

QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY 2014

WELLINGTON CITY



quality of life

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1. 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 decision-making processes
- Environment
- Transport
- Economic wellbeing.

This report presents the results for Wellington City. A combined six councils report is also available.

METHODOLOGY

This survey was carried out using a sequential-mixed methodology. A random selection of Wellington City 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 647 surveys completed by Wellington City residents.

Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

QUALITY OF LIFE

Nine in ten (89%) of Wellington respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 63% rating it as *good* and 26% as *extremely good*.

A third (33%) of respondents living in Wellington say their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago, with 4% saying it has *increased significantly* and 29% saying it has *increased to some extent*.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Overall health

Close to nine in ten Wellington respondents (87%) rate their health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (19%), *very good* (34%) or *good* (34%).

Frequency of doing physical activity

Just under two in ten (18%) Wellington City respondents report that they have been active every day in the seven days prior to the survey, with just under half (46%) of Wellington respondents reporting that they have been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey. Under one in ten (7%) have not been active in the week prior to the survey.

Emotional wellbeing

Over three quarters (78%) of Wellington respondents rate themselves as having a positive emotional wellbeing, with a rating of *very happy* (19%) or *happy* (59%).

Satisfaction with life in general

Eight in ten (80%) Wellington respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (21%) or *satisfied* (59%).

Stress

One in six (16%) Wellington respondents are regularly experiencing stress that has a negative effect on them, with 2% *always* stressed and 14% stressed *most of the time*.

Availability of support

The vast majority (94%) of Wellington respondents say they have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed emotional support during a difficult time.

CRIME AND SAFETY

Perceptions of crime and other undesirable problems

The most commonly perceived problem over the last 12 months is people begging on the street (75% of respondents see this as a problem in their area). This is followed by alcohol or drugs (74%), dangerous driving (58%), car theft or damage to cars (56%), vandalism (47%) and the presence of unsafe people (46%).

Sense of safety

The vast majority of Wellington City respondents feel safe in their home during the day (99%) and after dark (94%) and in the city centre during the day (98%). However only three quarters (76%) feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, and just over two thirds (67%) feel safe in the city centre after dark.

COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sense of community

Almost three quarters (71%) of Wellington respondents agree it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in the local neighbourhood, responding with a rating of *strongly agree* (19%) or *agree* (52%).

Just over half (53%) of Wellington respondents agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 7% agreeing strongly and 46% agreeing.

The most frequently mentioned reason for feeling a lack of sense of community is that some Wellington respondents *prefer to socialise with friends instead of neighbours* (46%). This is followed by *a busy life* (43%) and *people in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other* (36%).

Impact of greater cultural diversity

Around three quarters (76%) of Wellington respondents feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their area a better place to live, with 32% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 44% saying it is *a better place to live*.

The most frequently mentioned reasons 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* (72%) and *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (57%). These are followed by *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* (44%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater culture diversity having a negative impact is *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (49%). The next most frequently mentioned reason is *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (40%). This question has a base size of less than 30. Results should be treated with caution and no significant differences are mentioned.

Social networks

The most commonly mentioned social network that respondents living in Wellington belong to is *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (59%). The next most popular is *people from work or school* (57%).

Contact with neighbourhood people

Within the last 12 months, the vast majority (97%) of Wellington respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood such as a nod or saying hello; over two thirds (67%) have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. a visit, or asking each other for small favours) and 40% have had strong positive contact (e.g. support or close friendship). About one in ten (12%) respondents have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood in the last 12 months (e.g. not getting on with them) and just under one in ten (9%) have had negative contact, where there is outright tension or disagreement.

Feeling of isolation

Two thirds (67%) of Wellington respondents have rarely felt isolated or lonely over the past 12 months, with 28% saying *never* and 39% saying *rarely*.

Culturally rich and diverse arts scene

Almost nine in ten (87%) Wellington respondents agree their area/city has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 35% who *strongly agree* and 52% who *agree*.

Trust

Three quarters (77%) of Wellington respondents feel that, in general, people can be trusted, with 11% saying people can *almost always* be trusted and 66% saying *usually*.

COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Only three in ten Wellington respondents (30%) agree with the statement “Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions”, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (27%). About half of Wellington respondents (49%) agree that they would like to have more say in what their Council does.

Confidence in Council decision making

Four in ten (42%) of Wellington respondents have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (2%) or *agree* (40%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for a lack of confidence in Council decision making being in the best interests of the city is *do not like specific decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made* (62%). This is followed by *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* (23%).

Almost half (47%) of Wellington respondents say the public has an influence on decisions the Council makes (4% say a *large influence*, 43% *some influence*).

BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

City/local area as a great place to live

Nine in ten (92%) Wellington respondents agree that their city or local area is a great place to live, with 46% saying *strongly agree* and 46% saying *agree*.

Pride in city's look and feel

Almost nine in ten (89%) Wellington respondents *strongly agree* or *agree* that they feel a sense of pride in the way their city or local area looks and feels.

The most frequently mentioned reasons given by those who feel a sense of pride is *provides a good overall lifestyle* (63%). This is followed by *the natural environment is beautiful* (53%) and *there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* (44%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for those who do not feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of their city is *issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)* (36%). This is followed by *poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)* (28%) and *presence of graffiti or vandalism* (24%). This question has a base size of less than 30. Results should be treated with caution and no significant differences are mentioned.

Ease of access to local park or other green space

Just over nine in ten Wellington respondents (93%) find it *very easy* or *easy* to get to a local park or other green space in their city.

Perceptions of presence of graffiti/tagging and pollution

Wellington City respondents say the most common problem in their city / area in the last 12 months is *graffiti and tagging* (71%). This is followed by *water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea)* (45%), *noise pollution* (33%), and *air pollution* (15%).

TRANSPORT

The majority (62%) of Wellington respondents state that a main form of transport for them is a car or van.

Frequency of use of public and private transport

Eight in ten Wellington respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of private transport, with 81% using it five or more times a week. Almost four in ten (38%) Wellington respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of public transport, with 22% using it five or more times a week.

Perceptions of public transport

Just under half (46%) of Wellington respondents agree that public transport is affordable. Close to nine in ten (88%) agree that public transport is safe, while a similar number (86%) agree that it is easy to get to. More than half (56%) agree that public transport is reliable and more than two thirds (68%) agree that public transport is frequent.

ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Employment status

More than half of (58%) Wellington respondents are employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another fifth are in part-time work (18%). Fifteen percent of the Wellington respondents are not in paid employment and not looking for work and 6% are not in paid employment and looking for work.

Balance between work and other aspects of life

Seven in ten (68%) Wellington respondents who are in paid employment are satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 16% rating *very satisfied* and 52% rating *satisfied*.

Affordability and suitability of housing

Half (49%) of Wellington respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance). Eight in ten (81%) Wellington respondents agree that the type of house or apartment they live in suits their needs and needs of others in the household.

Ability to cover costs of everyday needs

One in six (16%) Wellington respondents feel that they have more than enough money to cover the costs of their everyday things, such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities.

Over a third (35%) say they have enough money, while three in ten (31%) say they have just enough money. A further one in six (16%) Wellington respondents say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN



RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Quality of Life Survey is carried out every two years.

Territorial authorities are responsible for meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. Given these responsibilities, they are committed to continuing to explore and measure quality of life issues in New Zealand through this survey.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF METHOD AND SAMPLE

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

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

This report outlines results for **Wellington City**. The total Wellington sample size is 647.

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

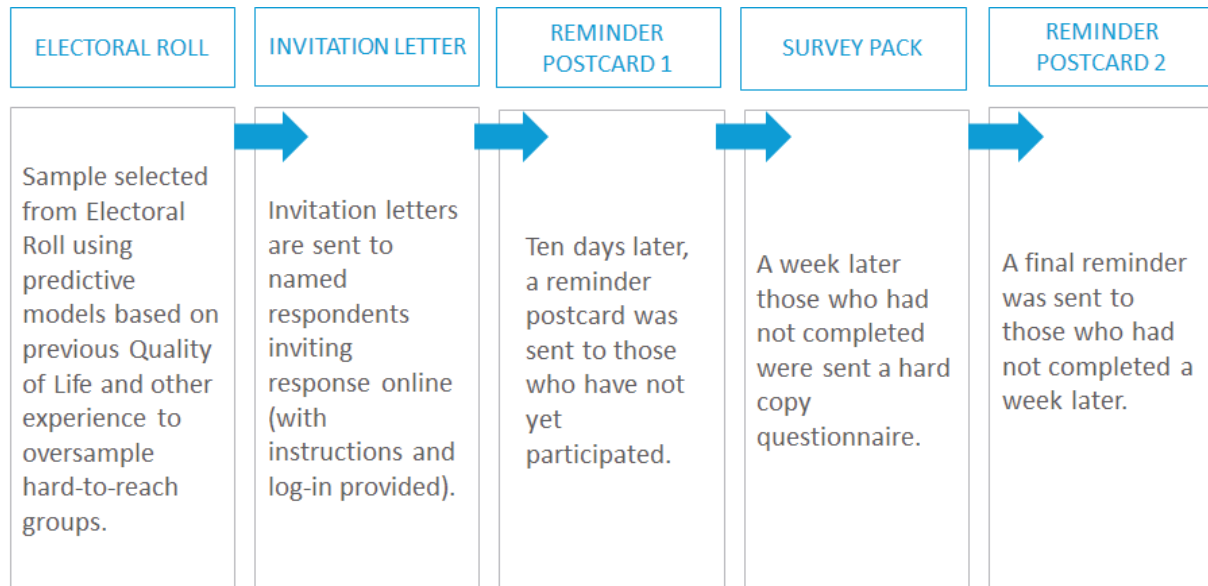
Previous Quality of Life surveys were carried out using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Due to the relatively expensive nature of CATI, the Quality of Life survey team explored other potential methodologies in 2012 and a sequential mixed methodology was chosen for the 2012 survey. This same methodology has been used for the 2014 survey.

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 the sequential mixed methodology, 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).

The research took place between 9 June when the first invitation letters were sent out, and 28 July 2014 when the survey closed.

Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report.

An overview of the research process is shown below:



2.3 RESPONSE TO SURVEY

The response rate for Wellington City survey was 39%. 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 Wellington City survey, 68% of the surveys were completed online and 32% were completed by hard copy.

The average completion time for 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 647 respondents, the results shown in this survey are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 3.9% 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 46.1% and 53.9%. 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 is:

Subgroup	Sample Target	Sample Achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Males	239	299	± 5.7%
Females	261	348	± 5.3%
18 to 24 years	90	107	± 9.6%
25 to 49 years	248	331	± 5.4%
50 to 64 years	102	143	± 8.3%
65 plus years	60	66	± 12.4%
European (net)	406	545	± 4.2%
Māori (net)	33	30	± 19%
Pacific (net)	19	12	± 33.2%
Asian/Indian (net)	72	85	± 10.8%
Northern	108	134	± 8.6%
Onslow-Western	102	156	± 7.9%
Lambton	129	168	± 7.6%
Eastern	93	109	± 9.5%
Southern	68	80	± 11.2%
Total Wellington City	500	647	± 3.9%

2.5 REPORTING

The following are notes regarding the analysis in this report.

Significant differences

Differences between the total and sub-groups are only reported in those cases where the following three criteria are met:

- The difference between the result for the council area and the result for all other sub-groups is significant at the 95% confidence level. (That is, the total excludes the sub-group being compared to it).

- The raw difference in results for the council area and the result for all other sub-groups is greater than 5%.
- The base size is larger than 50 respondents.

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, for full results to these questions see Appendix III.

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%.

Netts

For those results charted in the report, netts are based on the rounded number shown in the charts, not the unrounded figures in the data tables. The unrounded net figures in the tables take into account decimal points, while the rounded numbers in the charts do not. In some cases, true netts might be one percentage point less than those actually reported.

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 under n=30 is considered extremely small and therefore results should be viewed with caution.

Ethnicity netts

In this report total ethnicity is reported rather than prioritised ethnicity (as was used in 2006 reports). This means a person who selected multiple ethnicities will be counted in more than one ethnic group and ethnicity percentages 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).

3. QUALITY OF LIFE



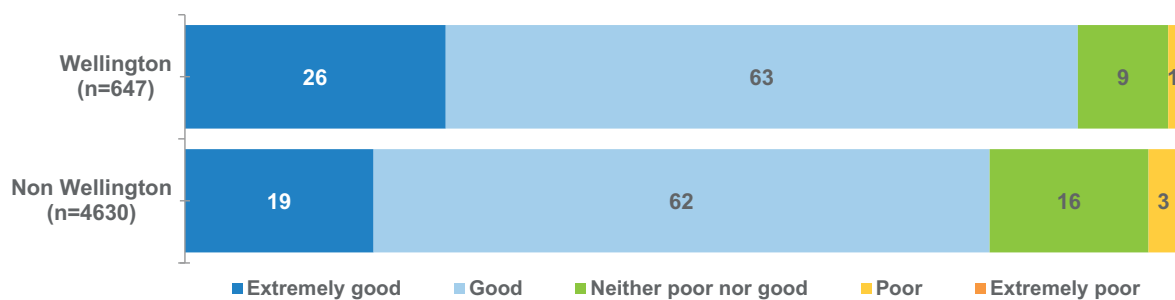
QUALITY OF LIFE

This section details the overall quality of life of respondents within the Six Council areas and how it has changed in the past 12 months.

3.1 OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

Nine in ten (89%) Wellington respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 63% rating it as *good* and 26% as *extremely good*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (81%).

Figure 3.1. Perception of quality of life (%)



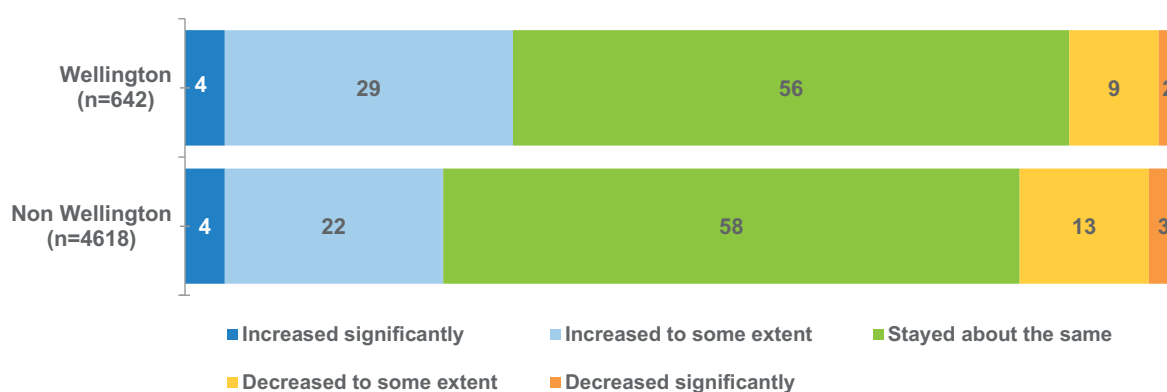
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

3.2 QUALITY OF LIFE COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS AGO

A third (33%) of respondents living in Wellington say their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago, with 4% saying it has *increased significantly* and 29% saying it has *increased to some extent*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (26%).

Figure 3.2. Quality of Life compared to 12 months ago (%)



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:

- Living in the Southern ward (45%)
- Aged 25 to 49 years old (44%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (41%).

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 years or older (11%) and aged 50 to 64 years old (17%)
- Living in the Eastern ward (24%).

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (17% compared to Wellington total of 11%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (3%).

4. HEALTH AND WELLBEING



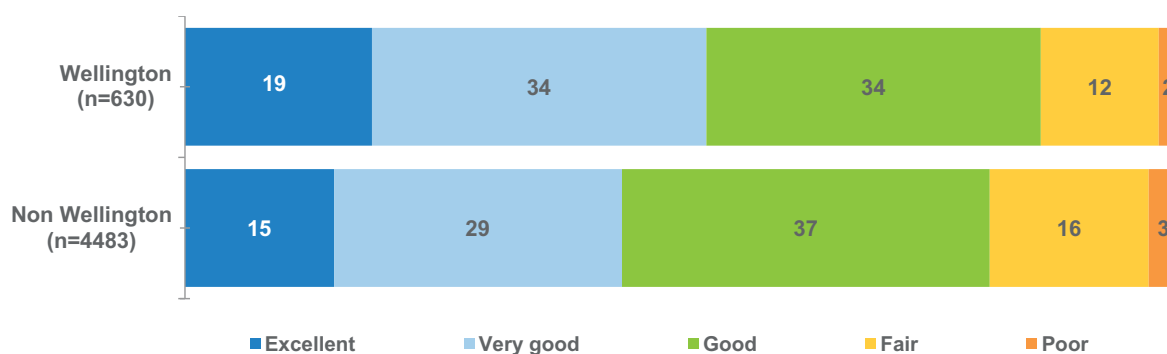
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their general health and wellbeing, their frequency of exercise and physical activity and respondents' perceptions of their emotional wellbeing.

4.1 OVERALL HEALTH

Close to nine in ten Wellington respondents (87%) rate their health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (19%), *very good* (34%) or *good* (34%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (81%).

Figure 4.1. Overall health (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to rate their health as *excellent, very good or good* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (94%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (93%).

Those *less* likely to rate their health as *excellent, very good or good* are:

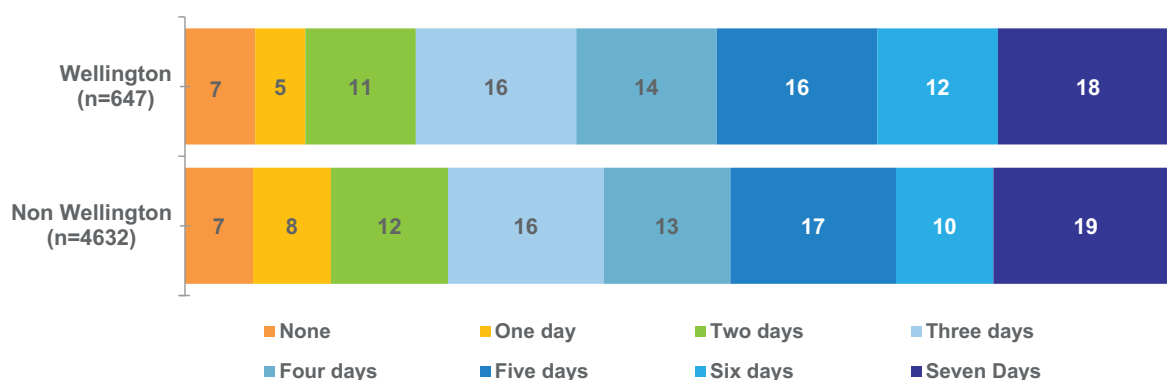
- Aged 65 years or older (69%).

4.2 FREQUENCY OF DOING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to indicate how many days in the previous week they had been 'active'. Being active was 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).

Just under two in ten (18%) Wellington City respondents report that they have been active every day in the seven days prior to the survey, with just under half (46%) of Wellington respondents reporting that they have been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey. Under one in ten (7%) have not been active in the week prior to the survey.

Figure 4.2: Frequency of doing physical activity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (55%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (52%).

Those *less* likely to have been active five or more days in the week prior to the survey are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (34%)
- Living in the Northern ward (38%).

Those more likely to have not been active in the week prior to the survey are:

- Aged 65 years or older (19% compared to the Wellington total of 7%)
- Living in the Eastern ward (14%).

