

Quality of Life Survey 2020

Results for Auckland



QUALITY
OF LIFE

Research and
Evaluation Unit

RIMU

**Auckland
Council**

Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau



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.



Research and
Evaluation Unit

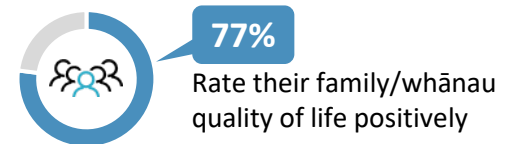
RIMU



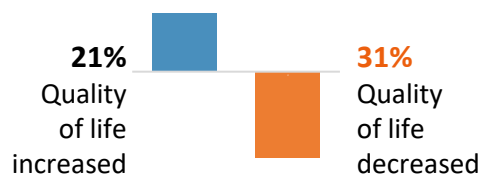
Key highlights from 2020

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.

Overall quality of life



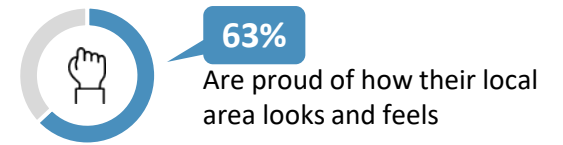
Percentage who say their quality of life has changed compared with 12 months ago



Top 3 reasons for quality of life...

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Increasing | Decreasing |
| 1 Rewarding work | 1 COVID-19 |
| 2 Increased income | 2 Lost independence |
| 3 Family relationships | 3 Cost of living |

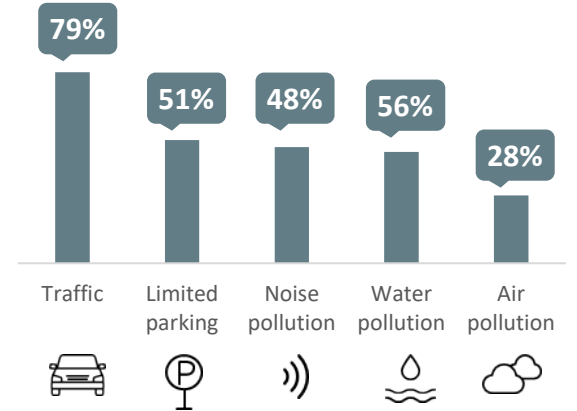
Built and natural environment



Local area compared with 12 months ago



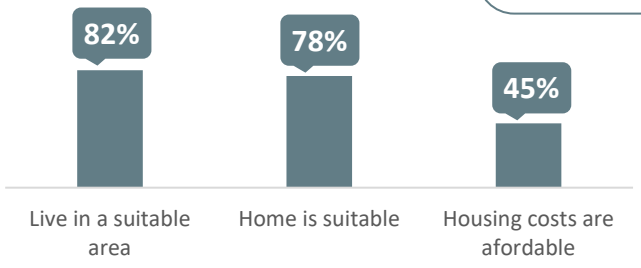
Perceived issues in local area
% rating as 'a bit of a problem' or 'a big problem'



Top 3 reasons why local area has...

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Got better | Got worse |
| 1 Improved amenities | 1 Increased traffic |
| 2 New developments | 2 New developments |
| 3 Sense of community | 3 Crime |

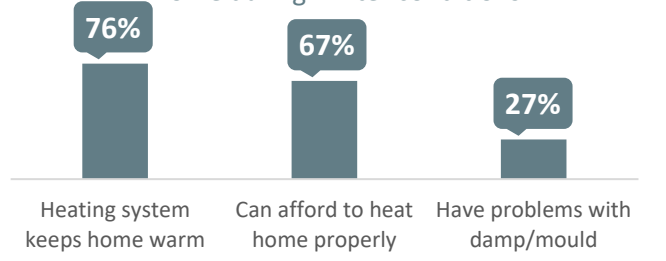
Housing



Top 3 reasons home is **unsuitable**

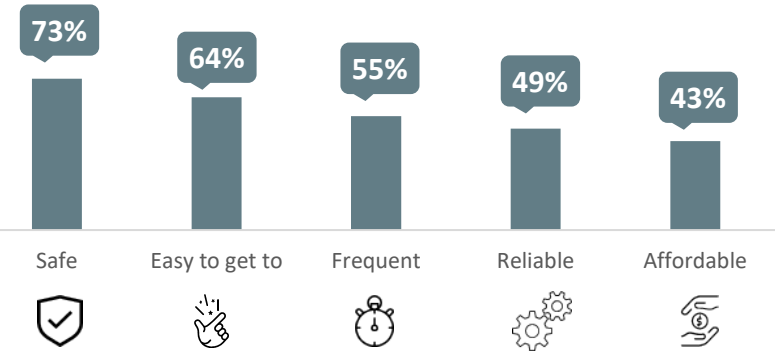
- Home too small
- Home is in poor condition or needs maintenance
- Home is cold/damp

Home during winter conditions



Transport

Perceptions of public transport
% 'strongly agree' or 'agree'



22% Use public transport weekly (or more often)



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.

Health and well-being



89%

Have someone to turn to for **practical help** if they were faced with illness or a difficult time



26%

Experience stress with a negative effect always/most of the time



75%

Consider they are in good physical health



73%

Consider they are in good mental health



34%

Have been physically active 5+ days in past week



89%

Have someone to turn to for **emotional support** if they were faced with illness or a difficult time



36%

Have a WHO-5 Index of less than 52/100, indicating poor wellbeing



Community, culture & social networks

Believe a sense of community in their neighbourhood is important

70%



55%

Trust most people in their local area



51%

Never or rarely feel isolated



68%

Say cultural diversity makes Auckland a better place to live

50%

Actually feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood



Council processes



30%

Believe the public has 'some influence' or a 'large influence' on council decision-making

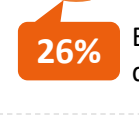


Economic well-being



46%

Employed and satisfied with job



26%

Employed and neutral or dissatisfied with job



57%

Satisfied with work-life balance



47%

Have enough or more than enough income to cover costs of everyday needs



Climate and sustainability



45%

Consider sustainability most or all of the time when making daily decisions



50%

Worried or very worried about impact of climate change on city



Crime, safety & local issues

Perceived issues in local area
% rating as 'a bit of a problem' or 'a big problem'



48%

Feel safe in their city centre after dark

59%

Dangerous driving

55%

Theft and burglary

44%

Alcohol or drugs

43%

Vandalism

43%

People begging on the street

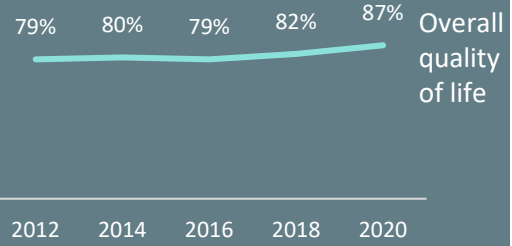
40%

People sleeping rough

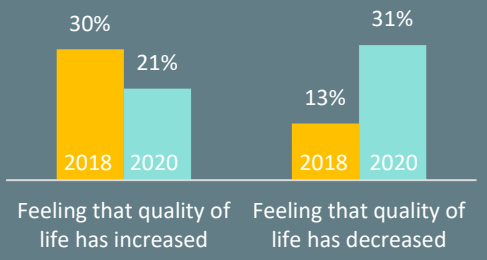
38%

Unsafe people

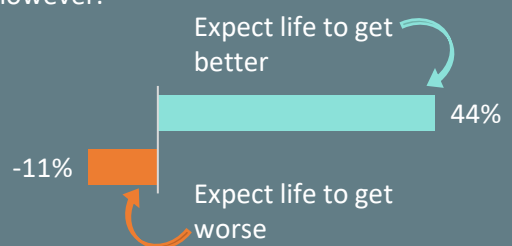
Impacts of COVID-19 on well-being and employment



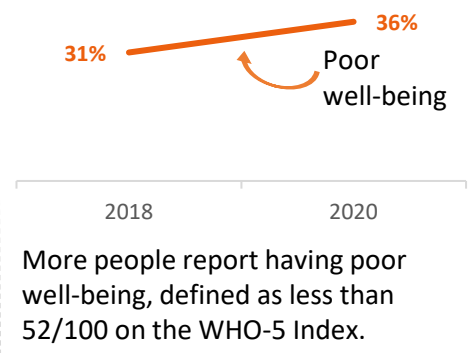
While people rate their overall current quality of life as higher in 2020 than 2018, they also felt that their quality of life had worsened in the last 12 months, primarily due to COVID-19.



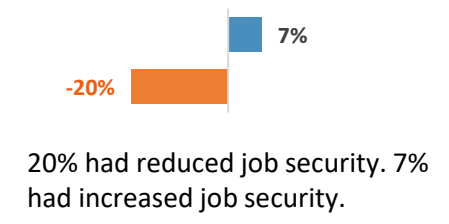
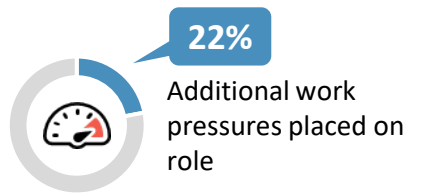
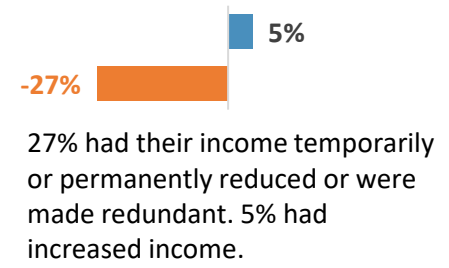
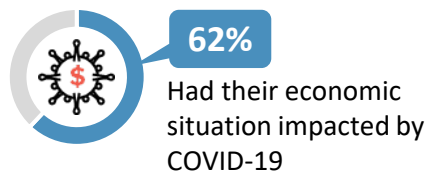
More people are optimistic about the coming 12 months (44%) than are pessimistic (11%), however.



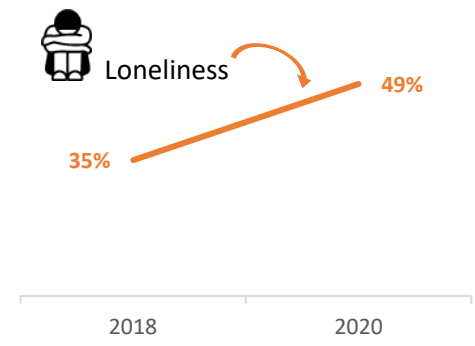
Health & well-being



Economic well-being

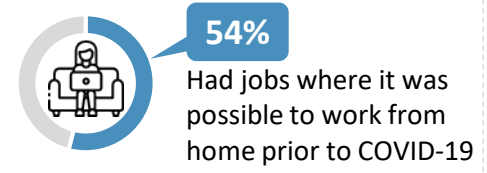


Social contact

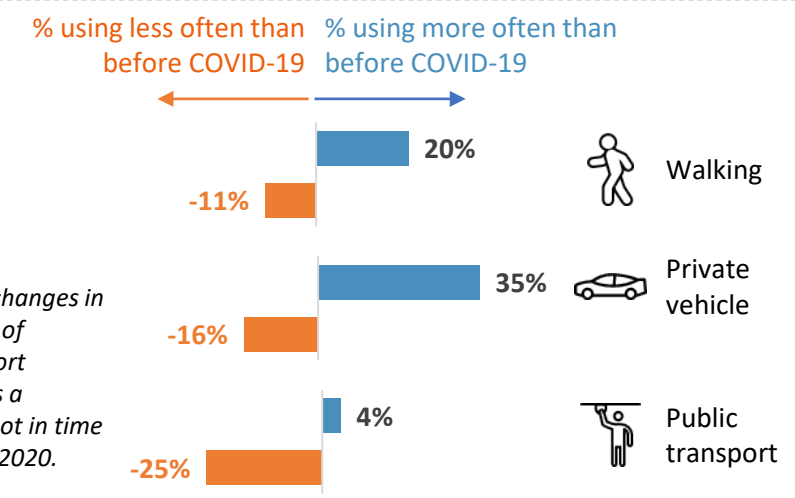


Among those who felt their quality of life had worsened, 36% said this was due to a loss of freedom / independence or travel restrictions

Changing patterns of work and transport



68% Expect to work from home more in the future



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1. Introduction

Background

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

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 [Research design](#) section for more information on the study design and [Appendix 1](#) 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)
	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

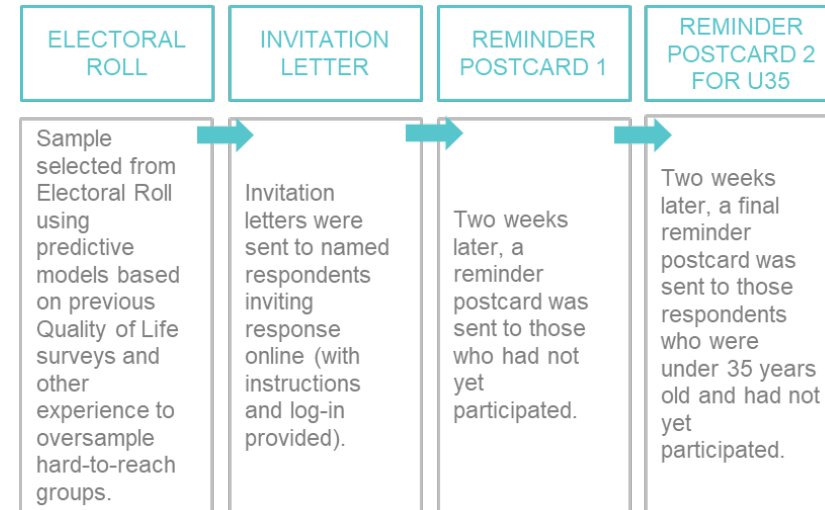
Method

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

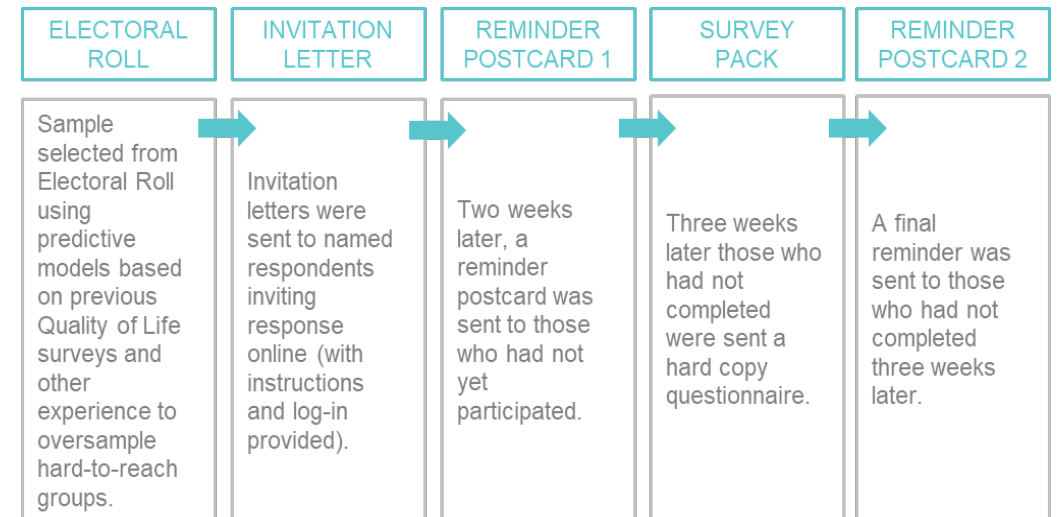
The 2020 survey used an online method for respondents aged under 35 years, while a mixed methods approach (online and hard copy) was used for those aged 35 and over. This approach was selected to be economically efficient and in line with today's high rates of internet access, while still offering hard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



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](#).

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 8-city response rate of 23%, and lower than the response rate in Auckland in 2018 (27%).

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 [Appendix 2](#).



Further detail on the research method and design is provided in the [Quality of Life Survey 2020 Technical Report](#).

Impact of COVID-19

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.



Further detail on the research method and design is provided in the [Quality of Life Survey 2020 Technical Report](#).

Notes about this report

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

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.

Subgroup	Sample target	Sample achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of 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

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 [people sleeping rough](#) is an issue one respondents' local areas.

Group	Unweighted Count (n =)	% A problem (1+2)	Stacked Bar Chart Data			
Auckland total	2524	40%	46%	25%	14%	15%
European	1732	38%	48%	27%	11%	14%
Māori	433	54%+	32%	31%	23%	15%
Pacific Peoples	244	61%+	27%	30%	30%	12%
Asian	448	34%-	51%	21%	12%	15%
Under 25	409	39%	44%	24%	15%	17%
25-49 years	1206	42%	44%	27%	16%	13%
50-64 years	533	41%	45%	26%	15%	14%
65+ years	376	31%-	51%	22%	9%	17%

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.

Overall quality of life

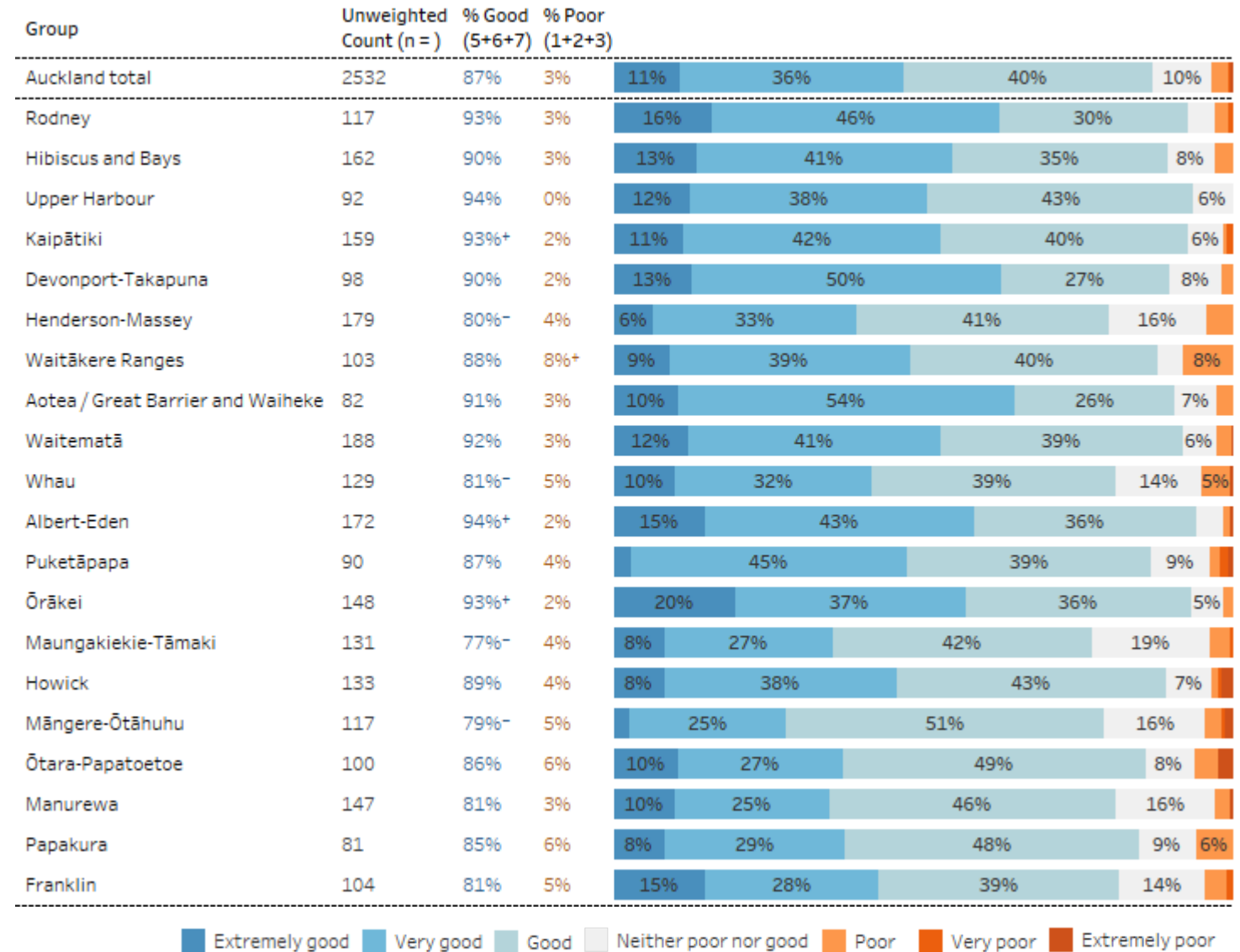
- by local board area

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.



■ Extremely good ■ Very 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....

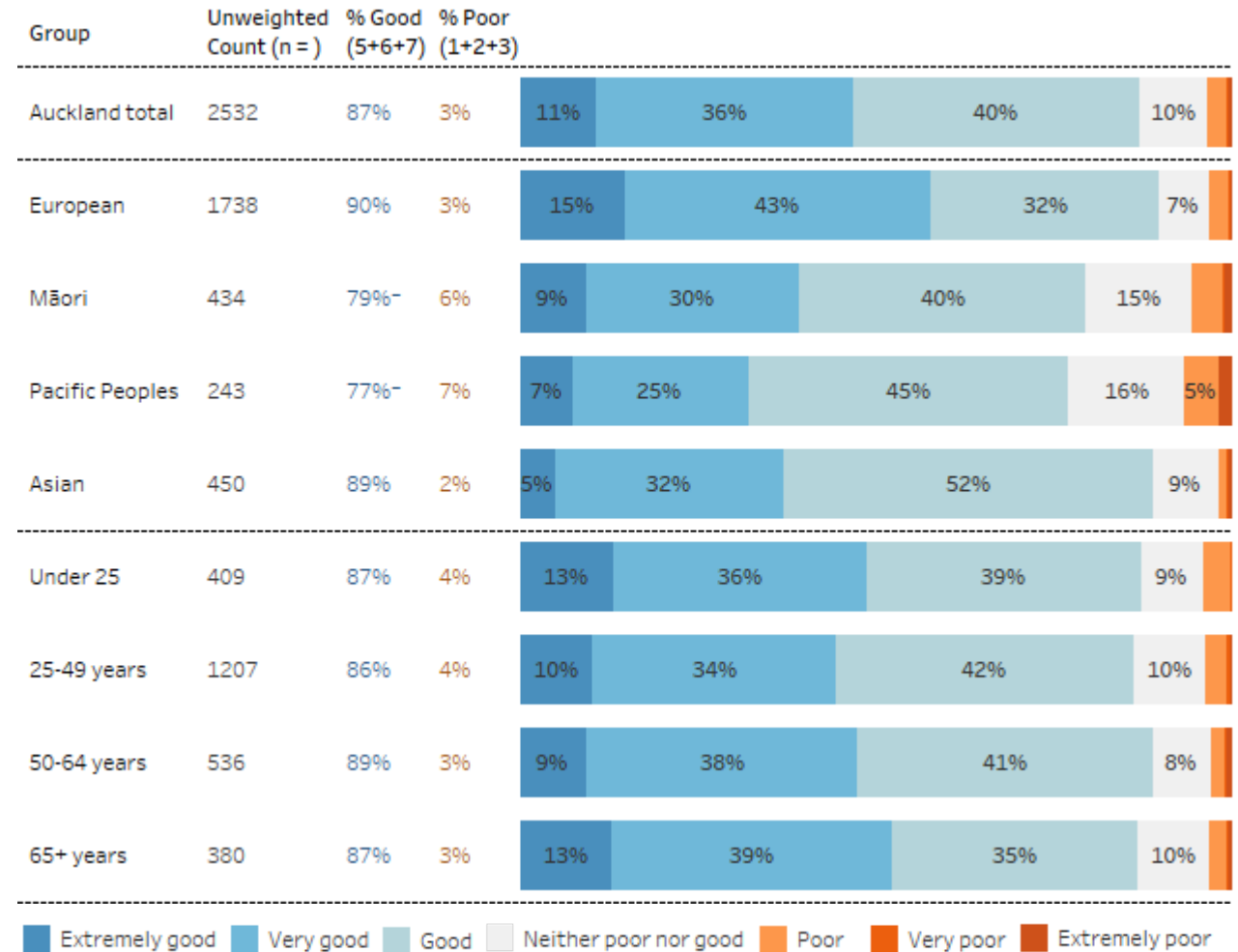
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Overall quality of life

- by age and ethnicity

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.

No notable differences in aggregate positive or negative ratings were seen across age groups.



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

Source: Q3. Would you say your overall quality of life is....

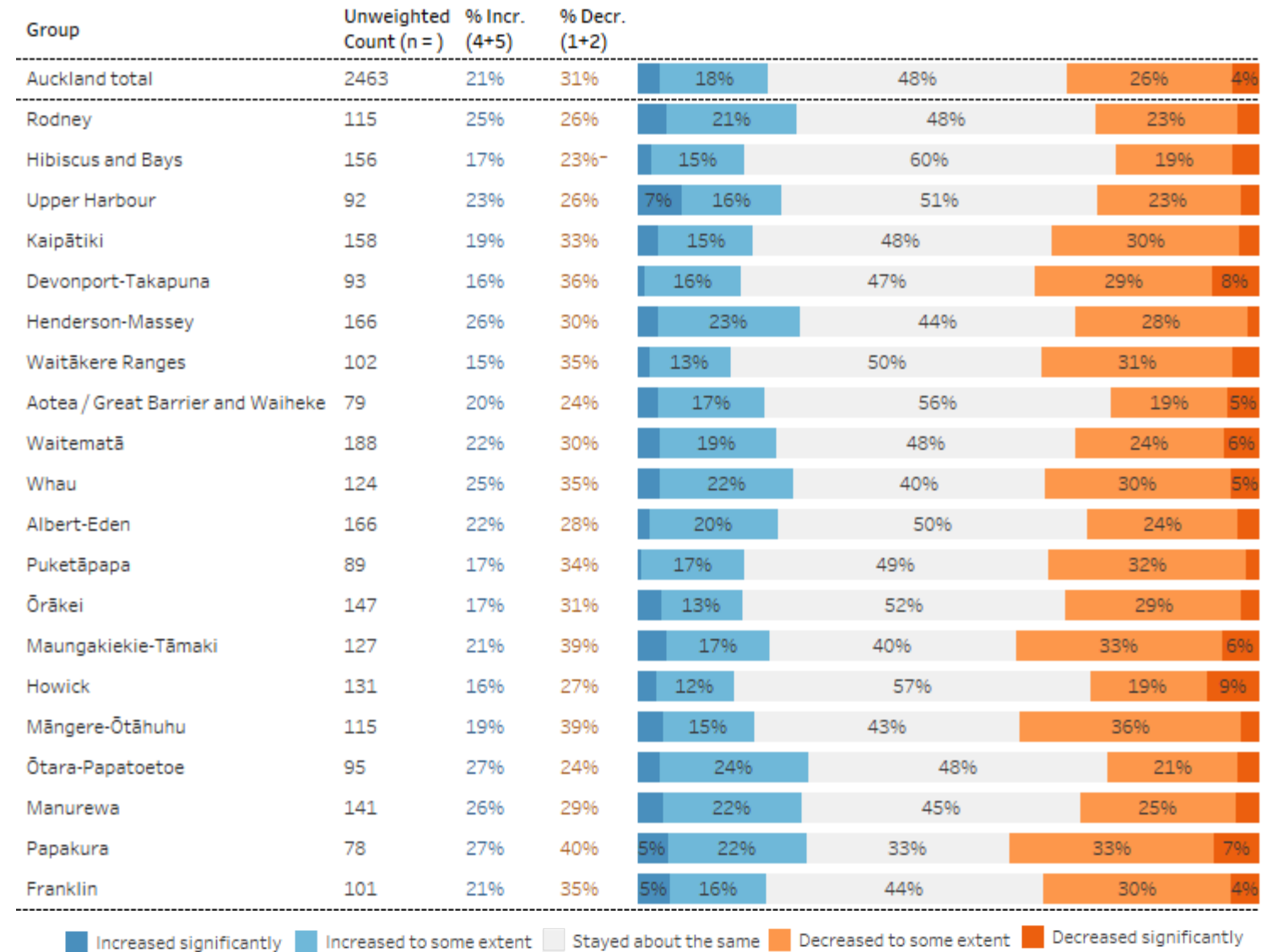
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Change in quality of life compared to a year prior - by local board area

One in five (21%) Aucklanders felt their quality of life had improved compared to 12 months prior, while one in three (31%) felt it had decreased.

The remainder (48%) felt their quality of life had stayed the same.

Residents living in Hibiscus and Bays local board area were significantly less likely to state their quality of life had decreased (23% compared with 31% for Auckland), however this was largely due to a high proportion of respondents who felt their quality of life had stayed the same.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2463

Source: Q4. Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...

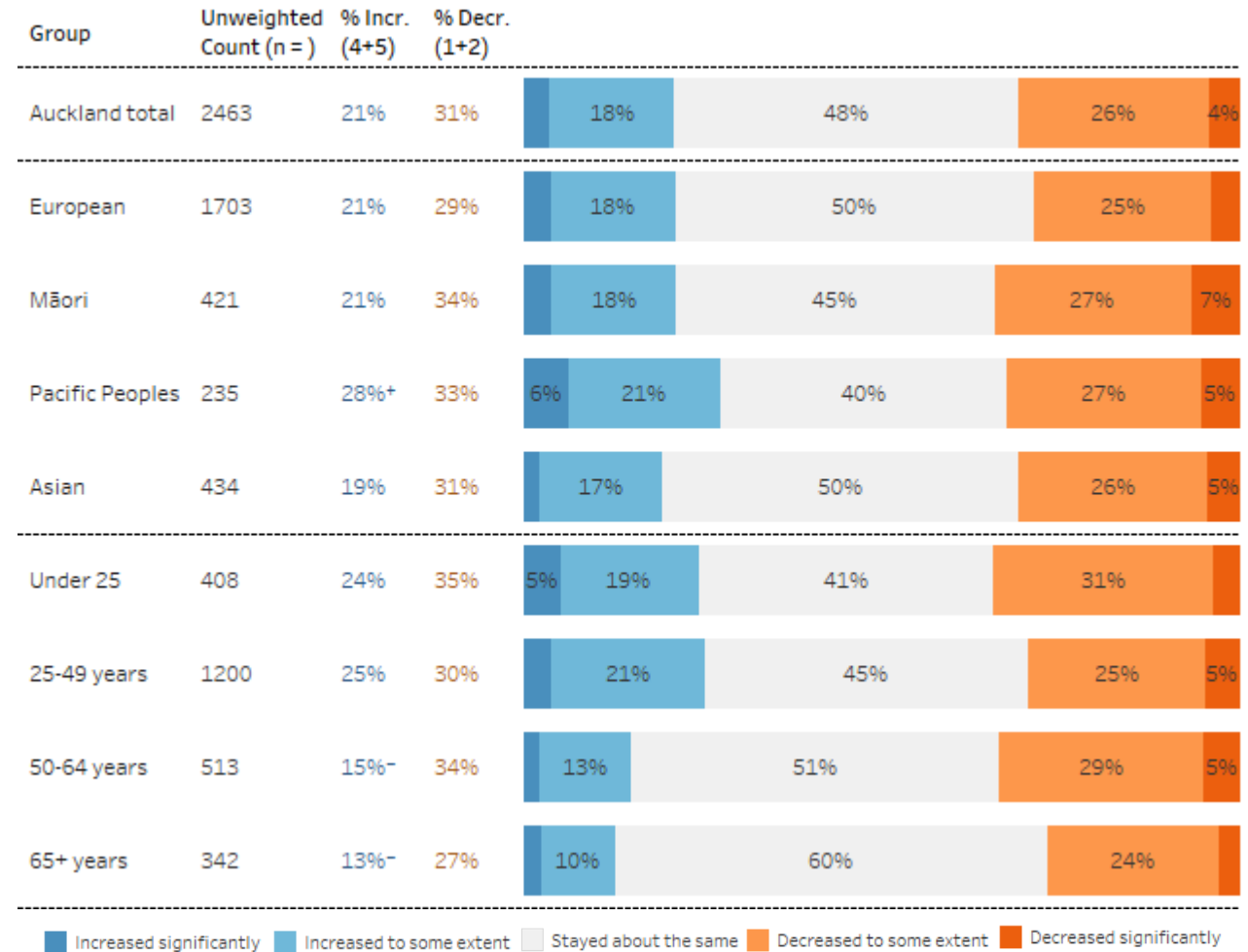
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Change in 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.



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

Reason for increase in quality of life compared to a year prior

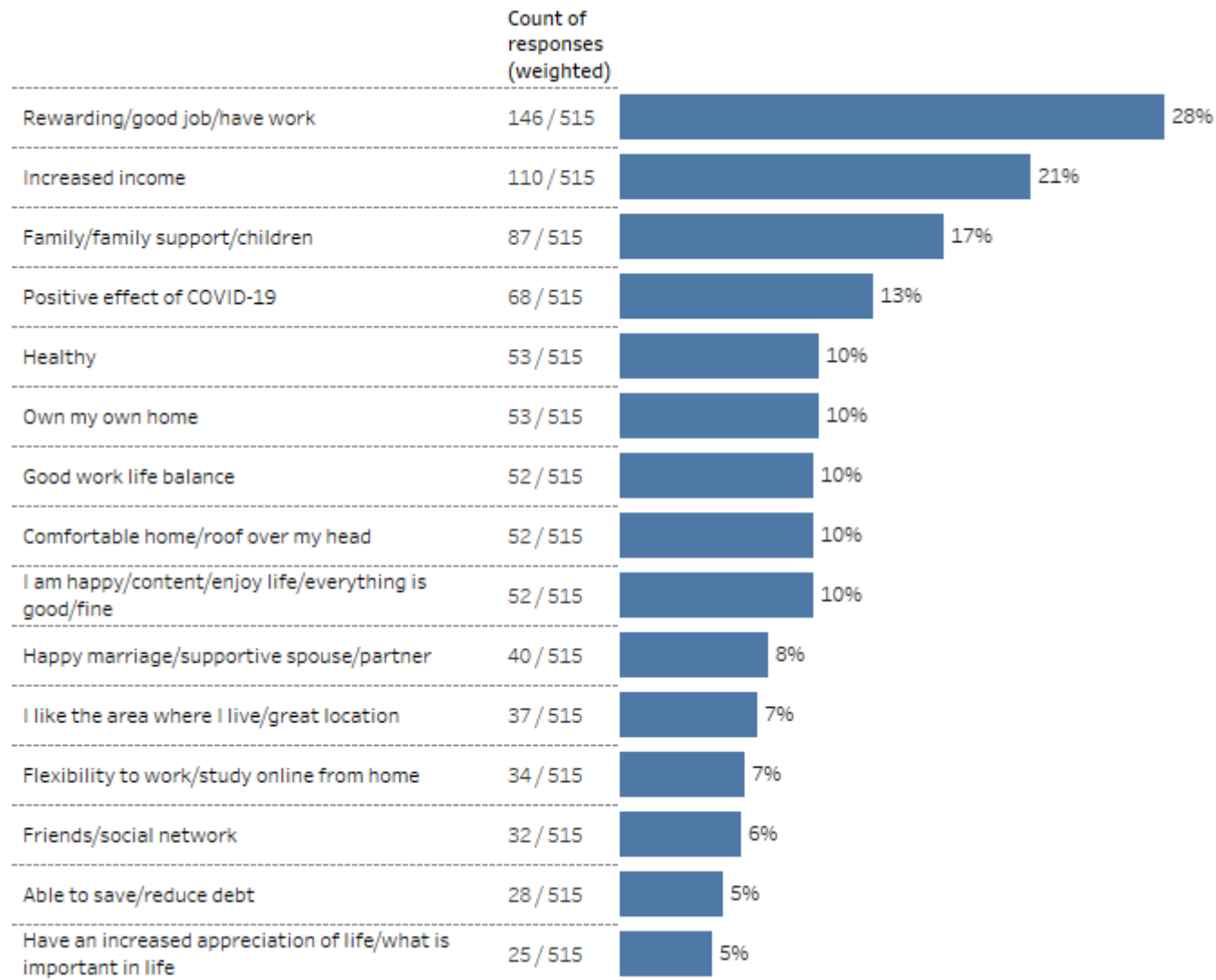
Respondents who felt their quality of life had improved were asked to explain why they felt that way.

Responses included a range of work-related reasons, such as having work or a rewarding job (28%), increased income (21%), good work-life balance (10%) and flexibility to work/study online from home (7%).

Family and relationships also featured strongly, such as family support/children (17%), happy marriage/supportive partner (8%), and friends/social network (6%).

Positive effects of COVID-19 were stated by 13% of respondents.

For a breakdown of these results by local board, ethnicity and age group please refer to [Appendix 3](#). Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.



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?
Only reasons provided by 5% or more of respondents are shown here

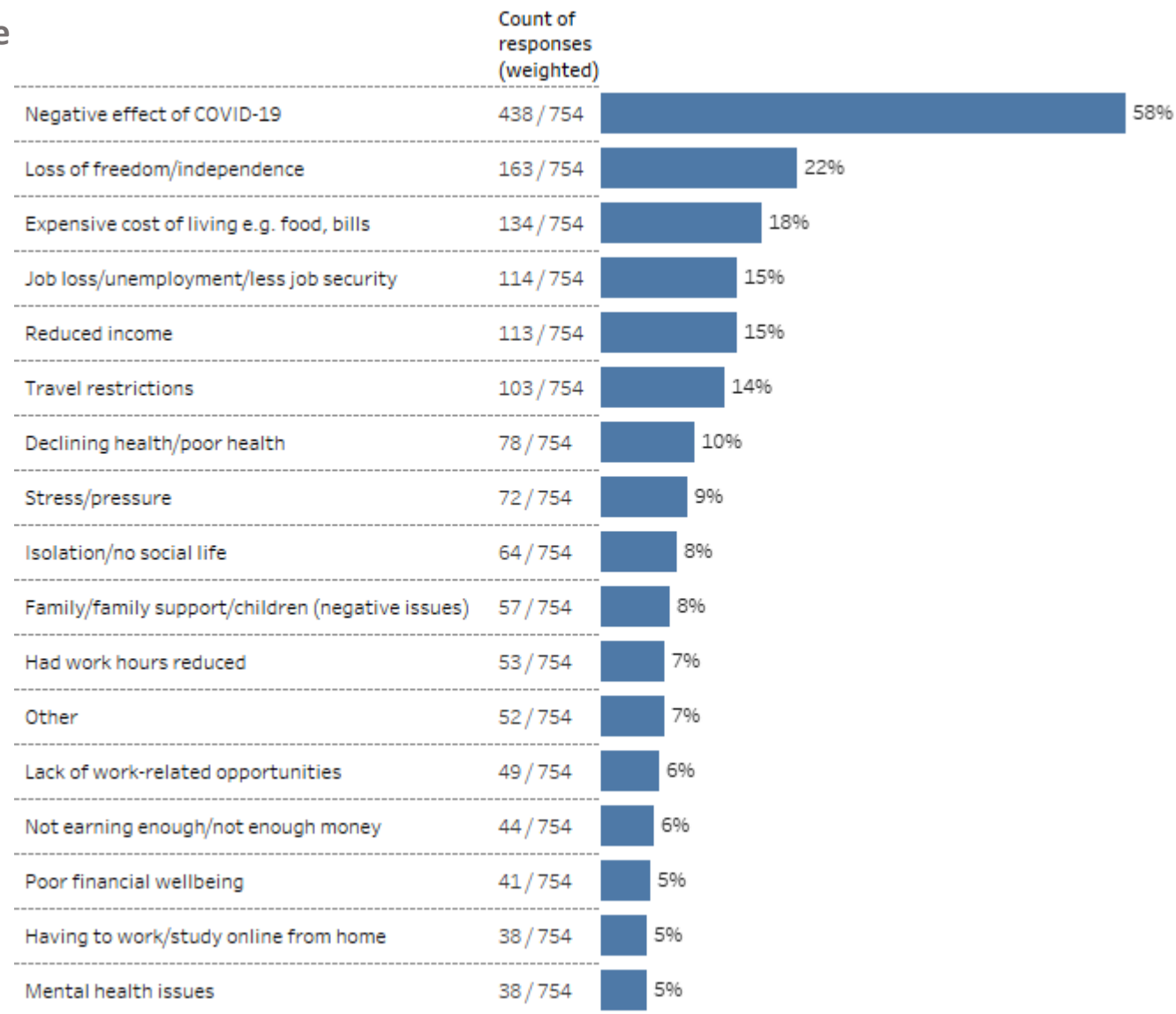
Reason for a decrease in quality of life compared to a year prior

Respondents who felt their quality of life had decreased were asked to explain why they felt that way.

COVID-19 featured heavily in responses with 58% specifically mentioning negative effects of COVID-19. Other likely related reasons were also mentioned such as job loss (15%), reduced income (15%), travel restrictions (14%), stress/pressure (9%), isolation or lack of social life (8%), reduced work hours (7%), not earning enough (6%) and having to work/study from online from home (5%).

Loss of freedom/independence was mentioned by a sizeable number of respondents (22%), which may be related to COVID-19 or declining health.

For a breakdown of these results by local board, ethnicity and age group please refer to [Appendix 3](#). Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.



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

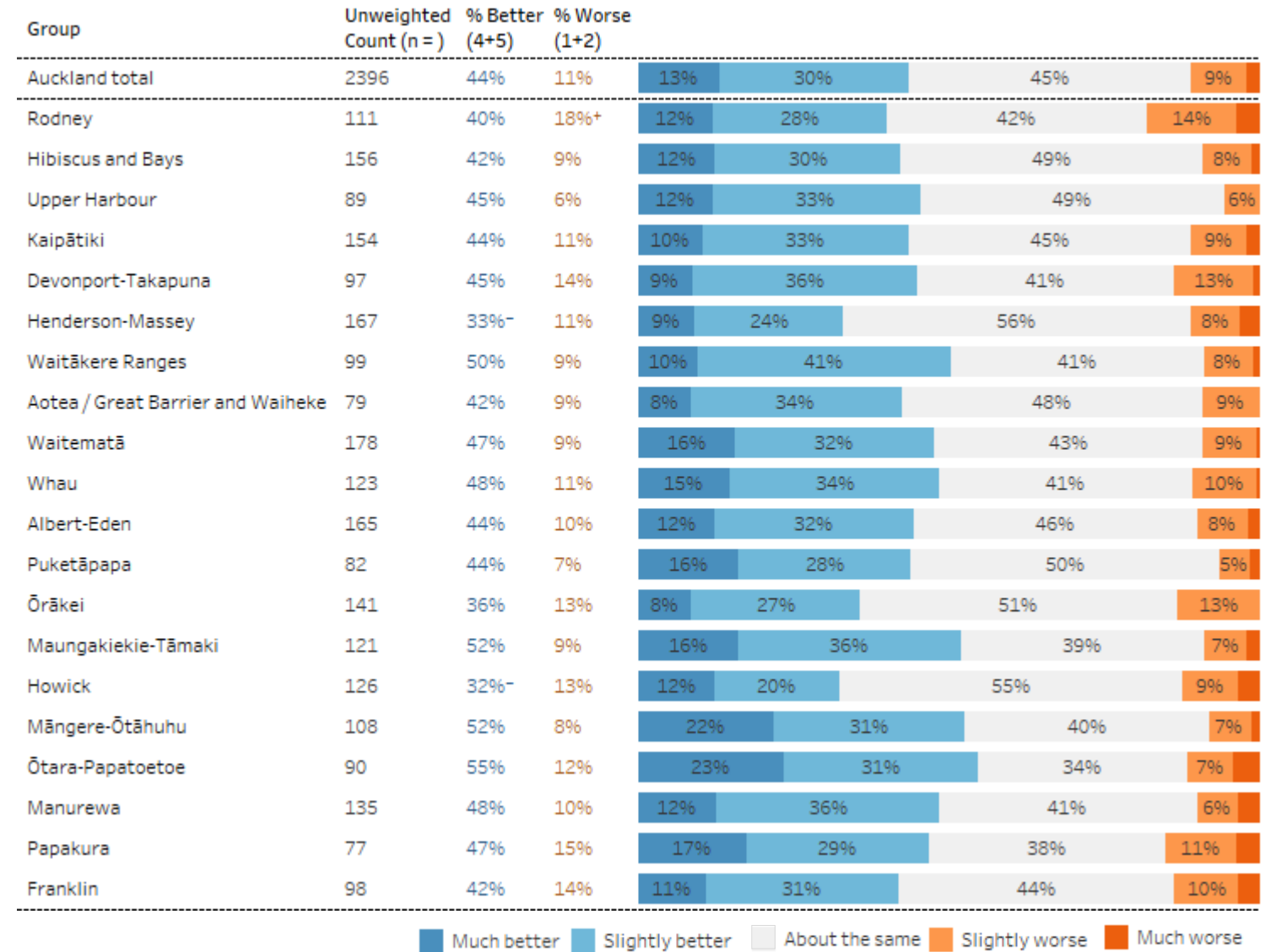
Expected change in quality of life in 12 months

- by local board area

Aucklanders were largely optimistic about their expected quality of life in a year's time, with 13% predicting it to be much better and 30% slightly better.

A sizeable portion of respondents felt their quality of life would be about the same (45%), and a small number felt it would be slightly worse (9%) or much worse (2%).

Residents of Henderson-Massey (33%) and Howick (32%) local board areas were less likely to feel their quality of life would be better in a year's time than Auckland as a whole. This is largely due to more respondents from these areas feeling life would be stable over that time, rather than getting worse.



Base: All respondents (excluding those who answered 'don't know', or did not answer), 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

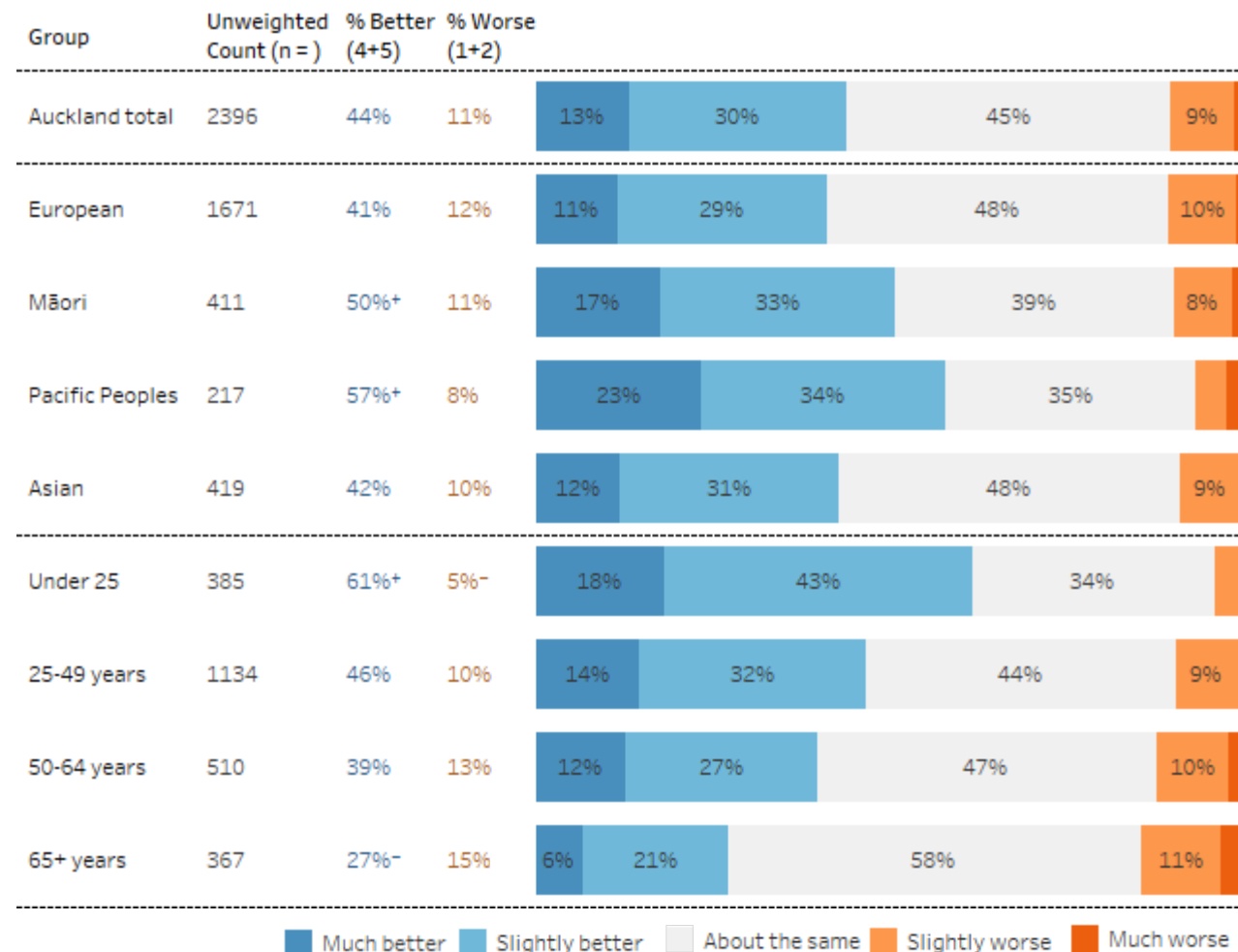
Expected change in quality of life in 12 months

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (57%) and Māori (50%) were more likely to feel their quality of life would get slightly or much better over the next year, compared to Auckland as a whole (44%).

Similarly, respondents aged under 25 years tended to be more optimistic than the Auckland average, with 61% predicting a better quality of life. Those aged under 25 were also less likely to predict their quality of life would worsen, compared to Auckland overall (5% compared with 11%).

Aucklanders aged 65 and over were less optimistic than the Auckland average, with 27% feeling their quality of life would be better in a year's time.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2396

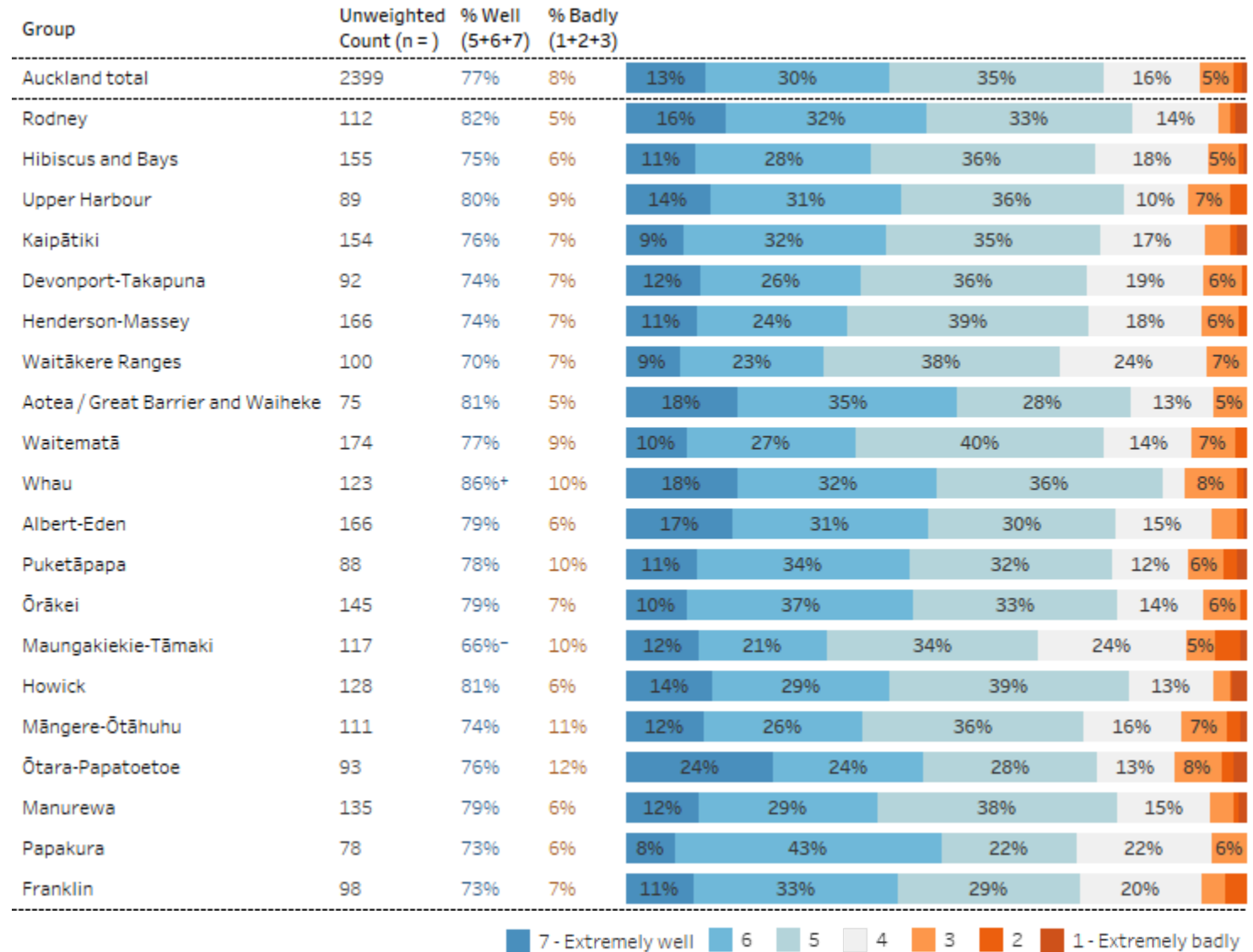
Source: Q6. Do you expect your quality of life will be the same, better or worse than it is today?

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

Family/whānau quality of life - by local board area

Respondents were asked how well their family/whānau are doing (described as the group or people they think of as their family). Most (77%) felt their whānau was doing well (5, 6 or 7 on a 7-point scale).

Whau residents (86%) were more likely to report their whānau was doing well than the Auckland average, whereas Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents were less likely to do so (66%).

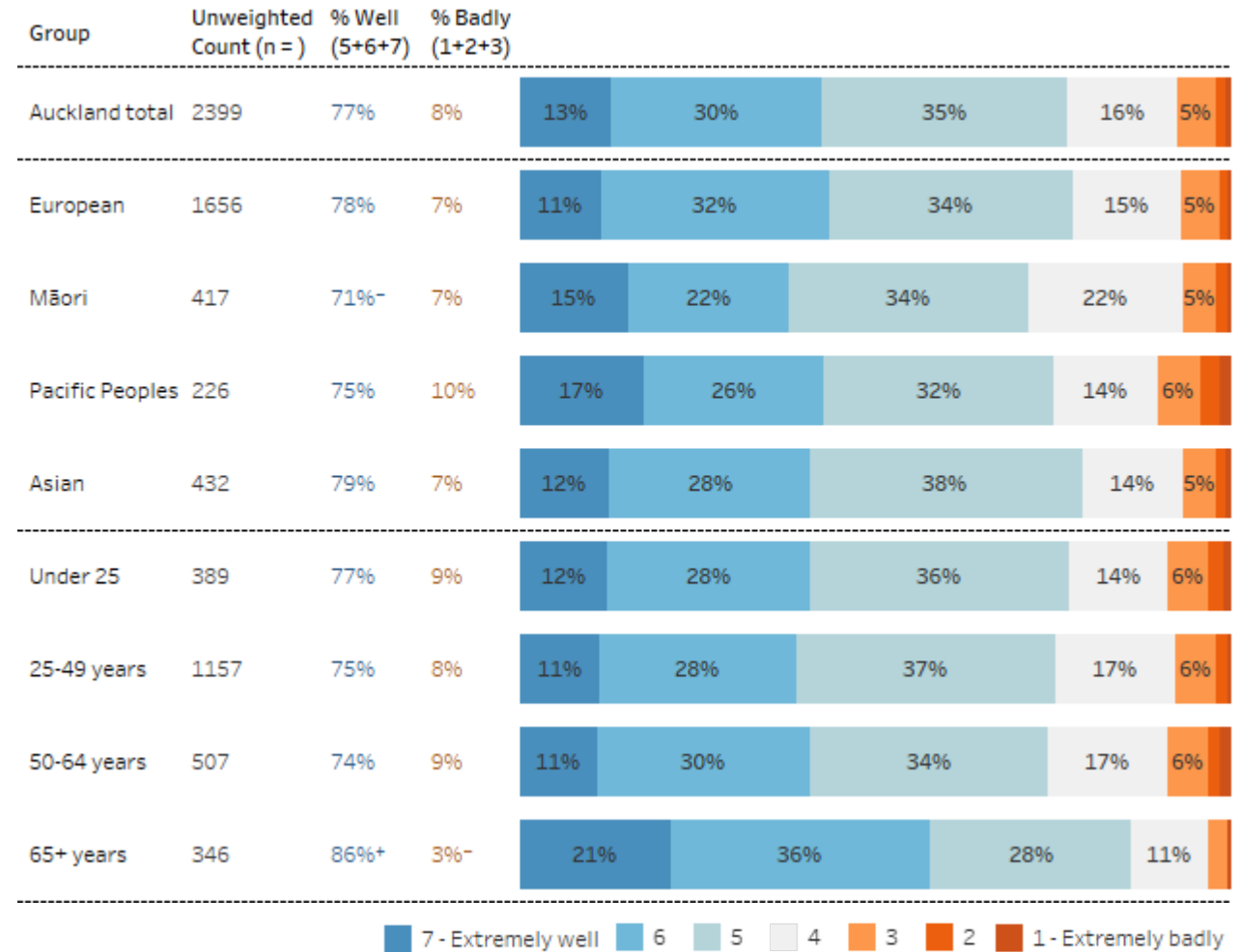


Base: All respondents (excluding those who stated they did not have a family, or could not define, or not answered), n= 2399
Source: Q7. How well is your family/whānau doing these days?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Family/whānau quality of life - by age and ethnicity

Māori were less likely to rate their whānau as doing well overall (71%) compared to the Auckland average of 77%.

Aucklanders aged 65 and over (86%) were more likely to rate their whānau as doing well compared to the Auckland average.



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

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.

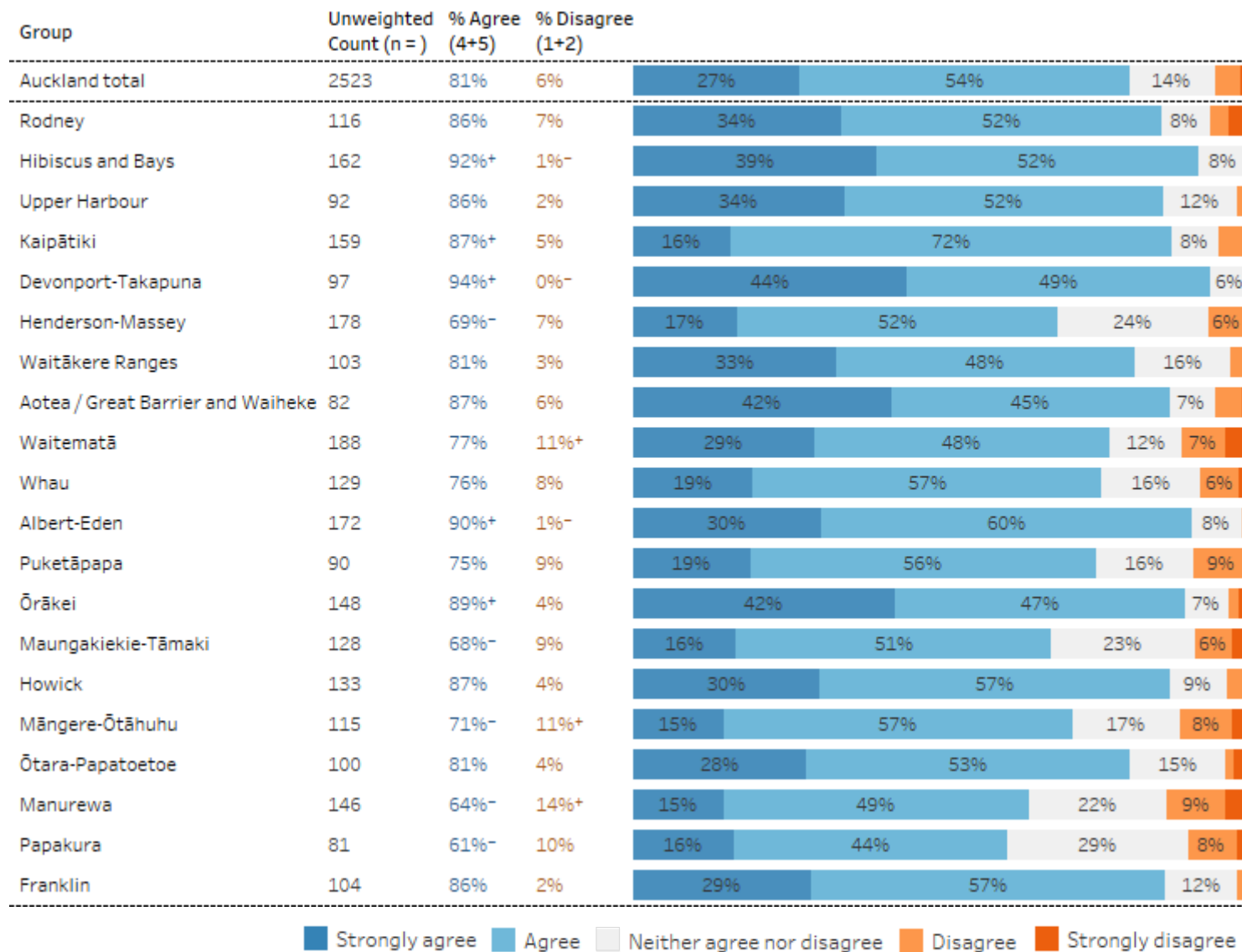
Perception that local area is a great place to live

- by local board area

Most respondents agreed (54%) or strongly agreed (27%) that their local area is a great place to live (81% in total).

There were differences across the region in how respondents felt about their area, with larger proportions of residents in the following areas rating their area as a great place to live: Devonport-Takapuna (94%), Hibiscus and Bays (92%), Albert-Eden (90%), Ōrākei (89%) and Kaipātiki (87%).

