QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY 2014

RESULTS FOR AUCKLAND

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE INSIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

The 2014 Quality of Life survey is a partnership between six New Zealand Councils.

The survey aims to measure respondents' perceptions in several domains, including:

- Quality of life
- Health and wellbeing
- Crime and safety
- Community, culture and social networks
- Council processes
- Built and natural environment
- Transport
- Economic wellbeing.

This report presents the results for Auckland. A combined six Councils report is also available.

METHODOLOGY

This survey was carried out using a sequential-mixed methodology. A random selection of Auckland residents was made from the Electoral Roll and respondents were encouraged to complete the survey online or via a hard copy questionnaire posted to them.

Fieldwork took place between 9 June and 28 July 2014 with 2441 surveys completed by Auckland residents.

Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report. This is available on the Quality of Life website: www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

QUALITY OF LIFE

The majority (80%) of Auckland respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 19% rating it as *extremely good* and 61% as *good*.

Just over a quarter (26%) of respondents living in Auckland feel their quality of life has increased when compared with 12 months prior.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Eight in ten (82%) Auckland respondents rate their health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (15%), *very good* (28%), or *good* (39%).

Four in ten (43%) Auckland respondents report they have been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey.

Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents living in Auckland state that they are in general *very happy* (17%) or *happy* (56%) 'these days'.

Respondents were asked 'taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life in general these days?' Seven in ten (70%) respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (16%) or *satisfied* (54%).

Almost one in five (16%) Auckland respondents regularly experience stress that has a negative impact on them, with 2% experiencing stress *always* and 14% experiencing stress *most of the time*.

The majority (91%) of respondents living in Auckland say they have someone to turn to for help if they are faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time.

CRIME AND SAFETY

Perceptions of problems in local area

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which various social issues have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. The most commonly perceived problem is dangerous driving (61% rate this as *a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*), followed by car theft or damage to cars (52%), alcohol or drugs (45%), vandalism (43%), the presence of unsafe people (41%) and people begging on the street (30%).

Sense of safety

The majority of Auckland respondents feel safe in their home during the day (95%) and after dark (87%), and in their city centre during the day (89%). However, only about half (55%) said they feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, and less than half (42%) feel safe in their city centre after dark.

COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sense of community

Three quarters (75%) of respondents living in Auckland agree it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in their local neighbourhood, responding with a rating of *strongly agree* (19%) or *agree* (56%).

Just over half (51%) of the respondents living in Auckland agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 7% agreeing strongly and 44% agreeing.

Just under half (46%) of those who do not feel a sense of community report that *their busy lives leaves limited time to get to know their neighbours.* Similar proportions feel that *people in the neighbourhood don't talk with each other* (45%), or have a preference for socialising *with family and friends instead of neighbours* (41%).

Social networks

The most commonly mentioned social networks that respondents living in Auckland belong to are o*nline network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (49%) and *people from work or schoo*l (49%).

Contact with neighbourhood people

Within the last 12 months, the majority (93%) of Auckland respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood such as a nod or saying hello; over two thirds (68%) have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. a visit, or asking each other for small favours and 38% have had strong positive contact (e.g. support or close friendship). Less than one in five (16%) respondents report having some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood in the previous 12 months (e.g. not getting on with them), and just over one in ten (11%) report negative contact, where there has been outright tension or disagreement.

Feeling of isolation

Just over two thirds (69%) of Auckland respondents have not felt isolated or lonely over the previous 12 months, with 34% saying *never* and 35% saying *rarely.*

Trust

Nearly two thirds (63%) of Auckland respondents feel that, in general, people can be trusted, with 8% saying *people can almost always be trusted* and 55% saying *people can usually be trusted.*

Impact of greater cultural diversity

Over half (53%) of respondents living in Auckland feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their local area a better place to live, with 16% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 37% saying it is *a better place to live.*

Among those who feel it makes Auckland a better place to live, the most frequently mentioned reason is that p*eople from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants* (66%). This is followed by *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (49%) and *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* (44%).

Among those who feel that it makes Auckland a worse place to live, the most frequently mentioned reason is that *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (65%). This is followed by *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (46%) and *people from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders* (34%).

Culturally rich and diverse arts scene

Just over a third (34%) of respondents living in Auckland agree their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 6% who *strongly agree* and 28% who *agree*.

COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Just over a quarter (28%) of all respondents living in Auckland agree they understand their Council's decision making process, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (2%) or *agree* (26%).

Confidence in Council decision making

Nearly four in ten (39%) Auckland respondents have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (36%).

Among those who do not have confidence in their Council's decision-making, 57% say they *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the Council has made* and a third (32%) *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made.*

Nearly one in four (36%) Auckland respondents consider that the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes, with 4% saying the public has a *large influence* and 32% *some influence.*

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Local area as a great place to live

Nearly eight in ten (79%) Auckland respondents agree that their local area is a great place to live, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (27%) or *agree* (52%).

Pride in the look and feel of local area

Nearly two thirds (63%) of Auckland respondents agree that they have a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area with 15% who *strongly agree* and 48% who *agree*.

The most frequently mentioned reasons given by those who have a sense of pride in their local area are that *there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces / gardens* (52%) and *provides a good overall lifestyle* (50%). These are followed by *the natural environment is beautiful* (47%).

The two most frequently mentioned reasons for not having a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area are issues with *crime and safety* (53%) and *the transport system* (43%).

Ease of access to local park or other green space

The majority (89%) of Auckland respondents find it *very easy* (51%) or *easy* (38%) to get to a local park or other green space in their city or local area.

Perceptions of rubbish and pollution

Just under half (47%) feel that *graffiti and tagging* have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. This is followed by *noise pollution* (41%), *water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea)* (34%) and *air pollution* (21%).

TRANSPORT

Main form of transport

Respondents were asked to nominate the main form(s) of transport that they use for daily activities such as work, study and shopping. The majority (87%) of Auckland respondents report that their main form of transport is a car or van, followed by walking (21%) and the bus (20%).

The majority (89%) of Auckland respondents are regular users of private transport (*twice a week* or *more often*), with 73% using it five or more times a week.

Respondents were also asked to indicate which forms of public and private transport they associated with five key words and phrases (i.e. affordable, safe, easy to get to, reliable and takes an acceptable amount of time). This was asked of all respondents, regardless of whether or not they use each mode of transport. Generally speaking, the car/van was more likely than other forms of transport to be associated with the words ‘reliable’ (82%), ‘easy to get to’ (79%) and ’safe’ (76%).

Perceptions of public transport

Respondents were also asked specific questions about public transport.

One in five (20%) Auckland respondents stated they are regular users (*twice a week* or *more often*) of public transport, with 11% using it five or more times a week.

While 71% of Auckland respondents agree that public transport is safe, and 68% agree that it is easy to get to, less than half agree that public transport is frequent (48%), reliable (42%) or affordable (40%).

ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Employment status

More than half (54%) Auckland respondents were employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another 15% were in part time work. Almost one in ten (7%) Auckland respondents were not in paid employment and not looking for work and almost a fifth (18%) were not in paid employment and looking for work.

Balance between work and other aspects of life

Six in ten (57%) Auckland respondents who were in paid employment were satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 13% rating *very satisfied* and 44% rating *satisfied*.

Affordability and suitability of housing

Four in ten (38%) Auckland respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance), with 4% who *strongly agree* and 34% who *agree.*

A large proportion (80%) of Auckland respondents agree that the type of house or apartment they live in and that the general area or neighbourhood (82%) their house or apartment is in suits their needs and needs of others in the household.

Ability to cover costs of everyday needs

Almost one in ten (8%) Auckland respondents consider that they have *more than enough* money to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. An additional three in ten (29%) report they have *enough money*.

Over a third (37%) report that they have *just enough money*, while 21% report that they *do not have enough money* to meet their everyday needs.

RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Quality of Life survey is carried out every two years. The 2014 survey was undertaken in partnership between councils in Auckland, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt City, Christchurch and Dunedin.

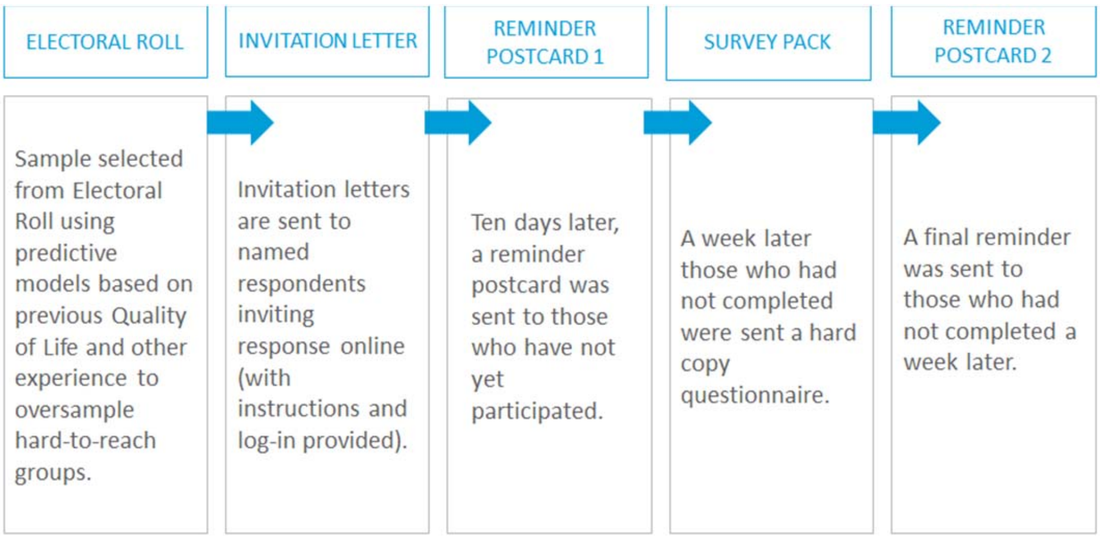
The survey was conducted by independent research company Nielsen, and was jointly funded by the participating councils. The information obtained from the survey will be used to help inform local government policy.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF METHOD

The methodology is the same as selected for 2012, a sequential mixed methodology. This survey used a self-completion methodology, with respondents being encouraged to complete the survey online initially before being provided with a paper questionnaire. Under this method, all individuals on the Electoral Roll are eligible for selection (as opposed to just those who are successfully matched with a phone number – approx. 40% in the previous CATI surveys).

Previous surveys (2010 and earlier) were carried out using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The move to a sequential mixed methodology in 2012 was in response to the relatively expensive nature of CATI and the decreasing number of households with landlines in New Zealand.

An overview of the research process is shown below. Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report.



2.3 OVERVIEW OF SAMPLE

The target population for this research was people aged 18 years and over who reside in the participating cities:

- Auckland
- Hutt City
- Porirua
- Wellington
- Christchurch
- Dunedin

The Electoral Roll was used as the sampling frame as it is the most comprehensive database of individuals in New Zealand.

This report outlines results for Auckland. The total Auckland sample size was 2,441.

2.4 RESPONSE TO SURVEY

The response rate for Auckland was 27%. This is calculated as the number of completed interviews as a proportion of total number of selections minus exclusions based on known outcomes (e.g. death, moved out of region, gone no address).

For further details on response rate and a breakdown by city, please see the Research Design Section of the Quality of Life Technical Report.

In the Auckland survey, 60% of the surveys were completed online and 40% were completed by hard copy.

The average length of the online survey was 23.8 minutes.

2.4 MARGIN OF ERROR

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Based on a total sample size of 2441 respondents, the results shown in this survey are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 2.0% at the 95% confidence level. That is, there is a 95% chance that the true population value of a recorded figure of 50% actually lays between 48.0% and 52.0%. As the sample figure moves further away from 50%, so the error margin will decrease.

The maximum error margins for each of the subgroups of interest are:

Subgroup	Sample Target	Sample Achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Males	954	1136	± 2.9%
Females	1046	1298	± 2.7%
18 to 24 years	284	362	± 5.2%
25 to 49 years	950	1159	± 2.9%
50 to 64 years	458	553	± 4.2%
65 plus years	308	367	±5.1%
European (nett)	1309	1661	± 2.4%
Māori (nett)	163	226	± 6.6%
Pacific (nett)	217	212	± 6.8%
Asian / Indian (nett)	440	488	± 4.5%
Rodney	100	138	± 8.4%
Hibiscus and Bays	100	132	±8.6%
Upper Harbour	100	111	± 9.4%
Kaipatiki	100	118	± 9.2%
Devonport-Takapuna	100	145	± 8.2%
Henderson-Massey	109	124	± 8.9%
Waitakere Ranges	100	104	± 9.8%
Whau	104	115	± 9.3%
Albert-Eden	105	129	± 8.7%
Waiheke - GB	50	61	± 12.9%
Waitemata	100	105	± 9.7%
Puketapapa	100	134	± 8.6%
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	100	100	± 10.0%
Orakei	100	143	± 8.3%
Howick	127	174	± 7.5%

Franklin	100	120	± 9.1%
Mangere-Otahuhu	100	112	± 9.4%
Manurewa	105	128	± 8.8%
Otara-Papatoetoe	100	130	± 8.7%
Papakura	100	118	± 9.2%
Total Auckland	**2000**	**2441**	**± 2.0%**

2.5 THIS REPORT

The following are notes regarding the analysis in this report.

Significant differences

Differences between a sub group and the rest of the Auckland sample are only reported in those cases where the following three criteria are met:

- The difference between the result for the sub group and the result for all other sub-groups is significant at the 95% confidence level.
- The difference in results for the sub group and the result for all other sub-groups is greater than 5%.
- The base for the sub group is more than n=50.

For rating scale questions, significant differences are reported at top-two or bottom-two box level (e.g. for a scale of extremely good, good, neither poor nor good, poor and extremely poor, differences have been tested between sub-groups for *extremely good* + *good*).

For open ended questions, significant differences are shown for the top two or three responses, as outlined in the first chart commentary for that question.

For open ended questions only responses with 2% or more of respondents are shown in the charts.

Any differences at top-two box level (or within the top-two of these most frequently mentioned responses for open ended questions) that are not mentioned in the commentary are not significant and not greater than 5%.

Base sizes

All base sizes shown on charts and on tables (n=) are unweighted base sizes.

Please note that any base size of under n=100 is considered small and therefore results should be viewed with caution. No significant differences are reported if the sub-sample size is less than 50.

Ethnicity

In this report, total ethnicity is reported. This means a person who chose more than one ethnicity will be counted in more than one ethnic group and percentages may add to more than 100.

“Other specify” questions

Responses to “other specify” questions are split out based on codes that were included in the questionnaire and those that have been created based on the themes that emerged from respondents’ answers (when specifying an ‘other’ response).

QUALITY OF LIFE

QUALITY OF LIFE

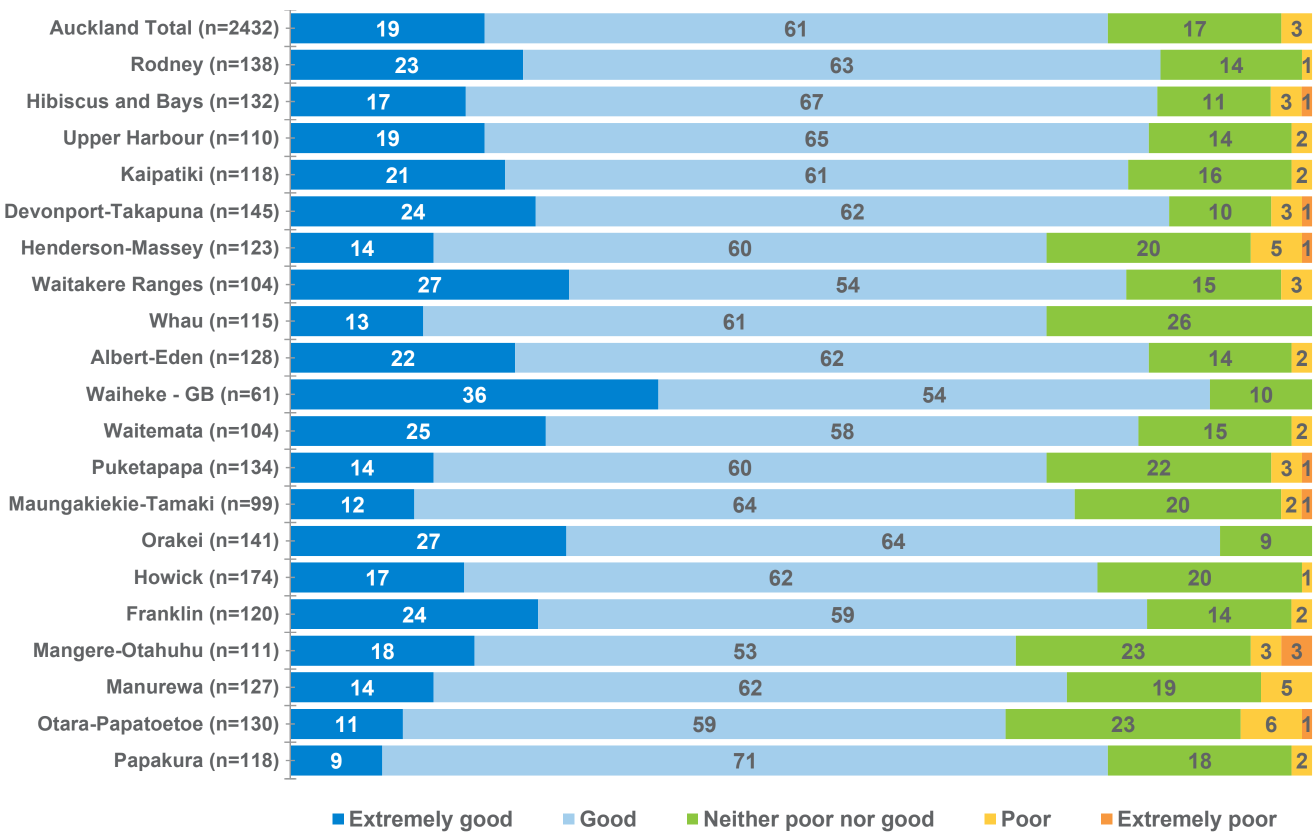
OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

This section presents results on Auckland respondents' perceptions of their quality of life, and the extent to which it has changed in the previous 12 months.

3.1 OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

The majority (80%) of Auckland respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 19% rating it as *extremely good* and 61% as *good*.

Figure 3.1.1: Perception of quality of life – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

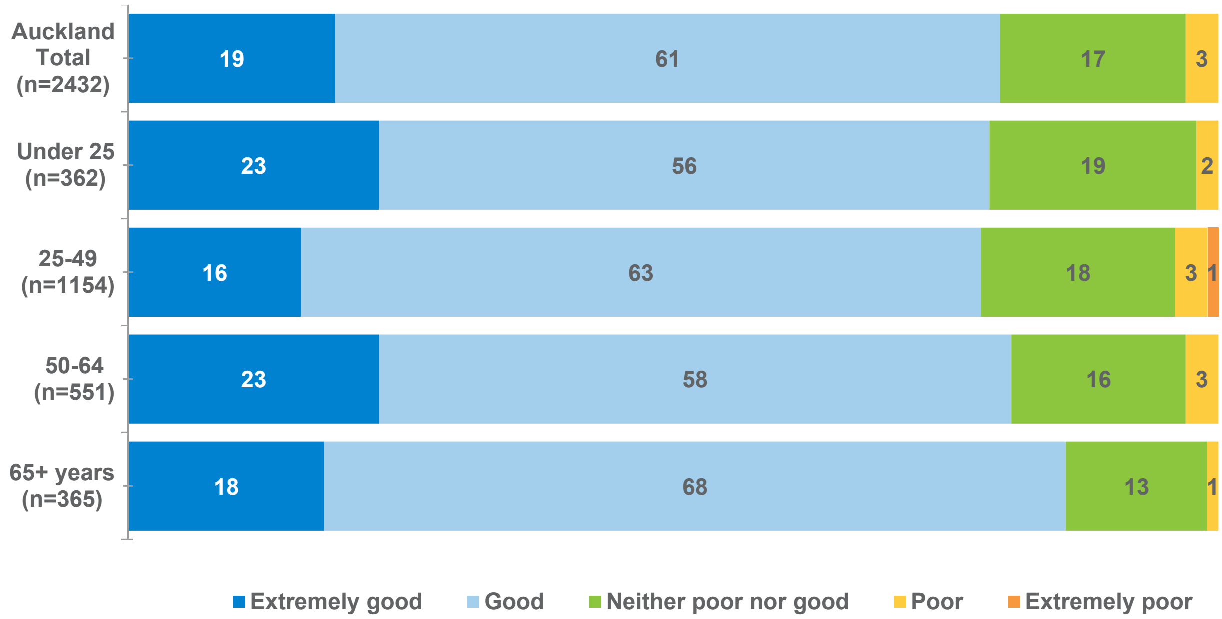
Those more likely to rate their quality of life positively (*extremely good* or *good*) are living in:

- Orakei (91%).

Those *less* likely to rate their quality of life positively (*extremely good* or *good*) are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (70%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (71%).

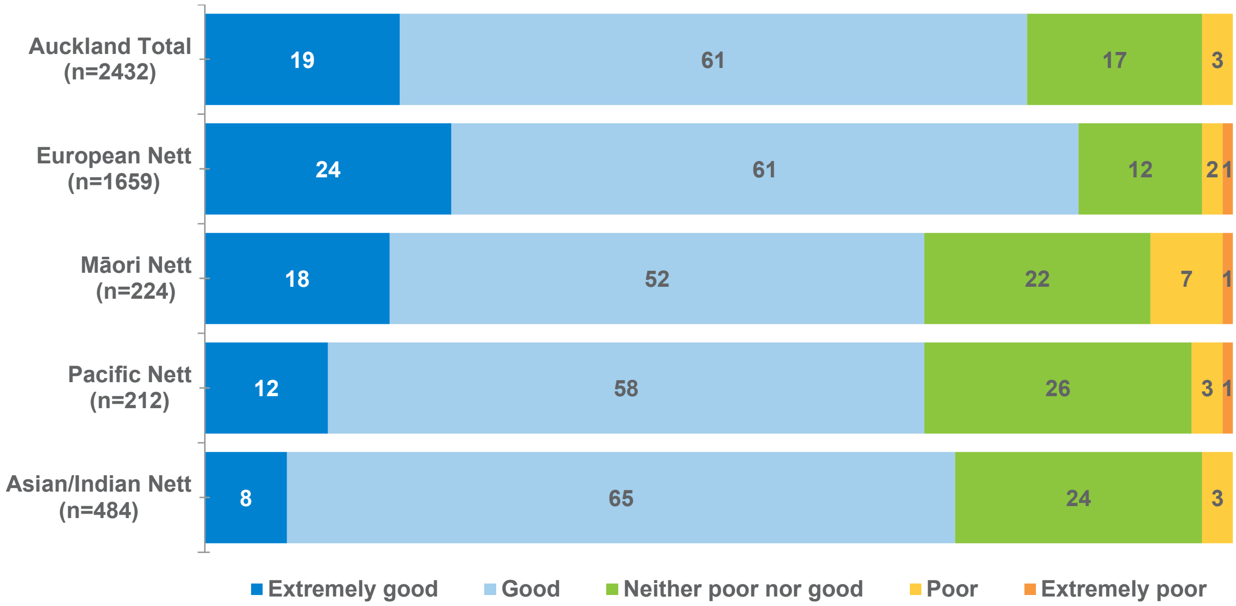
Figure 3.1.2: Perception of quality of life – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age in relation to respondents' rating of their quality of life.

Figure 3.1.3: Perception of quality of life – by ethnicity (%)

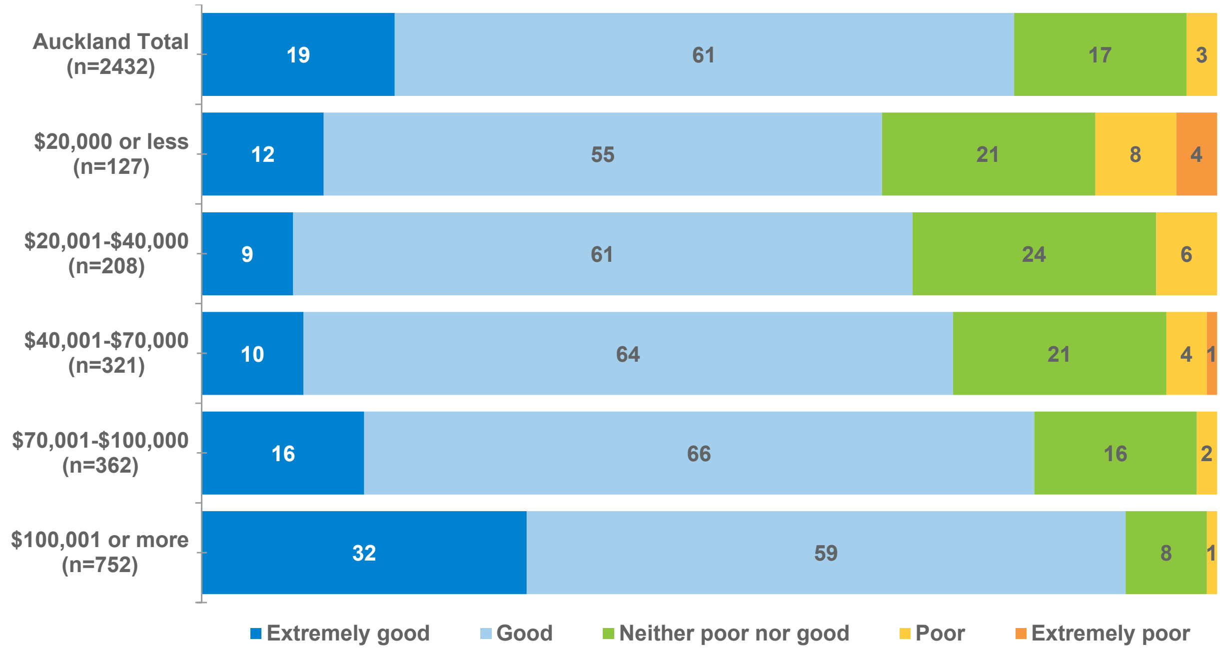


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to rate their quality of life positively (*extremely good* or *good) are*:

- Of Māori ethnicity(70%)
- Of Pacific ethncity (70%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethncity (73%).

Figure 3.1.4: Perception of quality of life – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to rate their quality of life positively (*good* or *extremely good*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (91%).

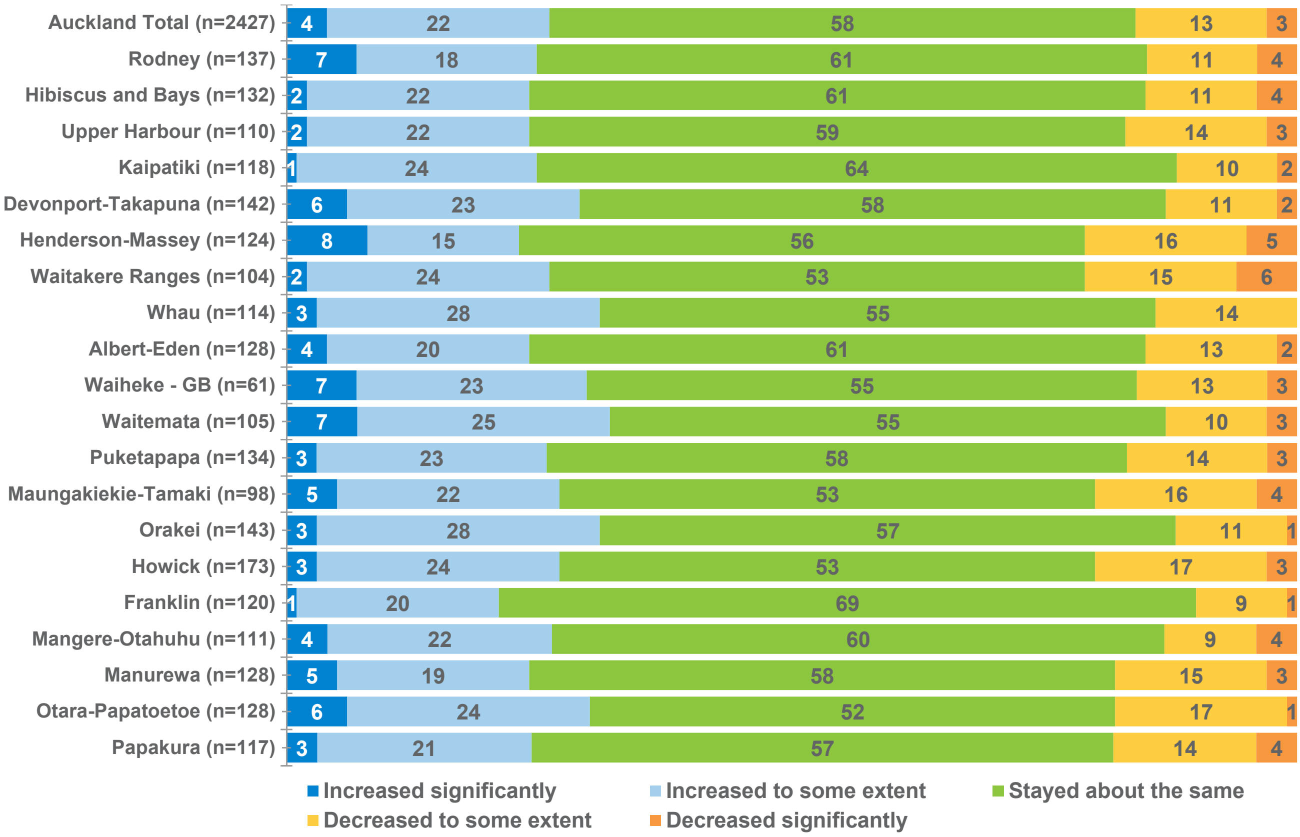
Those *less* likely to rate their quality of life positively (*good* or *extremely good*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (67%)
- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (70%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (74%).

QUALITY OF LIFE COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS EARLIER

Just over a quarter (26%) of respondents living in Auckland feel their quality of life has increased compared with 12 months prior.

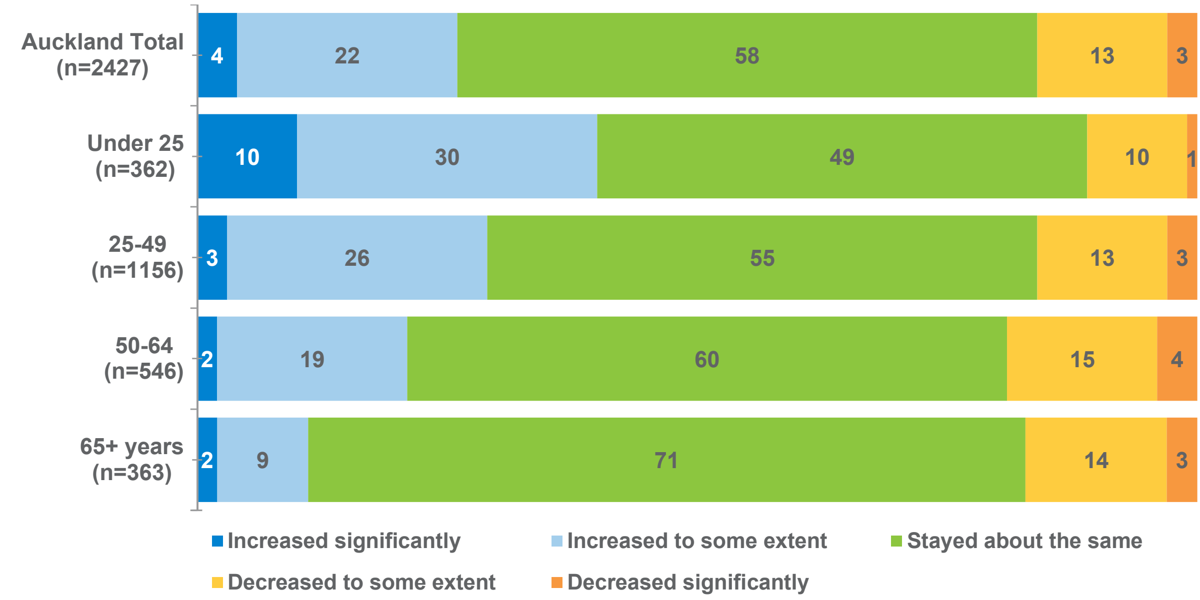
Figure 3.2.1: Quality of life compared to 12 months prior – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by local board in relation to respondents' rating of their quality of life compared to 12 months ago.

Figure 3.2.2: Quality of life compared to 12 months prior – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

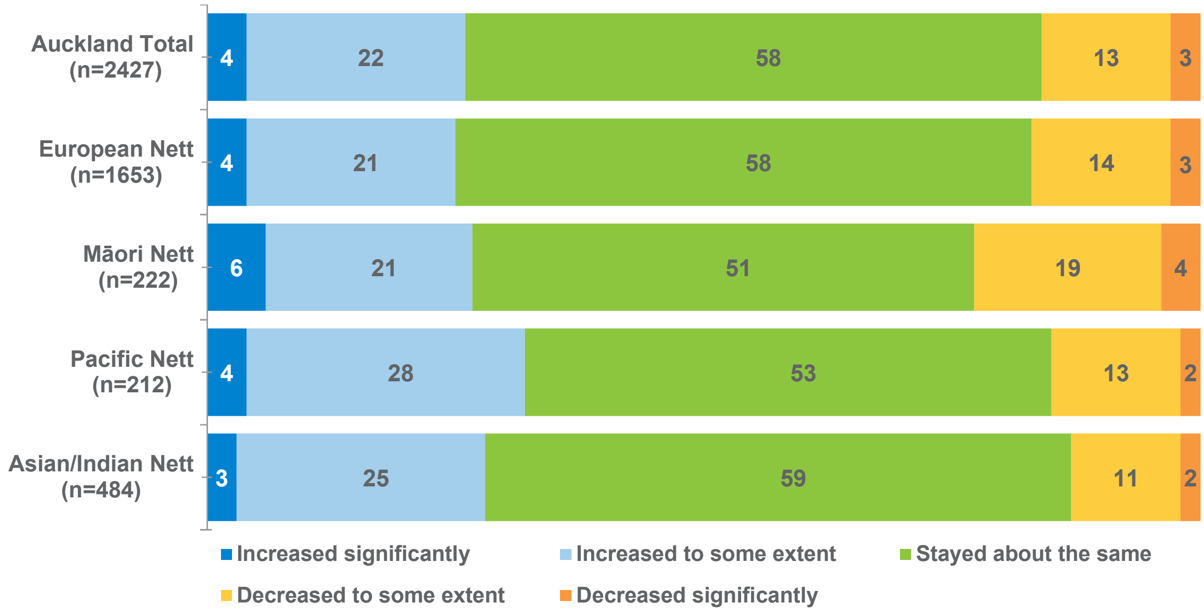
Those more likely to say their quality of life has increased (*increased significantly* or *increased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago are:

- Under 25 years (40%).

Those *less* likely to say their quality of life has increased (*increased significantly* or *increased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago are:

- Aged 65+ (11%).

Figure 3.2.3: Quality of life compared to 12 months prior – by ethnicity (%)

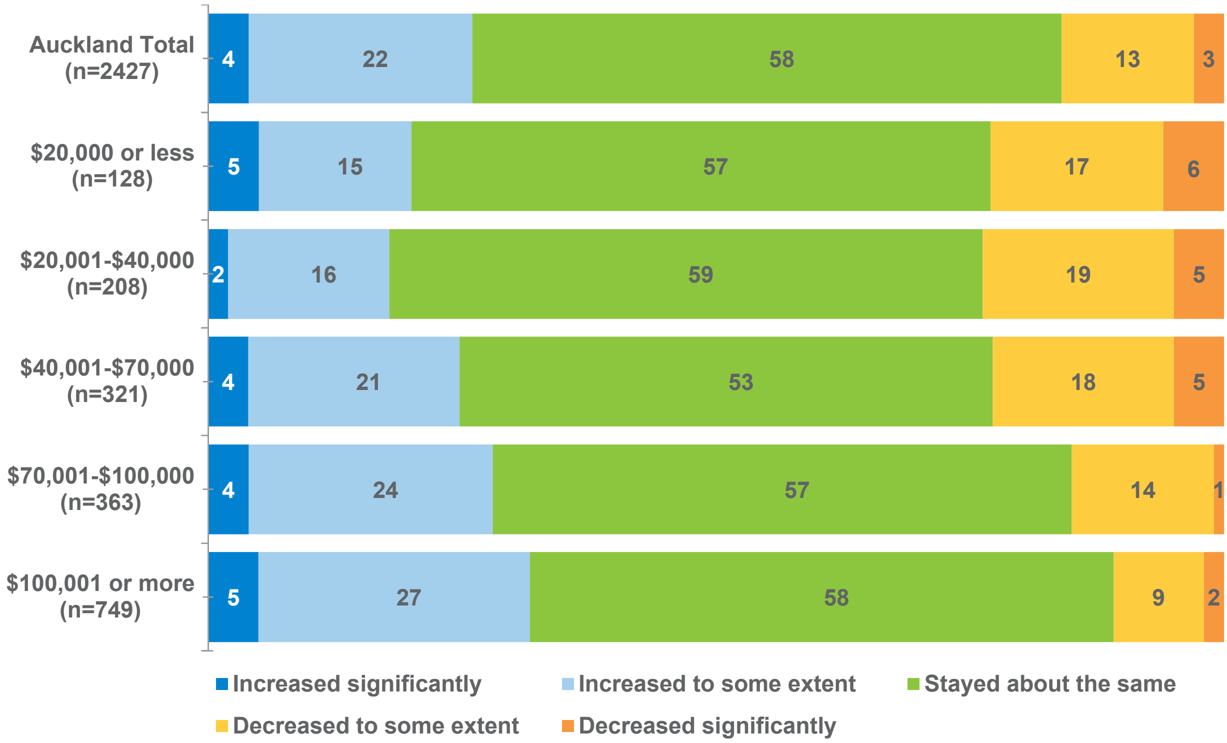


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say their quality of life has decreased (*decreased significantly* or *decreased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (23%).

Figure 3.2.4: Quality of life compared to 12 months prior – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say their quality of life has increased (*increased significantly* or *increased to some extent*) compared to 12 months earlier have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (32%).

Those *less* likely to say their quality of life has increased (*increased significantly* or *increased to some extent*) compared to 12 months earlier have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (18%).

Those more likely to say their quality of life has decreased (*decreased significantly* or *decreased to some extent*) compared to 12 months earlier have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (23% compared to 16% Auckland total)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (23%).

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

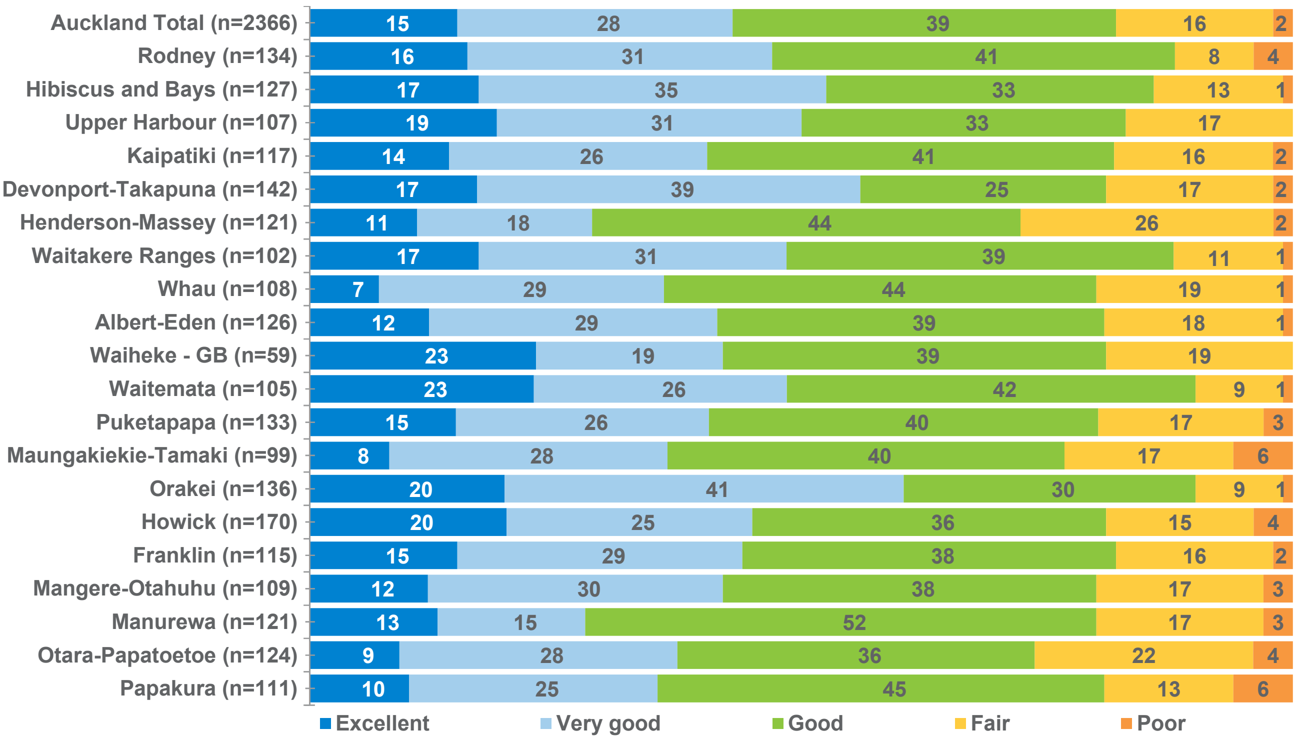
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

This section presents results on respondents' health and wellbeing, covering aspects such as respondents' perceptions of health, the amount of exercise and physical activity they have undertaken in the previous week and their perceptions of overall happiness and life in general.

4.1 OVERALL HEALTH

Eight in ten (82%) Auckland respondents rate their overall health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (15%), *very good* (28%), or *good* (39%).

Figure 4.1.1: Overall health – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are living in:

- Orakei (61% compared to 43% Auckland total)
- Devonport-Takapuna (56%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (52%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are living in:

- Manurewa (28%)
- Henderson-Massey (29%).

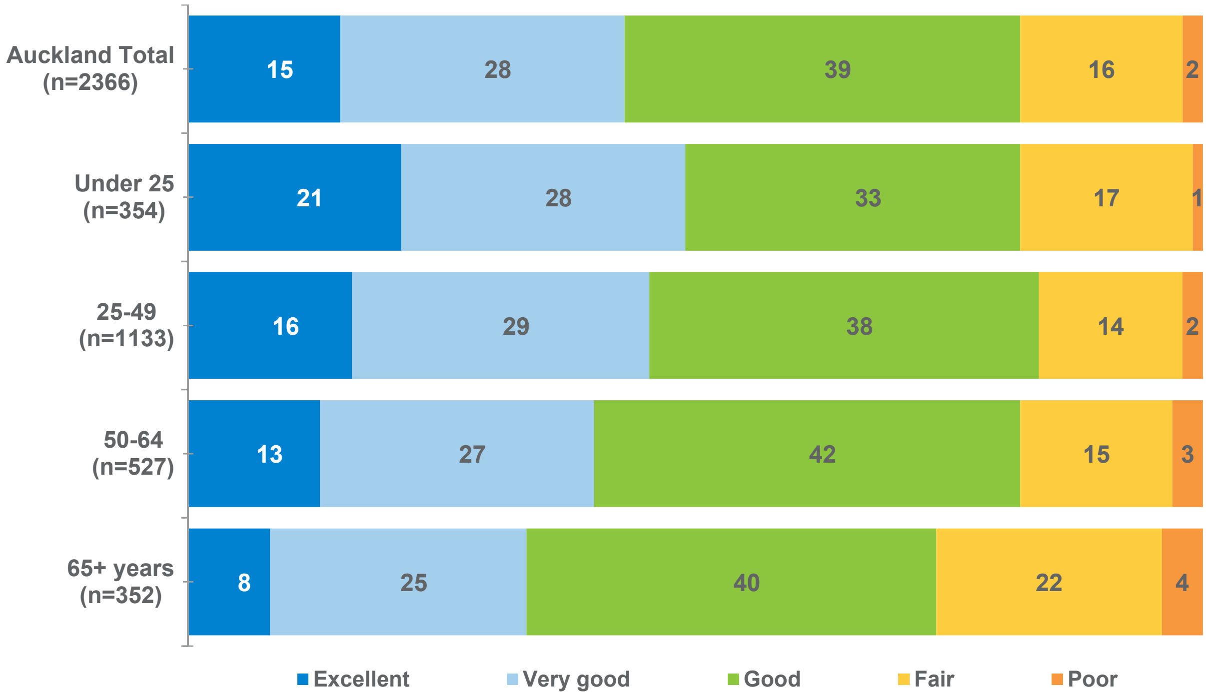
Those more likely to rate their health negatively (*fair* or *poor*) are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (26% compared to 18% Auckland total)
- Henderson-Massey (28%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health negatively (*fair* or *poor*) are living in:

- Waitemata (10%).

Figure 4.1.2: Overall health – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

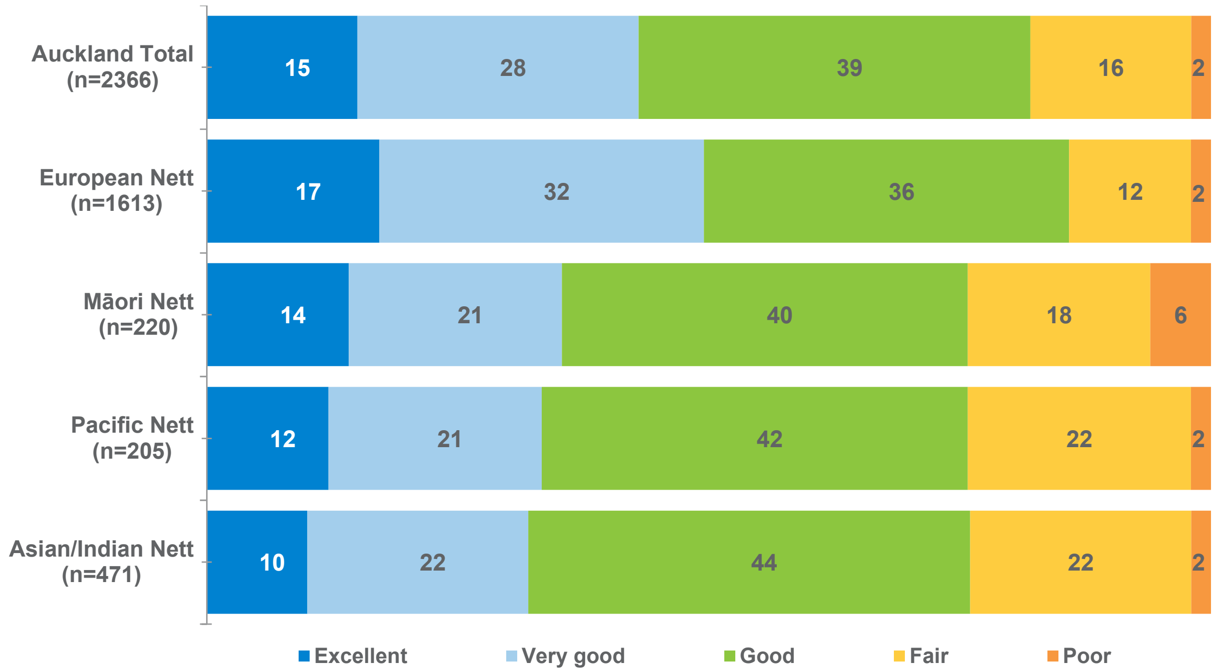
Those more likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are:

- Under 25 years (49%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are:

- Aged 65+ (33%).

Figure 4.1.3: Overall health – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

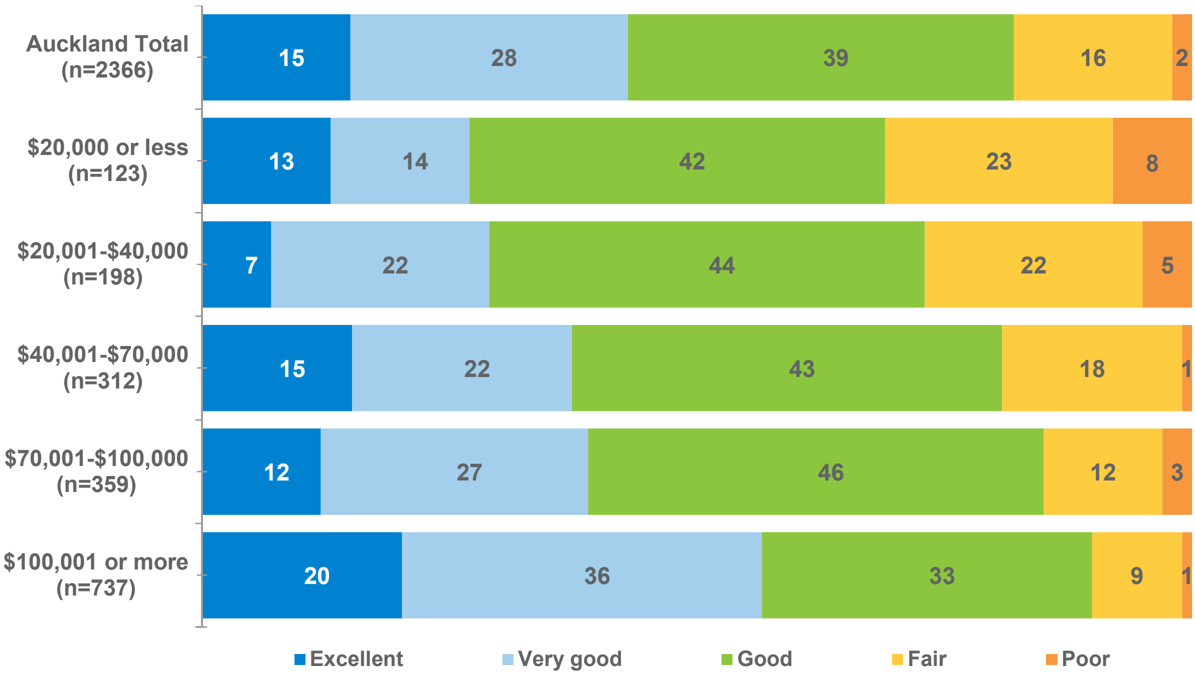
Those more likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are:

- Of European ethnicity (49%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (32%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (33%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (35%).

Figure 4.1.4: Overall health – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (56%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health positively (*excellent* or *very good)* have:

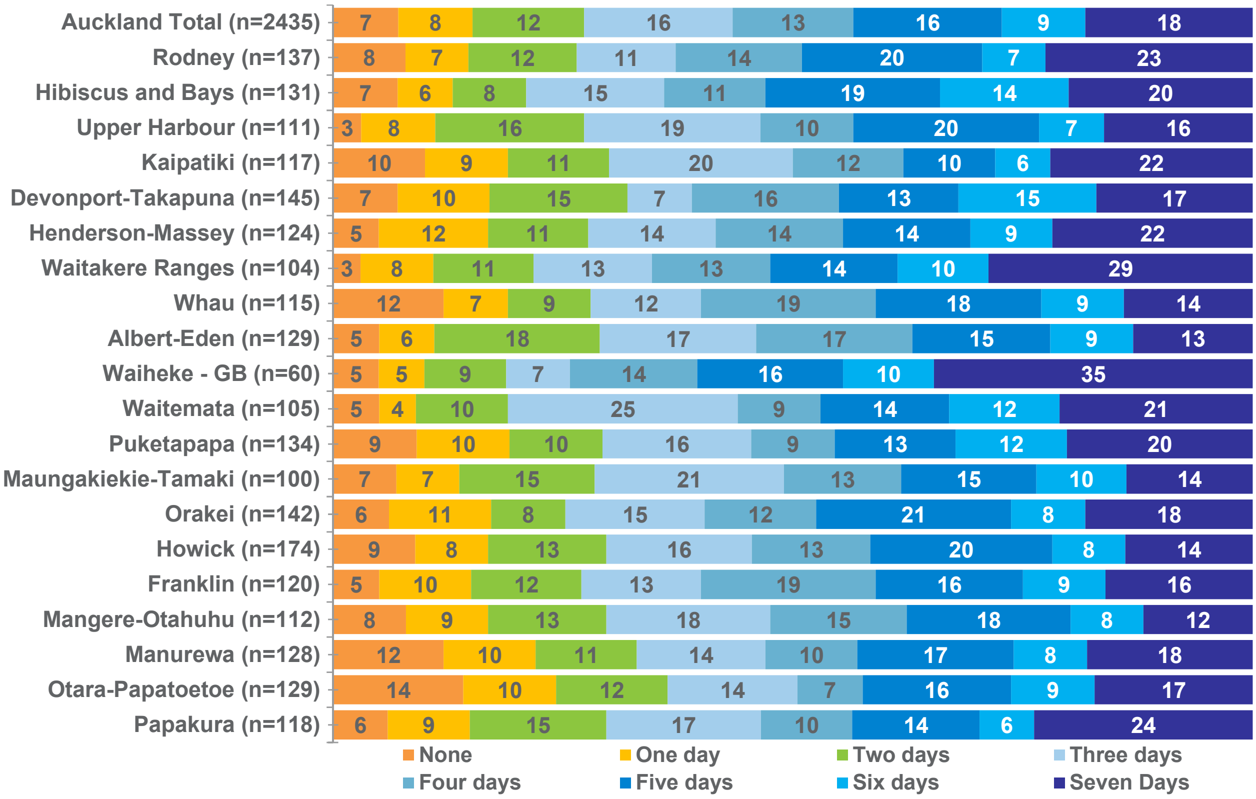
- A household income of $20,000 or less (27%)
- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (29%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (37%).

4.2 FREQUENCY OF DOING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to indicate how many days in the previous week they have been 'active'. Being active is defined as doing 15 minutes or more of vigorous activity (activity which makes you breathe a lot harder than normal), or 30 minutes or more of moderate exercise (e.g. brisk walking).

Four in ten (43%) Auckland respondents report they have been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey.

Figure 4.2.1: Frequency of doing physical activity – by local board (%)

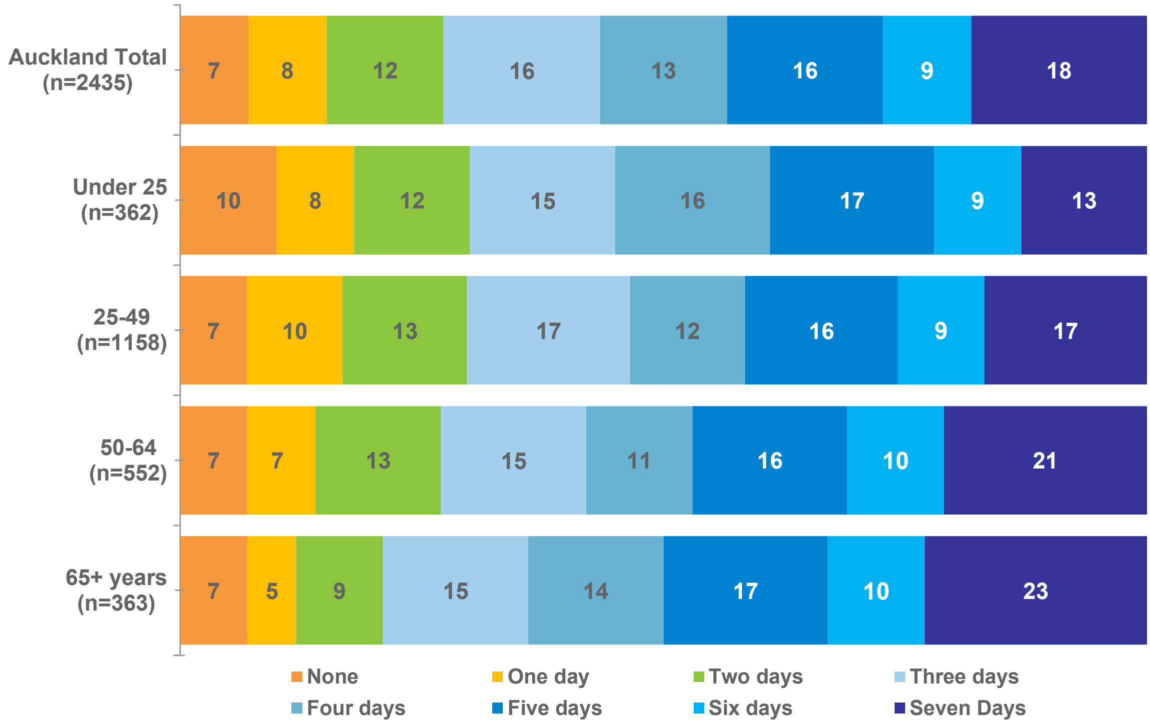


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they have been active five or more days in the week prior to the survey are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (61%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (53%).

Figure 4.2.2: Frequency of doing physical activity – by age (%)

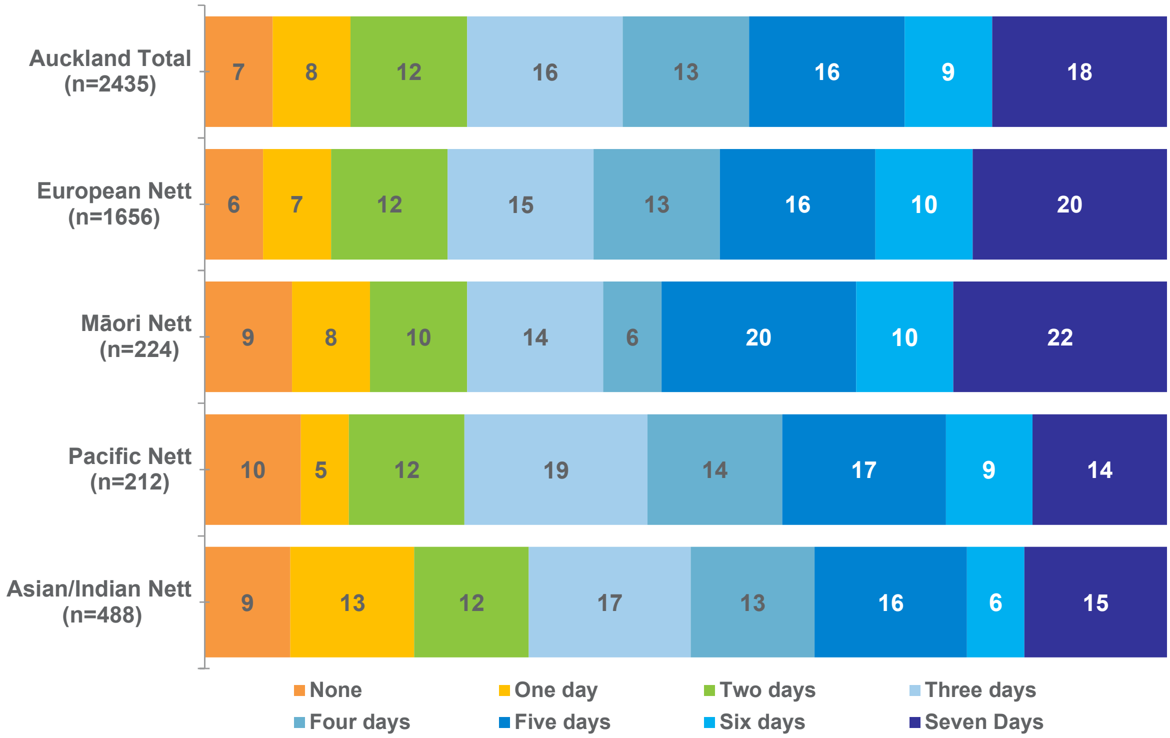


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they have been active for five or more days in the previous week are:

- Aged 65+ (50%).

Figure 4.2.3: Frequency of doing physical activity – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

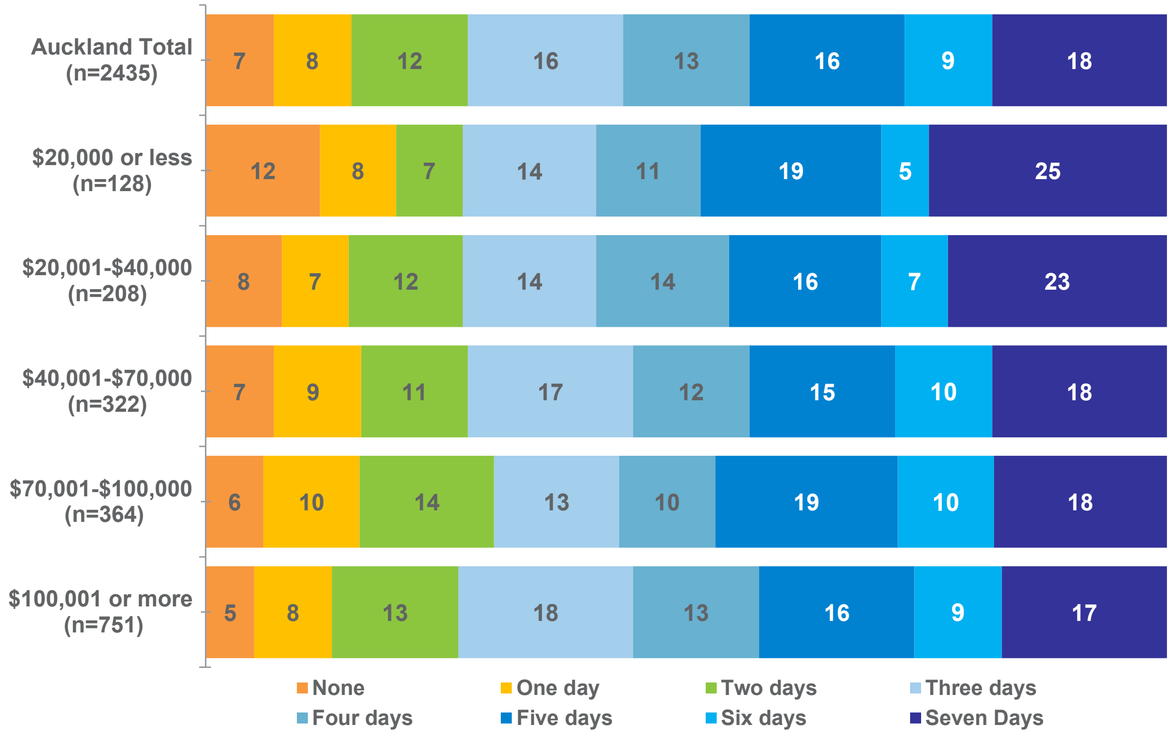
Those more likely to say they have been active five or more days in the previous week are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (52%).

Those *less* likely to say they have been active five or more days in the previous week are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (37%).

Figure 4.2.4: Frequency of doing physical activity – by household income (%)



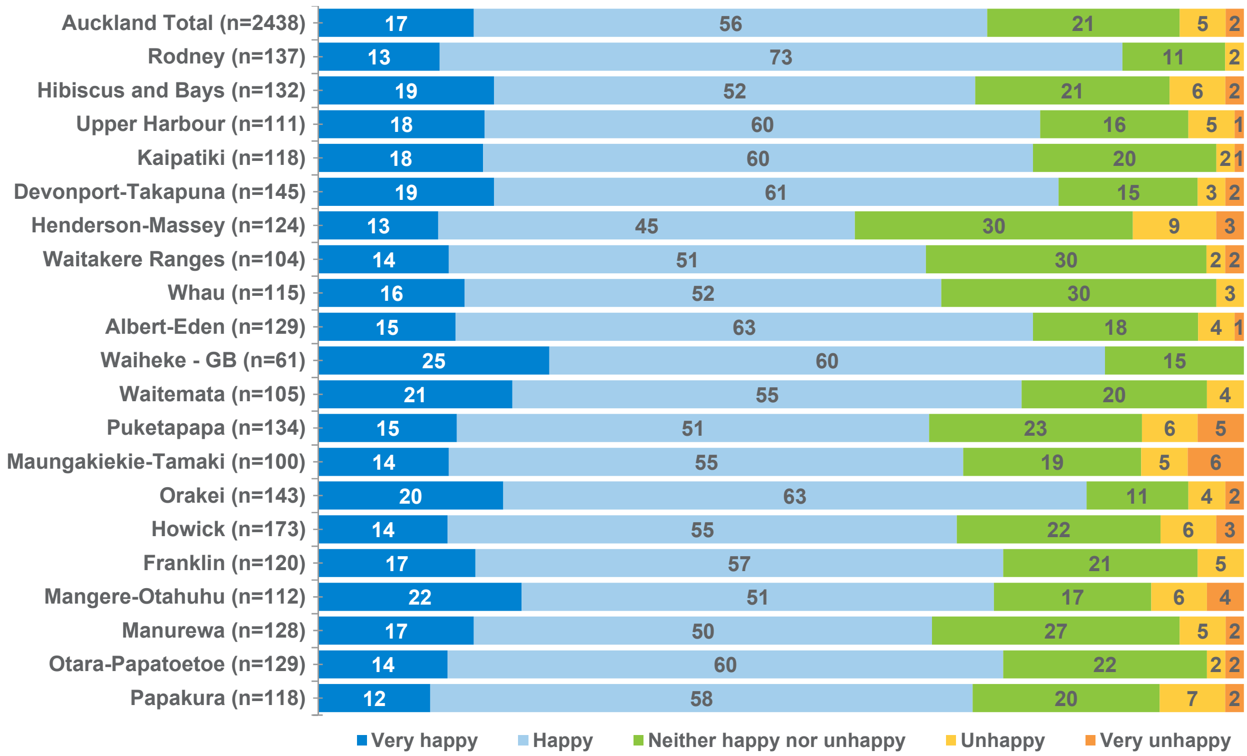
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income relating to the frequency of doing physical activity.

4.3 EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents living in Auckland state that they are in general *very happy* (17%) or *happy* (56%) 'these days'.

Figure 4.3.1: Rating of happiness these days – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

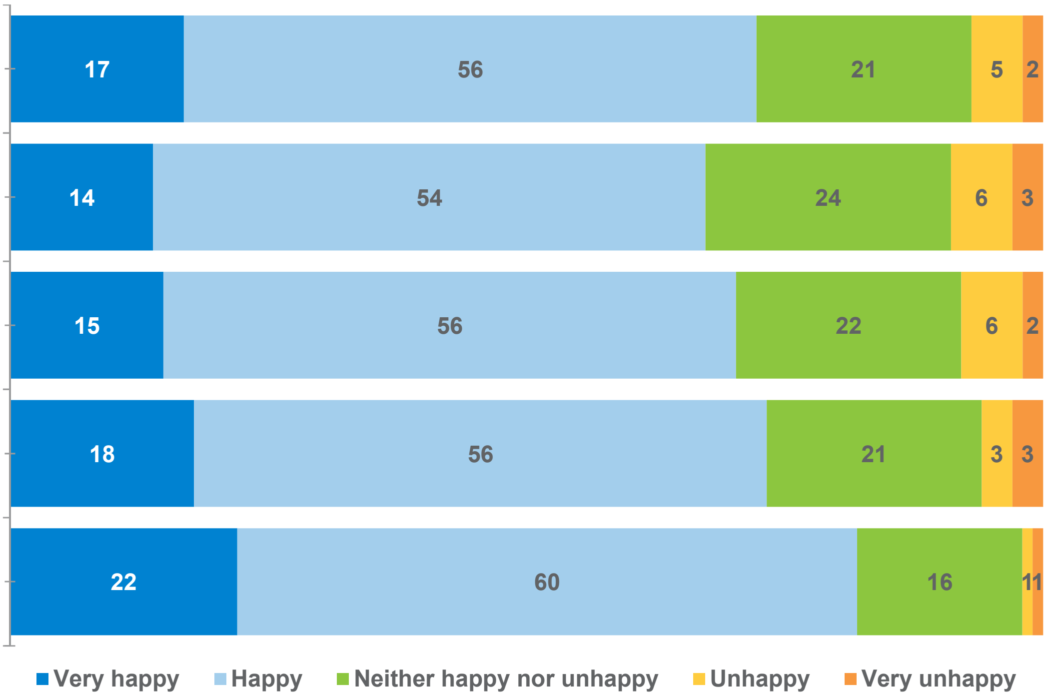
Those more likely to say that they are happy in general (*very happy* or *happy)* are living in:

- Rodney (86%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (80%)
- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (85%)
- Orakei (83%).

Those *less* likely to say that they are in general happy (*very happy* or *happy)* are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (58%).

Figure 4.3.2: Rating of happiness these days – by age (%)

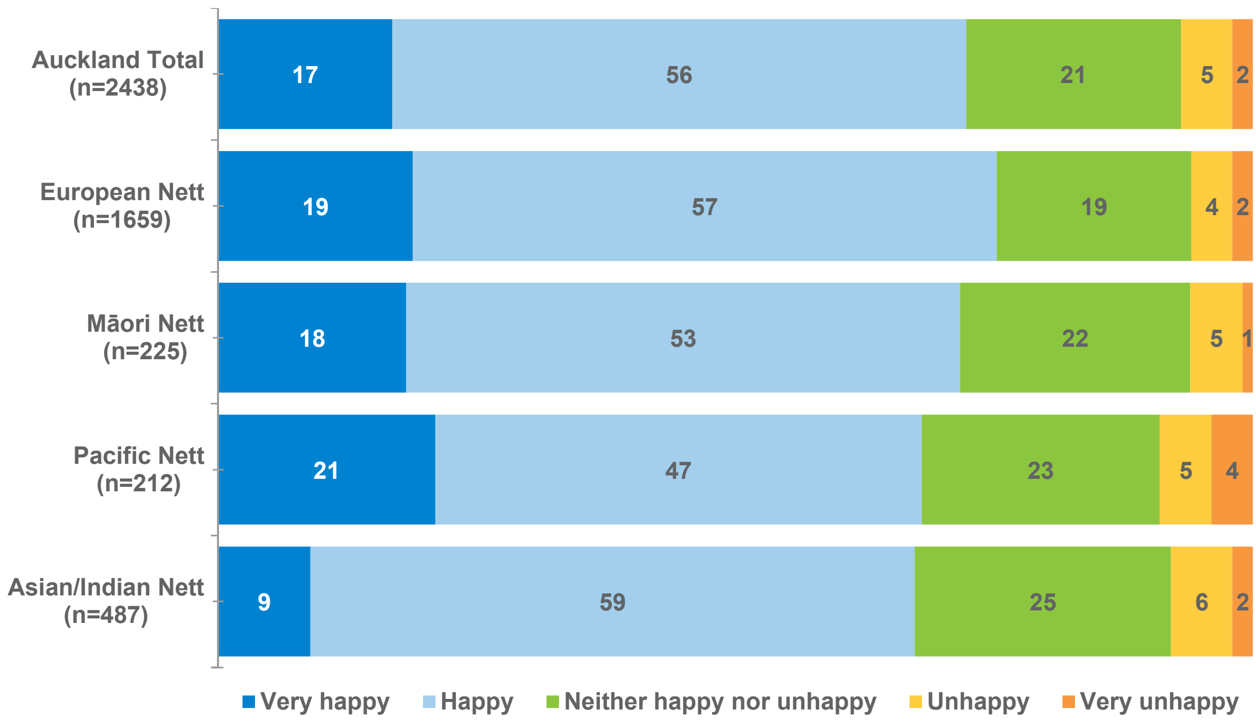


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say that they are in general happy (*very happy* or *happy)* are:

- Aged 65+ (82%).

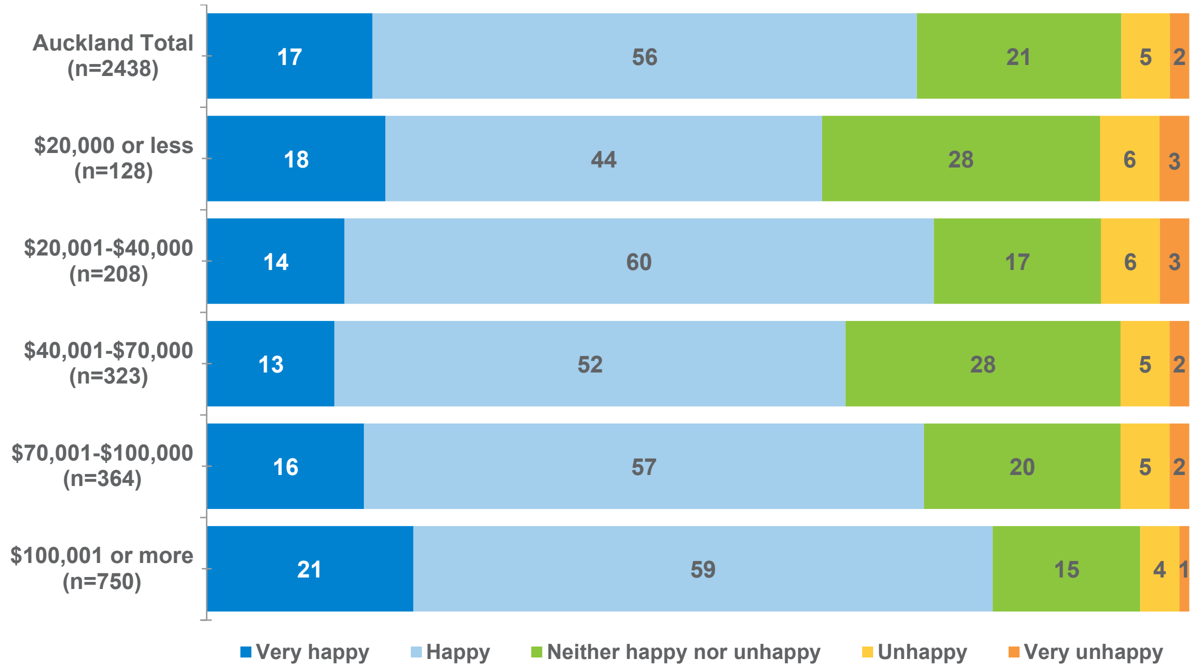
Figure 4.3.3: Rating of happiness these days – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity respondents' rating of their emotional wellbeing.

Figure 4.3.4: Rating of happiness these days – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they are in general happy (*very happy* or *happy)* have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (80%).

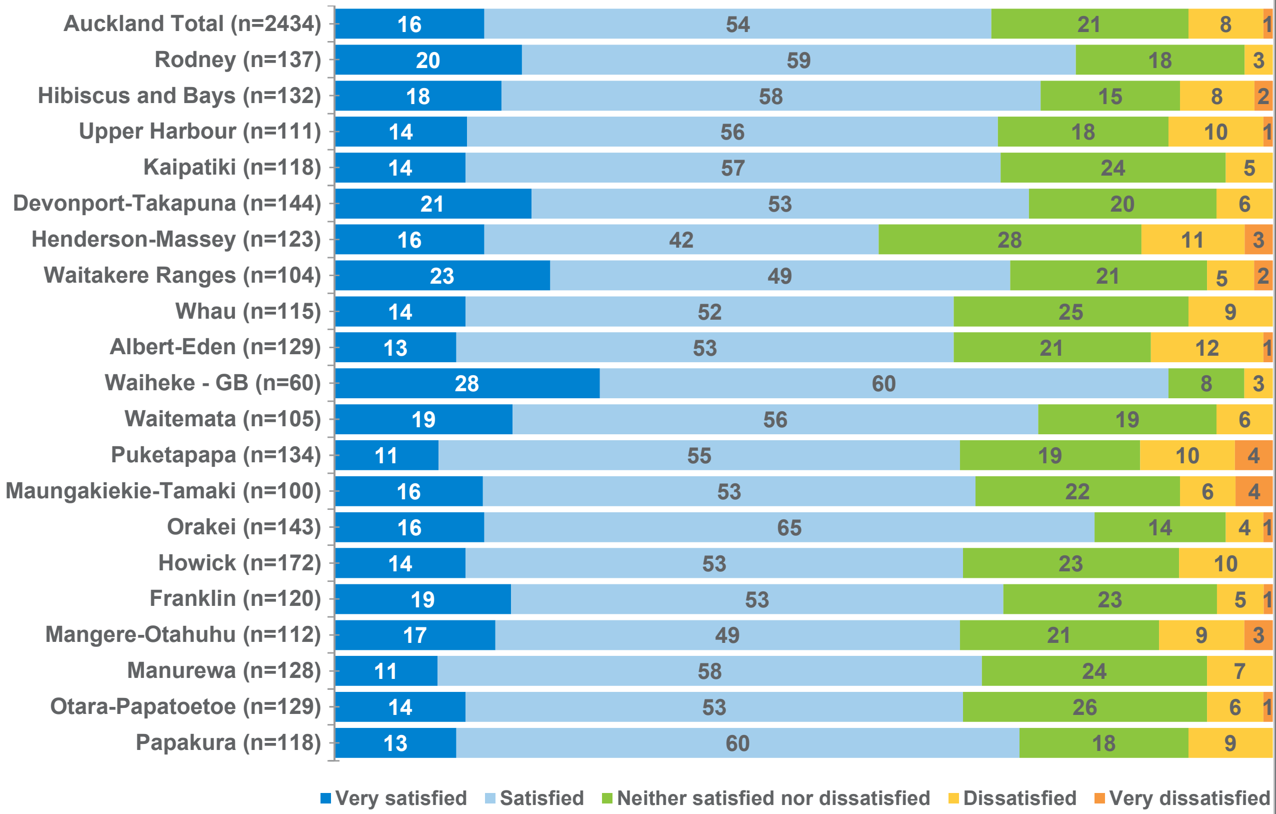
Those *less* likely to say they are in general happy (*very happy* or *happy)* have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (62%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (65%).

4.4 SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL

Respondents were asked 'taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life in general these days?' Seven in ten (70%) respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (16%) or *satisfied* (54%).

Figure 4.4.1: Satisfaction with life in general – by local board (%)

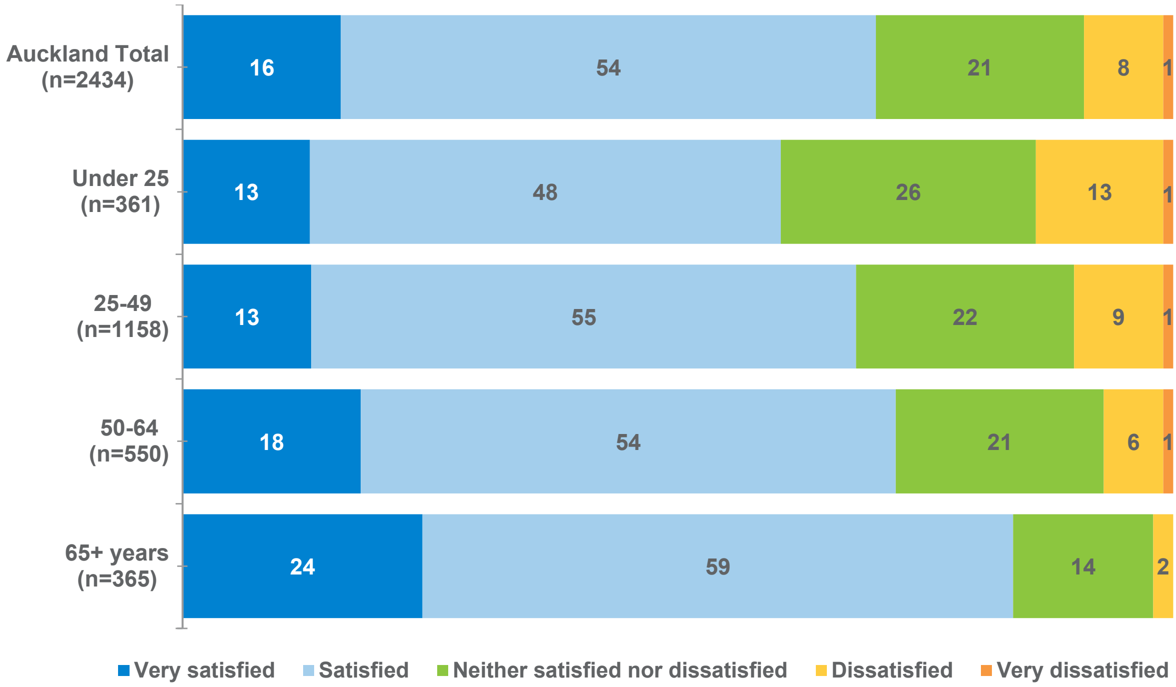


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be satisfied (*satisfied* or *very satisfied*) with their life in general are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (88%)
- Orakei (81%)
- Rodney (79%).

Figure 4.4.2: Satisfaction with life in general – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

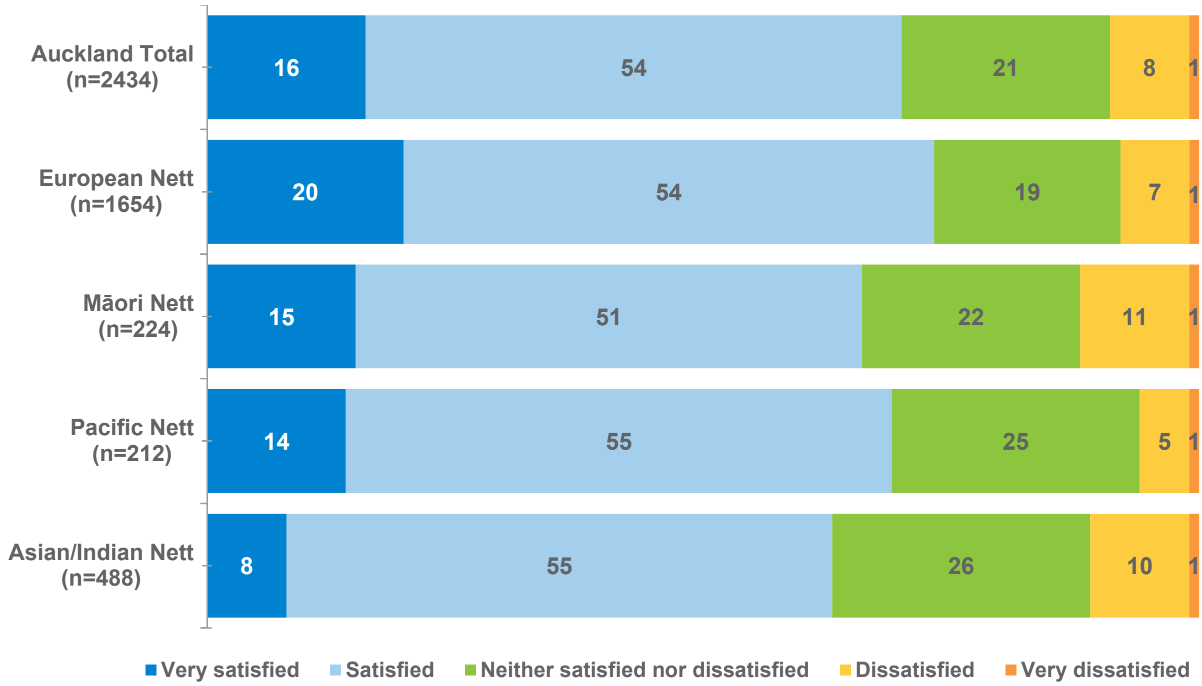
Those *less* likely to be satisfied (*satisfied* or *very satisfied*) with their life in general are:

- Under 25 years (61%).

Those *less* likely to be dissatisfied (*dissatisfied* or *very dissatisfied*) with their life in general are:

- Aged 65+ (2% compared to 9% Auckland total).

Figure 4.4.3: Satisfaction with life in general – by ethnicity (%)

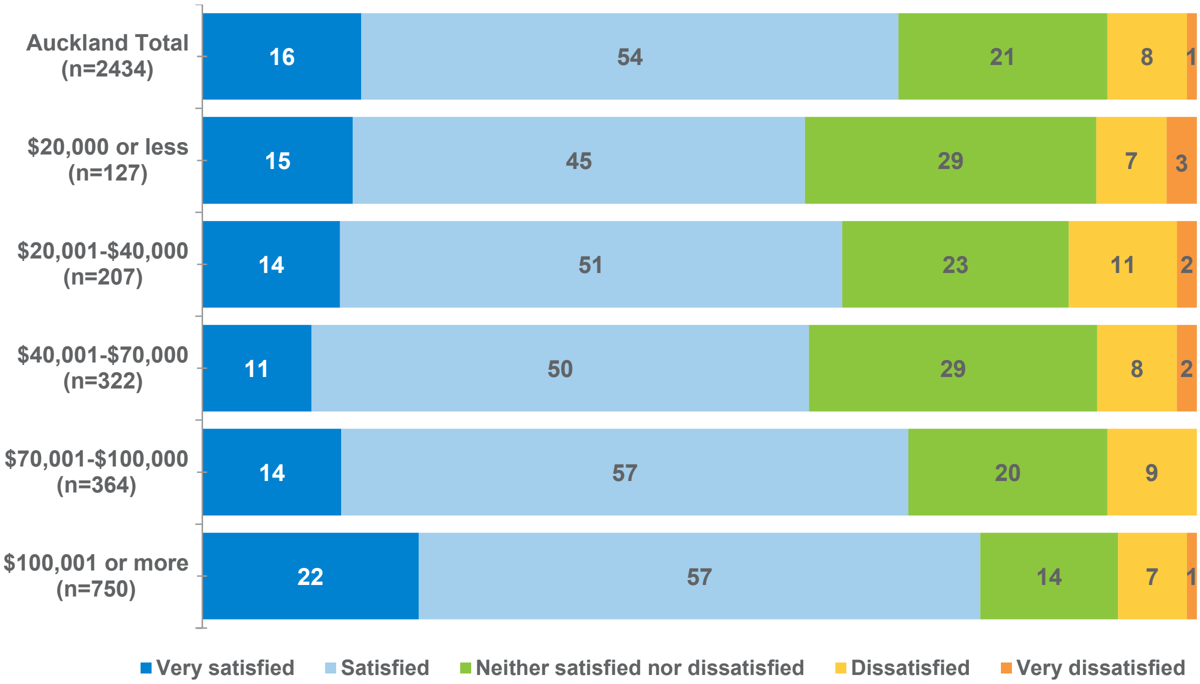


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to be satisfied (*satisfied* or *very satisfied*) with their life in general are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (63%).

Figure 4.4.4: Satisfaction with life in general – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be satisfied (*satisfied* or *very satisfied*) with their life in general have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (79%).

Those *less* likely to be satisfied (*satisfied* or *very satisfied*) with their life in general have:

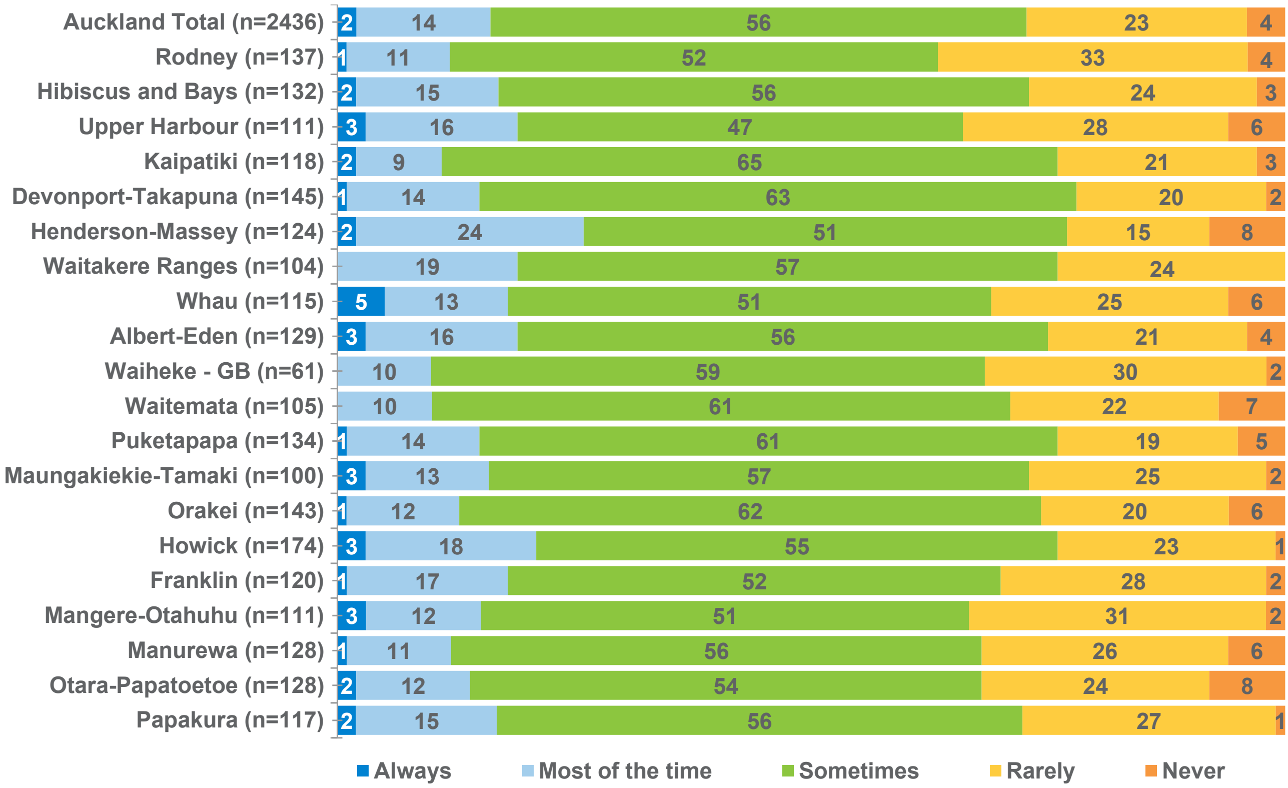
- A household income of $20,000 or less (60%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (61%).

4.5 STRESS

Respondents were asked how often over the previous 12 months they have experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them.

Almost one in five (16%) of Auckland respondents state they have regularly experienced stress that has had a negative impact on them, with 2% experiencing stress *always* and 14% experiencing stress *most of the time*.

Figure 4.5.: Frequency of experiencing stress – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

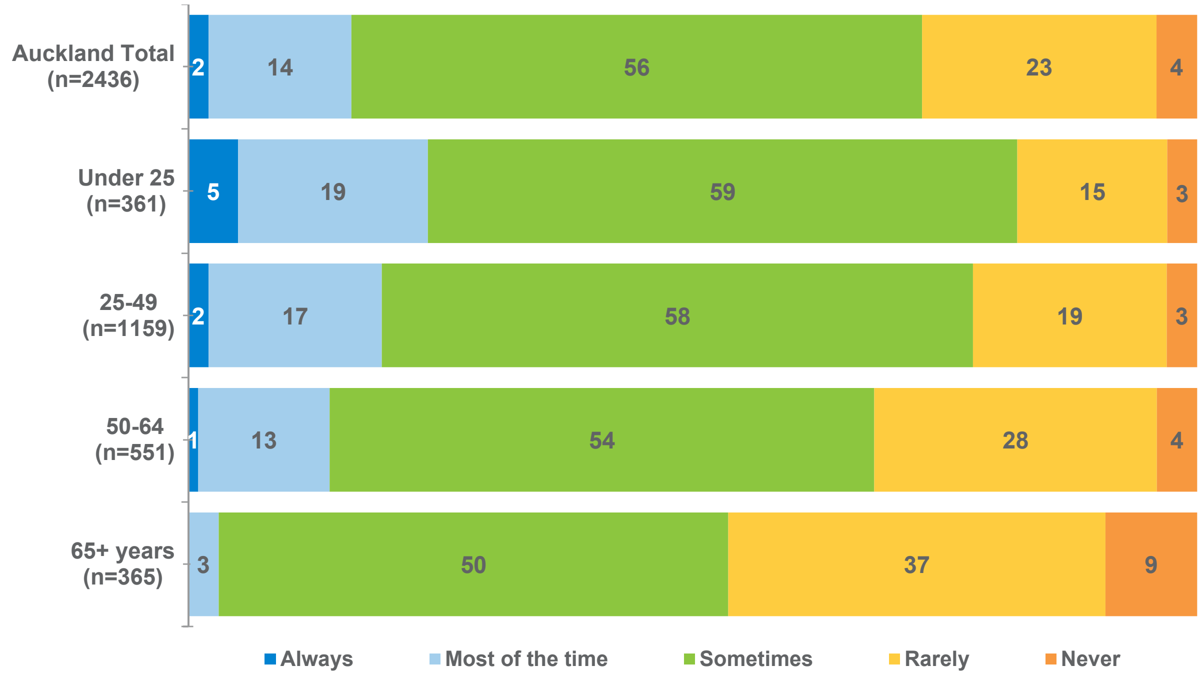
Those more likely to regularly experience stress (*always* or *most of the time*) are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (26%).

Those more likely to rarely experience stress (*rarely* or *never*) are living in:

- Rodney (37% compared to 27% Auckland total).

Figure 4.5.2: Frequency of experiencing stress – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

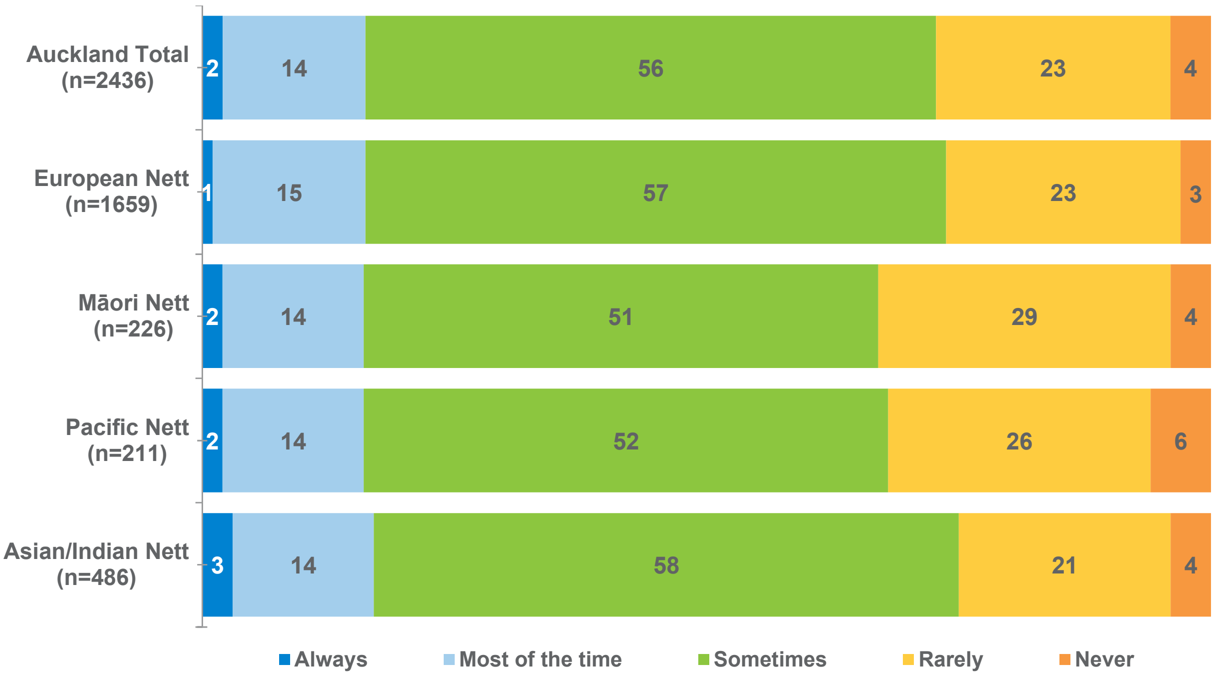
Those more likely to regularly experience stress (*always* or *most of the time*) are:

- Under 25 years (24%).

Those *less* likely to regularly experience stress (*always* or *most of the time*) are:

- Aged 65+ (3%).

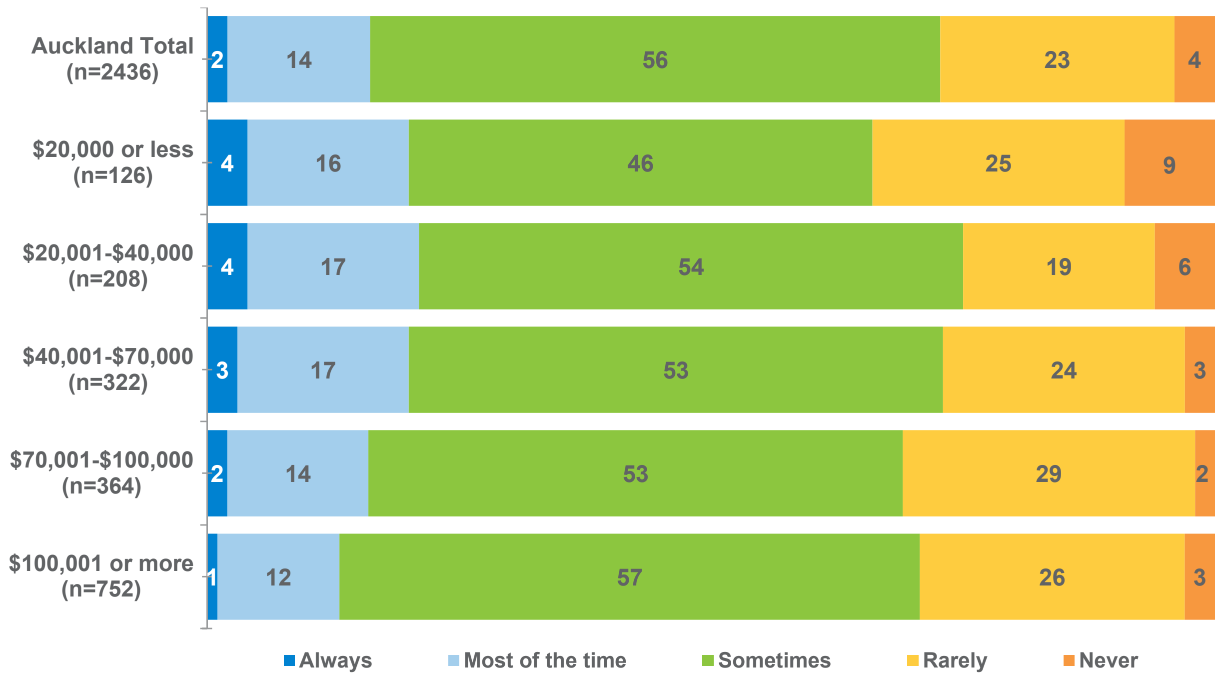
Figure 4.5.3: Frequency of experiencing stress – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' frequency of experiencing stress.