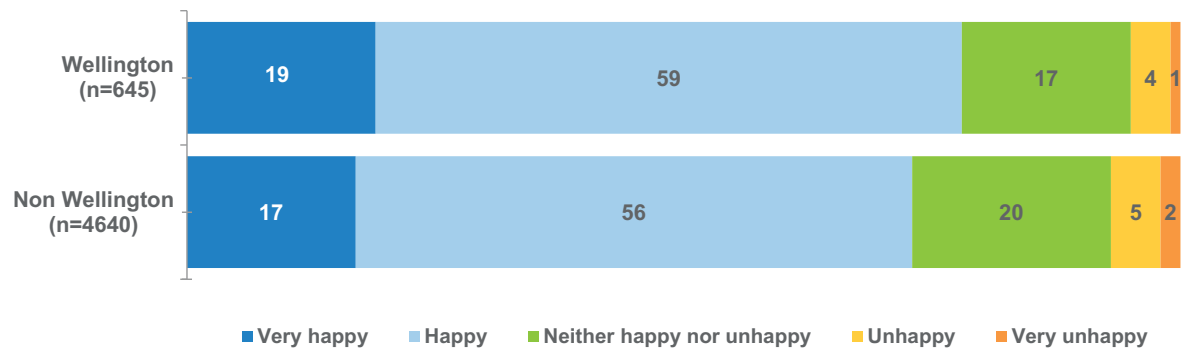
Those *less* likely to have not been active in the week prior to the survey are:

- Living in the Southern ward (1%).

4.3 EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Over three quarters (78%) of Wellington respondents stated that they are in general *very happy* (19%) or *happy* (59%) 'these days'.

Figure 4.3: Emotional wellbeing (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to state that they are in general *happy* or *very happy* are:

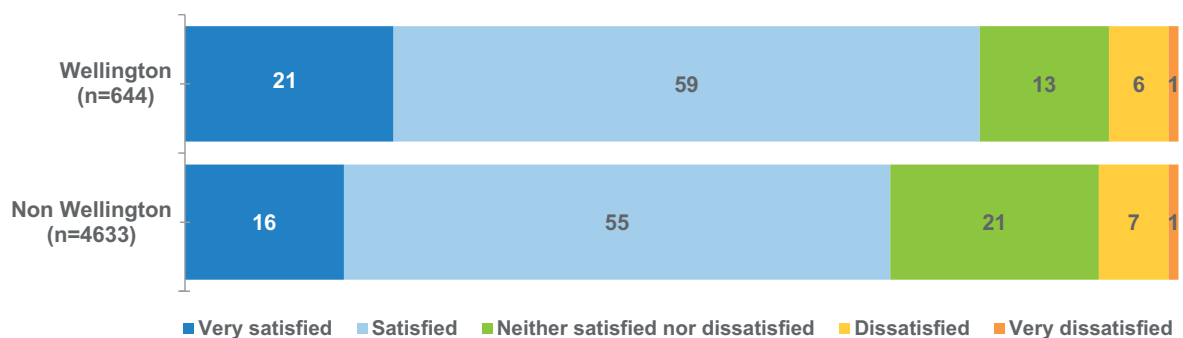
- Living in the Lambton ward (66%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (71%).

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?’

Eight in ten (80%) Wellington respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (21%) or *satisfied* (59%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (71%).

Figure 4.4: Satisfaction with life in general (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (86%).

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (71%).

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

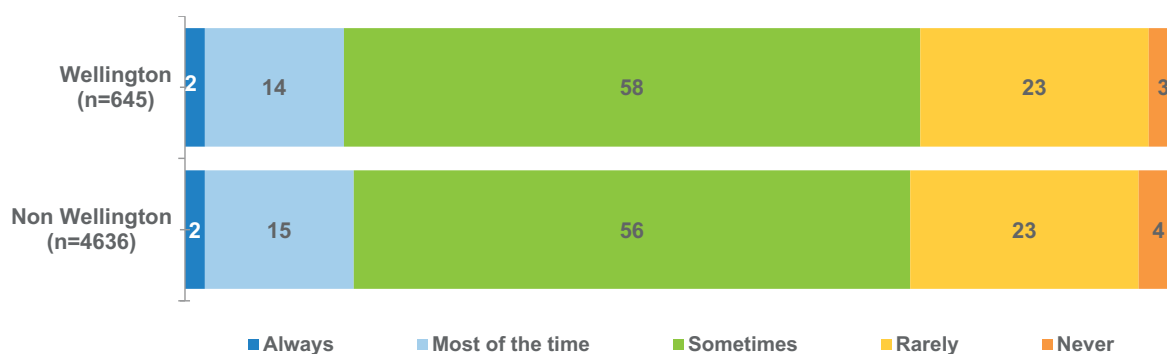
- Living in the Eastern ward (2% compared to the Wellington total of 7%).

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.

One in six (16%) Wellington respondents stated that they have regularly experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them, with 2% experiencing stress *always* and 14% experiencing stress *most of the time*.

Figure 4.5: Frequency of experiencing stress (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (24%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (23%).

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

- Aged 65 years or older (3%) and aged 50 to 64 years old (10%).

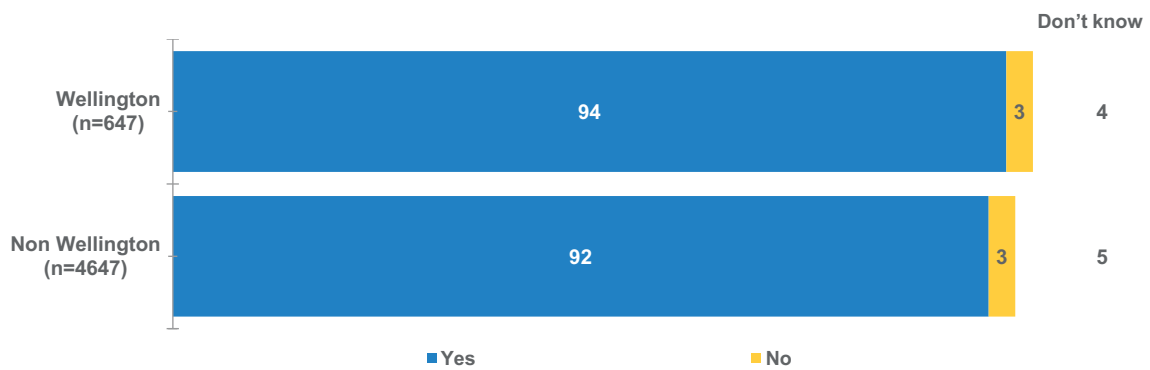
Those *less* likely to **rarely** experience stress (*rarely* or *never*) are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (15% compared to the Wellington total of 26%).

4.6 AVAILABILITY OF SUPPORT

A vast majority (94%) of Wellington respondents say they have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed emotional support during a difficult time.

Figure 4.6: Availability of support (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have support available are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (87%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (88%).

5. CRIME AND SAFETY



CRIME AND SAFETY

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

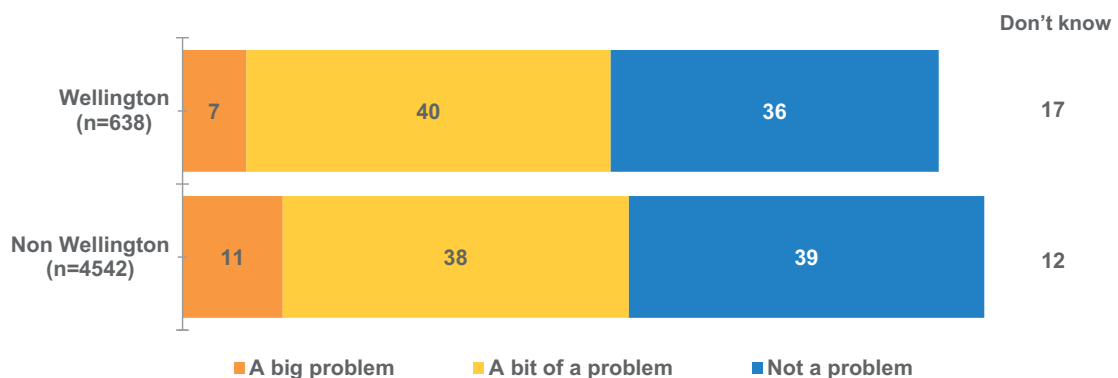
5.1 PERCEPTION OF PRESENCE OF CRIME AND OTHER UNDESIRABLE PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a list of 11 possible issues have 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

Just under half (47%) of Wellington respondents view vandalism as a problem within their area over the last 12 months with 7% describing it as *a big problem* and 40% as *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.1: Vandalism as a problem (%)



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:

- Aged 50 to 64 years old (58%)
- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (57%).

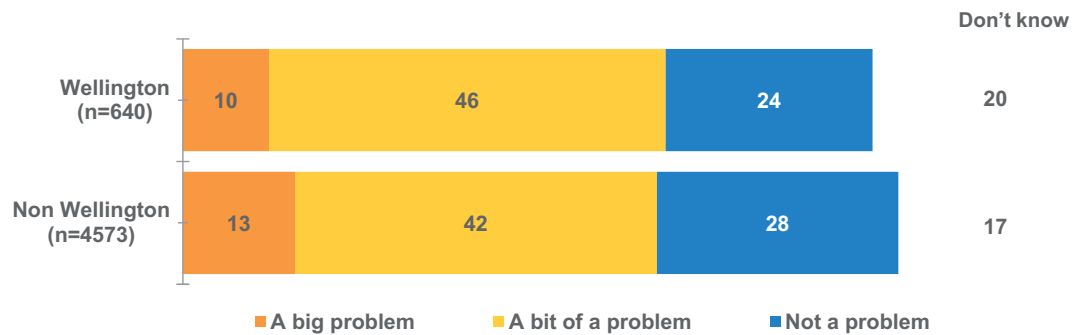
Those *less* likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (35%).

Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars

Over half (56%) of Wellington respondents view car theft or damage to cars as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 10% describing it as *a big problem* and 46% as *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.2: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem(%)



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:

- Aged 50 to 64 years old (67%).

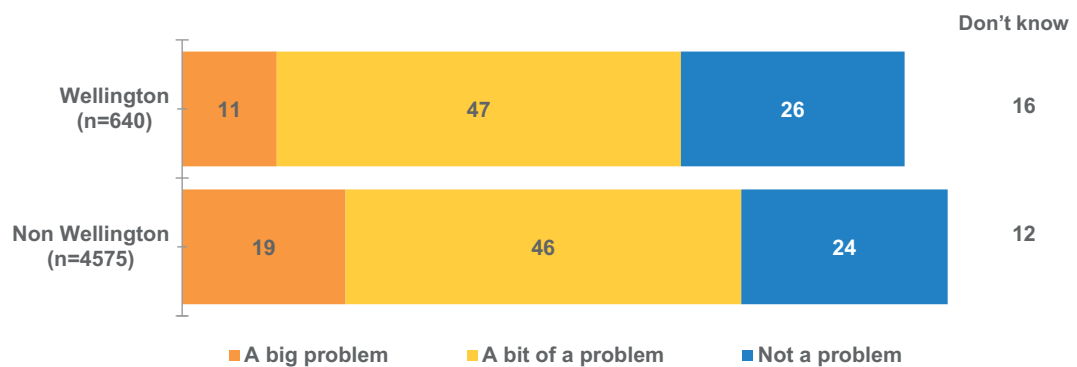
Those *less* likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (42%).

Dangerous driving

Six in ten (58%) Wellington respondents view dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding, as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 11% describing it as a *big problem* and 47% describing it as a *bit of a problem*. This is significantly lower than those living in other cities (65%).

Figure 5.1.3: Dangerous driving as a problem(%)



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:

- Living in the Northern ward (66%).

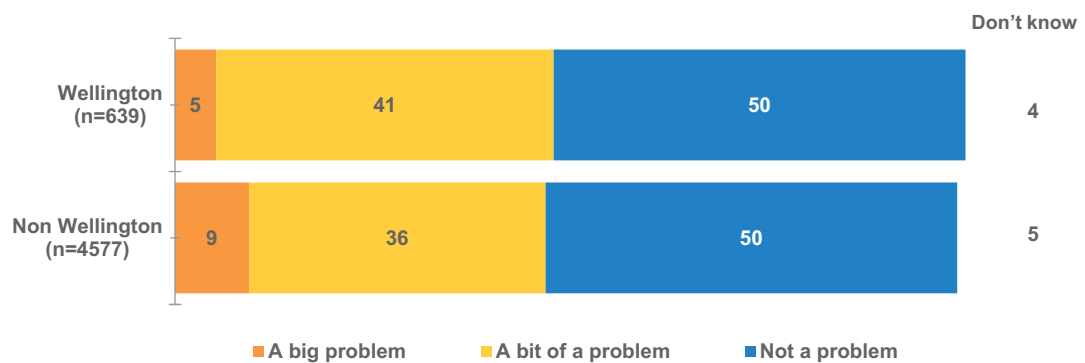
Those *less* likely to view dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (50%).

Presence of people you feel unsafe around

Nearly half (46%) of Wellington respondents felt that the presence of people they felt unsafe around (because of behavior, attitude or appearance) has been a problem in their area in the last 12 months, with 5% saying it has been a *big problem* and 41% saying it has been a *bit of a problem*.

Figure 5.1.4: Perception of presence of unsafe people (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

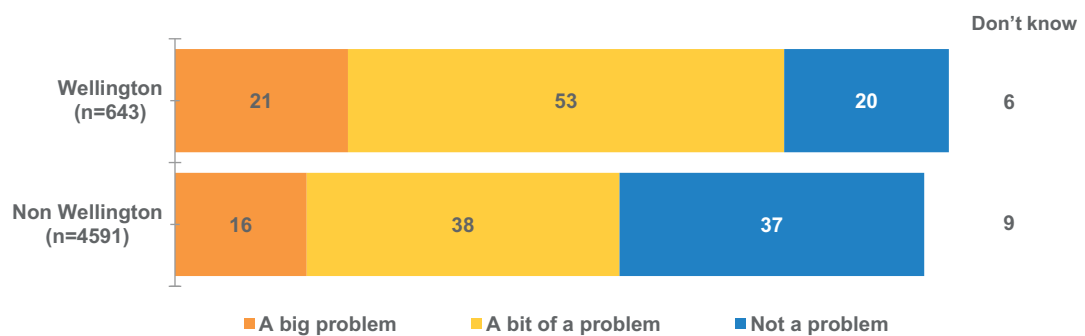
Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (59%)
- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (59%).

Alcohol or drugs

Three quarters (74%) of Wellington respondents 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 21% indicating it has been a *big problem* and 53% indicating it has been a *bit of a problem*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (53%).

Figure 5.1.5: Alcohol or drug problems (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (80%).

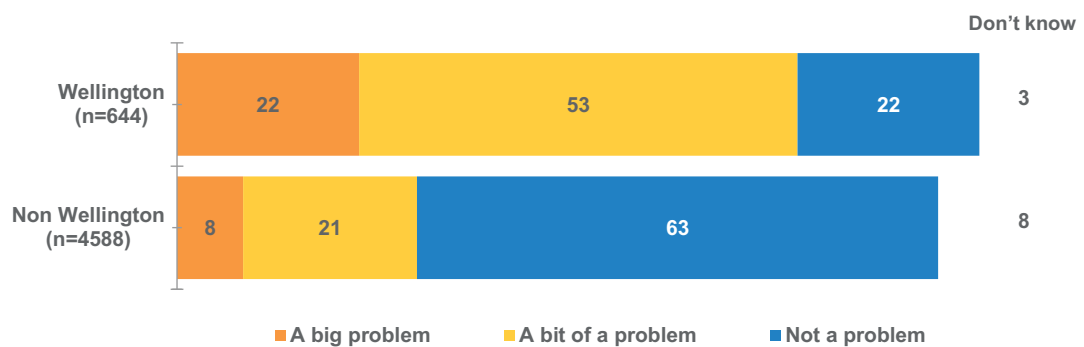
Those *less* likely to perceive alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Living in the Eastern ward (65%).

People begging on the street

Three quarters (75%) of Wellington respondents perceive people begging on the street to be a problem in their area over the last 12 months, with 22% indicating it has been a *big problem* and 53% indicating it has been *a bit of a problem*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (29%).

Figure 5.1.6: People begging on the street (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Living in the Northern ward (66%).

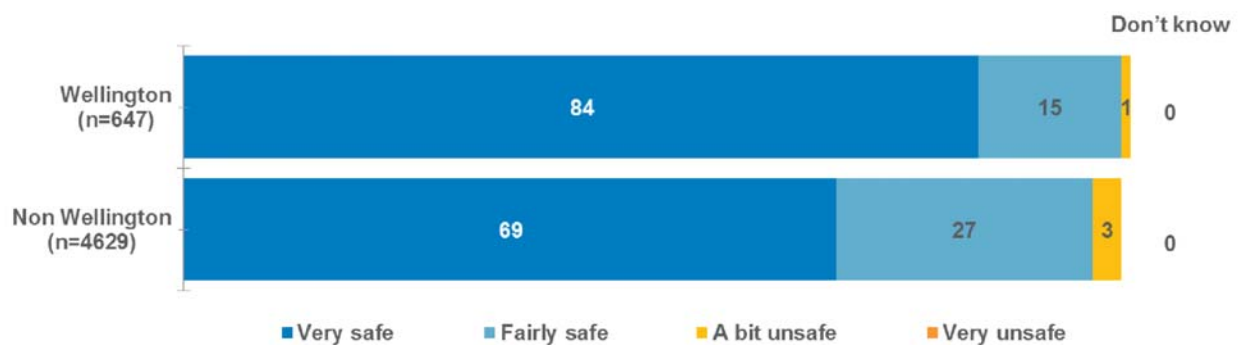
5.2 SENSE OF SAFETY

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of safety in five different environments. The five different environments that respondents rated for safety were 'in your home during the day', 'in your home after dark', 'walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark', 'in your city centre during the day' and 'in your city centre after dark'.

In own home during the day

Almost all (99%) Wellington respondents feel safe in their home during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (84%) or *fairly safe* (15%).

Figure 5.2.1: Sense of safety in your home during the day (%)



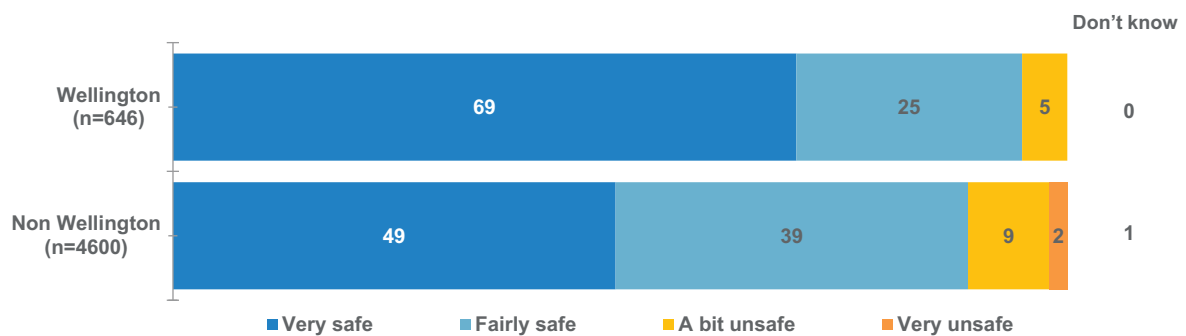
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

In own home after dark

Almost all (94%) of Wellington respondents feel safe in their home after dark, responding with a rating of *fairly safe* (25%) and *very safe* (69%). Wellington respondents feel significantly safer in their home after dark than respondents from other cities (94% Wellington cf. 88% non-Wellington).

Figure 5.2.2: Sense of safety in your home after dark (%)



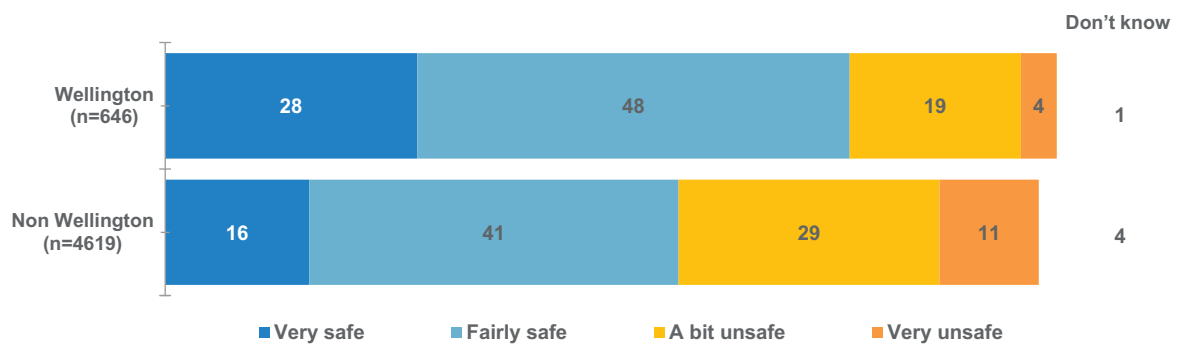
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

Walking alone in neighbourhood after dark

Three quarters (76%) of Wellington respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (28%) or *fairly safe* (48%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (57%).