On the other hand, residents of the following areas were less likely to agree their area is a great place to live: Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (71%), Henderson-Massey (69%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (68%), Manurewa (64%), and Papakura (61%).



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

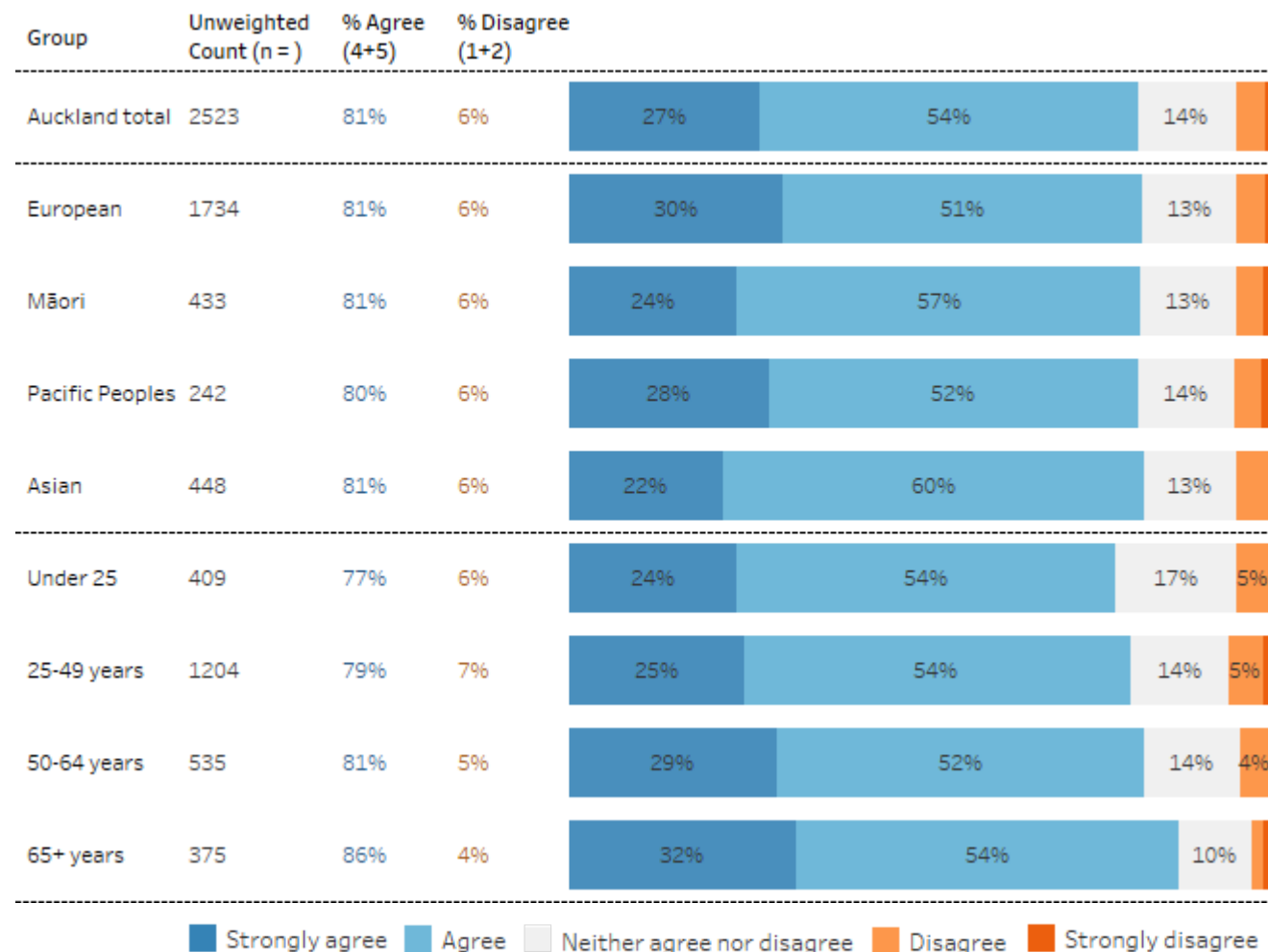
Source: Q8b. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: my local area is a great place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Perception that local area is a great place to live

- by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in ratings of the local area across ethnicity.

Although higher proportions of older respondents agreed that their local area was a great place to live, compared to younger respondents, differences were not significant.



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

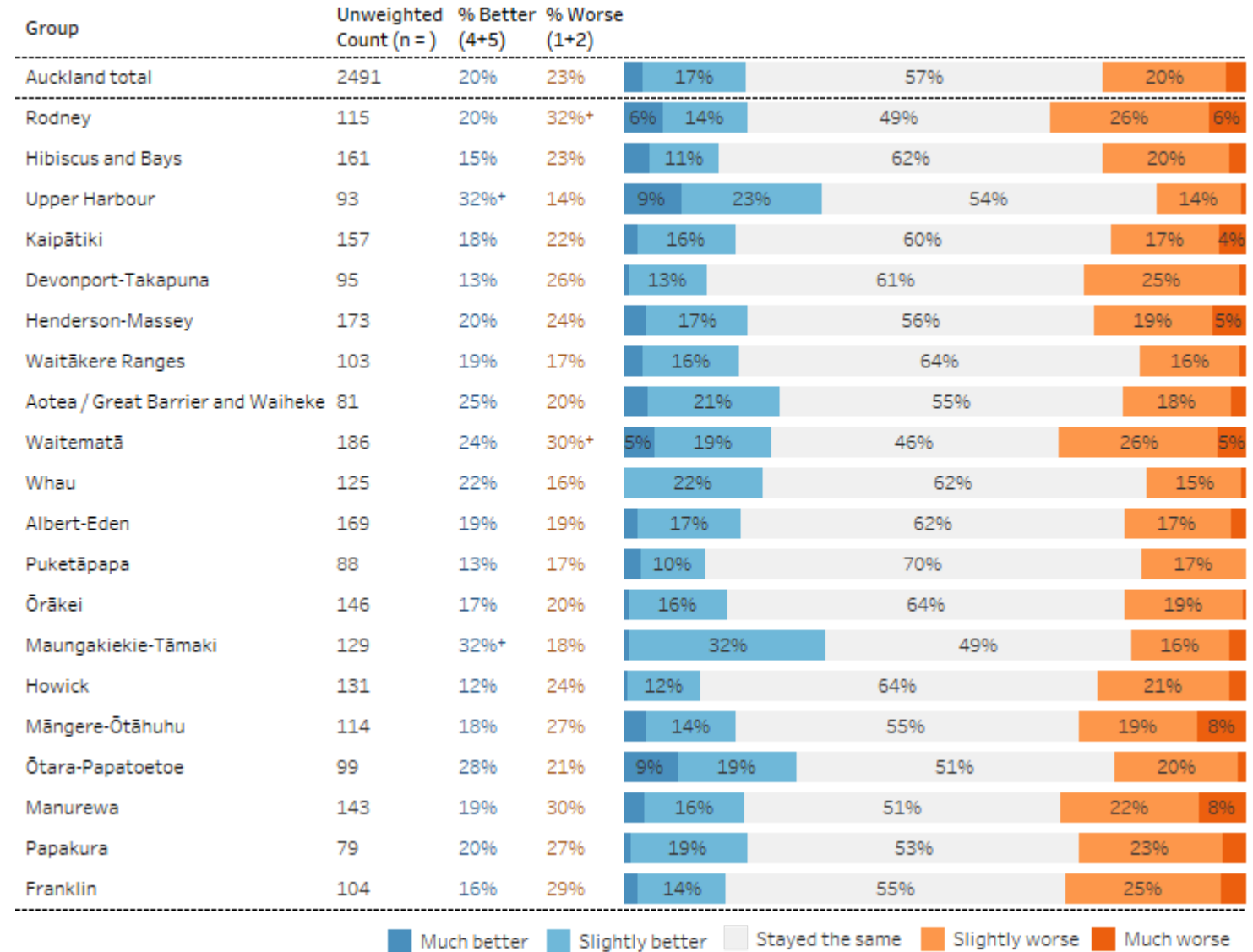
How local area has changed as a place to live, compared to a year prior

- by local board area

One in five respondents (20%) felt their local area had become a much better, or better, place to live compared to 12 months prior. A similar proportion felt it had become worse (23%).

Residents of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Upper Harbour local board areas (both 32%) were more likely to agree their local area had become a better place to live.

Those living in Rodney (32%) and Waitemātā (30%) were more likely to state their local area had become worse in the previous 12 months.



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

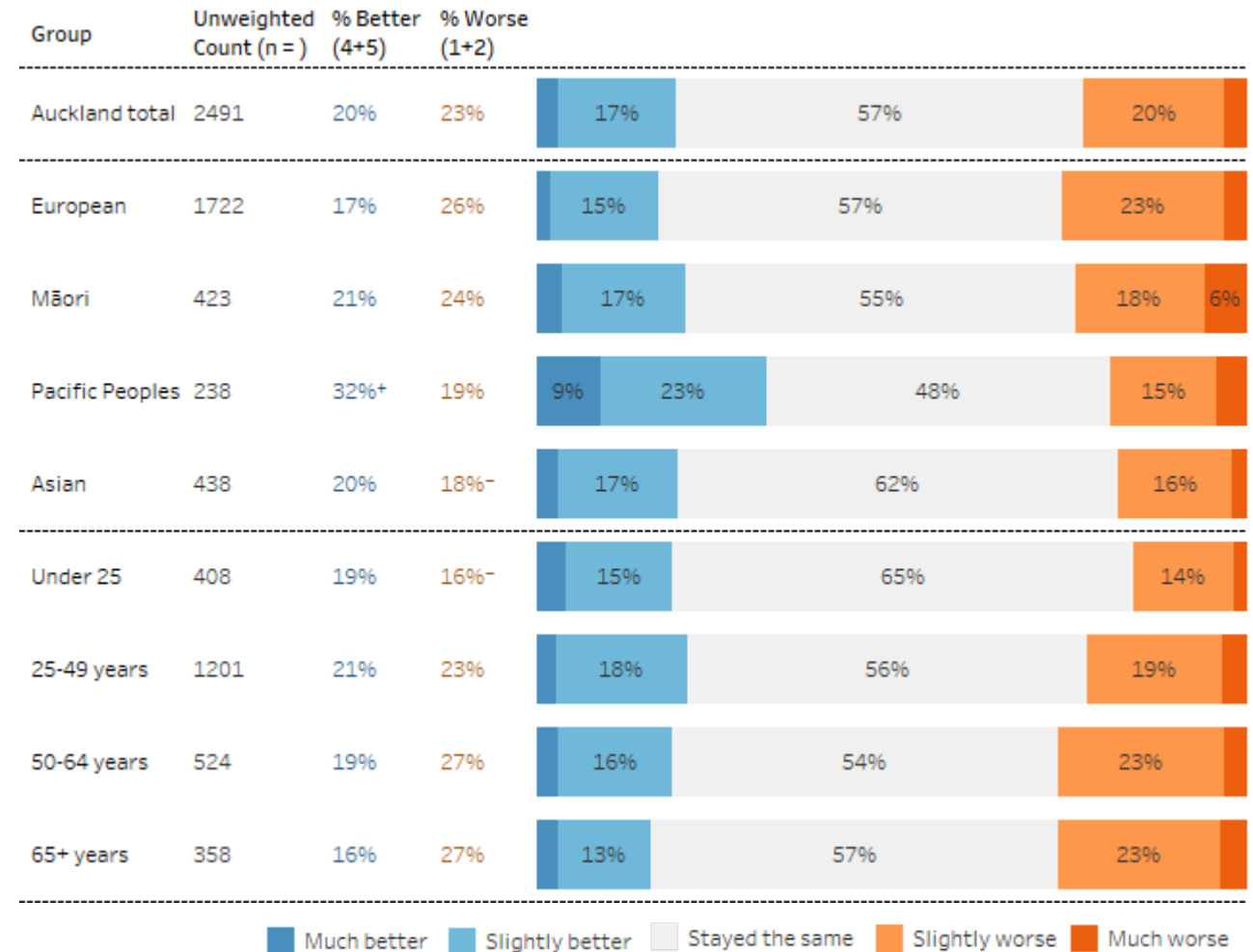
Source: Q9. And in the last 12 months, do you feel your local area has become better, worse or stated the same as a place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

How local area has changed as a place to live, compared to a year prior - by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (32%) were more likely to feel their local area had become a better place to live over the last year compared to the Auckland average (20%).

Asian Aucklanders (18%) were less likely to feel that their local area had become a worse place to live than the Auckland average (23%).

Similar to Asian Aucklanders, those aged under 25 (16%) were less likely to feel that their local area had become a worse place to live than the Auckland average.



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

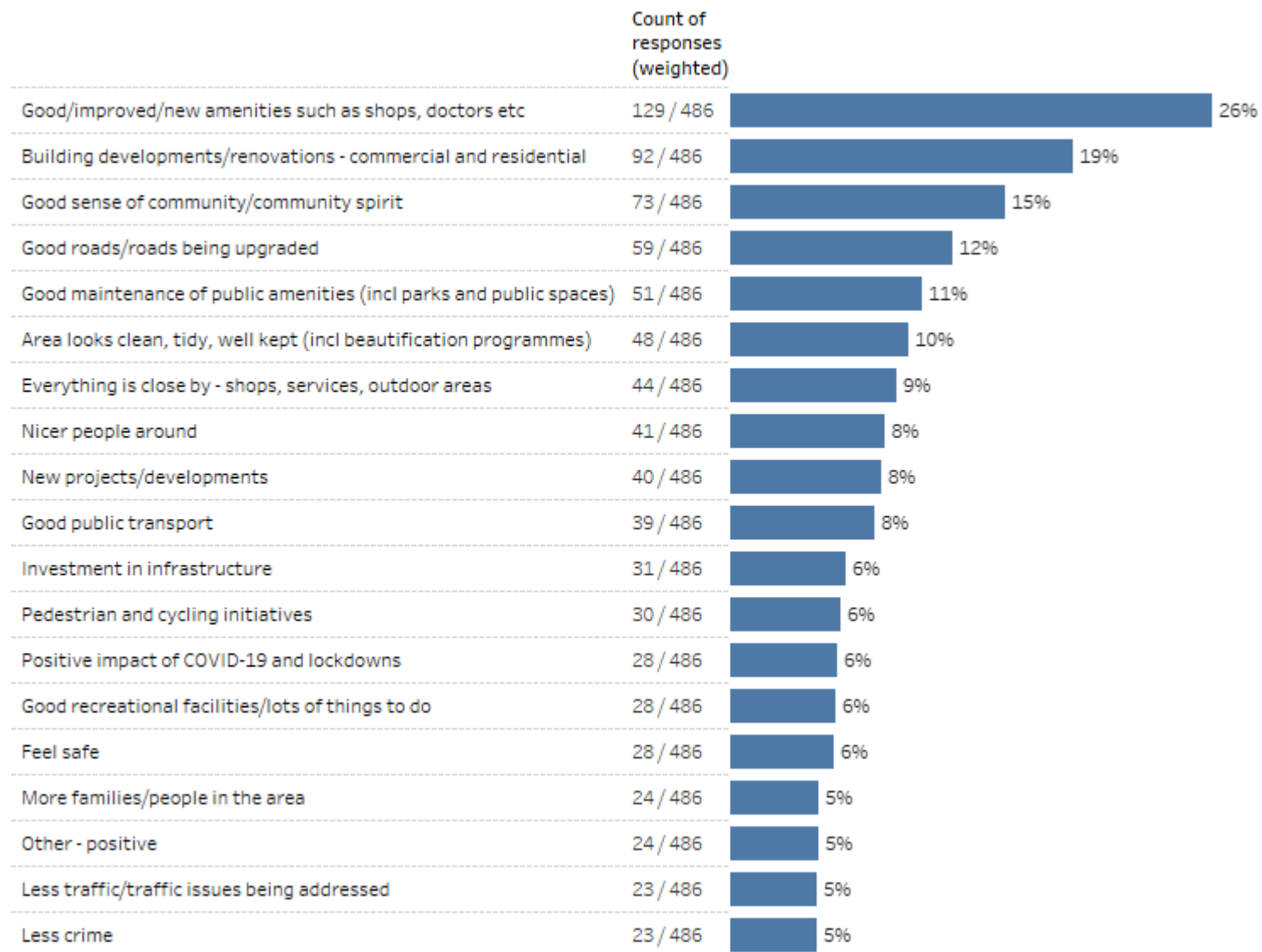
Source: Q9. And in the last 12 months, do you feel your local area has become better, worse or stated the same as a place to live? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Reasons for positive change in local area as a place to live

Local developments featured heavily in respondents' reasons for feeling their area had improved, such as improved or good amenities (26%), building developments (19%), upgraded roads (12%), new projects (8%), investment in infrastructure (6%) and pedestrian and cycling initiatives (6%).

A sense of community (15%) and having nicer people (8%) and families (5%) around was also mentioned by a number of respondents.

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.



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?

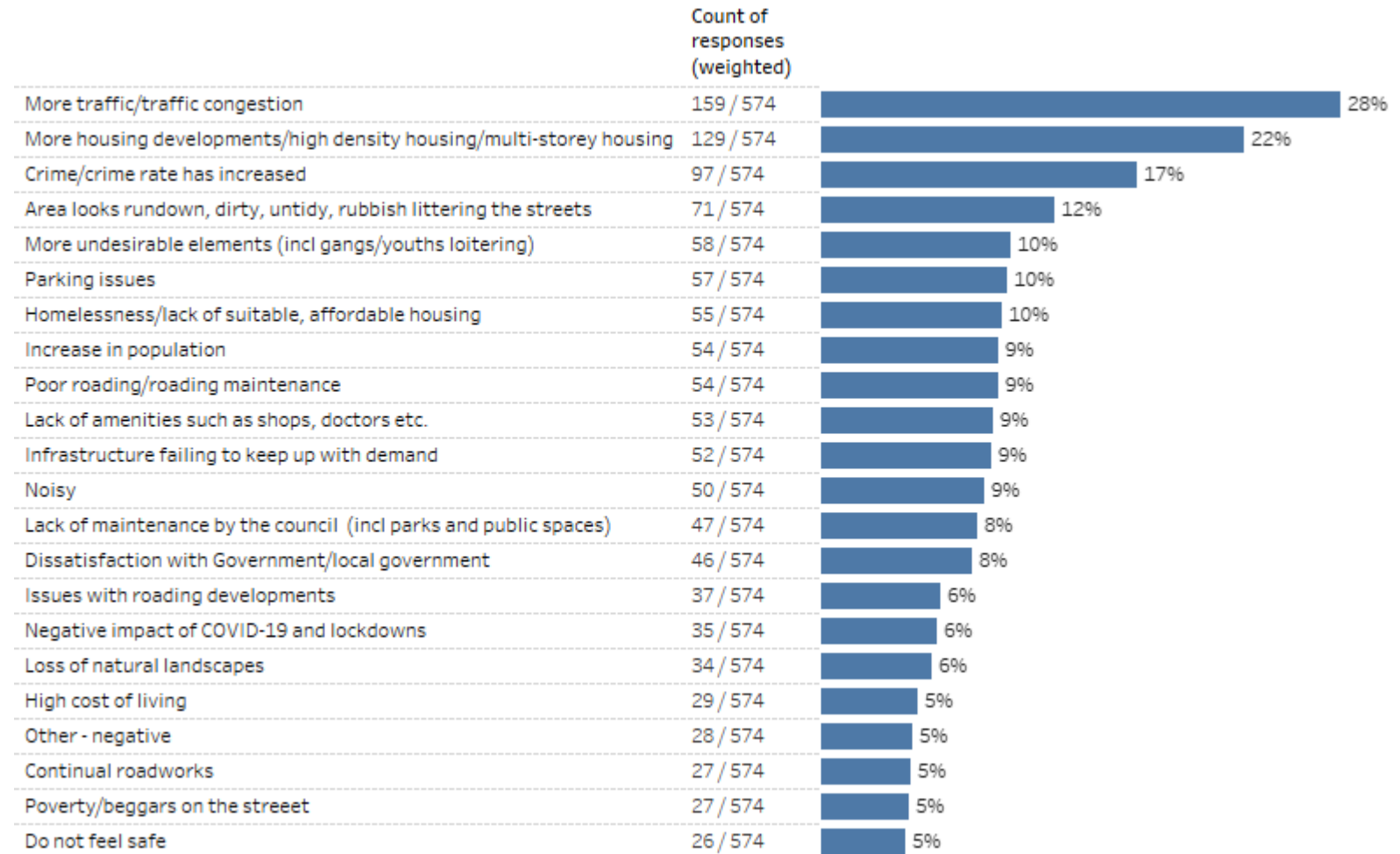
Note only reasons provided by 5% of more of respondents are shown here

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.



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

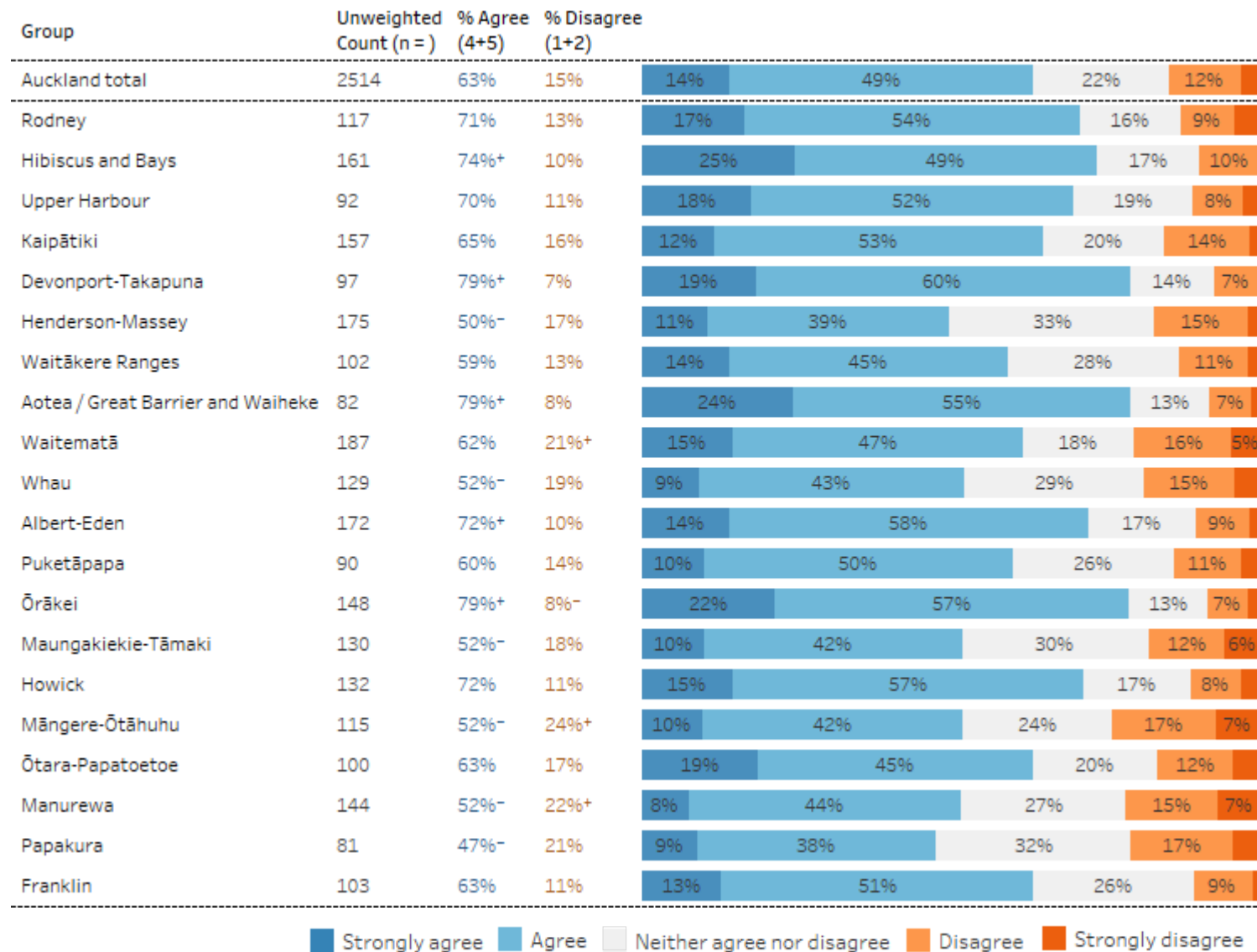
Sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels

- 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%).



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

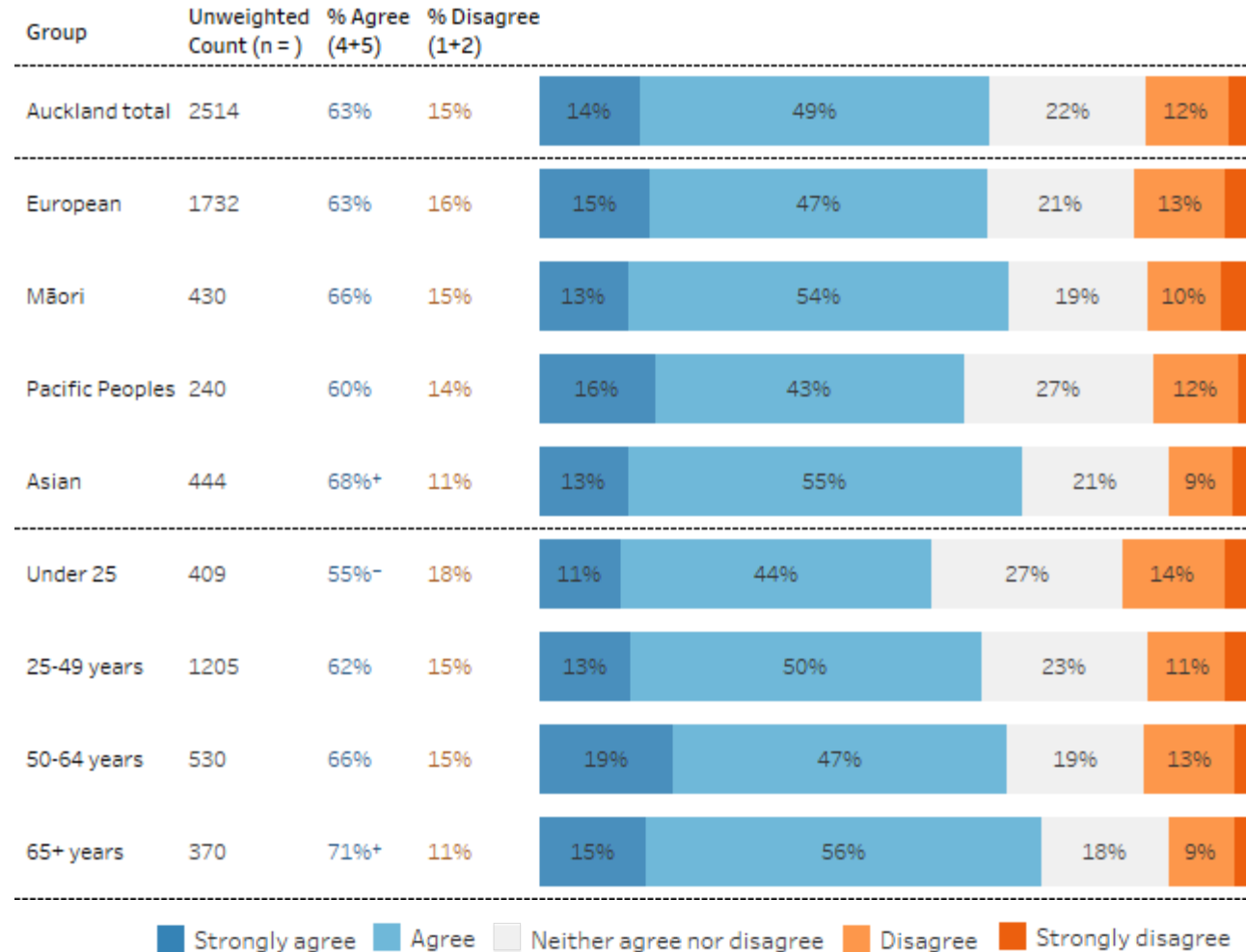
Source: Q8a. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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

- by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents (68%) were more likely to report feeling pride in their local area, compared to the Auckland average (63%).

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%).



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

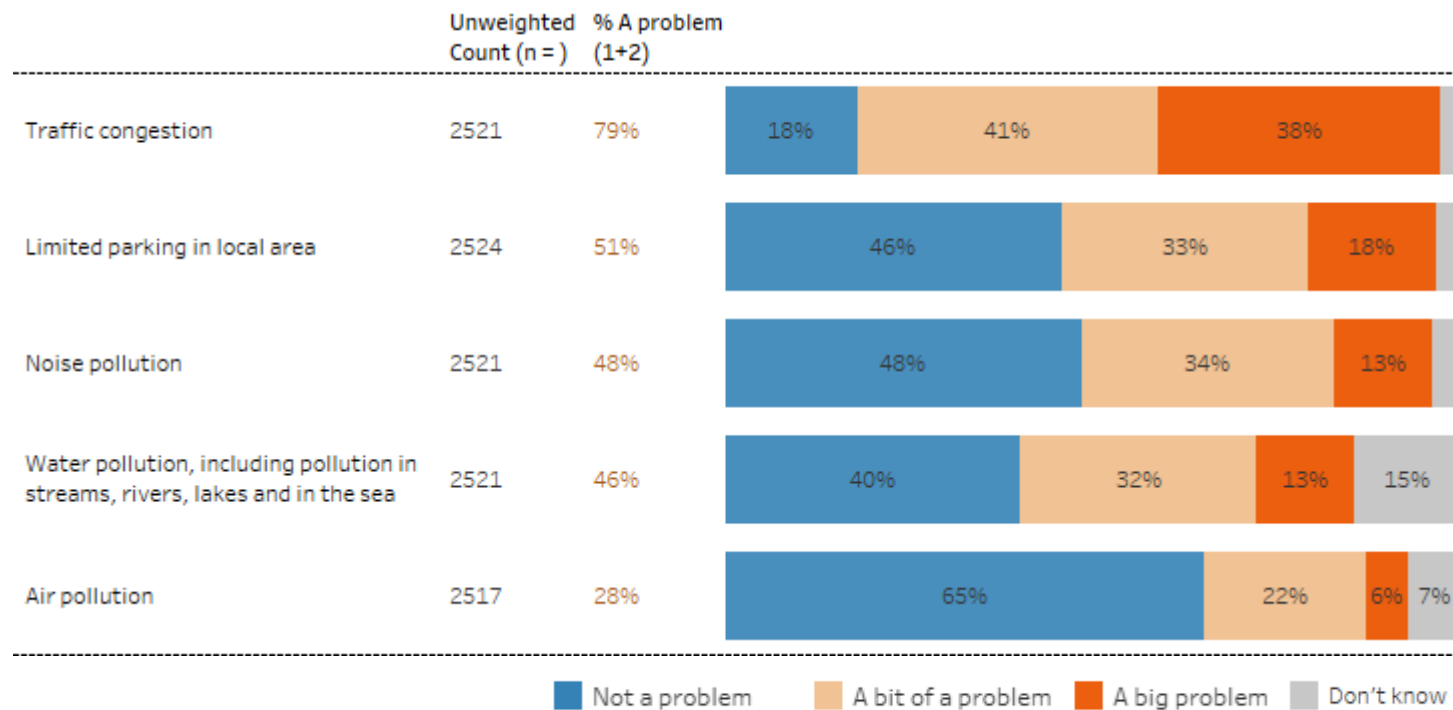
Source: Q8a. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Problems in local area

- summary

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a range of social and environmental issues had been a problem 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 reported in the [Crime and safety](#) and [Diversity, prejudice and intolerance](#) sections.

Traffic congestion was seen as the biggest problem (79% said it had been a 'big 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 their area.



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

Traffic congestion

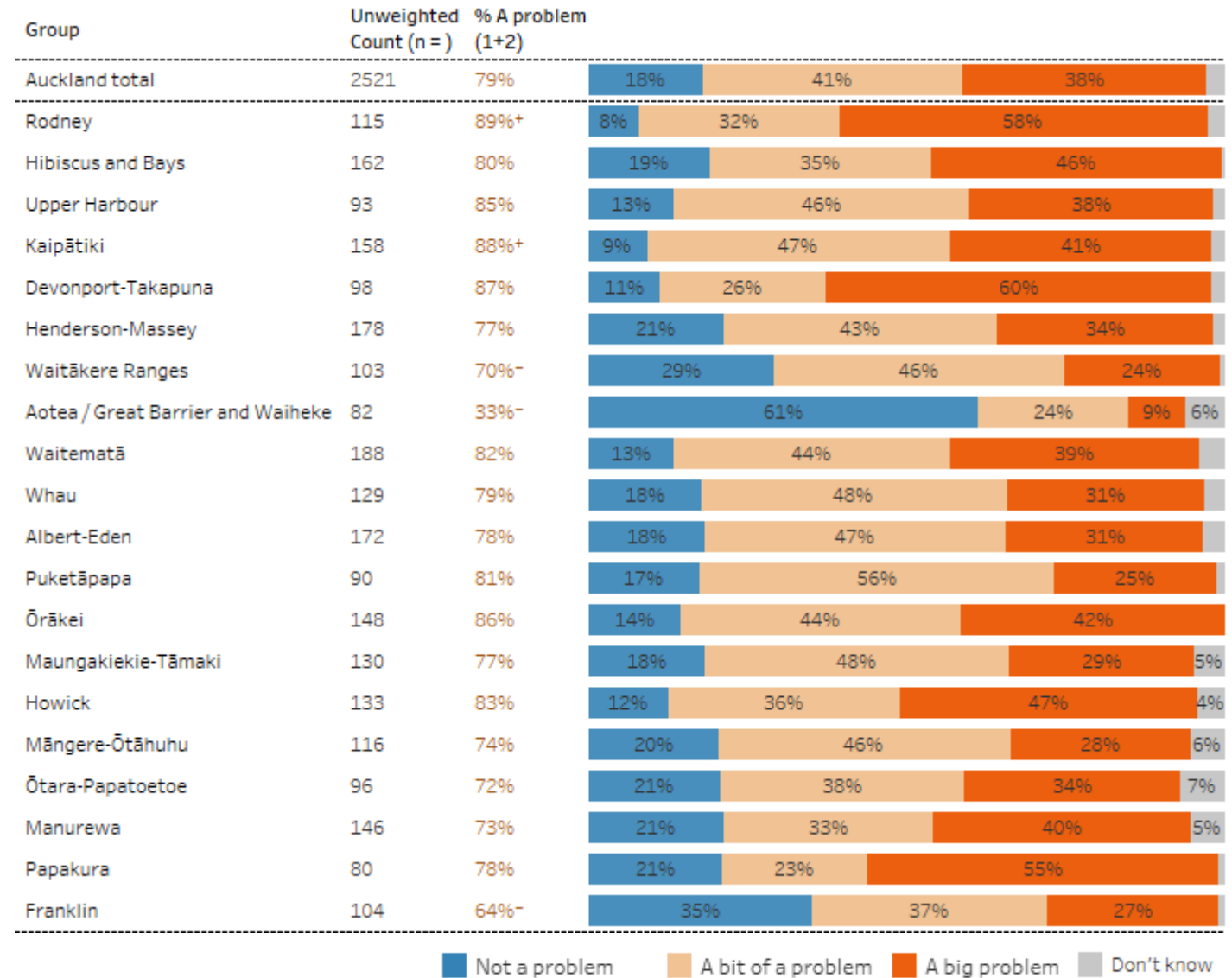
- by local board area

The majority of Aucklanders (79%) felt traffic congestion had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Rodney (89%) and Kaipātiki (88%) were more likely than the Auckland average to report traffic as an issue.

Those in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (33%), Franklin (64%) and Waitākere Ranges (70%) were less likely to state traffic had been a problem.

Note: In September 2020, just prior to the 2020 survey fieldwork commencing, the Auckland Harbour Bridge sustained damage and lanes were closed for a period of time while remedial works were undertaken. The Auckland questionnaire therefore included a caveat asking respondents to 'not include congestion due to damage to the Auckland Harbour Bridge' when they were answering the question.



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

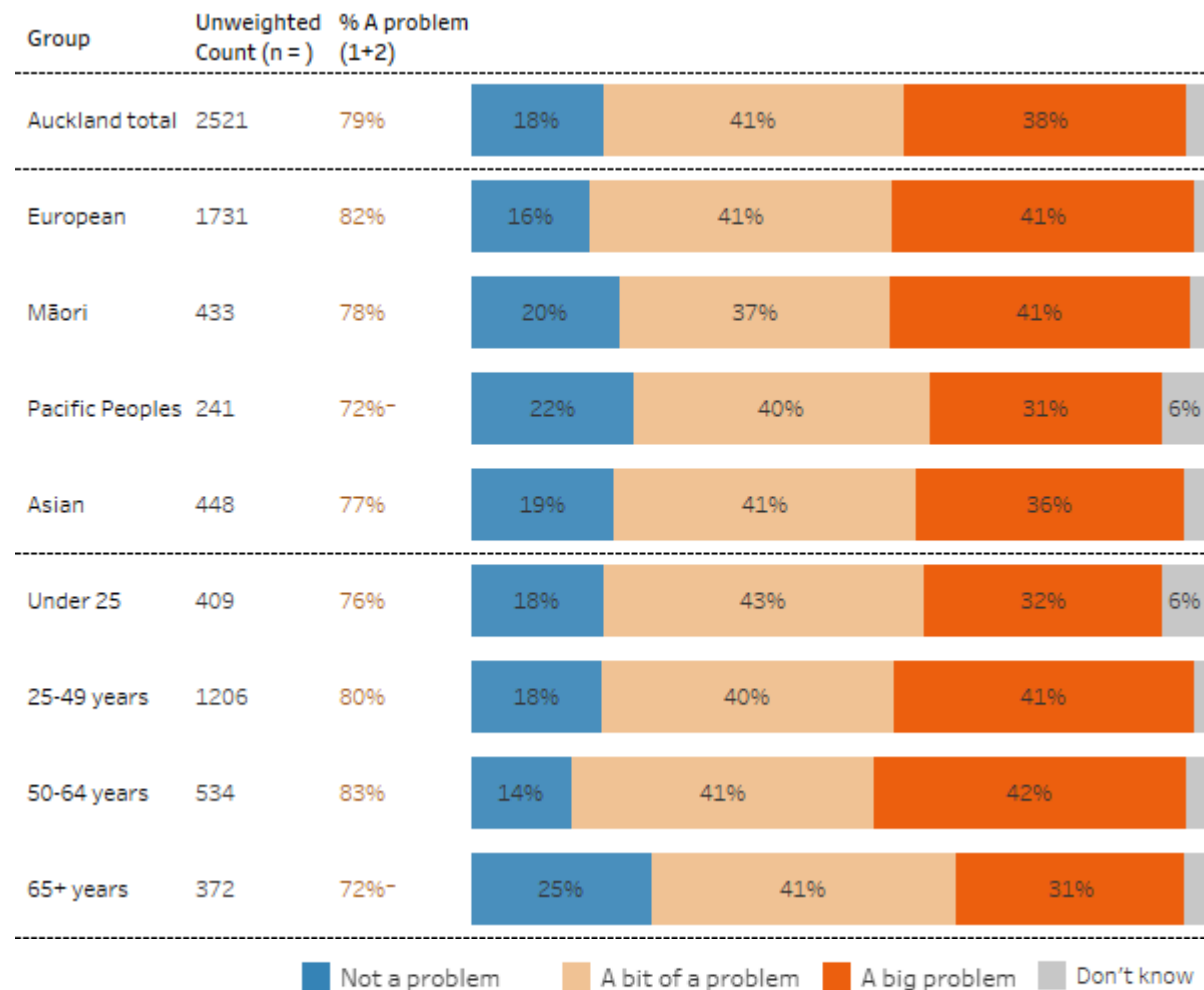
Source: Q16d. To what extent has traffic congestion been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Traffic congestion

- by age and ethnicity

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.

Similarly, Aucklanders aged 65+ (72%) were less likely to rate congestion as an issue.



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

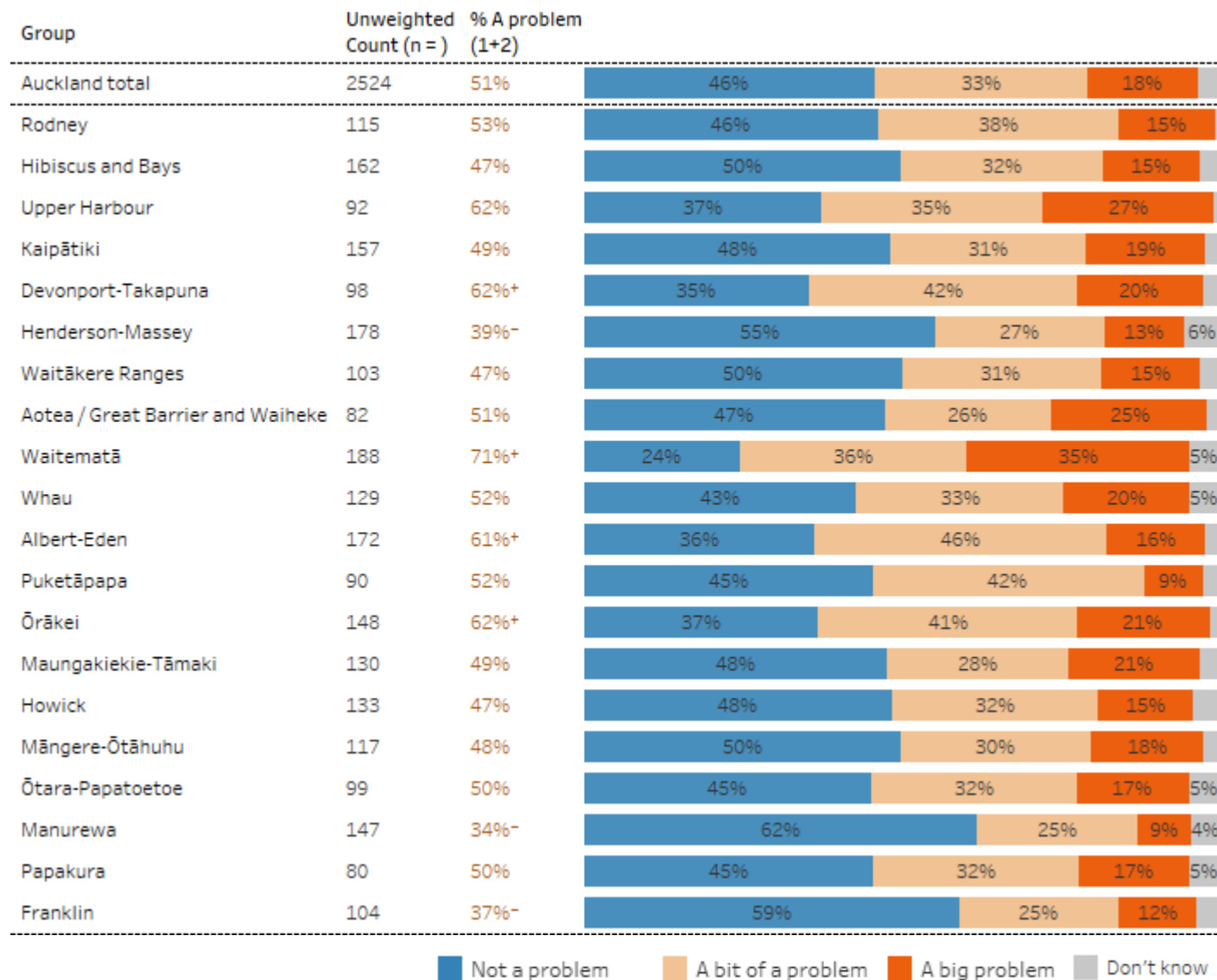
Limited parking

- by local board area

Approximately one in two Aucklanders (51%) felt limited parking had been a problem in their area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Waitemātā (71%), Devonport-Takapuna (62%), Ōrākei (62%) and Albert-Eden (61%) were more likely to report limited parking as a problem, compared to the Auckland average.

Those in Henderson-Massey (39%), Franklin (37%) and Manurewa (34%) were less likely to feel parking is an issue.



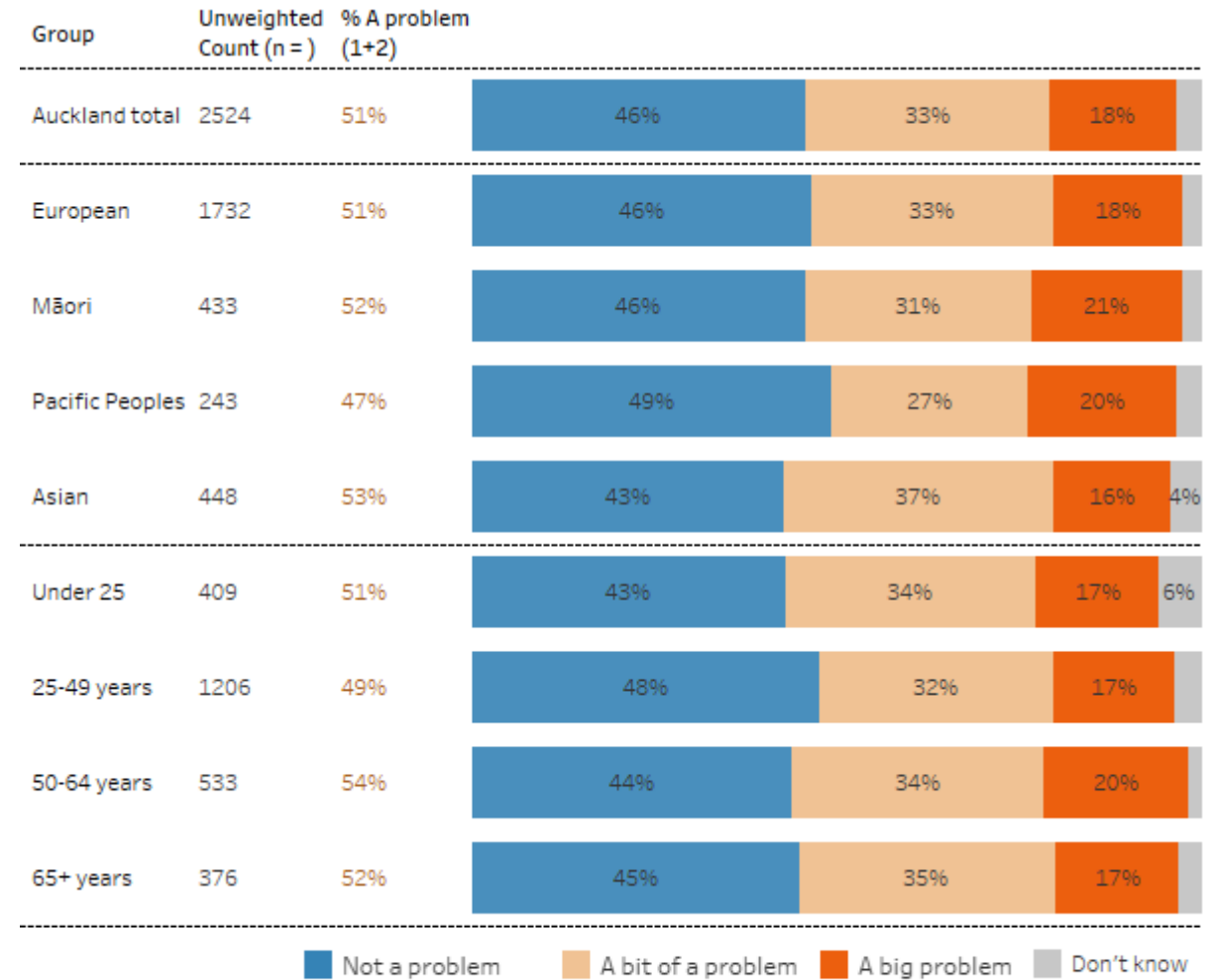
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2439

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

Limited parking

- by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in results by broad ethnic or age groups.



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

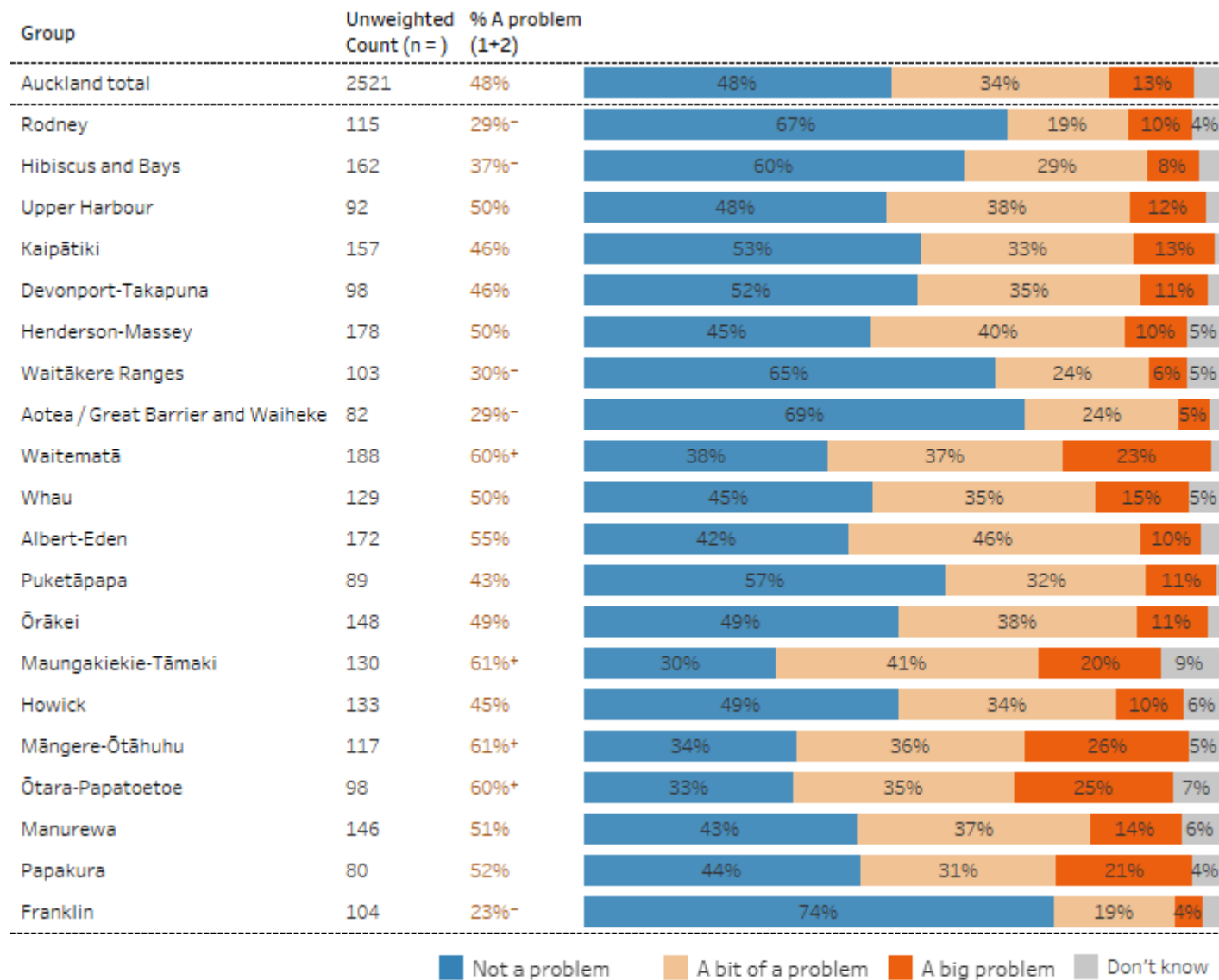
Noise pollution

- by local board area

One in two (48%) of respondents felt noise pollution had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (61%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (61%), Waitematā (60%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (60%) were more likely to feel noise pollution was a problem.

Those in Hibiscus and Bays (37%), Waitākere Ranges (30%), Rodney (29%), Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (29%), and Franklin (23%) were less likely to feel noise pollution is a problem.



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

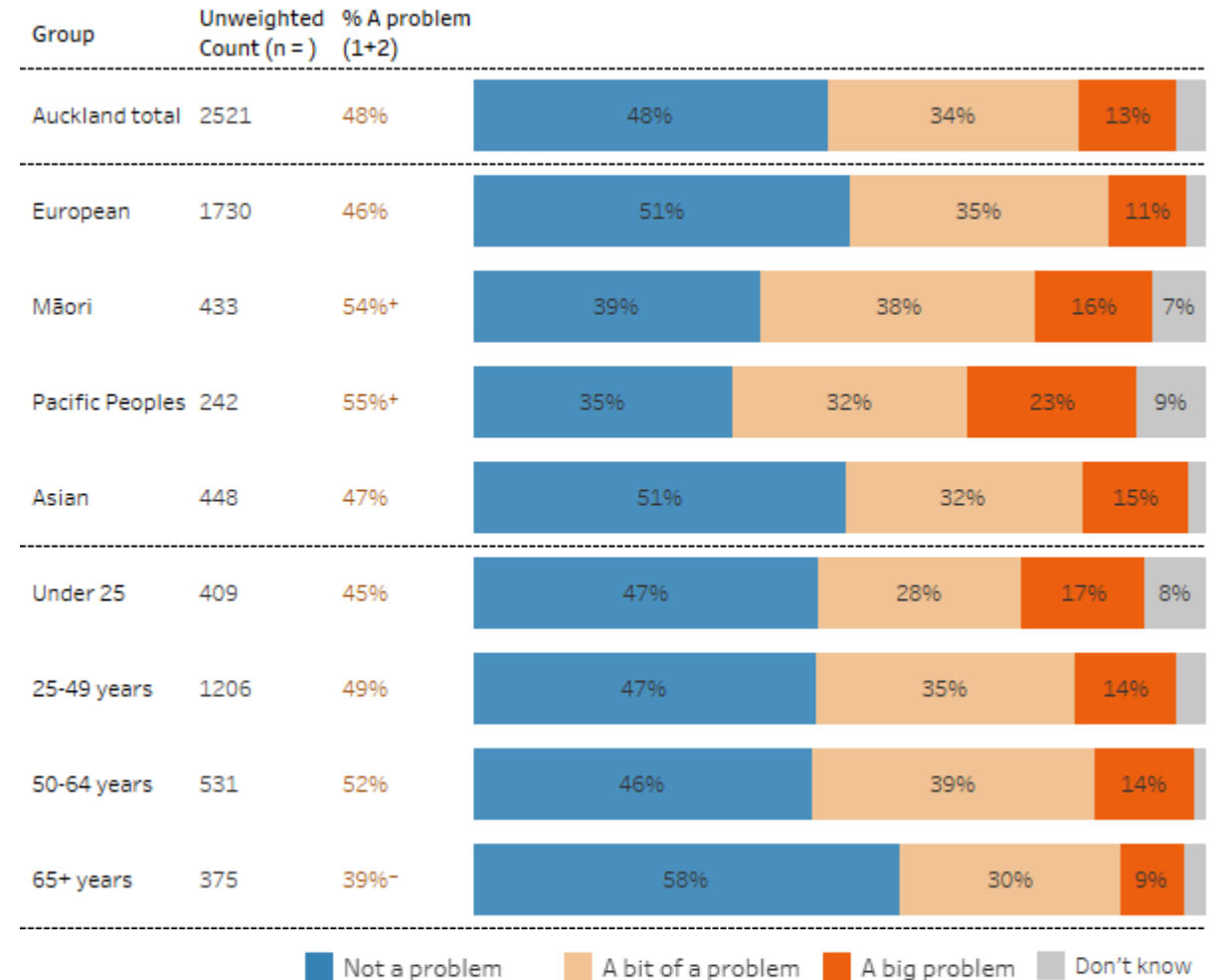
Source: Q16h. To what extent has noise pollution been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Noise pollution

- by age and ethnicity

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.

Aucklanders aged 65+ (39%) were less likely to rate noise pollution as an issue.



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

Water pollution

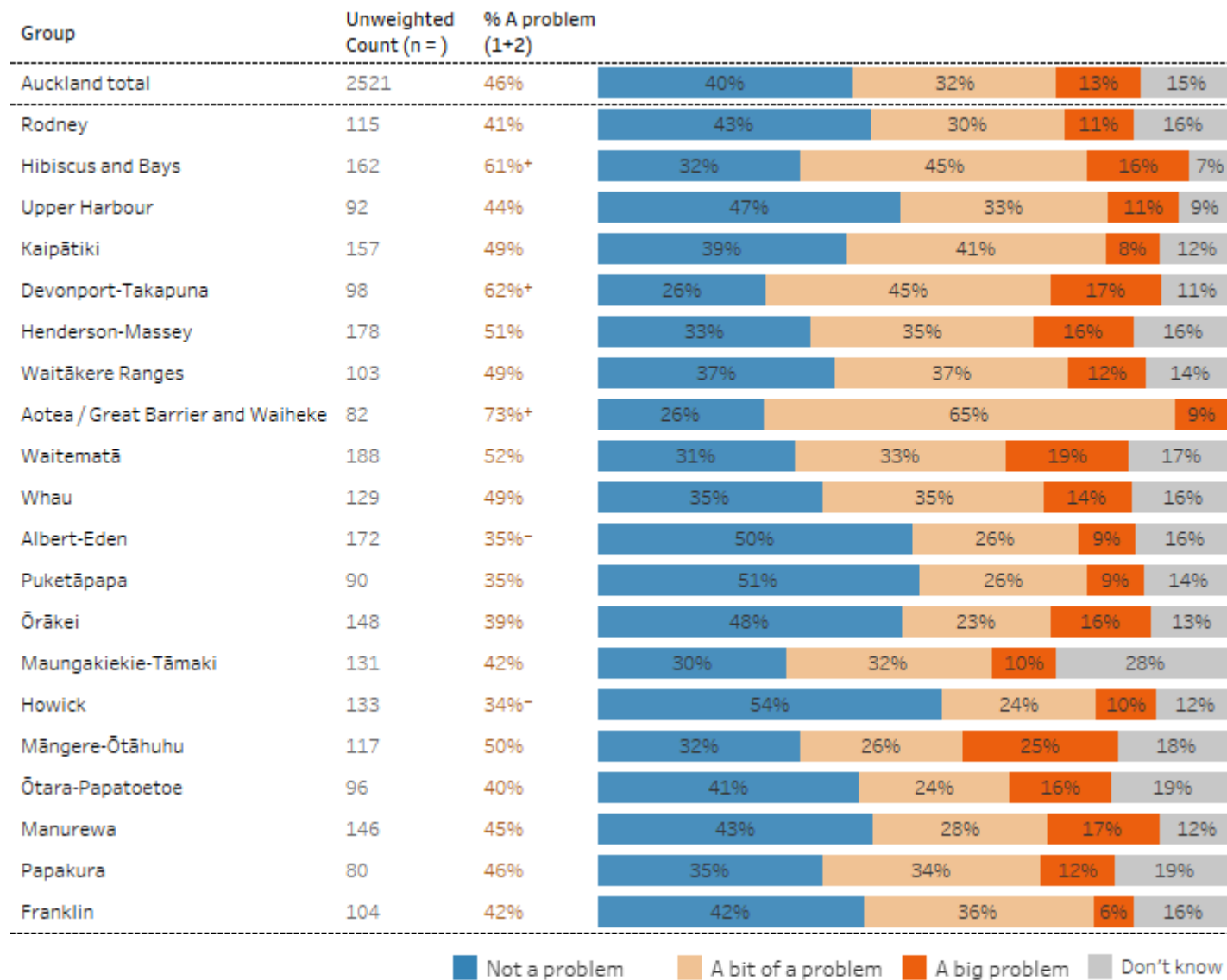
- by local board area

Approximately one in two (46%) of respondents felt water pollution had been a problem in their local area. 15% said they didn't know.

Residents in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (73%), Devonport-Takapuna (62%) and Hibiscus and Bays (61%) were more likely to feel water quality was a problem.

Those in Albert-Eden (35%) and Howick (34%) were less likely to feel water pollution is an issue.

A relatively large proportion (28%) of those living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki stated they didn't know if it had been a problem in the last 12 months.



