# **Quality of Life Survey 2020** Results for Auckland



## Acknowledgements

Large-scale and complex research projects such as this require a combined effort. This research project was undertaken by Nielsen, an independent research company, on behalf of the nine participating councils. A steering group from four councils managed the project on behalf of the other councils, and worked closely with representatives from Nielsen throughout this project. The members of the Quality of Life steering group were:

- Laura Roberts, Auckland Council
- Kath Jamieson, Christchurch City Council
- Terence Priggen, Wellington City Council
- Jessie Wu, Dunedin City Council.

The team at Nielsen who worked on this project included Antoinette Hastings, Tessa Hoffman, Roman Konopka and Arlene Sison.

Dr Jesse Allpress, Principal Social Scientist at Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) and Alison Reid prepared this Auckland-specific report. The report has been peer-reviewed.

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We would like to acknowledge and thank all those respondents who took the time to complete their surveys. This project would not be possible without your input.







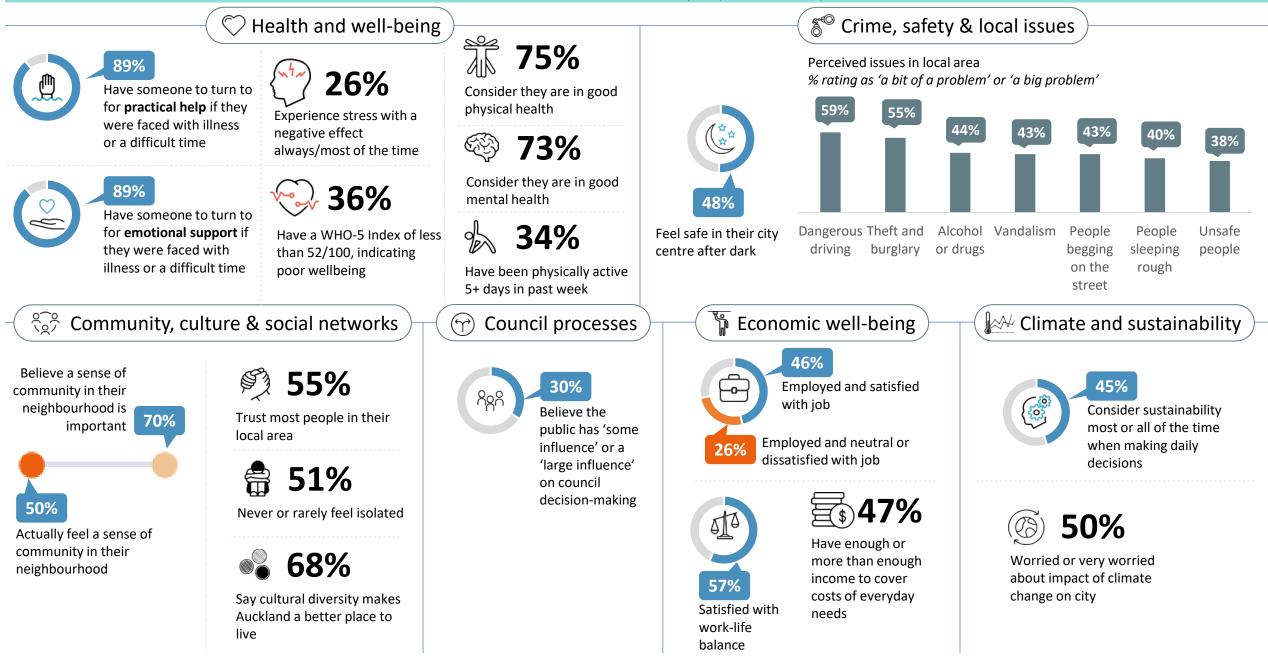
# **Key highlights from 2020**

A total of nine councils participated in the 2020 Quality of Life survey project. The survey measures residents' perceptions across a range of measures that impact on New Zealanders' quality of life. The survey took place between 23 September and 29 November 2020.



# **Key highlights from 2020**

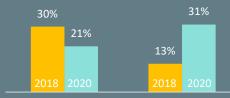
A total of nine councils participated in the 2020 Quality of Life survey project. The survey measures residents' perceptions across a range of measures that impact on New Zealanders' quality of life. The survey took place between 23 September and 29 November 2020.



# Impacts of COVID-19 on well-being and employment



While people rate their overall current quality of life as higher in 2020 than 2018, they also felt that their quality of life had worsened in the last 12 months, primarily due to COVID-19.

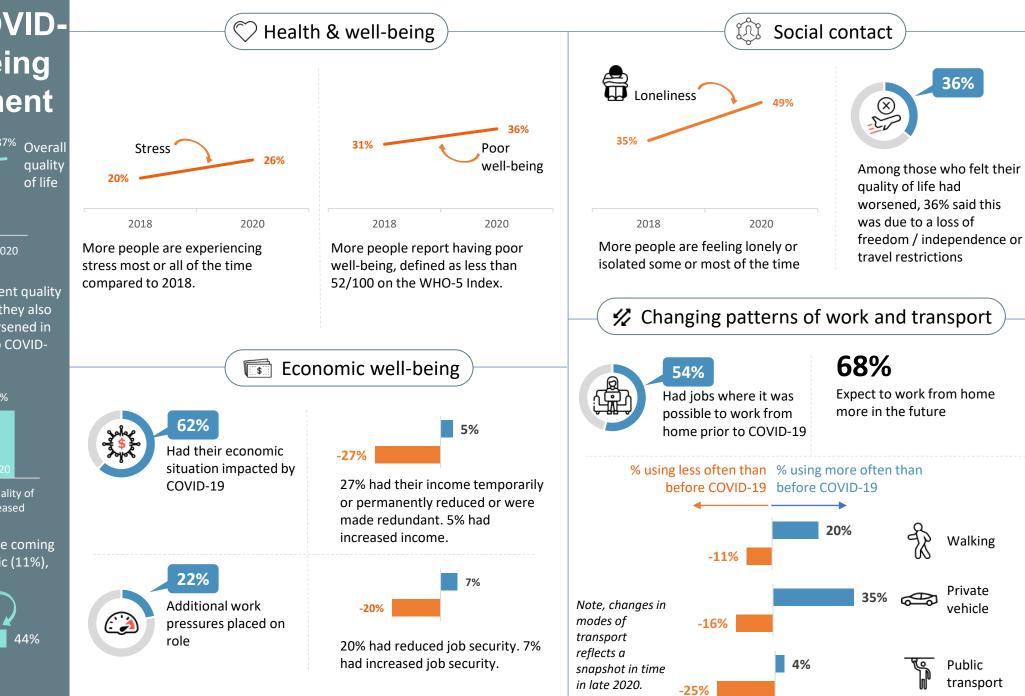




More people are optimistic about the coming 12 months (44%) than are pessimistic (11%), however.

-11%





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# 1. Introduction

### Background

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The 2020 Quality of Life survey is a collaborative local government research project. The primary objective of the survey is to measure residents' perceptions across a range of measures that impact on New Zealanders' quality of life.

It contributes to public knowledge and research around quality of life and related factors in New Zealand. The results from the survey are used to help inform council policy and planning responses to population growth and change, as well as providing data for monitoring programmes.

Nine councils participated in the 2020 Quality of Life survey:

- Auckland Council
- Hamilton City Council
- Tauranga City Council
- Hutt City Council
- Porirua City Council
- Wellington City Council
- Greater Wellington Regional Council\*
- Christchurch City Council
- Dunedin City Council.

\* Results for the Greater Wellington region include results for Hutt City, Porirua City and Wellington City areas, along with a booster sample from the remaining territorial authority areas in the region.



The Quality of Life survey was originally established in response to growing pressures on urban communities, concern about the impacts of urbanisation and the effect of this on the wellbeing of residents.

The survey was first conducted in 2003, repeated in 2004, and has been undertaken every two years since. Results from 2003 onwards are available on the Quality of Life website:

#### www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz

### Sample

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In 2020, a total of 2536 Auckland residents aged 18 years and older completed the Quality of Life survey.

This table shows the sample that was achieved in Auckland and also shows the proportionate distribution of respondents by local board area, ethnicity and age.

Refer to the <u>Research design</u> section for more information on the study design and <u>Appendix 1</u> for a breakdown of demographic characteristics of the Auckland sample.



Subgroup	Number of residents surveyed	Proportion of Auckland total (n=2536)	Proportion of Auckland total (n=2536)
Juppioup	Unweighted sample size	Unweighted (%)	Weighted (%)
Rodney	117	5%	4%
Hibiscus and Bays	162	6%	7%
Upper Harbour	93	4%	4%
Kaipātiki	159	6%	6%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	4%	4%
Henderson-Massey	179	7%	7%
Waitākere Ranges	103	4%	3%
Whau	129	5%	5%
Albert-Eden	173	7%	7%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke*	82	3%	1%
Waitematā	188	7%	6%
Puketāpapa	90	4%	4%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	5%	5%
Ōrākei	148	6%	5%
Howick	133	5%	9%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	118	5%	4%
Manurewa	147	6%	6%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	101	4%	5%
Papakura	81	3%	4%
Franklin	104	4%	5%
NZ European / Other	1740	69%	54%
Māori	435	17%	10%
Pacific	244	10%	13%
Asian	450	18%	29%
Under 25 years	409	16%	14%
25-49	1207	48%	48%
50-64	537	21%	22%
65+ years	383	15%	16%

\* Note due to small sample sizes, Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke Local Boards have been combined

# 2. Research design

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Method

A variation of the method used from 2012-2018 was adopted for the survey in 2020.

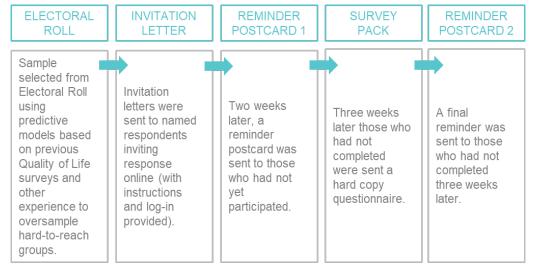
The 2020 survey used an online method for respondents aged under 35 years, while a mixed methods approach (online and hard copy) was used for those aged 35 and over. This approach was selected to be economically efficient and in line with today's high rates of internet access, while still offering hard copy questionnaires to those who may prefer it.

In Auckland, 77% of respondents completed the survey online and 23% completed it on paper.

#### Research process for respondents under 35 years

ELECTORAL ROLL	INVITATION LETTER	REMINDER POSTCARD 1	REMINDER POSTCARD 2 FOR U35
Sample selected from Electoral Roll using predictive models based on previous Quality of Life surveys and other experience to oversample hard-to-reach groups.	Invitation letters were sent to named respondents inviting response online (with instructions and log-in provided).	Two weeks later, a reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet participated.	Two weeks later, a final reminder postcard was sent to those respondents who were under 35 years old and had not yet participated.

#### Research process for respondents aged 35 years and over



Further detail on the research method and design is provided in the Quality of Life Survey 2020 Technical Report.

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Sampling

The New Zealand Electoral Roll was used as the primary sampling frame. This enabled identification of potential respondents' local council and a mailing address for survey invitations.

Focus was given to achieving a representative and robust sample, which meant oversampling demographics that were known to have a traditionally lower response rate (youth, Māori, Pacific, and Asian ethnic groups). A stratified, random selection process was used to invite sufficient people from within each of these demographic groups to ensure an appropriate number of completed questionnaires were achieved.

### **Response rate**

A total of 12,700 potential respondents from the Auckland area were randomly selected from the Electoral Roll and invited to participate in the survey. A total of 2536 completed questionnaires resulted from this recruitment method.

The response rate for Auckland is 20% (excluding those who could not participate in the survey due to death / having moved residence / no such address).

This response rate is slightly lower than the 2020 total 8city response rate of 23%, and lower than the response rate in Auckland in 2018 (27%).

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Questionnaire design

Many of the questions in the 2020 questionnaire were identical to those asked in the 2018 Quality of Life survey.

However, the question wording was enhanced for a small number of questions and some new questions were added, including those pertaining to COVID-19.

There are also some slight differences in question wording depending on individual council requirements and the size of the council jurisdiction. For example, Auckland and the Greater Wellington region questionnaires refer to 'your local area' throughout the survey, whereas all other questionnaires referred to the specific city name (e.g. Hutt City').

Differences between the 2018 and 2020 Quality of Life questionnaires are outlined in the Quality of Life Survey 2020 Technical Report.

The full questionnaire can be seen in <u>Appendix 2</u>.





Further detail on the research method and design is provided in the Quality of Life Survey 2020 Technical Report.

### Impact of COVID-19

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Traditionally, fieldwork for Quality of Life takes place every two years in late summer / early spring, and in 2020 fieldwork was originally scheduled for April and May 2020.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, fieldwork was postponed as New Zealand moved into Alert Level 2 then Alert Level 4 towards the end of March 2020.

Fieldwork eventually took place between 23 September to 6 December 2020.

During fieldwork, Auckland was initially in Alert Level 2 (23 September to 6 October), before moving to Alert Level 1 (7 October onwards). The rest of the nation was in Alert Level 1 for the entirety of fieldwork.

Survey communications and wording (including the questionnaire itself) were updated to be appropriate for such a project conducted during this time. Additional questions pertaining directly to COVID-19 were also included in the questionnaire.





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This report focuses on Auckland results only. Results of the survey are presented by Auckland's local board areas, broad ethnic groups, and age groups. The results for

Auckland have been weighted to be representative of the wider population by age, gender, ethnicity and local board area.

#### **Base sizes**

All base sizes shown on charts and on tables (n=) are usually unweighted base sizes. Please note that any base size of under n=100 is considered small and under n=50 is considered extremely small. Results should be viewed as indicative only.

#### Aggregating scores

In order to simplify the interpretation of findings 'net' or aggregate scores are often included in figures. These reflect the sum of positive and negative response categories, respectively. The responses that contribute to these scores are represented by, for example '(1+2)', reflecting the aggregation of the first and second response options.

#### Rounding

Due to the effects of rounding, percentages shown in charts may not always add to 100.

'Net' results (aggregated scores) may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the charts, due to rounding. As with all general population surveys, the Quality of Life survey will have some inherent biases relating to:

- Disproportionate sample selection certain sub-populations were over-represented to ensure an adequate base size for analysis. Most notably some geographic regions were oversampled to meet the target quotas.
- Differential response rates for example, in general older people and females have higher rates of response than younger people and males.
- The sample frame used while the New Zealand Electoral Roll is the most accurate and representative sampling frame available, it does not include all members of the survey population (for example, people living in New Zealand who are not permanent residents).

These biases need to be reduced in the survey results to accurately reflect the wider population through weighting.

Survey results are weighted to be representative of the wider population according to age, gender, ethnicity and area.

### Margins of error

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All sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Based on a total sample size of 2536 respondents, the results shown in this survey for Auckland are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 2.0% at the 95% confidence level. That is, there is a 95% chance that the true population value of a recorded figure of 50% actually lies between 48.0% and 52.0%. As the sample figure moves further away from 50%, so the error margin will decrease.

		Sample	Maximum margin of error (95% level of
Subgroup	Sample target	achieved	confidence)
Rodney	106	117	9.1%
Hibiscus and Bays	153	162	7.7%
Upper Harbour	102	93	10.2%
Kaipātiki	144	159	7.8%
Devonport-Takapuna	101	98	9.9%
Henderson-Massey	153	179	7.3%
Waitākere Ranges	100	103	9.7%
Whau	129	129	8.6%
Albert-Eden	153	173	7.5%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	100	82	10.8%
Waitematā	153	188	7.2%
Puketāpapa	100	90	10.3%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	122	131	8.6%
Ōrākei	137	148	8.1%
Howick	153	133	8.5%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	112	118	9.0%
Manurewa	139	147	8.1%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	127	101	9.8%
Papakura	100	81	10.9%
Franklin	117	104	9.6%
NZ European / Other	1438	1740	2.4%
Māori	237	435	4.7%
Pacific	314	244	6.3%
Asian	713	450	4.6%
Under 25 years	339	409	4.9%
25-49	1205	1207	2.8%
50-64	561	537	4.2%
65+ years	395	383	5.0%
Auckland total	2500	2536	2.0%

## Reporting on significant differences

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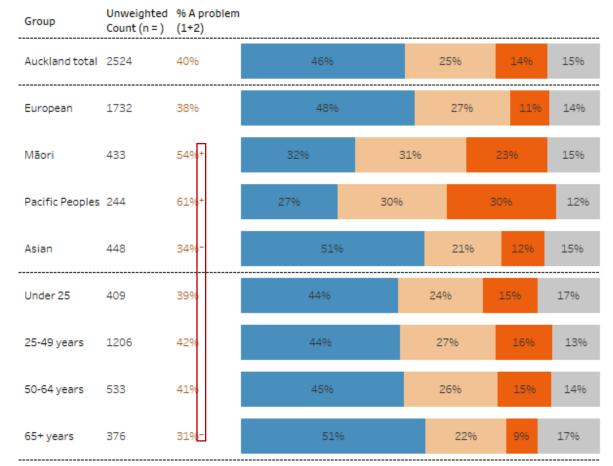
Throughout this report plus signs (+) and minus signs (-) are used to refer to instances where the subgroup number is higher or lower than the Auckland total, and meets the following criteria:

- statistically significant at the 95% confidence level\*, and
- the difference in results is 5% or greater.

\*An overlapping t-test is used for significance testing, where a subgroup is compared against the total that includes this subgroup. The overlapping t-test incorporates a correction to take into account any correlations between the overlapping data.



Example of significance reporting (from a question on whether <u>people sleeping rough</u> is an issue one respondents' local areas.



Where + shows that subgroup is significantly more likely, and - shows where the subgroups is significantly less likely than the Auckland total.

# 3. Quality of life

This section presents results on respondents' perceptions of their overall quality of life, whether it has changed compared to a year ago, and expectations for 12 months' time. It also covers perceived family/whānau wellbeing.

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**Overall quality of life** - by local board area

Nine in ten (87%) Aucklanders rate their overall quality of life positively (i.e. rated 5, 6 or 7 on a 7-point scale), with 11% rating it as 'extremely good', 36% as 'very good' and 40% as 'good'.

Just 3% rate their quality of life negatively.

Residents living in Albert-Eden (94%), Kaipātiki (93%) and Ōrākei (93%) local board areas were notably more positive about their quality of life than Auckland as a whole.

Those living in Whau (81%), Henderson-Massey (80%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (79%), and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (77%) were less positive about their quality of life than Auckland as a whole.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )									
Auckland total	2532	87%	3%	11%	36%		40%		109	%
Rodney	117	93%	3%	16%		46%		30%		
Hibiscus and Bays	162	90%	3%	13%	419	6		35%	89	96
Upper Harbour	92	94%	096	12%	38%			43%	6	
Kaipātiki	159	93%+	296	11%	42%			40%		6%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	90%	296	13%	5	0%		27%	8	96
Henderson-Massey	179	80%-	496	6%	33%		41%		16%	
Waitākere Ranges	103	88%	896+	9%	39%			40%		8%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	91%	396	10%	54%			26%	7	'96
Waitematā	188	92%	396	12%	41%		39%		e	596
Whau	129	81%-	596	10%	32%		39%		14%	5%
Albert-Eden	172	94%+	296	15%	43	43%		36%		
Puketāpapa	90	87%	496		45%		45% 39%		9%	ò
Ōrākei	148	93%+	296	20%	3	37%		36%		5%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	77%-	496	8%	27%		42%		19%	
Howick	133	89%	496	8%	38%			43%	79	%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	79%-	5%	2	5%	ţ	51%		16%	
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	86%	696	10%	27%		49%	b	8%	
Manurewa	147	81%	3%	10%	25%		46%		16%	
Papakura	81	85%	6%	8%	29%		48%	ò	9%	6%
Franklin	104	81%	5%	15%	28%		399	%	14%	

Extremely good Good Neither poor nor good Poor Very poor Extremely poor

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2532 Source: Q3. Would you say your overall quality of life is.... + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Overall quality of life	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Good (5+6+7)						
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2532	87%	3%	11%	36%		40%	10%
Research design Quality of life	Māori and Pacific Peoples were less positive about their quality of life than Auckland as a whole, with 79% and 77% rating their quality of life as 'good', respectively.	European	1738	90%	3%	15%	439	6	32%	7%
Built & natural environment	No notable differences in aggregate positive or negative ratings were seen across age groups.	Māori	434	79%-	6%	9%	30%		40%	15%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	243	77%-	796	7%	25%		45%	16% 5%
Public transport		Asian	450	89%	296	5%	32%		52%	9%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	87%	496	13%	36%		39%	9%
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1207	86%	496	10%	34%		42%	10%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	536	89%	3%	9%	38%		41%	8%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	380	87%	3%	13%	39%		35%	10%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Extremely go	od 📃 Very g	ood 📃 G	Good	Neither p	ooor nor good 📕	Poor	Very poor Ext	tremely poor
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**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2532 **Source:** Q3. Would you say your overall quality of life is.... + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE Council

quality of life	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Decr. (1+2)			
to a year prior	Auckland total	2463	21%	3196	18%	48%	26% <mark>4</mark> %
ard area	Rodney	115	25%	26%	21%	48%	23%
	Hibiscus and Bays	156	17%	23%-	15%	60%	19%
5) Aucklanders felt their	Upper Harbour	92	23%	26%	7% 16%	51%	23%
ad improved compared rior, while one in three d decreased.	Kaipātiki	158	19%	33%	15%	48%	30%
	Devonport-Takapuna	93	16%	36%	16%	47%	29% 8%
	Henderson-Massey	166	26%	30%	23%	44%	28%
(48%) felt their quality ed the same.	Waitākere Ranges	102	15%	35%	13%	50%	31%
	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	79	20%	2496	17%	56%	19% 5%
g in Hibiscus and Bays	Waitematā	188	22%	30%	19%	48%	2496 696
were significantly less	Whau	124	25%	35%	22%	40%	30% 5%
eir quality of life had compared with 31% for	Albert-Eden	166	22%	28%	20%	50%	24%
ever this was largely	Puketāpapa	89	17%	34%	17%	49%	32%
oportion of o felt their quality of	Ōrākei	147	17%	31%	13%	52%	29%
he same.	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	127	21%	39%	17%	40%	33% 6%
	Howick	131	16%	2796	12%	57%	19% 9%
	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	19%	39%	15%	43%	36%
	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	27%	24%	24%	48%	21%
	Manurewa	141	26%	29%	22%	45%	25%
	Papakura	78	27%	40%	5% 22%	33%	33% 7%
	Franklin	101	21%	35%	596 1696	44%	30% 4%

📕 Increased significantly 📕 Increased to some extent 📗 Stayed about the same 📕 Decreased to some extent 📕 Decreased significantly

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2463 Source: Q4. Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has... + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Change in q compared t - by local boa

One in five (21%) quality of life had to 12 months prie (31%) felt it had

The remainder (4 of life had stayed

Residents living in local board area likely to state the decreased (23% Auckland), howe due to a high pro respondents who life had stayed th

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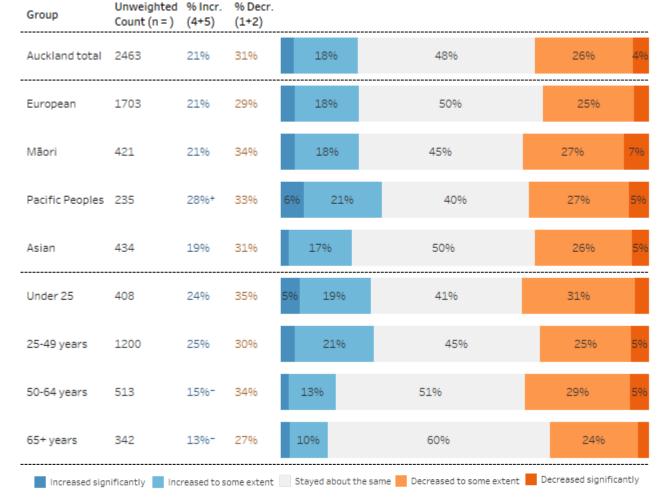
НОМЕ	Change in o
Introduction	year prior - by age and
Research design	
Quality of life	Pacific Peoples v had increased o
Built & natural	Auckland as a w
environment	Aucklanders age
Housing	less likely to rep the last 12 mon
Public transport	be due to feelin decreased.
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Change in quality of life compared to a year prior - by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples were more likely to feel their quality of life had increased over the last 12 months compared to Auckland as a whole (28% compared to 21%).

Aucklanders aged 50-64 and those aged 65+ were notably less likely to report their quality of life had increased in the last 12 months, however this appears in large part to be due to feeling that it had stayed the same, rather than decreased.



НОМЕ	Reason for increase in quality of life compared to a year prior		
Introduction		Rewarding/good job/have work	
Research design	Respondents who felt their quality of life had improved were asked to explain why they felt that	Increased income	
Quality of life	way.	Family/family support/children	;
Built & natural environment	Responses included a range of work-related reasons, such as having work or a rewarding job	Positive effect of COVID-19	(
	(28%), increased income (21%), good work-life	Healthy	į
Housing	balance (10%) and flexibility to work/study online from home (7%).	Own my own home	
Public transport	Family and relationships also featured strongly,	Good work life balance	
Health & wellbeing	such as family support/children (17%), happy marriage/supportive partner (8%), and	Comfortable home/roof over my head	;
Crime & safety	friends/social network (6%).	l am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	;
Community, culture & social networks	Positive effects of COVID-19 were stated by 13% of respondents.	Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	4
Diversity, prejudice &	For a breakdown of these results by local board,	I like the area where I live/great location	;
intolerance	ethnicity and age group please refer to Appendix 3.	Flexibility to work/study online from home	;
Climate change	Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.	Friends/social network	;
Employment & economic		Able to save/reduce debt	
wellbeing		Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	;
Council processes			
Appendices			
			Ва

28%

21%

1796

13%

10%

1096

1096

10%

1096

8%

796

796

6%

5%

5%

Count of responses (weighted)

146/515

110/515

87/515

68/515

53/515

53/515

52/515

52/515

52/515

40/515

37/515

34/515

32/515

28/515

25/515

НОМЕ	Reason for a decrease in quality of life compared to a year prior						
Introduction	compared to a year prior	Negat					
Research design	Respondents who felt their quality of life had	Loss o					
Quality of life	decreased were asked to explain why they felt that way.	Expen					
Built & natural	COVID-19 featured heavily in responses with 58%	Job los					
environment	specifically mentioning negative effects of COVID- 19. Other likely related reasons were also	Reduc					
Housing	mentioned such as job loss (15%), reduced income (15%), travel restrictions (14%), stress/pressure	Travel					
Public transport	(9%), isolation or lack of social life (8%), reduced work hours (7%), not earning enough (6%) and	Declin					
Health & wellbeing	having to work/study from online from home (5%).						
Crime & safety	Loss of freedom/independence was mentioned by a	Isolati					
Community, culture &	sizeable number of respondents (22%), which may be related to COVID-19 or declining health.						
social networks	For a breakdown of these results by local board,	Had w					
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	ethnicity and age group please refer to <u>Appendix 3</u> . Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.	Other					
	Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.	Lack o					
Climate change		Notea					
Employment & economic wellbeing		Poor f					
Council processes		Having					
		Menta					
Appendices							

	Count of responses (weighted)	
legative effect of COVID-19	438/754	
oss of freedom/independence	163/754	22%
expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	134/754	18%
ob loss/unemployment/less job security	114/754	1596
Reduced income	113/754	1596
ravel restrictions	103/754	14%
eclining health/poor health	78/754	10%
itress/pressure	72/754	9%
solation/no social life	64/754	8%
amily/family support/children (negative issues)	57/754	896
lad work hours reduced	53/754	796
Dther	52/754	796
ack of work-related opportunities	49/754	696
lot earning enough/not enough money	44/754	696
Poor financial wellbeing	41/754	5%
laving to work/study online from home	38/754	596
/lental health issues	38/754	596

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life decreased (excluding not answered), n= 754 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life decreased? Only reasons provided by 5% or more of respondents are shown here

58%

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Expected change in quality of	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Better (4+5)	% Worse (1+2)				
Introduction	life in 12 months	Auckland total	2396	44%	1196	13%	30%	45%	996
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	111	40%	18%+	1296	28%	42%	1496
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	156	42%	996	12%	30%	49%	896
Quality of life	Aucklanders were largely optimistic	Upper Harbour	89	45%	6%	1296	33%	49%	696
	about their expected quality of life in a year's time, with 13% predicting it to be	Kaipātiki	154	44%	11%	1096	33%	45%	996
Built & natural environment	much better and 30% slightly better.	Devonport-Takapuna	97	45%	14%	9%	36%	41%	13%
environment		Henderson-Massey	167	33%-	1196	9%	24%	56%	896
Housing	A sizeable portion of respondents felt their quality of life would be about the	Waitākere Ranges	99	50%	9%	10%	41%	41%	896
Public transport	same (45%), and a small number felt it	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	79	42%	9%	8%	34%	48%	996
	would be slightly worse (9%) or much worse (2%).	Waitematā	178	47%	9%	16%	32%	43%	996
Health & wellbeing		Whau	123	48%	11%	15%	34%	41%	1096
Crime & safety	Residents of Henderson-Massey (33%)	Albert-Eden	165	44%	10%	12%	32%	46%	896
	and Howick (32%) local board areas were less likely to feel their quality of	Puketāpapa	82	44%	796	16%	28%	50%	596
Community, culture & social networks	life would be better in a year's time than	Ōrākei	141	36%	13%	8%	27%	51%	13%
Social networks	Auckland as a whole. This is largely due	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	121	52%	9%	16%	36%	39%	796
Diversity, prejudice &	to more respondents from these areas feeling life would be stable over that	Howick	126	32%-	13%	12%	20%	55%	996
intolerance	time, rather than getting worse.	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	108	52%	8%	22%	31%	40%	796
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	90	55%	12%	23%	31%	34%	796
		Manurewa	135	48%	10%	12%	36%	41%	696
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	77	47%	15%	17%	29%	38%	11%
wendering		Franklin	98	42%	14%	11%	31%	44%	10%
Council processes			1	Much bette	er Sligh	tly better	About the same	Slightly worse 📕 Mu	uch worse

Appendices



	номе	Expected change in quality of life in	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		7 % Worse (1+2)	2			
	Introduction	<b>12 months</b> - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2396	44%	1196	1396	30%	45%	9%
	Research design		European	1671	41%	12%	11%	29%	48%	10%
	Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (57%) and Māori (50%) were more likely to feel their quality of life would get slightly or much								
	Built & natural environment	better over the next year, compared to Auckland as a whole (44%).	Māori	411	50%+	11%	17%	33%	39%	896
	Housing	Similarly, respondents aged under 25 years tended to be more optimistic than the Auckland average, with 61%	Pacific Peoples	217	57%+	8%	23%	3496	35%	
	Public transport	predicting a better quality of life. Those aged under 25 were also less likely to predict their quality of life would	Asian	419	42%	10%	12%	31%	48%	996
	Health & wellbeing	worsen, compared to Auckland overall (5% compared with 11%).	Under 25	385	61%+	5%-	18%	43%	34%	
	Crime & safety	Aucklanders aged 65 and over were less optimistic than								
Cor	mmunity, culture & social networks	the Auckland average, with 27% feeling their quality of life would be better in a year's time.	25-49 years	1134	46%	10%	14%	3296	4496	996
Div	versity, prejudice &		50-64 years	510	39%	13%	1296 2796		4796	1096
	intolerance		65+ years	367	27%-	15%	6% 21%	5	58%	1196
	Climate change			Ν	Much bette	er 📕 Slig	htly better	About the same	Slightly worse	uch worse
Emplo	oyment & economic wellbeing									
	Council processes									
	Appendices									
								Dece All		

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2396 Source: Q6. Do you expect your quality of life will be the same, better or worse than it is today? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland 💥

НОМЕ	Family/whānau quality of life	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Badly (1+2+3)					
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2399	77%	8%	13%	30%	35%	16% <mark>5%</mark>	
introduction		Rodney	112	82%	5%	16%	32%	33%	14%	
Research design	Respondents were asked how well their family/whānau are doing (described as	Hibiscus and Bays	155	75%	6%	11%	28%	36%	18% <mark>5%</mark>	
Quality of life	the group or people they think of as	Upper Harbour	89	80%	9%	14%	31%	36%	10% 7%	
	their family). Most (77%) felt their	Kaipātiki	154	76%	7%	9%	32%	35%	17%	
Built & natural	whānau was doing well (5, 6 or 7 on a 7- point scale).	Devonport-Takapuna	92	74%	796	12%	26%	36%	19% 6%	
environment		Henderson-Massey	166	74%	7%	11%	24%	39%	18% 6%	
Housing	Whau residents (86%) were more likely	Waitākere Ranges	100	70%	796	9%	23%	38%	24% 7%	
Public transport	to report their whānau was doing well than the Auckland average, whereas	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and Waiheke	75	81%	5%	18%	35%	28%	13% <mark>5%</mark>	
Public transport	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents were	Waitematā	174	7796	9%	10%	27%	40%	14% 7%	
Health & wellbeing	less likely to do so (66%).	Whau	123	86%+	1096	18%	32%	36%	8%	
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	166	79%	6%	17%	31%	30%	15%	
chine & surety		Puketāpapa	88	78%	1096	11%	34%	32%	12% 6%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	145	79%	796	10%	37%	33%	14% 6%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	117	66%-	1096	12%	21%	34%	24% <mark>5%</mark>	
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	128	81%	6%	14%	29%	39%	13%	
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	111	74%	1196	12%	26%	36%	16% 7%	
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	93	76%	1296	24%	24%	28%	13% 8%	
		Manurewa	135	79%	6%	12%	29%	38%	15%	
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	78	73%	6%	8%	43%	22%	22% 6%	
wenbenig		Franklin	98	73%	7%	11%	33%	29%	20%	
Council processes					7 - Extrem	elv well	6 5 4	3 2 1.	- Extremely badly	

7 - Extremely well 6 5 4 3 2 1 - Extremely badly

Base: All respondents (excluding those who stated they did not have a family, or could not define, or not answered), n= 2399 Source: Q7. How well is your family/whānau doing these days?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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QUALITY OF LIFE

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$\mathbf{)}$	Family/whānau quality of life	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Badly (1+2+3)				
tion	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2399	77%	896	13%	30%	35%	16% 5%
sign	Māori were less likely to rate their whānau as doing well overall (71%) compared to the Auckland average of 77%.	European	1656	78%	796	11%	32%	34%	15% 5%
f life tural	Aucklanders aged 65 and over (86%) were more likely to rate their whānau as doing well compared to the Auckland average.	Māori	417	71%-	796	15%	22%	34%	22% 5%
nent sing		Pacific Peoples	226	75%	1096	17%	26%	32%	14% 6%
port		Asian	432	79%	7%	12%	28%	38%	14% 5%
eing		Under 25	389	77%	9%	12%	28%	36%	14% 6%
fety re &		25-49 years	1157	75%	8%	11%	28%	37%	17% 6%
orks ce &		50-64 years	507	74%	9%	11%	30%	34%	17% 6%
ance		65+ years	346	86%+	396-	21%	36%	28%	11%
omic eing					7 - Extrem	ely well	6 5 4	3 2 1-8	Extremely badly

Base: All respondents (excluding those who stated they did not have a family, or could not define, or not answered), n= 2399 Source: Q7. How well is your family/whānau doing these days?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Introducti

**Research desi** 

HOME

Quality of I

Built & natu environme

Housi

Public transpo

Health & wellbei

Crime & safe

Community, culture social networ

Diversity, prejudice intoleran

**Climate chan** 

**Employment & econom** wellbei

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# 4. Built and natural environment

This section reports on respondents' views of their local area as a place to live, and whether they think it has improved or worsened in the previous 12 months. It also covers the sense of pride that residents have in their local area and the extent to which issues have been a problem in their area in the previous year.

НОМЕ	Perception that local area is a	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	great place to live	Auckland total	2523	81%	6%	27%	54%	14%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	116	86%	796	34%	52%	8%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	92%+	196-	39%	52%	896
Quality of life	Most respondents agreed (54%) or	Upper Harbour	92	86%	296	34%	52%	12%
	strongly agreed (27%) that their local area is a great place to live (81% in	Kaipātiki	159	87%+	5%	16%	72%	8%
Built & natural environment	total).	Devonport-Takapuna	97	94%+	096-	44%	49	6%
environment	There were differences across the	Henderson-Massey	178	69%-	796	1796	52%	24% 6%
Housing	region in how respondents felt about	Waitākere Ranges	103	81%	396	33%	48%	16%
Public transport	their area, with larger proportions of	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	87%	696	42%	45%	7%
	residents in the following areas rating their area as a great place to live:	Waitematā	188	77%	1196+	29%	48%	12% 7%
Health & wellbeing	Devonport-Takapuna (94%), Hibiscus	Whau	129	76%	896	19%	57%	16% 6%
Crime & safety	and Bays (92%), Albert-Eden (90%),	Albert-Eden	172	90%+	196-	30%	60%	8%
	Ōrākei (89%) and Kaipātiki (87%).	Puketāpapa	90	75%	996	19%	56%	16% 9%
Community, culture & social networks	On the other hand, residents of the	Ōrākei	148	89%+	496	42%	47%	7%
SOCIAL NELWORKS	following areas were less likely to agree their area is a great place to live:	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	128	68%-	996	16%	51%	23% 6%
Diversity, prejudice &	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (71%), Henderson-	Howick	133	87%	496	30%	57%	9%
intolerance	Massey (69%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	71%-	1196+	15%	57%	1796 896
Climate change	(68%), Manurewa (64%), and Papakura (61%).	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	81%	496	28%	53%	15%
	(01/0).	Manurewa	146	64%-	14%+	15%	49%	22% 9%
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	61%-	10%	16%	44%	29% 8%
wenbeing		Franklin	104	86%	2%	29%	57%	12%
Council processes			Strongly av				Disastras	Strongly disagree

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2523

Source: Q8b. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: my local area is a great place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

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Auckland Council

Employment &

НОМЕ	Perception that local area is a great	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	place to live - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2523	81%	6%	27%	54%	14%
Research design Quality of life	There were no significant differences in ratings of the local area across ethnicity.	European	1734	81%	6%	30%	51%	1396
Built & natural environment	Although higher proportions of older respondents agreed that their local area was a great place to live,	Māori	433	81%	6%	24%	57%	13%
Housing	compared to younger respondents, differences were not significant.	Pacific Peoples	242	80%	696	28%	52%	14%
Public transport		Asian	448	81%	6%	2296	60%	13%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	77%	6%	24%	54%	17% 5%
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1204	79%	7%	25%	54%	1496 <mark>596</mark>
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	535	81%	5%	29%	52%	1496 <mark>496</mark>
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	375	86%	496	32%	54%	10%
Employment & economic wellbeing			Strongly a	agree 📃 /	Agree 📃 N	leither agree nor o	lisagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strong	ıly disagree

Council processes

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Employr

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2523

Source: Q8b How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: my local area is a great place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Номе	How local area has changed as	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Worse (1+2)	
Introduction	a place to live, compared to a	Auckland total	2491	20%	23%	17%
introduction	year prior	Rodney	115	20%	32%+	6% 14%
Research design	- by local board area	Hibiscus and Bays	161	15%	23%	11%
Quality of life		Upper Harbour	93	32%+	14%	9% 23%
Quanty of mo	One in five respondents (20%) felt their local area had become a much better, or	Kaipātiki	157	18%	22%	16%
Built & natural environment	better, place to live compared to 12	Devonport-Takapuna	95	13%	26%	13%
environment	ad become worse (23%)	Henderson-Massey	173	20%	24%	17%
Housing		Waitākere Ranges	103	19%	17%	16%
Public transport	Residents of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	25%	20%	21%
	Upper Harbour local board areas (both	Waitematā	186	24%	30%+	5% 19%
Health & wellbeing	32%) were more likely to agree their local area had become a better place to live.	Whau	125	22%	16%	22%
Crime & safety	·	Albert-Eden	169	19%	19%	1796
	Those living in Rodney (32%) and Waitematā (30%) were more likely to	Puketāpapa	88	13%	17%	10%
Community, culture & social networks	state their local area had become worse	Ōrākei	146	17%	20%	16%
SUCIALINETWORKS	in the previous 12 months.	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	32%+	18%	32%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	131	12%	24%	12%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	114	18%	27%	14%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	28%	21%	9% 19%
		Manurewa	143	19%	30%	16%
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	79	20%	27%	19%
		Franklin	104	16%	29%	14%

Much better Slightly better Stayed the same Slightly worse Much worse

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2491

\_\_\_\_\_

54%

20%

20%

1796 25%

19%

26%

1496

16% 18%

1596

1796

19%

16%

20%

2196

19%

22%

23%

25%

17%

26%

57%

-----

62%

60%

56%

46%

64%

55%

62%

49%

51%

62% 70%

64%

64%

55%

51%

53% 55%

61%

49%

Source: Q9. And in the last 12 months, do you feel your local area has become better, worse or stated the same as a place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Employm

**Council processes** 

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НОМЕ	How local area has changed as a place to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Worse (1+2)			
Introduction	live, compared to a year prior - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2491	20%	23%	1796	57%	20%
Research design Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (32%) were more likely to feel their local area had become a better place to live over the last year	European	1722	17%	26%	15%	57%	23%
Built & natural environment	compared to the Auckland average (20%). Asian Aucklanders (18%) were less likely to feel that their	Māori	423	21%	24%	17%	55%	1896 696
Housing		Pacific Peoples	238	32%+	19%	9% 23%	48%	15%
Public transport	Similar to Asian Aucklanders, those aged under 25 (16%) were less likely to feel that their local area had become a	Asian	438	20%	18%-	1796	62%	1696
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	worse place to live than the Auckland average.	Under 25	408	19%	16%-	15%	65%	1496
Community, culture &		25-49 years	1201	21%	23%	18%	56%	19%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	524	19%	27%	16%	54%	23%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	358	16%	27%	13%	57%	23%
Employment & economic			I	Much better	Slight	tly better 📃 Stayed	d the same 📕 Slightly worse	Much worse
wellbeing Council processes								
Appendices								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2491

Source: Q9. And in the last 12 months, do you feel your local area has become better, worse or stated the same as a place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for positive change in local area as a place to live		Count of responses (weighted)	
•	Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	129/486	26%
Local developments featured heavily in	Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	92/486	19%
respondents' reasons for feeling their area had improved, such as improved	Good sense of community/community spirit	73/486	15%
or good amenities (26%), building	Good roads/roads being upgraded	59/486	1296
developments (19%), upgraded roads (12%), new projects (8%), investment in infrastructure (6%) and pedestrian and cycling initiatives (6%).	Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	51/486	11%
	Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	48/486	10%
	Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	44/486	9%
A sense of community (15%) and having nicer people (8%) and families (5%)	Nicer people around	41/486	896
around was also mentioned by a	New projects/developments	40/486	896
number of respondents.	Good public transport	39/486	896
For a breakdown of these results by	Investment in infrastructure	31/486	696
local board, ethnicity and age group please refer to Appendix 4. Results are	Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	30/486	6%
indicative due to small sample sizes.	Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	28/486	696
	Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	28/486	696
	Feel safe	28/486	696
	More families/people in the area	24/486	5%
	Other - positive	24/486	5%
	Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	23/486	596
	Less crime	23/486	596

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Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Public transport

Crime & safety

intolerance

wellbeing

Climate change

Health & wellbeing

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice &

**Employment & economic** 

Housing

Base: All respondents who said their local area had gotten worse as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 486 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has become a better as place to live? Note only reasons provided by 5% of more of respondents are shown here

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Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

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Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

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**Reasons for negative change** in local area as a place to live

A range of reasons were provided for why respondents felt their area had become a worse place to live, including increased traffic or traffic congestion (28%), and issues related to housing development (22%).