Figure 5.2.3: Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Males (87%).

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

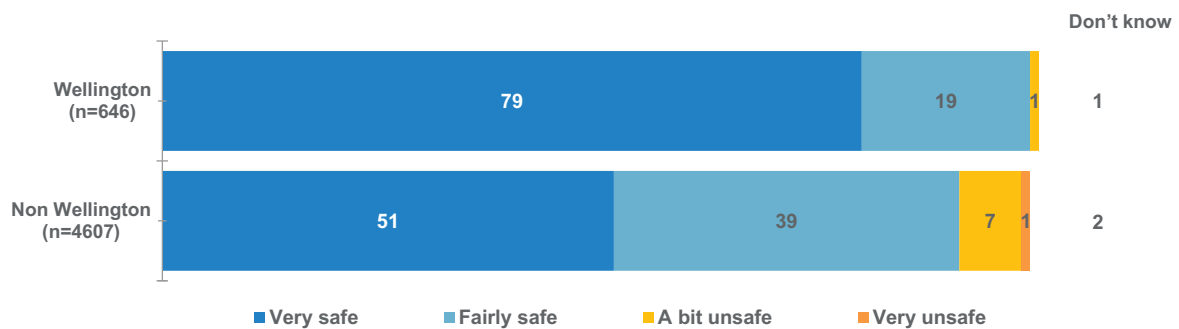
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (63%)

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.

Almost all (98%) of Wellington respondents feel safe in their city centre during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (79%) or *fairly safe* (19%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (90%).

Figure 5.2.4: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

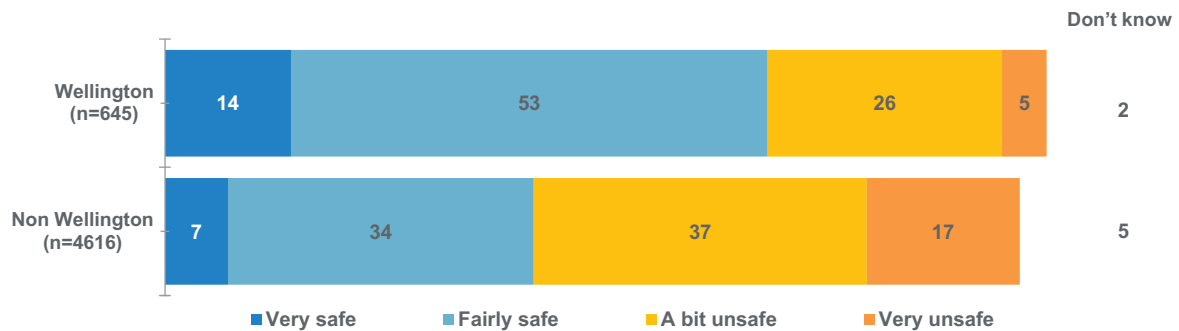
Those *less* likely to feel *fairly safe* or *very safe* in their city centre during the day are:

- Aged 65 years or older (92%).

In city centre after dark

Two-thirds (67%) of Wellington respondents feel safe in their city centre after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (14%) or *fairly safe* (53%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (41%).

Figure 5.2.5: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (77%)
- Male (73%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (56%)
- Living in the Northern ward (57%).

6. COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS



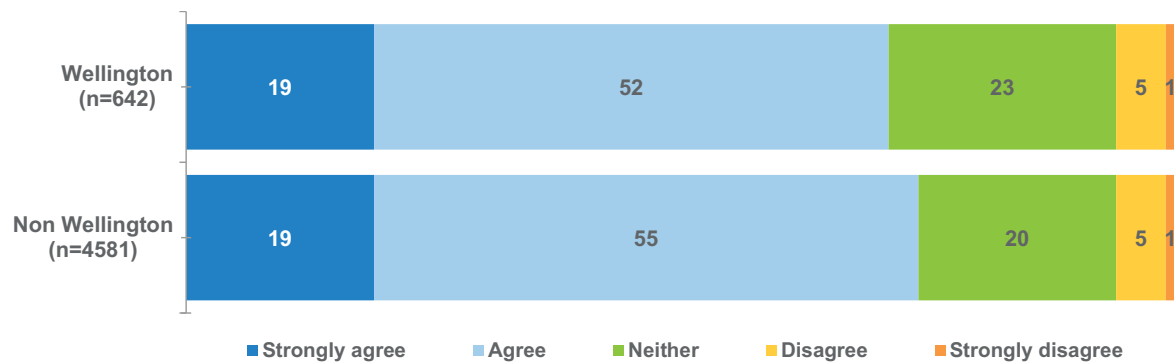
COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

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

6.1 SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Almost three quarters (71%) of Wellington respondents 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* (52%).

Figure 6.1.1: Importance of sense of community (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

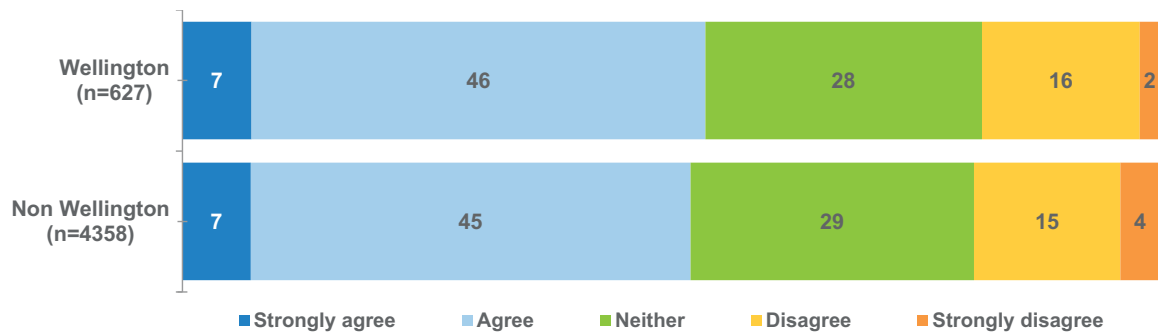
- Household income earners of \$70,001 - \$100,000 (60%).

Those more likely to feel a sense of community is **not** important (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (13% compared with the Wellington total 6%).

Just over half (53%) of Wellington respondents agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 7% agreeing strongly and 46% agreeing.

Figure 6.1.2: Feel a sense of community (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood (*strongly agree or agree*) are:

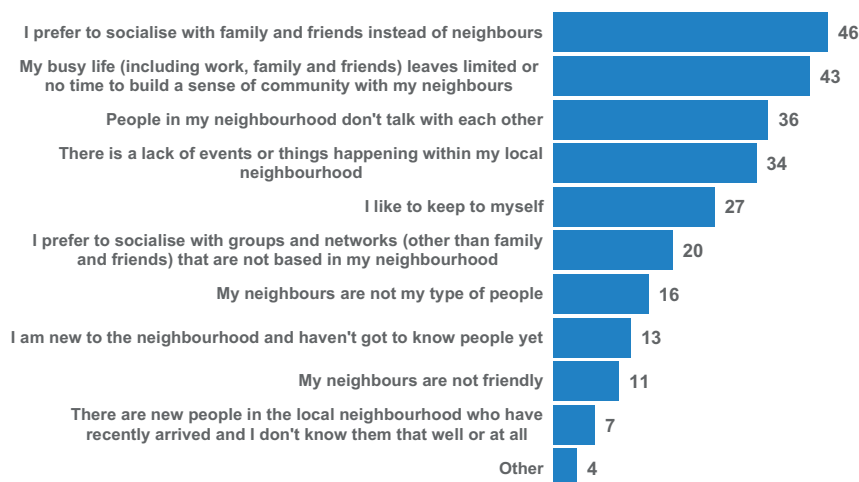
- Living in the Southern ward (65%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (64%).

Those *less* likely to agree they feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood (*strongly agree or agree*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (37%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (47%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for feeling a lack of sense of community is that some Wellington respondents *prefer to socialise with friends instead of neighbours* (46%). The next most frequently mentioned reasons are *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* (43%) and *people in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other* (36%).

Figure 6.1.3: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community (%)



Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered) n=112

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

Table 6.1: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community (%)

	Wellington (n=112)	Non Wellington (n=774)
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	46	40
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	43	47
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	36	43
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	34	35
I like to keep to myself	27	18
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	20	14
My neighbours are not my type of people	16	23
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	13	8
My neighbours are not friendly	11	19
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	7	8
Other	4	4

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

Those more likely to mention *I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours* are:

- Male (61%).

Those *less* likely to mention *I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours* are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (21%).

Those more likely to mention having a *busy life* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (56%).

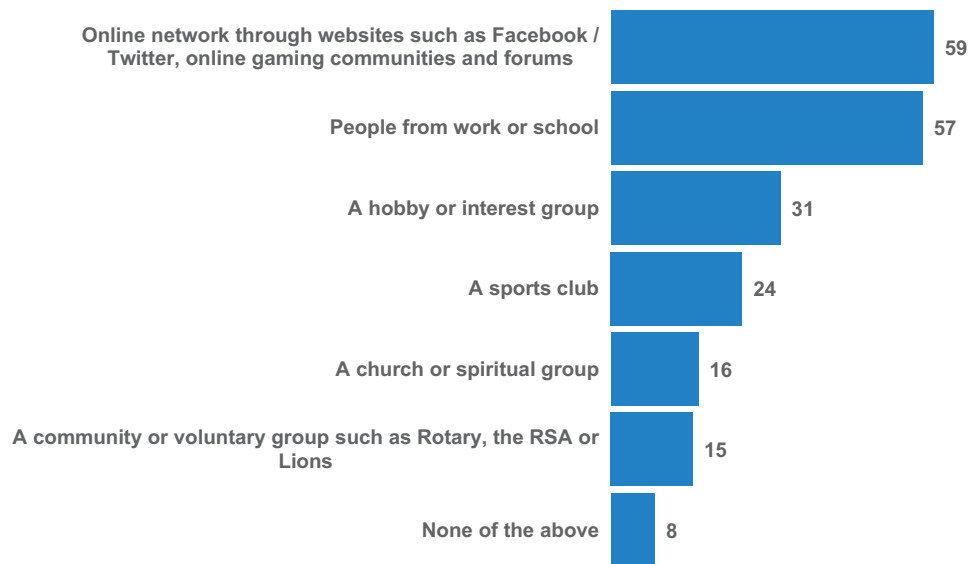
Other points of interest:

- Males are more likely to mention *I like to keep to myself* (40% compared to the Wellington total of 27%) and *I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than my family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood* (29% compared to the Wellington total of 20%)

6.2 SOCIAL NETWORKS

The most commonly mentioned social network that respondents living in Wellington belong to is *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (59%). The next most popular is *people from work or school* (57%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (48%). Wellington respondents are also more likely to socialise with *people from work and school* than those living in other cities (49%) and *less likely to belong to a church or spiritual group* than those living in other cities (24%).

Figure 6.2: Social networks and groups belonging to (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) n=645

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

Table 6.2: Social networks and groups belonging to (%)

	Wellington (n=645)	Non Wellington (n=4633)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	59	48
People from work or school	57	49
A hobby or interest group	31	27
A sports club	24	26
A church or spiritual group	16	24
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	15	14
None of the above	8	11

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (85%)
- Living in the Southern ward (72%).

Those *less* likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Aged 65 years or older (26%) and 50 to 64 years old (45%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (52%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years (76%) and aged 25 to 49 years old (63%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (63%).

Those *less* likely to mention *people from work or school* are:

- Aged 65 years or older (14%).

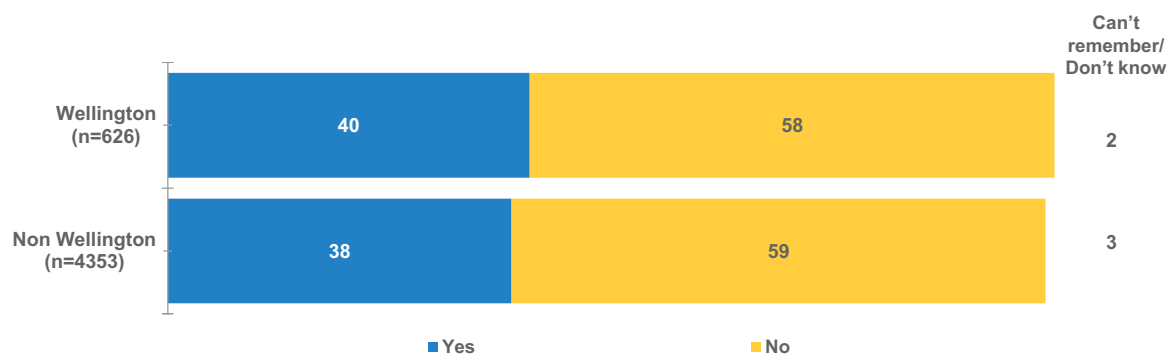
Other points of interest are:

- Those of Asian/Indian ethnicity (26%) and those aged 50 to 64 years old (23%) are more likely to belong to a church or spiritual group (compared to the Wellington total of 16%).
- Those living in the Onslow-Western ward are more likely to belong to a sports club (32% compared to the Wellington total of 24%) and a hobby or interest group (40% compared to the Wellington total of 31%)
- Those with a household income of \$100,001 or greater are more likely to belong to a sports club (30%)
- Those aged 65 years or older are less likely to belong to a sports club (12%)
- Those aged 18 to 24 years old are less likely to belong to a community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions (8% compared to the Wellington total of 15%).

6.3 CONTACT WITH NEIGHBOURHOOD PEOPLE

Within the last 12 months, four in ten (40%) Wellington respondents have had strong positive contact such as support from or close friendship with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. having BBQs or drinks together).

Figure 6.3.1 Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

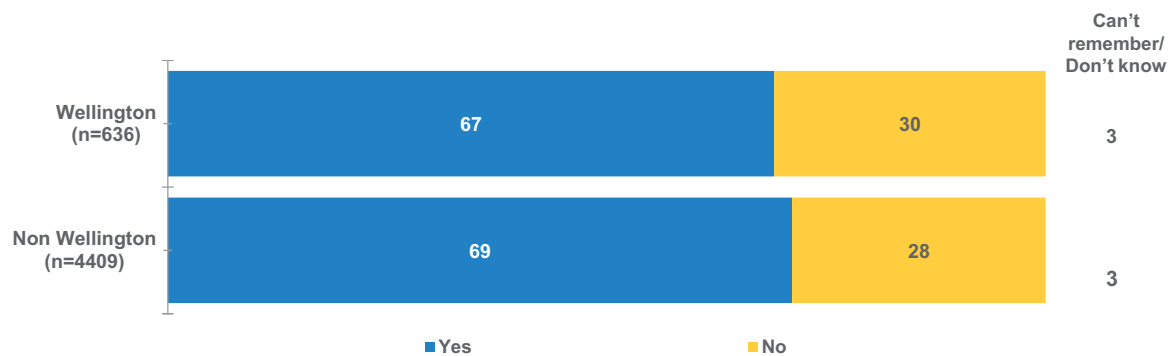
- Living in the Eastern ward (50%)
- Household income of \$100,001 or more (46%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (26%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (28%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (33%).

Within the last 12 months, two thirds (67%) of Wellington respondents have had positive contact such as a visit, or asking each other for small favours with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.2 Positive contact with neighbourhood people (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

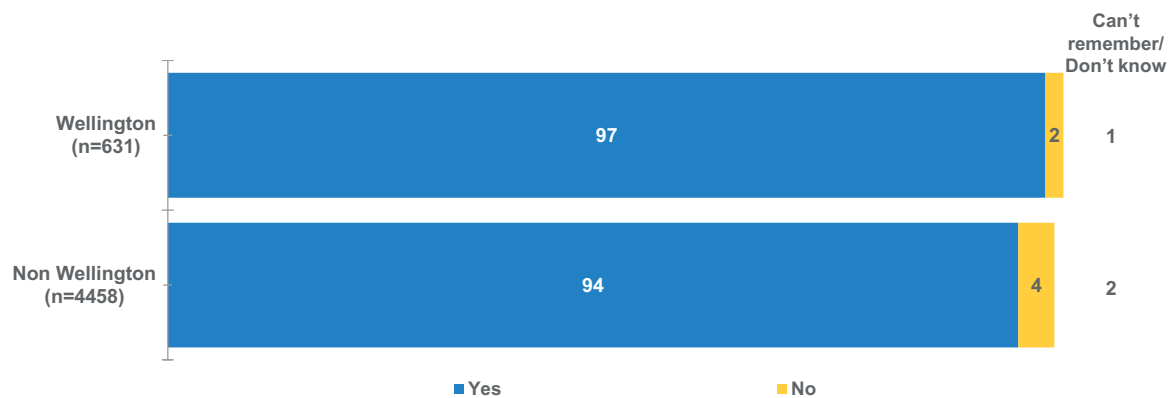
- Living in the Eastern ward (77%) and the Onslow-Western ward (75%)
- Have a household income of \$100,001 or more (74%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (46%).

Within the last 12 months, a vast majority (97%) of Wellington respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood such as a nod or saying hello.

Figure 6.3.3 Some positive contact with neighbourhood people (%)

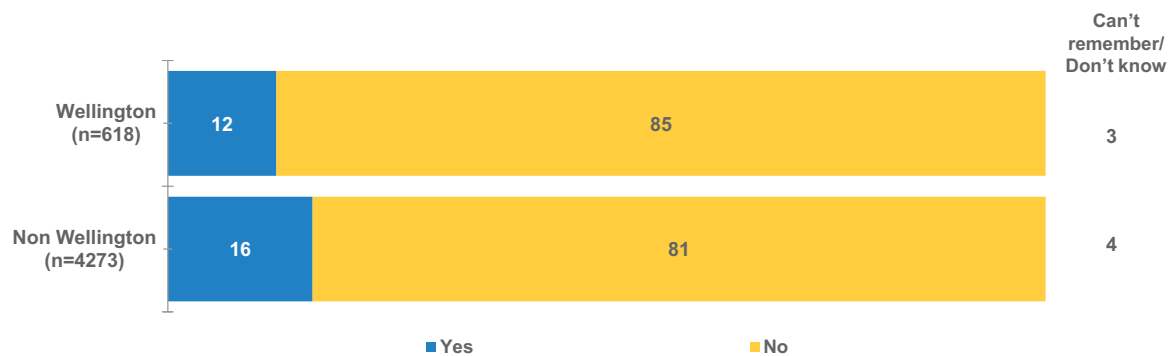


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

About one in ten (12%) Wellington respondents have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood such as not getting on with them in the last 12 months.

Figure 6.3.4 Some negative contact with neighbourhood people (%)



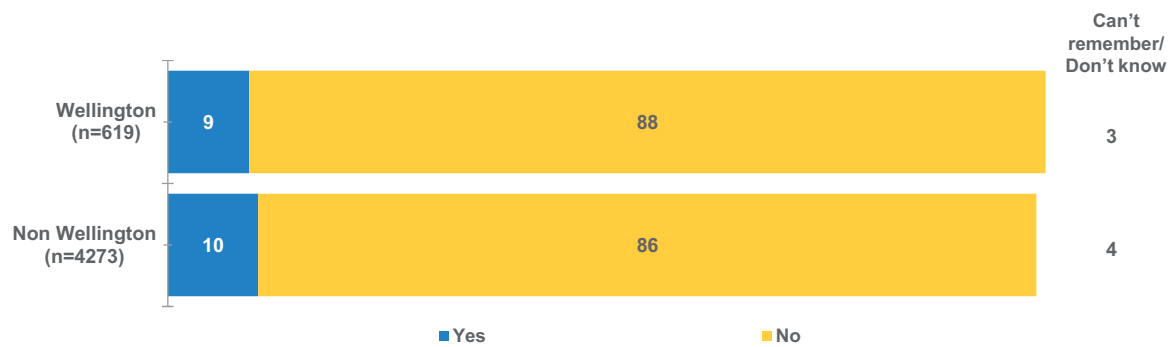
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Living in the Northern ward (6%).

