newcomers, who often have no access to social networks and thus find themselves in very precarious circumstances. *“There is just really discrimination and racism in the housing market. And people with a different sounding name, especially with an Arabic sounding name or darker skin colour, just encounter a lot of discrimination and have a much harder time finding something in the private housing market.”* (Flüwi)

2.2 Sharing structure in Ottakring

The empirical findings show a divers „sharing“-landscape, reflecting the diversity of property ownership structure, legal frameworks, use agreements and social networks from the historical grown quarter. Analyzed civic sharing practices are ranging from collaborative neighborhood centers to non-commercial, bottom-up, small scale sharing initiatives. A special focus was set on civic non-commercial sharing initiatives.

2.2.1 Sharing actors and motives



Despite the fact that borders between user and provider or bottom-up and top-down are not easy to draw in most cases, we distinguished between three types of sharing actors, civic initiatives and actors, (social) business and governmental driven sharing by Institutions and municipality. First one can be characterized as mostly bottom up, and self-organized by e.g. loose networks, associations and single actors. The second type describes less-profit oriented Business with social focus e.g. Leiladen, Association Komm. Institutional or governmental sharing actors are the urban renewal

office (who are co-creating frameworks for sharing in public space) and social institutions (e.g. caritas, Hilfswerk), who are opening spaces for minorities.

Following **civic sharing actors** were identified in the field of housing and public space who are initiating sharing activities:

- Sharing networks: Self-organised bottom-up „sharing“ in public space, different network sizes ranging from large networks, high fluctuation, intransparent roles and tasks areas (e.g. Robin Foods), to highly organized networks with power, connections to media and Administration (e.g. Sommergrätzl)
- Sharing Initiatives, single actors: non-commercial sharing (e.g. material koje, Implementing grätzloase)
- Sharing Initiatives related to sharing economy (e.g. Leihladen, MILA)
- Housing collectives (wohnhof ottakring, intersektionales Stadthaus)
- Cooperative building groups (Baugruppenhaus Haberlgasse 81)
- Housing communities: self-organised communities, sharing courtyards, etc. in agreement with the property owner as type of commoning/sharing practice in the field of housing (e.g. Grundsteingasse)
- Energy sharing communities: property related or cross property energy cooperations
- People from the Social sectors, Volunteers (OK3,75)

Profiles, Motives and values of Participants /Users

Most people who were participating or using sharing projects or offers were educated, academic background and are relatively young. Many of the socially and environmental oriented sharing project were carried out by women (recycles, recycling kosmos, komm!, offener Kleiderschrank, offener bücherschrank,..). Underlying motives and values are **environmental protection, social justice, solidarity, meet people with same interests, ideological reasons, solidarity, critical of capitalisms and mass consumption, knowledge exchange, empowerment (of non-binary people, women, people with migration background), social justice, sustainability, environmental awareness.**

“Bicycle is freedom! And I think it's important that everyone should have the opportunity to have a bicycle if they want to. We also give away bicycles, even if people don't have money and don't have a bicycle or don't have much money.”

“...that you get to know people and chat with them a bit, who have the same interests and accordingly you also get together, that you also create something together, that's always nice of course”. (Sharing participant)

Assumptions about other motives for participating in sharing activities based on expert interviews are **dense housing situations, less green spaces, overused public space.** Interviews with participants with migration background or people who are new in town show that some are acting out of a need, like reducing language barriers, meeting new people, integration, interest in other cultures, or economic reasons like networking, gaining more space for practicing, playing concerts, working.

“At that time I came to Austria for the first time, I knew very little German. First reason; I wanted to get to know the people, just to let myself integrate a bit and (second) also to understand German a

bit more - that is, to understand better and to have a possibility to speak was also important for me..." (sharing participant)

The **Pandemic situation** affected different milieus and groups - emphasise the importance of living space, and the benefits of **community and neighborhood networks** (interpretation: recycles development after first lockdown), development of housing communities as a reaction to crisis (energy crisis).

Motives, Values of Initiators - activists, civil society

Sharing activist group: Decentralized accommodation of refugees, exchange of different social backgrounds, remove social barriers and prejudices, right to housing, human rights. *"So in general, it's a totally political issue, of course. Who is allowed to live where, who is allowed to have how much space? Especially in a city, it's all a bit tighter. And we know that there are a lot of empty flats, or people who own several flats. This is first of all a political discussion and for us integration is not a one-sided process and that people come to Austria have then to adapt, or whatever. But rather that we live here together, and that it is our privilege that we came into the world right here. And that's why community and this "at eye level" is so relevant."*

DIY Skills sharing initiative: critical of capitalisms and mass consumption, empowerment (of non-binary people, women, people with migration background), social justice, solidarity, distribution of production surplus

Material sharing association: Common good, waste avoidance, environmental protection, distribution of production surplus, supporting neighborhood networks, consumption-critical values. *"There needs to be cost-free space made available to the public where people can develop and flourish."*

Food sharing initiative: Waste avoidance, environmental protection, resource saving through fair distribution of production surplus, consumption-critical values, (e.g. food) *"After all, we all have much more if we don't throw anything away and food is the best example of that, 50% of the food we don't eat."*