Figure 4.5.4: Frequency of experiencing stress – by household income (%)



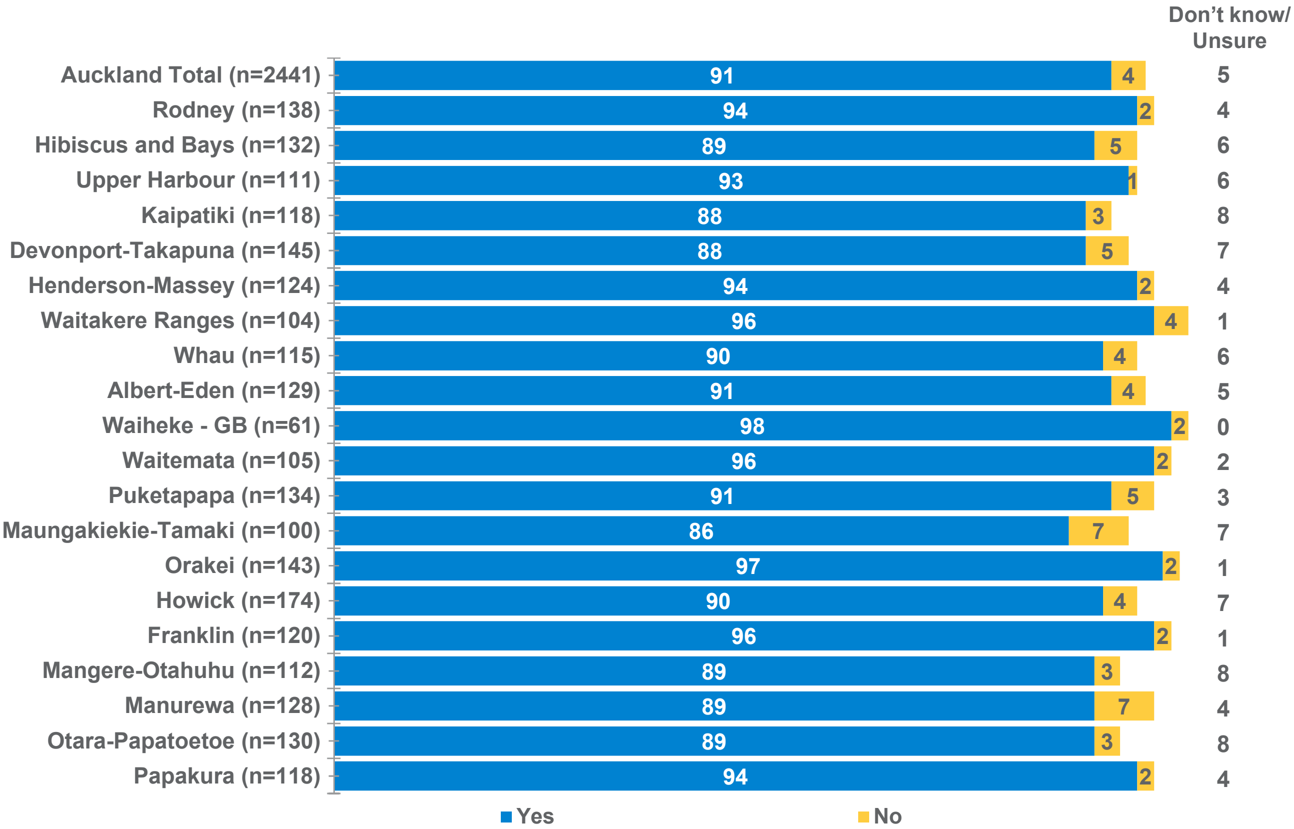
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' frequency of experiencing stress.

4.6 AVAILABILITY OF SUPPORT

The majority (91%) of respondents living in Auckland say they have someone to turn to for help if they are faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time.

Figure 4.6.1: Availability of support – by local board (%)

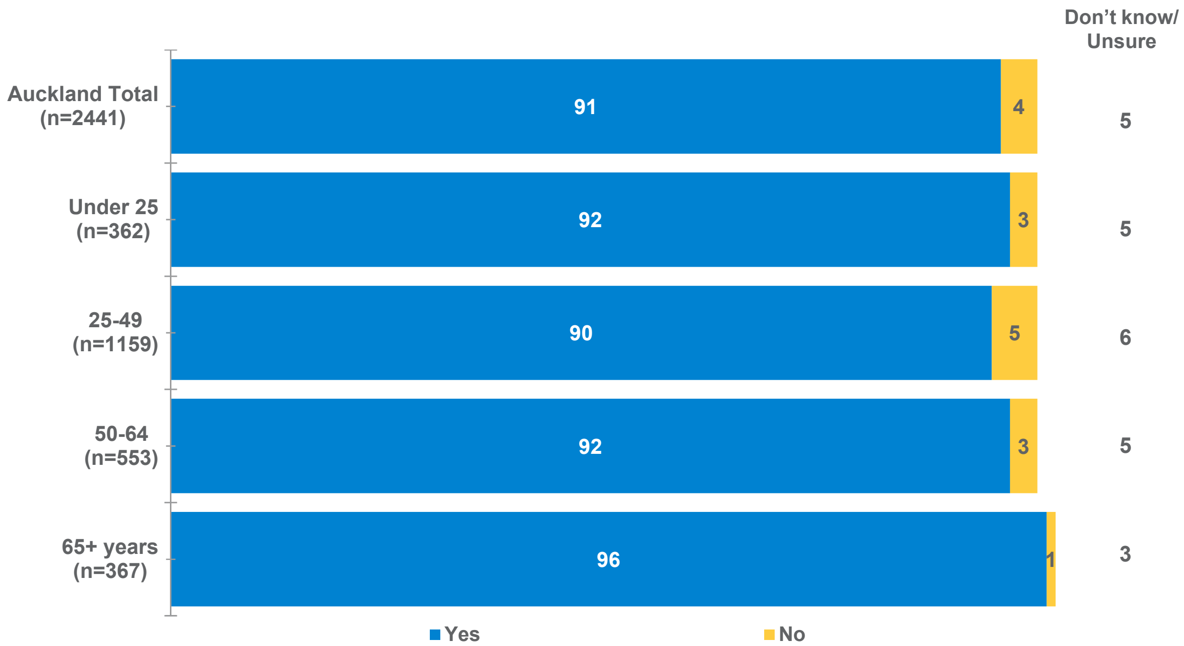


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have support available are living in:

- Orakei (97%).

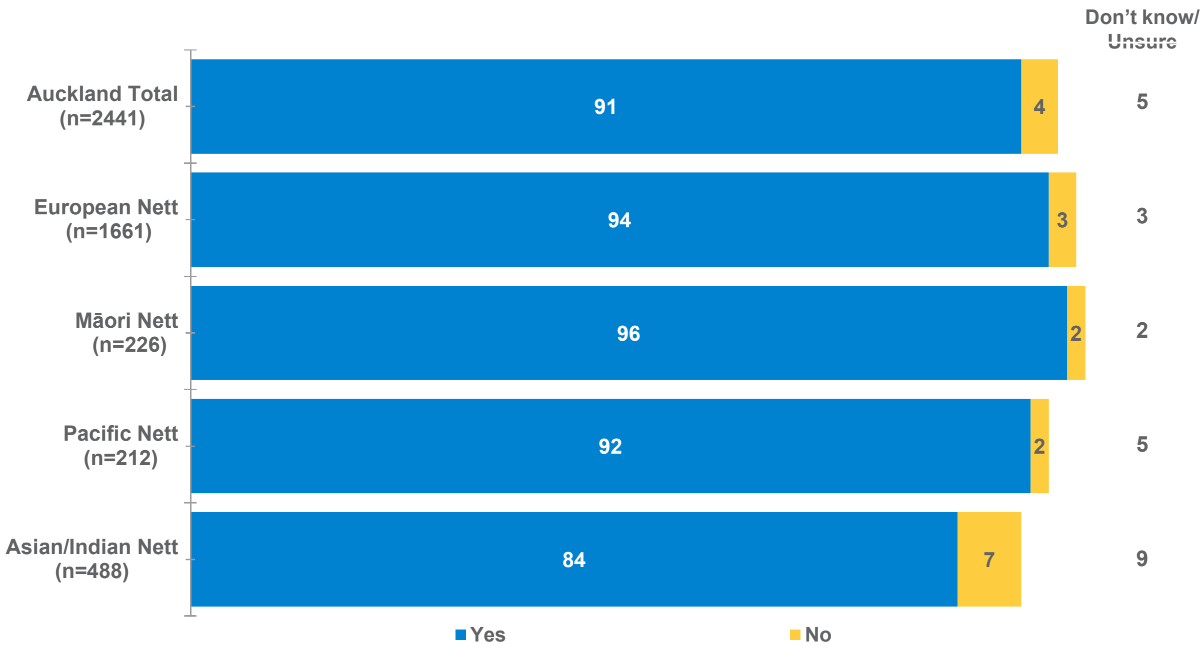
Figure 4.6.2: Availability of support – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for the availability of support.

Figure 4.6.3: Availability of support – by ethnicity (%)

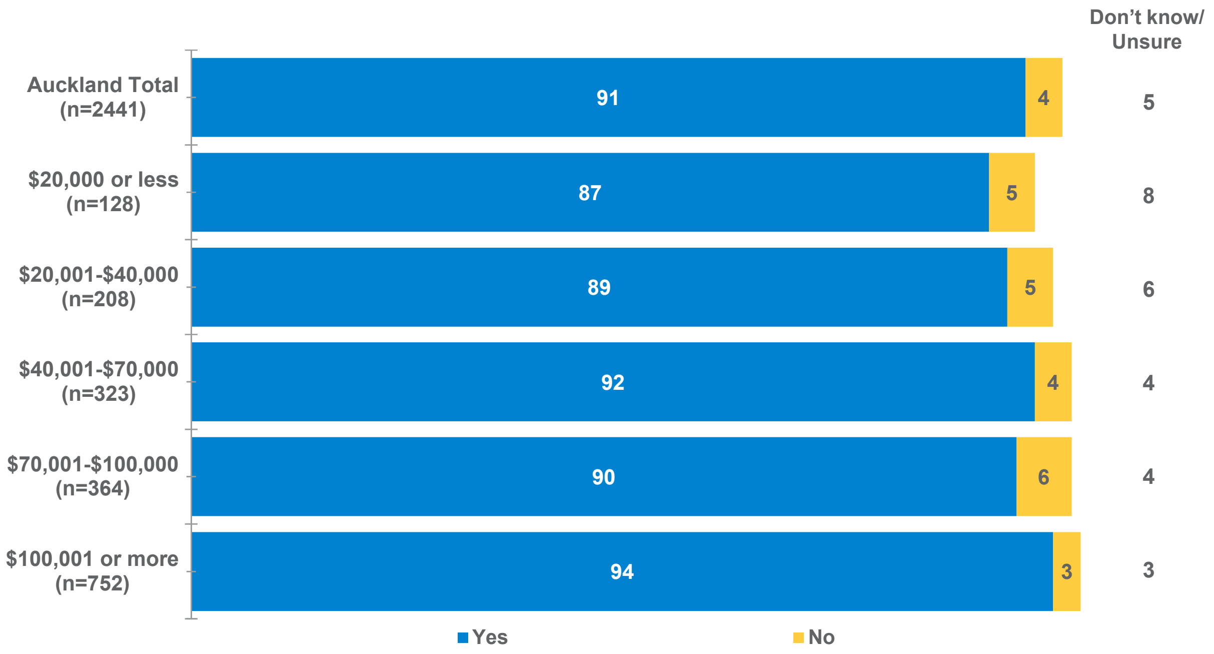


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have support available are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (84%).

Figure 4.6.4: Availability of support – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for the availability of support.

CRIME AND SAFETY

CRIME AND SAFETY

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of problems in their local area in the previous 12 months, as well as their perceptions of safety in their homes, neighbourhoods and city centre.

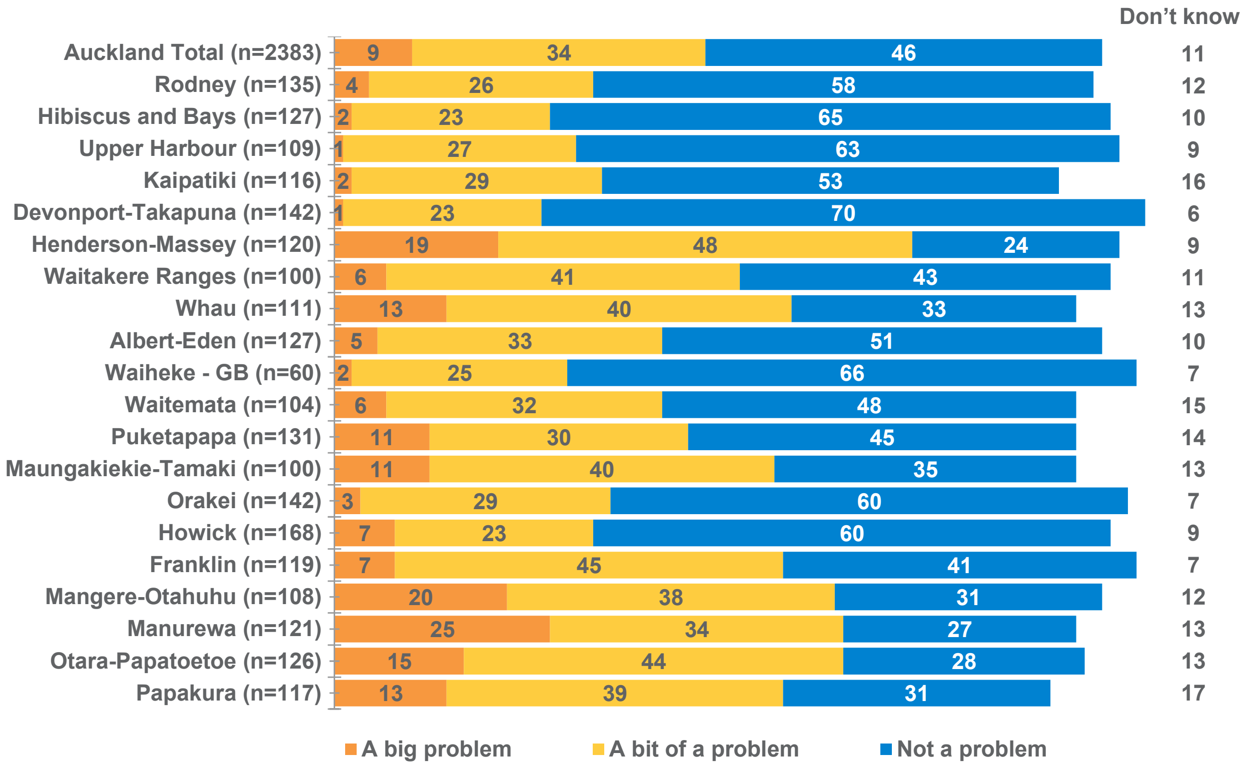
5.1 PERCEPTION OF ISSUES IN LOCAL AREA IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which 11 possible issues had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for six issues are reported here (i.e., vandalism, dangerous driving, car theft and damage to cars, people you feel unsafe to be around, alcohol and drug problems and people begging in the street). The rest are reported in Section 8: Built and Natural Environment.

Vandalism

Four in ten (43%) respondents living in Auckland view vandalism as a problem within their local area over the last 12 months, with 9% indicating it is *a big problem* and a further 34% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.1: Vandalism as a problem – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

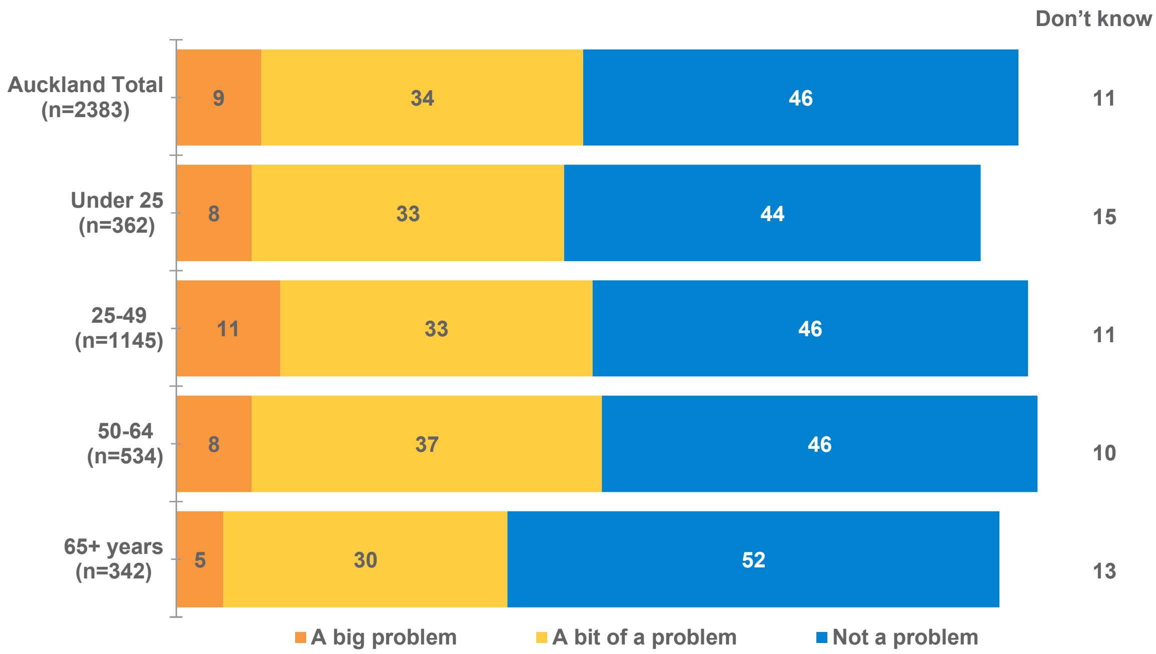
Those more likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their local area over the last 12 months are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (67%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (59%)
- Manurewa (59%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (58%)
- Whau (53%)
- Franklin (52%)
- Papakura (52%).

Those *less* likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are living in:

- Devonport-Takapuna (24%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (25%)
- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (27%)
- Upper Harbour (28%)
- Howick (30%)
- Rodney (30%)
- Kaipatiki (31%)
- Orakei (32%).

Figure 5.1.2: Vandalism as a problem – by age (%)

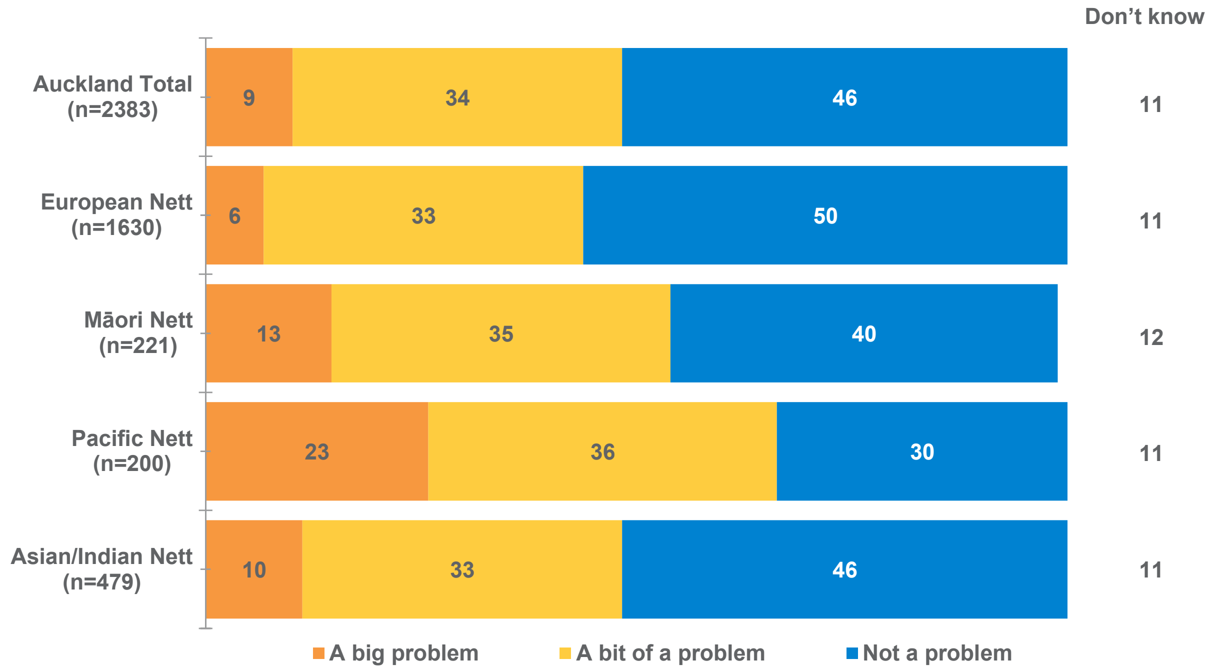


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 65+ (35%).

Figure 5.1.3: Vandalism as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

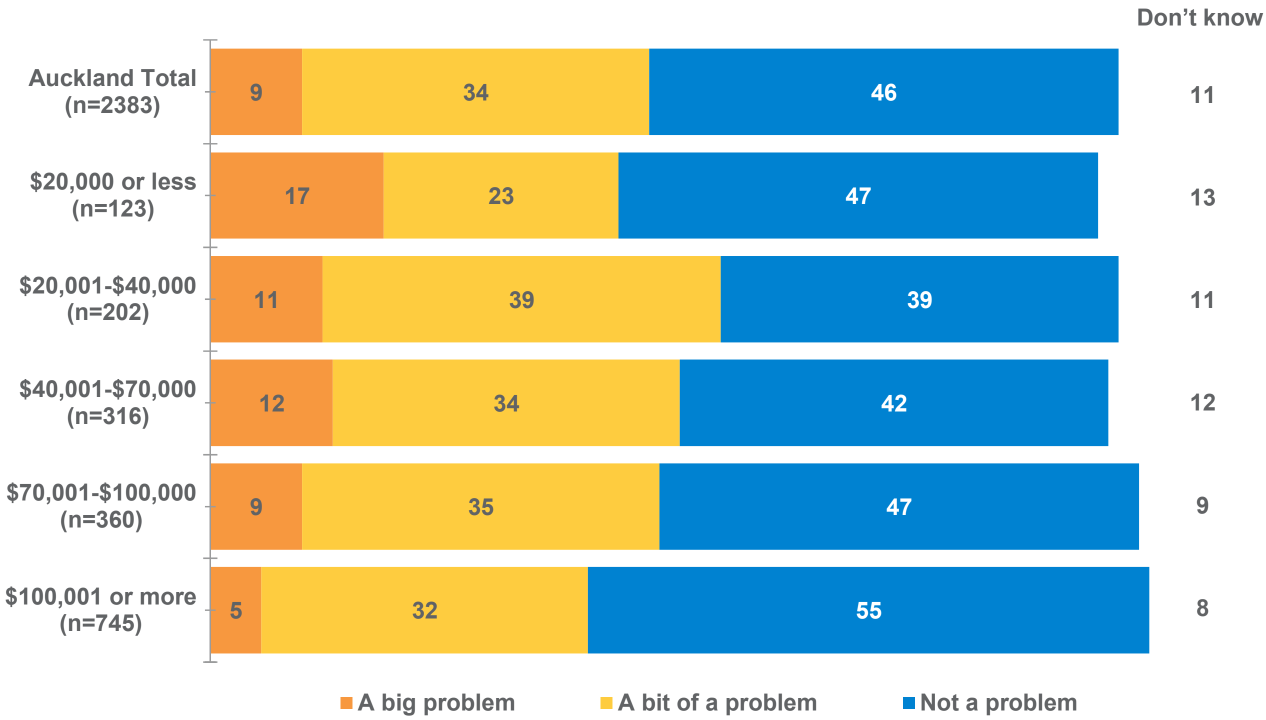


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (59%).

Figure 5.1.4: Vandalism as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

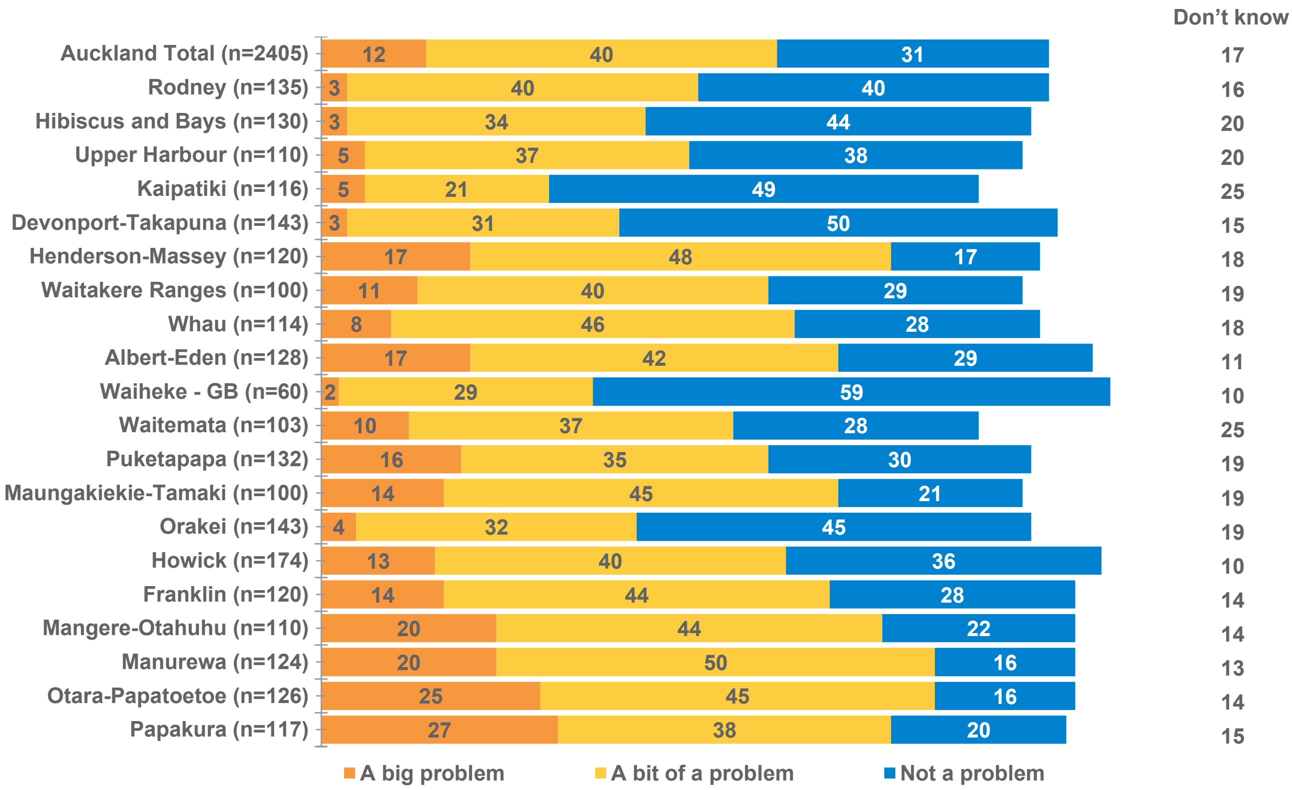
Those more likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (50%).

Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars

Just over half (52%) of respondents living in Auckland view car theft or damage to cars as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 12% indicating it is *a big problem* and a further 40% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.5: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by local board (%)

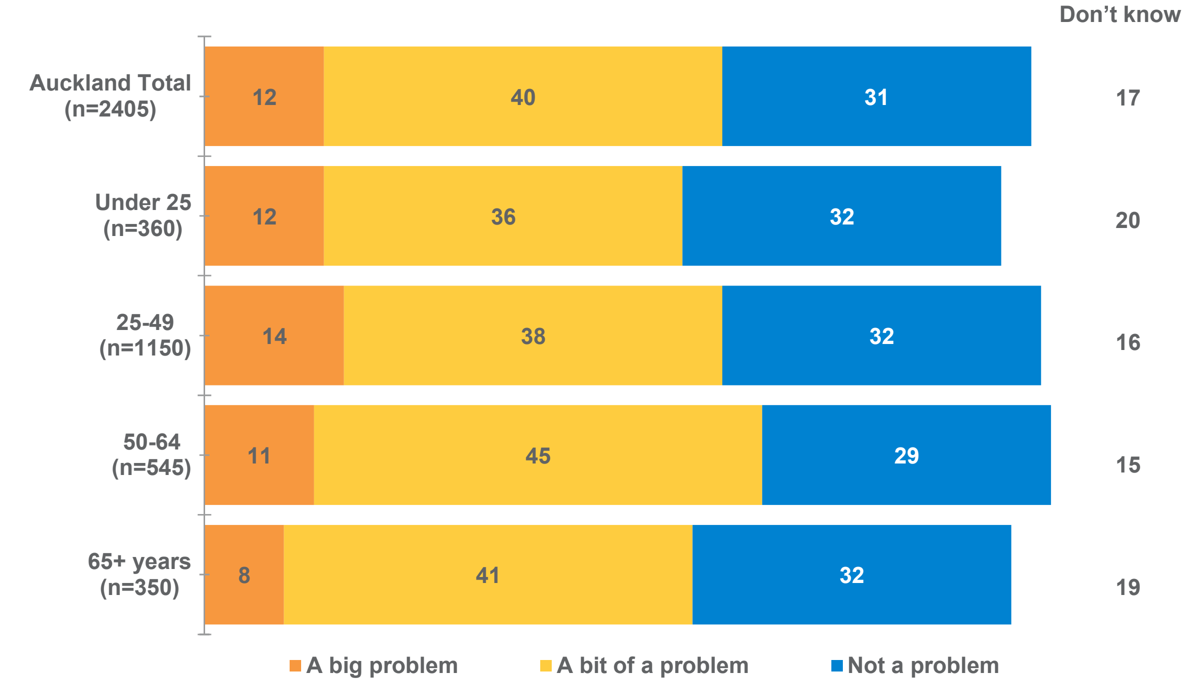


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Manurewa (70%)
- Otara–Papatoetoe (70%)
- Papakura (65%)
- Henderson-Massey (65%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (64%).

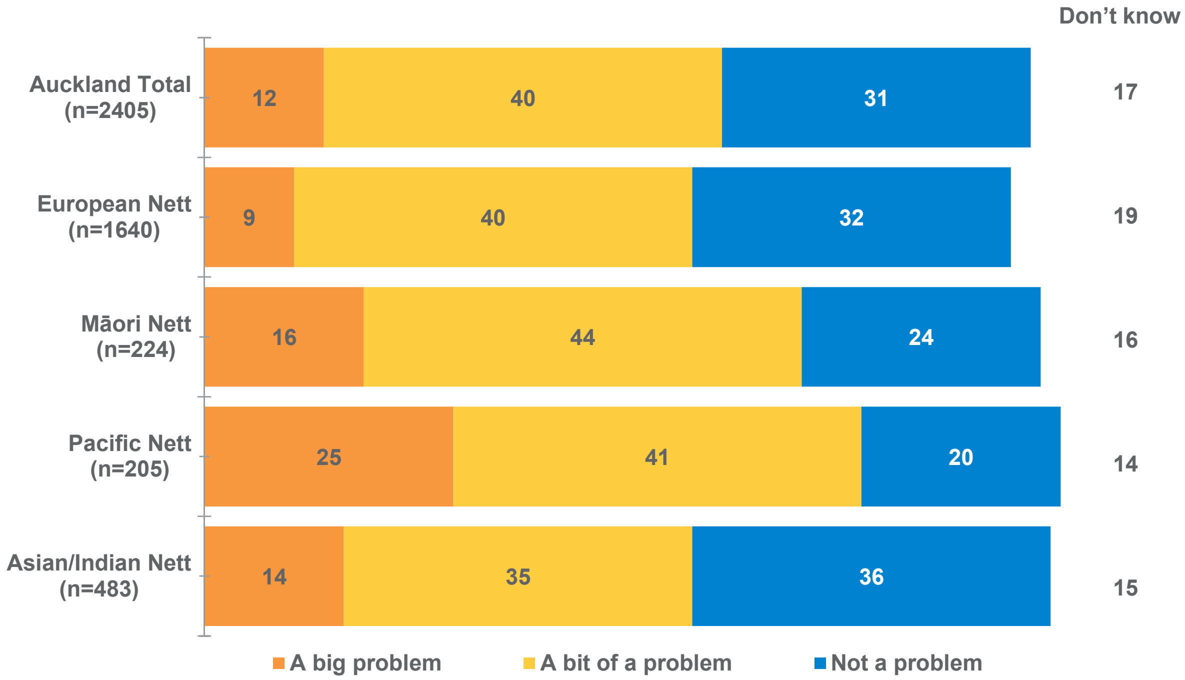
Figure 5.1.6: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents perceiving car theft or damage to cars as a problem.

Figure 5.1.7: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by ethnicity (%)

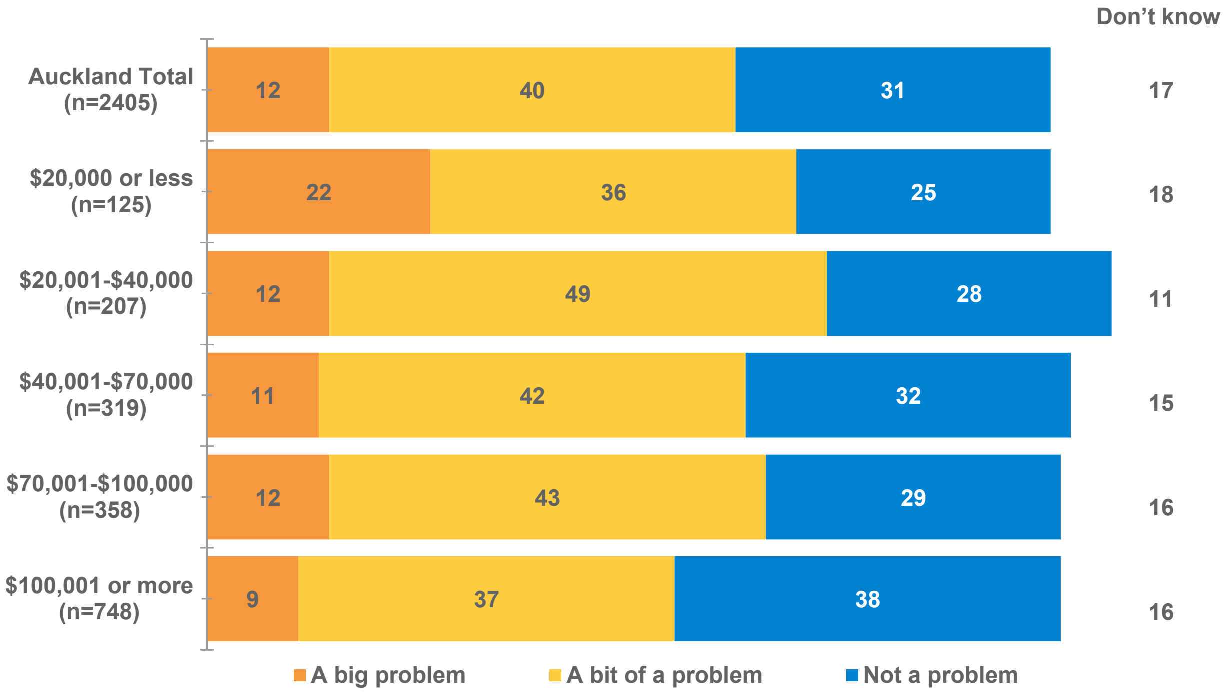


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (66%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (60%).

Figure 5.1.8: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (61%).

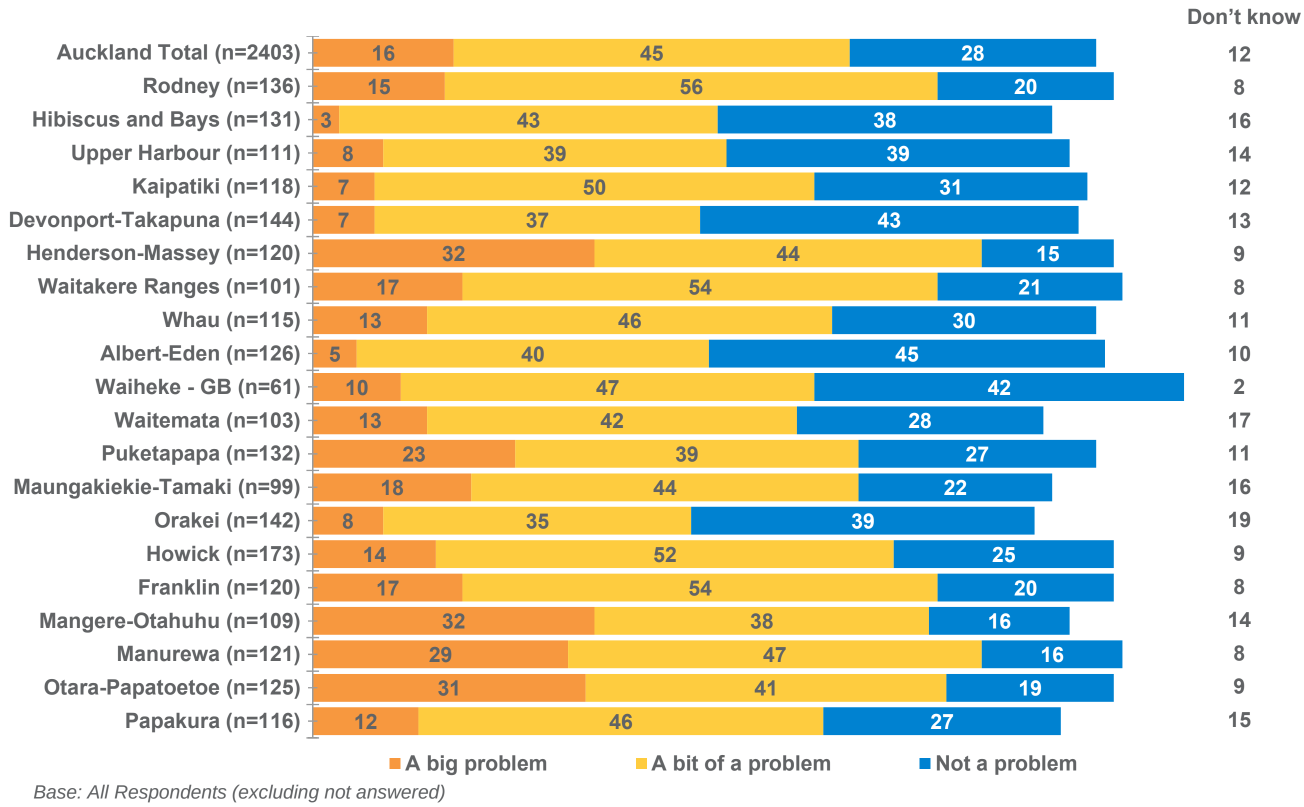
Those *less* likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (46%).

Dangerous driving

One in six (61%) respondents living in Auckland view dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding, as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 16% indicating it is *a big problem* and a further 45% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*.

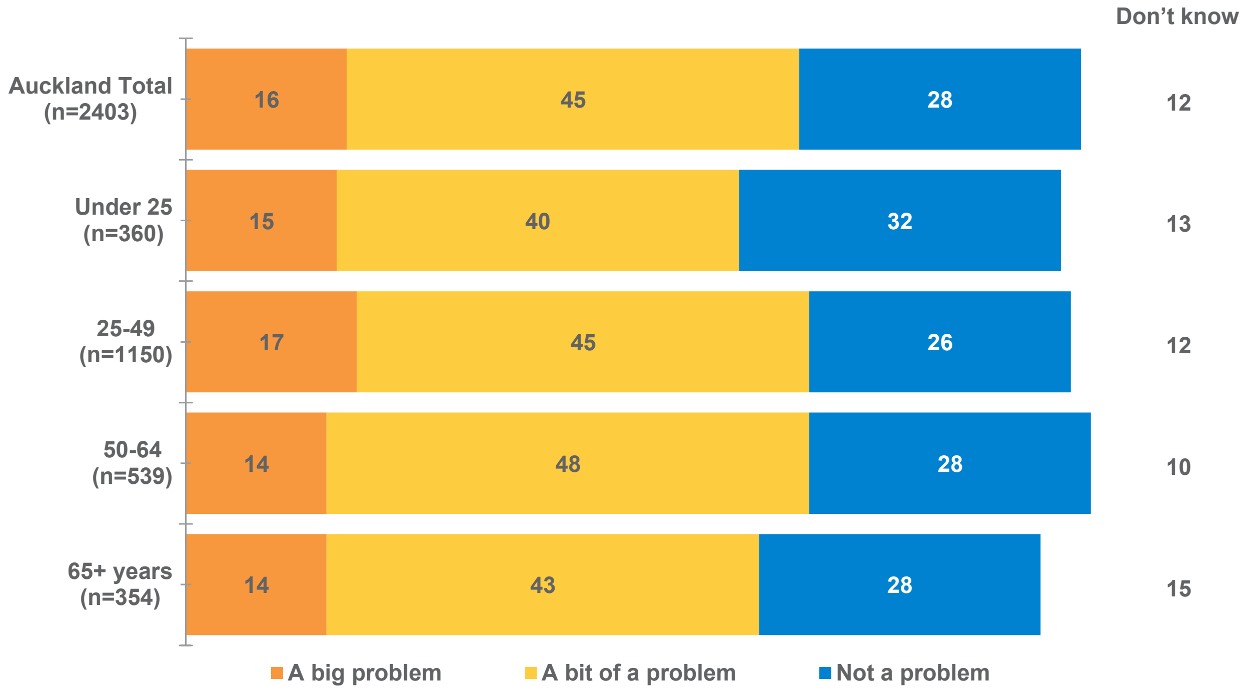
Figure 5.1.9: Dangerous driving as a problem – by local board (%)



Those more likely to view dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (76%)
- Manurewa (76%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (72%)
- Waitakere Ranges (71%)
- Rodney (71%)
- Franklin (71%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (70%).

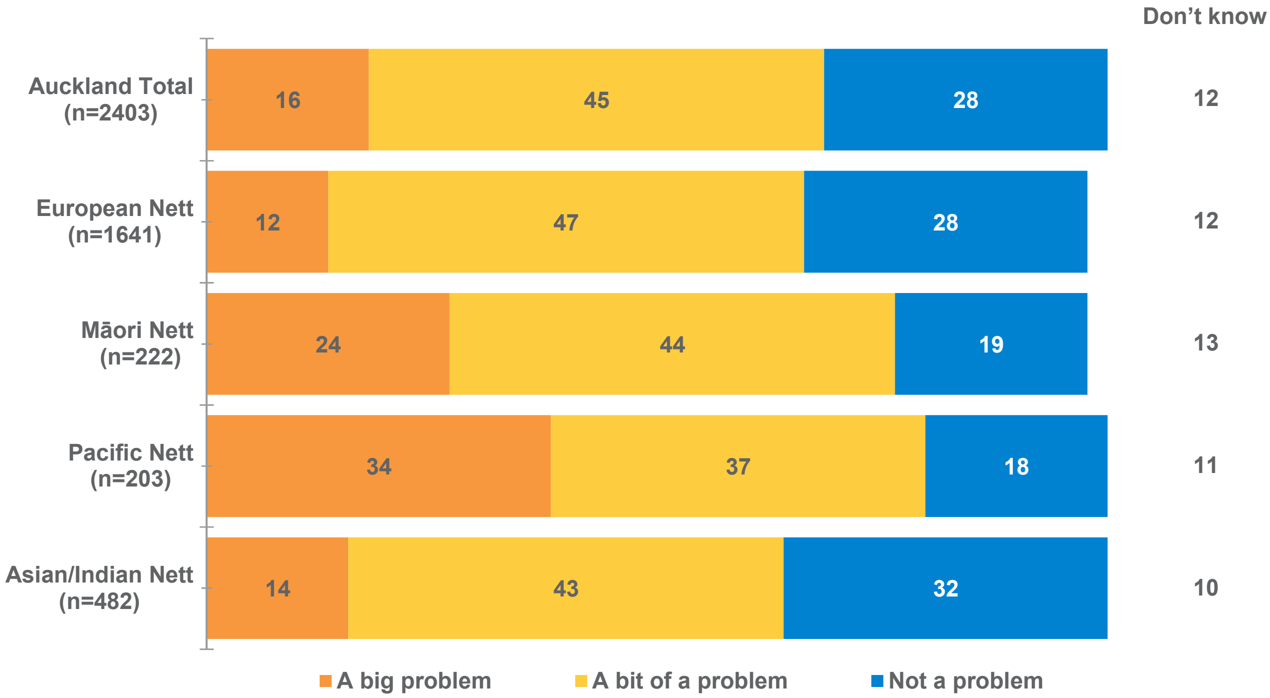
Figure 5.1.10: Dangerous driving as a problem – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age in relation to respondents perceiving dangerous driving as a problem.

Figure 5.1.11: Dangerous driving as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

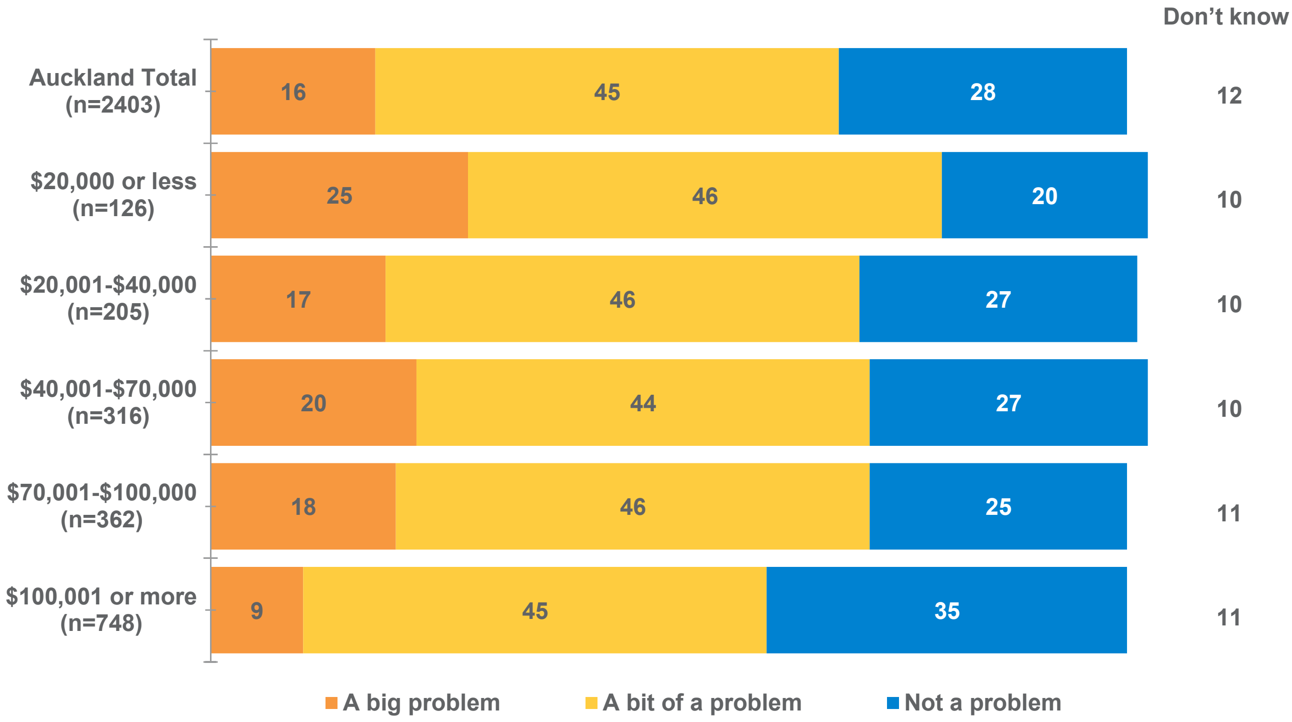


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (68%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (71%).

Figure 5.1.12: Dangerous driving as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (71%).

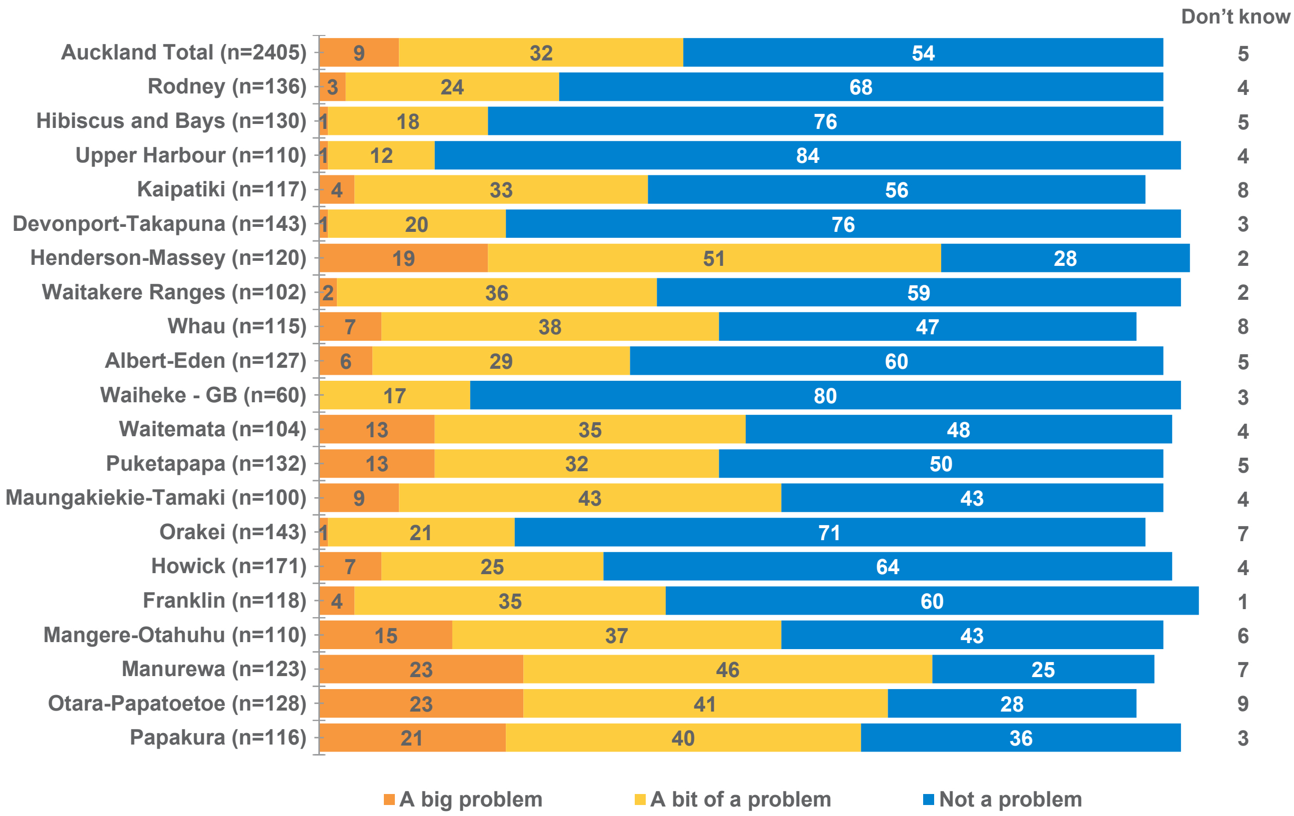
Those *less* likely to view dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (54%).

Presence of people you feel unsafe around

Four in ten (41%) Auckland respondents consider the presence of people they feel unsafe around (because of behaviour, attitude or appearance) has been a problem in their area in the last 12 months, with 9% saying it have been *a big problem* and 32% saying it have been *a bit of a problem.*

Figure 5.1.13: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by local board (%)

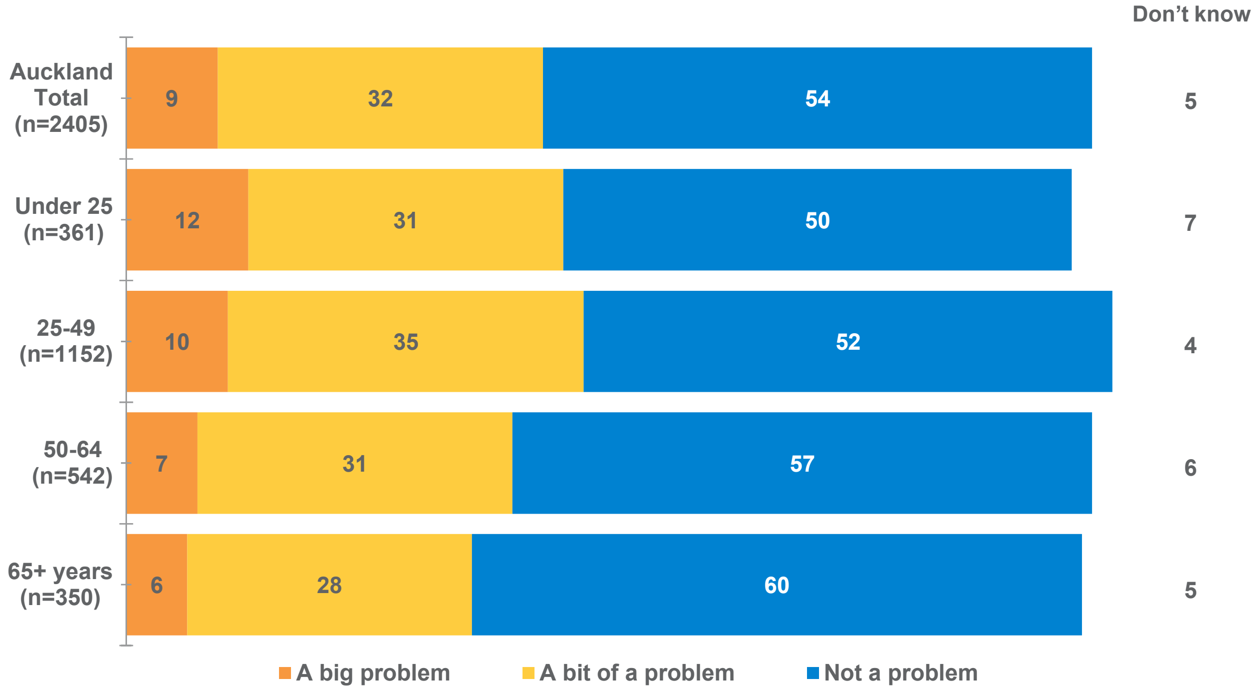


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (70%)
- Manurewa (69%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (64%)
- Papakura (61%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (52%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (52%).

Figure 5.1.14: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by age (%)

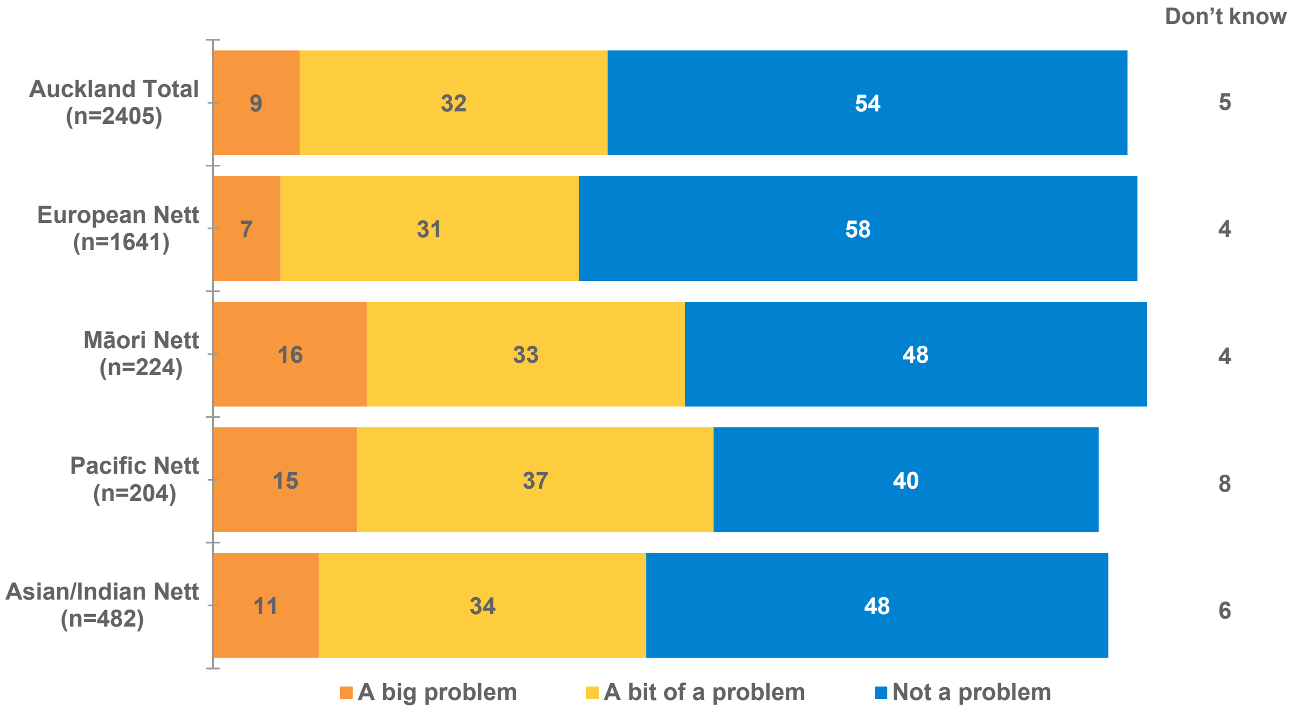


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 65+ (34%).

Figure 5.1.15: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by ethnicity (%)

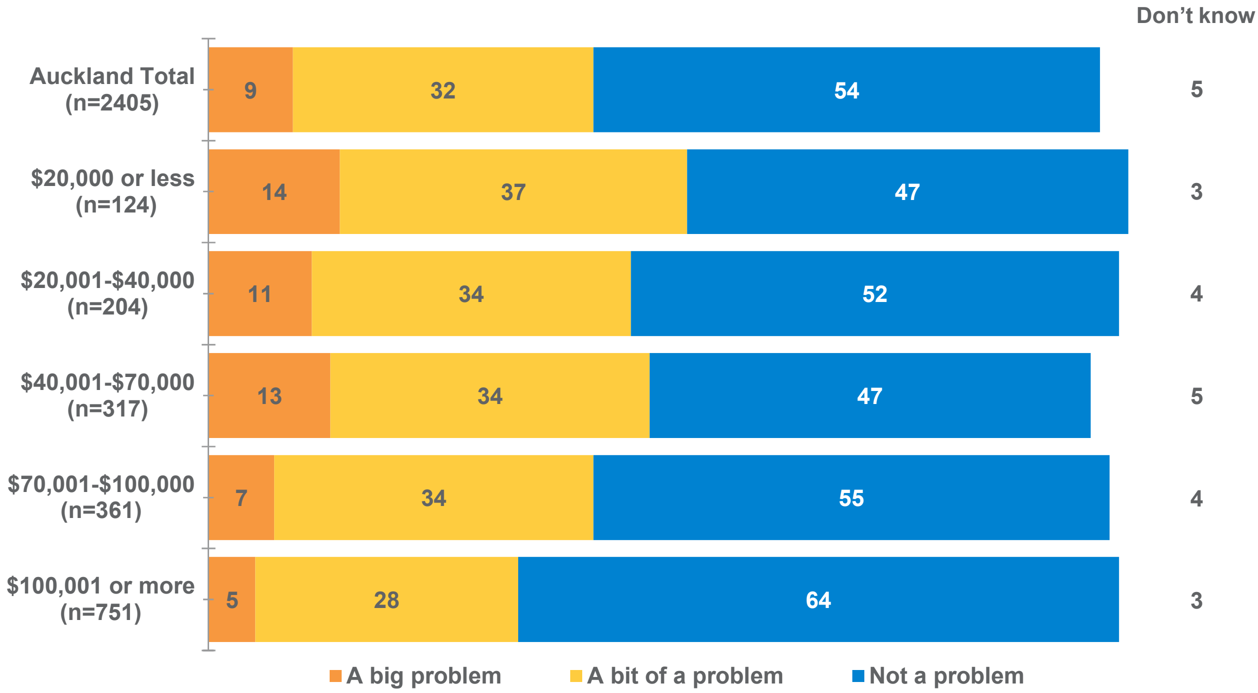


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (52%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (49%).

Figure 5.1.16: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (51%)
- A household income of $40,001 to 70,000 (47%).

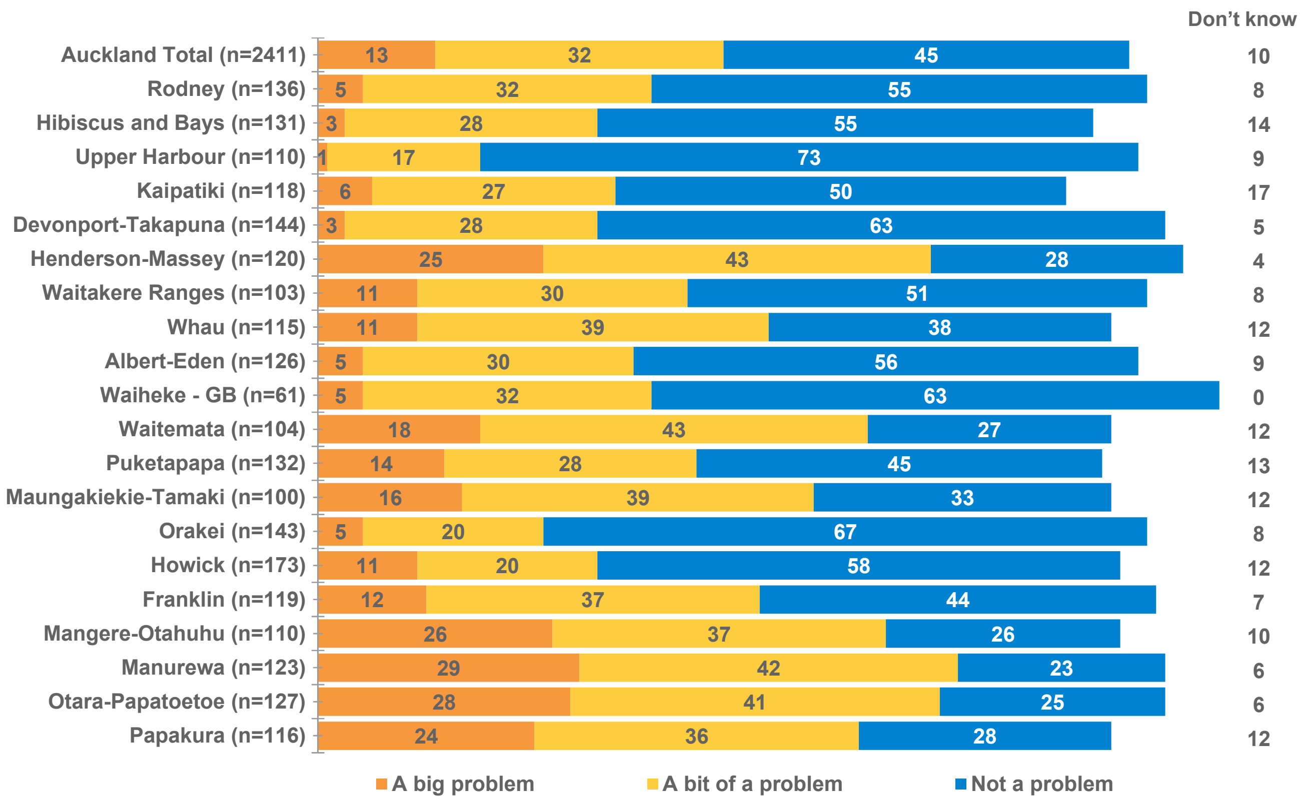
Those *less* likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (33%).

Alcohol or drug problems

Just under half (45%) of respondents living in Auckland perceive alcohol or drugs (or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol) to be a problem in their area over the last 12 months, with 13% indicating it has been *a big problem* and a further 32% indicating it has been *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.17: Alcohol or drug problems – by local board (%)

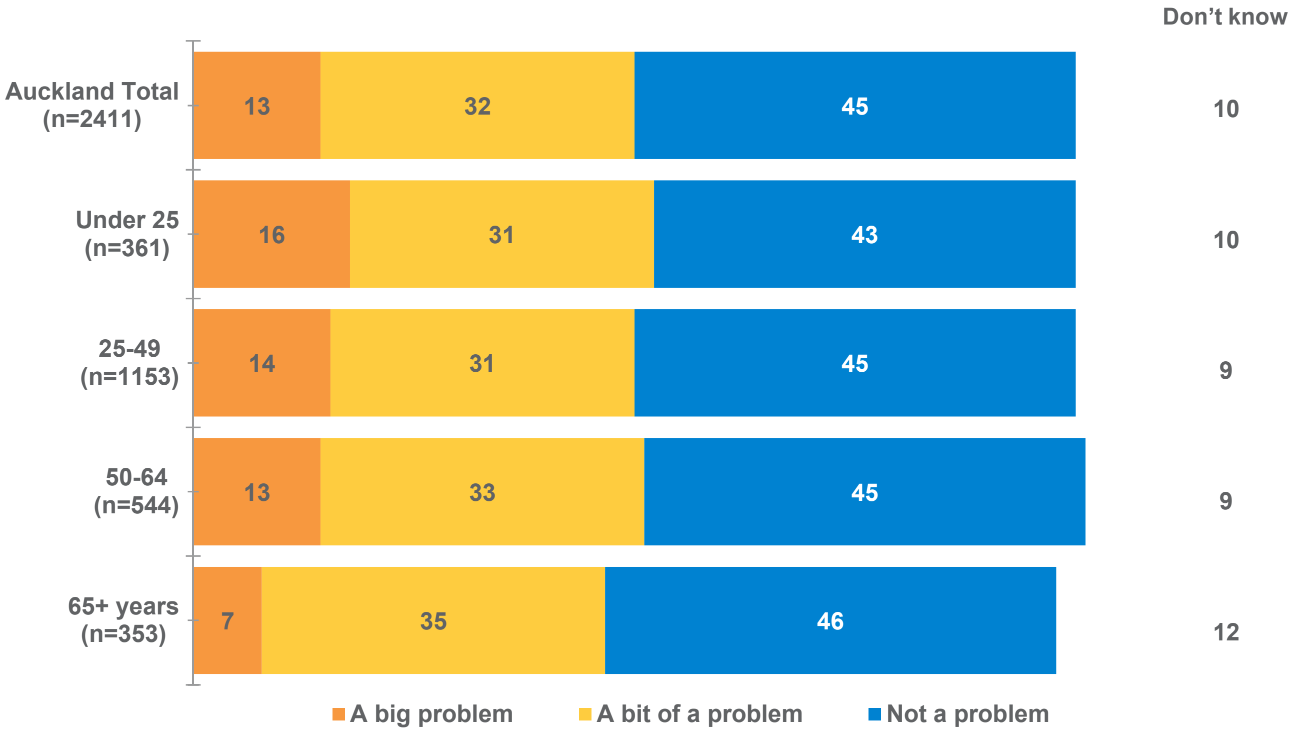


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Manurewa (71%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (69%)
- Henderson-Massey (68%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (63%)
- Waitemata (61%)
- Papakura (60%).

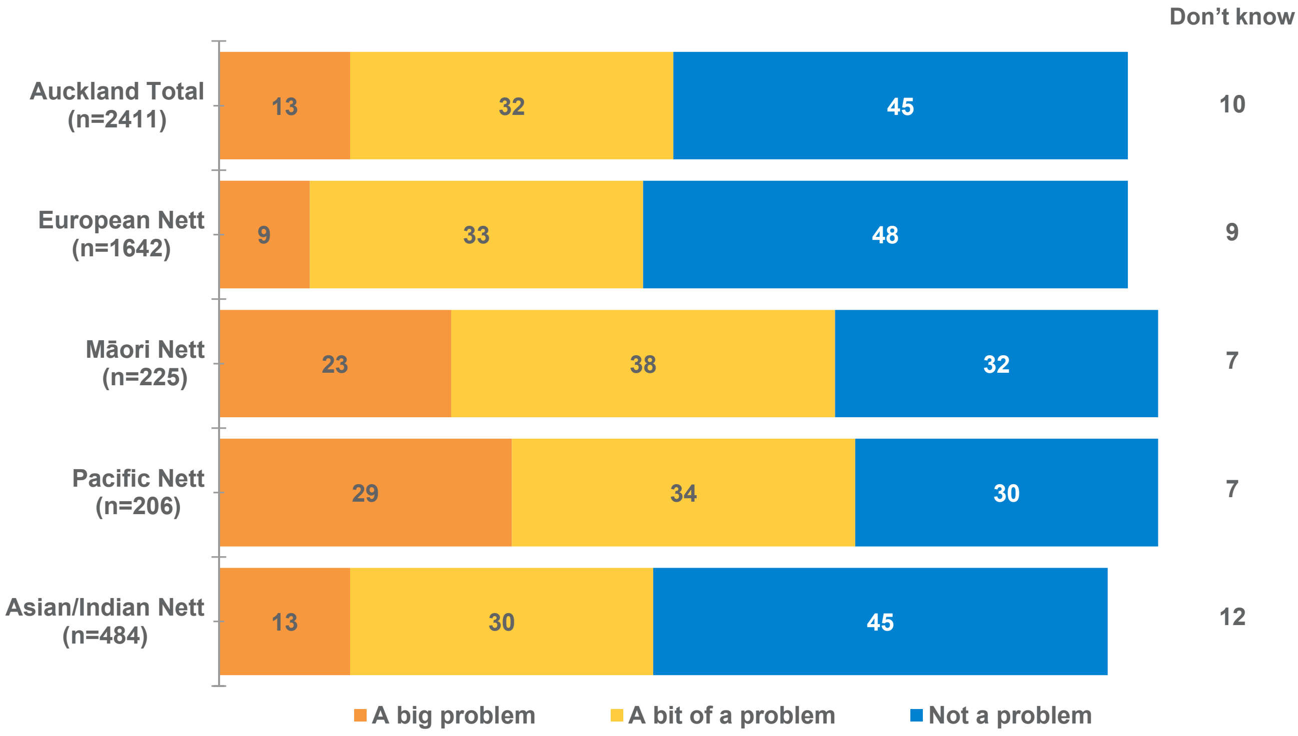
Figure 5.1.18: Alcohol or drug problems – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age in relation to respondents perceiving alcohol or drugs as a problem in their area.

Figure 5.1.19: Alcohol or drug problems – by ethnicity (%)

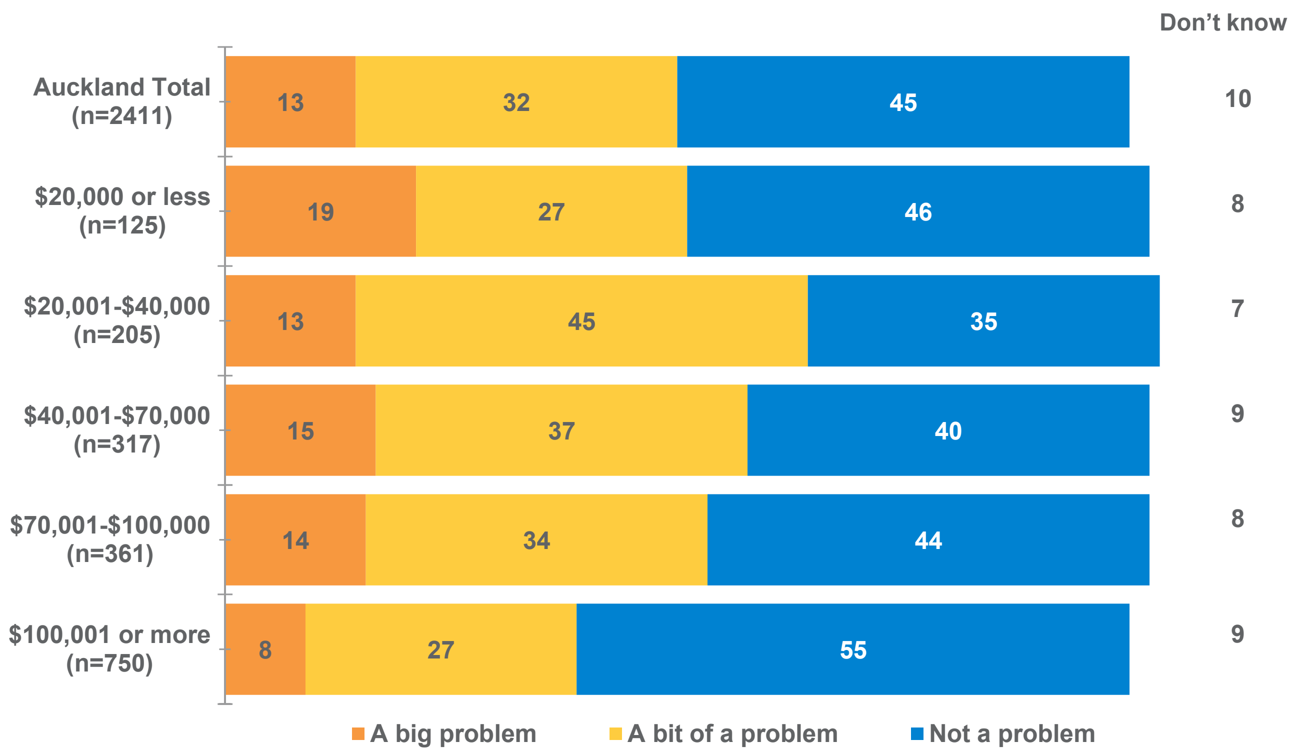


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (63%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (61%).

Figure 5.1.20: Alcohol or drug problems – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (58%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (52%).

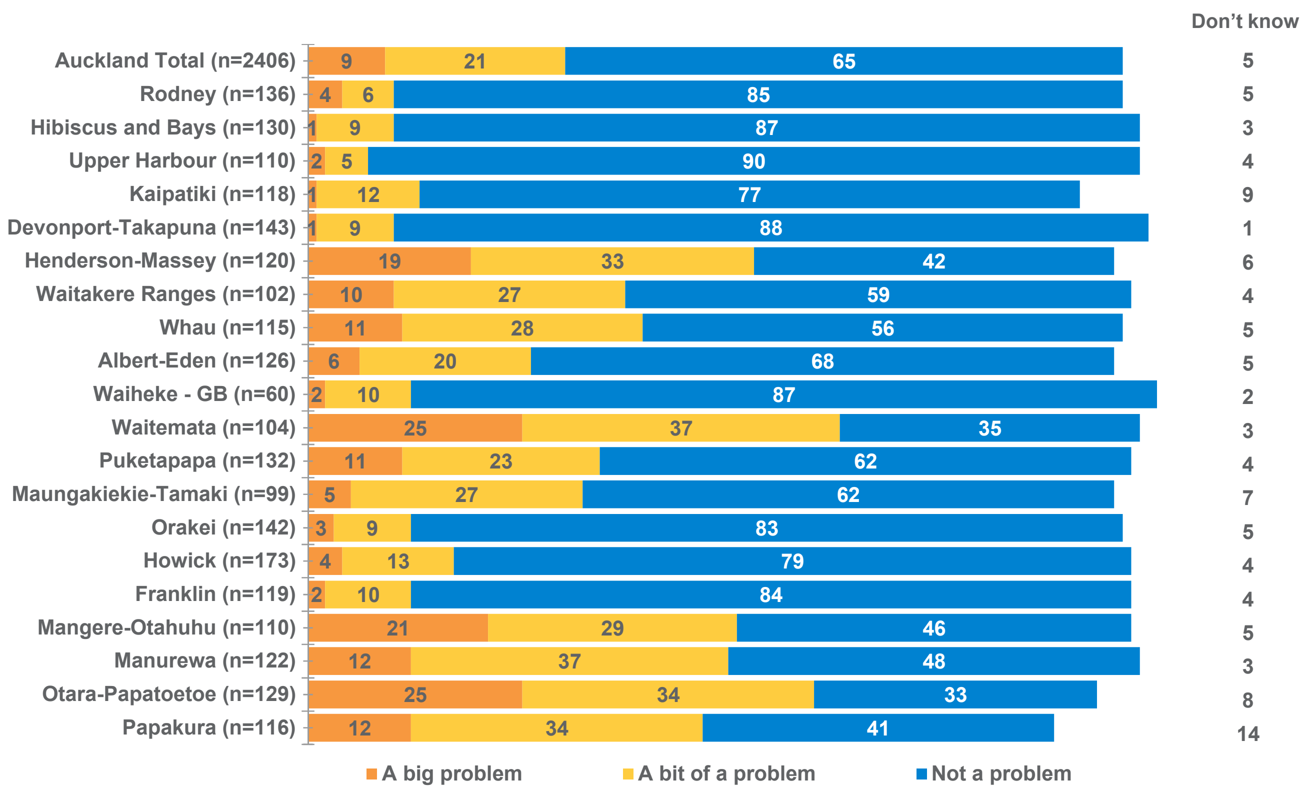
Those *less* likely to view alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (35%).

People begging in the street

Three in ten (30%) respondents living in Auckland perceive people begging on the street to be a problem in their area over the last 12 months, with 9% indicating it is *a big problem* and a further 21% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.21 : People begging on the street – by local board (%)

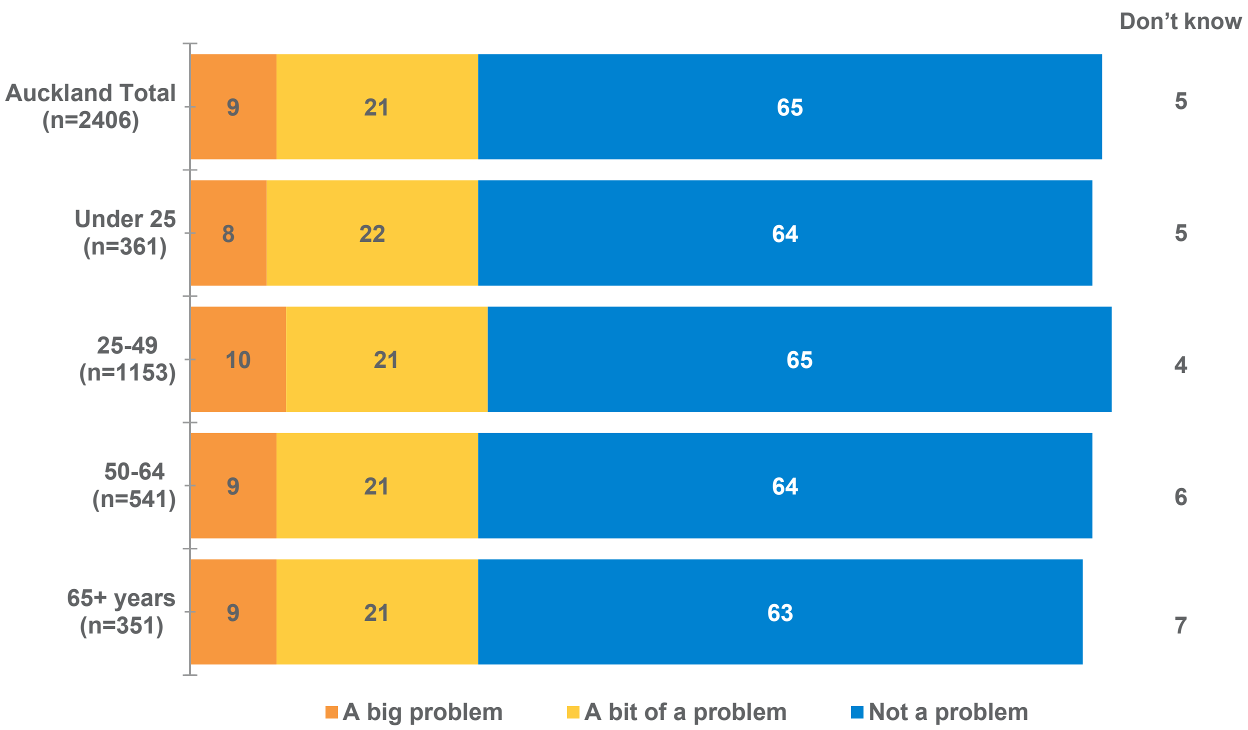


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view people begging on the street as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Waitemata (62%)
- Otara – Papatoetoe (59%)
- Henderson – Massey (52%)
- Mangere – Otahuhu (50%)
- Manurewa (49%)
- Papakura (46%)
- Whau (39%).

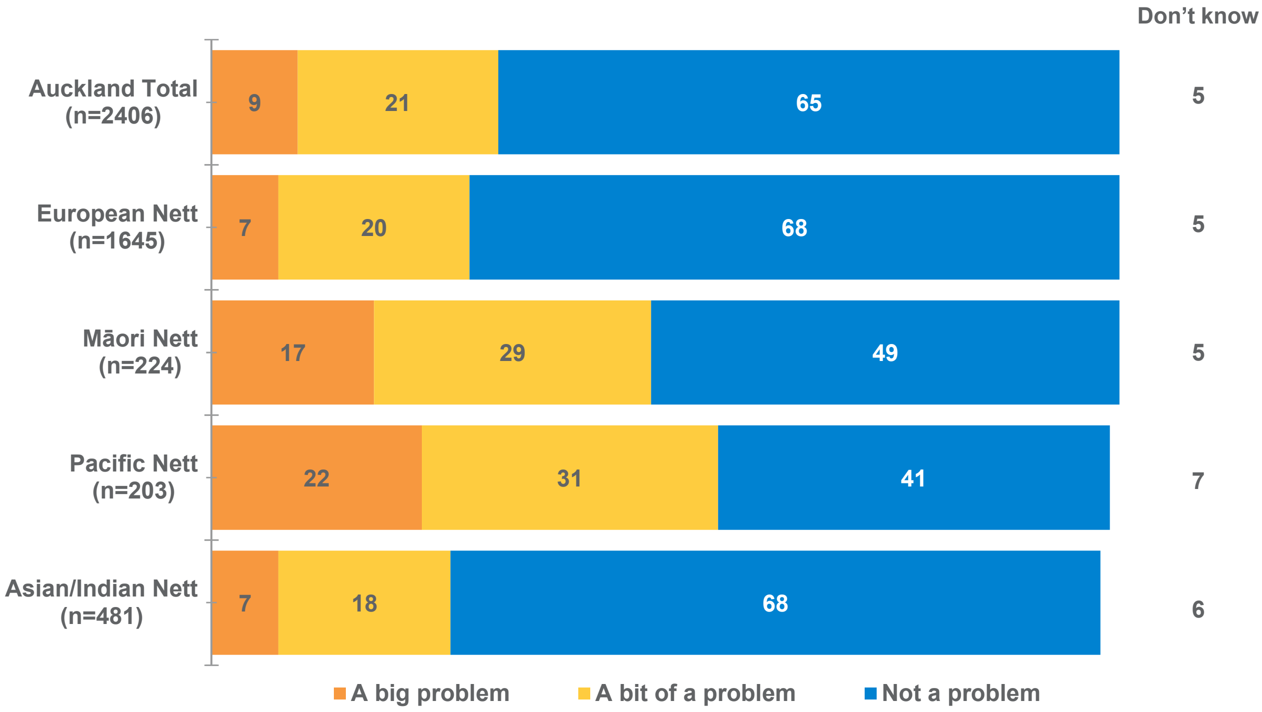
Figure 5.1.22: People begging on the street – by local age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age in relation to respondents perceiving people begging on the street as a problem in their area.

Figure 5.1.23: People begging on the street – by ethnicity (%)

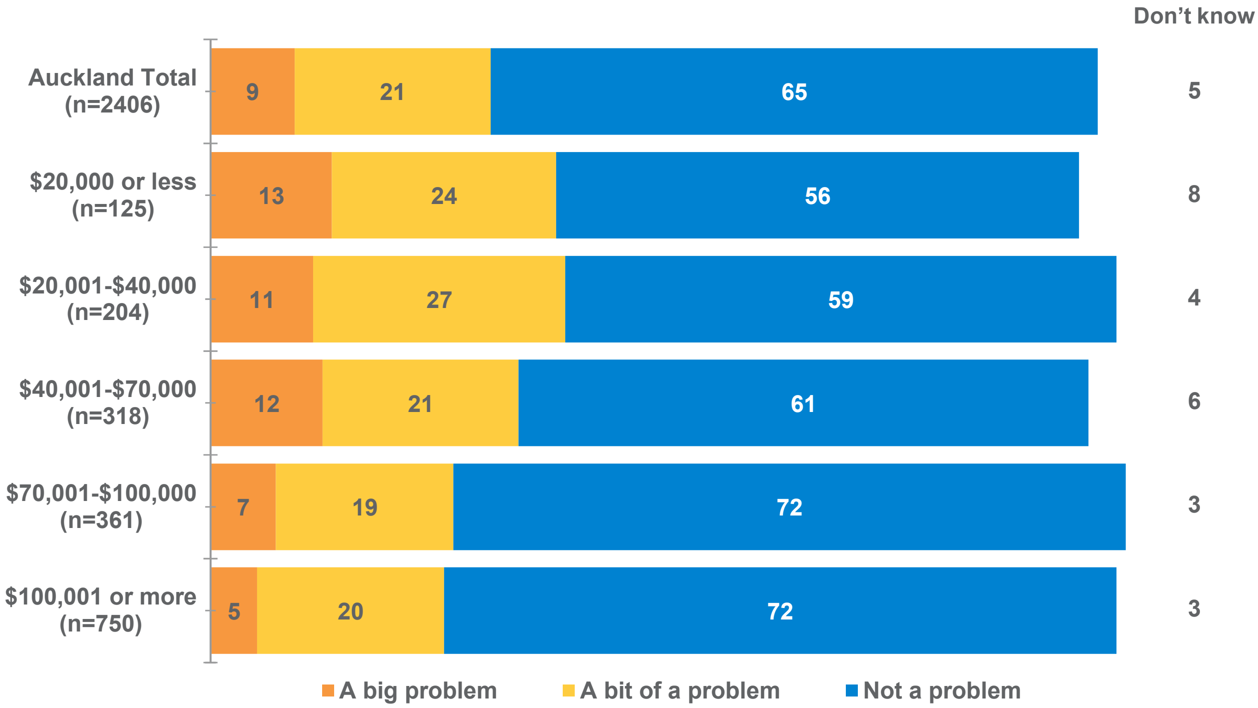


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view people begging on the street as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (53%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (46%).

Figure 5.1.24: People begging on the street – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view people begging on the street as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (38%).

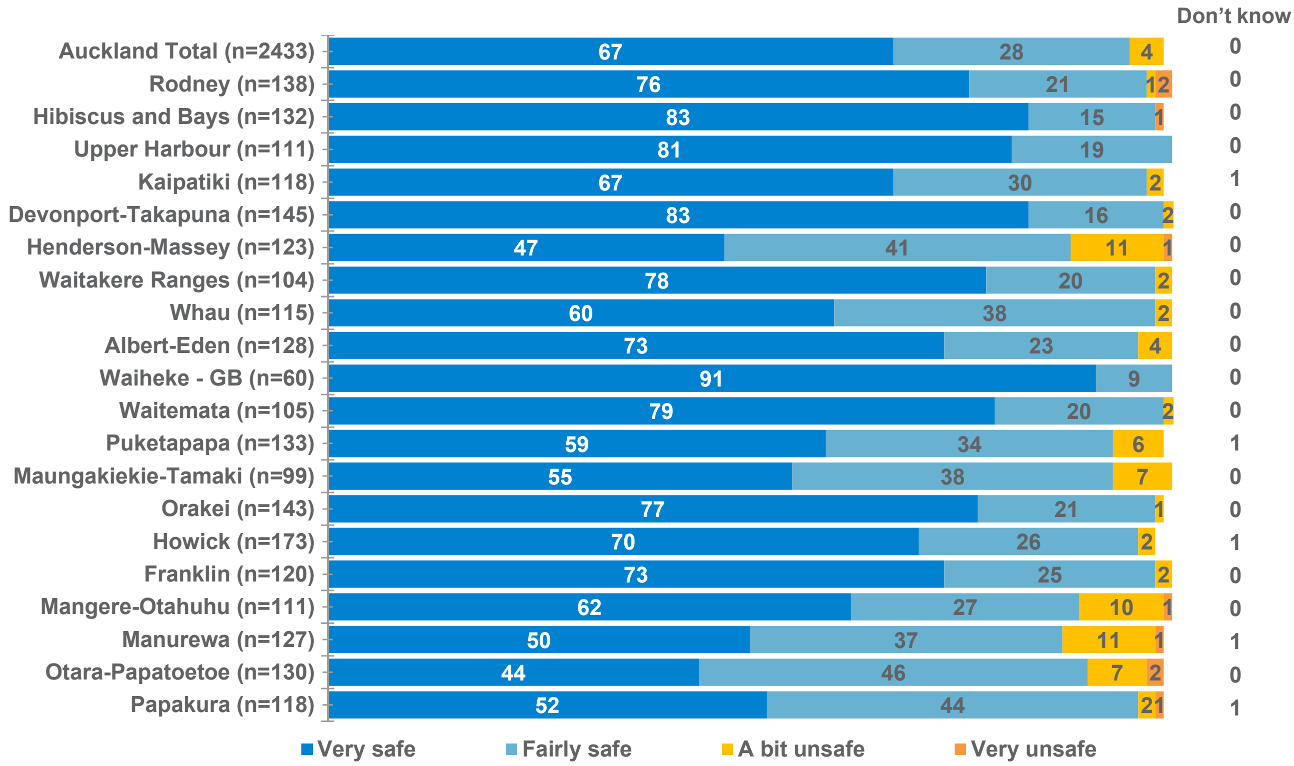
5.2 SENSE OF SAFETY

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of safety in five settings. Overall, relatively high proportions of all respondents report feeling ‘safe‘ or ‘very safe’, although proportions did vary across the situations.

In own home during the day

Almost all (95%) respondents living Auckland feel safe in their home during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (67%) or *fairly safe* (28%).

Figure 5.2.1: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by local board (%)

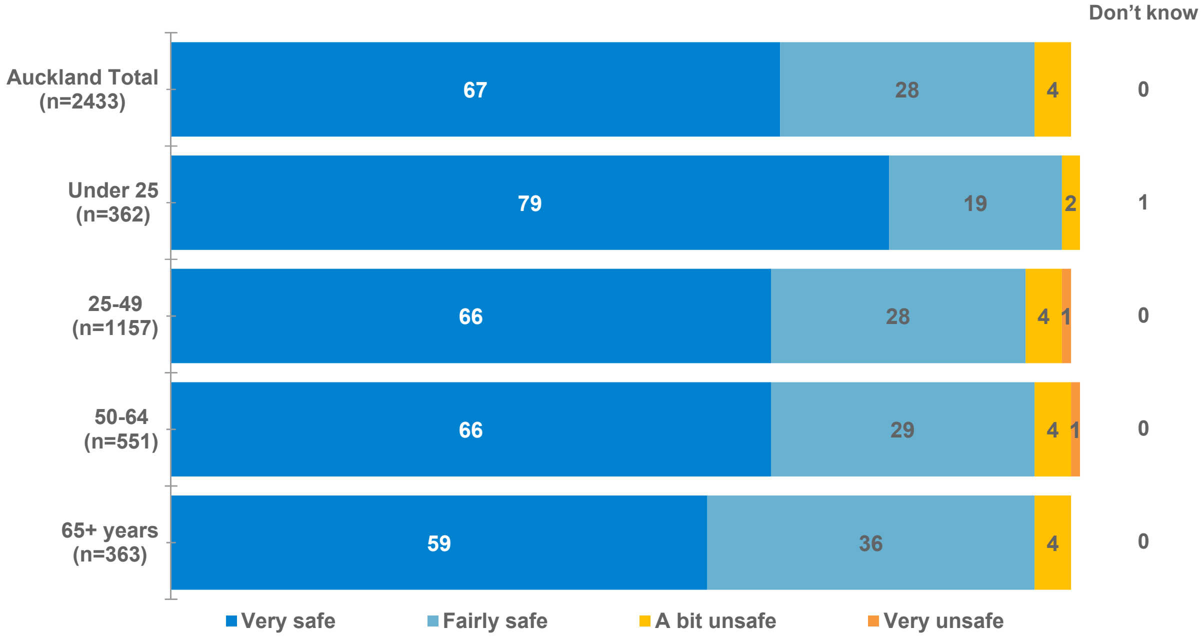


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel unsafe (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) in their own home during the day are living in:

- Manurewa (12%)
- Henderson-Massey (12%)
- Mangere – Otahuhu (11%).

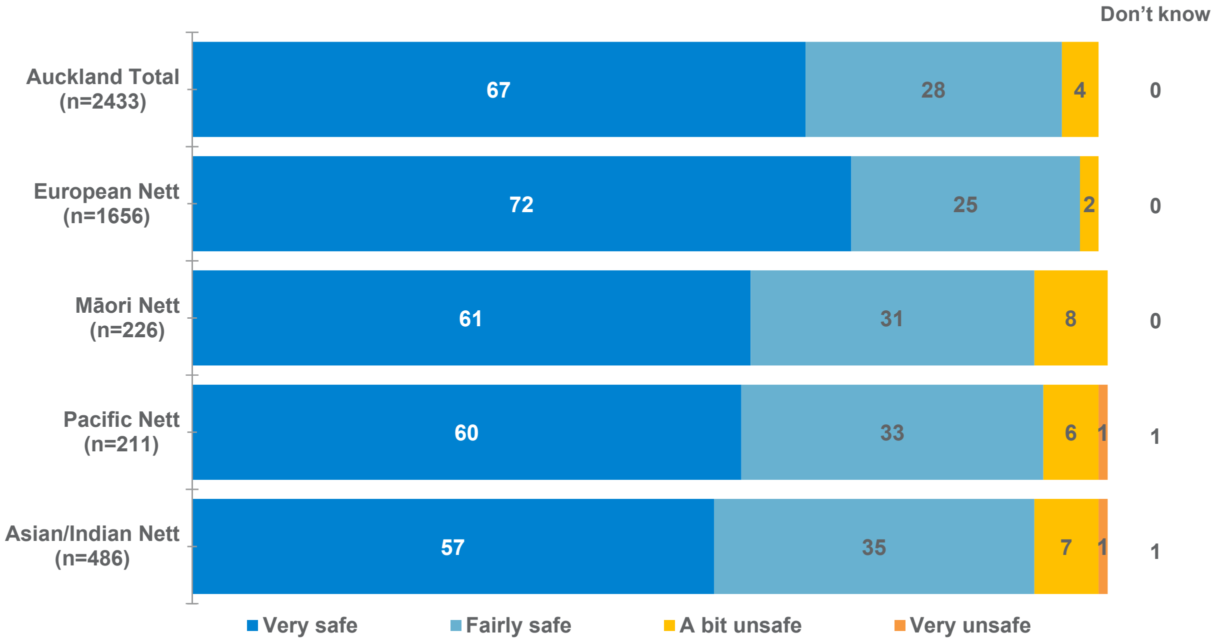
Figure 5.2.2: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

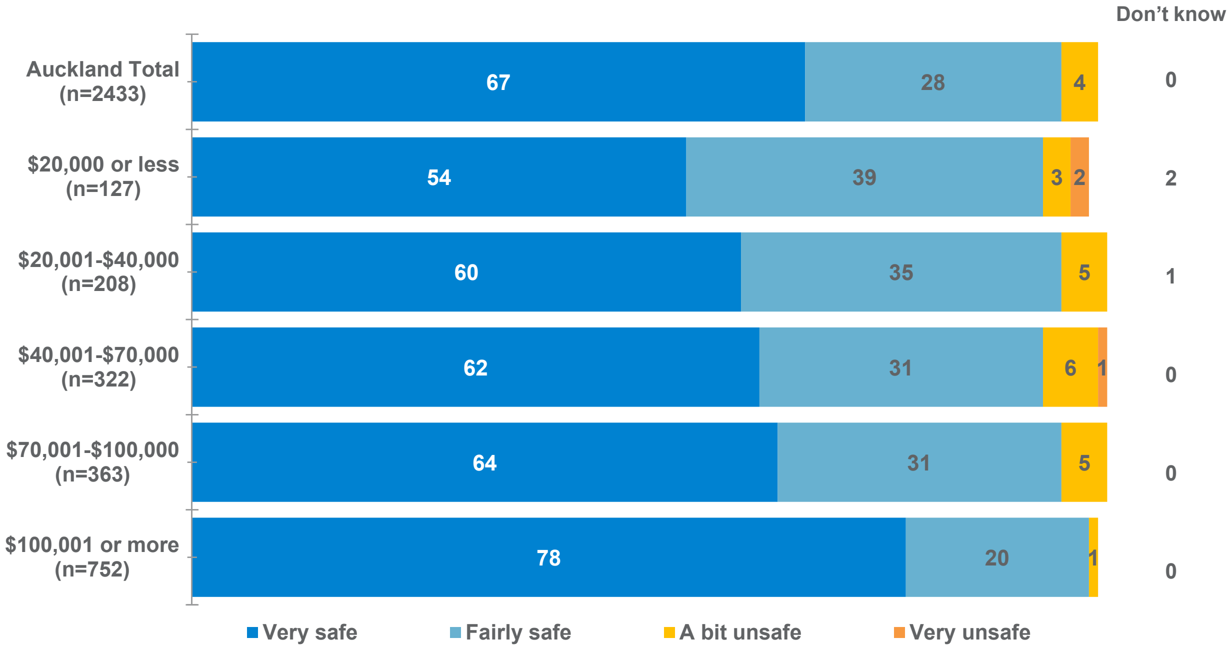
Figure 5.2.3: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

Figure 5.2.4: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by household income (%)



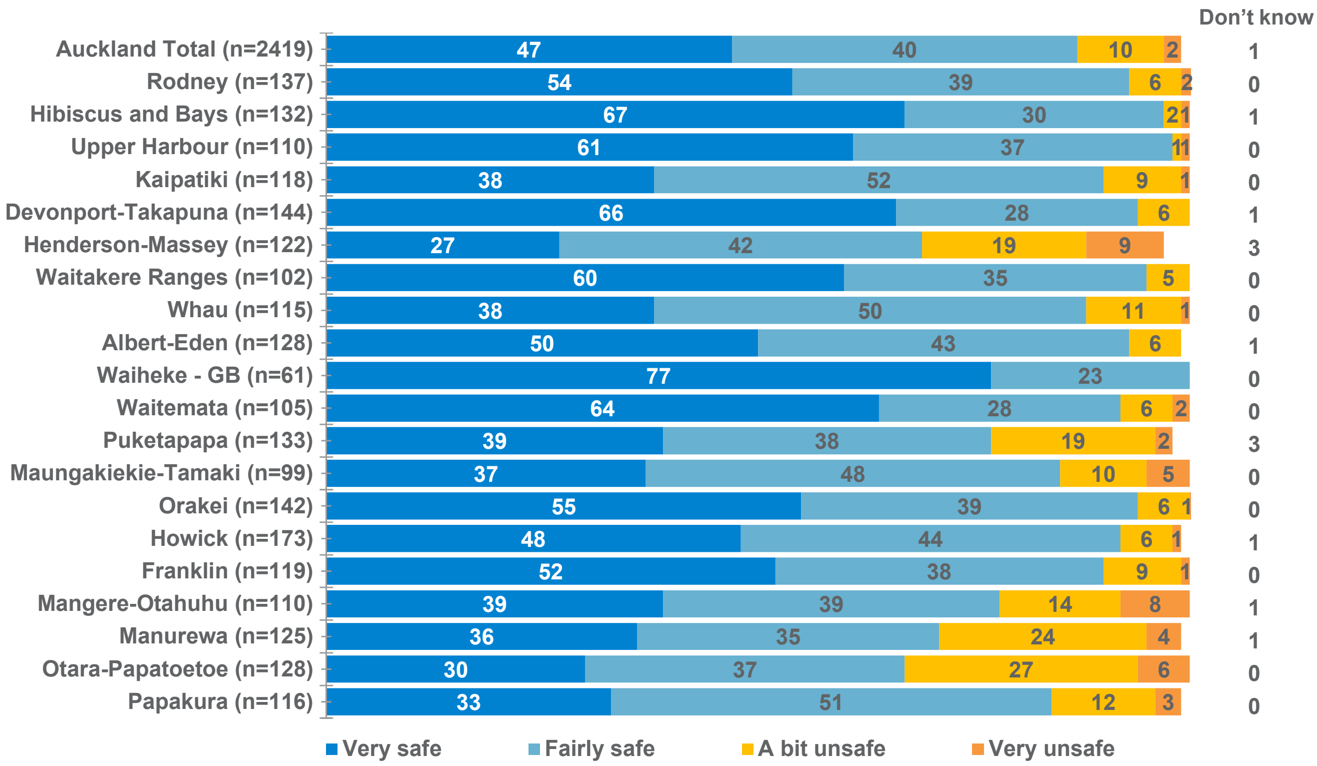
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

In own home after dark

Nine in ten (87%) respondents living in Auckland feel safe in their home after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (47%) or *fairly safe* (40%).