One in ten (9%) Wellington respondents have had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood where there is outright tension or disagreement in the last 12 months.

Figure 6.3.5 Negative contact with neighbourhood people (%)



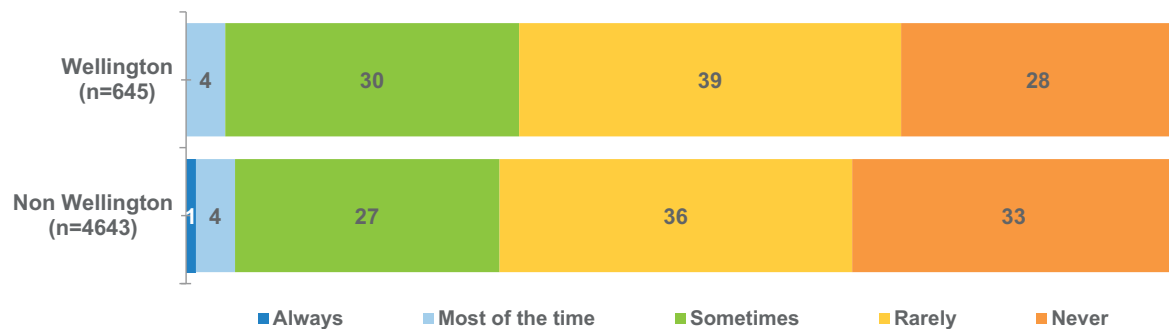
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

6.4 FEELING OF ISOLATION

Two thirds (67%) of Wellington respondents have rarely felt isolated or lonely over the past 12 months, with 28% saying *never* and 39% saying *rarely*.

Figure 6.4: Feeling of isolation (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to *rarely* or *never* feel isolated or lonely:

- Have a household income of \$100,001 or more (75%).

Those *less* likely to *rarely* or *never* feel isolated or lonely are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (59%).

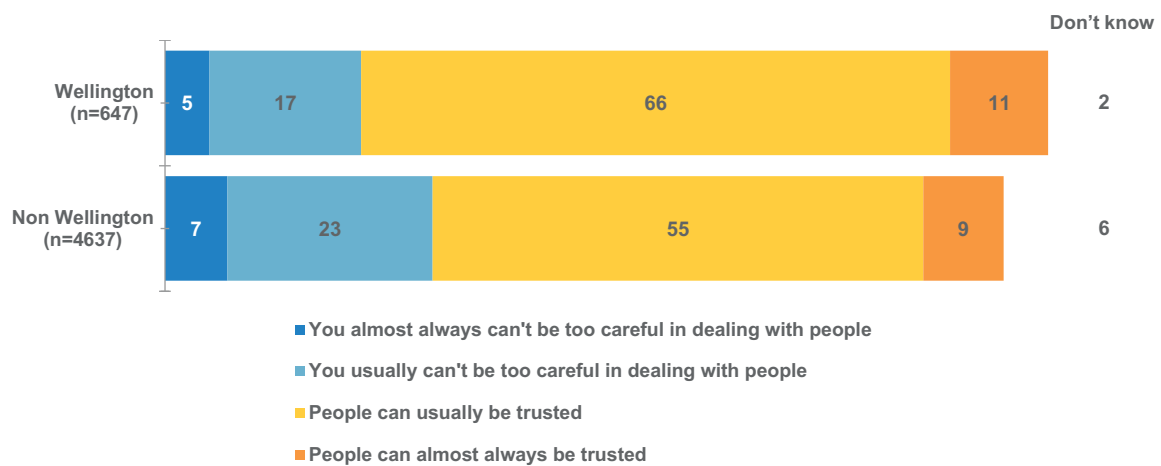
Those more likely to feel isolated or lonely *always* or *most of the time* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (10% compared to the Wellington total of 4%).

6.5 TRUST

Three quarters (77%) of Wellington respondents felt that, in general, people can be trusted, with 11% saying people can *almost always* be trusted and 66% saying *usually*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (64%).

Figure 6.5: Sense of trust (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

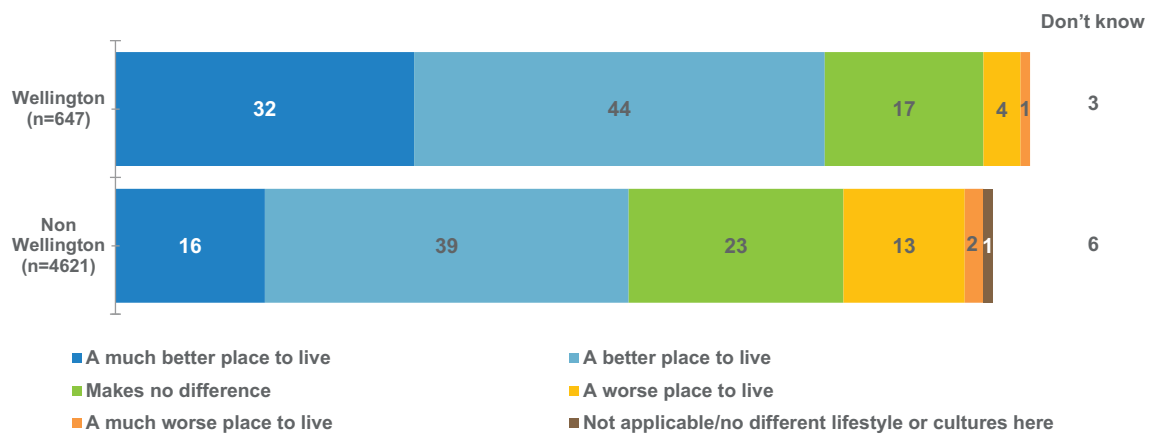
Those *less* likely to agree most people can *almost always* or *usually be trusted* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (62%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (69%).

6.6 IMPACT OF GREATER CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Around three quarters (76%) of Wellington respondents feel that New Zealand becoming home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their area a better place to live, with 32% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 44% saying it is *a better place to live*. The net of *a much better place to live* and *a better place to live* (76%) is significantly higher than those living in other cities (55%).

Figure 6.6.1: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

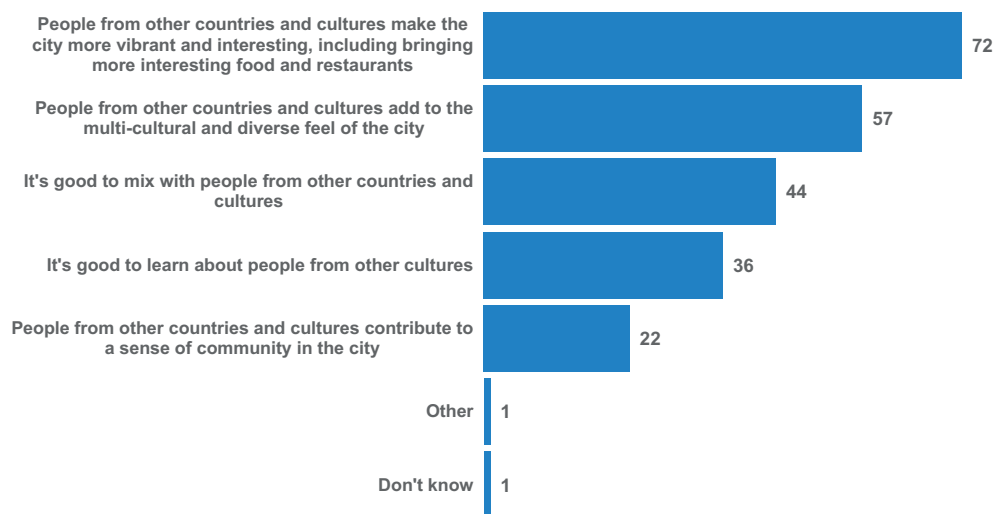
- Living in the Lambton ward (83%).

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

- Living in the Northern ward (65%).

The most frequently mentioned reasons 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* (72%) and *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (57%). Wellington respondents are significantly more likely to feel that *people from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting* (66%) and that *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (49%) than those living in other cities. These are followed by *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* (44%).

Figure 6.6.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity (%)



Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered) n=493

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

Table 6.6.1: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity (%)

	Wellington (n=493)	Non Wellington (n=2574)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	72	66
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	57	49
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	44
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	38
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	23
Other	1	1
Don't know	1	0

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

Those more likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (69% compared to the Wellington total of 57%).

Those more likely to mention *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (59% compared to the Wellington total of 44%).

Those *less* likely to mention *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (38%).

Those more likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (62% compared to the Wellington total of 36%).

Those *less* likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

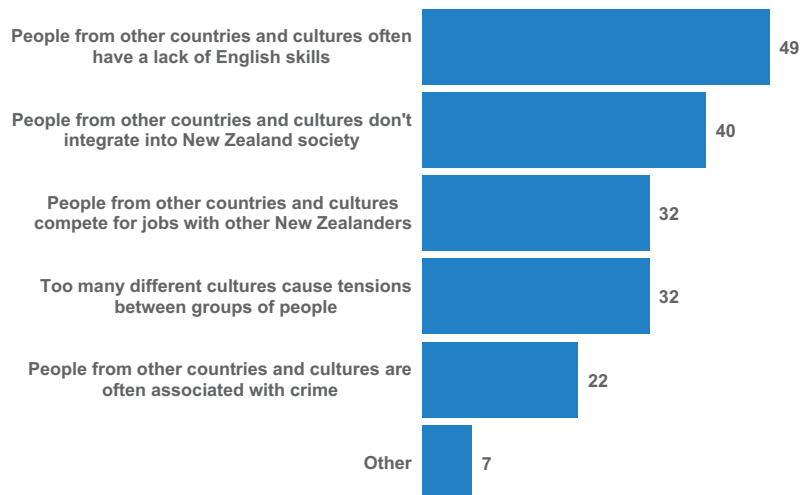
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (26%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years (27%).

Those more likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (34% compared to the Wellington total of 22%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years (32%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater culture diversity having a negative impact is *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (49%). The next most frequently mentioned reason is *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (40%).

Figure 6.6.3: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity (%)



Base: Those who saw different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered) n=26*

*Caution small base size

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

Table 6.6.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity (%)

	Wellington (n=26*)	Non Wellington (n=633)
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	49	45
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	40	61
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	32	36
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	32	33
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	22	23
Other	7	14

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

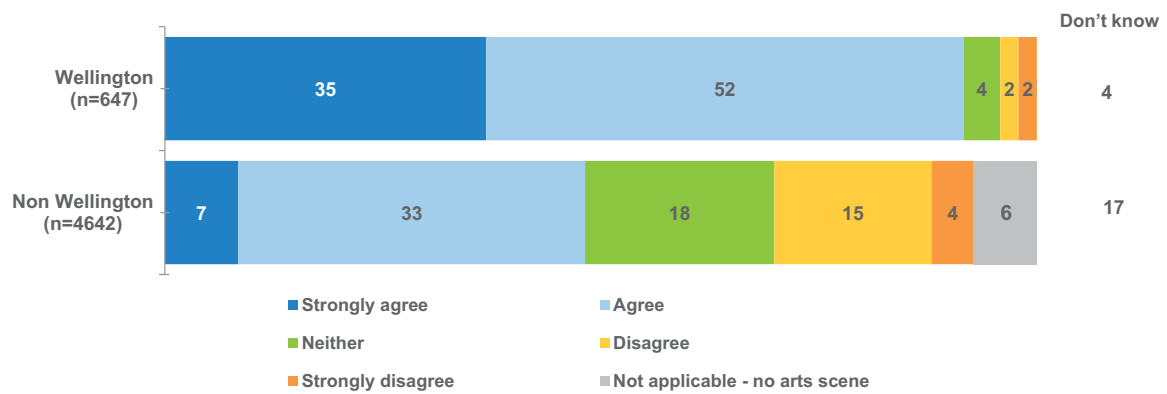
*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

6.7 CULTURALLY RICH AND DIVERSE ARTS SCENE

Nine in ten (87%) Wellington respondents agree their area / city has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 35% who *strongly agree* and 52% who *agree*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (40%).

Figure 6.7: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

7. COUNCIL PROCESSES

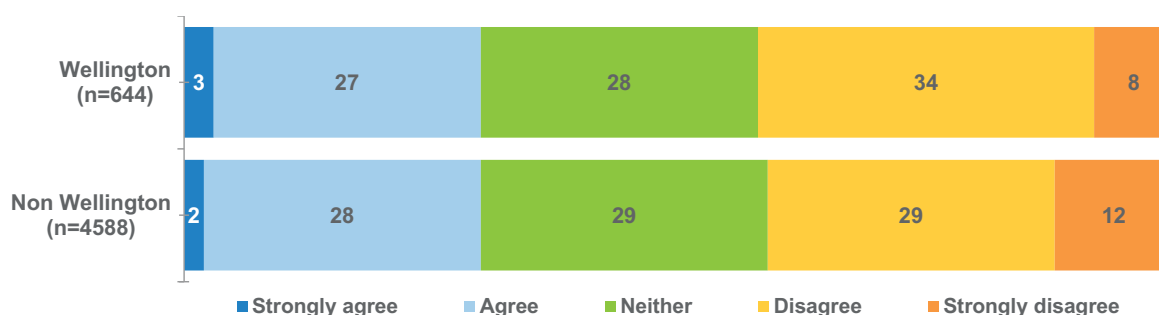


COUNCIL PROCESSES

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

Only three in ten Wellington respondents (30%) agree with the statement "Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions", responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (27%).

Figure 7.1: Understanding of Council decision making processes (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to *strongly agree* or *agree* that they understand how their Council makes decisions are:

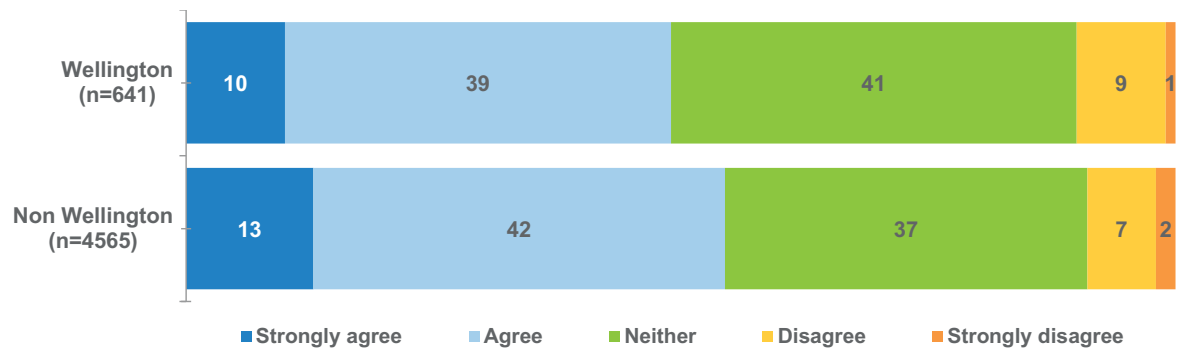
- Aged 50 to 64 years (37%) and 65 years or older (48%).

Those *less* likely to *strongly agree* or *agree* that they understand how their Council makes decisions are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (16%).

About half of Wellington respondents (49%) agree that they would like to have more say in what their Council does, with 10% saying they *strongly agree* and 39% saying they *agree*.

Figure 7.2: Desire to have more say in what Council does (%)



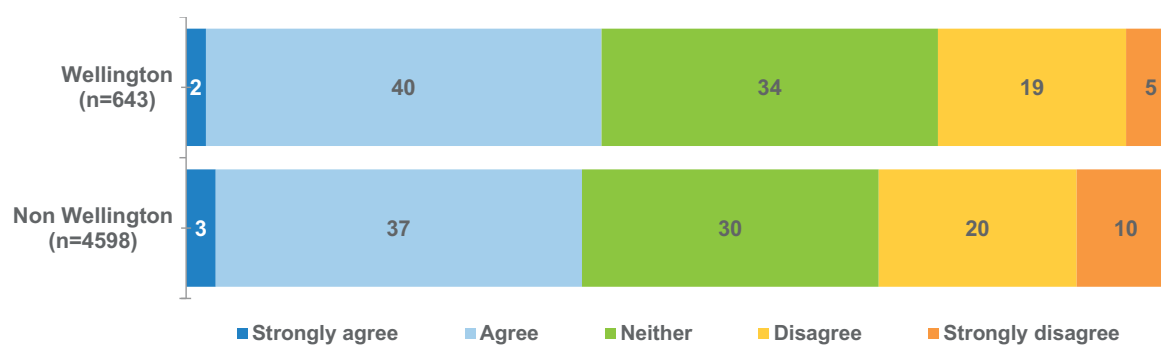
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to *strongly agree or agree* that they would like to have more say in what the Council does are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (60%).

Four in ten (42%) Wellington respondents have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interest of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (2%) or *agree* (40%).

Figure 7.3: Confidence in Council decision making (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

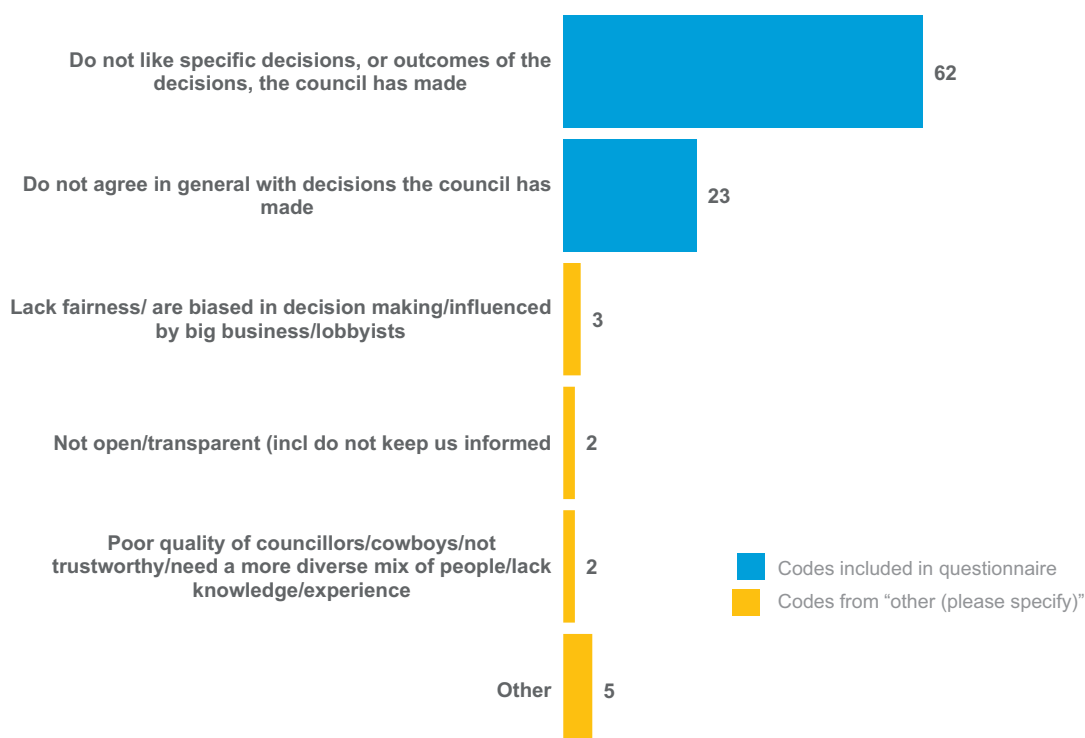
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (56%).

