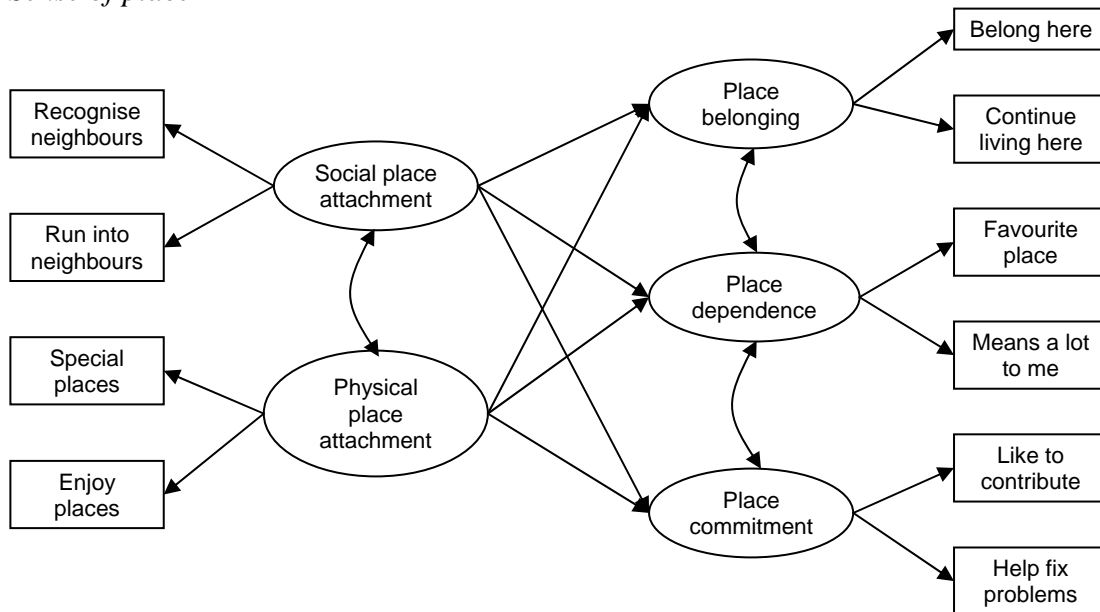


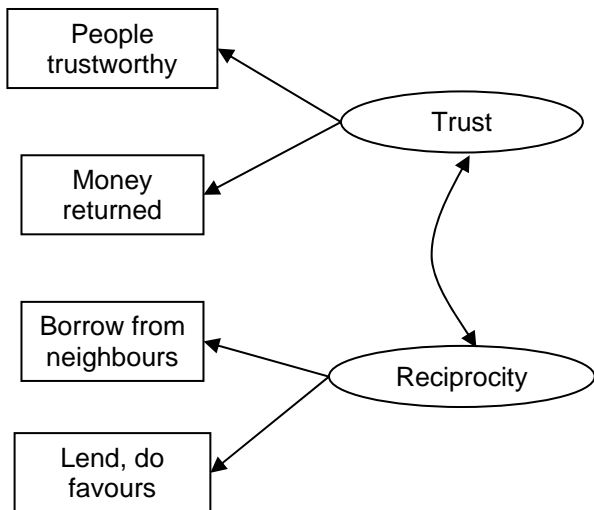
Measured variables are indicated as boxes; latent variables as ovals. Straight lines indicate measurement paths between variables; curved lines indicate covariance between variables.

*Sense of place*



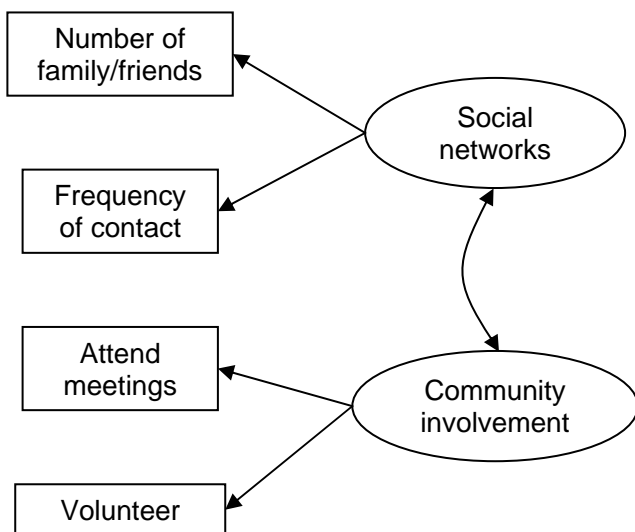
The bulk of the empirical research and theory suggest that sense of place is a multidimensional construct. In terms of this research, which is focused on the effects of the quality of the place on well-being, it was considered necessary to attempt to measure the social and physical aspects of sense of place separately. Stedman (2003) offers probably the clearest separation between the social and physical aspects of sense of place; he states that the social component of sense of place is important as it is through experience that people imbue a place with meaning, it is the physical aspects of the place that set limits on the type of experience that can be had in a place, and therefore on the type of meaning that can be constructed. The social and physical components of sense of place are then expected to affect place belonging, place dependence, and commitment to place. Each of the latent constructs is represented by two measured variables, drawn from existing sense of place measures.