Motives, Values of Initiators - organizations, institutions

Brunnenpassage: create new aesthetics in art, integrate migrant culture and point of views in cultural production, participation of people who are less represented in art and culture, draw border between cultural practices and community work, goal is to build bridges to big cultural institution in Vienna. *"The initiator, Werner Binnenstein-Bachstein, who was the managing director of Caritas at that time, was very visionary, so he already thought at that time that social work and participation in society were his motivation, that they should be thought differently, that is, they should be thought in a more future-oriented way. In other words, not to understand as social work. As I said, we do not think of social work as help in need, but rather how can social work actually create spaces in the community that strengthen social cohesion, where people feel welcome?"*

GB*: creating a Neighbourhood space, with multiple usages and space for experimenting with diy greenery measures and enabling participation, co-creation approach and self-organization should support the development of resilient neighbourhood networks. *"We always try to address as many people as possible or also with the projects, since it's always about participation and taking part in the city and also to focus on a certain social justice in the projects that we have, so to speak, so that we don't just make a nice project for an educated bourgeoisie that looks fancy and where they can*

plant their screen prints or peppers, but rather make projects that somehow have a benefit for everyone.”

Pocket Mannerhatten: Ecological benefits for housing, switch to circular economy on a neighbourhood level, reflecting the social performance of architecture, commoning as potential and contraposition/critical position to housing policies in Vienna, social sustainability. *“For me, exchanging, sharing, cooperating, and joint using, whether in a building or in an association of buildings, is a central opportunity for multiple benefits ranging from solidarity apartments to simply shared spaces to technically shared structures. And I also think that in the sense of commoning, the housing price development alone will sooner or later pose completely new questions and the role of the public sector, which will have to be different or strongly reflected upon and questioned. In other words, I associate this with a major challenge, a major question for the future, urgent, pressing tasks that need to be dealt with, that need to be addressed, and that will hopefully lead to a positive change.”*

Caritas Stadtteilarbeit: Herbststraße 15 has been opening spaces for people who need more space for temporary activities, creating vivid spaces for different communities, especially for people who don't have the resources to rent space.

2.2.2 Framing non-commercial sharing practices

Legal frames and planning tools

Sharing as a concept for urban planning is a relatively young term, but has always been an incremental part of the Viennese land use and development plan to negotiate public spaces, e.g. public passages through private property. **Formal urban planning instruments** like the Viennese land use and development plan, with its buildings regulations determine public spaces (Epk) and the number and the use of common spaces at residential buildings (urban extension areas).

Concepts of sharing are mentioned in the **informal instrument** and overall framework Smart City Framework strategy as a part of the Viennese waste management - which follows zero waste principles, mobility sharing (focus on urban expansion areas) and circular economy- “use rather than own”.

In the **field of housing** several informal instruments dealing with concepts of sharing were named “Masterplan Gründerzeit”, “Blocksanierungsgebiet” and “Sockelsanierung” (regulation through incentives). Historical housing stock has a lot of common spaces like washrooms, attics, courtyard, backyard gardens (for self-sufficiency). According to our interview partner from Pocket Mannerhatten sharing concepts can cause economic benefits for property owners by thinking beyond own property borders and more towards the whole living block (integrative approach, synergies). There is a great potential for sharing practices, but there are less instruments funding and regulating non-profit civic orientated sharing activities. Aspects of sharing can also be found in the multiple use guide and the agency for temporary use (focussing on creative industries). The agency for temporary use has been focussing more on supporting creative milieus.

Concepts of sharing are dealing with different levels of cooperation, governance rules and participation of different actors like civic society, interim actors, social institutions. Especially social dimensions of sharing and the role of sharing for a neighbourhood are still missing in the named instruments and guidelines. Temporary projects with low regulations who are open to the neighborhood like Garage Grande or the Herbrasse 15 take an important role in urban experiments from/with civil societies, inhabitants, associations and activist groups and enable the development of

sharing practices. Only a very few temporary projects (e.g. Soho Ottakring, Neu Marx) are facing social topics like inclusion, most are focusing on activation through cultural impulses.

Planning instruments concerning concepts of sharing in **public space**, can be found in “Fachkonzept Grünraum”, which includes recommendations and goals for e.g. non-commercial spaces, the funding tool “Grätzloase”, which enables sharing and re-negotiating public space, by claiming the space and turning it public again (change to more sustainable projects in the last years). New participatory instruments like the pilot project “Klimateams”, are opening scopes of action for non-economic actors e.g. social initiatives, loose networks, housing communities. *“Of course, you could add a category of intermediate use or multiple use, but ultimately these categories that you need, are already there, it's more a matter of how are these margins used that legally already exist and do we need an agency, an awareness agency that defines exactly this niche differently.”* (representative of the political-administrative system). Multiple use or new use concepts for public spaces like e.g. community gardens, Spielstrassen, are operating in the area of tension between requirements of MA 42, MA 28 and state-near business (ÖBB; Telekom).

Social frames and conditions

“In Ottakring, on the one hand, there are many people with a migration background who might be interested in sharing out of necessity or out of necessity, so to speak. On the other hand, you also have a colourful mix of different socio-cultural groups or social groups who are doing this out of a lifestyle or out of a value context.” (PMO)

Initiation sharing activities requires social capital like educational background, language skills, communication skills, community-bound knowledge (“insider”), connections to policy makers or other sharing actors and some sharing practices require a basic understanding of building and construction processes, an understanding of social return of investments.