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (13% compared with the Wellington total of 24%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for a lack of confidence in Council decision making is *do not like specific decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made* (62%). This is followed by *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* (23%).

Figure 7.4: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making (%)



Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered) n=162

Multiple response question.

Table 7.1: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making (%)

	Wellington (n=162)	Non Wellington (n=1315)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	62	58
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	23	30
Lack fairness/ are biased in decision making/influenced by big business/lobbyists	3	1
Not open/transparent (incl. do not keep us informed)	2	2
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	2	1
Other	5	5

Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered) n=162

Those more likely to mention they *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made* are:

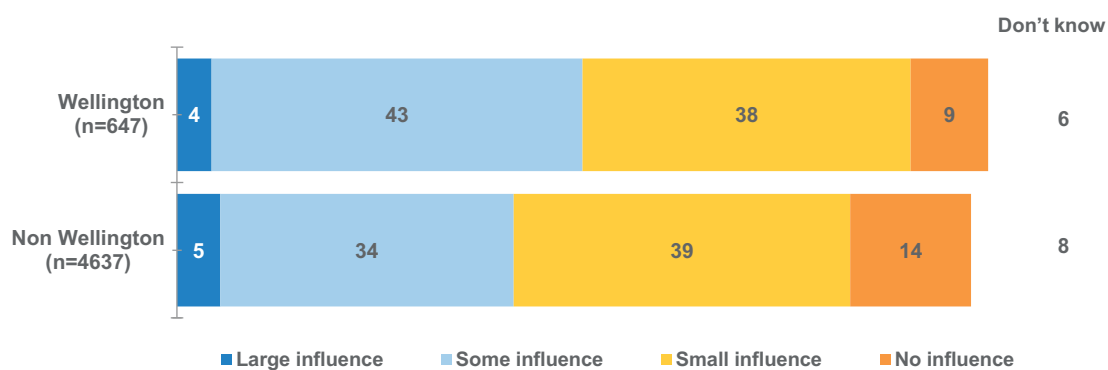
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (84%).

Those *less* likely to mention they *do not agree in general with decisions the council has made* are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years old (9%).

Almost half (47%) of Wellington respondents say the public has an influence on decisions the Council makes (4% say a *large influence*, 43% *some influence*). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (39%).

Figure 7.5: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (54%).

Those *less* likely to say the public does *not* have an influence (*no influence* or *small influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (52% compared to the Wellington total of 47%).

8. BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



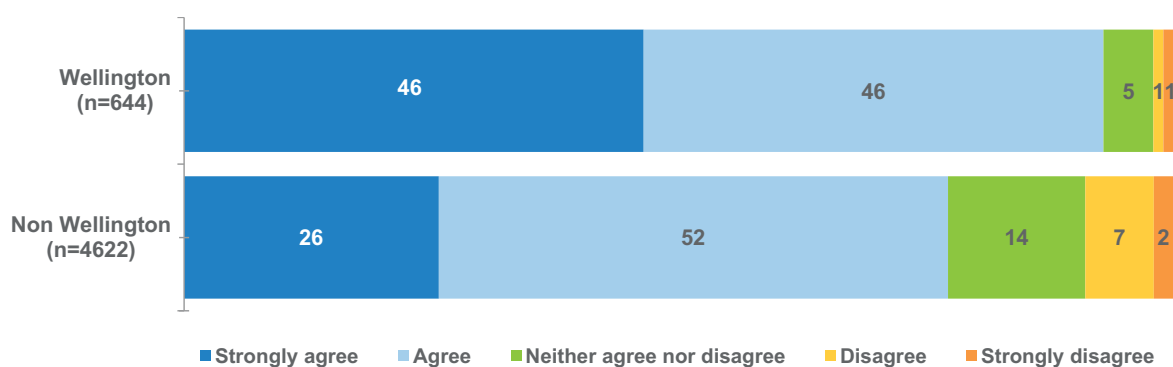
BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

8.1 PERCEPTION OF CITY AS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE

Nine in ten (92%) Wellington respondents agree that their city or local area is a great place to live, with 46% saying *strongly agree* and 46% saying *agree*. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (78%).

Figure 8.1: Perception of city/local area as a great place to live (%)



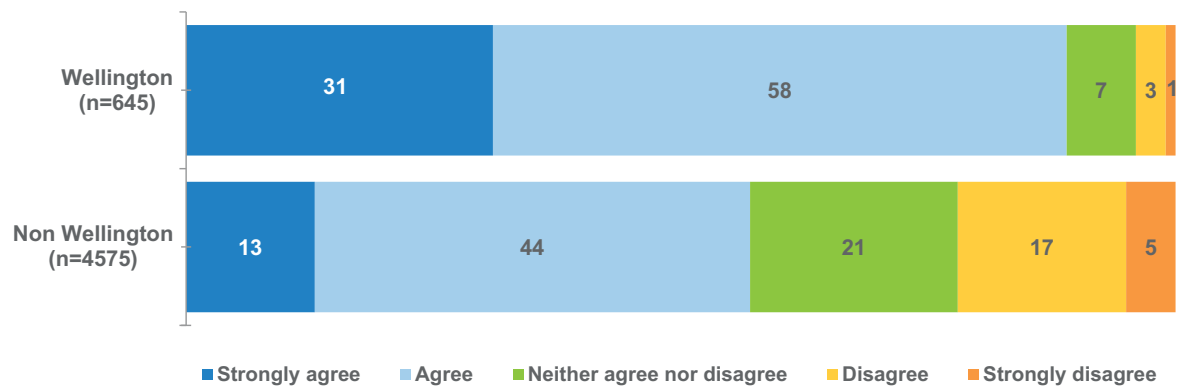
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

8.2 PRIDE IN LOOK AND FEEL OF CITY

Almost nine in ten (89%) Wellington respondents *strongly agree* or *agree* that they feel a sense of pride in the way their city or local area looks and feels. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (57%).

Figure 8.2.1: Pride in city's look and feel (%)

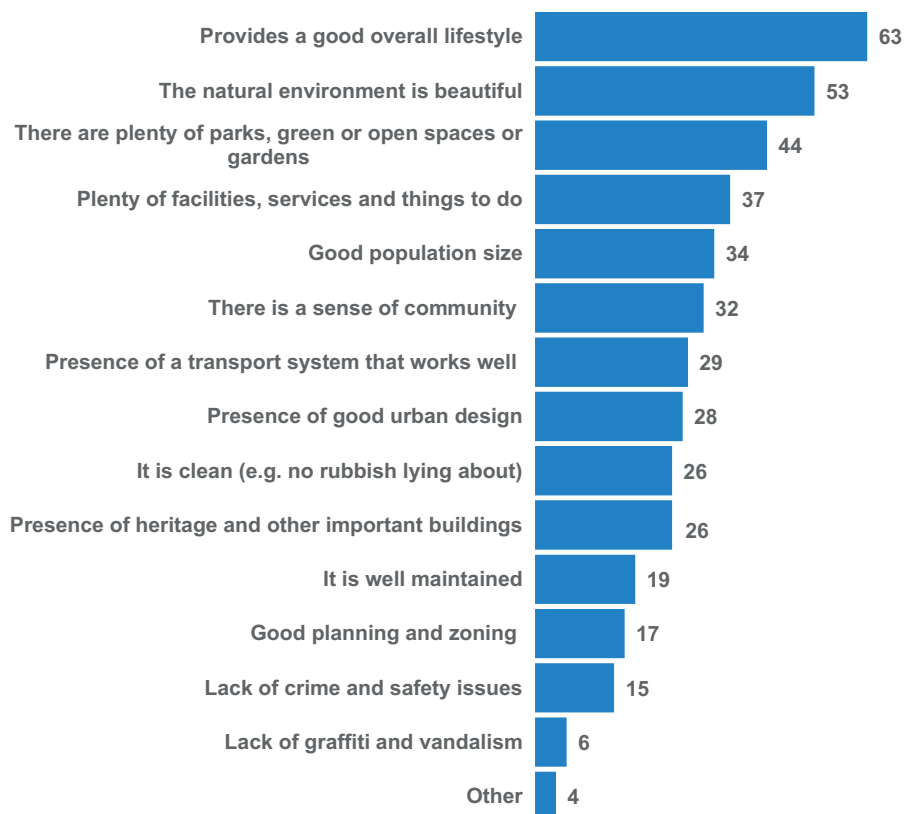


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

The most frequently mentioned reason for pride in the look and feel of the city is *provides a good overall lifestyle* (63%). This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (50%). This is followed by *the natural environment is beautiful* (53%) and *there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* (44%). *Plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* is reported by Wellington respondents as a reason for pride with significantly less frequency than those respondents from other cities (52%).

Figure 8.2.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of city (%)



Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=571
Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Those *less* likely to mention *provides a good overall lifestyle* are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (50%).

Those *less* likely to mention *there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (31%).

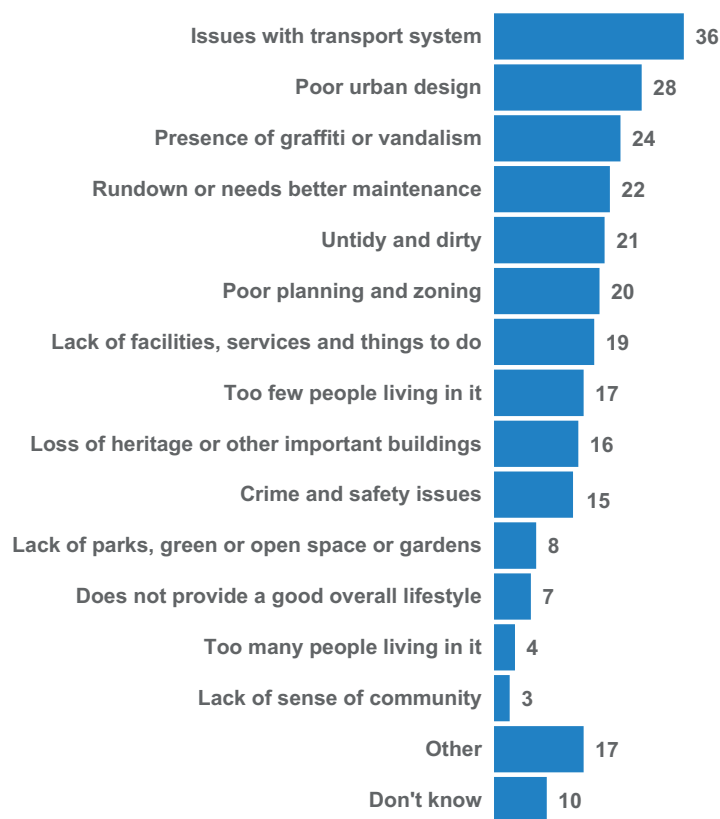
Table 8.2.1: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of city (%)

	Wellington (n=571)	Non Wellington (n=2570)
Provides a good overall lifestyle	63	50
The natural environment is beautiful	53	47
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	44	52
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	37	27
Good population size	34	20
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	32	35
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	29	20
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	28	14
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	26	35
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	26	19
It is well maintained	19	30
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)	17	17
Lack of crime and safety issues	15	20
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	6	24
Other	4	2

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

The most frequently mentioned reason for those who do not feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of their city is *issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)* (36%). This is followed by *poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)* (28%) and *presence of graffiti or vandalism* (24%).

Figure 8.2.3: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride the look and feel of city (%)



Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=26*

*Caution small base size

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

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

Table 8.2.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of city (%)

	Wellington (n=26*)	Non Wellington (n=927)
Issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)	36	42
Poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)	28	31
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	24	26
Rundown or needs better maintenance	22	35
Untidy and dirty (e.g. rubbish lying about)	21	33
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)	20	26
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	19	25
Too few people living in it	17	2
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	16	21
Crime and safety issues (e.g. anti-social people, alcohol and drug related problems)	15	40
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	8	8
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	7	14
Too many people living in it	4	7
Lack of sense of community (e.g. people who are unfriendly and unhelpful)	3	16
Other	17	7
Don't know	10	0

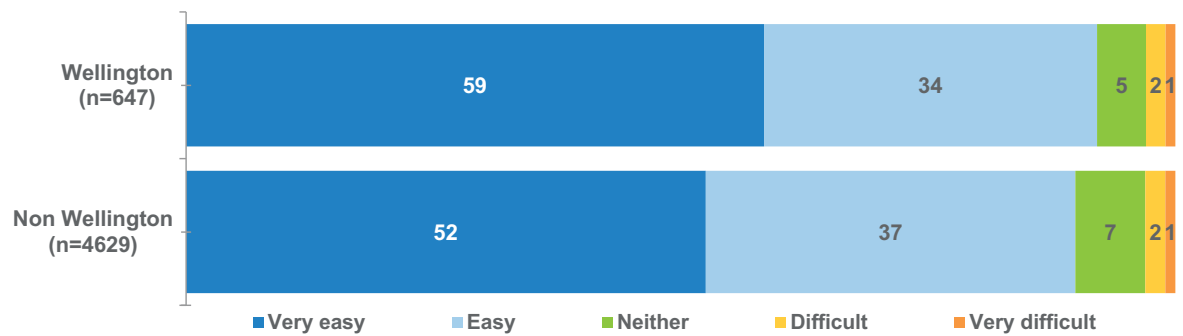
Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

*Caution small base size

8.3 EASE OF ACCESS TO LOCAL PARK OR OTHER GREEN SPACE

Just over nine in ten Wellington respondents (93%) find it *very easy* or *easy* to get to a local park or other green space in their city.

Figure 8.3: Ease of access to local park or other green space (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to find it *very easy* or *easy* to find a local park or green space in their area:

- Have a household income of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (85%).

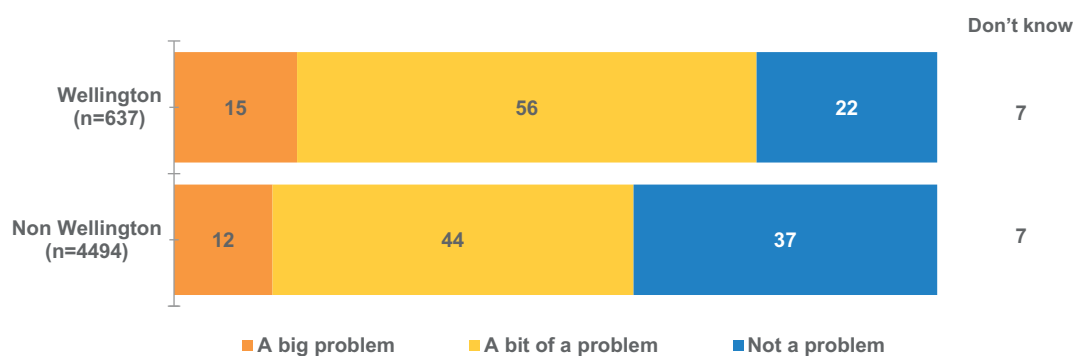
8.4 PERCEPTION OF PRESENCE OF GRAFFITI/TAGGING AND POLLUTION

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a list of 10 possible issues have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for four issues are reported on here (e.g. graffiti, air, water and noise pollution). The rest were reported in Section 5: Crime and Safety.

Graffiti and tagging

Seven in ten (71%) Wellington respondents perceive graffiti or tagging to be a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 15% considering it *a big problem* and 56% *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.1: Graffiti as a problem (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree that graffiti or tagging has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years old (83%)
- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (80%).

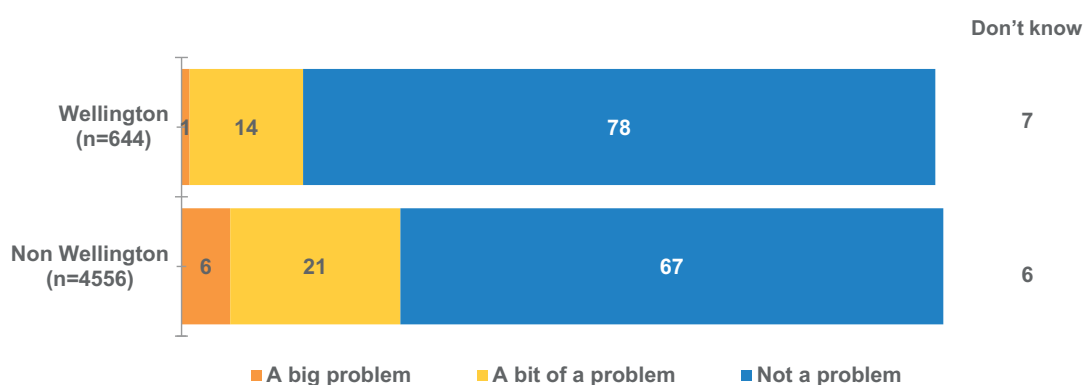
Those *less* likely to agree that graffiti or tagging has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (57%).

Air pollution

Almost one in six (15%) Wellington respondents perceive air pollution to be a problem in their city over the last 12 months, with 1% indicating it is *a big problem* and 14% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*. This is significantly lower than those living in other cities (27%).

Figure 8.4.2: Air pollution (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree that air pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (22%).

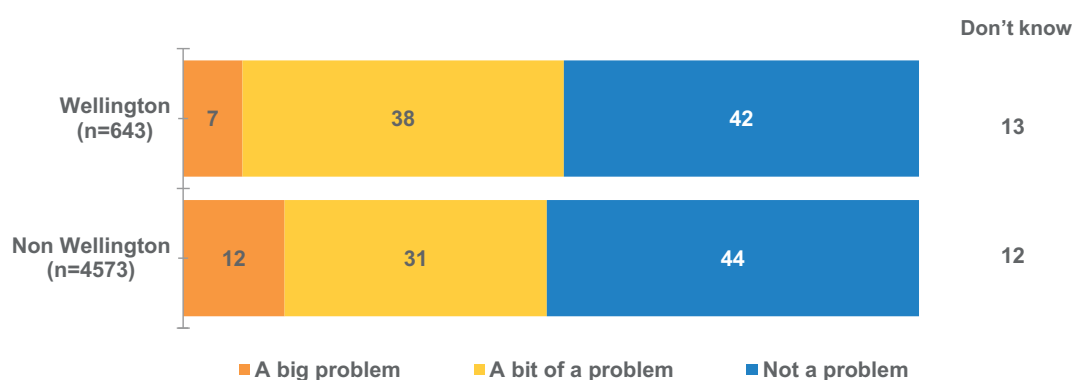
Those *less* likely to agree that air pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (8%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (9%).

Water pollution

Over four in ten (45%) Wellington respondents perceive water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea) to be a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 7% indicating it is *a big problem* and 38% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.3: Water pollution (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (54%).

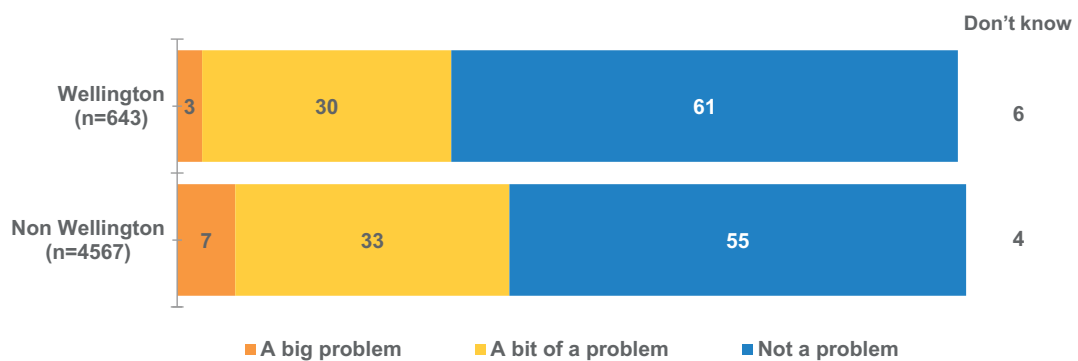
Those *less* likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (27%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (36%).

Noise pollution

A third (33%) of Wellington respondents perceive noise pollution to be a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 3% indicating it is *a big problem* and 30% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*. This is significantly lower than those living in other cities (40%).