Figure 5.2.5: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their own home after dark are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (100%)
- Upper Harbour (98%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (97%)
- Waitakere Ranges (95%)
- Orakei (94%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (94%)
- Rodney (93%)
- Albert-Eden (93%).

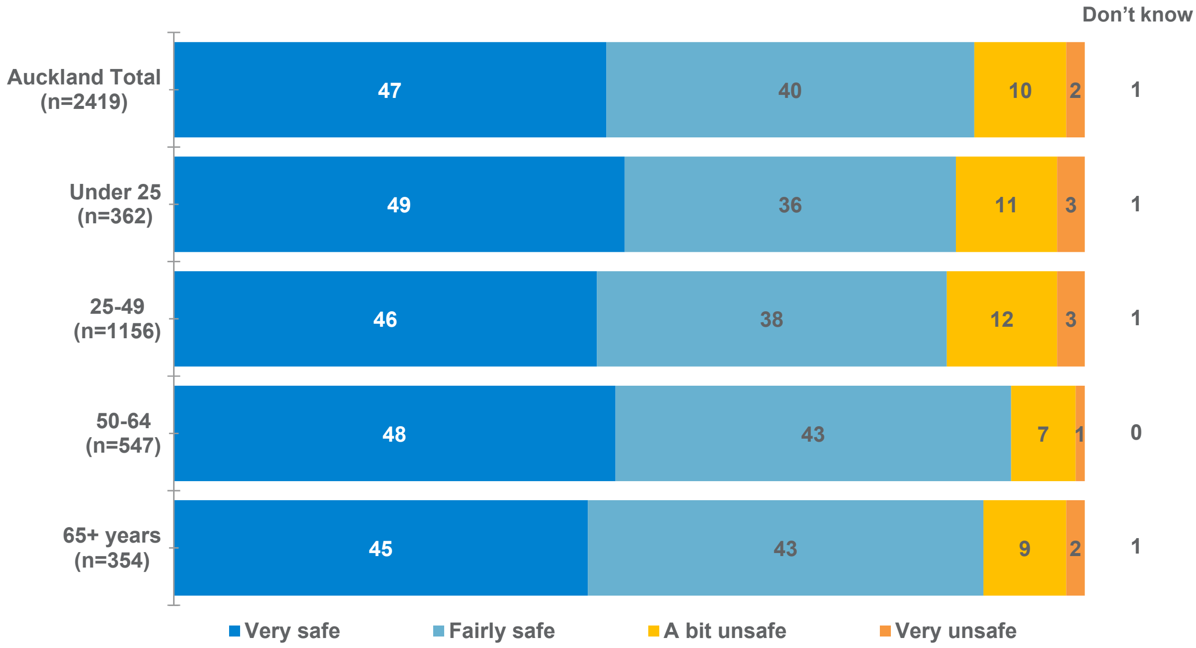
Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their own home after dark are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (67%)
- Henderson-Massey (69%)
- Manurewa (71%)
- Puketapapa (77%)
- Mangere – Otahuhu (78%).

Those *less* likely to feel unsafe (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) in their own home after dark are living in:

- Howick (7% compared to 12% Auckland total).

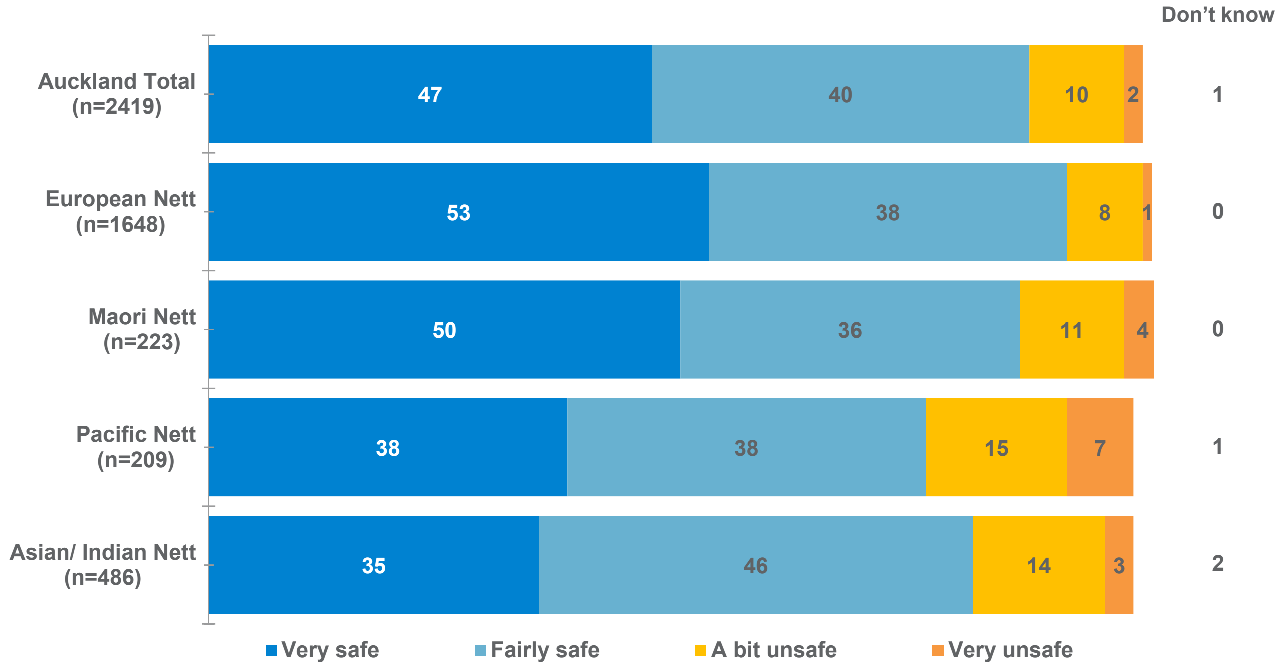
Figure 5.2.6 : Sense of safety in your home after dark – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of safety in their own home after dark.

Figure 5.2.7: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

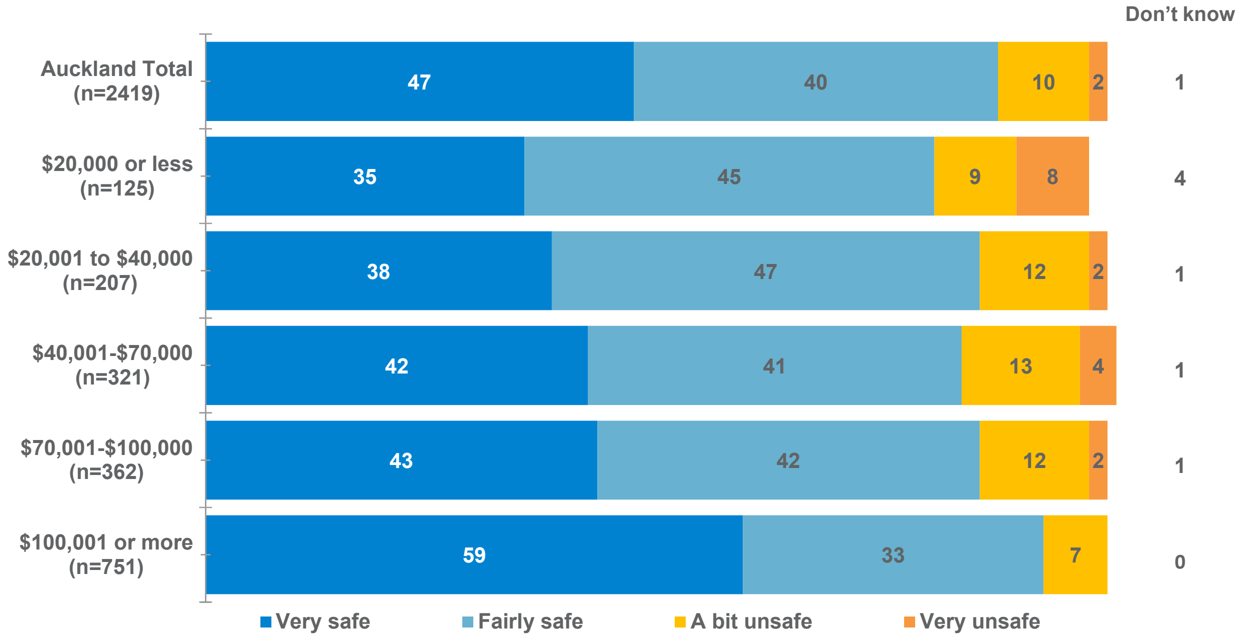
Those more likely to feel unsafe (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) in their own home after dark are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (22%).

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their own home after dark are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (81%).

Figure 5.2.8: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *a bit safe*) in their own home after dark have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (92%).

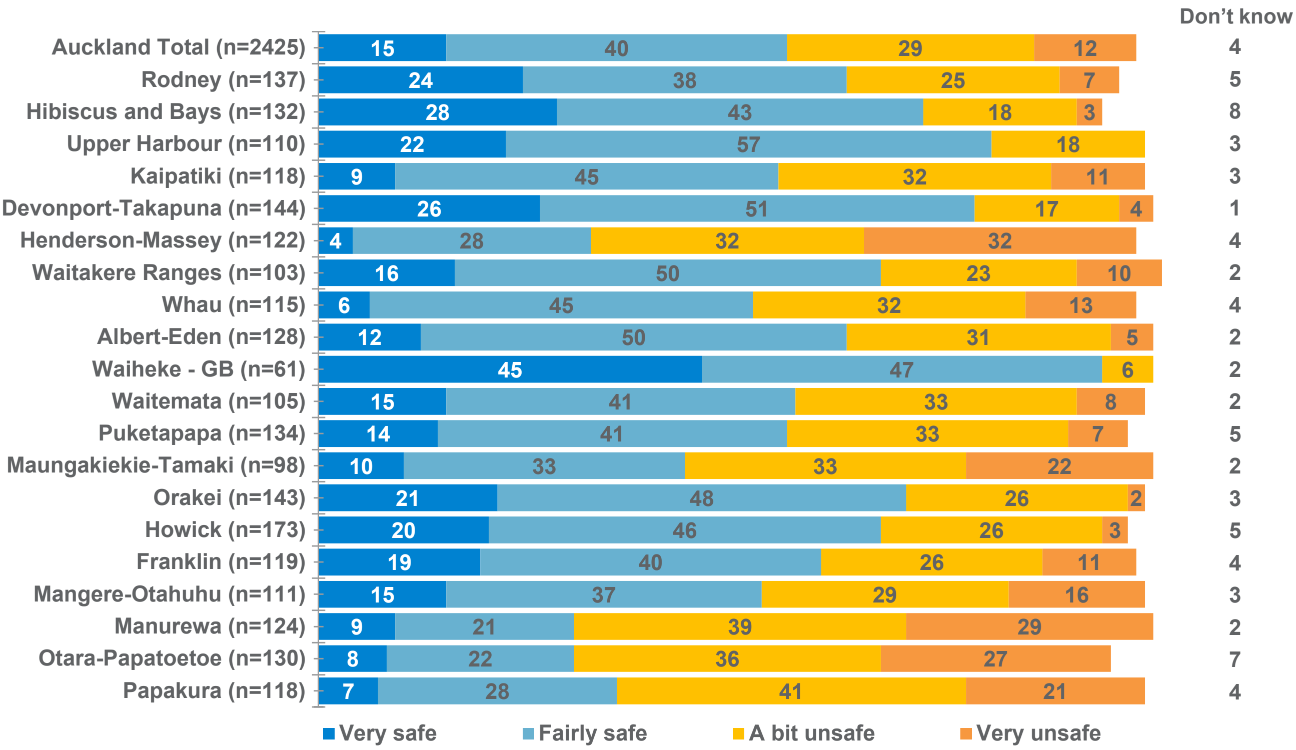
Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their own home after dark have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (80%).

Walking alone in neighbourhood after dark

Over half (55%) of respondents living in Auckland feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (15%) or *fairly safe* (40%).

Figure 5.2.9: Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

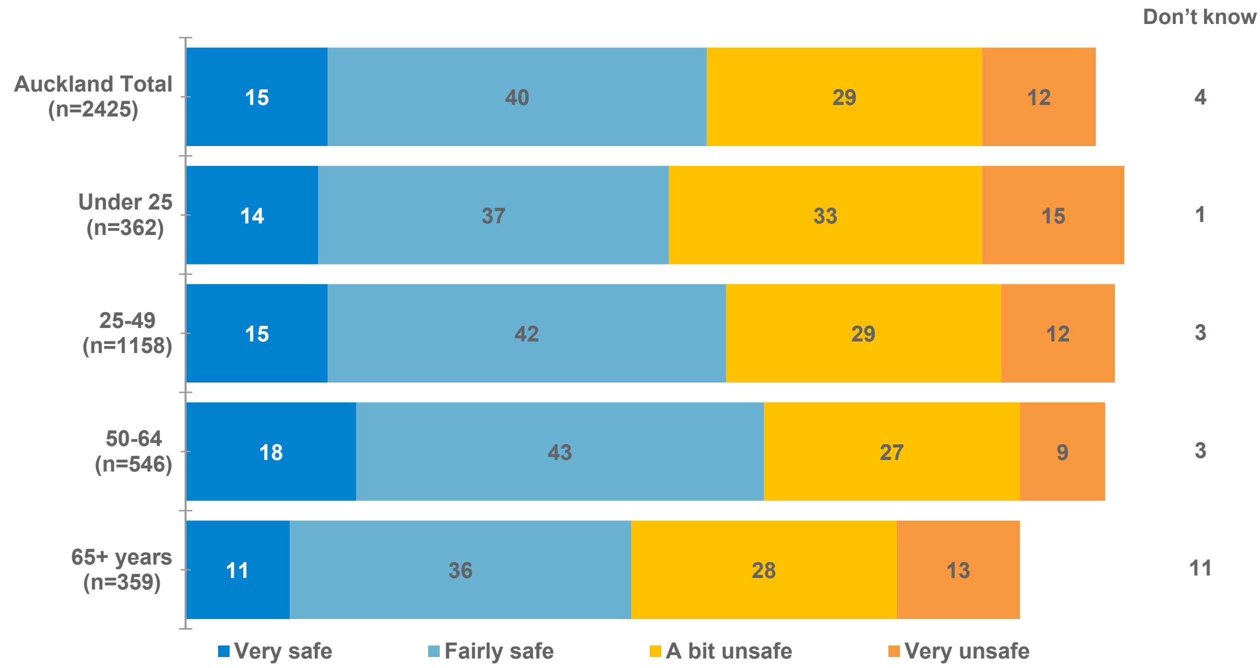
Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (92%)
- Upper Harbour (79%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (77%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (71%)
- Orakei (69%)
- Howick (66%)
- Waitakere Ranges (66%).

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (30%)
- Manurewa (30%)
- Henderson - Massey (32%)
- Papakura (35%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (43%).

Figure 5.2.10: Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

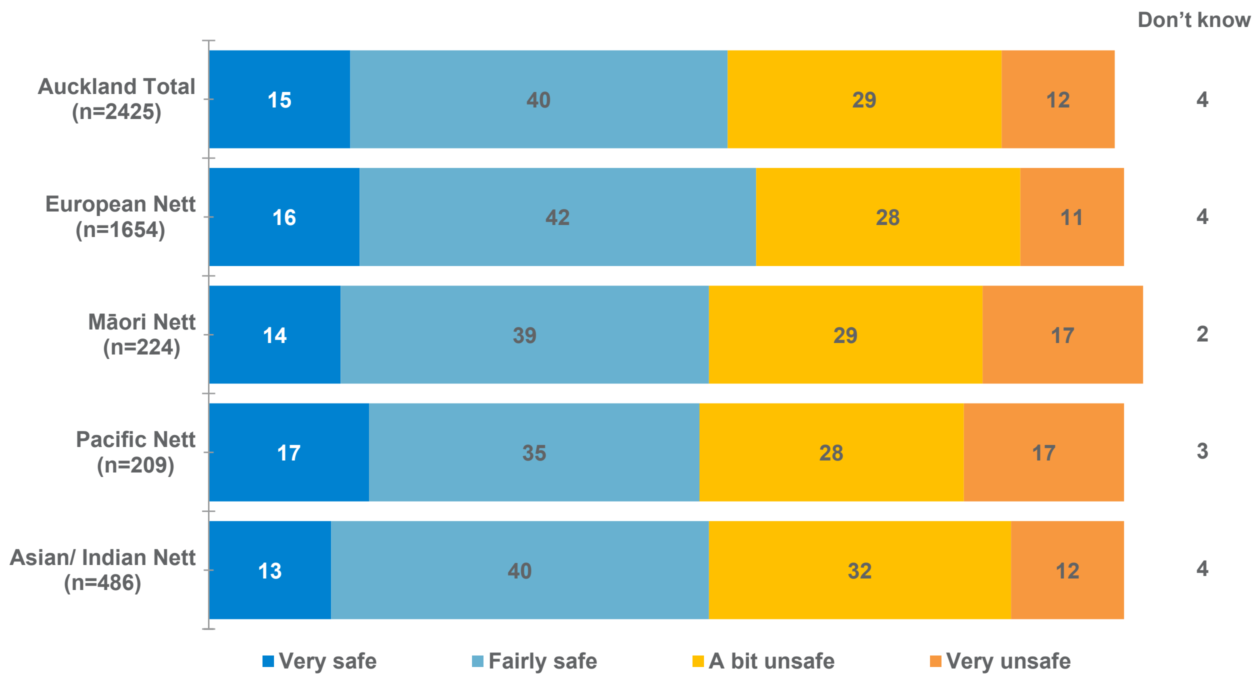
Those more likely to feel unsafe (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are:

- Under 25 years (48%).

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are:

- Aged 65+ (47%).

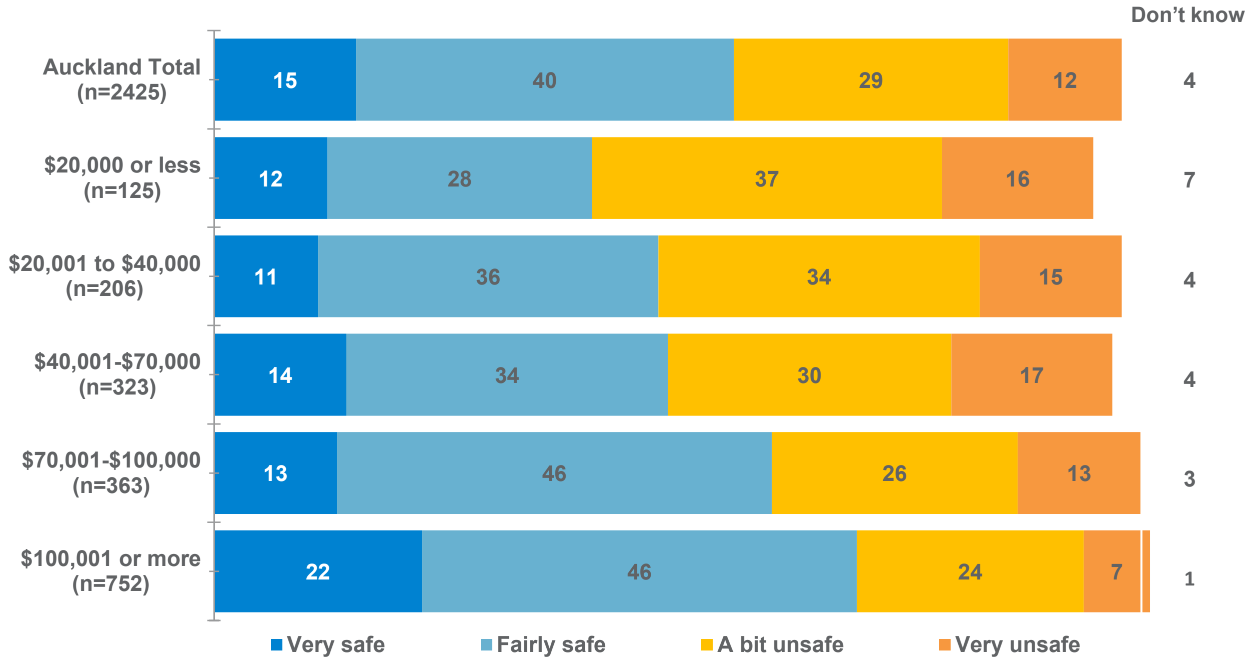
Figure 5.2.11 : Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Figure 5.2.12: Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (68%).

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark have:

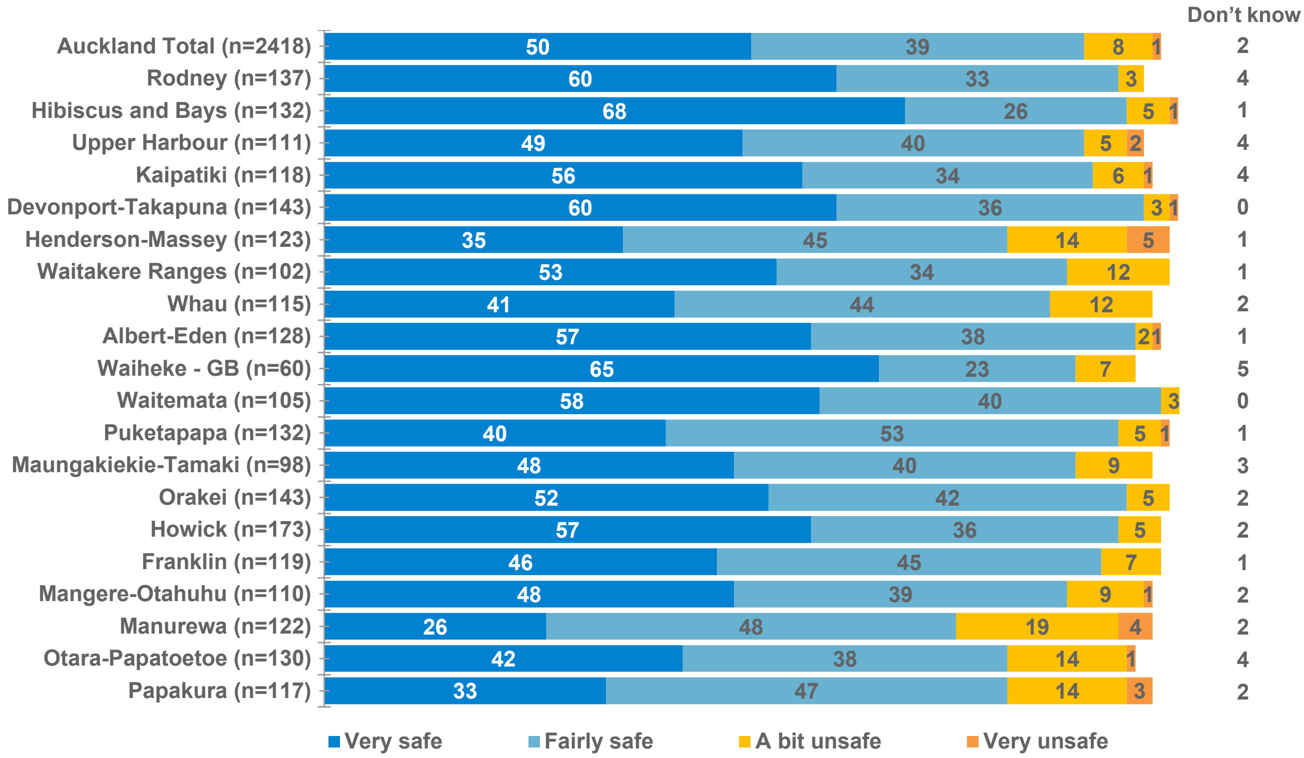
- A household income of $20,000 or less (40%)
- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (47%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (48%).

In city centre during the day

Respondents were asked which area they regard as their 'city centre'. A wide range of responses were collected with many indicating their local shopping centre.

The majority (89%) of respondents living in Auckland feel safe in their city centre during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (50%) or *fairly safe* (39%).

Figure 5.2.13: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

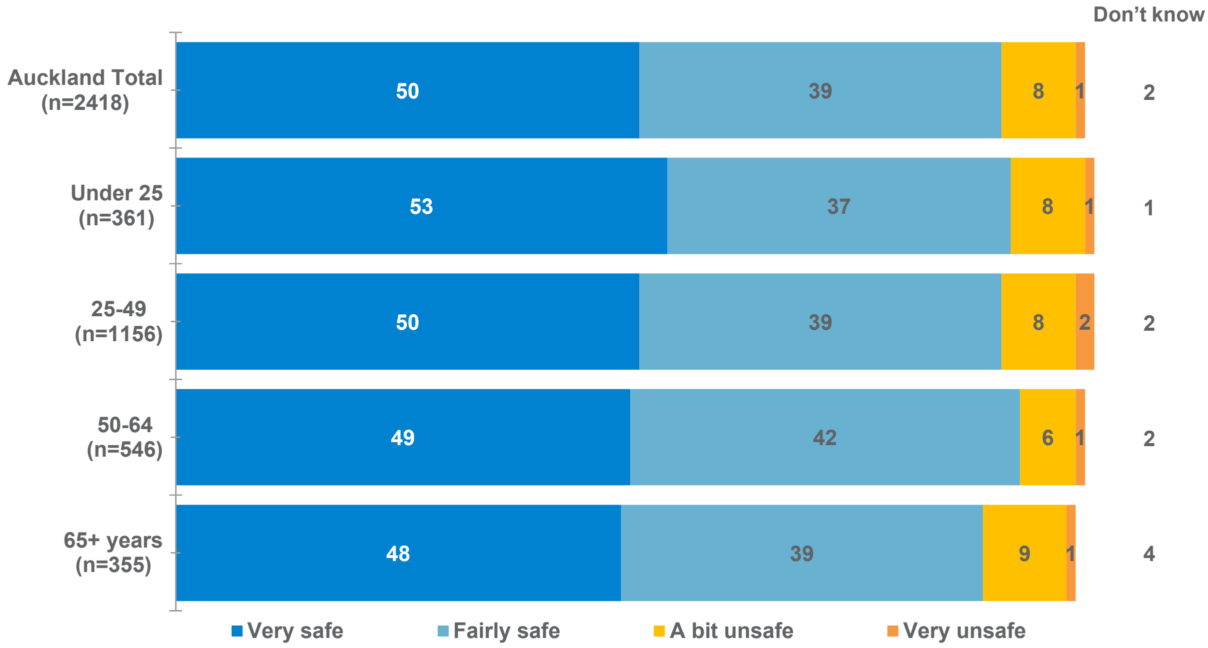
Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre during the day are living in:

- Manurewa (74%)
- Henderson - Massey (80%)
- Papakura (80%)
- Otara – Papatoetoe (80%).

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre during the day are living in:

- Albert - Eden (95%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (96%)
- Waitemata (98%).

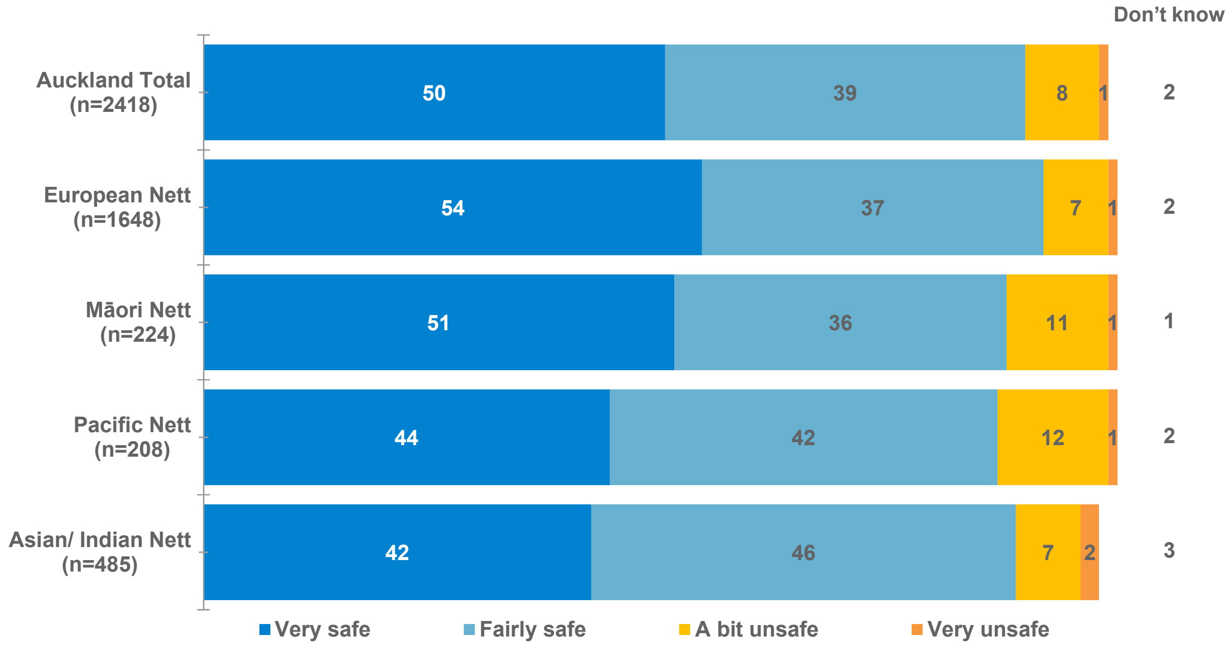
Figure 5.2.14: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of safety in their city centre during the day.

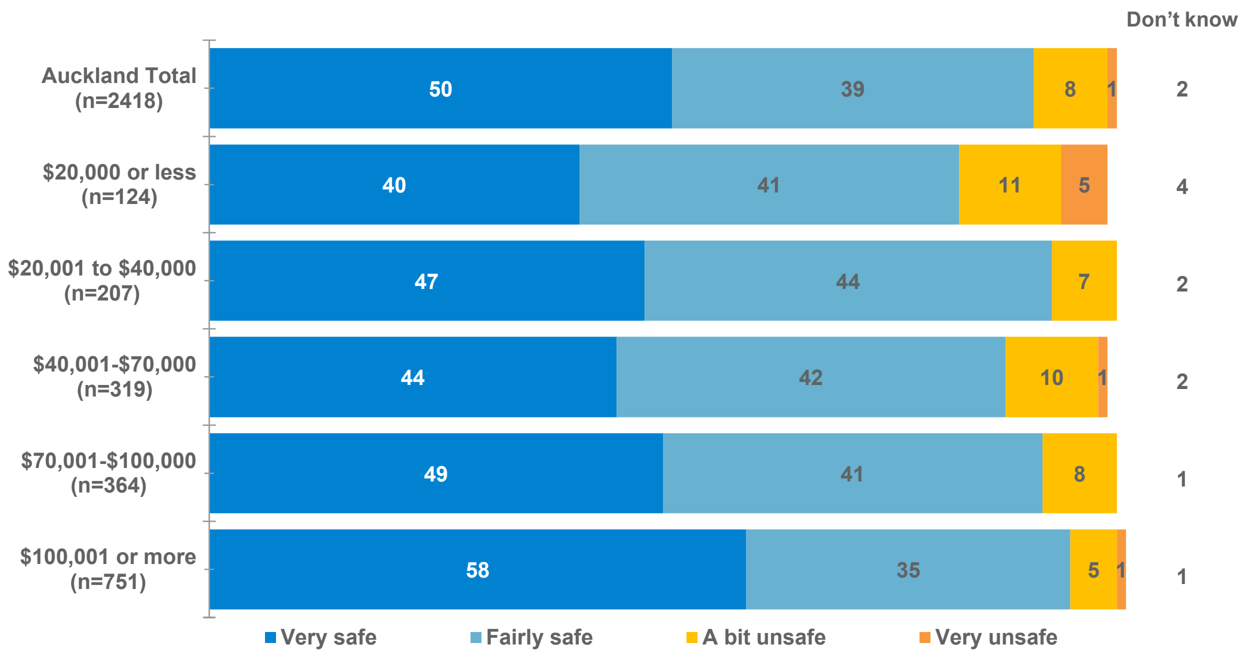
Figure 5.2.15: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their city centre during the day.

Figure 5.2.16: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre during the day have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (81%).

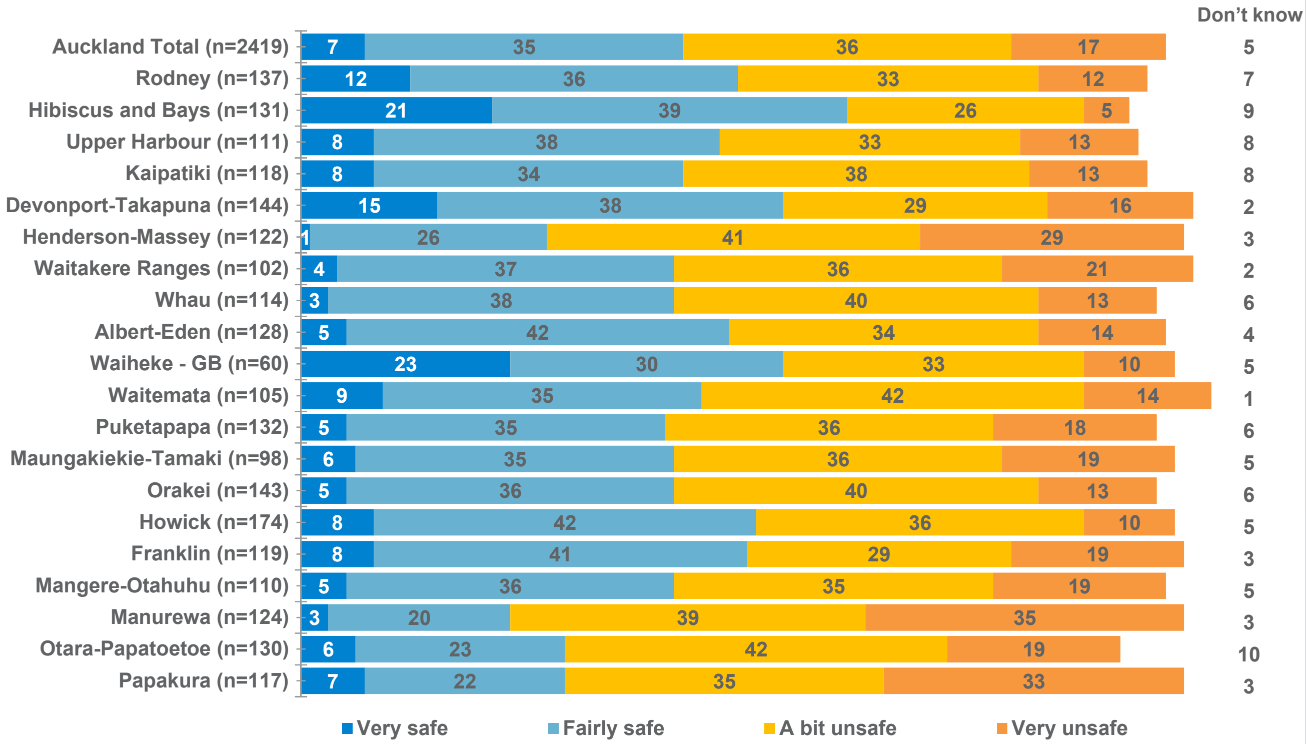
Those more likely to feel unsafe (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) in their city centre during the day have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (16%).

In city centre after dark

Just over four in ten (42%) respondents living in Auckland feel safe in their city centre after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (7%) or *fairly safe* (35%).

Figure 5.2.17: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

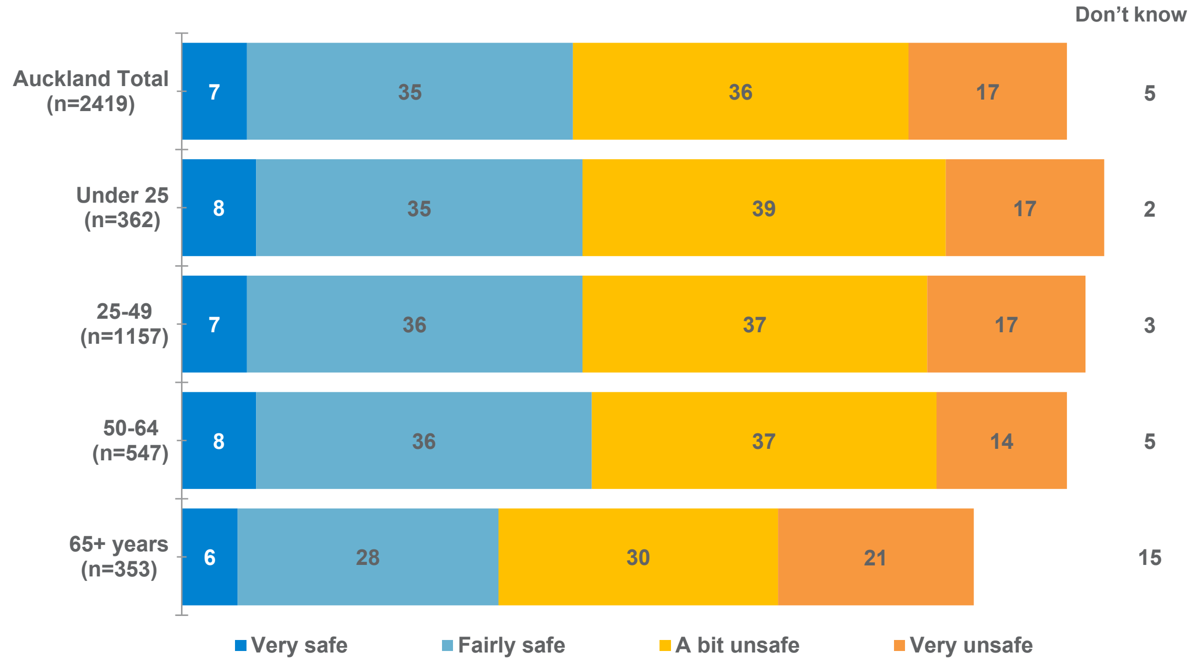
Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre after dark are living in:

- Manurewa (23%)
- Henderson - Massey (27%)
- Papakura (29%)
- Otara – Papatoetoe (29%).

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre after dark are living in:

- Howick (50%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (53%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (60%).

Figure 5.2.18: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by age (%)

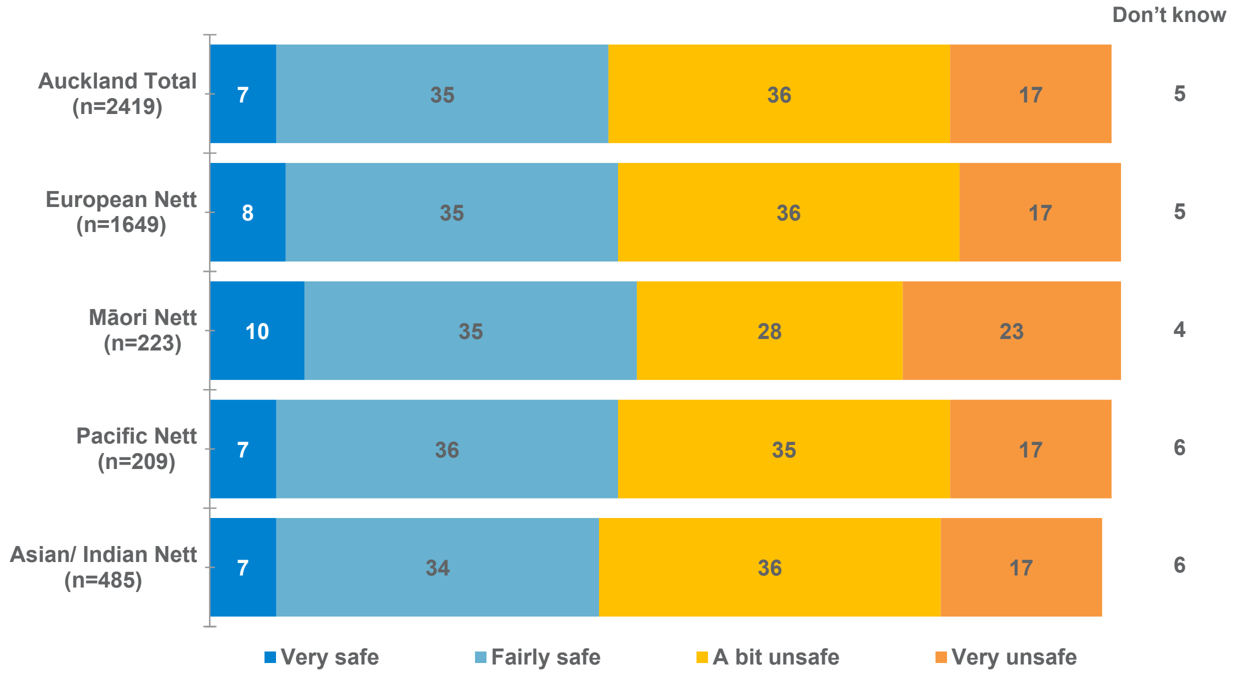


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre after dark are:

- Aged 65+ (34%).

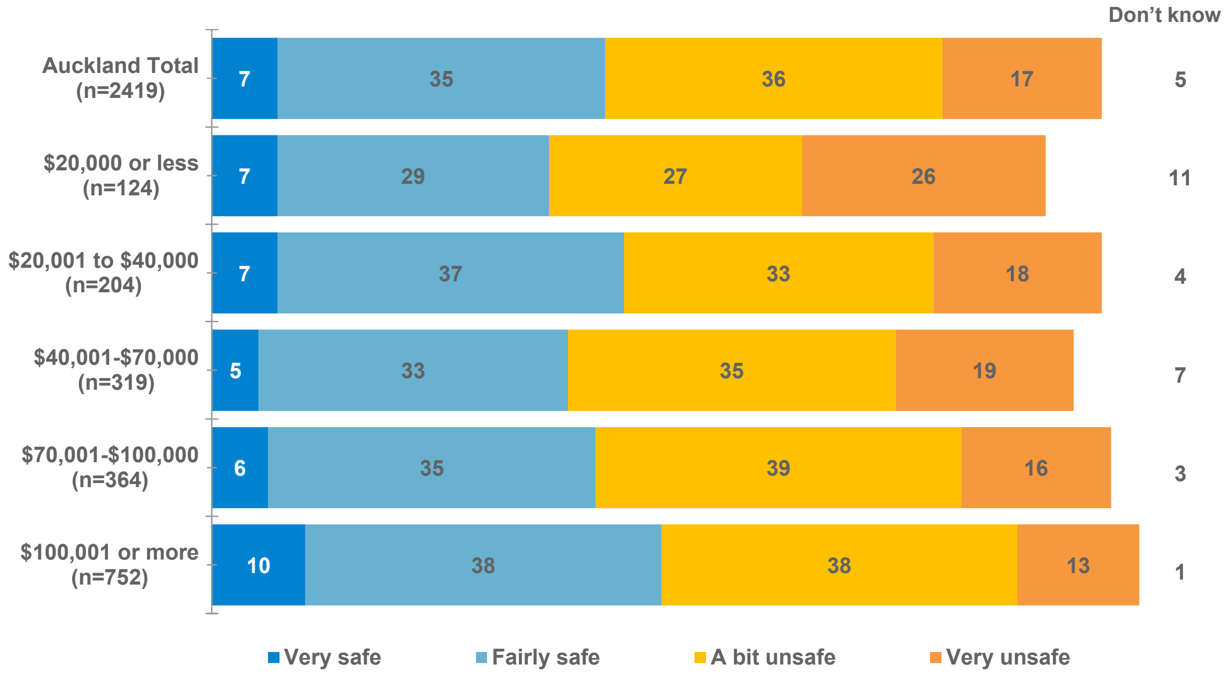
Figure 5.2.19: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their city centre after dark.

Figure 5.2.20: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre after dark have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (48%).

COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

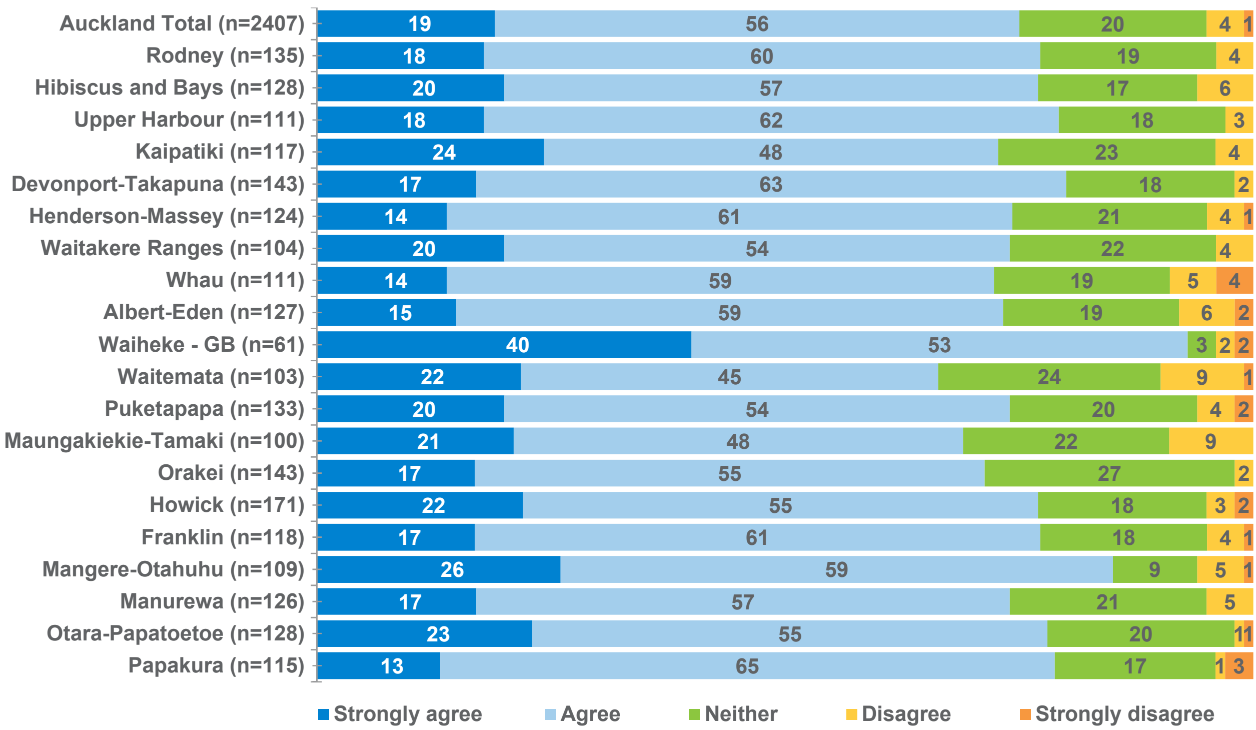
COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

This section reports on respondents' feeling of connectedness within their community, their perceptions of the impacts of increased ethnic and cultural diversity in their city, their social networks, and how they feel their local arts scene rates.

6.1 SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Three quarters (75%) of respondents living in Auckland agree it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in their local neighbourhood, responding with a rating of *strongly agree* (19%) or *agree* (56%).

Figure 6.1.1: Importance of sense of community – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

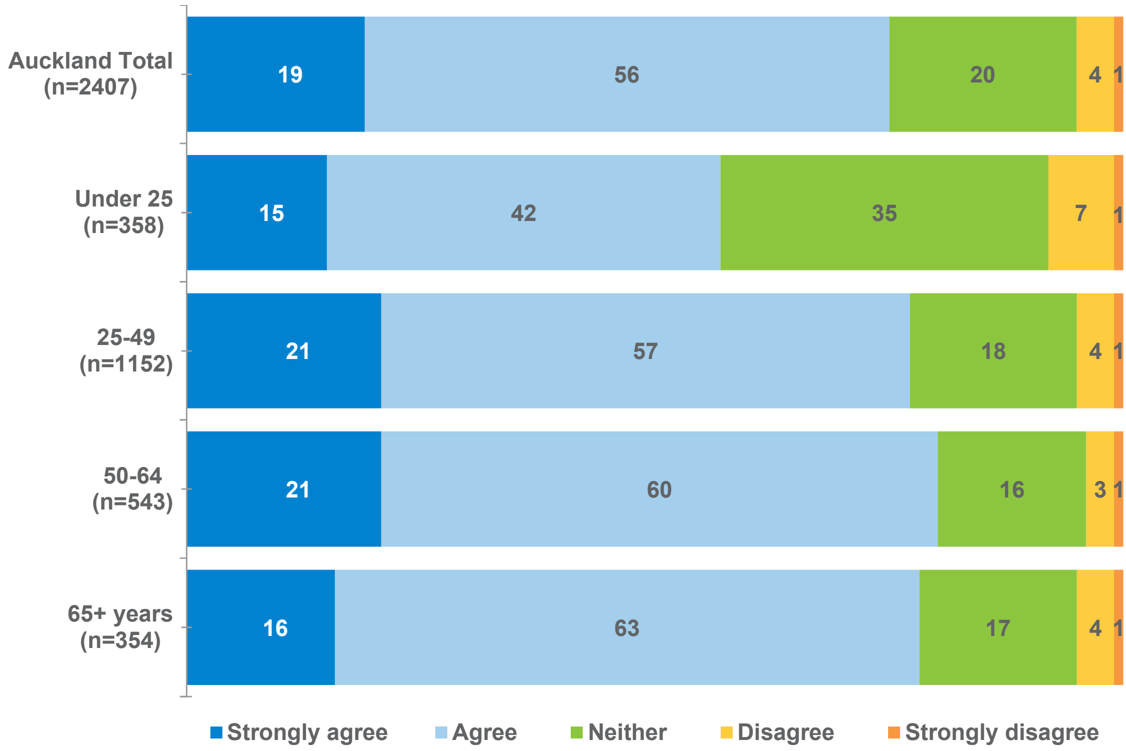
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* it is important to have a sense of community are living in:

- Waitemata (67%).

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* it is important to have a sense of community are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (85%) and Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (93%).

Figure 6.1.2: Importance of sense of community – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

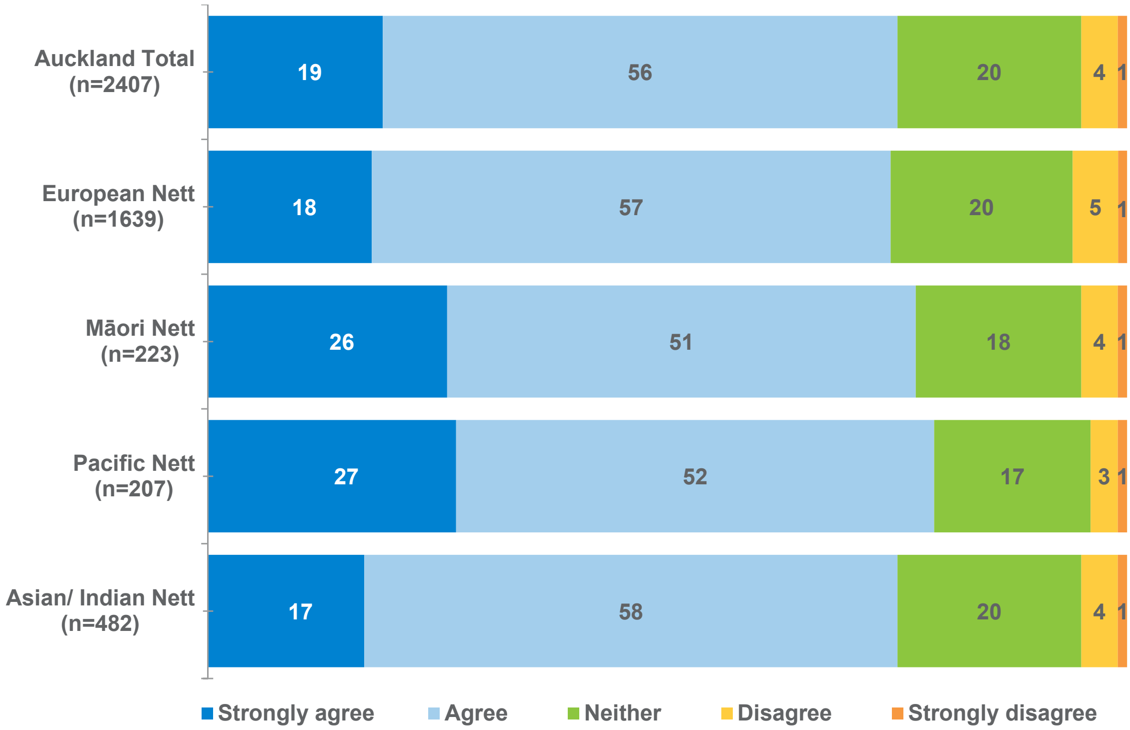
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* it is important to have a sense of community are:

- Under 25 years (57%).

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* it is important to have a sense of community are:

- Aged 50 to 64 (81%).

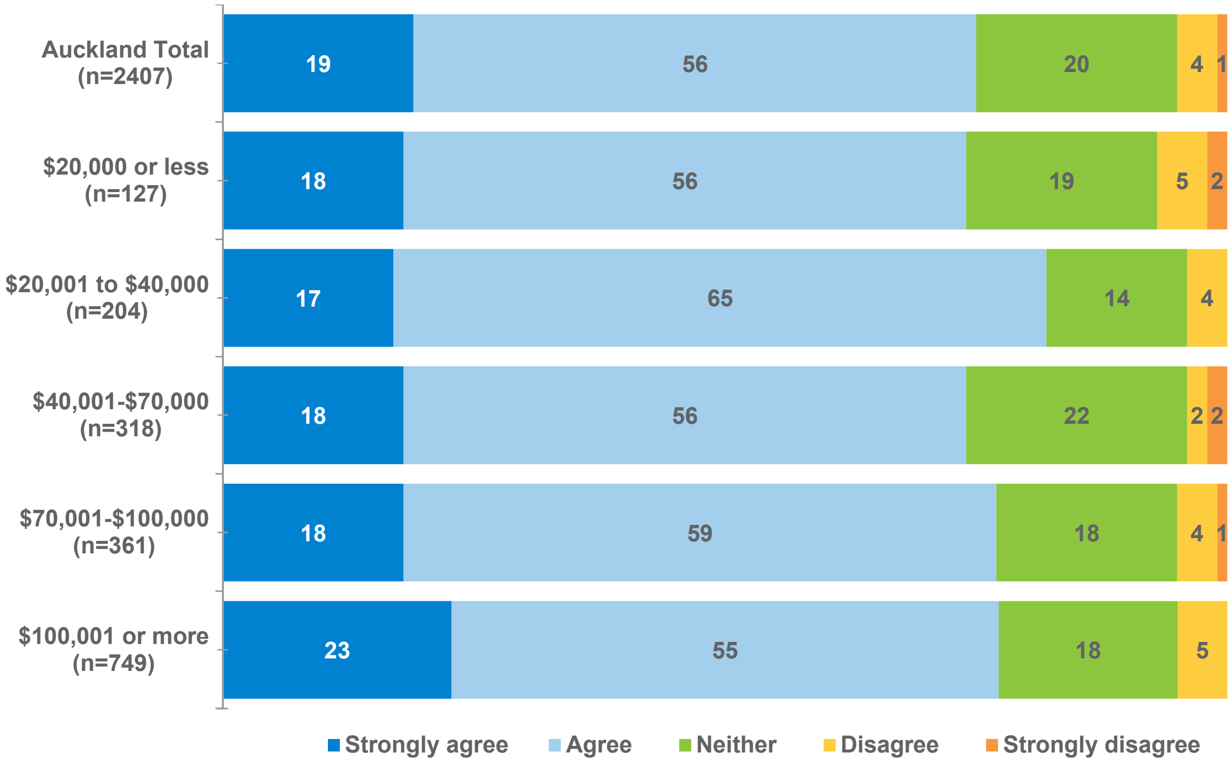
Figure 6.1.3: Importance of sense of community – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents saying it is important to have a sense of community.

Figure 6.1.4: Importance of sense of community – by household income (%)



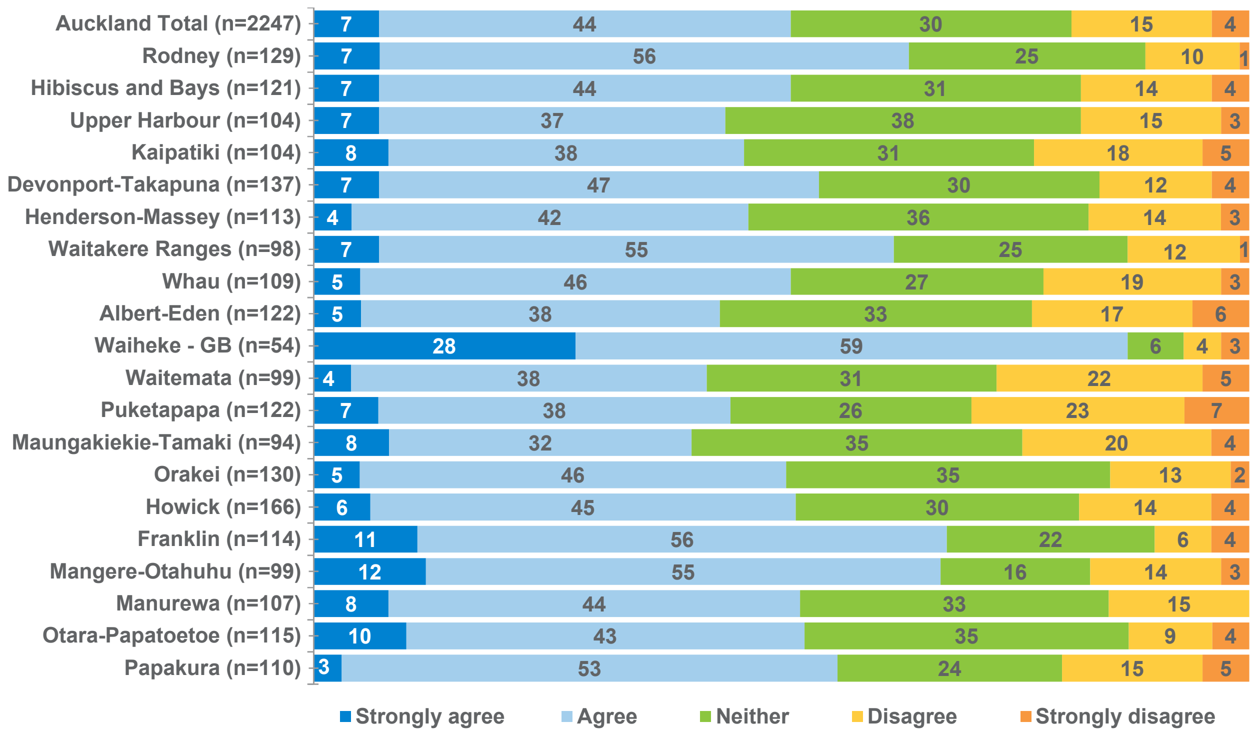
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* it is important to have a sense of community have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (82%).

Just over half (51%) of the respondents living in Auckland agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 7% agreeing strongly and 44% agreeing.

Figure 6.1.5: Feel a sense of community – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

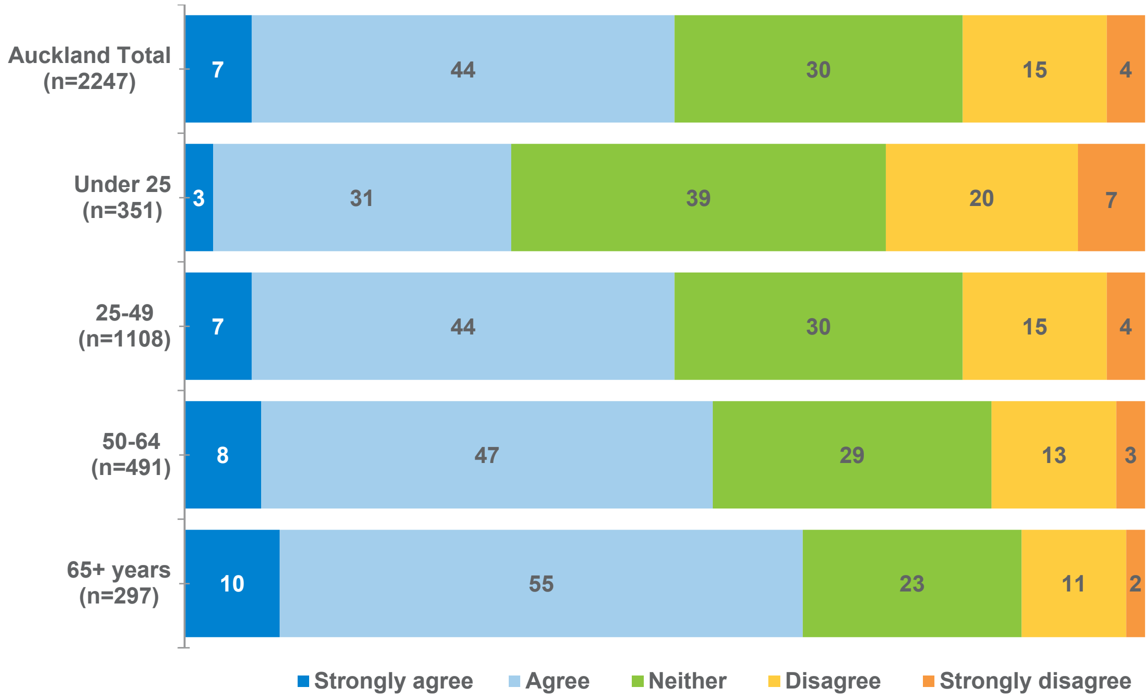
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they feel a sense of community are living in:

- Rodney (63%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (67%)
- Franklin (67%)
- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (87%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree)* that they feel a sense of community are living in:

- Waitemata (27%)
- Puketapapa (30%).

Figure 6.1.6: Feel a sense of community – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

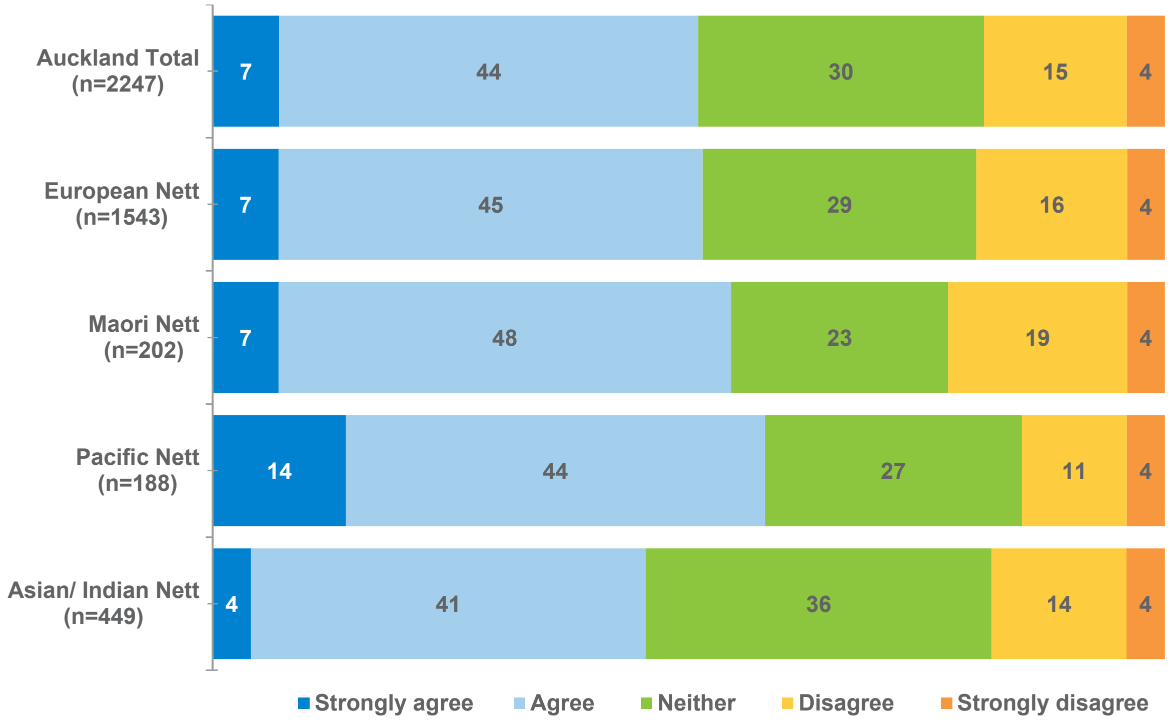
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they feel a sense of community are:

- Aged 65+ (65%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree)* that they feel a sense of community are:

- Under 25 years (27%).

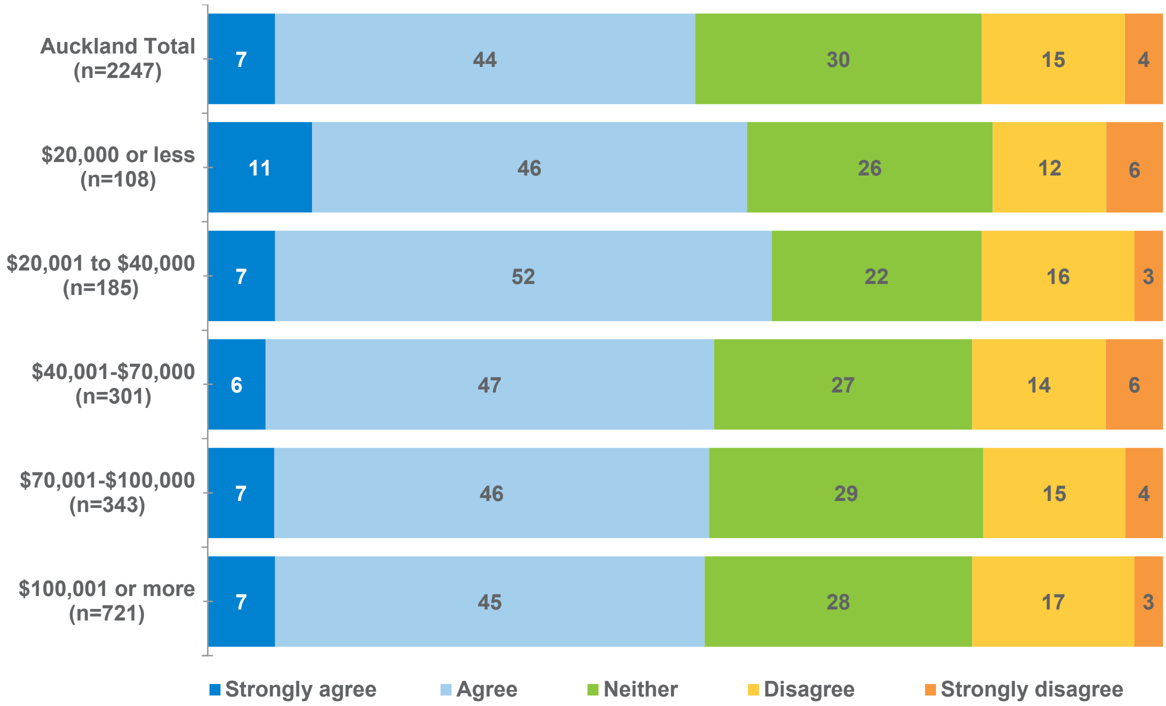
Figure 6.1.7: Feel a sense of community – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents feeling a sense of community.

Figure 6.1.8: Feel a sense of community – by household income (%)



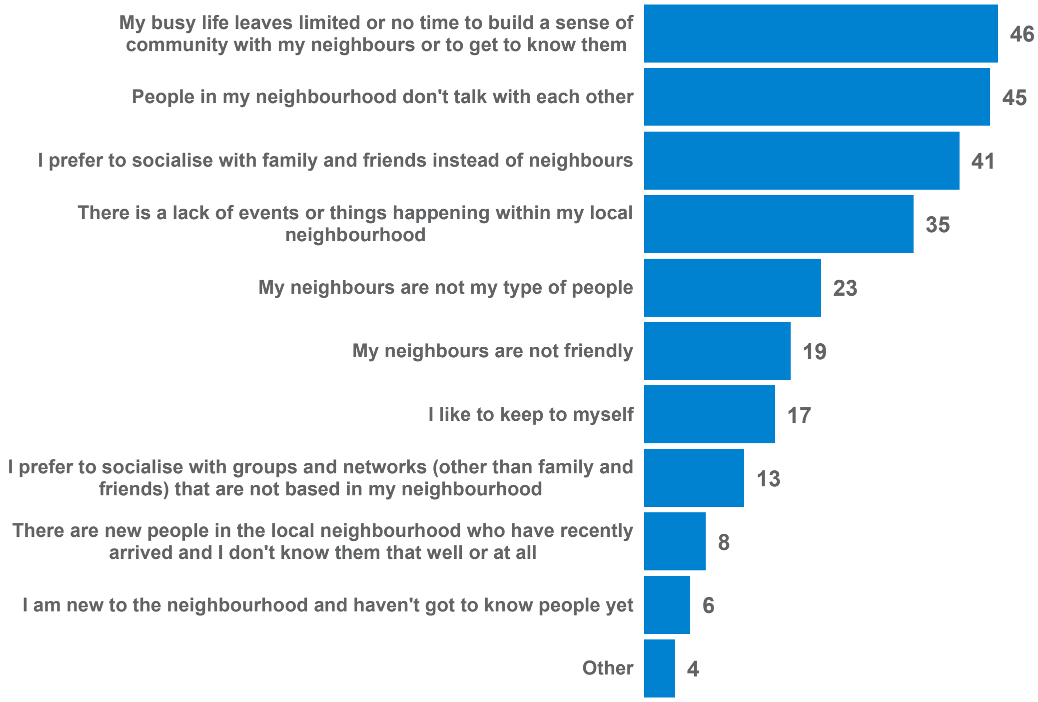
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they feel a sense of community have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (59%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for feeling a lack of sense of community is having a *busy life* (46%). This is followed by *people in the neighbourhood don't talk with each other* (45%) and a preference for socialising *with family and friends instead of neighbours* (41%).

Figure 6.1.9: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – total level (%)

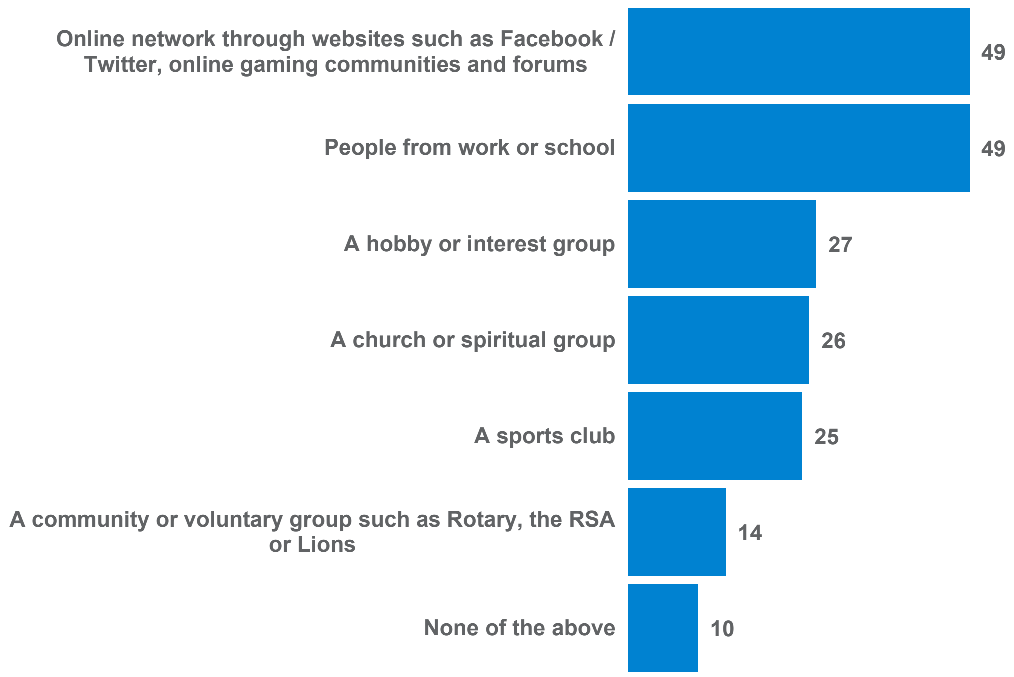


Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered) n=414

6.2 SOCIAL NETWORKS

The most commonly mentioned social networks that respondents living in Auckland belong to are o*nline network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (49%) and *people from work or schoo*l (49%).

Figure 6.2.1: Social networks and groups belonging to – total level (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) n=2435

Table 6.2.1: Social networks and groups belonging to - by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2435)	Rodney (n=138)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=132)	Upper Harbour (n=111)	Kaipatiki (n=118)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=145)	Henderson-Massey (n=124)	Waitakere Ranges (n=103)	Whau (n=115)	Albert-Eden (n=129)	Waiheke - GB (n=61)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	48	46	46	51	45	56	56	51	42	47
People from work or school	49	46	49	52	48	56	51	51	47	55	46
A hobby or interest group	27	35	26	23	27	34	30	30	29	25	38
A church or spiritual group	26	13	16	20	23	17	28	14	32	34	7
A sports club	25	30	31	27	23	27	25	25	33	23	27
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	14	14	18	15	18	11	18	12	12	11	12
None of the above	10	13	14	11	8	9	14	5	9	6	10

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2435)	Waitemata (n=105)	Puketapapa (n=133)	Maungakiekie -Tamaki (n=100)	Orakei (n=143)	Howick (n=174)	Franklin (n=120)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=110)	Manurewa (n=127)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=129)	Papakura (n=118)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	44	49	43	52	55	49	43	54	39	51
People from work or school	49	59	36	43	56	57	48	37	46	39	48
A hobby or interest group	27	29	25	25	29	24	21	19	24	23	23
A church or spiritual group	26	14	36	33	18	31	13	47	37	44	24
A sports club	25	30	19	23	29	22	36	22	18	17	22
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	14	13	15	16	12	8	19	10	13	14	10
None of the above	10	12	9	12	11	6	9	12	13	13	11

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to mention *people from work or school* are living in:

- Waitemata (59%)
- Howick (57%).

Those more likely to mention *a hobby or interest group* are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (38%)
- Rodney (35%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (34%).

Those more likely to mention *a church or spiritual group* are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (47%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (44%)
- Manurewa (37%)
- Puketapapa (36%)
- Albert-Eden (34%).

Those *less* likely to mention *a church or spiritual group* are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (7%)
- Franklin (13%)
- Rodney (13%)
- Waitakere Ranges (14%)
- Waitemata (14%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (16%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (17%)
- Orakei (18%).

Those more likely to mention *a sports club* are living in:

- Franklin (36%).

Those *less* likely to mention *a sports club* are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (17%).

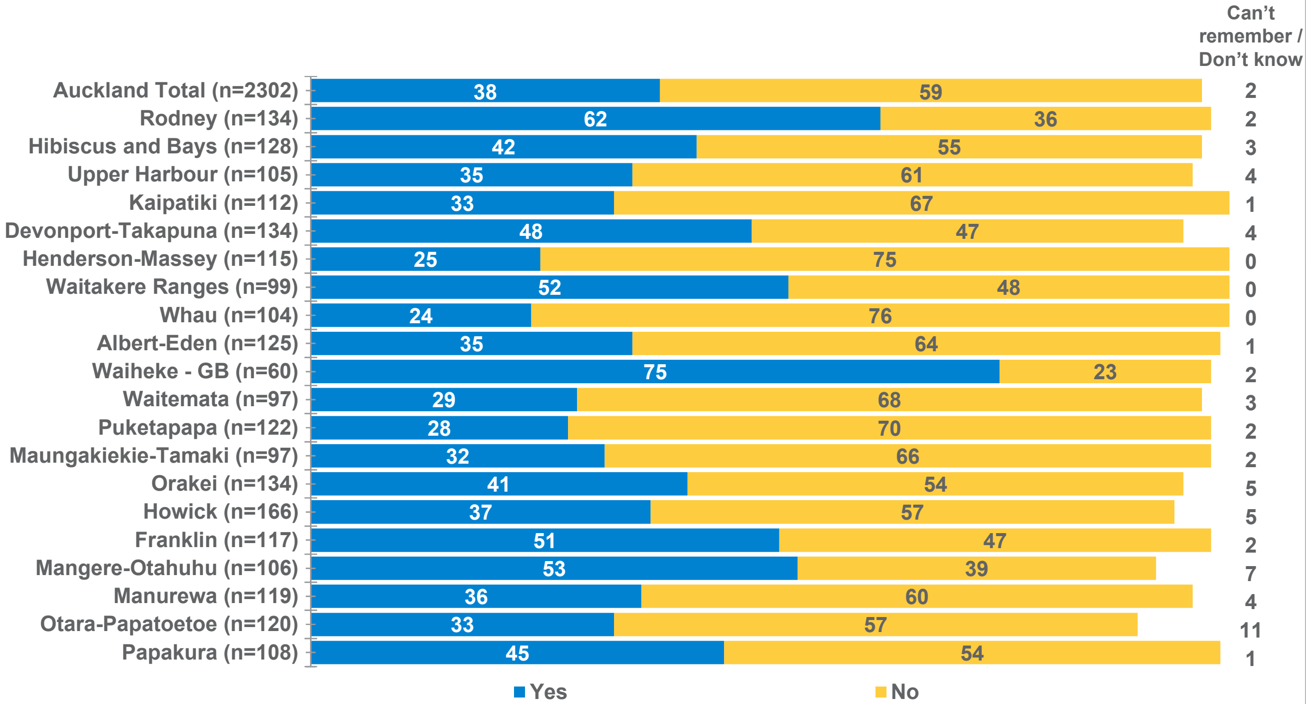
6.3 CONTACT WITH PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Respondents were asked to state whether they have engaged in five possible types of contact with people in their neighbourhood. Each level is presented separately here. This was a new question and was not asked in the 2012 survey.

Strong positive contact such as support or close friendship (e.g. having BBQs or drinks together)

Over a third (38%) of Auckland respondents state they have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood within the previous 12 months.

Figure 6.3.1: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by local board (%)

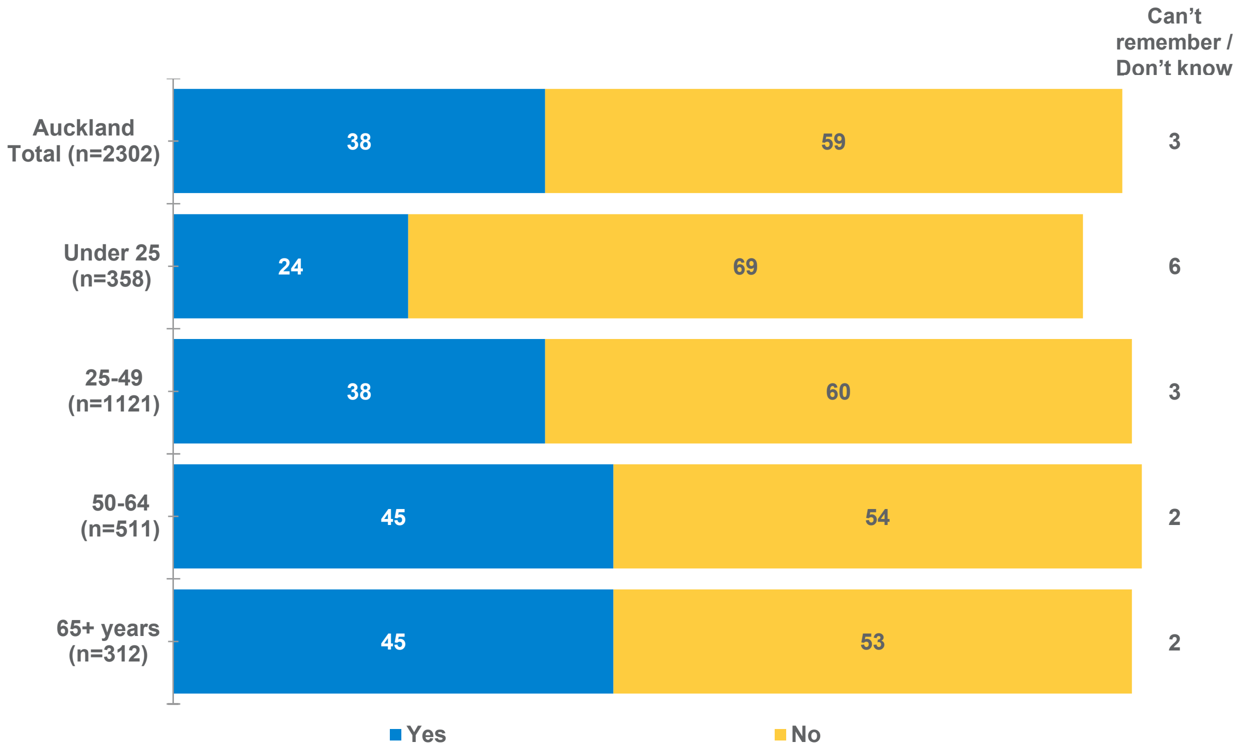


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Island (75%)
- Rodney (62%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (53%)
- Waitakere Ranges (52%)
- Franklin (51%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (48%).

Figure 6.3.2: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

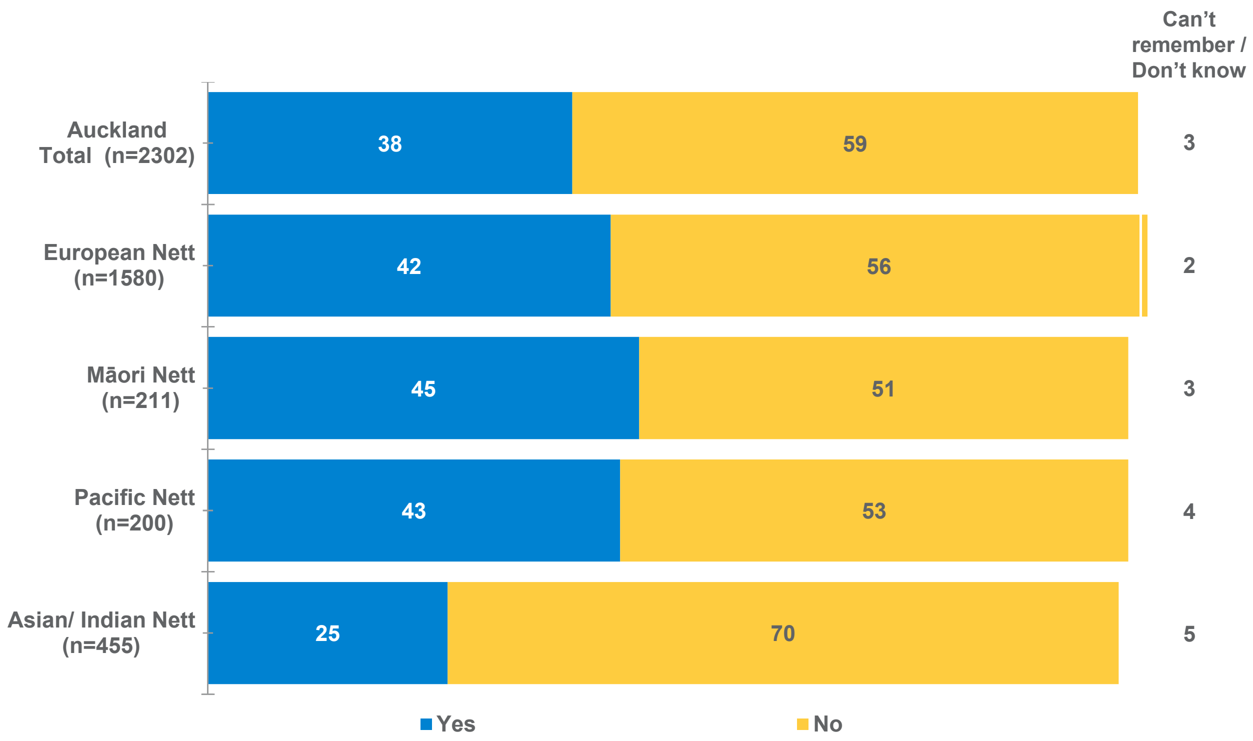
Those more likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (45%)
- Aged 65+ (45%).

Those *less* likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Under 25 years (24%).

Figure 6.3.3: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)

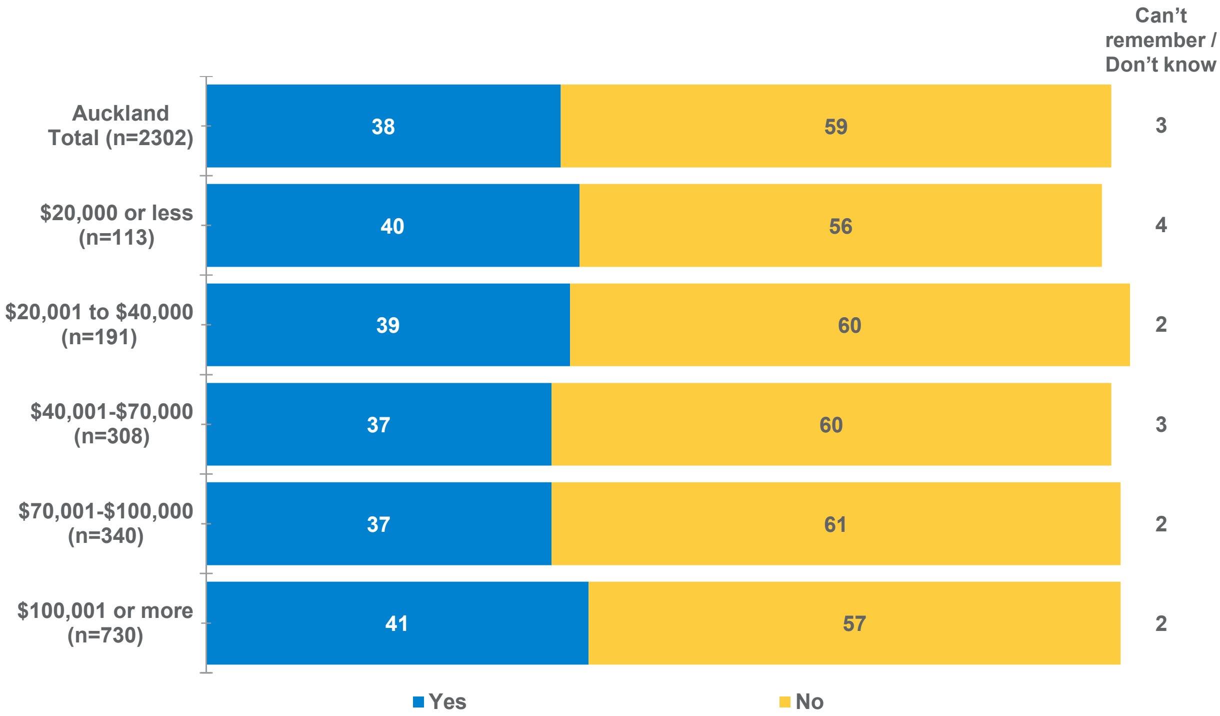


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (25%).

Figure 6.3.4: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



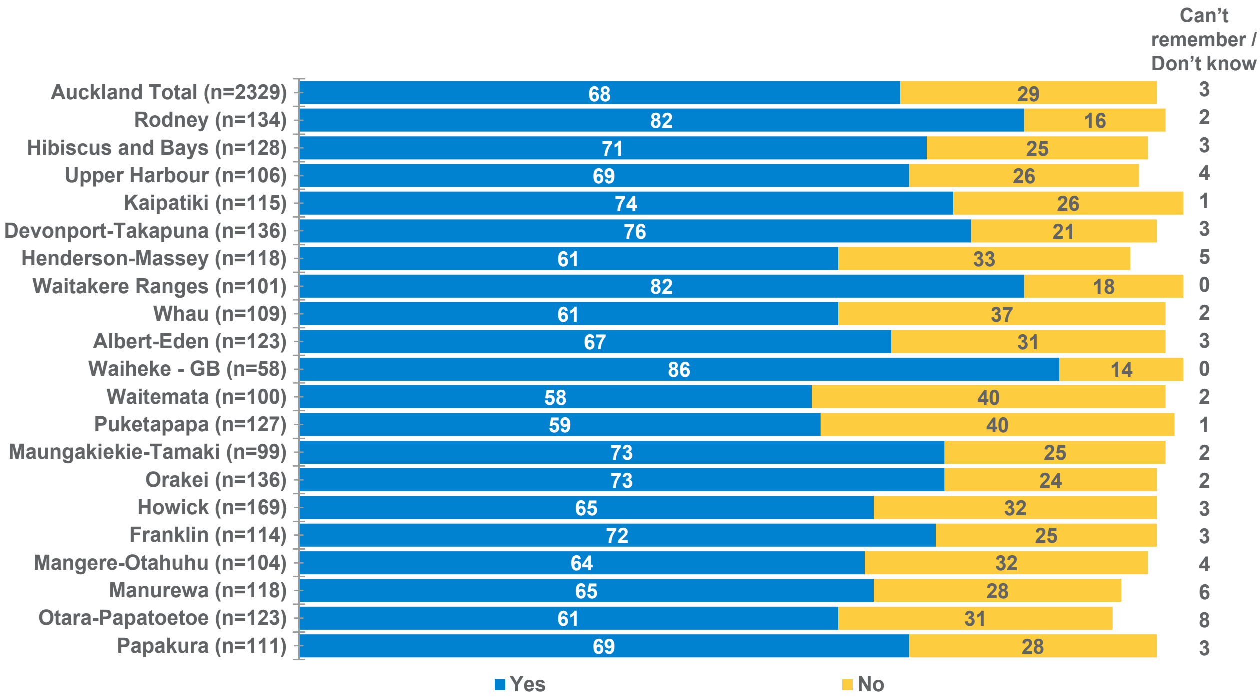
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had strong positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Positive contact (such as a visit, or asking each other for small favours)

Over two thirds (68%) of Auckland respondents have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood within the previous 12 months.

Figure 6.3.5: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

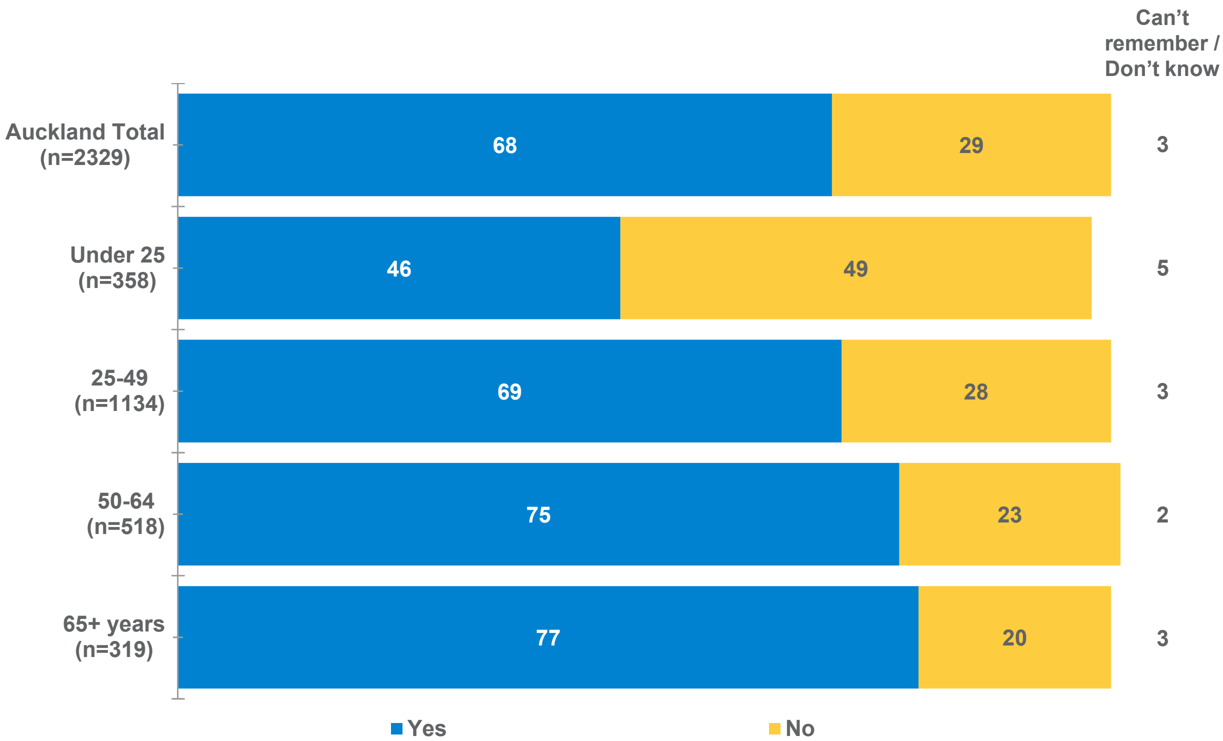
Those more likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (86%)
- Waitakere Ranges (82%)
- Rodney (82%).

Those *less* likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are living in:

- Waitemata (58%)
- Puketapapa (59%).

Figure 6.3.6: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

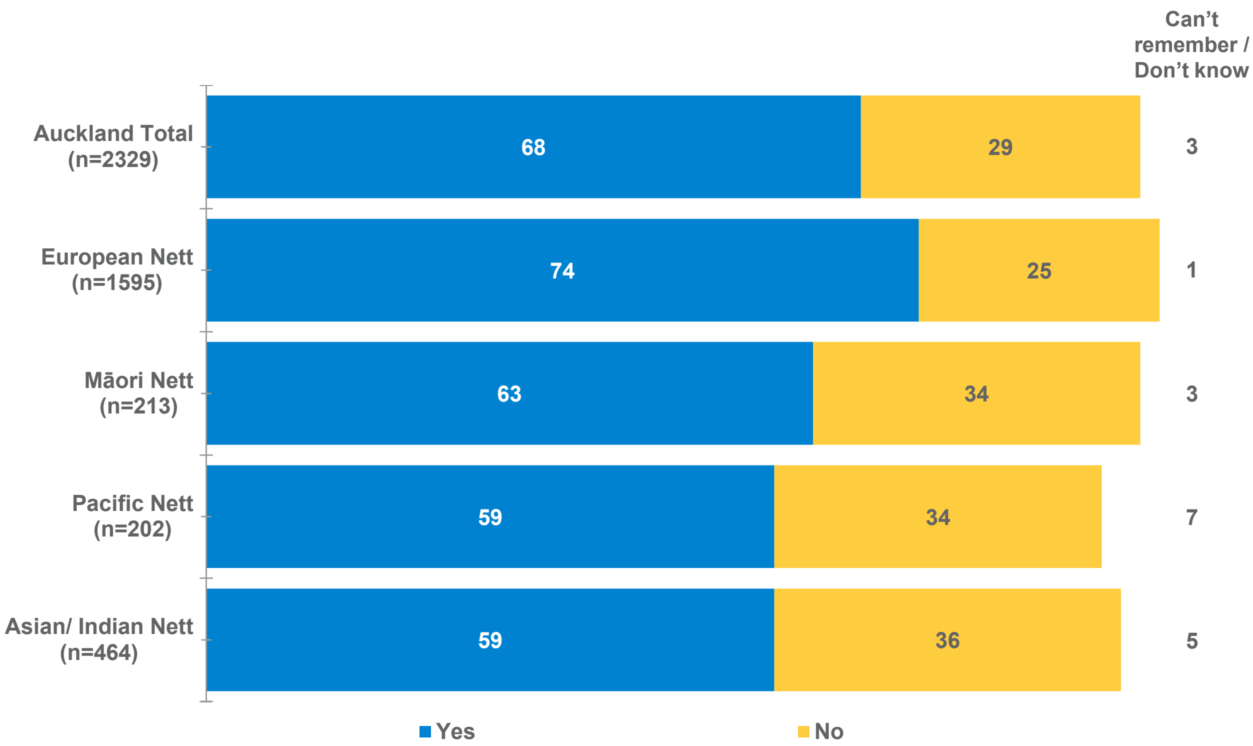
Those more likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Aged 65 + (77%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (75%).

Those *less* likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Unders 25 years (46%).

Figure 6.3.7: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

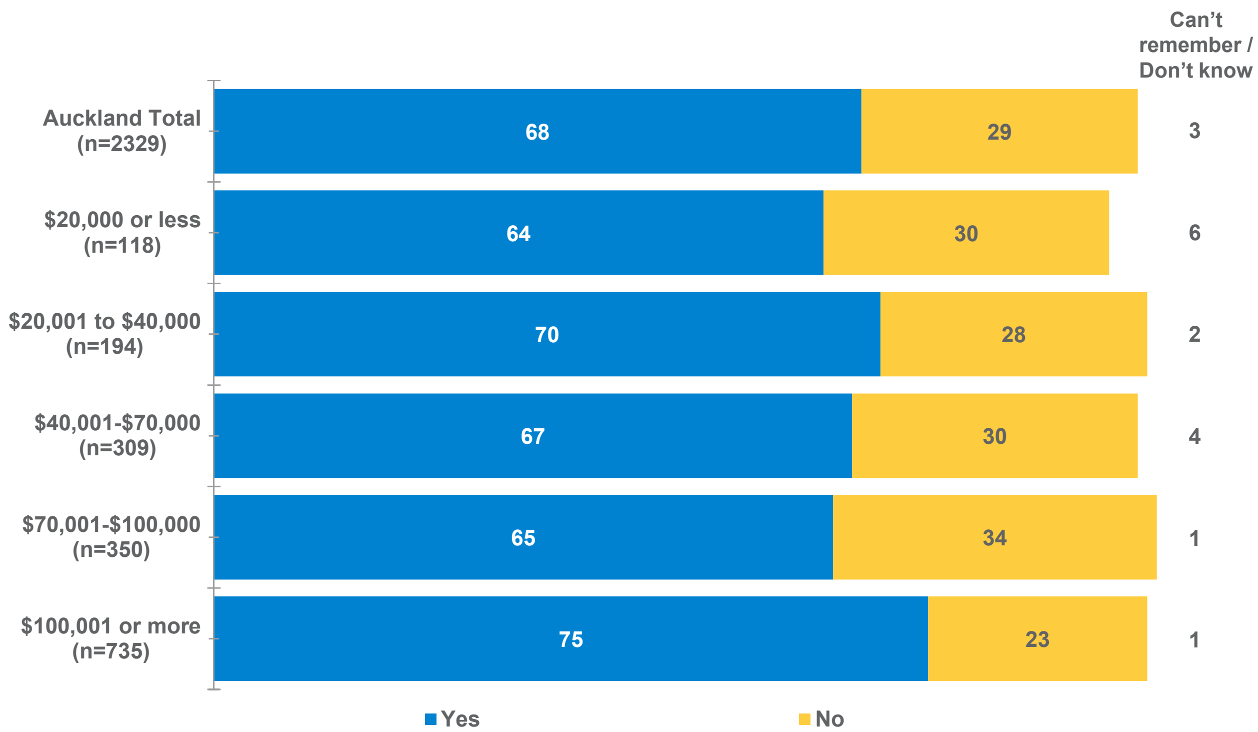
Those more likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of European ethnicity (74%).

Those *less* likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of Asian / Indian ethnicity (59%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (59%).