Using sharing offers requires knowledge e.g. about circular flows, economy, every-day knowledge (e.g. social habits) and sometimes resources or other capital to share or give or sharing same values. For example, the **Garage Grande** is perceived as an open space for the neighbourhood from most of the interview partners, but many of the initiatives derived from a young, academic, studently milieu (kraxl garage, recycles, open wardrobe, art space, yoga classes, printing workshops,..) which can create exclusionary situations and social barriers. Elderly people or people with migration background are less represented in the user structure. Apart from exclusionary factors like time, knowledge, social connection and other resources, insight from interviews and participatory research also show that elderly people or sometimes people with migration background have a different aesthetic understanding how community spaces should be designed, (messy DIY style is not appealing to a lot of groups living in this area). Nevertheless, the GG usage structure pictures divers usages (e.g. sport, art, gardening, research, communication) derived from a co-creation process with divers actors and groups.

2.2.3 Factors hindering non-commercial, civic sharing:

- Interview show that access to certain resources is fundamental regarding initiating sharing practices but also participating. Named hindering factors which can be summarized as resource challenges are language barriers, lacking time resources, personnel resources and no access to networks.
- Social challenges are lack of trust, communication barriers between groups

Public Space sharing:

- **Bureaucracy (responsibilities are distributed over many different actors):** Founding a Community garden is very high threshold in the beginning, for administrative and insurance reasons, groups need to found an association, this requires knowledge of the administrative structure of Vienna. Every MA sets up different usage agreements with users for sharing/repurposing public space. (GB* - Grün JF)
- **Lack of fundings for civic sharing actors:** Missing free space which is open to different usages in the dense city and high rental costs are hindering non-commercial, civic sharing initiatives
- **Liability:** the city or city near businesses (ÖBB) doesn't want to accept the liability for sharing in public space.

Housing:

- **Legal frameworks:** Sharing could lead to repeal of property borders, but property rights and insurance cover, fire prevention rules hinder developments. Therefore cross-properties (building site) concepts are difficult, and billing issues hinder sharing concepts in the context of housing. (interviews with representatives of the political-administrative system)
- **Property related funding system:** Building law functions property related, sharing show the limits of legal structures, energy sharing systems are technically feasible, but are failing cause of the legal framework, constructions have to be separated for insurance reasons. *"We had a situation where the question arose: do we design this photovoltaic system across several properties? We also talked to Wiener Netze and they asked us: "Well, with every photovoltaic system that you build, you always have to keep a distance of one metre from the property line". And why is that, yes, it's because if there were a fire on a property, for example, that the safety shutdown can clearly say when the fire brigade arrives and starts to extinguish the fire that there is a switch and an access point that clearly only shuts down this property. And now, for example, if the switch were on the other property and the fire brigade were to come, that is to say, on property A, for example, the photovoltaic system with its inverter and would be combined and integrated and on property B, so to speak, only the roof area would be used. And then the question was "yes, but that's not possible because if there is a fire on property B and the photovoltaic system on A is still active, then the fire brigade would have no way of activating the system on property A and deactivating the electricity." (PMO)*

Viennese housing funding system is always property-related, with the exception of "Blocksanierung" and this can only be applied by the property owners. *"Unfortunately, the right to property is the strongest right in Austria, which repeatedly causes difficulties for our common interest. The interests of the common good come up against imaginary limits and the Pocket Mannerhatten project has shown this most clearly. It is very difficult to act beyond property boundaries and to develop something together."* (representative of the political-administrative system)

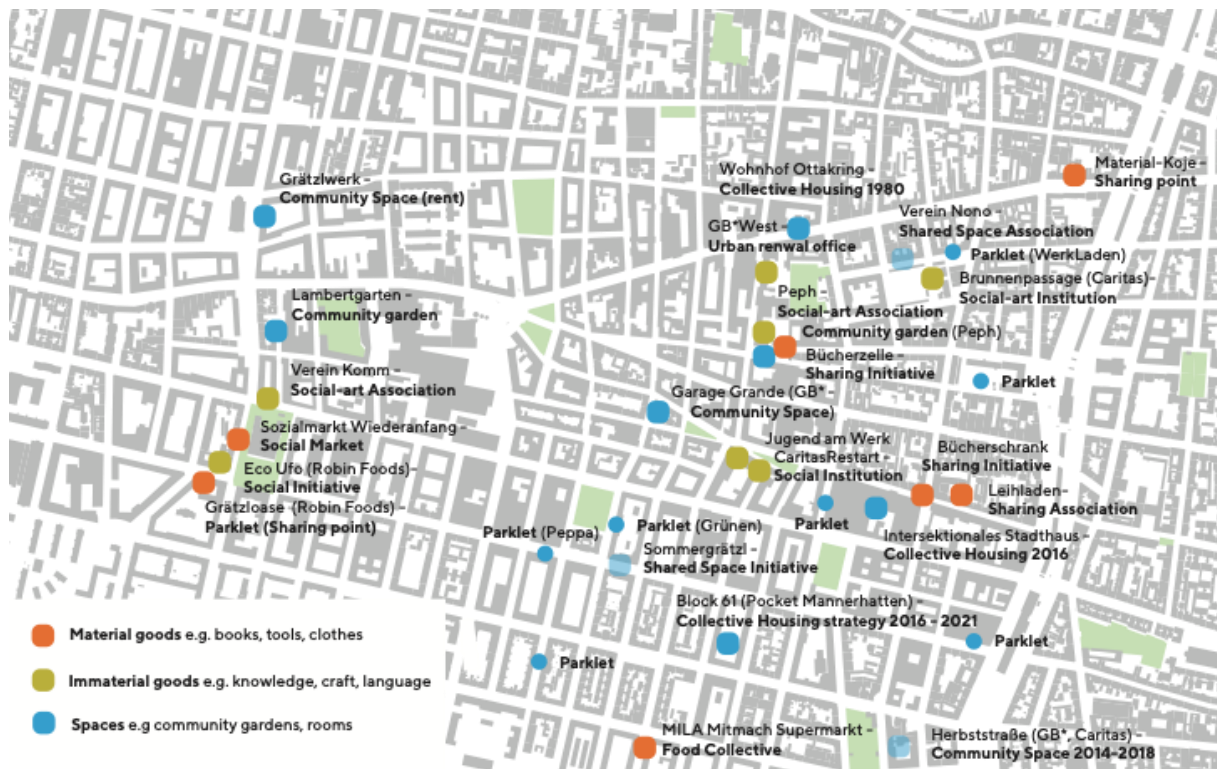
2.2.4 Factors supporting non-commercial, civic sharing:

- **Undefined, open, free space for neighbourhood purposes:** interim projects have less regulations, supports innovative and creative solutions, urban experimenting and can become spaces of communication, where different groups can meet and communing processes take place.
- **Less legal frameworks and weak organisation:** provide space for testing, low threshold, learning by doing

- **Participation:** co-creation of community spaces enables participation in living surrounding and can lead to more bottom up sharing projects. Including users and initiators of sharing activities in co-creation processes, seeing those actions as forms of participation on different levels.
- **Social capital:** functioning network are helping to overcome and find solutions for limitation due to bureaucratic or highly regulated public places. Having access to knowledge about legal scopes.
- **Diversity:** Including different activists groups and initiatives with different audiences and building divers Leadership structure, including minor groups in decision-making processes.
- **Anonymity:** Anonymised sharing in public space support the outreach of sharing practices.
- **Organisation:** Different types of sharing need different organisational structures for sharing e.g. Shared spaces (cooperative neighborhood centers) need, beside special formats, open free off usage time slots and structured formats for new developments, initiatives, etc. to create resilient social networks which can carry workload and organization.

2.2 Sharing as social practice

2.3.1 „Forms of Sharing“ – Sharing Practices in Ottakring



1) The divers structure of different sharing actors (civic driven, volunteer-based; social economy, solidarity driven, sustainability-oriented organisations; institutional, governmental organized), 2) different housing typologies and 3) property structures lead to a multitude of different sharing practices in Ottakring which share goods, immaterial good or spaces. Following sharing practices were identified:

- **Meeting neighbours at small community spaces, microparks in street areas: e.g** Parklets funded by „Grätzloase“
- **Networking, organizing and building agencies (urban initiatives):** for sharing and negotiating over public space e.g. Sommergrätzl Hasnerstrasse, Yppenplatz

- **Gardening in selforganized community gardens at park areas:** regulated by different use agreements by municipal administration
- **Cooperative Neighborhood spaces at vacancies:** e.g Herbststrasse 15 (2014-2018), Garage Grande, social institutions and urban planners creating open neighborhood-hubs, sharing space
- **Shared consumption, exchanging and donating goods and tools:** civil initiatives activating urban relicts/vacancies/interspaces e.g. phone booth, old gambling spaces for sharing in public space
- **Exchanging repairing -skills, crafts and language knowledge in public space or community centers:** Social institutions, initiatives sharing knowledge, e.g free workshops, language course, repair workshops
- **Co-using and selforganizing (collective) living spaces:** communitizing living space, co-creating living space, Property-related sharing: self-organisation of sharing courtyards, etc. in agreement with the property owner
- **Implementing collaborative energy production system:** by sharing and merging e.g roof tops for solar panels
- **Selforganizing of collaborative used mobility services:** e.g by housing communities

2.3.2 Sharing and neighbourhood

This chapter frames the implications of sharing practices on an individual scale and in the quarter.

1) Individual benefits:

Access to recourses

Sharing on a neighbourhood level enables low threshold opportunities for small associations, people with low income, etc. to benefit from neighbourhood network through sharing goods, activities e.g. concerts, services e.g. repairing or space e.g. gardening. *“Sharing concepts can be a good addition to create an additional offer for people who perhaps have few monetary resources to buy a specific offer there or to use it against consumption, but somehow without money.”* (representative of the political-administrative system)

Sharing and multiplying knowledge: GG is a space where the neighbourhood communities can experiment with different growing techniques and facade greenery measures, those practices produce collective knowledge which effects the whole neighbourhood. (OK 3, 153)

Building networks, mutual reciprocity

- meeting new people, creating new bonds and bridges between neighbours
- Cooperative neighbourhood centres like GG provide space for knowledge exchange and communication between different communities (OK 3, 223)
- Cooking and sharing stories can create solidarity between different groups and bridging social capital (ok3, 10) *“where cooperation is made possible, that a group gets to know each other, that the choir is involved as a social structure in an Arab opera in the concert hall or whatever, and then there is the third level, which is the cultural-political or socio-political. And this level has become very important in our work in the last few years, that it is really about making a statement, that is, that it is about using these partnerships to really place issues such as inequality, redistribution, power, racism and to literally bring them to the center.”* (Brunnenpassage)
- reducing prejudices

Participation and Inclusion

Low-threshold approaches opens social practices like repairing, cycling, artistic self-expressions (dancing, going to concerts) to people who usually are less represented, e.g women with migration background. *“We have spatial conditions that allow for social inclusion or prevent or at least make them more difficult (in Ottakring), in this respect the sharing approach is for me the approach where the communal and neighbourly can be tested again more strongly, yes.”* (MA 18) They can transfer knowledge like repair techniques, everyday knowledge, and language to people with little access to resources (e.g. students, refugees, migrants, single mothers), e.g. recycles, Brunnepassge, Grätzeleltern, Tauschkreis, Sprachcafe.