Figure 8.4.4: Noise pollution (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

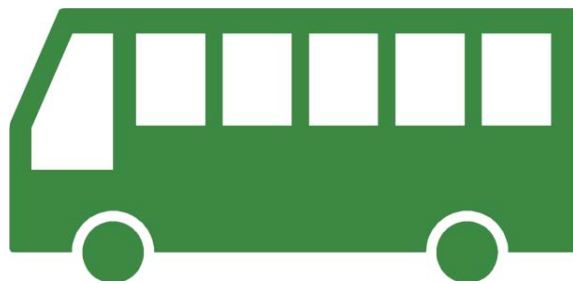
Those more likely to agree that noise pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (49%)
- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (47%).

Those *less* likely to agree that noise pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (21%) and the Southern ward (21%).

9. TRANSPORT



TRANSPORT

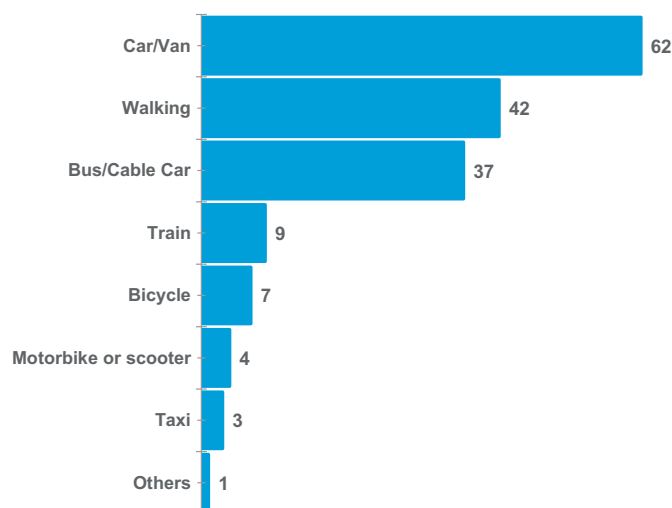
This section reports on respondents' use of public and private transport, and their perceptions of transport types. Public transport refers to: cable cars, ferries, trains, and buses (including school buses). Public transport does not include taxis.

9.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT

Respondents were asked to nominate the main forms of transport that they use for their daily activities such as work, study and shopping. They could choose more than one option for this question.

The majority (62%) of Wellington respondents state that a main form of transport for them is a car or van. However, they are significantly *less* likely to say this than respondents living in other cities (86%).

Figure 9.1: Main form of transport (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) n=646

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

Table 9.1 Main form of transport (%)

	Wellington (n=646)	Non Wellington (n=4644)
Car/Van	62	86
Walking	42	22
Bus/Cable Car	37	19
Train	9	6
Bicycle	7	5
Motorbike or scooter	4	2
Taxi	3	2
Ferry	0	1
Others	1	0

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say a main form of transport for them is a car or van are:

- Living in the Northern ward (73%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (71%).

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (42%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (45%).

Other points of interest:

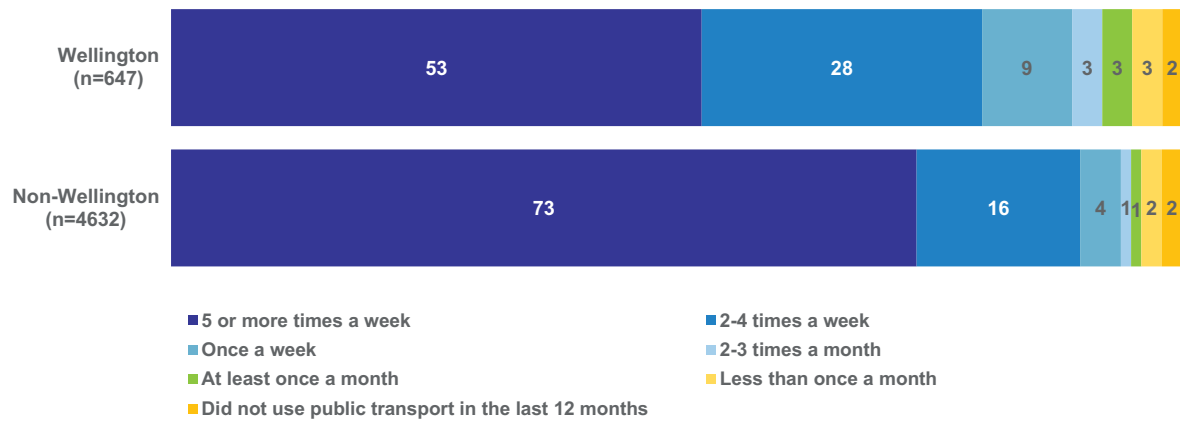
- Those aged 18 to 24 years old are more likely to say a main form of transport for them is the bus/cable car (60%) or walking (57%) while those aged 50 to 64 years old are *less* likely to name bus/cable car (30%) or walking (35%) as a main form of transport for them
- Those *less* likely to say a main form of transport for them is walking are those living in the Northern ward (27%), the Eastern ward (27%), and those in the Onslow-Western ward (30%). Respondents living in the Lambton ward are more likely to mention walking as a main form of transport (72%) for them
- Those with a household income of \$100,001 or more (29%), and those aged 25 to 49 years (30%) are *less* likely to say the bus/cable car is a main form of transport for them

- Those more likely to mention the train as a main form of transport for them live in the Northern ward (21%) or in the Onslow-Western ward (18%)
- Those living in the Southern ward are more likely to say a taxi is a main form of transport for them (11% compared to the Wellington total of 3%).

9.2 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT

Eight in ten Wellington respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of private transport, with 81% using it five or more times a week. This is significantly lower than those living in other cities (89%).

Figure 9.2: Frequency of use of private transport (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to use private transport regularly (twice a week or more often) are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (89%) and the Northern ward (87%).

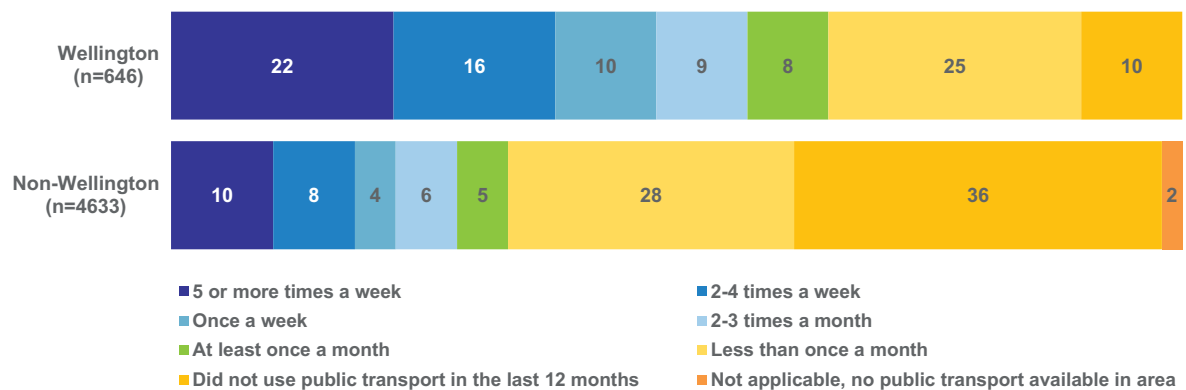
Those *less* likely to use private transport regularly (twice a week or more often) are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (66%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (73%).

9.3 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Almost four in ten (38%) Wellington respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of public transport, with 22% using it five or more times a week. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (18%).

Figure 9.3: Frequency of use of public transport (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (59%)
- Living in the Northern ward (31%).

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

- Living in the Lambton ward (11%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (27%).

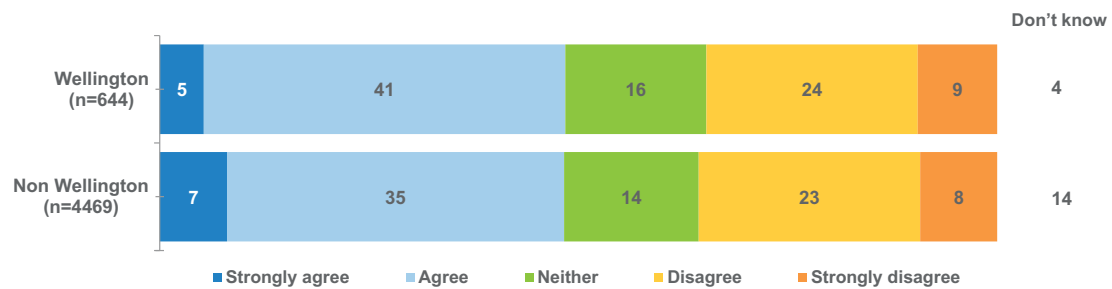
9.4 PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

All respondents, with the exception of those who stated that the question about public transport was not applicable to them, were asked about their perceptions of public transport with respect to affordability, safety, ease of access, frequency and reliability.

AFFORDABILITY

Just under half (46%) of Wellington respondents agree that public transport is affordable, with 5% strongly agreeing and 41% agreeing.

Figure 9.4.1: Perception of affordability of public transport (%)



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

Those more likely to rate public transport as affordable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65 years or older (71%) and 50 to 64 years (55%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (52%).

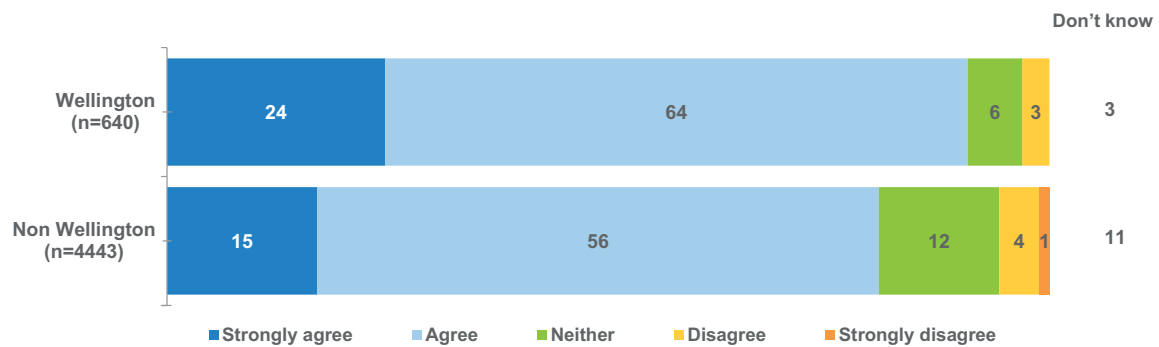
Those *less* likely to rate public transport as affordable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (27%).

SAFETY

Almost nine in ten (88%) Wellington respondents agree that public transport is safe, with 24% strongly agreeing and 64% agreeing. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (71%).

Figure 9.4.2 Perception of safety of public transport (%)



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

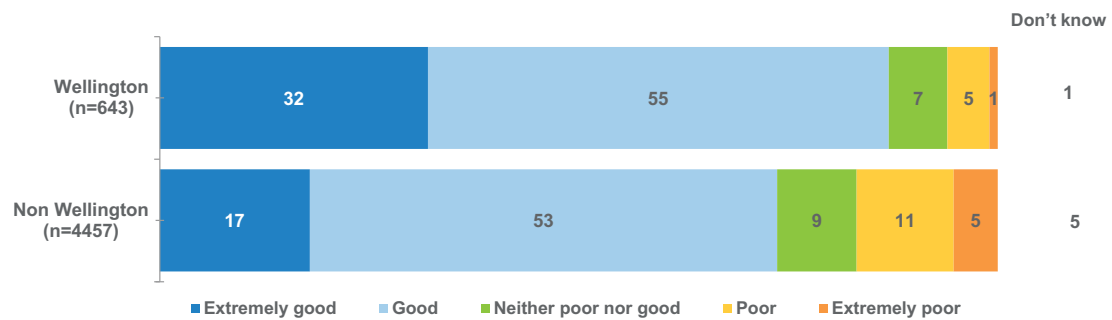
Those *less* likely to rate public transport as safe (*agree* or *strongly agree*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (80%).

ACCESSIBILITY

More than eight in ten (86%) Wellington respondents agree that public transport is easy to get to, with 32% strongly agreeing and 54% agreeing. This is significantly higher than those living in other cities (70%).

Figure 9.4.3 Perception of ease of access to public transport (%)



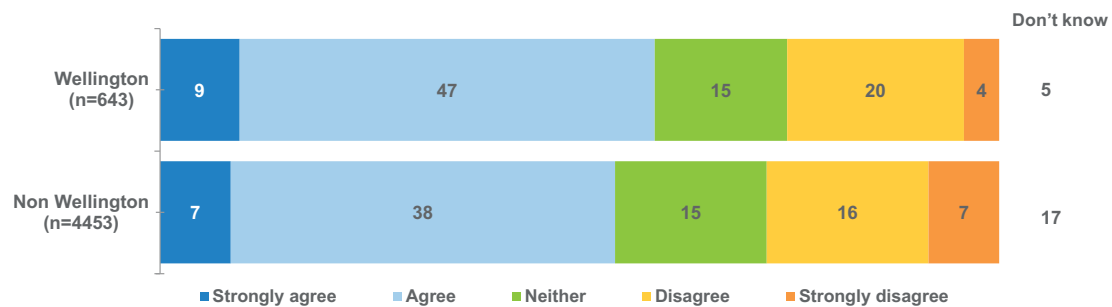
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward, age, gender, ethnicity or household income.

RELIABILITY

Over half (56%) of Wellington respondents rate public transport as reliable, with 9% who *strongly agree* that it is reliable and 47% who *agree* that it is reliable. This is significantly higher than those living other cities (45%).

Figure 9.4.4 Perception of reliability of public transport (%)



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

Those more likely to rate public transport as reliable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years old (64%).

Those *less* likely to rate public transport as reliable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (46%).

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

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (31% compared to the Wellington total of 24%).

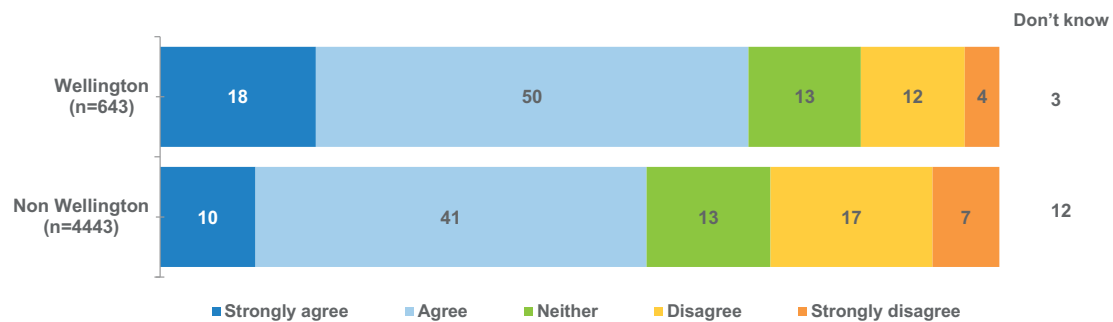
Those *less* likely to **disagree** (*disagree strongly* or *disagree*) that public transport is reliable are:

- Aged 65 years or older (12%).

FREQUENCY

Just over three quarters (78%) of Wellington respondents rate public transport as frequent, with 18% who *strongly agree* and 60% who *agree*. This is significantly higher than other cities (51%).

Figure 9.4.5: Perception of frequency of public transport (%)



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

Those *less* likely to rate public transport as frequent (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (56%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (61%).

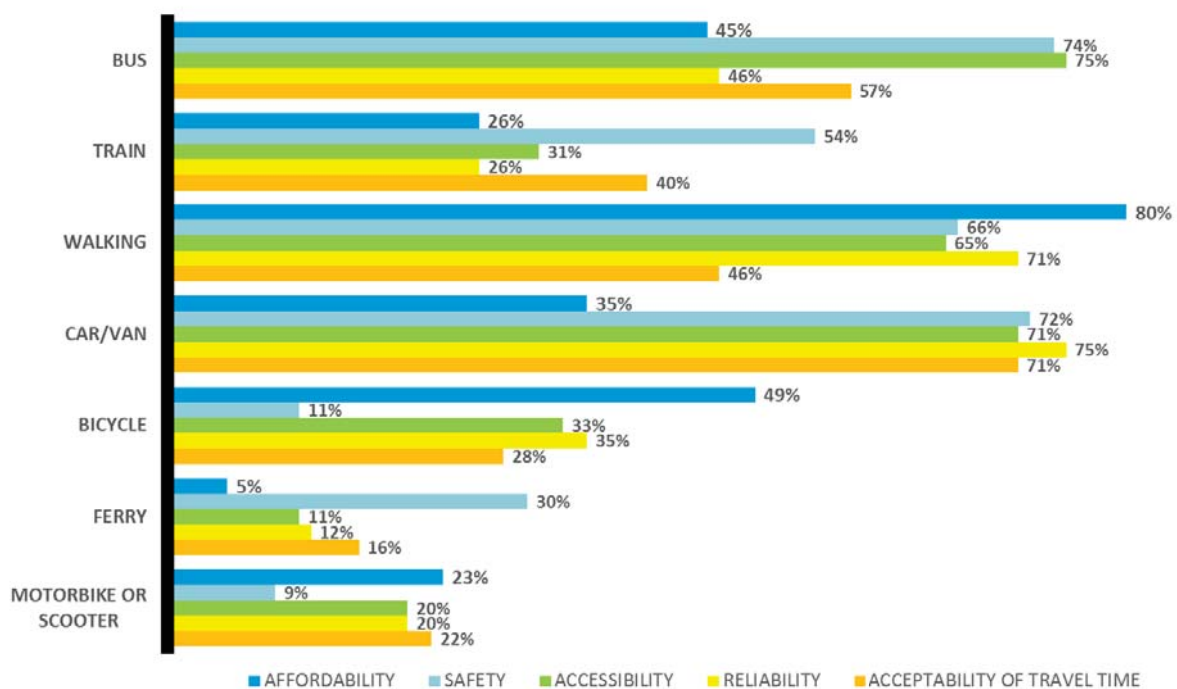
9.5 PERCEPTION OF SPECIFIC MODES OF TRANSPORT

Respondents were asked to indicate which forms of public and private transport they associated with several key words and phrases. This was asked of all respondents, regardless of whether or not they have used each mode of transport.

The bus is the public transport mode that is most commonly considered to be affordable (45%), safe (74%), accessible (75%), reliable (46%) and to take an acceptable amount of time (57%).

Walking (80%) is considered to be the most affordable mode of private transport, while a car/van is considered to be the safest (72%), the most accessible (71%), the most reliable (75%) and the quickest (71%) mode of private transport.

Figure 9.5.1 Perception of affordability of different transport types (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

AFFORDABILITY

Table 9.5.1 Perception of affordability of different transport types(%)

	Wellington (n=625)	Non Wellington (n=4391)
Walking	80	65
Bicycle	49	42
Bus	45	43
Car/van	35	45
Train	26	22
Motorbike or scooter	23	18
Ferry	5	7

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Public Transport

Those more likely to associate affordability with the bus are:

- Aged 65 years or older (73%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with the bus are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (31%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (34%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with the train are:

- Living in the Northern ward (44%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with the train are:

- Living in the Southern (11%) and Lambton (19%) wards
- Aged 18 to 24 years old (17%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to associate affordability with walking are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (93%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (86%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with walking are:

- Aged 65 years or older (49%)
- Living in the Northern ward (67%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with cycling are:

- Living in the Southern ward (62%)
- Aged 25 to 49 years old (58%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (56%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with cycling are:

- Aged 65 years or older (18%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western (39%) and Northern wards (41%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with cars/vans are:

- Living in the Northern ward (43%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with cars/vans are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (21%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (27%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with motorbike or scooter are:

- Aged 65 years or more (3%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (10%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (16%).