Crime (17%), a rundown area (12%), unsafe people (10%), and homelessness (10%) also featured as important reasons for a perceived decline in respondents' local area.

For a breakdown of these results by local board, ethnicity and age group please refer to Appendix 4. Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.

	Count of responses (weighted)	
More traffic/traffic congestion	159/574	-
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	129/574	
Crime/crime rate has increased	97/574	17%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	71/574	12%
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	58/574	10%
Parking issues	57/574	10%
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	55/574	10%
Increase in population	54/574	9%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	54/574	9%
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	53/574	9%
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	52/574	9%
Noisy	50/574	9%
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	47/574	896
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	46/574	896
Issues with roading developments	37/574	696
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	35/574	6%
Loss of natural landscapes	34/574	696
High cost of living	29/574	5%
Other - negative	28/574	596
Continual roadworks	27 / 574	596
Poverty/beggars on the streeet	27 / 574	596
Do not feel safe	26/574	5%

Base: All respondents who said their local area had gotten worse as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 574 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has become a worse place to live? Note only reasons provided by 5% of more of respondents are shown here

28%

2296

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



Sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels

- by local board area

Approximately six in 10 Aucklanders surveyed (63%) felt a sense of pride in the way their local area looks and feels.

There is notable variation across the region, with the following areas feeling more pride than the Auckland average: Devonport-Takapuna (79%), Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (79%), Ōrākei (79%), Hibiscus and Bays (74%) and Albert-Eden (72%).

The following areas were less likely to report feeling a sense of pride in their area: Papakura (47%), Henderson-Massey (50%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (52%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (52%) and Manurewa (52%).

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)					
Auckland total	2514	63%	15%	14%	49%		22%	12%
Rodney	117	71%	1396	17%	54%		169	996
Hibiscus and Bays	161	74%+	1096	25%	49%	)	1	.7% 10%
Upper Harbour	92	70%	1196	18%	52%		19	96 896
Kaipātiki	157	65%	1696	12%	53%		20%	14%
Devonport-Takapuna	97	79%+	796	19%	60%			14% 7%
Henderson-Massey	175	50%-	1796	11%	39%	33%	ò	15%
Waitākere Ranges	102	59%	1396	14%	45%		28%	11%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	79%+	8%	24%	55	96		13% 7%
Waitematā	187	62%	2196+	15%	47%	1	.8%	16% <mark>5%</mark>
Whau	129	52%-	1996	9%	43%	299	b b	15%
Albert-Eden	172	72%+	1096	14%	58%		17	796 996
Puketāpapa	90	60%	1496	10%	50%		26%	1196
Ōrākei	148	79%+	896-	22%	579	6		1396 796
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	52%-	1896	10%	42%	309	б	12% 6%
Howick	132	72%	1196	15%	57%		17	96 896
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	52%-	2496+	10%	42%	24%		17% 7%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	63%	1796	19%	45%		20%	12%
Manurewa	144	52%-	2296+	896	44%	27%		15% 7%
Papakura	81	47%-	2196	9%	38%	32%		17%
Franklin	103	63%	1196	13%	51%		26%	9%

Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2514

Source: Q8a. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Sense of pride in the way your local area	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	looks and feels - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2514	63%	1596	14%	49%	22%	12%
	Asian respondents (68%) were more likely to report	European	1732	63%	16%	15%	47%	21%	1396
Built & natural	feeling pride in their local area, compared to the Auckland average (63%).	Māori	430	66%	1596	1396	54%	19%	10%
	Younger Aucklanders were less likely to feel pride in their area (55%), while those aged 65+ were more likely to feel a sense of pride (71%).	Pacific Peoples	240	60%	14%	16%	43%	27%	1296
Public transport		Asian	444	68%+	1196	1396	55%	21%	996
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	55%-	1896	11%	44%	27%	1496
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1205	62%	1596	1396	50%	23%	1196
social networks									
Diversity prejudice &		50-64 years	530	66%	15%	19%	47%	19%	1396
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance Climate change		50-64 years 65+ years	530 370		15% 11%	19% 15%	47% 56%	19% 18%	13% 9%

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2514

Source: Q8a. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Problems in local area		Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- summary	Traffic congestion	2521	79%	18%	41%		38%
Research design Quality of life	Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a range of social and environmental issues had been a problem	Limited parking in local area	2524	51%		46%	33%	18%
Built & natural environment	in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for five issues related to the general environment are reported here and results for the other issues are	Noise pollution	2521	48%		48%	34%	13%
Housing Public transport	reported in the <u>Crime and safety</u> and <u>Diversity, prejudice and intolerance</u> sections.	Water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea	2521	46%		40%	32%	13% 15%
Health & wellbeing	Traffic congestion was seen as the biggest problem (79% said it had been a 'big	Air pollution	2517	28%		65%		2296 696 796
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks	problem' or a 'bit of a problem'), followed by parking (51%), noise pollution (48%) and water pollution (46%). Between one in three and one in four respondents (28%) felt air pollution was an issue in			Not a proble	em 📃	A bit of a problem	A big proble	m Don't know
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	their area.							
Climate change								
ployment & economic wellbeing								
Council processes								
Appendices								
				Source: Q16.		ll respondents (excluding t has [] been a problem		

С

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НОМЕ	Traffic congestion	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	(1+2)			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2521	79%	18%	41%	38%
		Rodney	115	89%+	8%	32%	58%
Research design	The majority of Aucklanders (79%) felt traffic congestion had been a problem in their local	Hibiscus and Bays	162	80%	19%	35%	46%
Quality of life	area in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	93	85%	1396	46%	38%
		Kaipātiki	158	88%+	996	47%	41%
Built & natural environment	Residents in Rodney (89%) and Kaipātiki (88%) were more likely than the Auckland	Devonport-Takapuna	98	87%	11%	26%	60%
environment	average to report traffic as an issue.	Henderson-Massey	178	77%	21%	43%	34%
Housing	Those in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	Waitākere Ranges	103	70%-	29%	46	96 2496
Public transport	(33%), Franklin (64%) and Waitākere Ranges	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and $\operatorname{Waiheke}$	82	33%-		61%	24% 9% 6%
	(70%) were less likely to state traffic had	Waitematā	188	82%	1396	44%	39%
Health & wellbeing	been a problem.	Whau	129	79%	18%	48%	31%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	172	78%	18%	47%	31%
	Note: In September 2020, just prior to the 2020 survey fieldwork commencing, the Auckland Harbour Bridge	Puketāpapa	90	81%	17%	56%	25%
Community, culture & social networks	sustained damage and lanes were closed for a period	Ōrākei	148	86%	14%	44%	42%
SOCIALITETWOLKS	of time while remedial works were undertaken. The Auckland questionnaire therefore included a caveat	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	77%	18%	48%	2996 596
Diversity, prejudice &	asking respondents to 'not include congestion due to damage to the Auckland Harbour Bridge' when they	Howick	133	83%	12%	36%	47% <mark>4</mark> %
intolerance	were answering the question.	Mängere-Ötähuhu	116	74%	20%	46%	28% 6%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	72%	21%	38%	34% 7%
		Manurewa	146	73%	21%	33%	40% 5%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	78%	21%	23%	55%
		Franklin	104	64%-	359	6 3	796 2796
Council processes				Not a proble	em 🗾 A	bit of a problem	A big problem 📃 Don't know

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2521

Source: Q16d.To what extent has traffic congestion been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Traffic congestion - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and etimicity	Auckland total	2521	79%	18%	41%	38%	
Research design Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (72%) were significantly less likely than the Auckland average to feel traffic congestion had been a problem in the previous 12 months in their local area.	European	1731	82%	16%	41%	41%	
Built & natural environment	Similarly, Aucklanders aged 65+ (72%) were less likely to rate congestion as an issue.	Māori	433	78%	20%	37%	4196	
Housing		Pacific Peoples	241	72%-	22%	40%	31%	696
Public transport		Asian	448	77%	19%	4196	36%	
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	76%	18%	43%	32%	696
Crime & safety								
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	80%	18%	40%	41%	
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	534	83%	14%	4196	42%	
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	372	72%-	25%	41%	31%	
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a proble	em 📕 A	bit of a problem 📕 A bi	g problem 📃 Don't k	now
Council processes								
Appendices								
						Base: All respondents (	excluding not answered) n= "	2521

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HOME	Limited parking	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2524	51%	46%		33%	18%
		Rodney	115	53%	46%		38%	15%
Research design	Approximately one in two Aucklanders (51%) felt limited parking had been a problem in	Hibiscus and Bays	162	47%	50%		32%	15%
Quality of life	their area in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	92	62%	37%		35%	27%
		Kaipātiki	157	49%	48%		3196	1996
Built & natural environment	Residents in Waitematā (71%), Devonport- Takapuna (62%), Ōrākei (62%) and Albert-	Devonport-Takapuna	98	62%+	35%		42%	2096
environment	Eden (61%) were more likely to report limited	Henderson-Massey	178	39%-	55%		27%	13% 6%
Housing	parking as a problem, compared to the	Waitākere Ranges	103	47%	50%		31%	15%
Public transport	Auckland average.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	51%	47%		26%	25%
r ubile transport	Those in Henderson-Massey (39%), Franklin	Waitematā	188	7196+	24%	36%	3	35% <mark>5</mark> %
Health & wellbeing	(37%) and Manurewa (34%) were less likely to feel parking is an issue.	Whau	129	52%	43%		33%	2096 596
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	172	6196+	36%		46%	16%
		Puketāpapa	90	52%	45%		42%	9%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	62%+	37%		41%	2196
SOCIALITETWORKS		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	49%	48%		28%	2196
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	47%	48%		32%	15%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	48%	50%		30%	18%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	50%	45%		32%	17% 5%
		Manurewa	147	3496-	62%		259	96 <mark>996</mark> 496
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	50%	45%		32%	17% 5%
		Franklin	104	37%-	59%		25%	12%
Council processes Appendices				Not a probler	m 📕 A bit of a pro	blem	A big problem	Don't know

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Limited parking	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2524	51%	46%	33%	18%
Research design	There were no significant differences in results by broad ethnic or age groups.	European	1732	5196	46%	33%	18%
Quality of life Built & natural		Māori	433	52%	46%	31%	2196
environment Housing		Pacific Peoples	243	4796	49%	27%	20%
Public transport		Asian	448	53%	43%	37%	<b>16</b> 96 496
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	51%	43%	34%	17% 6%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1206	49%	48%	32%	1796
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	533	54%	44%	34%	20%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	376	52%	45%	35%	1796
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a proble	m A bit of a problem	A big problem	Don't know
Council processes							

Appendices



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**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524 **Source:** Q16m. To what extent has limited parking been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Noise pollution	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2521	48%	48%	34%	13%
		Rodney	115	29%-	67%		1996 1096 496
Research design	One in two (48%) of respondents felt noise pollution had been a problem in their local	Hibiscus and Bays	162	37%-	60%	2	29% 8%
Quality of life	area in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	92	50%	48%	38%	1296
		Kaipātiki	157	46%	53%	33%	6 1396
Built & natural environment	Residents in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (61%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (61%), Waitematā (60%)	Devonport-Takapuna	98	46%	52%	35%	6 1196
environment	and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (60%) were more likely	Henderson-Massey	178	50%	45%	40%	10% 5%
Housing	to feel noise pollution was a problem.	Waitākere Ranges	103	30%-	65%		24% <mark>6%</mark> 5%
Public transport	Those in Hibiscus and Bays (37%), Waitākere	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	29%-	69%		24% <mark>5%</mark>
	Ranges (30%), Rodney (29%), Aotea / Great	Waitematā	188	60%+	38%	37%	23%
Health & wellbeing	Barrier and Waiheke (29%), and Franklin (23%) were less likely to feel noise pollution is	Whau	129	50%	45%	35%	15% 5%
Crime & safety	a problem.	Albert-Eden	172	55%	42%	46%	10%
		Puketāpapa	89	43%	57%	32	296 1196
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	49%	49%	38%	1196
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	61%+	30%	41%	20% 9%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	45%	49%	34%	<b>10%</b> 6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	61%+	34%	36%	26% 5%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	98	60%+	33%	35%	25% 7%
Fundament O second		Manurewa	146	51%	43%	37%	14% 6%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	52%	4496	31%	2196 496
		Franklin	104	23%-	74%		19% <mark>4%</mark>
Council processes				Not a proble	m 📃 A bit of a problem	A big probler	m Don't know
Appendices							

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НОМЕ	Noise pollution	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2521	48%	48%	34%	13%
Research design Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (55%) and Māori (54%) were significantly more likely than the overall sample (48%) to feel noise pollution is a problem in their areas.	European	1730	46%	51%	35	96 1196
Built & natural environment	Aucklanders aged 65+ (39%) were less likely to rate noise pollution as an issue.	Māori	433	5496+	39%	38%	16% 7%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	242	55%+	35%	3296	23% 9%
Public transport		Asian	448	47%	51%	32%	15%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	409	45%	47%	28%	17% 8%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	49%	47%	35%	1496
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	531	52%	46%	39%	14%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	375	39%-	58%		30% 9%
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a proble	m 📕 A bit of a problem	1 📕 A big probl	em 📃 Don't know
Council processes							
Appendices							

47% 35% 1496 46% 39% 58% 30% 📕 A bit of a problem 📕 A big problem 📗 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2521 Source: Q16h. To what extent has noise pollution been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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Auckland

НОМЕ	Water pollution	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2521	46%	40%	32%	13% 15%
introduction		Rodney	115	4196	43%	30%	11% 16%
Research design	Approximately one in two (46%) of respondents felt water pollution had been a	Hibiscus and Bays	162	6196+	32%	45%	<b>16%</b> 7%
Quality of life	problem in their local area. 15% said they	Upper Harbour	92	44%	47%	33%	1196 996
	didn't know.	Kaipātiki	157	49%	39%	41%	8% 12%
Built & natural environment	Residents in Aotea / Great Barrier and	Devonport-Takapuna	98	6296+	26%	45%	17% 11%
environment	Waiheke (73%), Devonport-Takapuna (62%)	Henderson-Massey	178	51%	33%	35%	16% 16%
Housing	and Hibiscus and Bays (61%) were more	Waitākere Ranges	103	49%	37%	37%	1296 1496
Public transport	likely to feel water quality was a problem.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	7396+	26%	65%	9%
i ubile transport	Those in Albert-Eden (35%) and Howick	Waitematā	188	52%	31%	33%	19% 17%
Health & wellbeing	(34%) were less likely to feel water pollution is an issue.	Whau	129	49%	35%	35%	14% 16%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	172	35%-	50%	26%	9% 16%
	A relatively large proportion (28%) of those	Puketāpapa	90	35%	51%	26%	9% 14%
Community, culture & social networks	living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki stated they didn't know if it had been a problem in the	Ōrākei	148	39%	48%	23%	16% 13%
Social networks	last 12 months.	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	42%	30%	32% 10%	28%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	34%-	54%	24%	1096 1296
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	50%	32%	26% 25%	6 18%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	40%	41%	24% 1	<mark>6% 19</mark> %
		Manurewa	146	45%	43%	28%	17% 12%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	46%	35%	34%	12% 19%
		Franklin	104	42%	42%	36%	6% 16%
Council processes Appendices				Not a proble	A bit of a prob	lem 📕 A big proble	m 📃 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2521

Source: Q16g. To what extent has water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and the sea been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

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НОМЕ	Water pollution	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2521	46%	40%	32%	13%	15%
Research design Quality of life	Māori (62%) and European (52%) were significantly more likely to feel water pollution is a problem in their area. Asian (31%) respondents were significantly less likely.	European	1732	52%+	34%	38%	14%	14%
Built & natural environment	There were no significant differences by age.	Māori	434	62%+	2296	39%	23%	17%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	241	46%	38%	25%	21%	16%
Public transport		Asian	448	3196-	54%	220	96 896	16%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	47%	36%	30%	16%	17%
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	44%	40%	30%	1496	16%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	533	50%	38%	37%	13%	1296
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	373	43%	45%	33%	10%	1296
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a proble	m 📕 A bit of a prob	olem 📕 A big pro	blem Do	n't know
Council processes								
Appendices								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2521

Source: Q16g. To what extent has water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and the sea been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Air pollution	Group	-	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2517	28%	65%	22%	) <mark>6</mark> 9	796
		Rodney	115	15%-	78%		13%	796
Research design	Over a quarter (28%) of respondents felt air pollution had been a problem in their local	Hibiscus and Bays	162	20%-	75%		15%	<mark>196</mark> 596
Quality of life	area in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	92	35%	62%	319	%	
		Kaipātiki	157	22%	70%	19	996	796
Built & natural environment	This varied across the region, with Māngere- Ōtāhuhu residents (50%) and Waitematā	Devonport-Takapuna	97	24%	74%		21%	
environment	residents (42%) more likely to rate air	Henderson-Massey	178	29%	62%	22%	796	9%
Housing	pollution as a problem.	Waitākere Ranges	103	16%-	77%		12%	796
Public transport	Those living in Hibiscus and Bays (20%),	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	22%	76%		18%	
r ablic transport	Howick (18%), Franklin (17%), Waitākere	Waitematā	188	4296+	50%	31%	11%	8%
Health & wellbeing	Ranges (16%) and Rodney (15%) were less likely to report air pollution as an issue.	Whau	128	33%	55%	26%	796	11%
Crime & safety	ikely to report all polition as all issue.	Albert-Eden	172	29%	62%	25%		896
		Puketāpapa	88	22%	72%	1	.6% <mark>6</mark> 9	<mark>96</mark> 696
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	147	29%	70%		26%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	27%	57%	23%	17	796
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	18%-	73%	12	.96 696	996
intolerance		Mängere-Õtähuhu	117	50%+	46%	36%	14%	496
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	33%	54%	23%	10%	12%
		Manurewa	147	33%	58%	27%	696	8%
ployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	36%	57%	30%	6%	796
wendering		Franklin	103	17%-	81%		179	6
Council processes				Not a problem	n 📕 A bit of a problem 📕 A b	ig problem	Don't k	now

**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2328 **Source:** Q16f. To what extent has air pollution been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Appendices

Auckland Council

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Номе	Air pollution	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2517	28%	65%		22%	<mark>696</mark> 796
Research design Quality of life	Māori and Pacific Peoples (both 42%) were significantly more likely, and Asian (22%) respondents significantly less likely, to feel air pollution is an issue in their area than the	European	1729	26%	68%		22%	6%
Built & natural environment	overall sample (28%). Younger respondents aged under 25 (33%) were also more	Māori	433	4296+	50%	31%	129	96 896
Housing	likely to feel air pollution is an issue, while those aged 65+ were less likely (20%).	Pacific Peoples	242	42%+	49%	30%	12%	10%
Public transport		Asian	447	22%-	69%		18%	9%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	33%+	53%	24%	9%	14%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1206	28%	65%		23%	<mark>696</mark> 796
social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	531	29%	65%		24%	<mark>596</mark> 696
Climate change		65+ years	371	20%-	75%		16%	596
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a proble	em A bit of a problem	A big proble	em 🗾 Don	i't know
Council processes								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2328

Source: Q16f. To what extent has air pollution been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Appendices



# 5. Housing

This section reports on respondents' views of their housing situation: perceptions of affordability of their housing costs (rent or mortgage, rates, insurance, maintenance etc.), suitability of their dwelling type and location for their needs, and whether their home is warm and dry.

НОМЕ	Affordability of housing costs	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)	•				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2448	45%	39%	6%	39%	16%	28%	1196
introduction	-	Rodney	114	47%	32%	6%	41%	21%	25%	796
Research design	Respondents were asked how much	Hibiscus and Bays	156	4496	44%	596	39%	1296	35%	996
Quality of life	they agreed or disagreed with six statements related to their current	Upper Harbour	88	50%	42%		46%	8%	28%	1496
Quality of file	-	Kaipātiki	156	49%	34%	7%	42%	1796	20%	14%
Built & natural	Almost half (45%) of respondents	Devonport-Takapuna	95	46%	44%	7%	38%	10%	25%	20%
environment		Henderson-Massey	174	46%	41%	8%	38%	13%	33%	896
Housing		Waitākere Ranges	97	53%	30%	6%	47%	17	796 2496	696
Public transport	and maintenance) were affordable. Over a third (39%) did not agree.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	78	45%	43%	696	39%	12%	31%	1296
Public transport		Waitematā	185	39%	4696+	7%	31%	15%	35%	1196
Health & wellbeing		Whau	124	45%	42%		41%	13%	30%	1296
Crime & safety	the region, the only response that reached statistical significance was	Albert-Eden	169	4496	42%	8%	37%	1496	3296	1096
chine & salety	the percentage of Waitematā	Puketāpapa	87	39%	42%	6%	34%	19%	32%	10%
Community, culture &	residents (46%) disagreeing that their housing costs are affordable.	Ōrākei	144	49%	36%	7%	42%	15%	27%	896
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	124	40%	4196		36%	19%	29%	1296
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	126	37%	40%	9%	28%	24%	29%	1196
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	35%	43%		32%	22%	29%	14%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	55%	33%	5%	50%	12	96 2296	12%
		Manurewa	139	49%	34%		44%	17%	26%	796
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	77	55%	37%	9%	46%	8%	25%	1196
wendenig		Franklin	103	49%	34%		48%	17%	22%	12%
Council processes	-		Strongly ag	aree	Aaree	Veither a	gree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly dis	sagree
Appendices										-

Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2448 Source: Q11a. How much do you agree or disagree that your housing costs are affordable? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Affordability of housing costs	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagre (1+2)	e				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2448	45%	39%	6%	39%	16%	28%	1196
Research design Quality of life	Asian respondents (38%) were less likely to feel their housing costs were affordable than the Auckland average (45%).	European	1684	50%	37%	8%	41%	13%	28%	9%
Built & natural environment	Those aged under 25 years were significantly less likely than the overall sample (36% compared with	Māori	423	46%	41%	596	4196	13%	29%	12%
Housing	45%) to agree their housing costs were affordable and those aged 65 and over were significantly more likely (61%).	Pacific Peoples	233	44%	42%		39%	14%	29%	13%
Public transport	ikely (61%).	Asian	435	38%-	41%		35%	21%	29%	12%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	357	36%-	46%		32%	18%	32%	14%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1193	4196	43%+	6%	35%	16%	31%	1296
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	527	48%	37%	6%	43%	15%	27%	1096
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	371	61%+	25%-	8%	53%		14% 20	96 596
Employment & economic wellbeing			Strongly	agree 📕	Agree	Neither a	gree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly d	isagree
Council processes										

Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2448 Source: Q11a. How much do you agree or disagree that your housing costs are affordable? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

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Auckland Council

номе	Suitability of housing type	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	-	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2481	78%	15%	23%	55%	7% 12%
introduction		Rodney	113	86%	10%	29%	57%	9%
Research design	Most Aucklanders (78%) agreed that	Hibiscus and Bays	161	84%	10%	26%	58%	7% 7%
Quality of life	the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of their	Upper Harbour	91	86%	7%	32%	54%	796 <mark>696</mark>
	household.	Kaipātiki	157	78%	1496	22%	56%	796 1196
Built & natural	Those living in Franklin (87%) were	Devonport-Takapuna	94	79%	1796	24%	55%	16%
environment	more likely to agree that their housing	Henderson-Massey	172	77%	16%	22%	55%	796 1496
Housing	was suitable for their needs, however	Waitākere Ranges	102	85%	11%	27%	58%	11%
Public transport	those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (62%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (70%),	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	76%	1296	22%	54%	12% 11%
Public transport	(62%) and Otara-Papatoetoe (70%), were significantly less likely.	Waitematā	188	76%	12%	27%	50%	1196 1096
lealth & wellbeing		Whau	125	73%	18%	18%	55%	9% 15%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	73%	19%	22%	51%	7% 16%
chine & salety		Puketāpapa	89	75%	8%	2496	51%	17% <mark>6%</mark>
nmunity, culture &		Ōrākei	147	84%	15%	27%	57%	14%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	124	72%	19%	18%	53%	9% 15%
ersity, prejudice &		Howick	131	80%	1496	24%	57%	6% 11%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	112	62%-	30%+	13%	49%	8% 23% 7%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	94	70%-	25%+	20%	50%	5% 17% 7%
0		Manurewa	146	76%	18%	15%	60%	6% 15%
ment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	78	72%	1496	21%	51%	14% 11%
wendering		Franklin	103	87%+	10%	24%	63%	10%
Council processes			Strongly as			loither parce cor d		Strongly disagree

Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree

Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2481

Source: Q11b. How much do you agree or disagree that the type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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Appendices



Community, cult social netv

Diversity, prejud intole

**Employment & econ** 

Suitabilit	y of	housing	type

Māori (68%) and Pacific Peoples (66%) were less likely

Perceived suitability of housing was significantly lower

among those aged 25 to 49 (72%) and higher among

to feel that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of their household, compared to

- by age and ethnicity

the Auckland average of 78%.

those aged 65 and over.

Introduction

HOME

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

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Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	_	_					
Auckland total	2481	78%	15%	23%	55%		796	12%
European	1716	81%	13%	29%	52%		596	11%
Māori	424	68%-	24%+	16%	52%	8%	17%	796
Pacific Peoples	235	66%-	26%+	14%	53%	8%	21%	5%
Asian	440	7996	12%	17%	62%		9%	10%
Under 25	405	7896	14%	27%	51%		8%	11%
25-49 years	1198	72%-	20%+	20%	52%	896	16	596
50-64 years	520	82%	11%	24%	58%		7%	9%
65+ years	358	88%+	896-	26%	62%			796
	Strongly ag	iree 🚺	Agree N	leither agree no	or disagree 📕 Disagree	Stron	gly dis	sagree

Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2481

Source: Q11b. How much do you agree or disagree that the type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

Public transport

Crime & safety

social networks

Health & wellbeing

Community, culture &

Diversity, prejudice &

environment

Housing

## Reasons why type of home not suitable

Among the 15% of respondents who did not agree that their housing suited the needs of themselves and their household, and who noted why this was so, over half (57%) indicated it was due to the home being too small (e.g. not enough living space or bedrooms, too many people for the size of the house). Others noted their home being in poor condition (38%), or too cold and damp (34%).

For a breakdown of these results by local board, ethnicity and age group please refer to <u>Appendix 5</u>. Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.

Climate change

intolerance

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



	Count of responses (weighted)			
The home is too small (e.g. not enough living space or bedrooms, too many people for the size of the house)	309/542			
Home in poor condition / needs maintenance	207/542			38%
Home is too cold / damp	187/542			34%
The outdoor area is too small / no outdoor area	159/542			29%
Parking issues	119/542		22%	
Difficult access from the street to the home	60/542	1196		
The home is not very safe (e.g. needs earthquake-strengthening, hazards in home)	47/542	9%		
Other	35/542	6%		
Cost of housing/renting	33/542	696		
The outdoor area is too big	24/542	496		
The home is too big	22/542	4%		
The home is in a noisy area	6/542	196		
The home is in a bad/unsafe neighbourhood	4/542	196		

57%

номе	Suitability of the general area	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	or neighbourhood	Auckland total	2461	82%	8%	27%	56%	9% 6%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	114	83%	1096	31%	52%	7% <b>9%</b>
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	159	86%	5%	30%	56%	9%
Quality of life	Most respondents (82%) agreed that	Upper Harbour	93	88%	6%	30%	58%	696 <mark>696</mark>
Quanty of me	their general area or neighbourhood suits their needs and the needs of	Kaipātiki	152	88%	596	28%	60%	7%
Built & natural	others in their household.	Devonport-Takapuna	95	93%+	596	42%	51%	
environment		Henderson-Massey	171	80%	1196	24%	57%	9% <b>9%</b>
Housing	Respondents living in Devonport- Takapuna (93%) and Ōrākei (89%) local	Waitākere Ranges	101	86%	5%	30%	56%	996 <mark>596</mark>
Public transport	board areas were significantly more	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	85%	3%	29%	57%	11%
rubiic transport	likely to agree that their general area or neighbourhood meets their needs.	Waitematā	187	85%	6%	37%	48%	896
Health & wellbeing	or heighbourhood meets their heeds.	Whau	124	76%-	1196	21%	55%	13% 8%
Crime & safety	Those living in Whau (76%),	Albert-Eden	173	85%	496	36%	49%	1196
chine & surery	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (73%), Manurewa (72%) and Papakura (67%)	Puketāpapa	87	77%	896	27%	50%	15% 6%
mmunity, culture &	were less likely to agree, compared to	Ōrākei	143	89%+	296-	40%	49%	9%
social networks	the Auckland average.	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	123	73%-	1396	20%	53%	14% 11%
iversity, prejudice &		Howick	130	89%	5%	25%	65%	5% <mark>5%</mark>
intolerance		Māngere-Õtāhuhu	113	75%	1596+	1196	64%	10% 12%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	94	79%	1196	20%	59%	996 <mark>596 796</mark>
		Manurewa	141	72%-	1596+	13%	59%	13% 12%
oyment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	78	67%-	1296	18%	49%	2196 896
weinbeing		Franklin	103	83%	1196	22%	61%	696 <b>996</b>
Council processes			Strongly ag	ree 🚺	Agree N	leither agree nor disa	gree 📕 Disagree 📕 St	trongly disagree

Appendices



Community, social

Diversity, pr

Employment &

Source: Q11c. How much do you agree or disagree that the general area or neighbourhood your home is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Suitability of the general area or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)	
Introduction	neighbourhood - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2461	82%	8%	
Research design						
Quality of life	No significant differences were observed across ethnic groups.	European	1711	85%	796	
Built & natural environment	Those aged 65 and over were significantly more likely to agree that the general area or neighbourhood they live	Māori	418	80%	1196	
Housing	in suits their needs (91%), compared to the Auckland average (82%).	Pacific Peoples	233	78%	1296	
Public transport		Asian	434	83%	6%	
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	404	84%	8%	
Crime & safety						
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1180	78%	10%	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	515	85%	7%	
Climate change		65+ years	362	91%+	496	
nployment & economic wellbeing			Strongly ag	gree	Agree N	eit
Council processes						

56% 9% 27% 696 \_\_\_\_\_ 5296 896 696 2496 55% 9% 8% 2296 57% 10% 10% 22% 6296 1196 28% 55% 896 696 51% 27% 12% 896 2496 61% 896 696 63% 28% 6% leither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2461

Source: Q11c. How much do you agree or disagree that the general area or neighbourhood your home is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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Auckland Council

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Номе	Home has a problem with	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Disagree (1+2)	% Agree (4+5)						
Introduction	damp or mould	Auckland total	2480	59%	27%	25%	3	396	12%	19%	896
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	112	65%	21%	35%		30%	13%		596
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	160	67%+	1896-	30%		37%	139	96 1496	
Quality of life	Respondents were asked three further	Upper Harbour	92	73%+	1696-	34%		39%		9% 129	6
	questions related to heating their home during the winter months.	Kaipātiki	157	60%	3096	22%	3	896	9%	21%	996
Built & natural	nome during the winter months.	Devonport-Takapuna	98	58%	28%	20%	389	96	12%	20%	896
environment	More than one in four (27%)	Henderson-Massey	170	59%	24%	20%	39	96	14%	19%	596
Housing	respondents agreed that their home had a problem with damp or mould in	Waitākere Ranges	103	59%	25%	21%	38	396	14%	17%	896
Public transport	winter months.*	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	65%	20%	28%		38%	13%	18%	
Public transport		Waitematā	187	69%+	23%	40%		29%	696	15%	896
Health & wellbeing	Reported damp and mould issues were notably higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Whau	124	60%	25%	20%	40	196	1396	20%	696
Crime & safety	(42%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (37%),	Albert-Eden	169	54%	30%	22%	329	6	15%	20%	10%
Chine & Salety	Manurewa (37%) and Maungakiekie-	Puketāpapa	90	52%	33%	20%	32%	1	496 2	2196 1	L296
Community, culture &	Tāmaki (37%).	Ōrākei	147	65%	23%	32%		33%	12%	15%	996
social networks	Significantly smaller proportions of	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	48%-	3796+	22%	26%	12%	259	6 13	396
Diversity, prejudice &	those living in Hibiscus and Bays (18%) and Upper Harbour (16%) reported	Howick	133	56%	27%	28%	2	2896	1496	19%	996
intolerance	having a problem with damp or mould.	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	112	45%-	42%+	13%	32%	12%	25%	16	596
Climate change	<u> </u>	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	43%-	3796+	17%	27%	14%	27%	109	696
	* Note the colour coding for the agree and	Manurewa	140	45%-	3796+	15%	30%	13%	26%	119	<mark>%</mark> 5%
mployment & economic	disagree scales has been switched for this	Papakura	80	61%	19%	28%		32%	13%	10% 9%	696
wellbeing	question compared to others in the report in order to maintain the positive association of	Franklin	102	70%+	19%	30%		40%	89	6 16%	
Council processes	blue (in this case the relative absence of mould) and negative association with orange	Strongly disage	ree 📃 Disag	ree Neit	her agree	nor disagree	Agree	Strongly	agree 📃 D	)on't know/	N/A
Annordisos	(in this case the presence of mould)										

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2480 Source: Q13a. How much do you agree or disagree that your home has a problem with damp or mould?

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номе	Home has a problem with damp and	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)						
Introduction	mould - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2480	27%	59%	25%	33%		12%	19%	896
Research design		European	1709	22%-	67%+	32%		35%	109	6 169	6 604
Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (38%) and Māori (37%) were more likely, and European (22%) less likely than the overall sample	Luropean	1/05	2270	07.90	5270		5570	107	0 10%	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Built & natural environment	(27%), to report their home has a problem with damp or mould in winter.	Māori	422	37%+	45%-	17%	28%	1496	25%		12%
Housing	Compared to the Auckland average, those under 25 (32%) were more likely to report damp and mould	Pacific Peoples	236	38%+	39%-	1496	25%	1896	25%	1	L396 596
Public transport	issues, and those aged 65+ (13%) were less likely.	Asian	444	28%	56%	19%	36%	1	396	19%	996
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	32%+	53%-	23%	30%	11%	6 2	22%	1096
Crime & safety											
nmunity, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1200	31%	54%	21%	32%	139	%	21%	1096
versity, prejudice &		50-64 years	523	25%	63%	27%	35	96	1196	16%	996
intolerance		65+ years	348	13%-	74%+	36%		37%		11%	1196
Climate change	_		Disco								
yment & economic wellbeing		Strongly disage	ree Disag	ree No	either agree	nor disagree	Agree S	strongly ag	ree L	Jon't Kno	<i>N  </i> N/A
Council processes											
Appendices											

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2480 Source: Q13a. How much do you agree or disagree that your home has a problem with damp or mould? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Heating system keeps home	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	warm when used	Auckland total	2511	76%	10%	26%	50%	896 796 696
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	113	81%	6%	37%	44%	7% 6%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	83%+	5%-	29%	54%	896
Quality of life	Most respondents (76%) felt the heating system they have available	Upper Harbour	93	77%	10%	4296	35%	9% 7% 5%
	keeps their home warm when used.	Kaipātiki	159	79%	8%	27%	53%	996 796
Built & natural environment		Devonport-Takapuna	98	70%	13%	23%	47%	1496 996
environment	This was less likely in Ōtara-	Henderson-Massey	176	76%	10%	2196	55%	7% <b>7%</b> 8%
Housing	Papatoetoe (65%) and Maungakiekie- Tāmaki (66%). Residents in Māngere-	Waitākere Ranges	103	83%	696	31%	52%	896 <mark>596</mark>
Public transport	Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe were	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	82%	7%	26%	56%	796 696
	more likely to disagree with this	Waitematā	188	7396	1096	32%	40%	696 <mark>796</mark> 1196
Health & wellbeing	statement (with 22% and 18% disagreement, respectively).	Whau	127	72%	1096	23%	49%	1396 <mark>796 </mark> 596
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	171	80%	13%	27%	53%	5% 10%
chine & surery	Residents in Franklin (88%), Ōrākei	Puketāpapa	90	69%	10%	26%	42%	8% 6% 13%
Community, culture &	(85%) and Hibiscus and Bays (83%) were more likely to feel their heating	Ōrākei	148	85%+	1096	28%	56%	996
social networks	systems were effective.	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	66%-	1496	19%	48%	8% 8% 6% 11%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	74%	10%	22%	52%	7% 6% 9%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	114	69%	2296+	15%	54%	1096 1196 596
Climate change		Õtara-Papatoetoe	100	65%-	18%+	23%	42%	10% 13% 8%
		Manurewa	144	70%	1296	21%	49%	10% <mark>6% 7%</mark> 8%
Employment & economic		Papakura	80	77%	8%	21%	56%	8% <mark>5%</mark> 7%
wellbeing		Franklin	102	88%+	696	25%	63%	

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree 📗 Don't know / N/A

QUALITY OF LIFE

**Council processes** 

Appendices

Auckland Council

Номе	Heating system keeps home warm when	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	-	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	used - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2511	76%	1096	26%	50%	896 796 696
Research design		European	1725	80%	9%	31%	48%	7% 6% 5%
Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (62%) and Māori (65%) were less likely to agree that their heating system keeps their home							
Built & natural	warm in winter, when in use.	Māori	429	65%-	1696+	17%	48%	996 1196 596 996
environment Housing	Those aged under 25 (69%) were less likely to agree, while those aged 65+ (85%) were more likely.	Pacific Peoples	241	62%-	19%+	18%	44%	10% 10% 9% 9%
Public transport		Asian	448	76%	9%	2296	54%	9% 6% 6%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	69%-	10%	28%	40%	10% 7% 12%
Crime & safety		05.40	1004	700/	100	240	50%	70 00 70
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1204	73%	1296	2496	50%	7% 9% 7%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	530	78%	1096	25%	53%	896 796
intolerance		65+ years	368	85%+	6%	29%	56%	6%
Climate change	Church Church		Agree N	- 14		Discourse	Strongly dispara	e Don't know / N/A
Employment & economic wellbeing	Stro	ngiy agree 🔛	Agree N	either agi	ree nor disa	gree Disagree		Don Cknow / N/A
Council processes								
Appendices								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2511

Source: Q13b. How much do you agree or disagree that the heating system keeps my home warm when use? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

номе	Can afford to heat home	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)	•					
Introduction	properly	Auckland total	2501	67%	18%	20%	47%		11%	14%	
mtroduction	- by local board area	Rodney	115	74%	12%	26%	4	8%		196 796 596	i
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	73%	16%	19%	549	b	8%	13%	
Quality of life	Seven out of 10 (67%) Auckland	Upper Harbour	92	69%	9%	30%	3	8%	179	% <mark>7%</mark> 59	5
	respondents agreed that they can afford to heat their home properly in	Kaipātiki	158	77%+	15%	19%	58	396	5	96 896 796	
Built & natural environment	winter months.	Devonport-Takapuna	97	73%	15%	23%	50	96	9%	14%	
environment	This was loss likely in MExanne	Henderson-Massey	176	66%	20%	14%	52%		10%	18%	
Housing	This was less likely in Māngere- Ōtāhuhu (with 34% disagreeing that	Waitākere Ranges	103	66%	16%	26%	40%	5	12%	10% <mark>5%</mark> 6%	
Public transport	heating their home is affordable).	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	75%	12%	28%		47%	1	096 1096	
	Residents in Ōrākei (83%), Kaipātiki	Waitematā	186	67%	14%	23%	44%		13%	10% 6%	
alth & wellbeing	(77%) and Albert-Eden (76%) were	Whau	127	66%	18%	1396	53%		13%	16%	
Crime & safety	more likely than the overall sample to	Albert-Eden	172	76%+	18%	22%	5	3%	69	6 15%	
,	agree that they can afford to heat their home.	Puketāpapa	89	65%	1796	21%	44%		9% 10	0 <mark>96 796</mark> 996	
unity, culture & social networks	then nome.	Ōrākei	148	83%+	7%	31%		52%		796 696	
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	54%	25%	16%	39%	159	96 1496	11% 69	
sity, prejudice &		Howick	133	62%	22%	16%	45%		12%	17% 59	
intolerance		Mängere-Ōtāhuhu	113	44%	34%+	8%	36%	1996	25%	996	
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	49%	27%	15%	33%	14%	20%	<b>6%</b> 10%	
		Manurewa	141	63%	17%	21%	43%		1496	13% 69	
ent & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	60%	24%	19%	4196		15%	16% 8%	
wenbenig		Franklin	102	68%	20%	18%	50%		10%	1496 596	
ouncil processes							_				-

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree 📗 Don't know / N/A

Community, social

Resear

Public

Health &

Diversity, pr In

**Employment &** 

Council processes

Appendices



НОМЕ	Can afford to heat home properly	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2501	67%	18%	20%	47%	1196 1496
Research design Quality of life	Pacific Peoples and Māori were more likely to disagree that they can afford to heat their homes properly (32% and 27% respectively, compared with 18% overall).	European	1723	7296	15%	25%	47%	9% 12%
Built & natural environment	Those aged 65 and over (75%) were more likely to agree that they could afford heating.	Māori	425	56%	27%+	1396	43%	1396 2096 796
Housing		Pacific Peoples	237	4496	3296+	1196	3396 1796	2196 1196 796
Public transport		Asian	445	69%	15%	16%	53%	1296 1196
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	59%	18%	18%	4196	1096 1396 596 1396
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1201	65%	20%	20%	45%	1296 1596 596
Community, culture & social networks		50 64	500	c.00/	100/	102/	49%	101 101 501
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	528	68%	18%	1996	49%	1296 1296 596
Climate change		65+ years	363	75%+	14%	21%	55%	996 1296
Employment & economic wellbeing	St	rongly agree	Agree N	either agr	ree nor disag	gree 📕 Disa	gree 📕 Strongly disag	gree 🗾 Don't know / N/A
Council processes								
Appendices								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2501 Source: Q13c. How much do you agree or disagree that you can afford to heat your home properly? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

## 6. Public transport

This section presents results on respondents' use and perceptions of public transport. For the purpose of this survey, public transport was defined as ferries, trains and buses, including school buses but not including taxis or Uber.

The 2020 survey included additional questions related to whether transport use had changed as a result of COVID-19.



#### Frequency of public transport use Group

- by local board area

Respondents were asked how often they used public transport over the previous 12 months (excluding the disruptions caused by COVID-19). One in five Aucklanders (22%) reported using public transport at least weekly.

This varied quite significantly across the region. Higher frequency use was seen in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (38% using at least weekly), Whau (35%), Albert-Eden (35%), Waitematā (32%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (31%). Given the lack of public transport on Aotea / Great Barrier, the findings for 'Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke' are likely to be largely driven by Waiheke public transport use.