Figure 6.3.8: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

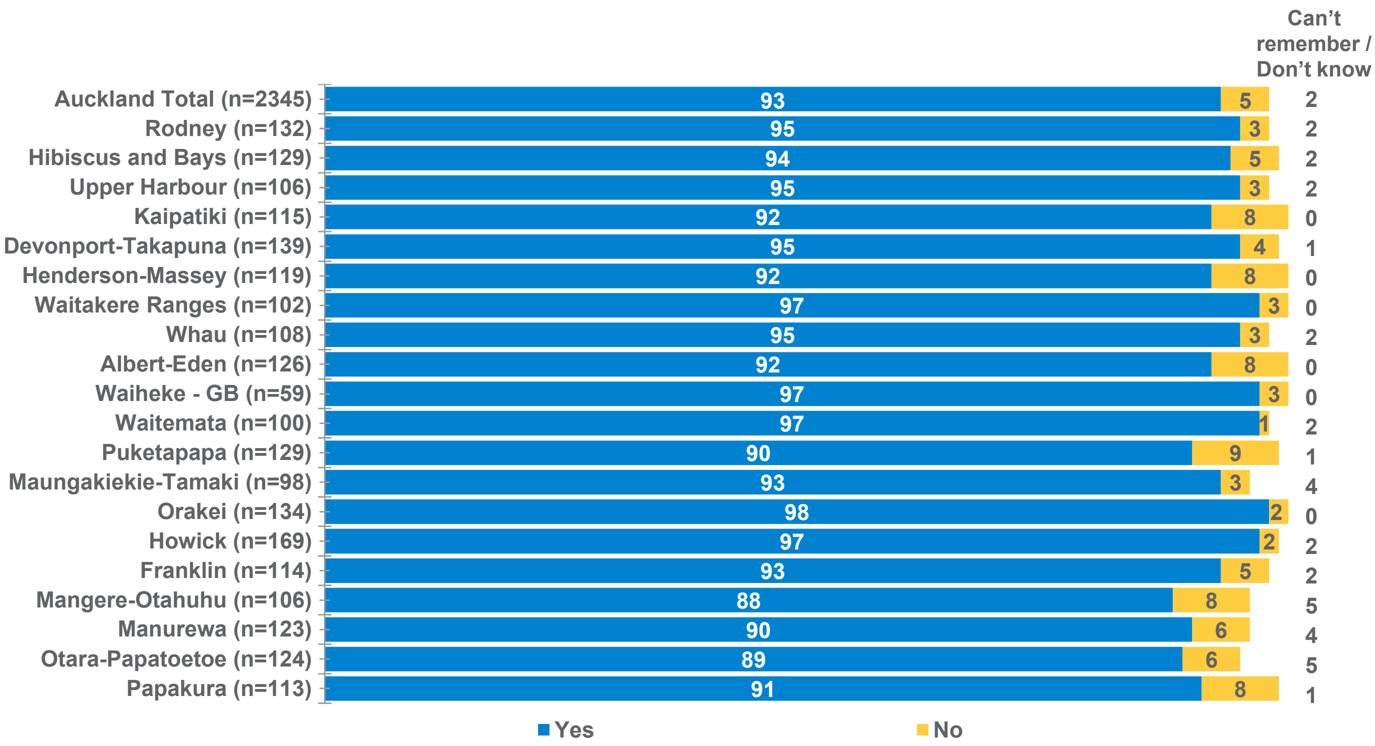
Those more likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (75%).

Some positive contact (such as a nod or saying hello)

The majority (93%) of Auckland respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood within the previous 12 months.

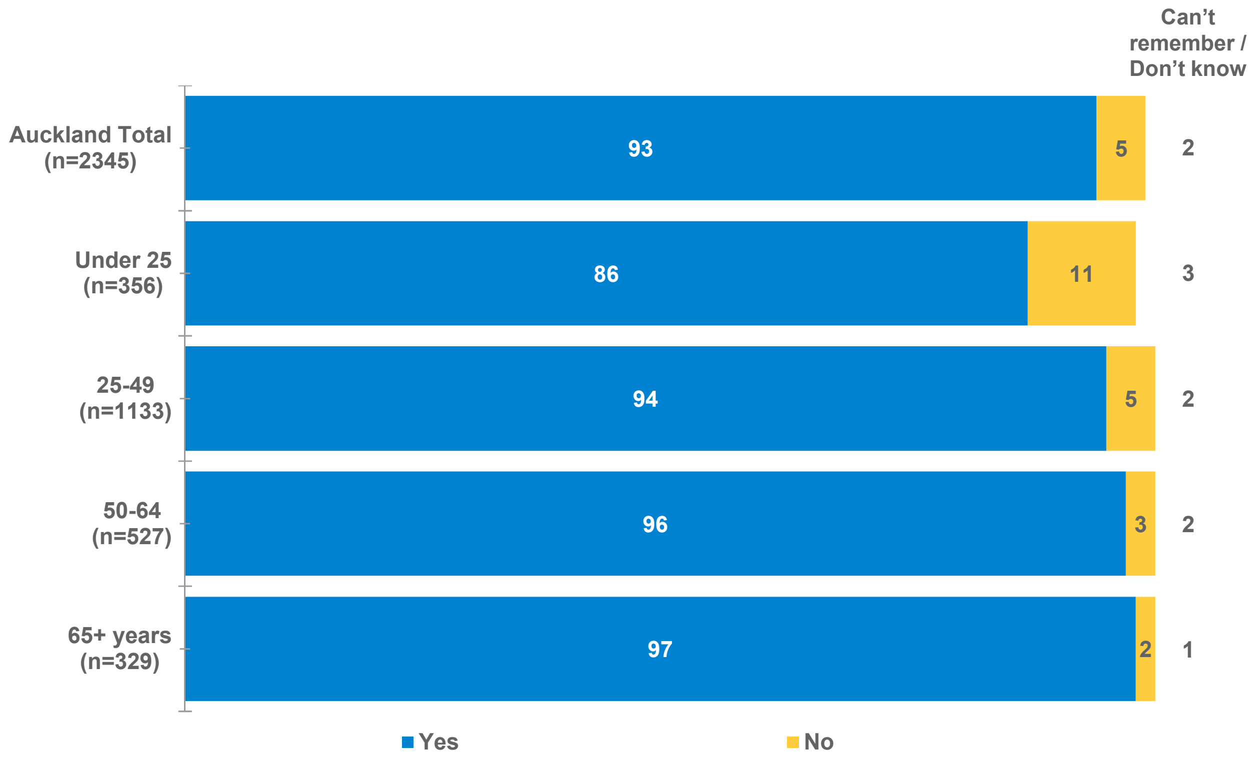
Figure 6.3.9: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by local board for respondents having had some positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.10: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

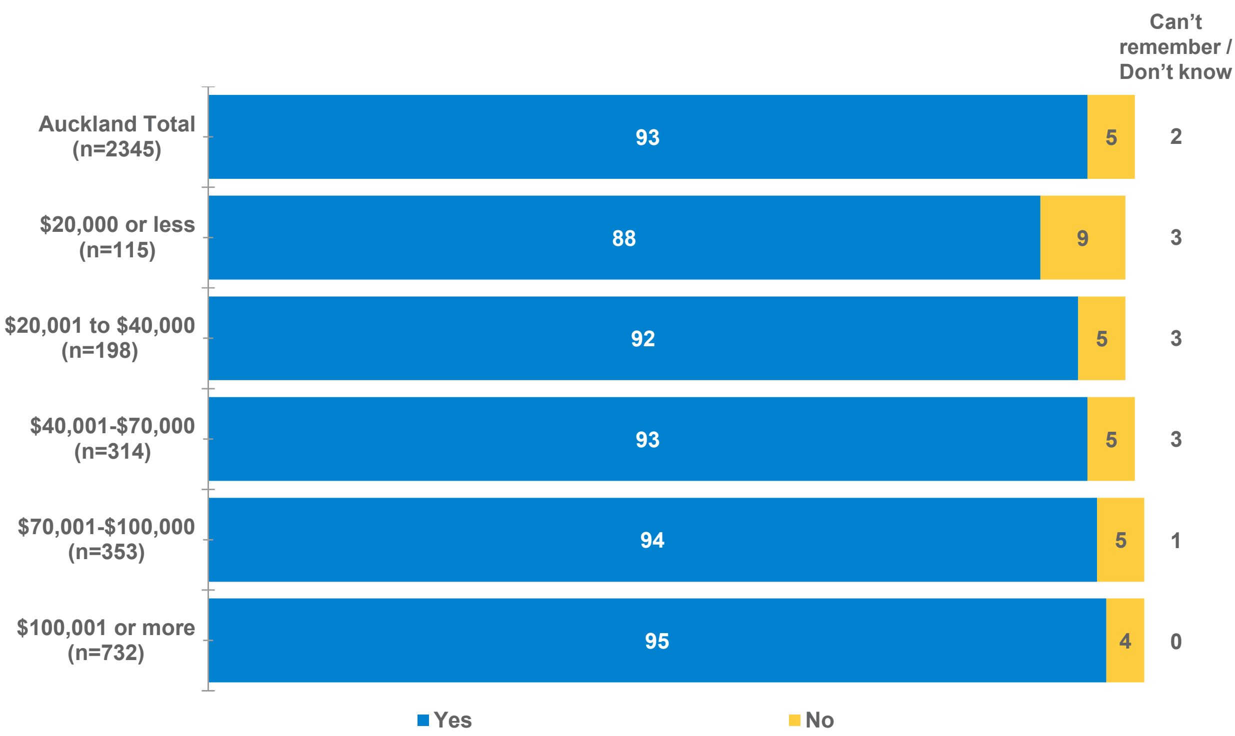
- Under 25 years (86%).

Figure 6.3.11: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people - by ethnicity (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents having had some positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.12: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people - by household income (%)



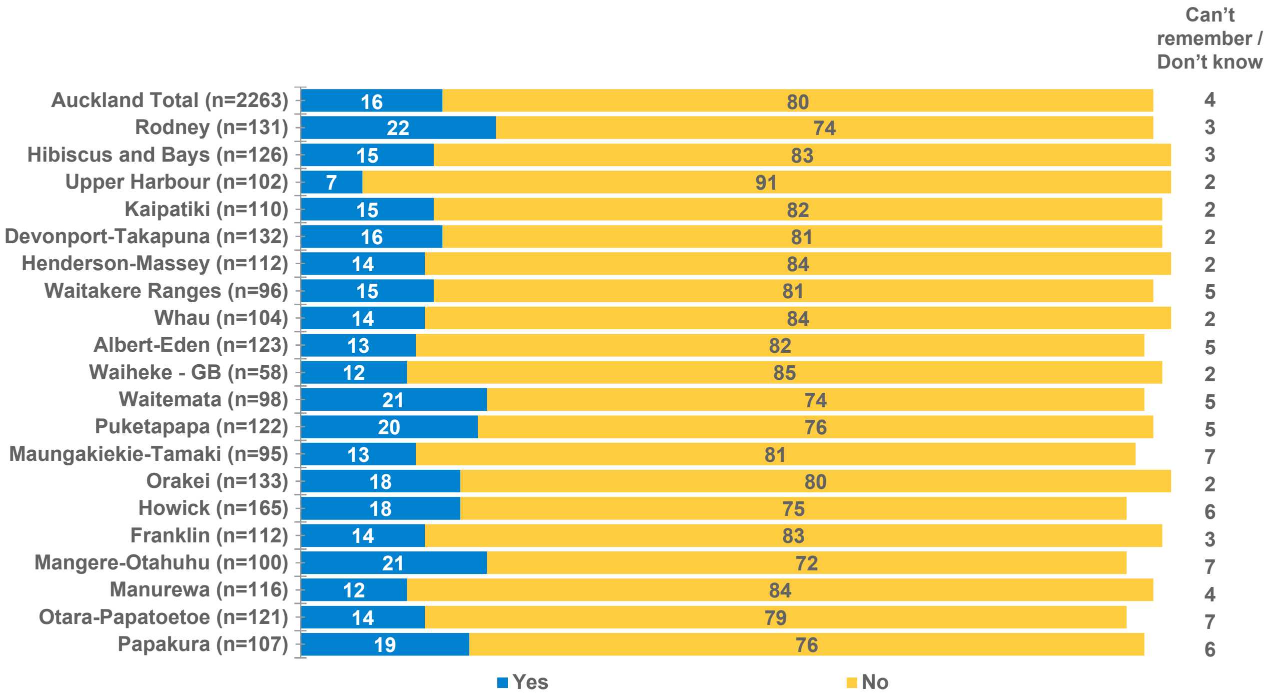
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had some positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Some negative contact such as not getting on with them

About one in six (16%) Auckland respondents have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood, such as not getting on with them, in the previous 12 months.

Figure 6.3.13: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by local board (%)

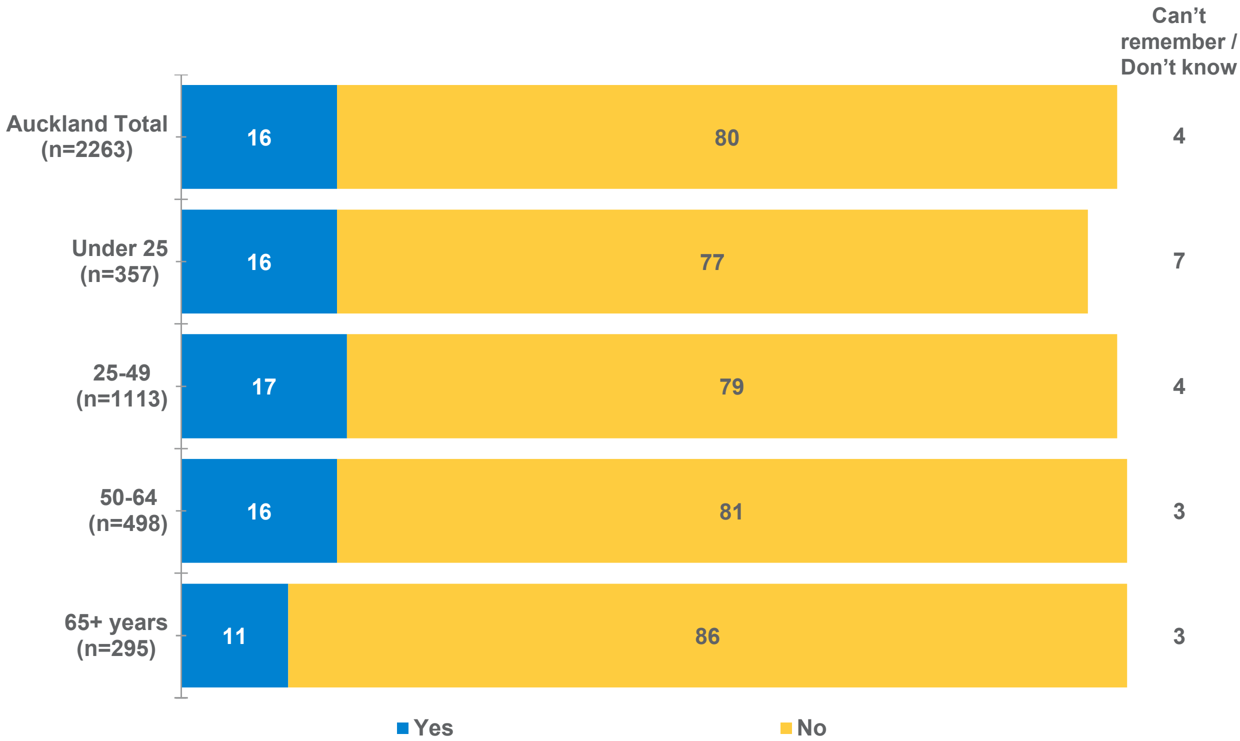


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are living in:

- Upper Harbour (7%).

Figure 6.3.14: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)

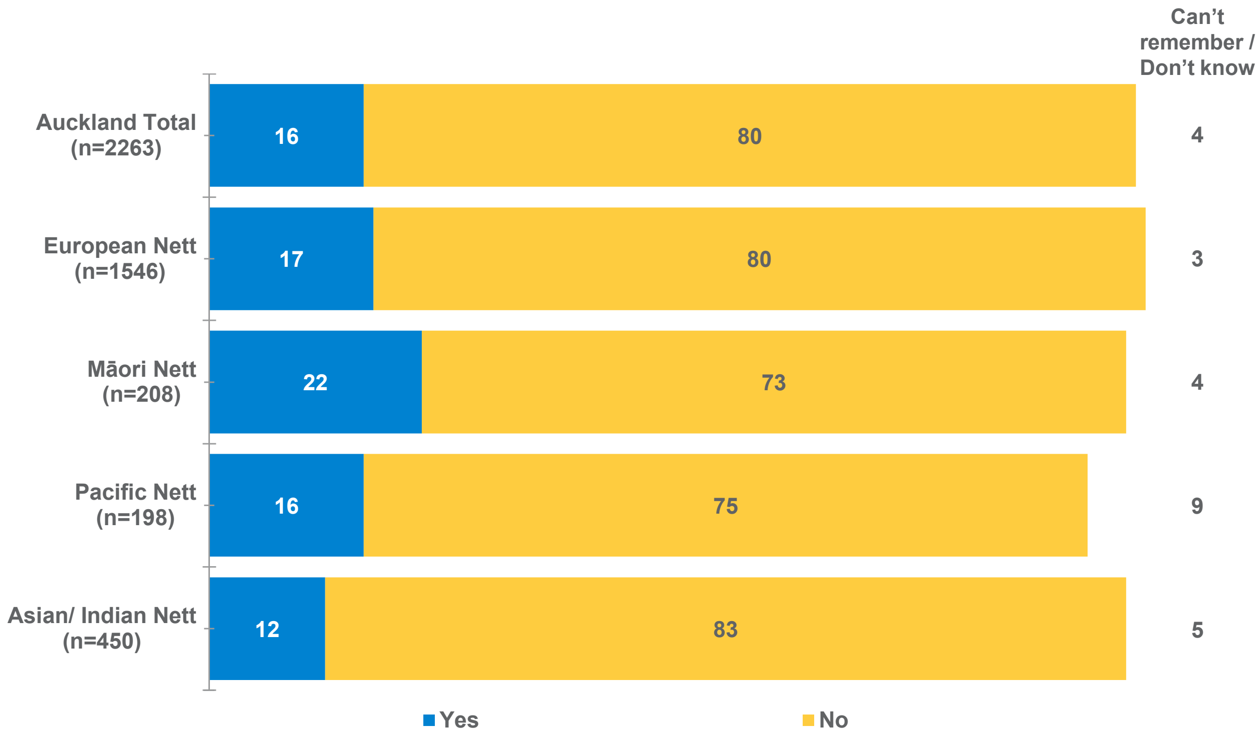


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have not had some negative contact with neighbourhood people are:

- Aged 65+ (86% compared to 80% Auckland total).

Figure 6.3.15: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)

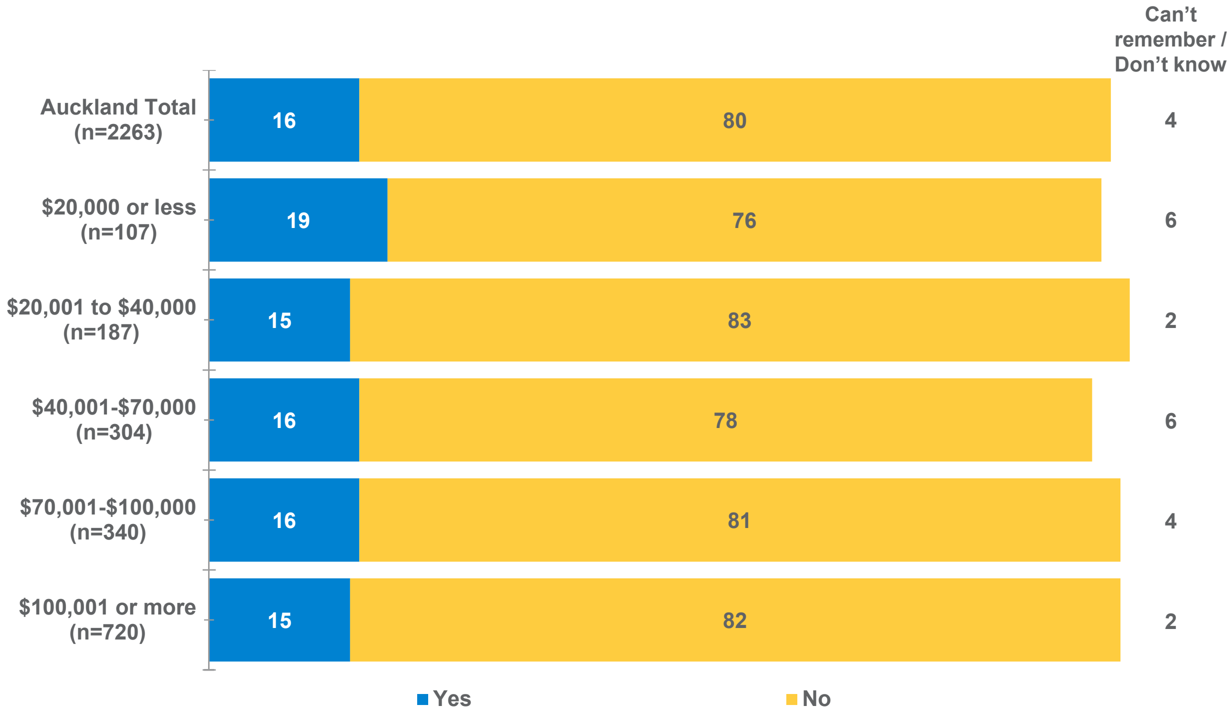


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (22%).

Figure 6.3.16: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people - by household income (%)



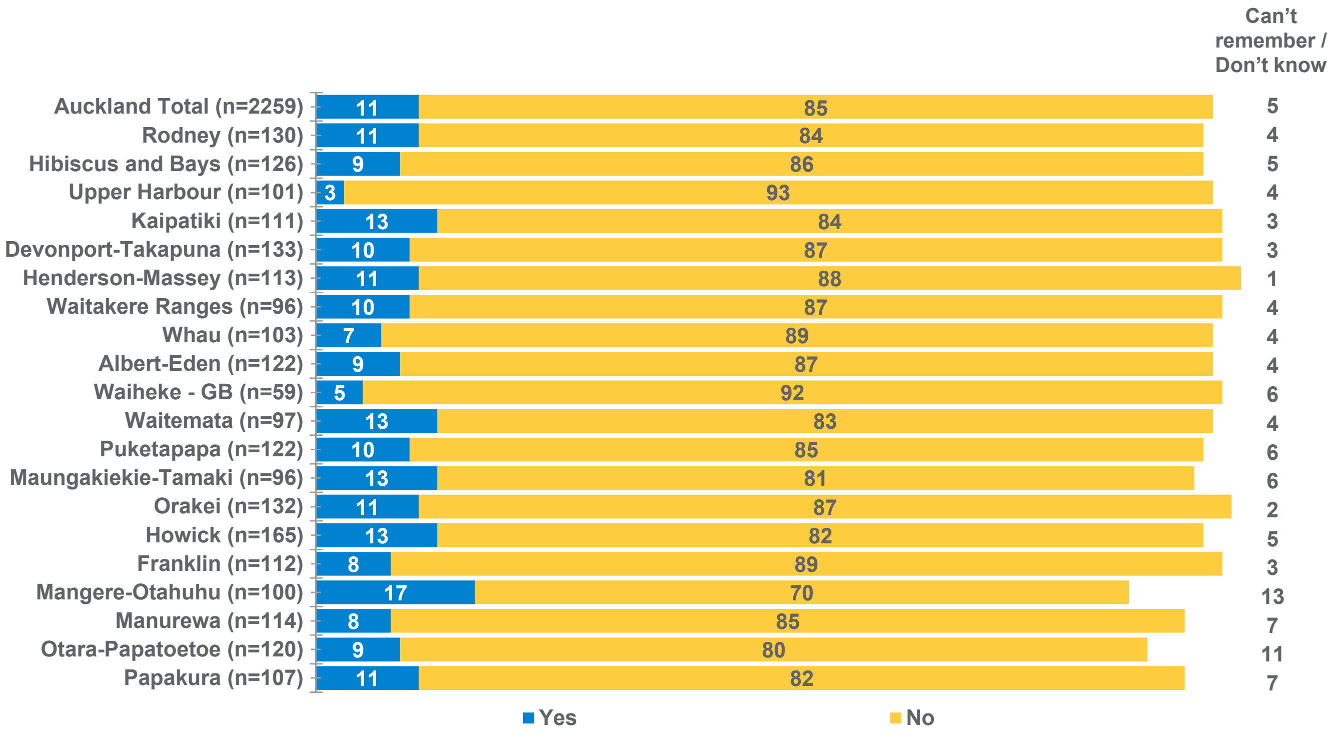
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had some negative contact with neighbourhood people.

Negative contact where there is outright tension or disagreement

One in ten (11%) Auckland respondents say they have had negative contact where there is outright tension or disagreement with people in their neighbourhood in the previous 12 months.

Figure 6.3.17: Negative contact with neighbourhood people - by local board (%)

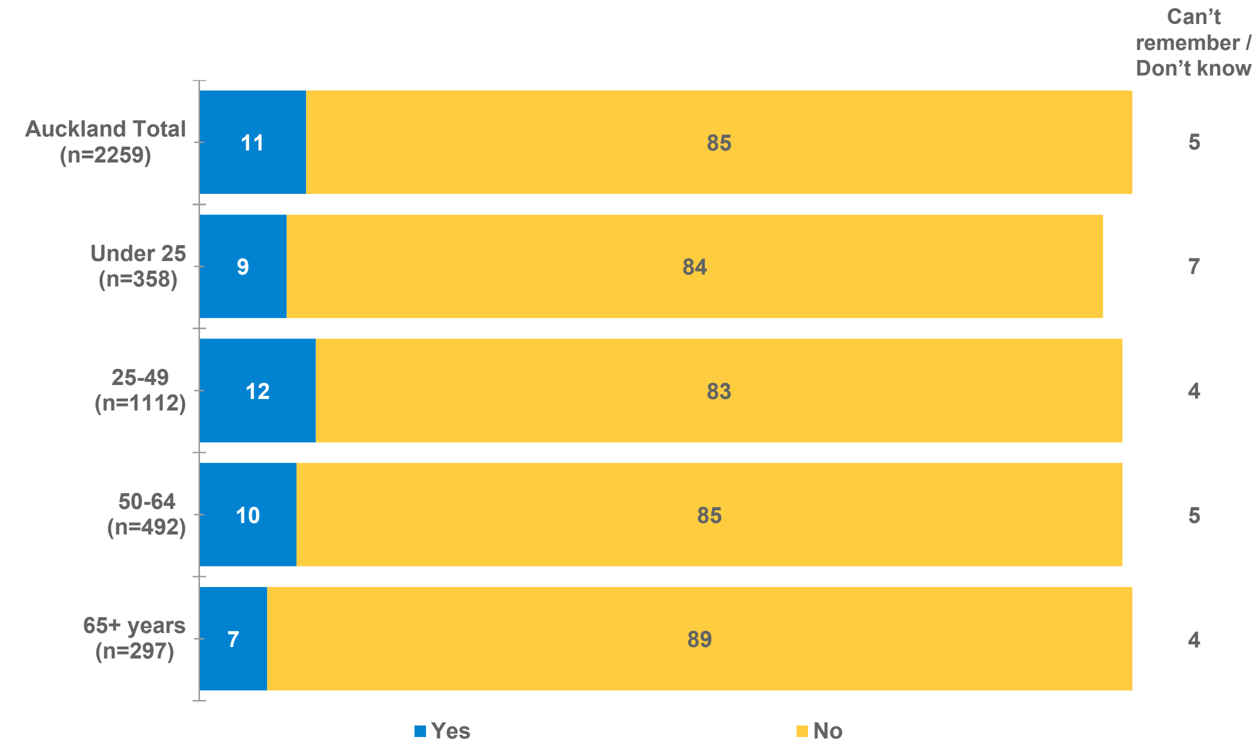


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are living in:

- Mangere – Otahuhu (17%).

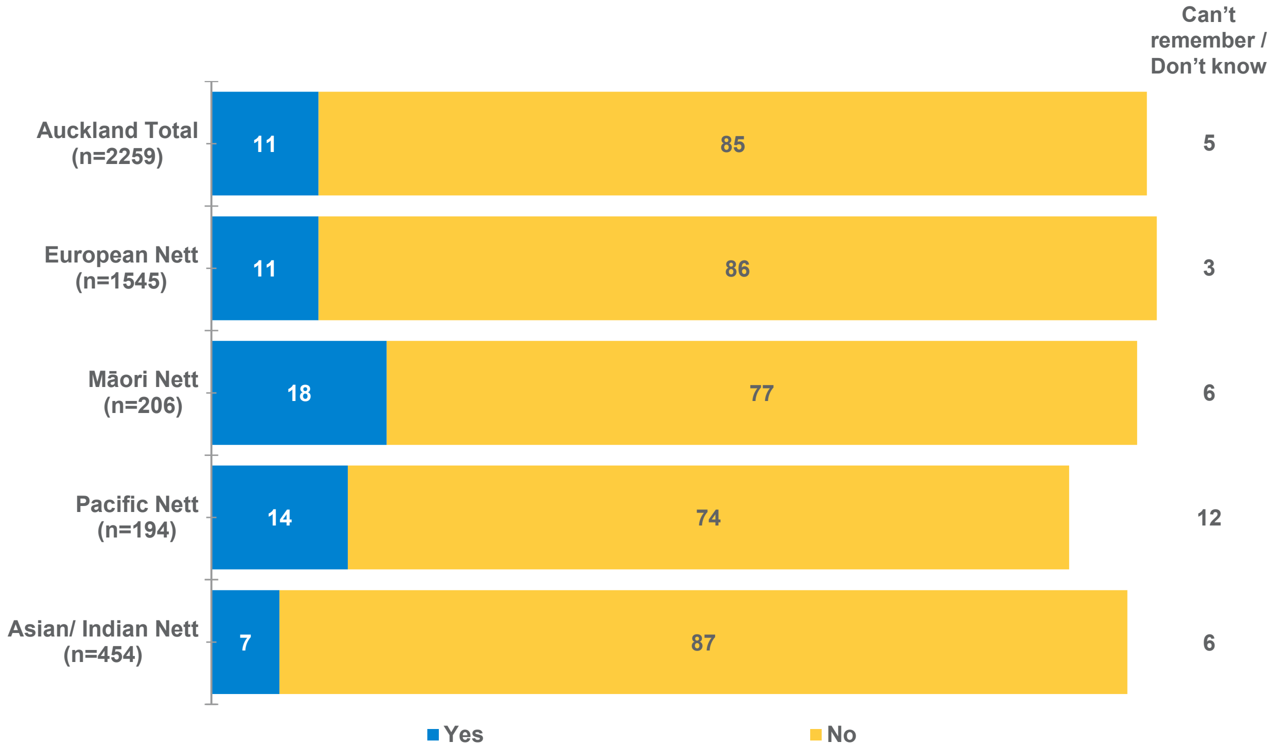
Figure 6.3.18: Negative contact with neighbourhood people - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents having had negative contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.19: Negative contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

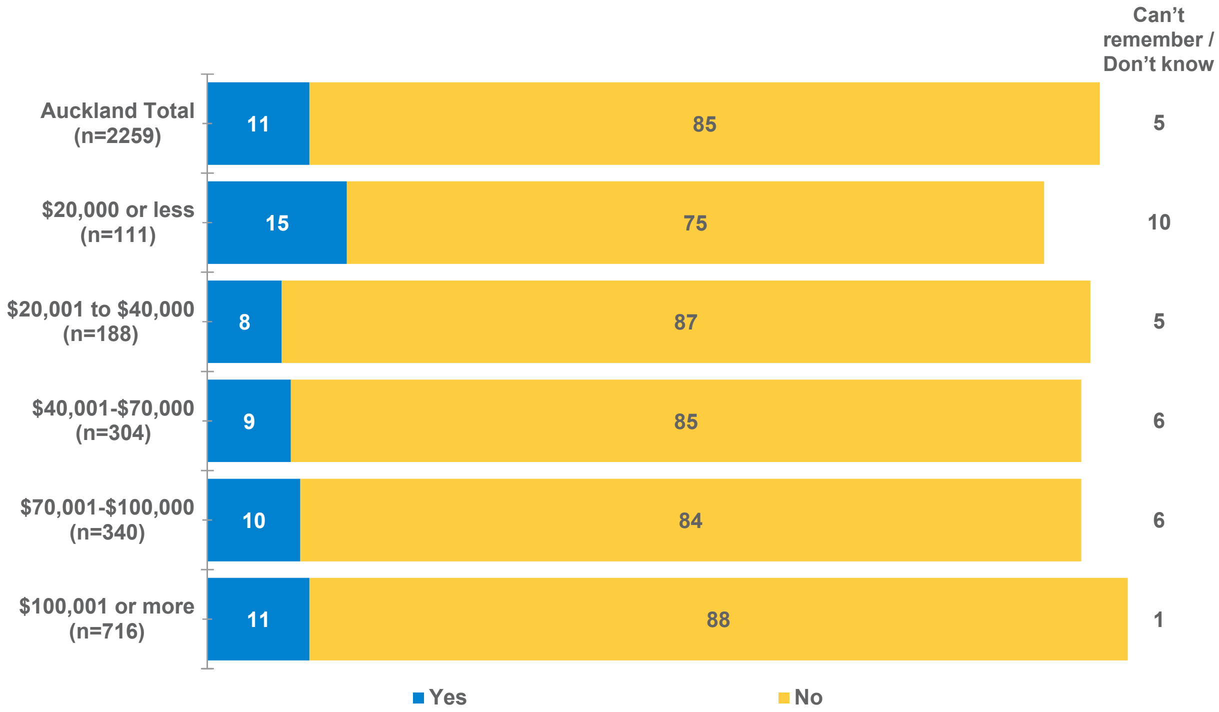
Those more likely to have had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (18%).

Those *less* likely to have <u>not</u> had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (74% compared to 85% Auckland total).

Figure 6.3.20: Negative contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



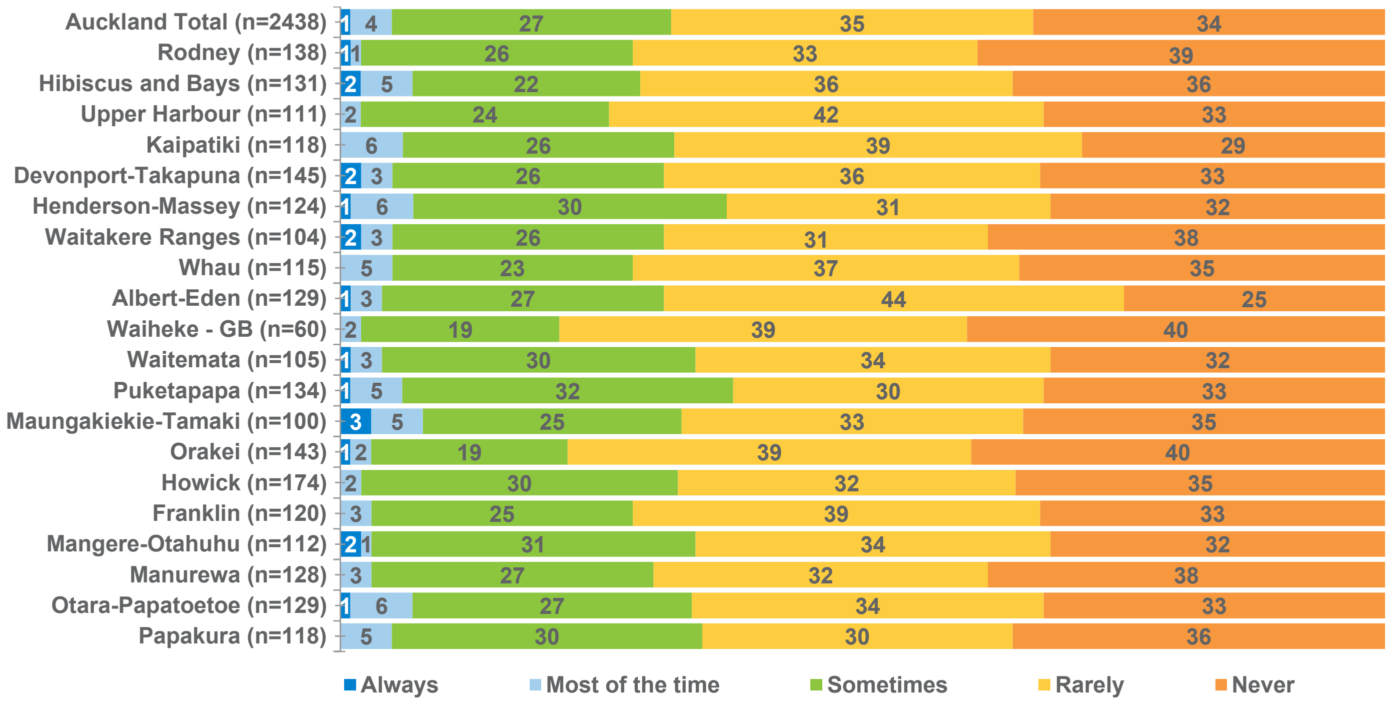
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had negative contact with neighbourhood people.

6.4 FEELING OF ISOLATION

Just over two thirds (69%) of Auckland respondents have not felt isolated or lonely over the previous 12 months, with 34% saying *never* and 35% saying *rarely*.

Figure 6.4.1: Feeling of isolation - by local board (%)

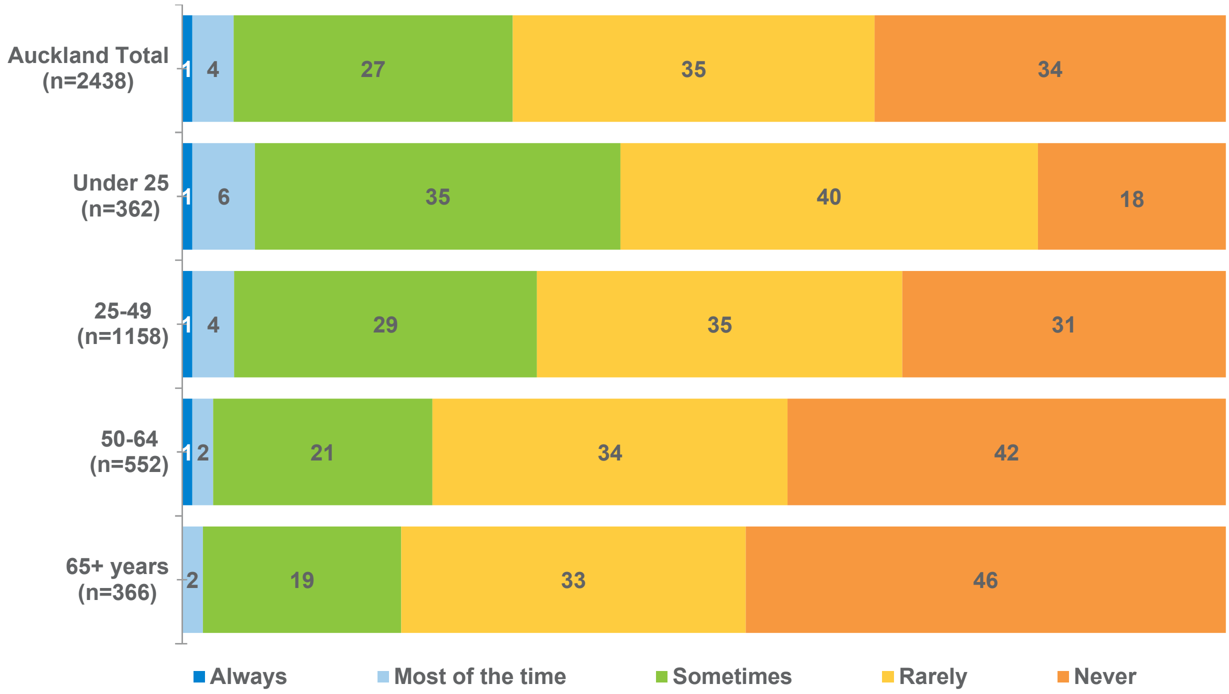


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated are living in:

- Orakei (79%).
- Waiheke/Great Barrier (79%)

Figure 6.4.2: Feeling of isolation – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

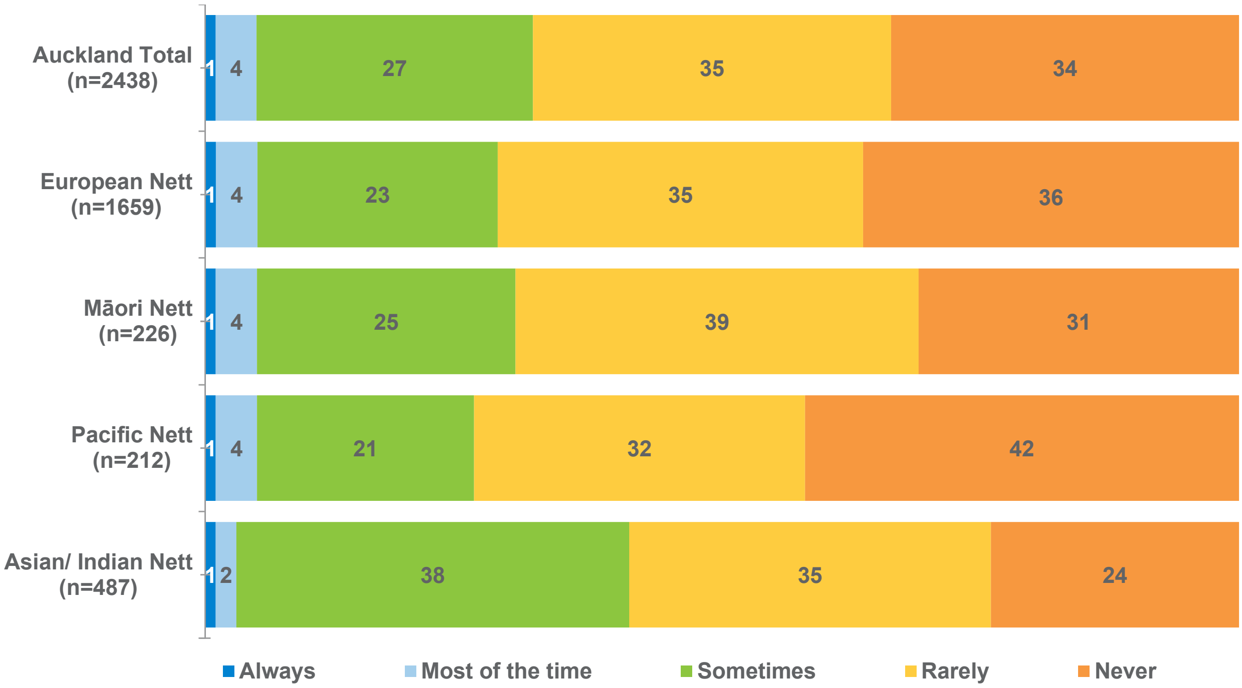
Those more likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated are:

- Aged 65+ (79%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (76%).

Those *less* likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated are:

- Under 25 years (58%).

Figure 6.4.3: Feeling of isolation - by ethnicity (%)

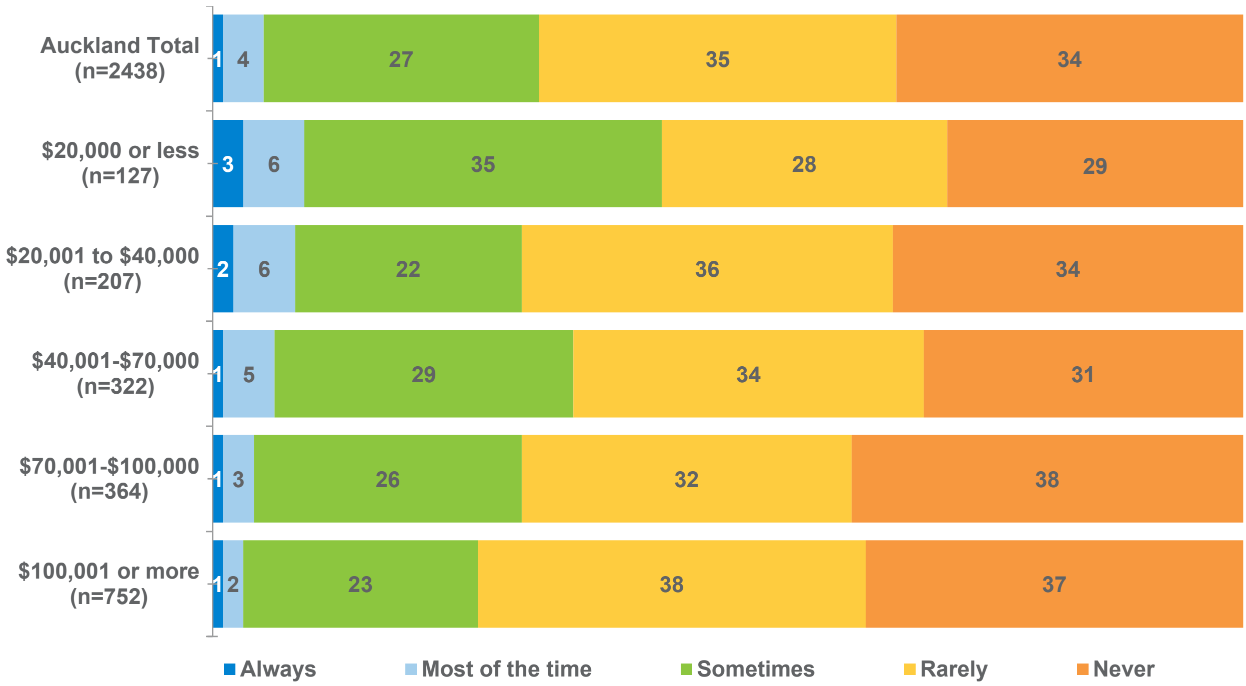


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated are:

- Of Asian / Indian ethnicity (59%).

Figure 6.4.4: Feeling of isolation – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated have:

- A household income of $100,000 or more (75%).

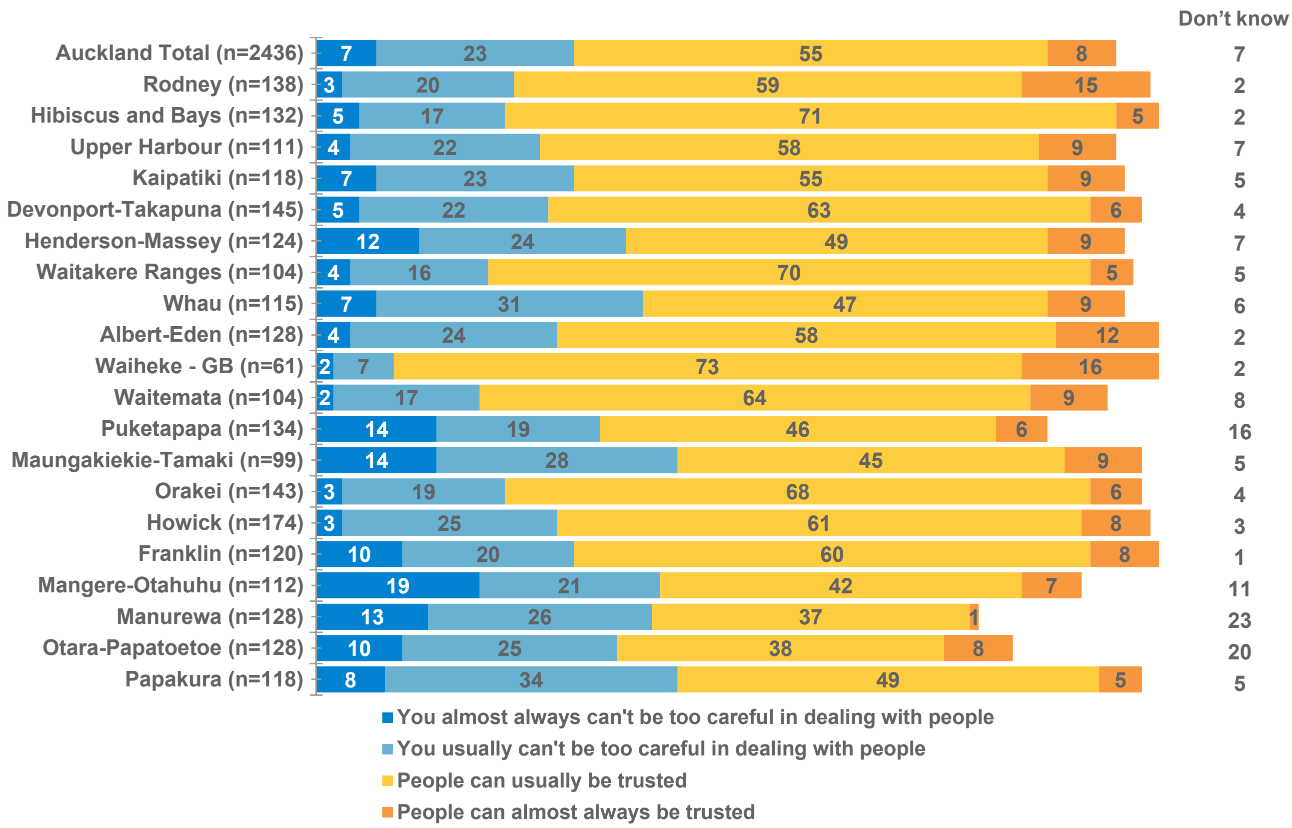
Those *less* likely to have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (57%).

6.5 TRUST IN OTHER PEOPLE

Respondents were asked to select which statement about trust in other people they agree with the most from a set of four statements. Nearly two thirds (63%) of Auckland respondents feel that, in general, people can be trusted, with 8% saying *people can almost always be trusted* and 55% saying *people can usually be trusted*.

Figure 6.5.1: Sense of trust - by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

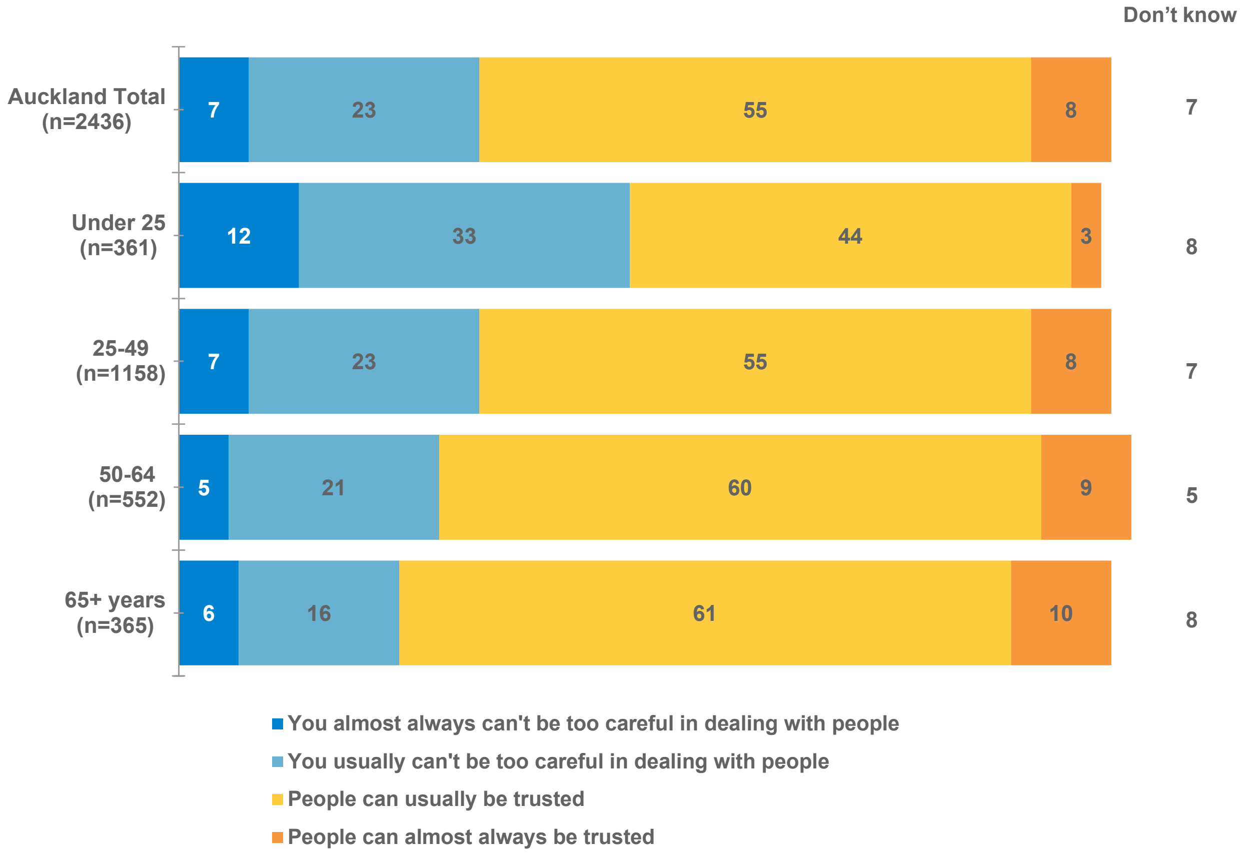
Those more likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (89%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (76%)
- Waitakere Ranges (75%)
- Rodney (74%)
- Orakei (74%)
- Waitemata (73%).

Those *less* likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are living in:

- Manurewa (38%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (46%)
- Mangere – Otahuhu (49%)
- Puketapapa (52%)
- Papakura (54%).

Figure 6.5.2: Sense of trust – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

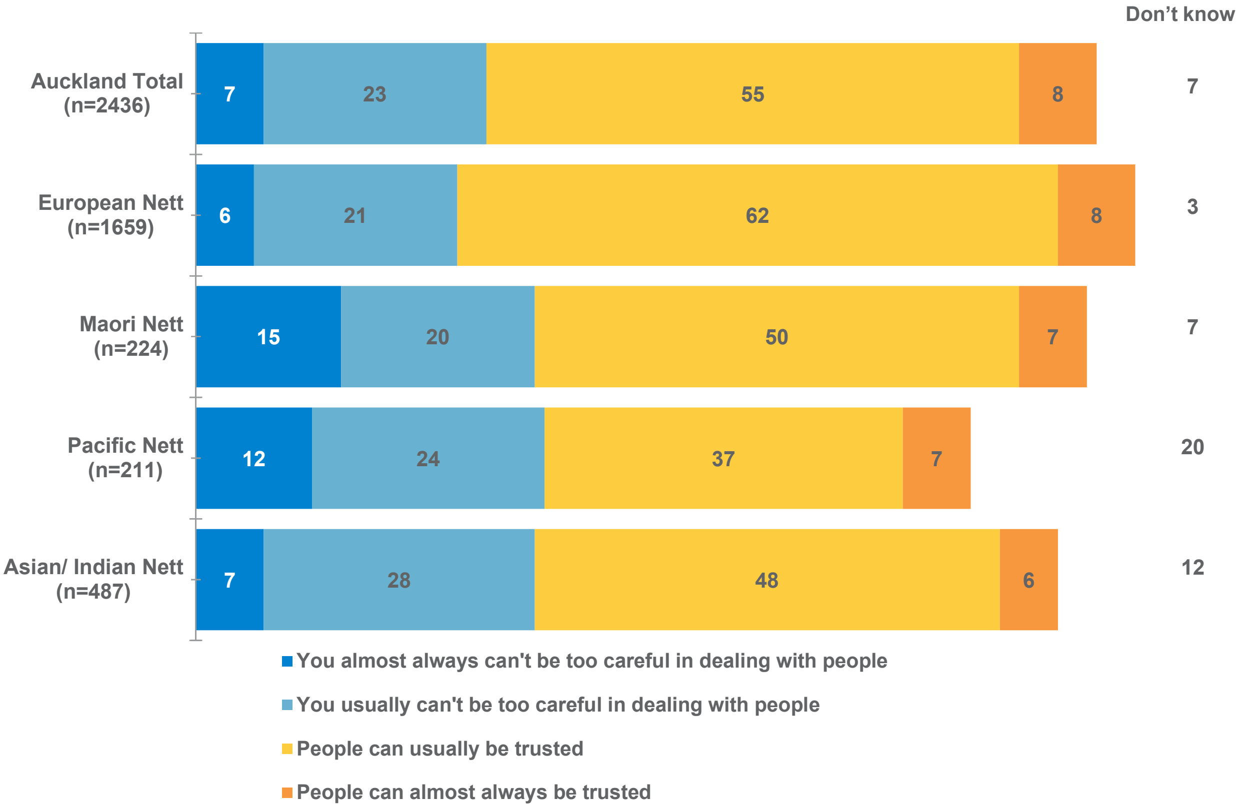
Those more likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Aged 65+ (71%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (69%).

Those *less* likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Under 25 years (47%).

Figure 6.5.3: Sense of trust - by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

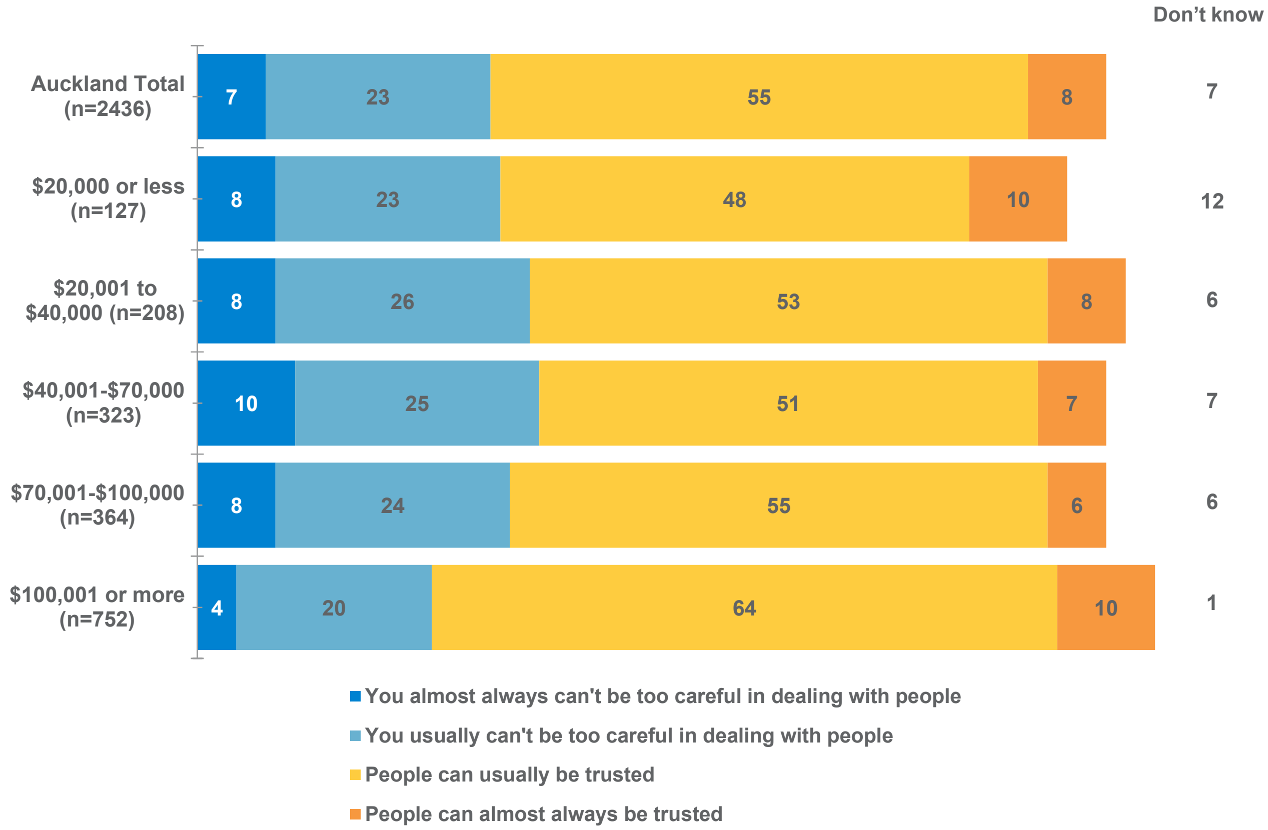
Those more likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Of European ethnicity (70%).

Those *less* likely to say you can trust people (*people can almost always be trusted* and *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (44%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (54%).

Figure 6.5.4: Sense of trust – by household income (%)



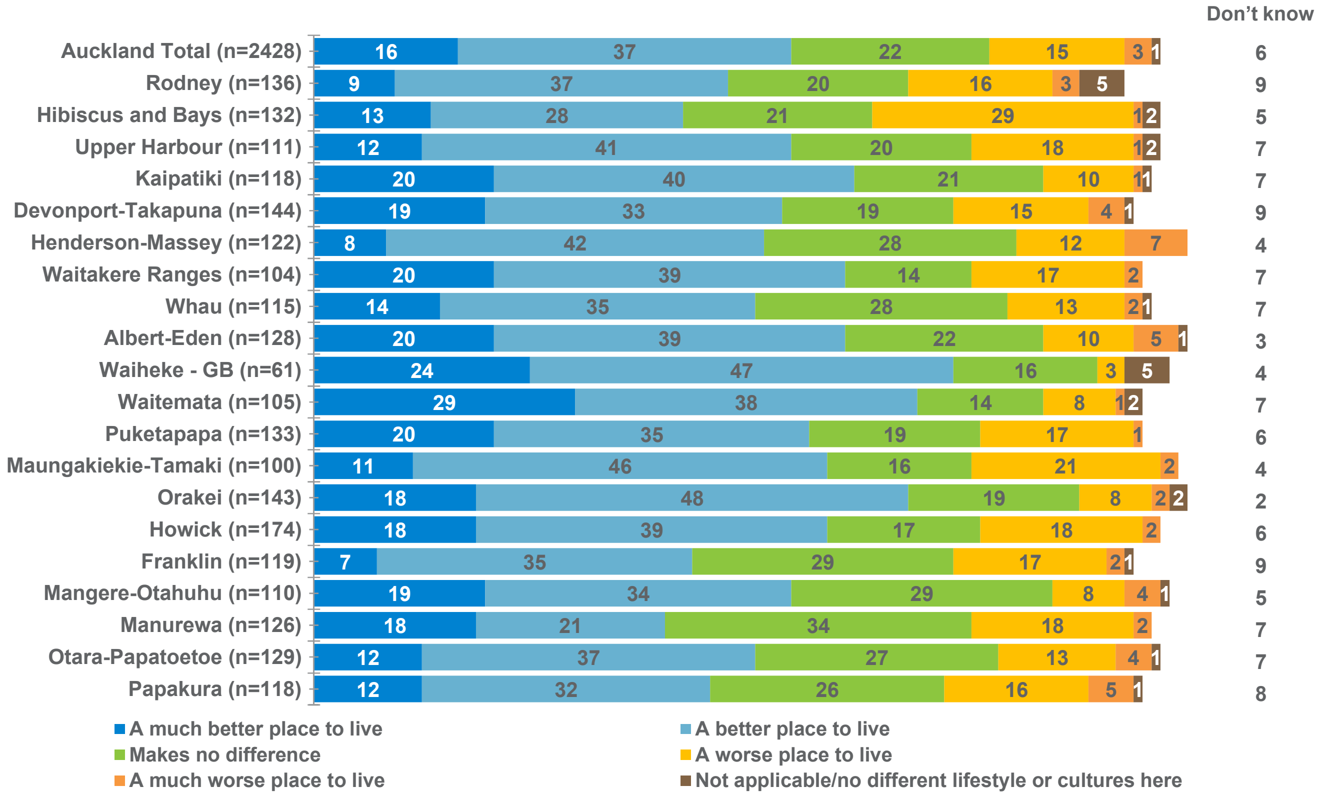
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having a sense of trust.

6.6 IMPACT OF GREATER CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Over half (53%) of the respondents living in Auckland feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their city a better place to live, with 16% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 37% saying it is *a better place to live.*

Figure 6.6.1: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

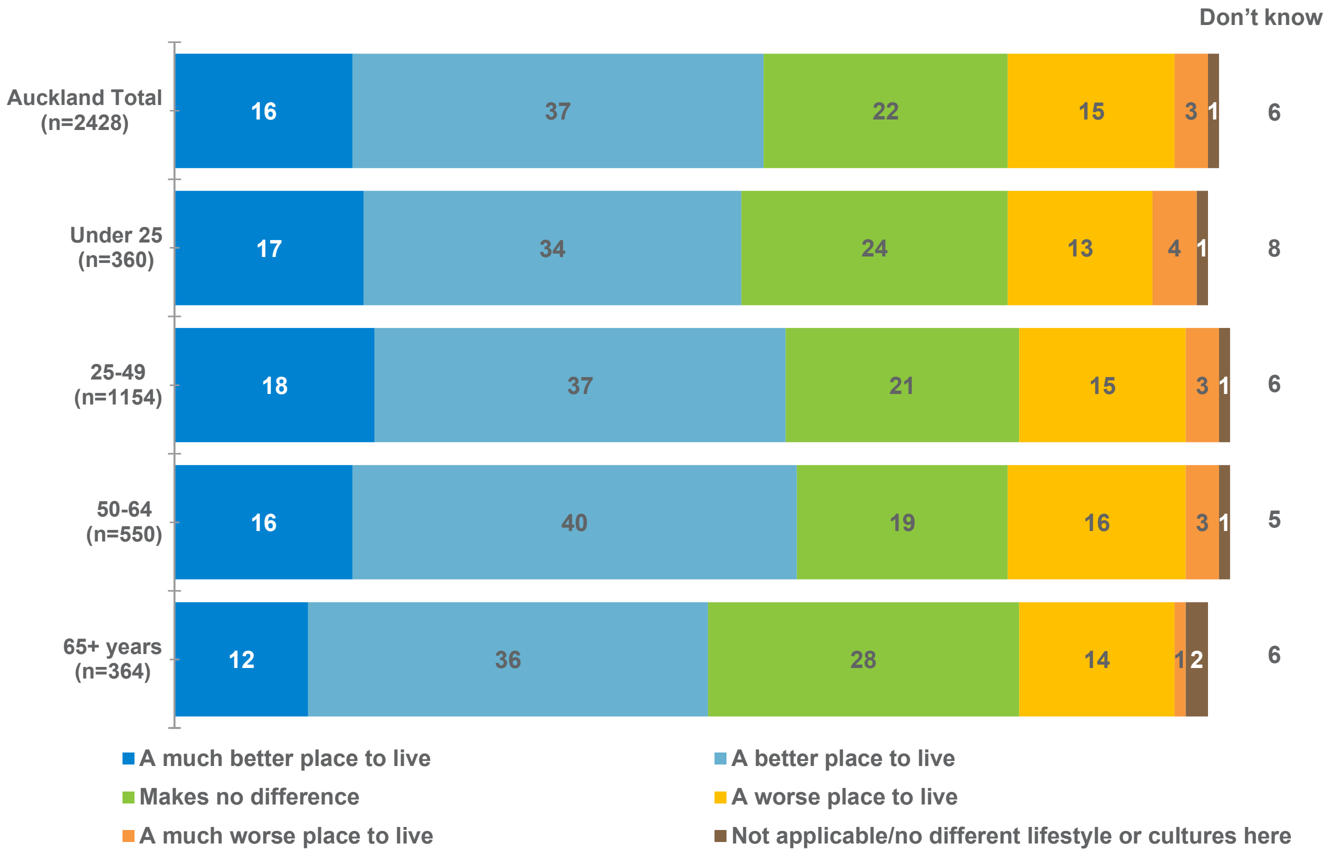
Those more likely to think cultural diversity makes their city a better place to live (*much better place to live* or *better place to live)* are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (71%)
- Waitemata (67%)
- Orakei (66%).

Those *less* likely to think cultural diversity makes their city a better place to live (*much better place to live* or *better place to live)* are living in:

- Manurewa (39%)
- Franklin (42%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (41%)
- Papakura (44%).

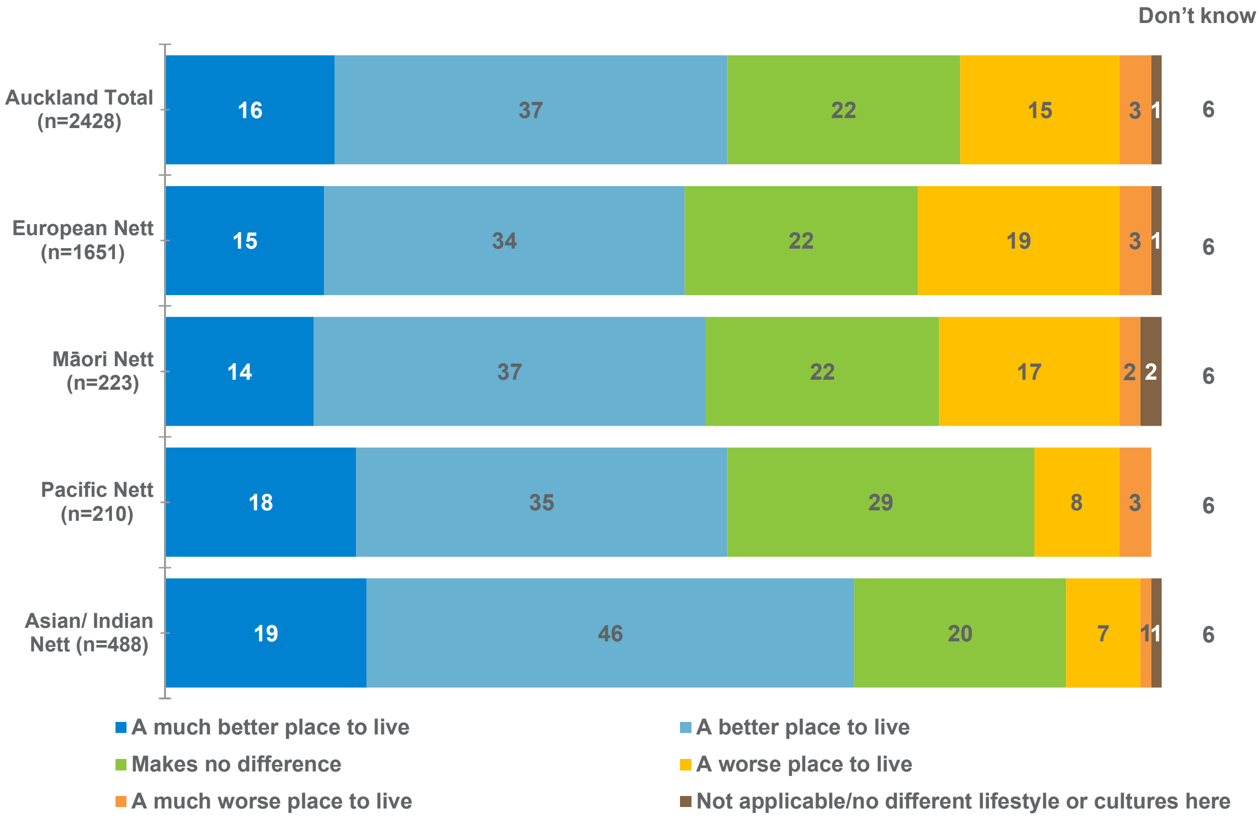
Figure 6.6.2: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by age for respondents thinking cultural diversity makes their local area a better place to live.

Figure 6.6.3: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity - by ethnicity (%)

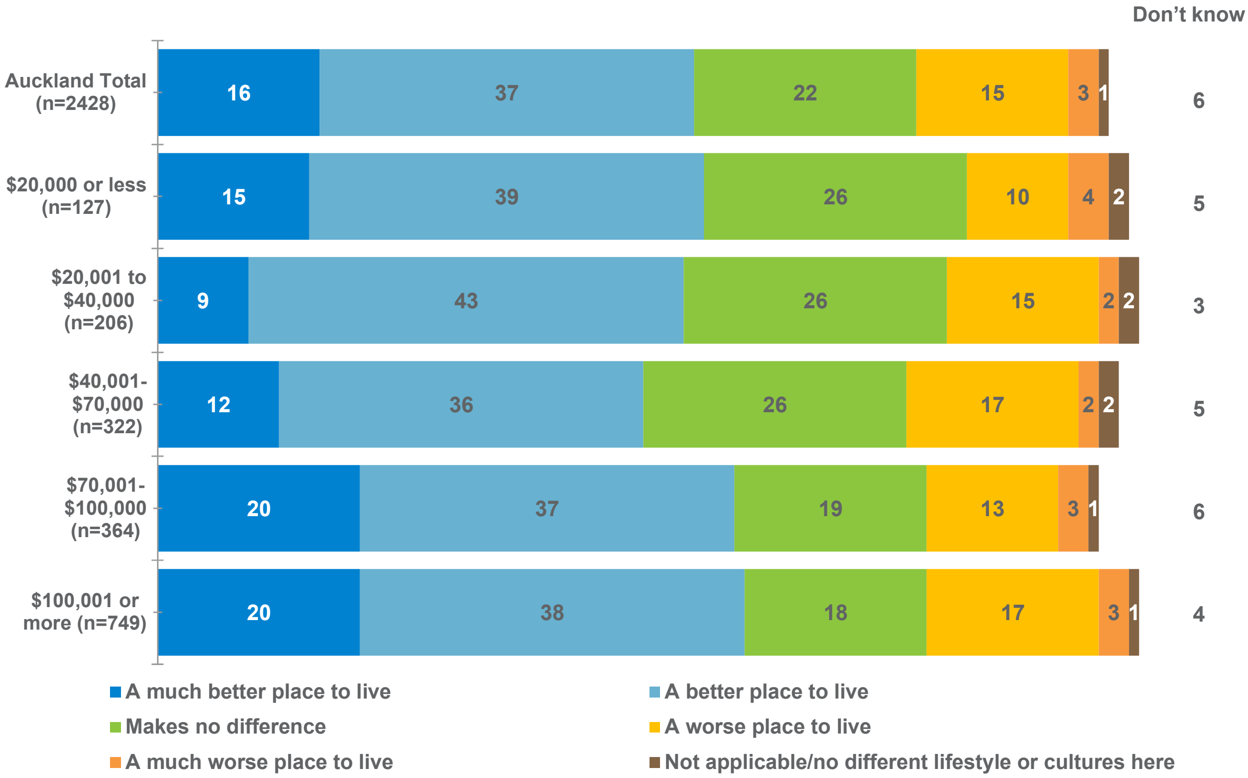


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to think cultural diversity makes their local area a better place to live (*much better place to live* or *better place to live)* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (65%).

Figure 6.6.4: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by household income (%)

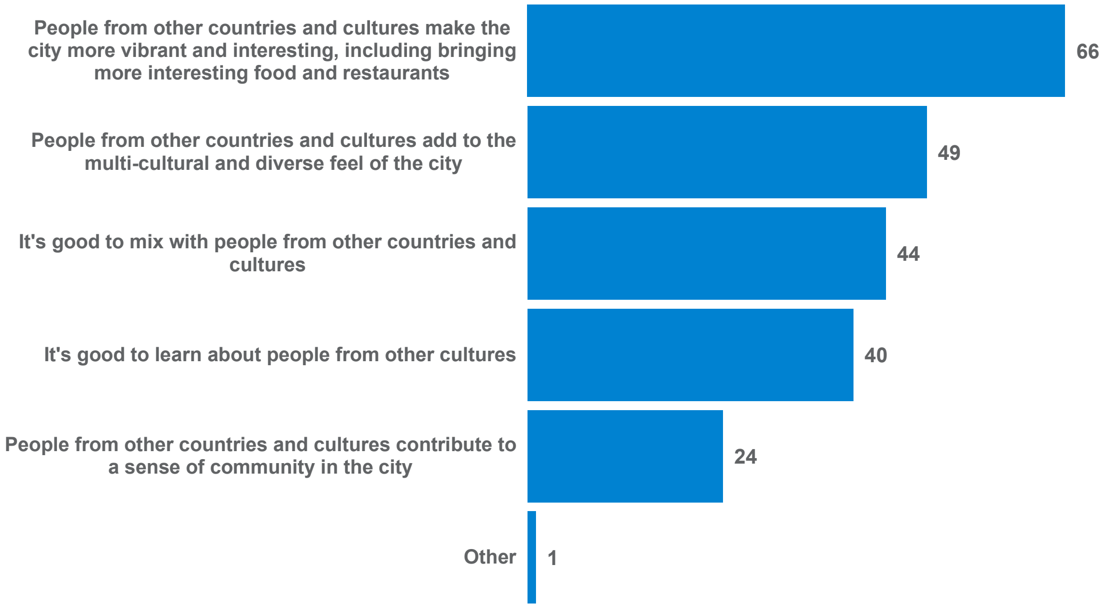


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by household income for respondents thinking cultural diversity makes their local area a better place to live.

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater cultural diversity having a positive impact is *people from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants* (66%). This is followed by *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (49%) and *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* (44%).

Figure 6.6.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity - total level (%)

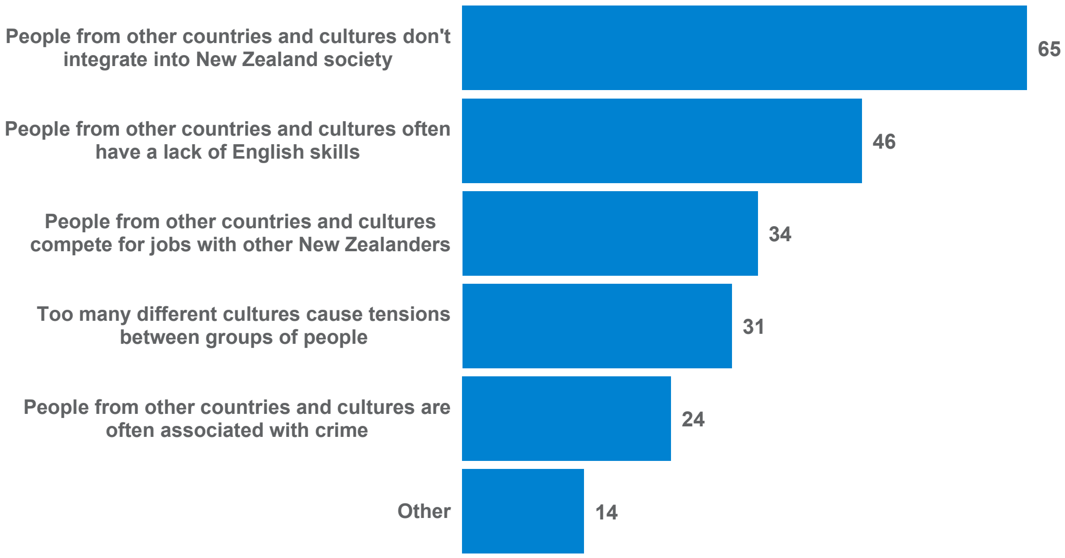


Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered) n=1283

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater cultural diversity having a negative impact is *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (65%). This is followed by *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (46%) and *people from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders* (34%).

Figure 6.6.6.: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – total Auckland level



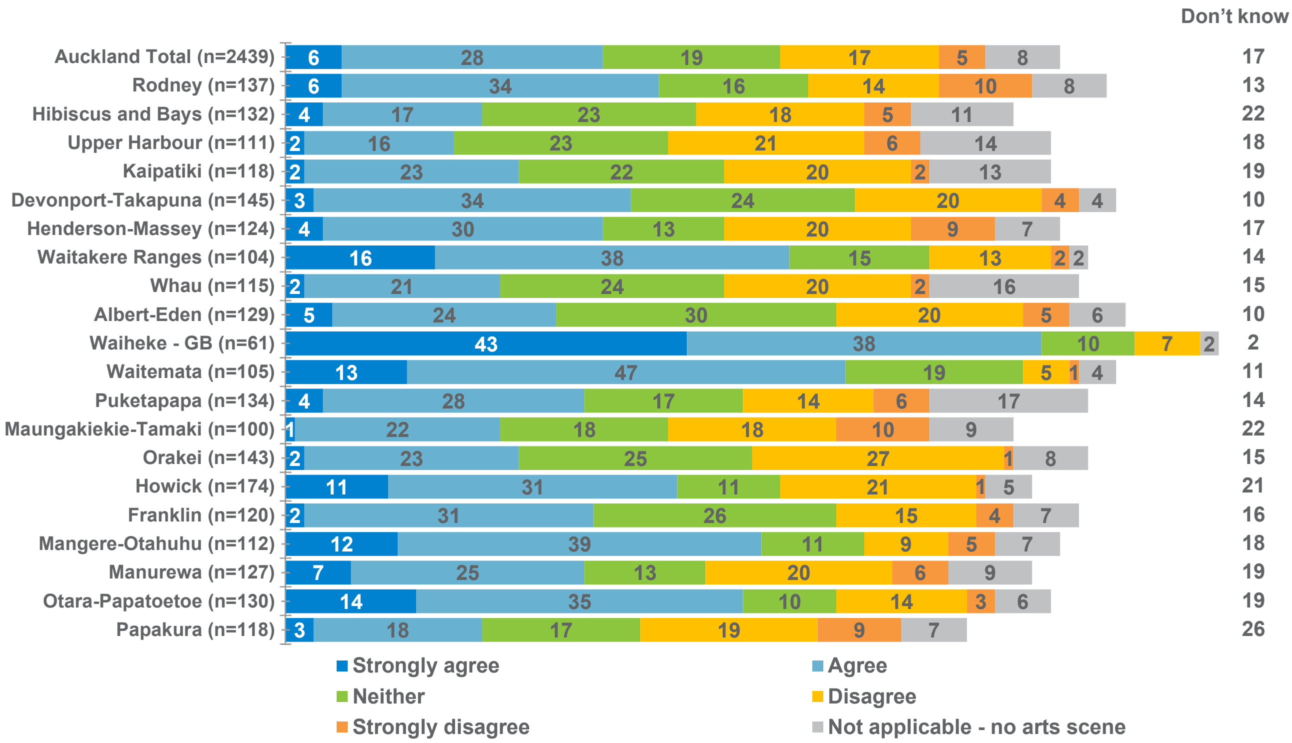
Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered) n=434

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

6.7 CULTURALLY RICH AND DIVERSE ARTS SCENE

Just over a third (34%) of respondents living in Auckland agree their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 6% who *strongly agree* and 28% who *agree*.

Figure 6.7.1: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene are living in:

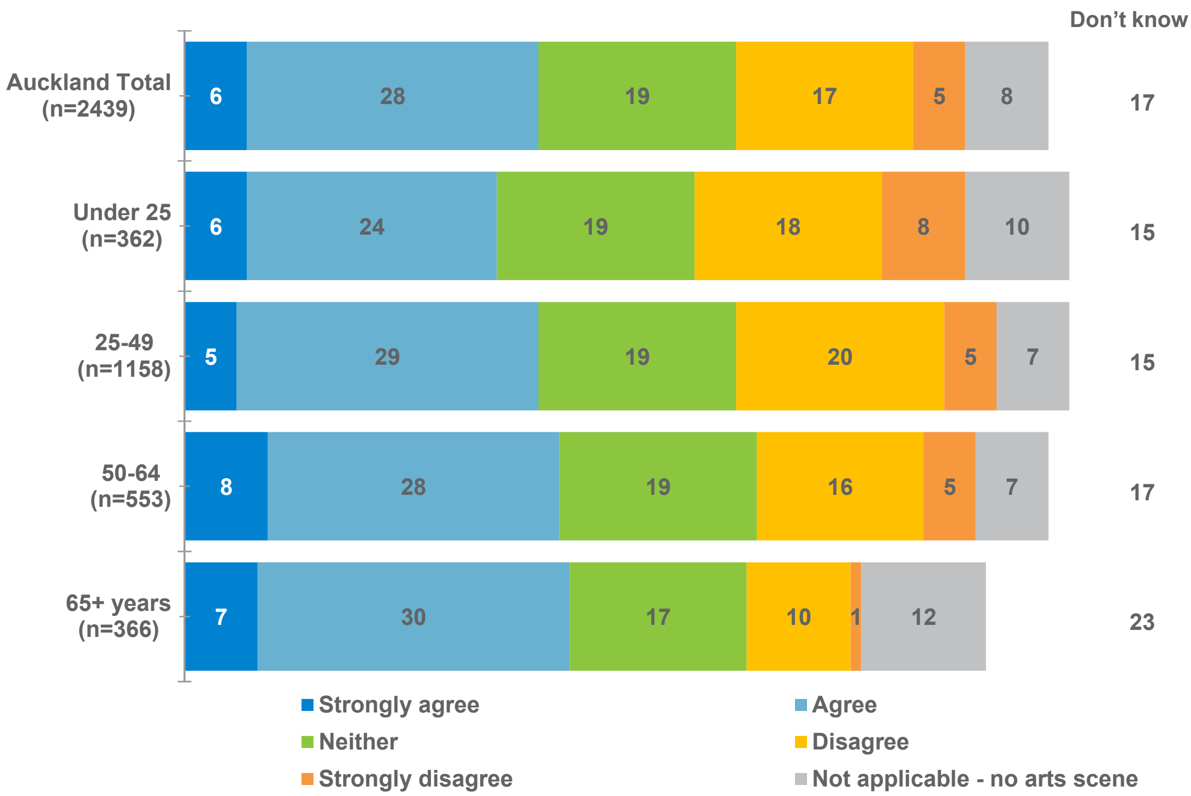
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (81%)
- Waitemata (60%)
- Waitakere Ranges (54%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (51%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (49%)
- Howick (42%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene are living in:

- Upper Harbour (18%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (21%)

- Papakura (21%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (23%)
- Whau (23%)
- Kaipatiki (25%)
- Orakei (25%).

Figure 6.7.2: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by age (%)

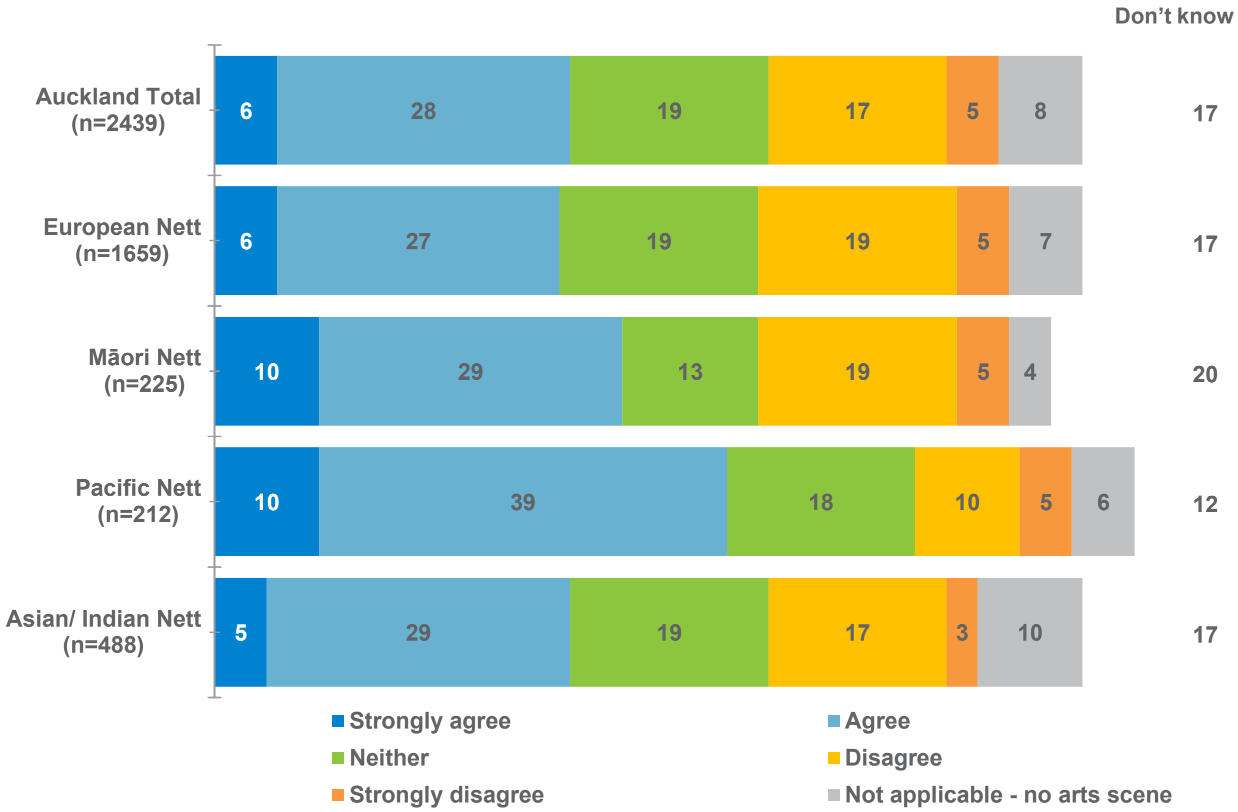


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or dis*agree)* their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene are:

- Aged 65+ (11% compared to 22% of Auckland total).

Figure 6.7.3: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene - by ethnicity (%)

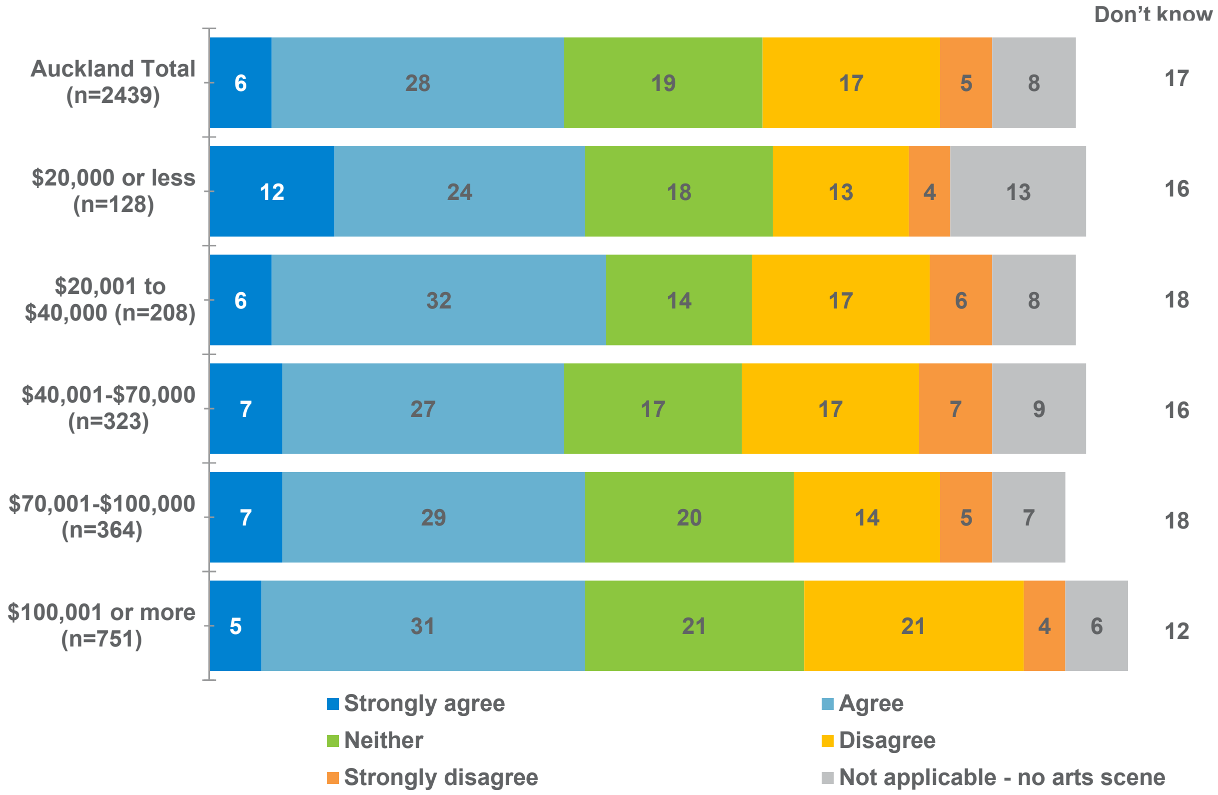


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (49%).

Figure 6.7.4: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to whether respondents feel that their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene.

COUNCIL PROCESSES

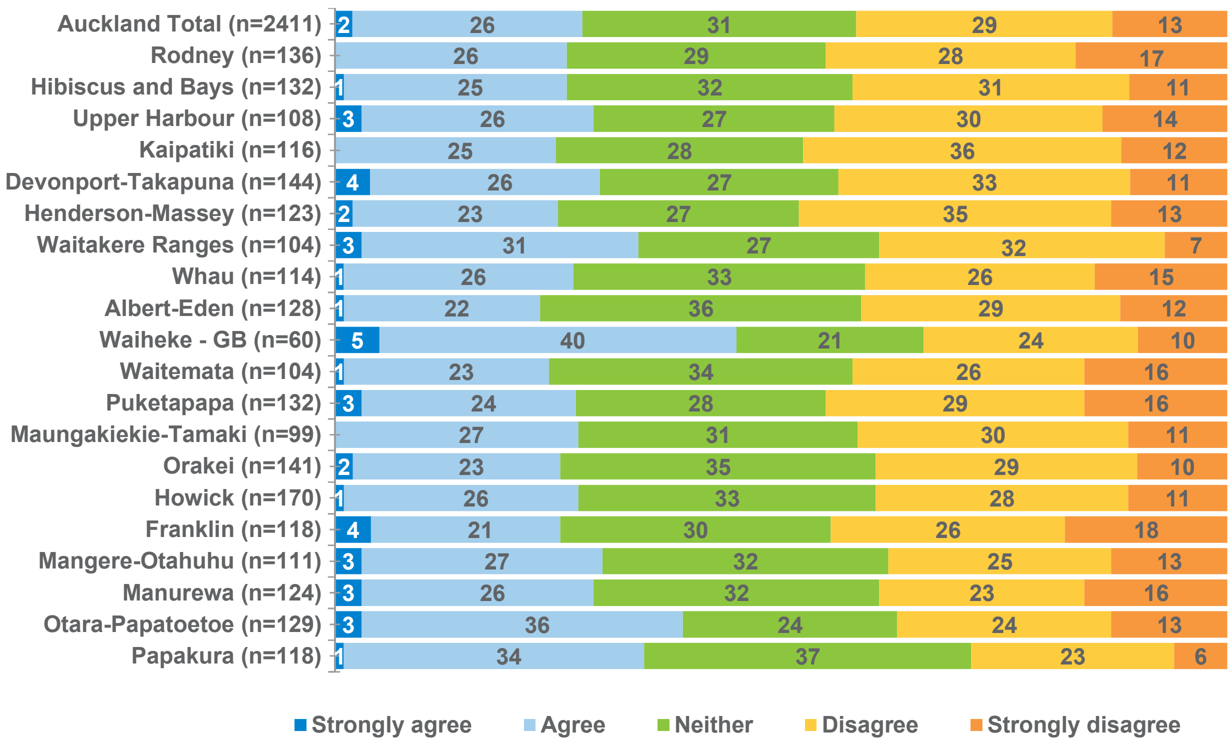
COUNCIL PROCESSES

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their local Council, including their understanding of, and confidence in, their Council's decision-making process.

7.1 COUNCIL DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Just over a quarter (28%) of all respondents living in Auckland agree they understand their Council's decision making process, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (2%) or *agree* (28%).

Figure 7.1.1: Understanding of Council decision making processes – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

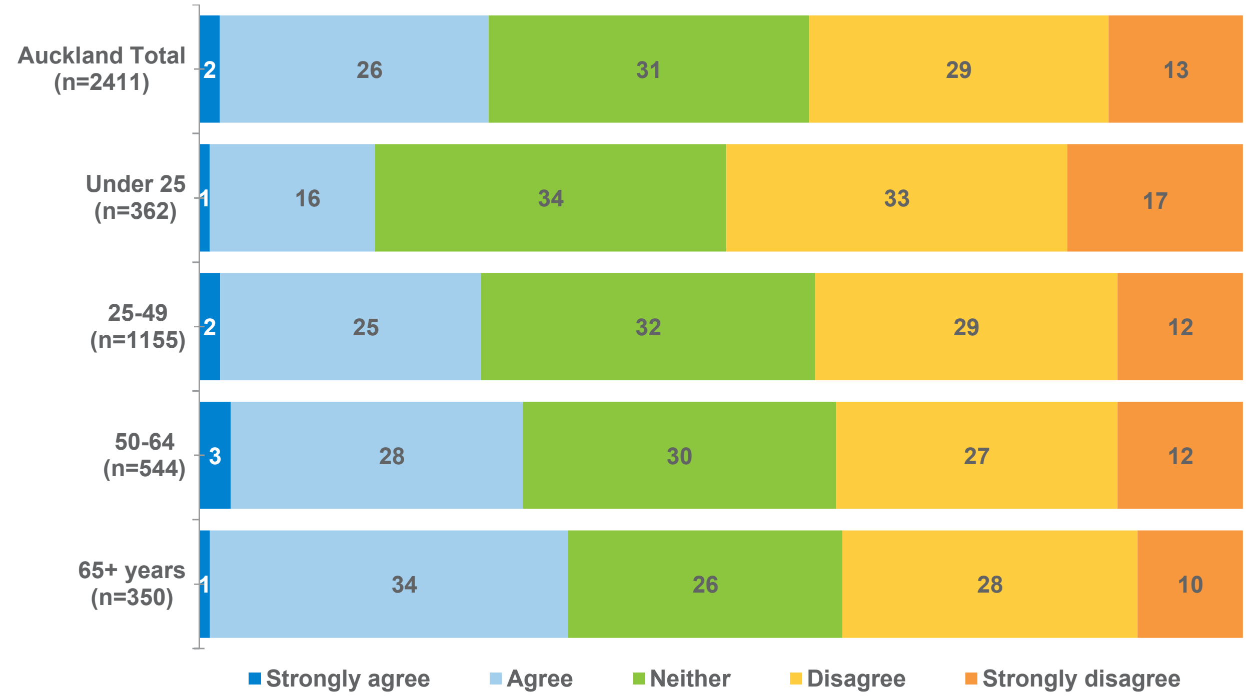
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they understand their Council's decision making process are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (45%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (39%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that they understand their Council's decision making process are living in:

- Papakura (29% compared to 42% of Auckland total).

Figure 7.1.2: Understanding of Council decision making processes - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

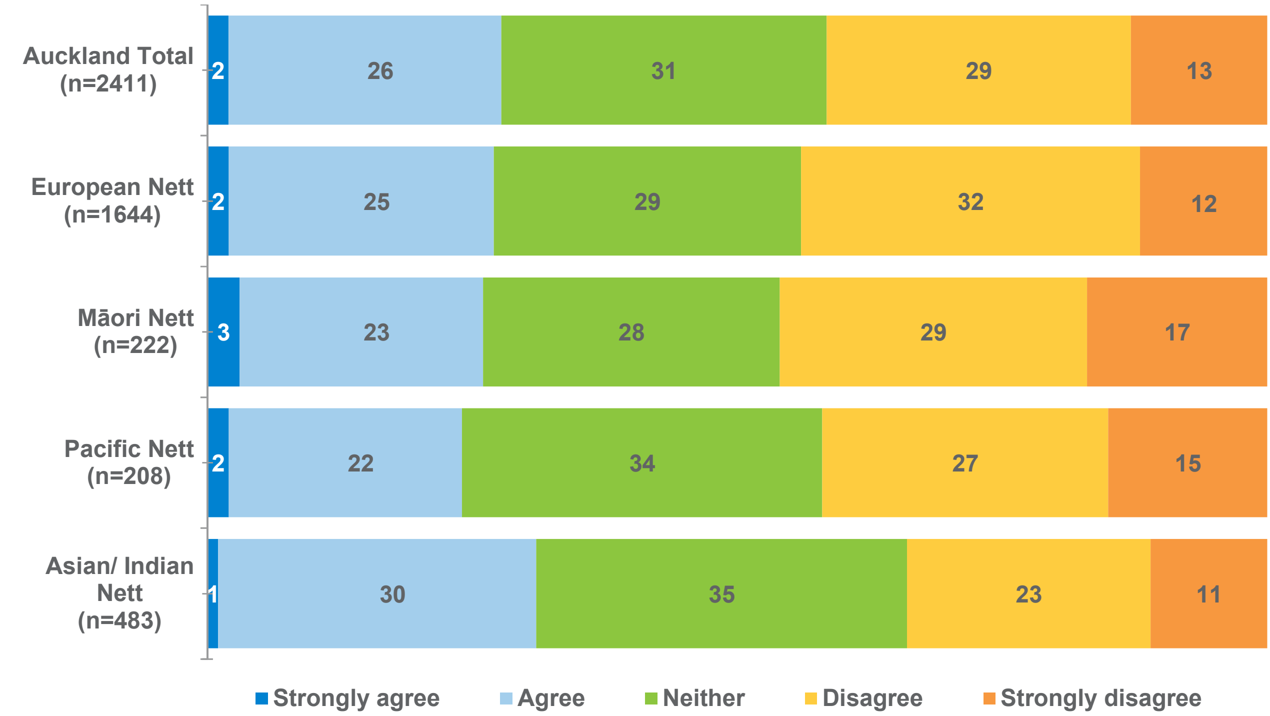
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they understand their Council's decision making process are:

- Aged 65+ (35%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they understand their Council's decision making process are:

- Under 25 years (17%).