Insights show that various targeted activation and participation formats can support the development of sharing activities on the block level (e.g. pocket mannerhatten – car sharing; GB* - community gardens, GG – share and repair activities).

2) Impact on the quarter:

Tackling questions of how practices of sharing are effecting the quarter, insights show that community-driven space sharing can not only lead to a more efficient use of space and a **higher quality of life for residents**, but also promote a more **integrative urban development approach** by extending and redefining historical grown ownership and property structures. (PMO)

Regarding the discussion about neighbourhood, community building processes or feeling of Neighbourliness, the term *social cohesion* should be reconsidered. Interview partners argued, not the part of growing together should be in the foreground, rather the possibility for different groups to participate.

If sharing concepts are based on a **solidarity models**, they can have a beneficial effect through communalizing private into public infrastructure on community-building processes and can transform private in public infrastructure or goods. Sharing shelves and open bookcases have not only a sustainable function in the public space, but also a solidary one: exchanging goods, etc., resources can lead to redistribution on the one hand, and on the other hand, a network of social relationships is created through the exchange but without personal contact ever having taken place. This loose network can contribute positively to a **feeling of neighbourliness**.

In this sense the (temporary) community driven, self-organized and -designed spaces e.g. Garage Grande, Grätzloase, Community gardens are representing a **new type of public space** in dense, social mixed quarters which enables **different experiences and forms how community** can be lived today, in enabling space where the **plurality of communities** can **coexistence**. They support identification with the living area, transform former private (vacancies) or exclusive used (car parking spots) spaces into multi-used common neighbourhood spaces. In those spaces different communities can not only meet, but also work, garden, repair, exchange knowledge together – *“... the garage in this tenor, you can't certainly see it as a new typology of public space yes, but it's just a semi-public space that is basically open to everyone .. You just have to get the code from us (GB*) and then you can do there whatever you like if it's open to different communities.”* (GB*) Different forms of sharing enable different forms of communication which can lead towards a better social cohabit in the district. *“...the absolute added value is on the one hand the social climate, because there is simply more communication.”* (politician)

Scaling and local transformation

The scope of sharing practices and projections about its expansion to other areas can be seen in several initial top-down organized sharing processes, (with a community –organizing approach), e.g. the Garage Grande, Herbsstraße 15, Pocket Mannerhatten, but also deriving from bottom up housing communities or community gardens. **Garage Grande** for example is a meeting point for several different communities, residents, activists, and policy stakeholders from the district and a platform for building networks targeting different topics like food supply, arts and crafts, climate change and urban heat islands. During two and a half year it brought out new allies for climate adaption measures, request for façade greenery, widened the sharing offers in the quarter and addressed new audiences for climate and neighbourhood development topics. From **Herbststraße 15** several sharing initiatives derived, the social project Grätzeleltern, and the tool sharing platform Leiladen and the cross-community project picnic. The pilot project **Pocket Mannerhatten** which was designed as a new approach for sharing in historical housing, had a lower impact in the district than expected, but brought out a energy sharing system and a community- bound car sharing. In this context **top down sharing concepts** can be seen as a strategic approach to build up new infrastructures, including identifying collaborators, getting physical resources in place, determining and agreeing on new practices and on boarding routines) and enabling participation beyond the initial member-base.

There are **bottom up sharing initiatives** trying to connect to larger frameworks like the Klimateams to gain access to funding's or grassroots neighbourhood networks consisting of community garden group, residents, property owners and initiatives, trying to form a energy community.

Most of the named key actors and organisations have underlying transition- and sustainability-oriented values and have the power **to transform quarters** by redefining monofunctional public spaces (ok 3, 179) and questioning property related planning (funding) instruments.

2.3.3 Sharing – potential for the district development

Sharing in the field of public space

“Sharing is inherent in urban life anyway, so urbanity doesn't even exist without sharing. Even entering the public space means sharing ” (representative of the political-administrative system)

Open spaces e.g. Garage Grande, spaces which are not predefined like many other spaces in historical quarters can be seen as urban living labs for **experimenting with new form of social practices and innovation**. Sharing practices are opening the discussion about the **allocation and use of public space** and can inspire **to redefine** streets, especially in high pressured areas with poor green space infrastructure. Collaborative neighbourhood centres e.g. Garage Grande enables **horizontal forms of communication** between initiatives, residents, property owner, and the district administration.