Lower levels of public transport use were reported by those living in Rodney (8%), Franklin (8%) and Manurewa (14%). Note that Franklin and Rodney, with the lowest public transport use, are also areas with the highest percentage of respondents reporting that public transport is not available in their area.

se	Group	Count (n = )						
	Auckland total	2512	22%	22		10%	239	96
	Rodney	117	8%-	8%		096		5
	Hibiscus and Bays	162	21%	219	36 -	4%	29%	
	Upper Harbour	93	25%	25	596	8%	239	96
	Kaipātiki	158	29%		29%		11%	25%
	Devonport-Takapuna	97	25%	2	5%	12	96	32%
	Henderson-Massey	172	22%	22	96	8%	20%	
	Waitākere Ranges	103	19%	19%	6	11%	23%	
	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	38%+		38%	6		25%
	Waitematā	188	32%+		32%		18%	
	Whau	127	35%+		35%		6%	22%
	Albert-Eden	172	35%+		35%		12%	
	Puketāpapa	90	23%	23	96	18	396	23%
	Ōrākei	148	20%	209	6	15%		29%
	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	31%+		31%		12%	21%
	Howick	132	21%	219	16	10%	20%	
	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	113	18%	18%	69	% 16	96	
2	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	14%	14%	8%	15%		
	Manurewa	146	14%-	14%	7%	199	6	
	Papakura	81	17%	17%	99	%	25%	
	Franklin	104	8%-	8% 9	196	279	6	

Unweighted % At least

📕 At least weekly 📗 At least once a month but not weekly 📒 Less often than once a month 📕 Did not use over the past 12 months

Not applicable / not available in my area

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-----

41%

28%

4796

30%

2796

5%

5%

8%

996

596

896

1196

16%

1496

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2512

Source: Q17. Over the past 12 months, not including the time public transport was impacted by COVID-19, how often did you use public transport? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Quality of life

**Research design** 

Introduction

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

**Climate change** 

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



НОМЕ	Frequency of public transport use	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )						
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2512	22%	22%	10%	23%	39%	5%
Research design	There were no significant differences in results by broad ethnic groups.	European	1735	21%	21%	11%	27%	35%	
Quality of life	Those aged under 25 (46%) were significantly more likely to						_		
Built & natural environment	use public transport one or more times per week, whereas those aged 50-64 (13%) were less likely to take public	Māori	424	20%	20%	896	18%	46%	896
Housing	transport frequently.	Pacific Peoples	238	25%	25%	6%	12%	50%	7%
Public transport		Asian	444	26%	26%	9%	22%	39%	5%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	408	46%+		46%	12%	20% 20	096
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1205	21%	21%	8%	25%	41%	496
Community, culture & social networks		23-49 years	1205	21%	2170	070	2370	-170	490
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	530	13%-	13% 6%	23%		48%	996
intolerance		65+ years	369	18%	18%	20%	22%	3596	5%
Climate change									
Employment & economic wellbeing	At least weekly At least	ist once a month	but not weekl	ly Less o	often than ond	e a month:		e over the past 12 mont cable / not available in n	
Council processes									
Appendices									

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2512

Source: Q17. Over the past 12 months, not including the time public transport was impacted by COVID-19, how often did you use public transport? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Overall perceptions of public		Unweighted Count (n = )	_					
Introduction	transport	Public transport is affordable	2369	43%	896	35%	15%	2196 79	6 1496
Research design	All respondents - with the exception of those who stated the question was not applicable because they had no public transport in their					_			
Quality of life Built & natural	local area - were asked about their perceptions of public transport with regard to safety,	Public transport is safe	2363	63 73%		569	ю	9%	13%
environment Housing	affordability, ease of access, frequency and reliability.	Public transport is easy to get to	2365	64%	15%	49%		10% 11%	5% 8%
Public transport	On the whole, public transport is generally perceived as safe (73% agree) and easy to get to								
Health & wellbeing	54%). owever, fewer respondents agreed that it was	Public transport is frequent (comes often)	2364	55%	1296	43%	129	% 14% 5	96 1396
Crime & safety	frequent (55%), reliable (49%) and affordable (43%).	Public transport is reliable (comes	2366	49%	9%	39%	15%	15% 5%	17%
Community, culture & social networks		on time)			570		1070	1070 070	1770
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		Strongly agree 📕 Agre	e Neithe	r agree n	or disagree	Disagree	Strongly di	sagree D	on't know
Climate change									
Employment & economic wellbeing									
Council processes									
Appendices									
QUALITY OF LIFE	Base: All respondents (exclu Source: Q18. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in		ed by COVID-19),	based on ye	our experiences		u agree or disa	gree that public ti	ransport is

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НОМЕ	Affordability of public	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)					
Introduction	transport	Auckland total	2369	43%	28%	8%	35%	15%	21%	7% 14%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	101	41%	19%-	10%	31%	1496	15%	27%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	152	44%	3196	796	37%	1396	24%	796 1396
Quality of life	Four out of 10 (43%) respondents	Upper Harbour	88	38%	3196	7%	31%	23%	20%	11% 9%
Quality of file	agreed that public transport is affordable, while 28% disagreed.	Kaipātiki	153	49%	28%	9%	40%	1	.7% 1	<b>.8% 9% 6</b> %
Built & natural		Devonport-Takapuna	94	31%-	3896+	9%	22%	21%	35%	996
environment	Those living in Aotea / Great Barrier	Henderson-Massey	160	38%	30%	6%	32%	15%	22%	8% 16%
Housing	and Waiheke, and Devonport- Takapuna were more likely to disagree	Waitākere Ranges	92	34%	30%	9%	25%	18%	21%	9% 18%
Dublic transport	that public transport is affordable (45%	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	78	47%	4596+	12%	35%	8%	24%	21%
Public transport	and 38%, respectively).	Waitematā	184	46%	29%	10%	36%	179	6 20	96 <b>996</b> 996
Health & wellbeing	Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe and	Whau	124	50%	29%	6%	44%	11	.96 1990	10% 9%
Crime & safety	Rodney were less likely to disagree	Albert-Eden	169	42%	2696	5%	37%	21%	2	396 1196
Chine & salety	that public transport is affordable (15% and 19% respectively).	Puketāpapa	87	45%	2896	696	39%	16%	220	6 <mark>5%</mark> 11%
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	147	47%	30%	896	39%	169	% 2	<b>3</b> 96 <b>7</b> 96 <b>7</b> 96
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	124	55%	2196	12%	43%		14%	17% 10%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	128	39%	29%	996	30%	1196	23%	<mark>6%</mark> 21%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	102	33%	33%	796	26%	14%	26%	7% 19%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	89	58%	1596-	10%	48%		7% 10%	6% 20%
		Manurewa	139	37%	22%		32%	18%	19%	2496
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	72	40%	3196		36%	18%	20%	1196 1196
weinseing		Franklin	86	43%	28%		39%	7%	22%	<mark>6%</mark> 21%
Council processes		Strongly agre	e Agree	Neit	her agree n	or disagre	ee Disagree	Stron	alv disaaree	Don't know
Appendices										

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2369

Source: Q18a. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is affordable?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

- by age and ethnicity

Research designAsian respondents were more likely to disagree (34%)<br/>that public transport is affordable, compared to the<br/>Auckland total (28%).

likely due to Gold Card discounts.

Those aged 25-49 years were less likely to feel public

transport is affordable (37% agree), and those aged

65+ were more likely to feel it is affordable (62%),

Built & natural environment

Introduction

HOME

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



#### Unweighted % Agree % Disagree Group (1+2) Count(n=) (4+5) Auckland total 2369 43% 28% 35% 15% 21% 14% 1650 45% 25% 36% 15% 19% 15% European 21% 2196 Māori 391 39% 28% 32% 12% 30% 1396 20% Pacific Peoples 216 40% 27% 20% 3496+ 36% 26% Asian 423 41% 16% 9% 21% 5% Under 25 404 47% 28% 40% 20% 25-49 years 1147 37%-34%+ 32% 16% 26% 13% 34% 20% 18% 50-64 years 475 40% 27% 15% 21% 343 62%+ 42% 8% 20% 65+ years 996-Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2369

Source: Q18a. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is affordable?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Safety of public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	-	% Disagree (1+2)					
	- by local board area	Auckland total	2363	73%	5%	16%	56%		9%	13%
Introduction		Rodney	101	63%-	3%	17%	46%	9%		24%
Research design	A large proportion (73%) of Auckland	Hibiscus and Bays	152	79%	196	16%	63%		89	6 12%
Quality of life	respondents agreed that public transport is safe.	Upper Harbour	88	77%	3%	22%	54%		8%	12%
Quality of file		Kaipātiki	153	84%+	696	26%	58	396		6% 7%
Built & natural	Residents in Aotea/Great Barrier and	Devonport-Takapuna	94	79%	296	2096	59%		9%	6 10%
environment	Waiheke (91%), Albert-Eden (85%), Kaipātiki (84%) and Puketāpapa (84%)	Henderson-Massey	160	69%	896	11%	58%		11% 89	6 13%
Housing	were more likely than the overall	Waitākere Ranges	92	69%	596	1396	57%		13%	13%
Public transport	sample to agree that public transport was safe.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	78	91%+	396	29%		62%		6%
	was sale.	Waitematā	184	77%	5%	22%	56%		13	96 596
Health & wellbeing	Residents in Rodney (63%), Māngere-	Whau	123	81%	3%	19%	61%		9	96 896
Crime & safety	Ōtāhuhu (63%), Franklin (55%) and Manurewa (53%) were less likely to	Albert-Eden	169	85%+	2%	24%	60	096		5% 9%
	agree.	Puketāpapa	87	84%+	5%	13%	71%			1096
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	147	78%	096-	20%	58%		119	96 1196
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	123	76%	196	17%	59%		149	96 896
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	128	67%	6%	15%	52%	8	96 <mark>496</mark>	19%
intolerance		Mängere-Ötähuhu	101	63%-	10%	8%	55%	10%	6 9%	17%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	87	68%	6%	10%	58%		1196	15%
		Manurewa	138	53%-	1196	9%	44%	11% 109	6	25%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	73	65%	1296	10%	55%	1	4% 12	<mark>2%</mark> 9%
includent <sub>b</sub>		Franklin	85	55%-	1496	8%	48%	14%	12%	1796
Council processes		Strongly agre	e 📃 Agree	Neit	her agree no	or disagree	Disagree Stror	ıgly disagr	ee 📃 Do	on't know
Appendices										
		Source: 018b. Thinking about h		•	•	-	om public transport was not			

Source: Q18b. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is safe?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Safety of public transport - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2363	73%	596	16%	56%	9%	13%
Research design	Māori respondents were less likely to agree that public transport is safe (60% compared to 73% overall).	European	1648	73%	5%	17%	56%	9%	13%
Quality of life Built & natural environment	Those aged under 25 years, and those aged 65 and over were more likely to agree (80% and 78% respectively).	Māori	391	60%-	6%	12%	48%	14% 5%	19%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	214	68%	5%	1496	54%	10%	1796
Public transport		Asian	423	77%	5%	17%	60%	9%	<mark>596</mark> 996
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	404	80%+	496	17%	63%	10	96 696
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1147	72%	6%	16%	56%	10% 59	6 12%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	475	67%-	496	1296	55%	1196	18%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	337	78%+	496	24%	54%		13%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Strongly agre	e 📕 Agree	Neith	ner agree no	or disagree 📕	Disagree Strongly d	lisagree 📃 Do	n't know
Council processes									
Appendices			Base: All resp	oondents (ex	cluding not an	swered, or for who	m public transport was not availal	ble in their local are	a) n= 2363

Source: Q18b. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is safe?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

### HOME

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



### Ease of getting to public transport - by local board area

Two thirds (64%) of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is easy to get to.

Residents in Albert-Eden (82%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (78%), Devonport-Takapuna (78%), Waitematā (76%) and Whau (74%) were more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was easy to get to.

Residents in Howick (53%), Rodney (47%), Waitākere Ranges (46%) and Franklin (43%) were less likely to agree.

About one in three respondents living in Waitākere Ranges (34%) and Franklin (31%) disagreed with the statement.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	_	% Disagree (1+2)						
Auckland total	2365	64%	17%	15%	49%		10%	11%	<mark>596</mark> 896
Rodney	101	47%-	24%+	9%	38%	13%	1196	13%	16%
Hibiscus and Bays	152	59%	2696+	1396	46%		8%	16%	1096 696
Upper Harbour	88	59%	19%	1196	48%		16%	1196	896 796
Kaipātiki	153	71%	19%	20%	5	096		796	1796
Devonport-Takapuna	95	78%+	996	1496	6	4%		8%	796 496
Henderson-Massey	160	66%	1396	1396	53%		11	.96 109	6 996
Waitākere Ranges	92	46%-	34%+	9%	36%	9%	23%	12	96 1196
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	77	78%+	1196	15%	6	3%		12	96 696
Waitematā	184	76%+	1496	23%		53%		5%	996 <mark>596</mark> 596
Whau	124	74%+	13%	20%	5	5496		10%	13%
Albert-Eden	169	82%+	796-	26%		57%		(	596 <mark>596</mark> 596
Puketāpapa	86	66%	1296	16%	50%		12	96 796	<b>5%</b> 10%
Ōrākei	147	61%	20%	12%	48%		15%	159	696 <mark>696</mark> 596
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	124	72%	1196	19%	5	296		12%	896 596
Howick	128	53%-	19%	1396	39%	13	396 <b>99</b> 6	996	16%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	101	65%	1296	796	58%		9%	9%	14%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	88	67%	1196	15%	52%		1	296 99	10%
Manurewa	138	58%	16%	9%	50%		1196	12%	15%
Papakura	73	72%	13%	22%	1	5096		1196	13%
Franklin	85	43%-	3196+	796	35%	1496	22%	99	6 12%
						L+70			

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 🔄 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree 📗 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2365

Source: Q18c. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is easy to get to?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	ase of getting to public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2365	64%	1796	15%	49%	10% <b>11% <mark>5%</mark> 8%</b>
Research design Quality of life	Asian respondents were less likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport is easy to get to (59% compared with 64%).	European	1647	66%	18%	17%	49%	996 1396 596 796
Built & natural environment	Younger and older respondents were more likely to agree with the statement (70% of those aged 25 and	Māori	390	68%	12%-	14%	54%	8% 9% 12%
Housing	under, 73% of those aged 65 and over).	Pacific Peoples	216	69%	9%-	18%	5196	996 <mark>596</mark> 1396
Public transport		Asian	424	59%-	2096	1196	48%	1296 1396 796 896
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	404	70%+	16%	16%	54%	1196 1296
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1149	60%	19%	13%	46%	1296 1396 696 996
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	476	66%	15%	14%	52%	896 1096 <mark>596</mark> 1196
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	336	73%+	1196-	22%	50%	796 <b>796 9</b> 96
Employment & economic wellbeing		Strongly agre	e 📕 Agree	Neith	ner agree no	or disagree	Disagree Strongly	disagree 📃 Don't know
Council processes								
Appendices			Base: All rest	ondents (ex	cluding not an	swered, or for wh	om public transport was not avai	lable in their local area) n= 2365
		- <del>-</del>	Daber An resp					

Auckland Council QUALITY OF LIFE

and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is easy to get to? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Source: Q18c. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences

U	МU	

Introduction

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Quality of life

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Housing

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## **Frequency of public** transport - by local board area

Over half (55%) of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is frequent (e.g. comes often).

Residents in Albert-Eden (71%) were significantly more likely to agree that public transport was frequent compared to the Auckland average.

Residents in Rodney (40%) and Franklin (35%) were less likely to agree.

Respondents living in Franklin (34%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (30%), and Waitākere Ranges (28%) were more likely than the Auckland average to disagree.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)	I						
Auckland total	2364	55%	1996	12%	43%		129	% 1	L4%	<mark>5%</mark> 13%
Rodney	101	40%-	2296	10%	30%	13%	14%	896		26%
Hibiscus and Bays	152	53%	2396	12%	40%		149	6 9	36 1496	
Upper Harbour	88	56%	20%	16%	409	13	96	15%	6% 11%	
Kaipātiki	153	58%	2196	15%	42	96	1	.4%	16%	<b>5%</b> 8%
Devonport-Takapuna	95	49%	1896	10%	39%		15%	10	596	1796
Henderson-Massey	160	50%	2596	9%	41%		12%	20	)96	<b>6%</b> 12%
Waitākere Ranges	92	46%	2896+	5%	41%	99	6 14	96	14%	1796
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	78	60%	3096+	7%	53%		1	1196	199	6 10%
Waitematā	184	61%	2096	16%	4		12%	159	6 696 796	
Whau	123	60%	1696	12%	48%			13%	13%	11%
Albert-Eden	169	71%+	1396-	20%		51%			9%	996 796
Puketāpapa	87	58%	1596	16%	42	96	1	14%	13%	13%
Ōrākei	147	59%	2296	14%	45	96	1	.196	14%	8% 8%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	123	64%	1696	14%	Ę	50%		11%	119	6 <mark>5%</mark> 9%
Howick	128	50%	1996	12%	39%		1196	14%	596	19%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	101	57%	1396	896	48%		9%	5 12	96	22%
Õtara-Papatoetoe	87	65%	696-	11%	5	496		1	596	13%
Manurewa	138	54%	1296	6%	47%		13%	99	6	2196
Papakura	73	54%	2496	13%	13% 41%		14%	ò	22%	9%
Franklin	85	35%-	3496+		33%	13%	23%		11%	18%
Characterist				1.	Di					Don't know

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree 📗 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2364 Source: Q18d. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is frequent (comes often)?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

	requerey of public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	-	% Disagree (1+2)					
I	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2364	55%	19%	12%	43%	12%	14%	<mark>5%</mark> 13%
	- Māori respondents were more likely to agree that public transport is frequent (61% compared to 55% overall).	European	1650	56%	19%	13%	43%	12%	14%	14%
	Those aged under 25 years, and those aged 65 and over were more likely to agree (62% and 66% respectively).	Māori	391	61%+	1496-	1396	4796	9%	6 10%	17%
I		Pacific Peoples	215	62%	8%-	14%	48%	1	1396 696	1796
		Asian	422	51%	27%+	9%	4296	1196	18%	9% 11%
I		Under 25	404	62%+	20%	1196	51%	1	13% 1	16% 6%
		25-49 years	1147	51%	22%	11%	40%	13%	16%	696 1496
		50-64 years	474	54%	19%	10%	44%	12%	14%	596 1696
		65+ years	339	66%+	9%-	19%	47%		10% 6%	6 15%
		Strongly agre	e 📕 Agree	Neith	ner agree no	or disagre	e 📕 Disagree 📕 Str	ongly disa	agree	Don't know

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wellbeing



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Diversity, prejudice &

**Employment & economic** 

Housing

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2364 Source: Q18d. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is frequent (comes often)?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Reliability of public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)						
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2366	49%	20%	9%	39%		596 1	1596 596	1796
introduction		Rodney	101	43%	9%-	11%	32%	14%	8%	359	96
Research design	Just under half (49%) of Auckland	Hibiscus and Bays	152	56%	16%	1296	44%		10%	10% 6%	18%
Quality of life	respondents agreed that public transport is reliable.	Upper Harbour	88	55%	14%	12%	42%		18%	11%	13%
Quality of file		Kaipātiki	153	56%	22%	12%	44%		13%	17%	<mark>5%</mark> 9%
Built & natural	Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (66%)	Devonport-Takapuna	94	44%	17%	8%	35%	229	6	17%	18%
environment	were significantly more likely than the overall sample to agree that public	Henderson-Massey	160	40%-	27%+	796	33%	14%	19%	896	18%
Housing	transport was reliable, while those	Waitākere Ranges	93	45%	26%	596	40%	1196	17%	10%	18%
Public transport	living in Henderson-Massey were less	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	78	59%	24%	11%	48%		17	796 1	.796 796
	likely (40%).	Waitematā	184	41%	33%+	696	35%	15%	2	2696	7% 11%
Health & wellbeing	About one in three respondents living	Whau	124	55%	21%	896	47%		12%	16%	<mark>5%</mark> 11%
Crime & safety	in Waitematā (33%) disagreed with the statement, as did 27% of those	Albert-Eden	169	50%	23%	1096	40%	1	L6%	17%	<mark>696</mark> 1196
chine & salety	living in Henderson-Massey.	Puketāpapa	87	51%	16%	996	42%		19%	1496	14%
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	146	46%	23%	896	38%	18	96	17% 6	i <mark>96</mark> 1396
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	124	49%	19%	996	40%	1	L796	1496 596	6 15%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	128	41%	20%	996	31%	1496	13%	796	26%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	102	50%	1496	8%	42%	1	16%	1396	20%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	87	66%+	8%-	1396	53%			1296 <mark>596</mark>	1496
		Manurewa	138	51%	1196-	8%	43%	11	196 796	1	28%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	73	49%	26%	896	42%	9%	20	0% 6%	16%
wendenig		Franklin	85	38%	21%	9%	29%	1796	15%	696	23%
Council processes		Strongly agre	e 📕 Aaree	Neith	er agree pr	or disagree	Disagree	Strong	alv disad	aree 🔲 Dr	on't know
Appendices			- Agree	Werth	ier egree he	, along tee	bisagree		,,, 2.209		

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Reliability of public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Disagree (1+2)					
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2366	49%	20%	9%	39%	15%	15% 5	96 1796
Research design	Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was reliable (57%	European	1649	4796	21%	9%	3896	14%	1696 59	36 1896
Quality of life Built & natural	compared to 49%). Those aged 65 and over were more likely than the	Māori	390	48%	18%	1096	38%	1296	13%	22%
environment	overall sample to agree (63% compared with 49%).	Pacific Peoples	215	57%+	14%-	13%	44%	11	196 996	19%
Housing										
Public transport		Asian	423	48%	23%	8%	41%	15%	16%	7% 14%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	404	44%	29%+	9%	35%	20%	19%	1096 696
Crime & safety										
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1148	46%	22%	796	39%	15%	16% 69	1896
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	474	48%	16%	896	39%	15%	13%	2196
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	340	63%+	10%-	17%	46%		796 796	20%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Strongly agre	e 📕 Agree	Neith	her agree n	or disagree	Disagree St	trongly di	isagree	Don't know
Council processes										
Appendices										
QUALITY OF LIFE	Source: Q1	-	ow public transp	ort usually r	uns in your are and perc	a (not including tl eptions, do you a	om public transport was le time it was impacted gree or disagree that pu /lower than the total <i>a</i>	by COVID-19 blic transpo	.9), based on yo ort is reliable (co	our experiences omes on time)?

НОМЕ	Overall change to transport mode use		Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	% Use less often				
Introduction Research design	due to COVID-19	Impact of COVID-19 on public transport (e.g. trains, buses) use	2361	496	25%	23%	25%	47	'96
Quality of life Built & natural environment Housing	Respondents were asked how the way they used different types of transportation, including walking and cycling, had changed since COVID-19.	Impact of COVID-19 on private vehicle use	2517	33%	16%	33%		48%	16%
Public transport	A third (33%) said they used their car more often, and	Impact of COVID-19 on cycling as a form of transport	2479	5%	3%	10%		82%	
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	20% said they walked more often. The impact on use of public transport was quite	Impact of COVID-19 on walking as a form of transport	2481	20%	11%	2096	39%	1196	30%
Community, culture & social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	Note, respondents were asked this question in late 2020.				Use more	e often 📃 Use the sa	ame amount	Use less ofter	n 🗾 Don't use
Climate change									
Employment & economic wellbeing									
Council processes									
Appendices									
QUALITY OF LIFE Auckland		<b>Source:</b> Q19. Thinking about whether COVID-19 has changed + and				Base: All respondent port, how has your use of th htage points higher/lower th	e following types	of transport change	d since COVID-19?

НОМЕ	Change to public transport	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	% Use less often				
Introduction	use due to COVID-19	Auckland total	2361	4%	25%	23%	25%	47%	
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	100	196	17%	14% 17%		68%	
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	152	3%	28%	23%	28%	46%	
Quality of life	A quarter (25%) of Auckland respondents stated they used public	Upper Harbour	90	2%	22%	24%	22%	52%	
	transport (eg, buses and trains) less	Kaipātiki	150	2%	3496+	3196	34%	32%	
Built & natural environment	often due to COVID-19, and 4% said	Devonport-Takapuna	95	5%	33%	5% 27%	33%	35%	
chvironnicht	they used it more often.	Henderson-Massey	158	5%	25%	22%	25%	49%	
Housing	Although proportions are relatively	Waitākere Ranges	91	496	25%	19%	25%	52%	
Public transport	low, respondents living in Whau	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and $\operatorname{Waiheke}$	78	296	36%+	569	16	36% 6%	
	(11%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Waitematā	185	6%	3496+	6% 33%	34%	27%	
Health & wellbeing	(9%) were more likely to state they had used it more often.	Whau	123	1196+	30%	11% 19%	30%	41%	
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	169	8%	28%	896 3196	28%	33%	
Chine & Salety	Those living in Aotea / Great Barrier	Puketāpapa	87	3%	28%	23%	28%	46%	
Community, culture &	and Waiheke (36%), Maungakiekie- Tāmaki (35%) and Kaipātiki (34%)	Ōrākei	146	196	25%	31%	25%	43%	
social networks	were more likely to report using	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	123	996+	35%+	9% 16%	35%	40%	
Diversity, prejudice &	public transport less often.	Howick	127	396	17%-	24%	17%	56%	
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	104	3%	27%	12% 27%	b and a second	58%	
Climate change		Õtara-Papatoetoe	85	896	1496-	8% 17% 14	196	62%	
		Manurewa	139	396	18%	14% 18%		64%	
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	73	696	16%	<b>6%</b> 22% <b>16%</b>		56%	
		Franklin	86	396	1596-	25%	15%	57%	

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Use more often Use the same amount Use less often Don't use

номе	
Introduction	
Research design	
Quality of life	
Built & natural environment	
Housing	
Public transport	
Health & wellbeing	
Crime & safety	
ommunity, culture & social networks	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
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loyment & economic wellbeing	

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Emp

## Change to public transport use due to COVID-19

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (10%) were more likely than the Auckland average to state they had used public transport <u>more</u> often as a result of COVID-19. Conversely, Asian respondents were more likely to say they had used public transport <u>less</u> often as a result of COVID-19.

Those under 25 (37%) were more likely to report using public transport less often, while those aged 50-64 (19%) were less likely to report using public transport less often than the Auckland average of 25%.

	Unweighted Count (n = )								
Auckland total	2361	496	25%		23%	25%		47%	
European	1650	396	25%		28%	25%		44%	
Māori	388	696	25%	696	16%	25%		53%	
Pacific Peoples	218	10%+	17%-	1096	14%	1796	59	96	
Asian	418	496	30%+		20%	30%		47%	
Under 25	404	5%	37%+	5%	27%	37	796	31%	
25-49 years	1150	496	24%		21%	24%		51%	
50-64 years	471	396	19%-		24%	19%	:	5496	
65+ years	336	6%	27%	696	29%	27%		38%	
			Use more	often	Use the	e same amount	Use less of	ten 📃 Don't u	ise

Unweighted % Use more % Use less

**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2361 **Source:** Q19d. How has your use of public transport (e.g. trains, buses) changed since COVID-19? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Change to private vehicle	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	often			
Introduction	use due to COVID-19	Auckland total	2517	33%	16%	33%	48%	16%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	22%-	20%	22%	56%	20%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	25%-	16%	25%	55%	16%
Quality of life	A third (33%) of Auckland	Upper Harbour	93	28%	19%	28%	50%	1996
	respondents stated they used a private vehicle more often due to	Kaipātiki	158	38%	10%	38%	50%	1096
Built & natural environment		Devonport-Takapuna	97	30%	19%	30%	46%	<b>19%</b> 5%
environment	one less often.	Henderson-Massey	175	33%	20%	33%	46%	2096
Housing	Respondents living in Māngere-	Waitākere Ranges	102	33%	1196	33%	52%	1196
Public transport	Ōtāhuhu (42%) and Ōtara-	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	25%	1496	25%	58%	14%
	Papatoetoe (49%) were more likely to state they had used a private vehicle more often, while those	Waitematā	187	27%	15%	27%	44% 15	13%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	37%	15%	37%	44%	1596
Crime & safety	living in Rodney (22%) and Hibiscus	Albert-Eden	171	29%	20%	29%	46%	20% 5%
	and Bays (25%) were less likely.	Puketāpapa	90	42%	14%	42%	42%	1496
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	26%	14%	26%	58%	1496
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	34%	22%	3496	37%	2296 796
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	132	3196	16%	3196	48%	1696
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	42%+	15%	42%	38%	<b>15%</b> 5%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	49%+	11%	49%	38%	11%
F		Manurewa	147	39%	12%	39%	45%	1296
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	32%	12%	32%	54%	1296
	wendenig	Franklin	104	29%	11%	29%	59%	1196
Council processes					Use more ofter	n Use the same amoun	t Use less often	Don't use

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НОМЕ	Change to private vehicle use due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Use less often			
Introduction	COVID-19 - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2517	33%	16%	33%	48%	1696
Research design		European	1733	23%-	17%	23%	56%	17%
Quality of life	Pacific (46%) and Asian (45%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (33%) to state	Luropean						-
Built & natural environment	they had used private vehicles more often as a result of COVID-19.	Māori	434	34%	1696	3496	46%	1696 596
Housing	European respondents were significantly less likely to have done so, at 23%.	Pacific Peoples	240	46%+	16%	46%	31%	16% 7%
Public transport	Younger respondents aged 25 and under were more	Asian	446	45%+	1496	45%	39%	1496
Health & wellbeing	likely to have used private vehicles more often, while those aged 50 to 64 (25%) and 65 and over (24%) were less likely.	Under 25	409	47%+	8%	47%	38%	8% 7%
Crime & safety	were ress intery.	25-49 years	1202	35%	1496	35%	48%	14%
Community, culture & social networks		50-64 years	533	25%-	20%	25%	53%	20%
Diversity, prejudice &								
intolerance		65+ years	373	24%-	21%	2496	49%	21% 6%
Climate change								
Employment & economic wellbeing				- 1	Use more o	ften Use the same	amount 📕 Use less ofte	n 🗾 Don'tuse
Council processes								
Appendices								
						Bas	se: All respondents (excluding not	answered). n= 2517

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Change to cycling as a form	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	% Use less often		
Introduction	of transport use due to	Auckland total	2479	5%	3%	10%	82%
introduction	COVID-19	Rodney	115	496	2%	15%	80%
Research design	- by local board area	Hibiscus and Bays	159	596	396	5% 13%	80%
Quality of life		Upper Harbour	91	696	196	6% 12%	81%
	A small proportion (5%) of Auckland	Kaipātiki	154	196	196	12%	86%
Built & natural	respondents stated they used cycling more often due to COVID-	Devonport-Takapuna	95	896	196	8% 20%	71%
environment	19. The majority (82%) stated that	Henderson-Massey	171	5%	396	5% 9%	84%
Housing	they don't cycle.	Waitākere Ranges	100	2%	396	g	93%
Public transport	Respondents living in Waitematā	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and Waiheke	81	796	3%	796 1496	75%
rubic transport	(12%) were more likely to state W	Waitematā	187	1296+	2%	12% 11%	76%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	125	2%	496	10%	85%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	171	796	496	7% 14%	75%
		Puketāpapa	90	5%	496	5% 15%	77%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	147	496	296	16%	78%
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	127	896	596	896 596 596	81%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	132	396	596	1196 <mark>596</mark>	80%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	114	496	596	<mark>- 5%6</mark>	90%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	91	396	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	89%
		Manurewa	145	296	496	5%	90%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	096	496	7%	89%
Weinbeing		Franklin	103	496	4%	8%	84%
Council processes					Use more o	often Use the same amount	Use less often 📃 Don't use
Appendices					_		

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2479 Source: Q19b. How has your use of cycling as a form of transport changed since COVID-19? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Change to cycling as a form of	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	% Use less often			
Introduction	transport use due to COVID-19 - By age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2479	5%	396	10%	82%	
Research design		_						
Quality of life	There were no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had cycled more	European	1712	696	296	696 1496	78%	
Built & natural environment	often as a result of COVID-19 by ethnicity or age group.	Māori	426	5%	4%	596 796	84%	
Housing		Pacific Peoples	238	696	396	696	88%	
Public transport		Asian	438	2%	496	7%	87%	
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	3%	4%	796	86%	-
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1200	5%	3%	1196	82%	
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	521	6%	496	696 1396	77%	
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	349	396	296	796	88%	
Employment & economic wellbeing					Use more o	often Use the same a	amount 📕 Use less often 📗 Don't use	-

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2479 Source: Q19b. How has your use of cycling as a form of transport changed since COVID-19? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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#### HOME

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

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Change to walking as a form of transport use due to COVID-19 - by local board area

One in five (20%) of Auckland respondents stated they walked more often due to COVID-19.

Respondents living in Waitematā (45%) were significantly more likely to state they had walked more often. Residents in Albert-Eden (33%) were also more likely.

Those living in Rodney (11%), Waitākere Ranges (10%) and Papakura (10%) were significantly less likely.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Use less often						
Auckland total	2481	20%	1196	20%	39%		.96	30%	
Rodney	115	11%-	1096	1196	40%	10%		9%	
Hibiscus and Bays	159	22%	796	22%		46%	796	25	96
Upper Harbour	91	19%	996	19%	41%	9	96	31%	
Kaipātiki	155	17%	9%	17%	42%	99	6	32%	
Devonport-Takapuna	94	27%	1396	27%		47%	13	396	14%
Henderson-Massey	170	16%	1196	16%	40%	11%		33%	
Waitākere Ranges	100	10%-	1096	1096	46%	10%		35%	
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	19%	9%	19%		59%		996	13%
Waitematā	187	45%+	296-		45%		46%		7%
Whau	125	19%	1396	19%	40%	) 1	.3%	27%	b
Albert-Eden	172	33%+	796	33	96	37%	796	23	396
Puketāpapa	90	17%	2096+	17%	32%	20%		32%	
Ōrākei	147	26%	396-	26%		41%		30%	
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	127	24%	1896+	24%	30%	18	96	279	6
Howick	132	15%	9%	15%	48%		996	27%	b
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	114	17%	2196+	1796	24%	21%	3	8%	
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	92	16%	2696+	16%	19%	26%	3	8%	
Manurewa	145	11%-	1796+	11%	21% 17	76	50%		
Papakura	81	10%-	896	1096	39%	896	429	%	
Franklin	103	14%	496-	1496	48%			34%	

Use more often Use the same amount Use less often Don't use

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2481 Source: Q19c. How has your use of walking as a form of transport changed since COVID-19? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	enange to maning as a form of	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Use more often	% Use less often					
Introduction	transport use due to COVID-19 - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2481	20%	11%	20%	39%	1196	30%	
Research design	- Pacific Peoples (18%) and those aged under 25 (16%)	European	1714	21%	796	21%	489	16	7% 24%	
Quality of life Built & natural	were significantly more likely to report walking less often as a result of COVID-19.	Māori	425	23%	14%	23%	32%	1496	31%	
environment Housing		Pacific Peoples	238	17%	18%+	1796	23%	18%	42%	
Public transport		Asian	438	19%	15%	19%	30%	15%	36%	
Health & wellbeing	-	Under 25	409	23%	16%+	23%	40%		16% 21%	
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1201	20%	10%	20%	39%	10%	31%	
social networks		50-64 years	519	19%	9%	19%	39%	996	3396	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		65+ years	352	19%	13%	19%	38%	13%	3196	
Climate change Employment & economic	-				Use more o	ften Use	the same amount	Use less o	often 📃 Don't use	
wellbeing										

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## 7. Health and wellbeing

This section reports on respondents' perception of their health and wellbeing. The 2020 survey asked respondents to rate their physical health as well as their mental health, their levels of physical activity and general stress that had a negative effect on them. The WHO-5 Index from the World Health Organisation was also included in this survey.

НОМЕ	Physical health	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )						
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2518	75%	12%	26%		36%	19% <mark>6%</mark>
introduction		Rodney	116	76%	22%		28%	25%	21%
Research design	Three quarters (75%) of Auckland respondents	Hibiscus and Bays	162	8296+	1196	30%		41%	1496
Quality of life	rated their physical health as good, very good or excellent.	Upper Harbour	93	8496+	8%	24%		52%	1296
		Kaipātiki	159	79%	1196	30%		38%	21%
Built & natural environment	Those living in Devonport-Takapuna (85%), Upper Harbour (84%), Ōrākei (84%), Albert-Eden	Devonport-Takapuna	98	85%+	16%		38%	31%	13%
environment	(83%) and Hibiscus and Bays (82%) were more	Henderson-Massey	177	69%	9%	24%		36%	24% 7%
Housing	likely to rate their physical health positively.	Waitākere Ranges	103	69%	10%	27%		32%	2496 796
Public transport	Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (61%) and	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	80%	13%	1896		49%	18%
	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (56%) were less likely to rate	Waitematā	188	79%	17%	3	196	32%	1896
Health & wellbeing	their health as good, compared to the Auckland	Whau	128	7496	796	30%		38%	16% 10%
Crime & safety	average.	Albert-Eden	173	8396+	22%		28%	3496	14%
chine a survey		Puketāpapa	89	80%	1296	35	36	32%	1496 796
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	8496+	14%	29%	ò	4196	13%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	74%	13%	28%		33%	13% 13%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	132	73%	8%	26%		39%	21% <mark>5%</mark>
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	56%-	7% 139	16	35%	28%	1796
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	6196-	15%	19%	2	7% 3	196 896
		Manurewa	146	68%	7% 2	23%	3	38%	24% 8%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	78	7196	11%	18%		42%	2296 796
Weinbeing		Franklin	103	78%	14%	24%		40%	1896 <mark>496</mark>
Council processes						Excellent	: Very 🤉	good 🗾 Good 📕	Fair Poor
Appendices									—

QUALITY OF LIFE Auckland

НОМЕ	Physical health - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )					
Introduction	- by age and etimicity	Auckland total	2518	75%	1296	26%	36%	1996 696
Research design Quality of life	Pacific Peoples (61%) and Māori (64%) were less likely to rate their physical health as good, very good or excellent, compared to the Auckland total (75%).	European	1732	78%	14%	30%	34%	1796 <mark>596</mark>
Built & natural environment	There were no significant differences across age groups.	Māori	430	64%-	996	2096	3596	2496 1196
Housing		Pacific Peoples	242	61%-	1096	19%	32%	24% 15%
Public transport		Asian	447	77%	1196	23%	43%	20%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	71%	17%	25%	28%	24% 5%
Crime & safety								
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1201	75%	12%	27%	36%	1896 796
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	529	77%	1196	24%	42%	1796 696
intolerance		65+ years	379	76%	1296	28%	35%	21%
Climate change						Excellent	Very good Goo	d Fair Poor
Employment & economic wellbeing								
Council processes								
Appendices								

НОМЕ	Mental health	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )					
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2499	73%	14%	26%	33%	19% 8%
		Rodney	116	83%+	21%	32%	30%	13%
Research design	Close to three quarters (73%) of respondents rated their mental health as good, very good or	Hibiscus and Bays	161	73%	16%	32%	25%	1696 1196
Quality of life	excellent.	Upper Harbour	92	74%	1196	2196	42%	19% 7%
Quant, et ale		Kaipātiki	159	75%	17%	25%	33%	23%
Built & natural	Those living in Devonport-Takapuna (86%) and Rodney (83%) were more likely to rate their	Devonport-Takapuna	97	86%+	20%	32%	34%	996 <mark>596</mark>
environment	mental health positively.	Henderson-Massey	175	73%	13%	28%	32%	20% 6%
Housing		Waitākere Ranges	103	70%	15%	24%	32%	19% 11%
Dublic transmost	Those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (59%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	75%	14%	24%	37%	19% 6%
Public transport	icis incly to rate their mental nearth positivery.	Waitematā	186	70%	15%	20%	34%	21% 9%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	128	72%	17%	25%	30%	17% 11%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	171	74%	16%	25%	33%	22%
Crime & Salety		Puketāpapa	89	76%	17%	33%	26%	1196 1396
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	74%	11%	26%	36%	20% 6%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	127	69%	10%	25%	34%	22% 9%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	132	75%	10%	30%	35%	1896 796
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	59%-	7% 13%	39%	) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	33% 8%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	69%	17%	22%	30%	22% 10%
		Manurewa	141	69%	12%	29%	28%	18% 12%
Employment & economic		Papakura	79	75%	15%	19%	41%	21%
wellbeing		Franklin	104	76%	18%	21%	36%	16% 9%
Council processes Appendices						Excellent 📕 Ve	ry good 📕 Good 📕	Fair Poor

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ		Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Good (3+4+5)				
Introduction		Auckland total	2499	73%	1496	26%	33%	1996 896
Research design	Pacific (68%) and Māori respondents (67%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively than the overall	European	1726	75%	16%	27%	31%	18% 8%
Quality of life	sample (73%).							
Built & natural environment	Unlike the results for physical health, there were marked differences in self-rating of mental health across age	Māori	427	67%-	14%	24%	30%	2496 896
Housing	groups, with those aged under 25 (49%) being less likely to rate their mental health as good, very good or excellent.	Pacific Peoples	237	68%	12%	1796	39%	2196 1196
Public transport	Those aged 50-64 (81%) and 65+ (90%) were significantly more likely to rate their mental health as good or better.	Asian	446	73%	12%	27%	33%	2096 796
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	408	49%-	9%	19% 21	.% 33%	18%
Crime & safety								
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1201	71%	12%	26%	34%	2196 896
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	524	81%+	15%	26%	40%	1496 596
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	366	90%+	279	96	31%	32% 9%
						Excellent	Very good 📃 Good	Fair Poor
Employment & economic wellbeing								
Council processes								
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**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2499 **Source:** Q28b. In general, how would you rate your mental health? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

#### HOME

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

environment

Housing

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Th W Rodney (44%) were more likely to state this.

Those living in Upper Harbour (22%) were less likely to exercise for 5 or more days a week.