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

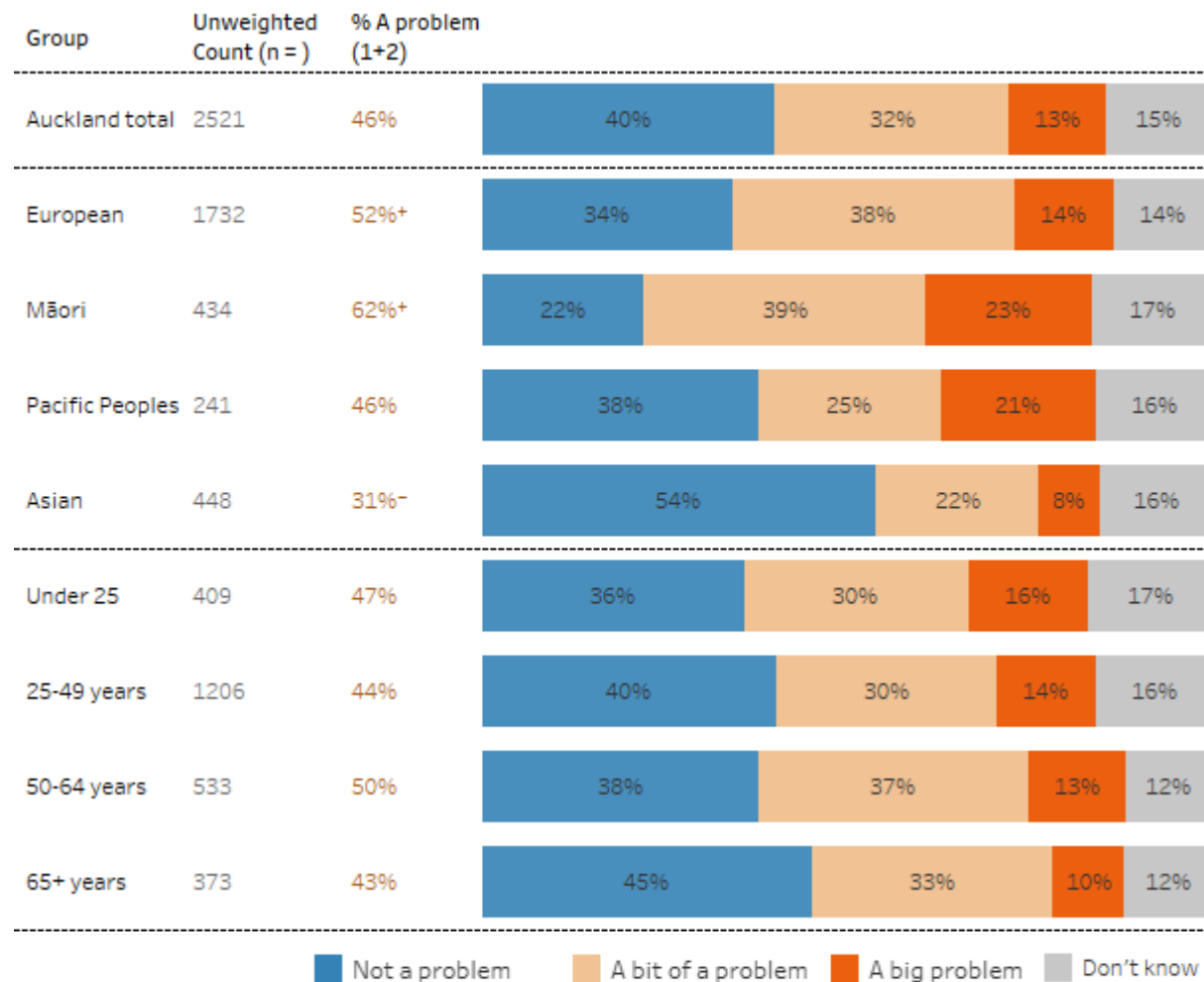
Source: Q16g. To what extent has water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and the sea been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Water pollution

- by age and ethnicity

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.

There were no significant differences by age.



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

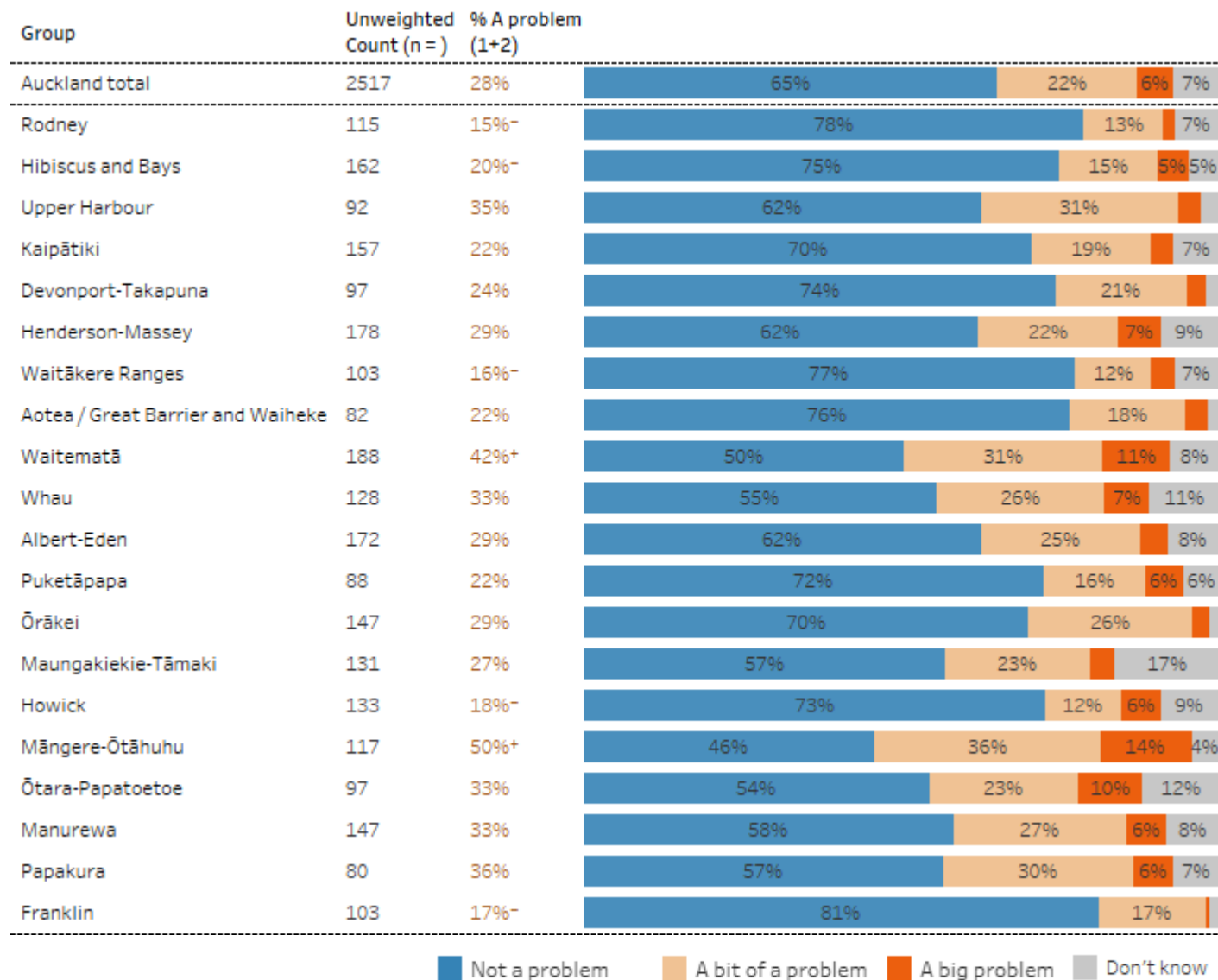
Air pollution

- by local board area

Over a quarter (28%) of respondents felt air pollution had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

This varied across the region, with Māngere-Ōtāhuhu residents (50%) and Waitemātā residents (42%) more likely to rate air pollution as a problem.

Those living in Hibiscus and Bays (20%), Howick (18%), Franklin (17%), Waitākere Ranges (16%) and Rodney (15%) were less likely to report air pollution as an issue.



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

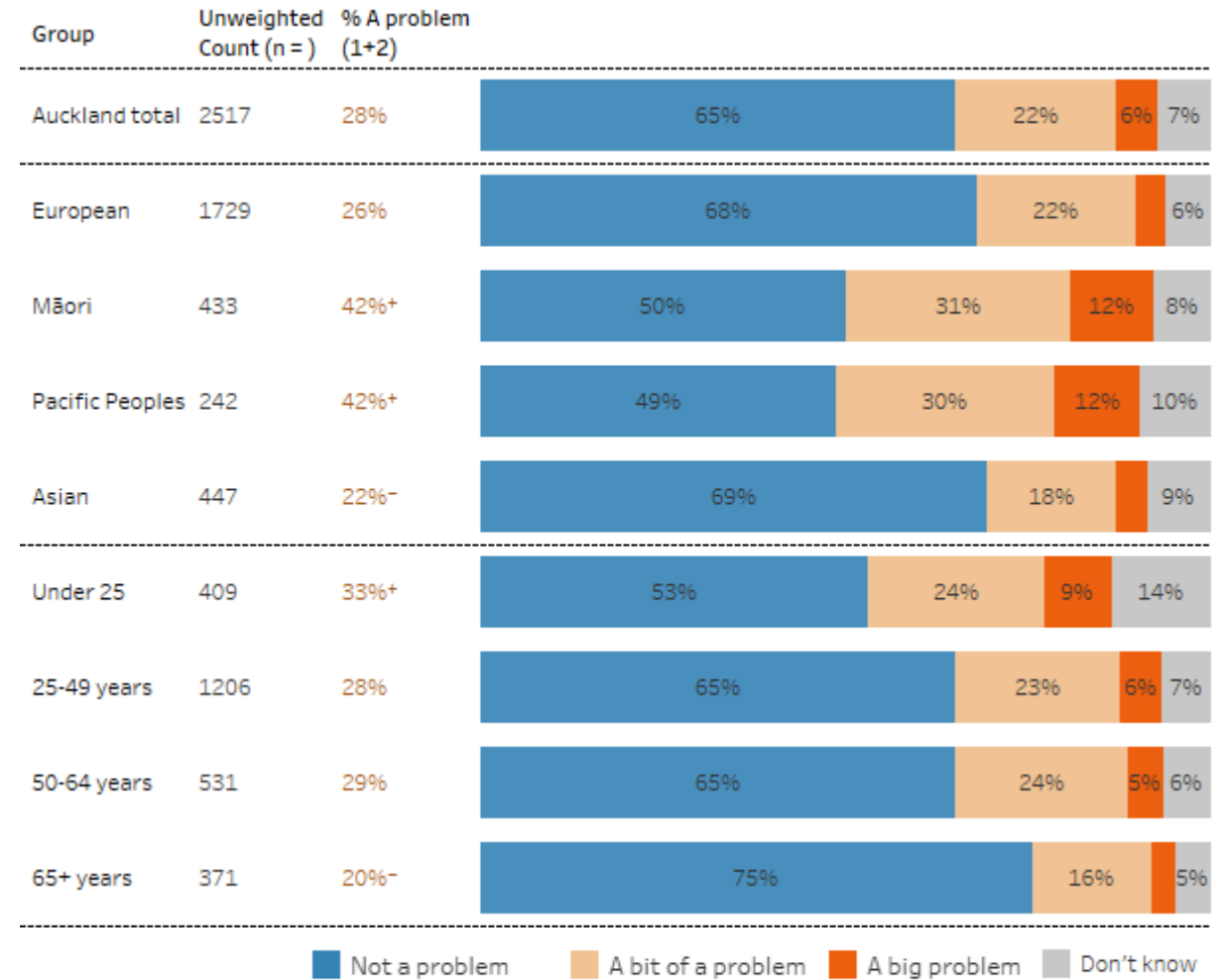
Source: Q16f. To what extent has air pollution been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Air pollution

- by age and ethnicity

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 overall sample (28%).

Younger respondents aged under 25 (33%) were also more likely to feel air pollution is an issue, while those aged 65+ were less likely (20%).



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

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.

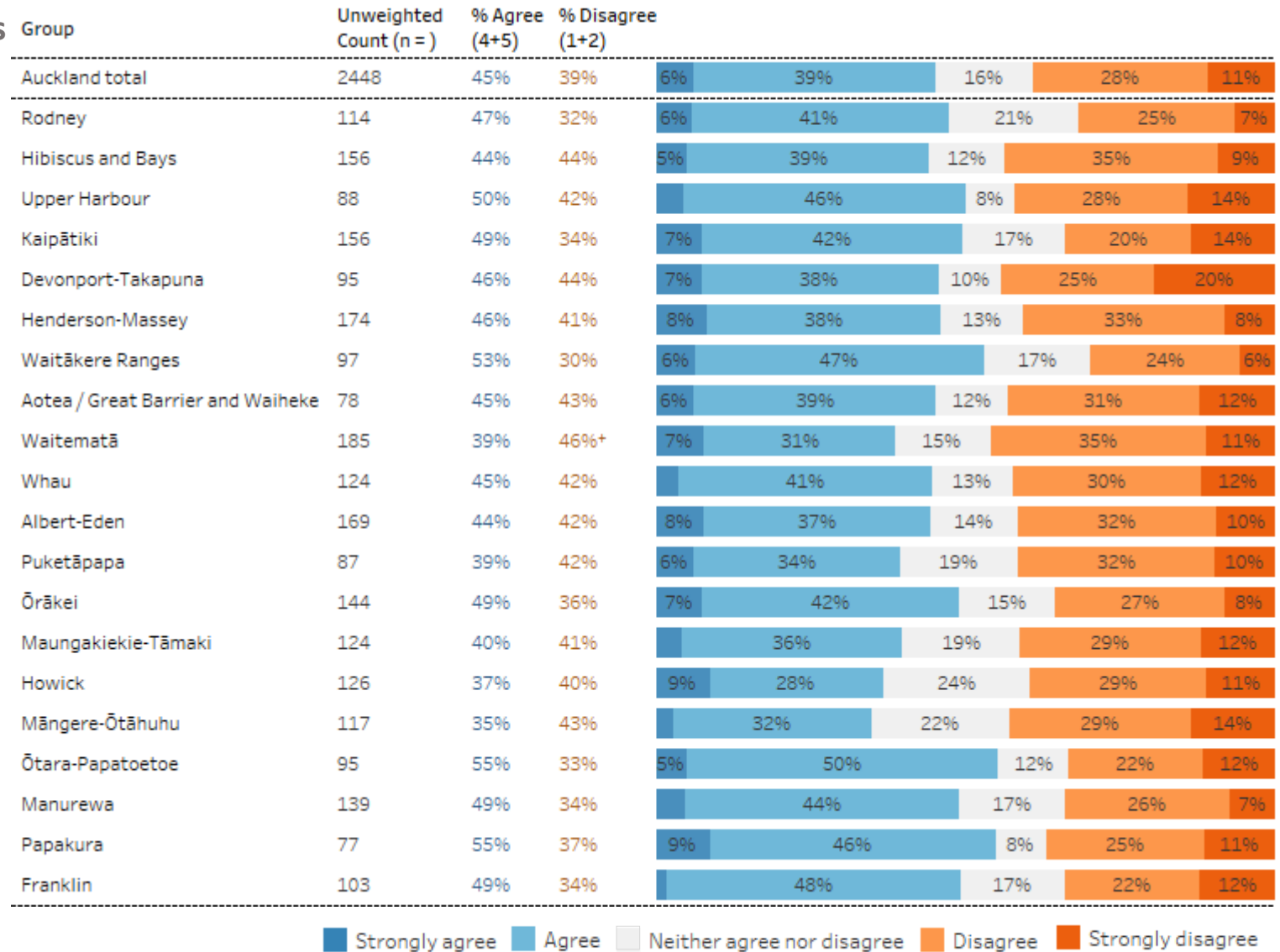
Affordability of housing costs

- by local board area

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with six statements related to their current housing situation.

Almost half (45%) of respondents agreed that their housing costs (rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and maintenance) were affordable. Over a third (39%) did not agree.

While there were variations across the region, the only response that reached statistical significance was the percentage of Waitematā residents (46%) disagreeing that their housing costs are affordable.



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?

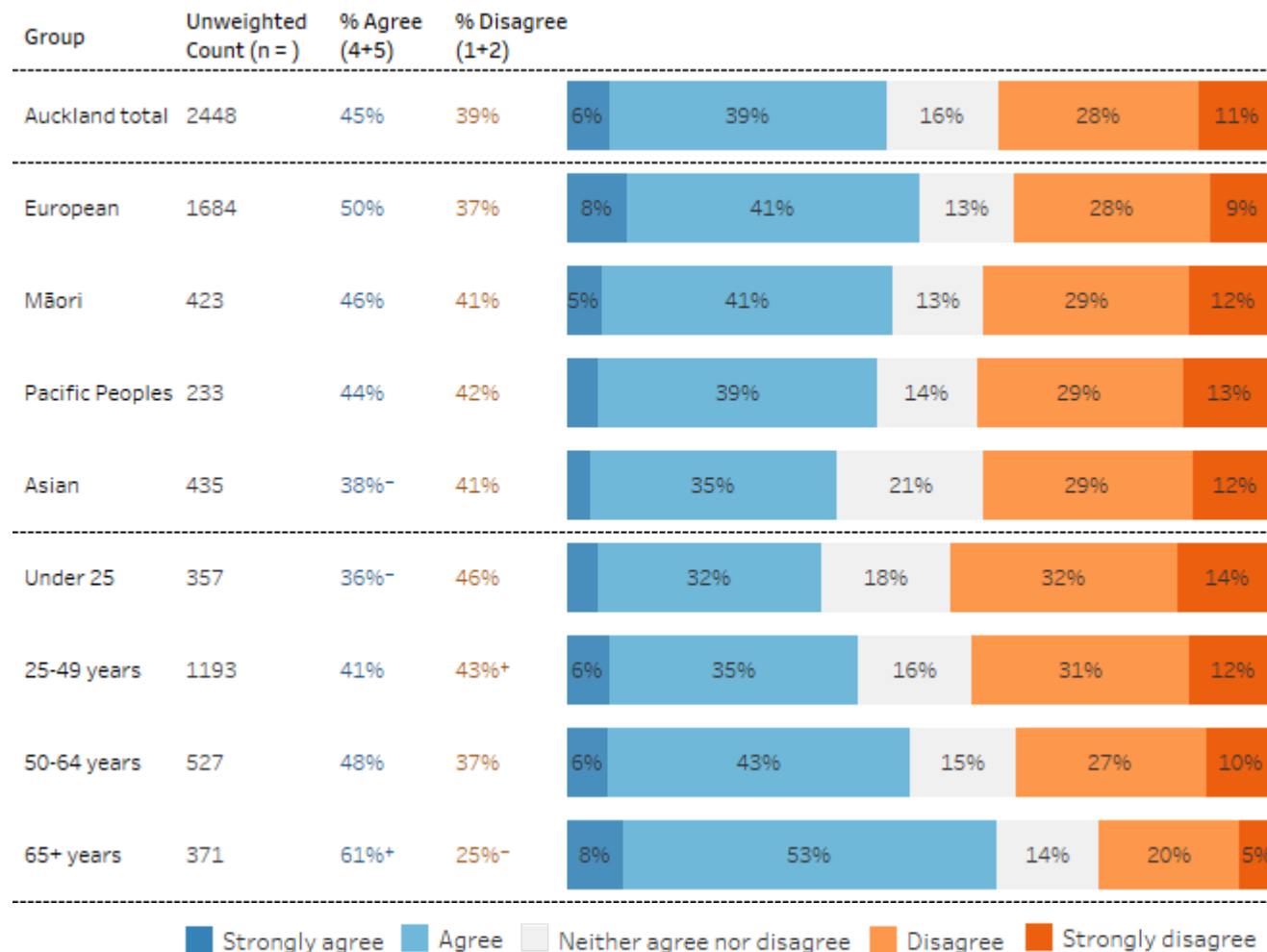
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Affordability of housing costs

- by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents (38%) were less likely to feel their housing costs were affordable than the Auckland average (45%).

Those aged under 25 years were significantly less likely than the overall sample (36% compared with 45%) to agree their housing costs were affordable and those aged 65 and over were significantly more likely (61%).



Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2448

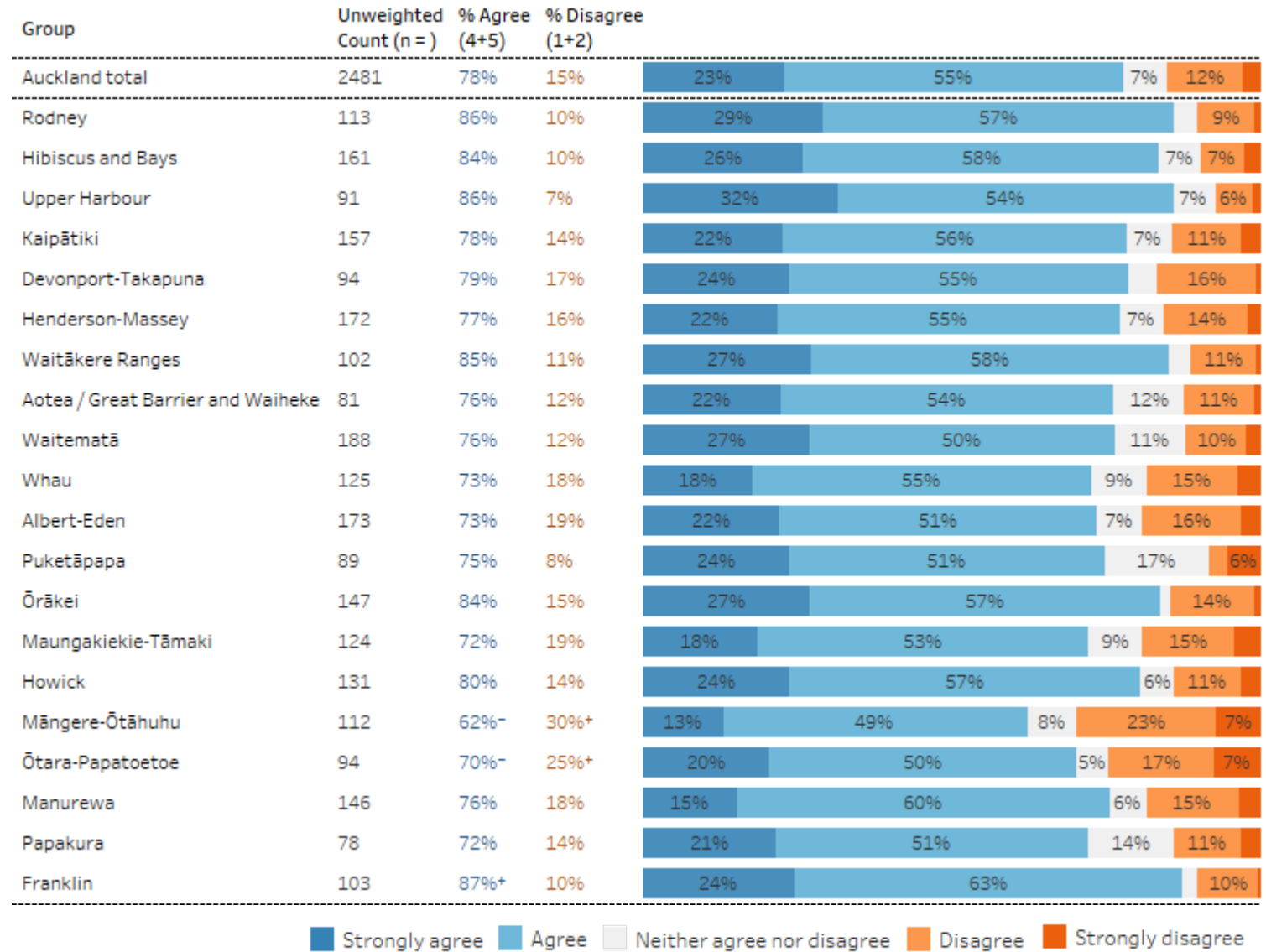
Source: Q11a. How much do you agree or disagree that your housing costs are affordable?

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

Suitability of housing type - by local board area

Most Aucklanders (78%) agreed that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of their household.

Those living in Franklin (87%) were more likely to agree that their housing was suitable for their needs, however those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (62%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (70%), were significantly less likely.



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

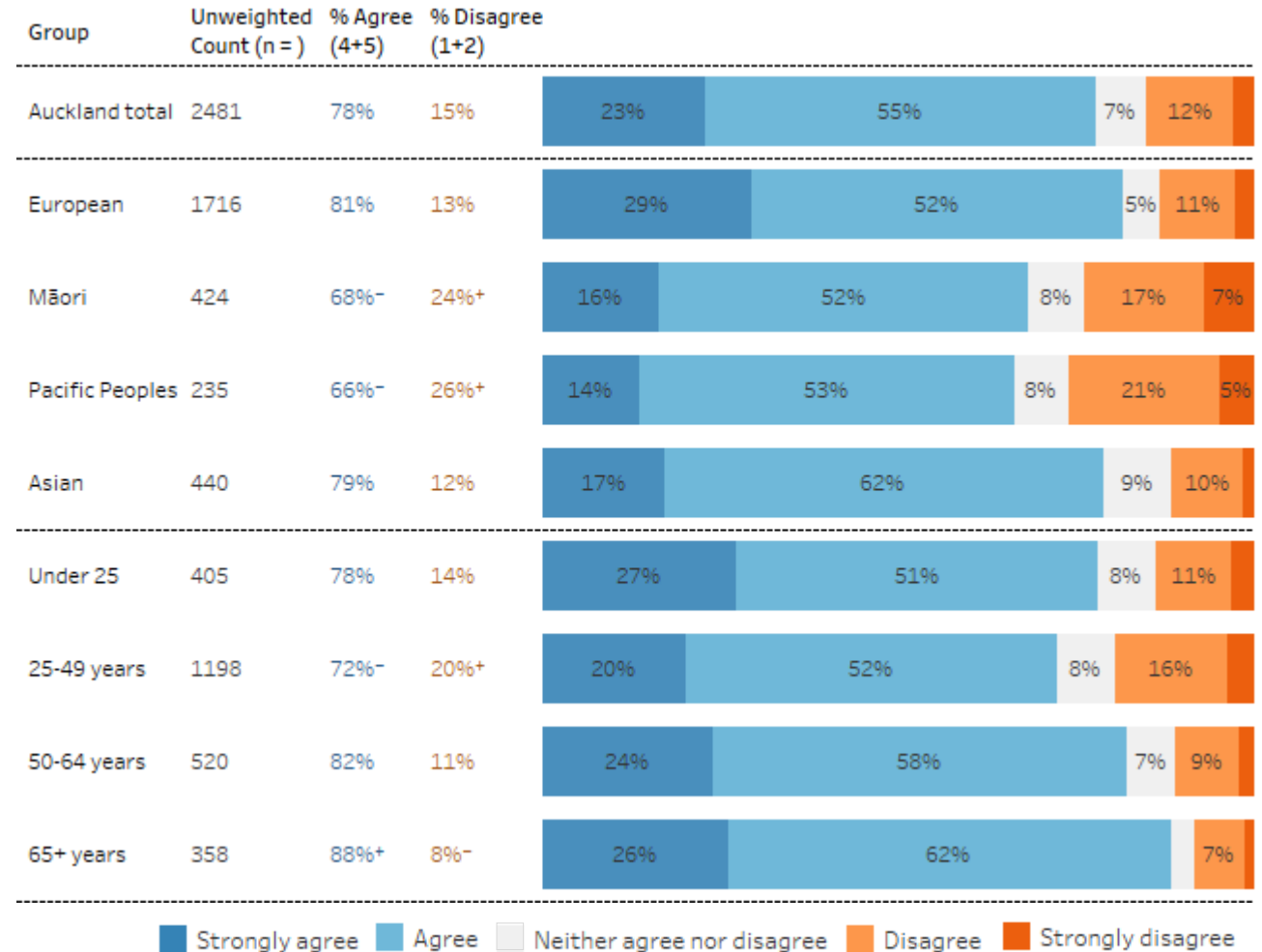
Source: Q11b. How much do you agree or disagree that the type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Suitability of housing type

- by age and ethnicity

Māori (68%) and Pacific Peoples (66%) were less likely to feel that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of their household, compared to the Auckland average of 78%.

Perceived suitability of housing was significantly lower among those aged 25 to 49 (72%) and higher among those aged 65 and over.



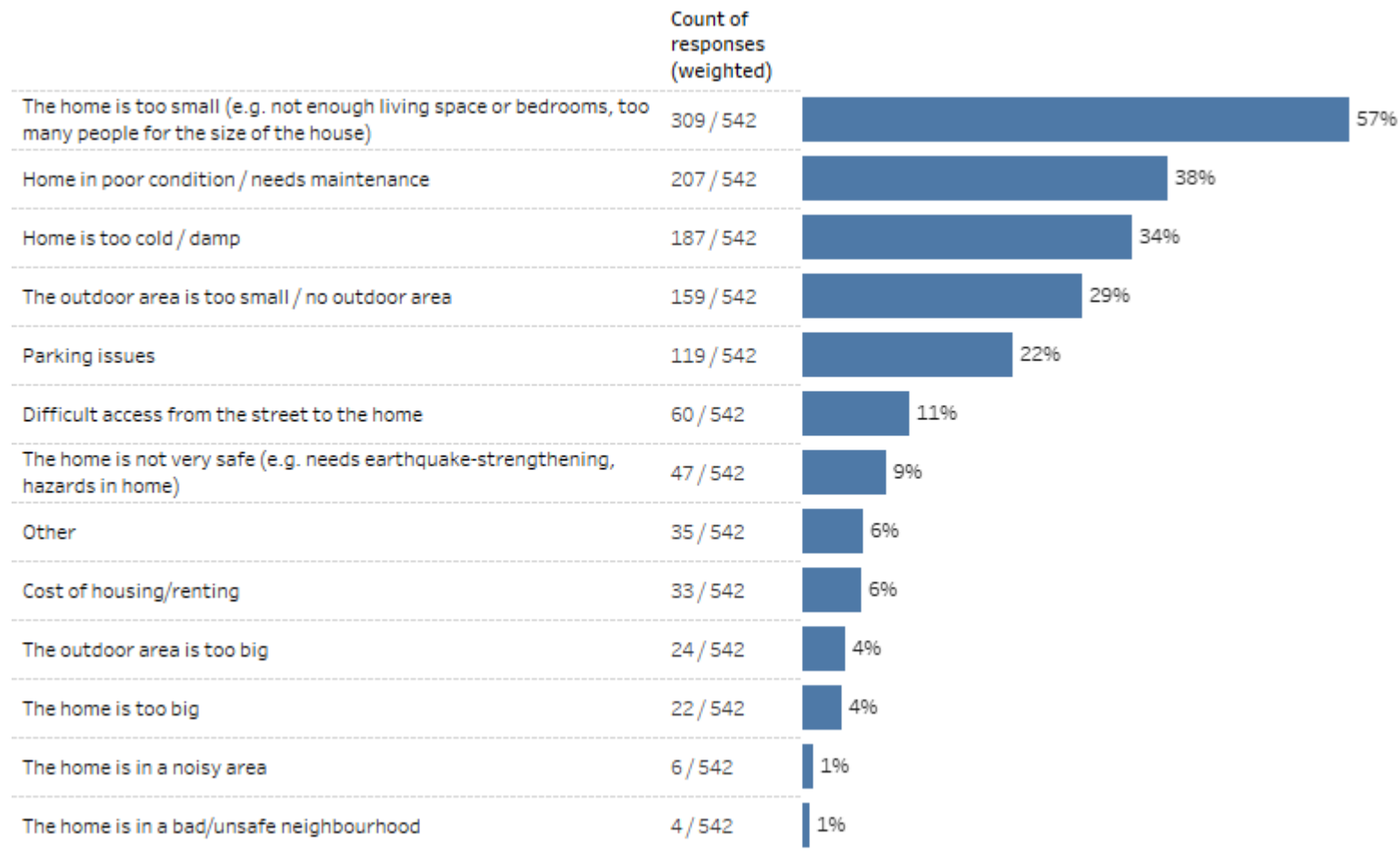
Base: All respondents (excluding 'don't know' and not answered), n= 2481

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

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 [Appendix 5](#). Results are indicative due to small sample sizes.



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.

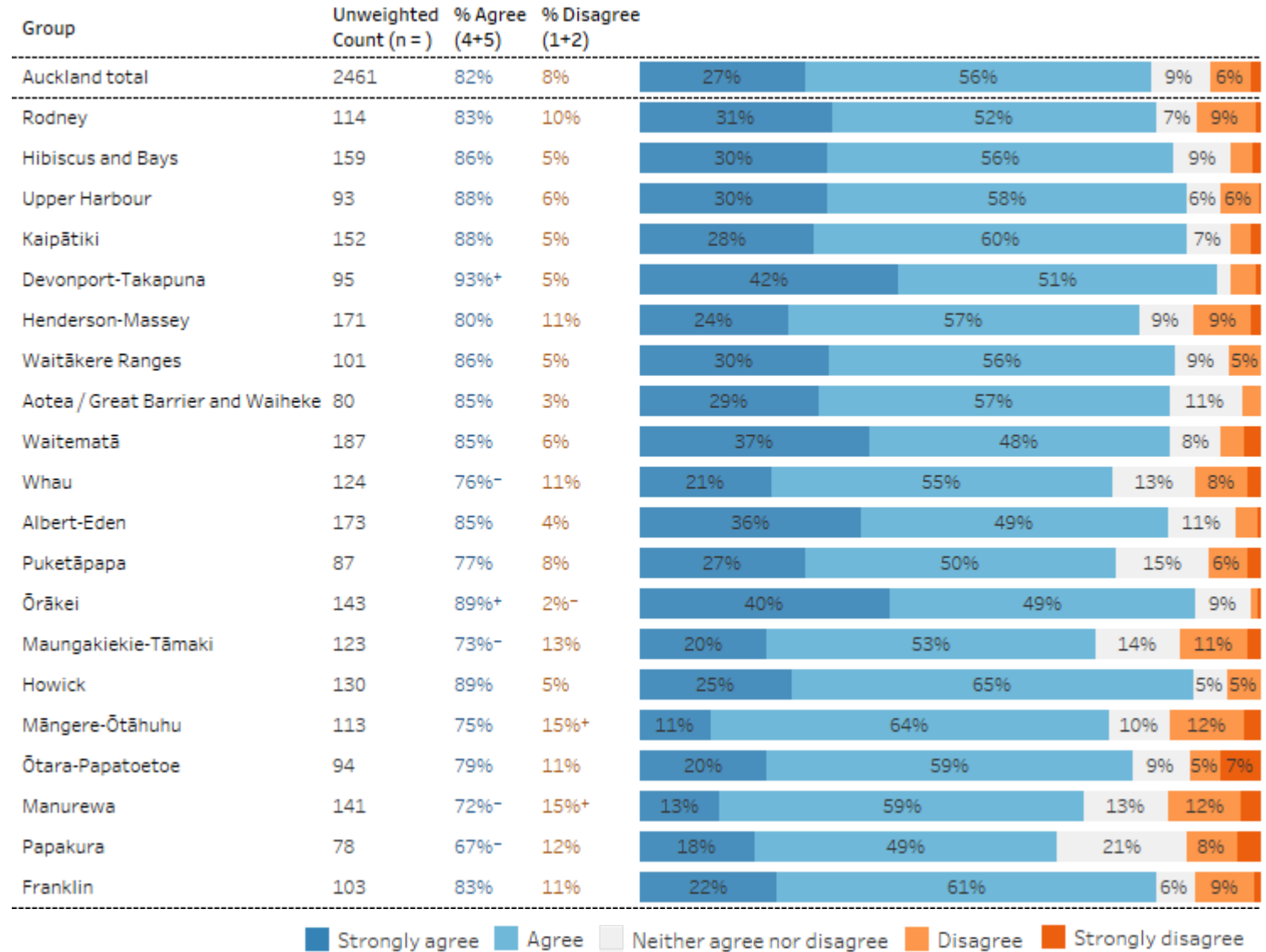
Suitability of the general area or neighbourhood

- by local board area

Most respondents (82%) agreed that their general area or neighbourhood suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Respondents living in Devonport-Takapuna (93%) and Ōrākei (89%) local board areas were significantly more likely to agree that their general area or neighbourhood meets their needs.

Those living in Whau (76%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (73%), Manurewa (72%) and Papakura (67%) were less likely to agree, compared to the Auckland average.



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

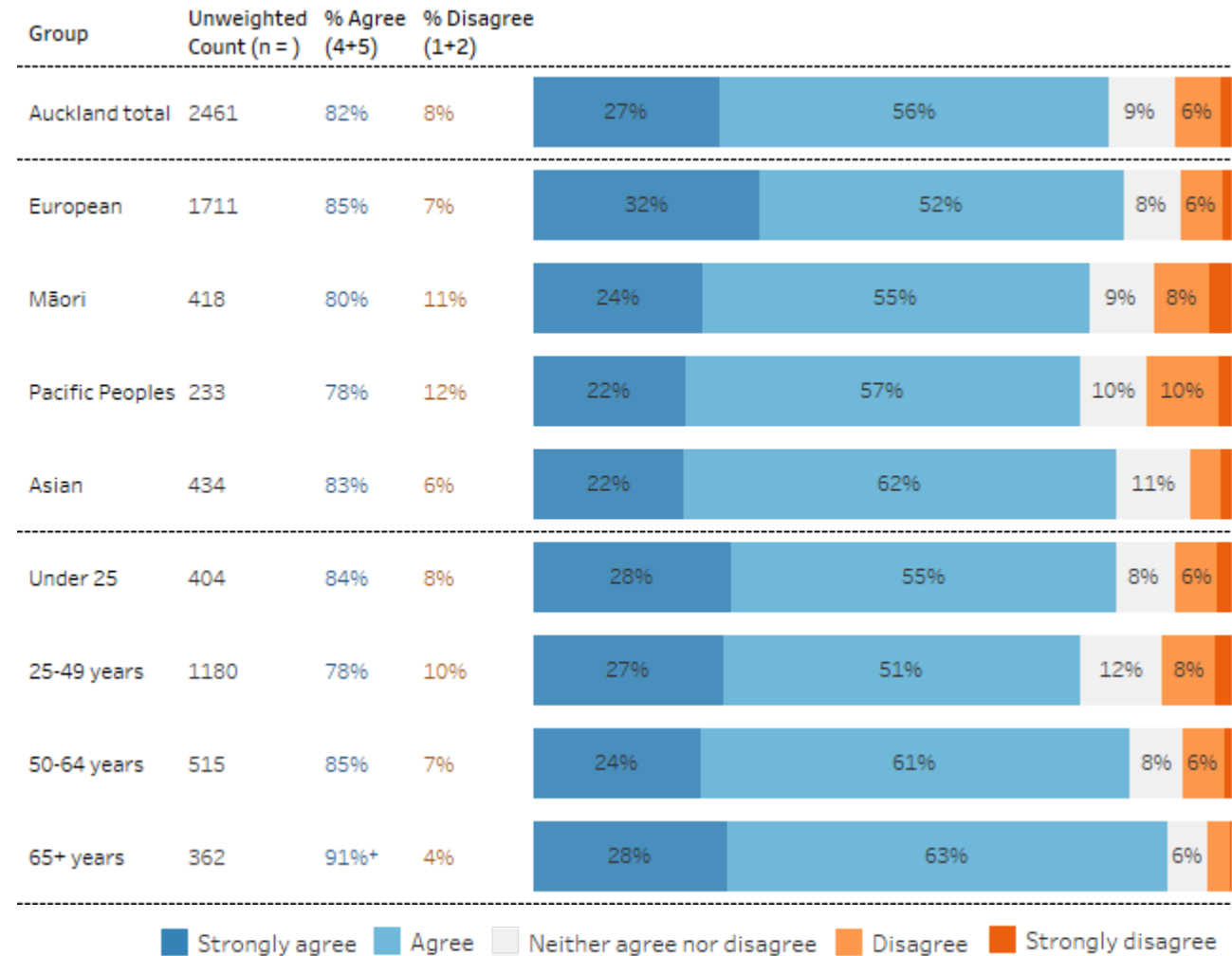
Source: Q11c. How much do you agree or disagree that the general area or neighbourhood your home is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Suitability of the general area or neighbourhood

- by age and ethnicity

No significant differences were observed across ethnic groups.

Those aged 65 and over were significantly more likely to agree that the general area or neighbourhood they live in suits their needs (91%), compared to the Auckland average (82%).



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

Home has a problem with damp or mould

- by local board area

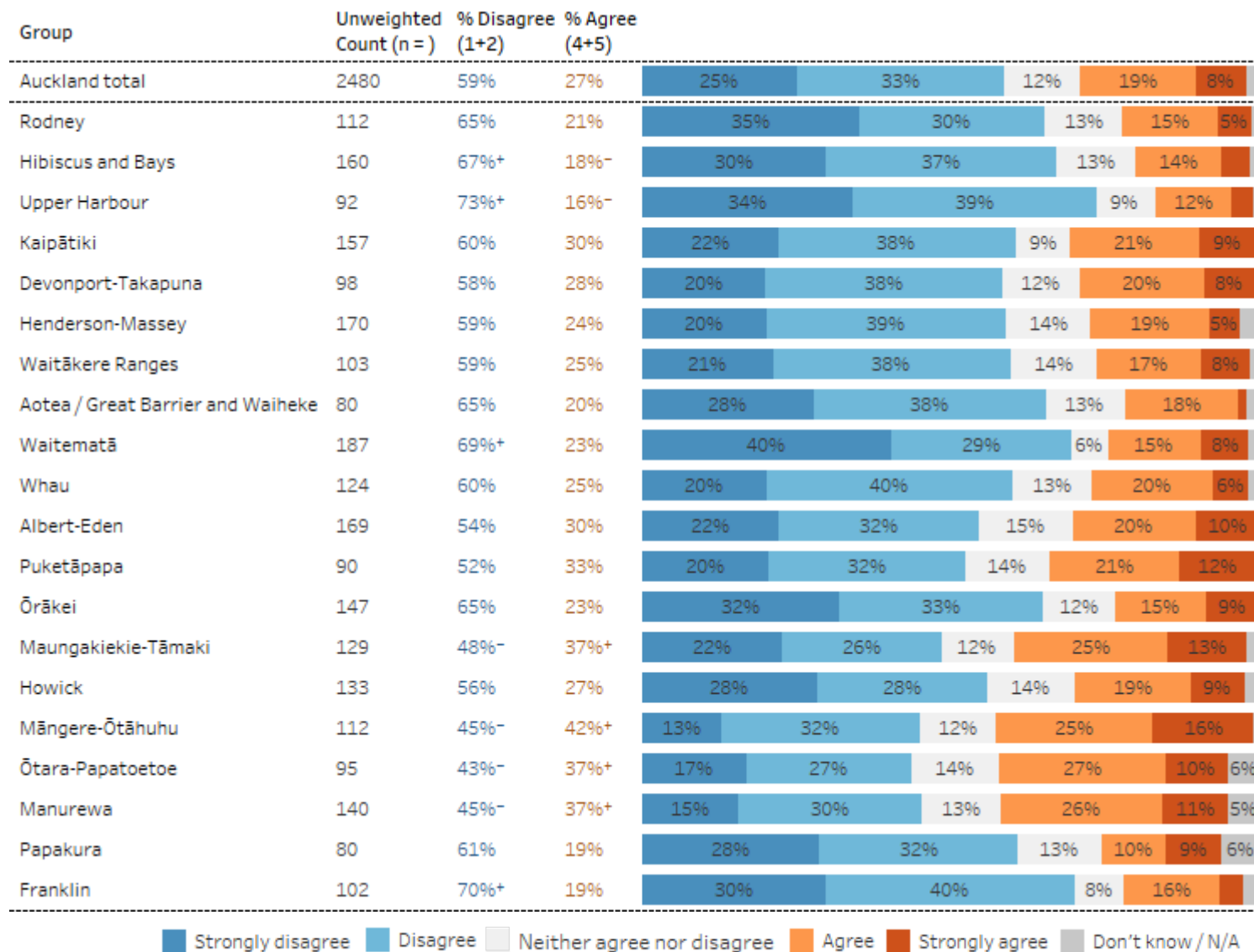
Respondents were asked three further questions related to heating their home during the winter months.

More than one in four (27%) respondents agreed that their home had a problem with damp or mould in winter months.*

Reported damp and mould issues were notably higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (42%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (37%), Manurewa (37%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (37%).

Significantly smaller proportions of those living in Hibiscus and Bays (18%) and Upper Harbour (16%) reported having a problem with damp or mould.

* Note the colour coding for the agree and disagree scales has been switched for this question compared to others in the report in order to maintain the positive association of blue (in this case the relative absence of mould) and negative association with orange (in this case the presence of mould)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2480

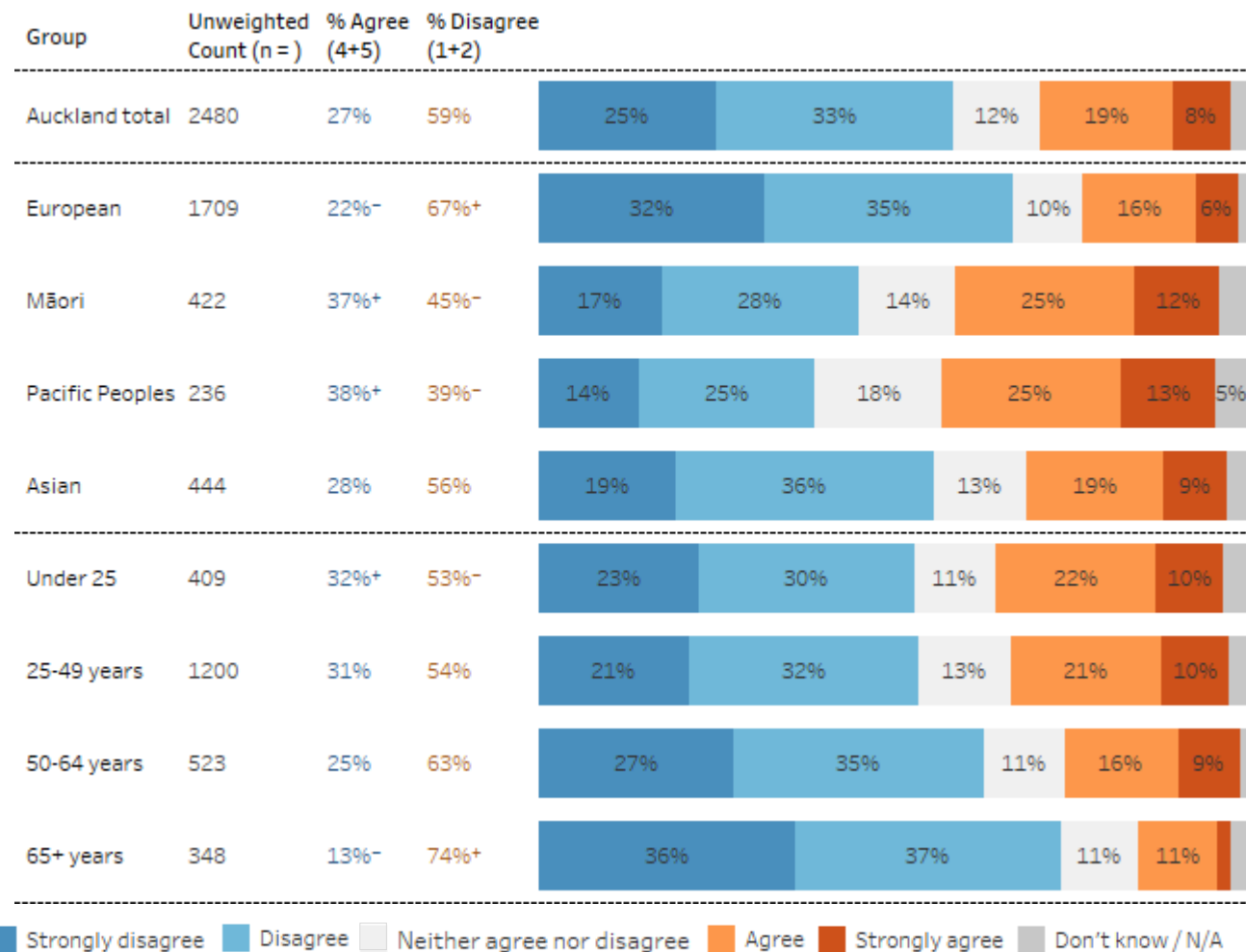
Source: Q13a. How much do you agree or disagree that your home has a problem with damp or mould?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Home has a problem with damp and mould

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (38%) and Māori (37%) were more likely, and European (22%) less likely than the overall sample (27%), to report their home has a problem with damp or mould in winter.

Compared to the Auckland average, those under 25 (32%) were more likely to report damp and mould issues, and those aged 65+ (13%) were less likely.



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

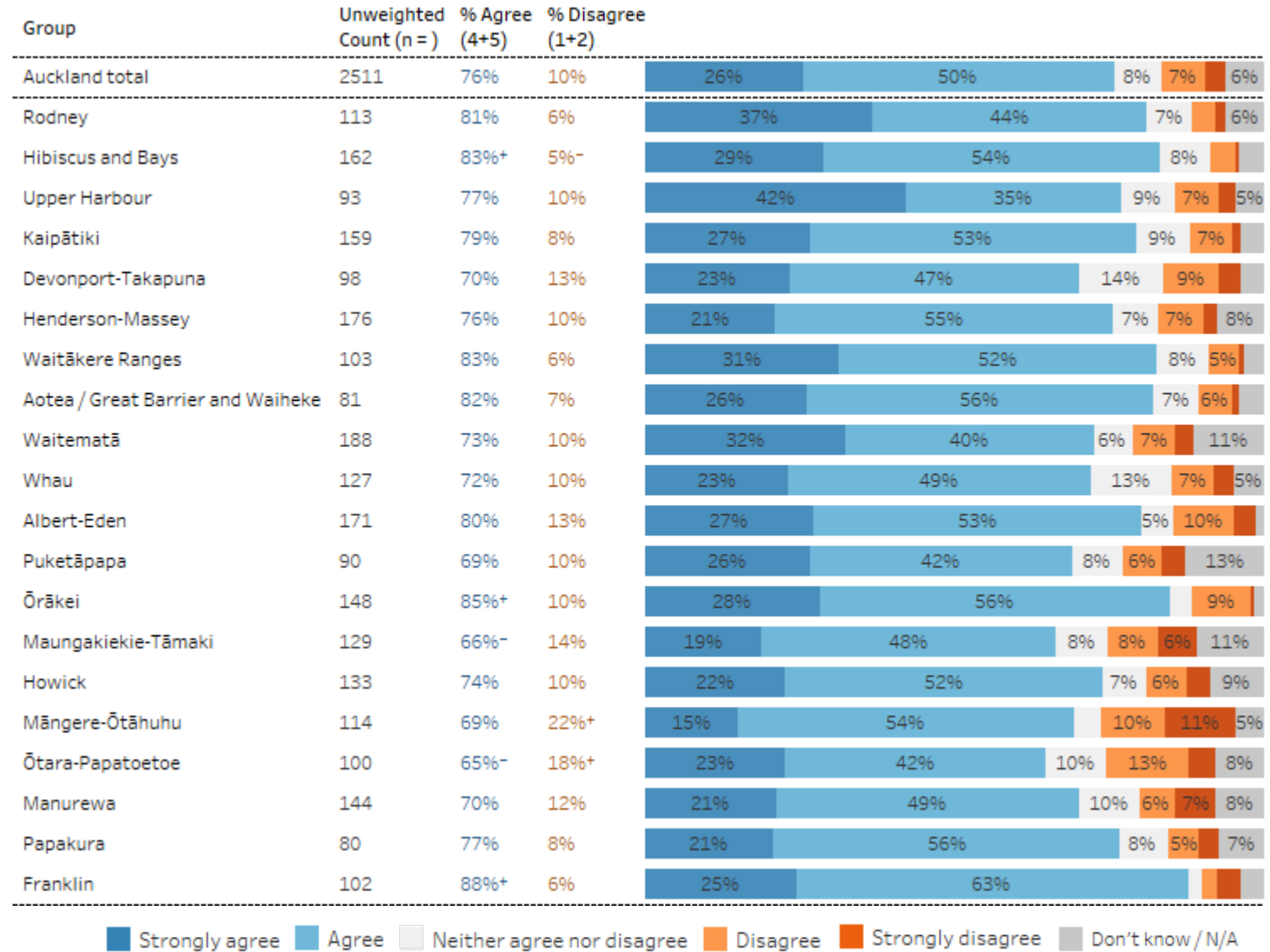
Heating system keeps home warm when used

- by local board area

Most respondents (76%) felt the heating system they have available keeps their home warm when used.

This was less likely in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (65%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (66%). Residents in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe were more likely to disagree with this statement (with 22% and 18% disagreement, respectively).

Residents in Franklin (88%), Ōrākei (85%) and Hibiscus and Bays (83%) were more likely to feel their heating systems were effective.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2352

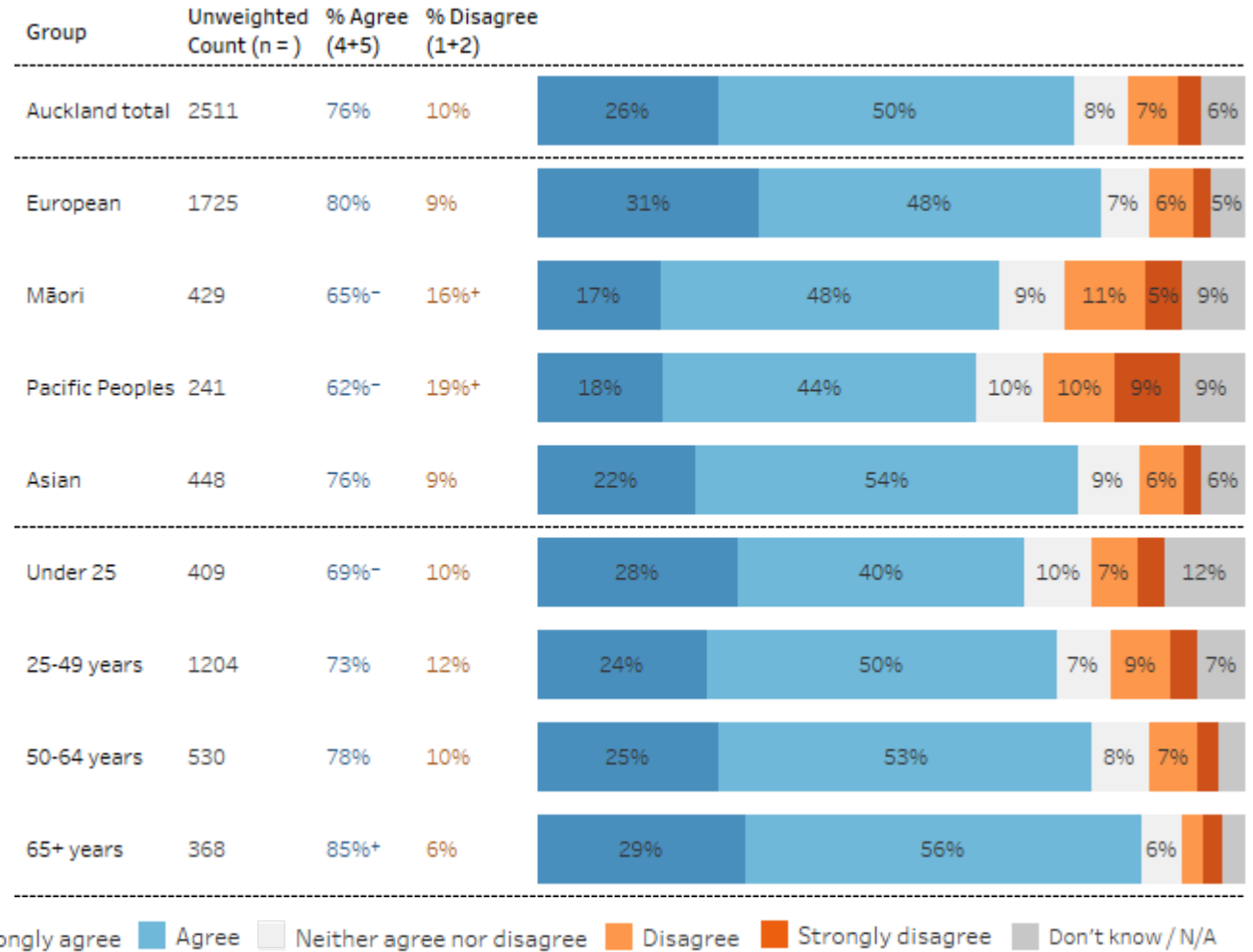
Source: Q13b. How much do you agree or disagree that the heating system keeps my home warm when used?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Heating system keeps home warm when used

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (62%) and Māori (65%) were less likely to agree that their heating system keeps their home warm in winter, when in use.

Those aged under 25 (69%) were less likely to agree, while those aged 65+ (85%) were more likely.



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

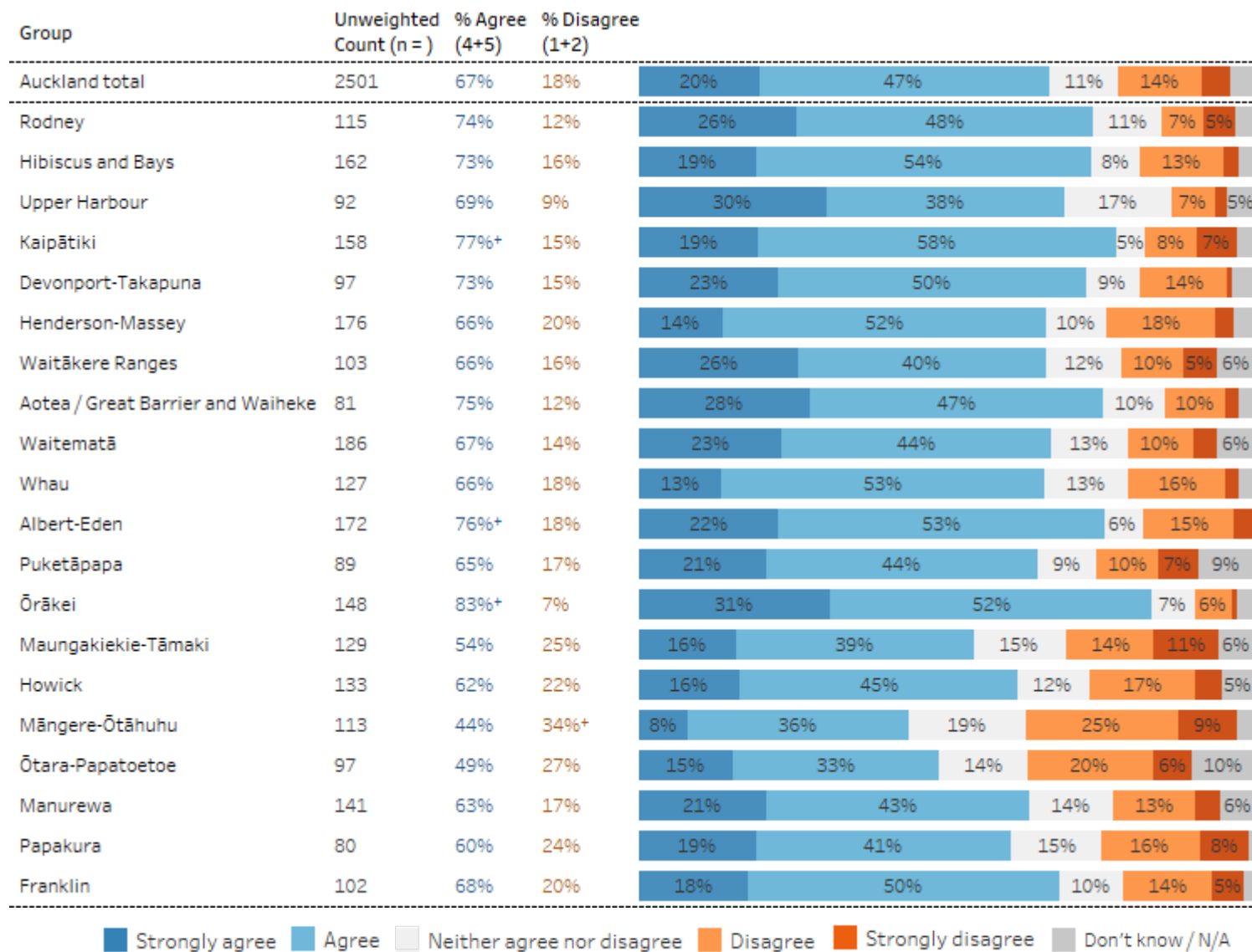
Can afford to heat home properly

- by local board area

Seven out of 10 (67%) Auckland respondents agreed that they can afford to heat their home properly in winter months.

This was less likely in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (with 34% disagreeing that heating their home is affordable).

Residents in Ōrākei (83%), Kaipātiki (77%) and Albert-Eden (76%) were more likely than the overall sample to agree that they can afford to heat their home.



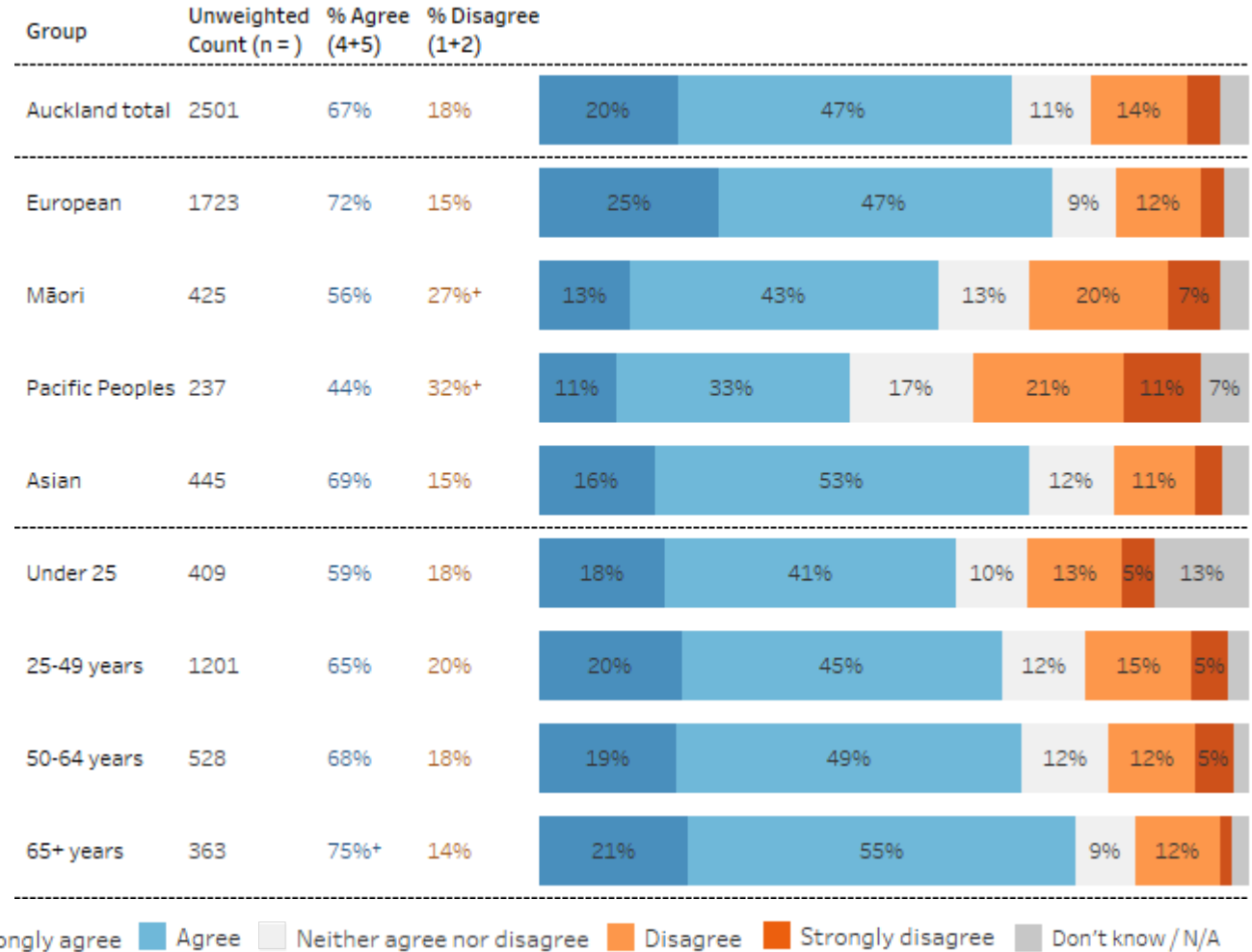
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2501

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

Can afford to heat home properly - by age and ethnicity

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).