SAFETY

Table 9.5.2 Perception of safety of different transport types (%)

	Wellington (n=621)	Non Wellington (n=4359)
Bus	74	55
Car/van	72	77
Walking	66	43
Train	54	36
Ferry	30	26
Bicycle	11	8
Motorbike or scooter	9	4

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Public Transport

Those more likely to consider trains as a safe transport mode are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (62%).

Those *less* likely to consider trains as a safe mode of transport are:

- Living in the Southern ward (39%).

Those *less* likely to associate safety with ferries are:

- Aged 65 years or older (13%)
- Living in the Northern ward (22%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to consider the car/van as a safe transport mode are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (79%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as a safe transport mode are:

- Aged 65 years or older (58%).

Those more likely to consider walking as safe are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (74%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (73%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as safe are:

- Aged 65 years or older (48%)
- Living in the Northern ward (54%).

Those more likely to consider cycling a safe transport mode are:

- Living in the Eastern ward (18%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling a safe transport mode are:

- Aged 65 years or older (3%)
- Living in the Northern ward (5%).

Those more likely to consider motorbikes/scooters as a safe transport mode are:

- Aged 18 to 25 years (19%)
- Living in the Eastern ward (16%).

Those *less* likely to consider motorbikes/scooters as a safe mode of transport are:

- Aged 65 years or older (1%)
- Living in the Northern ward (3%).

ACCESSIBILITY

Table 9.5.3 Perception of ease of access to different transport types (%)

	Wellington (n=632)	Non Wellington (n=4414)
Bus	75	57
Car/van	71	79
Walking	65	50
Bicycle	33	27
Train	31	20
Motorbike or scooter	20	13
Ferry	11	8

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Public Transport

Those more likely to consider the train as an easy to access mode of transport are:

- Living in the Northern (48%) and Onslow-Western (41%) wards.

Those *less* likely to consider the train as an easy to access mode of transport are:

- Living in the Southern (14%) and Eastern (15%) wards.

Those *less* likely to consider the ferry as an easy to access mode of transport are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (2%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to consider the car/van as an accessible transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (77%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as accessible are:

- Aged 65 years or older (56%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (64%).

Those more likely to consider walking as easy to access are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (77%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (74%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as an easy to access mode of transport are:

- Aged 65 years or older (45%)
- Living in the Northern ward (54%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that is easy to access are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (42%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (42%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that is easy to access are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (24%) and 65 years or older (8%)
- Living in the Northern ward (25%).

Those *less* likely to consider a motorbike/scooter as an accessible mode of transport are:

- Aged 65 years or older (4%).

RELIABILITY

Table 9.5.4 Perception of reliability of different transport types (%)

	Wellington (n=626)	Non Wellington (n=4416)
Car/van	75	82
Walking	71	52
Bus	46	37
Bicycle	35	28
Train	26	23
Motorbike or scooter	20	14
Ferry	12	17

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Public Transport

Those more likely to consider the bus as a reliable transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (79%)
- Aged 50 to 64 years old (58%) and 65 years or older (60%).

Those *less* likely to consider the bus as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (33%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (38%).

Those more likely to consider the train as a reliable transport mode are:

- Living in the Northern ward (36%).

Those *less* likely to consider the train a reliable transport mode are:

- Living in the Southern (15%) and Eastern (16%) wards
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (17%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to consider walking as a reliable transport mode are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (83%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (79%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 65 years or older (49%)
- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,001 (59%)
- Living in the Northern ward (58%) and the Eastern ward (61%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as a reliable transport mode are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (65%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (44%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (43%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (43%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (23%) and 65 years or older (10%)
- Living in the Northern ward (24%).

Those more likely to consider motorbikes/scooters as a reliable transport mode:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (29%).

Those *less* likely to consider motorbikes/scooters reliable are:

- Aged 65 years or more (3%).

ACCEPTABILITY OF TRAVEL TIME

Table 9.5.5 Perception of acceptability of travel time of different transport types by city (%)

	Wellington (n=618)	Non Wellington (n=4277)
Car/van	71	70
Bus	57	38
Walking	46	30
Train	40	27
Bicycle	28	18
Motorbike or scooter	22	15
Ferry	16	17

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Public Transport

Those more likely to consider the train as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Living in the Onslow-Western (53%) and Northern (52%) wards.

Those *less* likely to consider the train as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Living in the Southern (21%) and the Eastern (28%) wards.

Those more likely to consider the ferry as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (26%).

Those *less* likely to consider the ferry as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (7%)
- Living in the Southern ward (7%).

Private Transport

Those more likely to consider walking as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (69%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (28%)
- Living in the Eastern ward (30%), the Northern ward (36%) and the Onslow-Western ward (39%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Aged 65 years or older (56%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (40%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (36%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (36%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (14%)
- Aged 65 years or older (6%) and 50 to 64 years (17%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (19%).

Those more likely to consider a motorbike/scooter as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years old (32%).

Those *less* likely to consider a motorbike/scooter as a transport mode that takes an acceptable amount of time are:

- Aged 65 years or more (5%).

10. ECONOMIC WELLBEING



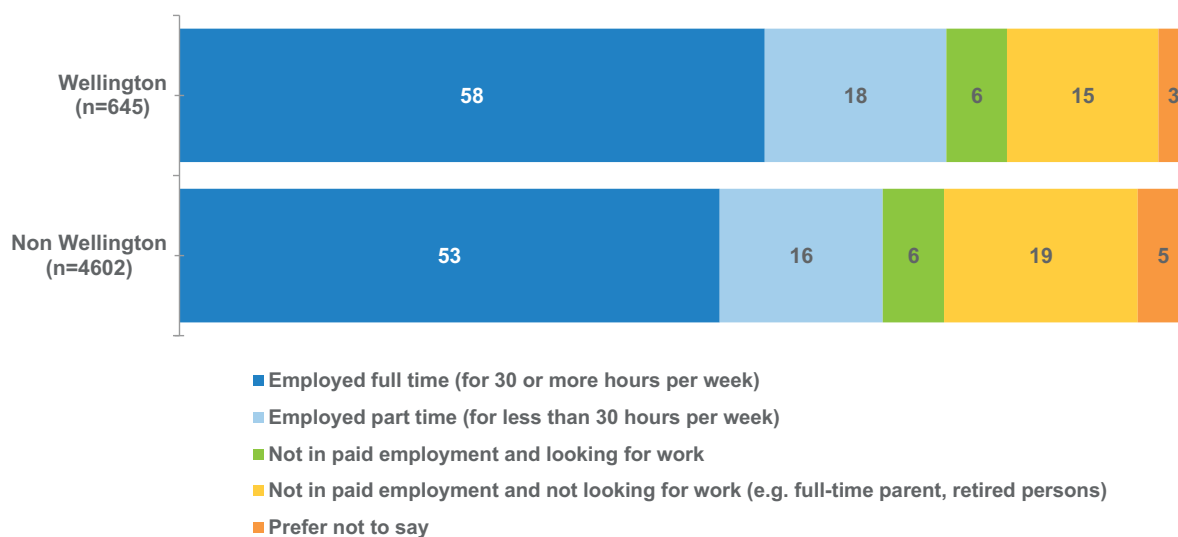
ECONOMIC WELLBEING

This section reports on respondents' employment status, their perceptions of their work/life balance as well as perceptions of costs of living and housing.

10.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

More than half of (58%) Wellington respondents are employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another fifth are in part-time work (18%). Fifteen percent of the Wellington respondents are not in paid employment and not looking for work and 6% are not in paid employment and looking for work.

Figure 10.1: Employment status (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be employed full time are:

- Aged 50 to 64 (71%) and aged 25 to 49 years (76%)
- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (74%) or \$100,001 or more (74%)
- Males (67%).

Those less likely to be employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week) are:

- Aged 65 years or older (15%) or 18 to 24 years old (20%).

Those less likely to not be in paid employment and not looking for work are:

- Living in the Lambton ward (7%).

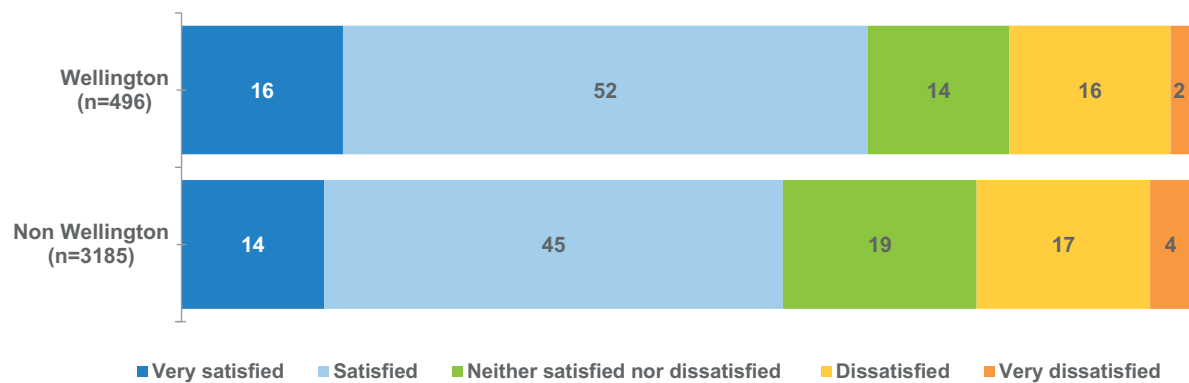
Other points of interest are:

- Those aged 18 to 24 years old are more likely to be employed part-time (36% compared to the Wellington total of 18%) and not be in paid employment and looking for work (23% compared to the Wellington total of 6%).

10.2 BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE

Seven in ten (68%) Wellington respondents who are in paid employment are satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 16% rating *very satisfied* and 52% rating *satisfied*. This is significantly higher than other cities (59%).

Figure 10.2: Balance between work and other aspects of life (%)



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to rate the balance between work and other aspects of life negatively (either *very dissatisfied* or *dissatisfied*) are:

- Living in the Northern ward (11%).

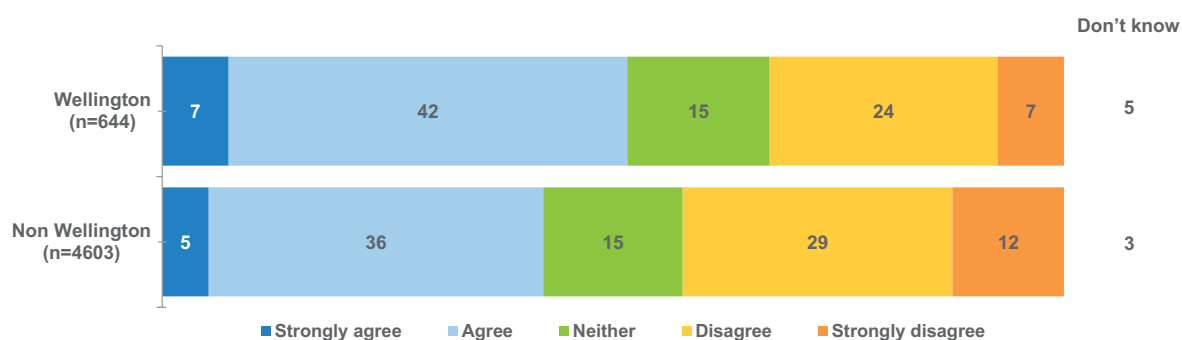
10.3 HOUSING COSTS

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with three statements related to the house, townhouse or apartment they currently lived in.

Affordability of housing

Half (49%) of Wellington respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance), with 7% who *strongly agree* and 42% who *agree*. This is significantly higher than other cities (41%).

Figure 10.3.1 Affordability of housing costs (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that housing costs are affordable are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (61%)
- Have a household income of \$100,001 or more (58%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that housing costs are affordable are:

- Aged 18 to 24 years (32%)
- Of Asian / Indian ethnicity (37%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (39%).

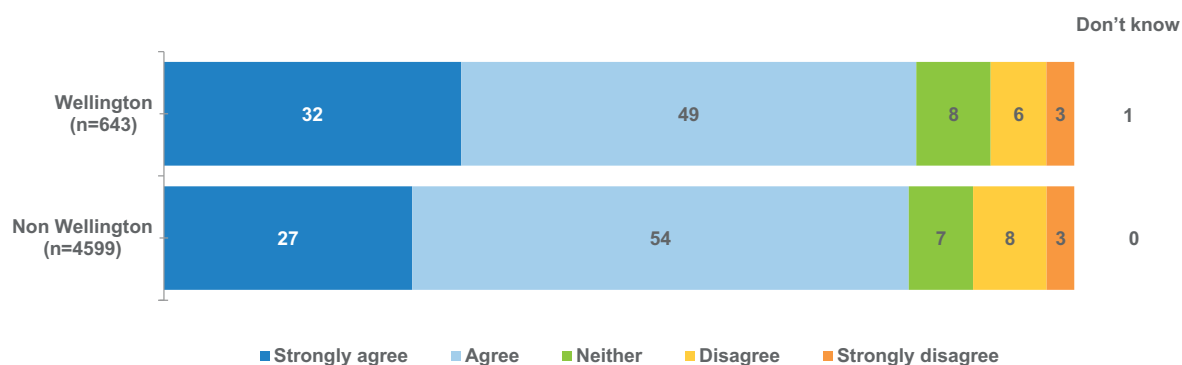
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that housing costs are affordable:

- Have a household income of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (41% compared with the Wellington total of 31%).

Suitability of type of dwelling

Eight in ten (81%) Wellington respondents agree that the type of house or apartment they live in suits their needs and needs of others in the household, with 32% who *strongly agree* and 49% who *agree*.

Figure 10.3.2 Suitability of housing type (%)



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 the Onslow-Western ward (90%).

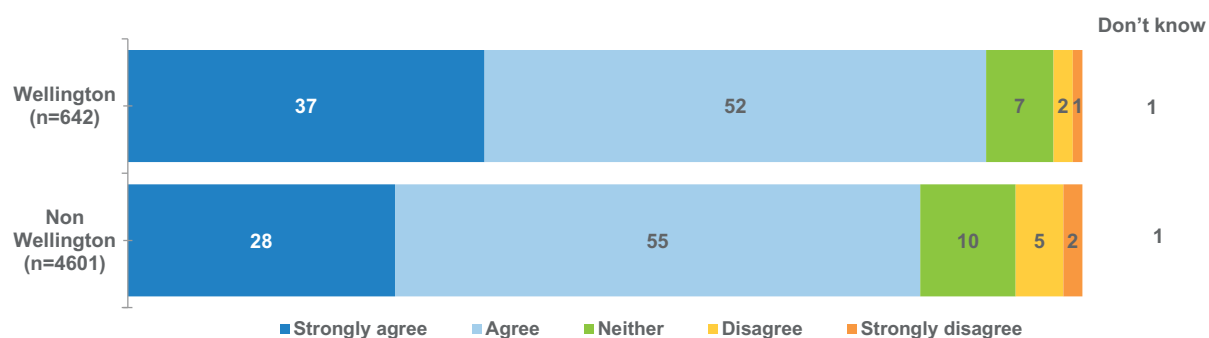
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that housing type suits their needs are:

- Have a household income of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (72%)
- Living in the Lambton ward (72%).

Suitability of area lived in

Nine in ten (89%) Wellington 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 37% who *strongly agree* or 52% who *agree*.

Figure 10.3.3 Location suits household needs (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

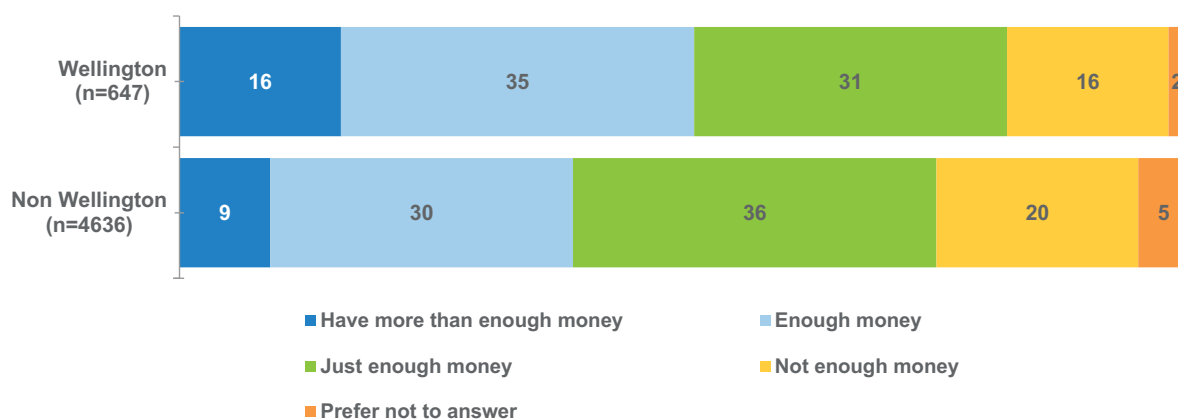
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (78%).

10.4 ABILITY TO COVER COSTS OF EVERYDAY NEEDS

One in six (16%) Wellington respondents feel that they have more than enough money to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. This is significantly higher than other cities (9%).

Over a third (35%) say they have enough money, while three in ten (31%) say they have just enough money. A further one in six (16%) Wellington respondents say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.

Figure 10.4: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to say they have *more than enough money* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (28%)
- Living in the Onslow-Western ward (22%).

Those less likely to say they have *more than enough money* are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (5%)
- Of Asian / Indian ethnicity (7%).

Those more likely to say they have *just enough money* are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (46%).

Those more likely to say they do not have enough money are:

- Living in the Northern ward (22%)
- Aged 18 to 24 years (26%).

APPENDIX I

RESULTS OVER TIME



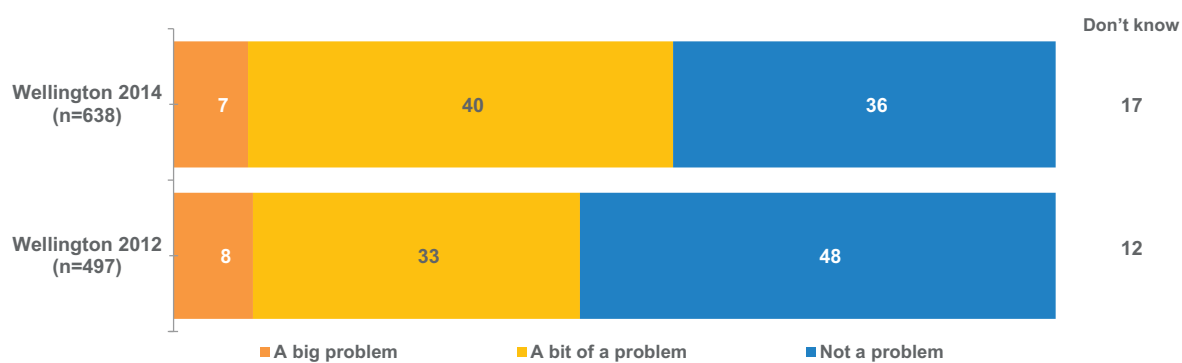
TIME SERIES

The following charts show the key results of key questions compared to the 2012 results. All questions that have significant differences between their 2012 and 2014 result that is larger than 5% have been included. For all scale questions, significance testing has been done at the net level (top-two and bottom-two boxes).