### *Trust and reciprocity*



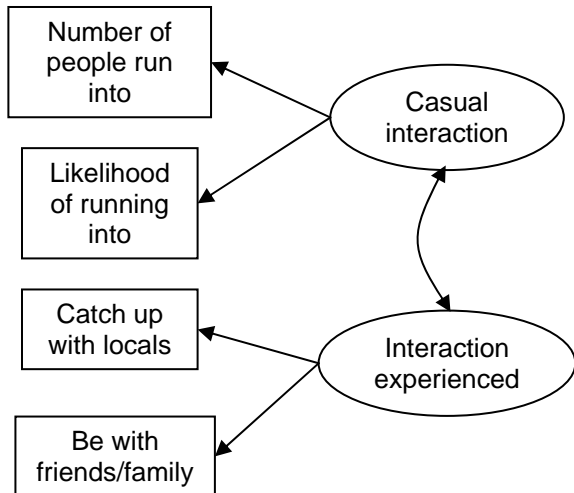
Two items each were used to measure trust and reciprocity. The first question on trust was modified from the frequently used question in the general social survey used in the USA “Do you think most people can be trusted, or you can’t be too careful dealing with people?” The second question was designed to relate a general sense of trust to expectations of others behaviour in a specific, common situation.

### *Social networks*



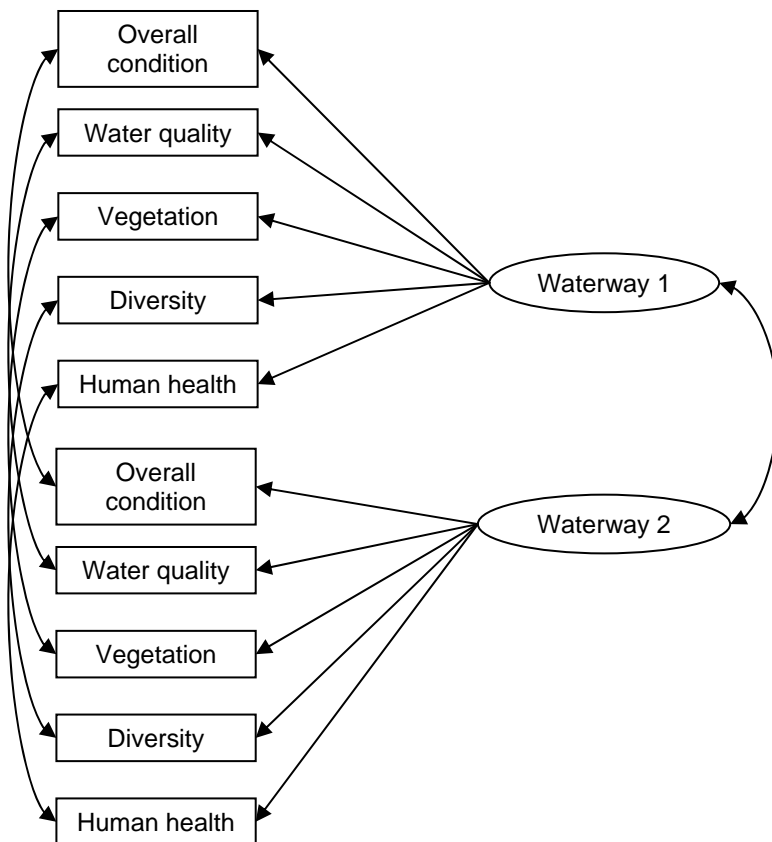
The items used to measure social networks were derived from the social network index (Berkman and Syme, 1979). The full index comprises items on all forms of networks, including marriage, friends and relatives and group membership, as well as the frequency of contact with each of these groups. The abbreviated version used here captures all aspects of these contacts within two items measuring the number of close friends or family and the frequency of contact with them. Involvement in community activities is also a frequently used indicator of social capital. In this survey two questions were asked, measuring involvement in general community meetings and frequency of volunteer work.

*Social interaction*



Social interaction during recreational activities was assessed with two latent variables; casual interaction representing the actual degree of interaction with other people at a waterway (how many people the respondent runs into, and how often a respondent is likely to run into people); and interaction experienced, which measures the extent to which visiting a waterway allows the respondent to experience catching up with locals or being with friends and family.

*Perceived waterway condition*



The latent variables represent the actual overall condition of each waterway. The measured variables are residents' perceptions of various aspects of waterway condition. The variances for the different aspects of condition are correlated as they represent the same aspect of condition. There are 5 waterways in the Pumicestone model and 7 in the Douglas.