Those aged 65 and over (75%) were more likely to agree that they could afford heating.



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

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.

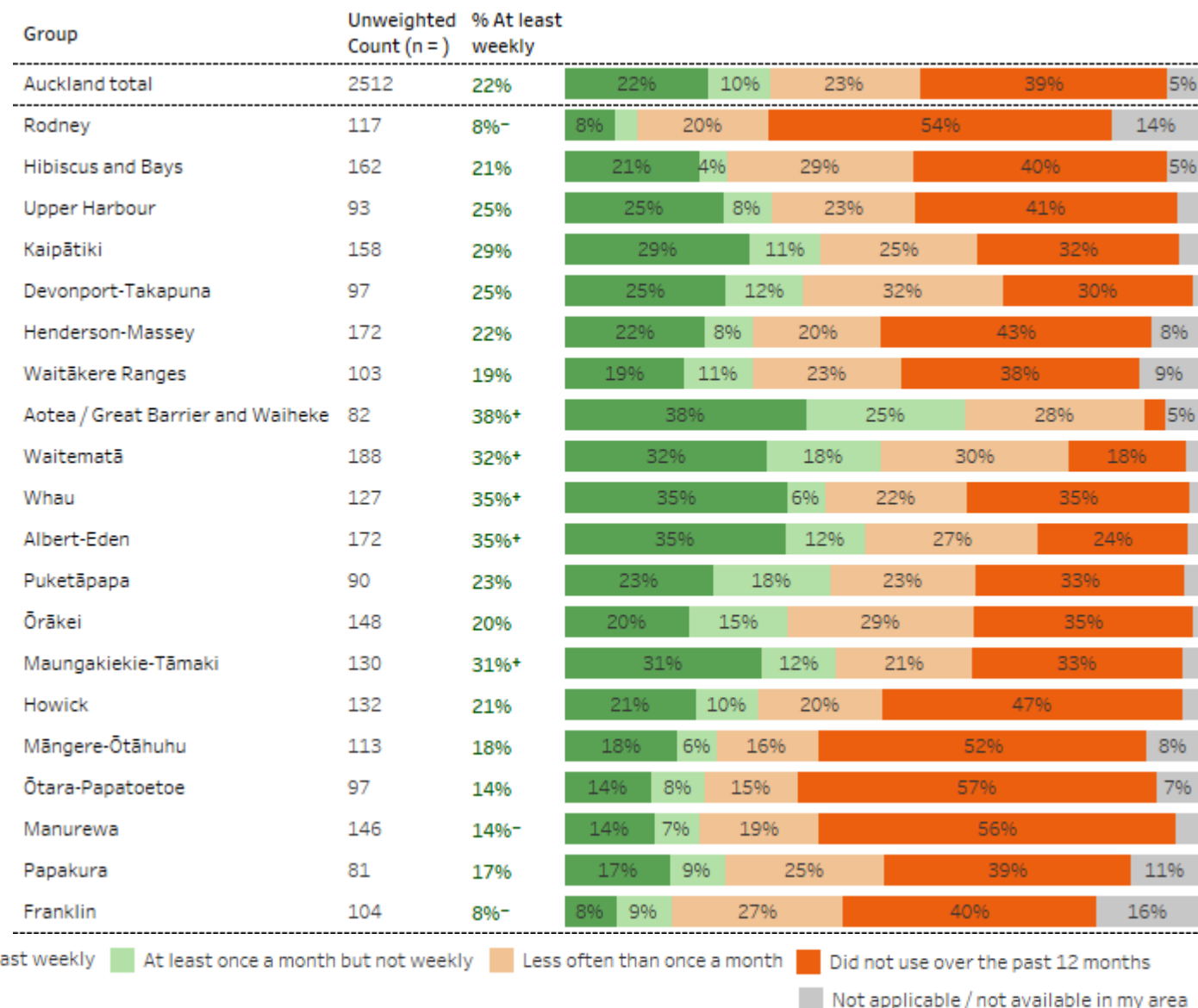
The 2020 survey included additional questions related to whether transport use had changed as a result of COVID-19.

Frequency of public transport use - 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%), Waitemātā (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.



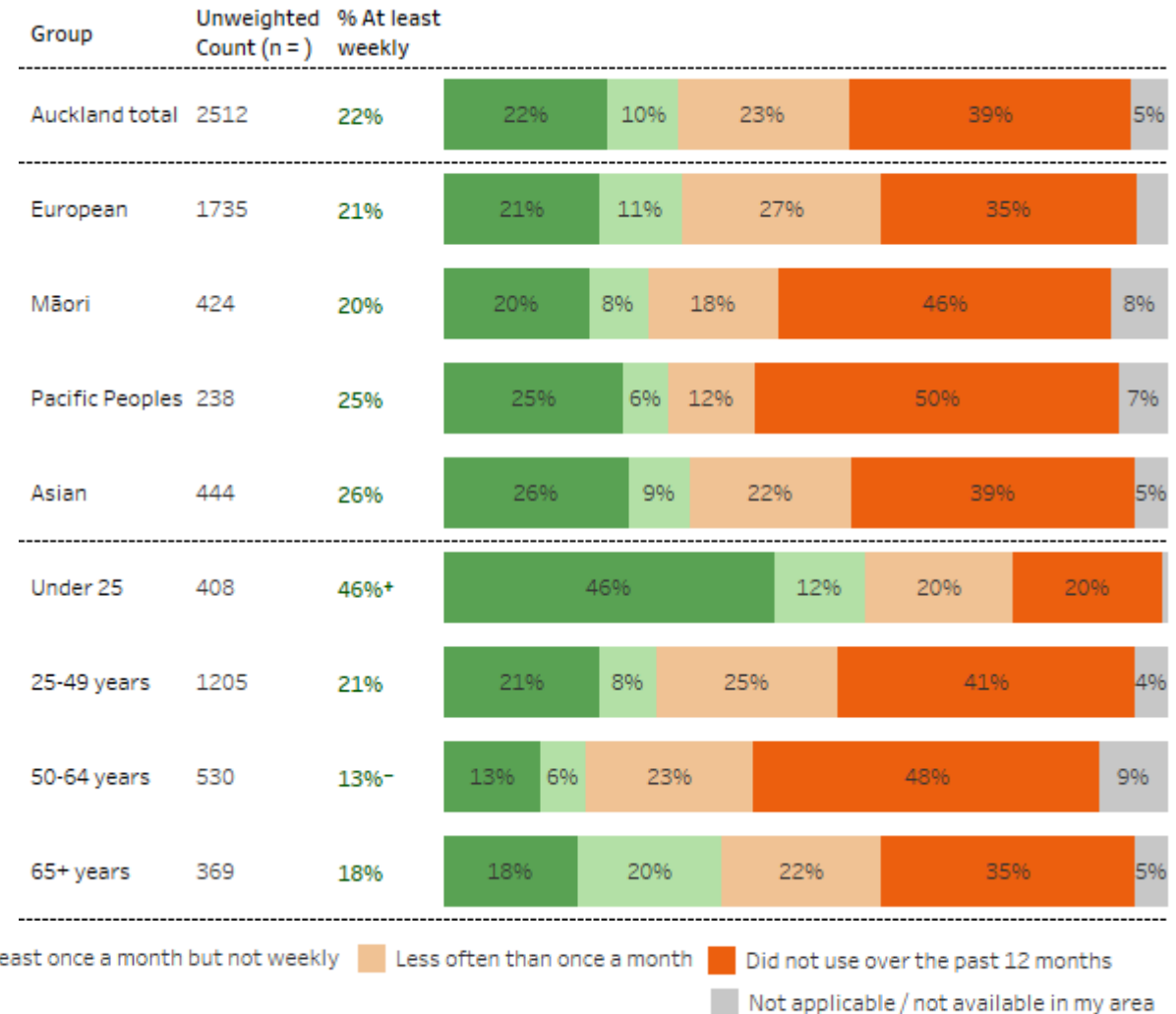
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2512

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

Frequency of public transport use - by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in results by broad ethnic groups.

Those aged under 25 (46%) were significantly more likely to use public transport one or more times per week, whereas those aged 50-64 (13%) were less likely to take public transport frequently.



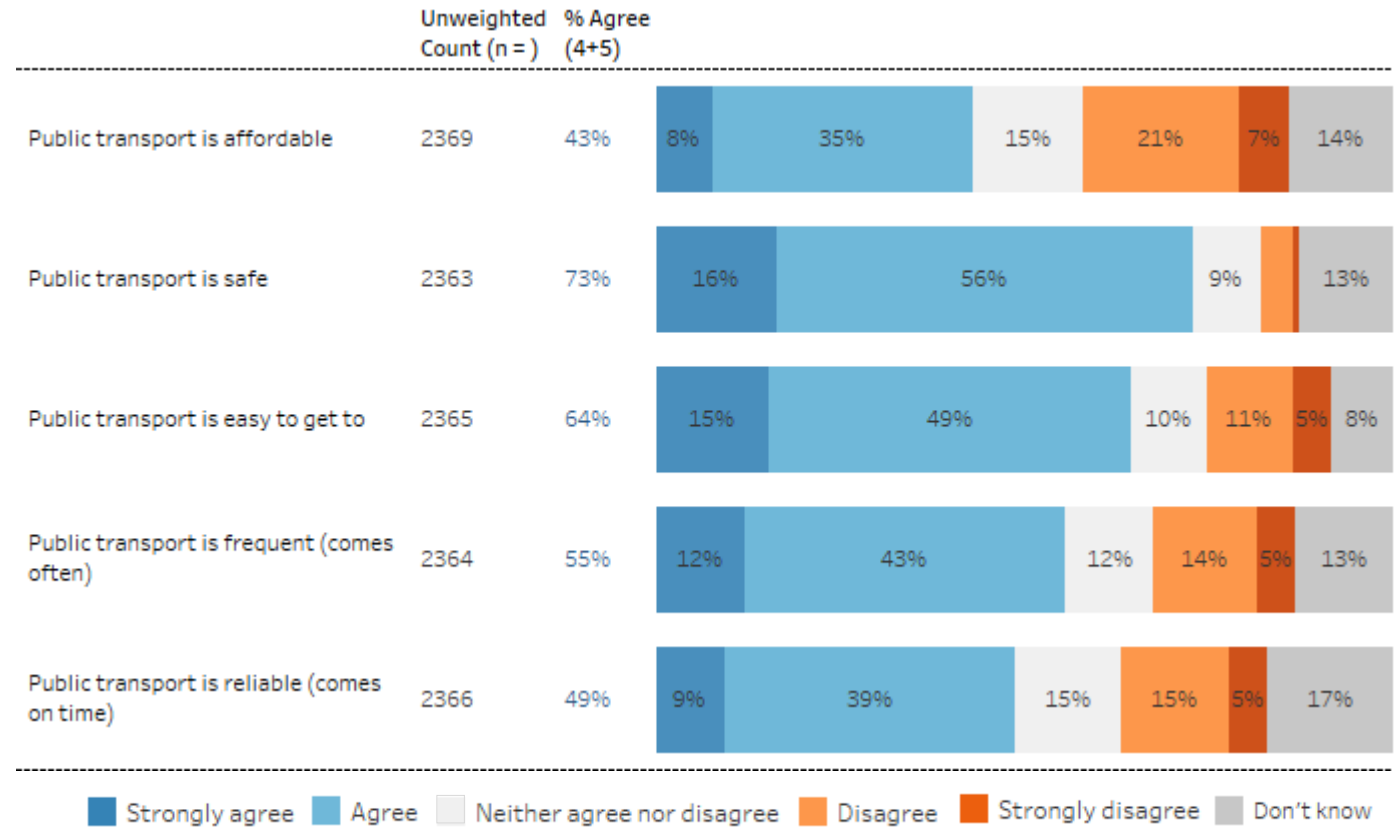
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2512
Source: Q17. Over the past 12 months, not including the time public transport was impacted by COVID-19, how often did you use public transport?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Overall perceptions of public transport

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

On the whole, public transport is generally perceived as safe (73% agree) and easy to get to (64%).

However, fewer respondents agreed that it was frequent (55%), reliable (49%) and affordable (43%).



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered and those who stated the question was not applicable because they had no public transport in their local area), ns between 2364 and 2369
Source: Q18. 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...
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

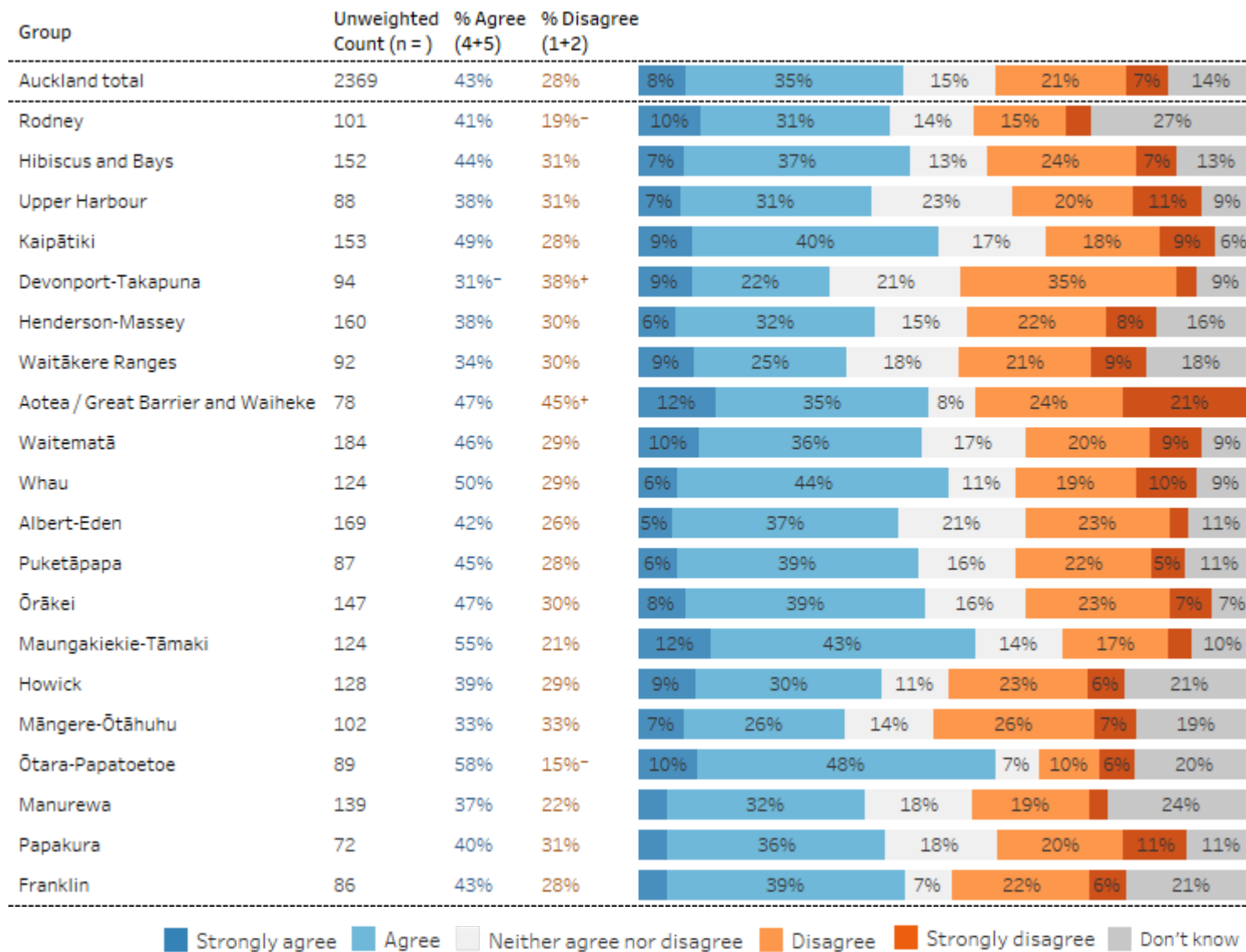
Affordability of public transport

- by local board area

Four out of 10 (43%) respondents agreed that public transport is affordable, while 28% disagreed.

Those living in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke, and Devonport-Takapuna were more likely to disagree that public transport is affordable (45% and 38%, respectively).

Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Rodney were less likely to disagree that public transport is affordable (15% and 19% respectively).



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

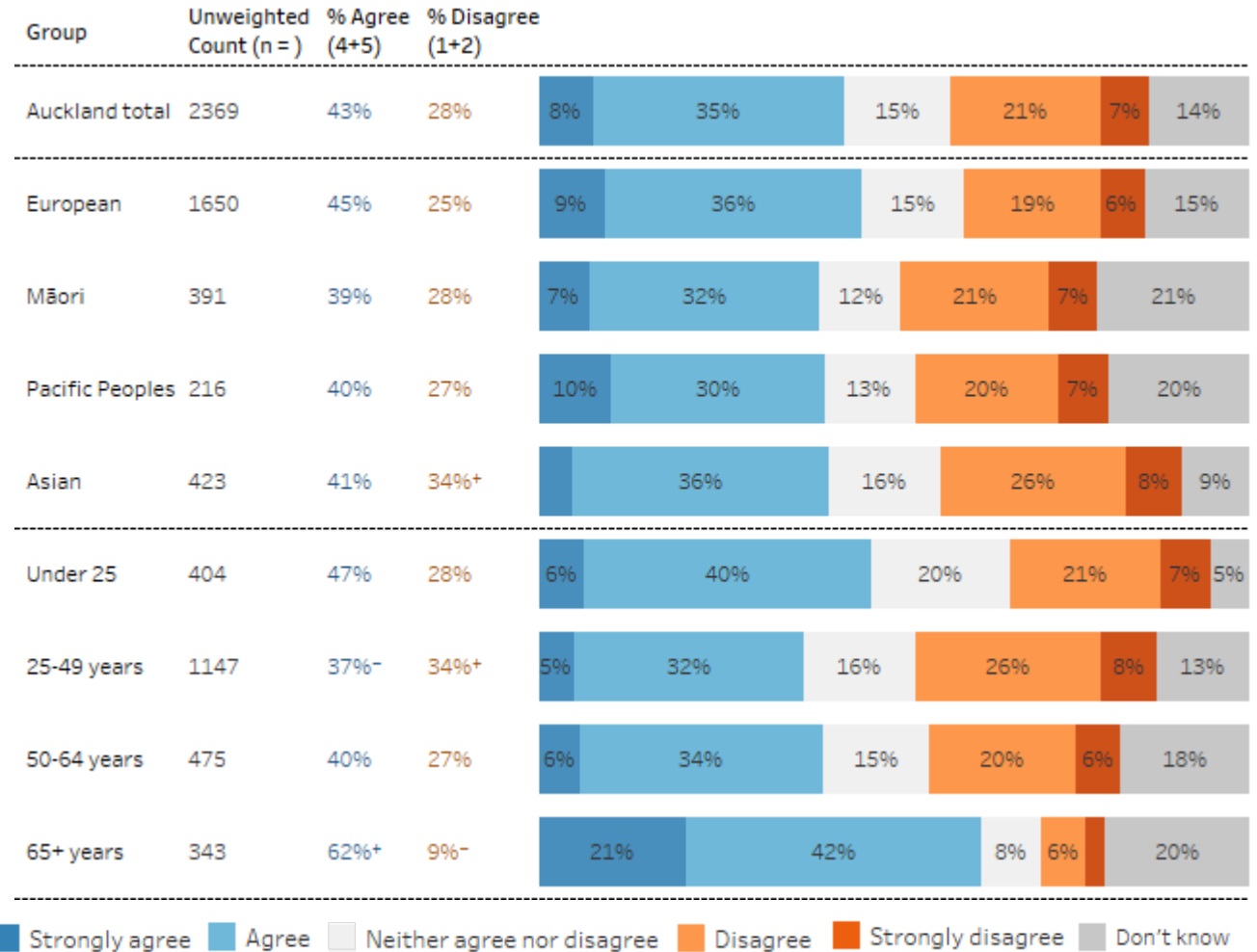
Source: Q18a. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is affordable?

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

Affordability of public transport - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents were more likely to disagree (34%) that public transport is affordable, compared to the Auckland total (28%).

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%), likely due to Gold Card discounts.



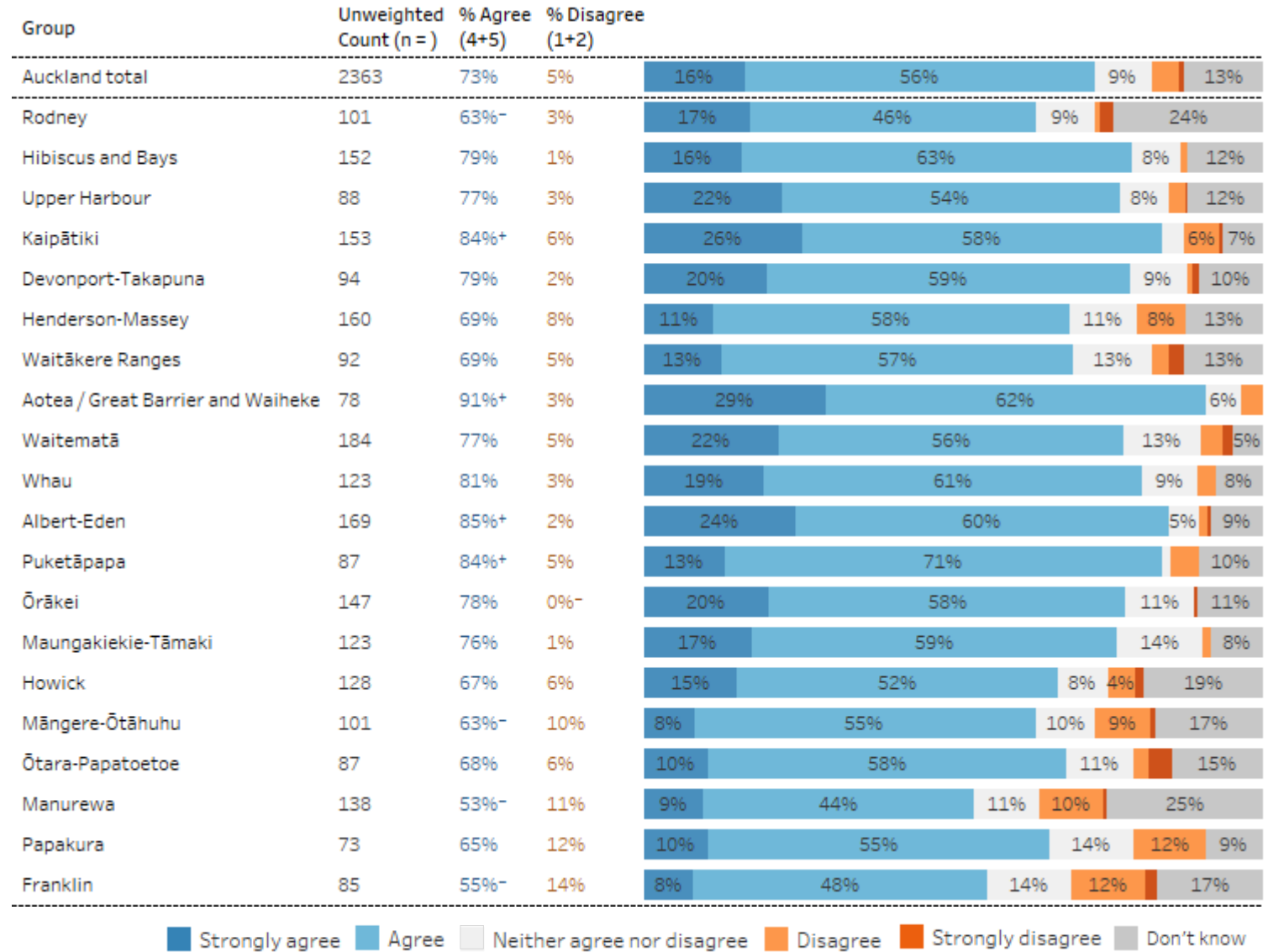
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2369
Source: Q18a. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you 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

Safety of public transport - by local board area

A large proportion (73%) of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is safe.

Residents in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (91%), Albert-Eden (85%), Kaipātiki (84%) and Puketāpapa (84%) were more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was safe.

Residents in Rodney (63%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (63%), Franklin (55%) and Manurewa (53%) were less likely to agree.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2363

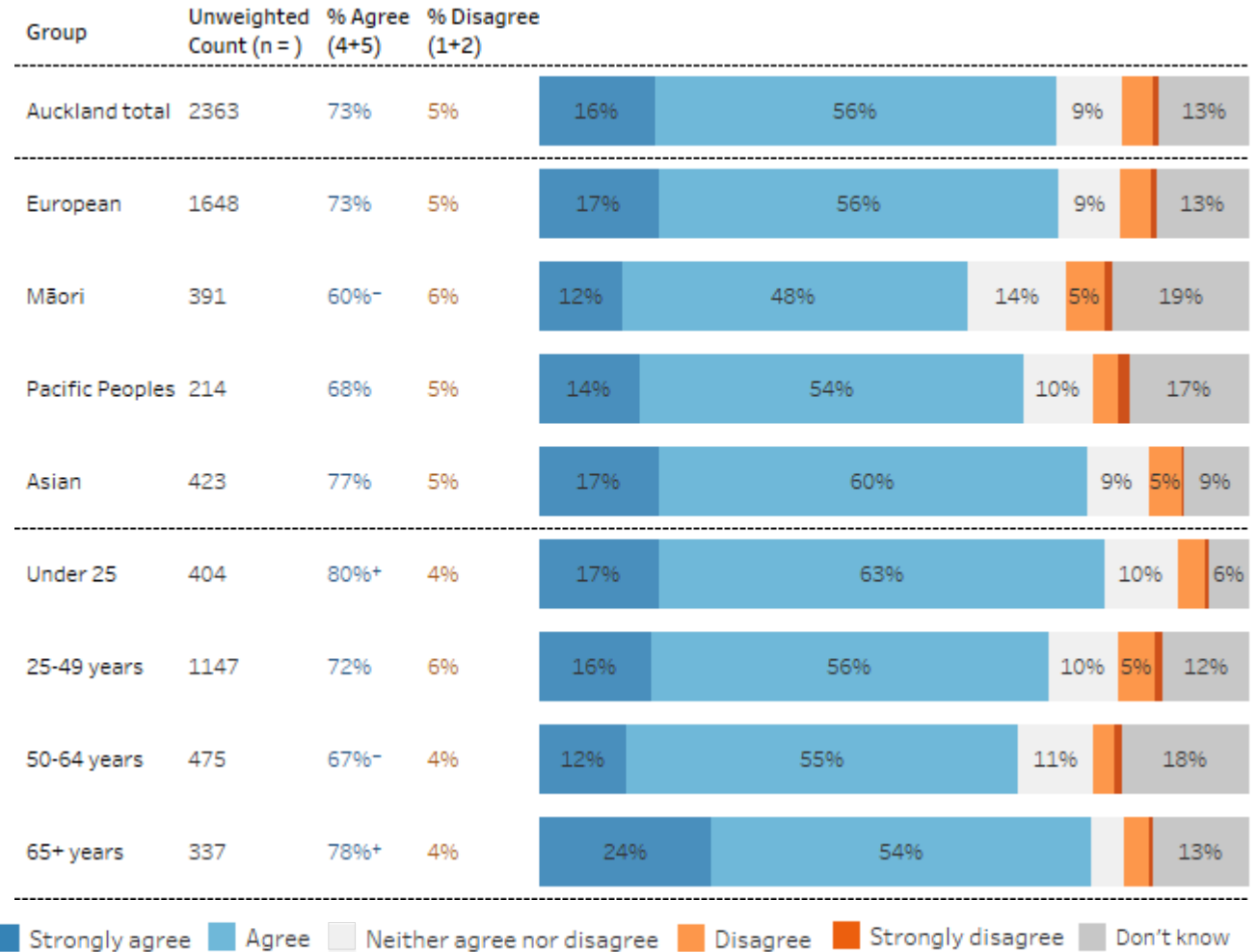
Source: Q18b. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is safe?

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

Safety of public transport - by age and ethnicity

Māori respondents were less likely to agree that public transport is safe (60% compared to 73% overall).

Those aged under 25 years, and those aged 65 and over were more likely to agree (80% and 78% respectively).



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

Ease of getting to public transport

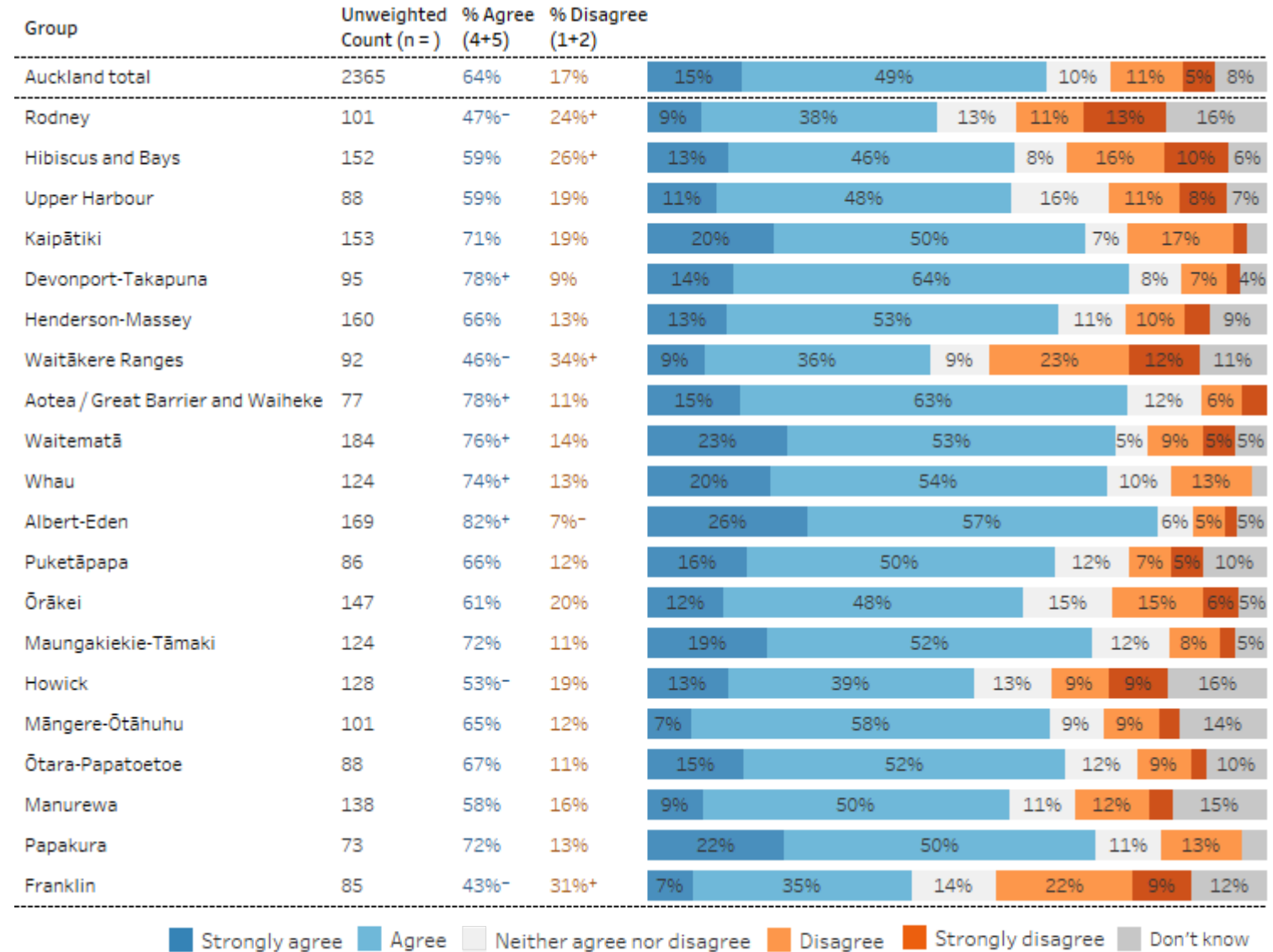
- by local board area

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%), Waitemātā (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.

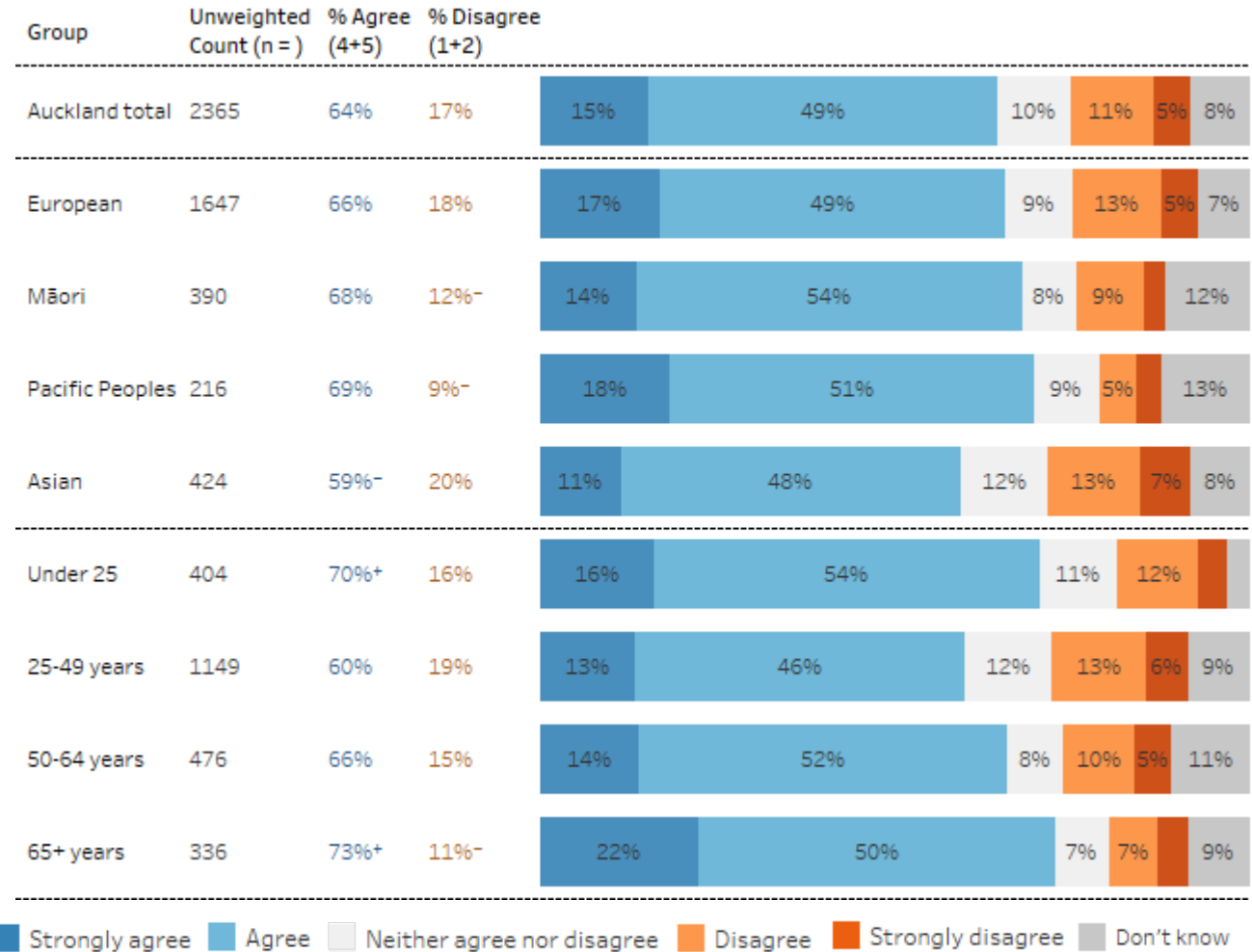


Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2365
Source: Q18c. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you 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

Ease of getting to public transport - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents were less likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport is easy to get to (59% compared with 64%).

Younger and older respondents were more likely to agree with the statement (70% of those aged 25 and under, 73% of those aged 65 and over).



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

Frequency of public transport

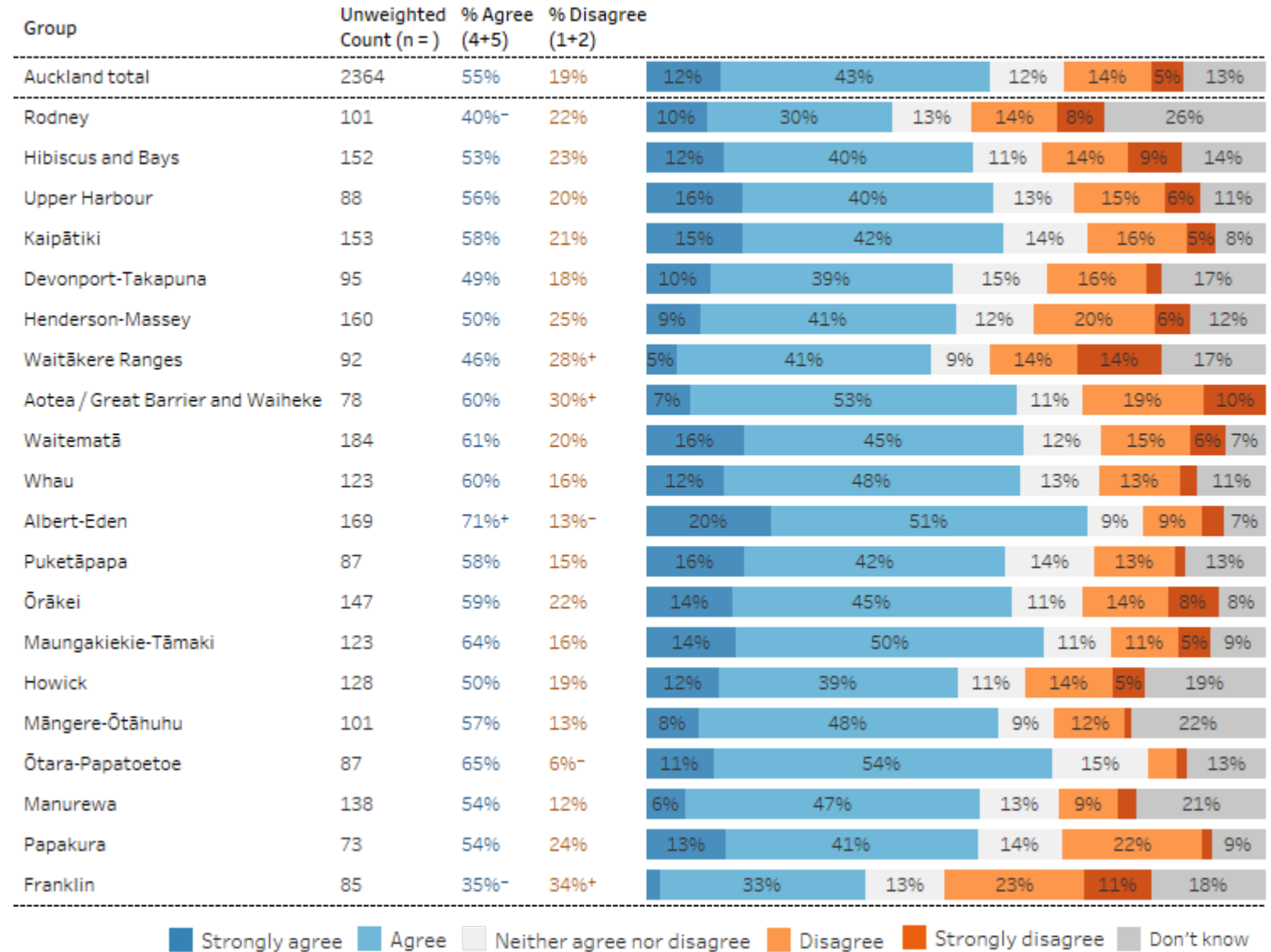
- by local board area

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.

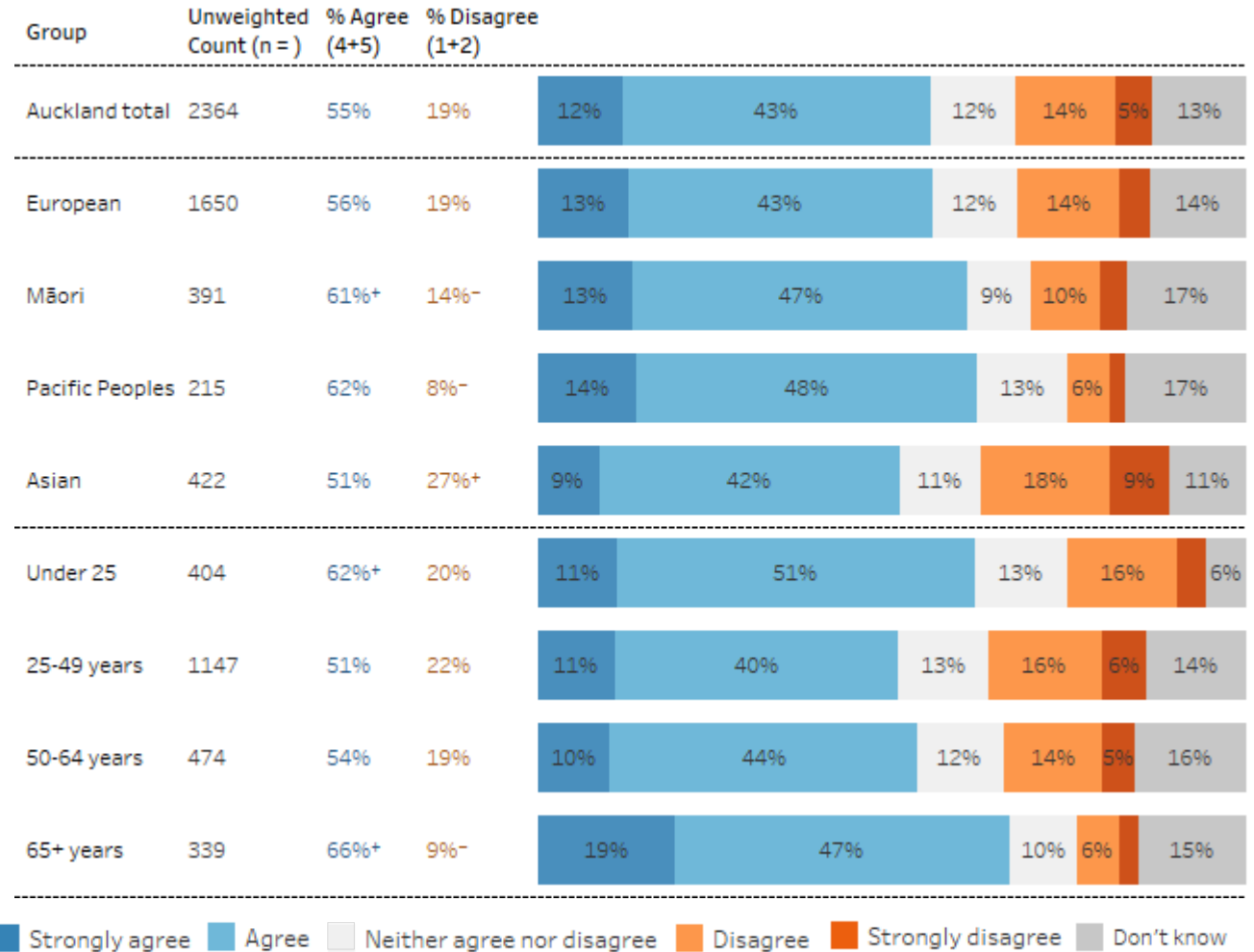


Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2364
Source: Q18d. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you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

Frequency of public transport - by age and ethnicity

Māori respondents were more likely to agree that public transport is frequent (61% compared to 55% overall).

Those aged under 25 years, and those aged 65 and over were more likely to agree (62% and 66% respectively).



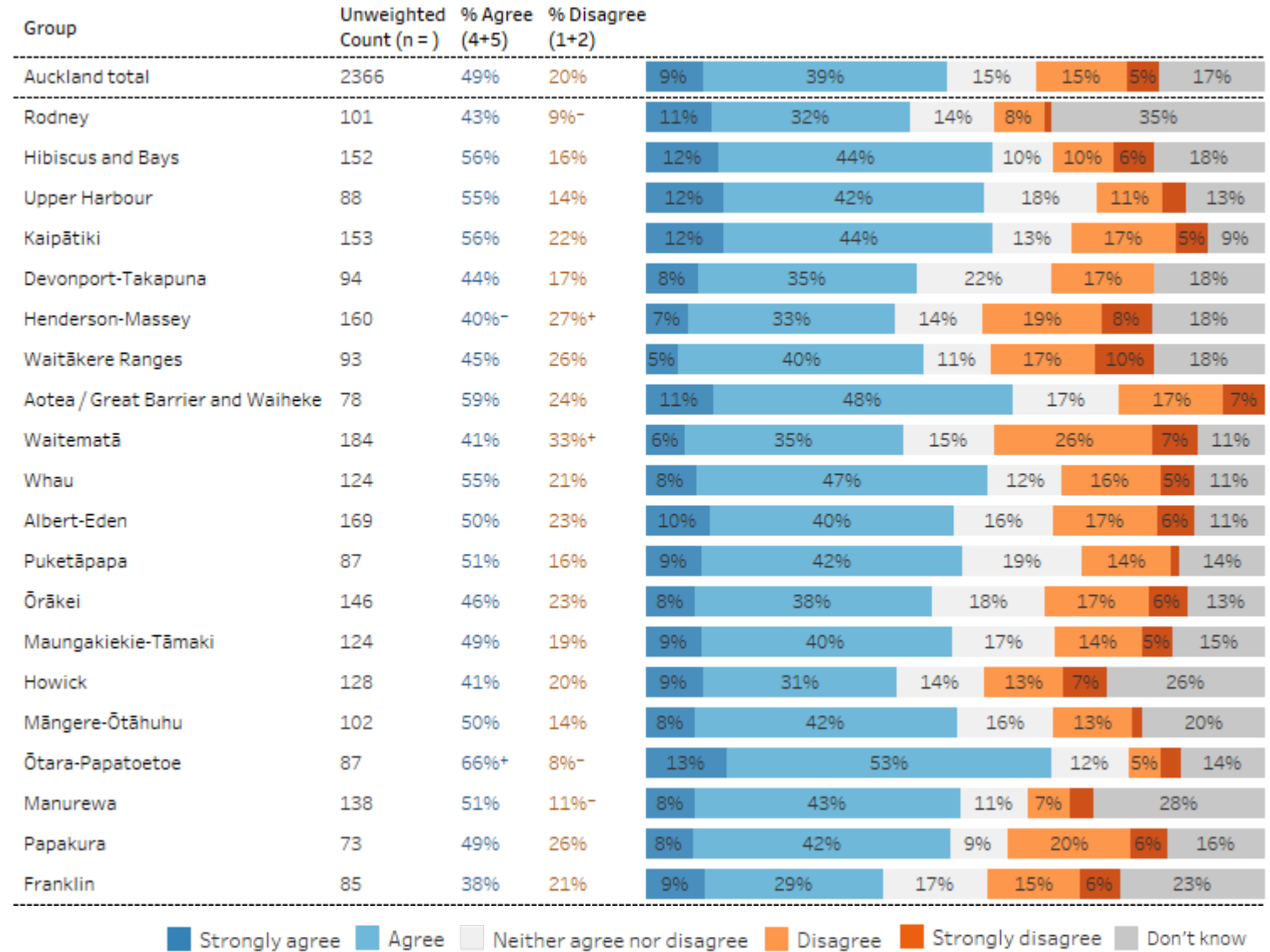
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2364
Source: Q18d. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you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

Reliability of public transport - by local board area

Just under half (49%) of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is reliable.

Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (66%) were significantly more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was reliable, while those living in Henderson-Massey were less likely (40%).

About one in three respondents living in Waitemata (33%) disagreed with the statement, as did 27% of those living in Henderson-Massey.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2366

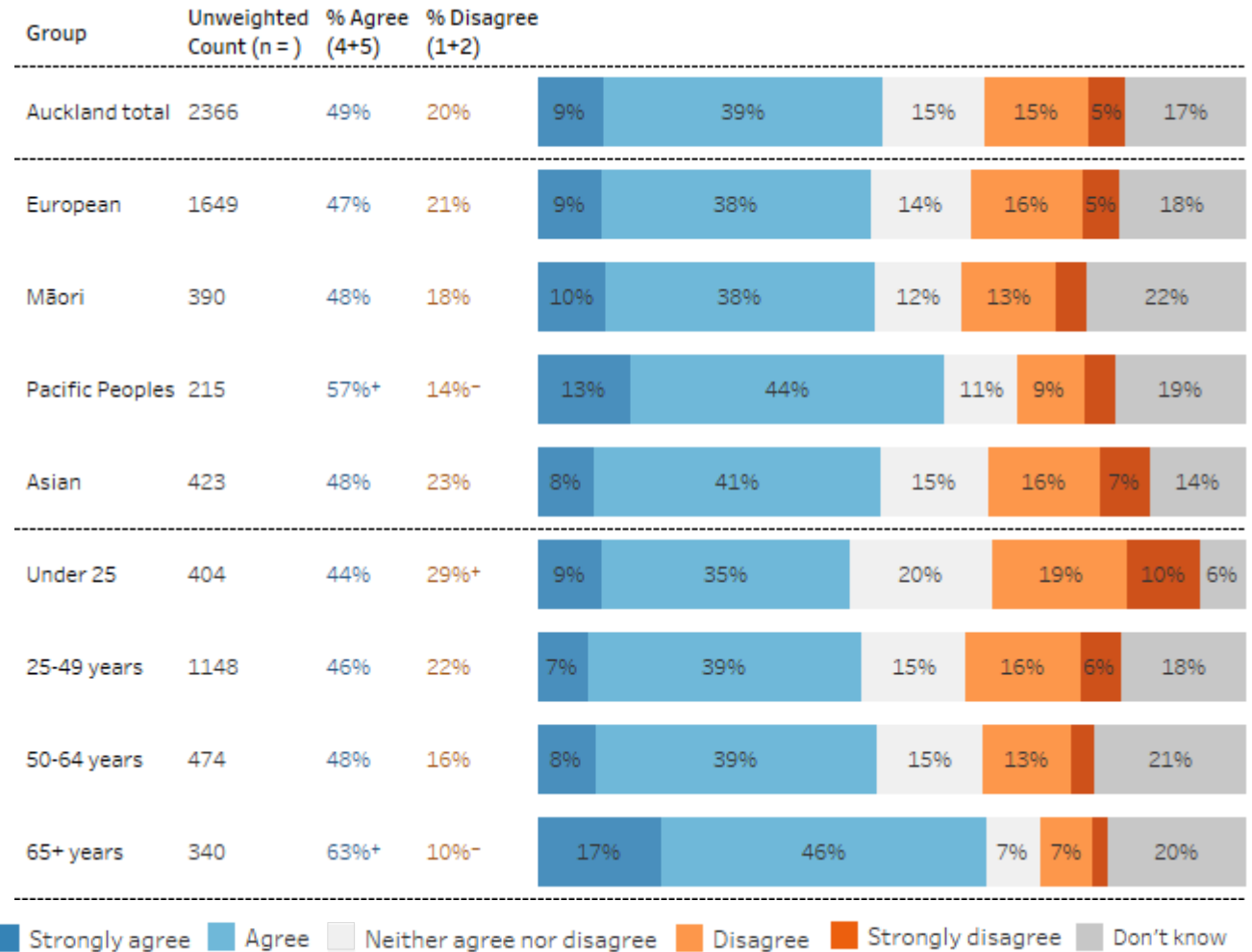
Source: Q18e. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is reliable (comes on time)?

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

Reliability of public transport - by age and ethnicity

Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was reliable (57% compared to 49%).

Those aged 65 and over were more likely than the overall sample to agree (63% compared with 49%).



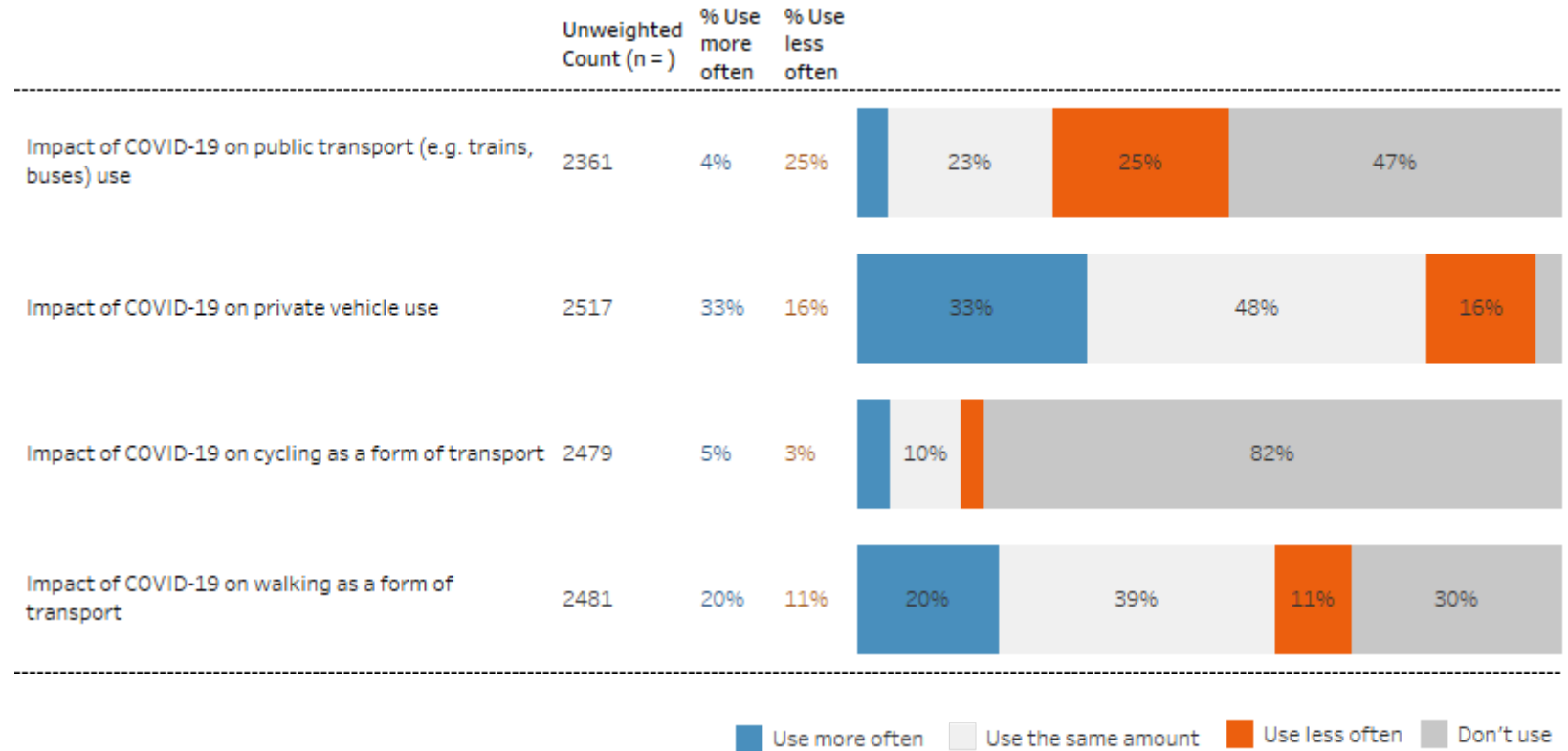
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered, or for whom public transport was not available in their local area) n= 2366
Source: Q18e. Thinking about how public transport usually runs in your area (not including the time it was impacted by COVID-19), based on your experiences and perceptions, do you agree or disagree that public transport is reliable (comes on time)?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Overall change to transport mode use due to COVID-19

Respondents were asked how the way they used different types of transportation, including walking and cycling, had changed since COVID-19.

A third (33%) said they used their car more often, and 20% said they walked more often. The impact on use of public transport was quite different, with 25% stating they used it less often.

Note, respondents were asked this question in late 2020.



Source: Q19. 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? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2361 and 2517

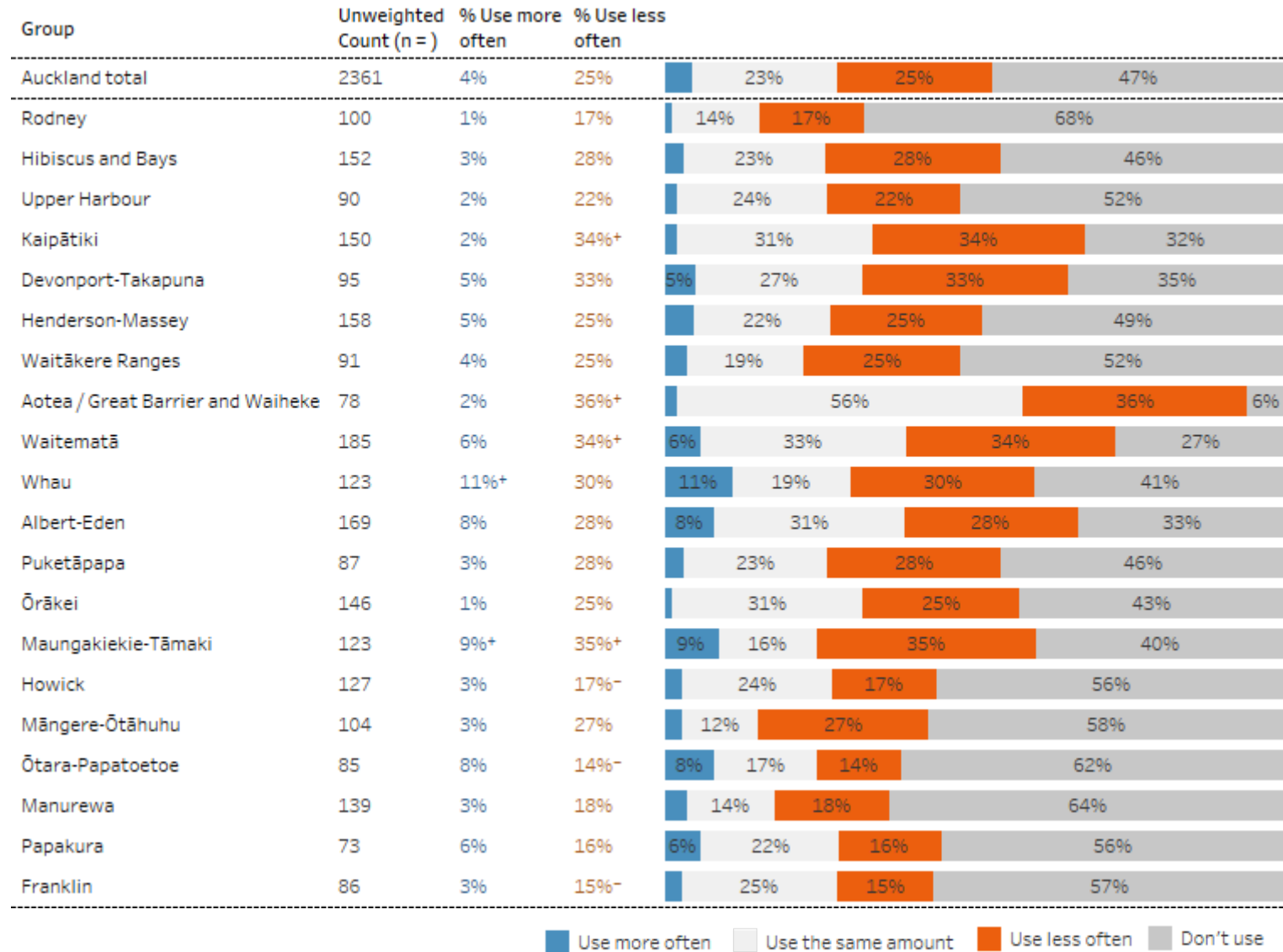
Change to public transport use due to COVID-19

- by local board area

A quarter (25%) of Auckland respondents stated they used public transport (eg, buses and trains) less often due to COVID-19, and 4% said they used it more often.

Although proportions are relatively low, respondents living in Whau (11%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (9%) were more likely to state they had used it more often.