„There is a lot of pressure and the density in these neighbourhoods is so high that the open spaces in between work quite well. Johann-Nepomuk-Berger-Platz, Richard-Wagner-Platz, they alone offer many functions and possibilities for escape, but they are often so crowded. What's missing are these connections or the spaces in between.” (GB)*

The high pressure on the few parks and green spaces could be relieved by using street spaces for recreation and leisure purposes. Sharing and communing practices, e.g. the parklets and community garden in front of the garage Grande have the potential to transform car-centred streets into liveable, safer and cooler spaces for nearby residents, which can support exchange and communication between different communities. The diverse self-organized uses and appropriations in the Garage Grande show the range of possible uses of multifunctional, common used public space,

like recreation, gardening, bike workshop, exhibitions, communication, bees and nature, exchange platforms,... etc.

Sharing practices **involve negotiation processes and promote a democratic and political culture.** "*It's about participation and in this respect to have the opportunity to participate in more resources and infrastructure, opportunities in the city, but in this case, those are not individual profit, but where I say that it's also about this collective element. And I believe that overall, these are learning and negotiation processes where I move beyond my own network, beyond my own already known community, beyond these spaces. I think that is an interesting moment, or an interesting aspect, also in terms of democratic politics.*" (Caritas)

Sharing in the field Housing

Sharing concepts in the field of housing ranges from shared mobility, everyday sharing (household items), sharing as a cooperative process and sharing of living space (co-housing). In the context of rising building costs, **shared housing concepts** can lead towards a reduction of the housing costs, higher social quality lead to the integration, everyday life problems can be solved (e.g. common homeschooling, common child care, common care expenditures, elderly persons can profit in everyday life situations and more social quality in the sense of a community. Especially cross property sharing practices, e.g. transforming private rooftops or backyards to semi-public spaces would also have an impact on various social challenges, first of all the climate goals, energy saving measures, renovation, and energy renovation. (PMO) Also to mention, Viennese social housing structures have a great potential to create sharing infrastructure and a sharing culture.

Sharing as a **cooperative urban planning process** can lead to more user oriented urban development (decision-making process- participatory budget). The topic "sharing" can activate different people ", because it can **address different needs** of divers user groups and can have a unifying character.

Co-designed activities at the Garage Grande are gaining attention of e.g. property owners, housing communities or other key actors for **local transformation and change in the district.**

Civic sharing and Inclusion

"Especially people who otherwise don't have so many financial possibilities or who live in a very cramped space, so to speak, that of course for them to have a room like the one in Herbststraße where they can say: "But we can invite someone there, we can meet there, we can learn something there or we can make music there". It was noticed that this is a group that simply doesn't have much, i.e. rooms, beyond their private living space where they can go. And that was totally in demand for that reason alone." (Caritas)

Despite the fact that many still have to share because they don't have enough resources or access to resources (see refugees welcome), for others Sharing has become part of a lifestyle trend around minimalism, zero-waste. This trend can be seen in reduced housing forms, and reduction of private spaces and belongings and leads away from owning towards sharing, loaning and repairing. Our results show that most analysed sharing practices in Ottakring were initiated by a young, student, academic milieu. Entering those sharing spaces requires community knowledge and other social capitals like time. Many of those sharing initiatives create publicly accessible and free of charge usable infrastructures (especially those who are nested in state funded projects), open to different communities, but only few projects attract also people from other social milieus.

"So in general, sharing is of course a totally political issue. "Who is allowed to live where, who is allowed to take up how much space? Especially in a city, everything is a bit tighter. And we know that there are also an extremely large number of vacant flats. So this is first of all a rather political

discussion, and for us it is simply a matter of not demanding that integration be a one-sided process.” (Flüwi)

In this context inclusion means developing low threshold approaches to open social practices like cycling, artistic self-expressions (dancing, going to concerts) to people who usually are less represented in art or environmental-oriented neighborhood projects. Social projects like the Tauschkreis, picnic, Grätzeleltern, recycles show that sharing practices can become a cross cultural practice, including people with migration background. Sharing concepts can enable opportunities for divers groups with different backgrounds and histories - who are often hindered by legal boundaries to exercise their profession or have less opportunities to share their knowledge.

„So we have, what I would like to have briefly addressed, many levels of participation. That is to say, participation is not the same as taking part, there are people who have never been in an art space before in their lives and who don't even know what an exhibition is, for example?“ (Brunnenpassage)

2.4 Challenges of non-commercial sharing in Ottakring

- **Socio-cultural conditioned differences**

Cultural differences in values (e.g. discrimination or rejection of minorities or women) can lead to problems within sharing community (e.g. male youth attacking employees during events at Brunnenpassage, women who are not allowed to participate at neighborhood events). Connotation of the term “sharing” differs within different socio-cultural communities. *“Sharing” has different (cultural) connotations. “People (we) then ask (our-)themselves: why don't they participate in these processes? And that is because it has a different connotation. Because then you actually admit that you have nothing and don't want to take from others.”* (Flüwi)

- **Openness, access and communication**

How can spaces and social practices be kept open and provide inclusive structures and participation on a long term? Social equality and negotiation processes are not always possible between different groups, this is where boundaries become apparent.

„Yes, I think you have to ask yourself the question, who really uses it? As I said, I think Herbststraße is an example where people have been reached in their diversity, but of course we also have many sharing projects where the groups with an affinity for sustainability are reached more and others less. Sometimes, however, there are others who can also benefit from it or benefit in exactly the same way and where there is always the question, “Why is this high-threshold?“ (Caritas)

Many people have limited time recourses, unequal linguistic requirements which leads to challenges within communication (e.g. some sharing practices need an understanding of the building and construction process, understanding of social return of investments) and exclusion due to language barriers, social background, knowledge.