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

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Physical activity by local board area
When asked how many days in the previous yeek they had been physically active (defined s a total of 30 minutes or more, enough to aise their breathing rate), a third (34%) of espondents reported doing this on 5 or more ays of the week.
hose living in Aotea / Great Barrier and Vaiheke (47%), Devonport-Takapuna (46%) and

Group

		-			
Auckland total	2525	34%	34%	4796	19%
Rodney	117	44%+	44%	42%	1496
Hibiscus and Bays	162	35%	35%	44%	21%
Upper Harbour	93	22%-	22%	61%	17%
Kaipātiki	159	33%	33%	51%	16%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	46%+	46%	38%	15%
Henderson-Massey	176	27%	27%	45%	27%
Waitākere Ranges	103	36%	36%	53%	11%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	4796+	47%	36%	17%
Waitematā	188	3196	31%	57%	12%
Whau	128	37%	37%	35%	28%
Albert-Eden	173	34%	34%	50%	16%
Puketāpapa	90	32%	32%	44%	24%
Ōrākei	147	30%	30%	50%	20%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	29%	29%	55%	1796
Howick	133	33%	33%	52%	15%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	40%	40%	37%	24%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	37%	37%	43%	20%
Manurewa	146	31%	31%	39%	29%
Papakura	81	26%	26%	54%	21%
Franklin	104	40%	40%	45%	14%

Unweighted %5+days

Count (n = ) per week

5-7 days 2-4 days 0-1 days

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

Source: Q29. In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Physical activity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2525	34%	3496	47%	19%
Research design	Asian respondents (28%) were less likely to report exercising 5 or more days a week, compared to the	European	1737	36%	36%	47%	17%
Quality of life	Auckland average.	Laropean	2,0,	5070	2000		21.02
Built & natural environment	Those aged 65 and over (44%) were more likely to exercise regularly.	Māori	432	38%	38%	41%	21%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	243	36%	36%	39%	25%
Public transport		Asian	449	28%-	28%	51%	22%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	33%	33%	48%	19%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1207	30%	30%	49%	2196
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	534	35%	35%	46%	19%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	375	44%+	44%	42%	13%
Employment & economic wellbeing						5-7 days 🚺 2-4 days	0-1 days

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

Source: Q29. In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Номе	Experience of stress - by local board area	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Rarely or never (1+2)	% Most or all of the time (4+5)			
Introduction		Auckland total	2529	23%	26%	20%	51%	2096 696
Research design	Respondents were asked how often	Rodney	117	33%+	20%	31%	47%	1796
, end	in the previous 12 months they had	Hibiscus and Bays	162	19%	25%	18%	57%	18% 6%
Quality of life	experienced stress that had a negative effect on them. Stress was	Upper Harbour	93	20%	26%	18%	54%	2196
Built & natural	defined as things that negatively	Kaipātiki	159	27%	18%-	25%	55%	14%
environment	affect aspects of their lives,	Devonport-Takapuna	97	24%	17%	22%	59%	15%
Housing	including work and home life, making important decisions,	Henderson-Massey	178	19%	29%	14%	53%	2296 796
nousing	routines for taking care of	Waitākere Ranges	103	19%	29%	15%	53%	24%
Public transport	household chores, leisure time and	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	20%	32%	18%	49%	28%
Health & wellbeing	other activities.	Waitematā	188	21%	27%	16%	52%	17% 10%
	Results were split, with almost a	Whau	129	32%+	26%	7% 25%	42%	20% 6%
Crime & safety	quarter (23%) of Auckland respondents reporting they had	Albert-Eden	172	2196	26%	19%	53%	22%
Community, culture &	never or rarely felt stress that had a	Puketāpapa	90	26%	24%	796 1996	50%	20%
social networks	negative effect in the previous 12	Ōrākei	148	23%	28%	19%	49%	24%
	months, and 26% reporting they experienced it all or most of the	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	25%	28%	20%	46%	20% 8%
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	time.	Howick	133	28%	31%	25%	41%	24% 6%
		Mängere-Õtähuhu	118	1796	27%	14%	56%	19% 8%
Climate change	An absence of stress was more likely to be reported by residents in	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	17%	31%	15%	53%	23% 8%
mployment & economic	Rodney (33%) and Whau (32%).	Manurewa	146	28%	30%	24%	41%	2296 896
wellbeing		Papakura	81	26%	18%	22%	56%	1296 696
Council processes		Franklin	104	16%	31%	13%	54%	26% 5%
						Never Rarely	Sometimes Most of th	etime Always

Never Rarely Sometimes Most of the time Always

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2529

Source: Q36. 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? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Experience of stress - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Most or all of the time (4+5)					
Introduction	There were no significant differences in results	Auckland total	2529	23%	26%	20%	519	96	20% 6	96
Research design Quality of life	across ethnic groups.	European	1738	22%	26%	19%	529	96	20% 64	96
Built & natural environment	Age was strongly related to stress, however, with Aucklanders aged under 25 years (9%) and 25-49 years (18%) being less likely to report being without stress, and those aged 65+ (46%) being	Māori	433	20%	28%	1796	53%		19% 8%	ò
Housing	more likely to report a lack of stress.	Pacific Peoples	244	22%	34%+	17%	45%		26% 8%	6
Public transport		Asian	449	25%	26%	22%	49	96	2196	
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	9%-	51%+	796	40%	37%	14%	
Crime & safety										
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1207	18%-	30%	16%	52%		23% 79	16
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	537	27%	1796-	24%		56%	1596	
Climate change		65+ years	376	46%+	796-	10%	36%	47%	69	b
Employment & economic wellbeing						Never <b>R</b> are	ly Sometimes	Most of the	time 📕 Always	5

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En

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2529

Source: Q36. 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? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Access to practical support	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2529
introduction		Rodney	117
Research design	A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said	Hibiscus and Bays	162
Quality of life	they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping,	Upper Harbour	93
Quality of file	meals, transport) if they were faced with a serious	Kaipātiki	159
Built & natural	illness or injury, or needed support during a	bevolipore rakupana	97
environment	difficult time.	Henderson-Massey	177
Housing	Proportions were high across all local boards, but	Waitākere Ranges	103
Public transport	there were some significant differences.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82
	Residents in Rodney (95%), Aotea/Great Barrier	Waitematā	188
Health & wellbeing	and Waiheke (97%) and Papakura (96%) were	Whau	129
Crime & safety	more likely than the overall sample to feel they had someone to rely on, while those living in	Albert-Eden	173
chine & surery	Ōtara-Papatoetoe (81%) and Manurewa (80%)	Puketāpapa	90
Community, culture &	were less likely to do so.	Ōrākei	148
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	118
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99
		Manurewa	146
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81
wendering		Franklin	104
Council processes			
Appendices			

	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
	2529	89%	60%	28%	<mark>6%</mark> 5%
	117	95%+	76%	19	
	162	90%	64%	27%	5%
	93	89%	61%	28%	<mark>6%</mark> 5%
	159	89%	57%	32%	796
	97	83%	65%	18%	LO% 7%
	177	91%	61%	30%	5%
	103	91%	62%	29%	<mark>5%</mark>
aiheke	82	97%+	61%	36%	
	188	88%	59%	29%	<mark>5%</mark> 7%
	129	8896	56%	32%	896
	173	9196	68%	23%	6%
	90	88%	61%	27%	796 59
	148	92%	68%	24%	59
	130	85%	56%	28%	<mark>796</mark> 896
	133	88%	50%	38%	<mark>5%</mark> 7%
	118	87%	58%	29%	10%
	99	8196-	55%	26% 9	96 10%
	146	80%-	52%	28% 8%	12%
	81	96%+	60%	37%	
	104	92%	67%	25%	

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2529

Source: Q35a. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport)? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

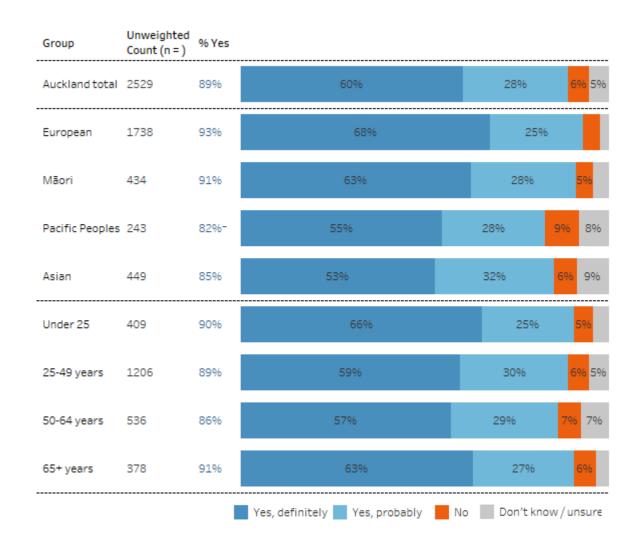
Employ

	Access	to	practical	support
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- by age and ethnicity

Pacific respondents were less likely than the overall sample to say they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport) if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time (82% compared with 89% overall).

There were no significant differences by age group.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2529

Source: Q35a. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport)? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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Access to emotional support	Group	Un Cou
- by local board	Auckland total	25:
n A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said	Rodney	11(
A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said	Hibiscus and Bays	162
	Upper Harbour	93
listening, giving advice) if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during	Kaipātiki	158
	Devonport-Takapuna	97
	Henderson-Massey	17
<ul> <li>Proportions were high across all local boards, but there were some significant differences.</li> <li>Residents in Rodney (96%) and Aotea/Great Barrier (96%) were more likely than the overall sample to feel they had someone to turn to, however, residents in Mangere-Otahuhu (82%)</li> </ul>	Waitākere Ranges	103
	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82
	Waitematā	188
	Whau	129
	Albert-Eden	173
and Ōtara-Papatoetoe were less likely to feel this	Puketāpapa	90
way (77%).	Ōrākei	148
	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130
	Howick	133
	Mängere-Ötähuhu	117
	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96
	Manurewa	144
	Papakura	81
	Franklin	104
	<ul> <li>by local board</li> <li>A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for emotional support (e.g. listening, giving advice) if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time.</li> <li>Proportions were high across all local boards, but there were some significant differences.</li> <li>Residents in Rodney (96%) and Aotea/Great Barrier (96%) were more likely than the overall sample to feel they had someone to turn to, however, residents in Mangere-Otahuhu (82%)</li> </ul>	- by local board       Auckland total         A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for emotional support (e.g. listening, giving advice) if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time.       Hibiscus and Bays         Proportions were high across all local boards, but there were some significant differences.       Waitākere Ranges         Residents in Rodney (96%) and Aotea/Great Barrier (96%) were more likely than the overall sample to feel they had someone to turn to, however, residents in Mangere-Otahuhu (82%) and Ötara-Papatoetoe were less likely to feel this way (77%).       Waita Martine Maineke         Winau       Albert-Eden       Puketāpapa         Örākei       Maungakiekie-Tāmaki         Howick       Mangere-Õtāhuhu         Mangere-Õtāhuhu       Čara-Papatoetoe         Mangere-Õtāhuhu       Čara-Papatoetoe

	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes				
	2519	89%	59%		30%	<mark>6%</mark> 6%
	116	96%+	74%		22	_
ays	162	93%	64%		29%	
r	93	93%	66%		27%	
	158	92%	61%		3196	59
kapuna	97	87%	60%		27%	<mark>6%</mark> 6%
issey	175	88%	61%		28%	8%
iges	103	90%	59%		3196	8%
Barrier and Waiheke	82	96%+	58%		37%	
	188	89%	63%		26%	<mark>696</mark> 696
	129	86%	55%	31	.96	8% 6%
	173	92%	72%		20%	6%
	90	85%	55%	30	96	10% 59
	148	92%	60%		32%	
Tāmaki	130	88%	47%	40%		7% 59
	133	86%	54%	339	96	<b>6%</b> 8%
uhu	117	82%-	47%	34%		1396 69
toe	96	7796-	53%	24%	996	13%
	144	88%	50%	389	6	<mark>5%</mark> 6%
	81	89%	60%		29%	896
	104	91%	64%		27%	6%

Source: Q35b. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for emotional support (e.g. listening to you, giving advice)? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ		Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2519	89%	59%	30%	<mark>696</mark> 696
Research design Quality of life	Similar to the results for practical support, Pacific respondents were less likely than the overall sample to say they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to	European	1735	93%	67%	26%	
Built & natural environment	for emotional support (e.g. listening, giving advice) if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed	Māori	433	89%	61%	28%	<mark>6%</mark> 5%
Housing	support during a difficult time (82% compared with 89% overall).	Pacific Peoples	240	82%-	55%	26% 9	96 996
Public transport	There were no significant differences by age group.	Asian	447	85%	49%	36%	796 896
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	88%	58%	30%	896 596
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	89%	62%	2796	<mark>596</mark> 696
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	534	86%	56%	30%	796 796
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	370	92%	56%	36%	496
Employment & economic wellbeing					Yes, definitely Yes, probably	lo 📃 Don't knov	r/unsure
Council processes							
Appendices							

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q35b. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for emotional support (e.g. listening to you, giving advice)? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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Community, culture &

**Diversity, prejudice &** 

**Employment & economic** 

environment

Housing

#### WHO-5 well-being index

10%

9%

896

796

696

596

496

396

296

196

096

0

% of respondents

The World Health Organisation-5 (WHO-5) index is a measure of emotional wellbeing. Respondents are asked to rate the extent to which each of five wellbeing indicators has been previous two-week period, on a 0-5 point scale ranging from 'all of the time' to 'at no time'.

The raw score is calculated by totalling the figures of the five answers and multiplying by 4 to get a score out of 100. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 representing the lowest level and 100 representing the highest level.

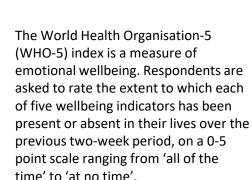
Over a third (36%) of Auckland respondents had a score of  $\leq$  50.

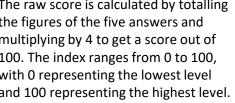
Research has found a WHO-5 index score of ≤50 to be a reasonably good predictor of clinical depression (in the studies, 87% of people already diagnosed with depression scored  $\leq$  50, and 76% of those who scored ≤50 on the WHO-5 index were subsequently diagnosed with depression via standard approaches).<sup>1</sup>

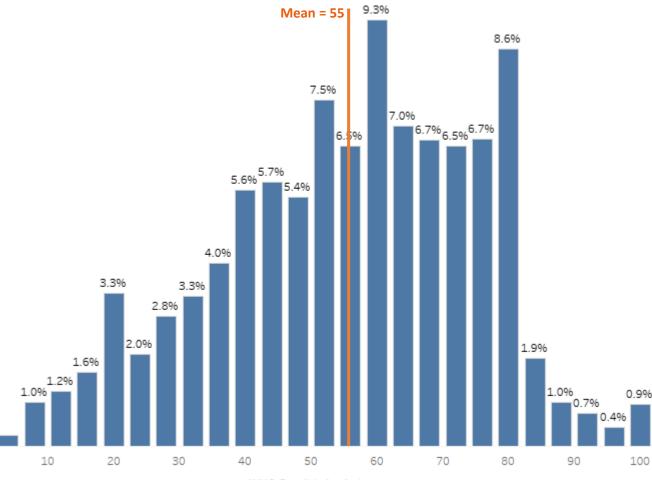
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wellbeing









WHO-5 well-being index

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns for each question between 2504 and 2514

Source: Q37. WHO-5 well-being index: 'I have felt cheerful in good spirits'; 'I have felt calm and relaxed'; 'I have felt active and vigorous'; 'I woke up feeling fresh and rested'; 'My daily life has been filled with things that interest me' https://ogg.osu.edu/media/documents/MB%20Stream/who5.pdf

<sup>1</sup>Topp et al. (2015) The WHO-5 Well-Being Index: A Systematic Review of the Literature. https://www.karger.com/Article/Fulltext/376585

### WHO-5 well-being index

- by local board area

There were moderate differences across local boards. The only statistically significant difference was seen for Hibiscus and Bays (59%), which had higher mean well-being than the Auckland average.

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		WHO score	
Auckland total	2499	55%	55
Rodney	115	58%	58
Hibiscus and Bays	161	59%+	59
Upper Harbour	92	53%	53
Kaipātiki	159	55%	55
Devonport-Takapuna	97	59%	59
Henderson-Massey	175	53%	53
Waitākere Ranges	103	54%	54
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	55%	55
Waitematā	187	54%	54
Whau	124	54%	54
Albert-Eden	172	57%	57
Puketāpapa	90	57%	57
Ōrākei	148	54%	54
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	128	54%	54
Howick	133	56%	56
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	113	54%	54
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	56%	56
Manurewa	143	54%	54
Papakura	81	57%	57
Franklin	102	57%	57
			46.4

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2504 and 2514

Source: Q37. WHO-5 well-being index: 'I have felt cheerful in good spirits'; 'I have felt calm and relaxed'; 'I have felt active and vigorous'; 'I woke up feeling fresh and rested'; 'My daily life has been filled with things that interest me' + and - are shown when a group's score is statistically different from the total mean score. Note the 5% threshold applied to other questions does not apply here due to the use of mean scores

## WHO-5 well-being index - by age and ethnicity

across ethnic groups.

Auckland average.

average scores.

There were no significant differences in WHO-5 scores

Well-being scores differed by age, with those aged under 25 (48%) having significantly lower WHO-5 scores than the

Those aged 65 and over (64%) had significantly higher

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Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		
Auckland total	2499	55%	55
European	1723	55%	55
Māori	425	55%	55
Pacific Peoples	239	56%	56
Asian	444	56%	56
Under 25	409	48%-	48
25-49 years	1199	54%-	54
50-64 years	527	57%	57
65+ years	364	64%+	64
			46.4 64.4

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2504 and 2514

Source: Q37. WHO-5 well-being index: 'I have felt cheerful in good spirits'; 'I have felt calm and relaxed'; 'I have felt active and vigorous'; 'I woke up feeling fresh and rested'; 'My daily life has been filled with things that interest me' + and - are shown when a group's score is statistically different from the total mean score. Note the 5% threshold applied to other questions does not apply here due to the use of mean scores

# 8. Crime and safety

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

НОМЕ	Overall sense of safety		Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)				
Introduction	Respondents were asked to rate								
Research design	their general feelings of safety in four different scenarios.	In own home after dark	2531	92%	7%		58%	35%	6%
Quality of life	While most respondents felt safe in								
Built & natural environment	their own home after dark (92% said	In city centre during the day	2518	90%	8%		47%	43%	796
Housing	(90%), they tended to feel less safe								
Public transport	walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (64%) or in their city centre after dark (48%).	Walking alone in neighbourhood after dark	2518	64%	32%	21%	42%	24%	896
Health & wellbeing									
Crime & safety	* Respondents were asked to write in their own words which area they regarded as their city centre when answering these	In city centre after dark	2516	48%	46%	1196	38%	3496	12% 6%
Community, culture & social networks	questions. Further breakdown by self- defined city centre area is provided in subsequent slides.			Very sa	afe 📃	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe 📕 V	'ery unsafe 📃 Don't	know / N/A
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance									
Climate change									
Employment & economic wellbeing									
Council processes									
Appendices									

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2516 and 2531 Source: Q14. In general, how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...

Auckland Council

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Er

НОМЕ	Perceived safety in home after dark	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Unsafe (1+2)			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2531	92%	796	58%	35%	6%
Research design		Rodney	116	93%	496	68%	249	
	Although residents of most local boards	Hibiscus and Bays	162	96%	496	64%	32%	
Quality of life	felt safe in their home after dark, those	Upper Harbour	93	95%	596	68%	27	96
Built & natural	living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (83%) and Manurewa (83%) were less likely than the	Kaipātiki	159	96%	496	52%	44%	
environment	overall sample to feel safe when home at	Devonport-Takapuna	98	95%	396	76%		19%
Housing	night (92%).	Henderson-Massey	179	93%	796	57%	37%	
		Waitākere Ranges	103	92%	896	62%	30%	596
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	97%	396	86%		1196
Health & wellbeing		Waitematā	188	95%	5%	68%	279	46
		Whau	129	91%	9%	48%	43%	796
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	96%	396	66%	309	6
Community, culture &		Puketāpapa	90	92%	896	53%	39%	896
social networks		Ōrākei	148	91%	996	61%	30%	796
Diversity, prejudice &		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	91%	996	57%	34%	896
intolerance		Howick	133	95%	596	55%	40%	<mark>5%</mark>
Climate change		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	83%-	1796+	48%	35%	1496
		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	90%	896	46%	44%	
Employment & economic		Manurewa	147	83%-	1696+	43%	39%	1496
wellbeing		Papakura	80	87%	1296	35%	52%	1196
Council processes		Franklin	104	97%	396	69%	21	8%
Appendices				Very s	afe 📕 (	Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe 📕 Very u	unsafe 📃 Don't	know / N/A

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2531 Source: Q14a. In general, how safe or unsafe do you feel in your home after dark? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Perceived safety in home after dark - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)			
Introduction		Auckland total		92%	7%	58%	35%	696
Research design	There were no notable differences in feelings of safety in their homes after dark across ethnic or age groups.	European	1738	94%	5%	65%	30%	
Quality of life								
Built & natural environment		Māori	434	89%	10%	56%	34%	796
Housing		Pacific Peoples	242	90%	896	53%	37%	596
Public transport		Asian	450	91%	8%	50%	4196	896
Health & wellbeing								
Crime & safety		Under 25	409	91%	9%	57%	34%	896
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1207	92%	896	57%	34%	696
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	536	93%	796	60%	34%	696
Climate change		65+ years	379	95%	496	57%	38%	
nployment & economic wellbeing				Very s	afe 📕 I	Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe 📕 Very u	nsafe 📃 Don't kno	w/N/A
Council processes								

**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2531 **Source:** Q14a. In general, how safe or unsafe do you feel in your home after dark? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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Em

ved safety in the city during the day	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)			
al board area	Auckland total	2518	90%	8%	47%	43%	796
	Rodney	116	90%	5%	59%	31%	<mark>5%</mark> 5%
rity (90%) of respondents felt safe ty centre during the day. Those /aitematā were significantly more n the overall sample to state they 96%).	Hibiscus and Bays	162	93%	496	54%	39%	
	Upper Harbour	93	91%	5%	52%	39%	49
	Kaipātiki	158	95%	3%-	54%	42%	
	Devonport-Takapuna	97	90%	7%	56%	35%	6%
	Henderson-Massey	176	90%	8%	44%	46%	796
ng in Waitākere Ranges (81%), a (84%) and Papakura (79%) were than the overall average to hey felt safe.	Waitākere Ranges	103	81%-	15%+	40%	4196	14%
	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	92%	5%	63%	299	6
	Waitematā	188	96%+	496	52%	44%	
	Whau	127	93%	7%	42%	51%	6%
	Albert-Eden	173	93%	496	56%	38%	
	Puketāpapa	90	89%	8%	41%	48%	896
	Ōrākei	148	88%	1296	43%	45%	10%
	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	88%	9%	49%	40%	9%
	Howick	133	91%	8%	44%	47%	7%
	Mängere-Ötähuhu	115	88%	8%	42%	46%	<b>7%</b> 5%
	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	90%	8%	46%	44%	696
	Manurewa	147	84%-	1596+	31%	53%	10% 5%
	Papakura	80	79%-	16%+	33%	46%	12% 5%
	Franklin	104	88%	10%	52%	36%	8%

Very safe 📕 Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe 📕 Very unsafe 📗 Don't know / N/A

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518 Source: Q14c. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre during the day? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Perceive centre c

- by local

The majorit in their city living in Wa likely than t felt safe (96

Those living Manurewa less likely th indicate the

Crime & safety

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

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НОМЕ	Perceived safety in city centre during the day - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)			
Introduction		Auckland total	2518	90%	8%	47%	43%	796
Research design								
Quality of life	There were no significant differences in feelings of safety in their local city centre during the day across ethnic or age groups.	European	1734	90%	896	50%	40%	796
Built & natural environment		Māori	432	87%	10%	45%	42%	896
Housing		Pacific Peoples	242	88%	1096	50%	39%	896
Public transport		Asian	445	92%	696	42%	51%	596
Health & wellbeing								
Crime & safety		Under 25	409	92%	796	4496	48%	696
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1205	91%	896	49%	42%	796
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	531	88%	10%	46%	42%	896
Climate change		65+ years	373	89%	696	46%	42%	<mark>596</mark> 596
Employment & economic wellbeing						Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe		

Council processes

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518 Source: Q14c. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre during the day? 1 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Perceived safety in city centre during the day - by self-defined city centre	City centre definitions	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)			
Introduction Research design		Central Auckland fringe centres (incl. Mt Roskill/Mt Albert/Mt Eden/Dominion Road/Epsom/St Lukes)	80	97%	296	51%	46%	
Quality of life Built & natural	Respondents were asked to write in their own words which area they regarded as their city centre when answering these questions. Two thirds of respondents did so. As the chart shows, their responses varied.	East Auckland centres (incl. Panmure, Glen Innes/St Heliers, Remuera)	71	88%	12%	49%	39%	1296
environment Housing		West Auckland centres (incl. Henderson, Glen Eden, New Lynn)	118	87%	1096	48%	40%	10%
Public transport Health & wellbeing	Approximately three quarters were thinking of the broad Auckland city centre / downtown area, while	Auckland City Centre / downtown / CBD / Queen Street	1227	89%	996	45%	45%	896
Crime & safety	others were thinking of smaller town and neighbourhood centres across the region.	South Auckland centres (incl. Ōtara, Papatoetoe, Manurewa, Ōtāhuhu)	141	82%	1796	35%	47%	13%
Community, culture & social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	Feelings of safety were relatively high in all broad clusters, however slightly smaller proportions of those considering areas in South Auckland Centres (incl. Ōtara, Papatoetoe,			Very saf	fe 📕	Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe 📕	/ery unsafe 📕 Don't k	:now / N/A
Climate change Employment & economic	Manurewa and Ōtāhuhu), stated they felt safe during the day (82% compared to 90% overall).							
wellbeing Council processes	Note, results for self-defined city centre area were not tested for significance.							
Appendices							idents (excluding not answere	
QUALITY OF LIFE	<b>Source:</b> Q14. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre during the day? And Q15. Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'? No statistical significance testing was conducted on self-defined city centres							

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НОМЕ	Perceived safety walking	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Unsafe (1+2)				
Introduction	alone in neighbourhood after	Auckland total	2518	64%	32%	2196	42%	24%	896
	dark	Rodney	116	74%+	20%-	34%	40%	16%	
Research design	- by local board area	Hibiscus and Bays	161	75%+	2196-	29%	45%	18	96
Quality of life		Upper Harbour	93	77%+	2196-	31%	46%	16	596 696
	Two thirds (64%) of Auckland	Kaipātiki	158	68%	30%	20%	48%	18%	1196
Built & natural environment	respondents stated they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood	Devonport-Takapuna	98	80%+	1596-	38%	42%	1	1396 596
environment	after dark.	Henderson-Massey	177	52%-	4296+	14%	38%	33%	996 696
Housing	Those living in Aotea/Great Barrier and	Waitākere Ranges	103	64%	30%	24%	40%	23%	796 696
Public transport	Waiheke (87%), Devonport-Takapuna	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	87%+	1396-		65%	22%	10%
	%), Upper Harbour (77%), Albert Waite	Waitematā	188	66%	3196	18%	48%	24%	796
Health & wellbeing	Eden (76%), Hibiscus and Bays (75%), Ōrākei (75%) and Rodney (74%) were	Whau	127	56%	39%	15%	41%	30%	10%
Crime & safety	more likely to state they felt safe.	Albert-Eden	173	76%+	22%-	30%	46%	17	796 <mark>596</mark>
		Puketāpapa	90	71%	28%	14%	57%	22%	6 696
Community, culture & social networks	Those living in Henderson-Massey (52%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (40%), Ōtara-	Ōrākei	148	75%+	23%-	25%	50%	2	296
Social networks	Papatoetoe (48%), Manurewa (42%)	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	49%-	46%+	13% 3	36% 3	32%	<b>13%</b> 6%
Diversity, prejudice &	and Papakura (37%) were significantly less likely to state they felt safe walking	Howick	133	76%+	20%-	23%	53%	17	<b>796</b> 596
intolerance	alone in their neighbourhood after dark.	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	40%-	56%+	996 3196	38%		1896
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	95	48%-	4796+	8% 40	36 3	34%	13% 5%
<b>F</b>		Manurewa	147	42%-	54%+	12% 299	6 34%	2	2196
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	37%-	57%+	6% 31%	39%	1	. <mark>8%</mark> 6%
		Franklin	104	64%	30%	31%	32%	23%	6% 7%

Very safe 📕 Fairly safe 📕 A bit unsafe 📕 Very unsafe 📗 Don't know / N/A

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518 Source: Q14b. In general, how safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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QUALITY OF LIFE

Council processes

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Auckland Council

	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )						
	Auckland total	2518	64%	32%	21%	42%	24%	896
e	European	1735	63%	33%	23%	40%	24%	8%
ir	Māori	432	58%-	36%	21%	36%	23%	1496 696
	Pacific Peoples	240	58%	37%	17%	40%	26%	11% 6%
	Asian	446	68%	29%	18%	50%	24%	6%
	Under 25	409	54%-	43%+	18%	36%	29%	14%
	25-49 years	1205	64%	33%	21%	43%	25%	896
	50-64 years	531	68%	29%	23%	46%	2296	696
	65+ years	373	64%	26%-	24%	40%	19%	7% 10%
			Very s	afe 🗾 I	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe 📃 Very un	safe 📃 Don't k	now / N/A

**Base:** All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518 **Source:** Q14b. In general, how safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Perceived safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark - by age and ethnicity

Māori respondents were less likely to state they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (58% compared with 64% overall), as were people aged under 25 (54%).

Housing

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



#### HOME

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

environment

НОМЕ	Perceived safety in city centre	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)	I					
Introduction	after dark	Auckland total	2516	48%	46%	1196	38%		34%		696
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	115	66%+	26%-	23%		43%	199		'96
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161	50%	42%	14%	36%		32%	10% 89	96
Quality of life	Almost half (48%) of Auckland respondents stated they felt safe in	Upper Harbour	93	56%	39%	7%	49%		29%	10% 5	596
	their city centre after dark.	Kaipātiki	158	56%	40%	10%	46%		27%	12% 5	596
Built & natural environment		Devonport-Takapuna	98	52%	41%	18%	34%		35%	7% 7	96
chvironnent	Those living in Rodney (66%) and Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (72%)	Henderson-Massey	176	42%	52%	796	34%	389	6	1496 6	596
Housing	were more likely to state they felt safe.	Waitākere Ranges	103	46%	46%	796	39%	34	496	1296 89	96
Public transport	These living in Ōrākei (20%) Manurowa	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	72%+	26%-		40%	33%		20% 69	86
	Those living in Ōrākei (39%), Manurewa (37%) and Papakura (27%) were	Waitematā	188	51%	46%	10%	41%		37%	996	
Health & wellbeing	significantly less likely to state they felt	Whau	126	46%	49%	13%	33%	3	696	13% 5	
Crime & safety	safe in their city centre after dark.	Albert-Eden	173	50%	44%	10%	40%		36%	8% 6	
		Puketāpapa	90	51%	43%	7%	43%		34%	10% 6	96
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	147	39%-	58%+	9%	30%	439	6	16%	
		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	45%	49%	8%	37%	3	996	10% 6	
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	54%	40%	12%	42%		32%		596
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	44%	52%	596	38%	359			596
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	52%	4496	9%	43%		36%	896	
Employment & economic		Manurewa	147	37%-	57%+	696	30%	37%			596
wellbeing		Papakura	80	27%-	64%+	_	296	45%			96
		Franklin	104	47%	44%	14%	33%	3	4%	11% 89	36
Council processes				Very	safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsa	fe Do	n't know / N//	A
Appendices							—				

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Perceived safety in city centre after dark	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2516	48%
Research design Quality of life	Pacific respondents were more likely to state they felt safe in their city centre after dark (56% compared with 48% overall).	European	1732	46%
Built & natural environment	Younger people aged 25 and under were less likely (40%).	Māori	430	46%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	242	56%+
Public transport		Asian	446	52%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	40%-
Crime & safety				
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1205	51%
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	531	49%
Climate change		65+ years	371	46%
mployment & economic wellbeing				Ve
Council processes				
Appendices				

Safe % Unsafe 4) (1+2) \_\_\_\_\_ 1196 46% 38% 34% 696 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 1196 35% 35% 1496 696 48% 6 1496 45% 32% 30% 15% 9% 36 30% 41% 12% 4496 %+ 1196 43% 44% 36% 6 31% 42% 14% %-56%+ 46% 1096 4196 35% 11% 36 12% 38% 45% 34% 696 36 11% 35% 1196 15% 27% 39%-6 Very safe 🗧 Fairly safe 🧧 A bit unsafe 🧧 Very unsafe 📃 Don't know / N/A

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

Empl

Номе	Perceived safety in city centre after dark	City centre definitions	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Safe (3+4)	% Unsafe (1+2)	e				
Introduction Research design	- by self-defined city centre	Central Auckland fringe centres (incl. Mt Roskill/Mt Albert/Mt Eden/Dominion Road/Epsom/St Lukes)	80	56%	4196	11%	45%		33% 8%	
Quality of life Built & natural	Respondents were asked to write in their own words which area they regarded as their city centre when	East Auckland centres (incl. Panmure, Glen Innes/St Heliers, Remuera)	71	51%	47%	10%	4196	3	8% 9%	
environment Housing	answering these questions. Two thirds of respondents did so. As the chart shows, their responses varied.	West Auckland centres (incl. Henderson, Glen Eden, New Lynn)	117	42%	49%	10%	32%	32%	1796 99	6
Public transport Health & wellbeing	Approximately three quarters were thinking of the broad Auckland city centre / downtown area, while others were thinking of smaller town	Auckland City Centre / downtown / CBD / Queen Street	1226	41%	54%	596	36%	41%	13%	596
Crime & safety	and neighbourhood centres across the region.	South Auckland centres (incl. Ōtara, Papatoetoe, Manurewa, Ōtāhuhu)	141	37%	6196	8%	29%	41%	20%	
Community, culture & social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance Climate change Employment & economic wellbeing Council processes Appendices	Feelings of safety were highest in Central Auckland fringe centres, with 56% feeling safe in these areas after dark. Feelings of safety were lower for the Auckland City Centre / downtown area (41% feeling safe), and South Auckland centres (37% report feeling safe). Note, results for self-defined city centre area were not tested for significance.			Very saf	fe 📕	Fairly saf	e 📕 A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know / N/A	Α.
QUALITY OF LIFE		Source: Source: Q14. In ger	neral, how safe c	lo you fee	el in your o				ard as your 'city centre'	'?

НОМЕ	Overall rating of issues as		Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)					
Introduction	a problem in local area	Dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding	2517	59%	28%	42%		17%	13%
Research design Quality of life Built & natural	Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a list of 13 issues had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results are provided	Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.)	2520	55%	2796	4196		1496	1796
environment Housing	here for seven issues related to crime and safety (see issues presented in the <u>Built and</u> <u>Natural Environment</u> and	Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs	2520	4496	44%		32%	12%	1296
Public transport Health & wellbeing	Diversity, prejudice and intolerance sections).	Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings	2518	43%	46%		35%	89	96 1096
Crime & safety Community, culture &	Top of the list was dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding with 59% of respondents stating it had been a	People begging on the street	2524	43%	529	ò	29%		1496 596
social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. This was followed by theft and burglary (55%).	People sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles	2524	4096	46%		25%	14%	15%
Climate change		People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance	2518	38%	51	796	3	096	896 596
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a	a problem 📕 A bit	t of a problem	A big proble	m Dor	1't know
Council processes									
Appendices									

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2517 and 2524 Source: Q16. To what extent, if at all, has each of the following been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?

НОМЕ	Dangerous driving	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2517	59%	28%	42%	17%	1396
introduction		Rodney	114	65%	24%	51%	15%	
Research design	Over half (59%) of respondents stated that dangerous driving (including drink-driving and	Hibiscus and Bays	162	51%-	33%	41%	10%	16%
Quality of life	speeding) had been a problem in their local	Upper Harbour	92	65%	22%	53%	12%	1396
	area in the previous 12 months.	Kaipātiki	157	55%	34%	46%	9% 12	
Built & natural environment	Respondents in several local board areas were	Devonport-Takapuna	98	42%-	37%	32%	10%	21%
environment	more likely to state this, namely, those in	Henderson-Massey	178	60%	26%	41%	19%	1496
Housing	Manurewa (75%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (71%), and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (71%).	Waitākere Ranges	103	67%	23%	48%	18%	10%
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	7196+	17%	62%	8%	13%
	v	Waitematā	188	50%-	31%	37%	13%	19%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	64%	23%	51%	13%	13%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	171	44%-	43%	38%	69	6 1396
		Puketāpapa	90	53%	35%	40%	13%	11%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	53%	35%	41%	11%	1396
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	62%	19%	39%	23%	20%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	61%	24%	42%	19%	16%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	67%	18%	34%	33%	15%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	7196+	21%	30%	41%	896
		Manurewa	146	75%+	18%	46%	28%	796
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	70%	23%	43%	27%	796
·		Franklin	104	57%	31%	44%	14%	1196
Council processes				Not	a problem 📃 A bit o	f a problem 📕 A big pr	oblem Do	n't know

Appendices



Em

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2517

Source: Q16c. To what extent has dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Dangerous driving	Group	-	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2517	59%	28%	42%	17%	13%
Research design Quality of life	Māori (66%) and Pacific (71%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (59%) to state that dangerous driving had been a problem in their local area in the	European	1732	58%	28%	44%	14%	1496
Built & natural environment	previous 12 months. Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this	Māori	429	66%+	2096	41%	25%	13%
Housing	(48% compared with 59% overall).	Pacific Peoples	243	71%+	19%	41%	29%	10%
Public transport		Asian 447		54%	33%	38%	16%	13%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	55%	26%	3796	1996	19%
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1206	62%	27%	43%	19%	11%
Community, culture & social networks								
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	531	62%	2496	47%	15%	1496
Climate change		65+ years	371	48%-	36%	36%	12%	15%
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not	a problem 📃 A bit	of a problem 📕 A big pro	blem 🗾 Dor	ı't know
Council processes								
Appendices								

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2517

Source: Q16c.To what extent has dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

Номе	Theft and burglary	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2520	55%	27%	41%	14%	17%
introduction		Rodney	115	49%	35%	41%	896	16%
Research design	Over half (55%) of Auckland respondents	Hibiscus and Bays	162	45%-	36%	34%	1096	20%
Quality of life	stated that theft and burglary had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12	Upper Harbour	92	46%	37%	39%	796	17%
	months.	Kaipātiki	157	58%	23%	41%	1796	18%
Built & natural environment	Respondents in Manurewa (77%), Papakura	Devonport-Takapuna	98	43%-	36%	40%		21%
environment	(72%) and Albert-Eden (64%) were more likely	Henderson-Massey	178	56%	26%	44%	1296	18%
Housing	to report theft and burglary as an issues.	Waitākere Ranges	103	60%	23%	51%	896	17%
Public transport	Those living in Waitematā (47%), Hibiscus and	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	49%	38%	46%		13%
	Bays (45%) and Devonport-Takapuna (43%)	Waitematā	188	47%-	31%	36%	1196	2296
Health & wellbeing	were less likely to state it had been a	Whau	129	55%	22%	43%	12%	23%
Crime & safety	problem.	Albert-Eden	172	64%+	20%	50%	14%	16%
		Puketāpapa	89	50%	36%	40%	109	6 1496
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	51%	39%	39%	1	2% 10%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	53%	24%	36%	16%	23%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	46%	35%	36%	10%	19%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	64%	19%	43%	21%	16%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	64%	22%	36%	28%	14%
		Manurewa	147	77%+	13% 4	-6%	31%	10%
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	72%+	18%	40%	31%	10%
Weinseing		Franklin	104	61%	19%	50%	12%	20%
Council processes				Nota	a problem 📕 A bit of a	a problem 📕 A big pro	oblem 📃 🛙	on't know
Appendices					_			

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

Source: Q16b.To what extent has theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc) been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Em

HOME	Theft and burglary - by age and ethnicity	Group Auckland total	Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2) 55%	27%	41%	14%	17%
Research design Quality of life	Māori (62%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (55%) to state that theft and burglary had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.	European	1731	55%	27%	44%	11%	18%
Built & natural environment	Those aged 50 to 64 were also more likely to state it had been a problem (61% compared with 55% overall).	Māori	432	6296+	20%	43%	19%	18%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	241	55%	27%	32%	22%	18%
Public transport		Asian	448	54%	3196	40%	15%	15%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	47%-	29%	35%	12%	24%
Crime & safety Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	58%	26%	4196	16%	16%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	533	61%+	24%	46%	15%	15%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	372	48%-	35%	39%	8%	1796
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not	a problem 📃 A bit	t of a problem 📕 A big p	problem D	on't know

**Council processes** 

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

Source: Q16b.To what extent has theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc) been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

**Public transport** 

**Crime & safety** 

Health & wellbeing

environment

Housing

# Alcohol or drug problems

- by local board area

44% of respondents stated that alcohol or drug problems, or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol and drugs had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents in several local board areas were more likely to report alcohol or drug problems in their area, notably, Manurewa (66%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (66%), Papakura (63%), Aotea/Great Barrer and Waiheke (60%), Whau (58%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (58%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (58%), and Waitematā (56%).

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)	
Auckland total	2520	4496	44%
Rodney	115	31%-	56%
Hibiscus and Bays	162	30%-	56%
Upper Harbour	92	28%-	59%
Kaipātiki	157	42%	47%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	25%-	62%
Henderson-Massey	178	52%	34%
Waitākere Ranges	103	42%	48%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	60%+	37%
Waitematā	188	56%+	36%
Whau	129	58%+	33%
Albert-Eden	172	30%-	55%
Puketāpapa	90	40%	56%
Ōrākei	148	23%-	68%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	58%+	24%
Howick	133	34%-	53%
Mängere-Ötähuhu	116	66%+	25%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	58%+	24%
Manurewa	146	66%+	24%
Papakura	80	63%+	27%
Franklin	104	45%	40%

Not a problem 📃 A bit of a problem 📕 A big problem 📗 Don't know

42%

41%

41%

37%

33%

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

35%

32%

29%

53%

26%

27%

31%

20%

4196

38%

43%

28%

26%

22%

20%

32%

12%

13%

13%

10%

13%

15%

10%

9%

9%

9%

13%

9%

9%

10%

15%

18%

18%

15%

13%

Source: Q16I. To what extent has alcohol and drugs or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol and drugs been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Alcohol or drug problems	Group	-	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2520	44%	44%	32%	12%	12%
Research design Quality of life	Pacific (63%) and Māori (54%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (44%) to state that alcohol or drug problems, or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol and drugs, had been a problem in their local	European	1731	4196	47%	32%	9%	12%
Built & natural environment	area in the previous 12 months.	Māori	433	54%+	3496	33%	21%	1196
Housing	Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (34% compared with 44% overall).	Pacific Peoples	240	63%+	26%	38%	25%	11%
Public transport		Asian	448	41%	47%	30%	1196	13%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	40%	40%	26%	14% 20	096
Crime & safety ommunity, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	47%	43%	3496	13%	10%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	532	47%	39%	37%	1096	13%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	373	3496-	56%	2	2796 796	10%
loyment & economic wellbeing				Not	t a problem 📃 A bit of a prol	em 📕 A big pro	blem 📃 Don'i	t know
Council processes								

Appendices



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Emplo

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

Source: Q16I. To what extent has alcohol and drugs or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol and drugs been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

#### HOME

Introduction Research design

Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

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Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings - by local board area

Under half (43%) of Auckland respondents stated that vandalism had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents in the following areas were more likely to report vandalism issues: Manurewa (67%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (63%), Papakura (61%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (58%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (58%).