Those living in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (36%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (35%) and Kaipātiki (34%) were more likely to report using public transport less often.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2361

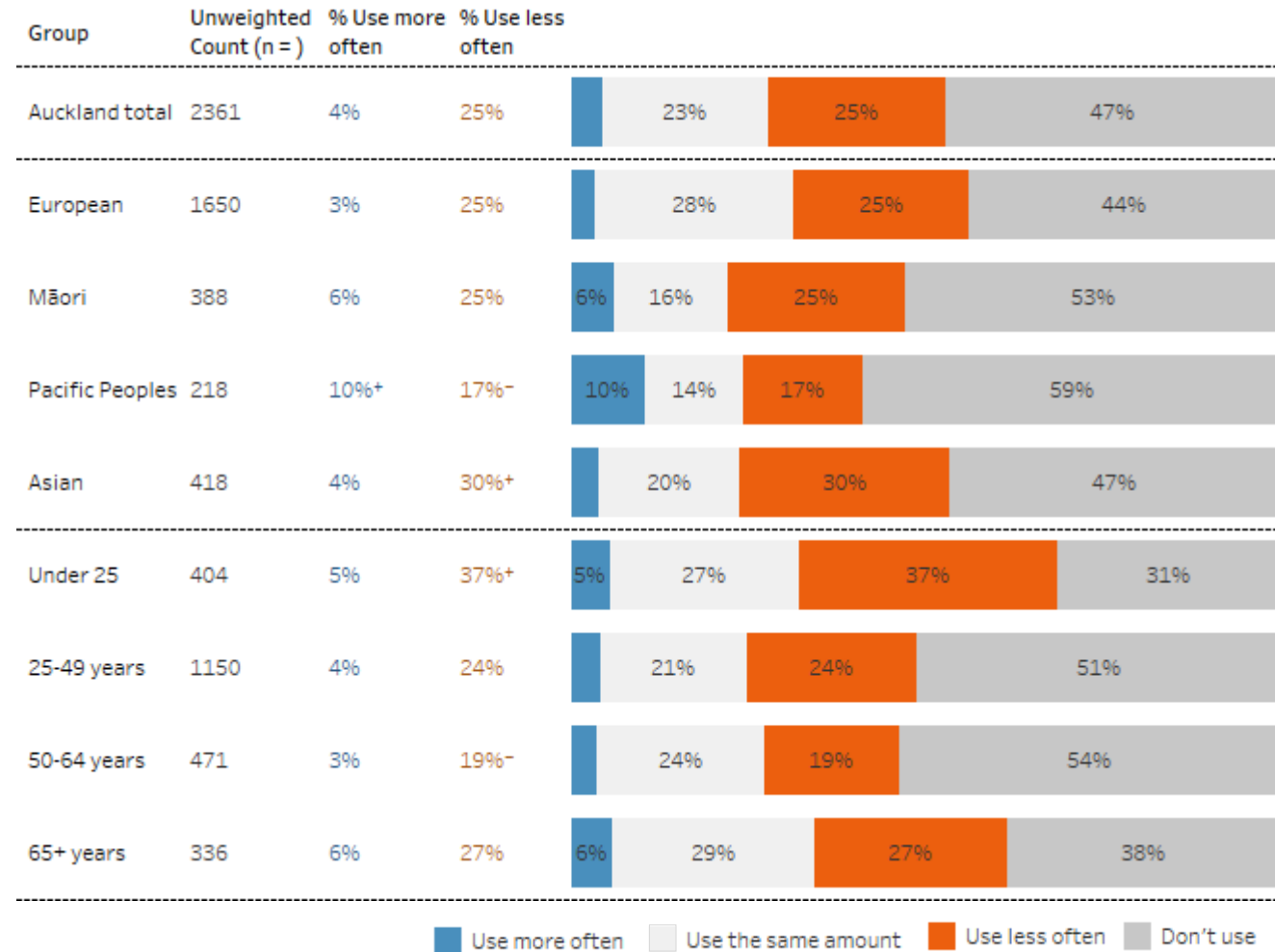
Source: Q19d. How has your use of public transport (e.g. trains, buses) changed since COVID-19?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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 more often as a result of COVID-19. Conversely, Asian respondents were more likely to say they had used public transport less 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%.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2361

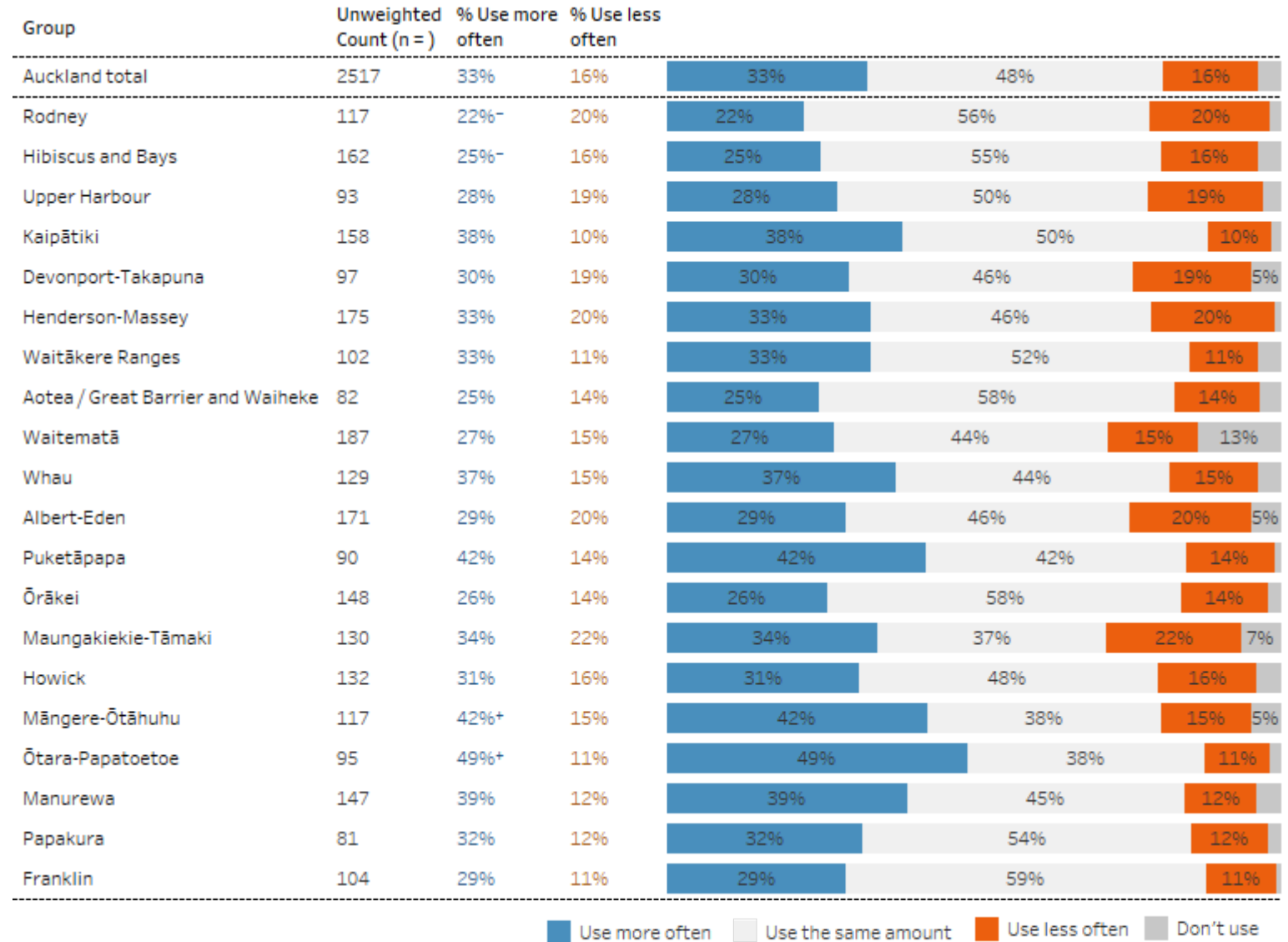
Source: Q19d. How has your use of public transport (e.g. trains, buses) changed since COVID-19?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Change to private vehicle use due to COVID-19

- by local board area

A third (33%) of Auckland respondents stated they used a private vehicle more often due to COVID-19, and 16% said they used one less often.

Respondents living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (42%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (49%) were more likely to state they had used a private vehicle more often, while those living in Rodney (22%) and Hibiscus and Bays (25%) were less likely.



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

Source: Q19a. How has your use of a private vehicle 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

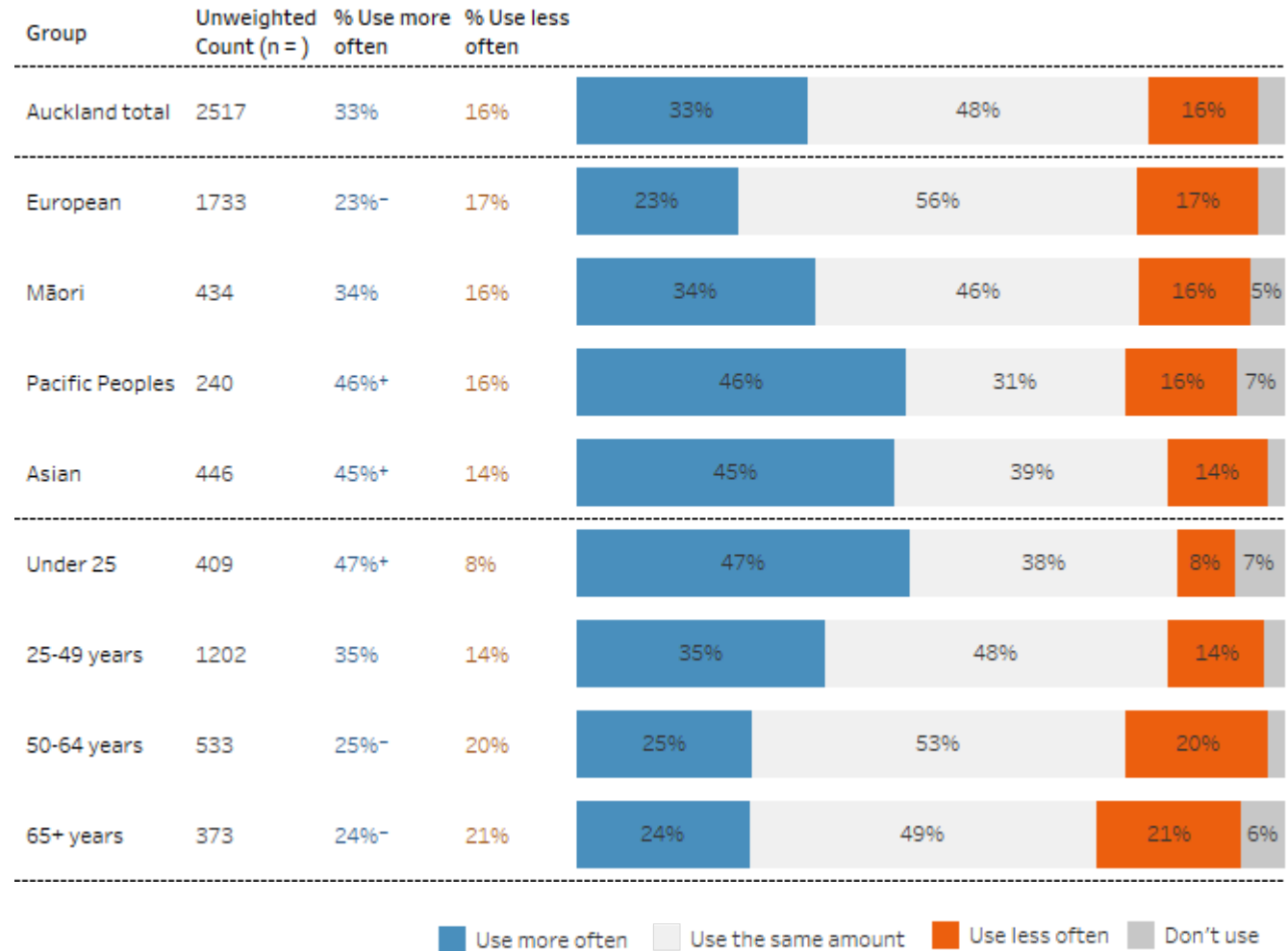
Change to private vehicle use due to COVID-19

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific (46%) and Asian (45%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (33%) to state they had used private vehicles more often as a result of COVID-19.

European respondents were significantly less likely to have done so, at 23%.

Younger respondents aged 25 and under were more likely to have used private vehicles more often, while those aged 50 to 64 (25%) and 65 and over (24%) were less likely.



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

Source: Q19a. How has your use of a private vehicle changed since COVID-19?

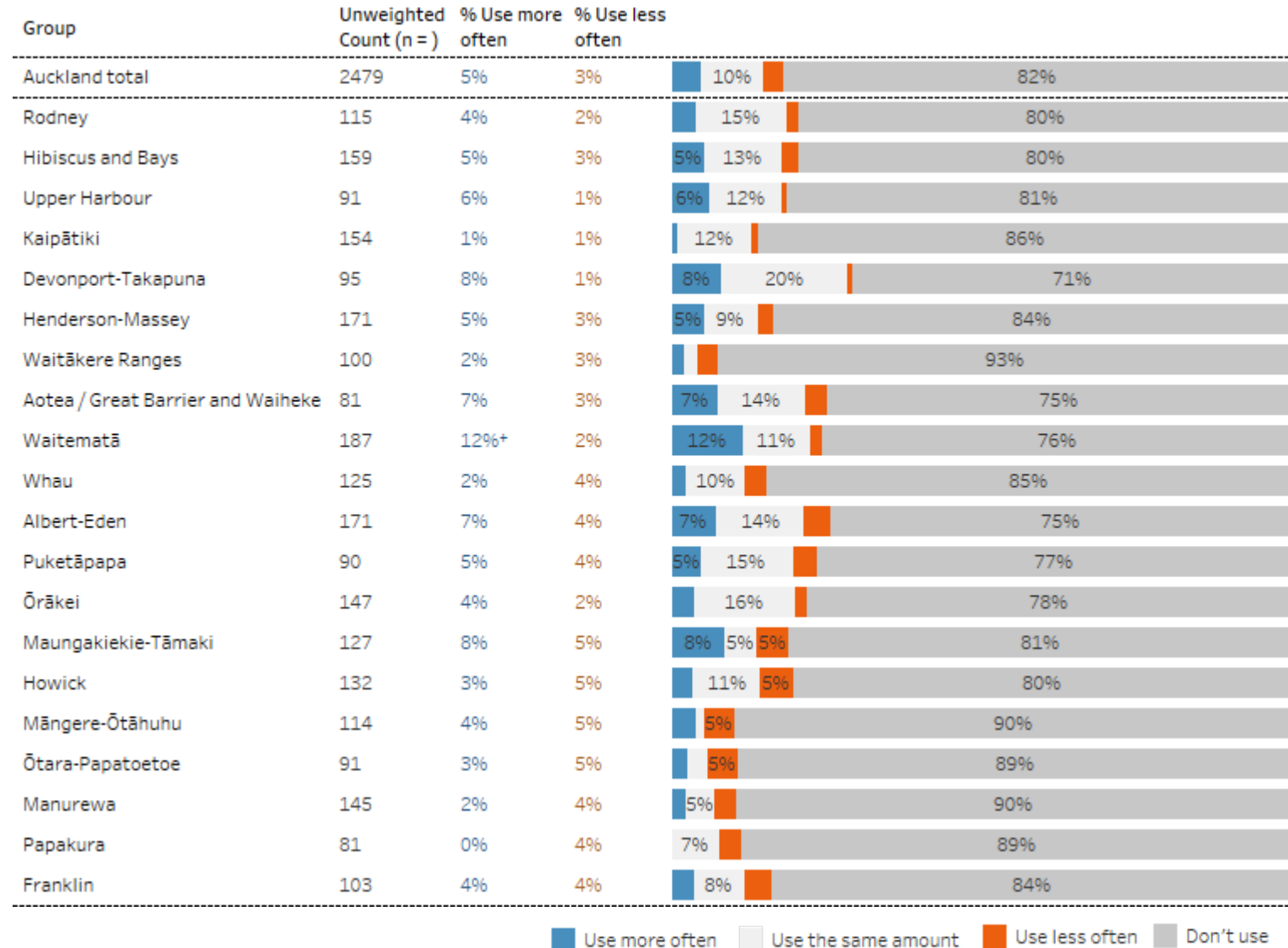
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Change to cycling as a form of transport use due to COVID-19

- by local board area

A small proportion (5%) of Auckland respondents stated they used cycling more often due to COVID-19. The majority (82%) stated that they don't cycle.

Respondents living in Waitemata (12%) were more likely to state they had cycled more often.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2479

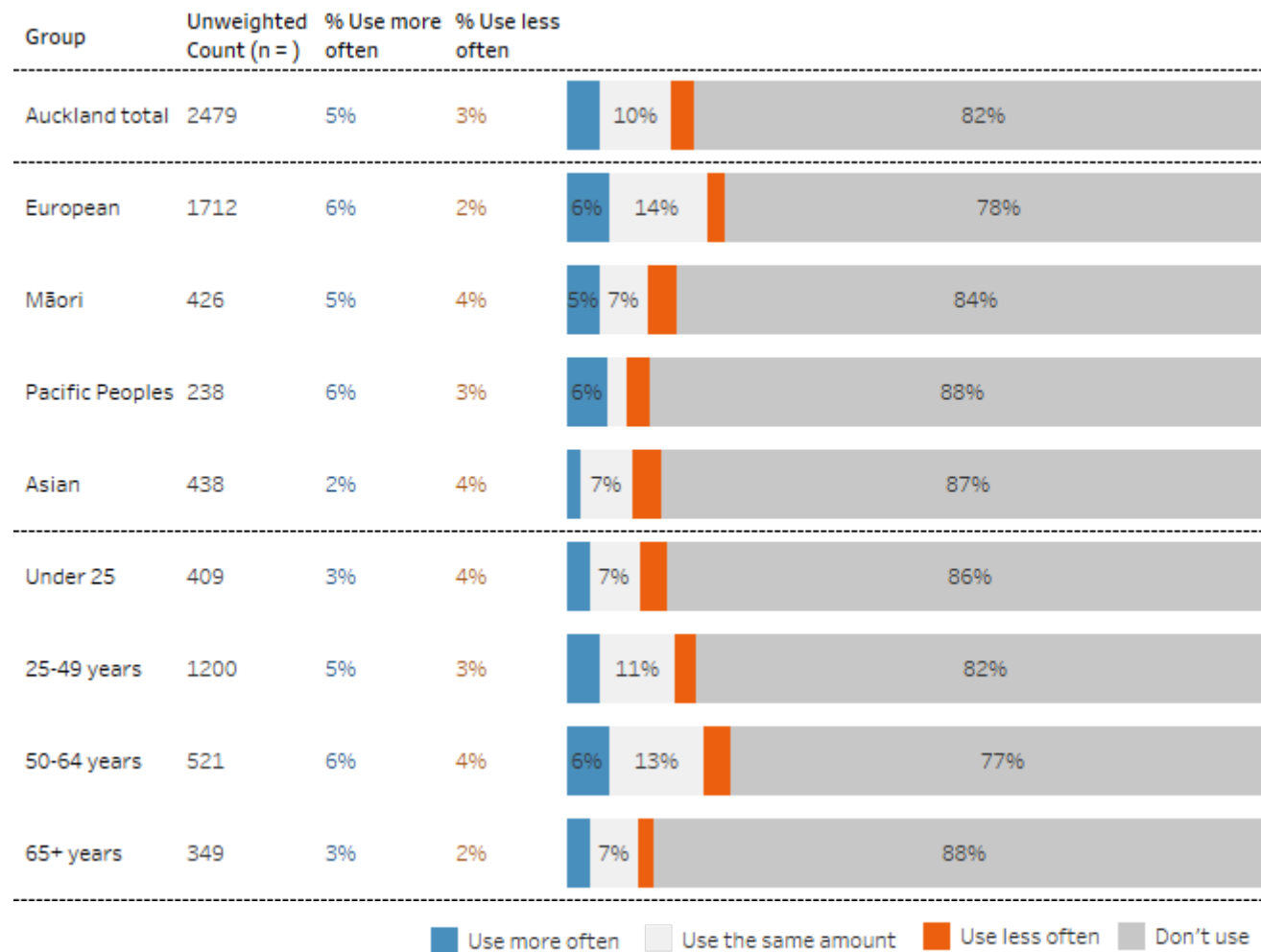
Source: Q19b. How has your use of cycling as a form of transport changed since COVID-19?

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

Change to cycling as a form of transport use due to COVID-19

- By age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in the proportion of respondents who had cycled more often as a result of COVID-19 by ethnicity or age group.



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

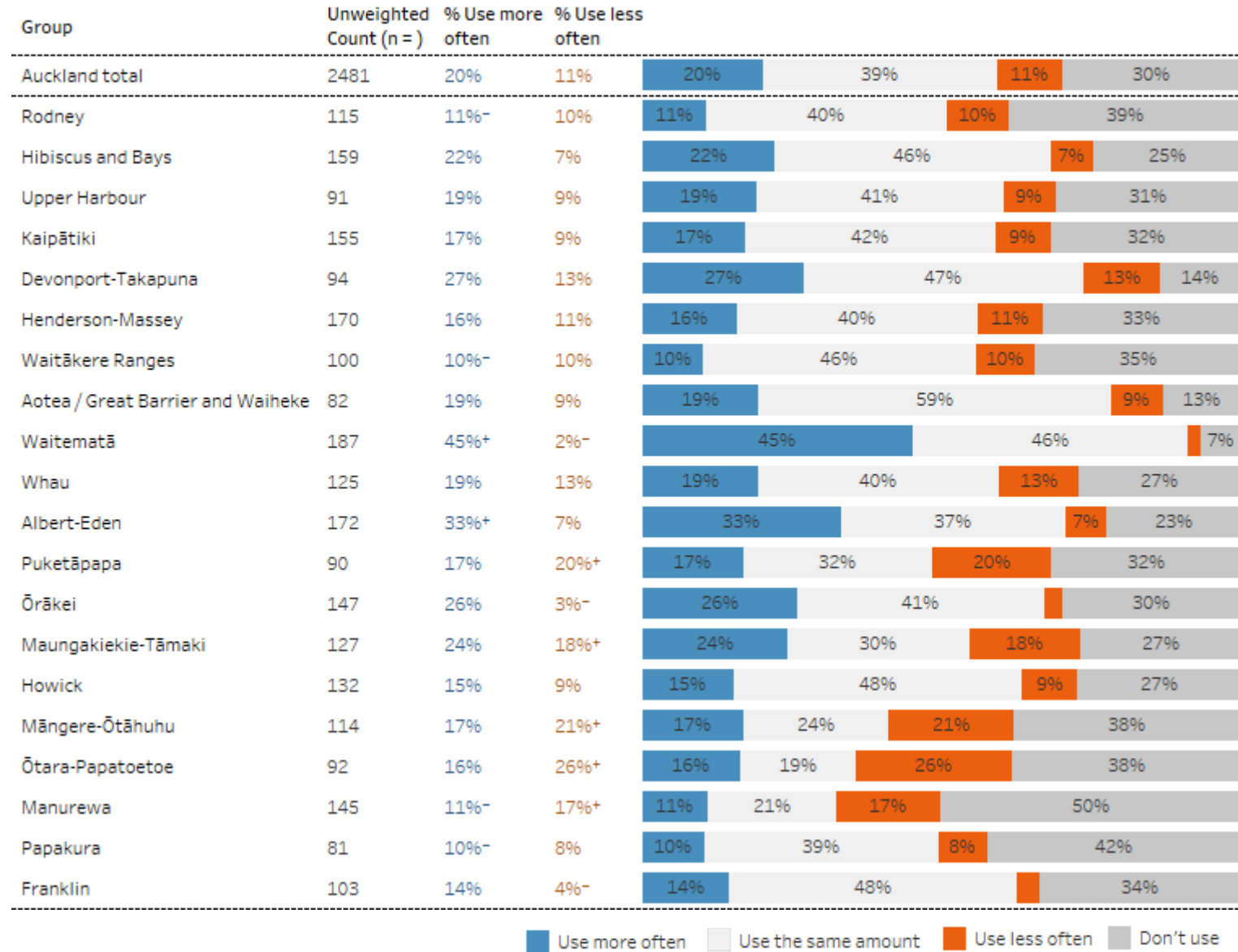
Change to walking as a form of transport use due to COVID-19

- by local board area

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

Respondents living in Waitemata (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%), Waitakere Ranges (10%) and Papakura (10%) were significantly less likely.



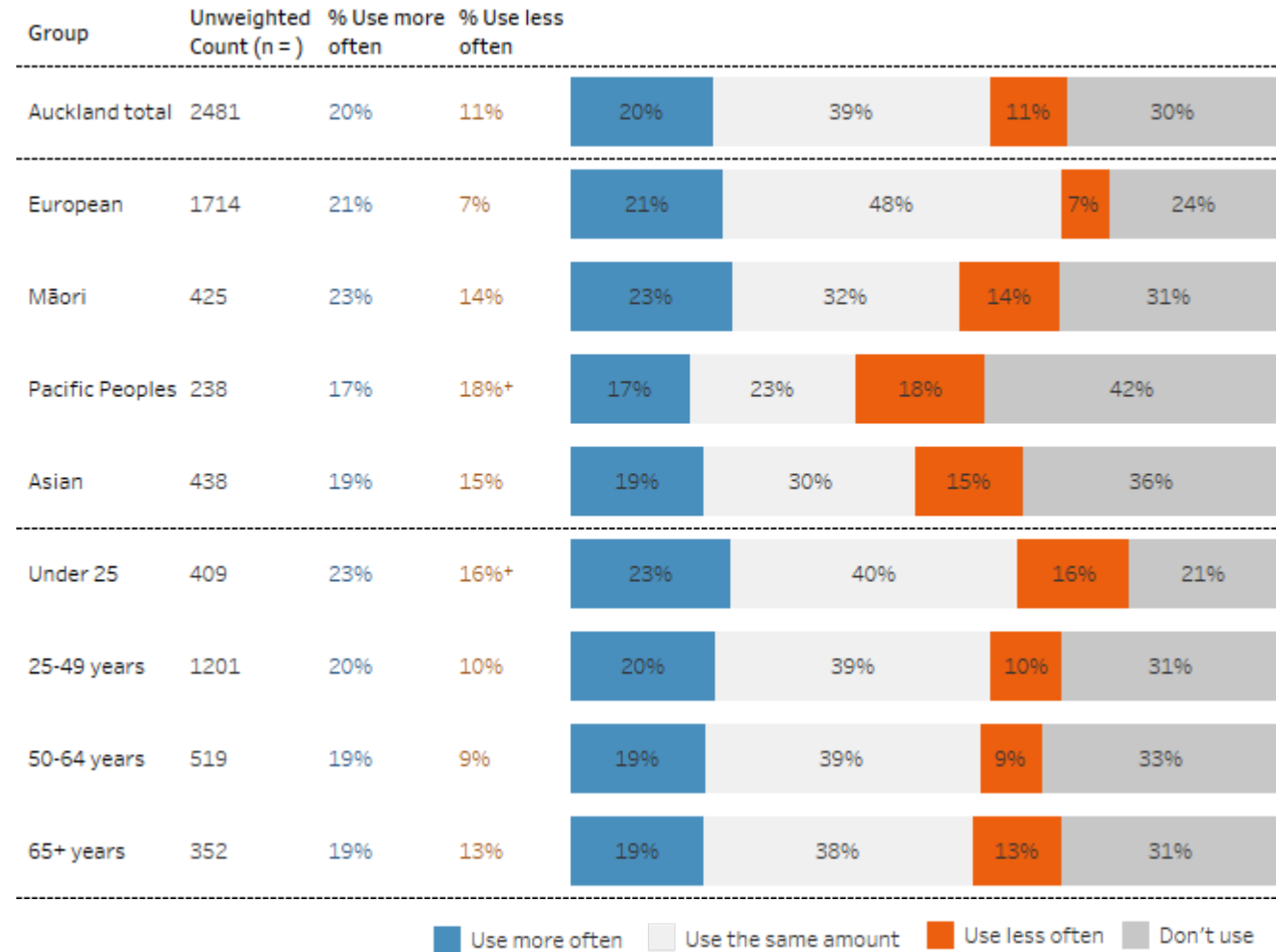
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2481

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

Change to walking as a form of transport use due to COVID-19 - by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples (18%) and those aged under 25 (16%) were significantly more likely to report walking less often as a result of COVID-19.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2479

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

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.

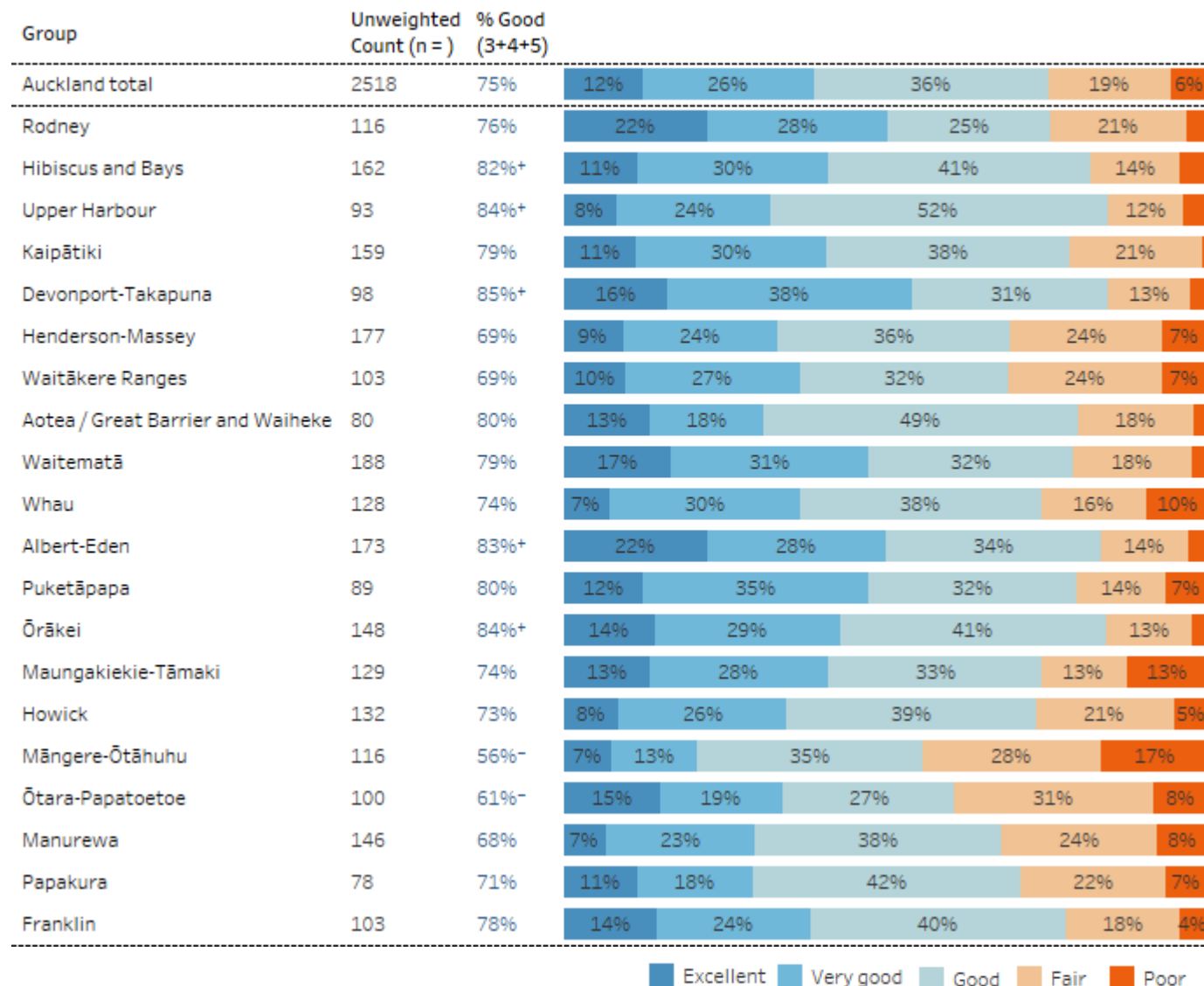
Physical health

- by local board area

Three quarters (75%) of Auckland respondents rated their physical health as good, very good or excellent.

Those living in Devonport-Takapuna (85%), Upper Harbour (84%), Ōrākei (84%), Albert-Eden (83%) and Hibiscus and Bays (82%) were more likely to rate their physical health positively.

Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (61%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (56%) were less likely to rate their health as good, compared to the Auckland average.



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

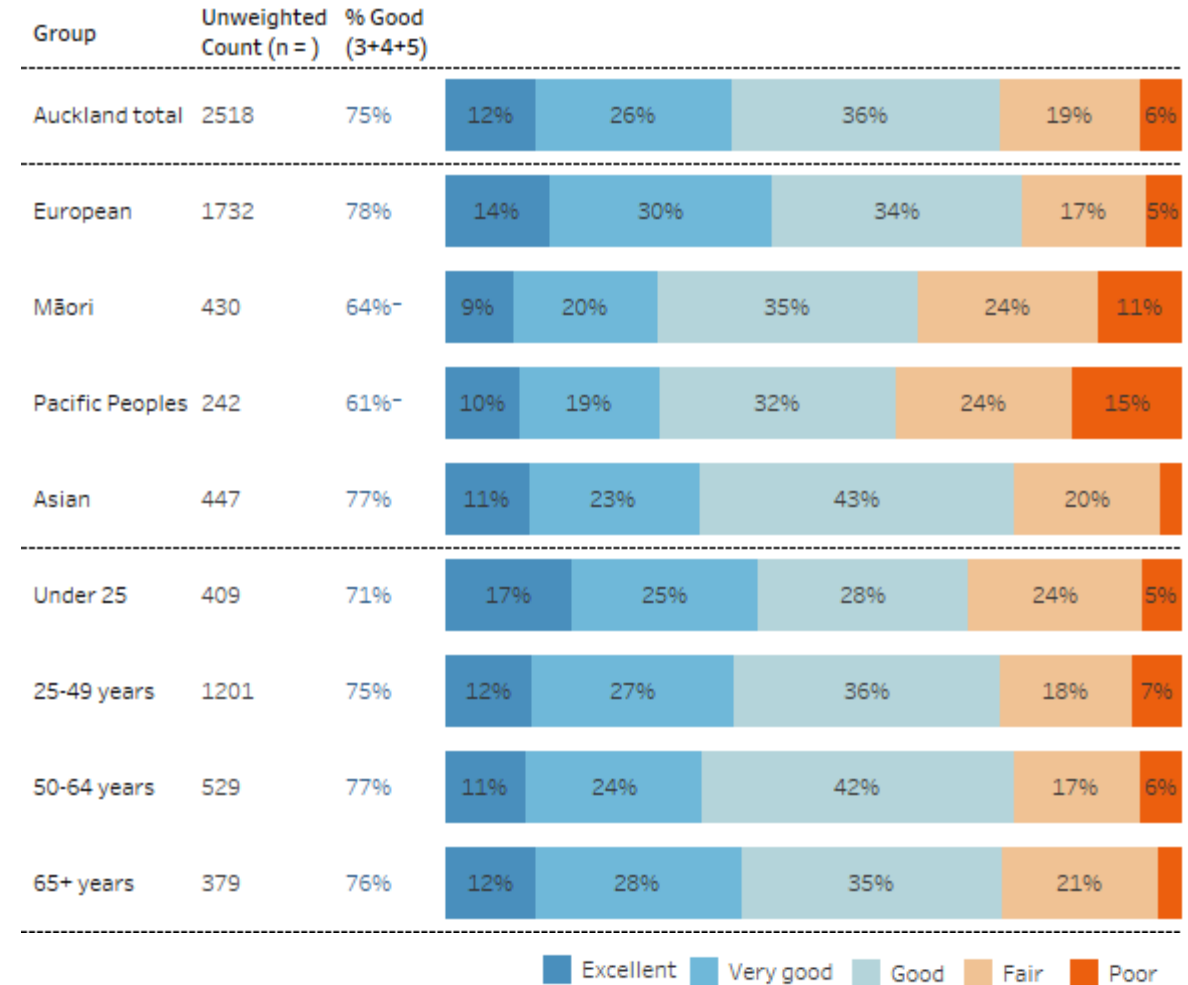
Source: Q28a. In general, how would you rate your physical health?

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

Physical health - by age and ethnicity

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%).

There were no significant differences across age groups.



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

Source: Q28a. In general, how would you rate your physical health?

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

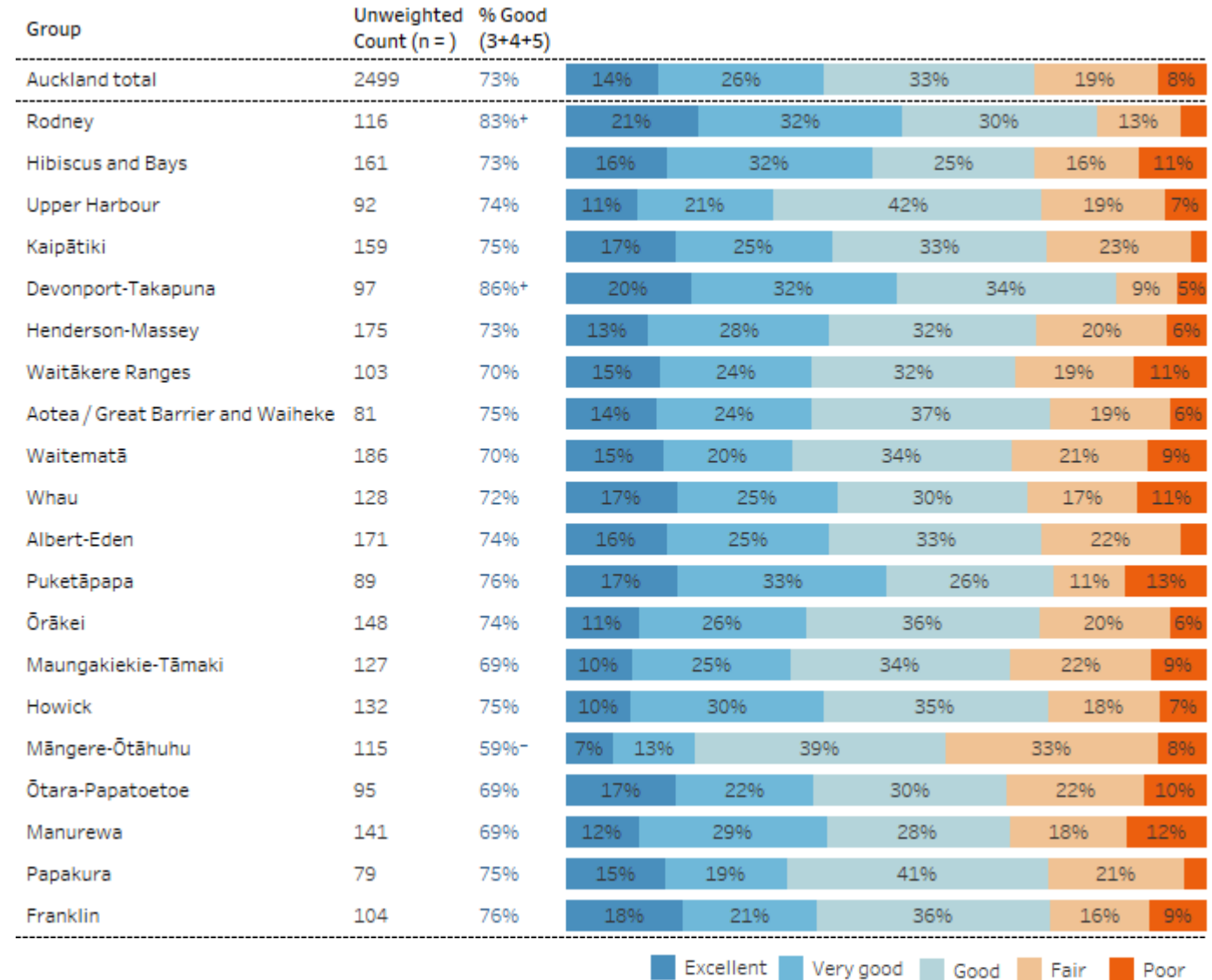
Mental health

- by local board area

Close to three quarters (73%) of respondents rated their mental health as good, very good or excellent.

Those living in Devonport-Takapuna (86%) and Rodney (83%) were more likely to rate their mental health positively.

Those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (59%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2499

Source: Q28b. In general, how would you rate your mental health?

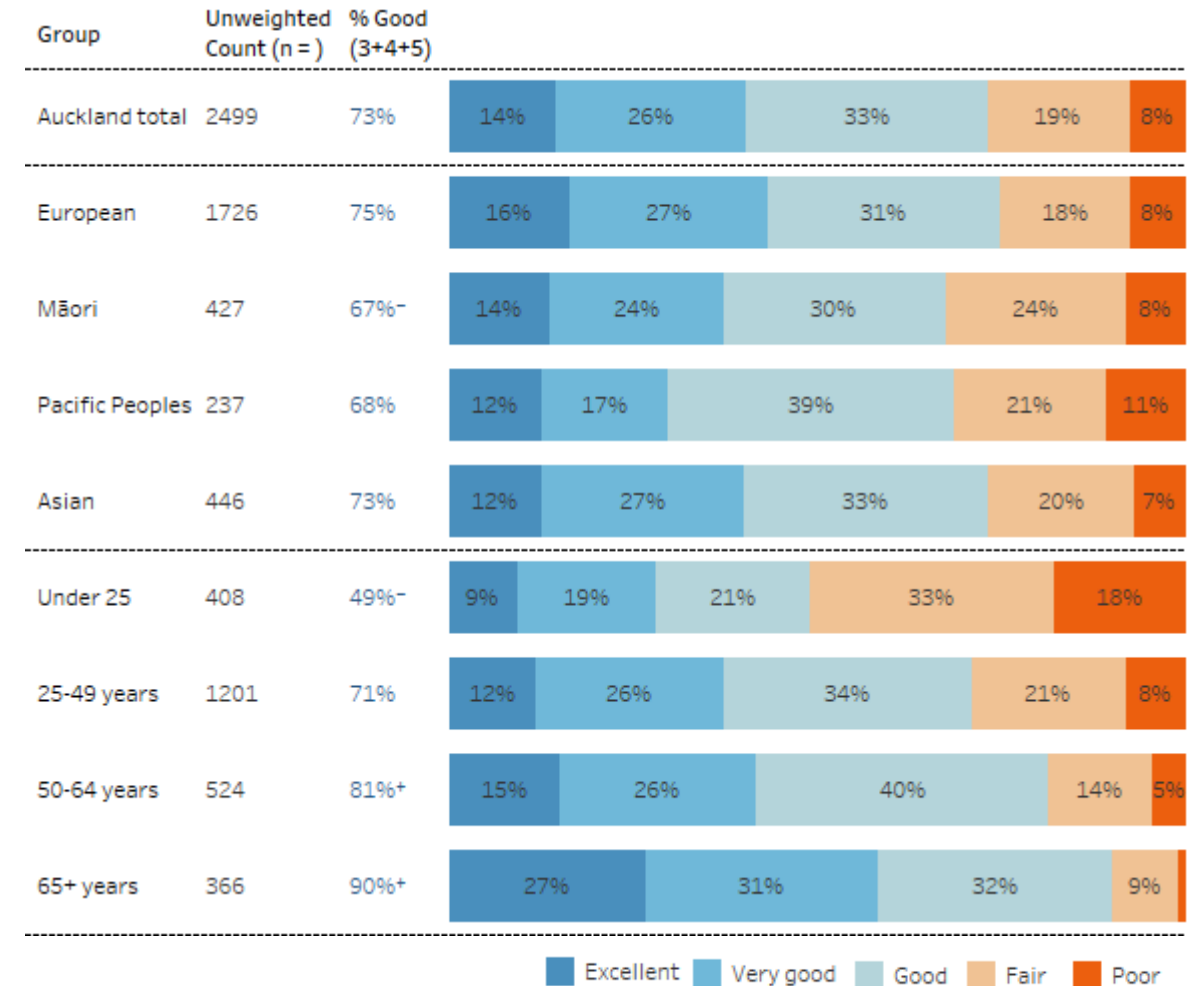
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Mental health

- by age and ethnicity

Pacific (68%) and Māori respondents (67%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively than the overall sample (73%).

Unlike the results for physical health, there were marked differences in self-rating of mental health across age groups, with those aged under 25 (49%) being less likely to rate their mental health as good, very good or excellent. Those aged 50-64 (81%) and 65+ (90%) were significantly more likely to rate their mental health as good or better.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2499

Source: Q28b. In general, how would you rate your mental health?

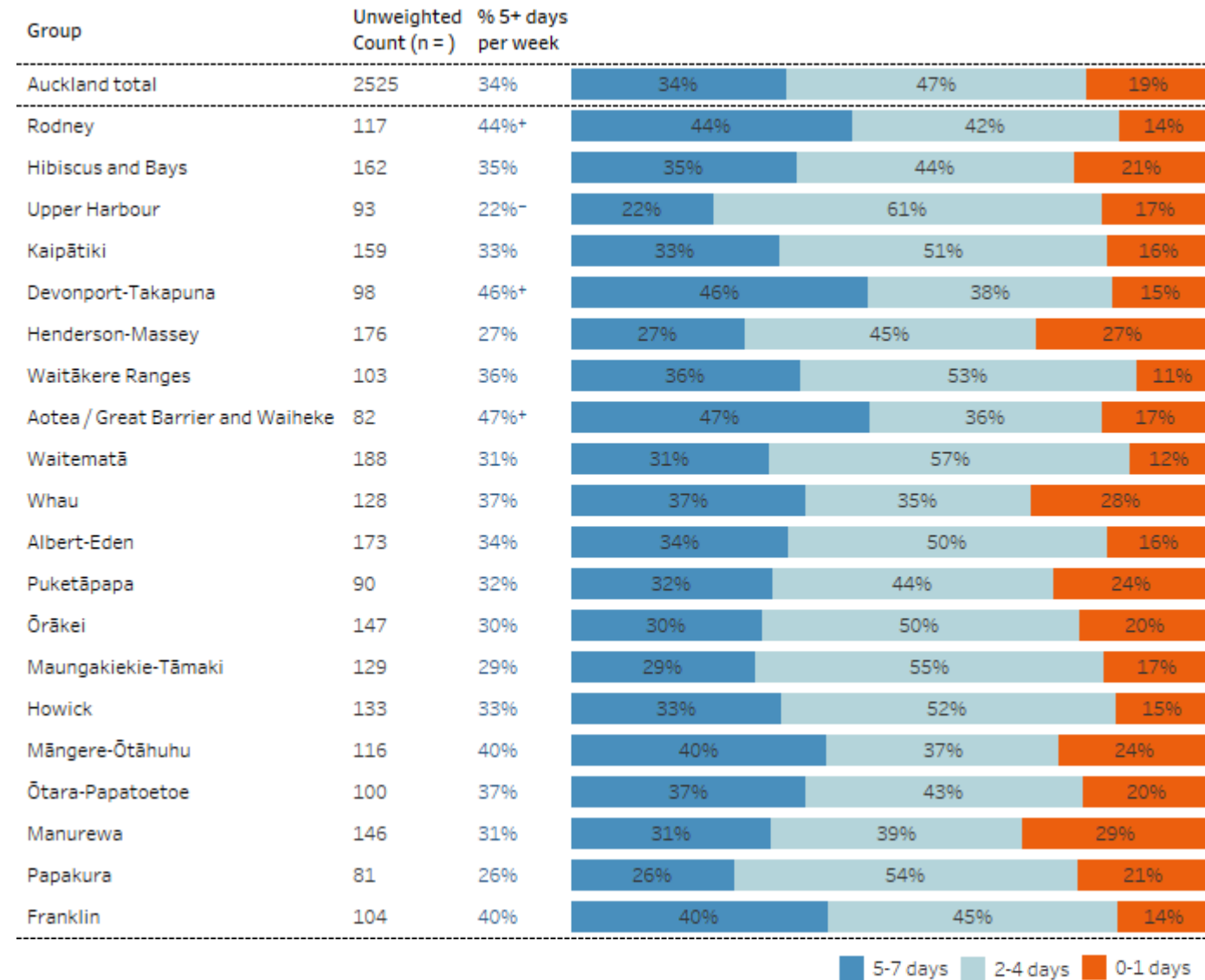
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Physical activity - by local board area

When asked how many days in the previous week they had been physically active (defined as a total of 30 minutes or more, enough to raise their breathing rate), a third (34%) of respondents reported doing this on 5 or more days of the week.

Those living in Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke (47%), Devonport-Takapuna (46%) and 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.



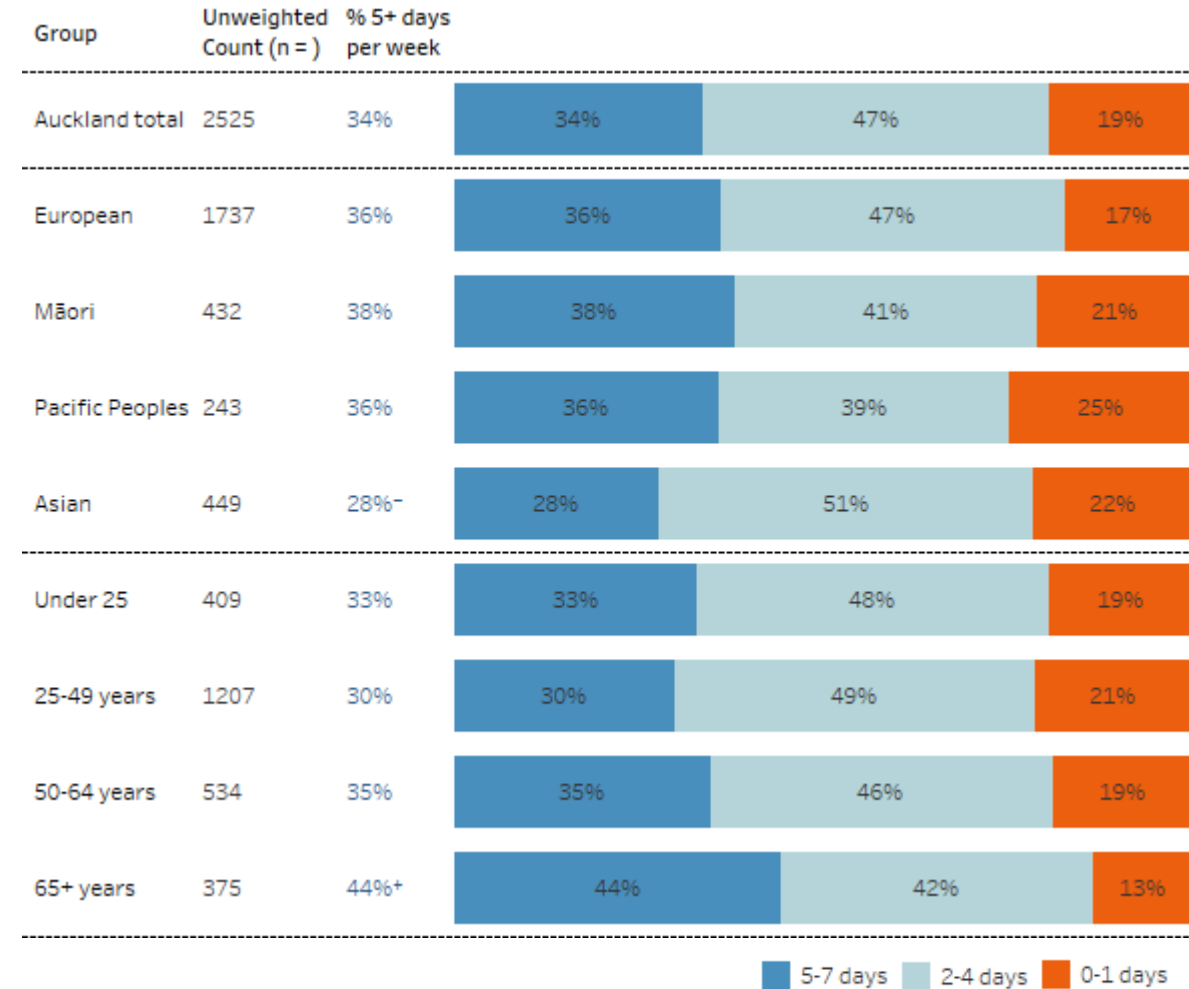
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

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

Physical activity - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents (28%) were less likely to report exercising 5 or more days a week, compared to the Auckland average.

Those aged 65 and over (44%) were more likely to exercise regularly.



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

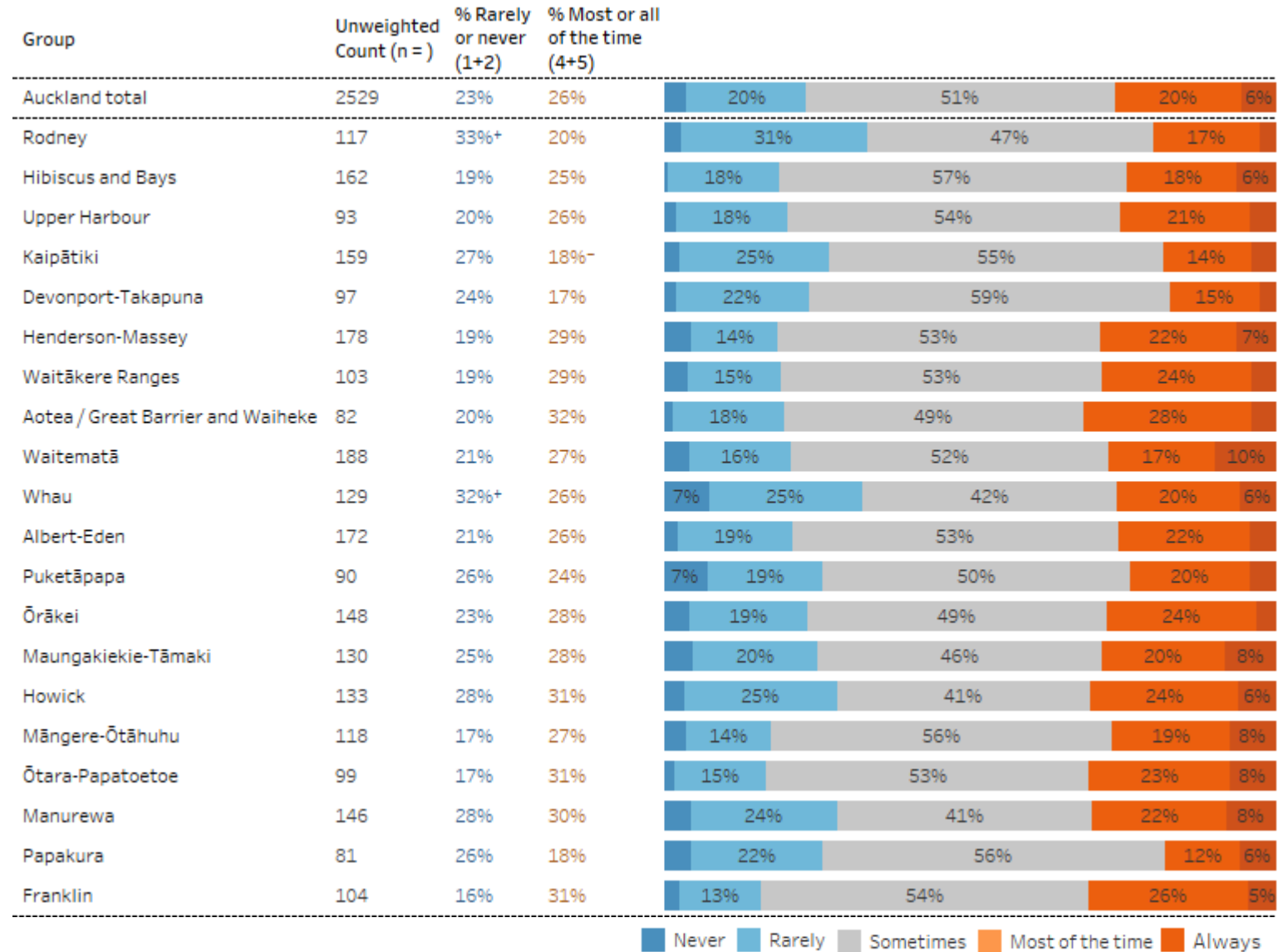
Source: Q29. In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of stress - by local board area

Respondents were asked how often in the previous 12 months they had experienced stress that had a negative effect on them. Stress was defined as things that negatively affect aspects of their lives, including work and home life, making important decisions, routines for taking care of household chores, leisure time and other activities.

Results were split, with almost a quarter (23%) of Auckland respondents reporting they had never or rarely felt stress that had a negative effect in the previous 12 months, and 26% reporting they experienced it all or most of the time.

An absence of stress was more likely to be reported by residents in Rodney (33%) and Whau (32%).



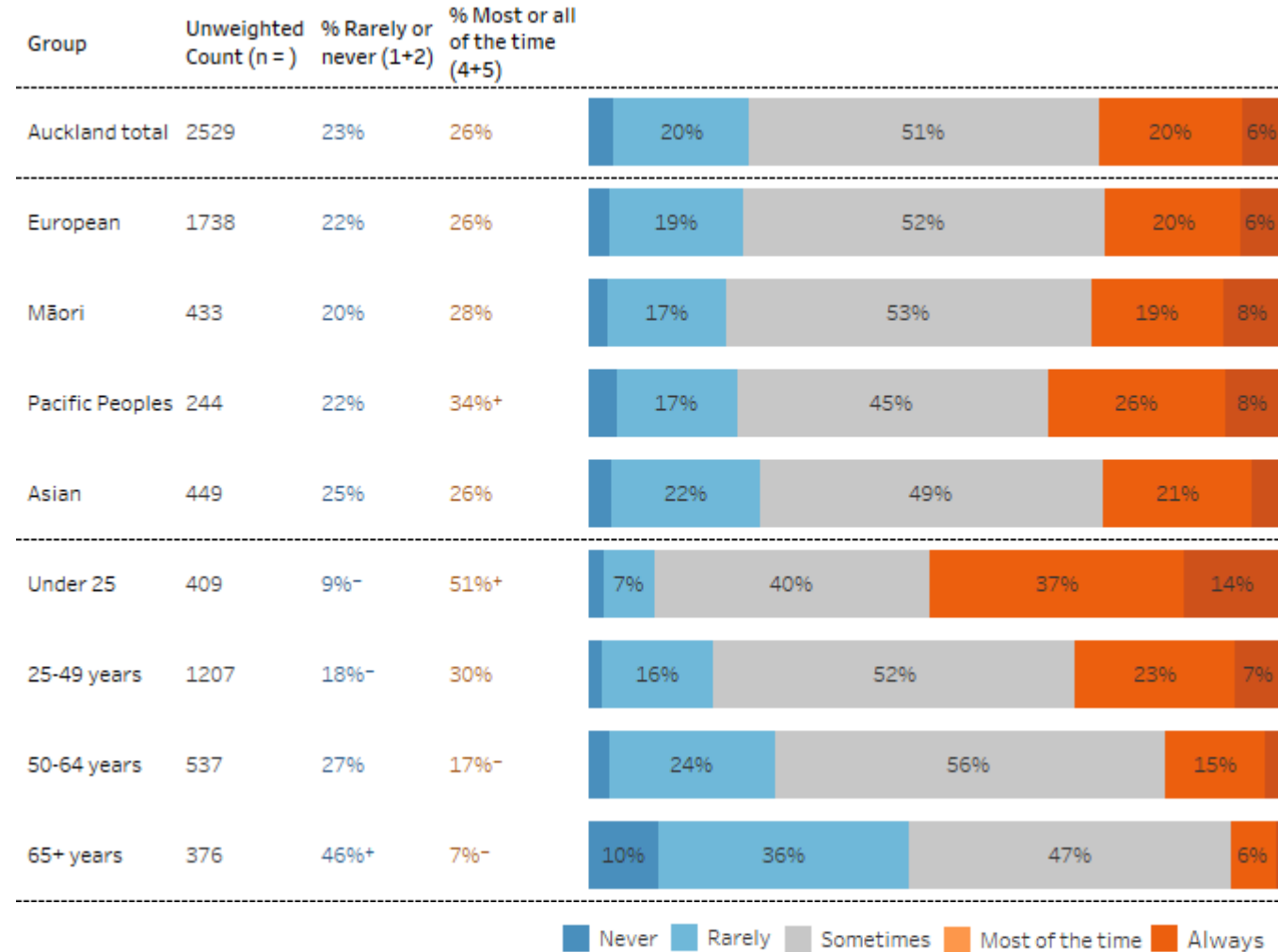
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2529

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

Experience of stress - by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in results across ethnic groups.

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 more likely to report a lack of stress.