- **Self-organization, volunteer work**

„These are often all volunteers, and the work and organization then usually exceeds their capacities, so to speak, and therefore it is also not possible to hand over everything.” (Caritas)
The greater the housing project, the more challenging is the organisation, etc... *“And that's why I think on the level of an apartment building – a manageable group, it can work and work well without a lot of management. But if it becomes larger, you need this management and then I think it's no longer this self-developing emergence, but rather the managed sharing.”* (representative of the political-administrative system) The challenge is to creating

resilient networks, who can carry responsibilities, workloads, who can manage the whole organisation and the space without governmental or institutional help.

- **Financing, funding**

Many non-profit sharing activities nevertheless involve a lot of financial resources. That is why the question of "who finances it" and "how it is also maintained", is very important and poses an important issue. Especially small local initiatives and associations have very few, funding possibilities, therefore a lot of those activities only last for some years. If they have access to state funding, they have to face economic barriers like rent, hidden costs (e.g. heating, maintenance,) and questions who to share those costs. Bigger sharing projects like temporary projects who are funded by the state are always bound to certain goals and agendas, which are influencing the main orientation and the involvement of the neighbourhood. (OK 3, 283) Who and what is funded is always a political decision.

- **Milieu related differences and knowledge gaps**

Some sharing practices are linked to financial resources, others are not. For people with less financial resources, it would actually be an advantage to use certain resources. The question here is why does this happen less? Sometimes participation is associated with shame, how anonymous or not people can benefit from it. Or it is simply not part of cultural practice, because perhaps people support each other more in their own networks, where again perhaps something like sharing practices exist and public offers or those of the City of Vienna are not needed. (caritas)

Other reasons could be that people prefer sharing with people who have the same values (Flüwi). A lot of the analyzed initiatives e.g. Recycles are aware about the social selectivity, but most participants of the open bike workshop are mainly young studently milieu groups. Sharing activities are addressing the same issues like participation processes, no matter how low threshold the access is designed, there will be always barriers for some, which organizations and initiatives are not aware of.

- **Retreat of the welfare state**

"Of course, that's something that I think you can fill up this space, yes, I see it a bit critically when you say that it's expanding too much in the direction of publicly organized sharing. You could say: this classic civil society, the state should withdraw and the citizens do their own sharing, yes, I would see that a little critically." (representative of the political-administrative system)

- **Resilient networks**

Temporal top-down project, arises questions of social sustainability (e.g. GB* projects), by creating resilient networks in the neighbourhood.

- **Gentrification**

„Compensatory measures could be that the neighboring property should be co-financed, so to speak, or then also measures for the general public, e.g. design of public space or greening measures or the creation of a solidarity apartment. These are packages of options oriented towards the common good, which are always balanced out, so to speak, in order to generate the greatest possible impact on the common good. And of course, so to speak, the orientation towards the common good is also fundamentally dedicated to trying to counteract these upgrading processes and purely capitalistic exploitation of real estate." (PMO)

- **Regulation challenges**

Sharing practices have created new governance challenges, regarding not only commercial sharing economy organizations using digital platforms like uber and Airbnb, but also non-commercial civic (space) sharing were showing the limits like exclusion, pollution and unfair distribution over land use of public space. Some Initiatives are using the public space for sharing goods, food, and other stuff and polluting sidewalks and streets, which seems not to be liked by everyone living in this area. Ideas of how public space has to be used and has to look like are clashing and show the different meaning of superfluous goods and their handling in this society. What is garbage for some might be an important resource or can even be life sustaining for others. So called micro-parks (including Grätzloasen and other parklets) which should relief overcrowded public spaces, lead to new (old) challenges in the districts regarding noise and pollution from youth groups. But in an open and pluralistic society, there must be room for different demands on the public space and also for negotiation processes.

“There are initiatives that are not always completely in line with the ideas of people from the neighborhood, who simply have a slightly different idea of how public space should be designed.” (politician)

2.5 Action recommendations

- **Providing organisational help und structure**

Self-organisation of Sharing project has to be very low threshold and should be manageable with limited time recourses.

- **Filling knowledge gaps**

Knowledge about informal practices or sharing practices of people with migration background or why people don't want to participate or don't feel part of the community is missing.

- **Extension of Block redevelopment fundings with sharing concept**

There are also approaches in the current block redevelopment strategy that include possibilities for sharing practices, but these could also be expanded further. There is the block redevelopment funding or the small block redevelopment where it is a matter of also promoting urban structural improvements, here, for example, cross-property measures could be promoted. For example, it would be conceivable that in certain areas the text of the law (e.g. property development) would be changed in such a way that it would allow for precisely these cross-property measures. (PMO)

- **Creating more cooperative neighborhood centers as a new type pf public space**

There is a need for decentralised anchor centres (in every district of Vienna) in urban areas to facilitate intercultural dialogue and sharing at different levels. In Vienna, there are many temporary use projects, but not all of them have a diverse user base. These centres should be low-threshold, free of charge and allow for participation of different milieu groups. (Caritas) The organisation teams themselves should be diverse and should allow for participation at different levels. such places of sharing and learning are needed to enable social cohesion and encounter. Cooperative neighborhood centers can help identifying new

actors for urban transformation, developing strategies for climate change and implementing sharing projects. (GB*)