Figure 7.1.3: Understanding of Council decision making processes - ethnicity (%)

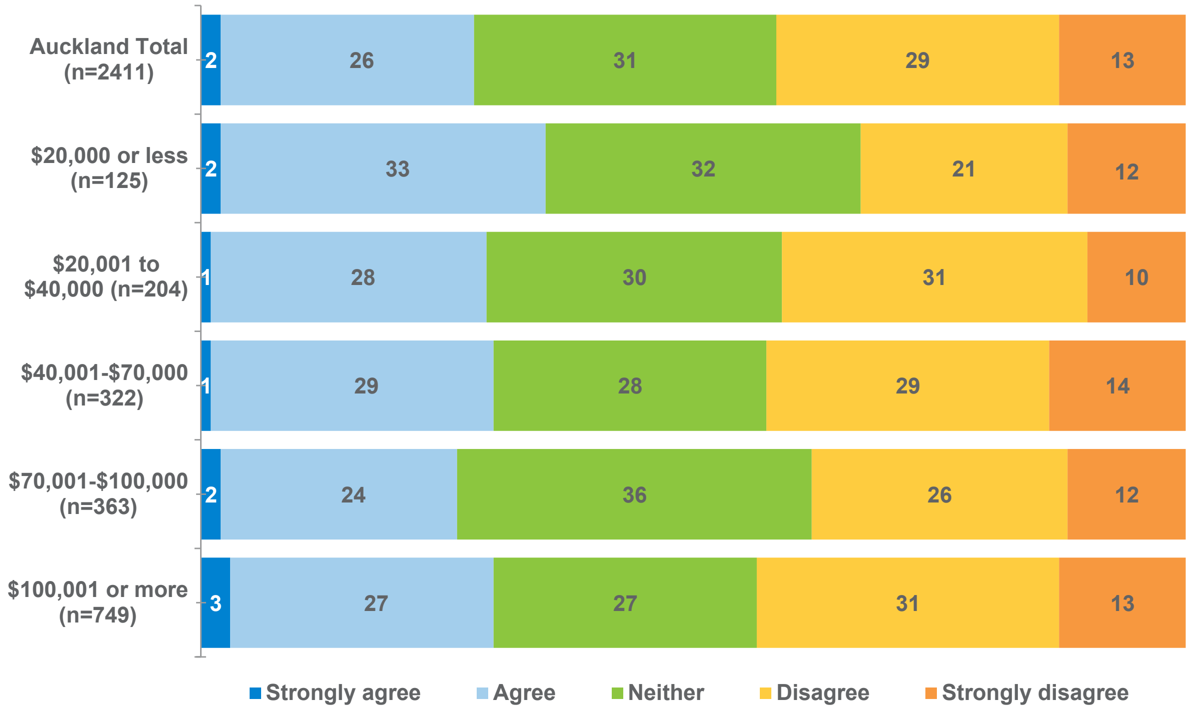


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that they understand their Council's decision making process are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (34% compared to 42% of Auckland total).

Figure 7.1.4: Understanding of Council decision making processes - by household income (%)

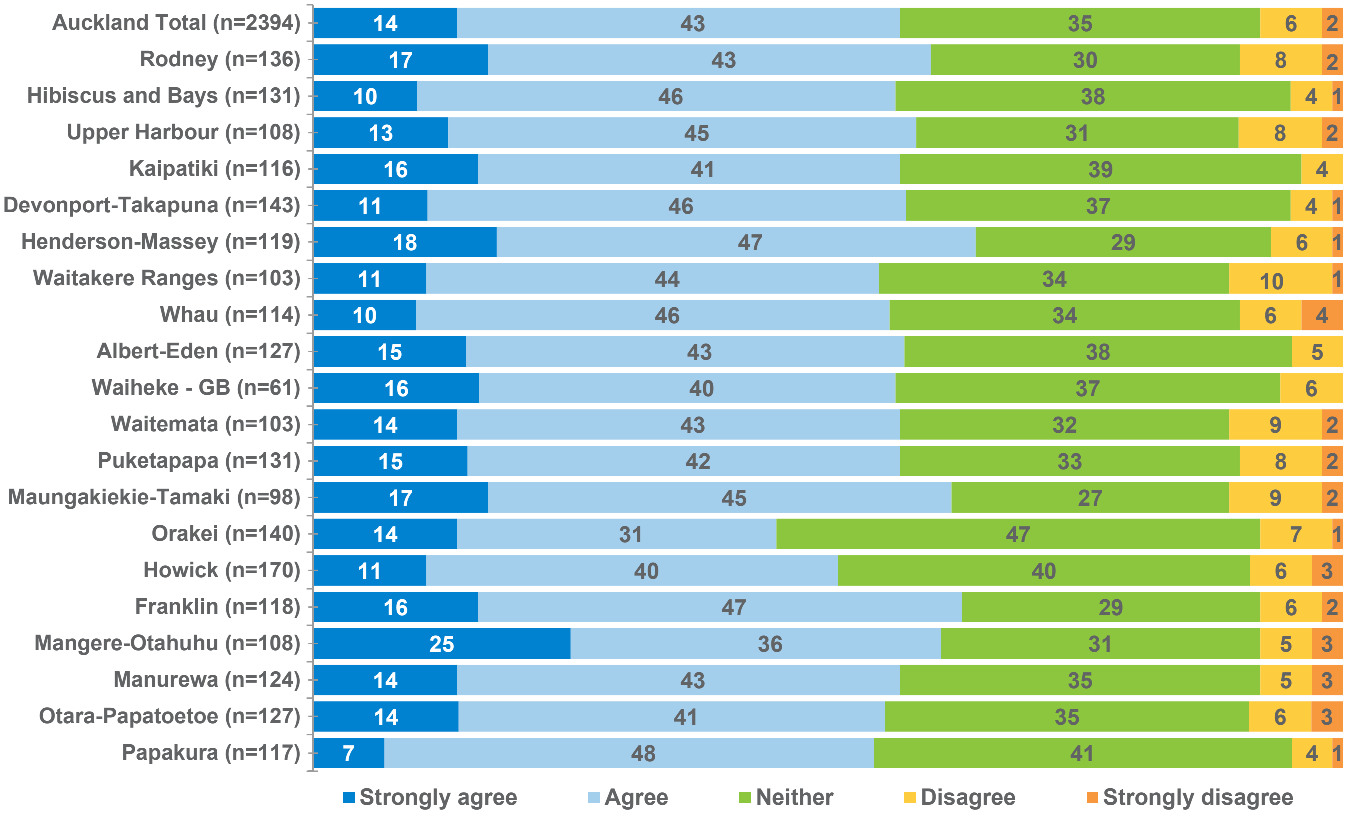


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents' understanding of the Council decision-making process.

Over half (57%) of Auckland respondents agree that they would like to have more say in what their council does, with 14% who *strongly agree* and 43% who *agree.*

Figure 7.2.1: Desire to have more say in what Council does - by local board (%)

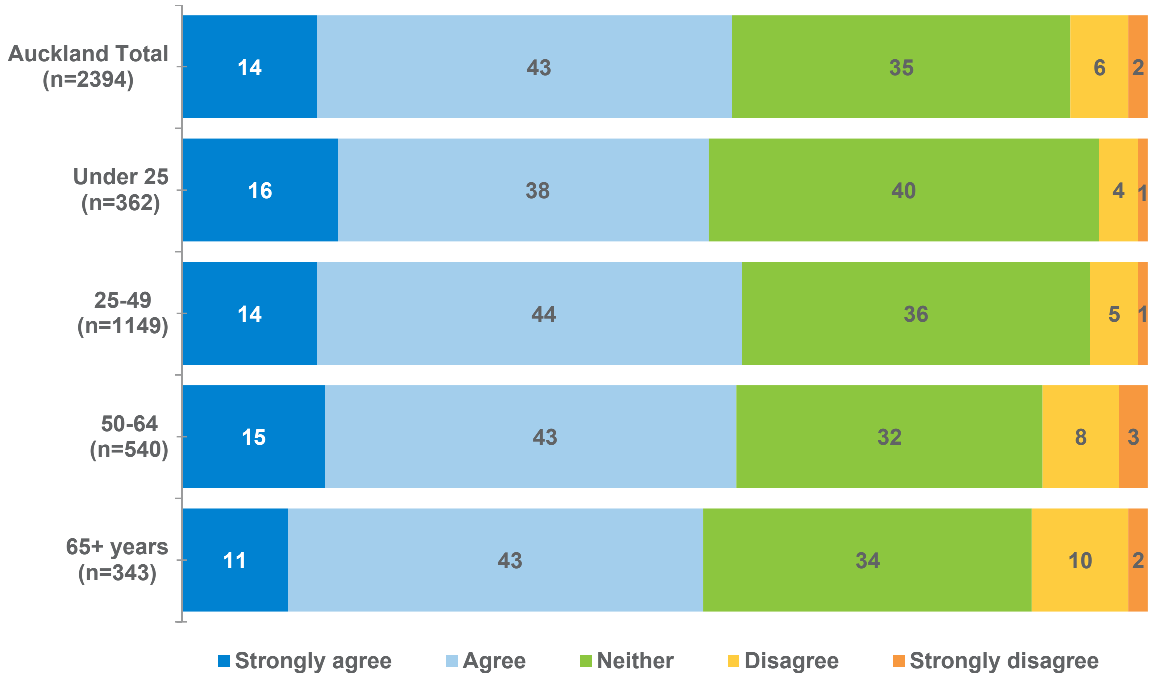


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those less likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they would like more say in what their Council does are living in:

- Orakei (45%).

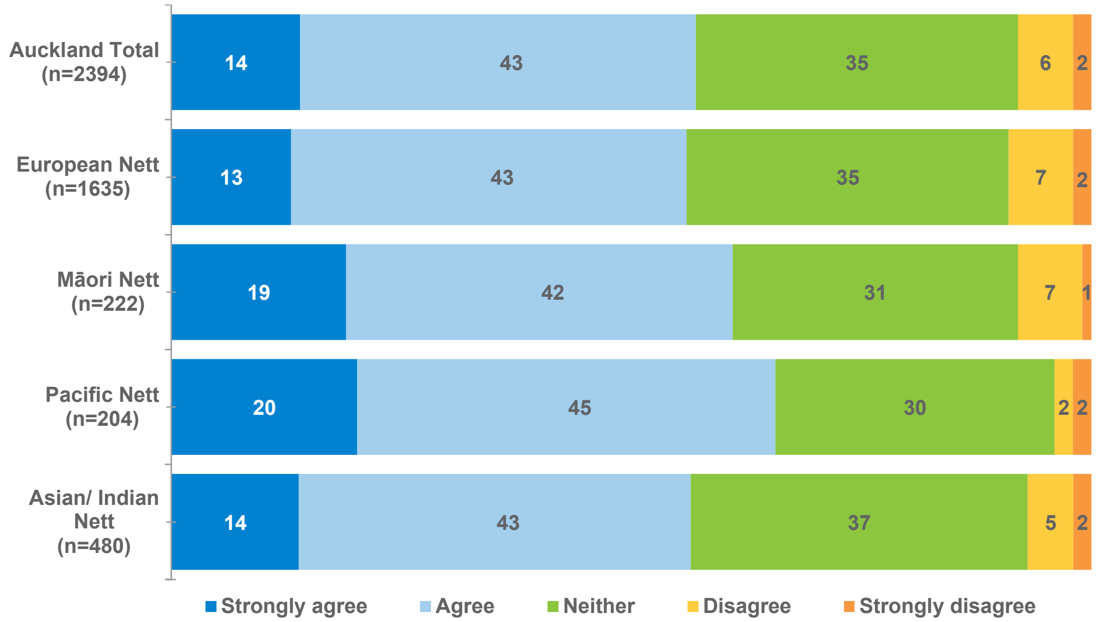
Figure 7.2.2: Desire to have more say in what Council does – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for desire to have more say in what Council does.

Figure 7.2.3: Desire to have more say in what Council does - by ethnicity (%)

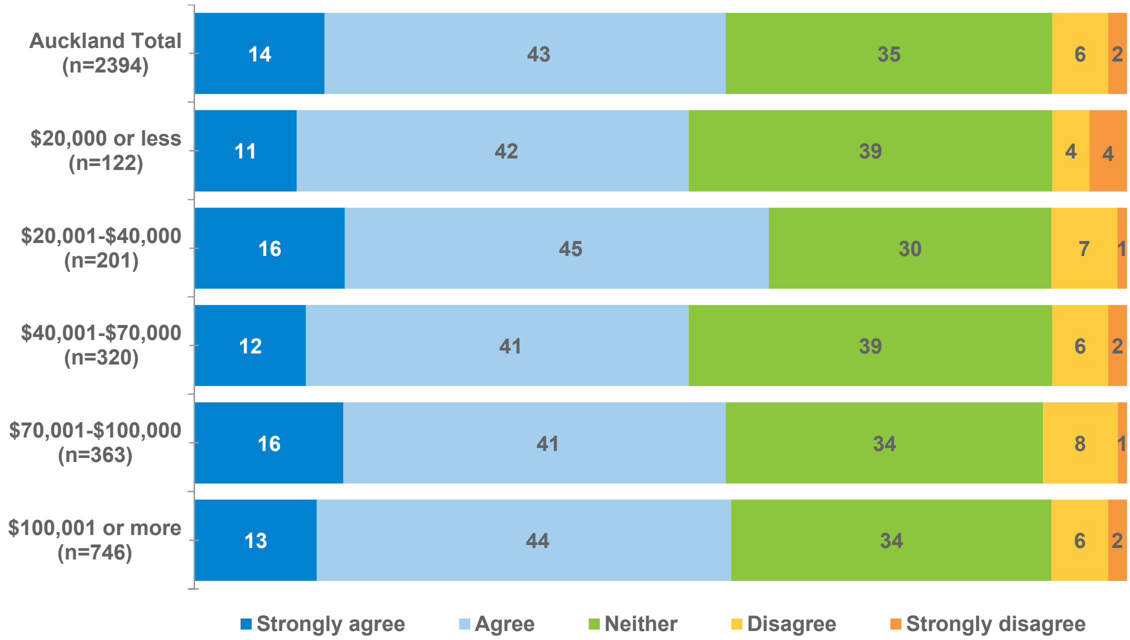


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*)that they would like more say in what their Council does are:

- Of Pacific enthinicty (65%).

Figure 7.2.4: Desire to have more say in what Council does – by household income (%)

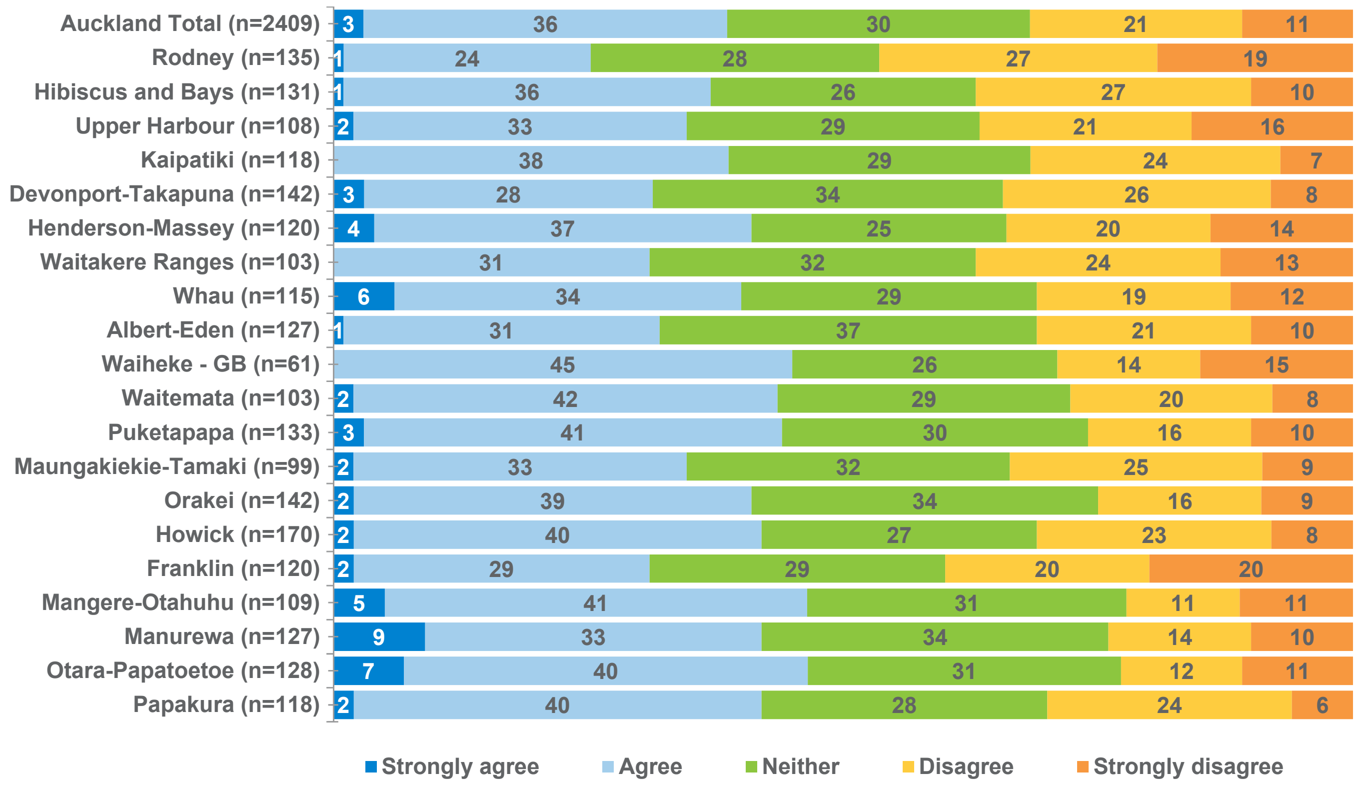


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for desire to have more say in what Council does.

Nearly four in ten (39%) Auckland respondents have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (36%).

Figure 7.3.1: Confidence in Council decision making – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are living in:

- Rodney (25%).

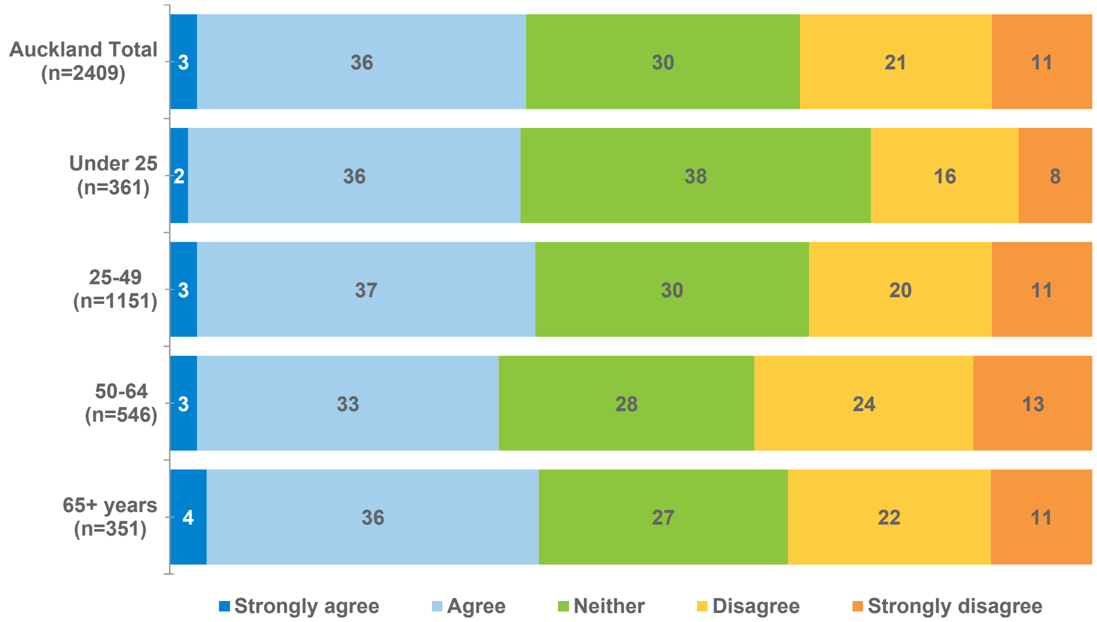
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are living in:

- Franklin (40% compared to 32% Auckland total)

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (23%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (22%).

Figure 7.3.2: Confidence in Council decision making – by age (%)

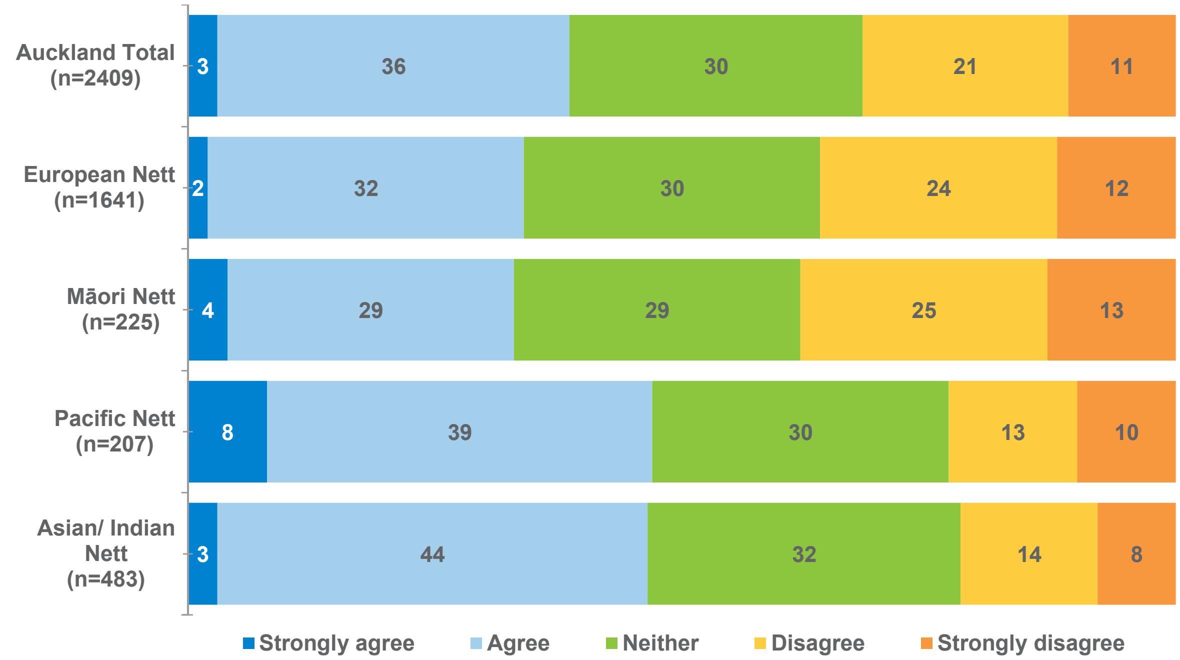


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Aged 50-64 (37%).

Figure 7.3.3: Confidence in Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

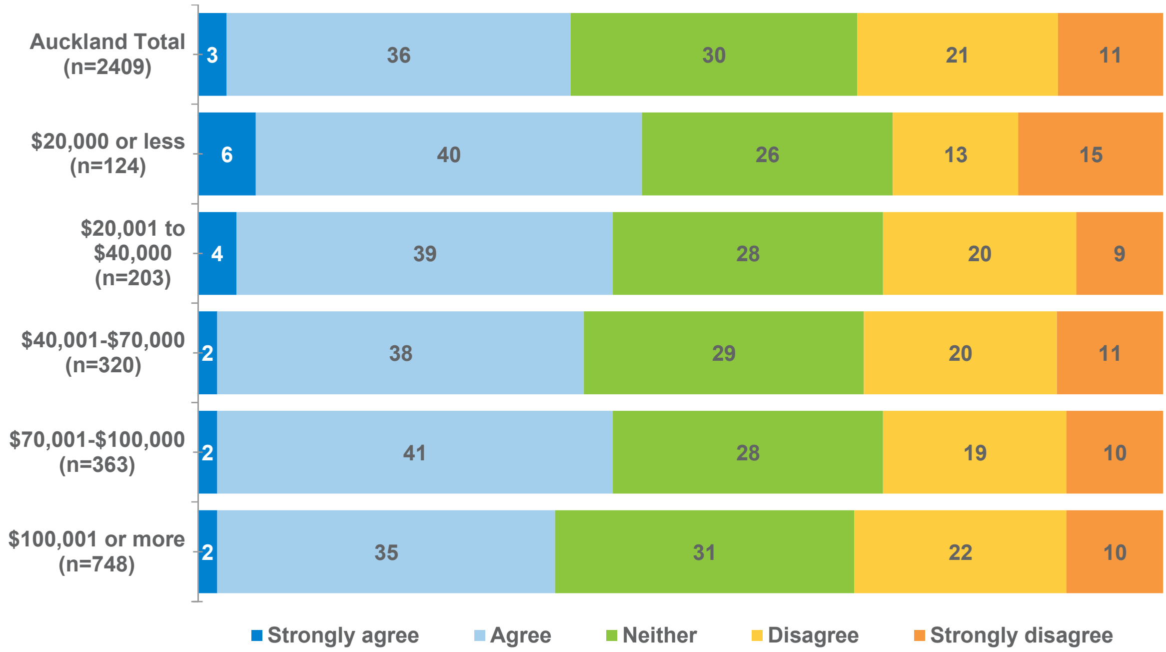
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (47%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (47%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) they have confidence that their Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (38%).

Figure 7.3.4: Confidence in Council decision making – by household income (%)

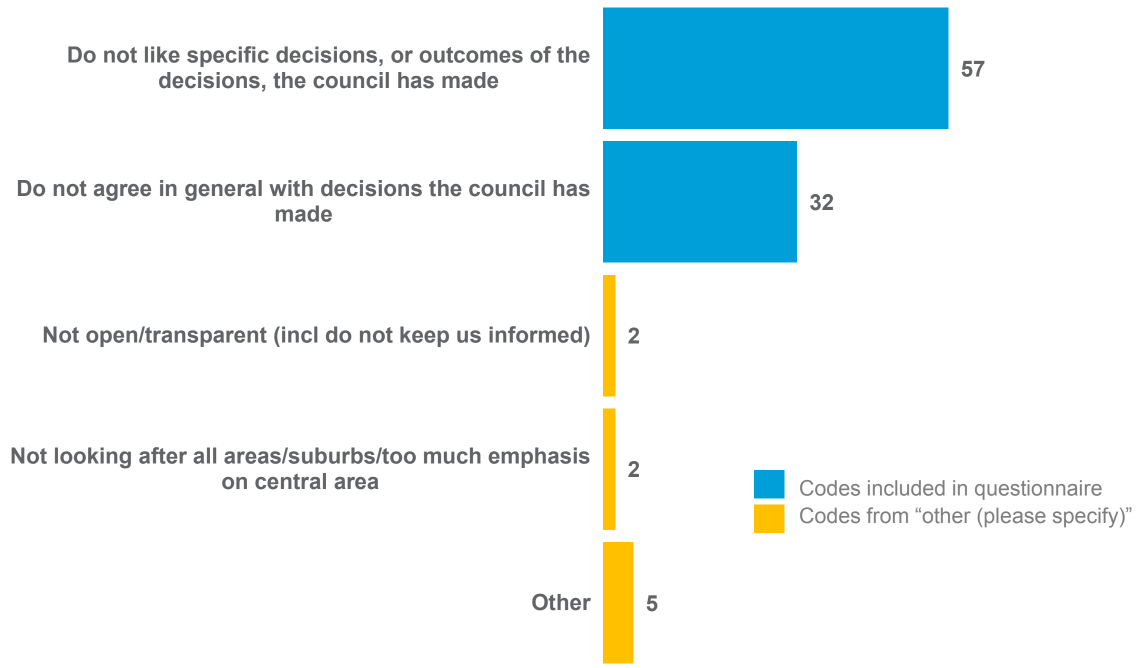


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no signficant differences over 5% by household income for confidence in Council decision making.

Among those who do not have confidence in their Council's decision-making, 57% said they *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the Council has made* and a third (32%) *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made.*

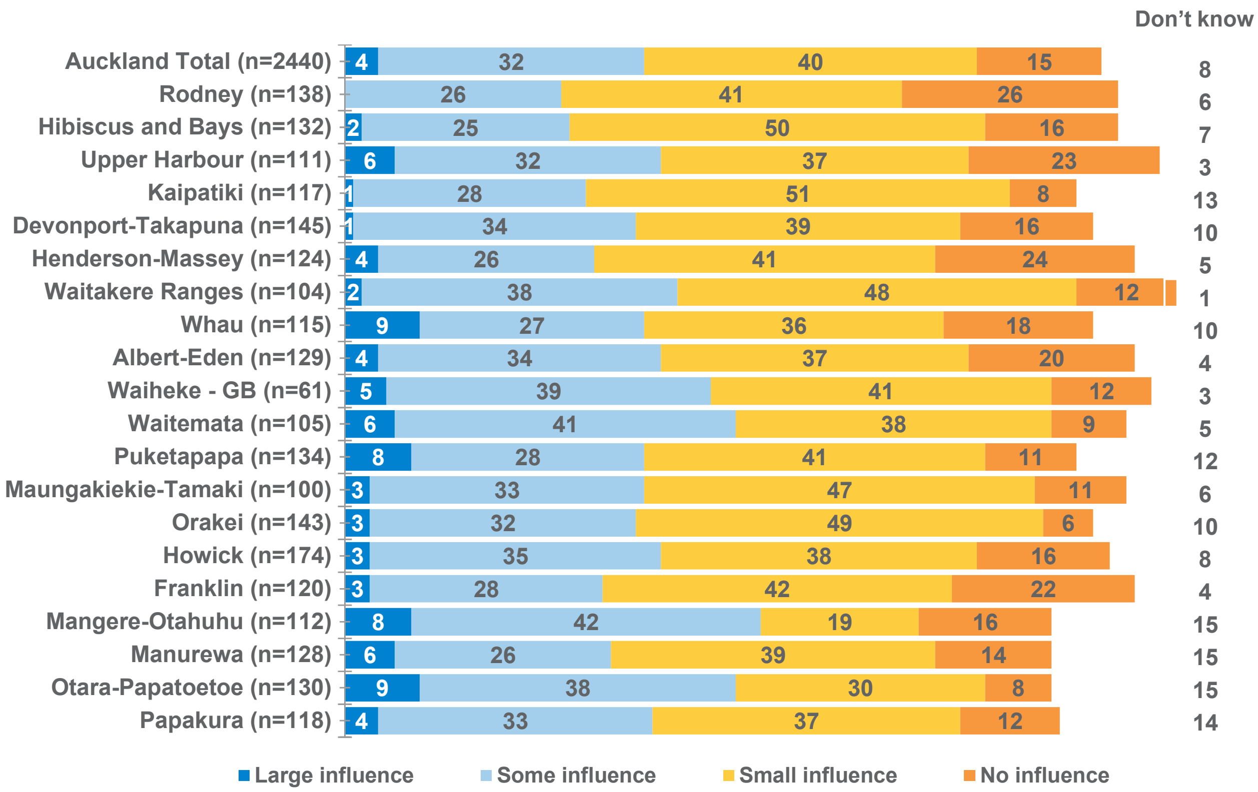
Figure 7.4.1: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making – total Auckland level (%)



Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered) n=768

Nearly one in four (36%) Auckland respondents consider that the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes, with 4% saying the public has a *large influence* and 32% *some influence.*

Figure 7.5.1: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to consider that the public has an influence (*large influence* or *some influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (50%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (47%)
- Waitemata (47%).

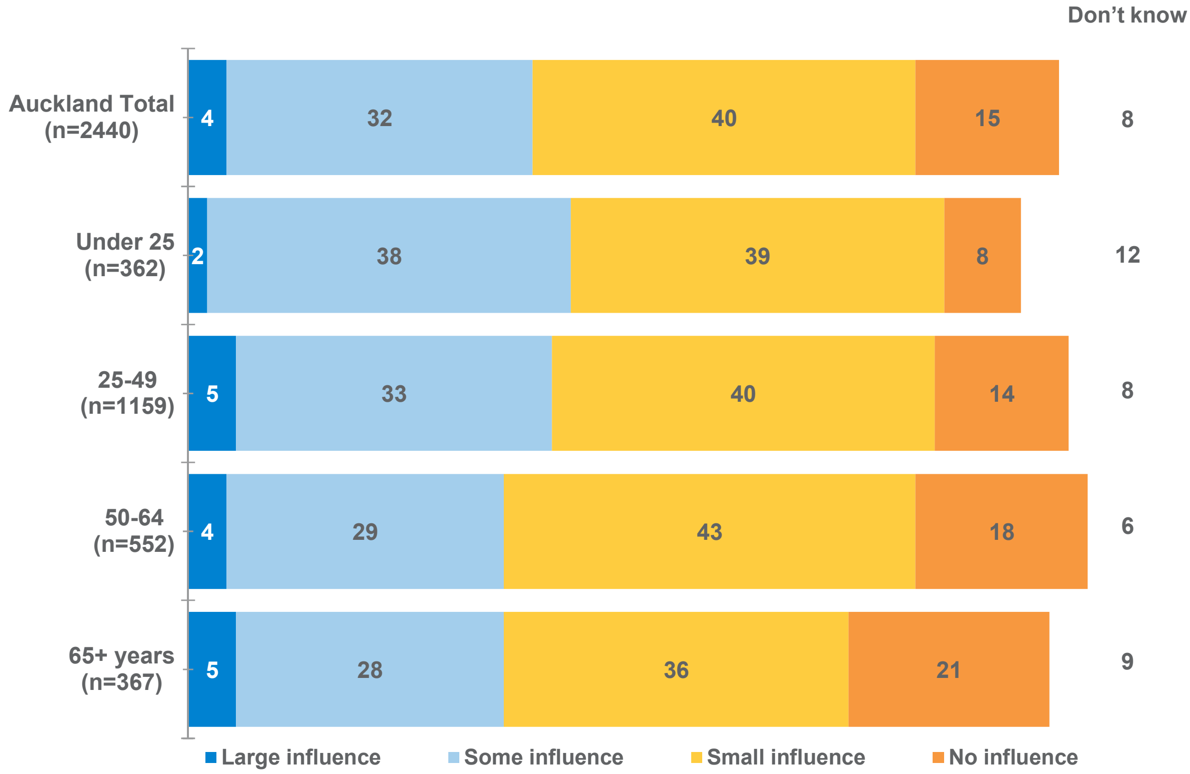
Those *less* likely to consider that the public has an influence (*large influence* or *some influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are living in:

- Rodney (26%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (27%).

Those more likely to consider that the public has little influence (*no influence* or *small influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (65% compared to 55% Auckland total)
- Franklin (64%).

Figure 7.5.2: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

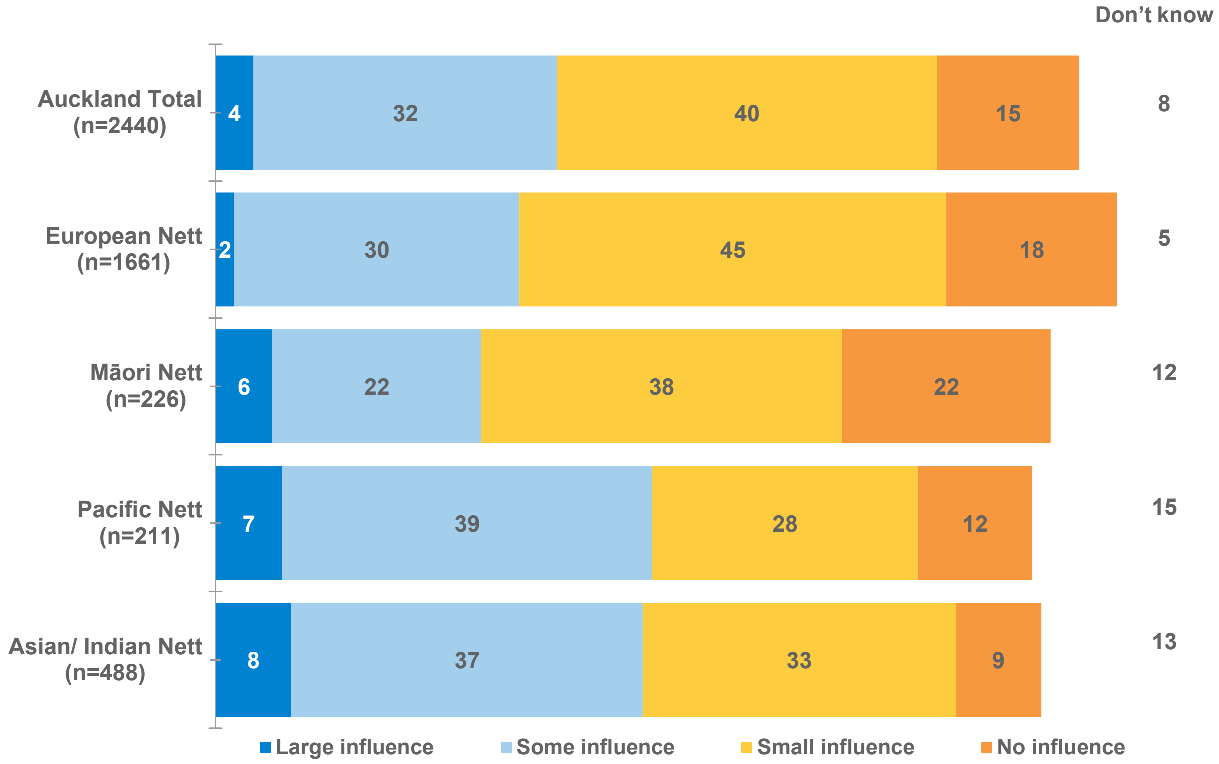
Those more likely to consider that the public has little influence (*small* or *no influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Aged 50-64 years (61%).

Those *less* likely to consider that the public has little influence (*small* or *no influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Under 25 years old (47%).

Figure 7.5.3: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to consider that the public has an influence (*large influence* or *some influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (46%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (45%).

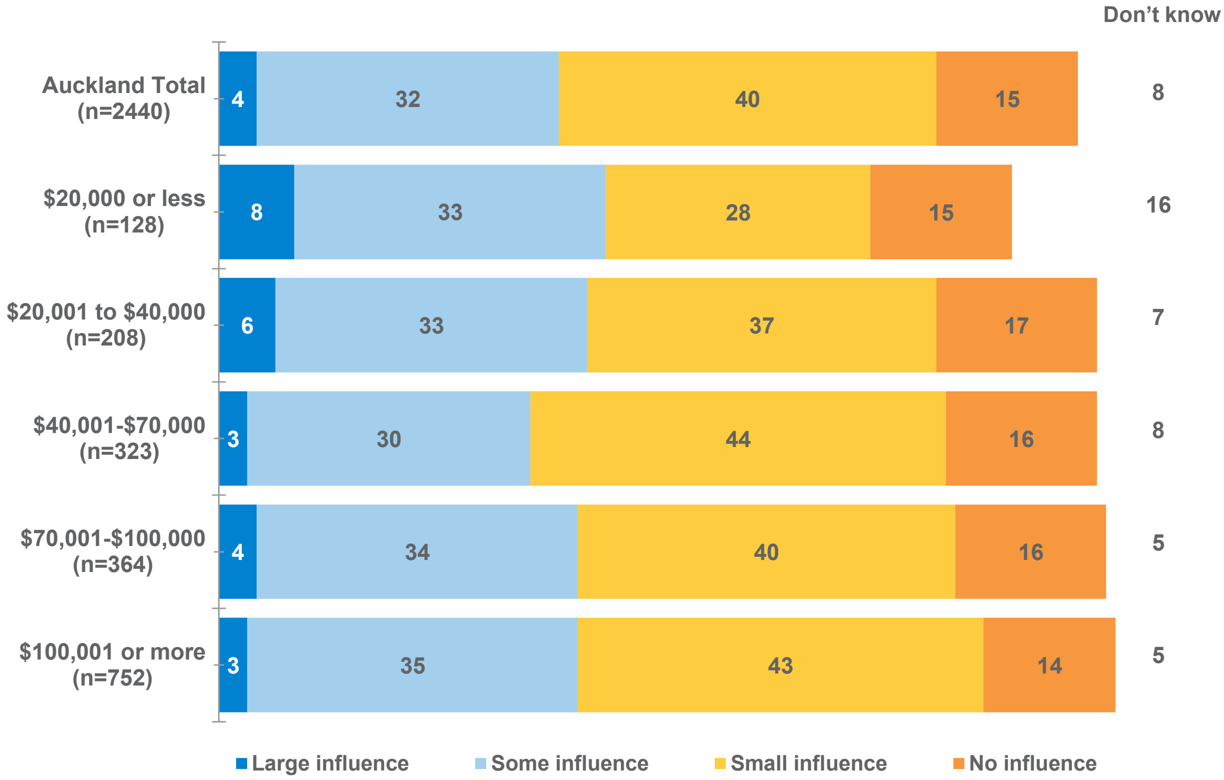
Those *less* likely to consider that the public has an influence (*large influence* or *some influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (28%).

Those more likely to consider that the public has little influence (*small* or *no influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Of European ethnicity (63%).

Figure 7.5.4: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to consider that the public has little influence (*small* or *no influence*) on the decisions the Council makes have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (43%).

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

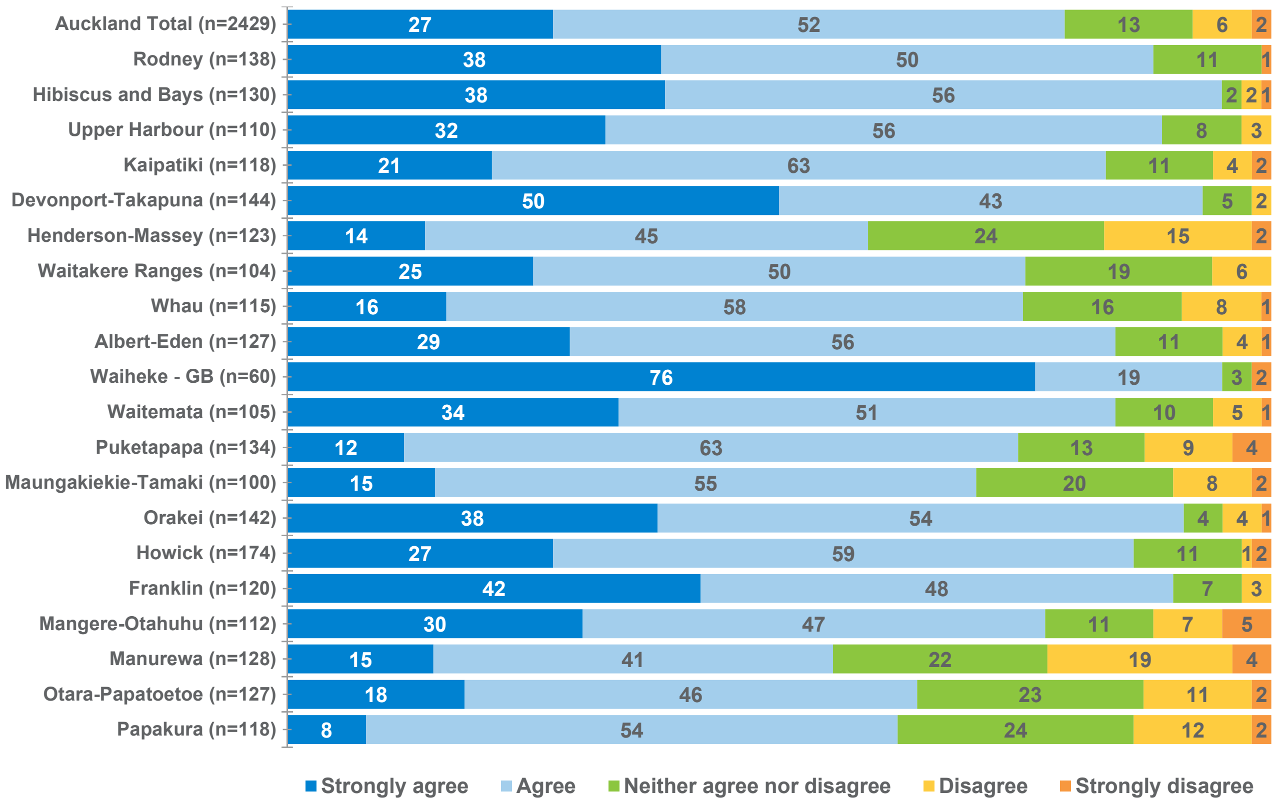
BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their local area, ease of access to local parks and rating of issues in their local area in the previous 12 months.

8.1 PERCEPTION OF LOCAL AREA AS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE

Nearly eight in ten (79%) Auckland respondents agree that their local area is a great place to live, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (27%) or *agree* (52%).

Figure 8.1.1: Perception of local area as a great place to live – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

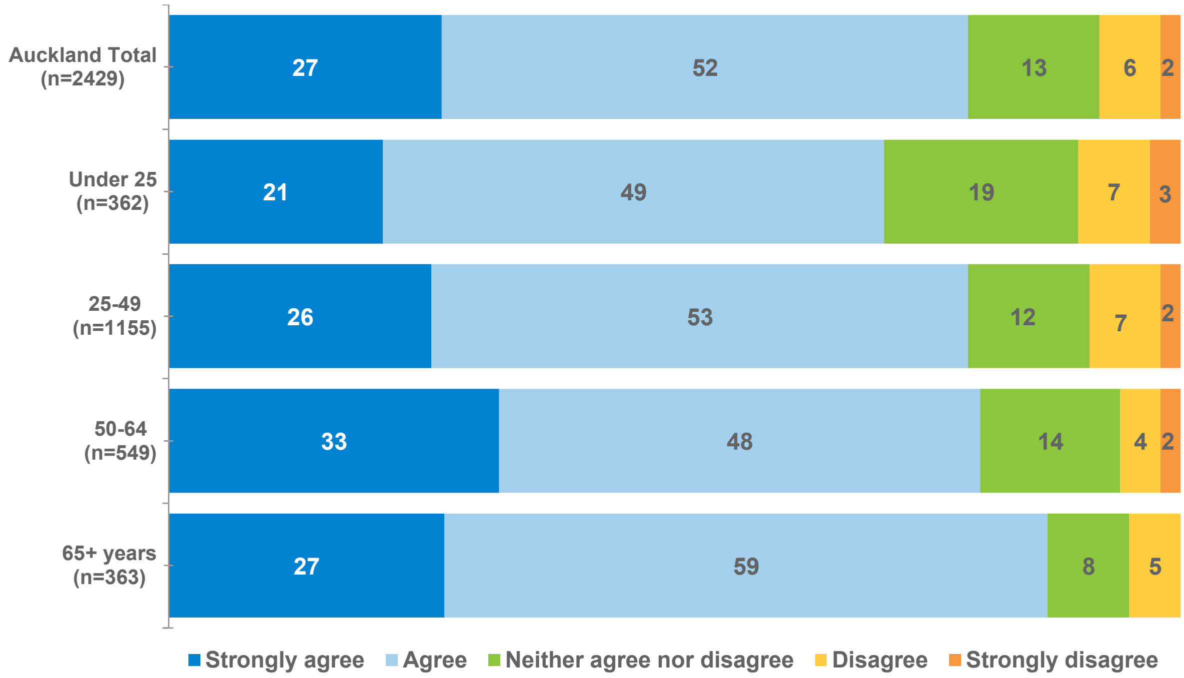
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (95%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (94%)
- Devonport – Takapuna (93%)
- Orakei (92%)
- Franklin (90%)
- Upper Harbour (88%)
- Rodney (88%)
- Howick (86%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live are living in:

- Manurewa (56%)
- Henderson (59%)
- Papakura (62%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (64%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (70%).

Figure 8.1.2: Perception of local area as a great place to live – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

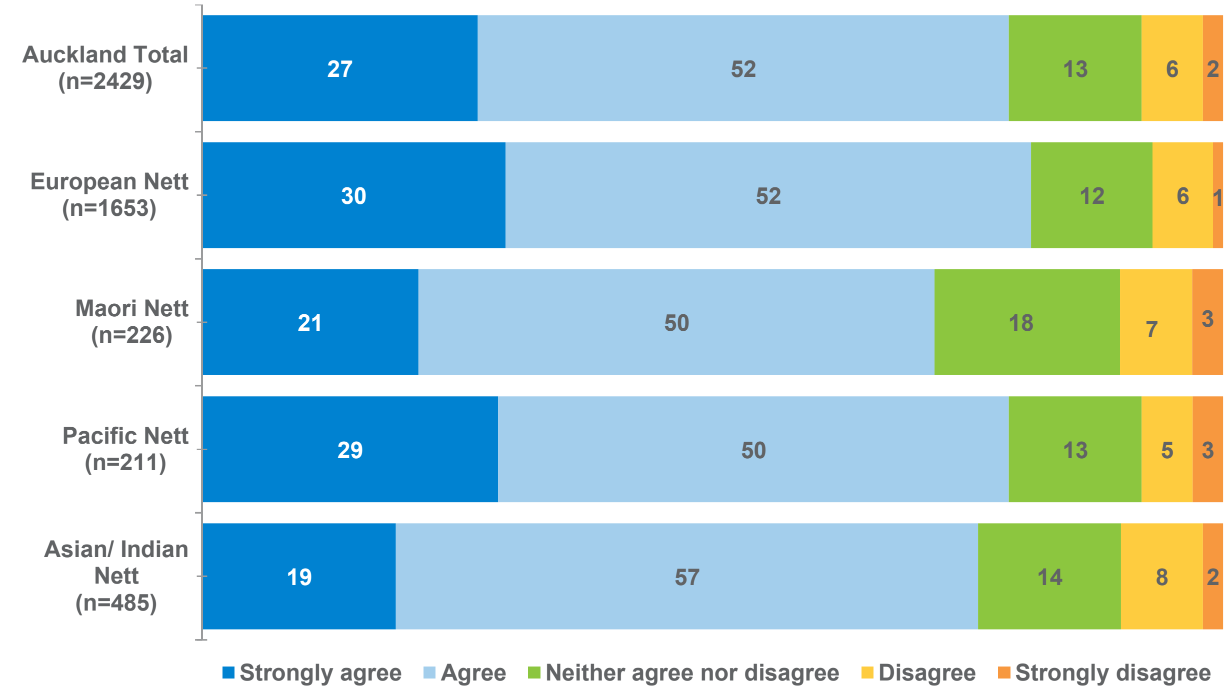
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live are:

- Aged 65+ (86%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live are:

- Under 25 years (70%).

Figure 8.1.3: Perception of local area as a great place to live – by ethnicity (%)

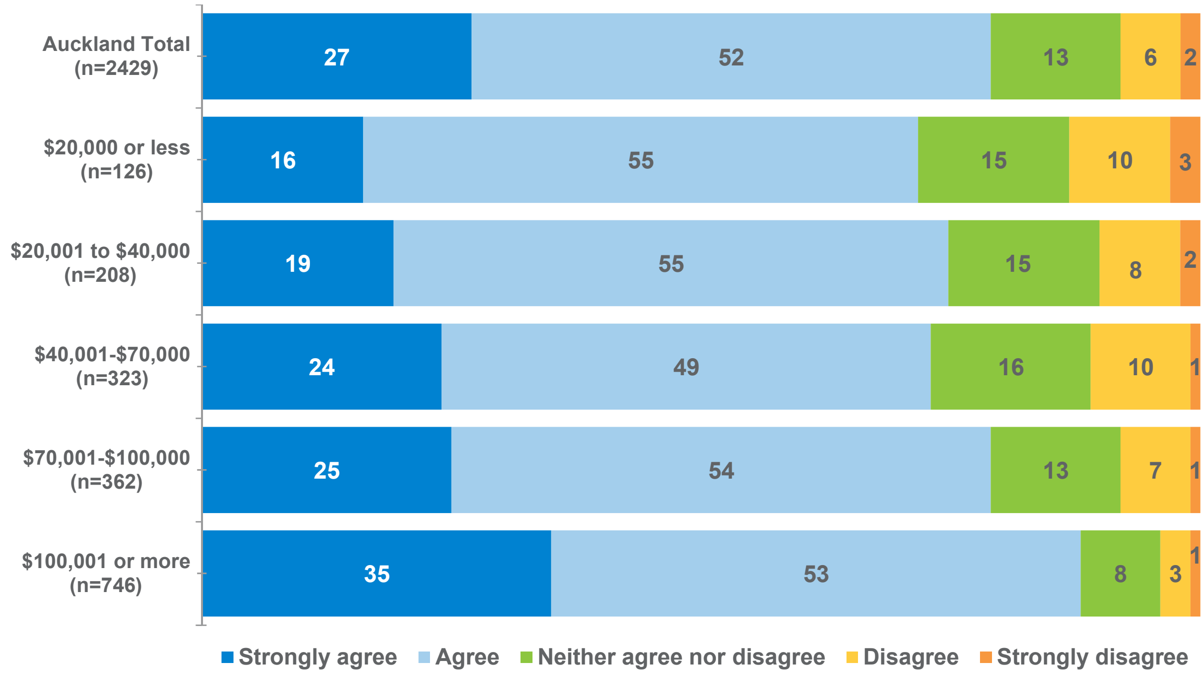


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (71%).

Figure 8.1.4: Perception of local area as a great place to live – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (88%).

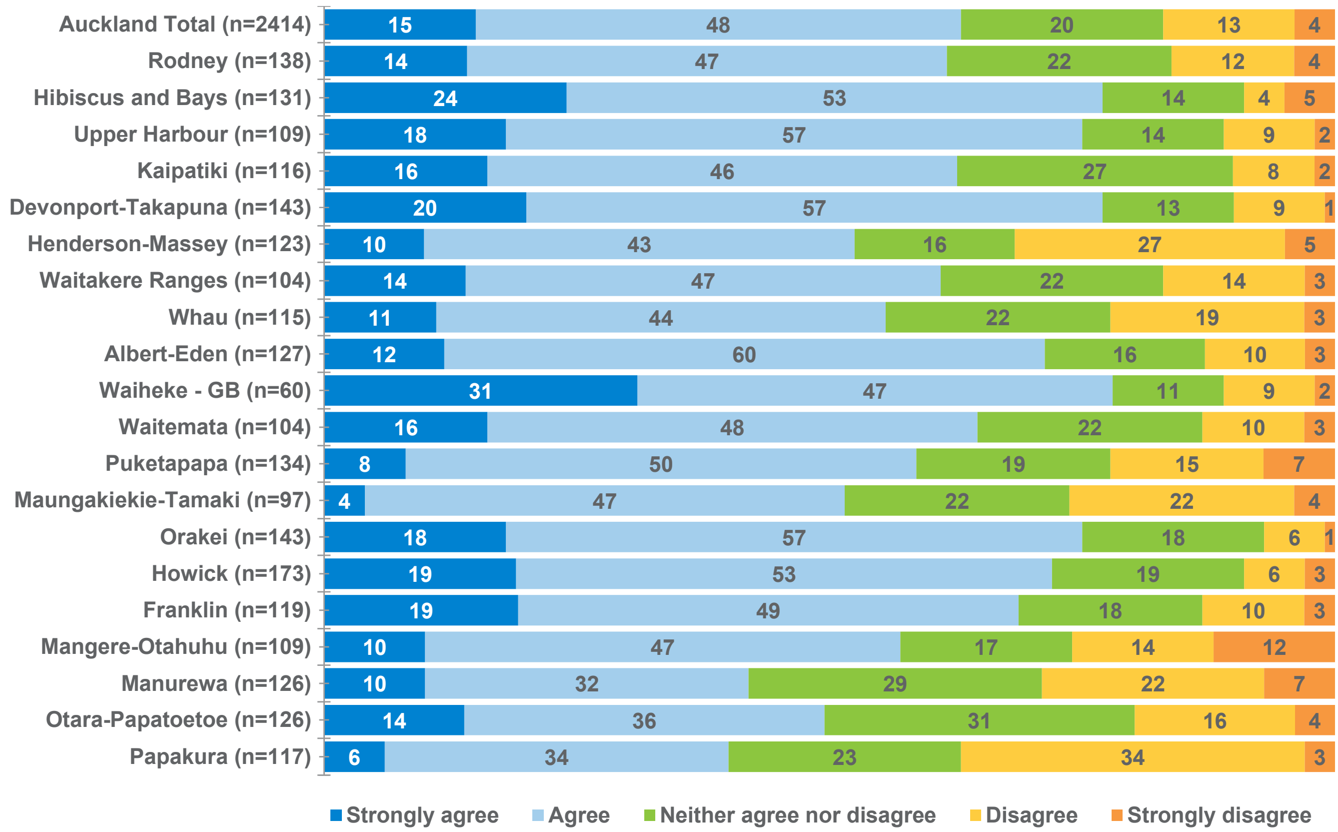
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) their local area is a great place to live have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (71%)
- A household income of $40,001-$70,000 (73%).

8.2 PRIDE IN LOOK AND FEEL OF LOCAL AREA

Nearly two thirds (63%) of Auckland respondents agree that they have a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area, with 15% who *strongly agree* and 48% who *agree*.

Figure 8.2.1: Pride in look and feel of local area - by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

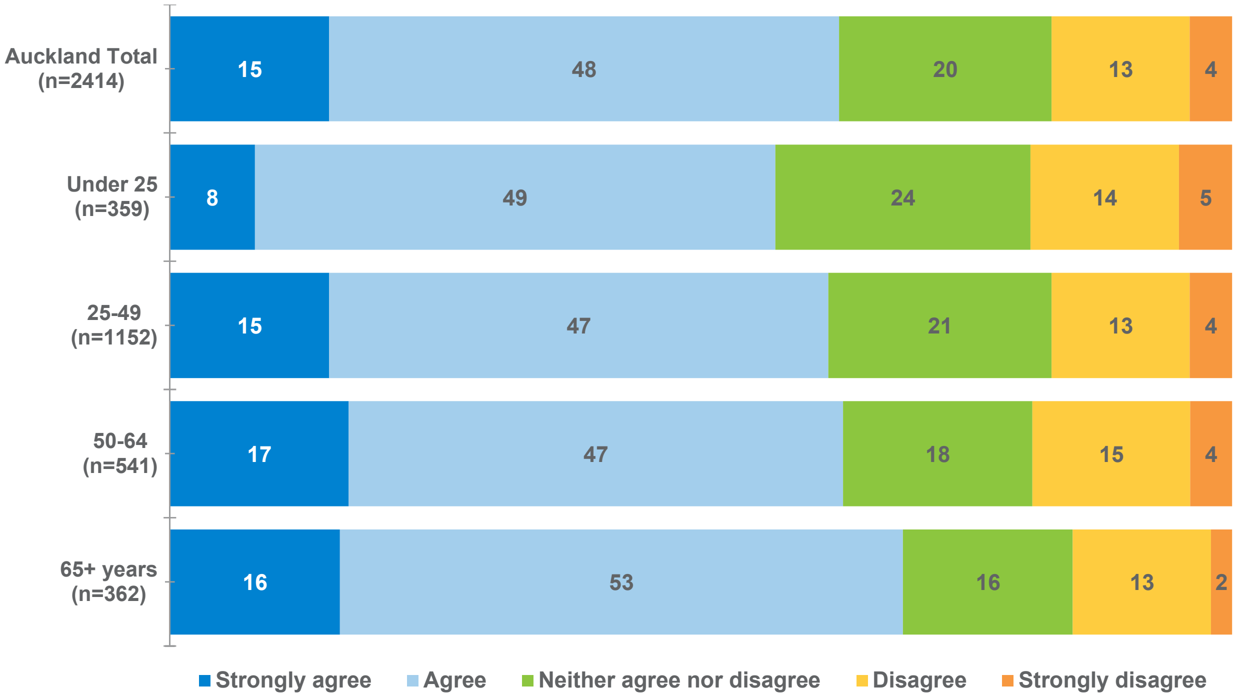
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (78%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (77%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (77%)
- Upper Harbour (75%)
- Orakei (75%)
- Howick (72%)
- Albert-Eden (72%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area are living in:

- Papakura (40%)
- Manurewa (42%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (50%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (51%)
- Henderson-Massey (53%).

Figure 8.2.2: Pride in look and feel of local area – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

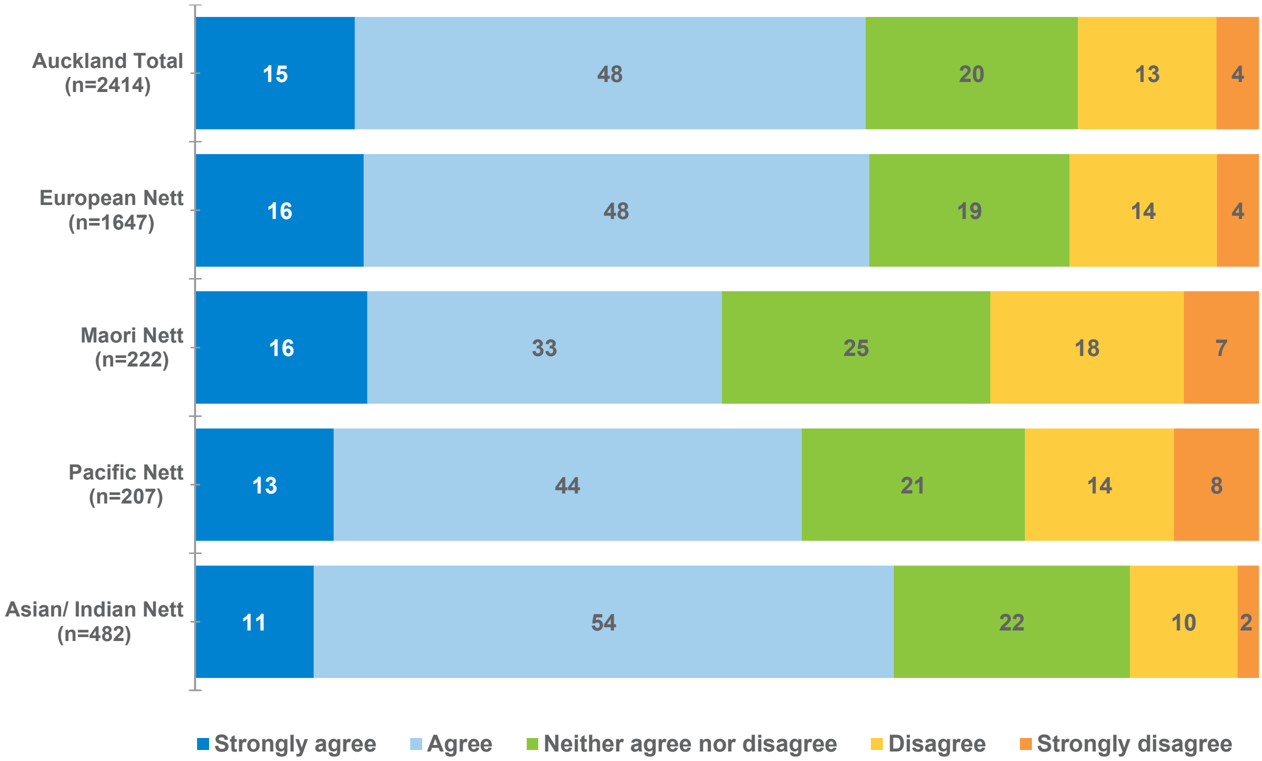
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area are:

- Aged 65+ (69%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area are:

- Under 25 years (57%).

Figure 8.2.3: Pride in look and feel of local area – by ethnicity (%)

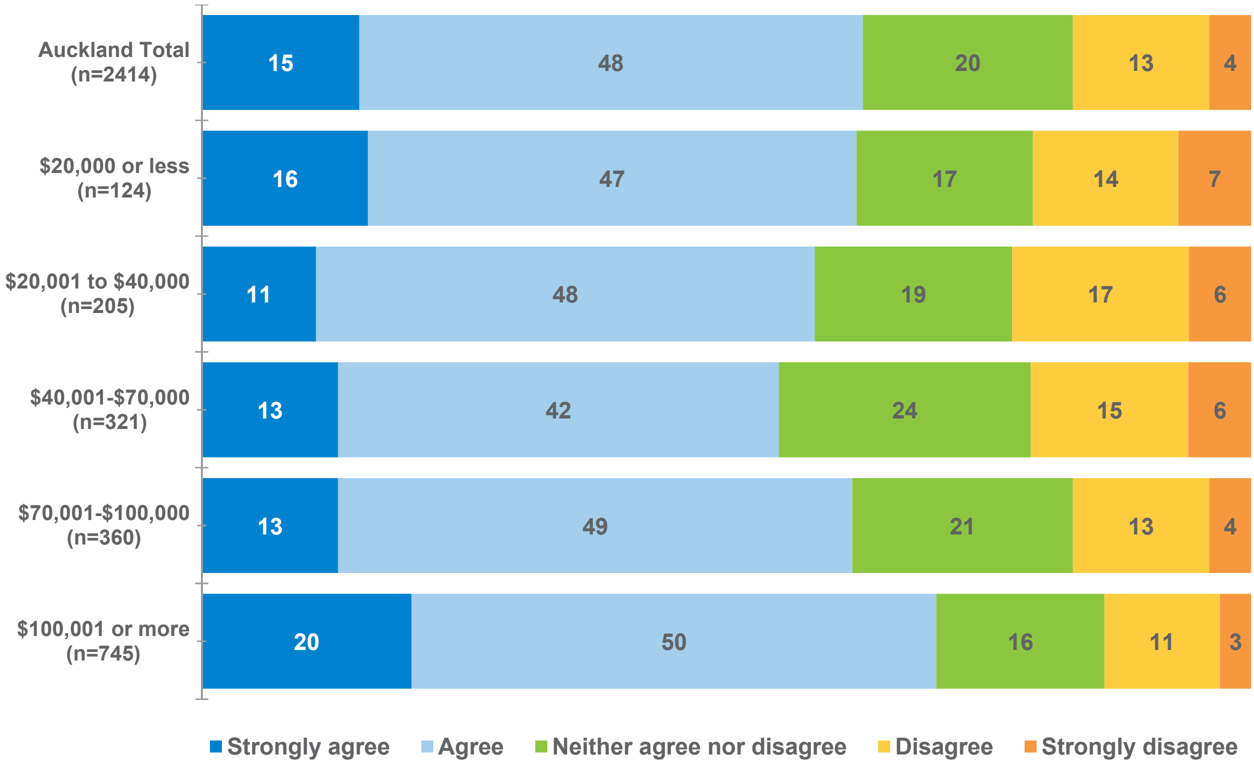


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (49%).

Figure 8.2.4: Pride in look and feel of local area – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area have:

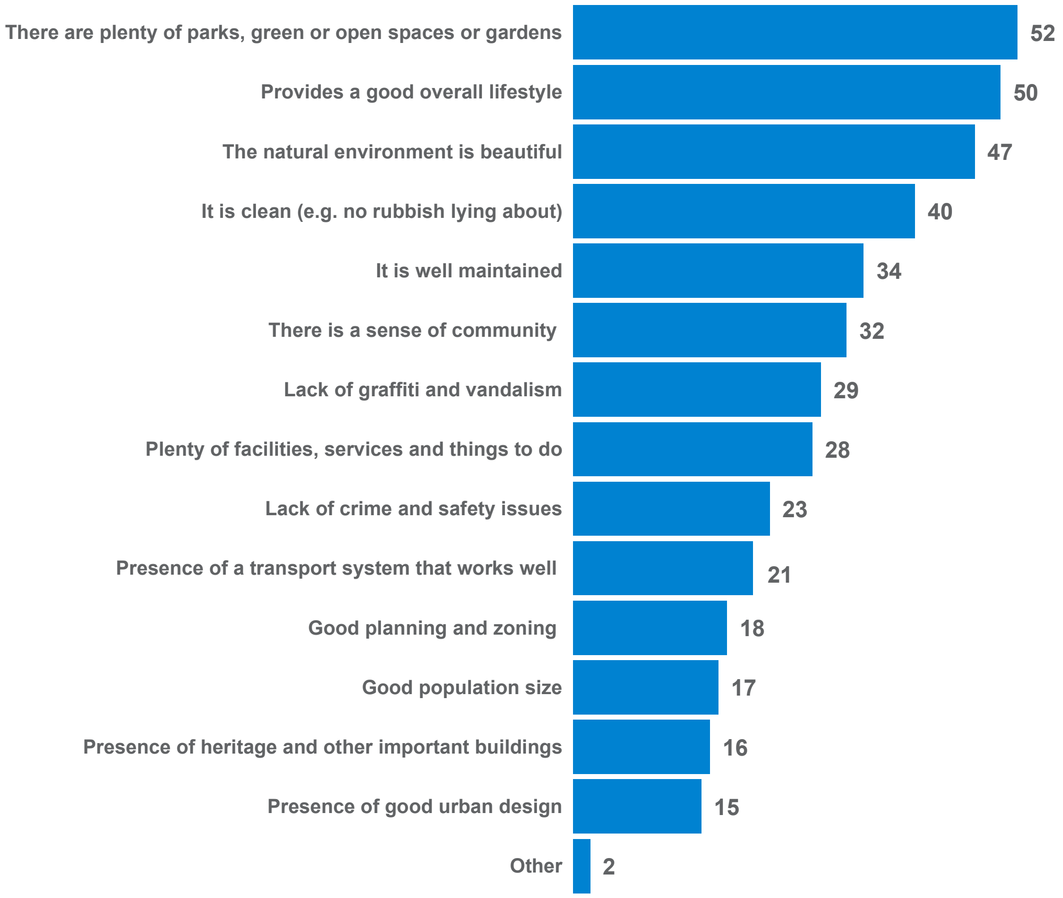
- A household income of $100,001 or more (70%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree)* that they have a sense of pride in their local area have:

- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (55%).

The most frequently mentioned reasons given by those who have a sense of pride in their local area are that t*here are plenty of parks, green or open spaces / gardens* (52%) and *provides a good overall lifestyle* (50%). These are followed by *the natural environment is beautiful* (47%).

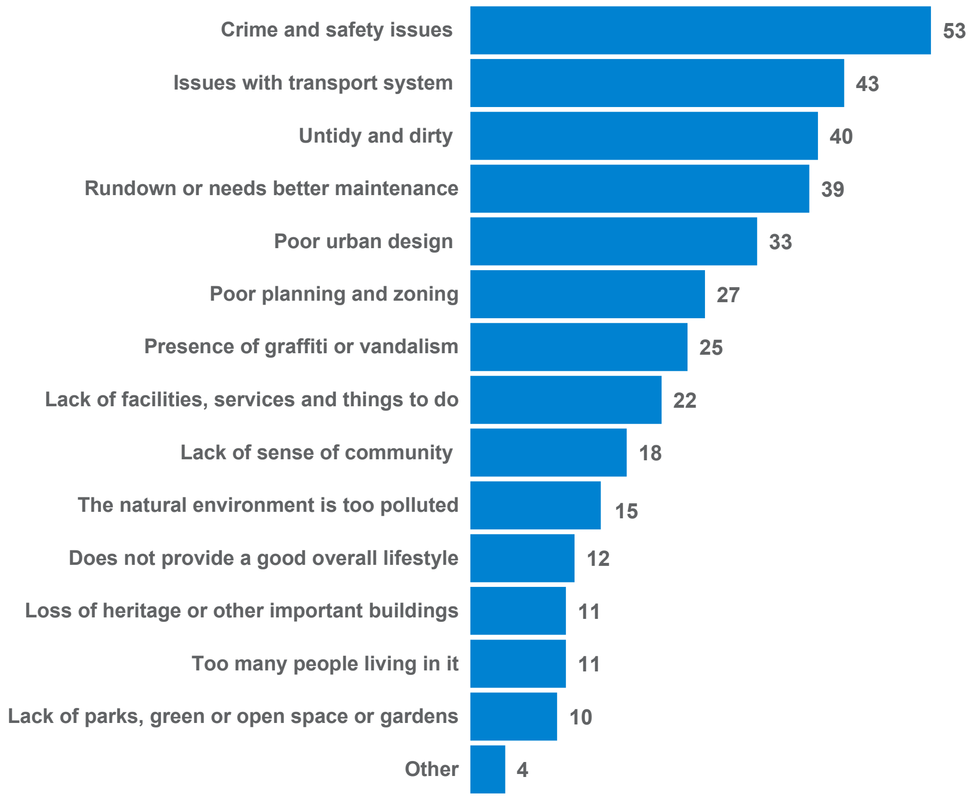
Figure 8.2.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in look and feel of local area - city level (%)



Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=1502

The two most frequently mentioned reasons for not having a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area are issues with *crime and safety* (53%) and *the transport system* (43%).

Figure 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in look and feel of local area - total Auckland level (%)

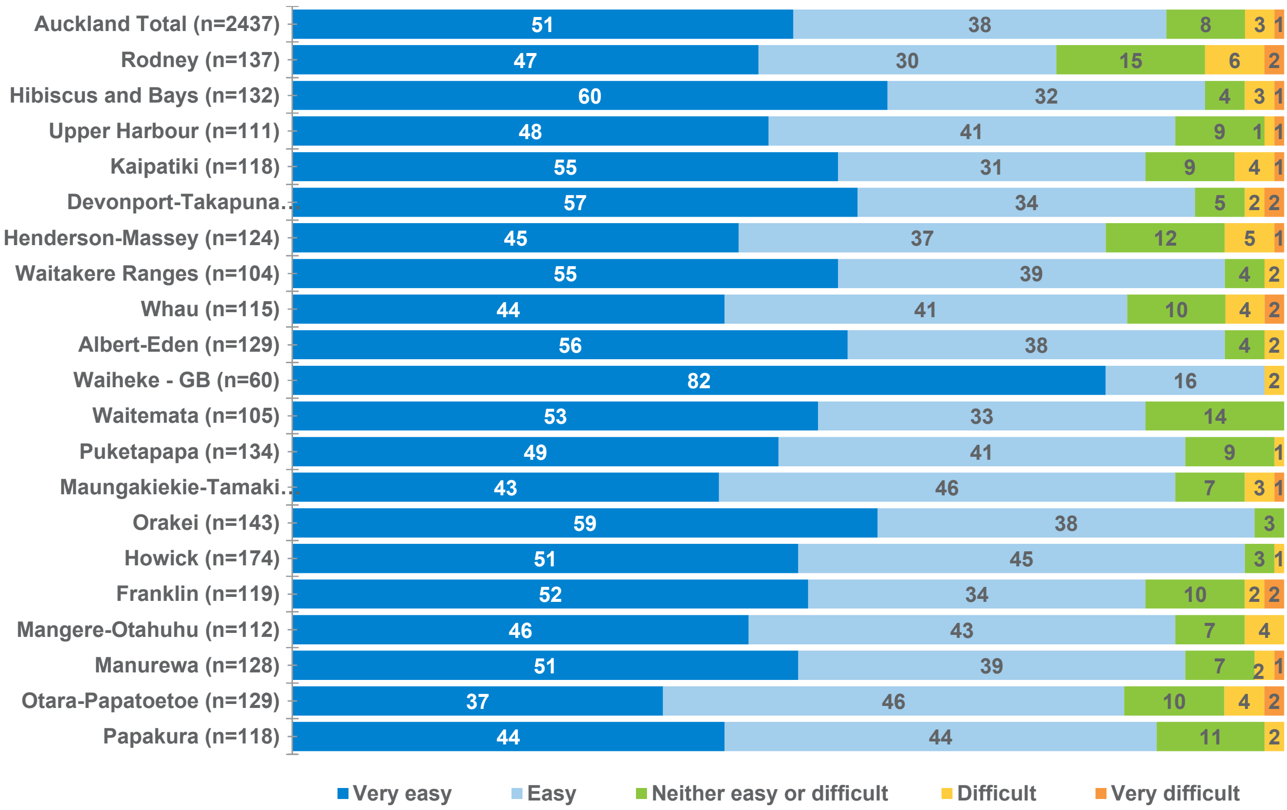


Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=424

8.3 EASE OF ACCESS TO LOCAL PARK OR OTHER GREEN SPACE

The majority (89%) of Auckland respondents find it *very easy* (51%) or *easy* (38%) to get to a local park or other green space in their city or local area.

Figure 8.3.1: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

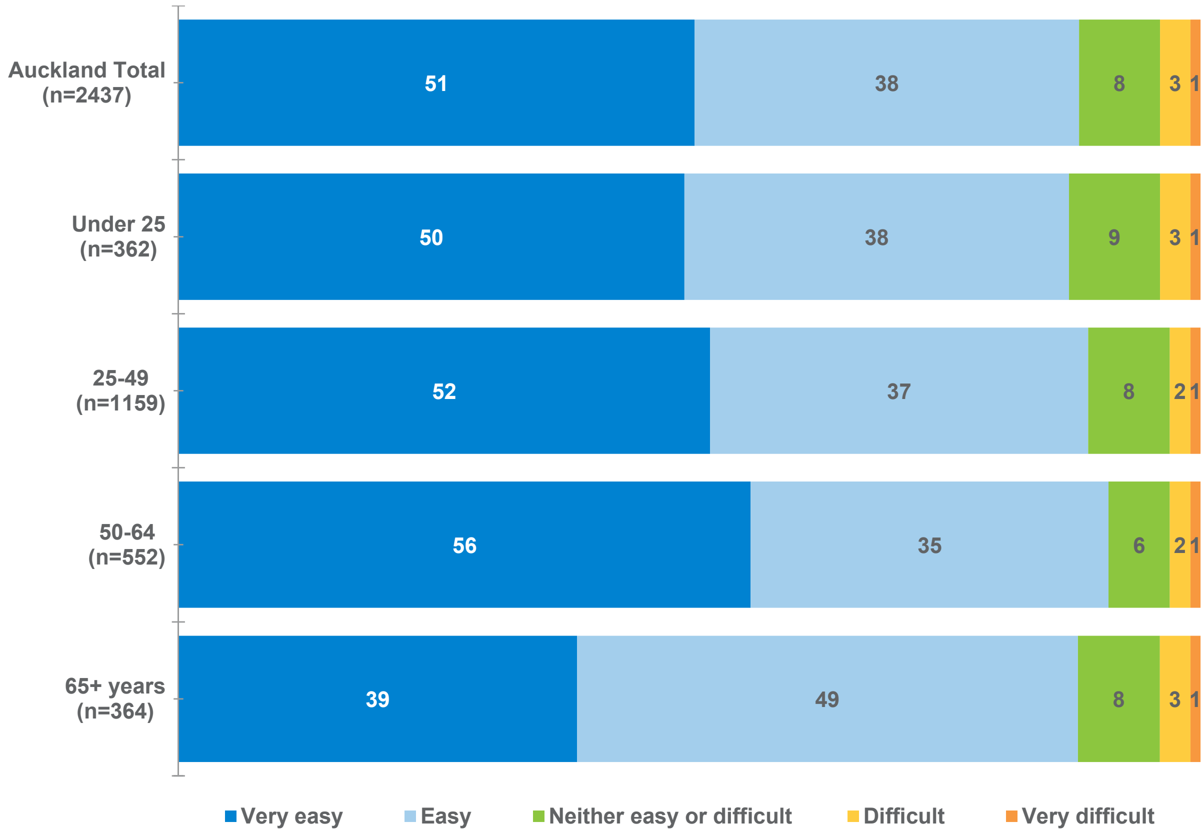
Those more likely to say that it is *very easy* or *easy* to access their local park or other green space are living in:

- Waiheke /Great Barrier Islands (98%)
- Orakei (97%)
- Howick (96%).

Those *less* likely to say that it is *very easy* or *easy* to access their local park or other green space are living in:

- Rodney (77%)
- Henderson-Massey (82%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (83%).

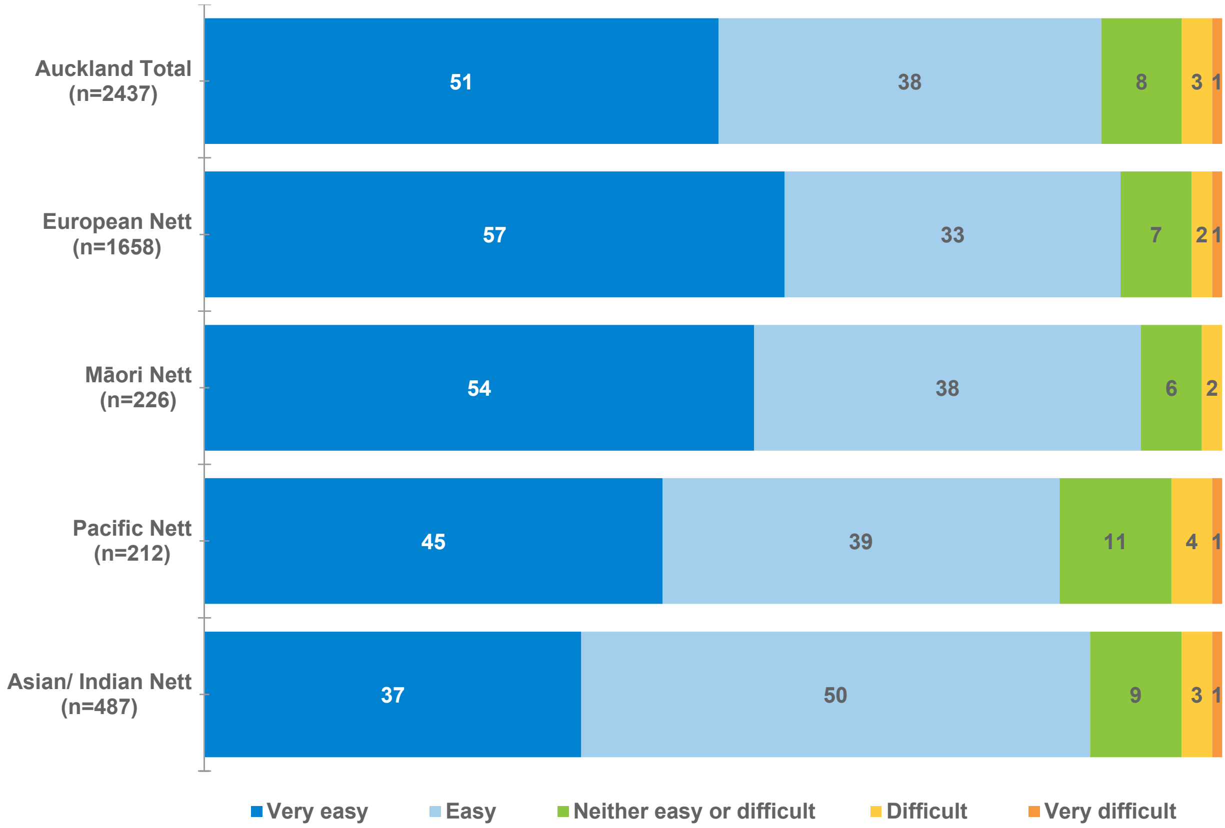
Figure 8.3.2: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for ease of access to local park or green space.

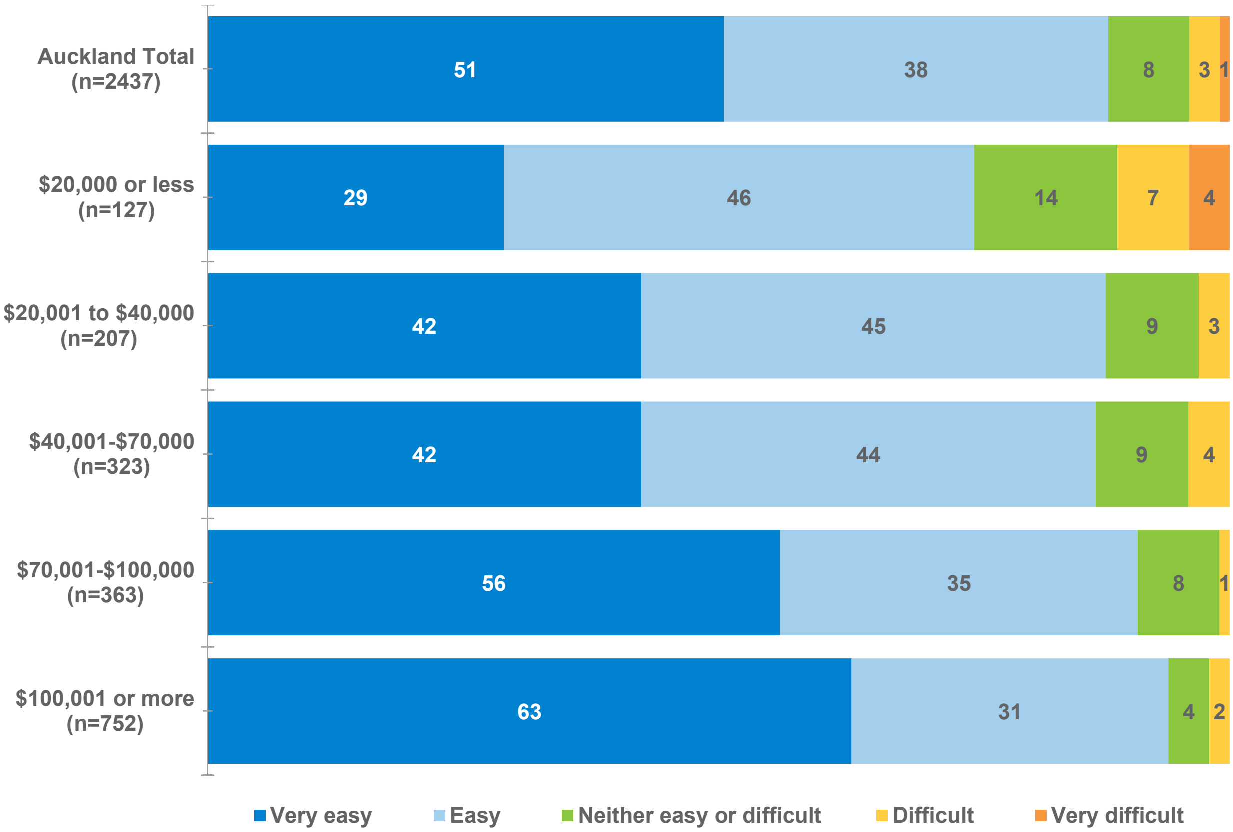
Figure 8.3.3: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for ease of access to local park or green space .

Figure 8.3.4: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say that it is *very difficult* or *difficult* to access their local park or other green space have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (12% compared to 4% Auckland total).

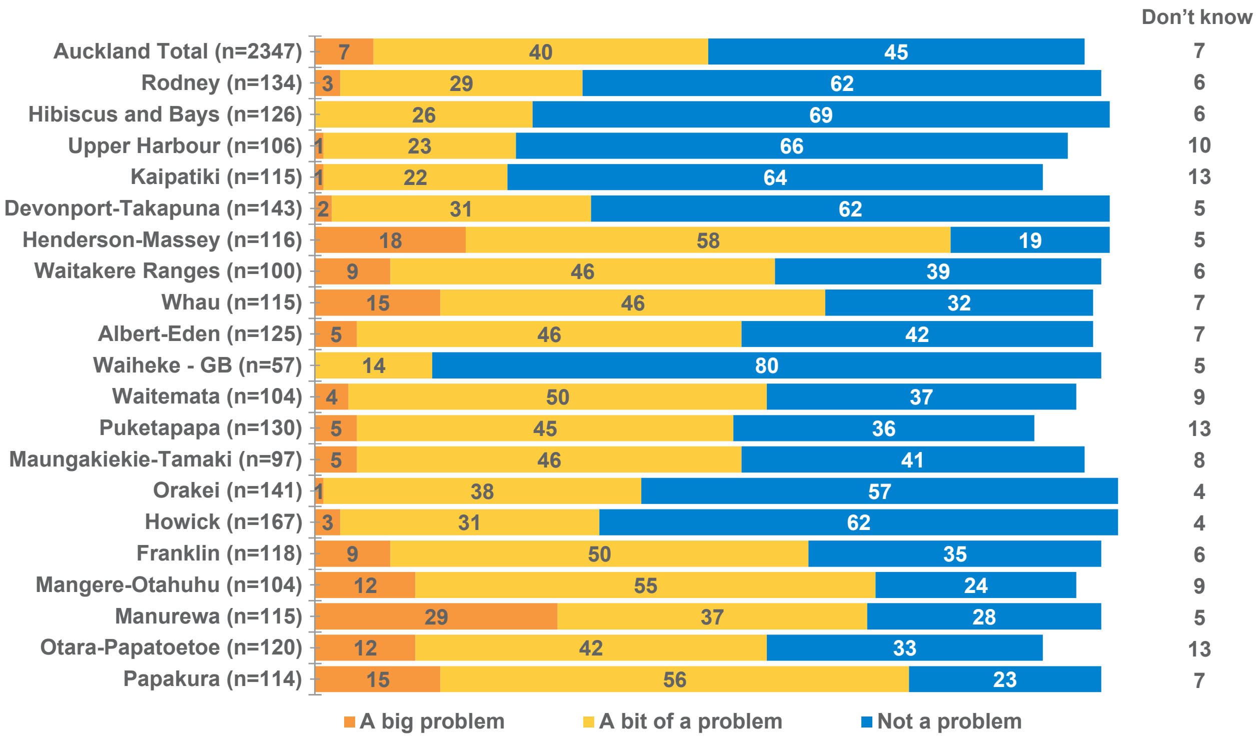
8.4 PROBLEMS IN LOCAL AREA IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which 10 possible issues had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for four issues are reported on here (i.e. graffiti, air, water and noise pollution). The rest are reported in Section 6: Crime and Safety.

Graffiti and tagging

Nearly half (47%) of Auckland respondents perceive graffiti or tagging to have been a problem in their area in the previous 12 months, with 7% indicating it was *a big problem* and a further 40% indicating it was *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.1: Graffiti as a problem – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

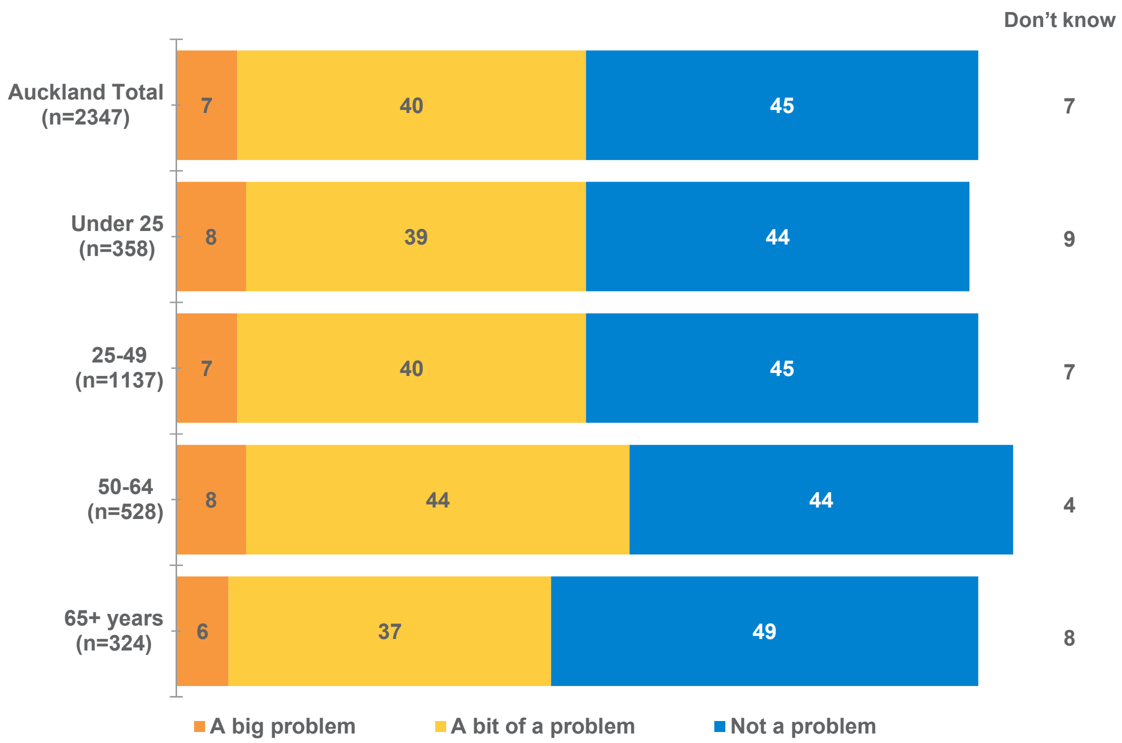
Those more likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (76%)
- Papakura (71%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (67%)
- Manurewa (66%)
- Whau (61%) and Franklin (59%).

Those *less* likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Waiheke /Great Barrier Islands (14%)
- Kaipatiki (23%)
- Upper Harbour (24%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (26%)
- Rodney (32%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (33%)
- Howick (34%)
- Orakei (39%).

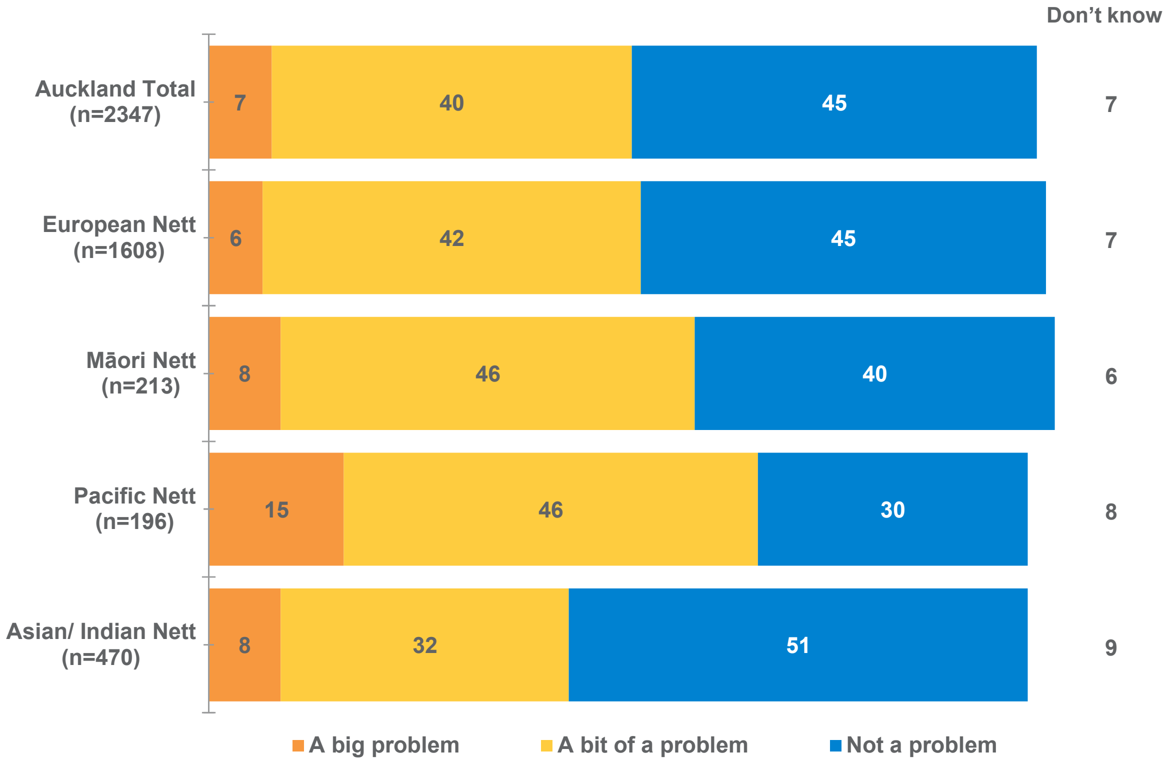
Figure 8.4.2: Graffiti as a problem – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for perception of graffiti or tagging as a problem in the local area.

Figure 8.4.3: Graffiti as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

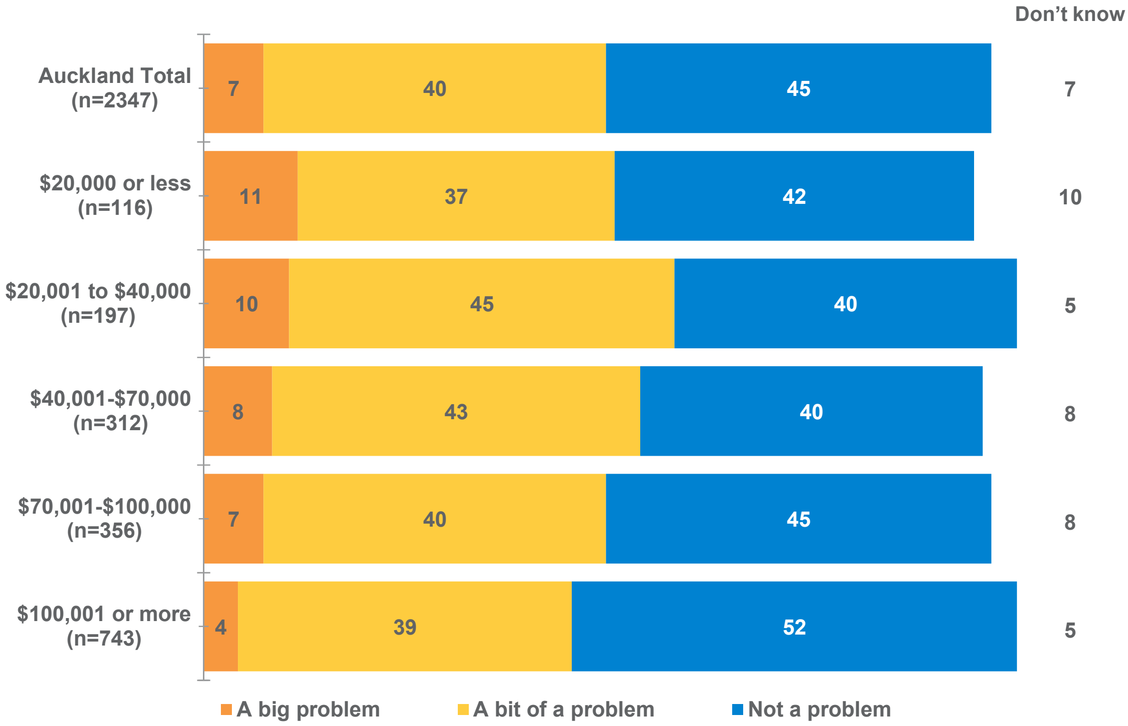
Those more likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (61%).

Those *less* likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (40%).