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

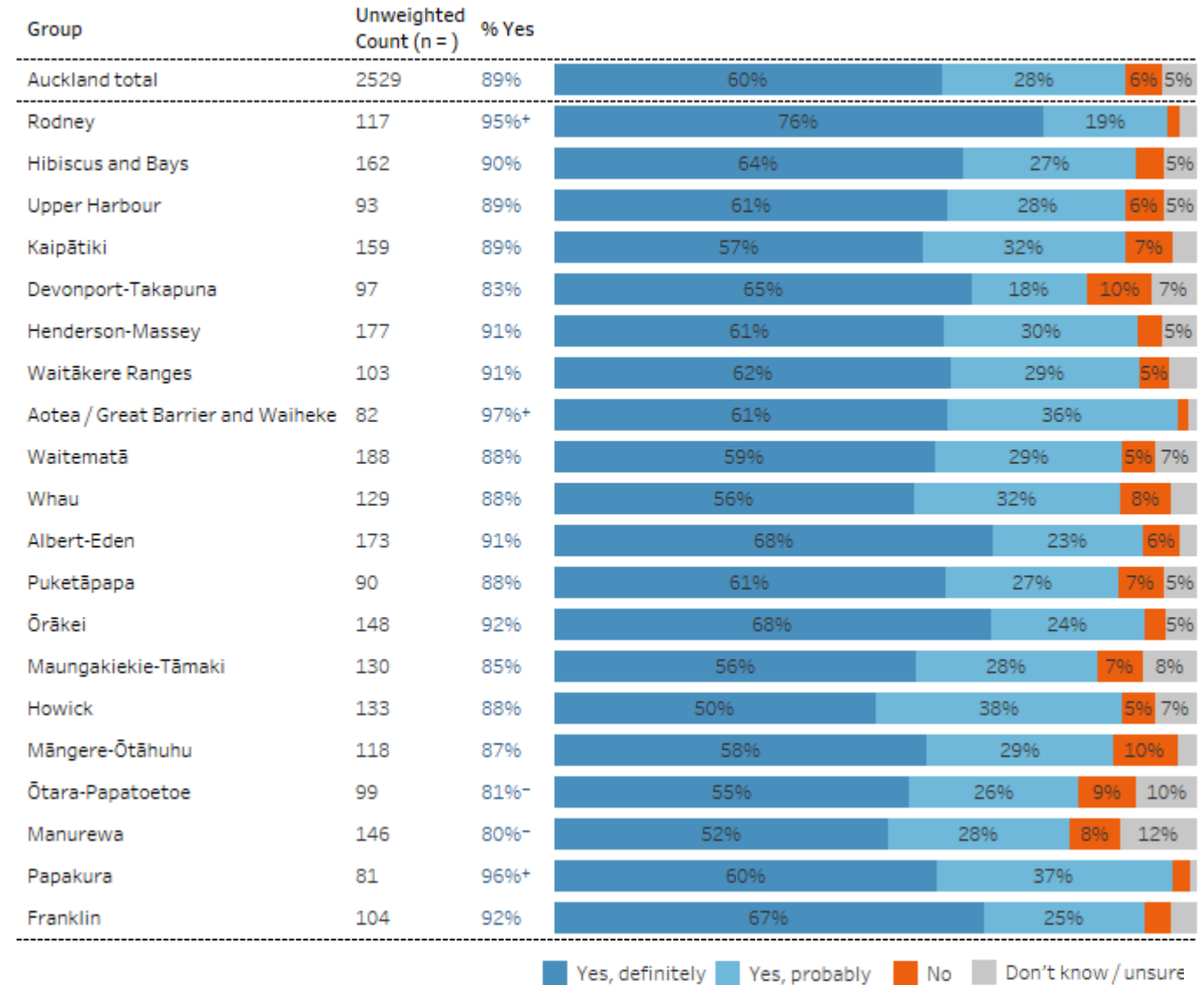
Source: Q36. Which statement below best applies to how often, if ever, over the past 12 months you have experienced stress that has had a negative effect on you? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Access to practical support - by local board area

A majority (89%) of Auckland respondents said 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.

Proportions were high across all local boards, but there were some significant differences.

Residents in Rodney (95%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (97%) and Papakura (96%) were more likely than the overall sample to feel they had someone to rely on, while those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (81%) and Manurewa (80%) were less likely to do so.



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

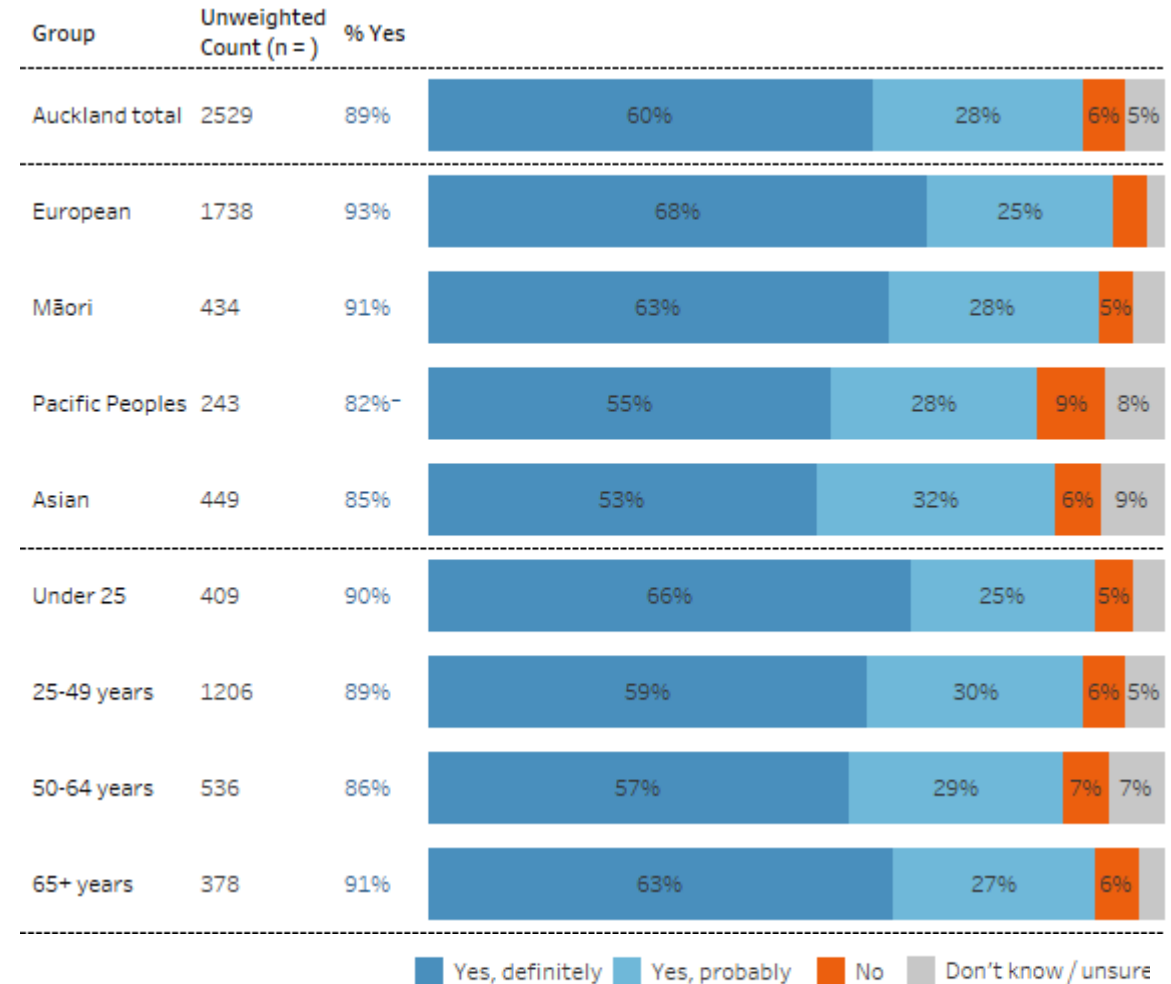
Source: Q35a. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport)? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference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

Access to practical support

- 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

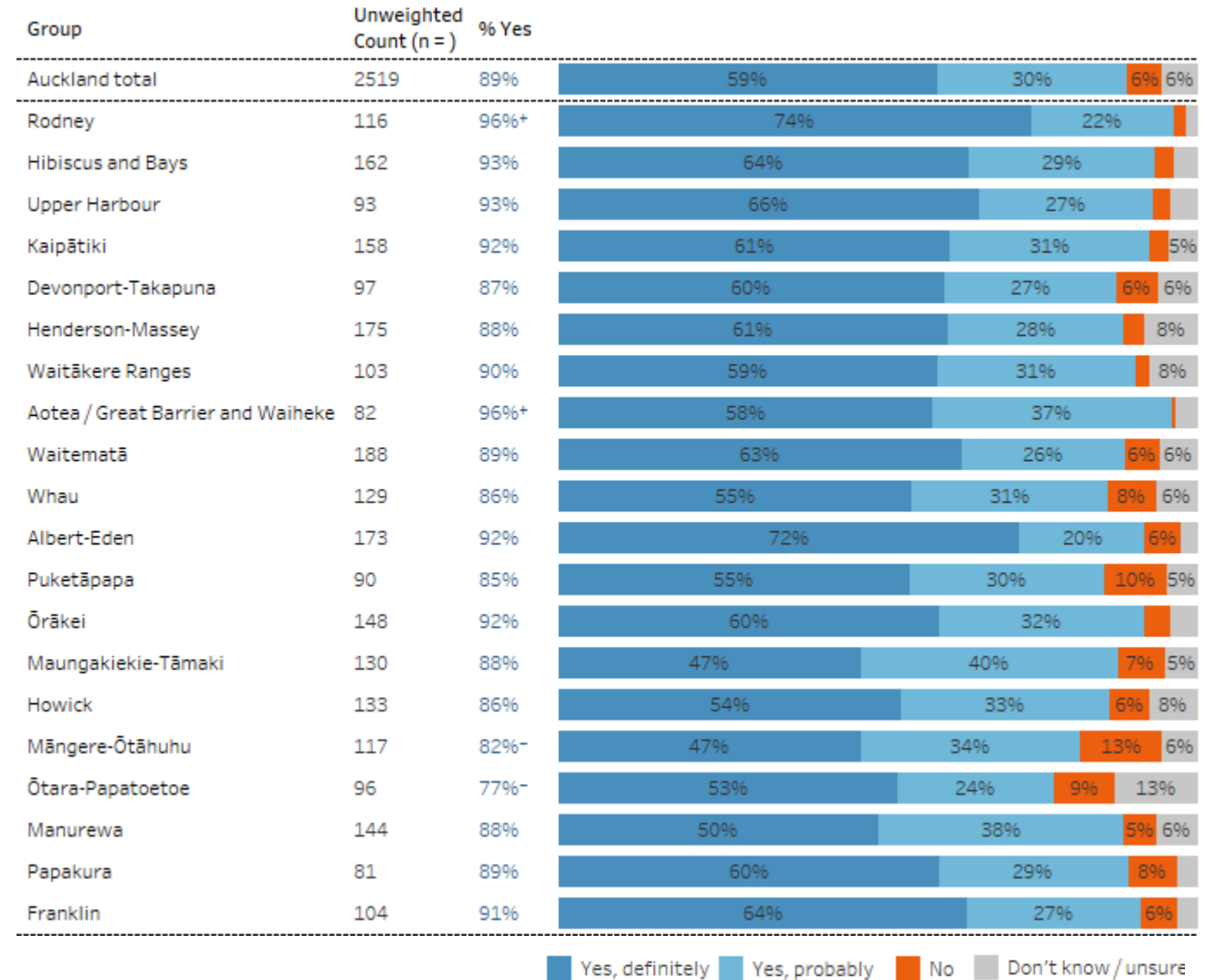
Source: Q35a. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for practical support (e.g. shopping, meals, transport)?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Access to emotional support - by local board

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.

Proportions were high across all local boards, but there were some significant differences.

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 Ōtara-Papatoetoe were less likely to feel this way (77%).



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

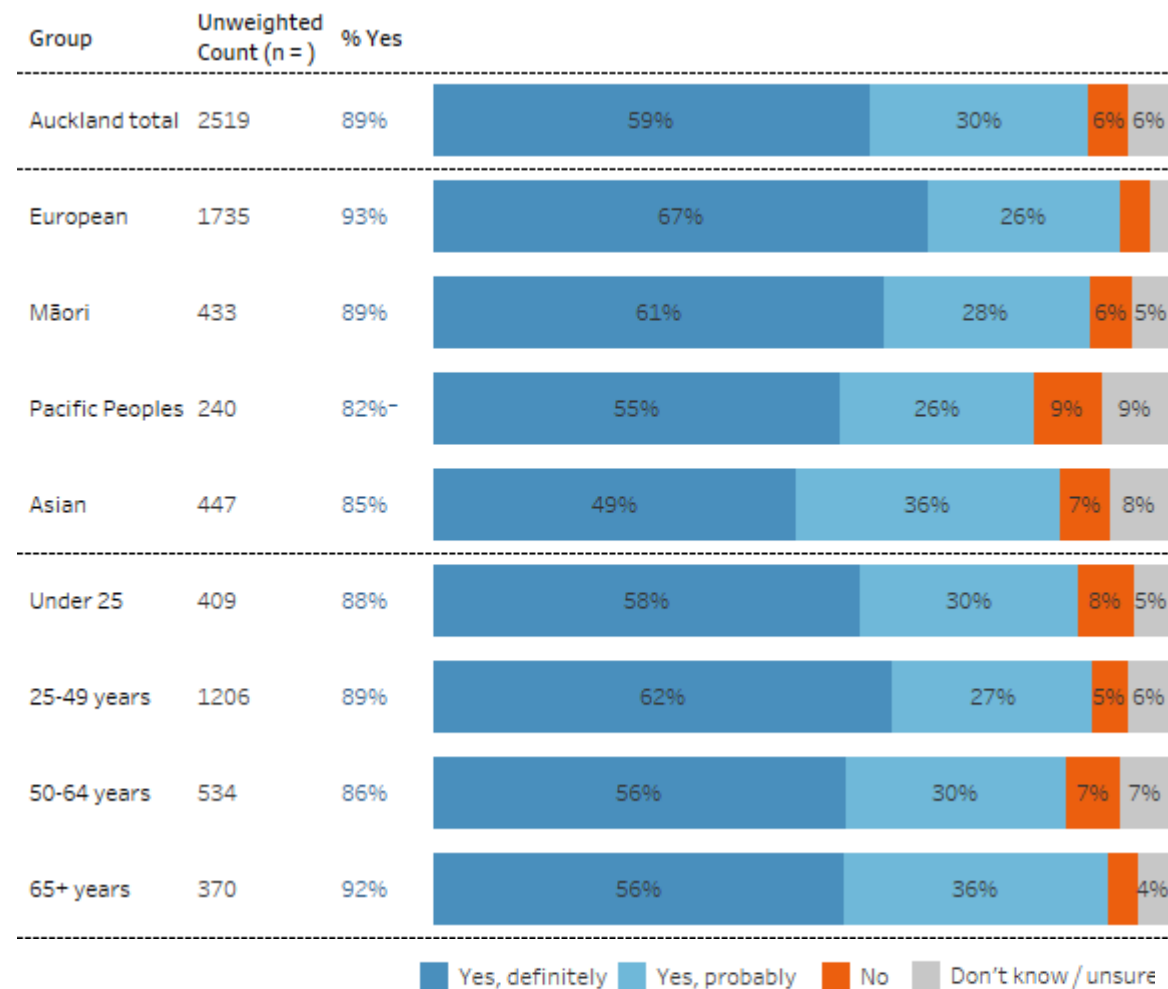
Source: Q35b. If you were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time, is there anyone you could turn to for emotional support (e.g. listening to you, giving advice)?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Access to emotional support

- by age and ethnicity

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 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 (82% compared with 89% overall).

There were no significant differences by age group.



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

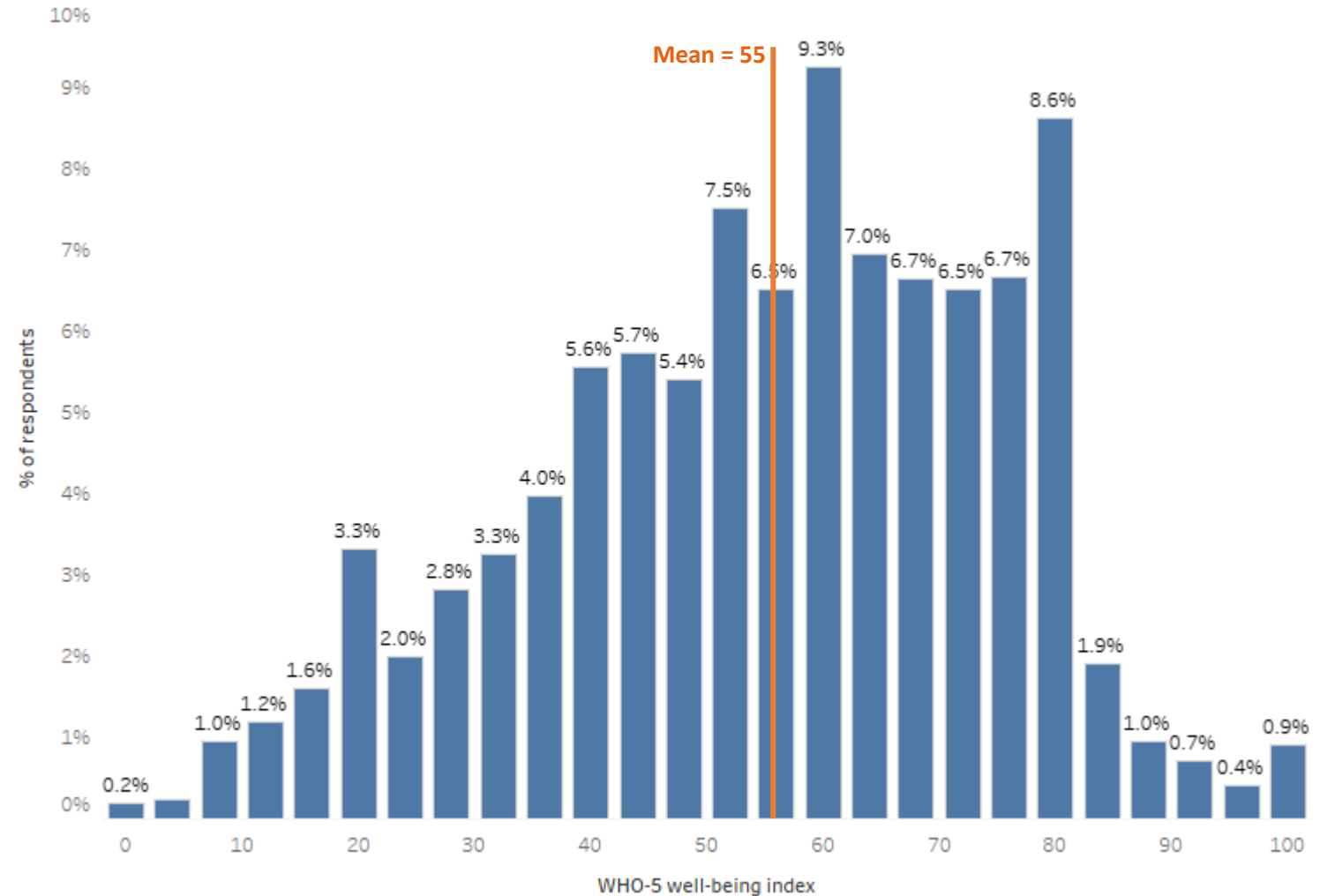
WHO-5 well-being index

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 present or absent in their lives over the 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 ≤ 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 ≤ 50 , and 76% of those who scored ≤ 50 on the WHO-5 index were subsequently diagnosed with depression via standard approaches).¹



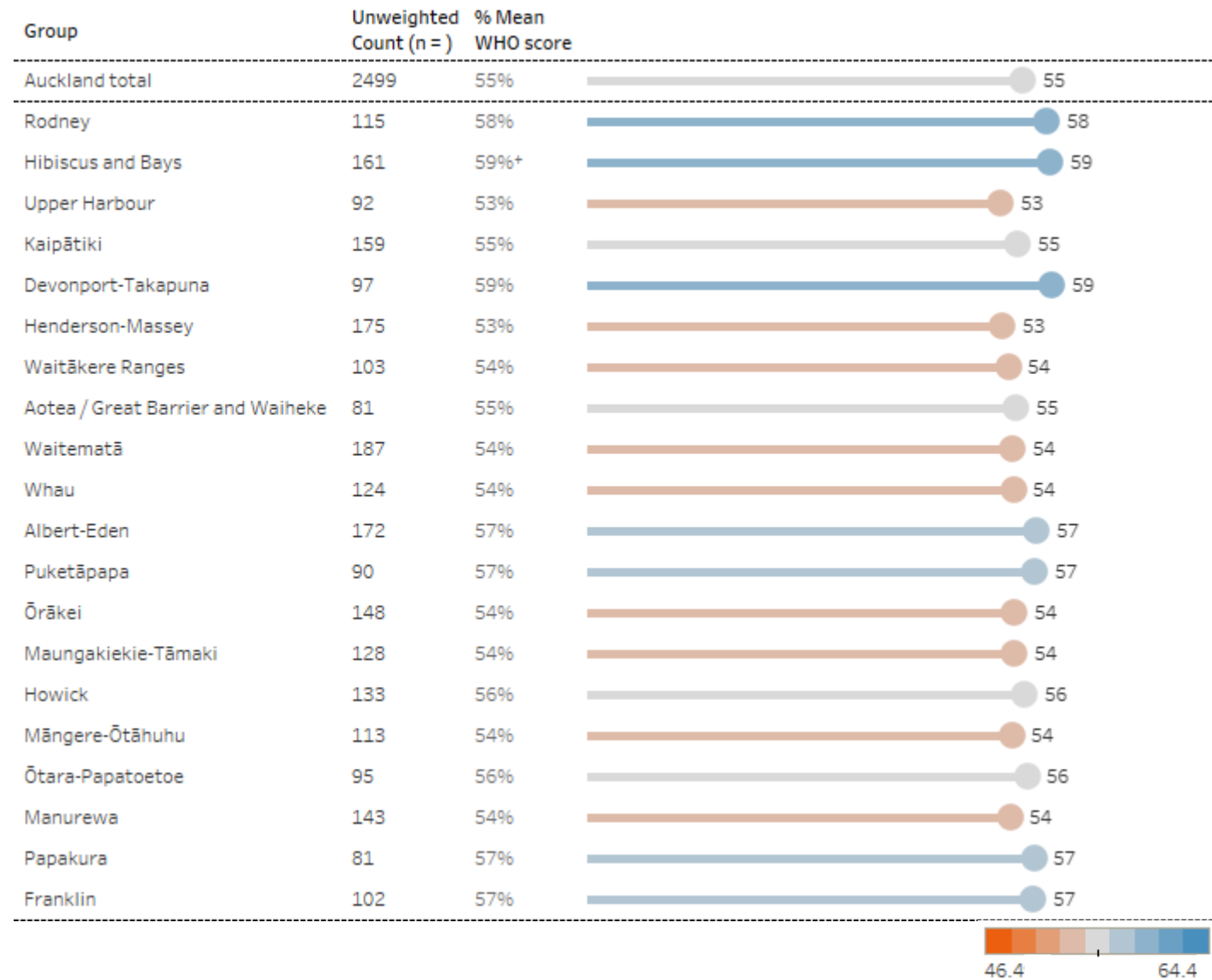
Source: Q37. WHO-5 well-being index: 'I have felt cheerful in good spirits'; 'I have felt calm and relaxed'; 'I have felt active and vigorous'; 'I woke up feeling fresh and rested'; 'My daily life has been filled with things that interest me' <https://ogg.osu.edu/media/documents/MB%20Stream/who5.pdf>

¹Topp 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.



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

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

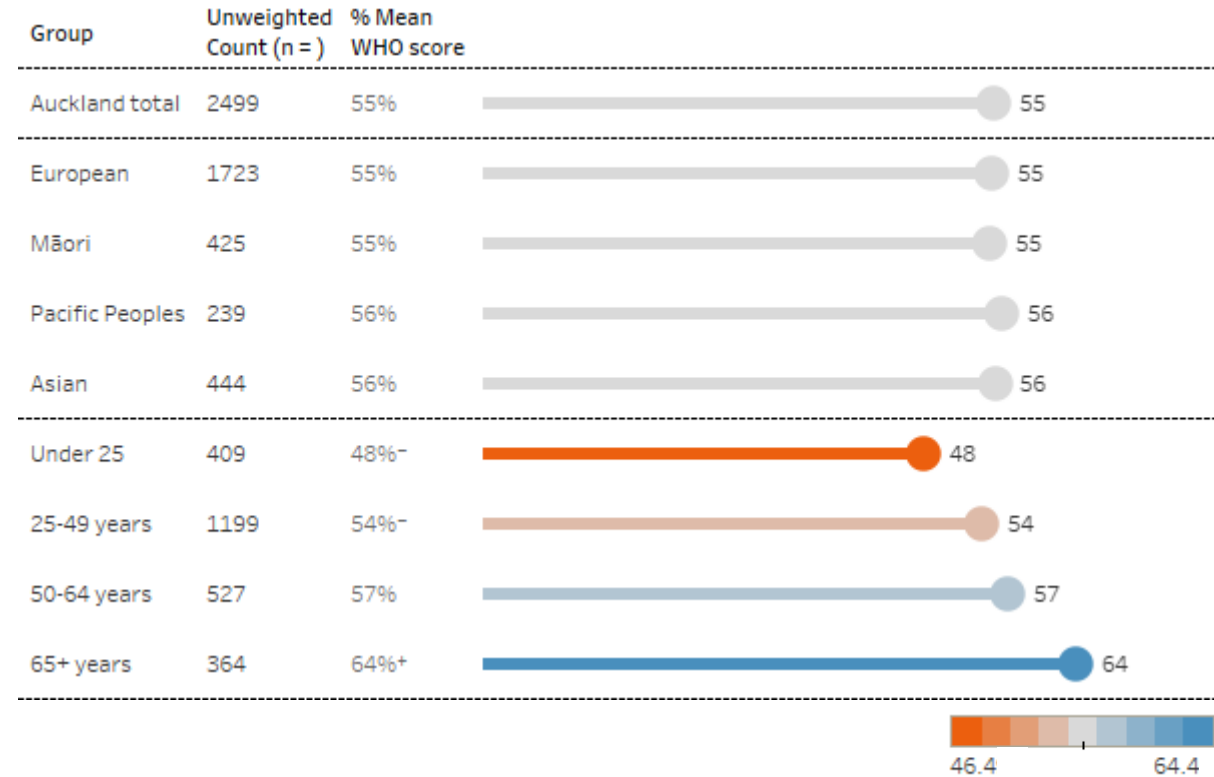
WHO-5 well-being index

- by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in WHO-5 scores across ethnic groups.

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

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



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

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

8. Crime and safety

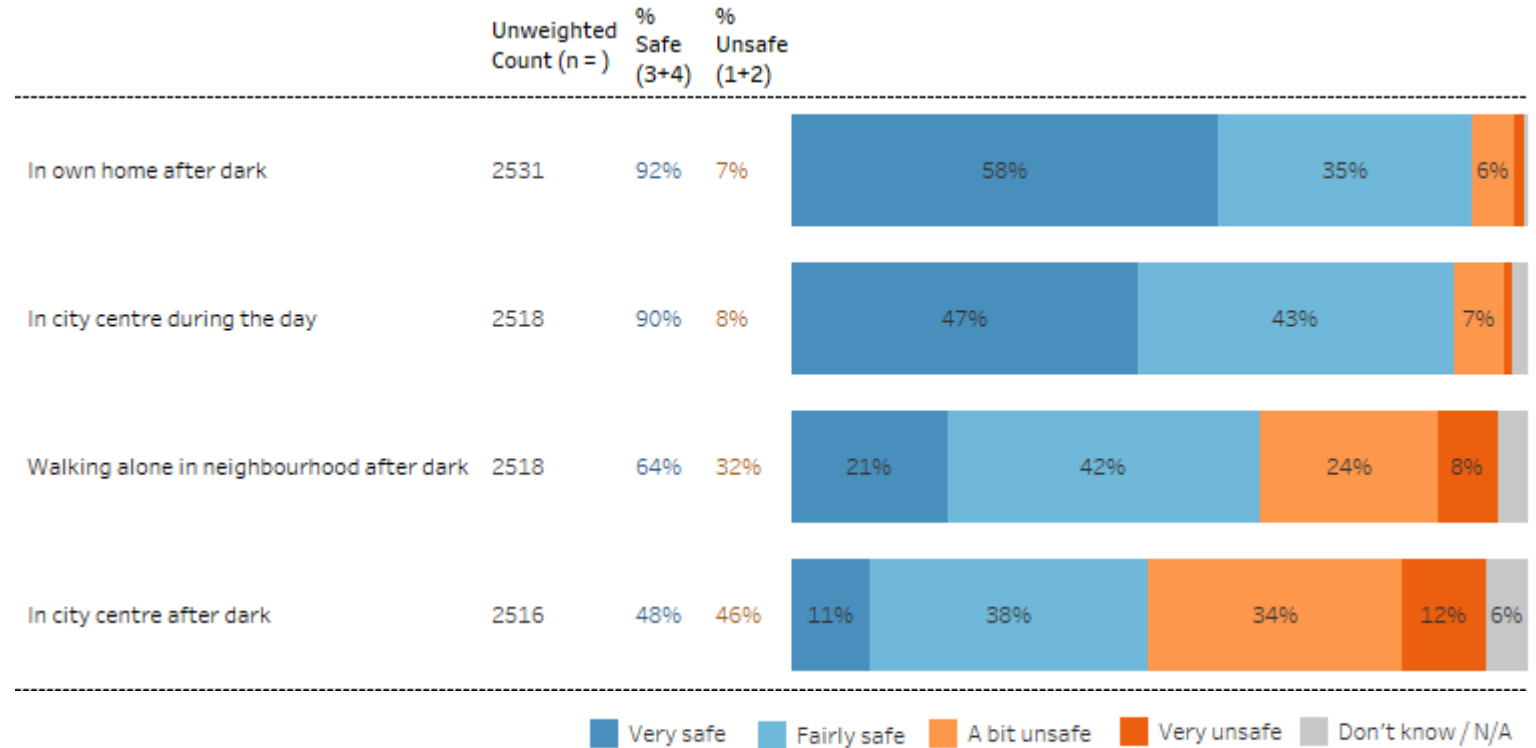
This section reports on respondents' perception of problems or issues in their local area in the previous 12 months, as well as their sense of safety in their homes, neighbourhoods and city centres.

Overall sense of safety

Respondents were asked to rate their general feelings of safety in four different scenarios.

While most respondents felt safe in their own home after dark (92% said they felt 'very' or 'fairly' safe) and in the city centre* during the day (90%), they tended to feel less safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (64%) or in their city centre after dark (48%).

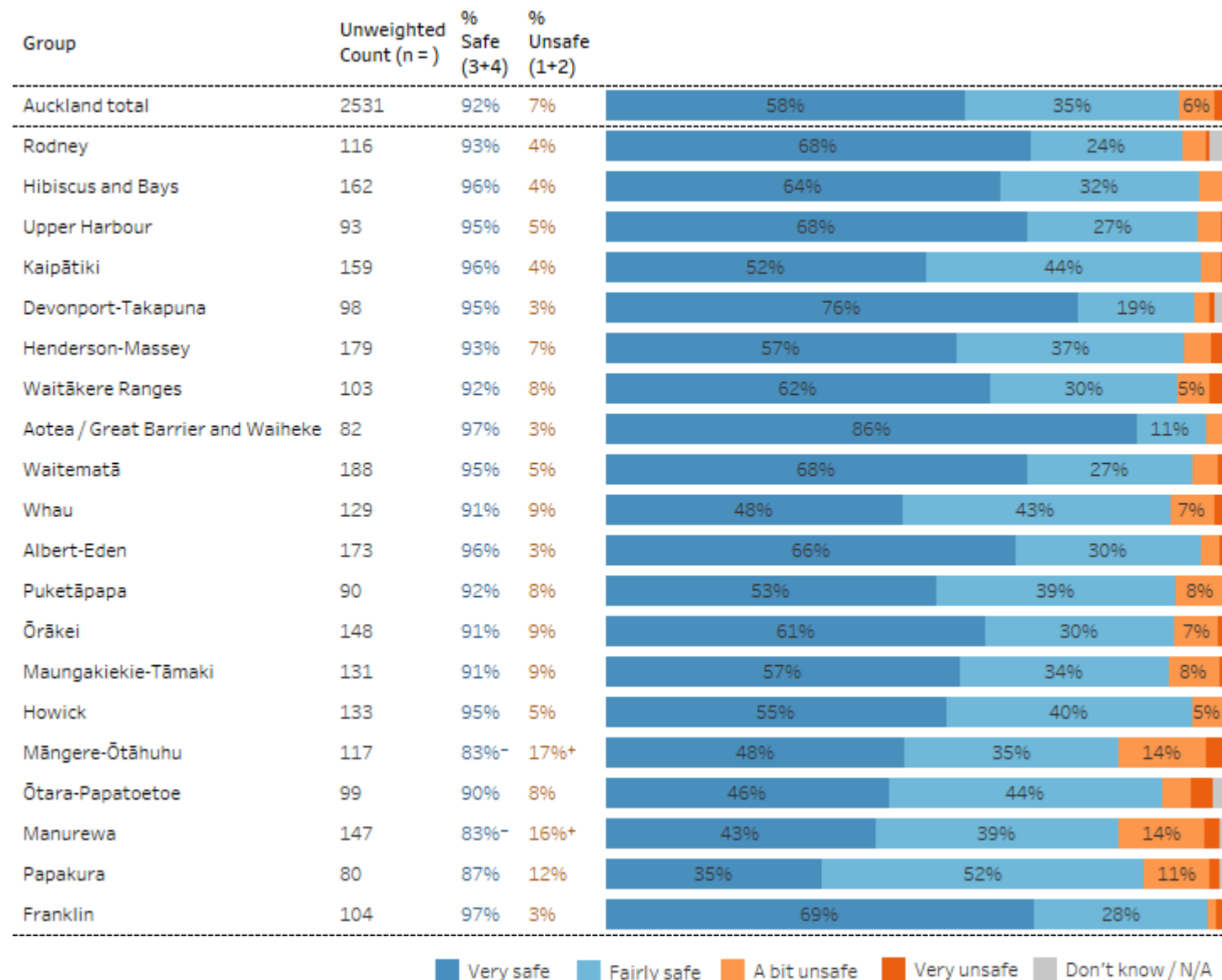
* Respondents were asked to write in their own words which area they regarded as their city centre when answering these questions. Further breakdown by self-defined city centre area is provided in subsequent slides.



Perceived safety in home after dark

- by local board area

Although residents of most local boards felt safe in their home after dark, those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (83%) and Manurewa (83%) were less likely than the overall sample to feel safe when home at night (92%).



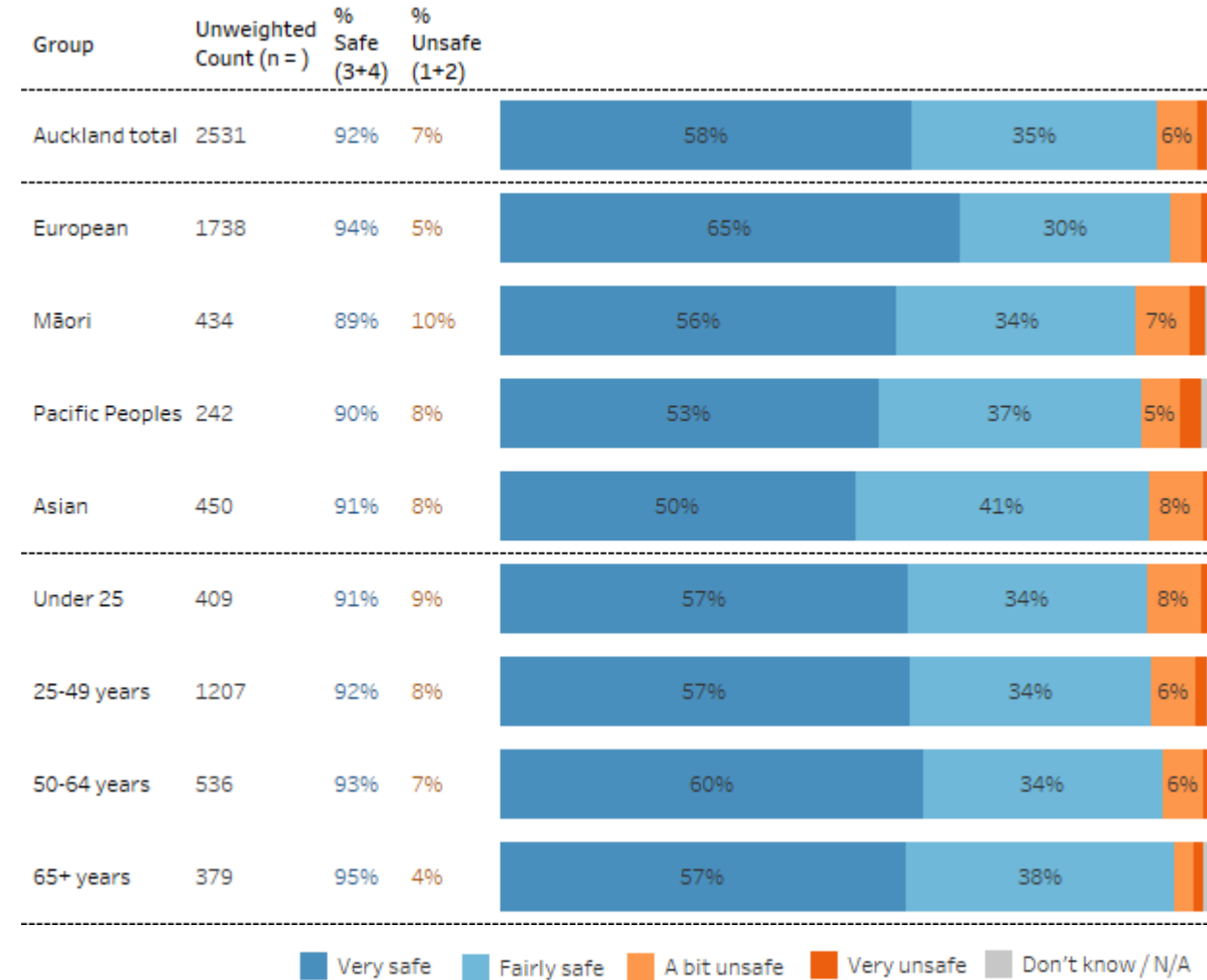
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2531

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

Perceived safety in home after dark - by age and ethnicity

There were no notable differences in feelings of safety in their homes after dark across ethnic or age groups.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2531

Source: Q14a. In general, how safe or unsafe do you feel in your home after dark?

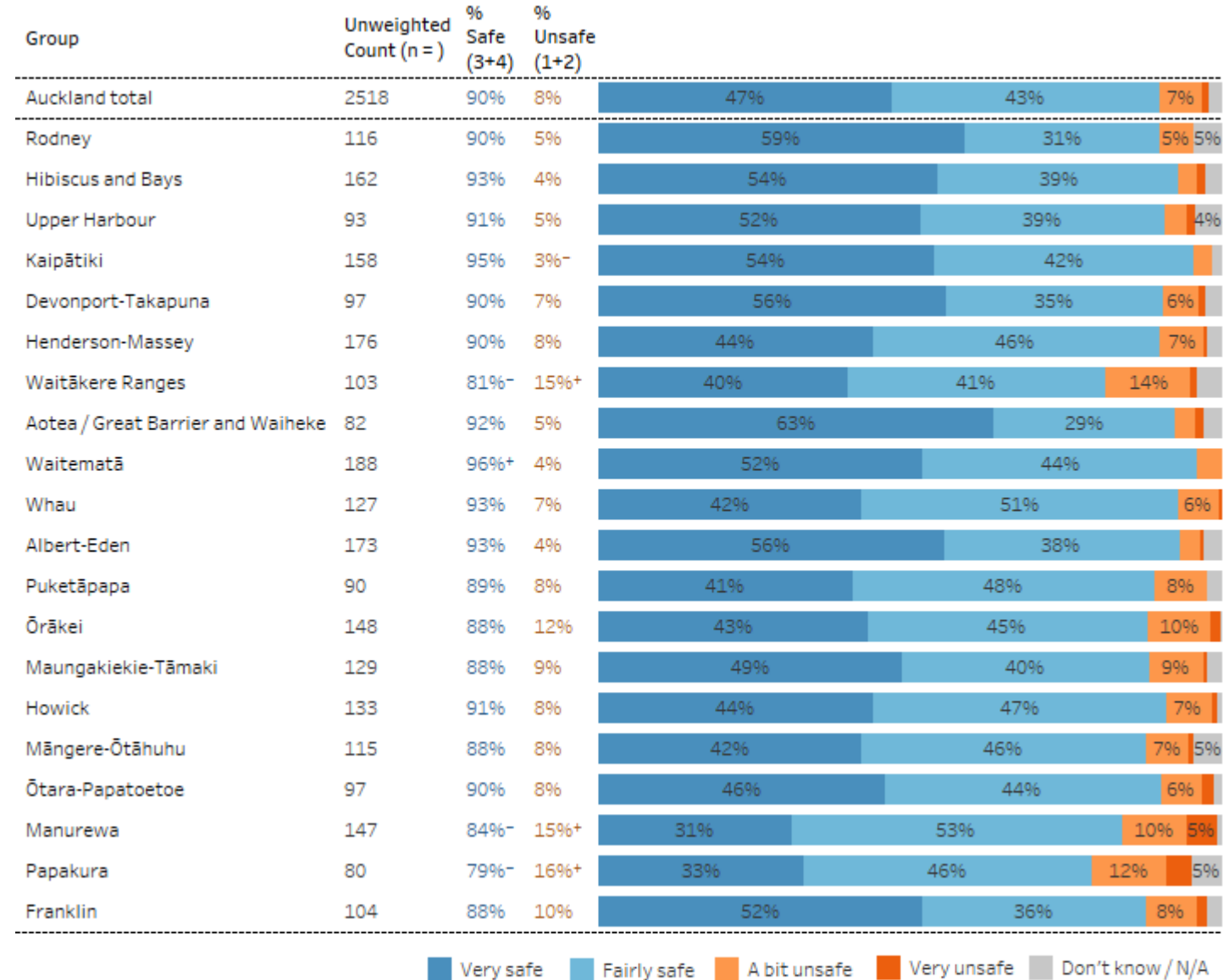
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Perceived safety in the city centre during the day

- by local board area

The majority (90%) of respondents felt safe in their city centre during the day. Those living in Waitemātā were significantly more likely than the overall sample to state they felt safe (96%).

Those living in Waitākere Ranges (81%), Manurewa (84%) and Papakura (79%) were less likely than the overall average to indicate they felt safe.



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

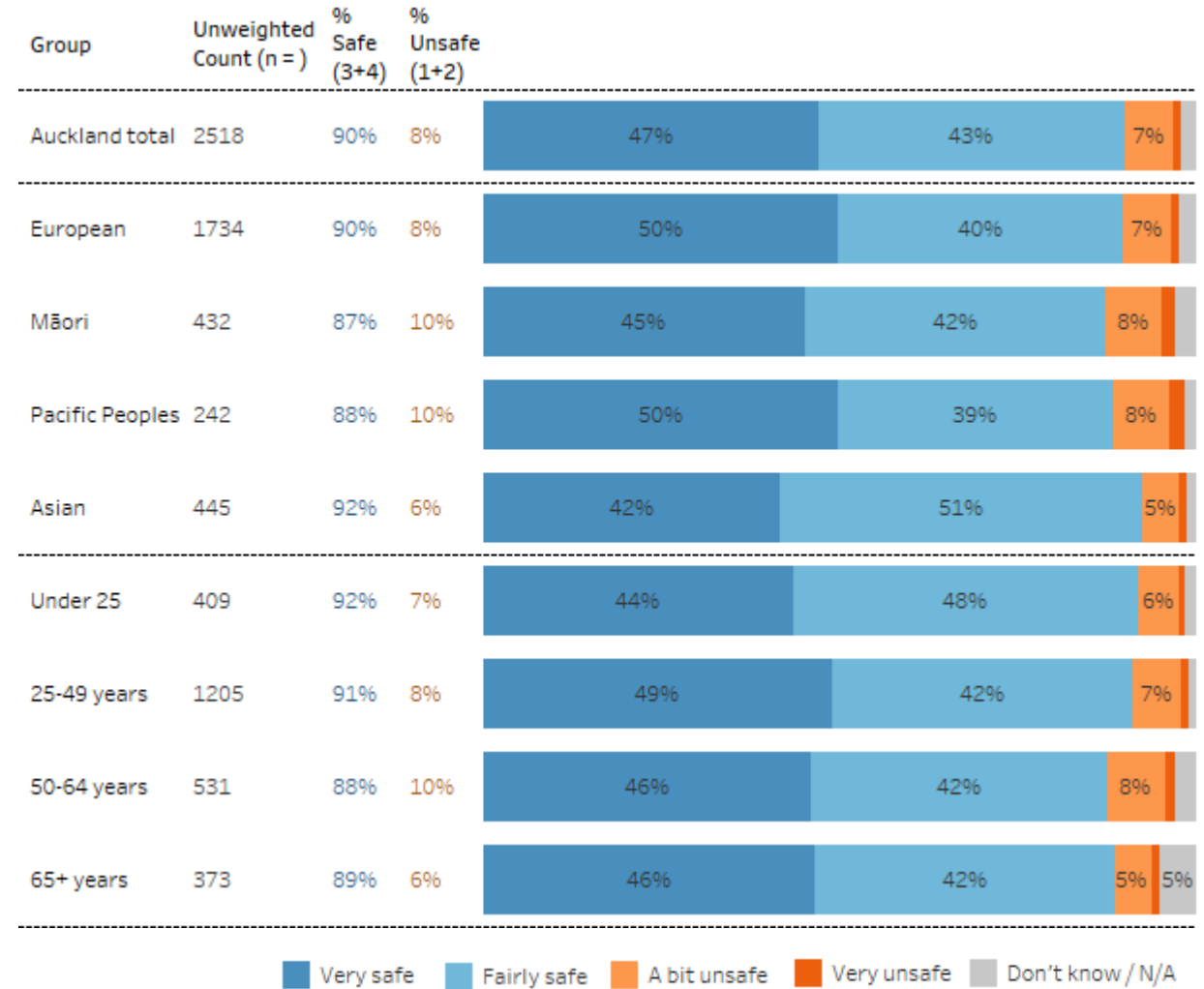
Source: Q14c. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre during the day?

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

Perceived safety in city centre during the day

- by age and ethnicity

There were no significant differences in feelings of safety in their local city centre during the day across ethnic or age groups.



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

Perceived safety in city centre during the day

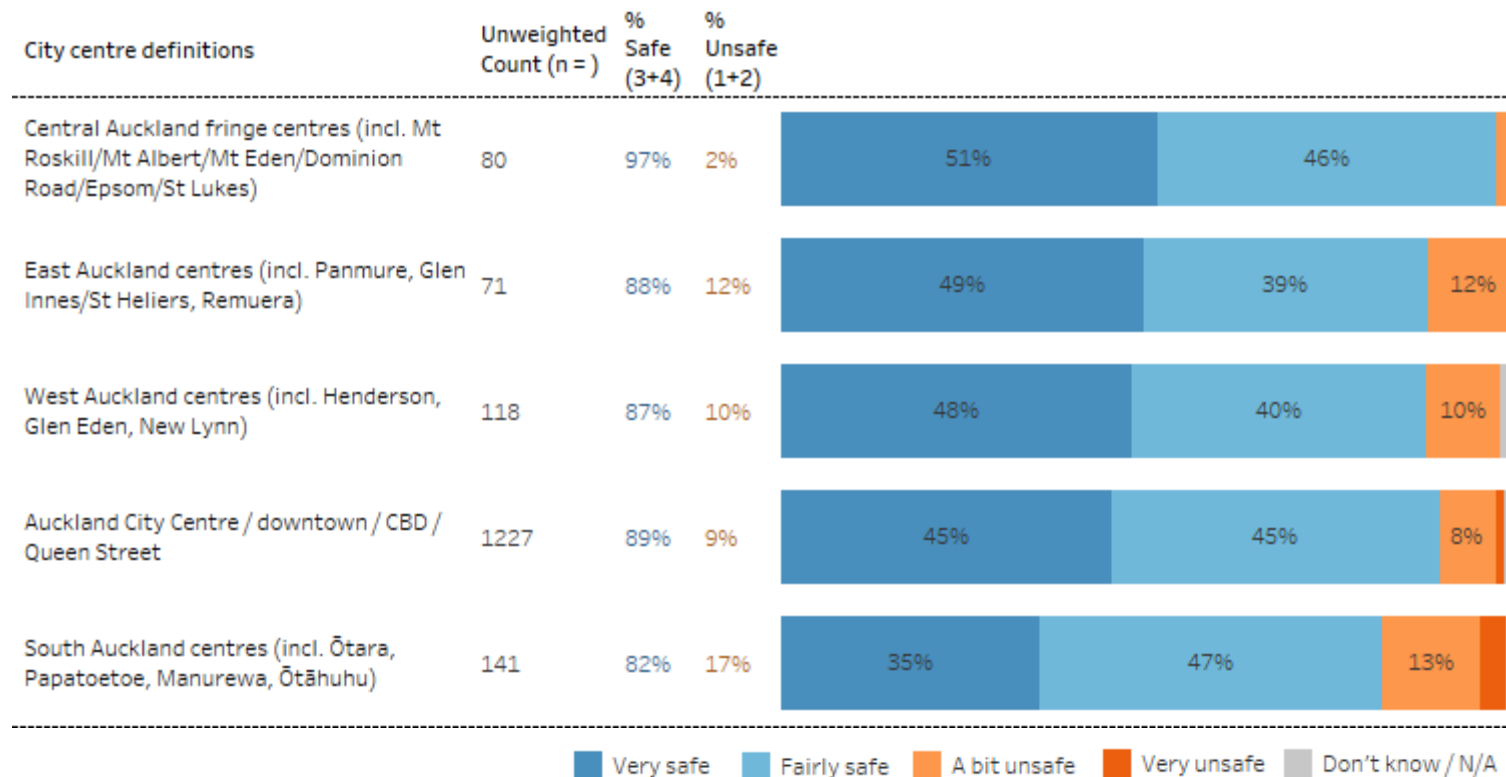
- by self-defined city centre

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.

Approximately three quarters were thinking of the broad Auckland city centre / downtown area, while others were thinking of smaller town and neighbourhood centres across the region.

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, Manurewa and Ōtāhuhu), stated they felt safe during the day (82% compared to 90% overall).

Note, results for self-defined city centre area were not tested for significance.



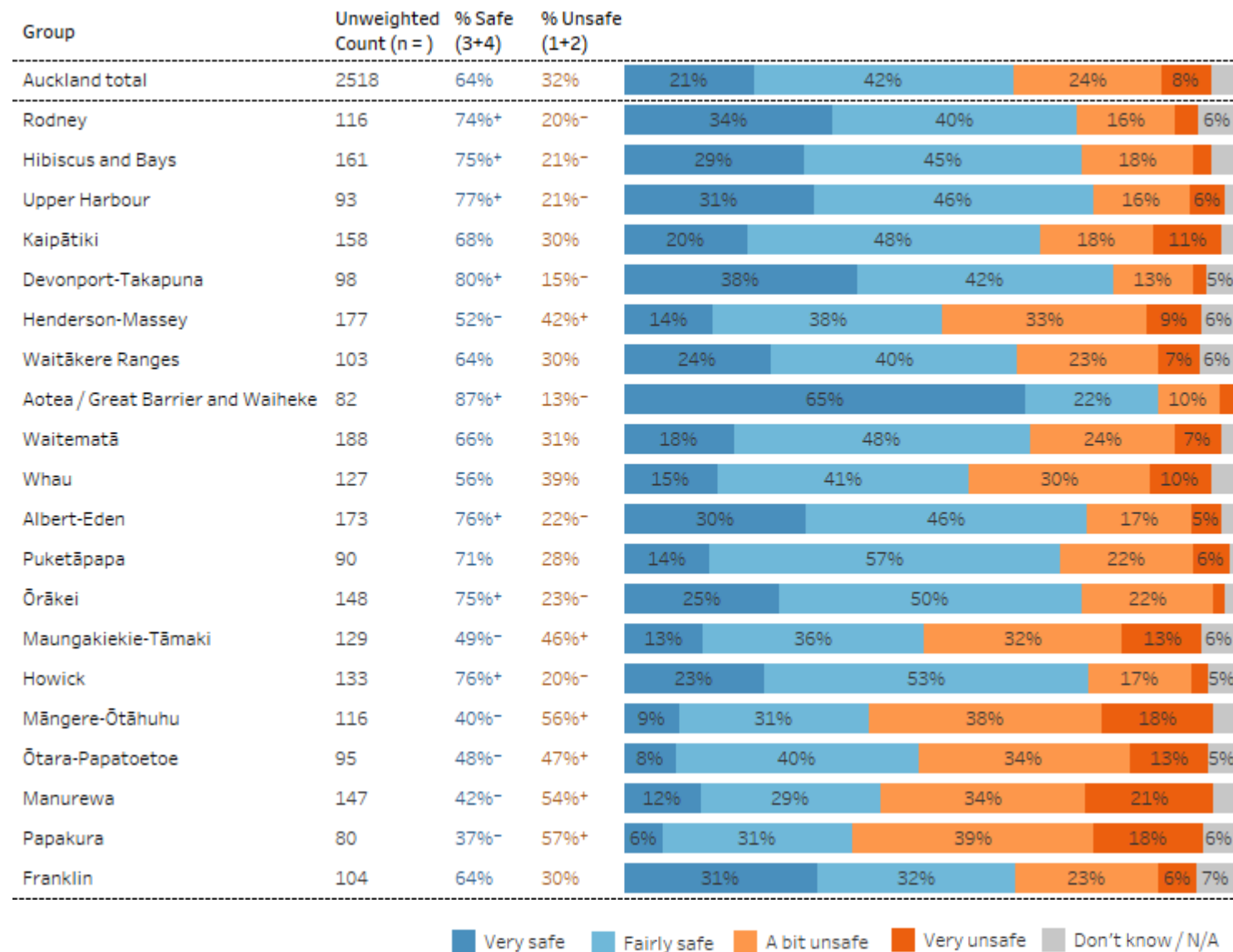
Perceived safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark

- by local board area

Two thirds (64%) of Auckland respondents stated they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Those living in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (87%), Devonport-Takapuna (80%), Upper Harbour (77%), Albert Eden (76%), Hibiscus and Bays (75%), Ōrākei (75%) and Rodney (74%) were more likely to state they felt safe.

Those living in Henderson-Massey (52%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (40%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (48%), Manurewa (42%) and Papakura (37%) were significantly less likely to state they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.



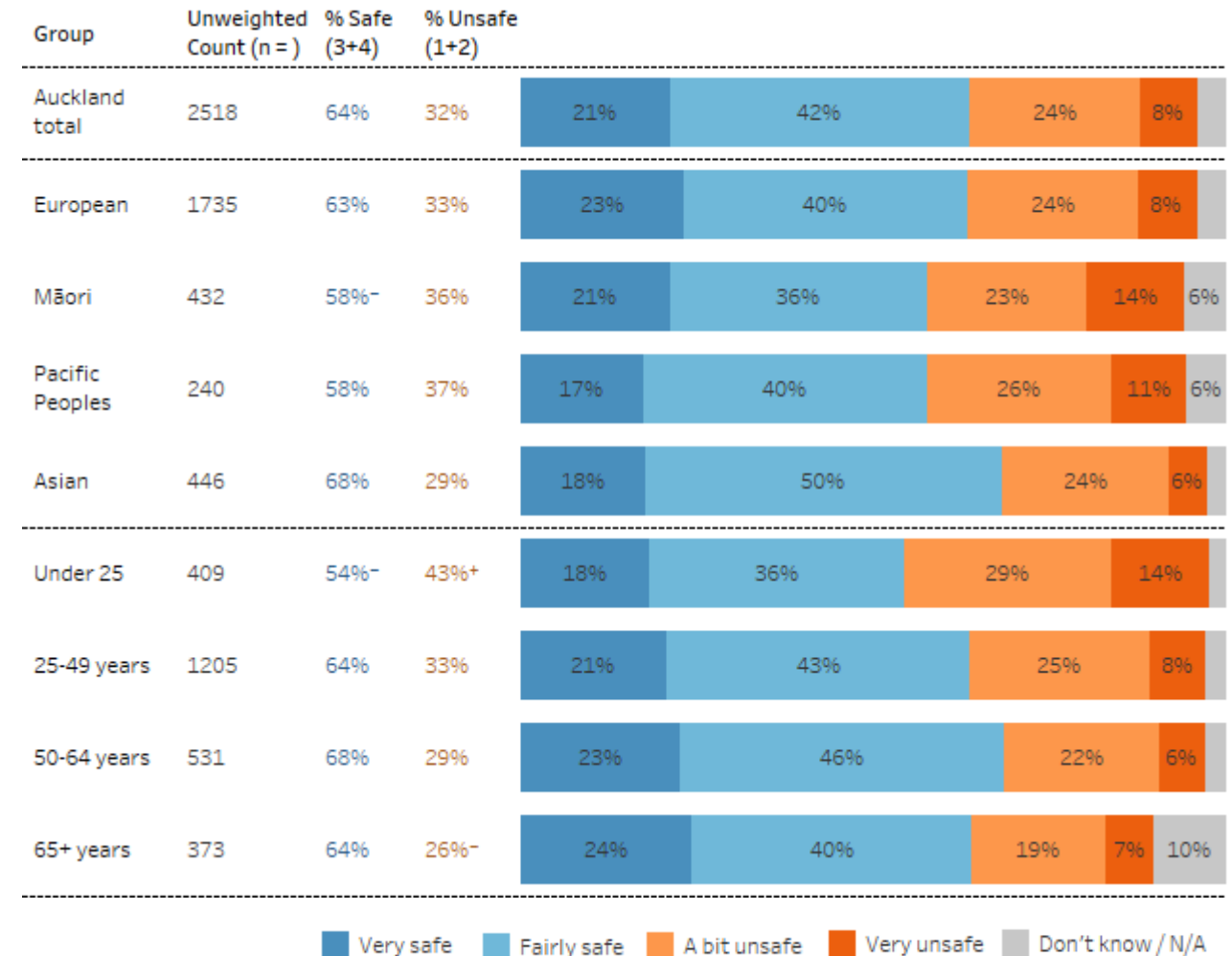
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

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%).



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

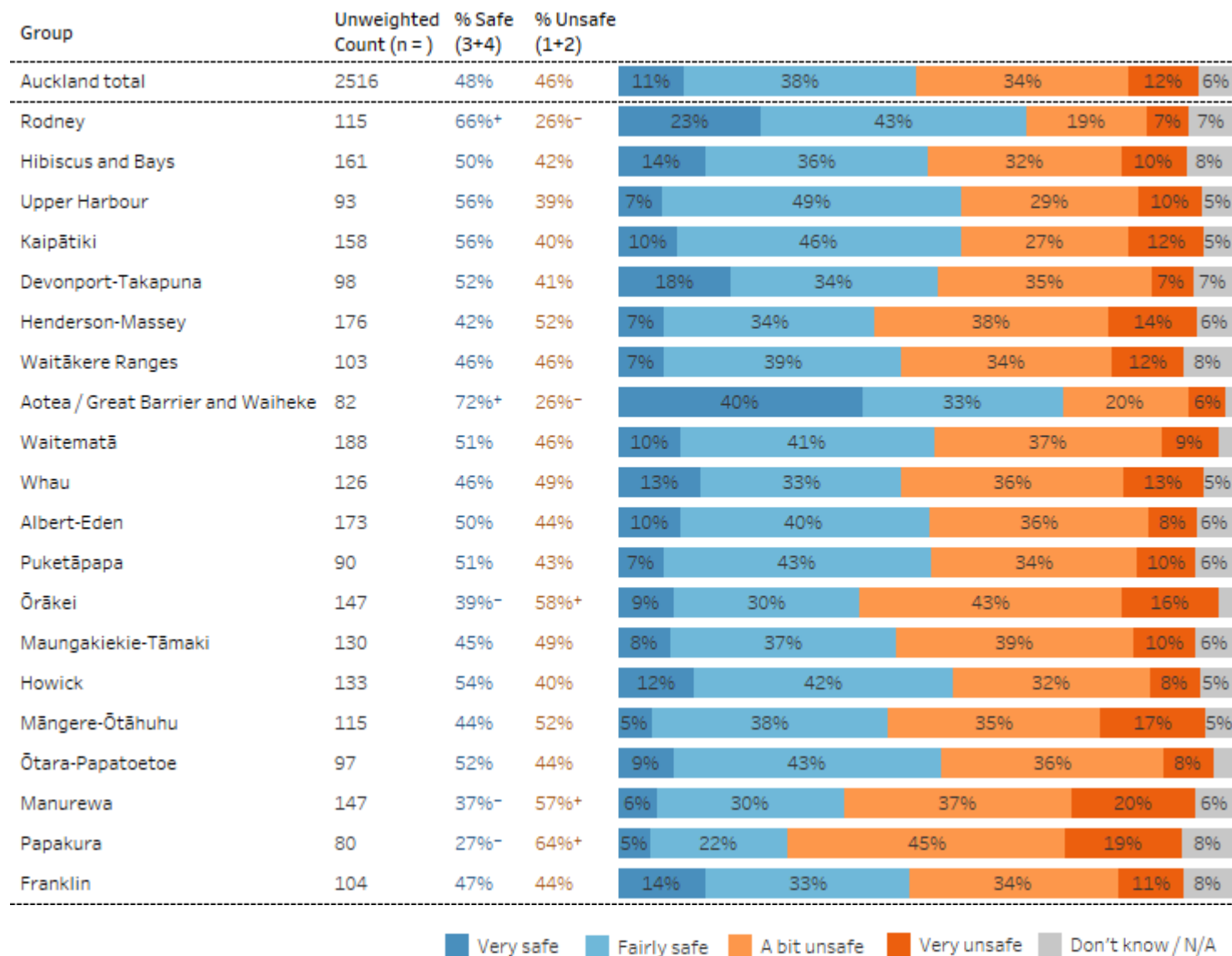
Perceived safety in city centre after dark

- by local board area

Almost half (48%) of Auckland respondents stated they felt safe in their city centre after dark.

Those living in Rodney (66%) and Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (72%) were more likely to state they felt safe.

Those living in Ōrākei (39%), Manurewa (37%) and Papakura (27%) were significantly less likely to state they felt safe in their city centre after dark.