Group	Unweighte Count (n =
Auckland total	2518
Rodney	115
Hibiscus and Bays	162
Upper Harbour	92
Kaipātiki	157
Devonport-Takapuna	98
Henderson-Massey	178
Waitākere Ranges	103
$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and $\operatorname{Waiheke}$	82
Waitematā	188
Whau	129
Albert-Eden	171
Puketāpapa	90
Ōrākei	148
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130
Howick	133
Mängere-Ötähuhu	117
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97
Manurewa	145
Papakura	80

Franklin

\_\_\_\_\_

	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)							
	2518	43%		46%			35%	8%	10%
	115	35%		53%			33%		12%
	162	32%-		619	6		2	8%	796
	92	29%-		56%			22%	796	15%
	157	38%		51%			35%		11%
	98	33%-		609	б			32%	796
	178	50%	38	96		4	396	796	12%
	103	37%		53%			30%	79	6 10%
heke	82	16%-			77%			15%	7%
	188	41%		5296			34%	7	<mark>796</mark> 896
	129	51%	359	б		45	96	696	14%
	171	34%-		629	52%			30%	59
	90	40%		49%			30%	10%	10%
	148	30%-		629	%		2	28%	896
	130	58%+	30%			47%		11%	12%
	133	34%-		56%			31%	ò	10%
	117	63%+	25%		41	.96		22%	12%
	97	58%+	31%			45%		13%	11%
	145	67%+	20%		43%		2	5%	13%
	80	61%+	29%			41%		20%	10%
	103	47%	4	2%			39%	796	1196

📕 Not a problem 📕 A bit of a problem 📕 A big problem 📗 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

Source: Q16a. To what extent has vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

HOME Introduction Research design	Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings - by age and ethnicity
Quality of life Built & natural environment	Māori (51%) and Pacific (56%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (43%) to state that vandalism had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.
Housing Public transport	Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (34% compared with 43% overall).
Health & wellbeing	
Crime & safety	
Community, culture & social networks	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	
mployment & economic wellbeing	
Council processes	
Appendices	

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Auckland total	2518	4396	46%	35%	8% 10%
European	1731	4296	49%	37%	<mark>696</mark> 996
Māori	432	51%+	3996	39%	1296 1096
Pacific Peoples	241	56%+	34%	38%	17% 10%
Asian	448	37%-	50%	30%	7% 13%
Under 25	409	41%	46%	33%	8% 13%
25-49 years	1206	45%	45%	37%	<b>9%</b> 9%
50-64 years	534	47%	43%	39%	8% 10%
65+ years	369	34%-	55%	29%	<mark>5%</mark> 10%
		Not	t a problem 📕 A bit of a probl	em 📕 A big problem	Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

Source: Q16a. To what extent has vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

Er

НОМЕ	People begging on the street	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2524	43%	52%		29%	1496 596
introduction		Rodney	115	13%-		81%		12% 6%
Research design	43% of respondents stated that people	Hibiscus and Bays	162	14%-		83%		1196
Quality of life	begging on the streets had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	92	28%-		67%	20% 8% 5%	
	Respondents in several local board areas were more likely to state this, namely, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (82%), Papakura (74%), Manurewa (70%), Whau (68%), Ōtara-	Kaipātiki	157	27%-	66%		20%	8% 6%
Built & natural		Devonport-Takapuna	98	17%-	78%		14% 5%	
environment		Henderson-Massey	178	54%+	43%		37%	17%
Housing		Waitākere Ranges	103	59%+	39%		41%	1796
Public transport	Papatoetoe (68%), Waitematā (67%), Waitākere Ranges (59%), and Henderson-	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	19%-	77%		8% 11%	
	Massey (54%).	Waitematā	188	67%+	32%	39%		29%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	68%+	26%	49%		19% 6%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	172	50%	49%		38%	1296
		Puketāpapa	90	37%	55%		30%	<mark>6%</mark> 8%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	31%-	64%		23%	896
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	41%	52%		26%	15% 7%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	132	19%-		72%	14	96 996
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	82%+	17%	40%	429	6
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	68%+	28%	40%	2	29%
		Manurewa	147	70%+	28%	39%		3196
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	74%+	18%	52%	2	296 896
		Franklin	104	26%-		67%	229	696
Council processes Appendices				Not	a problem 📕 A bit (	of a problem 📕 A	big problem	Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

Source: Q16J. To what extent has people begging on the street been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE Council

Номе	People begging on the street	Group		% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2524	43%	52%		29%	14% 5%
Research design	Māori (60%) and Pacific (67%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (43%) to state that people	European	1733	39%	57%		28%	12%
Quality of life Built & natural	begging on the street had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months, while Asian (38%) respondents were less likely to report this problem in their	Māori	434	60%+	36%	33%		28%
environment	local area.	Pacific Peoples	244	67%+	31%	35%		3196
Housing	There were no significant differences by age group.	r demer copies	244	07.70	5170	5570		
Public transport		Asian	447	38%-	56%		29%	9% 6%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	42%	52%		28%	1496 696
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1206	45%	52%		29%	1596
Community, culture & social networks		20 40 years	1200	40.70	52,0		2370	2010
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	533	45%	51%		29%	16%
Climate change		65+ years	376	38%	54%		28%	10% 7%
Employment & economic				Not	a problem 📕 A bit of a	problem 📕 A	big problem	Don't know
wellbeing Council processes								

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

Source: Q16J. To what extent has people begging on the street been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

	1441	12

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

environment

Housing

# People sleeping rough

- by local board area

Four in 10 respondents (40%) stated that people sleeping rough on the streets or in vehicles had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents in the following areas were more likely to report issues with rough sleeping: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (68%), Waitematā (63%), Papakura (60%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (59%), Manurewa (59%), and Henderson-Massey (48%).

Cr	ime	& s	afetv	

Health & wellbeing

Public transport

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)					
Auckland total	2524	40%	46		25%	1496	15%
Rodney	115	23%-		64%		21%	13%
Hibiscus and Bays	162	27%-		61%		21%	<mark>5%6</mark> 13%6
Upper Harbour	92	25%-		66%		15%	10% 9%
Kaipātiki	157	28%-		55%	1	.9% 9%	17%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	17%-		68%		12% 5	<mark>96</mark> 1496
Henderson-Massey	178	48%+	37%		34%	15%	15%
Waitākere Ranges	103	48%	36%		33%	15%	1696
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	37%	ł	51%	2	28% 9	196 1296
Waitematā	188	63%+	31%	3	3%	30%	6%
Whau	129	49%	31%		35%	13%	20%
Albert-Eden	172	37%	47	796	25%	12%	1796
Puketāpapa	90	33%	4	8%	22%	1196	19%
Ōrākei	148	28%-		66%		16%	12% 7%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	46%	36%		31%	15%	18%
Howick	133	25%-		61%		18% 79	6 14%
Mängere-Õtähuhu	117	68%+	19%	31%		37%	14%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	59%+	22%	31%		28%	19%
Manurewa	147	59%+	27%	34%	6	25%	14%
Papakura	80	60%+	20%	39%		21%	20%
Franklin	104	24%-		61%		17% 7%	15%
		Not	a problem 📃 )	A bit of a problen	n 📕 A big p	problem 📃 🛛	)on't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

Source: Q16k. To what extent has people sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	People sleeping rough	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)					
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2524	40%	46%		25%	14%	15%
Research design Quality of life	Māori (54%) and Pacific (61%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (40%) to state that people sleeping rough had been a problem in their local area in the	European	1732	38%	48%		27%	11%	14%
Built & natural environment	previous 12 months. Asian respondents were less likely (34%).	Māori	433	5496+	32%	31	96	23%	15%
Housing	Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (31% compared with 40% overall).	Pacific Peoples	244	61%+	27%	30%		30%	12%
Public transport		Asian	448	34%-	5196		21%	12%	15%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	39%	4496		24%	1596	17%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1206	42%	44%		27%	16%	13%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	533	41%	45%		26%	15%	14%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	376	3196-	51%		22%	996	17%
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not	a problem 📃 A bit of	f a problen	A big pro	blem Do	)n't know
Council processes									

Council processes

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

Source: Q16k. To what extent has people sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

	144	18
-		-

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Housing

# People you feel unsafe around

- by local board area

Over a third (38%) of respondents stated that the presence of people they felt unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents in several local board areas were more likely to state this, namely, Ōtara-Papatoetoe (57%), Manurewa (56%), Papakura (54%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (53%), Whau (52%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (52%) and Waitematā (50%).

Crime & safety

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

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Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	
Auckland total	2518	38%
Rodney	115	20%-
Hibiscus and Bays	162	2196-
Upper Harbour	92	20%-
Kaipātiki	158	3196
Devonport-Takapuna	98	24%-
Henderson-Massey	178	44%
Waitākere Ranges	103	37%
$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and $\operatorname{Waiheke}$	81	22%-
Waitematā	188	50%+
Whau	129	52%+
Albert-Eden	172	35%
Puketāpapa	90	35%
Ōrākei	147	26%-
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	52%+
Howick	133	25%-
Mängere-Ötähuhu	116	53%+
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	57%+
Manurewa	145	56%+
Papakura	80	54%+
Franklin	104	33%

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d )	% A problem (1+2)									
	38%		57%			30%	6	8% 5	596	
	20%-		74%				19%	6	96	
	21%-		73%				19%	6	96	
	20%-		75%	b .			19%	5	596	
	31%		63%			26%				
	24%-		72%			21%				
	44%		51%		36%					
	37%		60%		3	196	596			
	22%-		75%				19%			
	50%+	4	696		37	'96	1	.4%		
	52%+	41	96		41%	, ,	10	96 79	96	
	35%		63%				34%			
	35%		60%			3	2%	5	596	
	26%-		7196				21%	596		
	52%+	42	96		37%		14%	6 7	96	
	25%-		66%			2	196	9%	6	
	53%+	44	196		38%	, ,	- 19	596		
	57%+	38%	b .		42%		14	96 5	596	
	56%+	43	96		33%		239	96		
	54%+	39%	b .		36%		17%	89	6	
	33%		61%			26	96	796 6	96	
	Not	a problem	A bit of a pro	blem 📕	A big pr	roblem	Don'	t knov	V	

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

Source: Q16e. To what extent have people you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	People you feel unsafe around	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2518	38%	57%	30%	8% 5%
Research design Quality of life	Pacific (47%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (38%) to state that the presence of people they felt unsafe around had been a problem in their local area in the	European	1730	35%	60%	28%	<mark>796</mark> 496
Built & natural environment	previous 12 months. Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this	Māori	432	41%	5396	28%	13% 6%
Housing	(29% compared with 38% overall).	Pacific Peoples	241	47%+	49%	36%	1296
Public transport		Asian	448	38%	57%	30%	8% 5%
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	38%	55%	28%	996 796
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1206	40%	56%	31%	996
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	531	38%	57%	31%	796 596
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	372	29%-	65%	25%	<mark>596</mark> 696
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not	a problem 📃 A bit of a problem 📕 A b	ig problem 📃 [	)on't know
Council processes							
Appendices							

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

Source: Q16e. To what extent have people you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

# 9. Community, culture and social networks

This section reports on a wide range of questions related to social participation and engagement with others. Areas covered include respondents' perceptions of a sense of community within their local area, their participation in social networks and groups, their contact with others in their neighbourhood, whether they have experienced feelings of isolation in the previous 12 months and the extent to which they trust others. The section also provides results on respondents' perceptions of the impact of increased ethnic and cultural diversity on Auckland, and the availability of arts in Auckland.

НОМЕ	Importance of sense of	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	community	Auckland total	2525	70%	7%	16%	54%	23%	5%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	115	73%	7%	22%	50%	20%	6%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	70%	8%	13%	57%	22%	696
Quality of life	Seven out of ten respondents (70%) agreed that it was important to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood. A small	Upper Harbour	93	66%	10%	17%	49%	24%	7%
		Kaipātiki	158	78%+	5%	17%	61%	17%	
Built & natural environment		Devonport-Takapuna	97	65%	696	14%	51%	29%	696
environment	proportion (7%) disagreed.	Henderson-Massey	177	70%	896	19%	50%	22%	696
Housing	Residents in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (80%), and Kaipātiki (78%)	Waitākere Ranges	103	72%	1096	15%	56%	18%	996
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	80%+	496	23%	58%	169	6
	were more likely than the Auckland average to agree, while those living in	Waitematā	188	65%	996	18%	47%	26%	5%
Health & wellbeing	Puketāpapa (58%) were less likely to	Whau	129	69%	796	20%	49%	23%	596
Crime & safety	agree.	Albert-Eden	172	73%	696	11%	62%	21%	
		Puketāpapa	90	58%-	796	13%	45%	35%	
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	77%	496	20%	57%	20%	
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	66%	696	20%	46%	28%	696
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	69%	596	796	62%	26%	
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	75%	496	18%	57%	21%	
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	101	73%	696	24%	49%	21%	496
		Manurewa	146	64%	996	22%	42%	27%	596
mployment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	7196	796	12%	59%	22%	596
, in the second s		Franklin	103	73%	5%	9%	64%	22%	5%
Council processes		_	Character		Area A		Dissayan	Strongly disa	aree

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

Source: Q31a. How much do you agree or disagree that its important to you to feel a sense of community with people in your neighbourhood? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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Employment & eco

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Importance of sense of community	Gro
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auc
Research design	Those aged 65 and over were more likely than the Auckland average to agree that it was important to feel	Euro
Quality of life	a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (80% compared with 70% overall), while younger	
Built & natural environment	people aged under 25 were less likely to agree (54%).	Māc
Housing		Paci
Public transport		Asia
Health & wellbeing		Und
Crime & safety		
Community, culture & social networks		25-4
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-6
Climate change		65+
mployment & economic wellbeing		
Council processes		

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )			1				
Auckland total	2525	70%	7%	16%	54	196	23%	596
European	1737	69%	8%	14%	559	36	23%	696
Māori	431	70%	5%	15%	55%		25%	
Pacific Peoples	244	69%	7%	23%		46%		
Asian	448	71%	6%	18%	5	3%	23%	
Under 25	409	54%-	12%+	13%	41%	3	496 1	1096
25-49 years	1205	70%	6%	16%	54	196	23%	
50-64 years	535	72%	6%	19%		53%		
65+ years	376	80%+	4%	16%	64%		16%	
	Strongly ag	iree 📕 A	Agree	Veither agre	ee nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disa	gree

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

Source: Q31a. How much do you agree or disagree that its important to you to feel a sense of community with people in your neighbourhood? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Appendices

Auckland Council

Empl

НОМЕ	Perceived sense of	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	community	Auckland total	2518	50%	20%	796	44%	30%	1596 <mark>4</mark> 96
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	62%+	12%-	12%	50%		25% 9%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	58%+	1496	7%	51%		28% 11%
Quality of life	Half (50%) of Auckland respondents	Upper Harbour	92	51%	1796	7%	44%	32	96 1296 <mark>596</mark>
	neighbourhood, and 20% disagreed. Devong Residents in Franklin (64%), Rodney	Kaipātiki	159	54%	2196	896	46%	259	6 18%
Built & natural		Devonport-Takapuna	98	48%	2196	6%	42%	31%	18%
environment		Henderson-Massey	175	49%	1796	5%	44%	33%	13% <mark>4%</mark>
Housing		Waitākere Ranges	102	60%	1796	5%	54%		23% 15%
Public transport	Waiheke (62%) and Hibiscus and Bays	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	62%+	1396	1296	50%		25% 8% <mark>4</mark> %
	(58%) were more likely than the Auckland average to agree they felt a	Waitematā	188	37%-	3396+	6%	32%	30%	24% 9%
Health & wellbeing	sense of community, while those living	Whau	128	50%	2096	1196	40%	29%	1496 696
Crime & safety	in Puketāpapa (38%) and Waitematā	Albert-Eden	173	49%	2296		48%	28%	1896 <mark>596</mark>
chine & salety	(37%) were less likely to agree.	Puketāpapa	89	38%-	19%		36%	43%	15%
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	55%	2096	8%	47%	25	96 17%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	43%	2496	896	35%	34%	1896 696
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	44%	2296		41%	34%	1896 <mark>596</mark>
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	49%	1696	796	42%	359	6 1196 <mark>596</mark>
Climate change		Õtara-Papatoetoe	98	55%	1696	13%	43%	2	9% 14%
, and the second se		Manurewa	145	48%	1996	9%	39%	3396	1296 796
Employment & economic		Papakura	80	43%	2796		40%	30%	2196 696
wellbeing		Exampleia	104	C 404+	1.404	C04	5906		2206 1106

104

Franklin

14%

64%+

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22%

1196

Source: Q31b. How much do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

📕 Strongly agree 📕 Agree 📃 Neither agree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕 Strongly disagree

58%

НОМЕ	Perceived sense of community	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2518	50%	20%	796	44%	30%	1596 <mark>496</mark>
Research design	Pacific Peoples were less likely than the Auckland average to <u>disagree</u> that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (10% compared with 20%	European	1735	50%	22%	6%	45%	28%	16% 5%
Quality of life Built & natural	overall).	Māori	430	54%	16%	10%	43%	30%	13%
environment Housing	Respondents aged 50 and over were more likely than the Auckland average to <u>agree</u> that they felt a sense of community in their local neighborhood, while people	Pacific Peoples	240	55%	1096-	796	48%	35%	796
Public transport	aged under 50 were less likely to agree.	Asian	446	46%	20%	6%	40%	34%	17%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	409	31%-	30%+		28%	39%	20% 10%
Community, culture &		25-49 years	1204	45%-	22%	6%	40%	32%	18%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	534	58%+	15%-	896	50%	26%	12%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	371	71%+	9%-	10%	60%		20% 7%
Employment & economic wellbeing			Strongly ag	iree 📕 A	Agree 📃 N	Veither a	agree nor disagree 📕	Disagree 📕 Stro	ongly disagree

Council processes

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En

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

**Source:** Q31b. How much do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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> Built & natural environment

> > Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

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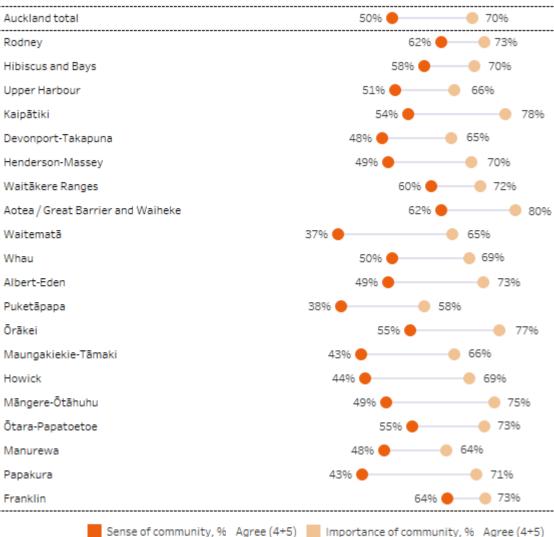
# Alignment between importance of community and perceived sense of community

- by local board area

The chart to the right shows the difference between the extent to which respondents in each local board agreed that it was important to feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood, and the extent to which they agreed that they felt a sense of community. Across Auckland and all local boards there was a clear gap between the two (a 20 percentage point difference overall).

The gap was particularly high in Waitematā, Papakura and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board areas. Rodney and Franklin had the smallest gaps.





Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) Source: Q31a How much do you agree or disagree that its important to you to feel a sense of community with people in your neighbourhood? and Q31b. How much do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood?

IOME	Alignment betw perceived sense - by age and ethni
esearch design	
Quality of life Built & natural environment	The chart shows the dif which respondents aground sense of community wi and the extent to which of community.
Housing	The gap was particular
ublic transport	with 71% agreeing it wa community, but less th this with people in thei
th & wellbeing	
Crime & safety	It was also relatively hi
nity, culture & ocial networks	
ty, prejudice & intolerance	
limate change	
nt & economic wellbeing	
incil processes	
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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2518 and 2525 Source: Q31a. How much do you agree or disagree that its important to you to feel a sense of community with people in your neighbourhood? and Q31b. How much do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood?

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**Auckland** 

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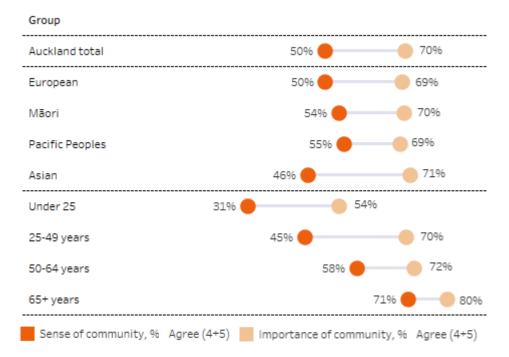
# ween importance of community and e of community

nicity

lifference between the extent to reed that it was important to feel a vith others in their neighbourhood, ch they agreed that they felt a sense

rly high among Asian respondents, vas important to feel a sense of han half (45%) agreeing that they felt eir neighbourhood.

igh among younger respondents.



HOME	Participation in social networks and groups		Count of responses (weighted)	
Research design	- summary	Online social network (to interact with friends and family) such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Messenger, WeChat or Instagram	1605/2525	64%
Quality of life	64% of Aucklanders use an online social network to interact with friends and family.	Clubs and societies	707/2525	28%
Built & natural environment	Clubs and societies (28%), professional networks (26%), online communities based on shared interests (22%) and faith-based groups	Professional / work networks	666/2525	26%
Housing	(22%) are important networks or groups for many respondents.	Online community with a shared interest	550/2525	22%
Public transport Health & wellbeing	3% of respondents reported being a part of a marae / hapū / iwi, although categories below	Faith-based group / church community	548/2525	2296
Crime & safety	5% are not shown in the figure. 15% of respondents reported not being a part	Neighbourhood group	248/2525	10%
Community, culture & social networks	of any of the listed social networks or groups.	Parent networks	244/2525	1096
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		Volunteer / charity group	245/2525	10%
Climate change		Cultural group	127/2525	5%
Employment & economic wellbeing		None of the above	377/2525	15%
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Participation in social networks and groups - by local board area

The chart to the right shows the proportion of respondents in each local board area who were part of, or belonged to, different types of social networks and groups. Overall, the most common types of groups were clubs and societies (28%), professional networks (26%) and faith-based or church communities (22%).

There were differences across local boards, for example higher proportions of those living in the areas outside of the urban area belonged to clubs and societies – Rodney (39%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (43%) and Franklin (45%).

Another notable difference is the relatively high proportion of those living in southern local board areas who were part of a church or faith- based community - particularly in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (39%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (35%).

Local board	Clubs and Professional / Faith-based societies work networks community		Neighbourhood Parent group networks C		Cultural group	Marae/hapū/ iwi	
Auckland total	28%	26%	22%	10%	10%	5%	3%
Rodney	39%	27%	14%	20%	14%	1%	3%
Hibiscus and Bays	35%	27%	19%	15%	796	196	3%
Upper Harbour	26%	33%	26%	13%	5%	2%	096
Kaipātiki	30%	22%	19%	11%	7%	496	096
Devonport-Takapuna	34%	31%	17%	10%	18%	496	296
Henderson-Massey	22%	25%	21%	7%	10%	9%	496
Waitākere Ranges	27%	22%	14%	11%	13%	8%	196
Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke	43%	21%	6%	17%	10%	3%	196
Waitematā	30%	32%	13%	11%	496	5%	396
Whau	17%	24%	28%	10%	8%	9%	296
Albert-Eden	34%	37%	15%	6%	10%	496	396
Puketāpapa	29%	31%	24%	9%	8%	496	196
Ōrākei	30%	37%	16%	14%	14%	496	096
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	21%	23%	26%	5%	13%	7%	496
Howick	29%	30%	28%	9%	6%	196	196
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	25%	16%	35%	6%	12%	6%	696
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	13%	16%	39%	5%	10%	12%	5%
Manurewa	19%	20%	28%	9%	6%	11%	796
Papakura	26%	16%	20%	6%	14%	6%	896
Franklin	45%	22%	13%	9%	13%	196	5%

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# **Participation in social networks** and groups - by age and ethnicity

There were differences across ethnic and age groups in participation in social networks and groups.

Notably, 29% of Maori respondents stated they were part of a marae, iwi or hapu, compared with 3% overall.

Almost half (46%) of Pacific respondents were part of a church or faith- based community, compared to 13% for European and Māori.

Respondents aged 65 and over were more likely than others to belong to a club or society (41% compared to 28% overall).

Group	Clubs and societies	Professional / work networks	Faith-based group / church community	Neighbourhood group	Parent networks	Cultural group	Marae/hapū/ iwi
Auckland total	28%	26%	22%	10%	10%	5%	396
European	36%	28%	13%	1196	10%	1%	196
Māori	27%	27%	13%	9%	10%	9%	29%
Pacific Peoples	21%	21%	46%	796	10%	11%	3%
Asian	19%	28%	28%	9%	8%	8%	096
Under 25	26%	24%	19%	6%	4%	5%	2%
25-49 years	24%	32%	21%	10%	15%	5%	296
50-64 years	29%	25%	22%	10%	6%	5%	496
65+ years	41%	12%	26%	1396	3%	496	396

НОМЕ	Loneliness and isolation - by local board area	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Rarely or never (1+2)	% Most or all of the time (4+5)				
Introduction	-	Auckland total	2531	51%	11%	19%	32%	38%	996
Research design	Half (51%) of respondents	Rodney	117	63%+	4%-	24%	40%	33%	
	reported never or rarely feeling	Hibiscus and Bays	162	59%	1296	19%	40%	30%	896
Quality of life	lonely or isolated in the previous 12 months.	Upper Harbour	93	54%	9%	14%	40%	37%	996
Built & natural	12 months.	Kaipātiki	159	52%	496-	19%	32%	44%	
environment	Those living in Devonport- Takapuna (68%) and Rodney (63%) were more likely to	Devonport-Takapuna	97	68%+	9%	23%	45%	2396	996
Housing		Henderson-Massey	178	55%	13%	25%	31%	32%	11%
nousing	report not feeling lonely or	Waitākere Ranges	103	52%	13%	22%	30%	35%	12%
Public transport	isolated, whereas those living in	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and Waiheke	82	44%	7%	17%	27%	49%	696
Health & wellbeing	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (38%) were less likely to report this.	Waitematā	188	46%	15%	17%	29%	39%	14%
	, ,	Whau	129	49%	12%	20%	29%	39%	996
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	45%	7%	17%	28%	4796	796
Community, culture &		Puketāpapa	90	48%	11%	15%	33%	41%	896
social networks		Ōrākei	148	54%	8%	16%	38%	38%	896
Diversity, prejudice &		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	38%-	19%+	17%	21%	42%	1596 <mark>4</mark> 96
intolerance		Howick	133	50%	12%	17%	33%	37%	996
		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	118	42%	12%	17%	26%	46%	10%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	46%	12%	21%	26%	42%	796
Employment & economic		Manurewa	146	48%	14%	18%	29%	39%	12%
wellbeing		Papakura	81	51%	7%	22%	29%	42%	
Council processes		Franklin	104	55%	9%	18%	37%	36%	896
Appendices						Never 🔜 Rai	rely Sometimes	Most of the time	Always

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2531 Source: Q34. Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Loneliness and isolation - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Rarely or never (1+2)	% Most or all of the time (4+5)				
Introduction	There were no significant differences in reported loneliness and isolation across ethnic groups. Age was strongly related to loneliness and isolation, however, with Aucklanders aged under 25 years (28%) being less likely to report never or rarely	Auckland total	2531	5196	11%	19%	32%	38%	9%
Research design Quality of life		European	1739	55%	11%	21%	3496	34%	9%
Built & natural environment		however, with Aucklanders aged under 25 years	Māori	434	50%	15%	16%	34%	35%
Housing	lonely or isolated most or all of the time (24%, compared to 11% for Auckland overall).	Pacific Peoples	244	4796	12%	20%	27%	41%	9%
Public transport	Those aged 50-64 (62%) and 65+ (68%) were significantly more likely to report never or rarely experiencing loneliness and isolation.	Asian	449	47%	9%	16%	3196	4496	8%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	409	28%-	24%+	596 2396	4	1996 2	2096
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1207	47%	10%	17%	31%	43%	896
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	537	62%+	10%	24%	37%	29%	796
Climate change		65+ years	378	68%+	496-	30%	389	6 289	6
Employment & economic wellbeing						Never 🔜 Ran	rely Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Council processes									

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#### HOME

### Trust in others

6 or 7).

- by local board area

Over half (55%) of Auckland respondents rated their level of

trust in most people in their local area relatively highly (ie. rated it 5,

Residents in Aotea/Great Barrier

and Waiheke (81%), Rodney (77%), Ōrākei (71%), Hibiscus and

Bays (70%), and Devonport-Takapuna (69%) were more likely

than the overall sample to rate their level of trust relatively highly,

while those living in Henderson-Massey (46%), Whau (45%), Ōtara-

Papatoetoe (42%), Māngere-

Ōtāhuhu (38%) and Manurewa (38%) were less likely to do so.

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Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% High trust (5+6+7)	% Low trust (1+2+3)	:								
Auckland total	2525	55%	20%		1896		34%			596	129	6 596
Rodney	117	77%+	1196-	796		34%			36%		13%	9%
Hibiscus and Bays	162	70%+	1196-		22%			44%		19	996	796
Upper Harbour	93	59%	1496	696	20%		34	196		26%		896
Kaipātiki	158	63%	1996		24%		3	3796		1896	12	96 796
Devonport-Takapuna	97	69%+	1296		29%			3796		19	96	9%
Henderson-Massey	177	46%-	22%	11	.96	339	%		3296		11%	696 596
Waitākere Ranges	102	55%	1996	596	1696		34%		2	6%	996	596
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	81%+	7%-	896		40%	)		33%	5	119	96
Waitematā	188	55%	23%		20%		3196		229	6	15%	696
Whau	129	45%-	29%+	5%		37%			2696	1	596	9%
Albert-Eden	173	61%	1396-		24%		3	396		26%		896
Puketāpapa	90	53%	2296	2	20%		32%		259	6	11%	5% 6%
Ōrākei	148	71%+	796-		24%			44%			22%	496
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	46%	2796		17%	2	27%		26%	1	5%	10%
Howick	133	51%	1996	13	396	3	3696		309	6	15	596
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	38%-	3096+	89	6	26%		32	96	16	96	996 596
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	98	42%-	3396+	12	296	28%	)	25	i96	16%	6%	1196
Manurewa	146	38%-	35%+	5%	1296	21%		279	b l	18%	7%	5 10%
Papakura	81	45%	30%+	119	96	339	b		25%	18	396	6% 6%
Franklin	104	62%	14%		21%		3	7%		24%		896 596

📕 7 - Completely. 📕 6 📕 5 📃 4 📕 3 📕 2 📕 1 - Not at all

НОМЕ	Trust in others	Group		% High trust (5+6+7)	% Low trust (1+2+3)	:			
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2525	55%	20%	18%	34%	25%	12% 5%
Research design	European respondents (62%) and those aged 65 and over (72%) were more likely than the overall sample	European	1737	62%+	17%	22%	35%	22	96 1096
Quality of life Built & natural	(55%) to rate their level of trust in others in their local area relatively highly.	Māori	430	46%-	26%+	5% 15%	26%	28%	1396 796 796
environment Housing	Māori (46%), Pacific (40%), and those aged under 25 (40%) years were less likely. Almost a third (32%) of Pacific respondents rated low levels of trust with most people in their local area (ie. rated it 1, 2 or 3).	Pacific Peoples	242	40%-	32%+	9%	29%	27% 1	1696 696 1096
Public transport		Asian	449	53%	20%	13%	38%	27%	1296 596
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	40%-	29%+	10%	29%	31%	1796 796 596
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1207	53%	22%	16%	34%	26%	12% 6% 4%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	533	58%	18%	17%	38%	25%	1196 596
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	376	72%+	12%-	8%	3296	32%	16% 8%
Employment & economic wellbeing						7 - Comple	tely. 📕 6 📕 5 📃	4 📕 3 📕 2	1 - Not at all
Council processes									
Appendices									

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Номе	Opportunity to experience	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	and participate in artistic	Auckland total	2148	66%	11%	1496	52%	23%	8%
	activities	Rodney	99	66%	10%	15%	51%	24%	696
Research design	- by local board area	Hibiscus and Bays	140	60%	1296	13%	48%	28%	10%
Quality of life		Upper Harbour	77	66%	1096	1396	53%	23%	896
	Two thirds (66%) of Auckland	Kaipātiki	136	71%	1396	14%	56%	17%	996
Built & natural	respondents agreed that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic	Devonport-Takapuna	81	71%	2196+	1196	60%	8% 15	96 696
environment	activities that they could experience	Henderson-Massey	152	64%	1196	1896	47%	24%	996
Housing	or participate in. Around one in ten	Waitākere Ranges	86	71%	896	9%	62%	20%	696
Public transport	(11%) disagreed.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	71	68%	1096	1496	54%	23%	896
Public transport	Residents in Papakura (49%) were less	Waitematā	174	66%	1696+	15%	51%	18%	1296 <mark>496</mark>
Health & wellbeing	likely than the overall sample to agree with the statement.	Whau	108	71%	696	996	62%	23%	
Crime & safety	with the statement.	Albert-Eden	156	72%	596-	20%	52%	24%	
Crime & salety	Relatively high proportions of	Puketāpapa	76	65%	1196	18%	46%	25%	996
Community, culture &	respondents living in Waitematā and Devonport-Takapuna disagreed (16%	Ōrākei	132	65%	796	15%	50%	28%	596
social networks	and 21% respectively, compared with	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	111	74%	1096	17%	57%	17%	896
Diversity, prejudice &	11% overall).	Howick	108	61%	1196	12%	49%	28%	996
intolerance		Māngere-Õtāhuhu	92	66%	1096	796	59%	24%	796
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	86	65%	1596	1396	52%	21%	896 696
		Manurewa	113	64%	1496	16%	48%	22%	10%
mployment & economic		Papakura	70	49%-	1596	10%	39%	36%	996 596
wellbeing		Franklin	80	61%	1296	1396	48%	27%	996
Council processes		•	Strongly a	gree 📃	Agree N	leither agr	ee nor disagree 📕 Disagree	Strongly di	sagree



Employment & e

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2148

Source: Q38. How much do you agree or disagree that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that you can experience or participate in? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Opportunity to experience and	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Agree (4+5)	% Disagree (1+2)				
Introduction	<ul> <li>participate in artistic activities</li> <li>by age and ethnicity</li> <li>Asian respondents were less likely than the overall</li> </ul>	Auckland total	2148	66%	1196	14%	5296	23%	896
Research design		European	1507	69%	10%	16%	53%	21%	796
Quality of life Built & natural	sample to agree that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that they can experience or	Māori	354	68%	11%	16%	51%	21%	796 596
environment	participate in (60% compared with 66% overall).	Decific Decelor	204	66%	8%	1.204	5404	2504	604
Housing	There were no significant differences by age group.	Pacific Peoples	204	00%0	070	12%	54%	25%	696
Public transport		Asian	376	60%-	12%	1096	50%	28%	1096
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	355	59%	12%	13%	46%	29%	10%
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1034	64%	12%	14%	50%	24%	9%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1054	0490	12%	1490	50%	2490	990
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	465	69%	10%	14%	55%	21%	7%
intolerance		65+ years	294	73%	1096	16%	58%	17%	596496
Climate change Employment & economic wellbeing			Strongly a	gree 📃	Agree 📃 N	leither ag	ree nor disagree 📕 Disagree 📕	Strongly dis	agree

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2148

Source: Q38. How much do you agree or disagree that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that you can experience or participate in? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

# 10. Diversity, prejudice and intolerance

The section provides results on respondents' perceptions of the impact of increased ethnic and cultural diversity on Auckland, and explores the extent to which respondents have experienced, or witnessed, various forms of prejudice or intolerance in the previous 3 months.

	Impact of diversity on Auckland as a place to live	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Better place to live (4+5)	% Worse place to live (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2355	68%	12%	28%	39%		196 996
Research design	-	Rodney	109	64%	1496	22%	42%	239	
	Just over two thirds of Auckland	Hibiscus and Bays	151	61%	1496	22%	40%	24%	11%
Quality of life	respondents (68%) felt that an	Upper Harbour	92	74%+	1096	28%	46%		16% 8%
Built & natural	from different countries living in D	Kaipātiki	152	68%	9%	28%	40%	2	22% 6%
environment		Devonport-Takapuna	92	69%	1696	30%	39%	15	96 1396
Housing	New Zealand makes Auckland a	Henderson-Massey	163	70%	1196	27%	43%	1	19% 9%
	better place to live, while 12% felt it made Auckland a worse place to	Waitākere Ranges	87	68%	1296	34%	35%	2	096 1096
Public transport	live.	$\operatorname{Aotea}/\operatorname{Great}\operatorname{Barrier}$ and $\operatorname{Waiheke}$	75	7796	6%	32%	45%		1696 696
Health & wellbeing	Residents in Waitematā (78%),	Waitematā	179	78%+	1096	38%	40	96	13% 6%
		Whau	116	74%	8%	32%	43%		1796 796
Crime & safety	(74%) were more likely than the	Albert-Eden	163	82%+	796	39%		43%	1196 696
Community, culture &	Auckland average to state it makes Auckland a better place to live.	Puketāpapa	85	70%	1296	32%	38%	1	18% 12%
social networks		Ōrākei	141	78%+	8%	33%	45%	)	14% 6%
Diversity, prejudice &	Respondents from three southern	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	119	70%	1096	31%	39%		19% 8%
intolerance	local board areas of Ōtara- Papatoetoe (61%) Papakura (45%)	Howick	129	69%	1196	30%	39%	1	19% 8%
Climate shares	and Franklin (47%) were less likely	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	107	60%	1396	23%	37%	28%	1196
Climate change	to state this. A quarter of	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	86	61%-	1196	24%	37%	279	6 11%
Employment & economic	respondents from Papakura (25%) felt it had made Auckland a worse	Manurewa	137	60%	1396	26%	33%	27%	996 496
wellbeing	place to live.	Papakura	78	45%-	2596+	18%	28% 3	096	19% 6%
Council processes		Franklin	94	47%-	1596	14%	33%	38%	12%
Appendices		A much better place to liv	e 🔜 A better	place to live	Makes no	difference 📕 A	worse place to live	A much wors	se place to live

Source: Q39. 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 Auckland.... + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

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Quality of life

**Built & natural** 

**Public transport** 

Crime & safety

social networks

Climate change

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intolerance

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Health & wellbeing

Community, culture &

**Diversity, prejudice &** 

**Employment & economic** 

environment

Housing

### Impact of diversity on Auckland as a place to live - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents were more likely than others to feel that an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries living in New Zealand makes Auckland a better place to live (77% compared with 68% overall).

Māori respondents were less likely to feel this way however (52% compared with 68% overall), and were more likely to state they felt diversity makes Auckland a worse place to live (20% compared with 12% overall).

There was a definite difference in responses by age, with younger respondents more likely to feel increasing diversity had made Auckland a better place to live (72%), and those aged 65 and over less likely (58%) rate diversity as a positive force.

A larger proportion of those aged 50 to 64 felt it had made Auckland a <u>worse</u> place to live (17% compared with 12% overall). The same percentage of 65+ aged respondents (17%) responded in this way but this difference was not significant due to a lower sample size for this group.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Better place to live (4+5)	% Worse place to live (1+2)						
Auckland total	2355	68%	12%	28%		39%		219	6 996
European	1637	65%	14%	26%		39%		21%	1196
Māori	397	52%-	20%+	2196	31	196	279	6	17%
Pacific Peoples	214	67%	9%	34%		339	б	23	96 996
Asian	425	7796+	696-	33%		4	1496		1796 596
Under 25	387	72%+	696-	36%		36%			22%
25-49 years	1122	71%	9%	31%		409	6	1	.9% 7%
50-64 years	503	64%	17%+	25%		39%		20%	13%
65+ years	343	58%-	17%	18%	4	0%		26%	13%
A much better	place to live	A better plac	e to live 📃 M	akes no difference	Aw	orse place to	live 📕 A n	nuch wors	e place to live

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2355 Source: Q39. 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 Auckland.... + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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НОМЕ	Racism and discrimination	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2520	43%	42%	30%	12%	16%
		Rodney	115	26%-	57%		3%	18%
Research design	Four in 10 (43%) Auckland respondents felt that	Hibiscus and Bays	162	45%	43%	35%	109	13%
Quality of life	groups of people had been a bit of a problem, or	Upper Harbour	92	36%	51%	26%	109	6 1396
		Kaipātiki	157	37%	46%	29%	8%	17%
Built & natural environment	12 months.	Devonport-Takapuna	98	39%	42%	34%	5%	1896
environment	Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (55%) and	Henderson-Massey	178	39%	39%	27%	1196	22%
Housing	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (53%) were more likely to	Waitākere Ranges	103	38%	41%	28%	1196	20%
Public transport	feel it had been a problem. More than a quarter (28%) of respondents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe said it had been a 'big problem'.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	4196	50%		38%	896
r ubite transport		Waitematā	188	49%	39%	33%	16%	12%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	48%	35%	32%	16%	17%
Crime & safety	Those living in Franklin (31%) and Rodney (26%) were less likely than the overall sample to feel	Albert-Eden	172	38%	45%	26%	1296	16%
	this had been a problem.	Puketāpapa	90	39%	46%	33%	6%	15%
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	40%	49%	28%	129	96 1196
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	45%	32%	33%	12%	23%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	43%	44%	31%	12%	13%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	53%+	32%	36%	17%	15%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	55%+	29% 28	396	28%	16%
		Manurewa	146	5196	35%	31%	19%	14%
oloyment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	80	54%	28%	38%	16%	18%
wendering		Franklin	104	31%-	57%		26%	<mark>5%</mark> 11%
Council processes				Not a	problem 📕 A bit of a probl	em 📕 A big pro	blem Do	on't know

Not a problem 📕 A bit of a problem 📕 A big problem 📗 Don't know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

Source: Q16I. To what extent has racism and discrimination towards particular groups of people been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

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Auckland Council

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НОМЕ	Racism and discrimination - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% A problem (1+2)				
Introduction		Auckland total	2520	43%	42%	30%	1296	1696
Research design	Māori (57%) and Pacific (55%) respondents were more likely than the Auckland sample overall (43%) to state that	European	1732	38%-	45%	30%	8%	17%
Quality of life Built & natural environment	racism and discrimination towards particular groups of people had been a bit of a problem, or a big problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.	Māori	433	5796+	29%	36%	21%	1496
Housing	Younger respondents were also more likely to state it had been a problem in their local area (52%), while those aged 65 and over were significantly less likely to state this (28%).	Pacific Peoples	241	55%+	28%	34%	22%	16%
Public transport	os and over were significantly less likely to state this (20%).	Asian	448	43%	44%	29%	13%	1496
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	409	52%+	30%	36%	16%	18%
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1206	45%	40%	31%	15%	14%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	530	4196	43%	30%	1196	15%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	375	28%-	54%	24	496	18%
Employment & economic wellbeing				Not a	problem 📕 A bit of a pro	blem 📕 A big pro	iblem 📃 Dor	i't know
Council processes								

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Source: Q16I. To what extent has racism and discrimination towards particular groups of people been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

номе	Experience of prejudice or		Unweighted Count (n = )	I		
Introduction	intolerance - summary	Experience of discrimination – Ethnicity	2519	16%	78%	6%
Research design		Experience of discrimination – Age	2519	10%	85%	696
Quality of life	Respondents were asked whether they had personally experienced prejudice or	Experience of discrimination – Gender	2519	896	86%	6%
Built & natural environment	shown in the chart. These are separate	Experience of discrimination – Physical or mental health	1979	<mark>6%</mark>	86%	8%
Housing		Experience of discrimination – Religious beliefs	2516	<mark>5%</mark>	89%	6%
Public transport	As the chart shows, a small but notable	Experience of discrimination – Sexual orientation	2515	<mark>39</mark> 6	91%	696
Health & wellbeing	number of Auckland respondents stated they had experienced prejudice or intolerance, or				Yes No Prefer not to an	Iswer
Crime & safety	been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months – the biggest group					
ommunity, culture & social networks	(16%) who stated it was due to their ethnicity.					
viversity, prejudice & intolerance	Respondents were also asked whether they had <u>witnessed</u> anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than					
Climate change	themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months					
oyment & economic wellbeing	<ul> <li>the results are discussed further in this section.</li> </ul>					
Council processes						
Appendices						

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 1979 and 2519 Source: Q40. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your gender/age/ethnicity/physical or mental health condition or impairment/sexual orientation/religious beliefs? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

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НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	intolerance due to ethnicity	Auckland total	2519	16%	16%	78%	6%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	4%-		92%	5%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	160	11%	1196	89%	
Quality of life	16% of respondents had personally experienced	Upper Harbour	93	14%	14%	79%	7%
	prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three	Kaipātiki	159	1496	14%	83%	
Built & natural	months, due to their ethnicity.	Devonport-Takapuna	95	9%	9%	86%	5%
environment	This was significantly higher for those living in	Henderson-Massey	179	17%	17%	76%	7%
Housing	This was significantly higher for those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (25%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Waitākere Ranges	103	12%	12%	84%	5%
Dublic trouce out	(26%).	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	5%-	<mark>5%</mark>	92%	
Public transport	Respondents living in Rodney (4%), Aotea/Great	Waitematā	188	13%	13%	85%	
Health & wellbeing	Barrier and Waiheke (5%) were significantly less	Whau	128	15%	15%	73%	12%
Crime & safety	likely to have experienced this.	Albert-Eden	173	14%	1496	78%	796
Chine & Sarety		Puketāpapa	89	12%	12%	85%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	13%	13%	85%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	22%	2296	67%	11%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	21%	21%	73%	6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	25%+	25%	64%	11%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	26%+	26%	58%	16%
		Manurewa	146	22%	2296	72%	6%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	19%	19%	74%	7%
wendenig		Franklin	104	17%	17%	82%	
Council processes						Yes No Prefer	not to answer
Appendices							

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q40c. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your ethnicity? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Номе	Everytic part of projudice or inteleronce due to	6 m m	Unweighted	% Yes			
Introduction	Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to ethnicity - by age and ethnicity	Group Auckland total	Count (n = ) 2519	96 Yes	16%	78%	6%
Research design Quality of life	16% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice	European	1732	8%-	896	89%	
Built & natural environment	or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their ethnicity.	Māori	431	21%+	21%	74%	596
Housing	This was significantly higher for Māori (21%) and Pacific (30%) and Asian (25%) respondents, as well as those aged 25 to 49 years (21%).	Pacific Peoples	240	30%+	30%	61%	9%
Public transport		Asian	447	25%+	25%	67%	896
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	409	19%	19%	78%	
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1203	21%+	21%	75%	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	532	13%	13%	79%	896
Climate change		65+ years	375	3%-		85%	12%
Employment & economic wellbeing						Yes No Prefer not to a	Inswer
Council processes							

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Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q40c. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your ethnicity? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Номе	Experience of prejudice or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	intolerance due to age	Auckland total	2519	10%	10%	85%	6%
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	14%	14%	82%	5%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	160	1196	1196	89%	
Quality of life	One in ten respondents (10%) had <u>personally</u>	Upper Harbour	93	10%	10%	83%	7%
	<u>experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous	Kaipātiki	158	6%	<mark>696</mark>	92%	
Built & natural	three months, due to their age.	Devonport-Takapuna	96	796	796	88%	5%
environment	There were no statistically significant differences	Henderson-Massey	179	1096	1096	83%	7%
Housing	by local board.	Waitākere Ranges	103	1196	1196	85%	5%
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	9%	996	88%	
		Waitematā	188	1296	1296	87%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	6%	<mark>6%</mark>	82%	12%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	796	796	85%	7%
		Puketāpapa	89	796	796	90%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	10%	10%	87%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	129	10%	10%	79%	11%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	796	796	86%	6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	1196	1196	78%	11%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	1196	1196	74%	15%
		Manurewa	146	1096	1096	84%	6%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	1096	10%	83%	7%
wenbeing		Franklin	103	1396	1396	85%	
Council processes							not to answer

Source: Q40b. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your age? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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Housing	
Public transport	
Health & wellbeing	
Crime & safety	
mmunity, culture & social networks	
versity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

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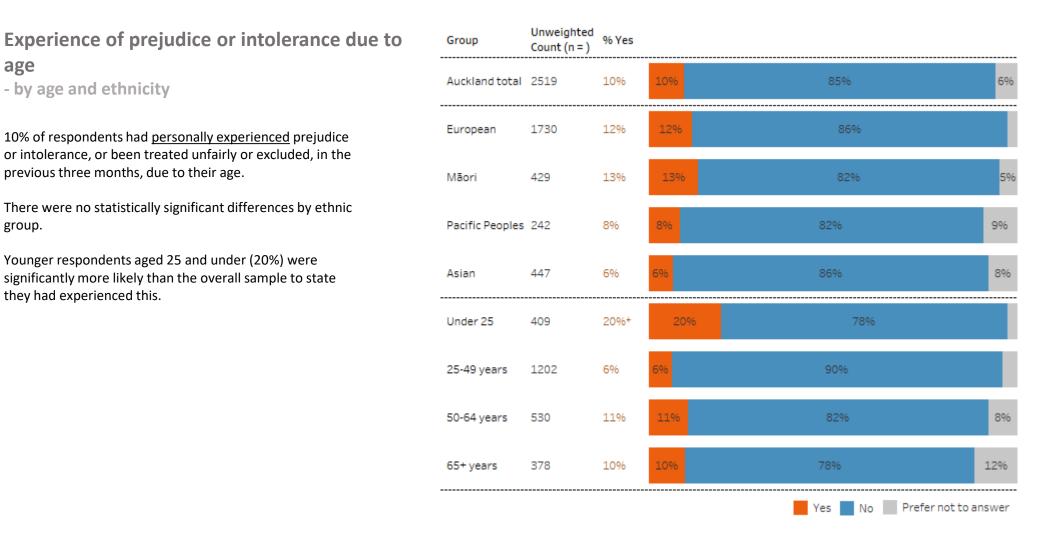
age

- by age and ethnicity

10% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their age.