Figure 8.4.4: Graffiti as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

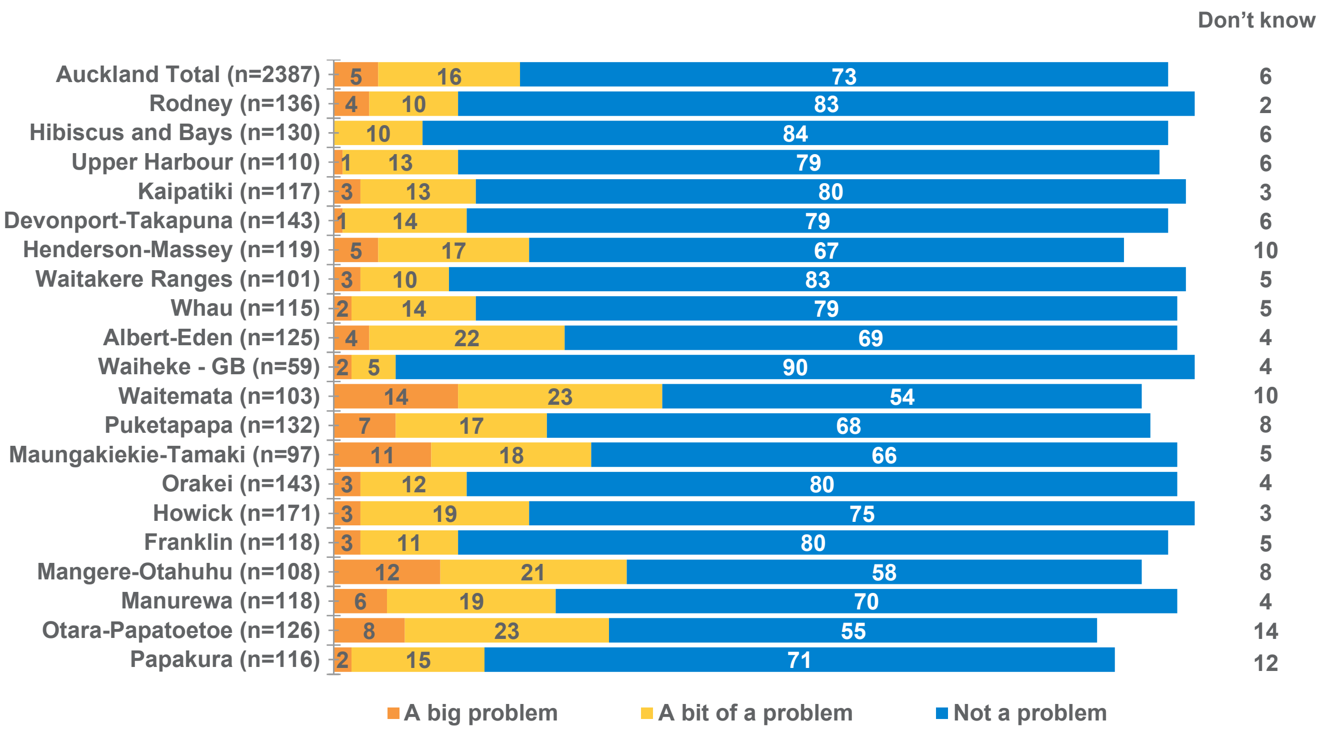
Those more likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,001-$40,000 (55%).

Air pollution

Almost a fifth (21%) of Auckland respondents perceive air pollution to have been a problem in their local area over the previous 12 months, with 5% indicating it was *a big problem* and a further 16% indicating it was *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.5: Air pollution – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

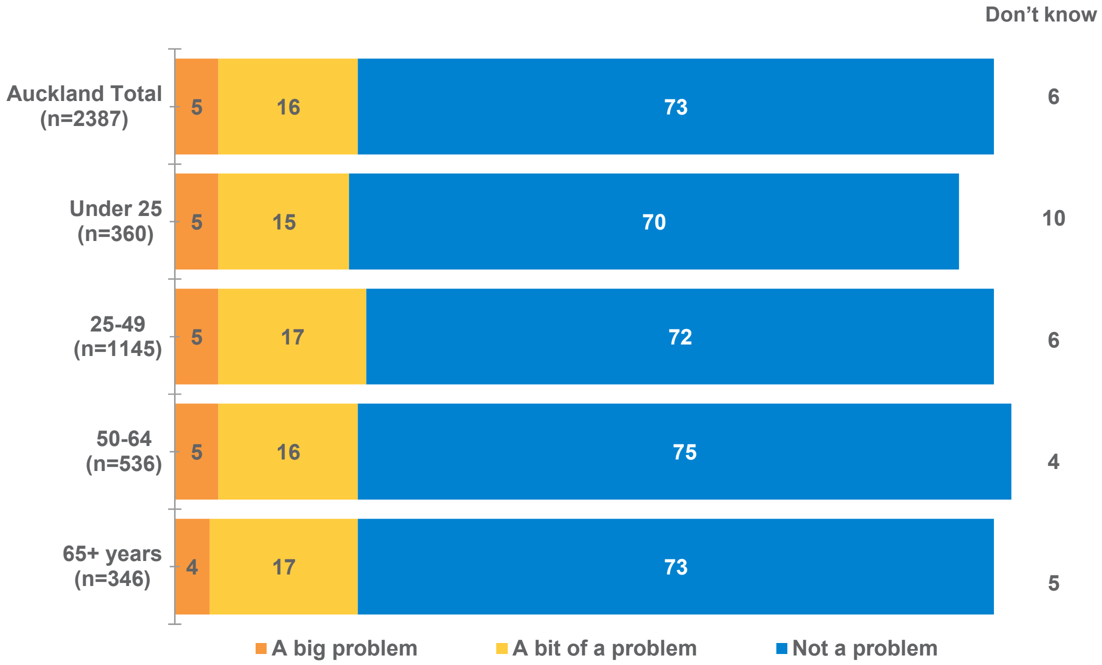
Those more likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Waitemata (37%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (33%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (31%).

Those *less* likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (7%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (10%)
- Waitakere Ranges (13%)
- Rodney (14%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (15%).

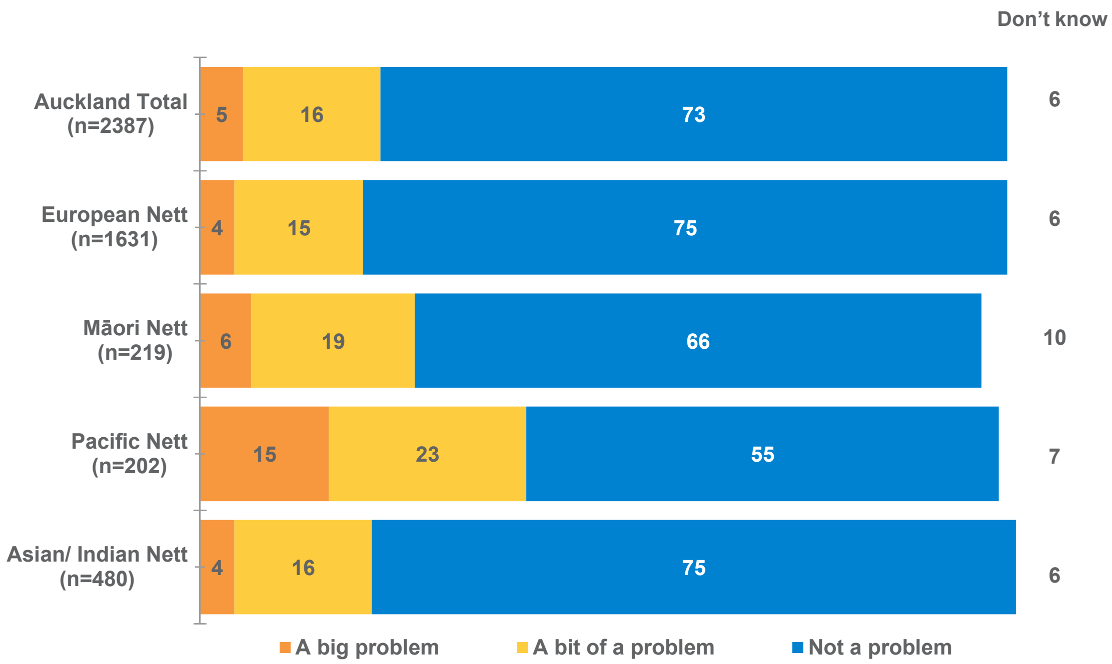
Figure 8.4.6: Air pollution – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perception of air pollution as a problem in the previous 12 months.

Figure 8.4.7: Air pollution – by ethnicity (%)

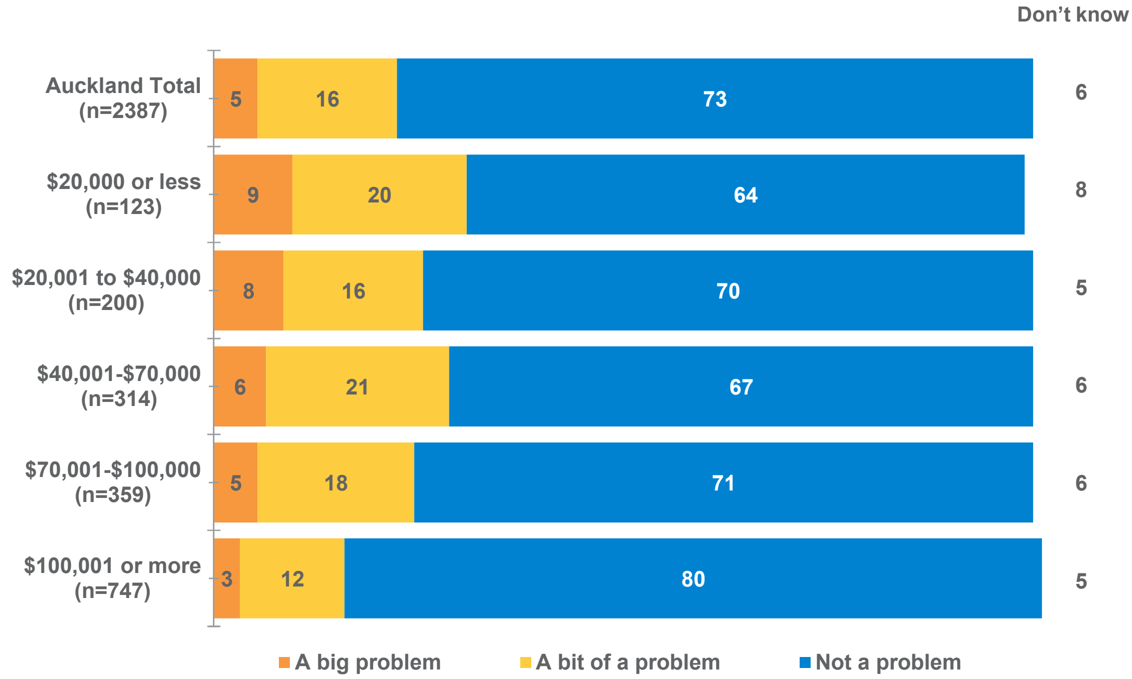


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (38%).

Figure 8.4.8: Air pollution – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (29%)
- A household income of $40,001-$70,000 (27%).

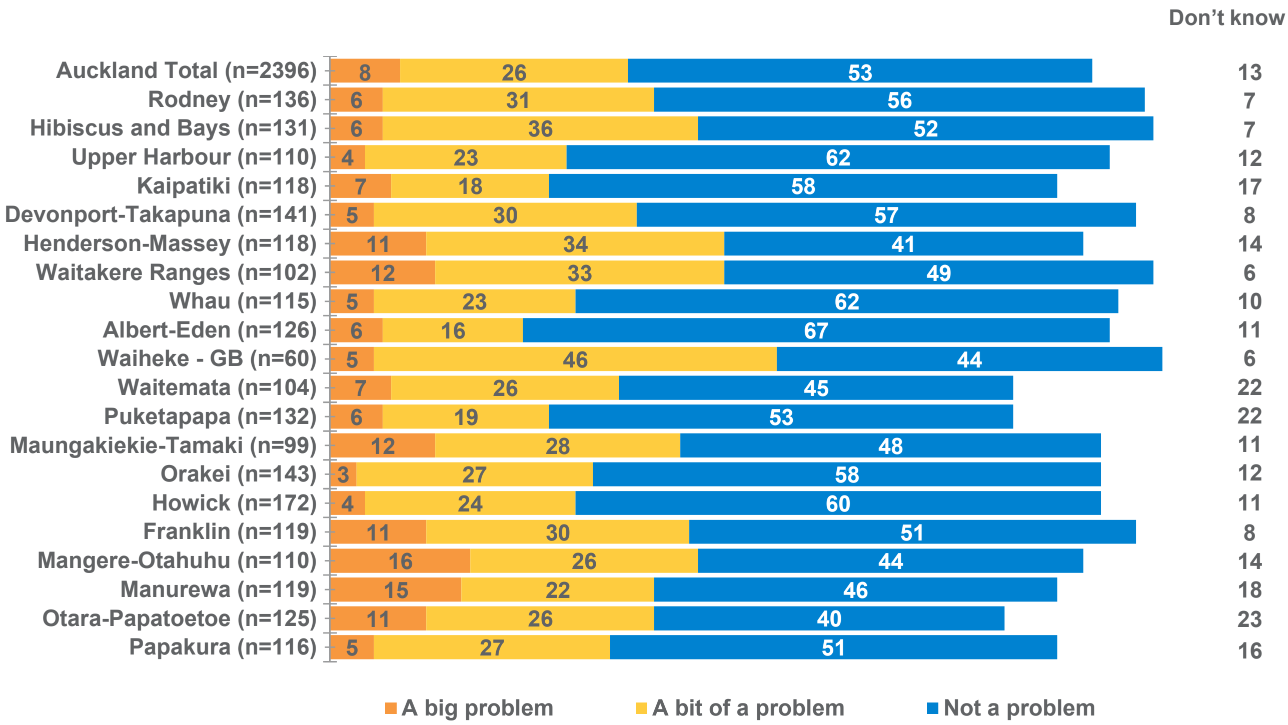
Those *less* likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (15%).

Water pollution

A third (34%) of Auckland respondents perceive water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea) to have been a problem in their local area over the previous 12 months, with 8% indicating it was *a big problem* and a further 26% indicating it was *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.9: Water pollution – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

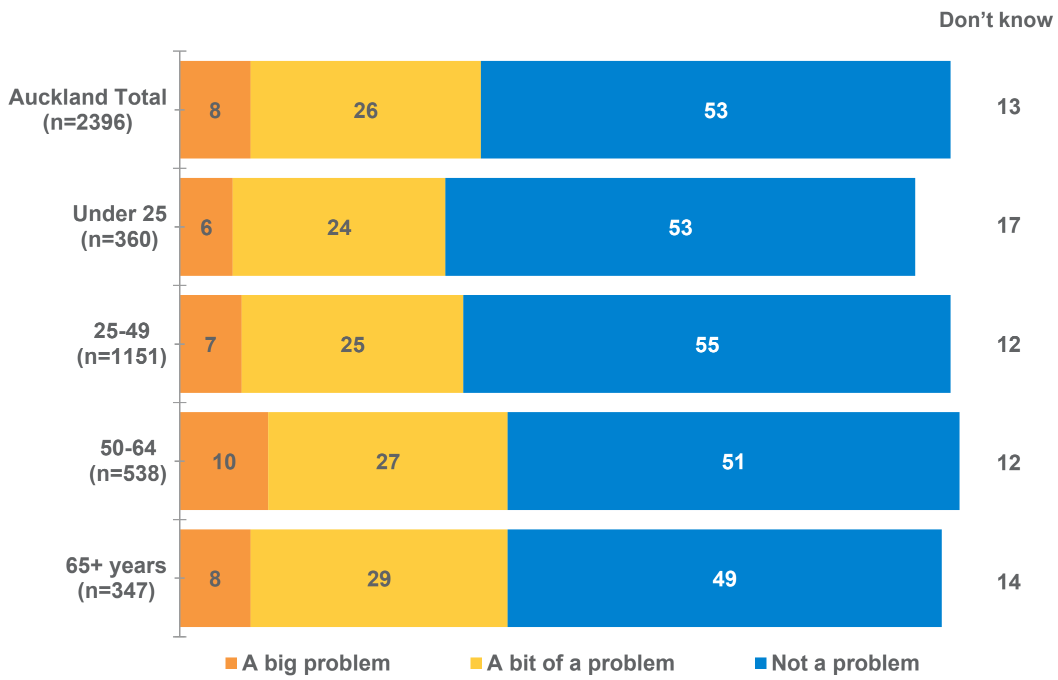
Those more likely to perceive water pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (51%)
- Henderson-Massey (45%)
- Waitakere Ranges (45%).

Those *less* likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are living in:

- Albert-Eden (22%)
- Kaipatiki (25%)
- Puketapapa (25%).

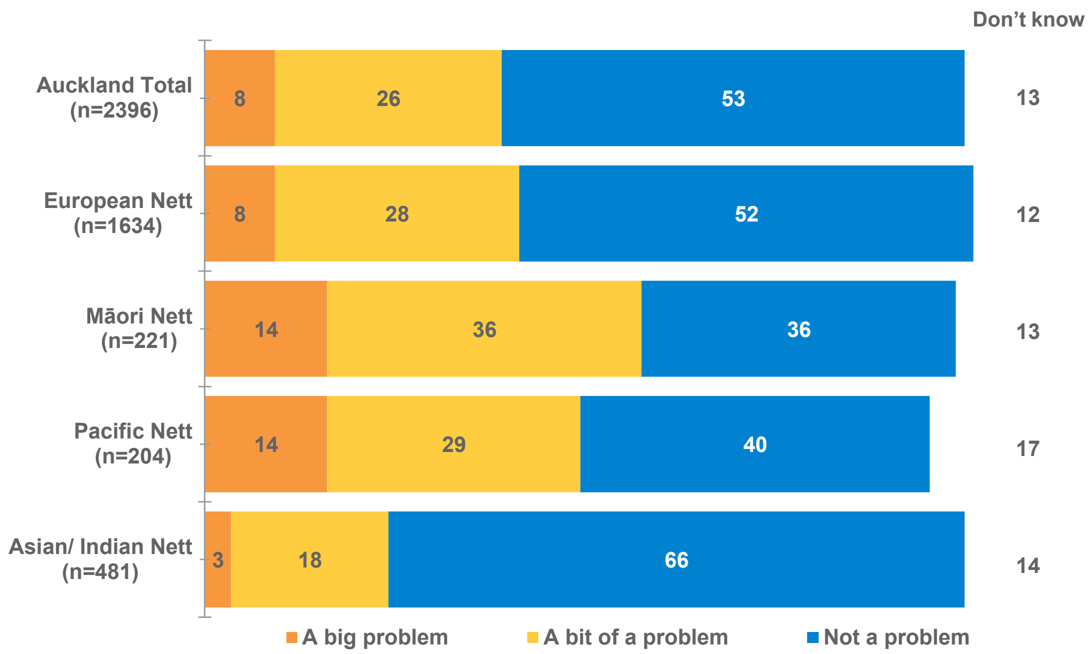
Figure 8.4.10: Water pollution – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perception of water pollution as a problem in the previous 12 months.

Figure 8.4.11: Water pollution - by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

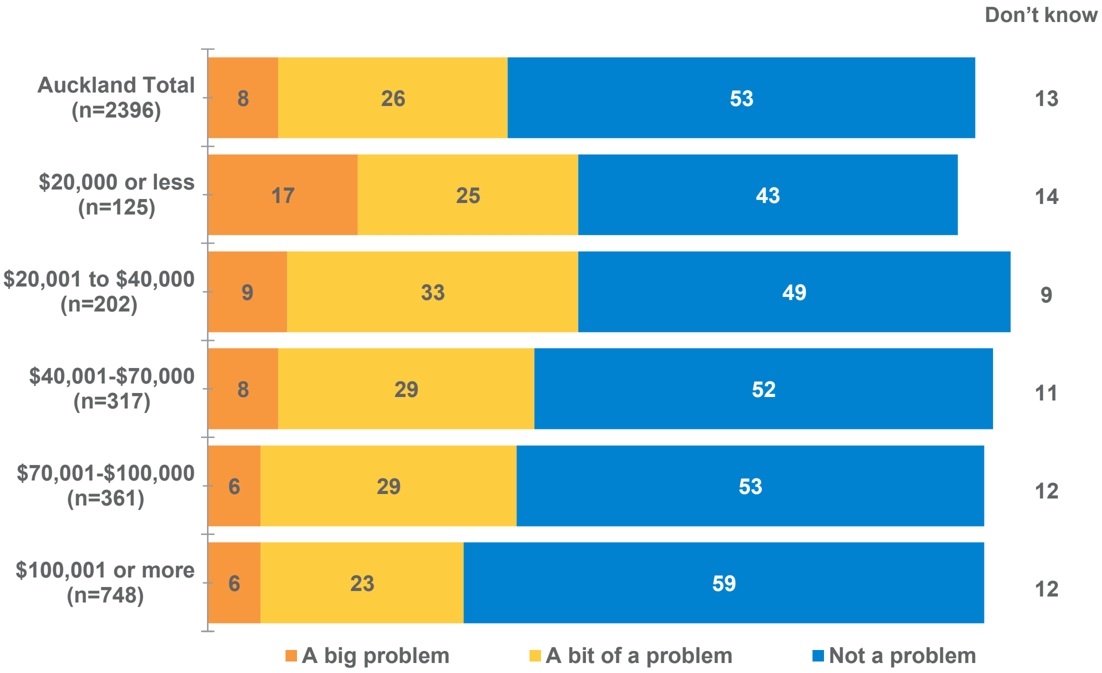
Those more likely to perceive water pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (50%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (43%).

Those *less* likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (21%).

Figure 8.4.12: Water pollution – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive water pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $20,001 or less (42%).

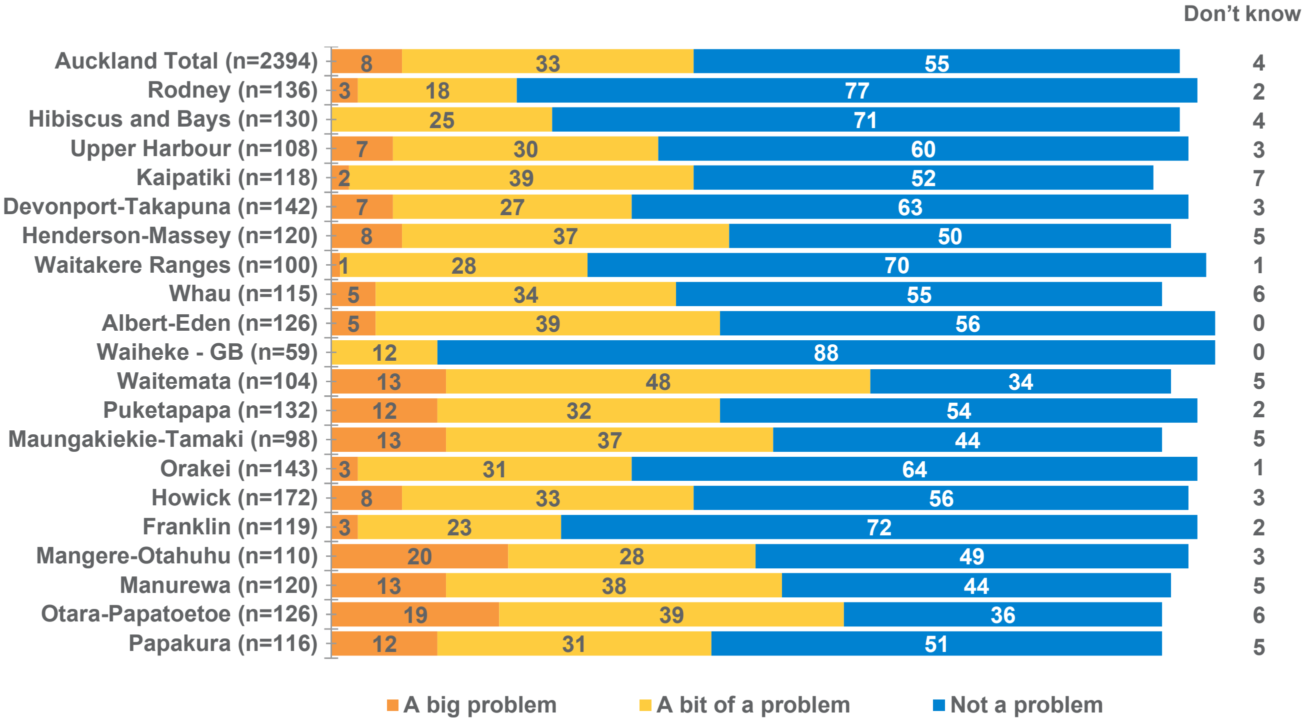
Those *less* likely to perceive air pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (29%).

Noise pollution

Four in ten (41%) Auckland respondents perceive noise pollution to have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months, with 3% indicating it was *a big problem* and a further 24% indicating it was *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.13: Noise pollution – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

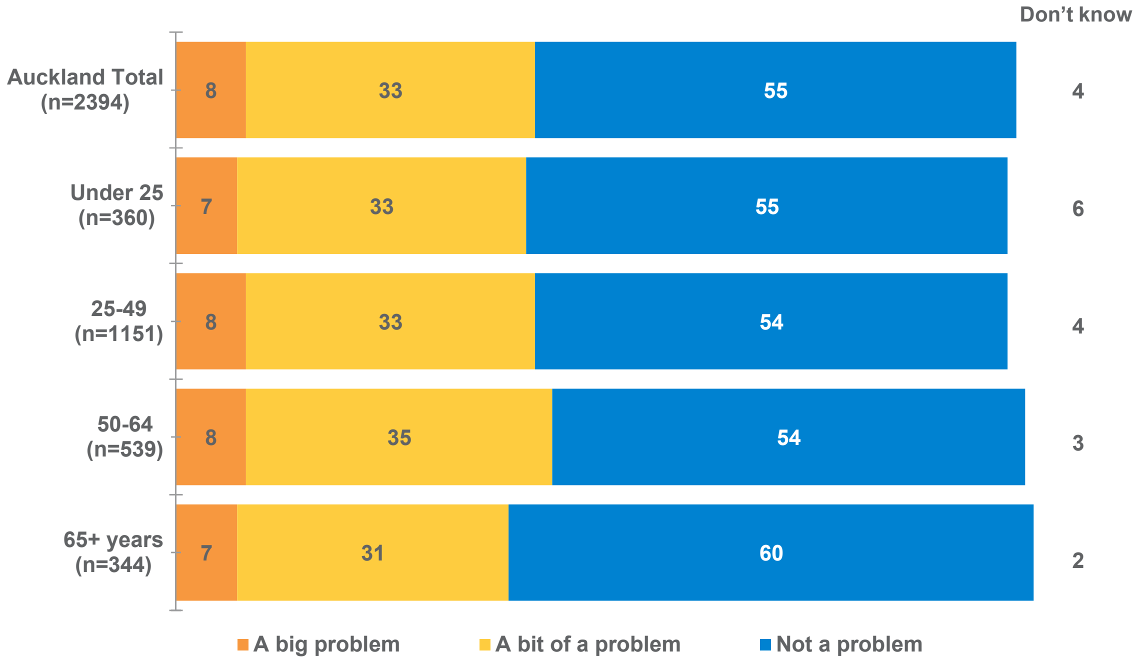
Those more likely to perceive noise pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) in their local area in the previous 12 months are living in:

- Waitemata (61%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (58%)
- Manurewa (51%).

Those *less* likely to perceive noise pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) in their local area in the previous 12 months are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (12%)
- Rodney (21%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (25%)
- Franklin (26%)
- Waitakere Ranges (29%).

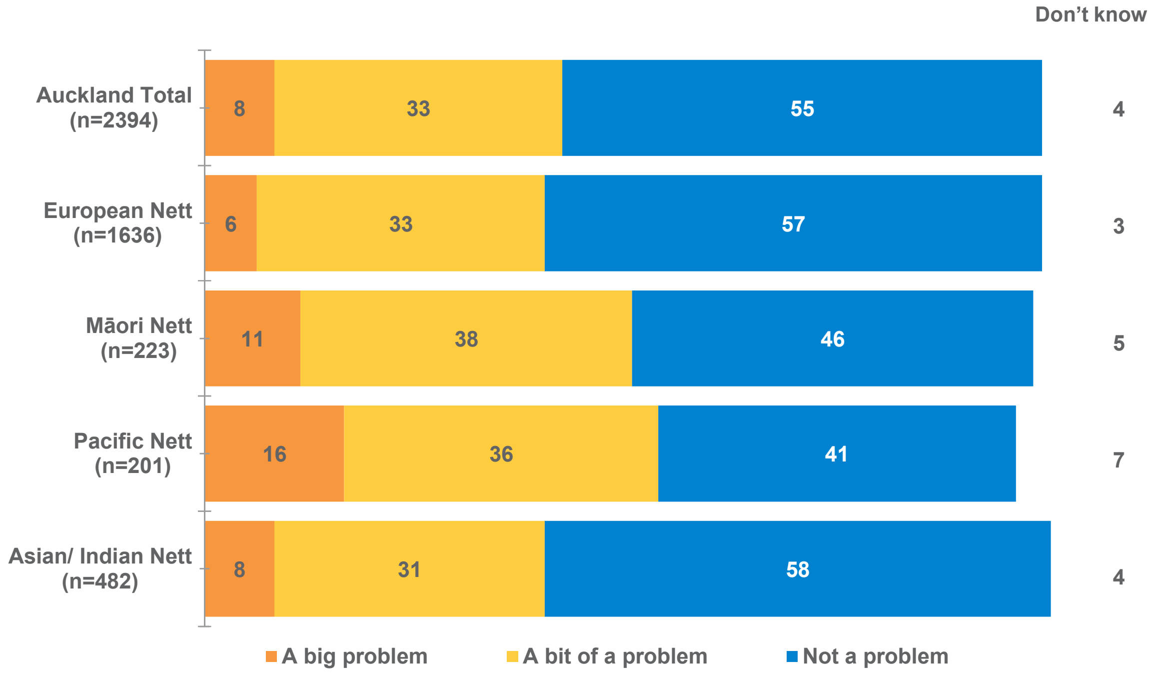
Figure 8.4.14: Noise pollution – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perception of noise pollution as a problem in the previous 12 months.

Figure 8.4.15: Noise pollution – by ethnicity (%)

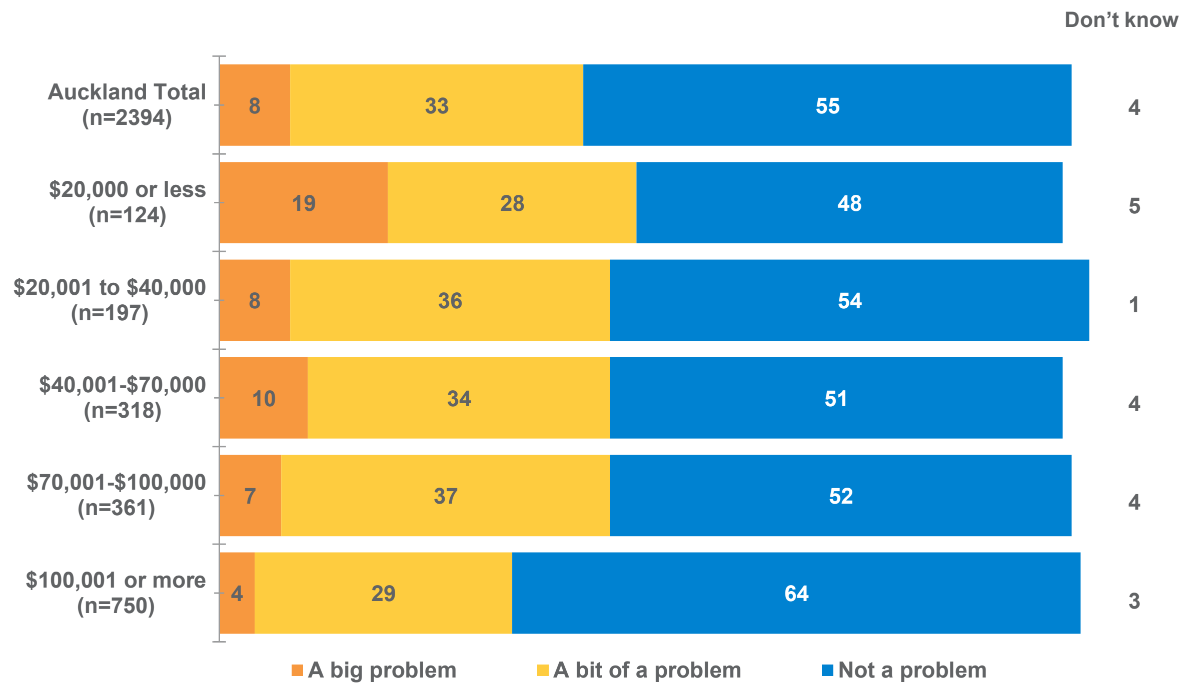


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive noise pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) in their local area in the previous 12 months are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (52%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (49%).

Figure 8.4.16: Noise pollution - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive noise pollution as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) in their local area in the previous 12 months have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (33%).

TRANSPORT

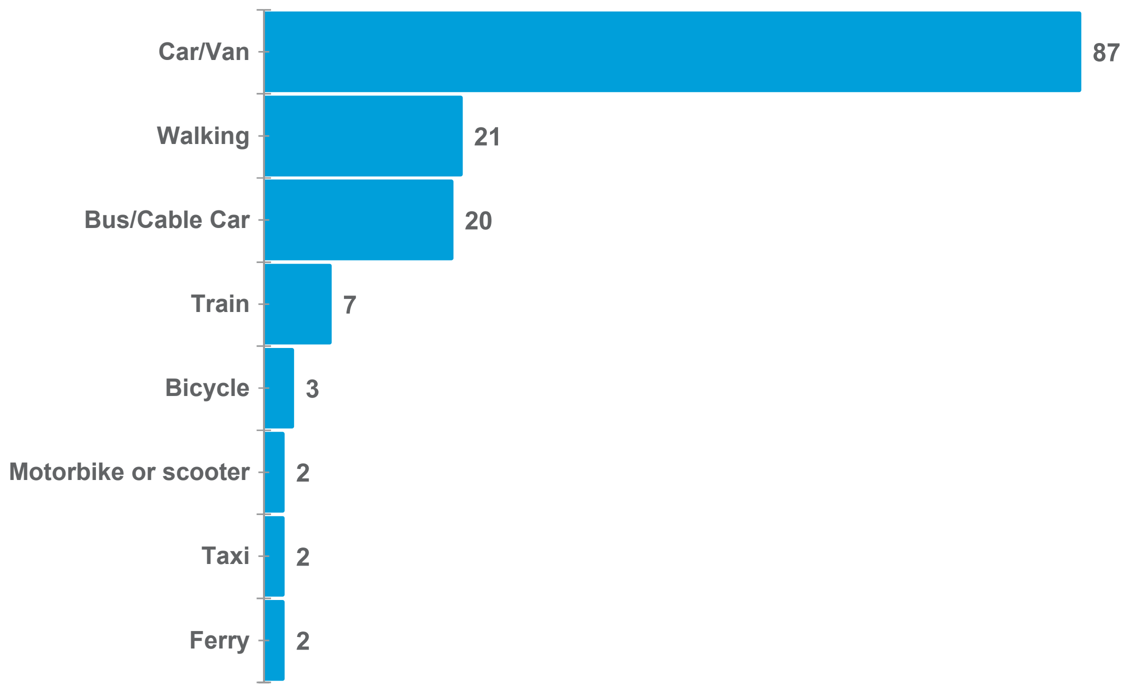
TRANSPORT

This section reports on respondents' use of public and private transport, and their perceptions of transport types. Public transport refers to ferries, trains, and buses (including school buses). It does not include taxis.

9.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT

Respondents were asked to nominate the main form of transport that they use for daily activities such as work, study and shopping. The majority (87%) of Auckland respondents report that their main form of transport is a car or van. Respondents could choose more than one option.

Figure 9.1.1: Main form of transport – total Auckland (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2439

Table 9.1.1: Main form of transport – by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2439)	Rodney (n=138)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=132)	Upper Harbour (n=111)	Kaipatiki (n=118)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=144)	Henderson-Massey (n=124)	Waitakere Ranges (n=104)	Whau (n=115)	Albert-Eden (n=129)	Waiheke - GB (n=61)
Car/Van	87	94	93	95	87	82	92	90	84	79	70
Walking	21	9	16	15	14	25	16	16	23	25	27
Bus/Cable Car	20	4	17	16	22	27	14	6	32	34	20
Train	7	0	1	1	0	2	7	13	16	8	2
Bicycle	3	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	4	7
Motorbike or scooter	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	3	4	2	0
Taxi	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0
Ferry	2	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	0	0	50

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2439)	Waitemata (n=105)	Puketapapa (n=134)	Maungakiekie-Tamaki (n=99)	Orakei (n=143)	Howick (n=174)	Franklin (n=120)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=112)	Manurewa (n=128)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=130)	Papakura (n=118)
Car/Van	87	67	86	85	90	91	96	82	89	85	86
Walking	21	46	19	30	17	18	15	20	19	22	17
Bus/Cable Car	20	30	32	17	24	19	5	20	14	24	11
Train	7	9	1	22	9	3	9	5	8	13	19
Bicycle	3	3	5	3	1	1	4	5	1	3	0
Motorbike or scooter	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
Taxi	2	6	1	2	3	0	1	3	2	4	3
Ferry	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are living in:

- Franklin (96%)
- Upper Harbour (95%)
- Rodney (94%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (93%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are living in:

- Waitemata (67%)
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (70%)
- Albert-Eden (79%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is walking are living in:

- Waitemata (46% compared to 21% Auckland total)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (30%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is walking are living in:

- Rodney (9%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is bus are living in:

- Albert-Eden (34% compared to 20% Auckland total)
- Whau (32%)
- Puketapapa (32%)
- Waitemata (30%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (27%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is bus are living in:

- Rodney (4%)
- Franklin (5%)
- Waitakere Ranges (6%)
- Papakura (11%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is train are living in:

- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (22% compared to 7% Auckland total)
- Whau (16%)
- Waitakere Ranges (13%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is train are living in:

- Rodney (0%)
- Kaipatiki (0%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (1%)
- Upper Harbour (1%)
- Puketapapa (1%).

Table 9.1.2: Main form of transport – by age (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2439)	Under 25 (n=362)	25-49 years (n=1159)	50-64 years (n=552)	65+ years (n=366)
Car/Van	87	76	88	90	87
Walking	21	36	18	16	22
Bus/Cable Car	20	42	17	13	19
Bicycle	7	16	6	4	7
Taxi	3	2	3	3	1
Motorbike or scooter	2	2	2	2	1
Ferry	2	2	2	2	2
Train	2	2	1	1	2
Others	0	1	0	0	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) ***Caution small base sizes**

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are:
- Under 25 years (76%)

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is walking are:
- Under 25 years (36%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is bus are:
- Under 25 years (42%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is bus are:
- Aged 50-64 (13%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is train are:
- Under 25 years (16%).

Table 9.1.3: Main form of transport – by ethnicity (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2439)	European Nett (n=1660)	Māori Nett (n=226)	Pacific Nett (n=212)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=487)
Car/Van	87	88	81	83	86
Walking	21	20	22	21	21
Bus/Cable Car	20	15	24	25	31
Train	7	6	8	11	7
Bicycle	3	3	3	3	2
Motorbike or scooter	2	3	2	0	1
Taxi	2	1	5	5	1
Ferry	2	2	1	1	1
Others	0	0	1	1	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) ***Caution small base sizes**

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (81%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is bus are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (31%).

Table 9.1.4: Main form of transport – by income (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2439)	$20,000 or less (n=128)	$20,001 to $40,000 (n=207)	$40,001-$70,000 (n=323)	$70,001-$100,000 (n=364)	$100,001 or more (n=752)
Car/Van	87	78	85	90	90	88
Walking	21	33	26	21	18	15
Bus/Cable Car	20	33	25	18	18	17
Bicycle	7	11	9	7	7	6
Taxi	3	5	2	2	3	3
Motorbike or scooter	2	1	1	1	2	3
Ferry	2	3	2	1	1	1
Train	2	2	2	1	1	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) ***Caution small base sizes**

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is car or van have:

- A household income of $20,001 or less (78%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is walking have:

- A household income of $20,001 or less (33%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is walking have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (15%).

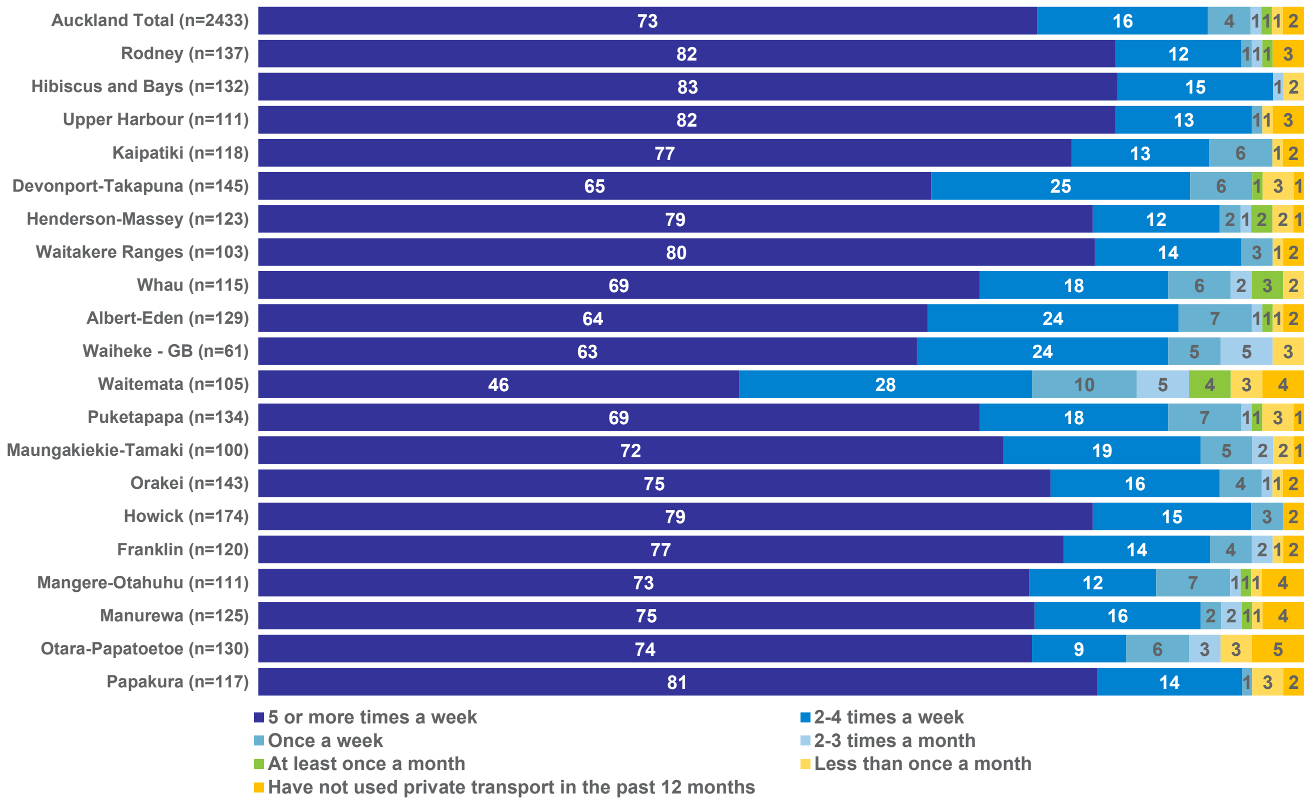
Those more likely to say their main form of transport is bus have:

- A household income of $20,001 or less (33%).

9.2 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT

The majority (89%) of Auckland respondents are regular users of private transport (*twice a week* or *more often*), with 73% using it five or more times a week.

Figure 9.2.1: Frequency of use of private transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

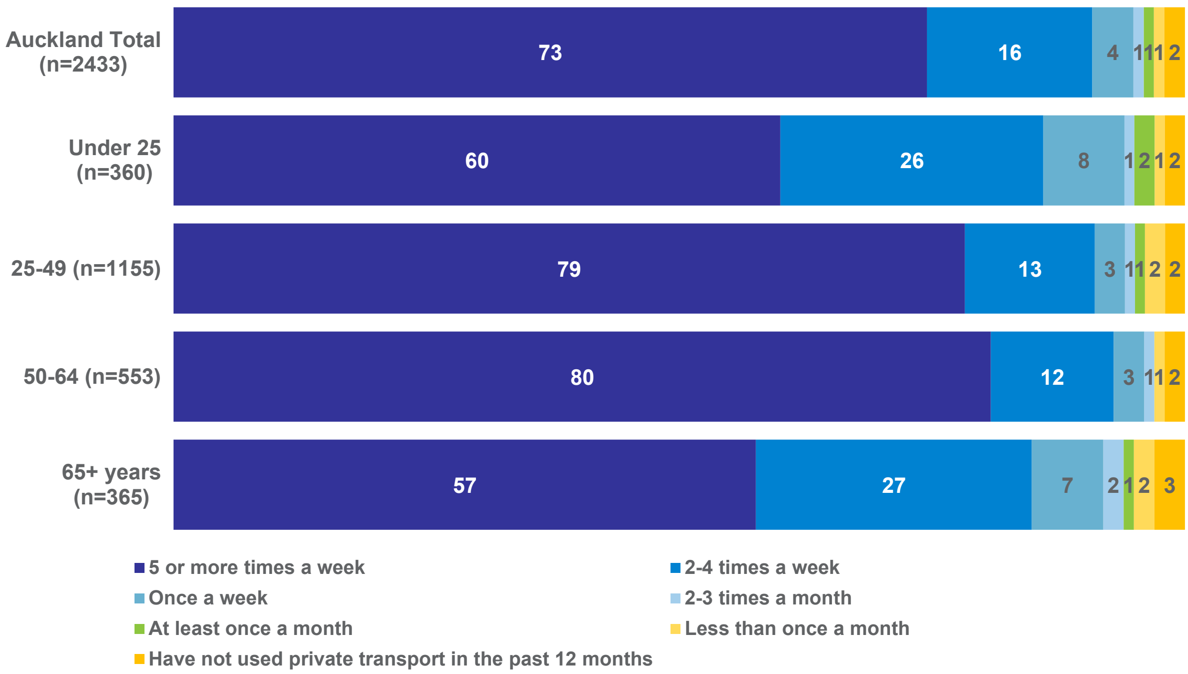
Those more likely to be regular users of private transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are living in:

- Hibiscus and Bays (98%).

Those *less* likely to be regular users of private transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are living in:

- Waitemata (74%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (83%).

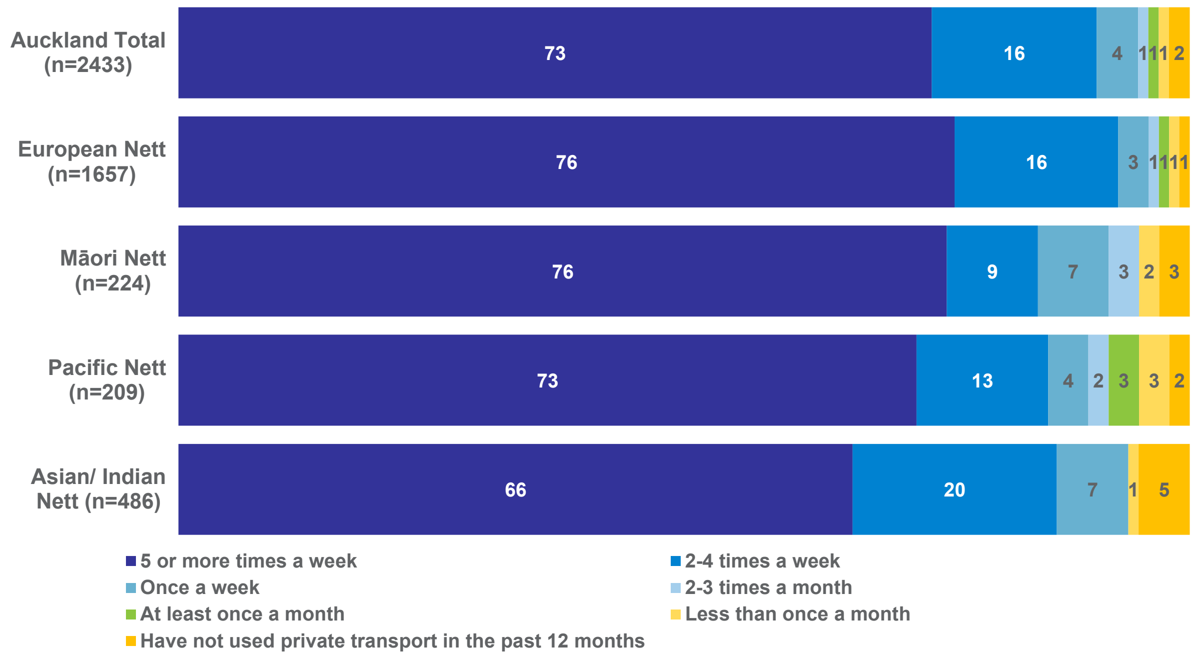
Figure 9.2.2: Frequency of use of private transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' frequency of use of private transport.

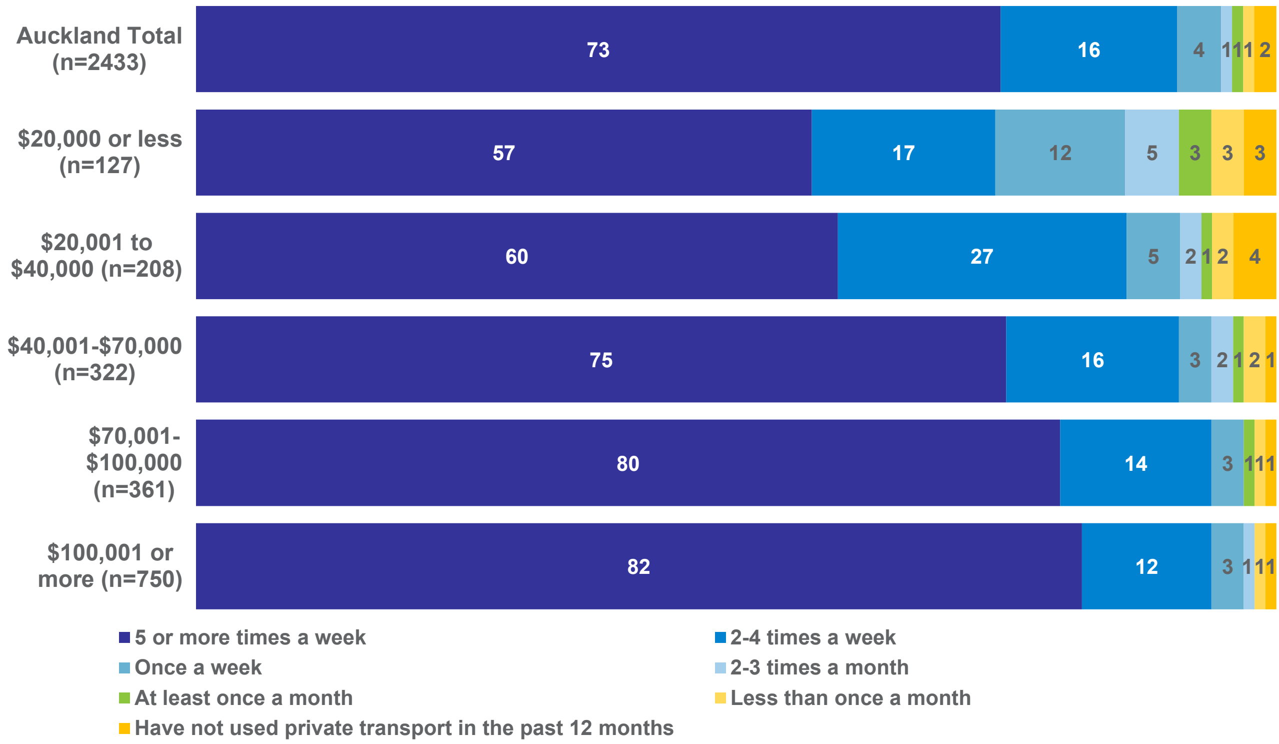
Figure 9.2.3: Frequency of use of private transport – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' frequency of use of private transport.

Figure 9.2.4: Frequency of use of private transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

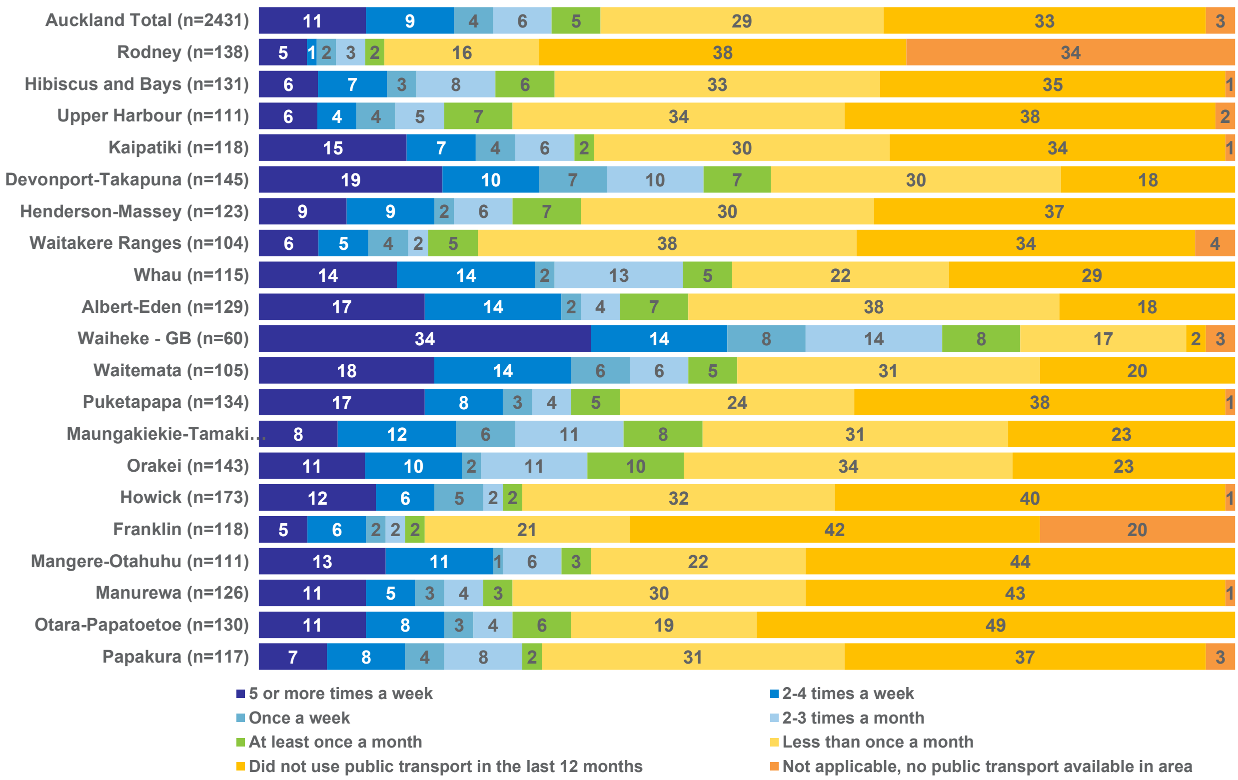
Those *less* likely to be regular users of private transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (74%).

9.3 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

One in five (20%) Auckland respondents are regular users (*twice a week* or *more often*) of public transport, with 11% using it five or more times a week.

Figure 9.3.1: Frequency of use of public transport – by local board (%)

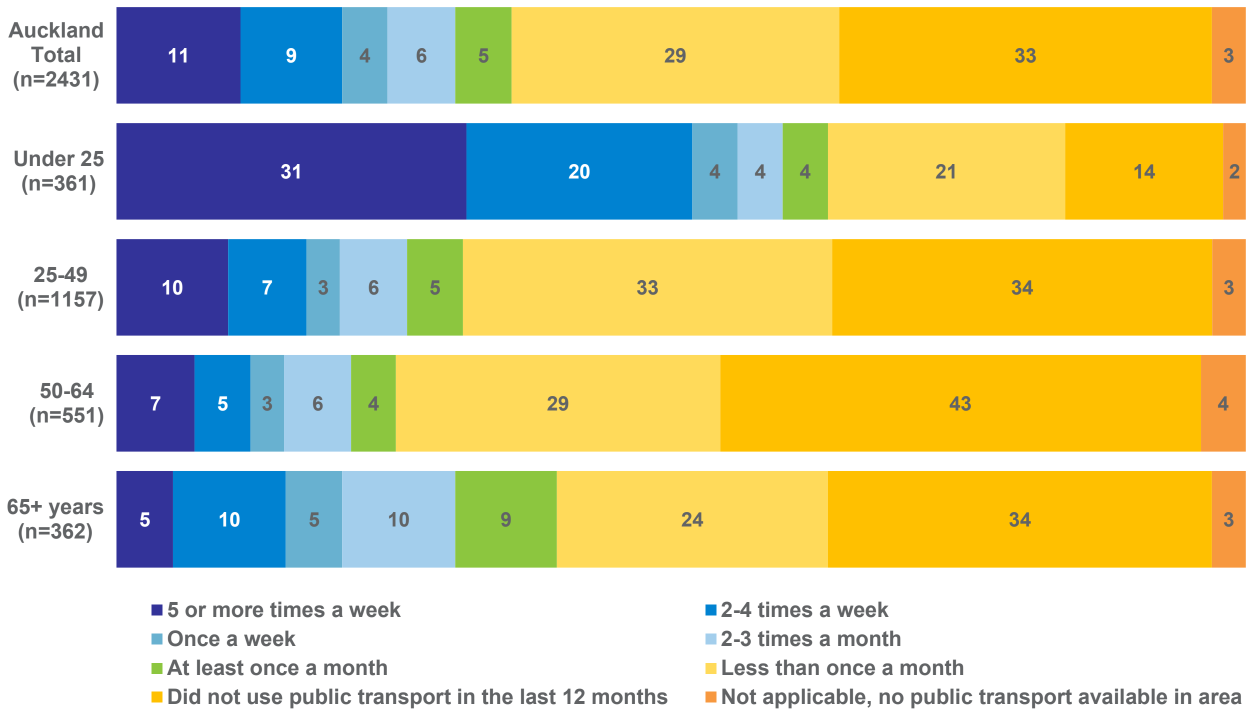


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (48%)
- Waitemata (32%)
- Albert-Eden (31%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (29%)
- Whau (28%).

Figure 9.3.2: Frequency of use of public transport - by age(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

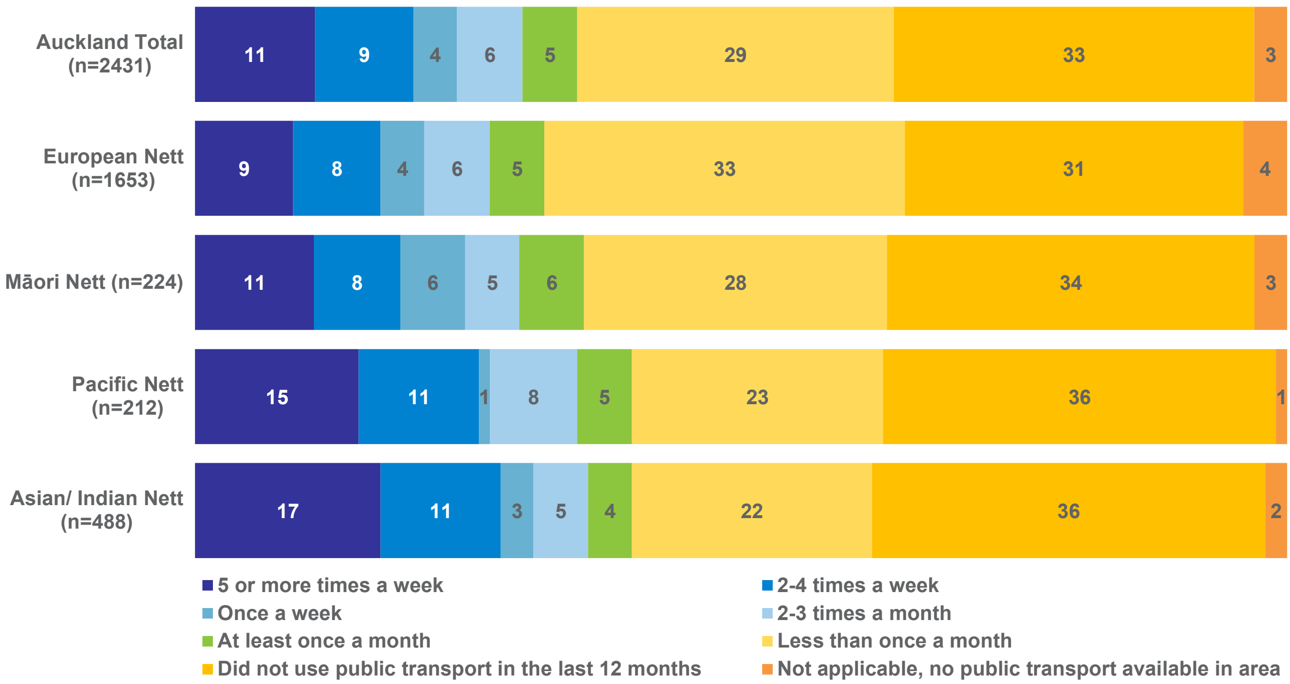
Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are:

- Aged under 25 (51%).

Those *less* likely to be regular users of public transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are:

- Aged 50-64 years (12%).

Figure 9.3.3: Frequency of use of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

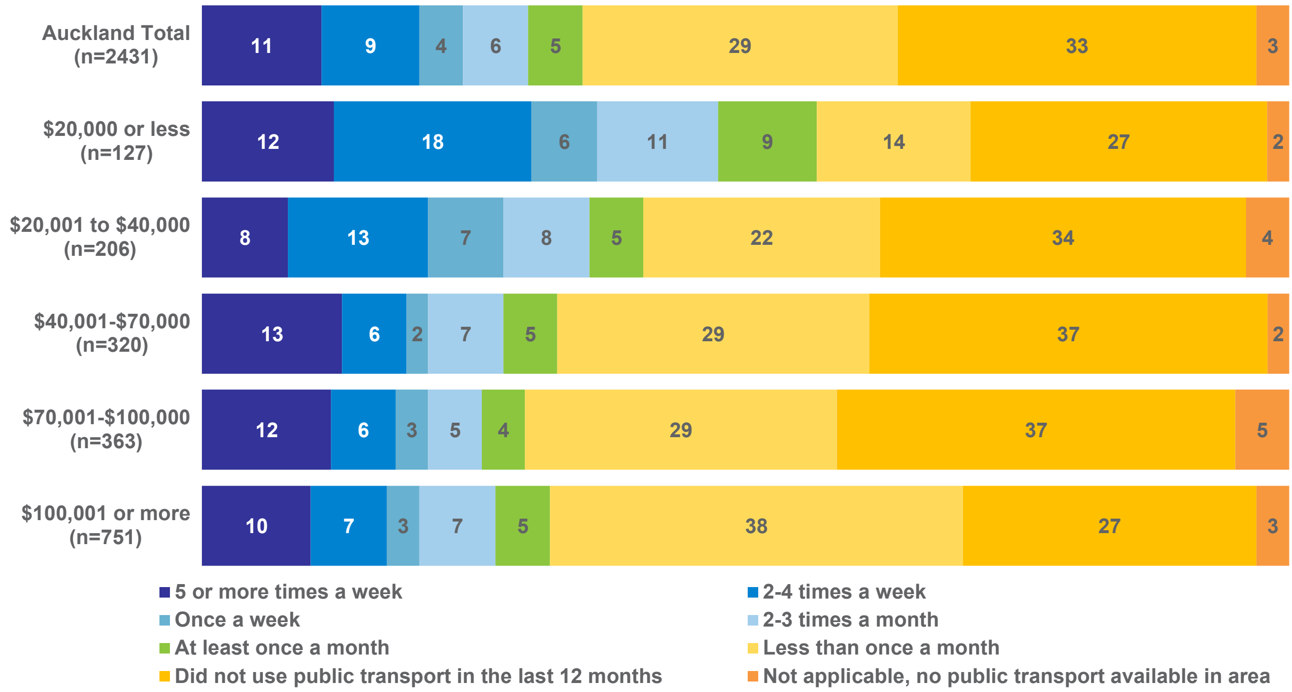


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethncitiy (28%)
- Of Pacific enthnicty (26%).

Figure 9.3.4: Frequency of use of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (*twice a week* or *more often*) have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (30%).

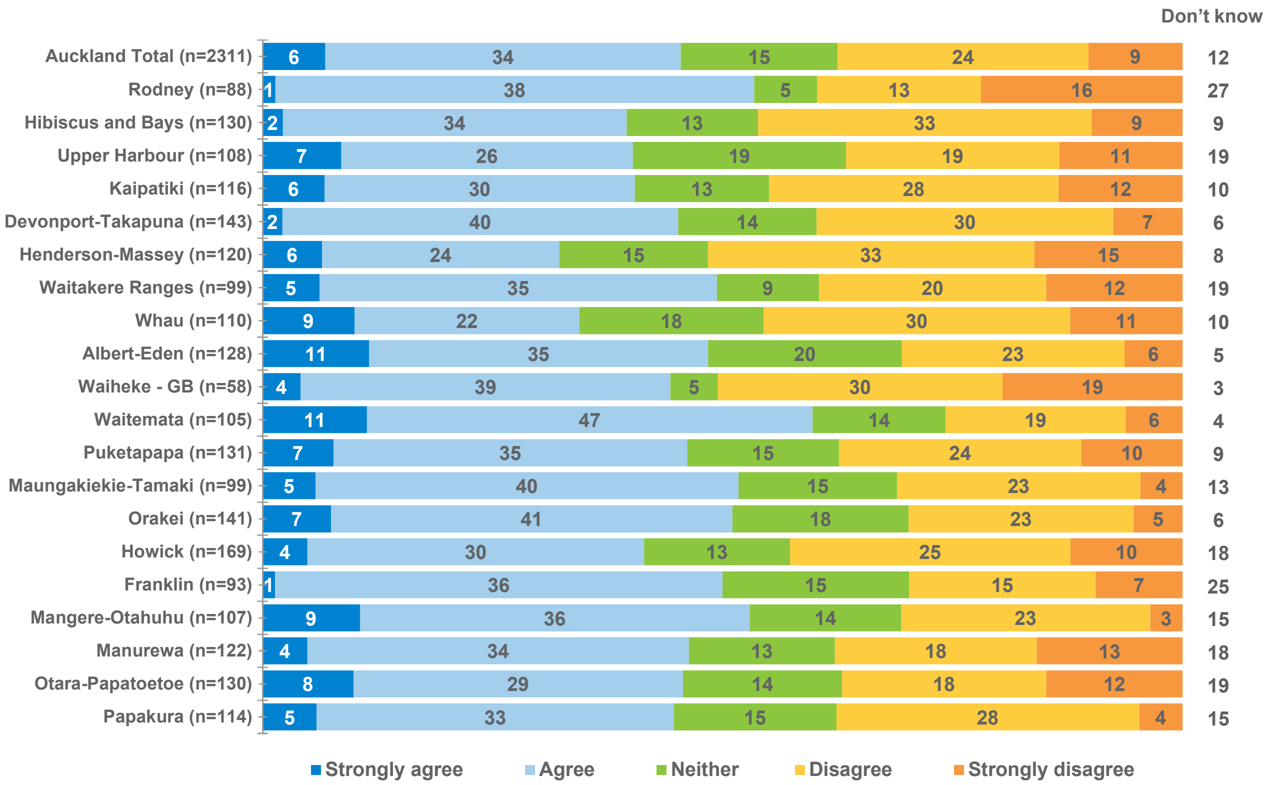
9.4 PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

All respondents, with the exception of those who stated that the question about public transport was not applicable to them because they have no public transport available in their local area, were asked about their perceptions of public transport with respect to affordability, safety, ease of access, frequency and reliability.

AFFORDABILITY

Four in ten (40%) Auckland respondents agree that public transport is affordable, with 6% who *strongly agree* and 34% who *agree*.

Figure 9.4.1: Perception of affordability of public transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable are living in:

- Waitemata (58%)
- Orakei (48%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable are:

- Henderson-Massey (30%).

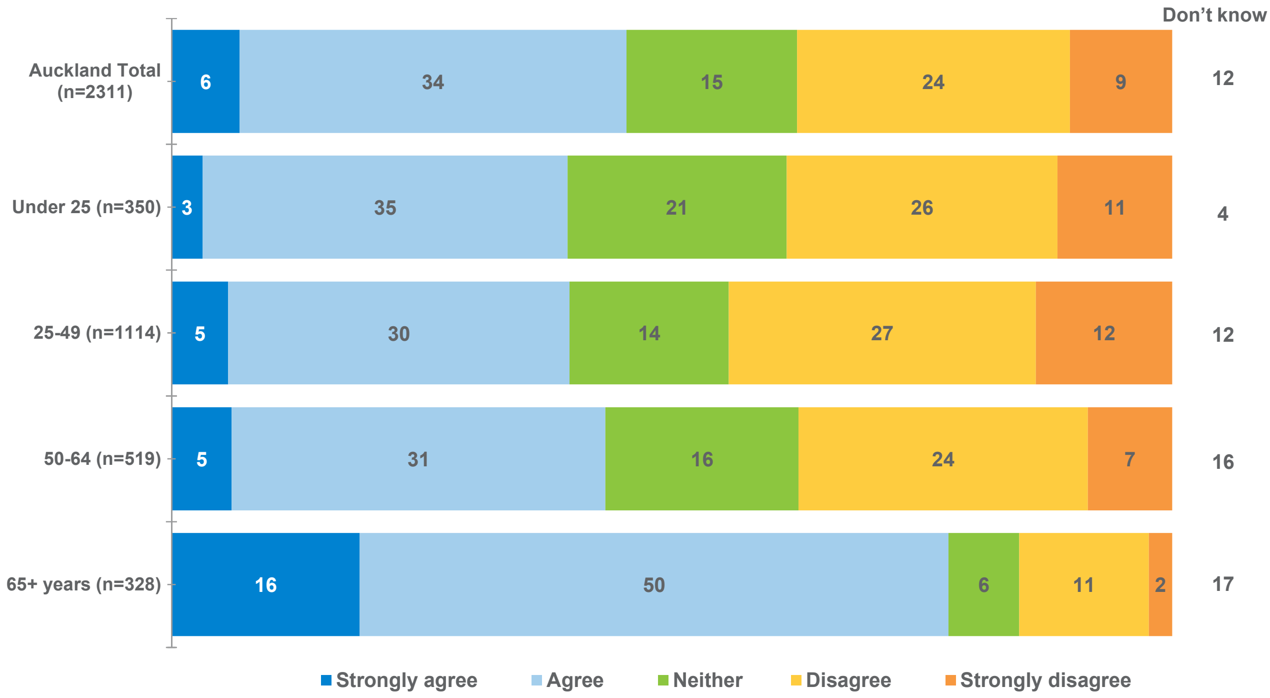
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is affordable are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (49% compared to 33% Auckland total)
- Hibiscus and Bays (42%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is affordable are living in:

- Franklin (22%).

Figure 9.4.2: Perception of affordability of public transport - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

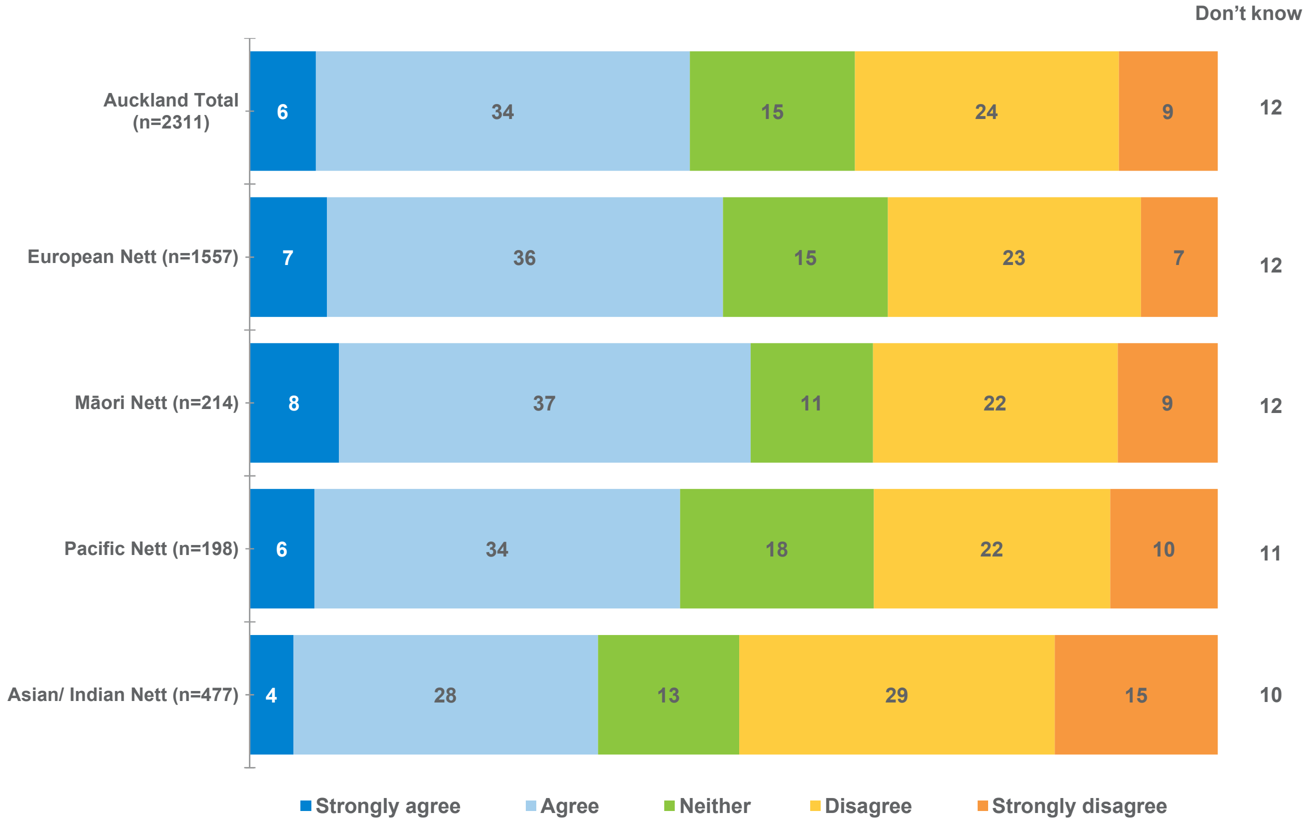
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable are:

- Aged 65+ (66%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is affordable are:

- Aged 25-49 (39%).

Figure 9.4.3: Perception of affordability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

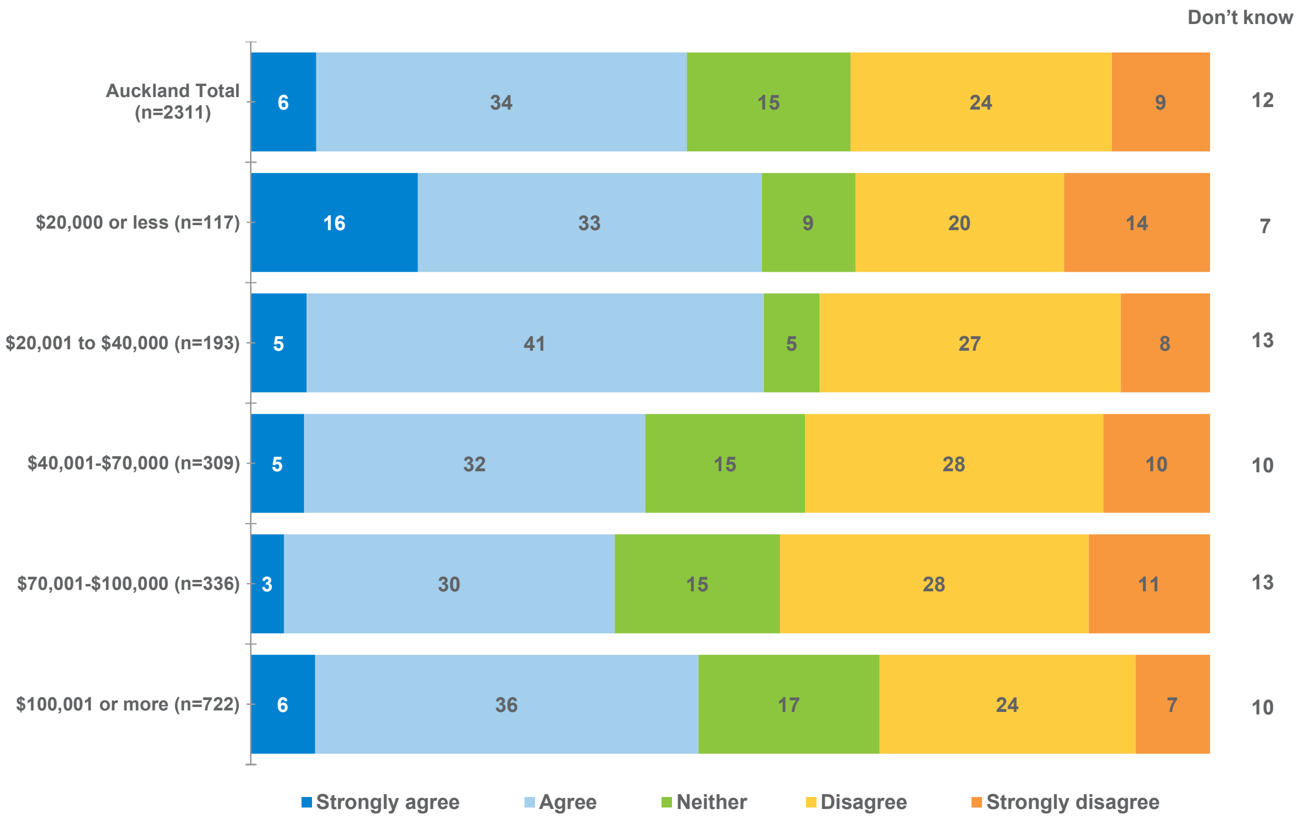


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (32%).

Figure 9.4.4: Perception of affordability of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (49%).

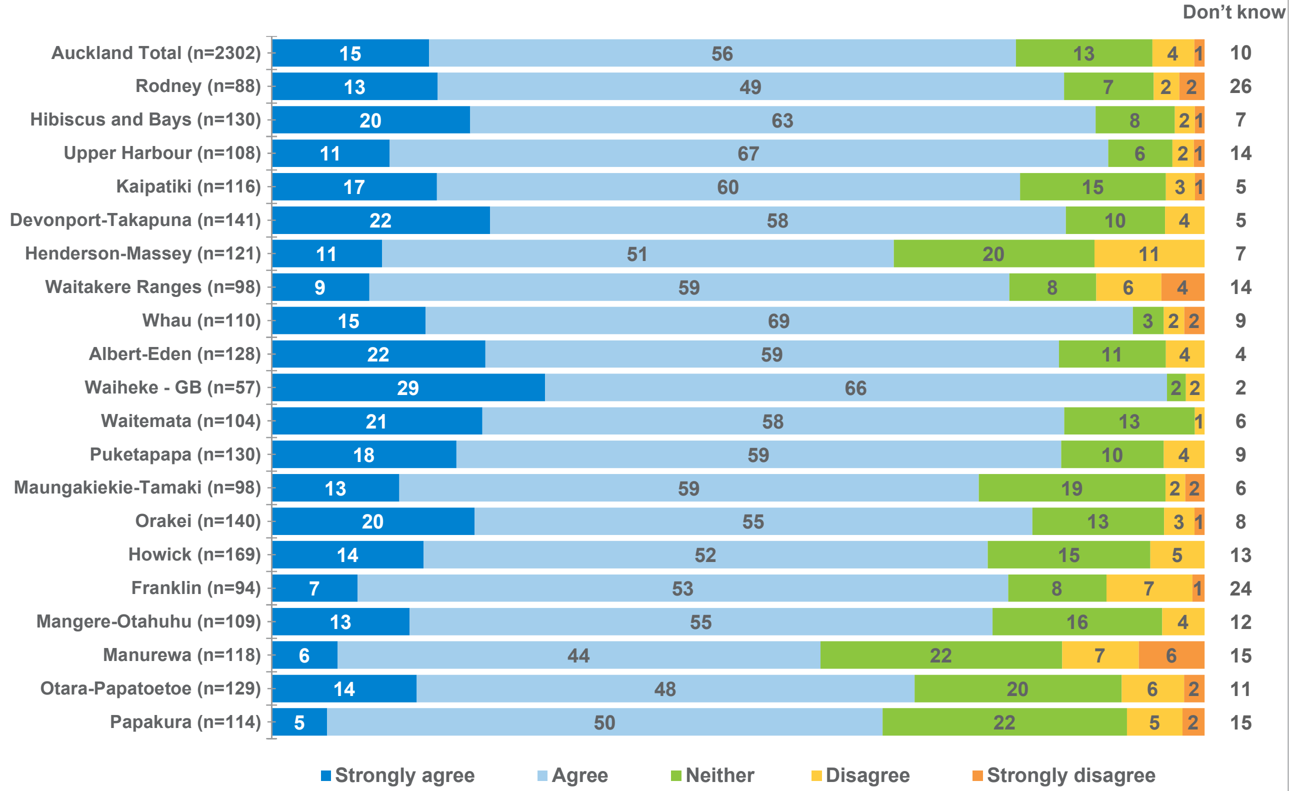
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is affordable have:

- A household income of $70,001-$100,000 (33%).

SAFETY

Seven out of ten (71%) Auckland respondents agree that public transport is safe, with 15% who *strongly agree* and 56% who *agree.*

Figure 9.4.6: Perception of safety of public transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe are living in:

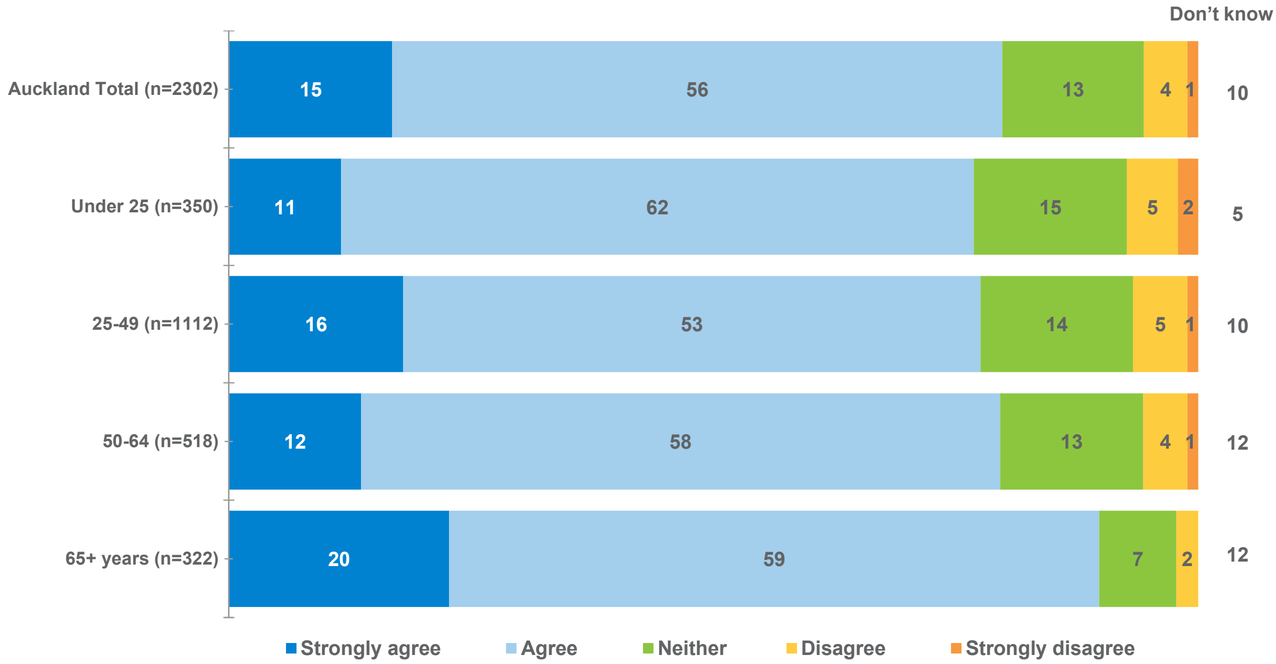
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (95%)
- Whau (84%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (83%)
- Albert-Eden (81%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (80%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe are living in:

- Manurewa (50%)
- Papakura (55%)
- Franklin (60%)

- Otara-Papatoetoe (62%)
- Henderson-Massey (62%).

Figure 9.4.7:Perception of safety of public transport – by age (%)

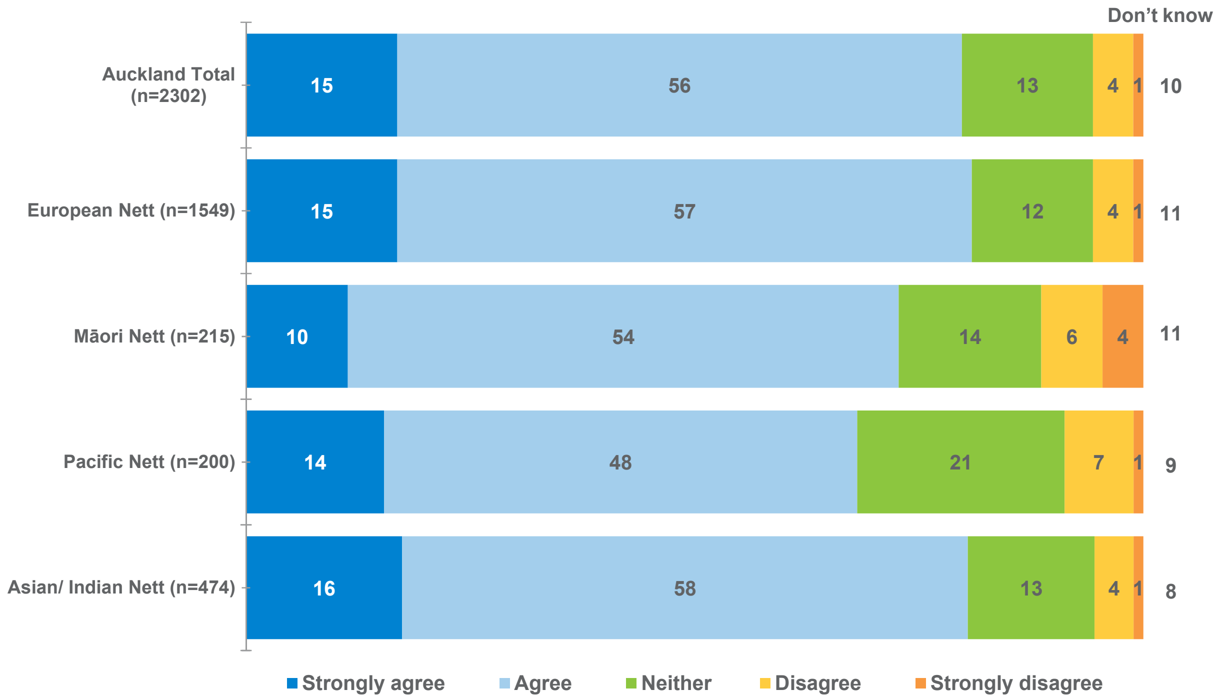


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe are:

- Aged 65+ (79%).

Figure 9.4.8: Perception of safety of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

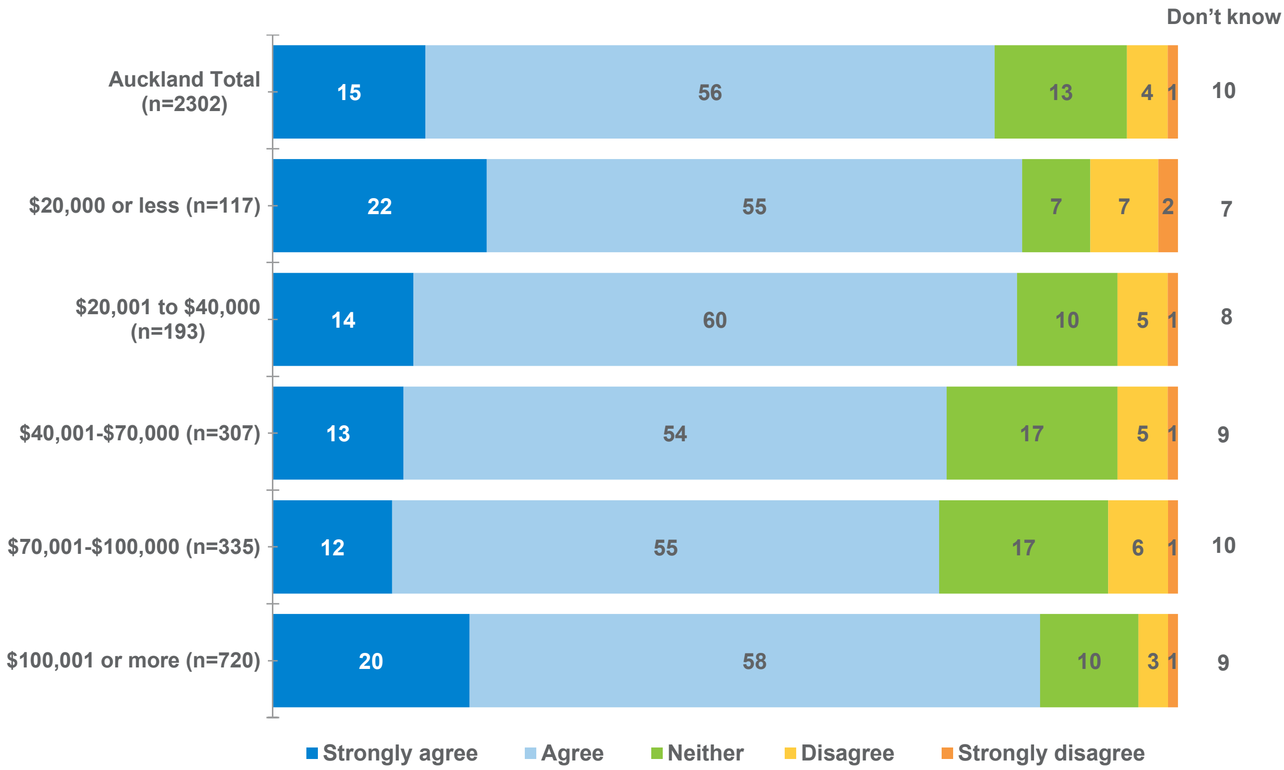


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (62%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (64%).

Figure 9.4.9: Perception of safety of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

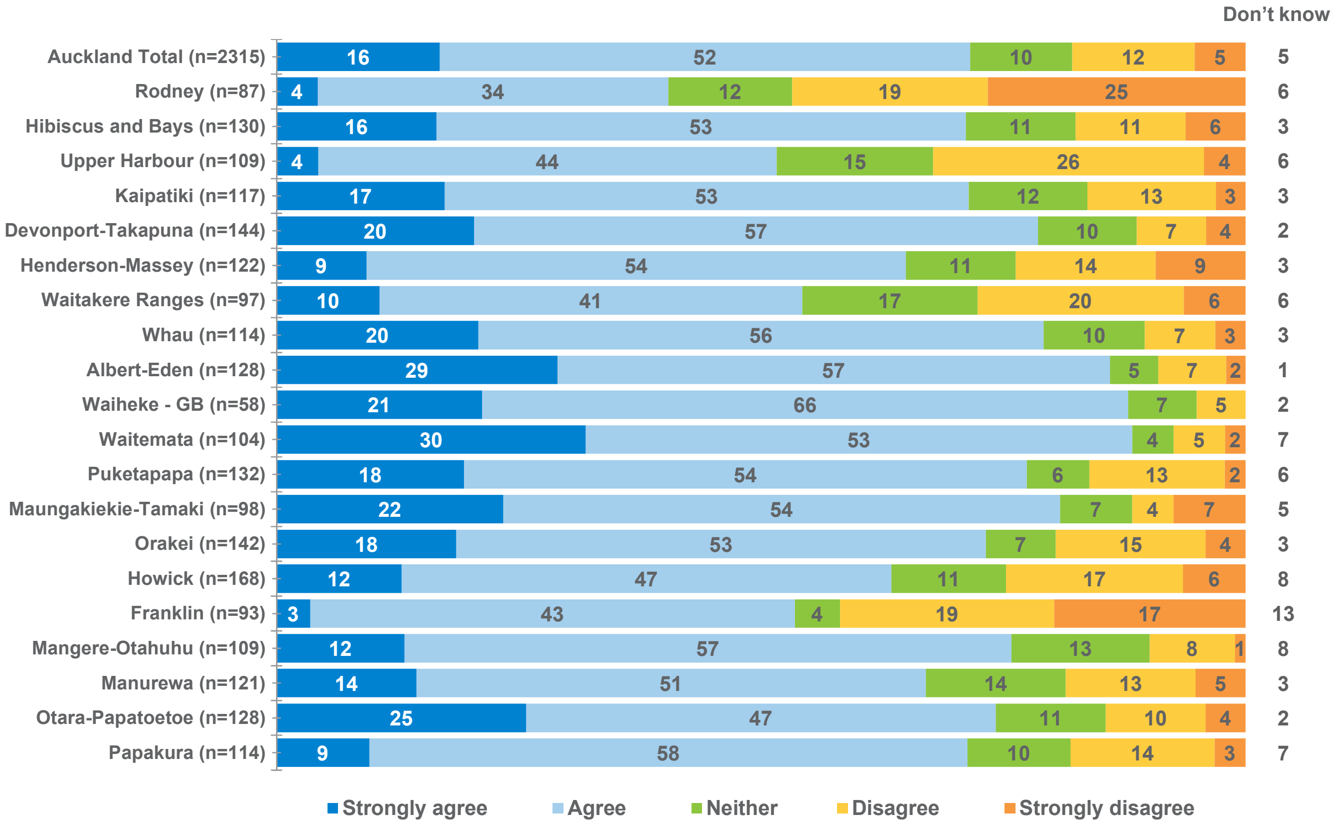
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe have:

- A household income of $100,0001 or more (78%).

ACCESSIBILITY

Seven out of ten (68%) Auckland respondents agree that public transport is easy to get to, with 16% who *strongly agree* and 52% who *agree.*

Figure 9.4.11: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

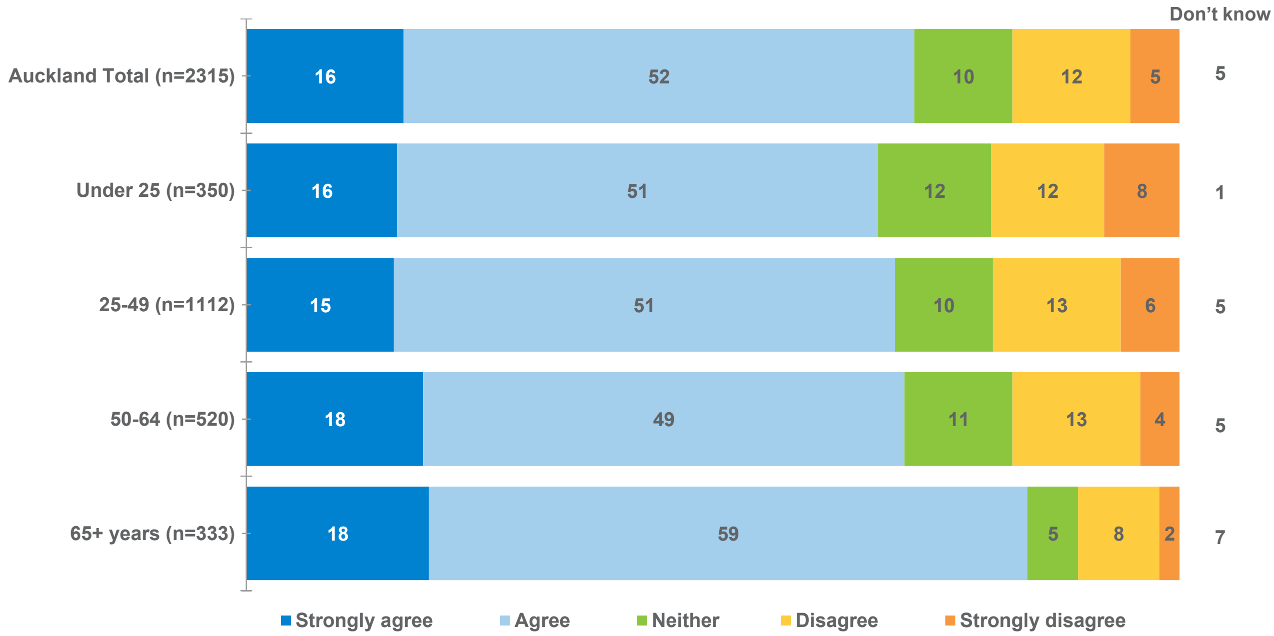
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (87%)
- Albert-Eden (86%)
- Waitemata (83%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (77%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to are living in:

- Rodney (38%)
- Franklin (46%)
- Upper Harbour (48%)
- Waitakere Ranges (51%) and Howick (59%).

Figure 9.4.12: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by age (%)

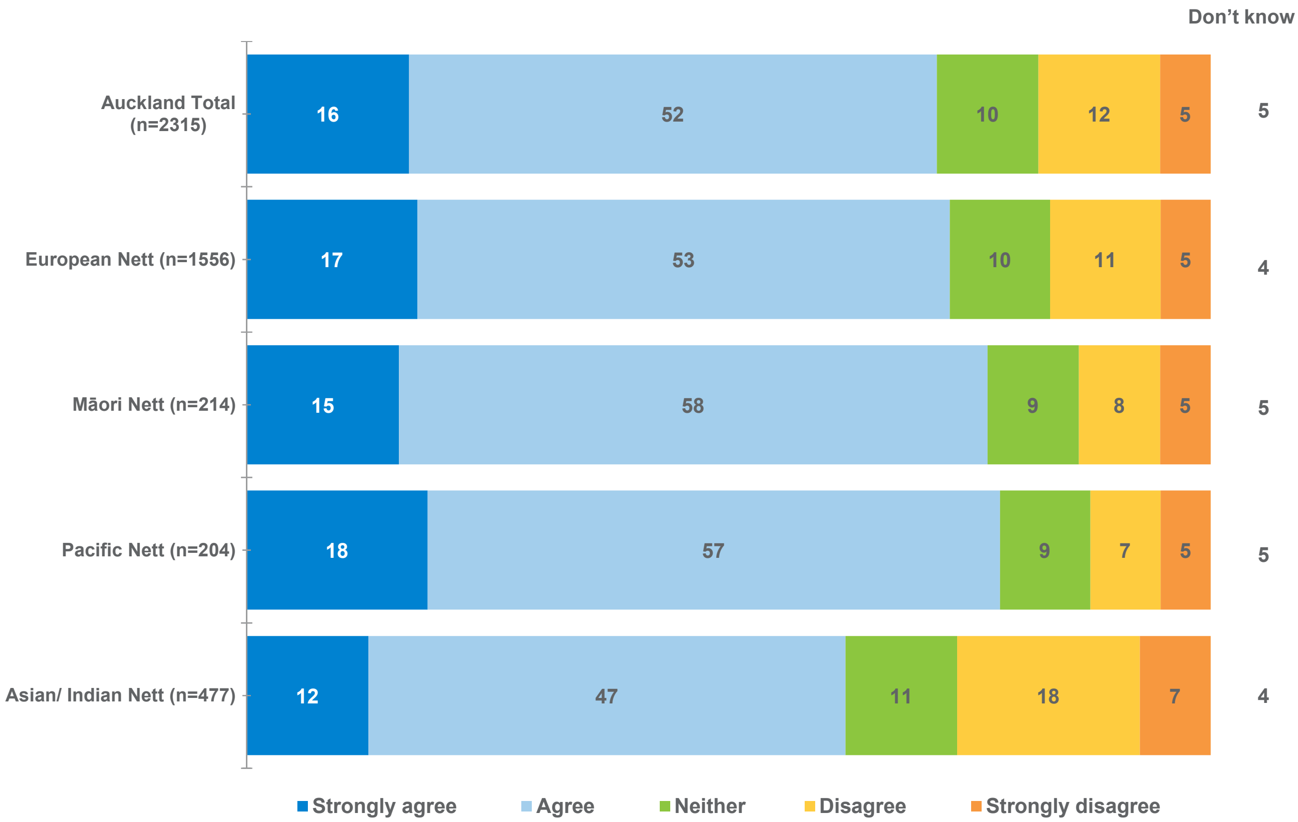


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to are:

- Aged 65+ (77%).