Vandalism

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents indicating that vandalism is either *a big problem* or *a bit of a problem* in Wellington (41% in 2012 cf. 47% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 1: Vandalism as a problem (%) – 2012/2014

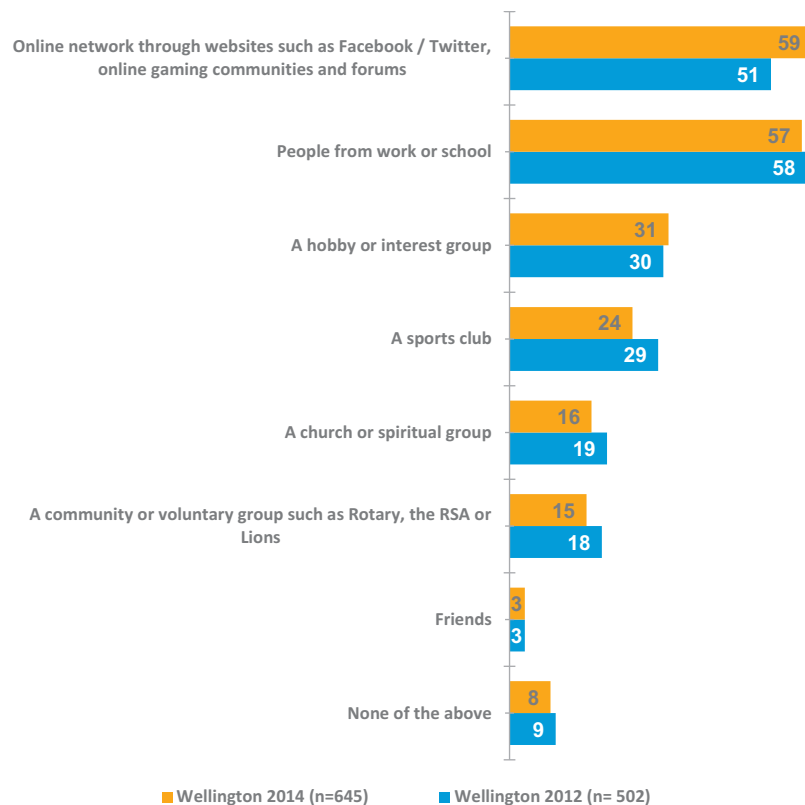


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Social Networks

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents indicating that they belong to *an online network through websites such as Facebook/Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (51% in 2012 c.f 59% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 2: Social networks and groups belonging to (%) – 2012/2014

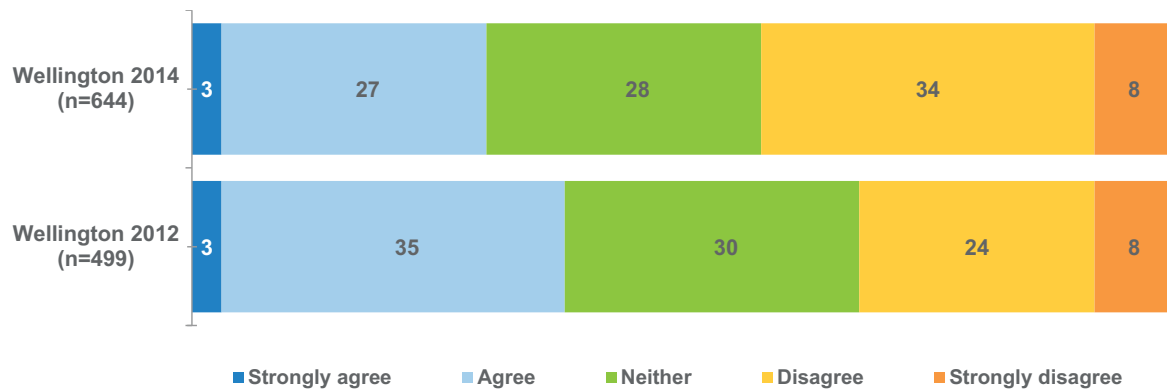


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Understanding Council decision making process

There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who indicate that they either *strongly agree* or *agree* that they have an understanding of the Council decision making process (38% in 2012 cf. 30% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 3: Understanding of Council decision making process (%) – 2012/2014



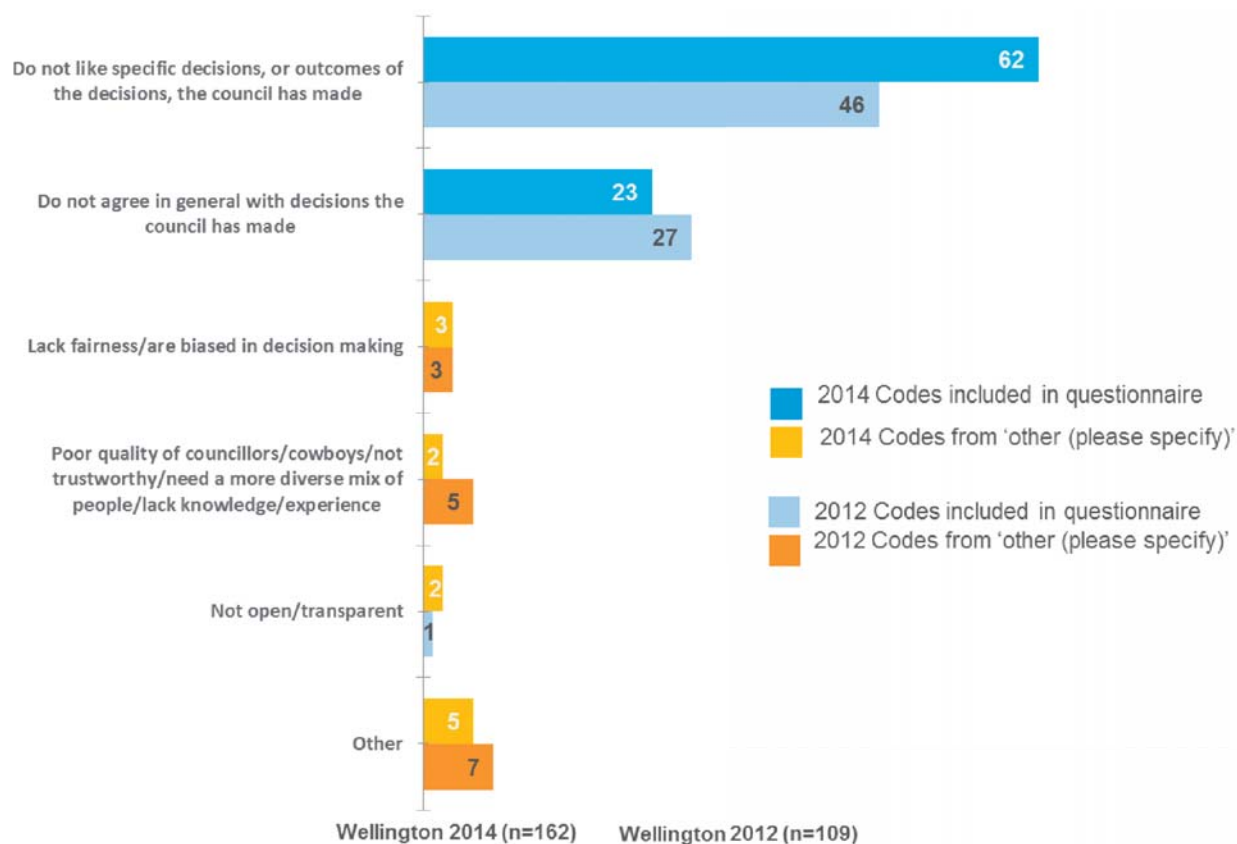
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Confidence in Council decision making

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents indicating that they have a lack of confidence in Council decision making because:

- They *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made* (46% in 2012 cf. 62% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 4: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making (%) – 2012/2014



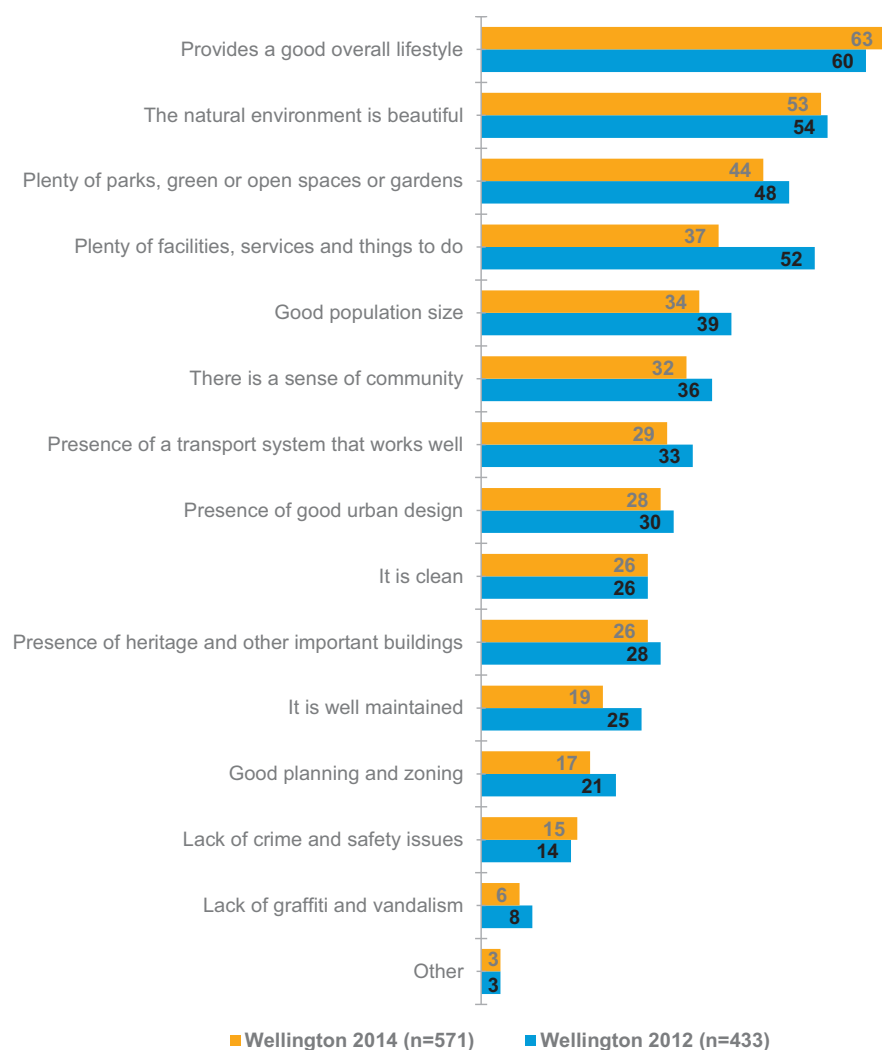
Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decision making (excluding not answered)

Pride in look and feel of city

There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who have a sense of pride in the look and feel of Wellington because:

- There are *plenty of facilities, services and things to do* (52% in 2012 cf. 37% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in city (%) – 2012/2014



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

Graffiti

There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents indicating that graffiti is either a *big problem* or a *bit of problem* in Wellington (78% in 2012 cf. 71% IN 2014).

Appendix Figure 6: Graffiti as a problem (%) – 2012/2014

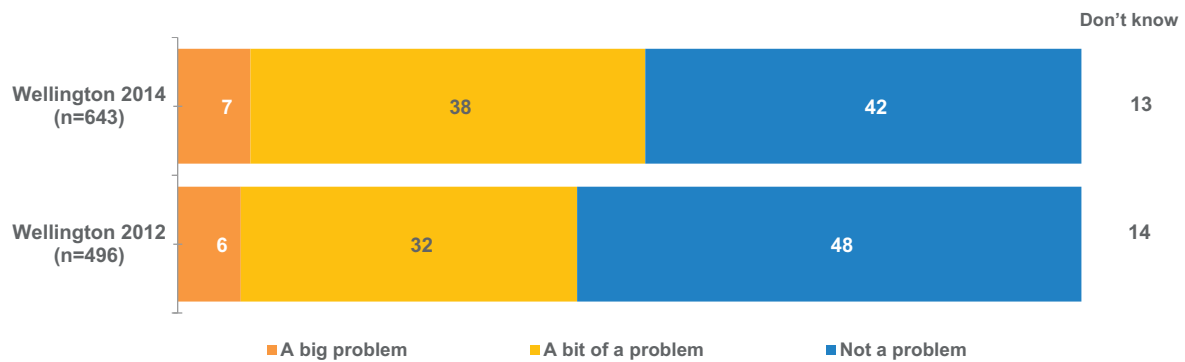


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Water Pollution

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents indicating that water pollution is *a big problem* or *a bit of a problem* in Wellington (38% in 2012 cf. 45% in 2014).

Appendix Figure 7: Water pollution (%) – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE PROFILE



SAMPLE PROFILE

Appendix Table 1: Gender distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=647)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Male	46	48
Female	54	52

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 2: Age distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=647)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
18-24 years	17	18
25-49 years	51	50
50-64 years	22	20
65 years +	10	12

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 3: Ethnicity distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=647)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
European	84	79
Māori	5	7
Pacific	2	4
Asian/Indian	13	14
Other	1	1
Unknown	2	2

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Note: Multiple response question, columns may add to more than 100%

Appendix Table 4: Ward distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=647)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Northern Ward	21	22
Onslow – Western Ward	24	20
Lambton Ward	26	26
Eastern Ward	17	19
Southern Ward	12	14

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 5: Pacific ethnic distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=12)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Samoan	50	44
Cook Islands	17	16
Tongan	8	16
Niuean	-	-
Other Pacific	33	32

Base: Those who identified themselves as Pacific

Appendix Table 6: Asian / Indian ethnic distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=85)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Chinese	41	41
Indian	40	41
Other Asian	19	18

Base: Those who identified themselves as Asian / Indian

Appendix Table 7: Distribution by number of people per household (%)

Wellington City (n=644)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
One	10	10
Two	30	30
Three	23	23
Four	23	23
Five	9	9
Six or more	5	5

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 8: House ownership distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=647)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
You own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	21	20
You own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	10	10
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people with a mortgage	12	11
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people without a mortgage	8	8
A local authority or city Council owns this house/flat/apartment	0	0
Housing New Zealand own this house/flat/apartment	1	1
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	-	-
Don't know	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 9: Personal annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=642)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	5	5
Less than \$10,000	8	8
\$10,001 - \$20,000	9	9
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5	6
\$30,001 - \$40,000	5	5
\$40,001 - \$60,000	16	16
\$60,001 – or more	40	39
Unknown	12	12

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 10: Household annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

Wellington City (n=636)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	0	0
Less than \$10,000	1	1
\$10,001 - \$20,000	1	1
\$20,001 - \$30,000	2	2
\$30,001 - \$40,000	2	3
\$40,001 - \$60,000	7	7
\$60,001 - \$80,000	10	9
\$80,001 - \$100,000	11	11
\$100,001 - \$150,000	20	19
More than \$150,001	25	24
Unknown	20	21

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 11: Employment status distribution (%)

	Wellington City (n=645)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	59	58
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	18	18
Not in paid employment and looking for work	5	6
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full time parent, retired persons)	13	15
Prefer not to say	3	3

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 12: Highest education qualification distribution (%)

	Wellington City (n=646)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than school certificate or less than 80 credits for NCEA Level 1 (no formal qualifications)	3	4
School certificate or NCEA Level 1	2	3
Sixth form certificate or NCEA Level 2	5	5
Higher School certificate/higher leaving certificate	2	3
National certificate/NZQA	2	3
University entrance from bursary exam	4	4
NZ A or B Bursary or NCEA Level 3	8	8
University Scholarship or NCEA Level 4	1	1
Overseas School Qualifications	4	4
Trade Certificate	3	3
National Diploma	8	7
Teaching or nursing certificate/diploma	3	3
Bachelors degree	26	25
Postgraduate degree (Honours, Masters, PhD)	20	19
Postgraduate Diploma	8	8
Other (please specify)	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 13: Distribution by time spent living in current area (%)

	Wellington City (n=639)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	2	2
1 year to just under 2 years	3	3
2 years to just under 5 years	12	12
5 years to just under 10 years	15	15
10 years or more	67	67

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 14: Distribution by time spent living in New Zealand (%)

	Wellington City (n=174)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	-	-
1 year to just under 2 years	-	-
2 years to just under 5 years	6	6
5 years to just under 10 years	24	22
10 years or more	70	72

Base: Those who were not born in New Zealand (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 15: City Centres (%)

	Wellington City (n=647)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Wellington City CBD / Lambton Quay / Cuba Street / Courtney Place	80	80
CBD Central City	6	6
Wellington City (n/s)	5	5
Johnsonville	3	3
Eastern Suburbs, Wellington City (incl Miramar, Seatoun, Kilbirnie)	1	2
Southern Suburbs, Wellington City (incl Newtown, Island Bay, Berhampore)	1	1
North City / Porirua / Megacentre or Plaza	1	1
Western Suburbs, Wellington (incl Karori, Wadestown, Kelburn)	0	0
Other	4	4
None/no specific area	0	0
Don't know	2	2

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

APPENDIX III

RESPONSE TO OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS



Throughout the report, responses to open ended questions have shown codes with 2% or 5% or more respondents only. This section of the Appendix shows all responses for each of the open ended questions.

Appendix 3 Chart 1: Social networks and groups belonging to (%)

	Wellington (n=645)	Non Wellington (n=4633)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	59	48
People from work or school	57	49
A hobby or interest group	31	27
A sports club	24	26
A church or spiritual group	16	24
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	15	14
Friends	3	2
Age specific group eg senior citizens or children's	2	1
Family	1	1
Gym/walking group	1	1
Ethnic/cultural group	1	1
Other social network or group	1	0
None of the above	8	11

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix 3 Chart 2: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making (%)

	Wellington (n=162)	Non Wellington (n=1315)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	62	58
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	23	30
Lack fairness/ are biased in decision making/influenced by big business/lobbyists	3	1
Not open/transparent (incl. do not keep us informed	2	2
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	2	1
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	1	2
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	1	2
Lack of public consultation/don't listen to public submissions	1	1
Indecisive/slow to act/make decisions	1	0
Nothing has been done / no changes made/still lack services (incl. not addressing crime problem)	1	0
Too concerned with money/money driven	1	0
Make short term (popular) decisions with disregard to available services/current infrastructure/ not forward thinking	1	0
Too political/in fighting	1	0
Not looking after all areas/suburbs/too much emphasis on central area	0	1
Unhappy with rates / rating structure (incl. rates too high for services provided/have to pay extra for some services).	0	1
Lack of concern for the environment	0	0
Other	5	5

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

Appendix 3 Chart 3: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in city's look and feel (%)

	Wellington (n=571)	Non Wellington (n=2570)
Provides a good overall lifestyle	63	50
The natural environment is beautiful	53	47
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	44	52
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	37	27
Good population size	34	20
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	32	35
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	29	20
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	28	14
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	26	35
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	26	19
It is well maintained	19	30
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)	17	17
Lack of crime and safety issues	15	20
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	6	24
Other	4	2

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

Appendix 3 Chart 4: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in city's look and feel (%)

	Wellington (n=26*)	Non Wellington (n=927)
Issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)	36	42
Poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)	28	31
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	24	26
Rundown or needs better maintenance	22	35
Untidy and dirty (e.g. rubbish lying about)	21	33
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)	20	26
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	19	25
Too few people living in it	17	2
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	16	21
Crime and safety issues (e.g. anti-social people, alcohol and drug related problems)	15	40
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	8	8
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	7	14
Too many people living in it	4	7
Lack of sense of community (e.g. people who are unfriendly and unhelpful)	3	16
Other	17	7
Don't know	10	0

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

*Caution small base size

APPENDIX IV

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 Wellington?

That is - the area extending as far north as Tawa, but not including Porirua, Petone or the Hutt Valley – as shown in the map.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes 1 → Go to Q2

No 2 ↓

This particular questionnaire is for Wellington 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 Wellington?

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 Wellington 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 city 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 Wellington 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 in the city (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 city looks and feels please answer Q5

Q5 Please read through the whole list below before selecting your main reason, or reasons, for feeling a sense of pride in the way Wellington looks and feels.

	Please circle your <u>main</u> 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 <u>one</u> 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?
"Wellington is a great place to live".

	Please circle <u>one</u> 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. <i>By housing costs we mean things like your rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance</i>	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 Wellington 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 City 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 City 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	
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	
Prefer not to say	5	

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?

"Wellington 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 this makes Wellington ...

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
Increased to some extent	4
Increased significantly	5

→ Go to Q43

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.

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: _____

Q54

It is likely that more research about Wellington will be carried out in the near future.

Are you willing to provide your contact details so that we are able to contact you and invite you to take part in further research?

Please note: providing your contact details does not put you under any obligation to participate.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1
No	2

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 Quality of Life Survey 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 Quality of Life Survey Team; 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.