There were no statistically significant differences by ethnic group.

Younger respondents aged 25 and under (20%) were significantly more likely than the overall sample to state they had experienced this.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q40b. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your age? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Номе	Experience of prejudice or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	intolerance due to gender	Auckland total	2519	8%	896	86%	6%
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	116	9%	996	87%	5%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161	8%	896	92%	
Quality of life	8% of Auckland respondents had <u>personally</u> <u>experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been	Upper Harbour	93	8%	8%	85%	7%
	treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous	Kaipātiki	158	5%	5%	93%	
Built & natural environment	three months, due to their gender.	Devonport-Takapuna	94	10%	10%	85%	5%
environment	There were no statistically significant differences	Henderson-Massey	179	896	896	85%	7%
Housing	by local board.	Waitākere Ranges	103	1296	12%	84%	5%
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	996	996	88%	
		Waitematā	188	1196	11%	88%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	896	8%	80%	12%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	6%	<mark>696</mark>	87%	7%
		Puketāpapa	89	796	796	91%	
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	796	796	91%	
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	8%	8%	81%	1196
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	8%	896	86%	6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	8%	8%	81%	11%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	98	1196	1196	73%	16%
<b>F</b>		Manurewa	146	1196	1196	83%	6%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	1196	1196	82%	7%
		Franklin	103	10%	10%	89%	
Council processes Appendices						Yes No Prefe	r not to answer

Source: Q40a. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your gender? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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nt There were no statistical group. ng Respondents aged 25 ar more likely than the over experienced this. ng Although gender analysity useful to investigate the particular question. Over respondents stated they

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to gender

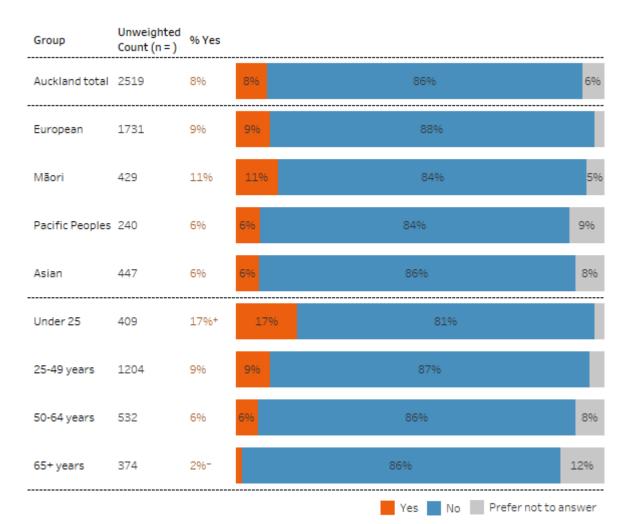
- by age and ethnicity

8% of respondents had <u>personally experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their gender.

There were no statistically significant differences by ethnic group.

Respondents aged 25 and under (17%) were significantly more likely than the overall sample to state they had experienced this.

Although gender analysis is not included in this report, it is useful to investigate the differences by gender for this particular question. Over one in ten (11%) female respondents stated they had experienced this, and 5% of male respondents did so.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q40a. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your gender? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

HOME Introduction Research design	Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health - by local board area
Quality of life Built & natural environment	5% of Auckland respondents had <u>personally</u> <u>experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their physical or mental health.
Housing Public transport	There were no statistically significant differences by local board.
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	
Community, culture & social networks	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	
Employment & economic wellbeing	
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Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes					
Auckland total	2527	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	68%		6%	22%
Rodney	117	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	63%			2796
Hibiscus and Bays	161	6%	6%	76%			1796
Upper Harbour	93	196		67%		796	25%
Kaipātiki	159	196		73%			24%
Devonport-Takapuna	97	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	70%		5%	20%
Henderson-Massey	179	496		7196		7%	18%
Waitākere Ranges	103	696	<mark>6%</mark>	72%			18%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	496		73%			20%
Waitematā	188	796	7%	66%			25%
Whau	129	796	796	61%		12%	21%
Albert-Eden	173	296		70%		7%	21%
Puketāpapa	90	396		70%			24%
Ōrākei	148	196		75%			21%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	996	9%	63%		1196	17%
Howick	133	396		60%	6%		3196
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	118	8%	896	61%		11%	19%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	9%	996	61%		15%	15%
Manurewa	144	796	796	64%		6%	23%
Papakura	81	796	796	68%		7%	17%
Franklin	103	6%	<mark>696</mark>	74%			18%
			Yes	No Prefer not to a	answei	r 📃 No	t applicable

Source: Q40d. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your physical or mental health condition or impairment? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes				
Introduction	physical or mental health - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2527	5%	596	68%	6%	2296
Research design		European	1734	6%	<mark>696</mark>	70%		22%
Quality of life Built & natural environment	5% of respondents had <u>personally experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their physical or mental health.	Māori	432	9%	9%	65%	5%	21%
Housing	Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall	Pacific Peoples	242	10%+	10%	64%	9%	16%
Public transport	sample to state they had experienced this (10% compared with 5% overall).	Asian	449	296		67%	8%	24%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	There were no significant differences by age group, although those aged under 25 did report higher levels of prejudice (9%) than those aged 50+ (3%).	Under 25	409	9%	9%	65%		23%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	5%	5%	67%		24%
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	534	3%		70%	8%	19%
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	378	396		70%	12%	16%
Employment & economic wellbeing					Yes	No Prefer not to answe	er 🗾 Not	applicable:
Council processes								
Appendices								
<u> </u>						Base: All respondents (excluding	not answe	(har) n= 1979

Source: Q40d. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your physical or mental health condition or impairment? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

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НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
	intolerance due to religious beliefs	Auckland total	2516	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	89%	<mark>6%</mark>
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	116	3%		93%	5%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	160	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	95%	
Quality of life	5% of Auckland respondents had personally	Upper Harbour	93	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	88%	7%
Quality of me	experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been	Kaipātiki	158	296		95%	
Built & natural	treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their religious beliefs.	Devonport-Takapuna	95	4%		91%	5%
environment		Henderson-Massey	179	6%	696	87%	7%
Housing	ousing There were no statistically significant differences by local board.	Waitākere Ranges	103	196		95%	5%
	by local board.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	0%		97%	
Public transport		Waitematā	188	3%		95%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	8%	896	80%	12%
		Albert-Eden	173	196		92%	7%
Crime & safety		Puketāpapa	89	9%	9%	88%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	4%		94%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	6%	<mark>696</mark>	84%	1196
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	5%	<mark>596</mark>	88%	6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	7%	796	82%	11%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96	7%	796	76%	16%
		Manurewa	147	5%	<mark>5%</mark>	90%	696
Employment & economic		Papakura	81	3%		90%	7%
wellbeing		Franklin	103	7%	796	92%	
Council processes Appendices							efer not to answer

Source: Q40f. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your religious beliefs? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes
Introduction	religious beliefs - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2516	5%
Research design	5% of respondents had <u>personally experienced prejudice</u> or	European	1729	496
Quality of life Built & natural	intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their religious beliefs.	Māori	429	496
environment Housing	Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall sample to state they had experienced this (11% compared with 5% overall).	Pacific Peoples	240	11%+
Public transport	There were no statistically significant differences by age	Asian	446	4%
Health & wellbeing	group.	Under 25	409	796
Crime & safety Community, culture &		25-49 years	1202	6%
social networks Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	528	396
intolerance Climate change		65+ years	377	296
Employment & economic wellbeing				
Council processes				
Appendices				

\_\_\_\_\_ 696 \_\_\_\_\_ 9196 80% 9% 8% 89% 8% 12% \_\_\_\_\_ Yes No Prefer not to answer

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2516

Source: Q40f. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your religious beliefs? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes		
	intolerance due to sexual	Auckland total	2515	3%	91%	6%
Introduction	orientation	Rodney	117	2%	94%	5%
Research design	- by local board area	Hibiscus and Bays	160	296	98%	
Quality of life		Upper Harbour	93	396	90%	796
Quality of life	A small proportion (3%) of Auckland respondents	Kaipātiki	158	196	96%	
Built & natural	had <u>personally experienced</u> prejudice or	Devonport-Takapuna	95	196	94%	5%
environment	intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their sexual	Henderson-Massey	179	396	90%	796
Housing	orientation.	Waitākere Ranges	103	296	93%	5%
	There were no statistically significant differences	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	80	096	97%	
Public transport	by local board.	Waitematā	188	396	95%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	3%	85%	12%
		Albert-Eden	173	5%	<mark>5%</mark> 88%	7%
Crime & safety		Puketāpapa	89	196	96%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	196	96%	
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	5%	85%	11%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	296	92%	6%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	115	296	86%	1196
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	98	6%	696 7896	16%
		Manurewa	144	296	93%	6%
Employment & economic		Papakura	81	6%	<mark>696</mark> 87%	7%
wellbeing		Franklin	102	296	97%	
Council processes Appendices					Yes No	Prefer not to answer

Source: Q40e. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your sexual orientation? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes		
Introduction	sexual orientation - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2515	396	91%	696
Research design		European	1727	296	95%	
Quality of life	A small proportion (3%) of Auckland respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been					
Built & natural environment	treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their sexual orientation.	Māori	429	596	596 90%	596
Housing	There were no statistically significant differences by ethnicity or age groups.	Pacific Peoples	240	596	<mark>5%</mark> 85% 9	996
Public transport		Asian	447	196	91%6	896
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	409	6%	<mark>696</mark> 9196	
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1203	3%	93%	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	530	196	91% 8	8%
Climate change		65+ years	373	196	87% 12'	96
Employment & economic wellbeing					Yes No Prefer not to answ	/er
Council processes						

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2515

Source: Q40e. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your sexual orientation? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or		Unweighted Count (n = )			
Introduction	intolerance - summary	Witnessing of discrimination – Ethnicity	2523	30%	63%	796
Research design						
Quality of life	Respondents were asked whether they had <u>witnessed</u> anyone showing prejudice or	Witnessing of discrimination – Age	2521	13%	80%	7%
Built & natural environment	intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three	Witnessing of discrimination – Gender	2526	15%	78%	796
Housing	months, as shown in the chart. These are separate questions as people may have	Witnessing of discrimination – Physical or mental health	2522	14%	79%	796
Public transport	witnessed more than one type of discrimination.	Witnessing of discrimination – Religious beliefs	2517	1396	80%	7%
Health & wellbeing	As the chart shows, a number of Auckland					
Crime & safety	respondents stated they had witnessed prejudice or intolerance, or been treated	Witnessing of discrimination – Sexual orientation	2519	1196	82%	796
Community, culture & social networks	unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months – again, the biggest group was those stated this was due to ethnicity (30%).				Yes No Prefer not to a	nswer
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	In general, greater proportions of respondents stated they had witnessed					
Climate change	prejudice or intolerance than had experienced it, across all variables.					
Employment & economic wellbeing						
Council processes						
Appendices						
QUALITY OF LIFE	Source: Q41. In the last three months		ge/ethnicity/phys	on other than yourself, or the source of the second s	nts (excluding not answered), ns between 2517 an reating them unfairly or excluding them, because of lition or impairment/sexual orientation/religious b than the total <i>and</i> the difference is statistically sign	of their beliefs?

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	due to ethnicity	Auckland total	2523	30%	30%	63%	7%
	- by local board area	Rodney	117	22%	22%	73%	496
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161	27%	27%	71%	
Quality of life	Almost one in three (30%) respondents had witnessed someone showing prejudice or	Upper Harbour	93	33%	33%	62%	5%
	intolerance towards a person other than	Kaipātiki	159	31%	3196	65%	
Built & natural environment	themselves, or treating them unfairly or	Devonport-Takapuna	97	21%	2196	75%	
environment	excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their ethnicity.	Henderson-Massey	178	28%	28%	65%	8%
Housing	Housing	Waitākere Ranges	103	32%	32%	60%	8%
Public transport	Respondents living in Waitematā were more	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	27%	27%	65%	7%
	likely to have witnessed this (39% compared with 30% overall).	Waitematā	188	39%+	39%	59%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	29%	29%	52%	19%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	31%	3196	65%	
		Puketāpapa	89	21%	21%	76%	
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	148	30%	30%	65%	596
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	30%	30%	61%	10%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	34%	34%	60%	5%
intolerance		Mängere-Ötähuhu	115	35%	35%	50%	15%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	34%	34%	4296	24%
		Manurewa	145	26%	26%	62%	1296
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81	34%	34%	58%	8%
Weinbeing		Franklin	103	28%	28%	71%	
Council processes						Yes No Prefer not	to answer
Appendices							

Source: Q41c. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their ethnicity? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

HOME	Witness of prejudice or intolerance due t ethnicity - by age and ethnicity
Research design	
Quality of life	Almost one in three (30%) respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a
Built & natural environment	person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their ethnicity.
Housing	Māori respondents were more likely to have witnessed this
Public transport	(42% compared with 30% overall).
Health & wellbeing	There were obvious age differences in responses, with respondents aged 49 and under being more likely than
Crime & safety	respondents aged 50 and over to have witnessed this.
Community, culture & social networks	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	
Employment & economic wellbeing	

to

**Council processes** 

Appendices



#### Unweighted % Yes Group Count (n = ) -----\_\_\_\_\_ 796 Auckland total 2523 30% 1735 68% 29% 29% European 5196 796 430 42% Māori 42%+ 5396 1296 Pacific Peoples 242 35% 29% 6196 10% 29% Asian 447 -----5396 409 43% Under 25 43%+ 60% 25-49 years 1205 35%+ 696 531 24% 68% 8% 50-64 years 24%-73% 65+ years 378 13%-13% 14%

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2523

..... Yes No Prefer not to answer

Source: Q41c. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their ethnicity? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

\_\_\_\_\_

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes	
	due to age	Auckland total	2521	13%	13%
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	1196	1196
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161	1496	14%
Quality of life	13% of respondents had witnessed someone	Upper Harbour	93	1196	1196
Quality of me	showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them	Kaipātiki	158	8%	8%
Built & natural	unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three	Devonport-Takapuna	96	1196	1196
environment	months, due to their age.	Henderson-Massey	177	1096	10%
Housing	Respondents living in Waitākere Ranges local	Waitākere Ranges	103	20%+	20%
	board area were more likely to have witnessed	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	10%	10%
Public transport	this (20% compared with 13% overall).	Waitematā	188	12%	12%
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	1496	14%
		Albert-Eden	173	10%	10%
Crime & safety		Puketāpapa	89	12%	12%
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	15%	15%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	12%	12%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	15%	15%
intolerance		Mängere-Ötähuhu	115	1796	17%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	1496	14%
		Manurewa	146	1496	14%
Employment & economic		Papakura	81	1496	14%
wellbeing		Franklin	102	1296	12%
Council processes					
Appendices					

Yes No Prefer not to answer

84% 87% 84%

83%

83%

86% 85%

8196

80%

79%

67%

74% 78%

86%

62%

67%

73%

86%

796

496

596

8%

8%

796

596

1096 596

15%

12%

8%

24%

19%

Source: Q41b. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their age? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

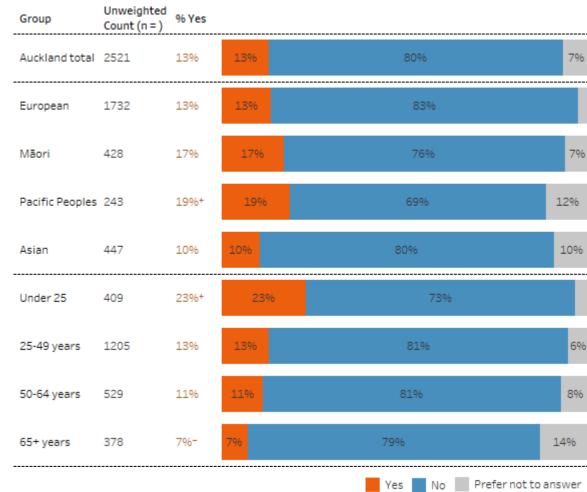
	Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to age
--	--

- by age and ethnicity

13% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their age.

Pacific respondents were more likely to have witnessed this (19% compared with 13% overall).

Almost a quarter (23%) of those aged 25 and under had witnessed this, while those aged 65 and over were less likely to state they had witnessed it (7%).



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2521

Source: Q41b. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their age? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Research design

HOME

Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	due to gender	Auckland total	2526	15%	1596	78%	7%
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117	13%	13%	82%	4%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	162	1796	1796	81%	
Quality of life	15% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone	Upper Harbour	93	18%	18%	77%	5%
Quality of file	showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them	Kaipātiki	158	1196	1196	85%	
Built & natural	unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three	Devonport-Takapuna	96	12%	12%	84%	
environment	months, due to their gender.	Henderson-Massey	179	12%	12%	81%	8%
Housing	Respondents living in the Waitematā local board	Waitākere Ranges	103	19%	19%	73%	8%
	area were more likely to have witnessed this (21%	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	1796	1796	76%	7%
 Public transport	compared with 15% overall).	Waitematā	188	21%+	2196	77%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	1296	1296	69%	19%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173	16%	16%	80%	
Crime & salety		Puketāpapa	90	12%	12%	85%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	10%	10%	86%	5%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	15%	15%	75%	10%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	1296	12%	83%	5%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	19%	19%	66%	15%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99	18%	18%	58%	24%
		Manurewa	146	1496	14%	74%	12%
Employment & economic		Papakura	81	2196	2196	72%	896
wellbeing		Franklin	102	1396	13%	86%	
Council processes Appendices						Yes No Prefer r	not to answer

Source: Q41a. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their gender? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

номе	Wit
Introduction	gen - by
Research design	
	15%
Quality of life	preju
	them
Built & natural	the p
environment	
	Māo
Housing	(24%
Public transport	Resp
	likely
Health & wellbeing	while
Crime & safety	Altho
ommunity, culture &	usefu parti
social networks	diffe
Social networks	13%
Diversity, prejudice &	This
intolerance	discr
	likely
Climate change	men

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



## Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to gender

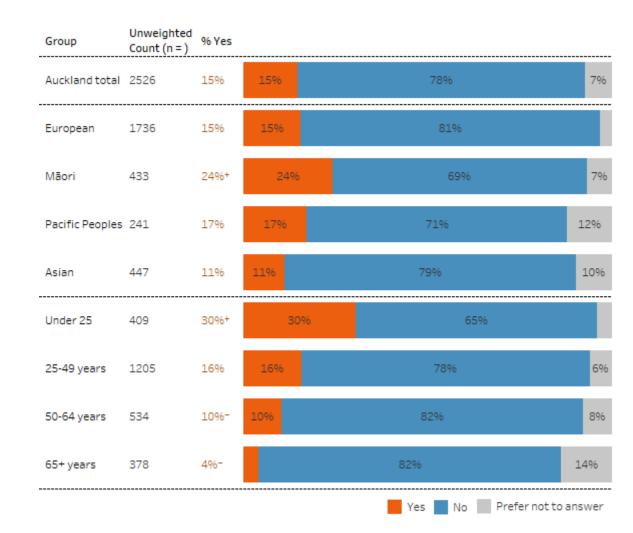
- by age and ethnicity

15% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their gender.

Māori respondents were more likely to have witnessed this (24% compared with 15% overall).

Respondents aged 25 and under (30%) were also more likely than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while those aged 50 and over were less likely.

Although gender analysis is not included in this report, it is useful to investigate the differences by gender for this particular question. There were no statistically significant differences in response - 16% of female respondents, and 13% of male respondents stated they had witnessed this. This is in contrast to the experience of gender discrimination, where women were more than twice as likely to report experiencing discrimination themselves than men



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2526

Source: Q41a. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their gender? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unweig Count (
Introduction	due to physical or mental health	Auckland total	2522
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161
Quality of life	14% of respondents had witnessed someone	Upper Harbour	93
Quality of file	showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them	Kaipātiki	158
Built & natural	unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three	Devonport-Takapuna	97
environment	months, due to their physical or mental health.	Henderson-Massey	178
Housing	Respondents living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (24%),	Waitākere Ranges	103
Public transport	Papakura (24%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (22%) and	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81
	Waitākere Ranges (21%) local board areas were	Waitematā	188
Health & wellbeing	more likely to have witnessed this compared with the overall sample.	Whau	129
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	173
chine & surety		Puketāpapa	89
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	98
		Manurewa	145
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	81
wenbeing		Franklin	102
Council processes			
Appendices			

	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
tal	2522	14%	1496	79%	796
	117	9%	9%	87%	496
d Bays	161	10%	10%	88%	
our	93	1196	1196	84%	596
	158	796-	796	88%	
Takapuna	97	15%	1596	81%	
Massey	178	1096	10%	82%	8%
Ranges	103	2196+	21%	71%	8%
at Barrier and Waiheke	81	10%	10%	83%	7%
	188	1796	17%	81%	
	129	1496	14%	67%	19%
	173	10%	10%	86%	
	89	9%	9%	88%	
	148	12%	12%	84%	5%
kie-Tāmaki	131	18%	18%	72%	10%
	133	10%	10%	85%	5%
āhuhu	117	2496+	24%	61%	15%
toetoe	98	22%+	22%	54%	24%
	145	1496	1496	73%	12%
	81	2496+	24%	68%	8%
	102	10%	10%	88%	

Source: Q41d. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because

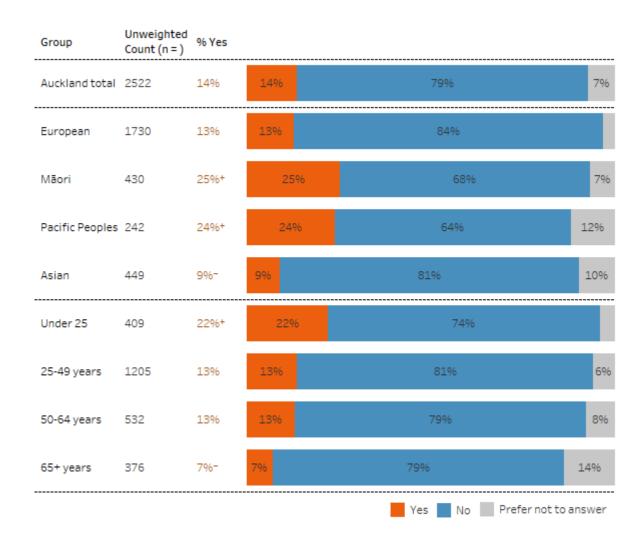
of their mental or physical health condition or impairment?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

HOME Introduction Research design	Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health - by age and ethnicity
Quality of life Built & natural environment	14% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their physical or mental health.
Housing Public transport	Māori (25%) and Pacific (24%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this, while Asian respondents were less likely (9%).
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	Respondents aged 25 and under (22%) were also more likely than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while those aged 65 and over were less likely (7%).
Community, culture & social networks	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	
mployment & economic wellbeing	
Council processes	
Appendices	



Source: Q41d. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because

of their mental or physical health condition or impairment?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

Employ

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
later de st's s	due to religious beliefs	Auckland total	2517	13%	13%	80%	7%
Introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	116	8%	896	88%	5%
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161	1096	10%	88%	
Quality of life	showing prejudice or intolerance towards a	Upper Harbour	93	1296	12%	83%	5%
Quality of file		Kaipātiki	158	796	796	88%	
Built & natural	person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous	Devonport-Takapuna	96	10%	10%	86%	
environment	three months, due to their religious beliefs.	Henderson-Massey	178	1196	11%	81%	8%
Housing	Respondents living in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board area were more likely to have witnessed this (21% compared with 13% overall)	Waitākere Ranges	103	1496	14%	78%	8%
		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81	9%	9%	84%	7%
Public transport		Waitematā	188	10%	10%	88%	
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129	16%	16%	65%	19%
		Albert-Eden	173	15%	15%	81%	
Crime & safety		Puketāpapa	89	10%	10%	86%	
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148	8%	896	87%	5%
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	16%	16%	74%	10%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133	15%	15%	79%	5%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	113	21%+	2196	64%	16%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	97	17%	17%	58%	25%
		Manurewa	147	14%	14%	75%	12%
Employment & economic		Papakura	80	13%	13%	79%	8%
wellbeing		Franklin	103	11%	11%	87%	
Council processes						Yes No Prefer not	to answer
Appendices							

Source: Q41f. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their religious beliefs? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	religious beliefs - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total		13%	1396	80%	7%
Research design		European	1730	11%	1196	86%	
Quality of life	13% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than						
Built & natural environment	themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their religious beliefs.	Māori	428	19%+	19%	74%	7%
Housing	Māori (19%) and Pacific (21%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this.	Pacific Peoples	242	2196+	2196	67%	1296
Public transport	Respondents aged 25 and under (19%) were more likely	Asian	446	12%	1296	79%	10%
Health & wellbeing	than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while those aged 65 and over were less likely (4%).	Under 25	409	19%+	19%	76%	
Crime & safety		25-49 years	1203	1496	14%	80%	6%
Community, culture & social networks					_		
Diversity, prejudice &		50-64 years	528	10%	10%	82%	8%
intolerance		65+ years	377	496-		82%	14%
Climate change						Yes No Prefer not t	o answer
Employment & economic wellbeing							Vanawer
Council processes							
Appendices							

Source: Q41f. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their religious beliefs? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Номе	Witness of prejudice or intolerance	Group	Unw Cour
Introduction	due to sexual orientation	Auckland total	2519
introduction	- by local board area	Rodney	117
Research design		Hibiscus and Bays	161
Quality of life	11% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone	Upper Harbour	93
Quality of file	showing prejudice or intolerance towards a	Kaipātiki	158
Built & natural	person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three	Devonport-Takapuna	96
environment	months, due to their sexual orientation.	Henderson-Massey	178
Housing	Despendents living in the Kainātiki lasal haard	Waitākere Ranges	103
<b>.</b>	Respondents living in the Kaipātiki local board area were less likely to have witnessed this (4%	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	81
Public transport	compared with 11% overall).	Waitematā	188
Health & wellbeing		Whau	129
		Albert-Eden	173
Crime & safety		Puketāpapa	89
Community, culture &		Ōrākei	148
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	133
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	114
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	99
		Manurewa	145
Employment & economic		Papakura	81
wellbeing		Franklin	102
Council processes			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Appendices			

	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
	2519	11%	1196	82%	7%
	117	5%	596	90%	49
ys	161	1196	1196	87%	
	93	1196	1196	84%	59
	158	496-		92%	
apuna	96	10%	10%	86%	
sey	178	12%	12%	81%	8%
es	103	15%	15%	78%	8%
arrier and Waiheke	81	13%	13%	80%	7%
	188	15%	15%	83%	
	129	1196	1196	70%	19%
	173	10%	10%	86%	
	89	9%	996	88%	
	148	896	8%	87%	59
āmaki	131	15%	15%	75%	10%
	133	796	7%	88%	5%
hu	114	16%	16%	68%	15%
be	99	15%	1596	61%	
	145	14%	14%	74%	12%
	81	15%	15%	77%	8%
	102	15%	15%	84%	

Yes No Prefer not to answer

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519

Source: Q41e. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their sexual orientation? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

НОМЕ	Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes			
Introduction	sexual orientation - by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	2519	11%	11%	82%	7%
Research design Quality of life	11% of respondents had <u>witnessed</u> someone showing	European	1731	1196	11%	86%	
Built & natural environment	prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, due to their sexual orientation.	Māori	429	1996+	19%	74%	7%
Housing	Māori (19%) and Pacific (18%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this.	Pacific Peoples	241	1896+	18%	7096	12%
Public transport	Respondents aged 25 and under (22%) were more likely than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while	Asian	447	8%	896	82%	10%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety	those aged 65 and over were less likely (4%).	Under 25	409	2296+	22%	74%	
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1204	1296	12%	82%	696
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	530	8%	896	84%	896
Climate change		65+ years	376	4%-		83%	1496
Employment & economic wellbeing						Yes No Prefer not to	answer
Council processes							
Appendices							

Source: Q41e. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their sexual orientation? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

## **11. Climate change**

This section reports on sustainability and climate change, a new topic introduced in the 2020 survey. Two new survey questions were included to measure the extent to which respondents consider sustainability when making decisions about what to do, buy and use, and the extent to which respondents worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland.

#### HOME

Introduction

Research design

Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



Consideration of sustainability and the environment - by local board area

Almost half (45%) of Auckland respondents stated they 'always' or 'most of the time' consider sustainability and the environment when they make choices about what they do, buy or use in their daily life.

Significantly higher proportions of those living in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (71%), Devonport-Takapuna (58%) and Waitematā (58%) local board areas stated they did this always or most of the time.

Conversely, respondents living in Manurewa (26%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (21%) were significantly more likely than the overall average to state they rarely or never did so (compared to 13% for all of Auckland).

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Most or all of the time (4+5)	or never					
Auckland total	2528	45%	13%	9%	36%		42%	9%
Rodney	117	52%	10%	10%	42%		38%	796
Hibiscus and Bays	162	46%	10%	10%	37%		44%	6%
Upper Harbour	93	52%	8%	10%	42%		39%	796
Kaipātiki	159	49%	11%	7%	42%		40%	8%
Devonport-Takapuna	98	58%+	5%-	1296	46%		37%	
Henderson-Massey	178	46%	14%	696	40%		40%	996 596
Waitākere Ranges	103	4796	16%	15%	31%		38%	1196 496
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	7196+	496-	18%		53%		26%
Waitematā	188	58%+	10%	1196	47%		32%	896
Whau	128	39%	15%	12%	27%		46%	1196
Albert-Eden	172	45%	10%	1096	35%		44%	696
Puketāpapa	90	42%	11%	996	34%		47%	896
Ōrākei	146	45%	8%	896	37%		47%	796
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	45%	10%	9%	36%		44%	10%
Howick	133	39%	13%	696	33%		49%	12%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	118	30%-	16%	696	24%		54%	10% 6%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	37%	21%+	1496	23%		43%	13% 7%
Manurewa	146	30%-	26%+		25%	4	496	17% 8%
Papakura	81	48%	16%		44%		36%	12%
Franklin	104	49%	14%		45%		37%	11%

Always Most of the time Sometimes Rarely Never

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2528

Source: Q42. In your daily life, to what extent do you consider sustainability and the environment when you make choices about what you do, buy or use? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

номе	environment	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Most or all of the time (4+5)	or never				
Introduction Research design		Auckland total	2528	45%	13%	9%	36%	42%	9%
Quality of life	than the overall average to stated they 'always' or 'most of the time' consider sustainability and the environment when they make choices about what they do, buy or use in their daily life (51% compared to 45% overall), while Pacific and Māori were less likely (37% and 38%	European	1739	51%+	1196	10%	42%	38%	896
Built & natural environment		Māori	434	42%	16%	9%	3496	42%	1196 596
Housing		Pacific Peoples	243	37%-	16%	10%	27%	4796	1196 596
Public transport Health & wellbeing	Respondents aged 65 and over were also significantly more likely to state they consider sustainability 'always' or 'most of the time' when they make choices about - what they do, buy or use (51% compared to 45% overall).	Asian	450	38%-	15%	596	32%	47%	12%
Crime & safety		Under 25	409	42%	17%	10%	32%	41%	15%
nmunity, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1206	43%	1196	9%	35%	45%	996
versity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	537	45%	1196	8%	37%	43%	8%
Climate change		65+ years	376	51%+	16%	9%	42%	33%	996 796
yment & economic wellbeing						Always	Most of the time	Sometimes Rarely	Never
Council processes									

Appendices



Healt

Commu

Diversit

Employme

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2528

Source: Q42. In your daily life, to what extent do you consider sustainability and the environment when you make choices about what you do, buy or use? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

HOME	Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Worried or very worried (1+2)				
introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	2525	50%	28%	22%	32%	10% 6%
Research design		Rodney	117	43%	23%	20%	37%	12% 5%
Quality of life	Half (50%) of Auckland respondents stated they were 'worried' or 'very worried' about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and the residents of Auckland. 6%	Hibiscus and Bays	162	47%	24%	23%	3196	14% 7%
Built & natural environment		Upper Harbour	93	58%	33%	25%	31%	696
		Kaipātiki	159	5196	29%	22%	40%	696
environment	stated they didn't know enough.	Devonport-Takapuna	98	56%	35%	21%	29%	8%
Housing	Public transport Waiheke (65%) and Waitemata (63%) were significantly more likely to state they were worried	Henderson-Massey	178	4796	27%	19%	32%	1196 896
Public transport		Waitākere Ranges	103	42%	26%	16%	39%	1196 596
r ubile traiisport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	6596+	30%	35%	20%	10%
Health & wellbeing		Waitematā	188	63%+	35%	27%	27%	896
Crime & safety		Whau	129	50%	26%	24%	30%	10% 8%
		Albert-Eden	172	58%	28%	30%	24%	1296 596
Community, culture & social networks		Puketāpapa	90	50%	31%	19%	35%	1196
Social networks		Ōrākei	146	5196	32%	19%	35%	1196
Diversity, prejudice &		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	130	57%	37%	20%	26%	9% <mark>5%</mark>
intolerance		Howick	133	47%	29%	18%	36%	10% 7%
Climate change		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	47%	20%	27%	28% 9%	6 1496
Euroleum ent Orecenemie		Õtara-Papatoetoe	99	53%	31%	23%	24% 10	0% 12%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Manurewa	145	47%	26%	21%	37%	9% 7%
, and the second se		Papakura	81	4496	25%	20%	36%	12% 8%
Council processes		Franklin	104	42%	25%	18%	3196 1	996
Appendices		Worried Very worried A little	worried 📕 Not	at all worried	l don't know enoug	h about climate chang	e I don't believe in	climate change

Source: Q43. To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and the residents of Auckland? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

Номе	Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland - by age and ethnicity There were no significant differences in the proportions across ethnic groups who stated they were worried or very worried about the impact of climate change on Auckland. It is noted however that a relatively large proportion of Pacific respondents (15%) stated they didn't know enough about climate change compared with 6% overall. Respondents aged 25 and under were significantly more likely than the overall average to be 'worried' or 'very worried' about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and the residents of Auckland (64% compared with 50% overall), and respondents aged 65 and over were less likely (39%).	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	worried				
Introduction Research design		Auckland total	2525	(1+2) 50%	28%	22%	32%	10% 6%
Quality of life		European	1738	51%	27%	23%	32%	1296
Built & natural environment		Māori	433	53%	27%	26%	25%	11% 10%
Housing Public transport		Pacific Peoples	242	53%	26%	28%	23%	896 1596
Health & wellbeing		Asian	449	49%	31%	18%	38%	896
Crime & safety		Under 25	409	64%+	30%	34%	229	6 696 696
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1204	52%	29%	23%	32%	9% 6%
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	536	46%	28%	18%	34%	1296 596
Climate change		65+ years	376	39%-	25%	15%	35%	18% 6%
Employment & economic wellbeing	Worried Ver	ry worried 📃 A littl	e worried 📕 No	ot at all worried	I don't know enoug	h about climate char	nge 📃 I don't believe	in climate change
Council processes								
Appendices								

Source: Q43. To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and the residents of Auckland? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

# 12. Employment and economic wellbeing

The section reports on respondents' employment status, satisfaction with their job, perceptions of their work/life balance and their ability to cover costs of their everyday needs. Types of unpaid work in the previous 4 weeks are also measured.

In 2020, additional questions were included to measure the impact of COVID-19 on their working and financial situation.