Figure 9.4.13: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by ethnicity (%)

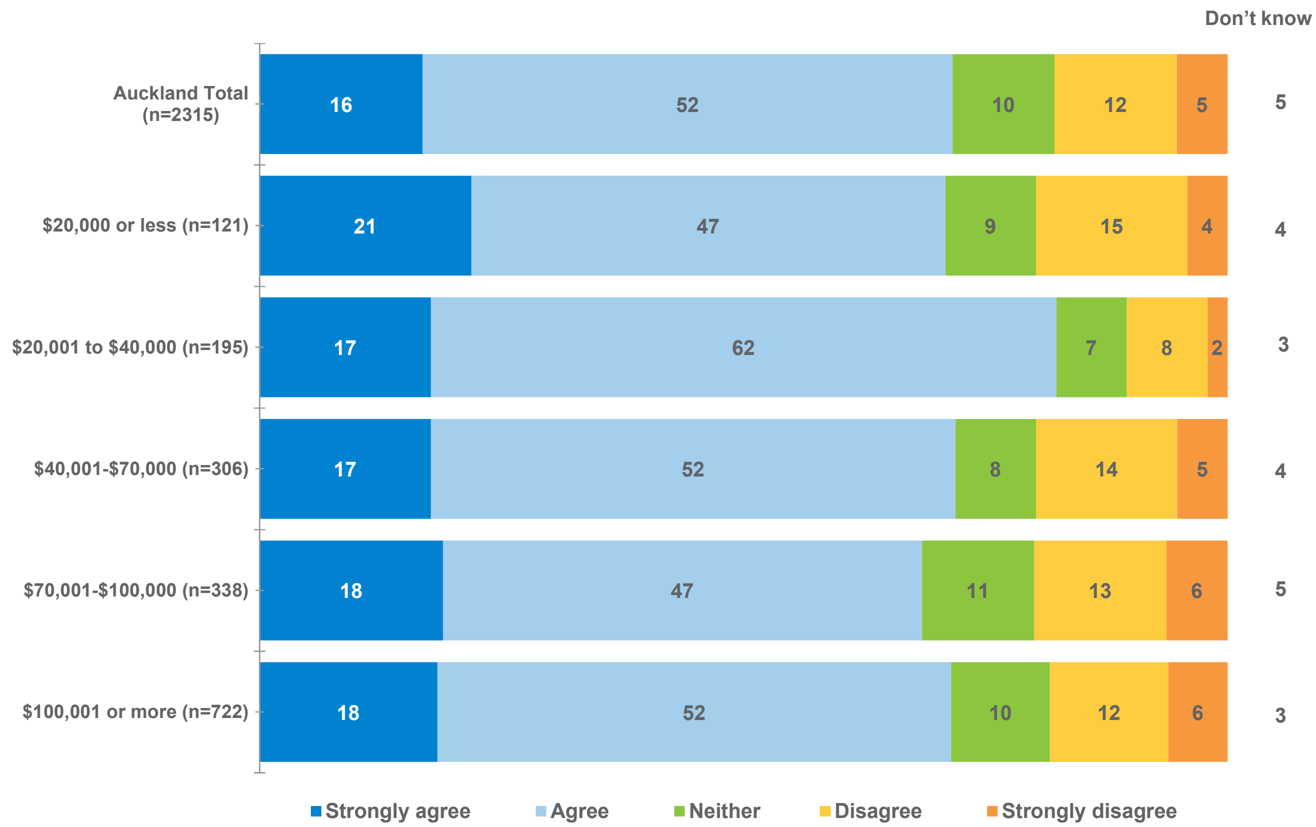


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethncity (59%).

Figure 9.4.14: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

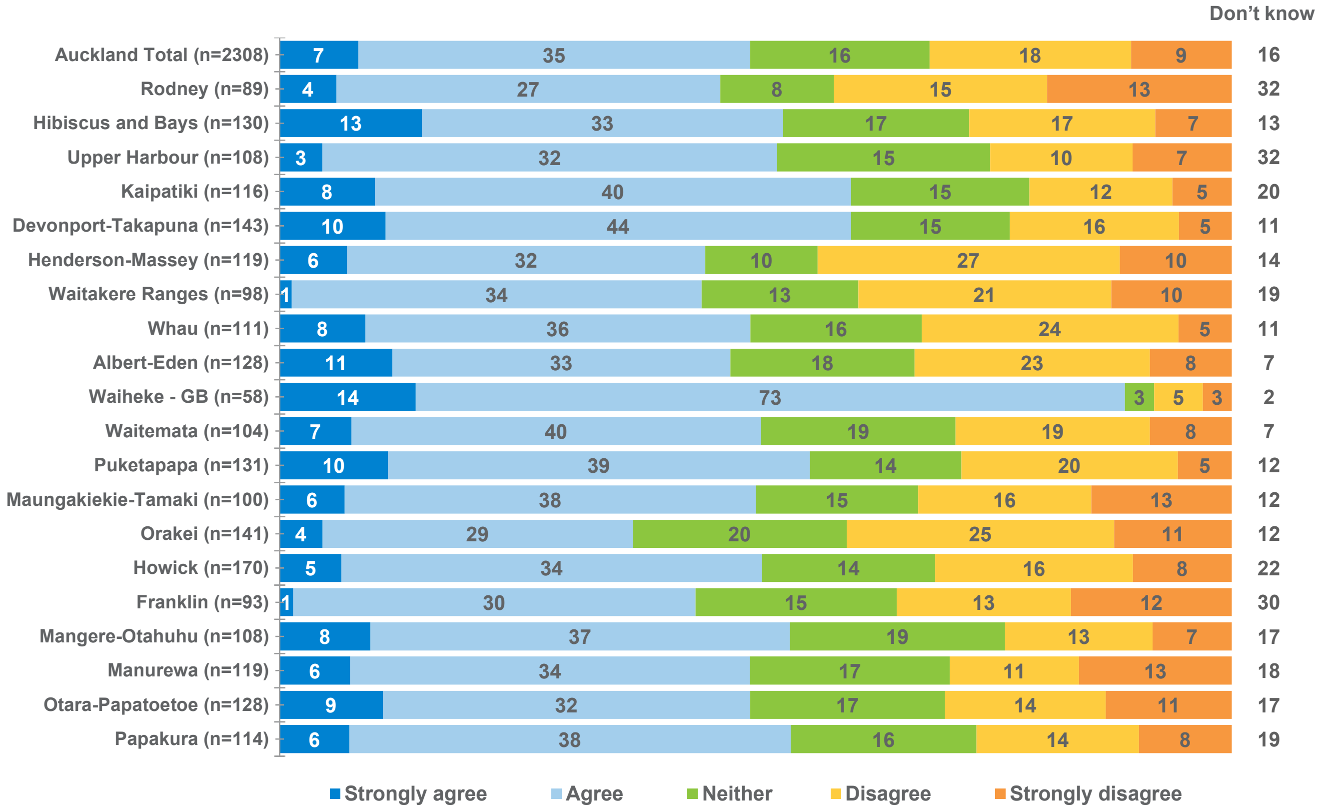
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to have:

- A household income of $20,001-$40,000 (79%).

RELIABILITY

Four in ten (42%) Auckland respondents agree that public transport is reliable (comes when it says it will) with 7% who *strongly agree* and 35% who *agree.*

Figure 9.4.16: Perception of reliability of public transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (87%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (54%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable are living in:

- Franklin (31%)
- Rodney (31%)
- Orakei (33%).

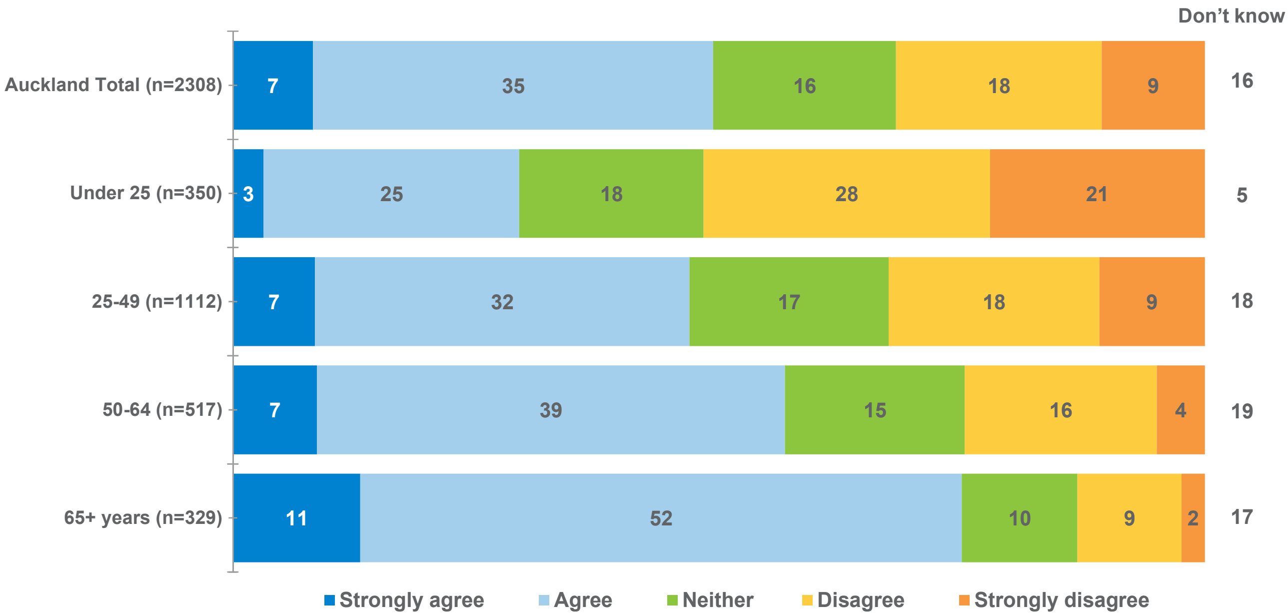
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or dis*agree*) that public transport is reliable are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (37%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or dis*agree*) that public transport is reliable are living in:

- Upper Harbour (17%)
- Kaipatiki (17%).

Figure 9.4.17: Perception of reliability of public transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable are:

- Aged 65+ (63%).

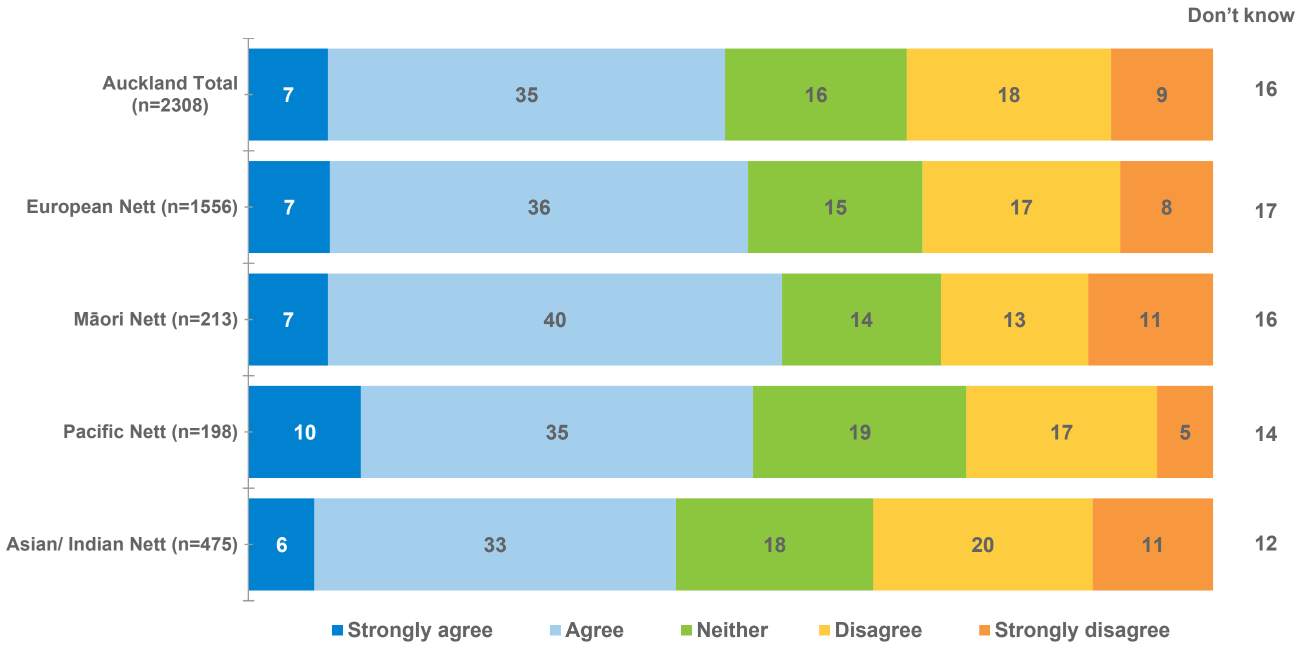
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable are:

- Under 25 years (28%).

Those *less* likely to <u>disagree</u> (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is reliable are:

- Aged 50-64 (20% compared to 27% Auckland total).

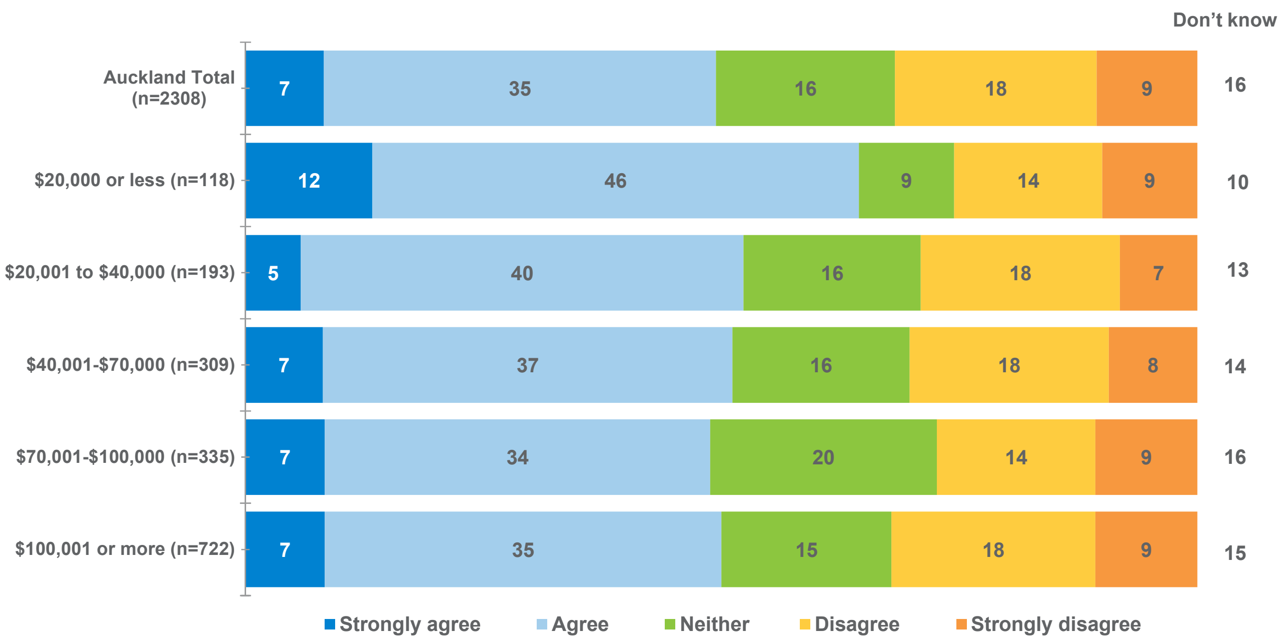
Figure 9.4.18: Perception of reliability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

There are no signficiant differences over 5% by ethnicity for perceptions of public transport.

Figure 9.4.19: Perception of reliability of public transport - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

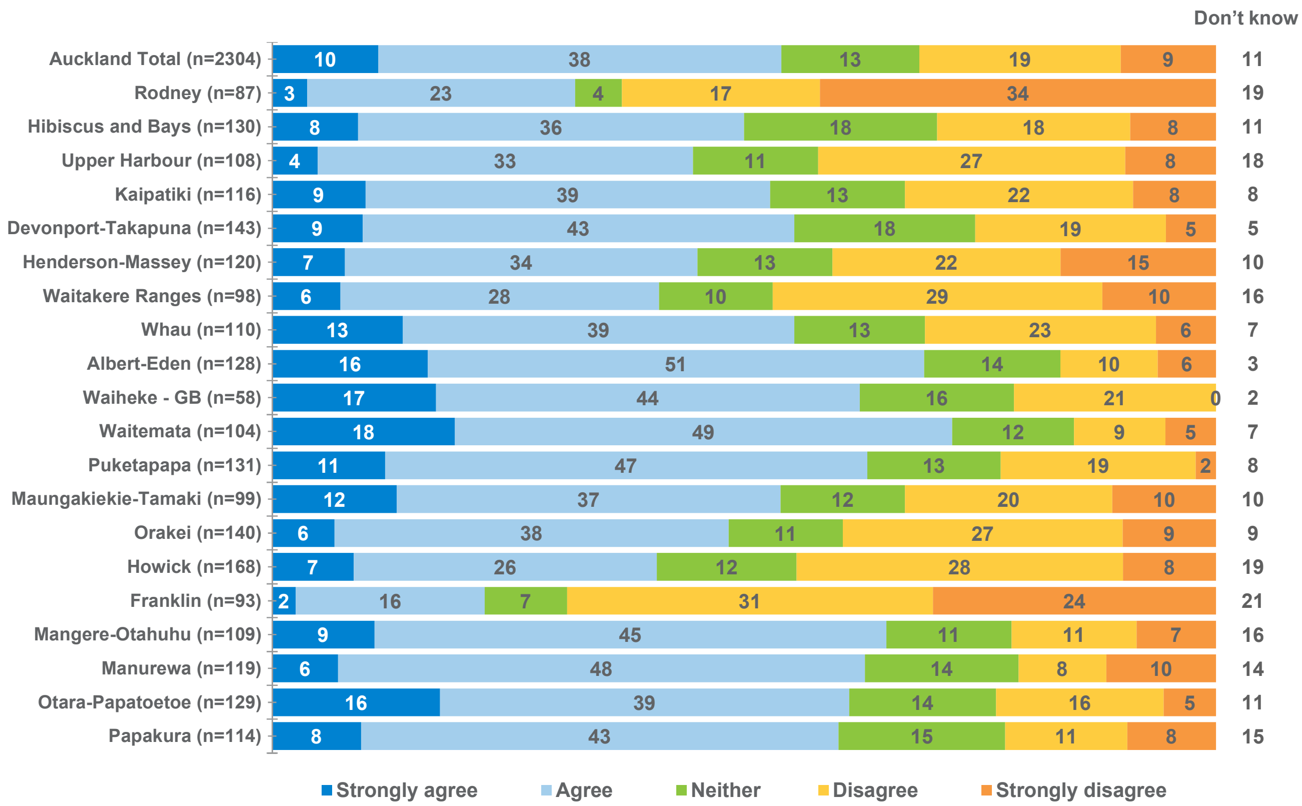
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (58%).

FREQUENCY

Nearly half (48%) of Auckland respondents agree that public transport is frequent, with 10% who *strongly agree* and 38% who *agree*.

Figure 9.4.21: Perception of frequency of public transport – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent are living in:

- Albert-Eden (67%)
- Waitemata (67%)
- Waiheke /Great Barrier Islands (61%)
- Puketapapa (58%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent are living in:

- Franklin (18%)
- Rodney (26%)
- Waitakere Ranges (34%)
- Howick (33%) or Upper Harbour (37%).

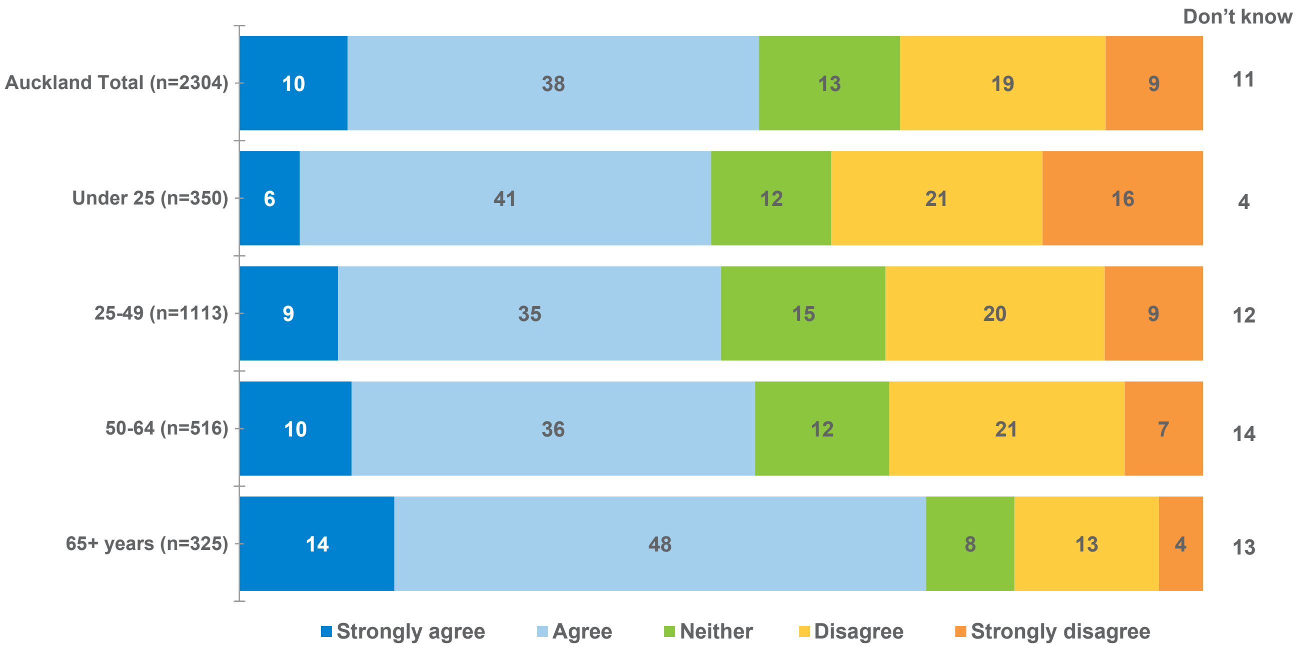
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is frequent are living in:

- Orakei (36% compared to 28% Auckland total).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is frequent are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (18%)
- Manurewa (18%)
- Papakura (19%).

Figure 9.4.22: Perception of frequency of public transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

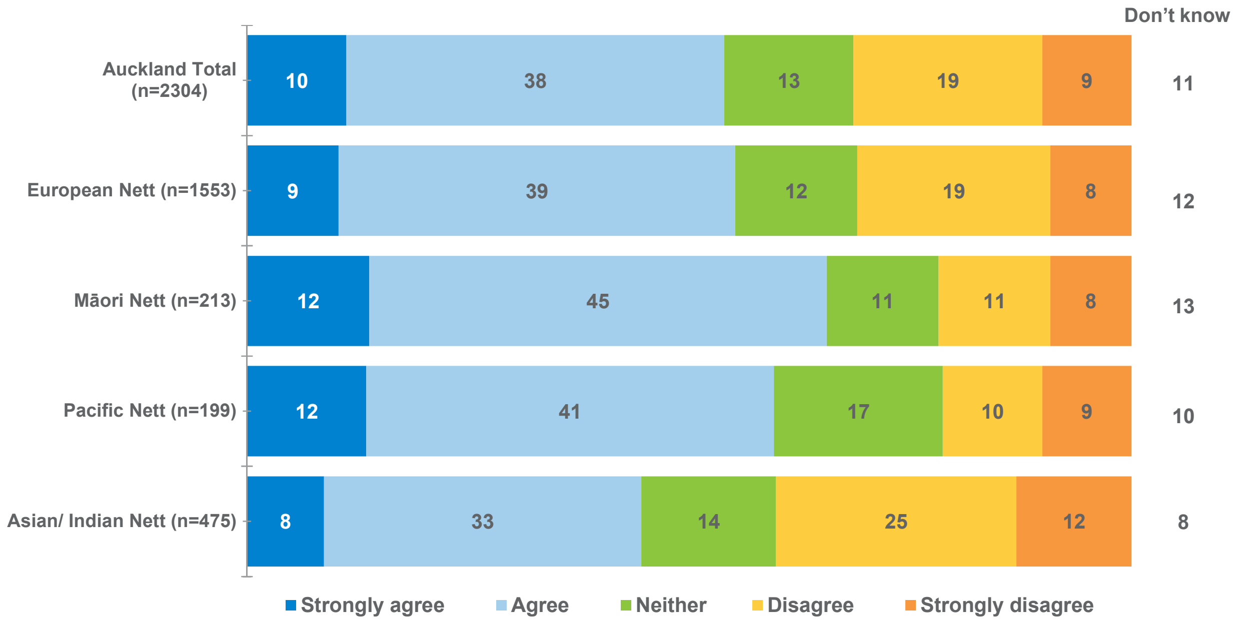
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent are:

- Aged 65+ (62%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is frequent are:

- Under 25 years (37%).

Figure 9.4.23: Perception of frequency of public transport – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent are:

- Of Māori ethnicity (57%).

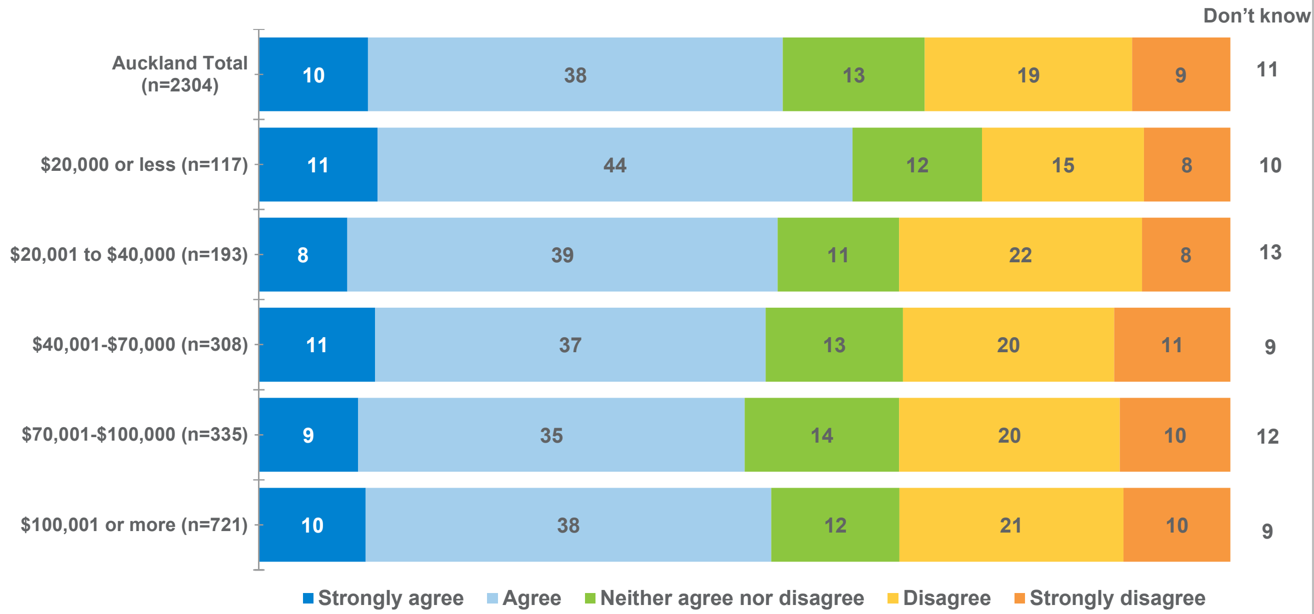
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (41%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or dis*agree*) that public transport is frequent are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (19%).

Figure 9.4.24: Perception of frequency of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for perceptions of frequency of public transport.

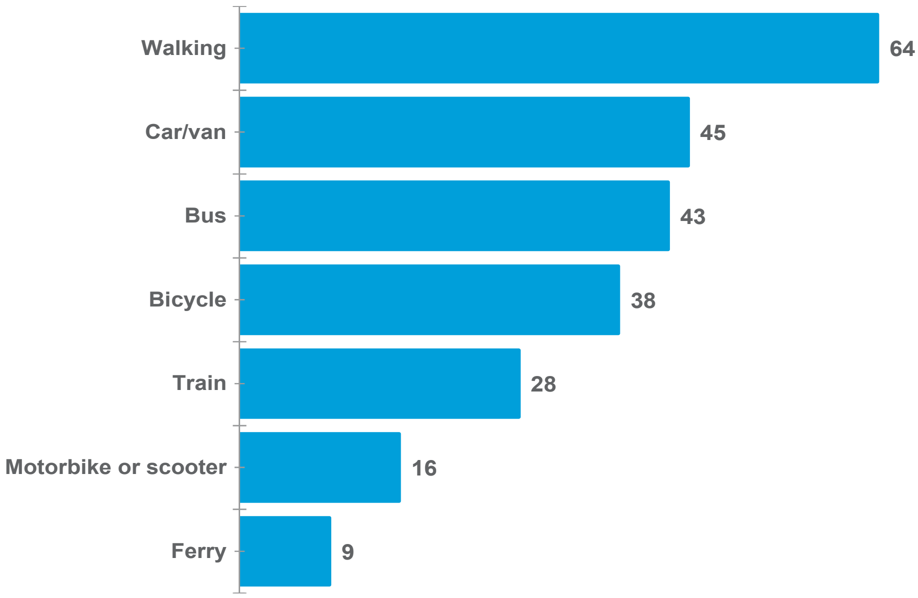
9.5 PERCEPTION OF SPECIFIC MODES OF TRANSPORT

Respondents were asked to indicate which forms of public and private transport they associated with five key words and phrases (i.e. affordable, safe, easy to get to, reliable and takes an acceptable amount of time). This was asked of all respondents, regardless of whether or not they use each mode of transport.

Affordable

Walking is the transport mode most commonly associated with the word 'affordable' by Auckland respondents (64%), followed by the car or van (45%) and the bus (43%).

Figure 9.5.1 Association of each transport type with term 'affordable' - total Auckland (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2303

Table 9.5.1 Association of each transport type with the word 'affordable' – by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2303)	Rodney (n=123)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=128)	Upper Harbour (n=101)	Kaipatiki (n=110)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=140)	Henderson-Massey (n=117)	Waitakere Ranges (n=99)	Whau (n=106)	Albert-Eden (n=124)	Waiheke - GB (n=58)
Walking	64	60	66	68	61	74	63	69	58	70	68
Car/van	45	51	42	53	56	42	40	50	43	43	35
Bus	43	38	36	42	48	48	32	37	38	51	58
Bicycle	38	46	46	48	38	52	44	45	31	36	43
Train	28	15	8	12	11	21	27	46	36	37	34
Motorbike or scooter	16	23	20	18	19	20	18	24	12	17	14
Ferry	9	12	9	13	17	22	5	9	11	7	25

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2303)	Waitemata (n=103)	Puketapapa (n=125)	Maungakiekie-Tamaki (n=98)	Orakei (n=137)	Howick (n=161)	Franklin (n=115)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=100)	Manurewa (n=121)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=124)	Papakura (n=113)
Walking	64	71	58	65	73	66	67	49	55	48	60
Car/van	45	43	46	48	47	45	36	41	39	52	49
Bus	43	66	52	43	54	33	31	46	45	36	26
Bicycle	38	37	32	31	46	34	46	26	33	18	37
Train	28	31	19	44	39	18	30	37	32	31	45
Motorbike or scooter	16	15	11	12	18	16	19	7	11	5	12
Ferry	9	12	5	6	10	9	8	7	3	6	3

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Walking

Those more likely to associate the word 'affordable' with walking are living in:
- Devonport-Takapuna (74%)
- Orakei (73%).

Those *less* likely to associate the word 'affordable' with walking are living in:
- Otara-Papatoetoe (48%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (55%)
- Manurewa (60%).

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate the word 'affordable' with buses are living in:
- Waitemata (66%)
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (58%)
- Orakei (54%)
- Puketapapa (52%).

Those *less* likely to associate the word 'affordable' with buses are living in:
- Papakura (26%)
- Franklin (31%)
- Henderson-Massey (32%)
- Howick (33%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to associate the word 'affordable' with cars or vans are living in:
- Kaipatiki (56%).

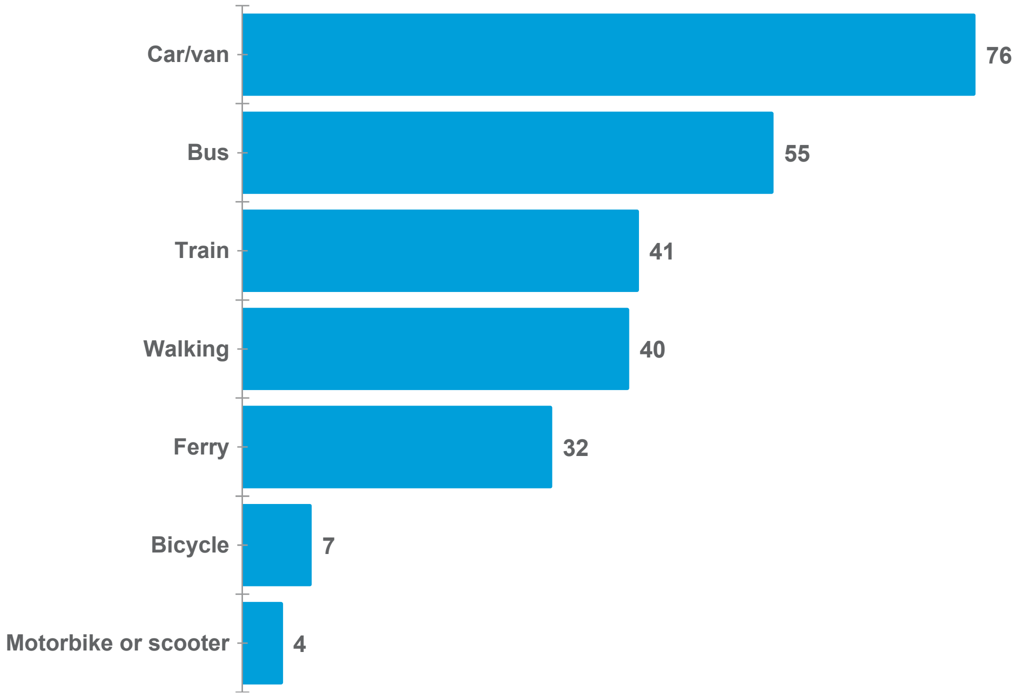
Those *less* likely to associate the word 'affordable' with cars or vans are living in:
- Franklin (36%).

Safe

The car or van is the transport mode most commonly associated with the word 'safe' by Auckland respondents (76%), followed by the bus (55%).

Relatively small percentages associated the word 'safe' with bicycles (7%) or motorbikes and scooters (4%).

Figure 9.5.2: Association of each transport type with term 'safe'– total Auckland level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2298

Table 9.5.2: Association of each transport type with term 'safe'- by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2298)	Rodney (n=121)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=128)	Upper Harbour (n=104)	Kaipatiki (n=110)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=140)	Henderson-Massey (n=118)	Waitakere Ranges (n=97)	Whau (n=110)	Albert-Eden (n=124)	Waiheke - GB (n=59)
Car/van	76	87	72	84	81	74	77	81	70	72	59
Bus	55	41	71	64	64	64	49	52	60	64	65
Train	41	36	29	31	22	33	43	72	54	55	37
Walking	40	31	54	51	36	53	24	51	33	57	53
Ferry	32	39	40	45	40	57	24	34	26	36	77
Bicycle	7	5	12	12	5	10	4	6	7	9	15
Motorbike or scooter	4	7	5	8	3	3	3	5	4	5	11

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2298)	Waitemata (n=100)	Puketapapa (n=126)	Maungakiekie -Tamaki (n=96)	Orakei (n=138)	Howick (n=166)	Franklin (n=109)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=101)	Manurewa (n=115)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=123)	Papakura (n=113)
Car/van	76	69	71	77	80	75	84	74	82	76	79
Bus	55	70	66	55	63	51	35	43	43	43	33
Train	41	40	36	60	49	33	41	29	45	37	56
Walking	40	59	35	29	48	41	43	28	26	24	28
Ferry	32	36	24	25	38	35	31	8	15	15	22
Bicycle	7	8	7	4	4	5	12	8	6	3	2
Motorbike or scooter	4	3	2	1	3	2	8	4	3	1	5

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Car/van

Those more likely to associate the term ‘safe’ with a car/van are living in:

- Rodney (87%).

Those *less* likely to associate the term ‘safe’ with a car/van are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (59%).

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate the term ‘safe’ with buses are living in:

- Hibiscus and Bays (71%)
- Waitemata (70%)
- Puketapapa (66%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (64%)
- Albert-Eden (64%).

Those *less* likely to assoicate the term ‘safe’ with buses are living in:

- Papakura (33%)
- Franklin (35%)
- Rodney (41%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (43%)
- Manurewa (43%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (43%).

Those more likely to associate the term ‘safe’ with the train are living in:

- Waitakere Ranges (72%)
- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (60%)
- Papakura (56%)
- Albert-Eden (55%).

Those *less* likely to associate the term ‘safe’ with the train are living in:

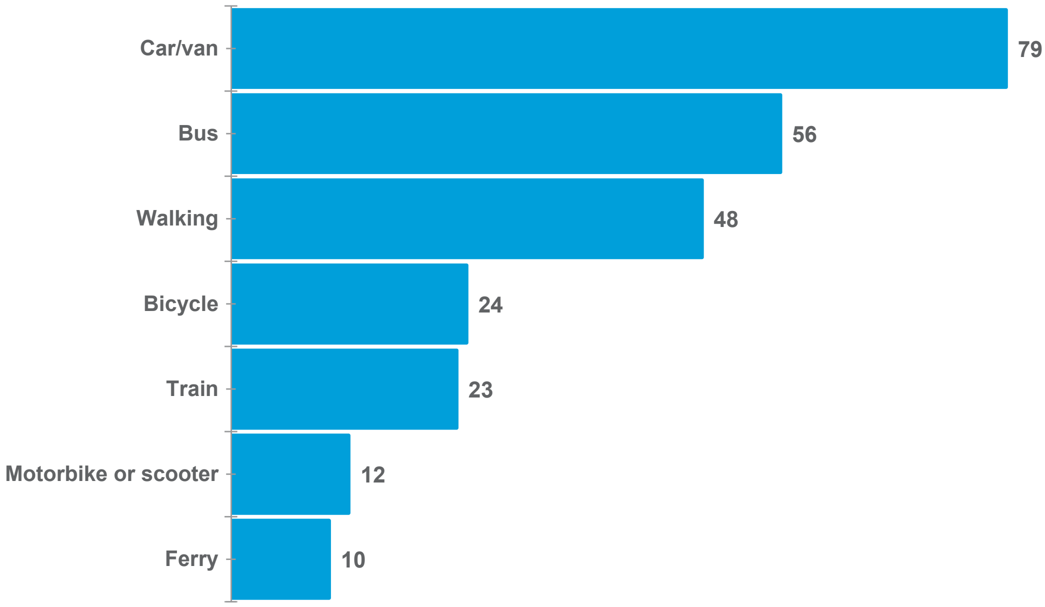
- Kaipatiki (22%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (29%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (29%)
- Upper Harbour (31%)
- Howick (33%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (33%).

Easy to get to

The car or van is the highest rated transport mode associated with the term ‘easy to get to’ (79%).

Just over half (56%) associated the bus with the term ‘easy to get to’, and just under half (48%) associated walking with this term.

Figure 9.5.3: Association of each transport type with term ‘easy to get to’ - total Auckland level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2319

Table 9.5.3: Association of each transport type with term 'easy to get to' - by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2319)	Rodney (n=121)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=131)	Upper Harbour (n=104)	Kaipatiki (n=114)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=139)	Henderson-Massey (n=115)	Waitakere Ranges (n=98)	Whau (n=111)	Albert-Eden (n=128)	Waiheke - GB (n=58)
Car/van	79	93	84	88	82	78	81	88	72	71	71
Bus	56	24	58	38	59	66	56	48	62	71	69
Walking	48	49	51	51	53	61	39	55	37	64	47
Bicycle	24	30	31	32	23	34	24	27	21	27	27
Train	23	6	3	3	5	8	30	41	39	28	32
Motorbike or scooter	12	18	16	18	13	13	16	15	9	12	11
Ferry	10	5	9	15	17	32	6	4	7	4	65

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2319)	Waitemata (n=101)	Puketapapa (n=129)	Maungakiekie-Tamaki (n=97)	Orakei (n=136)	Howick (n=165)	Franklin (n=111)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=103)	Manurewa (n=120)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=122)	Papakura (n=116)
Car/van	79	68	76	79	84	81	85	74	79	70	76
Bus	56	76	67	62	64	48	28	54	59	55	39
Walking	48	62	38	38	58	51	45	35	45	29	48
Bicycle	24	21	22	16	26	24	30	17	20	10	21
Train	23	26	8	42	21	7	26	30	43	39	45
Motorbike or scooter	12	11	9	7	14	14	10	6	11	3	12
Ferry	10	19	4	6	3	19	12	4	1	4	5

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Car/van

Those more likely to associate the term ‘easy to get to’ with a car/van are living in:

- Rodney (93%)
- Waitakere (88%)
- Upper Harbour (88%).

Those *less* likely to associate the term ‘easy to get to’ with a car/van are living in:

- Waitemata (68%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (70%)
- Albert-Eden (71%).

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate the term ‘easy to get to’ with the bus are living in:

- Waitemata (76%)
- Albert-Eden (71%)
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (69%)
- Puketapapa (67%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (66%).

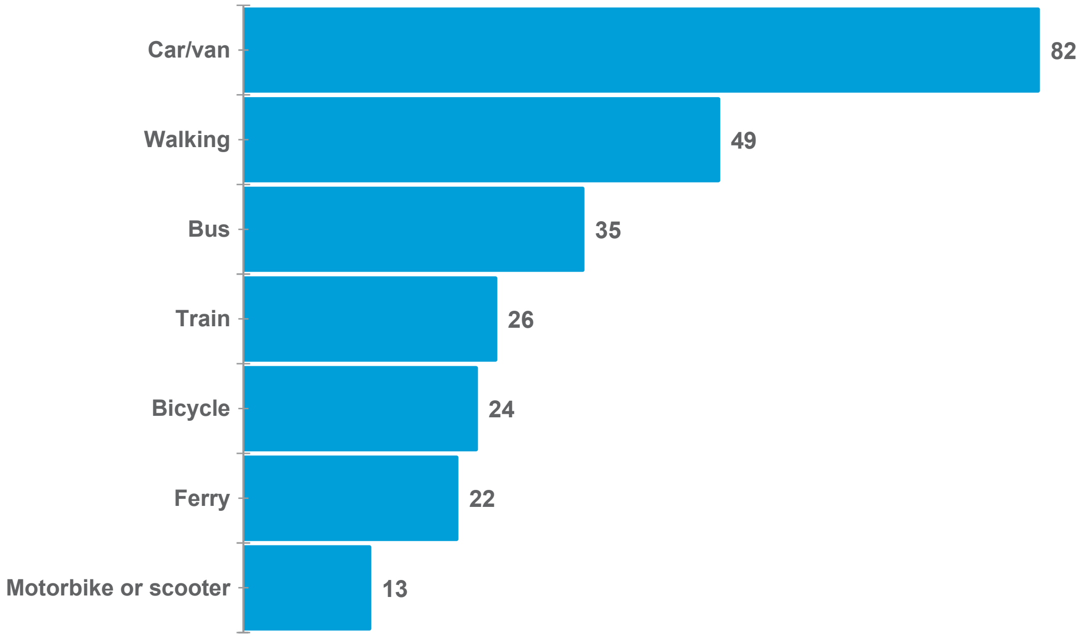
Those *less* likely to associate the term ‘easy to get to’ with the bus are living in:

- Rodney (28%)
- Franklin (28%)
- Upper Harbour (38%)
- Papakura (39%)
- Howick (48%).

Reliable

The majority of Auckland respondents (82%) associated the car/van with the word 'reliable' (82%), followed by walking (49%) and the bus (35%).

Figure 9.5.4: Association of each transport type with term 'reliable' - total Auckland level(%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2328

Table 9.5.4: Association of each transport type with term 'reliable' – by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2328)	Rodney (n=130)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=128)	Upper Harbour (n=106)	Kaipatiki (n=114)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=140)	Henderson-Massey (n=116)	Waitakere Ranges (n=100)	Whau (n=111)	Albert-Eden (n=127)	Waiheke - GB (n=60)
Car/van	82	91	82	97	82	81	85	89	76	77	72
Walking	49	45	51	51	52	57	45	61	42	63	43
Bus	35	21	46	35	48	43	37	25	43	41	57
Train	26	10	12	8	14	15	30	37	35	30	22
Bicycle	24	30	34	31	23	31	29	32	17	30	24
Ferry	22	20	27	23	33	50	15	15	14	25	71
Motorbike or scooter	13	19	17	18	13	12	16	18	10	16	12

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2319)	Waitemata (n=101)	Puketapapa (n=127)	Maungakiekie -Tamaki (n=96)	Orakei (n=134)	Howick (n=170)	Franklin (n=112)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=101)	Manurewa (n=120)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=121)	Papakura (n=114)
Car/van	82	74	84	80	85	83	85	74	81	76	81
Walking	49	70	45	40	57	46	44	33	45	29	44
Bus	35	46	46	30	27	30	14	35	32	29	20
Train	26	26	18	36	31	25	29	34	36	33	45
Bicycle	24	22	19	16	27	21	27	18	23	11	23
Ferry	22	26	10	19	24	31	18	8	8	11	13
Motorbike or scooter	13	13	9	8	12	15	17	7	12	4	15

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Car/van

Those more likely to associate the word 'reliable' with a car/van are living in:

- Upper Harbour (97%)
- Rodney (91%).

Those *less* likely to associate the word 'reliable' with a car/van are living in:

- Waitemata (72%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (72%)
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (74%).

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate the word 'reliable' with the bus are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (57%)
- Kaipatiki (48%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (46%)
- Puketapapa (46%)
- Waitemata (46%).

Those *less* likely to associate the word 'reliable' with the bus are living in:

- Franklin (14%)
- Papakura (20%)
- Rodney (21%)
- Waitakere Ranges (25%)
- Orakei (27%).

Walking

Those more likely to associate the word 'reliable' with walking are living in:

- Waitemata (70%)
- Albert-Eden (63%)
- Waitakere Ranges (61%).

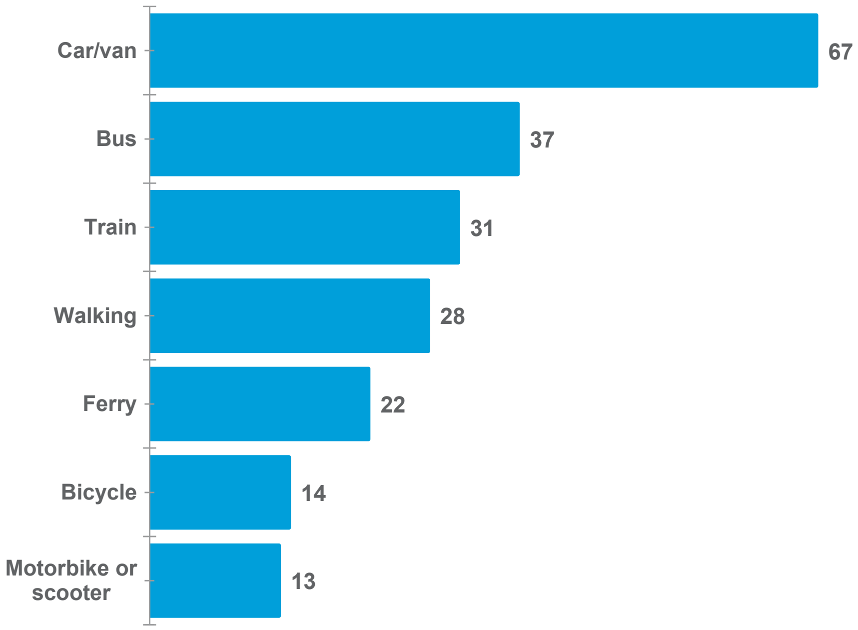
Those *less* likely to associate the word 'reliable' with walking are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (29%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (33%).

Takes an acceptable amount of time

Similar to other key words, the car/van is the highest rated transport mode associated with the term ‘takes an acceptable amount of time’ (67%), followed by bus (37%) and the train (31%).

Figure 9.4.25: Association of each transport type with term ‘takes an acceptable amount of time’ – total Auckland level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=2236

Table 9.4.5: Association of each transport type with term 'takes an acceptable amount of time' - by local board (%)

	Auckland Total (n=2236)	Rodney (n=123)	Hibiscus and Bays (n=124)	Upper Harbour (n=101)	Kaipatiki (n=107)	Devonport-Takapuna (n=137)	Henderson-Massey (n=112)	Waitakere Ranges (n=94)	Whau (n=107)	Albert-Eden (n=123)	Waiheke - GB (n=58)
Car/van	67	83	65	73	72	58	68	70	54	69	64
Bus	37	27	49	44	46	54	33	32	44	43	51
Train	31	16	9	13	15	15	32	55	43	34	32
Walking	28	14	33	26	25	39	22	28	26	35	30
Ferry	22	23	23	30	31	45	16	20	14	20	76
Bicycle	14	10	14	14	15	29	19	16	10	18	16
Motorbike or scooter	13	16	15	18	16	11	15	22	12	13	11

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

	Auckland Total (n=2236)	Waitemata (n=101)	Puketapapa (n=125)	Maungakiekie -Tamaki (n=93)	Orakei (n=135)	Howick (n=161)	Franklin (n=104)	Mangere-Otahuhu (n=92)	Manurewa (n=113)	Otara-Papatoetoe (n=118)	Papakura (n=108)
Car/van	67	53	65	70	75	70	73	63	69	56	67
Bus	37	46	52	36	37	22	19	38	33	31	21
Train	31	29	26	57	39	27	34	39	41	41	44
Walking	28	50	20	22	33	27	20	20	29	29	29
Ferry	22	28	13	17	22	32	21	10	13	10	11
Bicycle	14	20	11	5	15	13	12	13	11	7	11
Motorbike or scooter	13	13	11	7	12	15	15	7	11	5	14

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Car/van

Those more likely to associate 'accceptable travel time' with a car/van are living in:

- Rodney (83%)
- Orakei (75%).

Those *less* likely to associate 'accceptable travel time' with a car/van are living in:

- Waitemata (53%)
- Whau (54%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (56%)

Devonport-Takapuna (58%).

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate 'acceptable travel time' with the bus are living in:

- Devonport – Takapuna (54%)
- Puketapapa (52%)
- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (51%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (49%).

Those *less* likely to associate 'acceptable travel time' with the bus are living in:

- Franklin (19%)
- Papakura (21%)
- Howick (22%)
- Rodney (27%).

Those more likely to associate 'accceptable travel time' with train are living in:

- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (57%)
- Waitakere Ranges (55%)
- Papakura (44%)
- Whau (43%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (41%) and Manurewa (41%)

Those *less* likely to associate accceptable travel time with train are living in:

- Hibiscus and Bays (9%)
- Upper Harbour (13%)
- Kaipatiki (15%)
- Devonport-Takapuna (15%)
- Rodney (16%).

ECONOMIC WELLBEING

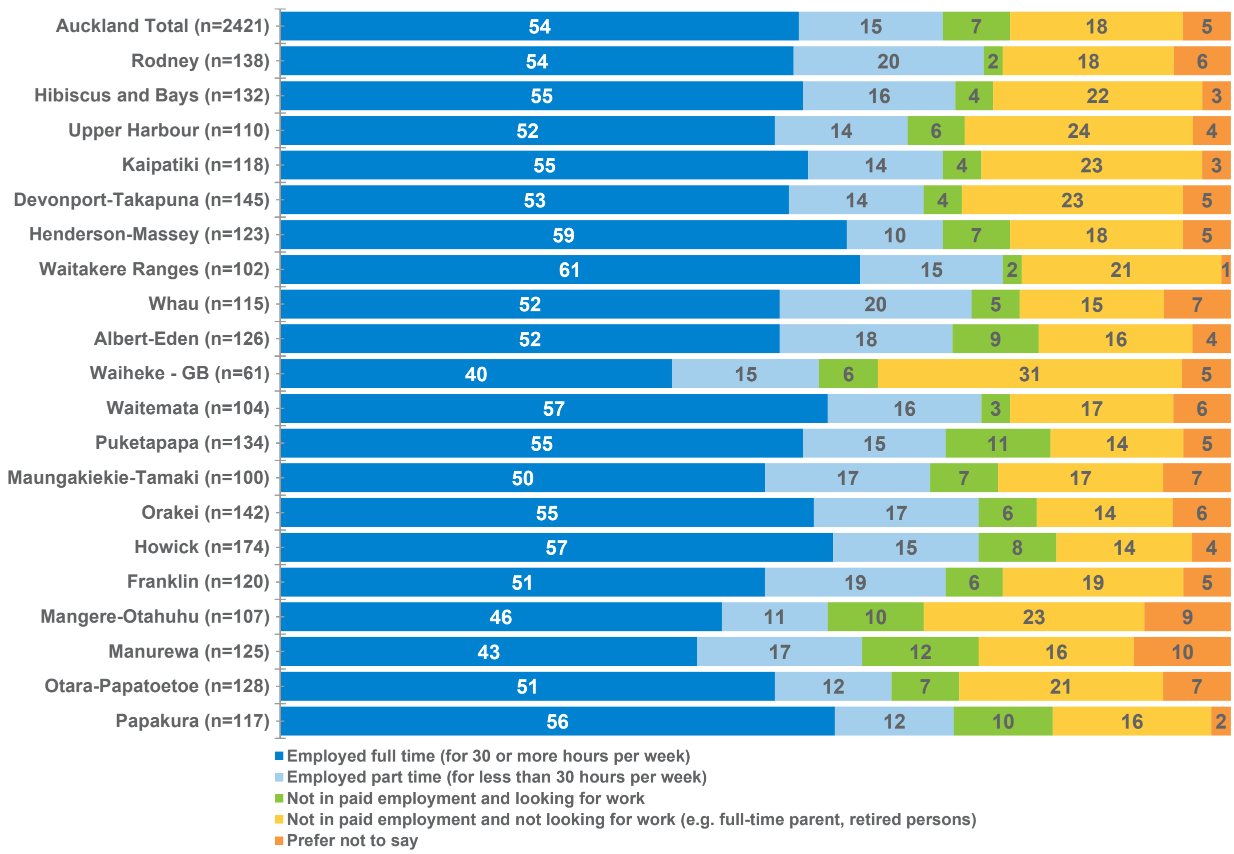
ECONOMIC WELLBEING

This section reports on respondents' employment status, and their perceptions of their work/life balance, costs of living and housing.

10.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

More than half (54%) Auckland respondents are employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another 15% are in part time work.

Figure 10.1.1: Employment status - by local board(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

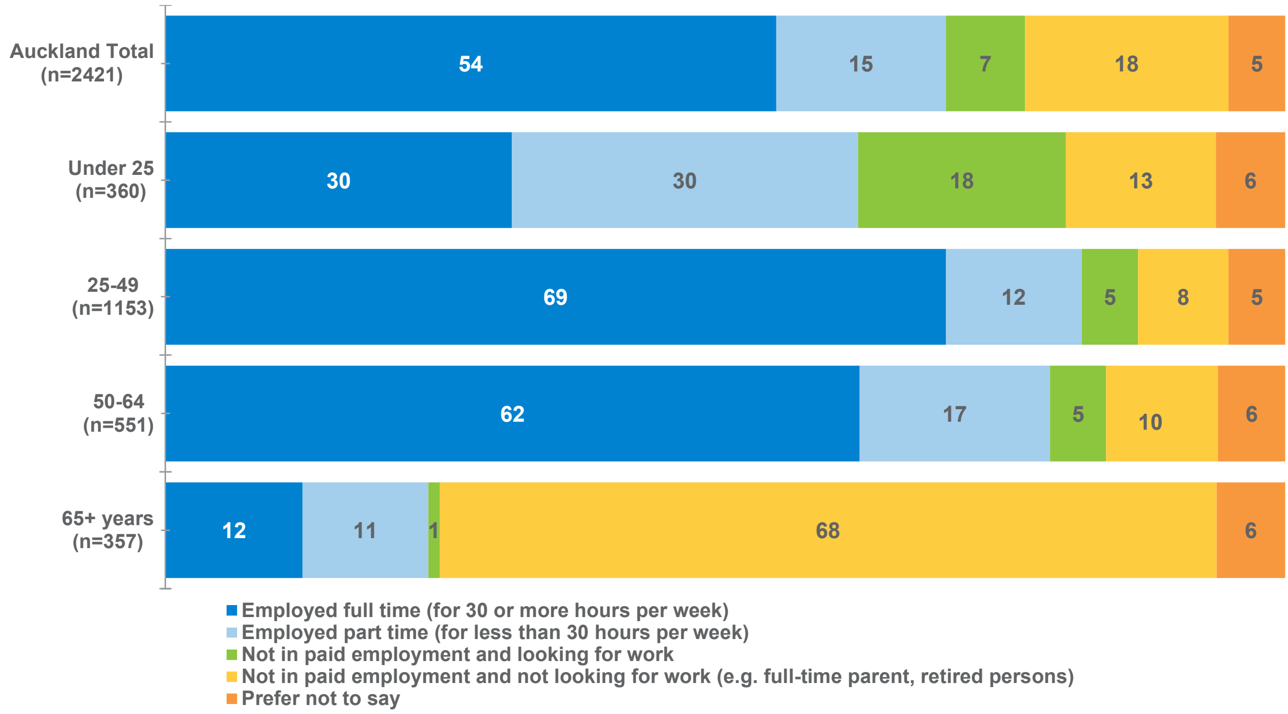
Those *less* likely to be in full time employment (for 30 hours or more per week) are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (40%)
- Manurewa (43%).

Those more likely to not be in paid employment and not looking for work are living in:

- Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands (31%)

Figure 10.1.2: Employment status – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week) are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (69%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (62%).

Those more likely to be employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week) are:

- Under 25 years (30%).

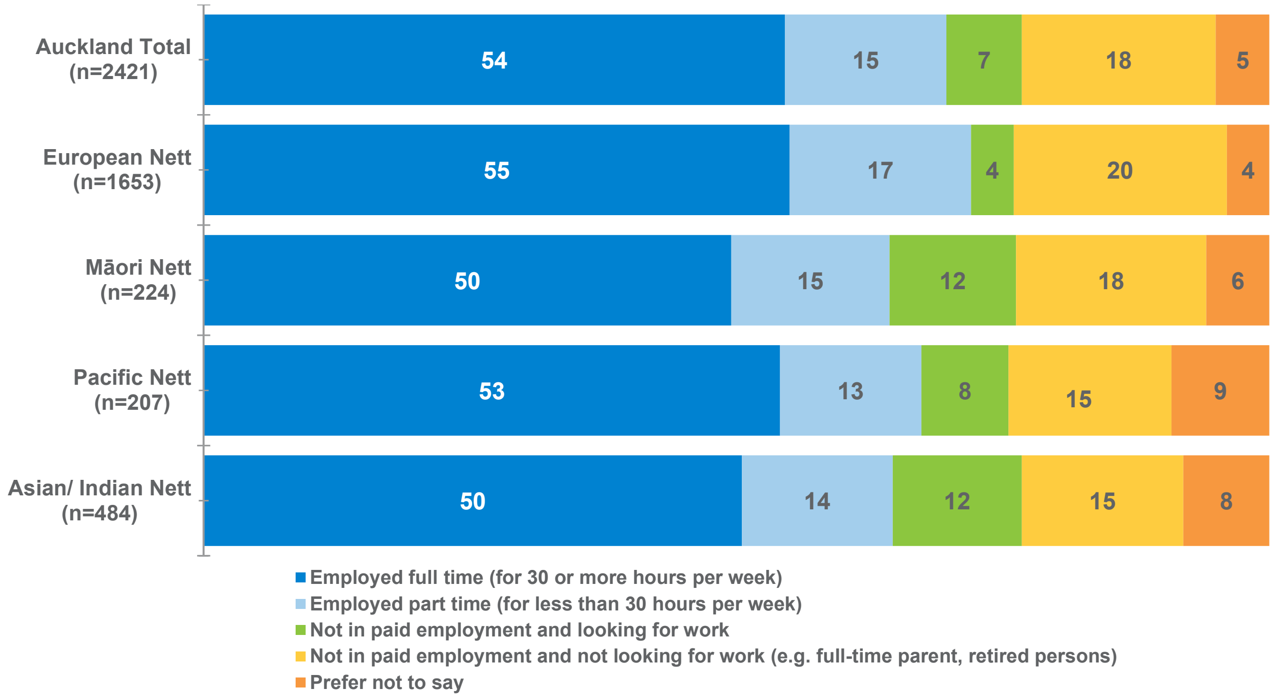
Those more likely to not be in paid employment and looking for work are:

- Under 25 years (18%).

Those more likely to not be in paid employment and not looking for work are:

- Aged 65+ (68%).

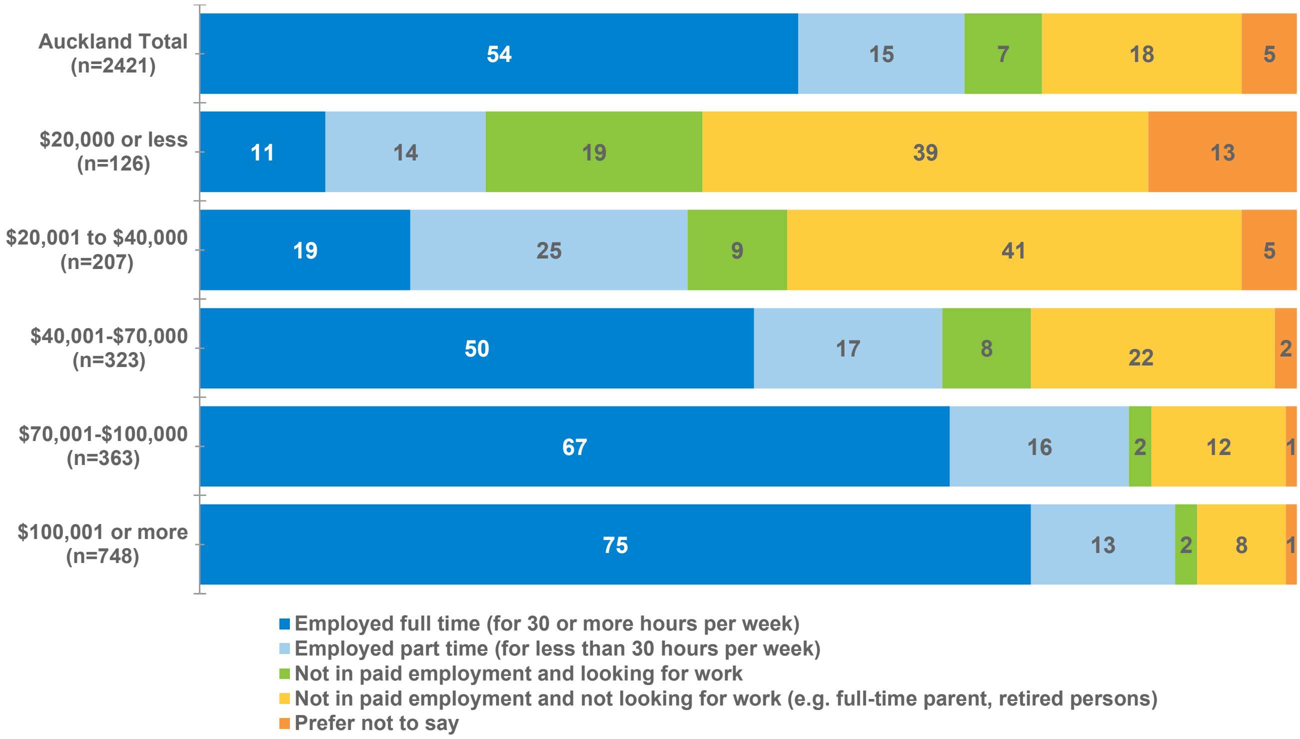
Figure 10.1.3: Employment status - by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' employment status.

Figure 10.1.4: Employment status by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week) have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (75%).
- A household income of $70,001 to $100,000 (67%).

Those more likely to be employed part time (for less than thirty hours per week) have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (25%).

Those more likely to be not in paid employment and looking for work have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (19%)

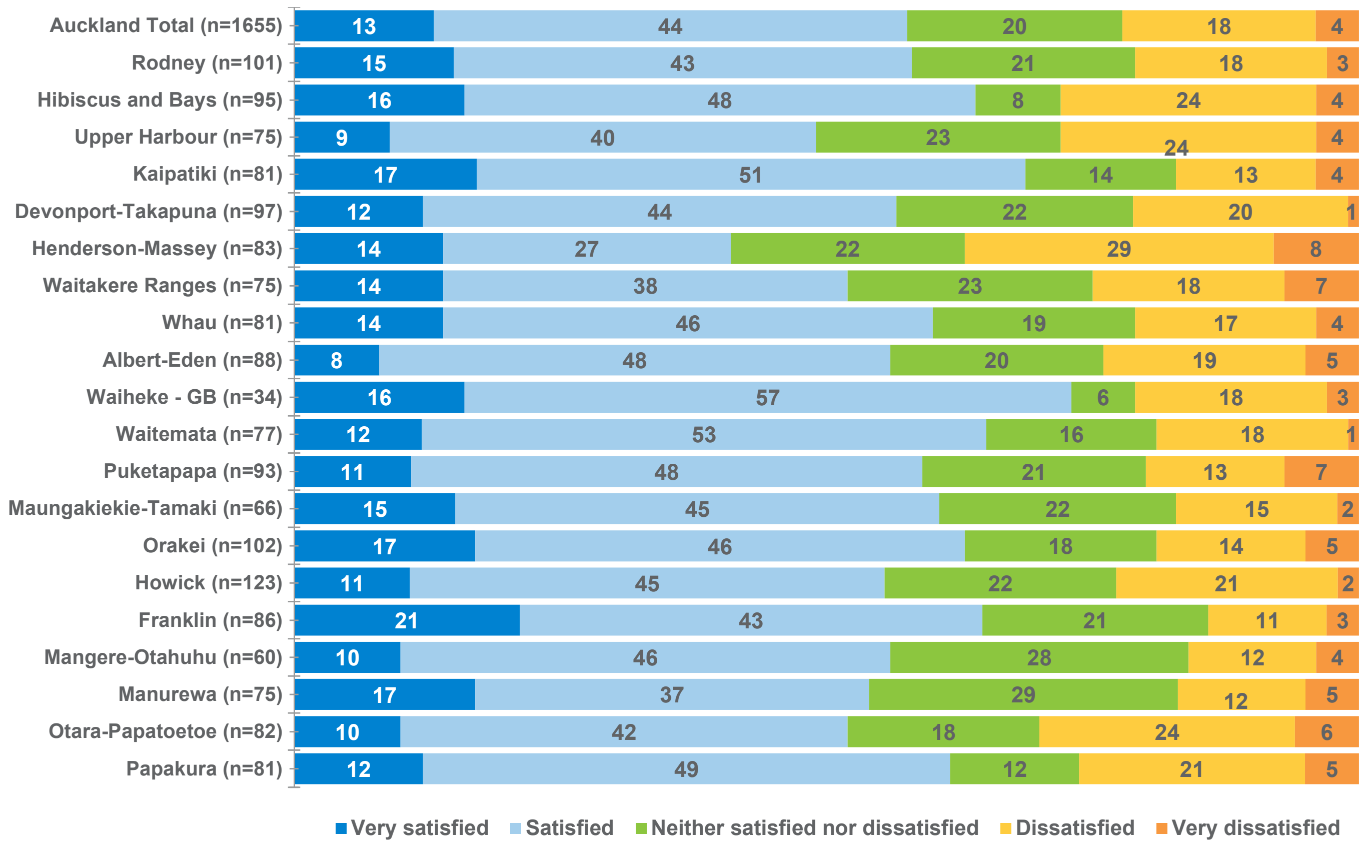
Those more likely to be not in paid employment and not looking for work have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (41%)
- A household income of $20,000 or less (39%).

10.2 BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE

Six in ten (57%) Auckland respondents who are in paid employment are satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 13% rating *very satisfied* and 44% rating *satisfied*.

Figure 10.2.1: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by local board (%)

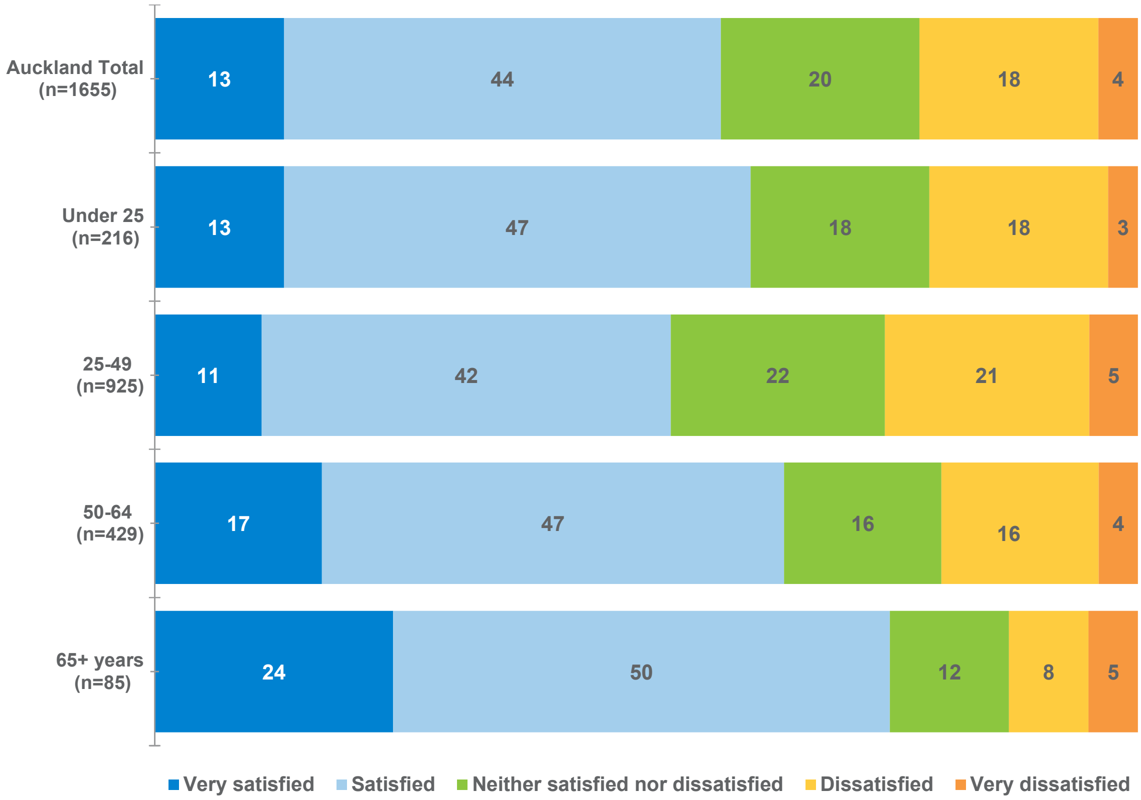


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to be satisified (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work/life balance are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (41%).

Figure 10.2.2: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by age (%)

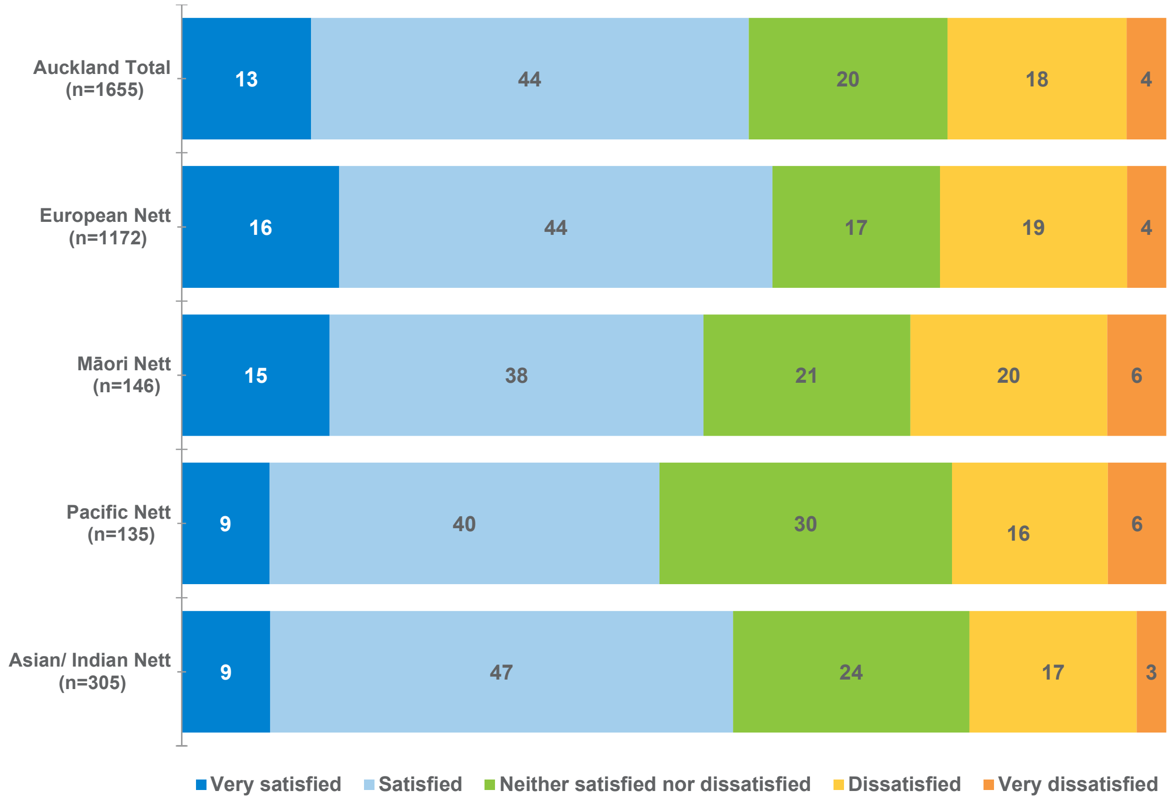


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be satisified (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work/life balance are:

- Aged 65+ (74%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (64%).

Figure 10.2.3: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by ethnicity (%)

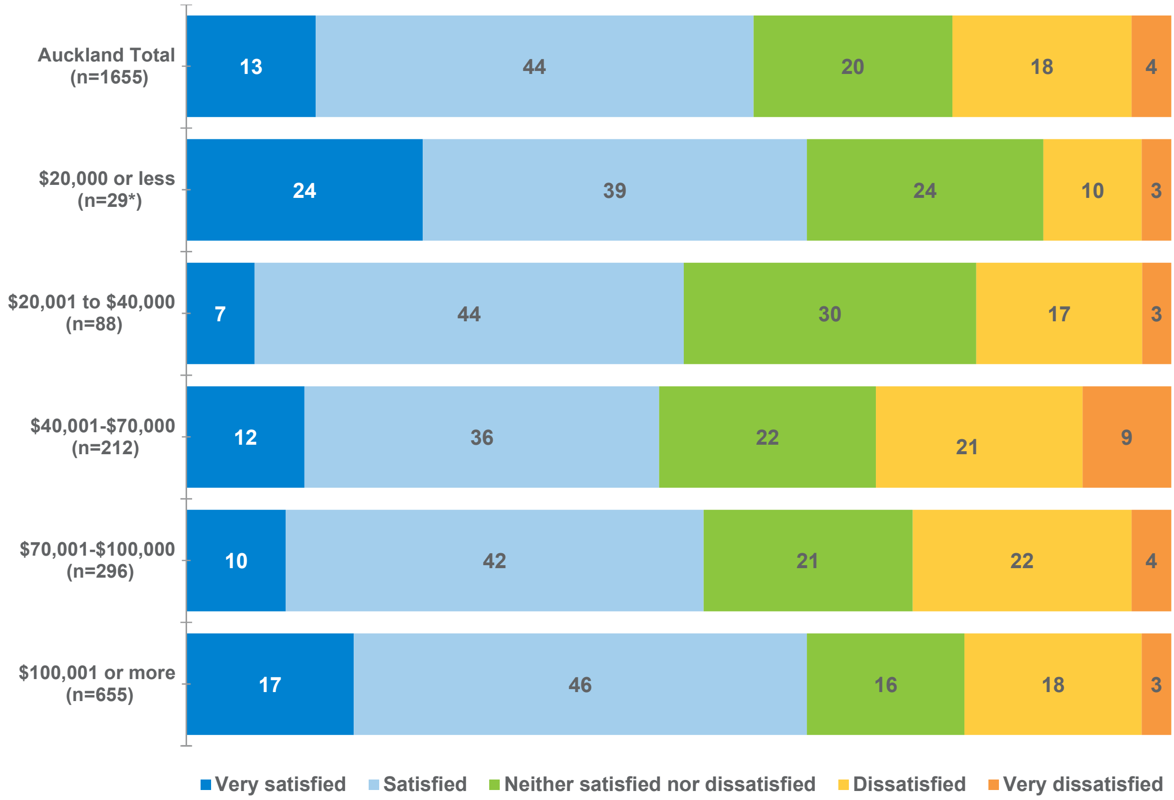


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to be satisified (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work/life balance are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (49%).

Figure 10.2.4: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by household income (%)



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be satisified (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work/life balance have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (63%).

Those *less* likely to be satisified (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work/life balance have:

- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (48%).

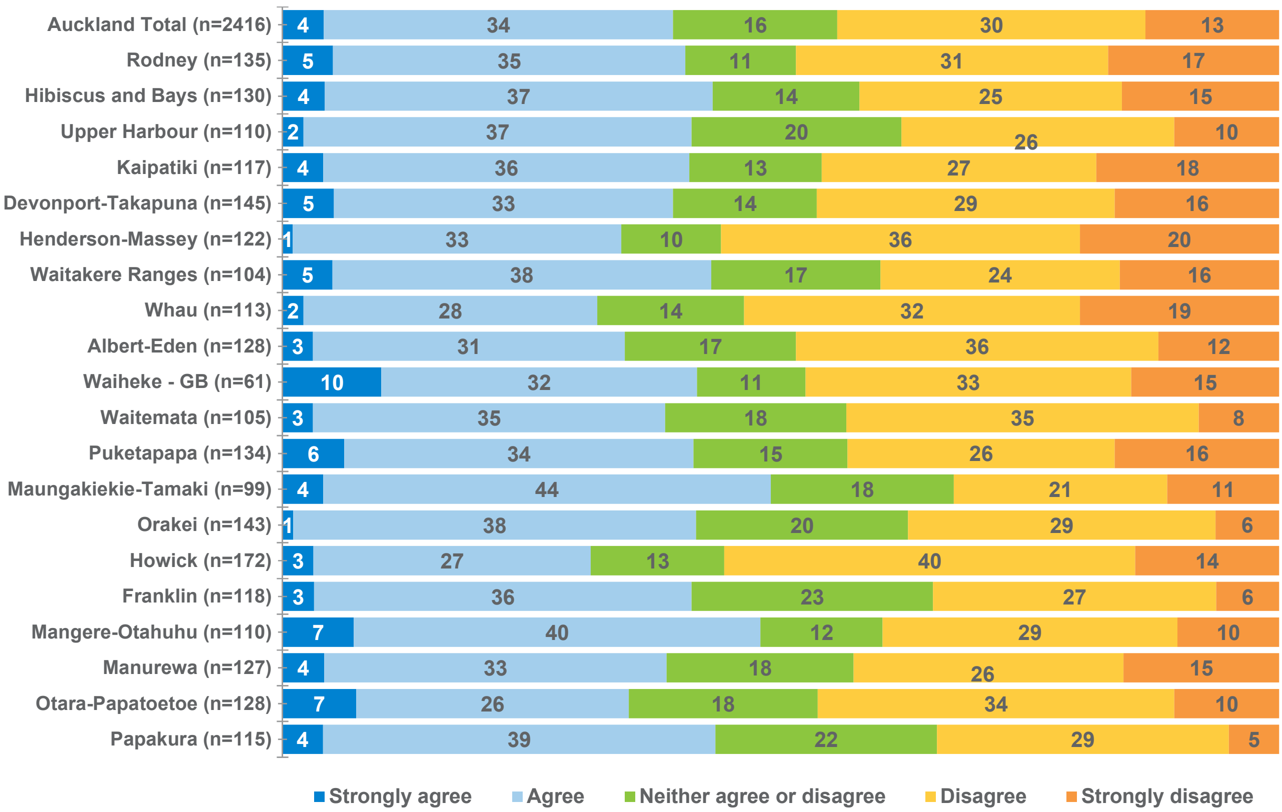
10.3 HOUSING COSTS

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with three statements related to the house, townhouse or apartment they currently lived in. This was a new question in the 2014 survey.

Affordability of housing

Just over a third (38%) of Auckland respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance), with 4% who *strongly agree* and 34% who *agree.*

Figure 10.3.1: Affordability of housing costs – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing costs are affordable are living in:

- Maungakiekie-Tamaki (48%)
- Mangere-Otahuhu (47%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing costs are affordable are living in:

- Howick (30%).

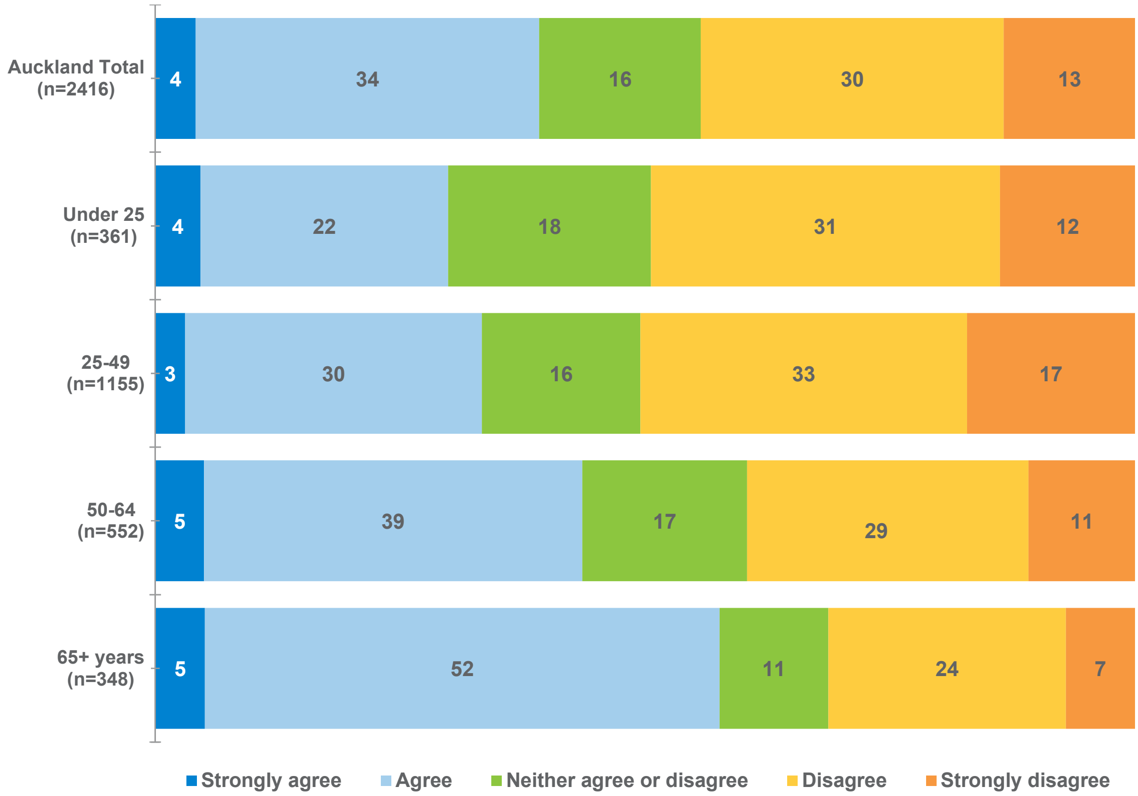
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing costs are affordable are living in:

- Henderson-Massey (56% compared to 43% Auckland total).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing costs are affordable are living in:

- Franklin (33%)
- Papakura (34%)
- Orakei (35%).

Figure 10.3.2: Affordability of housing costs – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing costs are affordable are:

- Aged 65+ (57%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (44%).

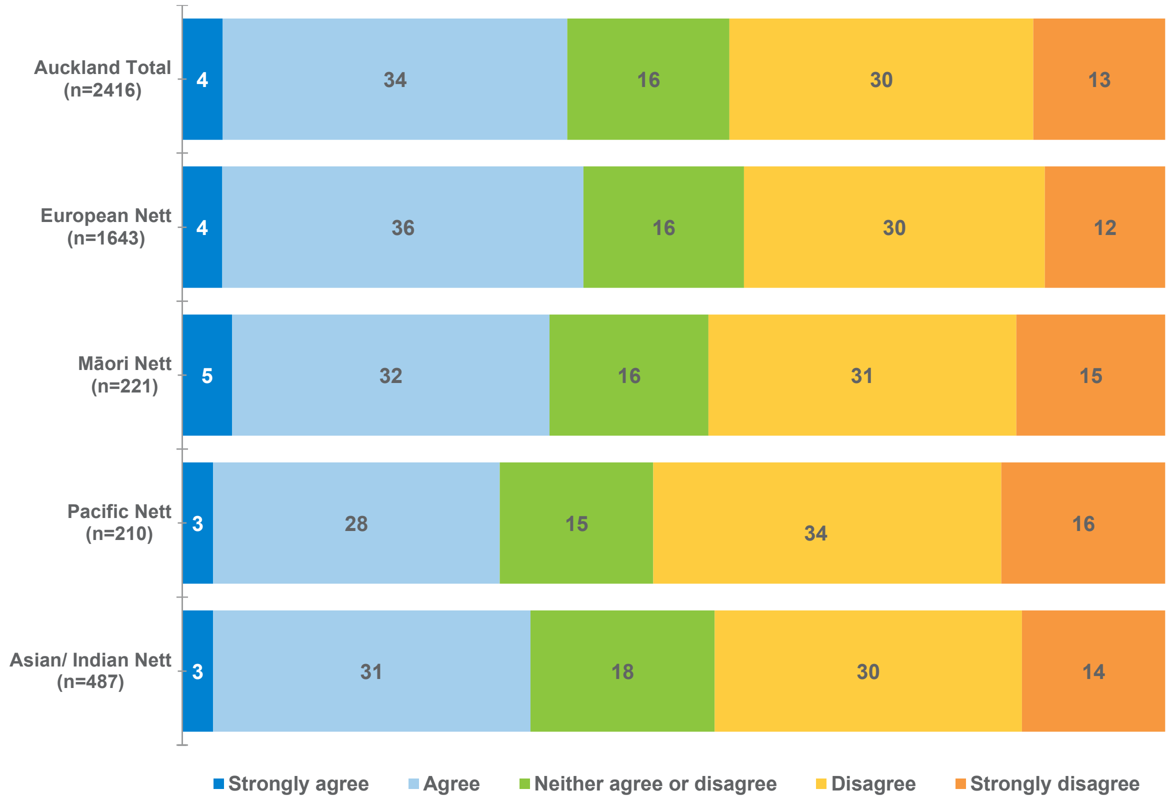
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing costs are affordable are:

- Under 25 years (26%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing costs are affordable are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (50%).

Figure 10.3.3: Affordability of housing costs – by ethnicity (%)

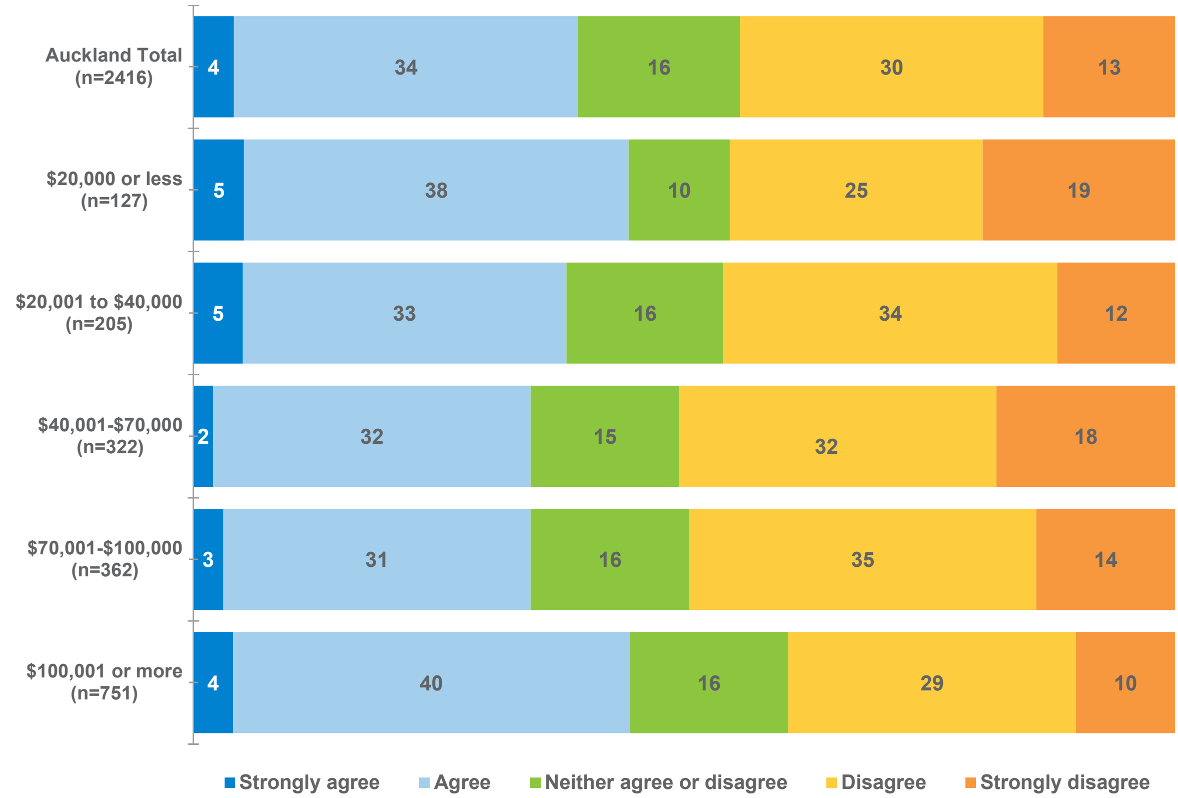


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing costs are affordable are:

- Of Pacific Ethnicity (50%).

Figure 10.3.4: Affordability of housing costs – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing costs are affordable have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (44%).

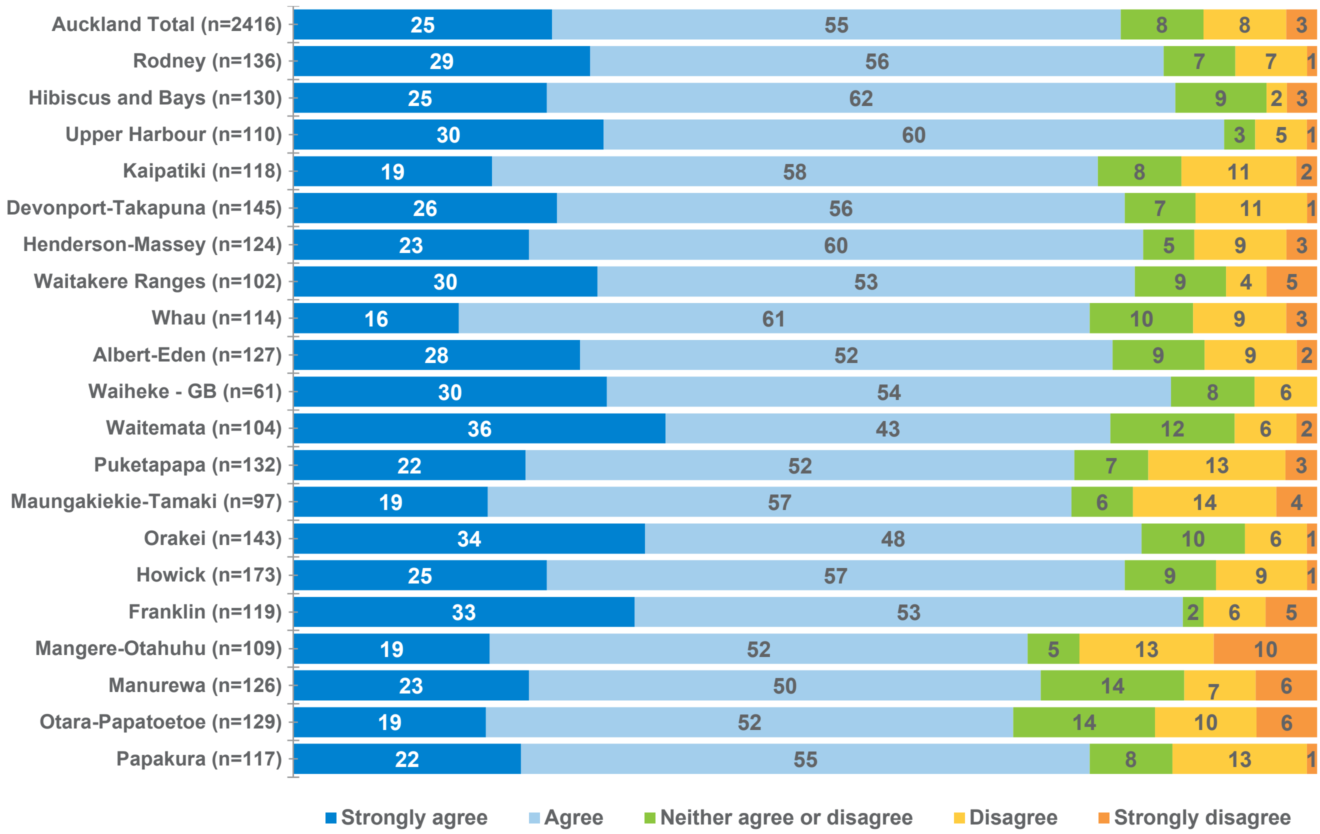
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing costs are affordable have:

- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (50%)
- A household income of $70,001 to $100,000 (49%).

Suitability of type of dwelling

Eight in ten Auckland respondents (80%) agree that the type of house or apartment they live in suits their needs and the needs of others in the household, with 25% who strongly agree and 55% who agree.

Figure 10.3.5: Suitability of housing type – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

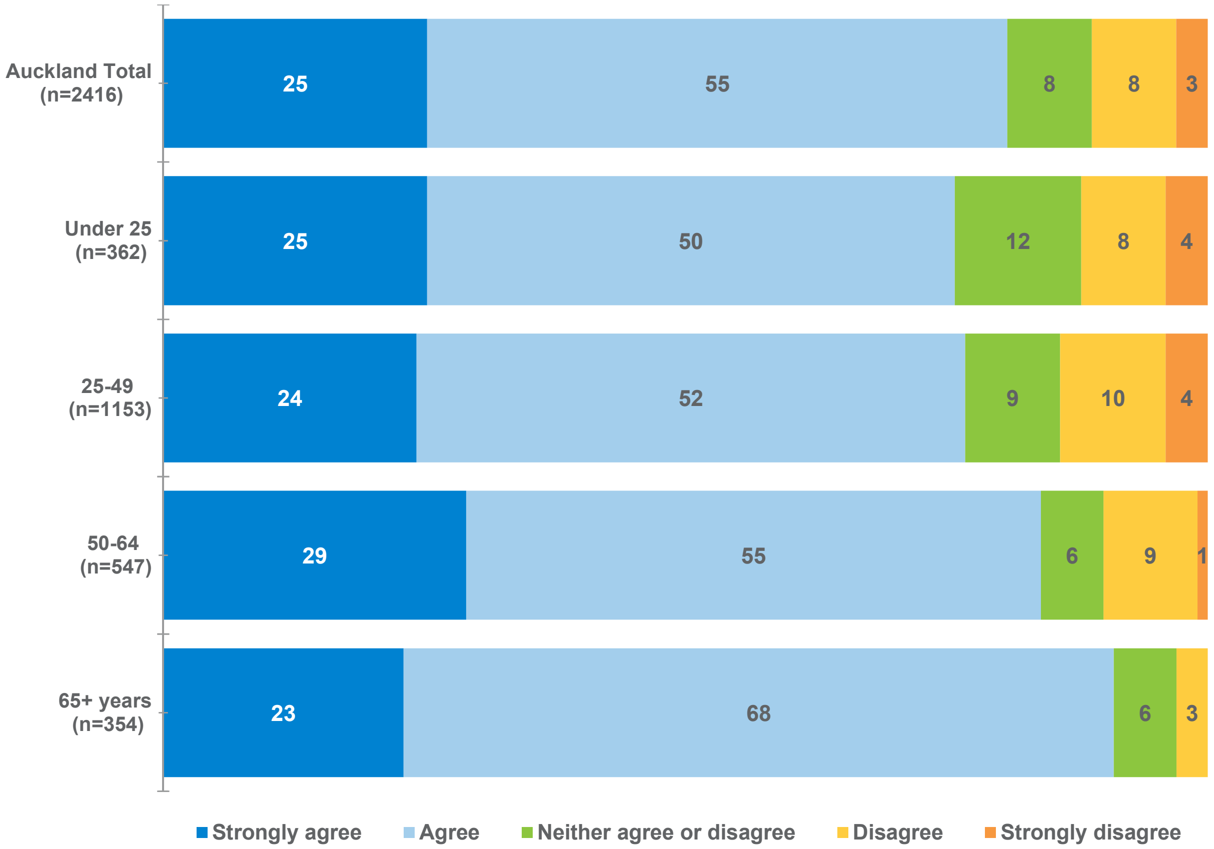
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are living in Upper Harbour (90%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (71%)
- Otara-Papatoetoe (71%)
- Manurewa (73%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing type suits their needs are living in Hibiscus and Bays (5% compared to 11% Auckland total).