- **Creating openness, working with multipliers**
Identifying multipliers who can translate and help explaining, who are widening the outreach to different communities. *“Organisations have to rethink their own management style. It is about collective work structures and that there is room for different perspectives and that a redistribution of power takes place. So I think it doesn't work if people who are endowed with privileges open up some spaces and then wait until these spaces are opened up by others. that simply doesn't work, without diversity in the team, people can't reach out either.”* (Caritas)
- **Developing participation formats on different levels**
Sharing offers and activities should enable different forms of participation, to reach out to different groups, e.g. very open formats, low threshold, “touch and go”, grab and go” – recurring events, pay as you wish models allow different ways to connect and can contribute to the removal of social barriers.
- **Creating fundings socio spatial strategies for cooperative neighborhood centers**
Abolition of functional separation of public space and support of multifunctional and temporal projects with different foci.
- **Using non-financial boni-system and land zoning incentives**
„The framework conditions for funding and the associated conditions should be adapted to the current framework conditions and the development of construction prices. With the help of a bonus system, not a monetary one, but rather by means of dedication incentives, which can of course also have a monetary effect. for example, if more building volume were approved, this would create more space, which in turn would produce more saleable or rentable space, which would then provide a quasi indirect financial incentive. But in a package with other measures. And above all, without directly burdening the public budget. Because the question is, of course, that somewhere the politicians or the public sector will listen to country after country. The budgets are actually too tight or too small or whatever. And would that always be an alternative possibility via non-monetary incentives that could have a monetary effect in the second place.” (PMO)

3 Summary

The results of the research are based on qualitative interviews and participatory methods of social research. Accordingly, the report only elaborates on different points of view and experiences on challenges in the district, but does not provide answers to societal challenges such as those of segregation, gentrification, fragmentation and social polarisation. But we roughly outlined different perspectives on these complex issues, showing a undifferentiated but also divergent view on the mentioned challenges, which are further examined in the context of the issues of sharing, participation and inclusion.

Although there are different expert opinions on the topic of displacement, taken together interviewees seem to agree that affordable housing is basically becoming increasingly scarce and also increasingly expensive in Ottakring. However, this is not necessarily seen as a local problem, but as a city-wide. In this context, a broad spectrum of instruments were identified, but some interviewees questioned whether these would meet future requirements and changed needs, such as the sharing

of living space, because practical examples also show the limits of those instruments. The lack of instruments regulating sharing in the context of housing, but also a city-wide strategy and a more integrative approach were also mentioned.

The question of how sharing as a social practice and lifestyle of high-income groups relates to gentrification processes also needs to be given space. Non-commercial civil sharing practices in the field of housing and public space are often motivated by more co-determination, social justice, critique of capitalism and sustainability, but the fact that precisely these practices can create social barriers in public space and thus more competition instead of redistribution of resources, participation etc. is less addressed in urban development discourses.

The empirical findings were showing a diverse sharing structure in Ottakring - ranging from collaborative neighborhood centers to non-commercial, bottom-up, small scale sharing initiatives – which were reflecting the diversity of property ownership structure, legal frameworks, use agreements and social networks from the historical grown quarter. To summarize our results regarding legal frames of non-commercial sharing: concepts of sharing are dealing with different levels of cooperation, governance rules and participation of different actors like civic society, interim actors, social institutions. Especially social implications of sharing and the role of sharing for a neighbourhood are still missing in the named instruments and guidelines. Multiple policy actors and a variety of instruments, enabled very different and innovative sharing projects, but also might lead to intransparency in the allocation of rights of use for public space. Sharing public space in Ottakring (but also in Vienna) is due to manifold actors and legal boundaries difficult (e.g. organising a street festival), the administration tends to a restricting governance approach and more towards regulation and hindering conflicts. Therefore, temporary projects with low regulations who are open to the neighborhood like Garage Grande or the Herbststrasse 15 take an important role in urban experiments from/with civil societies, inhabitants, associations and activist groups and enable the development of sharing practices.

Regarding social frames our results show that most analysed sharing practices in Ottakring were initiated by a young, student, academic milieu. Entering those sharing spaces requires community-bound knowledge and other social capitals like time, educational background. Many of those sharing initiatives create publicly accessible and free of charge usable infrastructures (especially those who are nested in state funded projects), open to different communities, but only few projects seem to be attractive to low income groups or people with migration background.

Nevertheless there are several promising civic or community oriented sharing projects in the district which have a very low threshold approach and have been able to create and maintain safe spaces for a divers participant and user structure, such as Herbststrasse 15, recycles at Garage Grande (partially) and robin foods, Brunnenpassage, Grätzeleltern, Tauschkreis.

Researchers (in alphabetical order)

Timo Baldewein
 Andrew R. Belfield
 Floris Bernhardt
 Nada Bretfeld
 Helena Cermeño
 Sina Doukas
 DI Denise Goff
 Prof. Dr. Alexander Hamedinger
 Dr. Emma Homqvist
 Prof. Dr. Carsten Keller
 Prof. Dr. Florian Koch
 Dr. Carola Moujan
 Prof. Dr. Doina Petrescu
 Prof. Dr. Meike Schalk

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 Atelier d’Architecture Autogerée (AAA), Paris
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 Berlin University of the Arts (UdK), Design Research Lab

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