НОМЕ	Employment status - by local board area	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Employed (1+2)	% Not employed (3+4)				
Introduction		Auckland total	2412	72%	28%	57%	14%	9%	20%
Research design	Almost three quarters of the	Rodney	112	69%	31%	50%	19% <mark>5%</mark>	; ;	26%
	Auckland sample stated they were	Hibiscus and Bays	159	72%	28%	55%	18%	696	21%
Quality of life	employed either full-time (57%) or part-time (14%).	Upper Harbour	91	76%	24%	64%	1196	796	17%
Built & natural		Kaipātiki	157	7196	29%	56%	15% 5	596	23%
environment	Those living in Ōrākei were more likely than the overall sample to be in	Devonport-Takapuna	94	69%	31%	51%	18%	2	27%
Housing	employment (80% compared with	Henderson-Massey	160	75%	25%	66%	9%	696	19%
	72%).	Waitākere Ranges	99	74%	26%	55%	19%		23%
Public transport		Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	75	65%	35%	44%	21% 8%	2	2796
Health & wellbeing		Waitematā	183	75%	25%	61%	14%	8%	16%
		Whau	121	68%	32%	54%	13% 14	496	19%
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	166	76%	24%	60%	16%	1196	13%
Community, culture &		Puketāpapa	86	7496	26%	51%	23%	16%	10%
social networks		Ōrākei	144	80%+	20%+	62%	18%	5	16%
Diversity, prejudice &		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	125	65%	35%	50%	15% 10%		25%
intolerance		Howick	124	68%	32%	52%	16% 1	.296	19%
Climate change		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	109	70%	30%	57%		13%	1896
		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	90	68%	32%	56%	12% 109	_	23%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Manurewa	137	73%	27%	62%		10%	17%
wendering		Papakura	77	70%	30%	63%		13%	18%
Council processes		Franklin	103	63%	37%	55%	9% <mark>6%</mark>	31	.96
Appendices		Employed full time (>=30 hrs per week)	Employed p	art time (<30 h	rs per week)	Not in employment but looking for work	Not in employr	ment and	not looking



Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2412 Source: Q21. Which of the following best describes your employment status? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Employment status - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Employed (1+2)	% Not employed (3+4)							
Introduction		Auckland total	2412	72%	28%		5	7%		14%	9%	20%
Research design	Māori were less likely than the overall average to state they were employed (66% compared with 72%											
Quality of life	overall).	European	1696	7196	29%		55	96		16%	696	23%
Built & natural environment	Those aged 65 and over were significantly less likely than the overall sample to be in employment (23% compared with 72% overall).	Māori	406	66%-	34%-		529	16	149	96	12%	21%
Housing		Pacific Peoples	223	69%	3196		56	596	1	L4%	1496	17%
Public transport		Asian	425	75%	25%		(	50%		15%	6 1296	1496
Health & wellbeing												
Crime & safety		Under 25	394	69%	31%		36%		32%		18%	13%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1165	84%+	16%+			72%			12%	896 896
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	503	78%+	22%+			65%		1	.396 896	6 14%
Climate change		65+ years	350	23%-	77%-	14%	9%			74%		
Employment & economic wellbeing	Employed full time	(>=30 hrs per week)	Employed p	arttime (<30 h	rs per week)	Not in en	nployment b	out looking for w	ork Not	t in empl	oyment and	i not looking
Council processes												
Appendices												

Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2412 Source: Q21. Which of the following best describes your employment status? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

HOME	Job satisfaction	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Dissatisfied (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	1736	64%	17%	20%	44%	19%	13%
	True thinds $(CAO(1) = f + h =$	Rodney	78	67%	17%	33%	34%	16%	15%
Research design	Two thirds (64%) of those employed full-time or part-time	Hibiscus and Bays	113	65%	1496	11%	54%	21%	10%
Quality of life	stated they had been 'very	Upper Harbour	68	64%	14%	19%	45%	22%	1496
	satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their job in the previous 4 weeks. 17%	Kaipātiki	114	64%	20%	18%	46%	16%	17%
Built & natural environment	were 'dissatisfied' or 'very	Devonport-Takapuna	66	58%	16%	21%	37%	26%	896 896
environment	dissatisfied'.	Henderson-Massey	118	70%	18%	16%	54%	12%	1296 796
Housing	There were no significant	Waitākere Ranges	75	67%	1196	15%	52%	22%	796
Public transport	differences in responses across	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	49	67%	1396	14%	53%	20%	13%
	the local board areas.	Waitematā	135	54%	1896	17%	37% 2	28%	1296 696
Health & wellbeing		Whau	83	73%	15%	22%	51%	12%	1096 596
Crime & safety		Albert-Eden	130	68%	15%	27%	41%	17%	12%
		Puketāpapa	63	63%	18%	2196	41%	19%	16%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	119	64%	1996	18%	46%	17%	1596 <mark>496</mark>
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	83	63%	1696	22%	41%	21%	12%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	91	61%	2096	13%	48%	19%	19%
intolerance		Māngere-Õtāhuhu	73	65%	1296	1896	46%	23%	896
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	61	65%	2296	31%	34%	13% 1	1796 <mark>5%</mark>
		Manurewa	97	56%	19%	24%	33%	25%	1196 796
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	52	60%	1796	29%	31%	23%	1496
		Franklin	68	64%	2196	21%	44%	15% 13	296 996
Council processes Appendices			Very sa	atisfied 📃 S	atisfied 📃 Ne	ither satisfied nor diss	atisfied 📕 Dissatisfied	d 📕 Very dis	satisfied

Base: All respondents who were employed full-time or part-time (excluding not answered), n= 1736 Source: Q22. Please think about the last 4 weeks of your job, how do you feel about your job? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Job satisfaction	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Dissatisfied (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	1736	64%	1796	20%	44%	19%	13%
Research design	Overall, 64% of those employed stated they had been 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their job in	European	1216	66%	17%	20%	46%	17%	13%
Quality of life	the previous 4 weeks.	·					_	<b>-</b>	
Built & natural environment	Respondents aged 65+ were significantly <u>less</u> likely to be dissatisfied with their job (2%, compared to	Māori	275	57%	2196	19%	38%	2296	1396 896
Housing	17% for Auckland as a whole).	Pacific Peoples	155	66%	17%	23%	43%	17%	1296 696
Public transport		Asian	325	61%	1796	1796	44%	23%	1296
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	273	61%	20%	15%	46%	19%	16%
Crime & safety						_			
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	980	62%	19%	19%	43%	20%	14%
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	399	66%	15%	22%	4496	19%	1096 696
Climate change		65+ years	84	84%	2%-	39%	6 45	96	14%
Employment & economic wellbeing			Very sa	atisfied Si	atisfied Neit	ther satisfied r	nor dissatisfied 📃 Dissatisf	ied 📕 Very d	issatisfied
Council processes									

Base: All respondents who were employed full-time or part-time (excluding not answered), n= 1736

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Source: Q22. Please think about the last 4 weeks of your job, how do you feel about your job?

Appendices



НОМЕ	Work-life balance	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )		% Dissatisfied (1+2)				
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	1729	57%	24%	1496	43%	20%	18% <mark>5%</mark>
	<b>-</b>	Rodney	78	75%+	19%	26%	49%		6% 19%
Research design	Those who were employed were asked to rate how satisfied or	Hibiscus and Bays	113	62%	23%	896	54%	15%	18% <mark>5%</mark>
Quality of life	dissatisfied they were with the	Upper Harbour	68	55%	15%	11%	45%	30%	10%
	balance between their work and	Kaipātiki	114	63%	23%	9%	54%	14%	16% 7%
Built & natural environment	other aspects of their life such as time with family and leisure. Just	Devonport-Takapuna	65	59%	26%	11%	49%	15%	20% 5%
environment	over half (57%) were 'very	Henderson-Massey	117	54%	28%	12%	42%	18%	18% 9%
Housing	satisfied' or 'satisfied' and 24% were 'dissatisfied' or 'very	Waitākere Ranges	75	48%	29%	12%	36%	23%	24% 5%
Public transport	dissatisfied'.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	49	60%	20%	22%	39%	20%	19%
		Waitematā	134	51%	26%	13%	38%	22%	16% 10%
Health & wellbeing	Respondents in Rodney (75%), Whau (71%) and Albert-Eden	Whau	83	71%+	1896	12%	59%	12	2% 12% 6%
Crime & safety	(67%) were more likely than the	Albert-Eden	130	67%+	2296	21%	46%	1296	18%
	overall average to be satisfied.	Puketāpapa	63	59%	17%	17%	42%	25%	16%
Community, culture & social networks		Ōrākei	117	51%	29%	12%	39%	19%	24% 5%
Social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	82	54%	2296	10%	44%	24%	15% 6%
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	91	50%	30%	796	42%	21%	25% 5%
intolerance		Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	72	47%	24%	996	38%	29%	15% 9%
Climate change		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	61	52%	18%	18%	35%	30%	16%
		Manurewa	97	55%	21%	17%	38%	24%	15% <mark>6%</mark>
Employment & economic wellbeing		Papakura	52	51%	28%	21%	30%	21%	24%
		Franklin	68	51%	27%	20%	31%	22%	21% 6%
Council processes Appendices			Very sa	tisfied 📃 S	atisfied 📃 Ne	ither satisfied no	r dissatisfied 📕 Diss	atisfied 📕 V	ery dissatisfied

Base: All respondents who were employed full-time or part-time (excluding not answered), n= 1729

Source: Q23. 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 and leisure? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

НОМЕ	Work-life balance	Group	-	% Satisfied (4+5)	% Dissatisfied (1+2)				
Introduction	- by age and ethnicity	Auckland total	1729	57%	24%	14%	43%	20%	1896 596
Research design Quality of life	Māori respondents were significantly less likely to state they were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the balance between their work and other aspects	European	1210	57%	25%	15%	43%	17%	20% 5%
Built & natural environment	of their life such as time with family and leisure (46% compared with 57% overall).	Māori	274	46%-	3496+	10%	36% 2	096 24	496 1096
Housing	There were significant differences by age, with respondents aged under 25 less likely than the	Pacific Peoples	155	54%	22%	17%	37%	24%	15% 8%
Public transport	average to state they were satisfied (46%) and those aged 65+ more likely (81%).	Asian	325	60%	19%-	10%	50%	2196	15% 4%
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety		Under 25	273	46%-	29%	1196	36%	25%	20% 8%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	975	55%	25%	12%	43%	20%	19% 6%
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	397	61%	21%	16%	45%	18%	18%
Climate change		65+ years	84	81%+	11%-	28%	53	96	8% 9%
Employment & economic wellbeing			Very sat	isfied 🗾 Si	atisfied Nei	ther satisfied no	or dissatisfied 📕 Dis	satisfied 📕 Ver	'y dissatisfied

Council processes

Appendices



Base: All respondents who were employed full-time or part-time (excluding not answered), n= 1729

Source: Q23. 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 and leisure? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

HOME	Unpaid work - by local board area	Group	Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my household	Helped someone who is ill or has a disability (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child who is a member of my household	Looked after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability	None of these
Research design	The 2020 Quality of Life survey	Auckland total	89%	1496	18%	31%	15%	796
Quality of life	included a question to explore levels of unpaid work in the	Rodney	94%	18%	17%	38%	17%	3%
Quality of me	previous 4 weeks.	Hibiscus and Bays	88%	22%	18%	36%	13%	6%
Built & natural	Respondents could choose	Upper Harbour	91%	12%	1296	25%	1796	8%
environment	more than one option.	Kaipātiki	89%	1196	1496	29%	10%	8%
	<b>T</b> I	Devonport-Takapuna	93%	1196	20%	29%	1296	796
Housing	The majority (89%) had undertaken household work	Henderson-Massey	89%	17%	18%	37%	19%	796
Public transport	for their household, and	Waitākere Ranges	89%	18%	25%	34%	24%	9%
Public transport	almost a third (31%) had	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	96%	17%	2196	29%	9%	296
Health & wellbeing	looked after a child who was	Waitematā	93%	1496	12%	1496	996	596
Ũ	part of their household.	Whau	82%	1196	13%	33%	12%	12%
Crime & safety	_	Albert-Eden	88%	996	15%	22%	5%	896
	No significance testing is	Puketāpapa	85%	996	1496	25%	1196	10%
Community, culture &	presented in this table.	Ōrākei	96%	1096	13%	34%	796	396
social networks		Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	85%	1896	16%	36%	18%	896
Diversity, prejudice &		Howick	86%	996	17%	32%	1096	796
intolerance		Mängere-Ötähuhu	88%	26%	27%	45%	27%	696
		Ōtara-Papatoetoe	7496	1196	18%	25%	22%	14%
Climate change		Manurewa	88%	15%	25%	41%	29%	9%
		Papakura	91%	1296	22%	35%	21%	896
Employment & economic		Franklin	95%	19%	25%	30%	10%	296

Appendices

wellbeing



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2523 Source: Q24. In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done without pay?

# Unpaid work

- by age and ethnicity

Unpaid caring work such as looking after household and

non-household members who are children or have an

illness was higher amongst Māori and Pacific Peoples.

Childcare was higher amongst those aged 25-49 years.

No significance testing is presented in this table.

Research design

Introduction

Quality of life

Built & natural environment

Housing

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic wellbeing

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Group	Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my household	Helped someone who is ill or has a disability (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child who is a member of my household	Looked after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability	None of these
Auckland total	89%	14%	18%	31%	15%	7%
European	93%	16%	18%	29%	12%	5%
Māori	89%	24%	29%	41%	24%	7%
Pacific Peoples	83%	20%	31%	40%	34%	10%
Asian	84%	7%	8%	30%	9%	11%
Under 25	82%	12%	12%	14%	12%	14%
25-49 years	92%	1196	17%	46%	15%	696
50-64 years	89%	20%	20%	24%	17%	596
65+ years	84%	18%	22%	1196	13%	896

НОМЕ	Impact of COVID-19 on work or financial situation		Count of responses (weighted)		
Introduction		There have been additional work pressures placed on my role (e.g. due to staff or other resourcing cuts)	552/2517	22%	,
Research design	Respondents were asked to select any of a number of possible employment or	My job security has reduced	492/2517	20%	
Quality of life	financial results as a result of COVID-19. People could choose more than one	My income has been temporarily reduced	449/2517	18%	
Built & natural environment	option.	l am working longer hours	386/2517	15%	
Housing	As a result of COVID-19, one in five (22%) Auckland respondents stated	l am working fewer hours	268/2517	1196	
Public transport	there had been additional work pressures placed on their role. Many	Other (please specify)	195/2517	896	
Health & wellbeing	also mentioned reduced job security (20%), reduced income (18%) and	My job security has improved	166/2517	796	
Crime & safety	working either longer hours (15%) or fewer hours (11%).	My income has been permanently reduced	153/2517	696	
Community, culture &	Over a third (38%) said there had been	I have lost a source of income through something other than redundancy (e.g. the business closed down)	145/2517	696	
social networks	no impact.	My income has been increased	114/2517	5%	
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		I have changed employers	89/2517	496	
Climate change		I have been made redundant	81/2517	396	
Employment & economic wellbeing		None of the above	968/2517		38%
Council processes					
Appendices					

Auckland Council

QUALITY OF LIFE

HOME	Impact of COVID-19 on work or financial situation	Group	There have been additional work pressures placed on my role	My job security has reduced	My income has been temporarily reduced	l am working longer hours	l am working fewer hours	Other (please specify)	My job security has improved	My income has been permanent.	I have lost a source of income through something other than redundancy	My income has been increased	l have changed employers	made	None of the above
Research design	- by local board area	Auckland total	22%	20%	18%	15%	11%	8%	796	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	38%
Quality of life	Almost one in five (22%)	Rodney Hibiscus and Bays Upper Harbour		22% 21% 20%	29% 15%		1596 796 796	796 696 596		1096 496 596	896 696 796	7% 2% 3%	6% 2% 5%	6% 3% 4%	
Built & natural environment	respondents stated that there had been additional	Kaipātiki Devonport-Takapuna	28% 28%	23%	19%	18% 17%	11% 9%	796 796	9% 5%	5% 5%	6% 10%	4%	4% 1%	496	33%
Housing	work pressures placed on their role as a result of	Henderson-Massey Waitākere Ranges	20% 23%	1696 1196	16%	13% 15%	1196 1196	10% 9%	5% 5%	296 896	796 596	396 596	596 396	3% 1%	4196 4396
Public transport	COVID-19, and 20% reported that their job	Aotea / Great Barrier and W Waitematā	15% 23%	1296 2796	20%	1196 1696	13% 13%	7% 11%	6% 7%	496 896	8% 6%	7% 4%	6% 4%	3% 4%	41% 32%
Health & wellbeing	security had reduced.	Whau Albert-Eden Puketāpapa	18% 25% 17%	1796 2396 2596	22%	9% 13% 9%	1296 1496 1296	9% 11% 8%	896 496 296	6% 5% 5%	9% 6% 2%	4% 5% 6%	396 696 496	296 296 296	42% 32% 35%
Crime & safety		Ōrākei Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	24% 21%	23% 20%		19% 11%	12% 11%	996 896	5% 5%	10% 6%	7% 3%	4% 5%	6% 1%	696 496	37% 46%
Community, culture & social networks		Howick Māngere-Ōtāhuhu -	26% 23%	20% 16%	1496	19% 14%	896 1296	696 696	6% 10%	796 596	596 296	796 396	596 296	396 296	37% 39%
Diversity, prejudice &		Ōtara-Papatoetoe Manurewa Papakura	18% 22% 22%	10% 12% 18%	19% 11%	16% 16% 16%	896 1496 996	396 796 496	7% 13% 5%	596 696 396	296 596 696	496 896 396	196 296 196	196 396 396	53% 36% 45%
intolerance		Franklin	1496	24%	22%	1496	796	1196	5%	1196	796	196	496	6%	38%

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

Council processes

Appendices



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2517 Source: Q27. Which, if any, of the following happened to your work or financial situation as a result of COVID-19? Significance testing is not displayed in the above table

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

Public transport

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

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Impact of COVID-19 on work or financial situation

- by age and ethnicity

There were no notable differences by ethnicity, however there were by age.

In particular, respondents aged 65 and over were less likely than other respondents to report any employment or financial impacts due to COVID-19. Those aged 25 to 49 years were more likely to report that there had been additional work pressures placed on their role (29% compared to 22% overall).

Group	There have been additional work pressures placed on my role	My job security has reduced	My income has been temporarily reduced	l am working longer hours	l am working fewer hours	Other (please specify)	My job security has improved	My income has been permanent.	l have lost a source of income through something other than redundancy	My income has been increased	l have changed employers	l have been made redundant	None of the above
Auckland total	22%	20%	18%	15%	1196	8%	796	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	38%
European	22%	19%	19%	15%	1196	9%	7%	6%	6%	4%	4%	3%	38%
Māori	23%	17%	1396	1696	1196	996	896	8%	5%	5%	3%	596	37%
Pacific Peoples	21%	13%	12%	1596	12%	796	1096	796	8%	5%	3%	196	42%
Asian	22%	22%	19%	1596	10%	6%	596	6%	496	5%	3%	496	38%
Under 25	19%	15%	12%	14%	15%	9%	9%	4%	5%	7%	3%	2%	41%
25-49 years	29%	25%	2196	2096	1196	6%	796	6%	5%	5%	5%	496	30%
50-64 years	19%	20%	18%	1496	1196	8%	796	8%	6%	4%	2%	396	37%
65+ years	5%	3%	1196	496	596	10%	3%	596	8%	2%	196	296	64%

Introduction

**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

**Council processes** 

Appendices



# Ability to work from home before **COVID-19**

- by local board area

Respondents who stated that they were employed were asked whether it was possible for them to work from home at least some of the time before COVID-19. As the chart shows, 36% could work from home, and did so some or all of the time.

This proportion was significantly higher among those living in Rodney (53%) and Kaipātiki (46%), and significantly lower among those living in Mängere-Ōtāhuhu (18%) and Manurewa (18%).

Results varied across local board areas for those who stated it was not an option for them to work from home, from 33% in Upper Harbour to 73% in Manurewa.

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes, and did work from home							
Auckland total	1504	36%	1196	25% 7%			6		46%
Rodney	62	53%+	18%		35%		5%		41%
Hibiscus and Bays	99	38%	896	30%	5	596 696			51%
Upper Harbour	61	47%	12%	35	96	79	6 13	96	33%
Kaipātiki	100	46%+	1196	359	6		15%		35%
Devonport-Takapuna	57	48%	19%		29%	5	% 129	6	35%
Henderson-Massey	101	30%	6%	24%	5% 1	096		5	55%
Waitākere Ranges	65	27%	8%	20%	9%	996		Ę	54%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	37	4196	22%	2	2096	149	6 <mark>5%</mark>		39%
Waitematā	118	4496	11%	33%	b b	129	%	L5%	29%
Whau	73	4196	1196	30%		8%	1196		39%
Albert-Eden	108	40%	9%	31%		1096	1396		36%
Puketāpapa	55	29%	13%	16%	11%	1296			48%
Ōrākei	101	40%	1196	29%		1396	119	5	35%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	73	32%	13%	19%	5%	17%			46%
Howick	82	34%	9%	24%	99	6 139	6		45%
Mängere-Ötähuhu	69	1896-	8% 10%	6 696 10	96			66%	
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	55	30%	15%	14%				66%	
Manurewa	84	1896-	<mark>5%</mark> 13%	796			-	73%	
Papakura	46	4496	17%	2	7%	1	.196		42%
Franklin	58	36%	15%	20%	9	9% 6%			49%

Yes, and I did work from home exclusively/all the time 📕 Yes, and I did work from home occasionally/some of the time

Yes, but I chose not to 📕 Yes, but my employer didn't allow it 📕 Not an option to work from home, due my type of work

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), who were employed full-time or part-time n= 1504

Source: Q24. Before COVID-19, with the type of work you do, was it possible for you to work from home at least some of the time? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

HOME	Ability to work from home before COVID-19 - by age and ethnicity
Research design Quality of life Built & natural environment	Just over a third (36%) of those who were employed stated they could work from home, and did so all the time or some of the time. Under half (46%) said it was not an option. European respondents were more likely to state they could work from home (41%) and Pacific Peoples were less likely
Housing Public transport	(20%). People aged 25 and under were also less likely to be able to work from home at least some of the time (20% compared to 36% overall).
Health & wellbeing Crime & safety Community, culture &	
social networks Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change Employment & economic wellbeing	
Council processes Appendices	

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Yes, and did work from home											
Auckland total	1504	36%	11%		25%		7	'96 1	.1%			46%	
European	1041	4196+	13%		289	%		9%	1	196		39%	ò
Māori	237	32%	9%	2	3%	5	596	10%				53%	
Pacific Peoples	132	20%-	13%	7%	6%	796					66%		
Asian	295	36%	8%	2	27%		69	6 11	96			48%	
Under 25	236	20%-	996	12%	79	96					68%		
25-49 years	850	39%	11%		28%			8%	139	96		40%	
50-64 years	348	41%	12%		299	6		796	796			46%	
65+ years	70	35%	16%		19%	)	9	96 59	6			51%	
Yes, and I did work from home exclusively/all the time Yes, and I did work from home occasionally/some of the time Yes, but I chose not to Yes, but my employer didn't allow it Not an option to work from home, due my type of work													

-

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered),who were employed full-time or part-time n= 1504 Source: Q24. Before COVID-19, with the type of work you do, was it possible for you to work from home at least some of the time? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Ability to work from home in the future	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Exepct to work more from home			
Introduction	- by local board area	Auckland total	862	68% 79	6 24%	37%	28%
Research design	,	Yes, I expect to work excl	usively from home				
Quality of life	Respondents who stated that they were employed, and that there was a possibility			No, no ch	ange Yes, I expect	to work less from hom	ne than before COVID-19
Built & natural environment	they could work from home before COVID- 19, were asked whether COVID-19 had changed how much they thought they would						
Housing	work from home in the future. A relatively large proportion (68%) expected to work						
Public transport	from home more often. 28% expected no change.						
Health & wellbeing	Results by local board are not shown as the						
Crime & safety	sub-sample sizes are too small.						
Community, culture & social networks							
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance							
Climate change							
Employment & economic wellbeing							
Council processes							
Appendices							
		Base: All respon	dents (excluding not answe				he prior to COVID-19 n= 862

Source: Q25. Has COVID-19 changed how much you think you will work from home in the future?

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland Council

НОМЕ	Ability to work from home in the future - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Exepct to work more from home					
Introduction		Auckland total	862	68%	796	24%	37%	28%	
Research design	Asian respondents who stated that they were employed were more likely to expect to work from home more often								
Quality of life	(77% compared to 68% overall).	European	643	65%	5%	22%	38%	33%	
Built & natural environment	Those aged 25-49 were significantly more likely to expect to work more from home in the future (74%), whereas those	Māori	125	63%	2	2496	36%	33%	
Housing	aged 50-64 (55%) and 65+ (40%) were less likely to expect to work from home more in the future.	Pacific Peoples	53	66%	896	25%	33%	23%	11%
Public transport		Asian	158	77%+	10%	30%	37%	17	796 696
Health & wellbeing		Under 25	87	70%	6% 1	7%	47%	25%	596
Crime & safety									
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	542	7496+	796	27%	40%	2	496
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	196	55%-	696	19%	29%	37%	8%
Climate change		65+ years	37	40%-	15%	22%	50	96	10%
Employment & economic wellbeing		Yes, I expect to	work exclusively f	rom home 📕 Yes,			m home Yes, I expect s, I expect to work less from		
Council processes									
Appendices									

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), who were employed full-time or part-time, and could work from home prior to COVID-19 n= 862 Source: Q25. Has COVID-19 changed how much you think you will work from home in the future?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

QUALITY OF LIFE

Auckland 💥

номе	Ability for income to meet	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Enough or more than	enough					
Introduction	everyday needs			enough (1+2)		11%	34%		34%	1704
	- by local board area	Auckland total	2533	45%	17%	996	45%		31%	17% 10% 4%
Research design		Rodney	117	54%	1096	990	40%		2140	T0.40 440
Quality of life	Almost half (45%) of Auckland	Hibiscus and Bays	162	43%	1696	7%	35%		38%	16%
Quality of file	respondents reported that they had 'more than enough' or 'enough'	Upper Harbour	93	53%	1096	1196	42%		34%	1096
Built & natural	money to meet their everyday	Kaipātiki	159	48%	1096-	18%	30%		37%	1096 596
environment	needs for things such as	Devonport-Takapuna	98	4496	16%	12%	32%		35%	<b>16%</b> 5%
Housing	accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. 17% stated they	Henderson-Massey	178	38%	18%	1096	29%	39	96	18% 5%
Public transport	did not have enough money.	Waitākere Ranges	103	56%+	18%	1096	46%		24%	18%
	Those living in Waitematā (61%),	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	51%	1196	18%	33%		32%	<b>1196</b> 596
Health & wellbeing	Ōrākei (60%), Waitākere Ranges	Waitematā	188	6196+	1196-	19%	42%	)	279	96 1196
Crime & safety	(56%), and Albert Eden (54%) were more likely to report they had	Whau	129	4296	22%	896	34%	32	296	2296
	enough or more than enough	Albert-Eden	173	5496+	1596	14%	41%		2796	15%
mmunity, culture & social networks	money to cover everyday living	Puketāpapa	90	45%	1396	896	37%		39%	1396
social networks	costs.	Ōrākei	148	60%+	1196	24%	36	96	279	6 1196
versity, prejudice & intolerance	Those living in Manurewa (33%),	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	33%-	25%+	1196	22%	33%		25% 9%
Intolerance	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (31%) and Ōtara- Papatoetoe (22%) were less likely to	Howick	133	4796	16%	10%	37%		30%	16% 7%
Climate change	do so.	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	3196-	25%+	<mark>5%</mark> 25	596	38%		25% 6%
oyment & economic	Almost a third $(20\%)$ of the set living	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	101	2296-	29%+	18%	4	3%		29% 7%
wellbeing	Almost a third (29%) of those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe reported that	Manurewa	146	33%-	20%	8%	25%	42%		20% 5%
Council processes	they didn't have enough money.	Papakura	81	4496	18%	13%	32%		35%	18%
		Franklin	104	48%	17%		45%		34%	17%
Appendices		Have mo	re than enoug	h money 📃 H	lave enoug	h money	Have just enough	money	Do not hav	e enough money

Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2433

Source: Q30. Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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номе	Ability for income to meet everyday
Introduction	needs - by age and ethnicity
Research design	
Quality of life	Almost half (47%) of respondents reported that they had 'more than enough' or 'enough' money to meet
Built & natural environment	their everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. 17% stated they did not have enough money.
Housing	money.
Public transport	Pacific Peoples (22%) Māori (39%) and Asian (42%) respondents were less likely to report they had
Health & wellbeing	enough or more than enough money to cover everyday living costs, while European respondents were more likely (57%).
Crime & safety	
ommunity, culture & social networks	Respondents aged 25 and under were also less likely to feel they had more than enough, or enough, money to cover costs of everyday needs (40%).
iversity, prejudice & intolerance	
Climate change	
oyment & economic wellbeing	
Council processes	
Appendices	

Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	more than enough (1+2)	enough					
Auckland total	2433	47%	17%	1296	36%		35%	17%
European	1692	57%+	13%-	17%	409	6	30%	13%
Māori	420	39%-	26%+	9%	30%		35%	26%
Pacific Peoples	234	22%-	36%+	19	9%	42%		36%
Asian	424	42%-	15%	6%	36%		42%	15%
Under 25	383	40%-	18%	896	32%		42%	18%
25-49 years	1178	48%	18%	12%	35%		35%	18%
50-64 years	511	49%	20%	12%	37%		31%	20%
65+ years	361	51%	13%-	12%	39%		37%	13%
I	Have more t	han enough mon	ey 📃 Have	e enough r	noney Have just e	enough mon	ney 📕 Do not hav	e enough money

% Not

% Enough or

Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2433

Source: Q30. Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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# **13. Council processes**

The 2020 survey asked Auckland respondents to rate the extent to which they felt the public had influence on the decisions that Auckland Council makes.

HOME	Public influence on council decisions	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Large or some influence (3+4)	% No or small influence (1+2)					
	- by local board area	Auckland total	2532	30%	59%	596	25%	36%	23%	11%
Research design		Rodney	117	23%	69%+		20%	44%	26%	8%
Quality of life	About a third (30%) of Auckland	Hibiscus and Bays	162	25%	66%		22%	39%	27%	996
	respondents felt that the public has some or a large influence on	Upper Harbour	93	32%	60%	8%	25%	39%	21%	796
Built & natural	the decisions that Auckland Council	Kaipātiki	159	3196	61%		27%	43%	18%	896
environment	makes.	Devonport-Takapuna	98	2196	67%	2	2096	41%	26%	12%
Housing	A larger proportion (59%) felt that	Henderson-Massey	179	32%	56%	896	24%	33%	23%	1296
Public transport	the public had no, or little	Waitākere Ranges	103	24%	65%		20%	42%	23%	1196
rubiic traiisport	fluence.	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	2196	7296+	2	2096	41%	3196	796
Health & wellbeing	Those living in the Manurewa local	Waitematā	188	33%	59%	896	25%	34%	25%	896
Crime & safety	board area were more likely to feel	Whau	129	27%	59%	596	22%	38%	2196	1496
chine & salety	that the public had large or some influence (43% compared with 30%	Albert-Eden	172	33%	53%	596	28%	35%	18%	14%
Community, culture &	overall).	Puketāpapa	90	34%	57%		31%	38%	19%	9%
social networks	These living in the Dedess (COM)	Ōrākei	148	32%	62%		28%	35%	27%	696
Diversity, prejudice &	Those living in the Rodney (69%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	34%	52%	996	25%	36%	16%	15%
intolerance	(72%) and Franklin (74%) local	Howick	133	3196	59%		31%	32%	27%	1096
Climate change	board areas were more likely to feel that the public had no or very	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	116	34%	53%	5%	29%	32%	21%	13%
	little influence.	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	101	38%	4296-	12%	27%	27%	15% 2	2096
Employment & economic wellbeing		Manurewa	146	43%+	46%-	896	34%	28%	18%	11%
wenbenig		Papakura	81	25%	67%		21%	44%	23%	896
Council processes		Franklin	104	13%-	74%+	12%	6 399	б	35%	13%
Appendices				Large	influence	Some	influence Sma	Il influence 📕 No infl	uence 📃 Don'	t know

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2532

**Source:** Q20. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the council makes? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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HOME	Public influence on council decisions - by age and ethnicity	Group	Unweighted Count (n = )	% Large or some influence (3+4)	% No or small influence (1+2)					
Research design	About a third (30%) of respondents felt that the	Auckland total	2532	30%	59%	5%	25%	36%	23%	1196
Quality of life	public has 'some', or a 'large', influence on the decisions that Auckland Council makes.	European	1739	24%-	7096+		21%	42%	28%	696
Built & natural environment	European respondents were less likely to feel that the public had some or a large influence (24% compared with 30% overall). Conversely, Pacific	Māori	434	28%	59%		24%	36%	23%	13%
Housing	(43%) and Asian (39%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample to feel that the public had	Pacific Peoples	244	43%+	4196-	996	34%	26%	15%	16%
Public transport Health & wellbeing	some influence. Respondents aged under 25 were more likely to feel	Asian	449	39%+	47%-	8%	31%	30%	1796	1596
Crime & safety	that the public had some, or a large, influence on decisions the council makes (38%).	Under 25	409	38%+	51%-	696	32%	38%	13%	12%
Community, culture & social networks		25-49 years	1207	30%	58%		26%	38%	20%	1296
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance		50-64 years	536	27%	65%+	696	21%	33%	31%	8%
Climate change		65+ years	380	28%	60%		24%	33%	27%	12%
Employment & economic wellbeing				Large i	nfluence	Some i	nfluence Sma	II influence 📕 No infl	uence Don	't know
Council processes										
Appendices										

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2532.

Source: Q20. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the council makes?

+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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# **14. Appendices**

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Crime & safety

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25-49 years 50-64 years 65+ years

		- 0
	number	number
Total sample	2536	2536
Ethnic group		
European	1738	1379
Māori	434	240
Pacific	243	317
Asian	450	723
Gender		
Male	1187	1234
Female	1318	1276
Gender diverse	23	18
Age group		
Under 25 years	409	344
25-49 years	1207	1222
50-64 years	 536	568

Unweighted

380

Weighted

397

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# Appendix 1: Sample profile (2 of 5)

Local board	Unweighted	Weighted
	number	number
Rodney	117	107
Hibiscus and Bays	162	170
Upper Harbour	92	103
Kaipātiki	159	146
Devonport - Takapuna	98	96
Henderson - Massey	179	185
Waitākere Ranges	103	82
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	82	17
Waitematā	188	156
Whau	129	130
Albert-Eden	172	164
Puketāpapa	90	96
Ōrākei	148	139
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	131	124
Howick	133	228
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	117	113
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	100	127
Manurewa	147	141
Papakura	81	89
Franklin	104	118

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# Appendix 1: Sample profile (3 of 5)

	Unweighted number	Weighted number
Born in New Zealand	Папібеі	number
Yes	1641	1389
No	856	1099
Years lived in NZ (among those l	oorn overseas)	
Less than a year	2	1
1 year to just under 2 years	11	11
2 years to just under 5 years	68	88
5 years to just under 10 years	148	203
10 years or more	627	796
Number of people in household		
1	209	202
2	664	642
3	510	529
4	538	51
5	305	318
6+	304	322

	Unweighted number	Ŭ
Age of children living at home (at least some of	of the time in th	e last 4 weeks)
Under 5 years old	350	361
5-12 years old	493	513
13-17 years old	404	406
18 years or over	533	550
Not applicable - no children	1187	1138
Children live in another home some of the tim	е	
Yes	202	193
No	1090	1145

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# Appendix 1: Sample profile (4 of 5)

	Unweighted	Weighted
	number	number
Tenure		
I personally or jointly own it with a mortgage	709	735
I personally or jointly own it without a mortgage	369	372
A family trust owns it	208	209
Parents / other family members or partner own it	435	431
A private landlord who is NOT related to me owns it	617	571
A local authority or city council owns it	7	8
Kāinga Ora owns it	106	118
Other state organisation owns it	10	8
A social service agency or community housing provider owns it	16	18
Don't know	46	53
	Unweighted	Weighted
	number	number
Housing type		
Stand-alone house on a section	1785	1779
Town house or unit	357	380
Terraced house (houses side by side)	99	101
Low rise apartment block (2-7 storeys)	84	77
High rise apartment block (over 7 storeys)	49	44
Lifestyle block or farm homestead	98	92
Other	50	48

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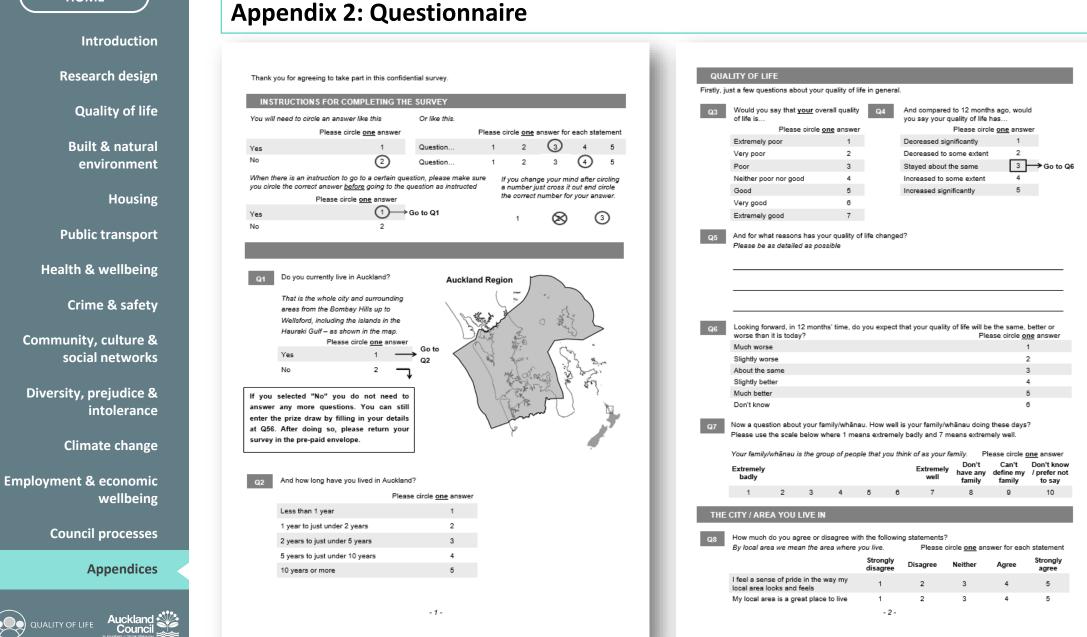
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# Appendix 1: Sample profile (5 of 5)

	Unweighted	Weighted
	number	number
Highest formal education		
No formal qualification	280	302
NCEA Level 1 or School Certificate	152	143
NCEA Level 2 or Sixth form Certificate / University Entrance	195	170
NCEA Level 3 or bursary or scholarship	230	203
NZQF Level 4, 5 or 6 - a trade or polytechnic qualification	303	287
Bachelor's degree	733	758
Post-graduate degree / diploma / certificate or higher	529	551
Other (e.g. overseas qualification)	86	91
	Unweighted	Weighted
	number	number
Household income per annum		
\$20,000 or less	102	98
\$20,001 - 40,000	179	184
\$40,001 - 60,000	255	277
\$60,001 - 80,000	248	260
\$80,001 - 100,000	236	234
\$100,001 - 150,000	415	403
\$150,001 - \$200,000	268	242
\$200,001 or more	274	254



# **Appendix 2: Questionnaire**

In the sheet the set							
Introduction							
Research design		Q9	And in the last 12 months, do you fee stayed the same as a place to live?	el your local	area has		ircle <u>one</u> a
			Much worse				1
Quality of life			Slightly worse			_	2
			Stayed the same				3
			Slightly better				4
Built & natural			Much better				5
environment		Q10	And for what reasons do you say you Please be as detailed as possible	ur local area	has chan	iged as a place	e to live?
Housing							
Public transport							
Health & wellbeing		Q11	This question is about the home you How much do you agree or disagree	-	ve in.	Please circ	cle <u>one</u> ans
Crime & safety				Strongly			
Crime & safety				disagree	Disagre	e Neither	Agree
Community, culture & social networks			Your housing costs are affordable (by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance)	1	2	3	4
Diversity, prejudice &			The type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2 ↓ AnswerG	3	4
intolerance			The general area or neighbourhood your home is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4
Climate change		Q12	Why do you disagree (or neither agre the needs of others in your househol	-	gree) that f	the type of hor	ne you live Ple
ployment & economic wellbeing			The home is too small (e.g. not enou space or bedrooms, too many people size of the house)		1	Home is too c	old / damp
			The home is too big		2	Home in poor maintenance	
Council processes			The outdoor area is too small / no ou	tdoor area	3	The home is n earthquake-st home)	
Appendices			The outdoor area is too big		4	Parking issue:	5
Appendices			Difficult access from the street to the	home	5	Other (please	specify)

					10.0							
ur local area ha	as become bette Please o	, worse or ircle <u>one</u> an:	swer		Q13	The following question asks about heat How much do you agree or disagree th					enswer fo	r each state
	Tiease o	1 2	5461			now moon do you agree of disagree an	Strongly disagree		Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	
		3	→ Go	to Q11		My home has a problem with damp or mould	1	2	3	4	5	6
		4 5				The heating system keeps my home warm when it is in use	1	2	3	4	5	6
		5				I can afford to heat my home properly	1	2	3	4	5	6
l area has ch	anged as a plac	e to live?			CRI	ME, SAFETY AND LOCAL ISSUES						
					Q14	In general how safe or unsafe do you fe	el in the folk			ole one e	newer for	each situs
							Very unsafe	A bit unsafe	Fair	ly ve	ny cafe	Don't kno not applic
						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
												-
ntiy live in.	Please cir	cle <u>one</u> ansv	ver for each :	statemen		In your city centre after dark	1	2	3		4	5
ongly Disad		cle <u>one</u> ansv Agree	wer for each s Strongly agree	statemen Don't know	Q15	In your city centre after dark Which area do you regard as your 'city					4	5
ongly Disad	gree Neither		Strongly	Don't	Q15 Q16		centre"? Ple	ase write ir	t below	r local are		
sagree	gree Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city 	centre"? Ple	ase write ir een a proble	n below em in your		a over the	
agree Disag	yree Neither 3	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city  To what extent, if at all, has each of the months?	centre'? Ple	ese write ir een a proble F A	em in your Please circ <b>big A</b>		a over the	e past 12 each state a Do
agree Disag	gree Neither 3 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5	Don't know 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city 	centre'? Ple	ease write ir een a proble F A pro	em in your Please circ <b>big A</b>	cle <u>one</u> a bit of a problem 2	es over the nswer for Not a	e past 12 each state m kn
agree Disag	r Q12	Agree 4 4	Strongly agree 5	Don't know 8	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.	centre"? <i>Ple</i> following be r broken	en a proble P A pro	em in your Please circ big A blem p	cle <u>one</u> a A bit of a problem 2 2	nswer for Not a probles 3 3	e past 12 each state a Do
ngly Disag 2 2 Answer	r Q12	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5	Don't know 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings: Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including drink drivi Traffic congestion (not including conge:	centre'? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spee stion becaus	ese write ir een a proble A pro ding	em in your Please circ big A blem p	cle <u>one</u> a A bit of a problem 2 2 2 2	ea over the nswer for Not a proble 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m kno 4
ngly Disag 2 2 Answer 2	r Q12 3 3 3 3 3	Agree 4 4	Strongly agree 5 5 5	Don't know 6 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including conge: the damage to the Auckland Harbour B People you feel unsafe around because	centre'? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spee stion becaus ridge)	een a proble F A pro ding e of	n below em in your Please circ big A blem p 1 1	cle <u>one</u> a A bit of a problem 2 2	es over the nswer for proble 3 3 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m kn
gly Disag 2 2 Answer 2	r Q12	Agree 4 4 4 4	Strongly agree 5 5 5	Don't know 6 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including drink drivi Traffic congestion (not including conge the damage to the Auckland Harbour B	centre'? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spee stion becaus ridge)	en a proble F A pro ding e of	n below em in your Please circ big A blem p 1 1 1 1	cle <u>one</u> a bit of a problem 2 2 2 2 2	ea over the nswer for Not a proble 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m kno 4
gly Disag 2 2 Answer 2 iisagree) tha	r Q12 3 3 3 3 3	Agree 4 4 4 4 e you live in Plea	Strongly agree 5 5 5 5 n suits your n	Don't know 6 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings. Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including drink drivi Traffic congestion (not including conge- the damage to the Auckland Harbour B People you feel unsafe around becaus behaviour, attitude or appearance	centre"? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spee stion becaus ridge) e of their	en a proble F A pro ding e of	a below em in your Please circ big A blem p 1 1 1 1 1 1	cle <u>one</u> a A bit of a problem 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	es over the nswer for probles 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m kn 4 4 4
gly Disag 2 2 Answer 2 isagree) the	r Q12 3 at the type of hor Home is too of	Agree 4 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Strongly agree 5 5 5 5 n suits your n ase circle <u>all</u>	Don't know 6 6 6 6 needs and that appl 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including drink drivi Traffic congestion (not including conge- the damage to the Auckland Harbour B People you feel unsafe around because behaviour, attitude or appearance Air pollution Water pollution, including pollution in st lakes and in the sea Noise pollution	centre'? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spees ridge) a of their reams, river	en a proble F A pro ding e of	en below em in your Please circ big A big A big A 1 1 1 1 1 1	cle <u>one</u> a bit of a problem 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	as over the nswer for probles 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m knu 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
gly Disag 2 2 Answer 2 isagree) the	r Q12 3 at the type of hor Home is too of maintenance	Agree 4 4 4 4 0 Julive in Plet old / damp condition / r	Strongly agree 5 5 5 n suits your n ase circle all needs	Don't know 6 6 6 6	11 - 2	Which area do you regard as your 'city To what extent, if at all, has each of the months? Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, o windows in shops and public buildings Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc. Dangerous driving, including drink drivi Traffic congestion (not including conge- the damage to the Auckland Harbour B People you feel unsafe around because behaviour, attitude or appearance Air pollution Water pollution, including pollution in st lakes and in the sea	centre'? Ple following be r broken ) ng and spee stion becaus ridge) e of their reams, rivers behaviour	een a proble een a proble A pro ding e of	em in your Please circ big A blem p 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ea over the nswer for probles 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	e past 12 each state m kn 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
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Employ

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**Research design** 

Quality of life

**Built & natural** environment

Housing

**Public transport** 

Health & wellbeing

Crime & safety

Community, culture & social networks

**Diversity, prejudice &** intolerance

Climate change

**Employment & economic** wellbeing

# **Council processes**

**Appendices** 



# **Appendix 2: Questionnaire**

Q17 Over the past 12 months, not including the time that public transport was impacted by COVID-19 or the damage to the Auckland Harbour Bridge, how often did you use public transport?