Figure 10.3.6: Suitability of housing type – by age (%)

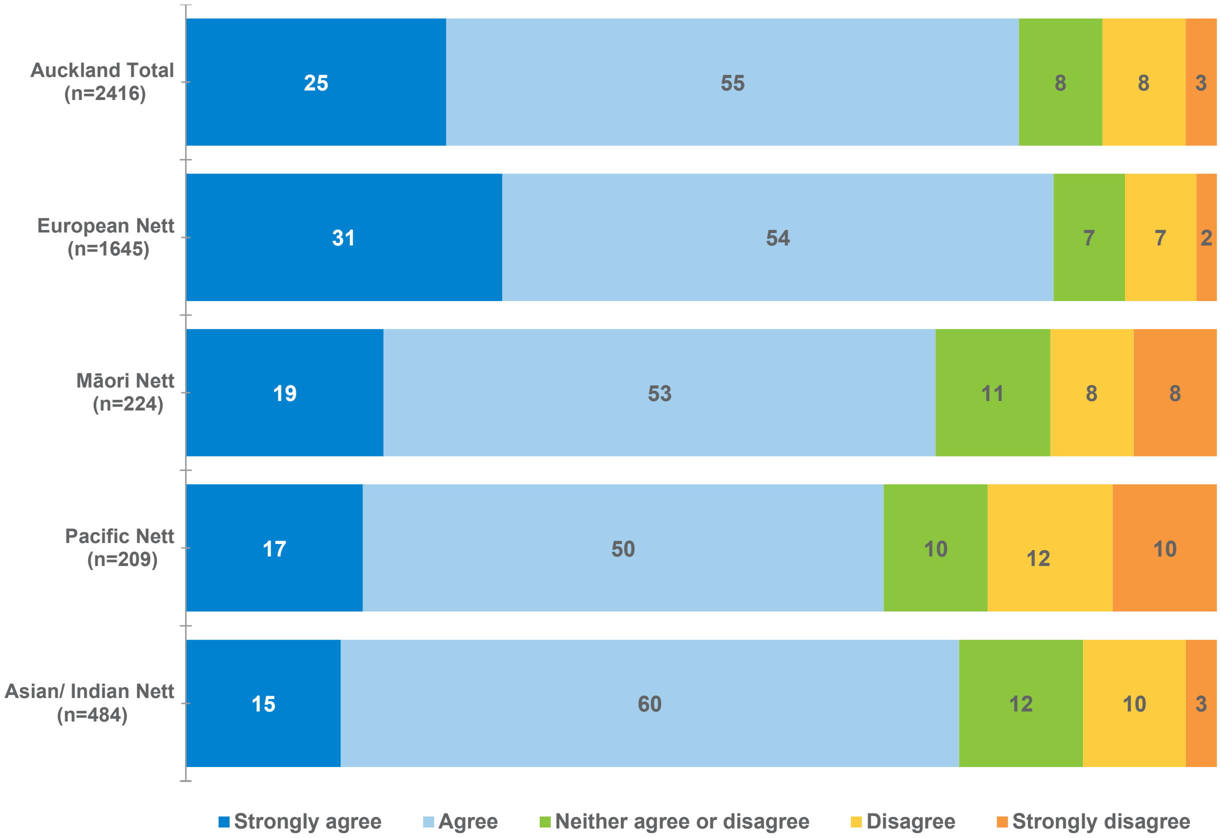


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are:

- Aged 65+ (91%).

Figure 10.3.7: Suitability of housing type – by ethnicity (%)

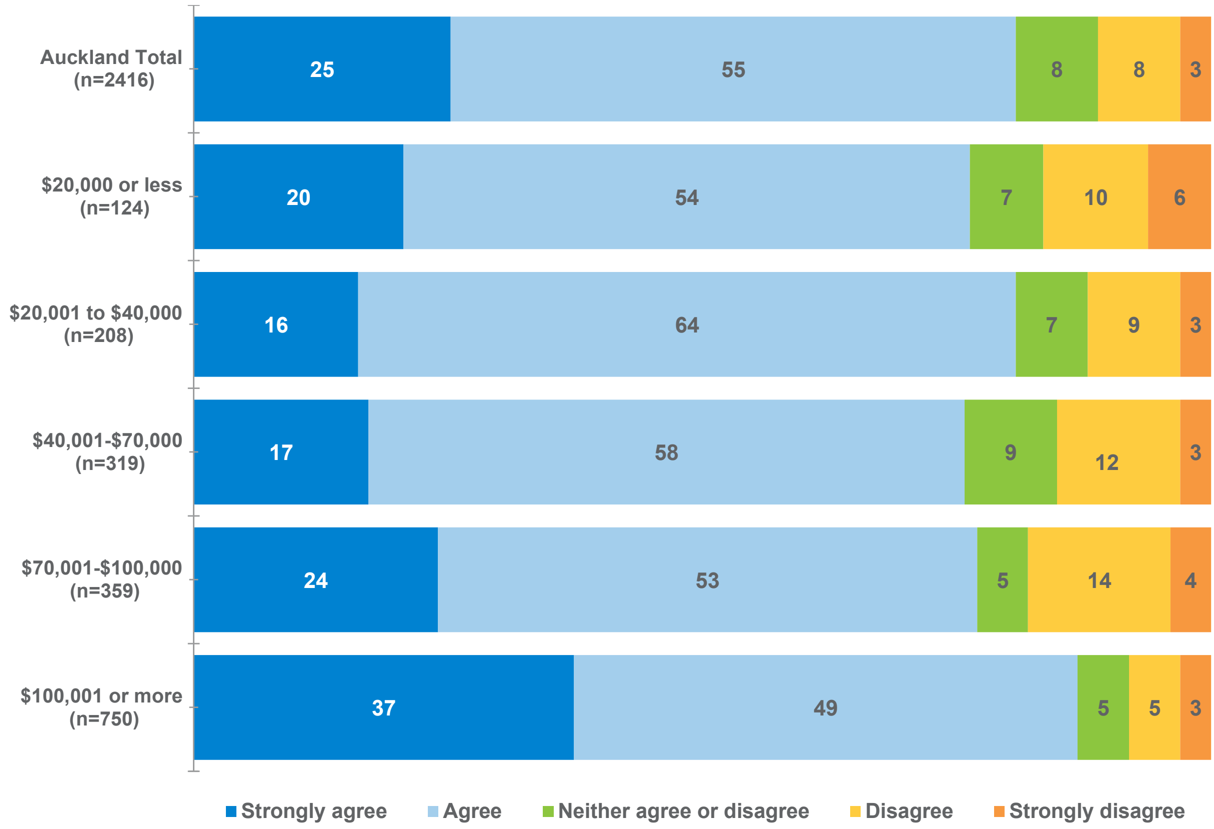


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (67%)
- Of Māori ethnicity (72%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (75%).

Figure 10.3.8: Suitability of housing type – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (86%).

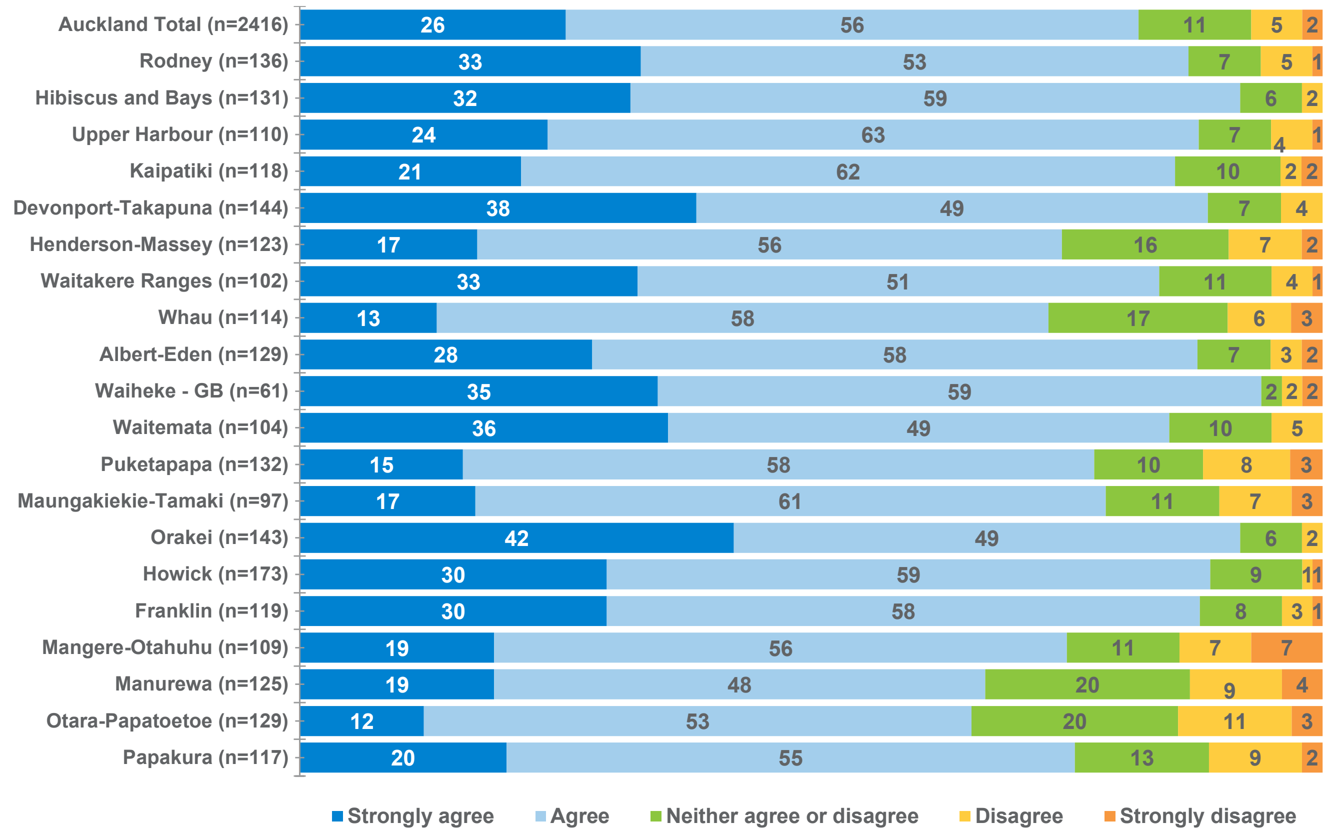
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing type suits their needs have:

- A household income of $70,001 to $100,000 (18%).

Suitability of area lived in

Eight in ten (82%) Auckland respondents agree that the general area or neighbourhood their house or apartment is in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household with 26% who *strongly agree* and 54% who *agree.*

Figure 10.3.9: Location suits household needs - by local board(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are living in:

- Waiheke/Great Barrier Islands (94%)
- Hibiscus and Bays (91%)
- Orakei (91%)
- Howick (89%).

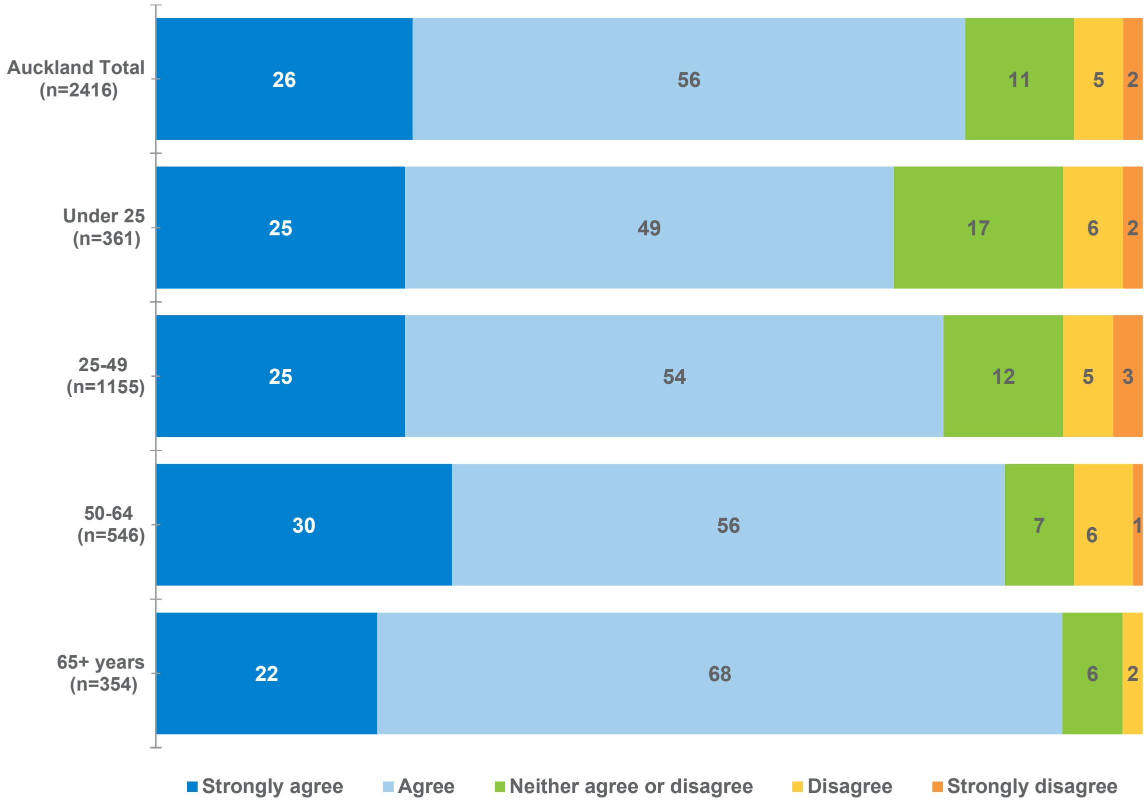
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (65%)
- Manurewa (67%)
- Whau (71%)
- Henderson-Massey (73%)
- Puketapapa (73%).

Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their housing location is suitable are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (14% compared to 7% Auckland total).

Figure 10.3.10: Location suits household needs - by age(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

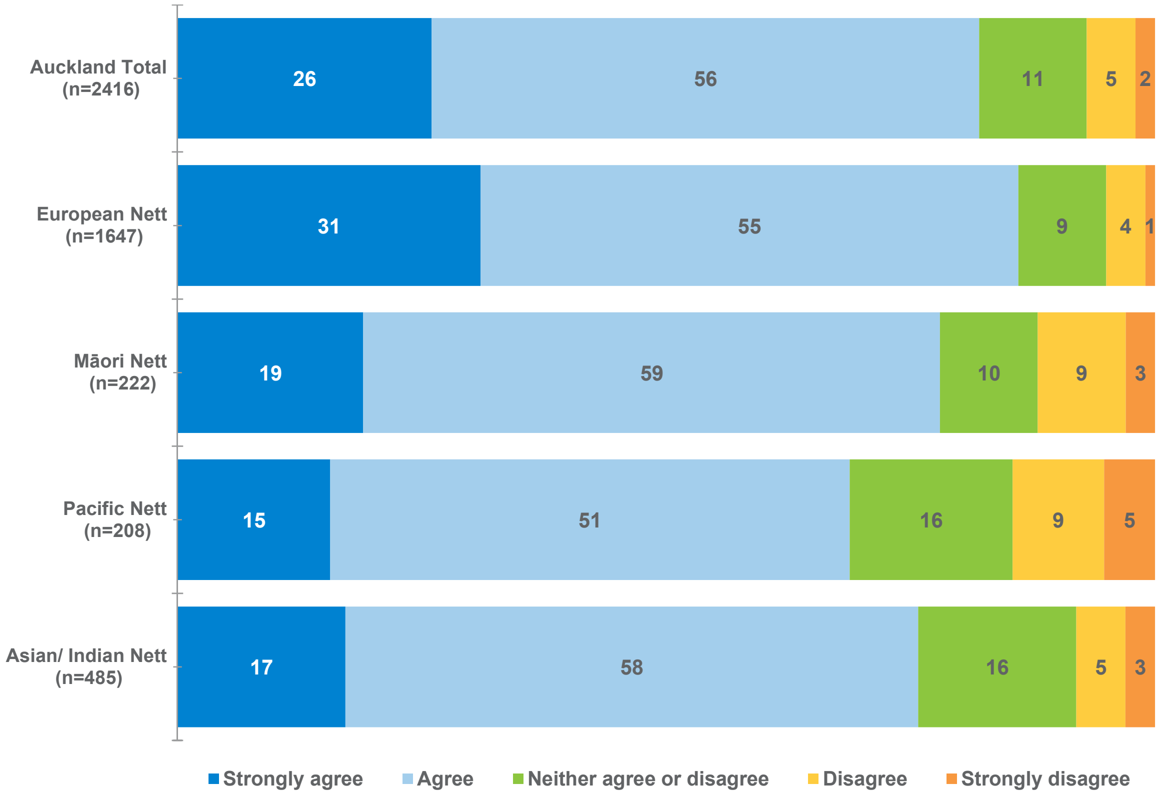
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

- Aged 65+ (90%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

- Under 25 years (74%).

Figure 10.3.11: Location suits household needs – by ethnicity (%)

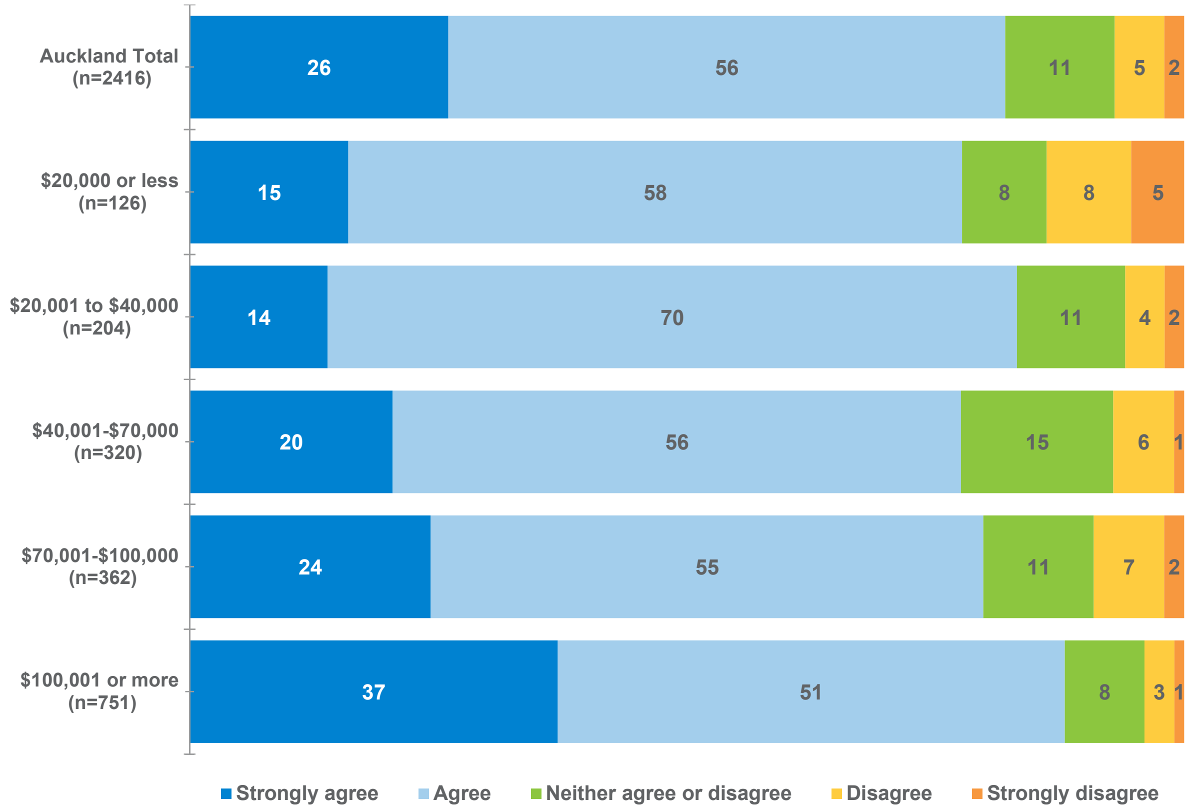


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (66%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (75%).

Figure 10.3.12: Location suits household needs - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (88%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable have:

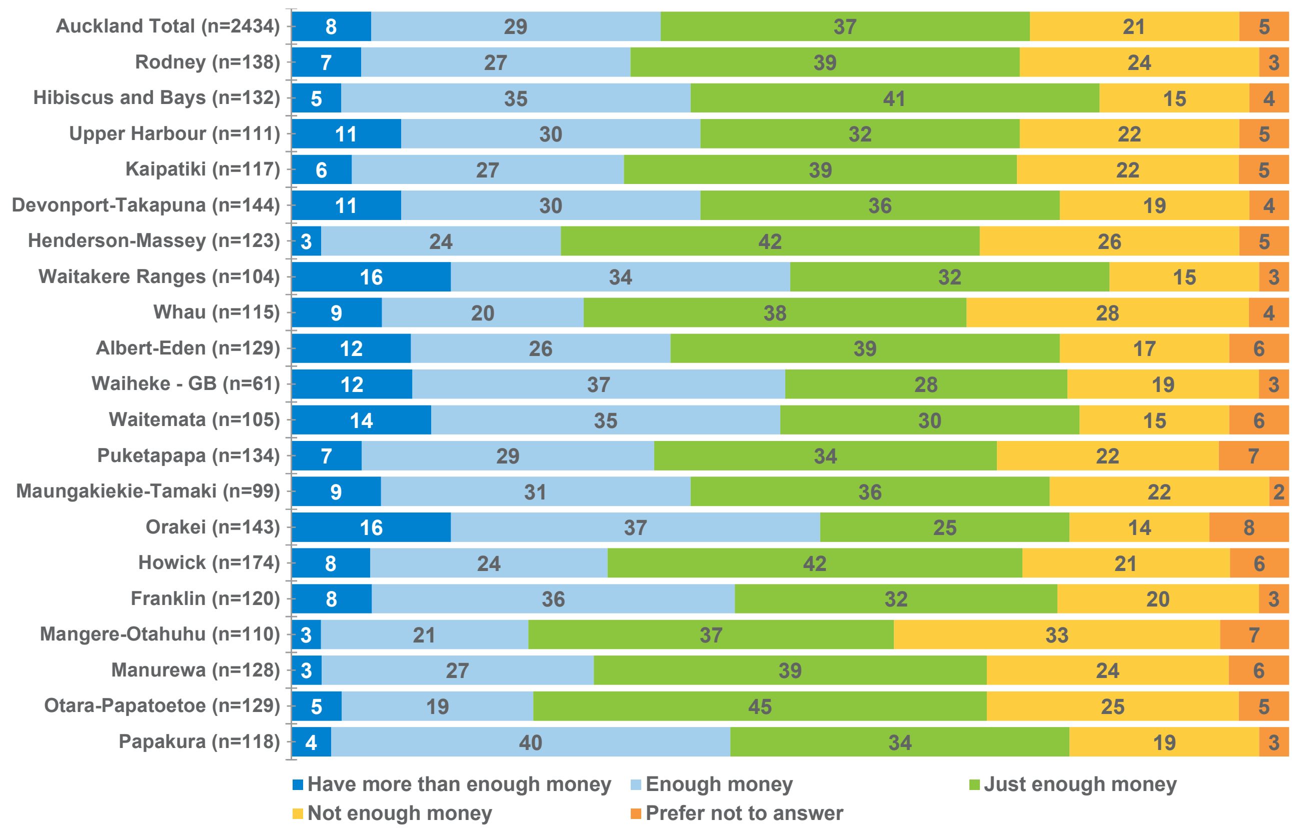
- A household income of $20,000 or less (73%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (76%).

10.4 ABILITY TO COVER COSTS OF EVERYDAY NEEDS

Almost one in ten (8%) Auckland respondents consider that they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. An additional three in ten (29%) say they have *enough money*.

Over a third (37%) say they have *just enough money*, while two in ten (21%) Auckland respondents say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.

Figure 10.4.1: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by local board (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they have *more than enough money* to meet their everyday needs are living in:

- Waitakere Ranges (16%)
- Orakei (16%)
- Waitemata (14%).

Those more likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs are living in:

- Papakura (40%)
- Orakei (37%).

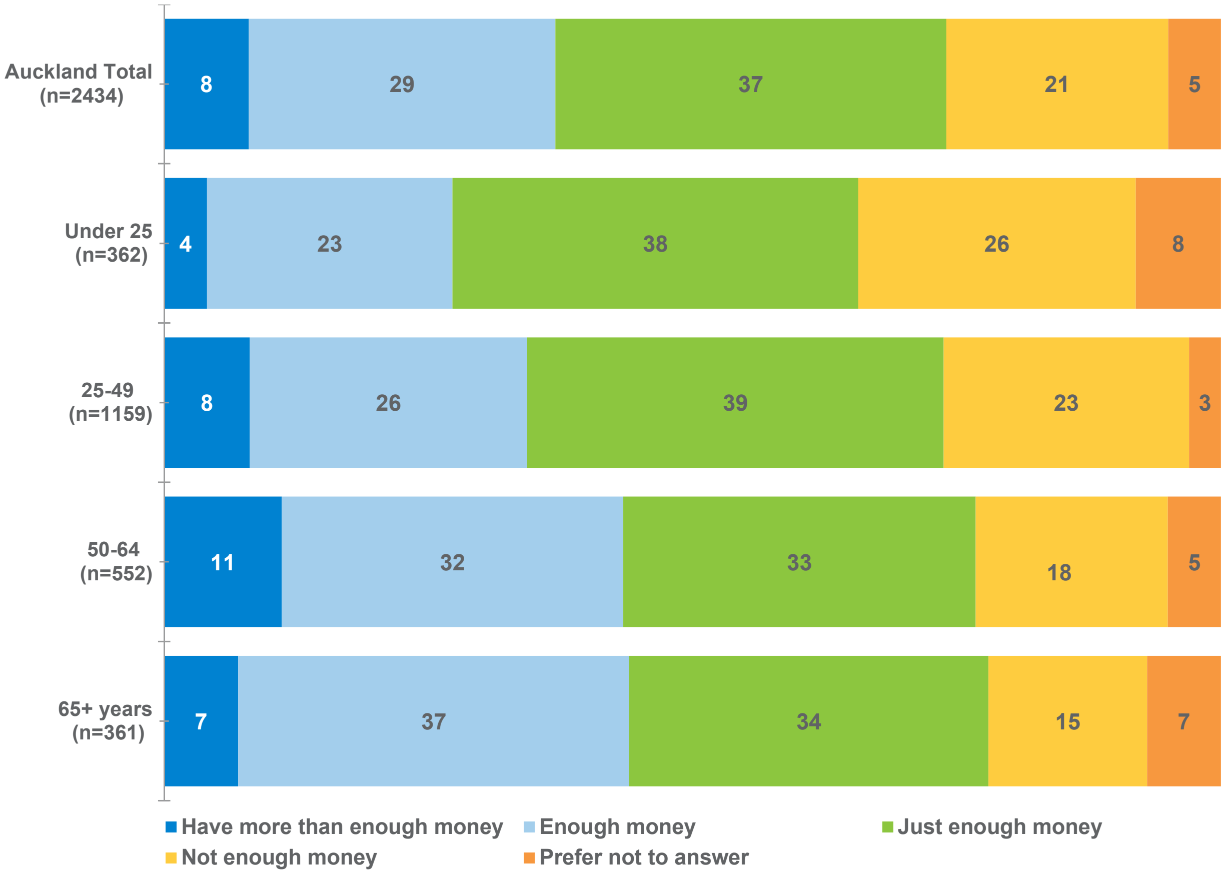
Those more likely to say they have *just enough money* to meet their everyday needs are living in:

- Otara-Papatoetoe (45%).

Those more likely to say they do *not have enough money* to meet their everyday needs are living in:

- Mangere-Otahuhu (33%).

Figure 10.4.2: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

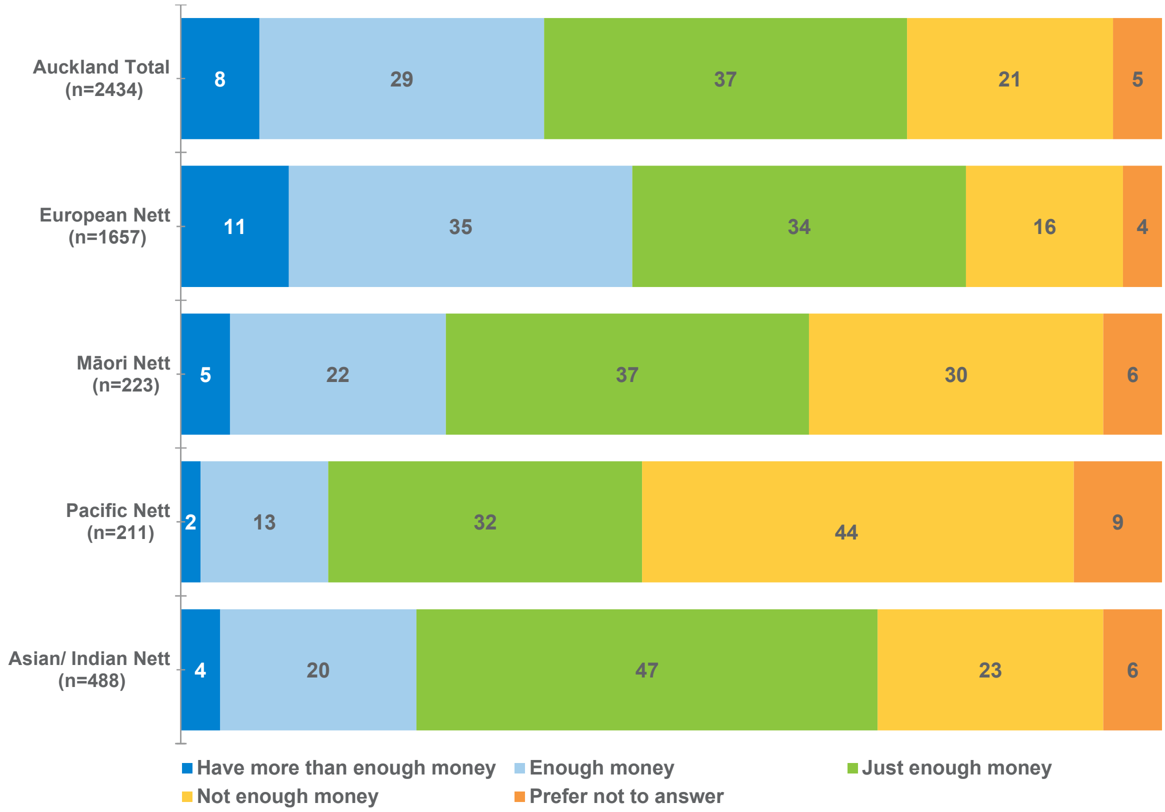
Those more likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Aged 65+ (37%).

Those *less* likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Under 25 years (23%).

Figure 10.4.3: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to say they have *more than enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (2%).

Those more likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Of European ethnicity (35%).

Those *less* likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (13%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (20%).

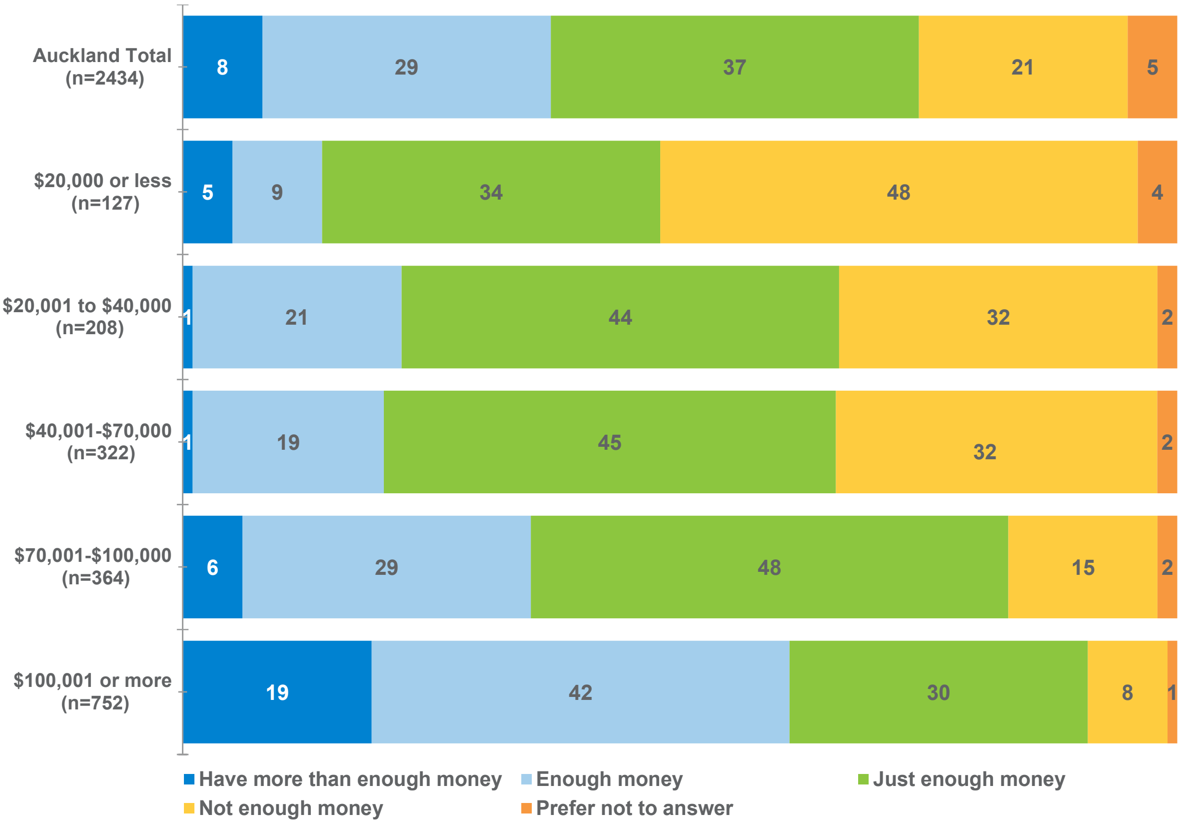
Those more likely to say they have *just enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (47%).

Those more likely to say they do *not have enough money* to meet their everyday needs are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (44%)
- Of Maori ethnicity (30%).

Figure 10.4.4: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they have *more than enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (19%).

Those *less* likely to say they have *more than enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (1%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (1%).

Those more likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

- A household income of $100,001 or more (42%).

Those *less* likely to say they have *enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

- A household income of $20,000 or less (9%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (19%)
- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (21%).

Those more likely to say they have *just enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

- A household income of $70,001 to $40,000 (48%)
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (45%).

Those more likely to say they do *not have enough money* to meet their everyday needs have:

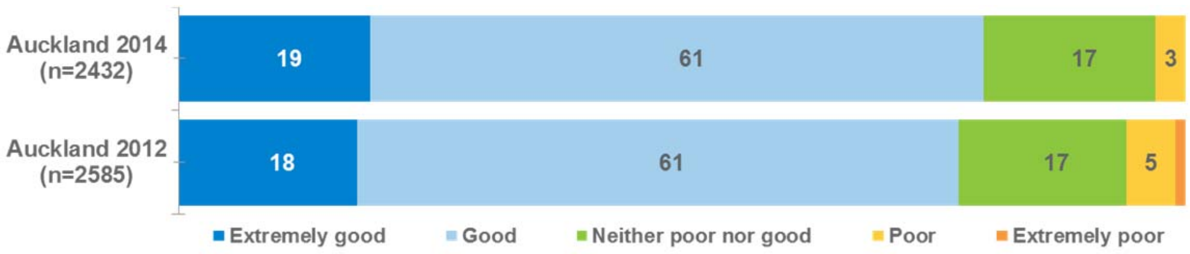
- A household income of $20,000 or less (48%)
- A household income of $20,001 to $40,000 (32%).
- A household income of $40,001 to $70,000 (32%)

COMPARISON WITH 2012

TIME SERIES

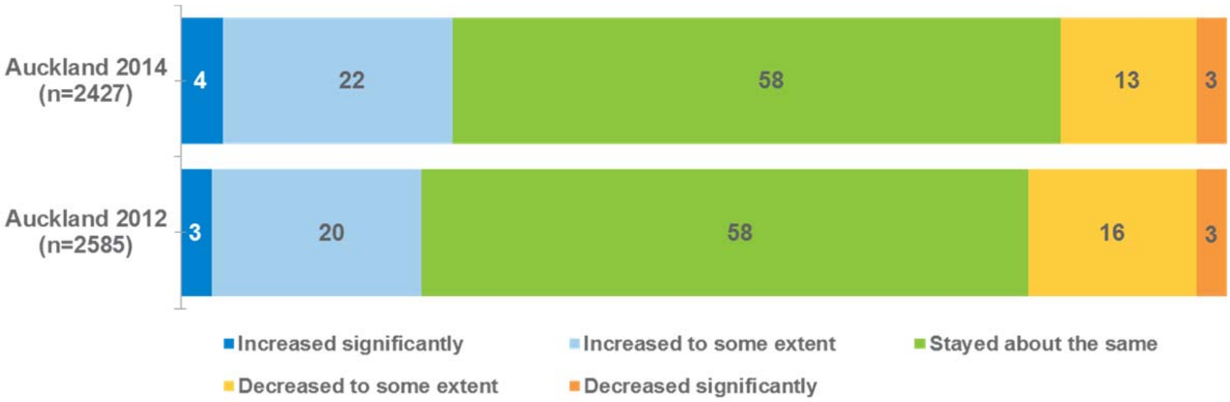
The following charts compare the results of a selection of key questions asked in 2014 with results from the 2012 Quality of Life Survey. Statisically significant differences over 5% are commented on. For all scale questions, signifcance testing has been done at the nett level (top two and bottom two boxes).

Chart 1: Overall quality of life – 2012/2014



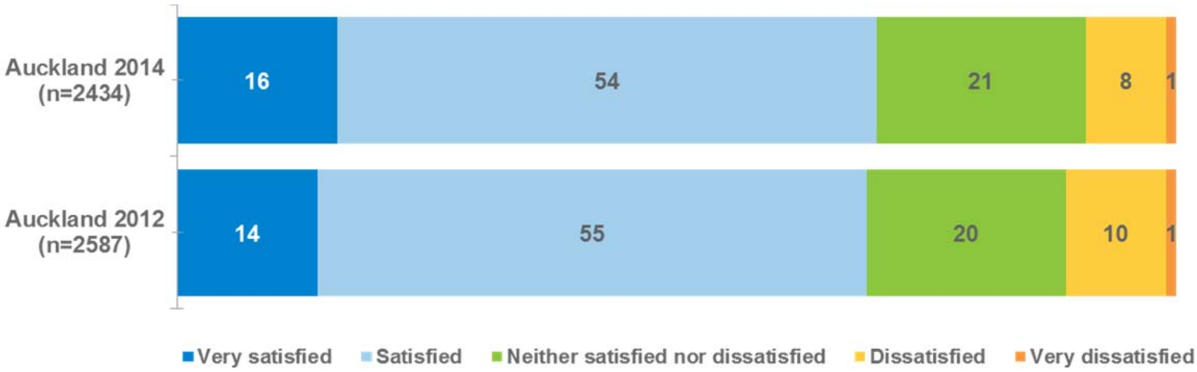
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 2: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – 2012/2014



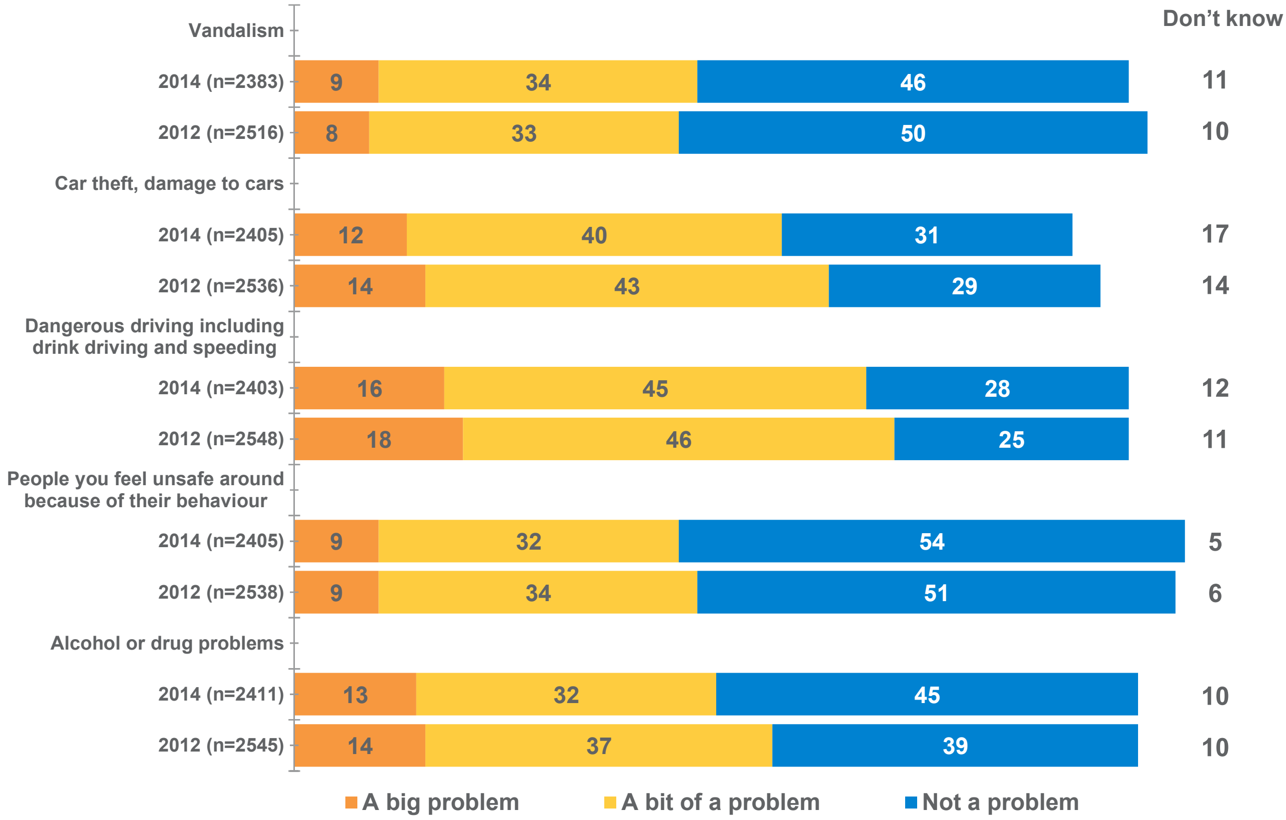
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 3: Satisfaction with life in general– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

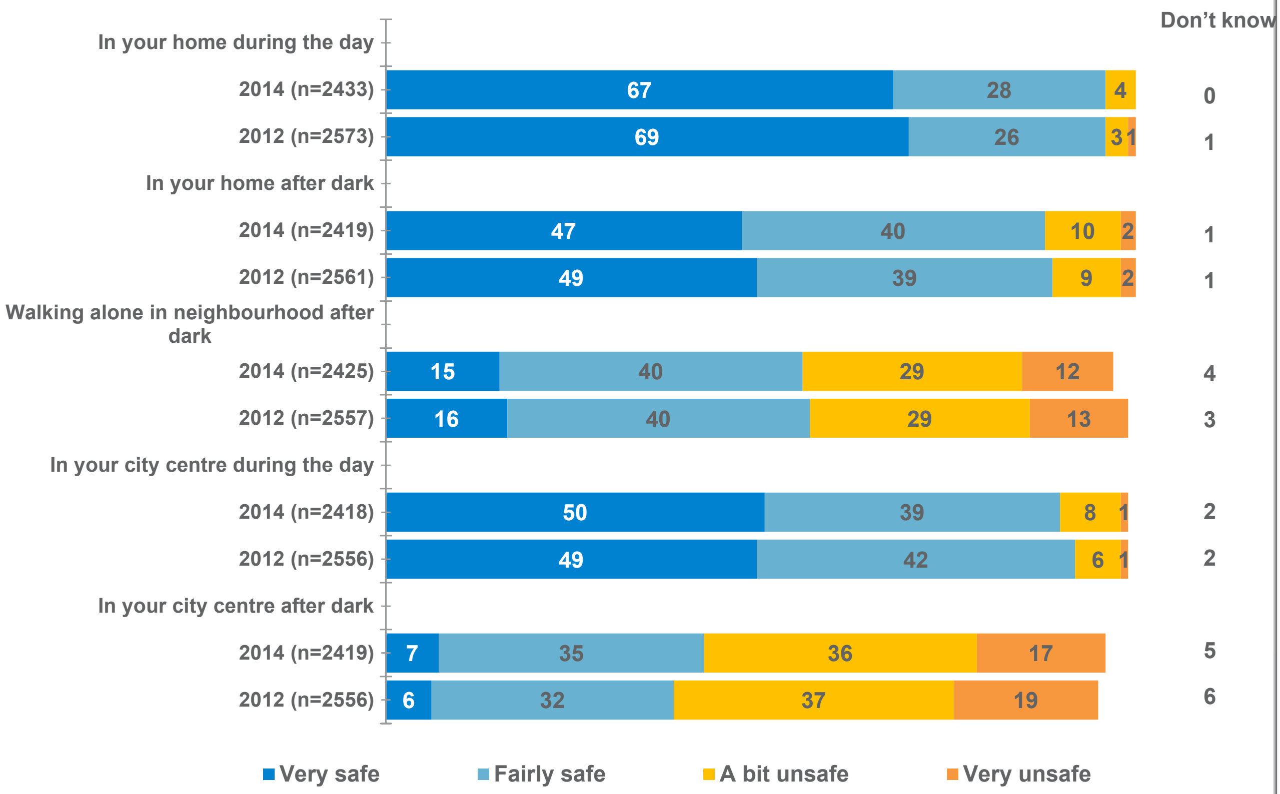
Chart 4: Perception of problems in local area in previous 12 months – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

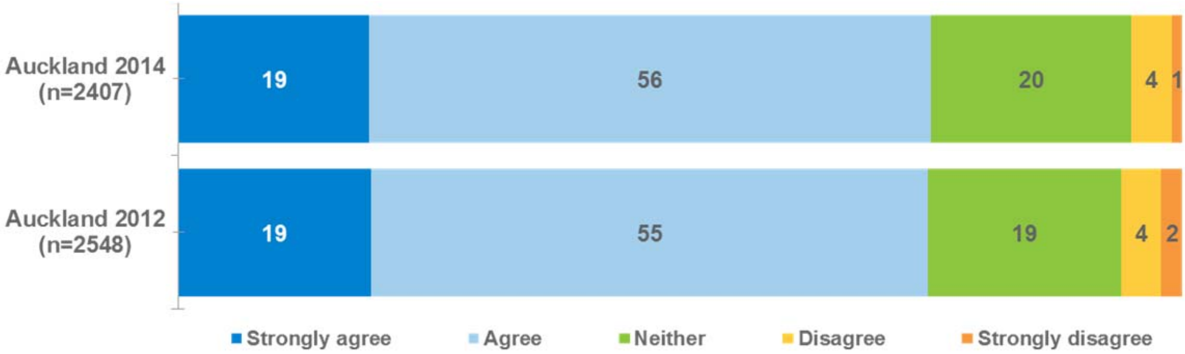
There has been a statisically significant decrease in the proportion of Auckland respondents who perceive that alcohol or drug problems have been a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) in their local area in the previous 12 months (45% in 2014 cf. 51% in 2012).

Chart 5: Sense of safety– 2012/2014



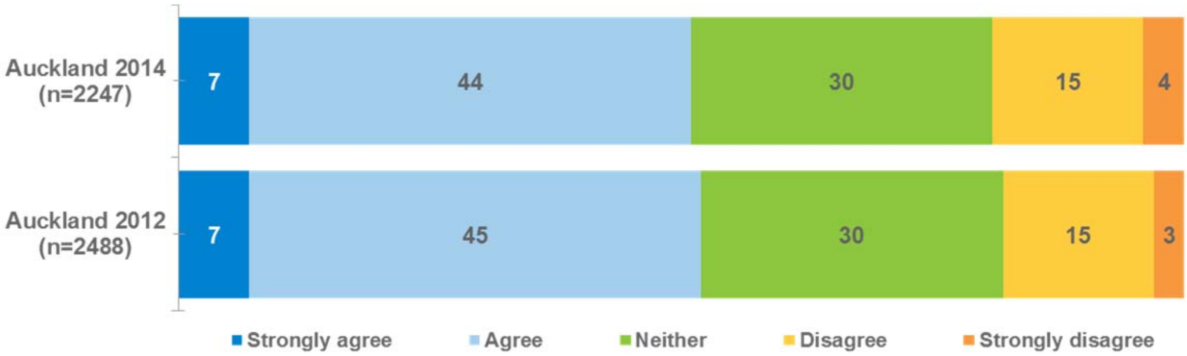
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 6: Importance of sense of community – 2012/2014



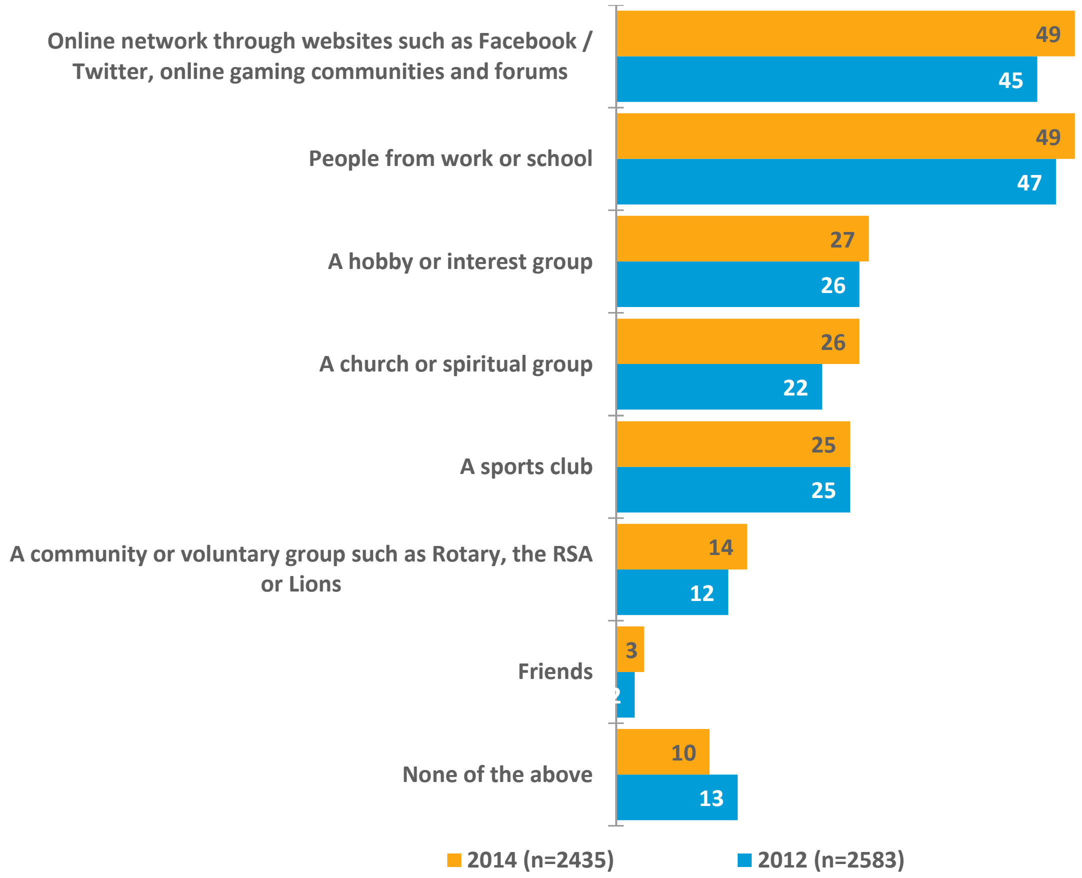
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 7: Feel a sense of community– 2012/2014



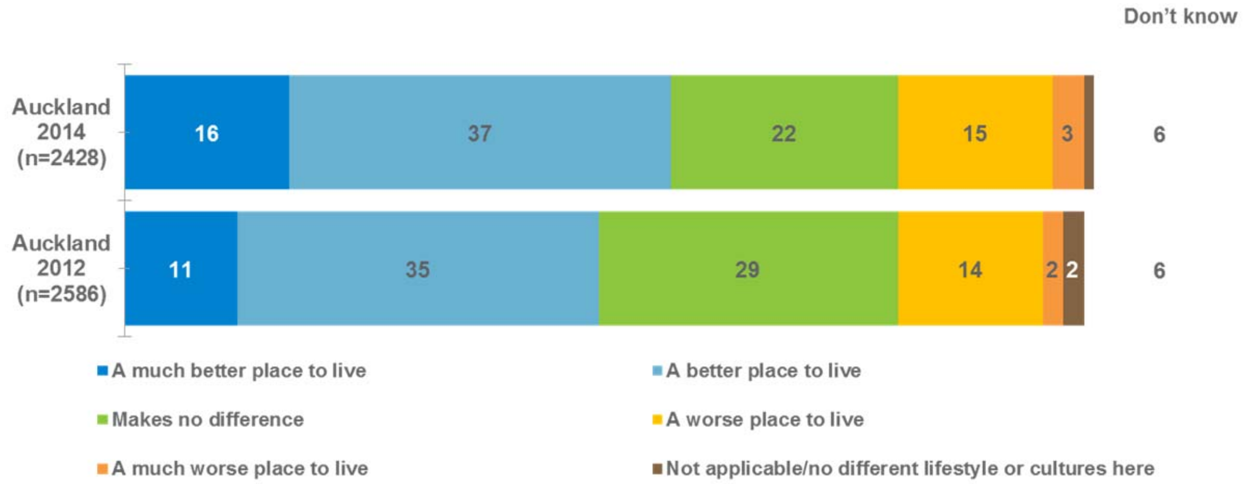
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 8: Social networks and groups belonging to – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

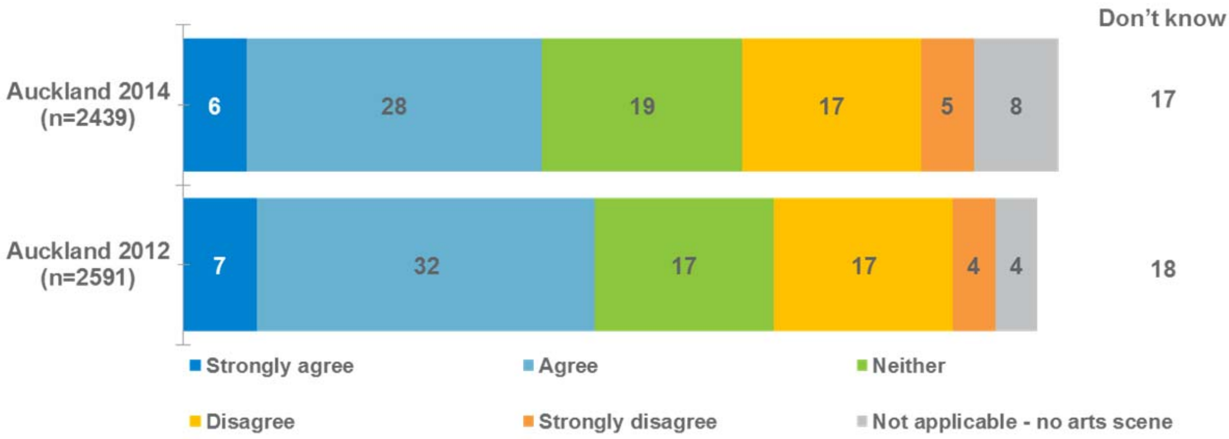
Chart 9: Impact of cultural diversity– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

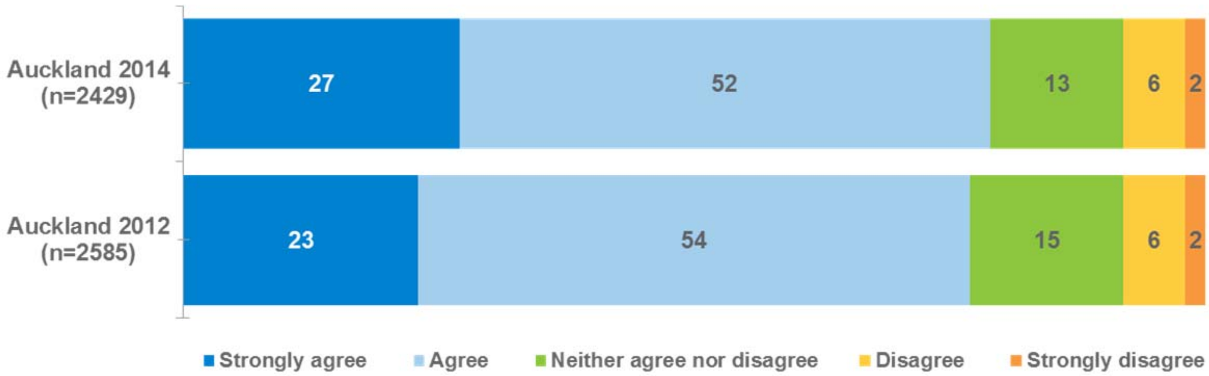
There has been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of Auckland respondents who feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their city *a better place to live* or *a much better place to live* (53% in 2014 cf. 46% in 2012).

Chart 10: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – 2012/2014



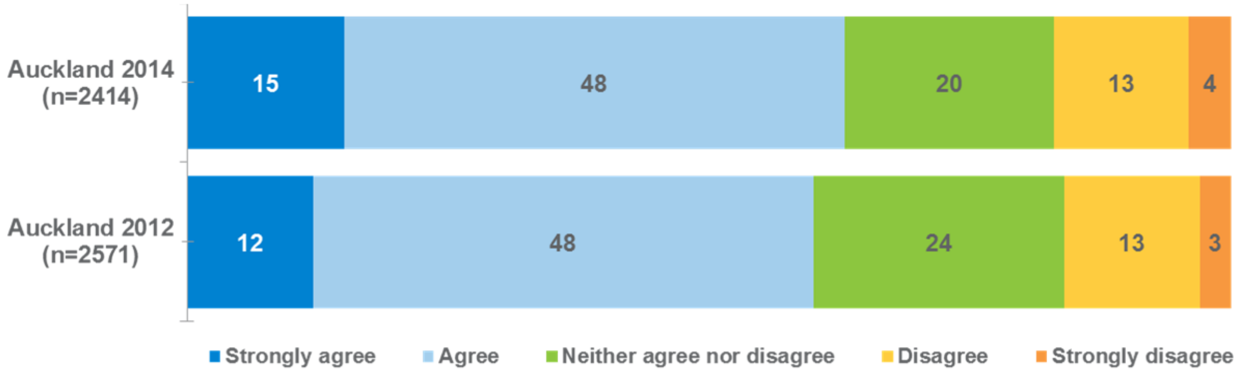
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 11: Local area I live in is a great place to live– 2012/2014



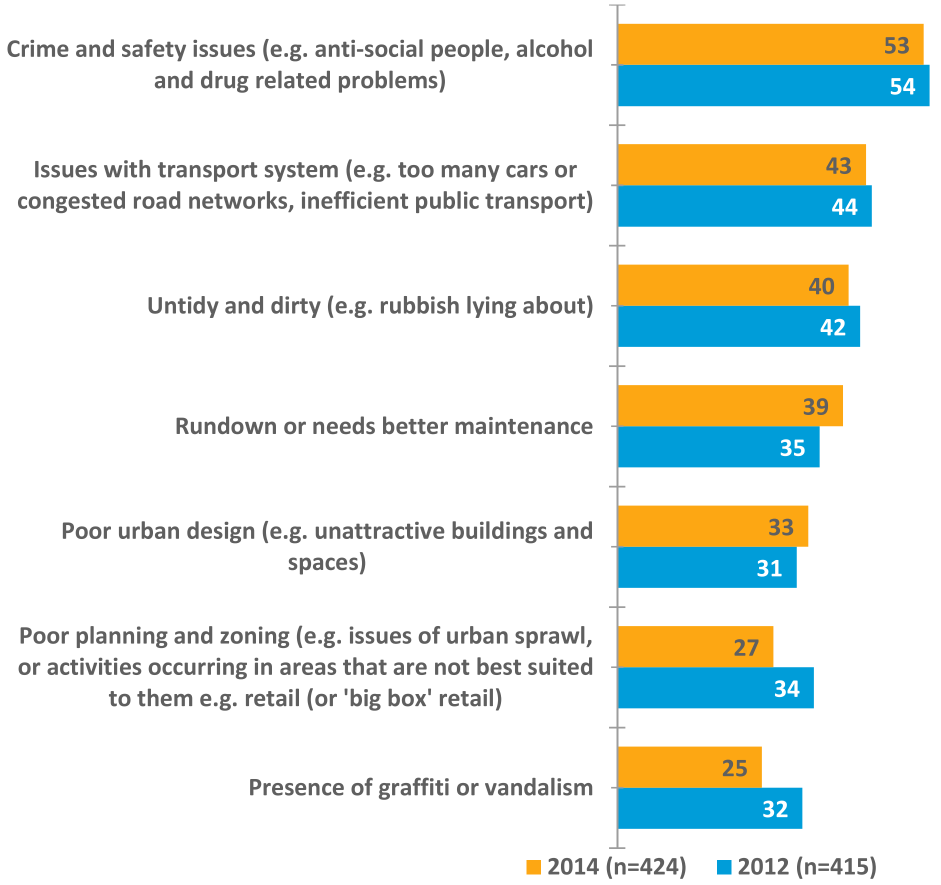
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 12: Pride in look and feel of local area



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 13: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in look and feel of local area – 2012/2014

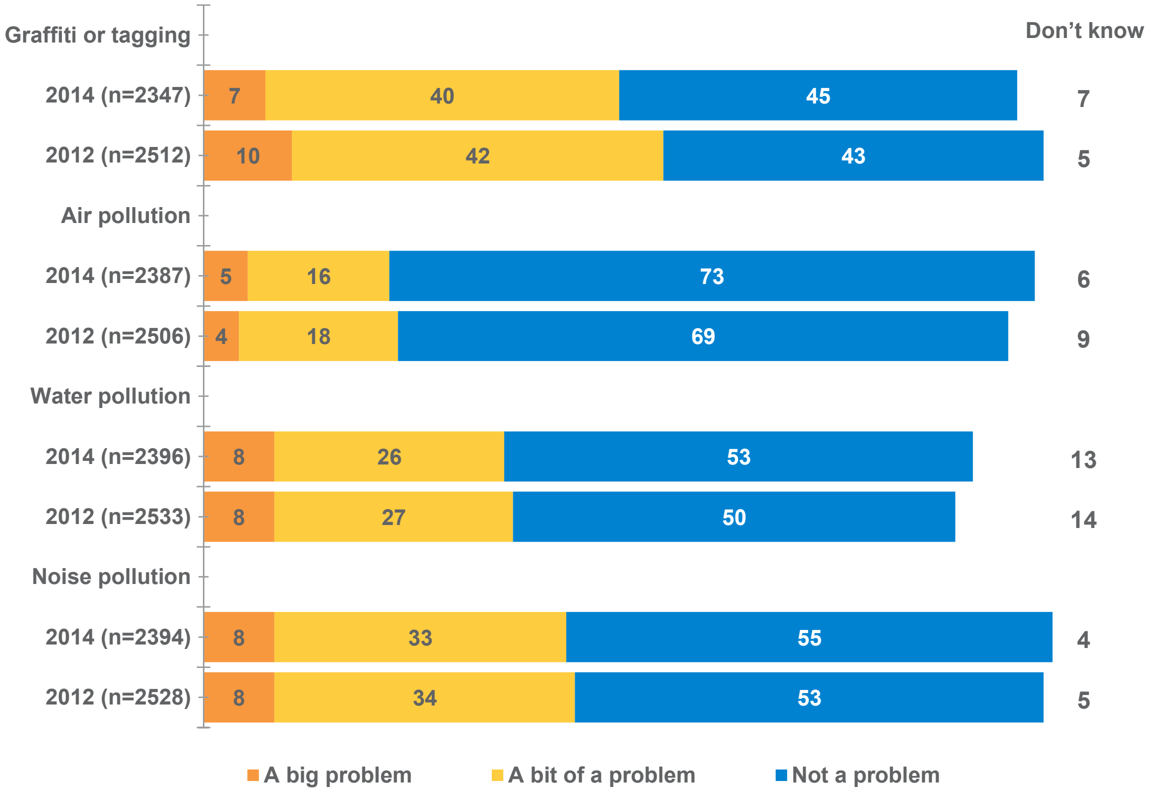


Base: Those who have a lack of pride in the city's look and feel (excluding not answered)

Since 2012, there has been a statistically significant decrease in the proportion of Auckland respondents giving the following reasons for a lack of pride in their local area:

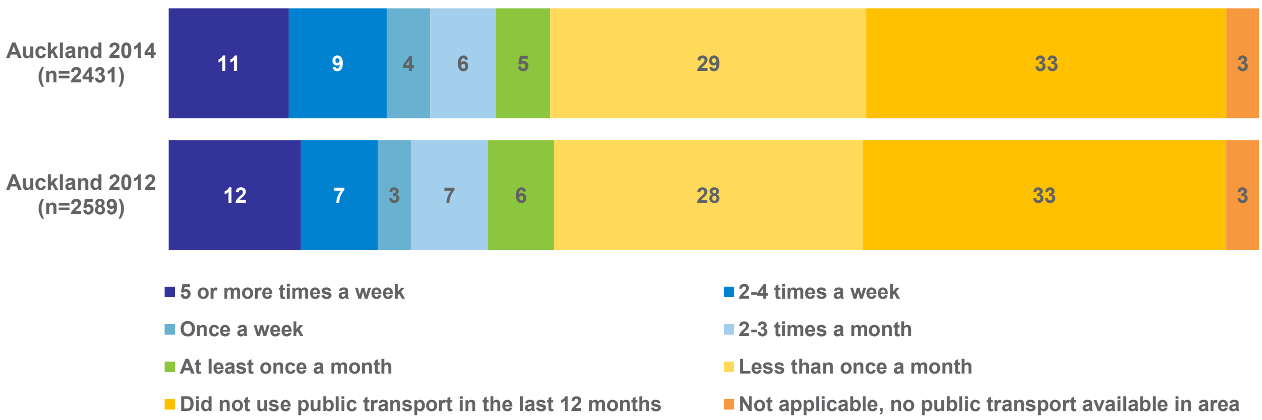
- *Poor planning and zoning (e.g. issues of urban sprawl, or activities occuring in areas that are not best suited to them (e.g. retail or "big box" retail))* (27% in 2014 cf. 34% in 2012)
- *Presence of graffiti or vandalism* (25% in 2014 cf. 32% in 2012).

Chart 14 Perception of problems in local area in the previous 12 months – 2012/2014



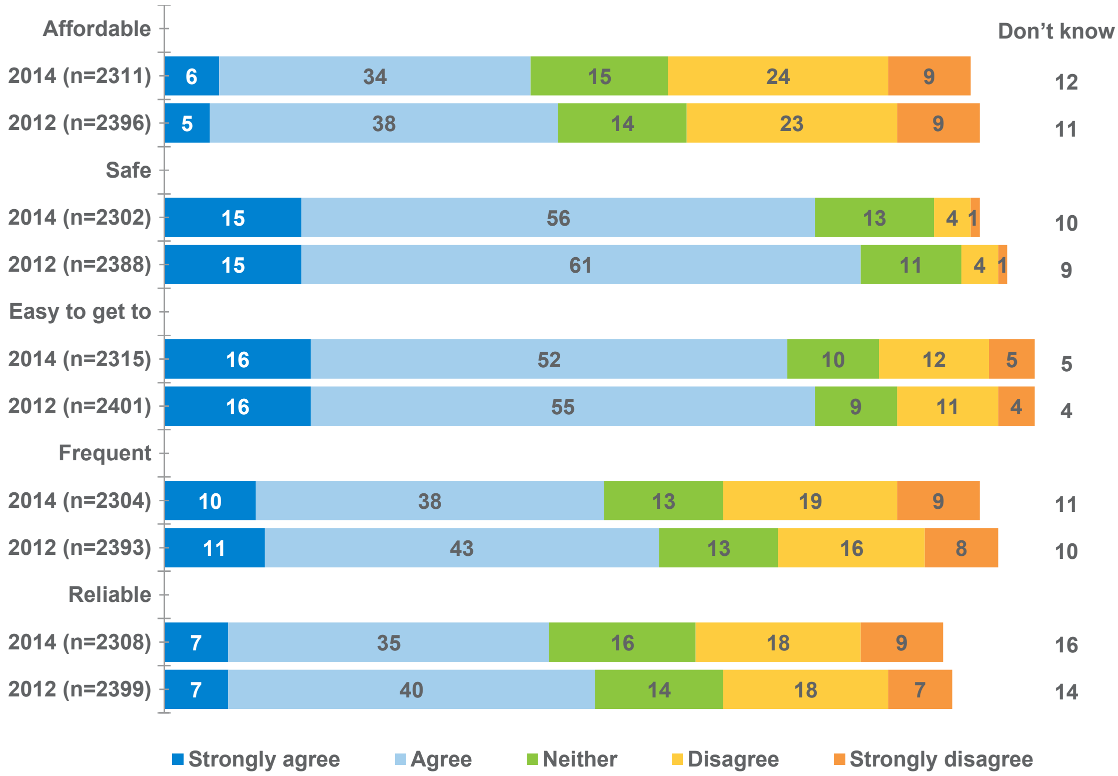
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 15: Frequency of use of public transport– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

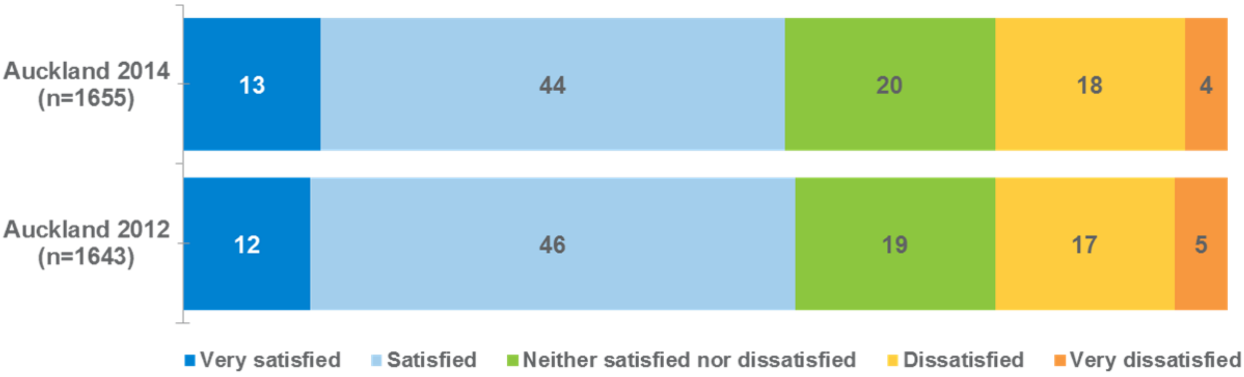
Chart 16: Perception of public transport – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

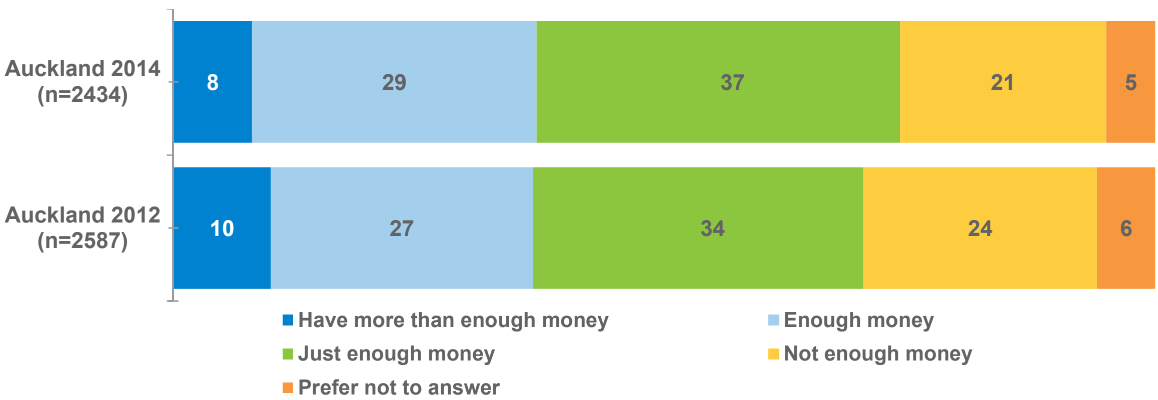
There has been a statistically signficant decrease in the proportion of Auckland respondents who *agree* or *strongly agree* that public transport is frequent (48% *agree* or *strongly agree* in 2014 cf. 54% in 2012).

Chart 17: Work/life balance– 2012/2014



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Chart 18: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

APPENDIX II
SAMPLE PROFILE

SAMPLE PROFILE

Appendix II Table 1: Gender distribution (%

	Auckland (n=2434)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Male	47	48
Female	53	52

Base: All respondents

Appendix II Table 2: Age distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2441)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
18-24 years	15	14
25-49 years	47	47
50-64 years	23	23
65 years +	15	15

Base: All respondents

Appendix II Table 3: Ethnicity distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2437)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
European	68	63
Māori	9	8
Pacific	9	11
Asian/Indian	20	22
Other	1	1
Unknown	2	2

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Note: Multiple response question, columns may add to more than 100%

Appendix II Table 4: Local board distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2441)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Rodney	6	4
Hibiscus and Bays	5	6
Upper Harbour	5	4
Kaipatiki	5	6
Devonport-Takapuna	6	4
Henderson-Massey	5	7
Waitakere Ranges	4	3
Whau	5	5
Albert-Eden	5	7
Waiheke / Great Barrier Islands	2	1
Waitemata	4	6
Puketapapa	5	4
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	4	5
Orakei	6	6
Howick	7	9
Franklin	5	5
Mangere-Otahuhu	5	4
Manurewa	5	5
Otara-Papatoetoe	5	5
Papakura	5	3

Base: All respondents

Appendix II Table 5: Pacific ethnic distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=212)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Samoan	49	48
Cook Islands	23	21
Tongan	17	17
Niuean	11	14
Other Pacific	8	8

Base: Those who identified themselves as Pacific

Appendix II Table 6: Asian / Indian ethnic distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=488)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Chinese	39	40
Indian	37	35
Other Asian	25	26

Base: Those who identified themselves as Asian / Indian

Appendix II Table 7: Distribution by number of people per household (%)

	Auckland (n=2412)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
One	8	8
Two	27	27
Three	20	20
Four	23	23
Five	11	11
Six or more	11	11

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 8: House ownership distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2433)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
You own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	22	22
You own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	12	12
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	12	11
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	6	6
A family trust owns this house/flat/apartment	8	8
Parents or other family members own this house/flat/apartment	16	15
A private landlord who is NOT related to you owns this house/flat/apartment	18	19
A local authority or city Council owns this house/flat/apartment	0	0
Housing New Zealand own this house/flat/apartment	4	5
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	0	0
Don't know	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 9: Personal annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2414)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	7	7
Less than $10,000	7	7
$10,001 - $20,000	9	9
$20,001 - $30,000	8	8
$30,001 - $40,000	7	8
$40,001 - $60,000	18	18
$60,001 – or more	27	27
Unknown	17	17

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 10: Household annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2386)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	2	2
Less than $10,000	1	1
$10,001 - $20,000	2	2
$20,001 - $30,000	4	4
$30,001 - $40,000	5	5
$40,001 - $60,000	9	9
$60,001 - $80,000	9	9
$80,001 - $100,000	11	10
$100,001 - $150,000	17	17
More than $150,001	15	14
Unknown	26	26

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 11: Employment status distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2421)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	52	54
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	16	15
Not in paid employment and looking for work	7	7
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full time parent, retired persons)	19	18
Prefer not to say	5	5
Don't know	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 12: Highest education qualification distribution (%)

	Auckland (n=2417)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than school certificate or less than 80 credits for NCEA Level 1 (no formal qualifications)	10	10
School certificate or NCEA Level 1	5	5
Sixth form certificate or NCEA Level 2	5	5
Higher School certificate/higher leaving certificate	3	3
National certificate/NZQA	5	5
University entrance from bursary exam	2	2
NZ A or B Bursary or NCEA Level 3	5	5
University Scholarship or NCEA Level 4	1	1
Overseas School Qualifications	6	6
Trade Certificate	8	7
National Diploma	7	7
Teaching or nursing certificate/diploma	5	5
Bachelor's degree	22	23
Postgraduate degree (Honours, Masters, PhD)	10	10
Postgraduate Diploma	5	5
Other (please specify)	1	1
Don't know	0	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 13: Distribution by time spent living in current area (%)

	Auckland (n=2416)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	1	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2	2
2 years to just under 5 years	6	6
5 years to just under 10 years	11	12
10 years or more	80	80

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 14: Distribution by time spent living in New Zealand (%)

	Auckland (n=924)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	-	-
1 year to just under 2 years	1	1
2 years to just under 5 years	6	6
5 years to just under 10 years	19	19
10 years or more	73	74

Base: Those who were not born in New Zealand (excluding not answered)

Appendix II Table 15: City Centres (%)

	Auckland (n=2441)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Auckland/ City/ Downtown/ CBD/ Queen St	39	39
Manukau City Centre	6	6
South Auckland (incl. Otara, Papatoetoe, Manurewa Otahuhu)	6	6
West Auckland/ Henderson/ Glen Eden	5	6
Papakura town centre	4	2
Auckland City Suburbs (incl. Mt Roskill/Mt Albert/Mt Eden/ Dominion Rd/ Epsom/ St Lukes)	3	3
Takapuna	3	2
Botany Downs	3	3
Franklin (incl. Pukekohe, Waiuku)	3	2
Albany	3	2
New Lynn	2	2
Mangere/ Mangere Town Centre/ Bridge	2	2
CBD/Central City N/S	2	2
Eastern Suburbs Auckland (incl/ Panmure, Glenn Innes/St Heliers, Remuera)	2	2
North Shore/North Shore City (Incl. Northcote, Sunnynook, Devonport)	2	2
Howick/ Pakuranga	2	2
Ponsonby/ Grey Lynn/ Herne Bay	1	2
Warkworth	1	1
Browns Bay	1	1
Westgate	1	1
Westfield Mall/Mall/Shopping Centre NFI	1	1
Highbury/Birkenhead village (incl. Beachhaven/Birkdale)	1	1
Glenfield/ Glenfield Mall	1	1
Newmarket	1	1
Orewa	1	1

Waiheke Island/Oneroa	1	0
Whangaparaoa/Pacific Plaza	1	1
Mt Wellington/ Sylvia Park	1	1
Kumeu/ Huapai Village	1	0
Onehunga	1	1
Waitakere	1	1
Silverdale	0	1
Avondale	0	1
Milford	0	0
Helensville	0	0
Blockhouse Bay/ Green Bay/ Lynfield	0	0
Wellsford	0	0
Other	2	2
None/no specific area	1	1
Don't know	2	3

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

APPENDIX III
QUESTIONNAIRE

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this important survey.

This survey measures what life is like for you, your family and your community. It is a confidential survey and will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. We realise that the last few years have been particularly difficult for a number of New Zealanders, due to events such as earthquakes, storms and the ongoing impact of the economic recession, which makes your responses to this survey even more important to us. To make sure we obtain a reliable picture of New Zealanders' opinions we need as many people as possible to complete this survey. Thank you very much for your help.

Examples of how to circle an answer							
Yes	1	Question…	1	2	3	4	5
No	2	Question…	1	2	3	4	5

The city/area you live in

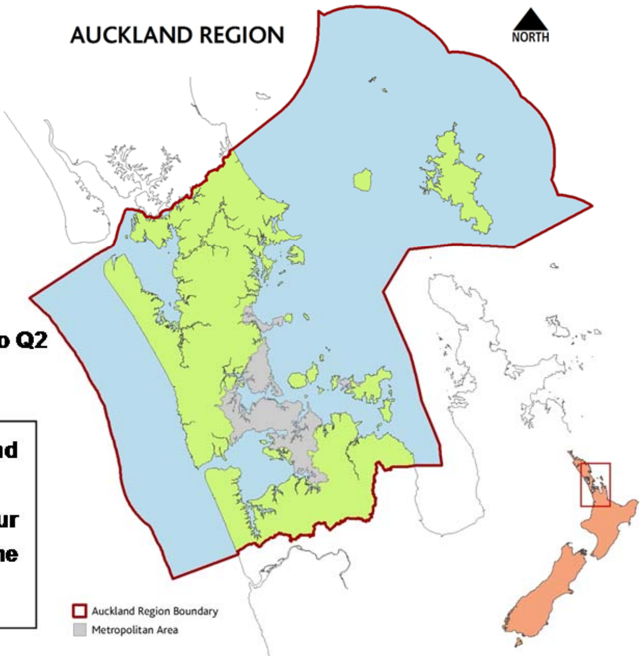
Q1 Do you currently live in Auckland?

That is the whole city and surrounding areas from the Bombay Hills up to Wellsford, including the islands in the Hauraki Gulf – as shown in the map.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1	→ Go to Q2
No	2	↓

This particular questionnaire is for Auckland residents.
You can still enter the prize draw by filling in your details at Q53 and returning your survey in the pre-paid envelope.



Q2 And how many years have you lived in Auckland?

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 1 year	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2
2 years to just under 5 years	3
5 years to just under 10 years	4
10 years or more	5

Q3 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
"I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels"?

Please circle **one** answer

Strongly disagree	1	→	**Go to Q4**
Disagree	2	→	**Go to Q4**
Neither agree nor disagree	3	→	**Go to Q6**
Agree	4	→	**Go to Q5**
Strongly agree	5	→	**Go to Q5**

If you disagree that you feel a sense of pride in the way your *local area* looks and feels please answer Q4

Q4 ***Please read through the whole list below*** *before selecting the main reason, or reasons, for not feeling a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels.*

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

Loss of heritage or other important buildings	1
Poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)	2
Poor planning and zoning (e.g. issues of urban sprawl, or activities occurring in areas that are not best suited to them e.g. retail (or 'big box' retail), infill housing, new residential subdivisions, or industrial activities)	3
Issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)	4
Untidy and dirty (e.g. rubbish lying about)	5
Rundown or needs better maintenance	6
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	7
The natural environment is too polluted	8
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	9
Crime and safety issues (e.g. anti-social people, alcohol and drug related problems)	10
Lack of sense of community (e.g. people who are unfriendly and unhelpful)	11
Too many people living in it	12
Too few people living in it	13
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	14
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	15
Other (please specify) ____________________	16

Now please go to Q6

If you agree that you feel a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels please answer Q5

Q5 ***Please read through the whole list below*** *before selecting your <u>main</u> reason, or reasons, for feeling a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels.*

	Please circle your **main** reason(s)
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	1
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	2
Good planning and zoning e.g. activities are located in the areas that are best suited to them e.g. malls, infill housing, new subdivisions, industrial areas; the city is well contained (it doesn't sprawl)	3
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	4
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	5
It is well maintained	6
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	7
The natural environment is beautiful	8
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	9
Lack of crime and safety issues	10
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other; people are friendly and helpful)	11
Good population size	12
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	13
Provides a good overall lifestyle	14
Other (please specify) ______________________________	15

Everyone to answer

Q6 How easy or difficult is it for you to get to a local park or other green space?

	Please circle **one** answer
Very difficult	1
Difficult	2
Neither	3
Easy	4
Very easy	5

Q7 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
"The local area that you live in is a great place to live".

	Please circle **one** answer
Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5

Q8 This question is about the house, townhouse or apartment in which you currently live.
How much do you agree or disagree that:

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Your housing costs are affordable. *By housing costs we mean things like your rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance*	1	2	3	4	5	6
The type of house or apartment that you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6
The general area or neighbourhood your house or apartment is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6

Crime and safety

Q9 Now thinking about issues of crime and safety, in general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations…

Please circle **one** answer for each situation

	Very unsafe	A bit unsafe	Fairly safe	Very safe	Don't know/ not applicable
In your home during the day	1	2	3	4	5
In your home after dark	1	2	3	4	5
Walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	1	2	3	4	5
In your city centre during the day	1	2	3	4	5
In your city centre after dark	1	2	3	4	5

Q10 Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'?

____

Q11 To what extent has each of the following been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?

Please circle **one** answer for each problem

	A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Graffiti or tagging	1	2	3	4
Vandalism, other than graffiti or tagging including broken windows in shops and public buildings	1	2	3	4
Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars	1	2	3	4
Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding	1	2	3	4
People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance	1	2	3	4
Air pollution	1	2	3	4
Water pollution including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea	1	2	3	4
Noise pollution	1	2	3	4
Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol	1	2	3	4
People begging on the street	1	2	3	4

Transport

Q12 What is the main form of transport you use for your daily activities such as work, study and shopping?

	Please circle the **main** form(s) of transport that you use
Bus / cable car	1
Train	2
Ferry	3
Taxi	4
Car / van	5
Motorbike or scooter	6
Walking	7
Bicycle	8
Other (please specify) ________________________________	9

Q13 Over the past 12 months, how often did you use **public** transport?
For public transport, please include cable cars, ferries, trains and buses including school buses.
*Taxis are **not** included as public transport.*
If your usage changes on a weekly basis, please provide an average

	Please circle **one** answer
5 or more times a week	1
2-4 times a week	2
Once a week	3
2-3 times a month	4
At least once a month	5
Less than once a month	6
Did not use public transport over the past 12 months	7
Not applicable, no public transport available in area	8

Q14 Over the past 12 months, how often did you use **private** transport?
For private transport, please include cars/vans, motorbike/scooter, taxis, cycles.
If your usage changes on a weekly basis, please provide an average

	Please circle **one** answer
5 or more times a week	1
2-4 times a week	2
Once a week	3
2-3 times a month	4
At least once a month	5
Less than once a month	6
Have not used private transport in the past 12 months	7

Q15 Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following:
Public transport is…

Please circle **one** answer for each aspect

	Strongly disagree	**Disagree**	**Neither**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**	**Don't know**
Affordable	1	2	3	4	5	6
Safe	1	2	3	4	5	6
Easy to get to	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequent (comes often)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reliable (comes when it says it will)	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q16 Please indicate the forms of transport you associate with each of the following statements.
There are no right or wrong answers - we are interested only in your opinion.
For each aspect, you can select as many forms of transport as you like.

	Bus	**Train**	**Ferry**	**Car / van**	**Motorbike / scooter**	**Walking**	**Bicycle**
Affordable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Safe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Easy to get to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reliable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Takes an acceptable amount of time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Council decision making

Q17 Thinking about your Council. How would you rate each of the following:

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	**Disagree**	**Neither**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**
Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions	1	2	3	4	5
I would like to have more of a say in what the Council does	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, I have confidence that the Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of my city	1	2	3	4	5

Please answer Q18 **Go to Q19**

If you 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' that you have confidence in your Council's decision making, please answer Q18

Q18 For what reason do you **not** have confidence the Council makes decisions in the best interests of your city or district?

Please circle **one** answer

Do not agree in **general** with decisions the Council has made	1
Do not like **specific** decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made	2
Other (please specify) ________________________________	3

Everyone to answer

Q19 Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes? Would you say the public has...

Please circle **one** answer

No influence	1
Small influence	2
Some influence	3
Large influence	4
Don't know	5

Aspects of your life and your lifestyle

Q20 Which of the following best describes your current employment status?
Employed means you undertake work for pay, profit or other income, or do any work in a family business without pay.

	Please circle **one** answer	
Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	1	**Go to Q21**
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	2	**Go to Q21**
Not in paid employment and looking for work	3	**Go to Q22**
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full-time parent, retired person)	4	**Go to Q22**
Prefer not to say	5	**Go to Q22**

If you are in part time or full time employment, please answer Q21

Q21 Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family or leisure?

	Please circle **one** answer
Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5

Q22 In general how would you rate your health?

	Please circle **one** answer
Poor	1
Fair	2
Good	3
Very good	4
Excellent	5

Q23 Thinking about ALL your physical activities (including any physical tasks you might do at work, doing housework or gardening, travelling from place to place or playing sports), on how many of the last 7 days were you active?

By "active" we mean doing 15 minutes or more of vigorous activity, which makes you breathe a lot harder than normal, "huff and puff" like running, OR 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity which makes you breathe harder than normal, but only a little, like brisk walking?

Other examples of moderate physical activity include carrying light loads, cycling at a regular pace, recreational swimming and gardening.

	Please circle **one** answer
None	0
One day	1
Two days	2
Three days	3
Four days	4
Five days	5
Six days	6
Seven days	7

Q24 Which of the following best describes how well your total income meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?

	Please circle **one** answer
Have more than enough money	1
Enough money	2
Just enough money	3
Not enough money	4
Prefer not to answer	5

Q25 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	**Disagree**	**Neither**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**
It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5
I feel a sense of community with others in my neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5
	Go to Q26		**Go to Q27**		

If you disagree that you feel a sense of community please answer Q26

Q26 **Please read through the whole list below** before selecting the main reason, or reasons, you do not feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood.

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

My busy life (including work, family and friends) leaves limited or no time to build a sense of community with my neighbours or to get to know them	1
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	2
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	3
I like to keep to myself	4
My neighbours are not my type of people	5
My neighbours are not friendly	6
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	7
There is a lack of events or things happening within my neighbourhood	8
There are new people in the neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	9
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	10
Other (please specify) ____	11

Q27 In the last 12 months, which, if any, of the following types of contact have you had with people in your neighbourhood?

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Yes	No	Can't remember
Negative contact where there's outright tension or disagreement	1	2	3
Some negative contact such as not getting on with them	1	2	3
Some positive contact such as a nod or saying hello	1	2	3
Positive contact such as a visit, or asking each other for small favours	1	2	3
Strong positive contact such as support / close friendship (e.g. having BBQs or drinks together)	1	2	3

Q28 Which of the following statements about trust do you agree with the most?

Please circle **one** answer

You almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people	1
You usually can't be too careful in dealing with people	2
People can usually be trusted	3
People can almost always be trusted	4
Don't know	5

Q29 Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of, to which of the following, if any, do you belong?

Please circle **all** that apply

A sports club	1
A church or spiritual group	2
A hobby or interest group	3
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	4
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	5
A network of people from work or school	6
Other social network or group (please specify) ________________________________	7
None of the above	8

Q30 Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated?

Please circle **one** answer

Always	1
Most of the time	2
Sometimes	3
Rarely	4
Never	5

Q31 If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed emotional support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for help?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know / unsure	3

Q32 In general how happy or unhappy would you say you are these days?

Please circle **one** answer

Very unhappy	1
Unhappy	2
Neither happy nor unhappy	3
Happy	4
Very happy	5

Q33 Taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life in general these days?

Please circle **one** answer

Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5

Q34 At some time in their lives, most people experience stress.

Which statement below best applies to how often, if ever, over the past 12 months you have experienced stress that has had a negative effect on you?

Stress refers to things that negatively affect different aspects of people's lives, including work and home life, making important life decisions, their routines for taking care of household chores, leisure time and other activities.

Please circle **one** answer

Always	1
Most of the time	2
Sometimes	3
Rarely	4
Never	5

Culture and identity

Q35 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
"*The area where I live has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene".*

Please circle **one** answer

Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5
Not applicable - no arts scene	6
Don't know	7

Q36 New Zealand is becoming home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries.

Overall, do you think the city you live in is …

Please circle **one** answer

A much worse place to live	1	→	**Go to Q37**
A worse place to live	2	→	**Go to Q37**
Makes no difference	3	→	**Go to Q39**
A better place to live	4	→	**Go to Q38**
A much better place to live	5	→	**Go to Q38**
Not applicable, there are no different lifestyles or cultures here	6	→	**Go to Q39**
Don't know	7	→	**Go to Q39**

If you answered a 'worse' or 'much worse place to live' in Q36, please answer Q37

Q37 Why is it a worse place to live?

Please read through the whole list below *before circling the main reason, or reasons*

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	1
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	2
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	3
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	4
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	5
Other (please specify) ______________________________	6

If you answered a 'better' or 'much better place to live' in Q36, please answer Q38

Q38 Why is it a better place to live?

Please read through the whole list below *before circling your main reason, or reasons*

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

It's good to learn about people from other cultures	1
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	2
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	3
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	4
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	5
Other (please specify) ______________________________	6

Overall quality of life

Q39 Would you say that your overall quality of life is…

Please circle **one** answer

Extremely poor	1
Poor	2
Neither poor nor good	3
Good	4
Extremely good	5

Q40 And why did you describe your overall quality of life in this way?

____

____

____

____

Q41 And compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...

Please circle **one** answer

Decreased significantly	1	
Decreased to some extent	2	
Stayed about the same	3	→ **Go to Q43**
Increased to some extent	4	
Increased significantly	5	

Q42 What, if anything, has happened in the last 12 months to affect your quality of life?

____

____

____

____

Demographics

Lastly, a few questions about you. This is so we can compare the opinions of different types of people who live in New Zealand.

Q43 Which ethnic group, or groups, do you belong to?

Please circle **all** that apply

New Zealand European	1
Māori	2
Samoan	3
Cook Island Māori	4
Tongan	5
Niuean	6
Chinese	7
Indian	8
Prefer not to say	9
Other (please specify) ________________	10
Don't know	11

Q44 In which of the following age groups do you belong?

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 18 years	1
18-19 years	2
20-24	3
25-29	4
30-34	5
35-39	6
40-44	7
45-49	8
50-54	9
55-59	10
60-64	11
65+ years	12

Q45 Are you?

Please circle **one** answer

Male	1
Female	2

Q46 Were you born in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1 → **Go to Q48**
No	2

Q47 How many years have you lived in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 1 year	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2
2 years to just under 5 years	3
5 years to just under 10 years	4
10 years or more	5

Q48 Currently, how many people live in your household, including yourself?

By household we mean anyone who lives in your house, or in sleep-outs, Granny flats etc. on the same property. If you live in a retirement village, apartment building or hostel, please answer for how many people live in your unit.

Please write the number in the box below.

Q49 Who <u>owns</u> the residence you live in?
Residence means a house, flat or apartment.

Please circle **<u>one</u>** answer

You own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	1
You own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	2
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people WITH A MORTGAGE	3
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people WITHOUT A MORTGAGE	4
A family trust owns this house/flat/apartment	5
Parents/other family members or partner own this house/flat/apartment	6
A private landlord who is NOT related to you owns this house/flat/apartment	7
A local authority or city council owns this house/flat/apartment	8
Housing New Zealand owns this house/flat/apartment	9
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	10
Don't know	11

Q50 What is the highest qualification that you have completed that took longer than three months to finish?

Please circle **<u>one</u>** answer

Less than school certificate or less than 80 credits for NCEA Level 1 (no formal qualifications)	1
School certificate or NCEA Level 1	2
Sixth form certificate or NCEA Level 2	3
Higher School certificate/higher leaving certificate	4
National certificate/NZQA	5
University entrance from bursary exam	6
NZ A or B Bursary or NCEA Level 3	7
University Scholarship or NCEA Level 4	8
Overseas School Qualifications	9
Trade certificate	10
National diploma	11
Teaching or nursing certificate/diploma	12
Bachelors degree	13
Postgraduate degree (Honours, Masters, PhD)	14
Post graduate diploma	15
Other (please specify)____	16

Q51 Which best describes your annual personal income before tax?

Loss	1
No income	2
Less than $10,000	3
$10,001 - $20,000	4
$20,001 - $30,000	5
$30,001 - $40,000	6
$40,001 - $50,000	7
$50,001 - $60,000	8
$60,001 - $70,000	9
$70,001 - $100,000	10
More than $100,000	11
Prefer not to say	12
Don't know	13

Q52 Which best describes your household's annual income before tax?

Loss	1
No income	2
Less than $10,000	3
$10,001 - $20,000	4
$20,001 - $30,000	5
$30,001 - $40,000	6
$40,001 - $50,000	7
$50,001 - $60,000	8
$60,001 - $70,000	9
$70,001 - $80,000	10
$80,001 - $90,000	11
$90,001 - $100,000	12
$100,001 - $150,000	13
$150,001 - $200,000	14
More than $200,000	15
Prefer not to say	16
Don't know	17

Q53 Please fill in your contact details below so that we are able to contact you if you are the winner of one of the three iPad Minis or if we have any questions about your questionnaire (e.g. if we can't read your response).

Name: ____________________

Phone number: ____________________

Email: ____________________

Thank you very much for your time and effort.

PLEASE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL PAGES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please put the completed questionnaire in the FreePost Envelope provided or any envelope (no stamp required) and post it to:
FREEPOST AUTHORITY NUMBER 196397

Customised Coding Department
Nielsen
PO Box 11 346
Wellington 6142
New Zealand

If you have any questions please contact Nielsen
during office hours on 0800 400 160 toll free.

Quality of Life 2014 – Prize Draw Terms and Conditions of Entry

1. Information on how to enter the promotion forms part of these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Entry into the promotion is deemed acceptance of the following terms and conditions.
2. The promotion commences on 11 June 2014 and closes on 16 July 2014 ("Promotional Period").
3. To enter Eligible Respondents must complete and submit the Survey of New Zealanders within the Promotional Period by:
   a. filling out the online survey at www.acnonline.com/qualityoflife (using your personalised username and password, provided in the letter sent to you informing you of the survey) including your contact details, or
   b. returning a completed hard copy of the survey (if this has been provided) with your contact details to the Promoter.
4. Entry is only open to "Eligible Respondents", being individuals who: (i) are residents of New Zealand aged 18 years or older; and (ii) are not employees of the Promoter or the Department of Conservation; and (iii) are not a spouse, de facto partner, parent, child, sibling (whether natural or by adoption) or household member of such an employee; and (iv) are not professionally connected with the promotion.
5. Each completed survey with accompanying contact details, submitted in accordance with paragraph 3, above, will automatically receive one entry into the prize draw. There is a limit of one entry per Eligible Respondent.
6. The Promoter reserves the right, at any time, to verify the validity of the entry and Eligible Respondent (including a respondent's identity, age and place of residence) and to disqualify any respondent who submits a response that is not in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Failure by the Promoter to enforce any of its rights at any stage does not constitute a waiver of those rights.
7. The prize draw will take place on 4 August 2014. The winners will be notified within 10 working days of the draw by telephone or email.
8. The first three (3) valid entries drawn at random will each win a 16GB mini iPad (WiFi model). The winners are responsible for any tax associated with the prize.
9. The prize is not transferable or exchangeable. No responsibility is accepted for late, lost, misdirected or illegible entries.
10. The Promoter's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
11. If after 10 working days following the Promoter attempting to contact a winner at the contact details provided the Promoter has been unable to make contact with the winner, that winner will automatically forfeit the prize, and the Promoter will randomly select one further entry who will be contacted by the Promoter by telephone or email and will be the winner of the prize.
12. The winner permits the Quality of Life Survey Team, the Promoter and their affiliates to use the winner's name and biographical information for advertising and promotional purposes, without any compensation.
13. All personal details of the respondents will be stored securely at the office of the Promoter and used to operate and administer the prize draw or to contact the respondent, if necessary, to clarify responses to questions in any hard copy of the survey. A request to access, update or correct any personal information should be directed to the Promoter.
14. The Promoter is ACNielsen (NZ) ULC, L8 150 Willis Street, Te Aro, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand. Phone +64 9 970 6700.
15. The Promoter reserves the right to amend or modify these Terms and Conditions of Entry at any time.
16. The Promoter will not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever which is suffered (including but not limited to indirect or consequential loss) or sustained as a consequence of participation in the promotion or as a consequence of the use and enjoyment of the prize.
17. The promotion is governed by New Zealand law and all respondents agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of New Zealand with respect to any claim or matter arising out of or in connection with this promotion.