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

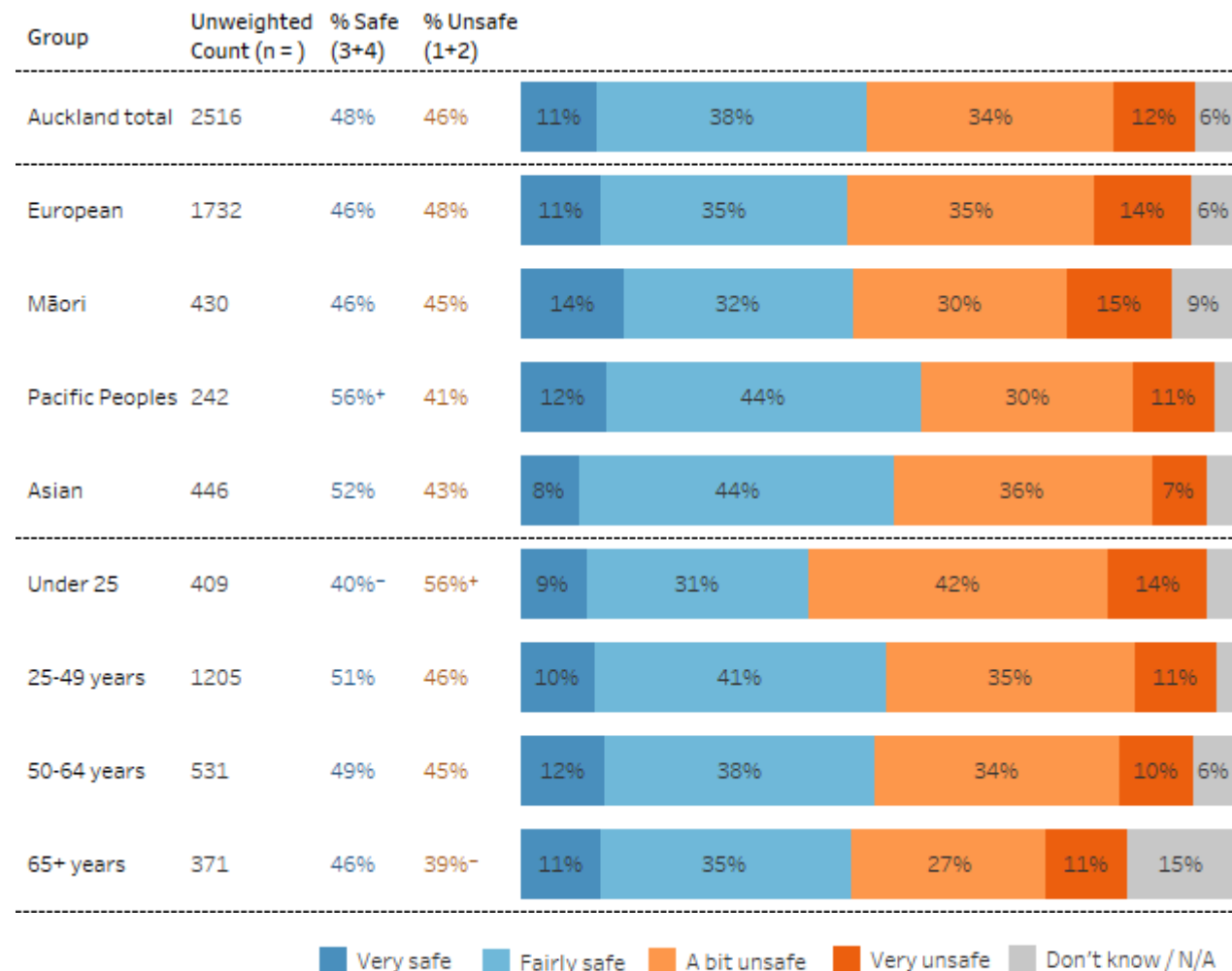
Source: Q14d. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre after dark?

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

Perceived safety in city centre after dark - by age and ethnicity

Pacific respondents were more likely to state they felt safe in their city centre after dark (56% compared with 48% overall).

Younger people aged 25 and under were less likely (40%).



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

Source: Q14d. In general, how safe do you feel in your city centre 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 in city centre after dark

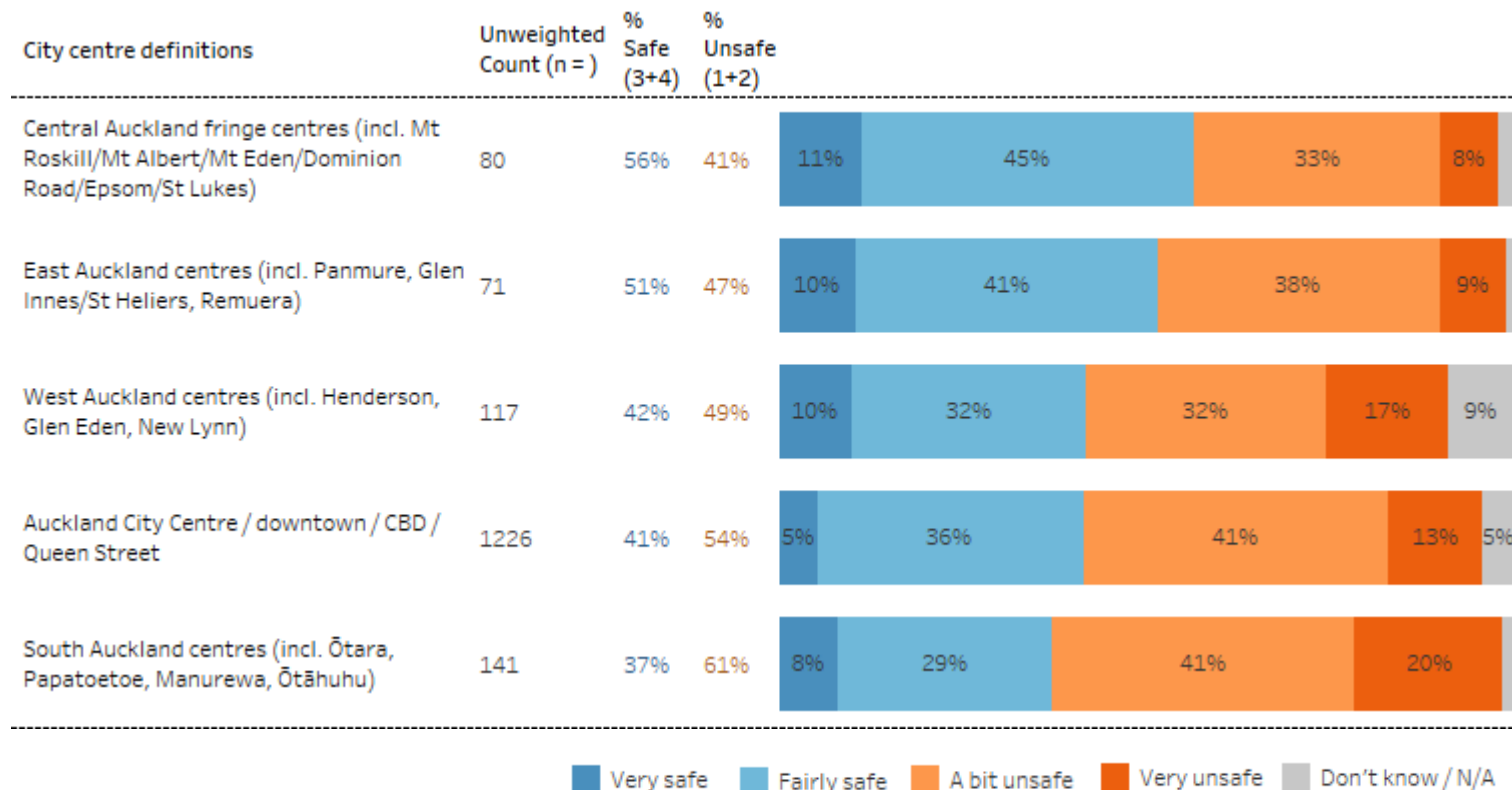
- by self-defined city centre

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.

Approximately three quarters were thinking of the broad Auckland city centre / downtown area, while others were thinking of smaller town and neighbourhood centres across the region.

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.



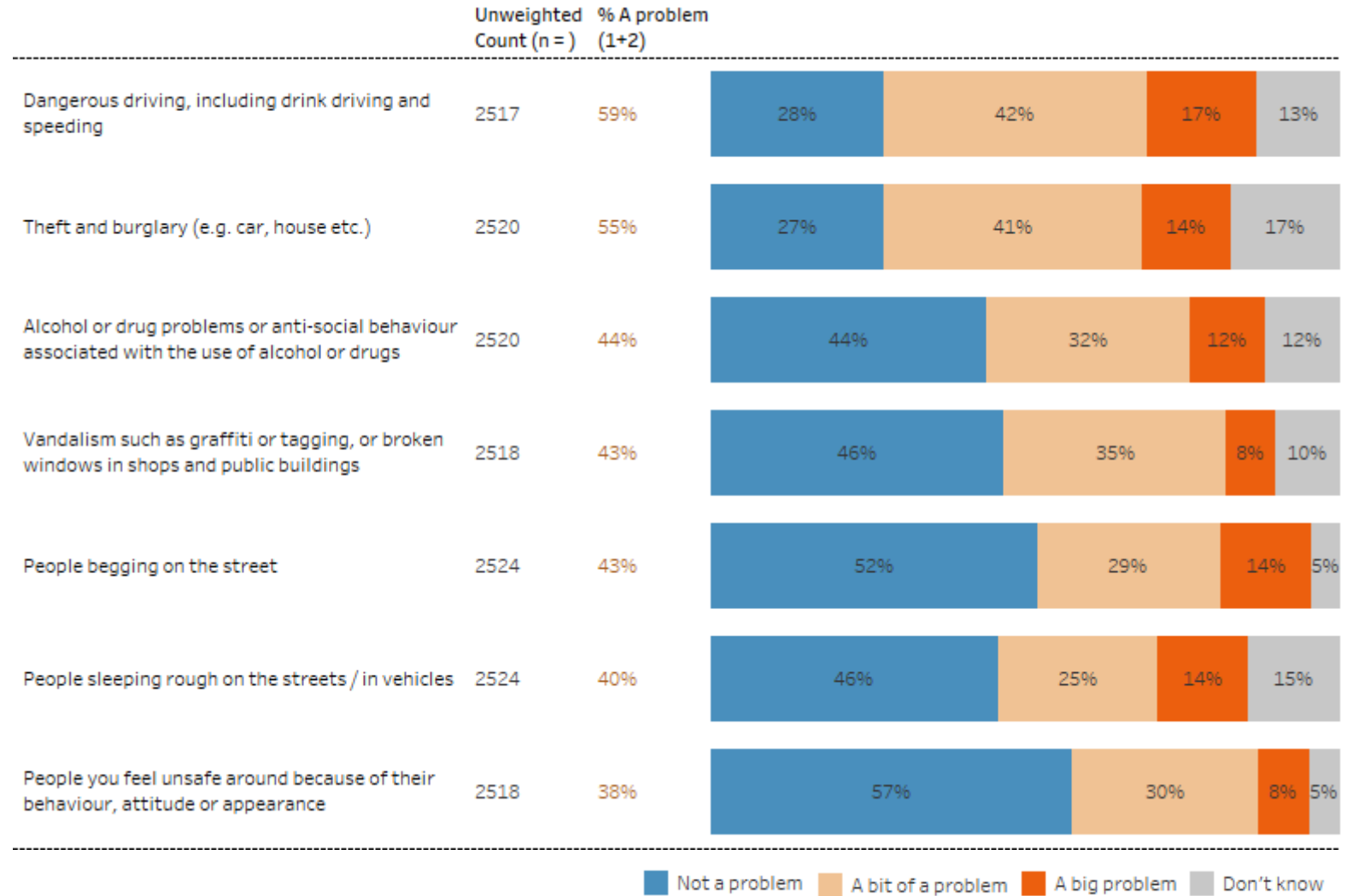
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2464

Source: Source: 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

Overall rating of issues as a problem in local area

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 here for seven issues related to crime and safety (see issues presented in the [Built and Natural Environment](#) and [Diversity, prejudice and intolerance](#) sections).

Top of the list was dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding with 59% of respondents stating it had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. This was followed by theft and burglary (55%).



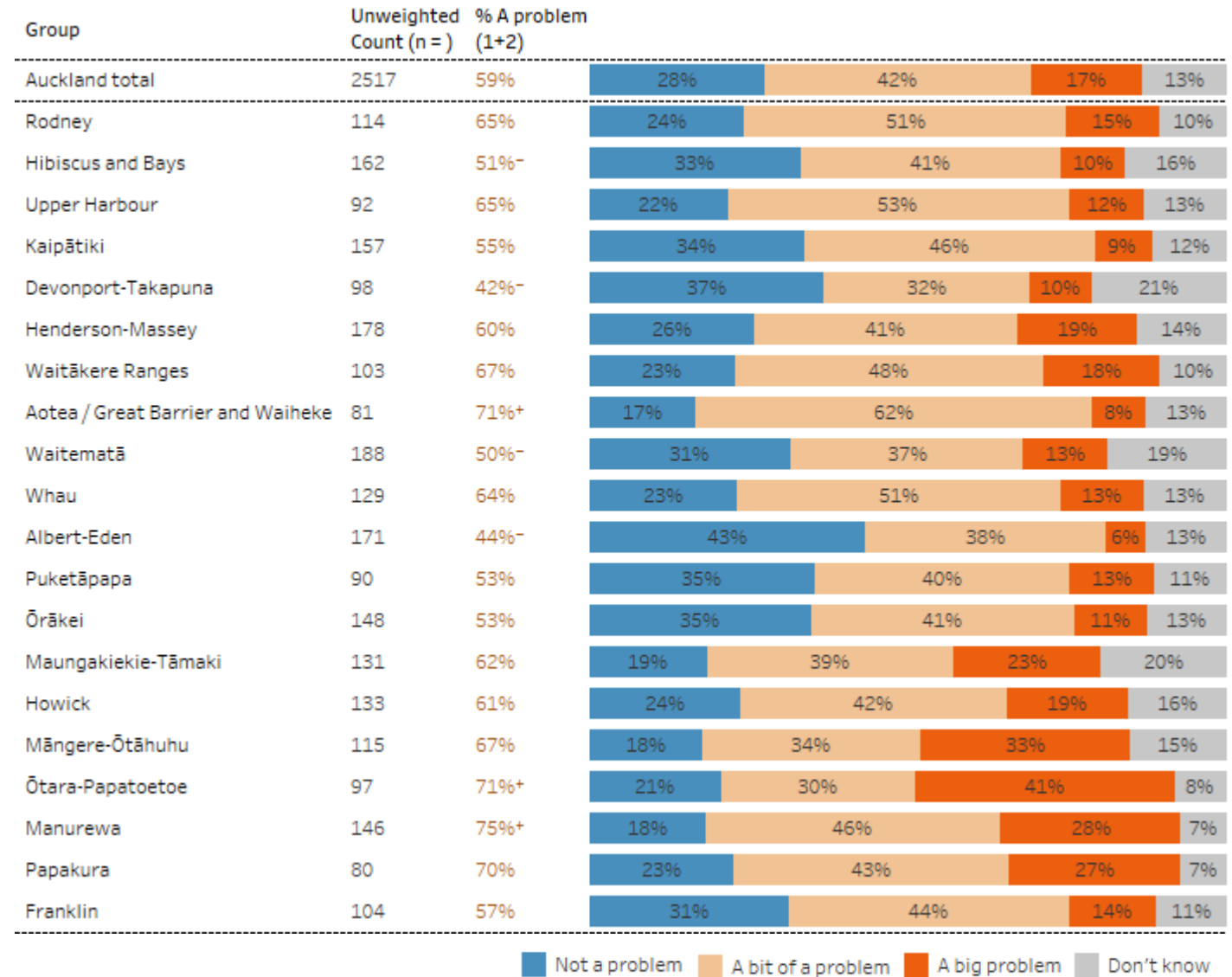
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2517 and 2524

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?

Dangerous driving - by local board area

Over half (59%) of respondents stated that dangerous driving (including drink-driving and speeding) 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, those in Manurewa (75%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (71%), and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (71%).



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

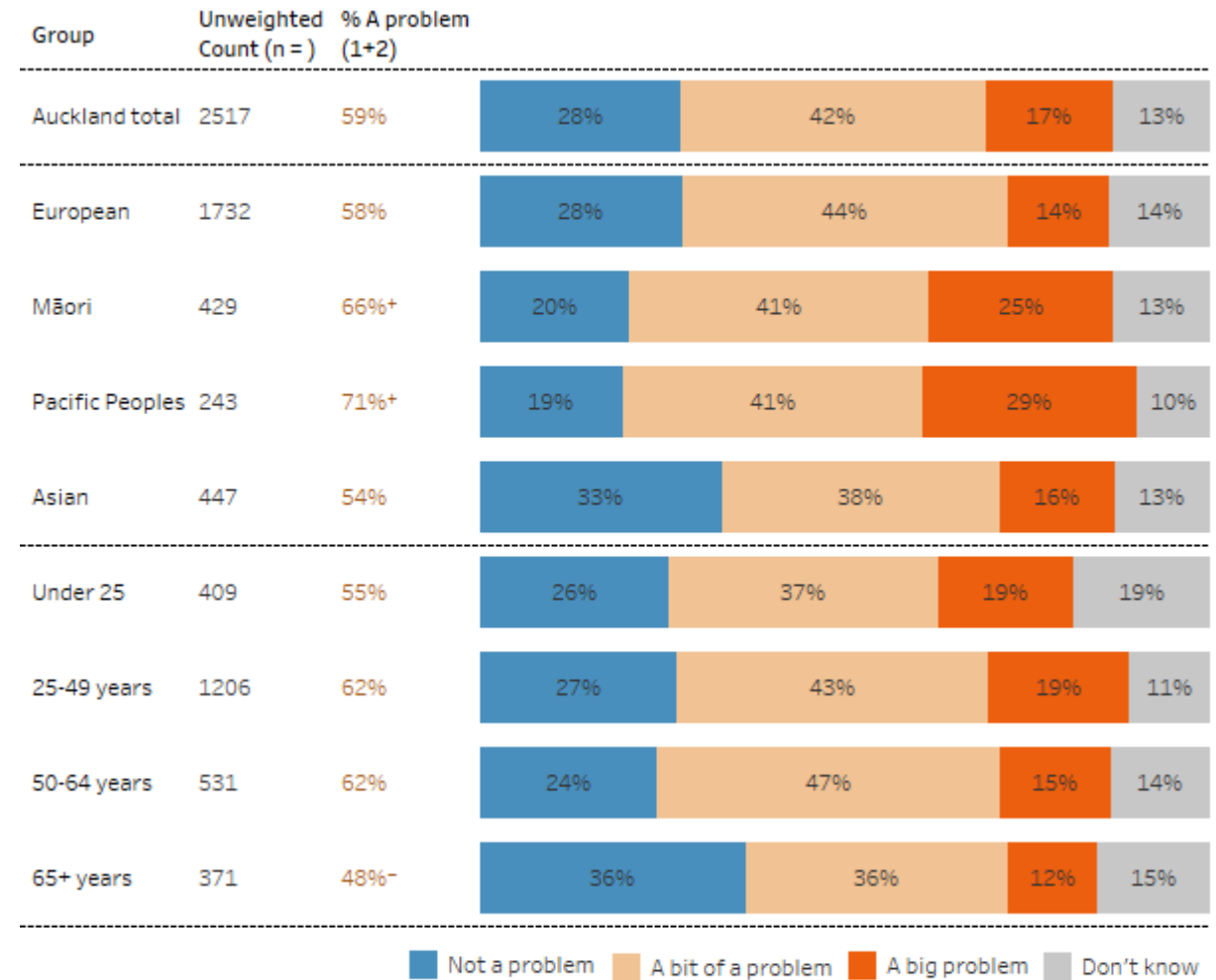
Source: Q16c.To what extent has dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Dangerous driving

- by age and ethnicity

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 previous 12 months.

Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (48% compared with 59% overall).



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

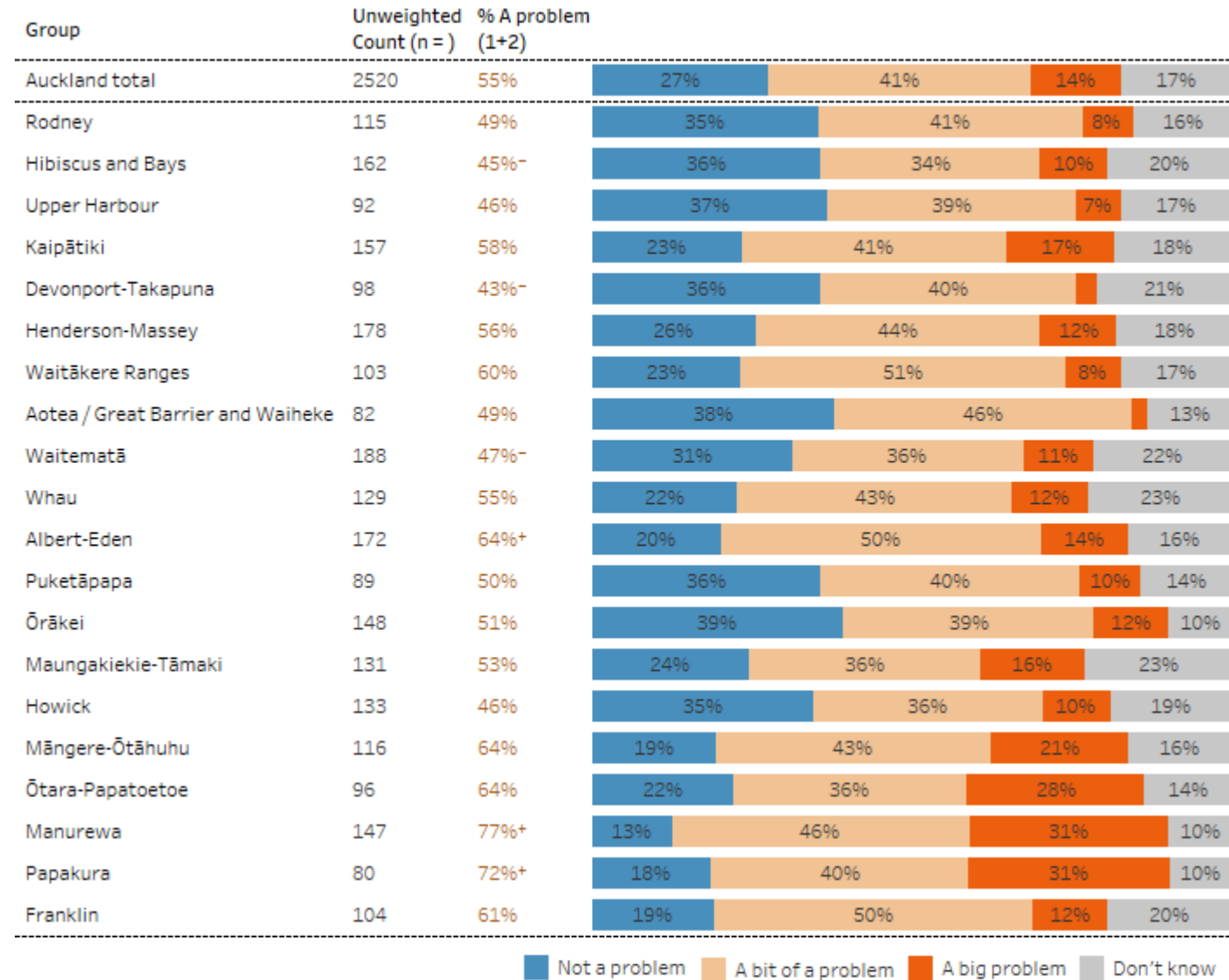
Theft and burglary

- by local board area

Over half (55%) of Auckland respondents stated that theft and burglary had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents in Manurewa (77%), Papakura (72%) and Albert-Eden (64%) were more likely to report theft and burglary as an issues.

Those living in Waitemātā (47%), Hibiscus and Bays (45%) and Devonport-Takapuna (43%) were less likely to state it had been a problem.



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

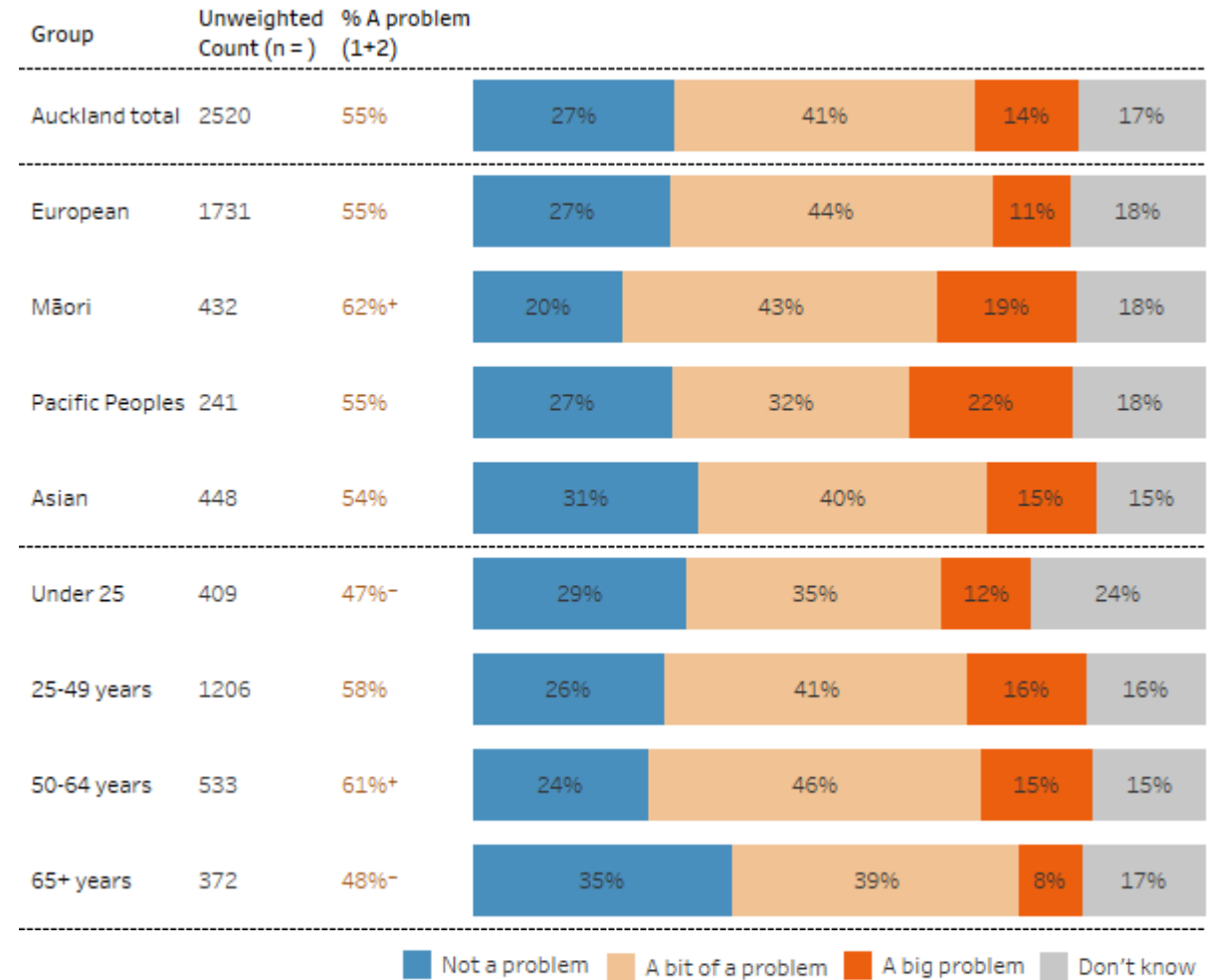
Source: Q16b. To what extent has theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc) been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Theft and burglary

- by age and ethnicity

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.

Those aged 50 to 64 were also more likely to state it had been a problem (61% compared with 55% overall).



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

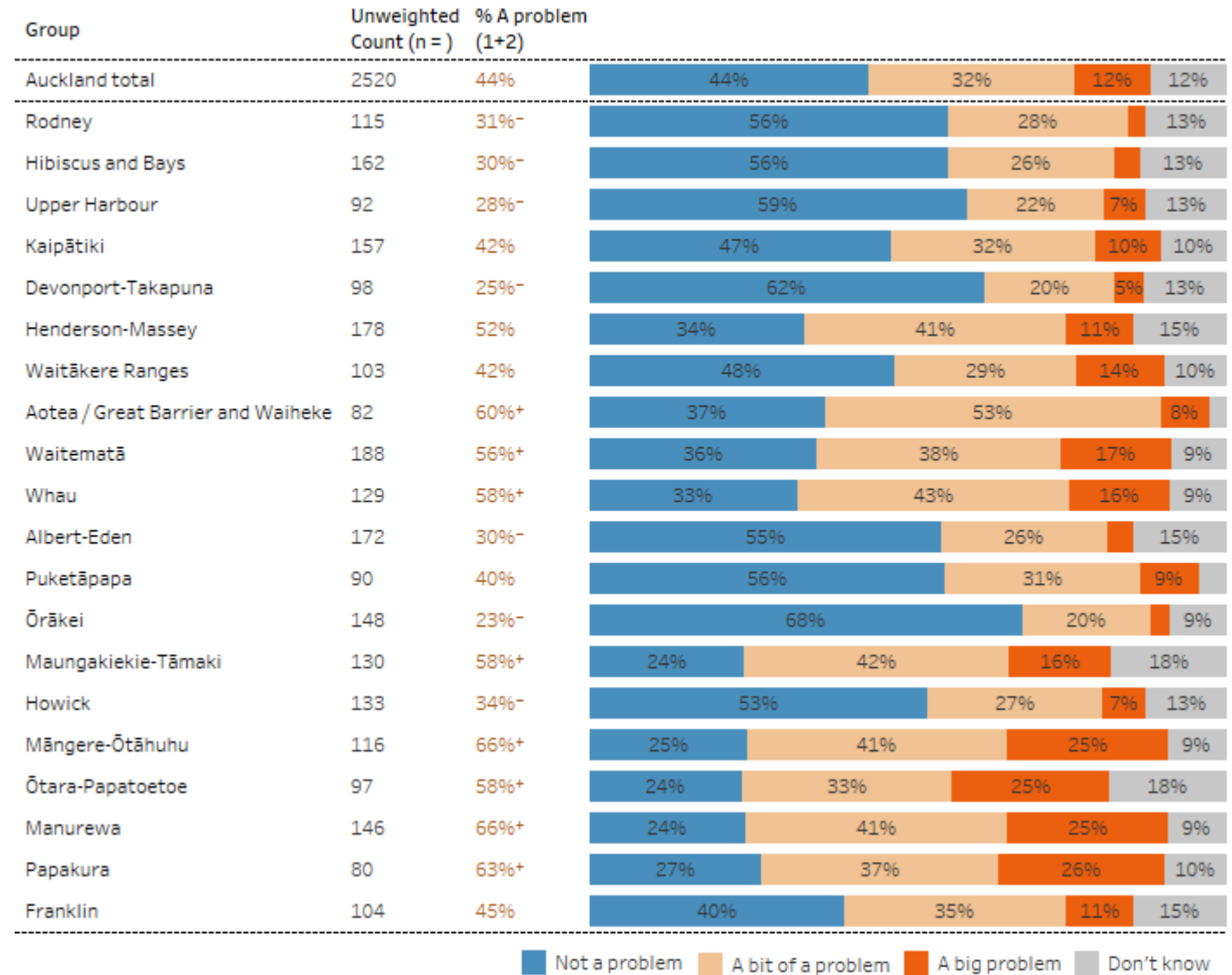
Source: Q16b. To what extent has theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc) been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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 Waitemātā (56%).



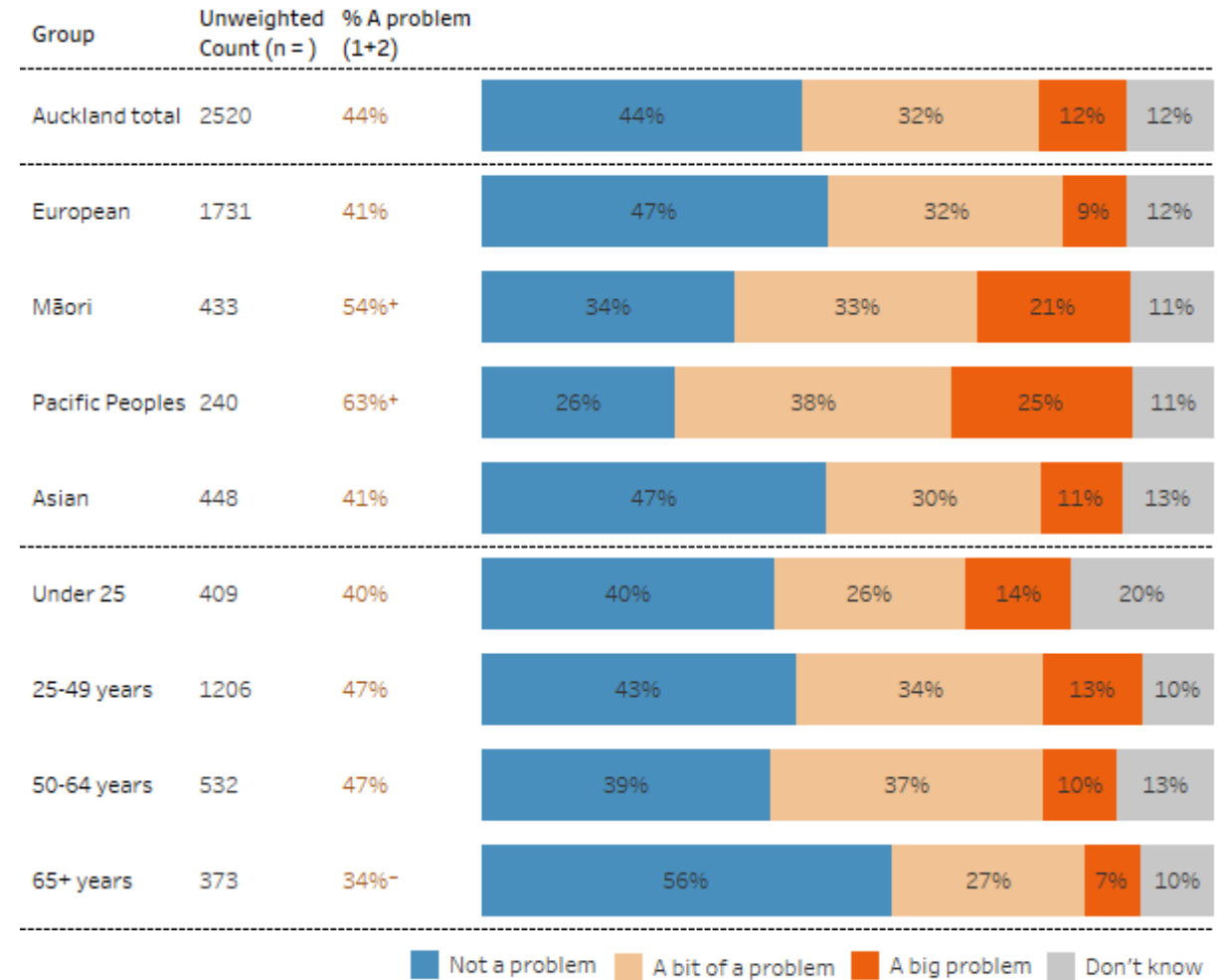
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

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

Alcohol or drug problems - by age and ethnicity

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 area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (34% compared with 44% overall).



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

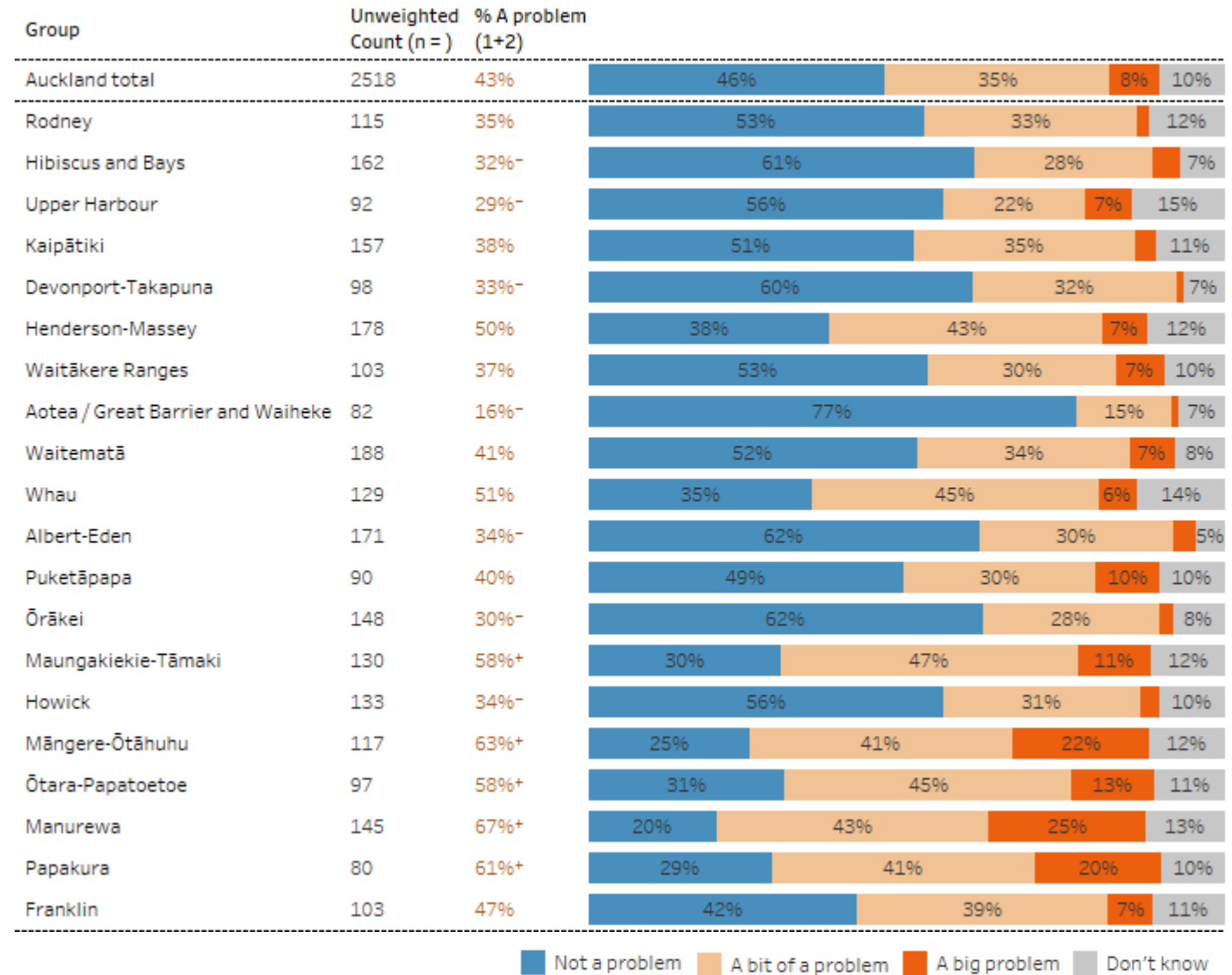
Source: Q16I. To what extent has alcohol and drugs or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol and drugs been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

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%).



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

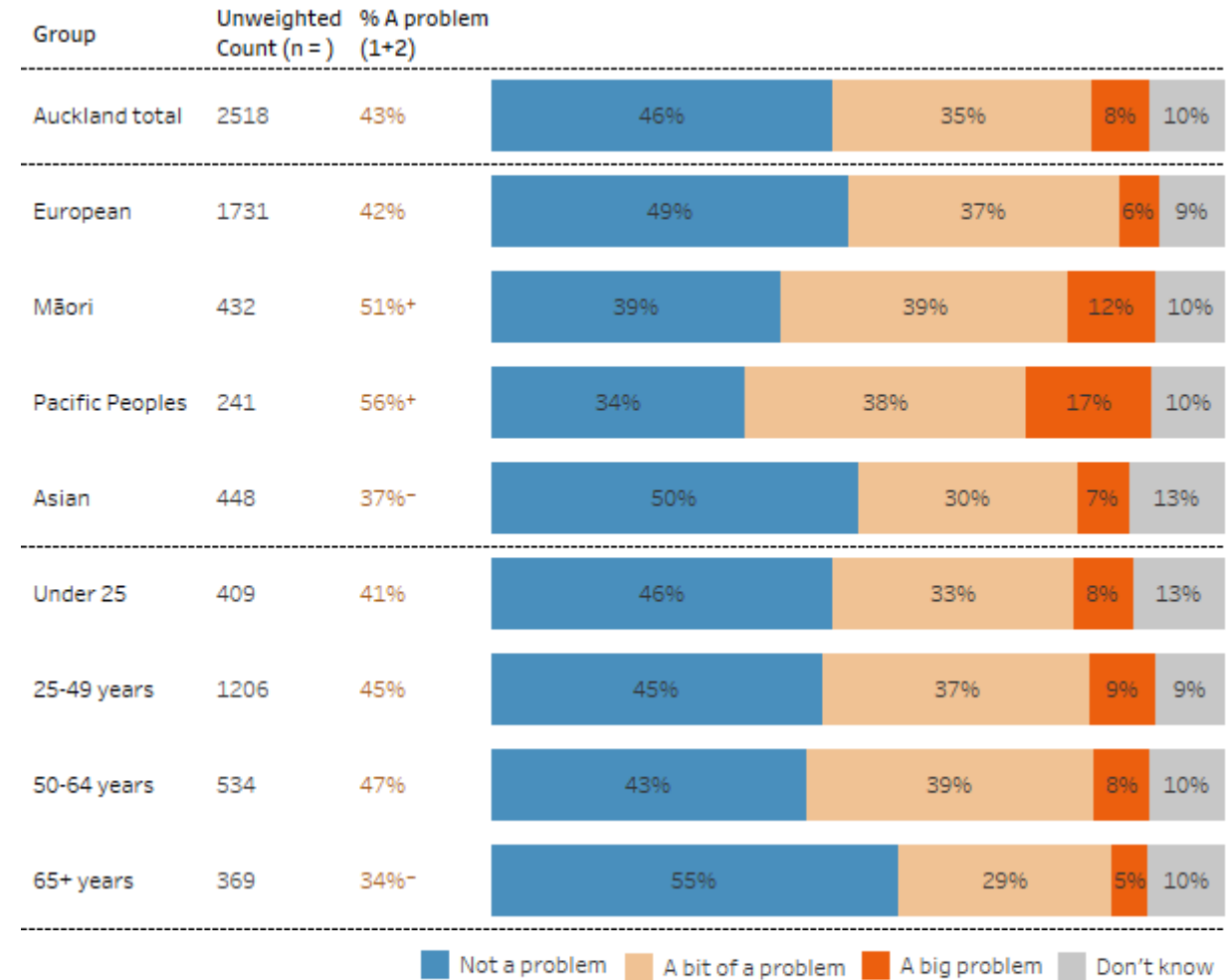
Source: Q16a. To what extent has vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings

- by age and ethnicity

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.

Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (34% compared with 43% overall).



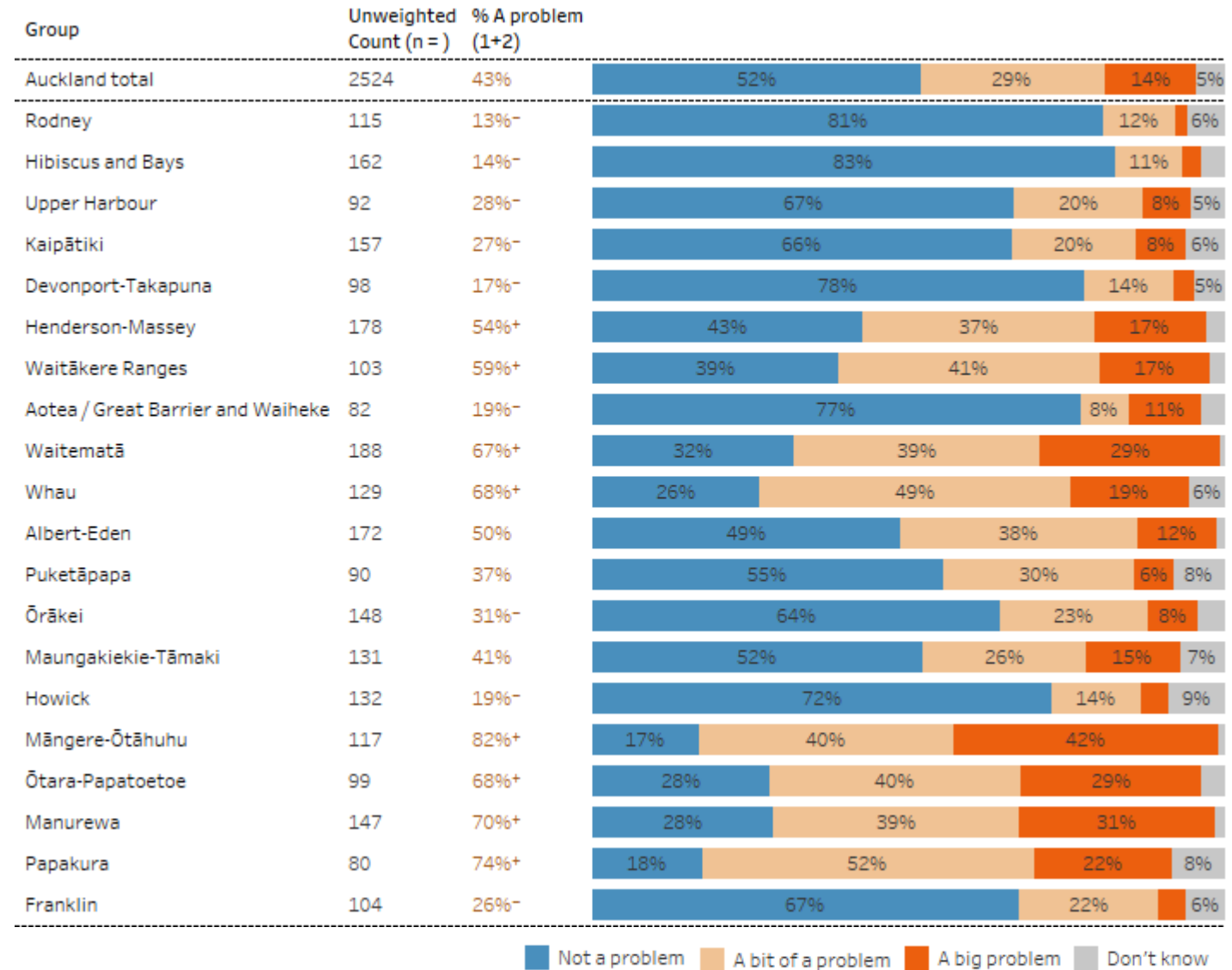
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

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

People begging on the street - by local board area

43% of respondents stated that people begging on the streets 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, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (82%), Papakura (74%), Manurewa (70%), Whau (68%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (68%), Waitemātā (67%), Waitākere Ranges (59%), and Henderson-Massey (54%).



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

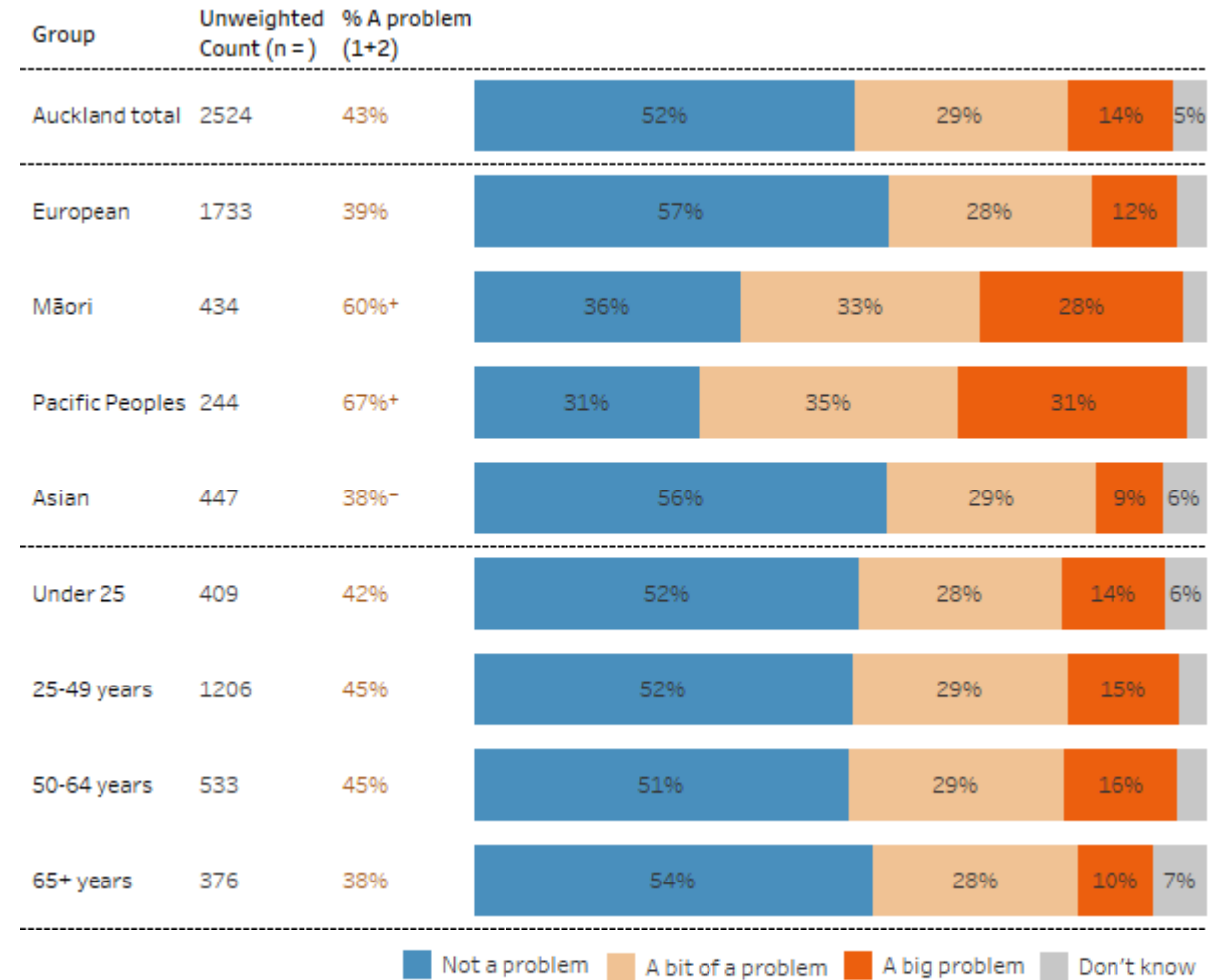
Source: Q16J. To what extent has people begging on the street been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

People begging on the street

- by age and ethnicity

Māori (60%) and Pacific (67%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample (43%) to state that people 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 local area.

There were no significant differences by age group.



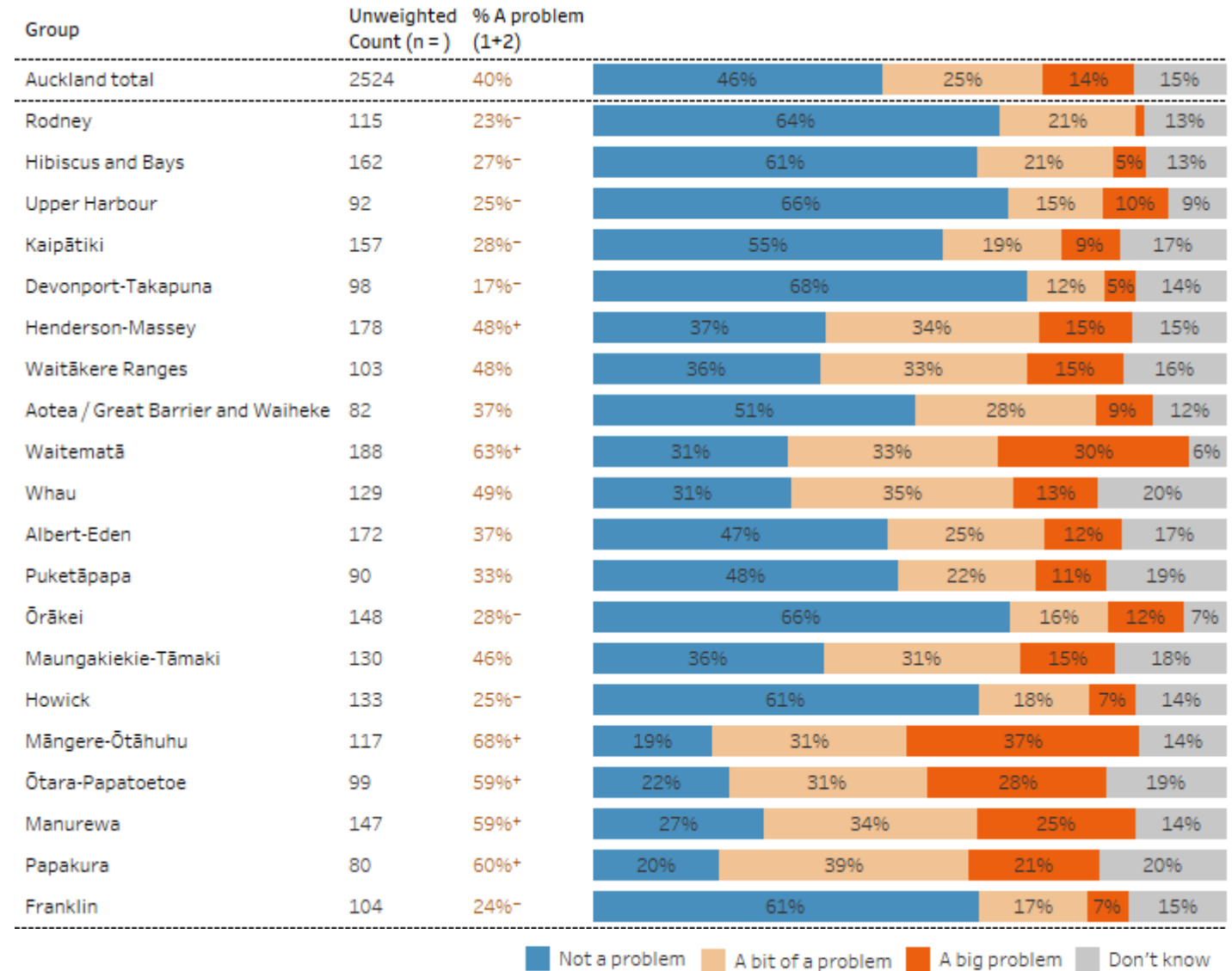
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

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

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%), Waitemātā (63%), Papakura (60%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (59%), Manurewa (59%), and Henderson-Massey (48%).



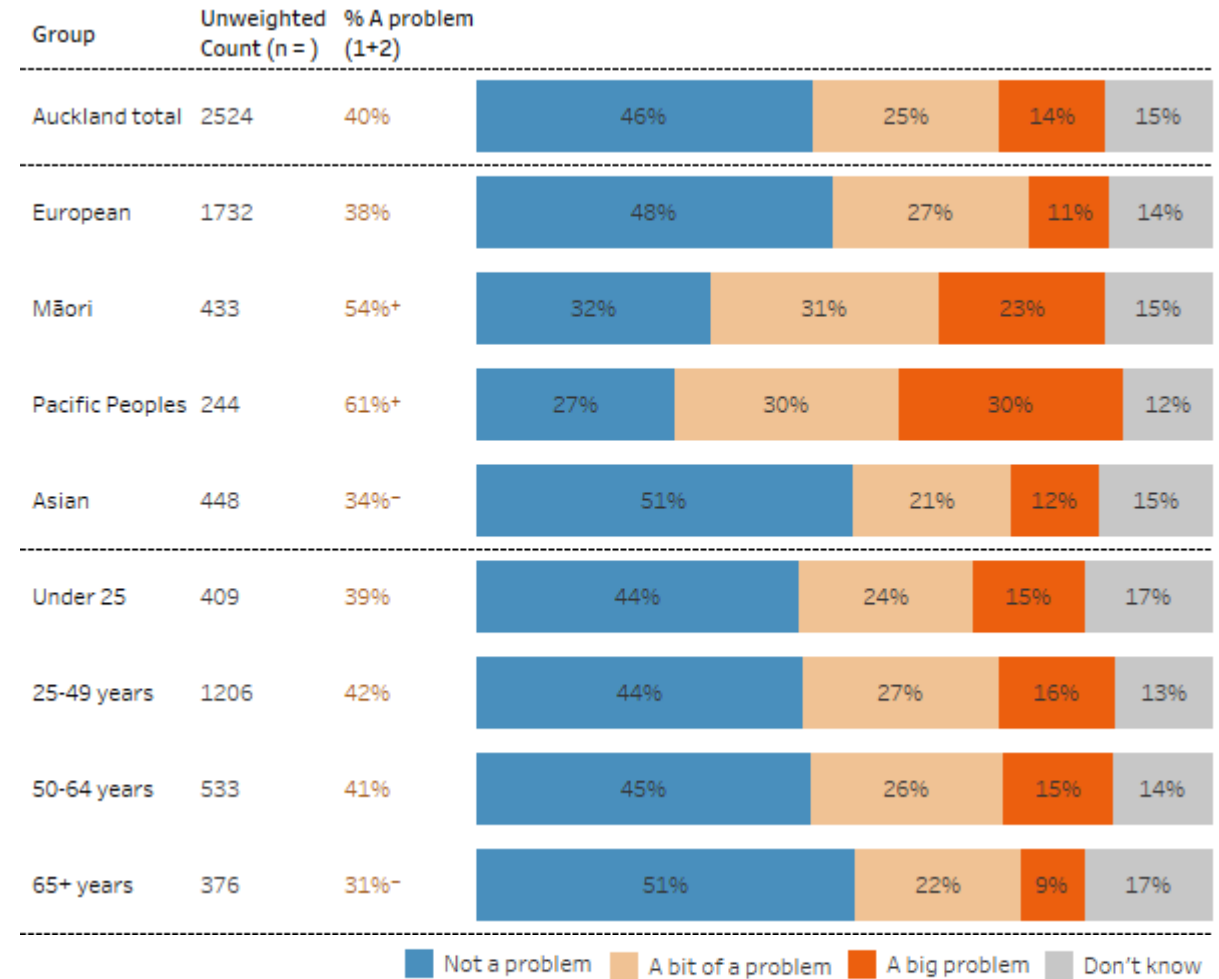
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

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

People sleeping rough - by age and ethnicity

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 previous 12 months. Asian respondents were less likely (34%).

Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (31% compared with 40% overall).



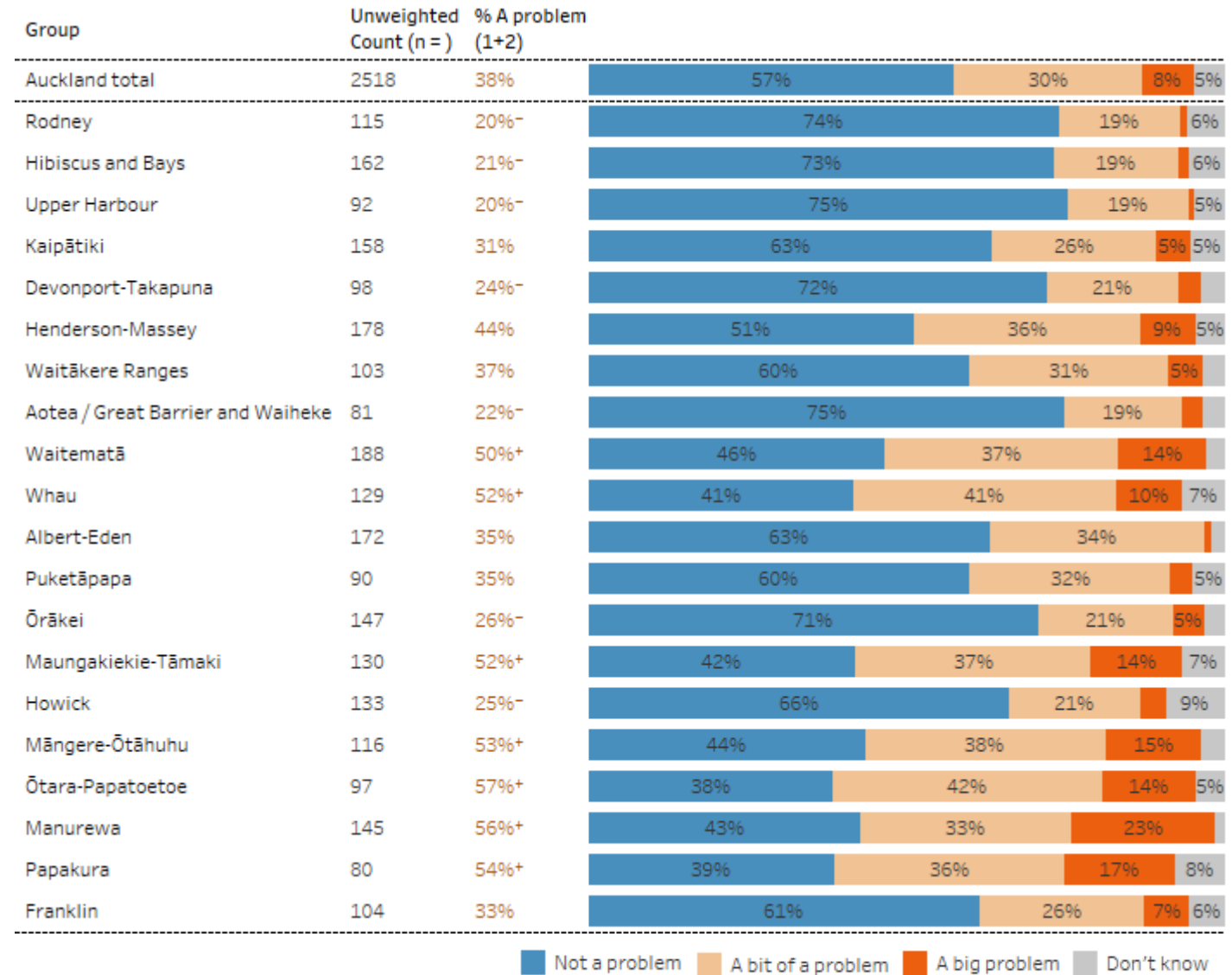
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2524

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

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 Waitemātā (50%).