TRANSPORT

For public transport, please include cable cars, ferries, trains and buses, including school buses. Taxis / Uber are not included as public transport.

If your usage changes on a weekly basis, please provide an average.

	Please circle <u>one</u> answer
At least weekly	1
At least once a month but not weekly	2
Less often than once a month	3
Did not use over the past 12 months	4
Not applicable / not available in my area	5

Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your local area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19 or the damage to the Auckland Harbour Bridge), 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 on time)	1	2	3	4	5	6

Thinking about whether COVID-19 has changed the way you use each type of transport, how has your use of the following types of transport changed since COVID-19?

Please circle one answer for each aspect

	Use more often	Use the same amount	Use less often	Don't use
A private vehicle	1	2	3	4
Cycling as a form of transport	1	2	3	4
Walking as a form of transport	1	2	3	4
Public transport (e.g. trains, buses)	1	2	3	4

#### COUNCIL DECISION MAKING

Q20 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

#### YOUR LIFE AND WELLBEING

Just a reminder that all of your answers are confidential and are combined with hundreds of other responses so you can't be identified.

021	

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.

	Ple	ase circle one	answer
	Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	1	
	Employed part time (for fewer than 30 hours per week)	2	→ Go to Q22
	Not in paid employment and looking for work	3	
	Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full-time parent, retired person, doing volunteer work)	4	Go to Q26
	Prefer not to say	5	
i	Please think about the last 4 weeks of your Q23 Overs	l how coticfic	d or dissatisfied are you
			ween your work and other

- 6 -

How do you feel about your job?

aspects of your life such as time with your family or for leisure?

Please circle	one answer	Please circle on	ne ansi
Very dissatisfied	1	Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2	Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4	Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5	Very satisfied	5

# **Appendix 2: Questionnaire**

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Q24	Before COVID-19, with the type of wo do, was it possible for you to work fror at least some of the time?		Q25	Has COVID-19 changed how mu you will work from home in the fu	
	Please circle on	e answer		Please circ	cle <u>one</u> answe
	Not an option to work from home, due to the type of work I do	1 →	Go to Q26	No, no change	1
	Yes, but my employer didn't allow it	2		Yes, I expect to work less from h than before COVID-19	iome 2
	Yes, but I chose not to	з		Yes, I expect to work a bit more to home	from 3
	Yes, and I did work from home occasionally/some of the time	4		Yes, I expect to work a lot more thome	from 4
	Yes, and I did work from home exclusively/all the time	5		Yes, I expect to work exclusively home	from 5
	Other (please specify)	6		Other (please specify)	6
_					
Q26	In the last 4 weeks, which of these hav	e you done,	, withou	it pay? Please circle a	all that apply
	Household work, cooking, repairs, gare	dening, etc.	for my l		
	Looked after a child who is a member	-	-	2	
	Looked after a member of my househo			a disability 3	
	Looked after a child (who does not live	4			
	Helped someone who is ill or has a dis household)				
	Other help or voluntary work for or thro marse or church	ough any org	ganisati	on, group, 6	
	None of these			7	
Q27	COVID-19 has been a difficult time for n Which, if any, of the following happened				
				Please circle a	all that apply
	My job security has reduced			1	
	My job security has improved			2	
	I have lost a source of income through s (e.g. the business closed down)	omething of	ther tha	n redundancy 3	
	I have been made redundant			4	
	My income has been permanently redu	iced		5	
	My income has been temporarily reduc	ed		6	
	My income has been increased			7	
	I am working longer hours			8	
	I am working fewer hours			9	
	I have changed employers			10	0
	There have been additional work pressu staff or other resourcing cuts)	ires placed (	on my r	ole (e.g. due to 11	1
	Other (please specify)				2
	None of the above			13	3
		- 7	-		

good       to say         Physical health       1       2       3       4       5       6         Mental health       1       2       3       4       5       6         In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?       1       2       3       4       5       6         In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?       This may include sport, traditional games, kapa haka, exercise, brisk walking or cycling for recreation or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may bent of your job.         0 days       1 day       2 days       3 days       4 days       5 days       6 days       7 days         0       1       2       3       4       5       6       7         Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?       Please circle <u>one</u> answer         Have more than enough money       1       1         Have enough money       2       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3			u rate your'			Please ci	rcle <u>one</u> a	nswer for	each aspect	
Mental health       1       2       3       4       5       6         In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?       In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?         This may include sport, traditional games, kapa haka, exercise, brisk walking or cycling for recreation or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may be part of your job.       Please circle one answer         0 days       1 day       2 days       3 days       4 days       5 days       6 days       7 days         0       1       2       3       4       5       6       7         Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?       Please circle one answer         Have more than enough money       1       1       1       1         Have just enough money       2       3       3       3       3         Do not have enough money       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       4       5       5       5       5       5       5			Poor	Fair	Go			cellent	Prefer not to say	
In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate? This may include sport, traditional games, kapa haka, exercise, brisk walking or cycling for recreation or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may be part of your job. Please circle <u>one</u> answer 0 days 1 day 2 days 3 days 4 days 5 days 6 days 7 days 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities? Please circle <u>one</u> answer Have more than enough money 1 Have enough money 2 Have just enough money 3 Do not have enough money 4 Prefer not to say 5 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please circle <u>one</u> answer for each statem Strongly disagree 1 Clease circle <u>one</u> answer for each statem 1 Clease circle <u>on</u>	Physical he	alth	1	2	3		4	5	6	
activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate? This may include sport, traditional games, kapa haka, exercise, brisk walking or cycling for recreation or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may be part of your job. Please circle <u>one</u> answ 0 days 1 day 2 days 3 days 4 days 5 days 6 days 7 days 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities? Please circle <u>one</u> answer Have more than enough money 1 Have enough money 2 Have just enough money 3 Do not have enough money 5 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please circle <u>one</u> answer for each statem Strongly disagree Neither Agree Stron agree It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood 1 2 3 4 5	Mental heal	lth	1	2	3		4	5	8	
or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may be part of your job.         Please circle one answ         0 days       1 day       2 days       3 days       4 days       5 days       6 days       7 days         0       1       2       3       4       5       6       7         Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?       Please circle one answer         Have more than enough money       1       1         Have nough money       2       1         Have enough money       3       3       3         Do not have enough money       4       2       3         Have just enough money       3       3       3         Do not have enough money       4       3       4         Prefer not to say       5       5       5         How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?       Please circle one answer for each statem       3         It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood       1       2       3       4       5         If feel a sense of community with others in       1       2       3       4<						al of 30 min	utes or m	ore of phys	sical	
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Have just enough money     3       Do not have enough money     4       Prefer not to say     5       How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?     5       Please circle one answer for each statements?     Strongly disagree       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     1     2     3     4     5		-	money							
Do not have enough money     4       Prefer not to say     5       How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?     Please circle one answer for each statem strongly disagree       Strongly disagree     Disagree     Neither     Agree     Strongree agree on disagree strong agree strong agree agree on disagree agree agreee agree agr										
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How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Please circle <u>one</u> answer for each statem Strongly disagree Disagree Neither Agree Stron 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 1 2 3 4 5			iey.							
community with people in my neighbourhood 1 2 3 4 5 I feel a sense of community with others in 1 2 3 4 5	How much o	do you agree	or disagree w	Str	ongly	Please circle			h statemen Strongly agree	
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		with people in				2		4	5	

# Appendix 2: Questionnaire

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Housing

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Health & wellbeing

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Diversity, prejudice & intolerance

Climate change

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Q32	Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of the following?	f, do you belong to any of
		Please circle <u>all</u> that apply
	Faith-based group / church community	1
	Cultural group (e.g. kapa haka, Samoan group, Somalian group)	2
	Marae / hapū / iwi participation (e.g. Land Trust)	3
	Neighbourhood group (e.g. residents' association, play groups)	4
	Clubs and societies (e.g. sports clubs, poetry groups, book clubs)	5
	Volunteer / charity group (e.g. SPCA, Hospice, environmental group)	6
	Parent networks (e.g. school, pre-school)	7
	Professional / work networks (e.g. network of colleagues or professional association)	8
	Online social network (to interact with friends and family) such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Messenger, WeChat or Instagram	9
	Online community with a shared interest (e.g. yoga, parenting, sport and activity or health issue)	10
	Other social network or group (please specify)	
		11
	None of the above	12
Q33	In general, how much do you trust most people in your local area?	
		Please circle one answer
	Not at all	Completely

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

If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for...

Please circle one answer for each statement

	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No	Don't know / unsure
Practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport)	1	2	3	4
Emotional support (e.g. listening to you, giving advice)	1	2	3	4

#### 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

Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

Notice that higher numbers mean better well-being (example: If you have felt cheerful and in good spirits more than half of the time during the last two weeks, please circle the number 3 below).

Please circle one answer for each statement

	All of the time	Most of the time	More than half of the time	Less than half of the time	Some of the time	At no time
I have felt cheerful and in good spirits	5	4	3	2	1	0
I have felt calm and relaxed	5	4	3	2	1	0
I have felt active and vigorous	5	4	3	2	1	0
I woke up feeling fresh and rested	5	4	3	2	1	0
My daily life has been filled with things that interest me	5	4	3	2	1	0

#### CULTURE AND IDENTITY

How much do you agree or disagree with the Q39 New Zealand is becoming home for an Q38 following? increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries. "Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that I can experience or Overall, do you think this makes Auckland ... participate in." Please circle one answer Please circle one answer Strongly disagree 1 A much worse place to live 1 A worse place to live 2 Disagree 2 3 Neither agree nor disagree Makes no difference 3 4 A better place to live 4 Agree A much better place to live Strongly agree 5 5 Not applicable, there are few or no Not applicable 6 6 different cultures and lifestyles here Don't know 7 Don't know 7

	1441	12

# Appendix 2: Questionnaire

introduction	
Research design	Q40 In th have or in
Quality of life	exclu
Built & natural environment	Gen Age
Housing	Ethn Physicond Sexu
Public transport	Relig Pref (ples
Health & wellbeing	CLIMATE
Crime & safety	Q42 In y con env abo
Community, culture & social networks	Nev Rat Sor
Diversity, prejudice & intolerance	Mo: Alw
Climate change	DEMOGR Lastly, a few o Zealand.
Employment & economic wellbeing	Q44 Are Mai
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QUALITY OF LIFE Auckland	

10	In the last three months in your local area, have you <u>personally experienced</u> prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your Please circle <u>one</u> answer for each statement				Q41	In the last three months in your local area, have you <u>witnessed anyone showing</u> prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their Please circle <u>one</u> answer for each statement			
		Yes	No	N/A			Yes	No	
	Gender	1	2			Gender	1	2	
	Age	1	2			Age	1	2	
	Ethnicity	1	2			Ethnicity	1	2	
	Physical or mental health condition or impairment	1	2	3		Physical or mental health condition or impairment	1	2	
	Sexual orientation	1	2			Sexual orientation	1	2	
	Religious beliefs	1	2			Religious beliefs	1	2	
	Prefer not to answer (please tick)					Prefer not to answer (please tick)		2	
CLIN	IATE CHANGE								
12	In your daily life, to what a consider sustainability an environment when you m about what you do, buy o	d the ake ch	-	1	Q43	To what extent do you perso impact of climate change on Auckland and residents of A	the future of	ut the	
	Please circle one answer			swer		Plea	ase circle <u>one</u> a	nswer	
	Never			1		Not at all worried		1	
	Rarely			2		A little worried		2	
	Sometimes			3		Worried		3	
	Most of the time			4		Very worried		4	
	Always			5		I don't know enough about d		5	
						I don't believe in climate cha	nge	6	
DEM	OGRAPHICS								
ly, a and	few questions about you. T	'his is s	o we	can en:	sure we l	near from a diverse range of p	eople who live	in New	
14	Are you				Q45	How many people live in yo	our household,		
	Please cir	cle <u>on</u>	ansv	ver		including yourself?			
	Male		1			By live in your household w who lives in your house, or		ł	
	Female		2			Granny flats etc. on the sar	ne property. If y		
	Gender diverse		3			live in a retirement village, or hostel, please answer fo people live in your unit only	r how many	ing	
						Please write the number in	the box below.		
					- 11 -				

46	Were you born in New Zes		Q47	How many years have you lived i Zealand?				
	Please circle one a	nswer		Please circle	e <u>one</u> answer			
	Yes 1	→ Go to Q48		Less than 1 year	1			
	No 2	> Go to Q47	→ Go to Q47 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			
<b>२</b> 48	Which ethnic group, or grout to?	ups, do you belong	Q49	Are you				
	Please	circle all that apply		Please circle	e <u>one</u> answer			
	New Zealand European	1		Less than 18 years	1			
	Māori	2		18-19 years	2			
	Samoan	3		20-24 years	3			
	Cook Island Māori	4		25-29 years	4			
	Tongan	5		30-34 years	5			
	Niuean	6		35-39 years	6			
	Chinese	7		40-44 years	7			
	Indian	8		45-49 years	8			
		•		50-54 years	9			
	Other (please specify)	9			10			
				55-59 years				
	Prefer not to say	10		60-64 years	11			
	Don't know	11		65-69 years	12			
				70-74 years	13			
				75+ years	14			
150	What are the ages of any o your household (some or a Please of	Il of the time)?	Q51	And do any of these children live home some of the time?	in another			
150	your household (some or a Please o	II of the time)? sircle <u>all</u> the apply	Q51	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circl	e in another e <u>one</u> answer			
ŧ50	your household (some or a Please o Under 5 years old	II of the time)? ircle <u>all</u> the apply 1	Q51	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes	e in another e <u>one</u> answer 1			
Q50	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old	II of the time)? ircle <u>all</u> the apply 1 2	Q51	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circl	e in another e <u>one</u> answer			
ŧ50	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old	Il of the time)? sircle <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4	Q51	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes	e in another e <u>one</u> answer 1			
Q50	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old	II of the time)? ircle <u>all</u> the apply 1 2	Q51 Go to Q52	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes	e in another e <u>one</u> answer 1			
Q50 Q52	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 18 years old or over Not applicable, no children	II of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 8	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 18 years old or over Not applicable, no children live in household	II of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 6 	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle <u>o</u>	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 18 years old or over Not applicable, no children live in household What type of home do you	II of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 6 	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle <u>o</u>	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2 <u>ne</u> answer			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 18 years old or over Not applicable, no children live in household What type of home do you Stand-alone house on a se	II of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the spply 1 2 4 5 6 	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle <u>o</u>	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2 <u>ne</u> answer 1			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 13 years old or over Not applicable, no children live in household What type of home do you Stand-alone house on a se Town house or unit	II of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 6 	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle o	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2 <u>ne</u> answer 1			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 18 years old or over Not applicable, no children live in household What type of home do you Stand-alone house on a se Town house or unit Terraced house (houses si	Ill of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 0 currently live in? icotion de by side) 2-7 storeys)	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle o	e in another e <u>one</u> answer 1 2 <u>ne</u> answer 1 2 3			
	your household (some or a Please of Under 5 years old 5 – 12 years old 13 – 17 years old 13 vears old or over Not applicable, no children live in household What type of home do you Stand-alone house on a se Town house or unit Terraced house (houses si Low rise apartment block (2)	III of the time)? irrole <u>all</u> the apply 1 2 4 5 6 • currently live in? iction de by side) 2-7 storeys) icover 7 storeys)	Go to	And do any of these children live home some of the time? Please circle Yes No Please circle o	e <u>one</u> answer 1 2 <u>ne</u> answer 1 2 3			

# **Appendix 2: Questionnaire**

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Q53	Who owns the home that you live in?	Please circle one answer
	I personally or jointly own it with a mortgage	1
	I personally or jointly own it without a mortgage	2
	A family trust owns it	3
	Parents / other family members or partner own it	4
	A private landlord who is NOT related to me owns it	5
	A local authority or city council owns it	6
	Käinga Ora (Housing New Zealand) owns it	7
	Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education) owns it	8
	A social service agency or community housing provider (e.g. the Salvation A New Zealand Housing Foundation) owns it	Army, 9
	Don't know	10
Q54	What is the highest qualification that you have completed that took longer th	an three months to finish?
		Please circle one answer
	No formal qualification	1
	NCEA Level One or School Certificate	2
	NCEA Level Two or Sixth form Certificate / University Entrance	3
	NCEA Level Three or bursary or scholarship	4
	NZQF Level 4, 5 or 6 – a trade or polytechnic qualification	5
	Bachelor's degree	6
	Post-graduate degree / diploma / certificate or higher (e.g. Masters or Docto	orate) 7
	Other (e.g. overseas qualification) (please specify)	8
_		

Which best describes your household's annual income (from all sources) before tax? Q55

	Please circle one answer
\$20,000 or less	1
\$20,001 - \$40,000	2
\$40,001 - \$80,000	3
\$60,001 - \$80,000	4
\$80,001 - \$100,000	5
\$100,001 - \$150,000	6
\$150,001 - \$200,000	7
\$200,001 or more	8
Prefer not to say	16
Don't know	17

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Q56 Please fill in your contact details below so that we are able to contact you if you are one of the prize draw winners or if we have any questions about your questionnaire (e.g. if we can't read your response). Name: Phone number Email address: It is likely that more research will be carried out by your council on the sorts of topics covered Q57 in this survey. Are you willing to provide your contact details so that Nielsen or your council could contact you and invite you to take part in future research? Please note: providing your contact details does not put you under any obligation to participate. Please circle one answer Yes No 2 Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Please check that you have completed all pages of the questionnaire and then put the completed questionnaire in the Freepost envelope provided or any envelope (no stamp required) and post it to: FreePost Authority Number 198397 Survey Returns Team Nielsen PO Box 33819 Takapuna Auckland 0740 New Zealand If you have any questions please call 0800 400 402

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# Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for increased quality of life, by local board (1 of 2)

	Auckland total	Rodney	Hibiscus and Bays	Upper Harbour	Kaipātiki	Devonport- Takapuna	Henderson- Massey	Waitākere Ranges	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	Waitematā	Whau
Rewarding/good job/have work	28%	30%	30%	26%	3196	30%	33%	3296	20%	30%	4196
Increased income	2196	12%	14%	13%	26%	29%	28%	17%	34%	24%	696
Family/family support/children	17%	19%	896	15%	2496	6%	1496	096	796	1196	1896
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	15%	21%	11%	696	21%	1196	30%	1496	1496	996
Healthy	10%	19%	796	4%	396	796	396	6%	1696	17%	13%
Own my own home	10%	1196	796	0%	12%	696	1596	3%	<b>O</b> 96	13%	3%
Good work life balance	10%	20%	496	12%	396	23%	996	1196	1496	2%	1496
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	796	1196	14%	1796	696	796	096	O96	19%	496
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	10%	7%	796	0%	8%	296	10%	5%	696	21%	096
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	8%	796	496	14%	5%	696	796	9%	796	9%	796
I like the area where I live/great location	796	20%	796	20%	796	696	296	9%	696	9%	5%
Flexibility to work/study online from home	796	10%	10%	19%	396	096	996	696	1296	5%	096
Friends/social network	6%	4%	796	0%	1396	096	096	5%	096	8%	25%
Able to save/reduce debt	5%	3%	896	11%	796	096	696	6%	096	2%	4%
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	596	496	25%	096	096	10%	096	8%	0%	9%	7%

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life increased (excluding not answered), n= 515 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life increased?

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# Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for increased quality of life, by local board (2 of 2)

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Mängere- Ötähuhu	Ōtara- Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Rewarding/good job/have work	28%	44%	32%	30%	12%	14%	19%	34%	26%	26%	1196
Increased income	21%	25%	16%	18%	22%	38%	1496	4196	1496	16%	18%
Family/family support/children	1796	19%	21%	28%	1196	15%	26%	25%	20%	15%	16%
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	696	5%	10%	996	9%	13%	3196	15%	1196	11%
Healthy	10%	25%	15%	6%	296	2%	31%	3%	8%	13%	15%
Own my own home	10%	796	496	8%	1496	24%	096	0%	13%	30%	14%
Good work life balance	10%	1796	14%	1%	696	6%	7%	14%	17%	996	596
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	6%	8%	16%	20%	15%	10%	9%	0%	596	12%
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	10%	1396	4%	18%	696	3%	18%	6%	29%	496	1896
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	896	1296	9%	10%	096	11%	396	496	15%	596	796
l like the area where I live/great location	796	396	3%	4%	1096	12%	096	5%	4%	096	1196
Flexibility to work/study online from home	796	1496	5%	5%	396	0%	0%	796	13%	596	096
Friends/social network	696	6%	24%	6%	396	2%	096	696	12%	096	096
Able to save/reduce debt	5%	796	5%	3%	396	496	7%	5%	7%	596	596
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	5%	2%	0%	8%	3%	3%	2%	3%	7%	0%	5%

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life increased (excluding not answered), n= 515 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life increased?

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## Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for increased quality of life, by ethnicity and age

	Auckland total	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Under 25	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
Rewarding/good job/have work	28%	2796	1996	2496	36%	38%	30%	23%	496
Increased income	21%	21%	1596	16%	28%	21%	23%	22%	796
Family/family support/children	17%	16%	1696	22%	1896	19%	18%	1596	796
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	1496	2096	20%	8%	12%	15%	1196	5%
Healthy	10%	996	2396	15%	696	8%	9%	10%	22%
Own my own home	10%	1196	1096	496	1196	796	14%	596	296
Good work life balance	10%	10%	1296	1196	1096	6%	10%	996	18%
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	1196	996	796	1296	13%	10%	996	996
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	1096	1096	1496	1596	796	1196	10%	496	18%
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	896	996	5%	896	8%	9%	9%	496	3%
I like the area where I live/great location	796	896	8%	696	6%	6%	8%	5%	8%
Flexibility to work/study online from home	796	796	6%	896	6%	5%	8%	3%	296
Friends/social network	6%	5%	8%	8%	10%	14%	696	2%	296
Able to save/reduce debt	596	6%	2%	6%	4%	196	796	6%	296
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	5%	6%	796	5%	3%	9%	5%	2%	296

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life increased (excluding not answered), n= 515 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life increased?

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nployment & economic	N
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## Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for <u>decreased</u> quality of life, by local board (1 of 2)

	Auckland total	Rodney	Hibiscus and Bays	Upper Harbour	Kaipātiki	Devonport- Takapuna	Henderson- Massey	Waitākere Ranges	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	Waitematā	Whau
Negative effect of COVID-19	58%	55%	69%	63%	57%	61%	4296	58%	49%	71%	59%
Loss of freedom/independence	22%	26%	16%	25%	29%	38%	11%	21%	25%	32%	19%
Expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	18%	23%	18%	796	29%	13%	22%	10%	10%	12%	16%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	1596	14%	1996	396	10%	10%	10%	596	21%	20%	13%
Reduced income	15%	1496	22%	14%	15%	16%	6%	15%	13%	12%	13%
Travel restrictions	1496	12%	29%	21%	1396	24%	1196	17%	14%	12%	796
Declining health/poor health	10%	24%	496	496	596	9%	24%	496	796	9%	896
Stress/pressure	9%	8%	396	28%	16%	9%	5%	11%	3%	896	596
Isolation/no social life	8%	796	10%	17%	10%	696	5%	1196	13%	10%	12%
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	8%	7%	096	1996	13%	17%	796	12%	12%	12%	496
Had work hours reduced	796	396	696	3%	296	596	7%	12%	10%	696	1196
Other	796	13%	12%	496	796	3%	696	2%	10%	15%	9%
Lack of work-related opportunities	696	18%	3%	796	596	096	5%	9%	796	296	496
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	1196	6%	496	796	3%	11%	9%	4%	5%	296
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	0%	7%	9%	5%	3%	6%	7%	5%	8%	3%
Having to work/study online from home	5%	4%	6%	1596	896	0%	5%	6%	0%	3%	5%
Mental health issues	5%	396	9%	9%	296	3%	6%	1%	10%	796	296

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life decreased (excluding not answered), n= 754 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life decreased?

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## Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for <u>decreased</u> quality of life, by local board (2 of 2)

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Mängere- Ötähuhu	Ötara- Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Negative effect of COVID-19	58%	7196	51%	58%	49%	56%	61%	48%	67%	57%	5196
Loss of freedom/independence	22%	26%	18%	25%	17%	17%	22%	25%	17%	16%	1796
Expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	18%	18%	496	22%	16%	17%	19%	22%	2196	27%	14%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	15%	12%	27%	1496	16%	27%	15%	3%	26%	3%	23%
Reduced income	15%	25%	22%	13%	17%	696	19%	24%	596	30%	9%
Travel restrictions	14%	1796	27%	21%	11%	8%	10%	6%	796	3%	1196
Declining health/poor health	10%	496	5%	13%	15%	6%	1796	17%	096	9%	19%
Stress/pressure	9%	1196	10%	1796	5%	10%	7%	8%	796	296	15%
Isolation/no social life	8%	12%	1196	796	996	12%	496	13%	596	3%	0%
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	8%	0%	9%	296	8%	3%	8%	796	796	11%	7%
Had work hours reduced	796	096	9%	996	9%	096	1496	10%	23%	796	496
Other	796	596	5%	10%	6%	3%	996	296	496	1196	496
Lack of work-related opportunities	6%	9%	16%	496	4%	10%	196	0%	17%	3%	9%
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	10%	2%	10%	3%	796	0%	3%	10%	5%	196
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	096	17%	396	696	2%	10%	15%	096	196	696
Having to work/study online from home	5%	3%	6%	296	5%	13%	596	096	0%	2%	796
Mental health issues	5%	296	10%	596	6%	2%	496	3%	8%	496	1296

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life decreased (excluding not answered), n= 754 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life decreased?

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## Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for <u>decreased</u> quality of life, by ethnicity and age

	Auckland total	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Under 25	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
Negative effect of COVID-19	58%	58%	52%	63%	60%	68%	61%	55%	38%
Loss of freedom/independence	22%	24%	15%	22%	20%	26%	19%	21%	28%
Expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	18%	15%	1496	22%	22%	12%	18%	19%	20%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	1596	1496	18%	21%	14%	1196	19%	17%	396
Reduced income	1596	13%	9%	15%	18%	9%	19%	16%	796
Travel restrictions	1496	17%	796	13%	9%	1196	12%	19%	1196
Declining health/poor health	10%	12%	16%	8%	5%	596	596	15%	30%
Stress/pressure	9%	10%	996	8%	9%	14%	12%	6%	296
Isolation/no social life	896	996	696	8%	9%	17%	696	8%	796
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	896	996	12%	10%	3%	6%	796	8%	996
Had work hours reduced	796	496	396	24%	5%	596	996	796	296
Other	7%	8%	496	5%	6%	796	796	6%	10%
Lack of work-related opportunities	6%	596	796	7%	8%	15%	6%	496	296
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	3%	796	796	196
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	5%	296	11%	5%	496	796	596	196
Having to work/study online from home	5%	596	296	3%	6%	15%	596	196	096
Mental health issues	5%	796	6%	5%	296	13%	496	496	196

Base: All respondents who said their quality of life decreased (excluding not answered), n= 754 Source: Q5. For what reasons has your quality of life decreased?

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## Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for positive change in local area as a place to live, by local board (1 of 2)

	Auckland total	Rodney	Hibiscus and Bays	Upper Harbour	Kaipātiki	Devonport- Takapuna	Henderson- Massey	Waitākere Ranges	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	Waitematā	Whau
Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	26%	22%	61%	47%	14%	29%	24%	10%	17%	27%	33%
Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	19%	7%	496	11%	32%	15%	7%	1196	9%	2296	28%
Good sense of community/community spirit	15%	20%	1796	15%	16%	13%	23%	15%	19%	1896	1196
Good roads/roads being upgraded	12%	1396	496	29%	18%	15%	2%	096	3%	1596	26%
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	11%	1296	896	16%	32%	23%	7%	5%	5%	896	396
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	10%	096	9%	9%	12%	7%	7%	25%	16%	18%	3%
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	1496	22%	20%	12%	096	3%	896	396	296	5%
Nicer people around	8%	296	396	096	496	7%	496	42%	5%	3%	9%
New projects/developments	8%	6%	10%	25%	696	096	1396	096	096	796	096
Good public transport	8%	496	096	13%	696	096	5%	096	096	1296	15%
Investment in infrastructure	6%	10%	796	14%	1196	096	196	096	5%	296	1796
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	096	496	11%	9%	14%	6%	696	5%	1196	096
Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	5%	7%	696	12%	20%	5%	596	1196	796	796
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	5%	496	1196	9%	22%	096	096	10%	996	3%
Feel safe	6%	496	096	696	196	096	096	1896	1196	396	1196
More families/people in the area	5%	9%	096	5%	396	096	3%	096	096	596	9%
Other - positive	5%	4%	496	796	0%	7%	7%	7%	21%	296	1796
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	13%	0%	696	096	7%	10%	6%	096	1196	0%
Less crime	5%	0%	096	0%	6%	0%	3%	1196	0%	5%	2196

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become better as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 486 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed as a place to live?

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## Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for positive change in local area as a place to live, by local board (2 of 2)

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Mängere- Ötähuhu	Ōtara- Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	26%	51%	49%	25%	16%	1196	11%	1196	10%	18%	40%
Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	19%	18%	19%	10%	36%	35%	17%	13%	10%	42%	18%
Good sense of community/community spirit	15%	3%	11%	2196	9%	1396	6%	30%	1496	12%	9%
Good roads/roads being upgraded	1296	15%	21%	7%	2%	25%	8%	13%	1396	096	096
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	1196	14%	27%	9%	5%	10%	17%	196	1596	6%	096
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	1096	18%	6%	6%	1196	296	7%	896	10%	27%	496
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	18%	21%	1196	0%	096	14%	8%	996	0%	1496
Nicer people around	8%	3%	17%	096	796	5%	15%	23%	1796	14%	5%
New projects/developments	8%	3%	0%	15%	12%	1396	096	096	296	796	26%
Good public transport	8%	6%	1196	8%	6%	25%	8%	796	096	096	1796
Investment in infrastructure	6%	4%	15%	8%	5%	1896	3%	096	096	096	6%
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	15%	0%	12%	8%	0%	8%	5%	096	096	0%
Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	0%	096	1296	5%	796	096	496	796	096	5%
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	8%	8%	4%	296	796	11%	096	996	096	5%
Feel safe	6%	0%	13%	3%	296	096	14%	24%	1296	096	096
More families/people in the area	596	6%	1196	096	496	596	12%	096	1196	796	496
Other - positive	5%	6%	0%	096	3%	5%	3%	5%	696	0%	096
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	0%	10%	15%	3%	096	096	2%	12%	0%	0%
Less crime	596	0%	0%	096	896	096	20%	096	16%	096	096

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become better as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 486 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed as a place to live?

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## Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for positive change in local area as a place to live, by ethnicity

Research design		Auckland total	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Under 25	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
Quality of life	Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	26%	32%	17%	26%	25%	25%	25%	37%	18%
Quality of file	Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	19%	17%	20%	19%	21%	16%	20%	1896	18%
Built & natural	Good sense of community/community spirit	15%	17%	29%	1996	6%	15%	16%	1796	9%
environment	Good roads/roads being upgraded	12%	10%	4%	1196	17%	9%	9%	1796	20%
	Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	11%	11%	4%	1096	11%	5%	9%	1296	1996
Housing	Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	10%	11%	11%	796	7%	5%	10%	9%	1496
	Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	9%	6%	1296	10%	796	11%	796	8%
Public transport	Nicer people around	8%	6%	6%	1696	7%	5%	8%	896	1396
	New projects/developments	8%	11%	6%	696	7%	796	10%	896	496
Health & wellbeing	Good public transport	8%	6%	8%	9%	11%	10%	6%	1196	10%
	Investment in infrastructure	6%	5%	2%	496	12%	6%	8%	5%	296
Crime & safety	Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	796	5%	296	6%	296	6%	896	8%
Community, culture &	Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	796	11%	496	496	6%	6%	896	196
social networks	Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	9%	196	5%	496	3%	5%	796	8%
social networks	Feel safe	6%	4%	4%	796	9%	9%	7%	296	496
Diversity, prejudice &	More families/people in the area	5%	4%	2%	6%	6%	696	6%	196	796
intolerance	Other - positive	5%	5%	7%	4%	496	6%	196	10%	10%
	Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	6%	196	0%	8%	996	3%	7%	6%
Climate change	Less crime	5%	1%	5%	16%	496	5%	6%	5%	0%

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become better as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 486 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed as a place to live?

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## Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for negative change in local area as a place to live, by local board (1 of 2)

	Auckland total	Rodney	Hibiscus and Bays	Upper Harbour	Kaipātiki	Devonport- Takapuna	Henderson- Massey	Waitākere Ranges	Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	Waitematā	Whau
More traffic/traffic congestion	2896	55%	37%	52%	1596	34%	2496	15%	8%	14%	32%
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	22%	1496	24%	31%	24%	30%	3296	10%	096	5%	29%
Crime/crime rate has increased	17%	096	18%	11%	3196	8%	16%	096	096	9%	15%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	2%	796	25%	8%	12%	1796	10%	5%	19%	096
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	3%	496	0%	13%	13%	15%	25%	5%	12%	9%
Parking issues	10%	3%	6%	17%	13%	28%	18%	0%	096	3%	12%
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	10%	10%	8%	2%	15%	15%	14%	0%	20%	25%	5%
Increase in population	9%	28%	20%	18%	10%	8%	296	4%	8%	2%	2%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	9%	29%	17%	6%	5%	13%	1196	17%	6%	496	096
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	9%	22%	6%	20%	496	6%	21%	496	18%	096
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	29%	2496	11%	13%	496	796	9%	896	2%	096
Noisy	9%	8%	6%	19%	1196	096	496	9%	096	12%	096
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	8%	6%	1496	7%	8%	17%	1496	12%	096	10%	5%
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	8%	24%	1496	0%	10%	7%	6%	6%	19%	8%	0%
Issues with roading developments	6%	6%	10%	5%	096	20%	496	096	096	14%	6%
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	7%	10%	9%	8%	496	096	096	15%	8%	096
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	3%	8%	9%	5%	496	5%	6%	6%	2%	6%
High cost of living	5%	12%	5%	0%	3%	11%	3%	0%	25%	5%	2%
Other - negative	5%	7%	696	19%	3%	196	2%	12%	6%	4%	10%
Continual roadworks	5%	3%	396	096	096	7%	096	10%	096	18%	0%
Poverty/beggars on the streeet	5%	096	096	096	796	096	296	096	096	796	7%
Do not feel safe	5%	396	0%	1196	5%	096	1196	8%	096	3%	11%

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become a worse as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 574 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed a place to live?

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## Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for negative change in local area as a place to live, by local board (2 of 2)

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Mängere- Õtähuhu	Ōtara- Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
More traffic/traffic congestion	28%	41%	1696	30%	2196	4496	296	18%	1396	13%	40%
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	22%	32%	8%	2496	3596	29%	18%	26%	1396	8%	3496
Crime/crime rate has increased	17%	0%	15%	15%	1196	27%	14%	2196	37%	46%	8%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	12%	20%	22%	6%	19%	9%	3%	2196	496	1196
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	5%	13%	0%	15%	096	23%	25%	10%	26%	096
Parking issues	10%	8%	496	15%	25%	12%	3%	22%	396	496	196
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	10%	16%	25%	3%	<b>O</b> %	096	14%	12%	3%	196	8%
Increase in population	9%	6%	15%	796	10%	8%	10%	18%	296	096	15%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	9%	6%	096	3%	2%	15%	096	496	496	096	27%
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	6%	096	1196	14%	9%	3%	0%	6%	10%	3%
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	12%	096	12%	10%	8%	3%	10%	096	096	1196
Noisy	9%	8%	19%	1196	19%	10%	10%	17%	5%	9%	096
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	8%	2%	9%	13%	496	5%	8%	4%	796	096	1196
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	8%	5%	10%	21%	11%	896	096	3%	696	096	596
Issues with roading developments	6%	15%	096	10%	196	796	096	0%	096	5%	9%
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	3%	5%	1296	6%	6%	12%	8%	796	9%	096
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	9%	5%	096	496	12%	10%	096	296	496	1596
High cost of living	5%	7%	0%	096	496	3%	096	14%	5%	13%	5%
Other - negative	5%	0%	1096	3%	<b>O</b> 96	7%	3%	096	496	196	12%
Continual roadworks	5%	6%	17%	896	5%	8%	196	096	496	096	096
Poverty/beggars on the streeet	5%	3%	096	096	5%	096	16%	19%	1196	8%	396
Do not feel safe	5%	5%	096	3%	096	096	10%	1296	796	496	096

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become a worse as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 574 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed a place to live?

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# Appendix 4: Detailed reasons for negative change in local area as a place to live, by ethnicity and age

	Auckland total	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Under 25	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
More traffic/traffic congestion	28%	28%	15%	1196	37%	18%	27%	30%	309
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	2296	25%	24%	7%	23%	1196	19%	30%	289
Crime/crime rate has increased	1796	12%	25%	37%	18%	15%	23%	13%	6
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	14%	16%	496	13%	9%	12%	13%	14
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	896	20%	26%	5%	1496	11%	896	8
Parking issues	10%	996	7%	8%	1496	7%	5%	13%	20
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	10%	996	9%	13%	10%	9%	10%	12%	5
Increase in population	996	10%	7%	16%	496	1196	10%	1196	5
Poor roading/roading maintenance	996	1196	6%	5%	796	7%	8%	12%	12
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	1196	10%	6%	6%	196	8%	1196	13
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	1396	3%	3%	496	3%	8%	10%	14
Noisy	9%	9%	6%	10%	8%	15%	6%	13%	
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	896	10%	5%	5%	496	296	5%	12%	1
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	896	1196	7%	096	3%	6%	5%	14%	1
Issues with roading developments	6%	596	4%	8%	10%	096	7%	5%	1
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	796	10%	12%	196	8%	7%	6%	
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	796	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%	8%	
High cost of living	5%	596	3%	8%	6%	496	6%	5%	
Other - negative	5%	596	2%	1%	7%	596	7%	2%	
Continual roadworks	5%	5%	196	5%	6%	896	496	496	
Poverty/beggars on the streeet	5%	3%	14%	1896	196	696	6%	296	
Do not feel safe	596	4%	9%	10%	496	1096	5%	496	

Base: All respondents who said their local area had become a worse as a place to live (excluding not answered), n= 574 Source: Q10. For what reasons do you say your local area has changed a place to live?

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# Appendix 5: Detailed reasons for why type of home is not suitable for household needs, by local board

	The home is too small	Home in poor condition / needs maintenance	Home is too cold / damp	The outdoor area is too small / no outdoor area	Parking issues			Other	Cost of housing/ renting	The outdoor area is too big	The home is too big	The home is in a noisy area	The home is in a bad/unsafe neighbourhood
Auckland total	57%	38%	34%	29%	22%	1196	996	696	6%	496	496	196	196
Rodney	26%	46%	40%	096	696	20%	796	34%	096	1496	1496	096	096
Hibiscus and Bays	70%	29%	15%	52%	22%	19%	396	096	496	096	9%	096	096
Upper Harbour	32%	18%	796	59%	15%	1696	796	796	096	26%	19%	096	096
Kaipātiki	7196	53%	53%	34%	28%	096	596	396	096	796	8%	396	396
Devonport-Takapuna	62%	29%	4596	23%	23%	<b>O</b> 96	10%	596	6%	096	096	<b>O</b> 96	096
Henderson-Massey	63%	36%	3396	27%	19%	796	896	9%	9%	396	096	<b>O</b> 96	296
Waitākere Ranges	48%	24%	34%	20%	12%	996	996	2696	396	096	796	696	096
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	49%	59%	16%	10%	296	1096	1796	296	696	1396	5%	O96	096
Waitematā	60%	34%	27%	53%	46%	20%	896	396	096	396	3%	696	096
Whau	48%	23%	38%	21%	19%	16%	696	096	096	096	5%	<b>O</b> 96	396
Albert-Eden	59%	34%	39%	35%	17%	496	696	696	10%	696	796	296	296
Puketāpapa	46%	54%	4796	3196	18%	696	26%	796	3%	996	096	<b>O</b> 96	096
Ōrākei	54%	34%	27%	30%	25%	22%	496	096	3%	896	10%	<b>O</b> 96	096
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	57%	34%	35%	24%	17%	496	796	1196	8%	896	096	596	096
Howick	4796	38%	2296	35%	29%	1196	1296	496	23%	396	3%	096	096
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	67%	49%	37%	20%	9%	8%	1696	796	3%	096	096	096	196
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	47%	49%	36%	16%	26%	15%	1096	496	2%	596	5%	<b>O</b> 96	096
Manurewa	72%	44%	35%	16%	16%	1196	996	596	10%	296	096	0%	096
Papakura	70%	49%	40%	38%	38%	20%	596	996	096	096	096	0%	096
Franklin	54%	23%	49%	20%	28%	19%	0%	14%	20%	096	096	096	096

Base: Those disagreeing that their home is suitable (excluding not answered), n= 542.

Source: Q12. For what reasons do you disagree (or neither agree nor disagree) that the type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? Respondents could choose more than one option.

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## Appendix 5: Detailed reasons for why type of home is not suitable for household needs, by ethnicity and age

	The home is too small	Home in poor condition / needs maintenance	Home is too cold / damp	The outdoor area is too small / no outdoor area	Parking issues	Difficult access from the street to the home		Other	Cost of housing/ renting	The outdoor area is too big	The home is too big	The home is in a noisy area	The home is in a bad/unsafe neighbourhood
Auckland total	57%	38%	34%	29%	22%	1196	9%	696	6%	496	496	196	196
European	53%	36%	29%	30%	24%	15%	9%	10%	5%	6%	796	196	196
Māori	58%	53%	46%	29%	25%	11%	13%	13%	8%	096	2%	096	196
Pacific Peoples	50%	42%	41%	18%	13%	9%	1496	3%	496	296	3%	096	196
Asian	68%	33%	33%	36%	21%	696	696	196	10%	496	396	296	196
Under 25	47%	48%	37%	28%	29%	12%	14%	8%	9%	2%	396	196	296
25-49 years	68%	34%	35%	33%	21%	12%	796	6%	5%	3%	296	196	196
50-64 years	42%	45%	33%	28%	23%	596	10%	8%	496	8%	596	196	096
65+ years	25%	37%	32%	5%	17%	13%	696	496	1196	13%	15%	096	096

Base: Those disagreeing that their home is suitable (excluding not answered), n= 542.

Source: Q12. For what reasons do you disagree (or neither agree nor disagree) that the type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? Respondents could choose more than one option.