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

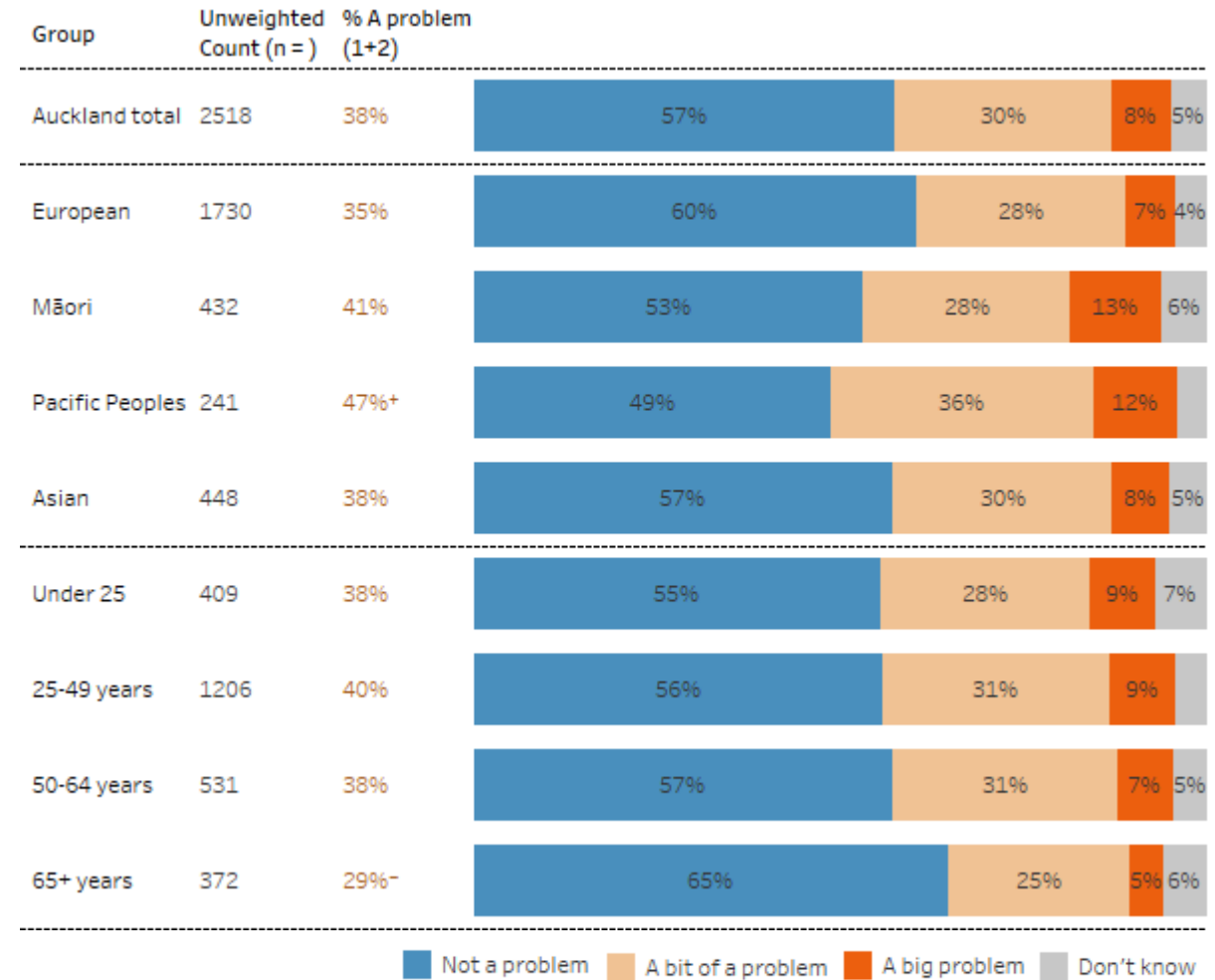
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

People you feel unsafe around

- by age and ethnicity

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 previous 12 months.

Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely to state this (29% compared with 38% overall).



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

9. Community, culture and social networks

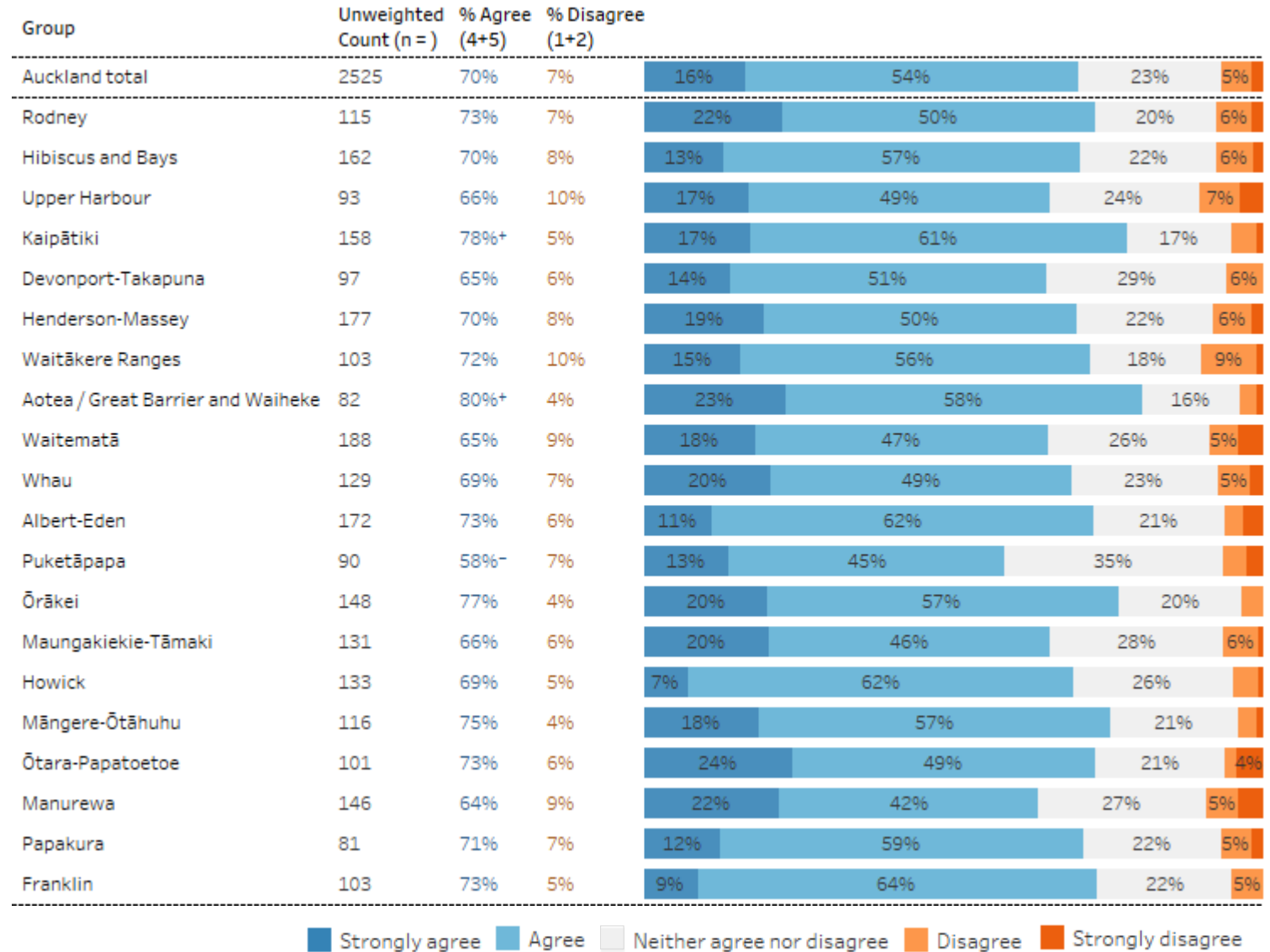
This section reports on a wide range of questions related to social participation and engagement with others. Areas covered include respondents' perceptions of a sense of community within their local area, their participation in social networks and groups, their contact with others in their neighbourhood, 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.

Importance of sense of community

- by local board area

Seven out of ten respondents (70%) agreed that it was important to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood. A small proportion (7%) disagreed.

Residents in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (80%), and Kaipātiki (78%) were more likely than the Auckland average to agree, while those living in Puketāpapa (58%) were less likely to agree.

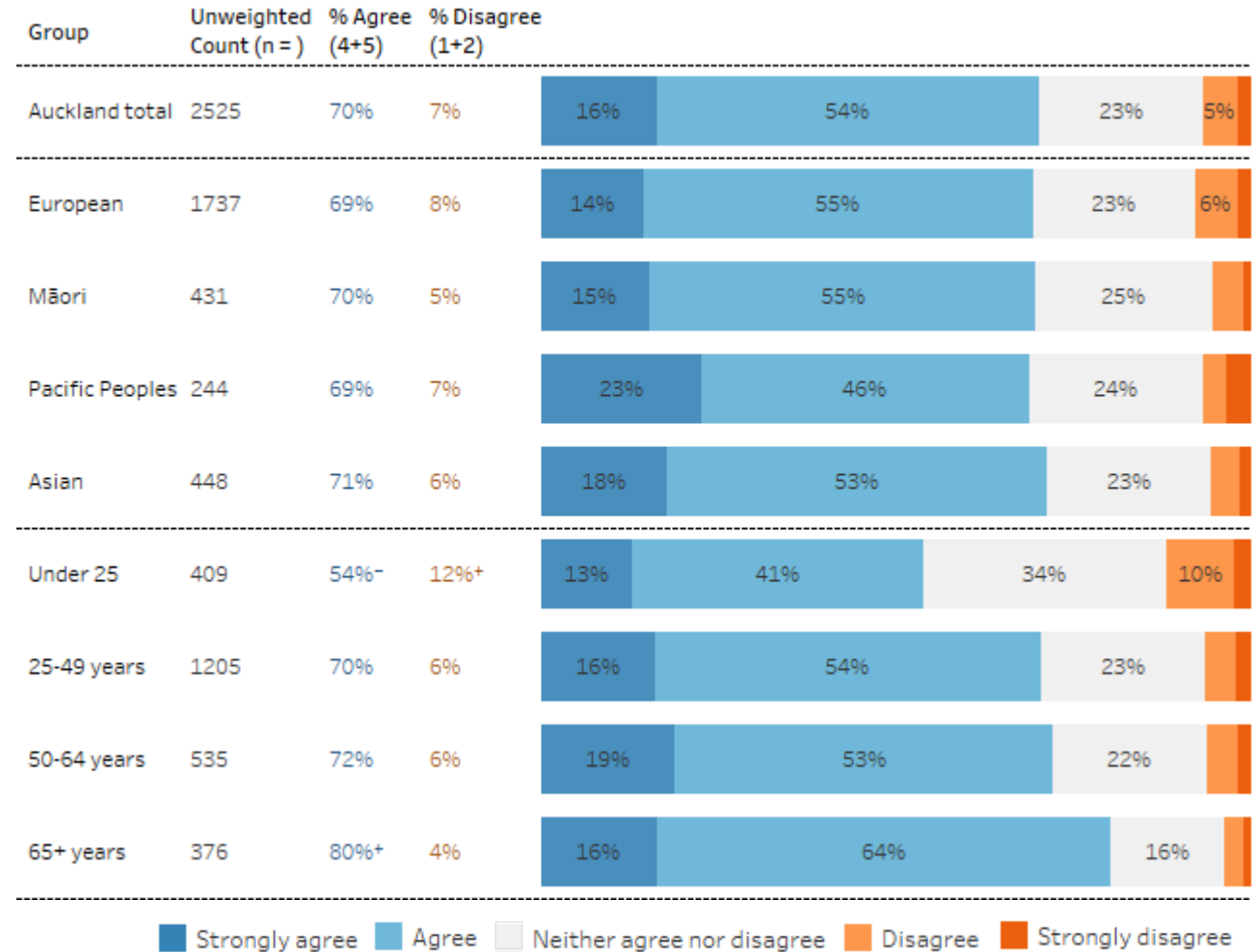


Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2525

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

Importance of sense of community - by age and ethnicity

Those aged 65 and over were more likely than the Auckland average to agree that it was important to feel a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (80% compared with 70% overall), while younger people aged under 25 were less likely to agree (54%).



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

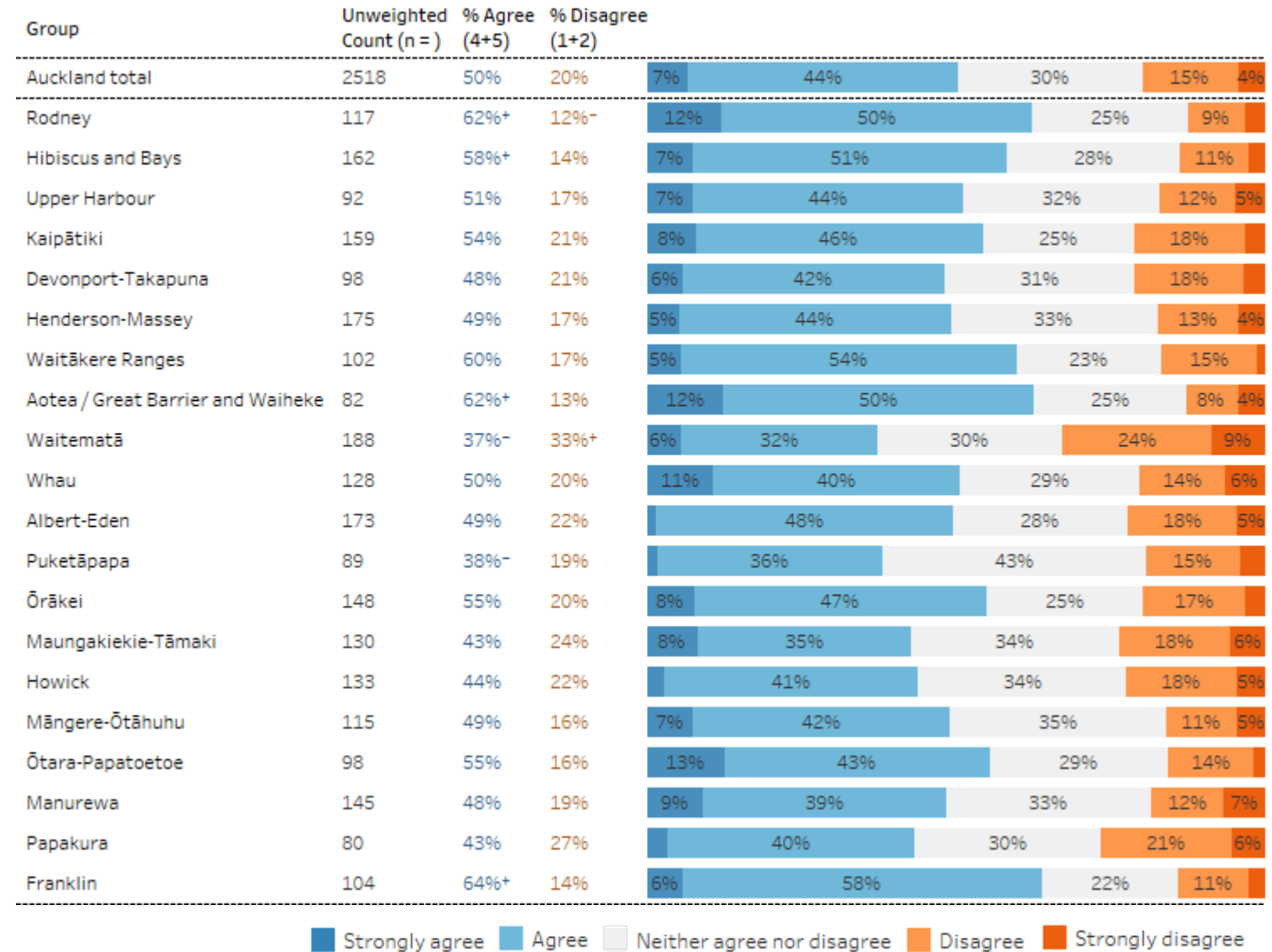
Source: Q31a. How much do you agree or disagree that its important to you to feel a sense of community with people in your neighbourhood?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Perceived sense of community

- by local board area

Half (50%) of Auckland respondents agreed that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood, and 20% disagreed.

Residents in Franklin (64%), Rodney (62%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (62%) and Hibiscus and Bays (58%) were more likely than the Auckland average to agree they felt a sense of community, while those living in Puketāpapa (38%) and Waitemātā (37%) were less likely to agree.



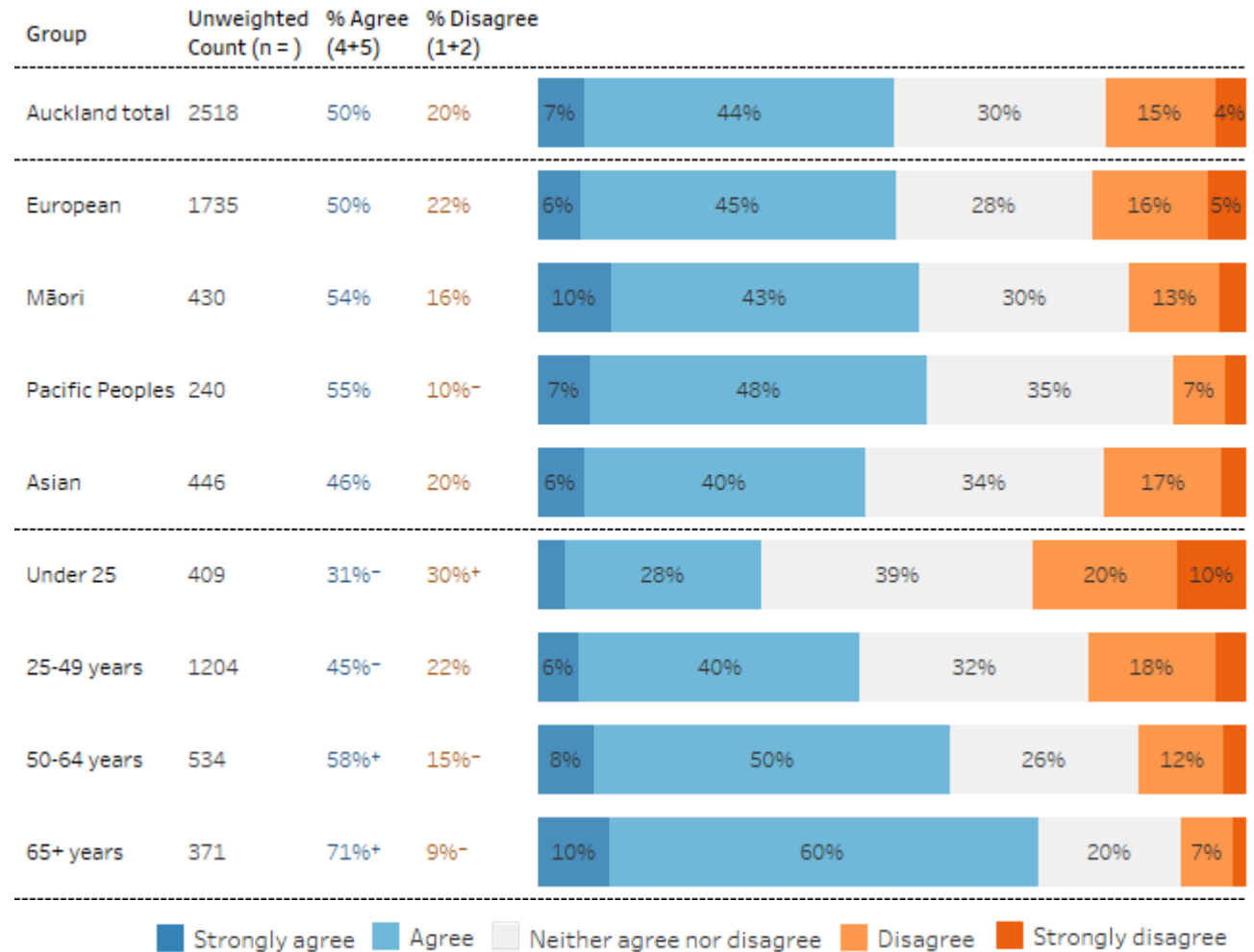
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2518

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

Perceived sense of community - by age and ethnicity

Pacific Peoples were less likely than the Auckland average to disagree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (10% compared with 20% overall).

Respondents aged 50 and over were more likely than the Auckland average to agree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighborhood, while people aged under 50 were less likely to agree.



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

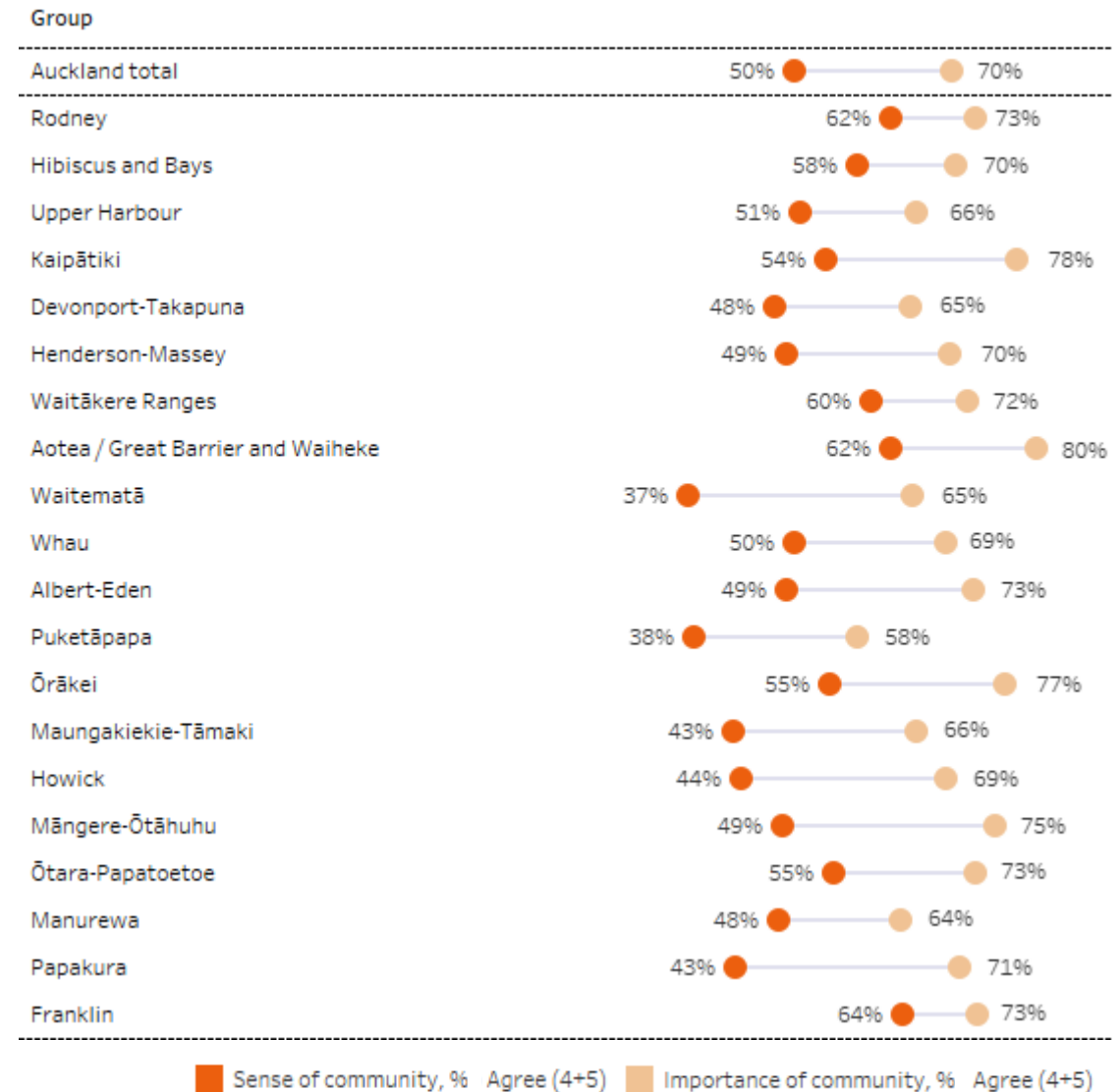
Source: Q31b. How much do you agree or disagree that you feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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 Waitemata, 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?

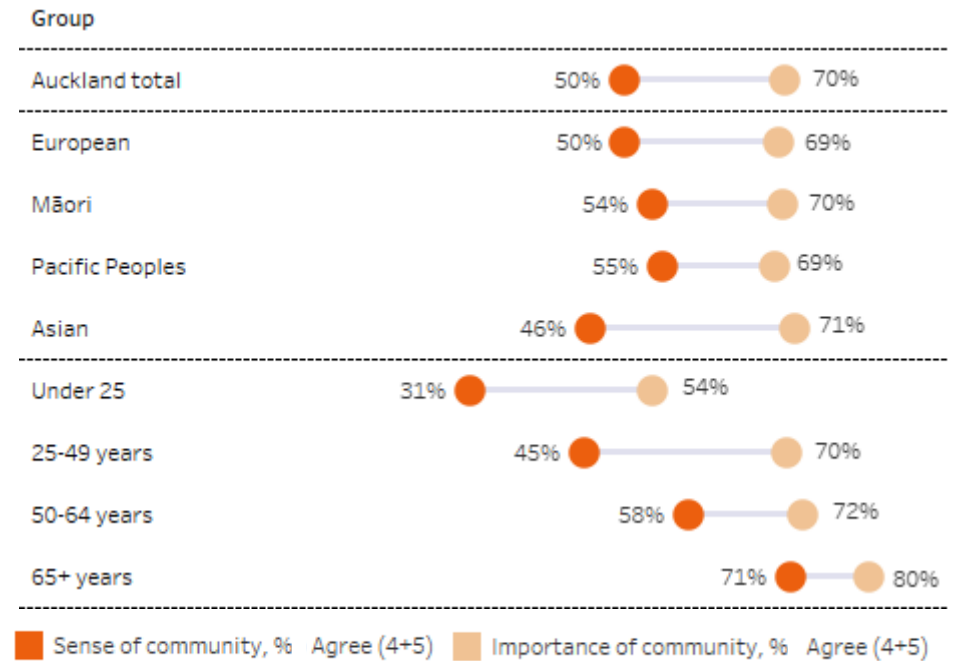
Alignment between importance of community and perceived sense of community

- by age and ethnicity

The chart shows the difference between the extent to which respondents 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.

The gap was particularly high among Asian respondents, with 71% agreeing it was important to feel a sense of community, but less than half (45%) agreeing that they felt this with people in their neighbourhood.

It was also relatively high among younger respondents.



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?

Participation in social networks and groups

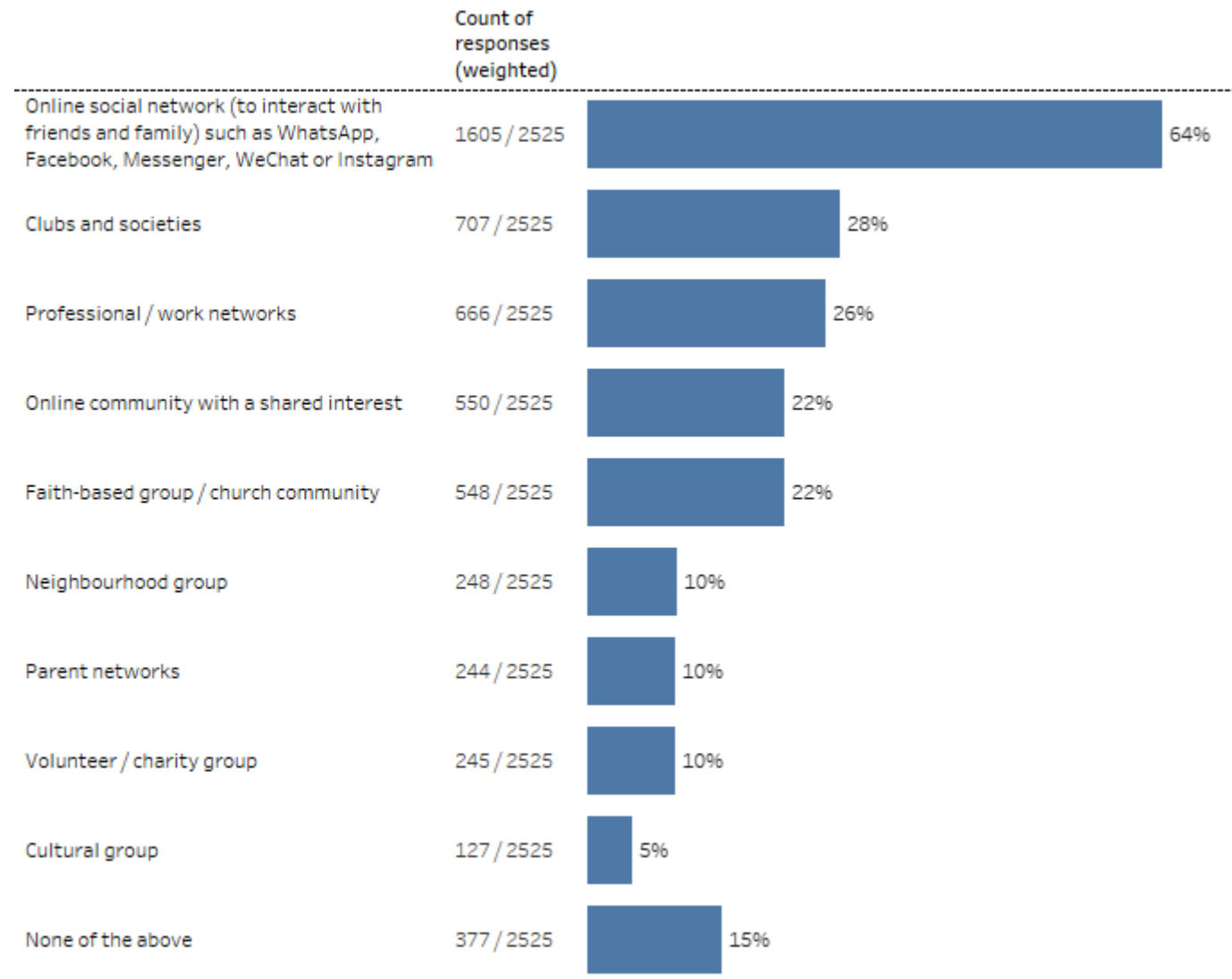
- summary

64% of Aucklanders use an online social network to interact with friends and family.

Clubs and societies (28%), professional networks (26%), online communities based on shared interests (22%) and faith-based groups (22%) are important networks or groups for many respondents.

3% of respondents reported being a part of a marae / hapū / iwi, although categories below 5% are not shown in the figure.

15% of respondents reported not being a part of any of the listed social networks or groups.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2527 (unweighted).

Source: Q32. Thinking about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

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 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%	3%
Rodney	39%	27%	14%	20%	14%	1%	3%
Hibiscus and Bays	35%	27%	19%	15%	7%	1%	3%
Upper Harbour	26%	33%	26%	13%	5%	2%	0%
Kaipātiki	30%	22%	19%	11%	7%	4%	0%
Devonport-Takapuna	34%	31%	17%	10%	18%	4%	2%
Henderson-Massey	22%	25%	21%	7%	10%	9%	4%
Waitākere Ranges	27%	22%	14%	11%	13%	8%	1%
Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke	43%	21%	6%	17%	10%	3%	1%
Waitematā	30%	32%	13%	11%	4%	5%	3%
Whau	17%	24%	28%	10%	8%	9%	2%
Albert-Eden	34%	37%	15%	6%	10%	4%	3%
Puketāpapa	29%	31%	24%	9%	8%	4%	1%
Ōrākei	30%	37%	16%	14%	14%	4%	0%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	21%	23%	26%	5%	13%	7%	4%
Howick	29%	30%	28%	9%	6%	1%	1%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	25%	16%	35%	6%	12%	6%	6%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	13%	16%	39%	5%	10%	12%	5%
Manurewa	19%	20%	28%	9%	6%	11%	7%
Papakura	26%	16%	20%	6%	14%	6%	8%
Franklin	45%	22%	13%	9%	13%	1%	5%

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2527.

Source: Q32. Thinking about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

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 Māori 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%	3%
European	36%	28%	13%	11%	10%	1%	1%
Māori	27%	27%	13%	9%	10%	9%	29%
Pacific Peoples	21%	21%	46%	7%	10%	11%	3%
Asian	19%	28%	28%	9%	8%	8%	0%
Under 25	26%	24%	19%	6%	4%	5%	2%
25-49 years	24%	32%	21%	10%	15%	5%	2%
50-64 years	29%	25%	22%	10%	6%	5%	4%
65+ years	41%	12%	26%	13%	3%	4%	3%

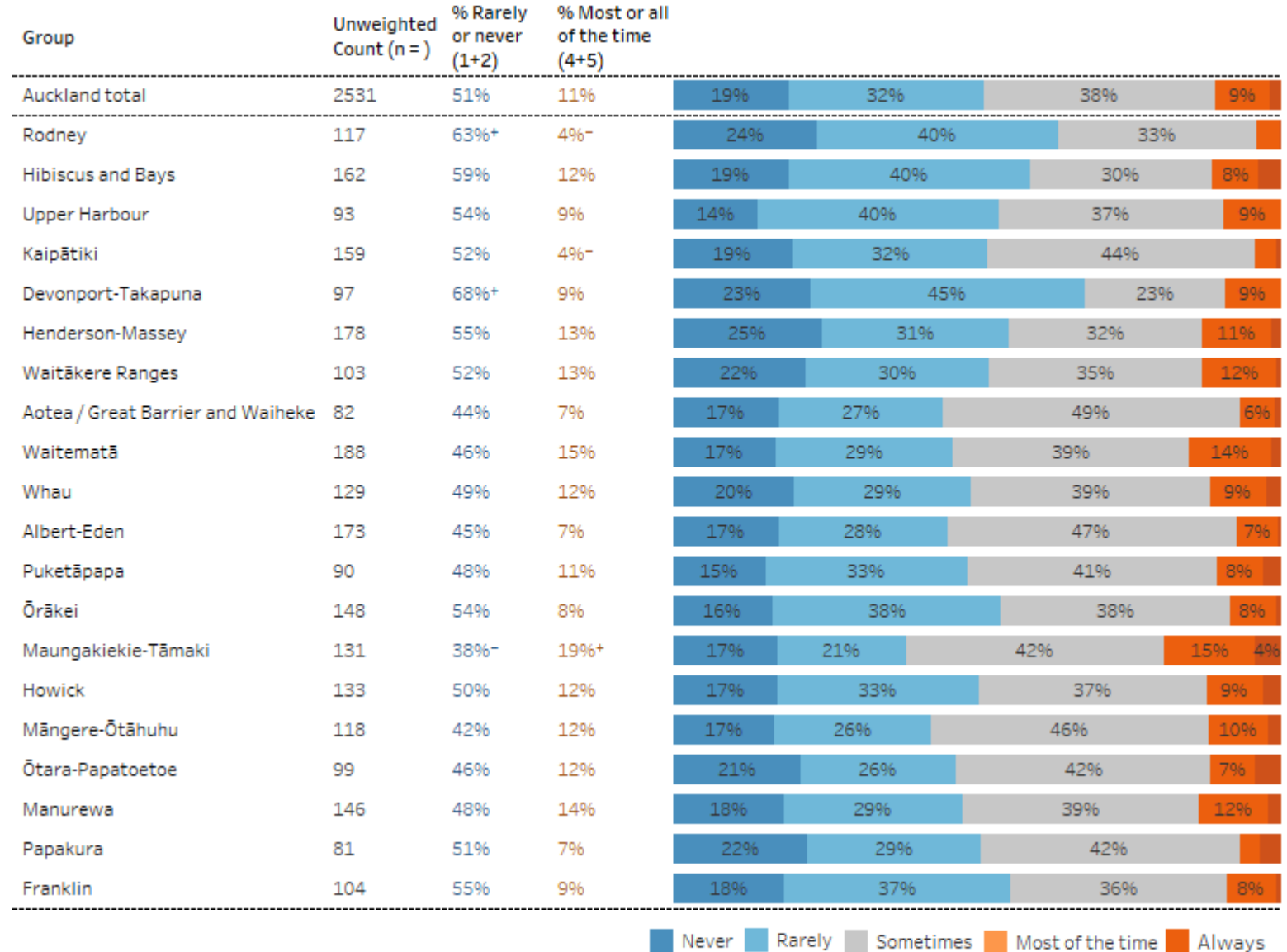
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2527

Source: Q32. Thinking about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

Loneliness and isolation - by local board area

Half (51%) of respondents reported never or rarely feeling lonely or isolated in the previous 12 months.

Those living in Devonport-Takapuna (68%) and Rodney (63%) were more likely to report not feeling lonely or isolated, whereas those living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (38%) were less likely to report this.



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

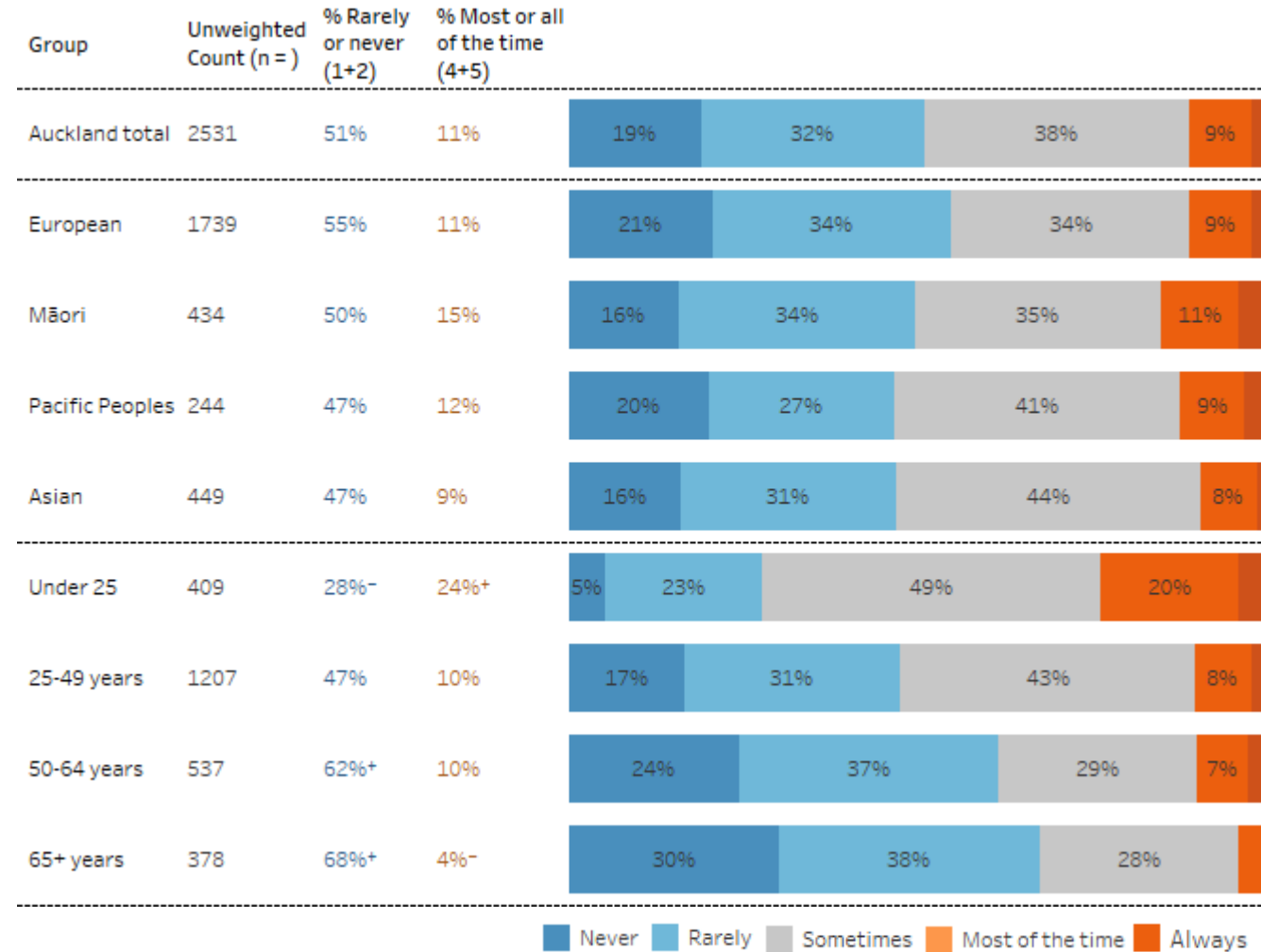
Loneliness and isolation

- by age and ethnicity

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 feeling isolated, and more likely to report feeling lonely or isolated most or all of the time (24%, compared to 11% for Auckland overall).

Those aged 50-64 (62%) and 65+ (68%) were significantly more likely to report never or rarely experiencing loneliness and isolation.



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?

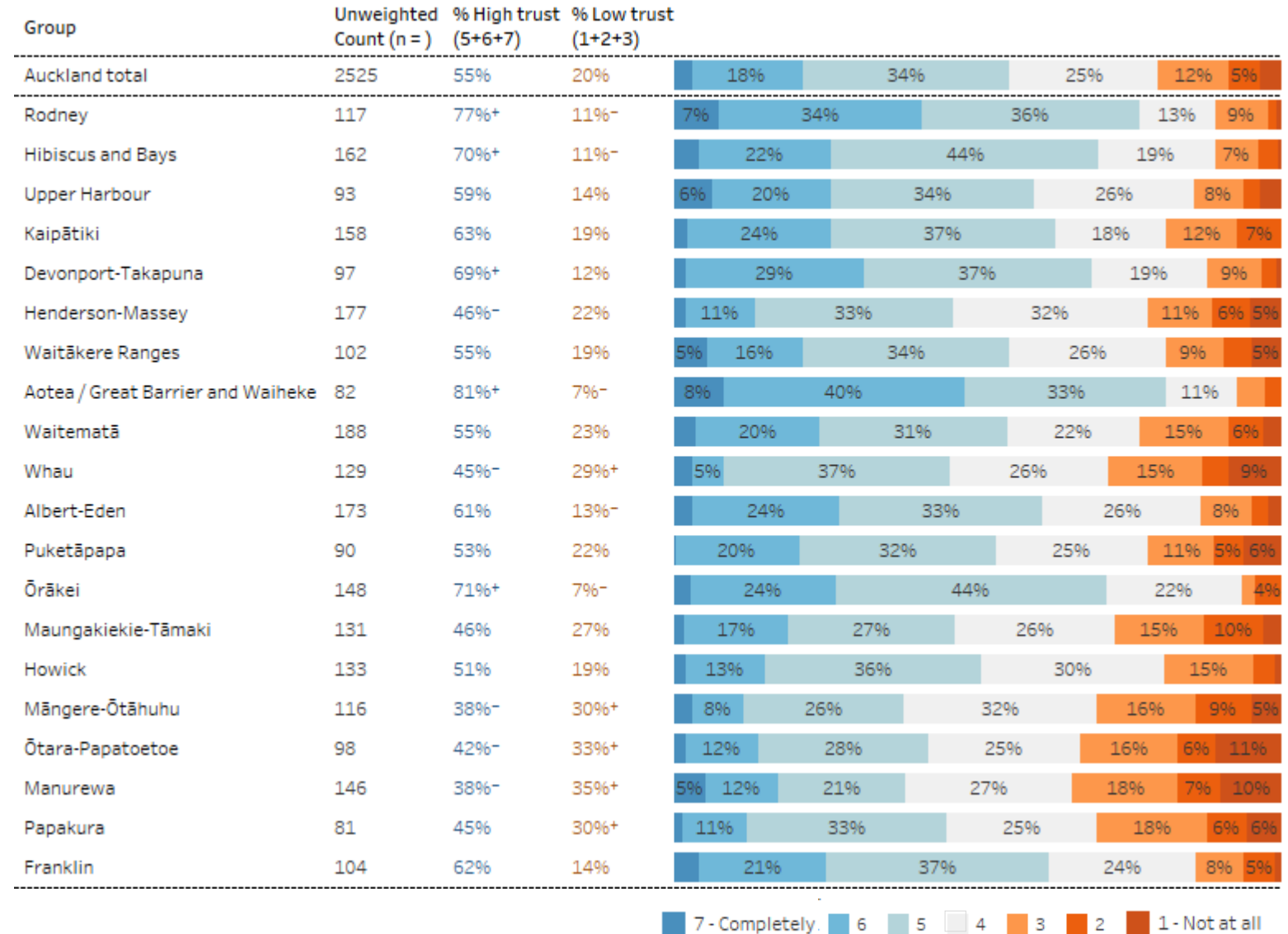
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Trust in others

- 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, 6 or 7).

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.



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

Source: Q33. How much do you trust most people in your local area?

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

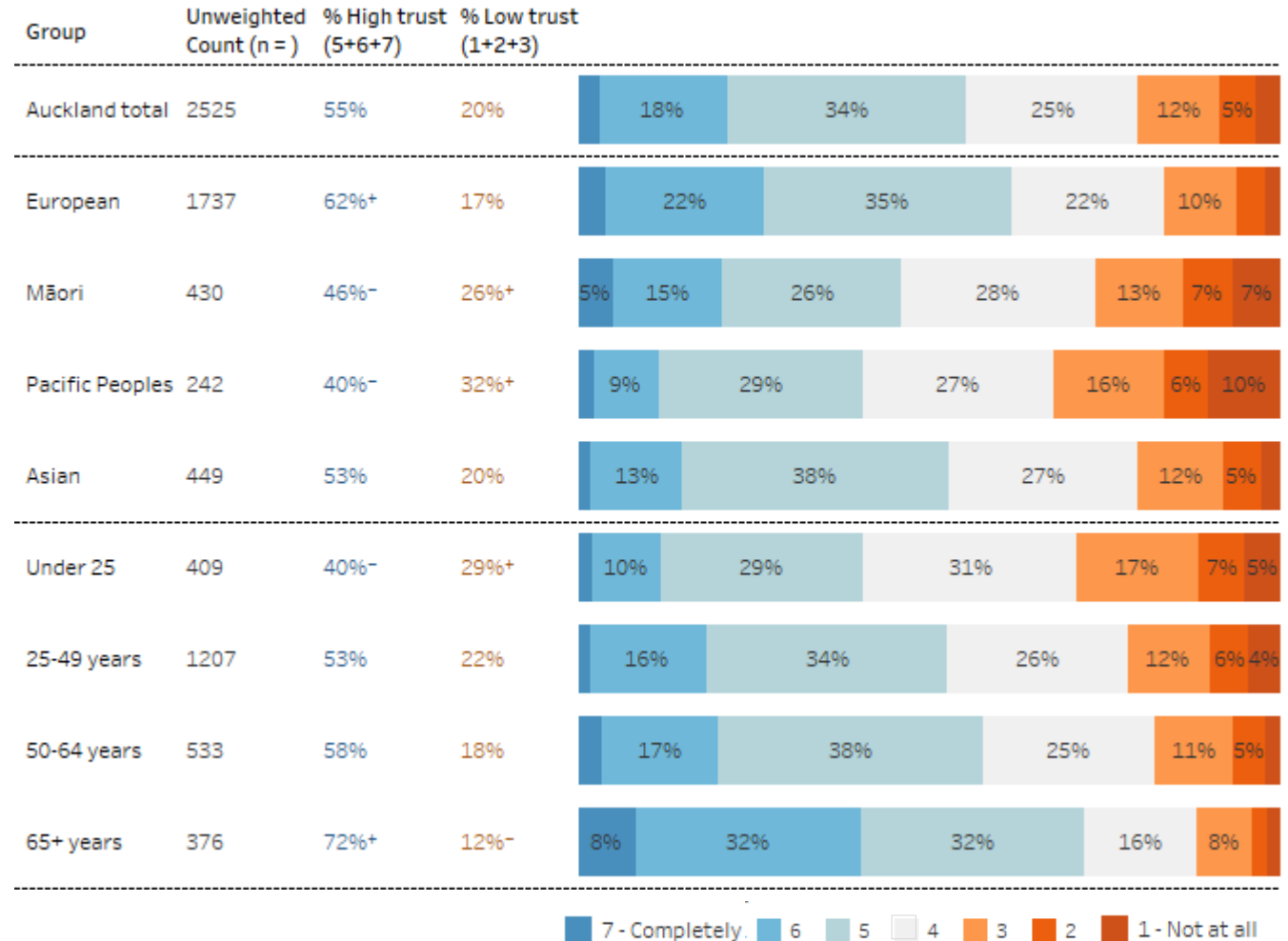
Trust in others

- by age and ethnicity

European respondents (62%) and those aged 65 and over (72%) were more likely than the overall sample (55%) to rate their level of trust in others in their local area relatively highly.

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).



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

Source: Q33. How much do you trust most people in your local area?

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

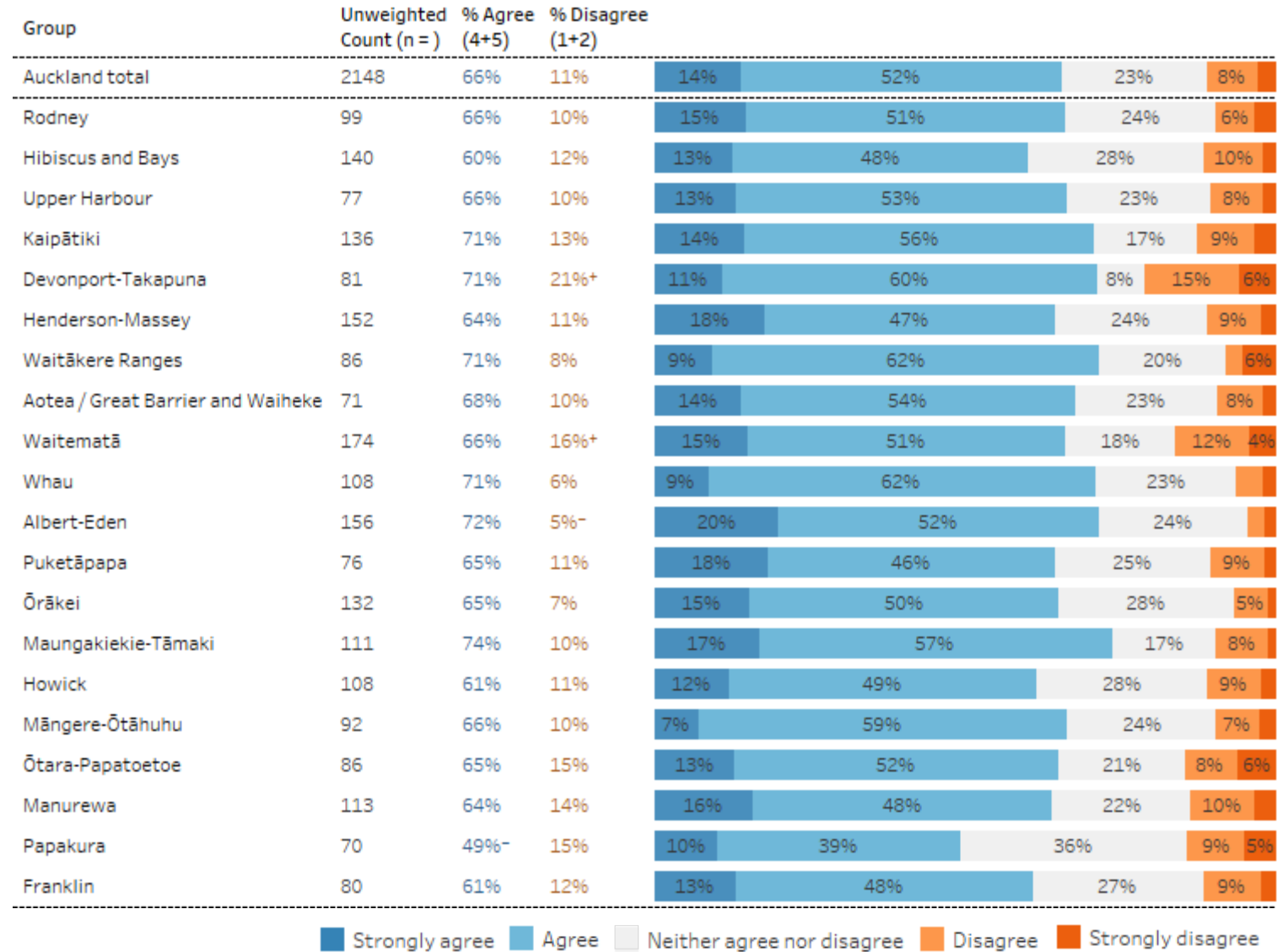
Opportunity to experience and participate in artistic activities

- by local board area

Two thirds (66%) of Auckland respondents agreed that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that they could experience or participate in. Around one in ten (11%) disagreed.

Residents in Papakura (49%) were less likely than the overall sample to agree with the statement.

Relatively high proportions of respondents living in Waitematā and Devonport-Takapuna disagreed (16% and 21% respectively, compared with 11% overall).



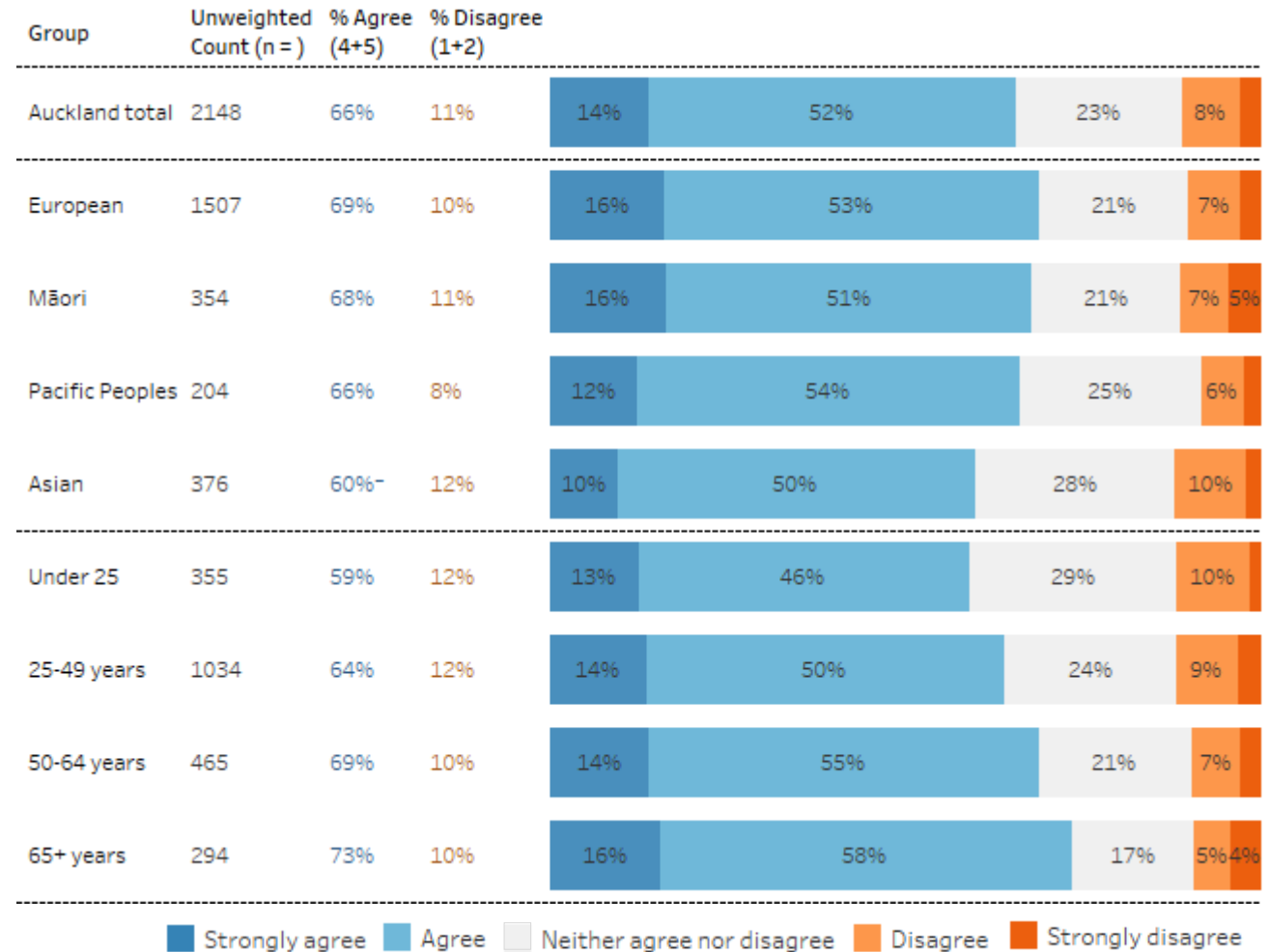
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2148

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

Opportunity to experience and participate in artistic activities - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents were less likely than the overall sample to agree that Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that they can experience or participate in (60% compared with 66% overall).

There were no significant differences by age group.



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

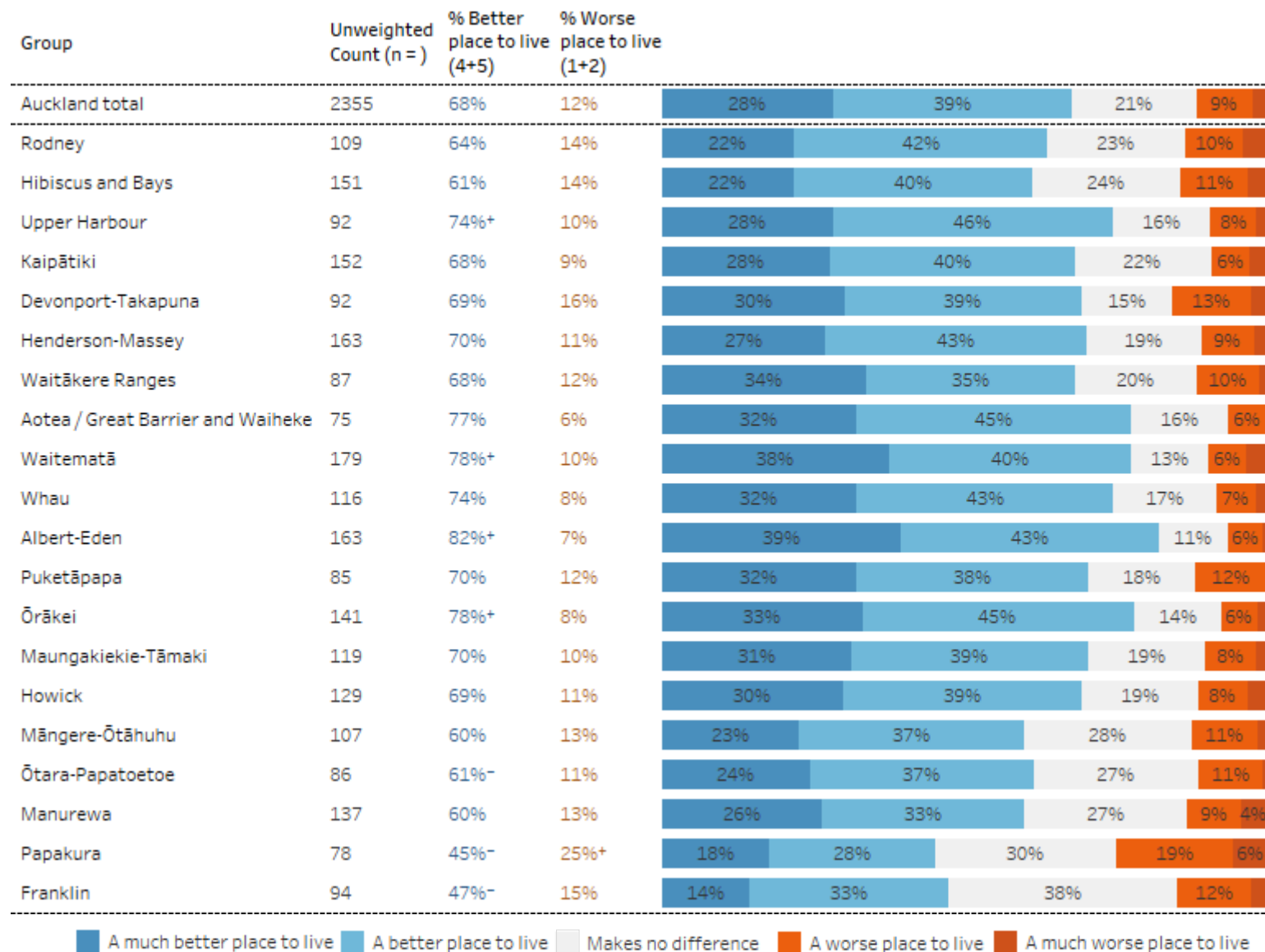
The section provides results on respondents' perceptions of the impact of increased ethnic and cultural diversity on Auckland, and explores the extent to which respondents have experienced, or witnessed, various forms of prejudice or intolerance in the previous 3 months.

Impact of diversity on Auckland as a place to live - by local board area

Just over two thirds of Auckland respondents (68%) felt 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, while 12% felt it made Auckland a worse place to live.

Residents in Waitemātā (78%), Ōrākei (78%) and Upper Harbour (74%) were more likely than the Auckland average to state it makes Auckland a better place to live.

Respondents from three southern local board areas of Ōtara-Papatoetoe (61%) Papakura (45%) and Franklin (47%) were less likely to state this. A quarter of respondents from Papakura (25%) felt it had made Auckland a worse 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

Impact of diversity on Auckland as a place to live

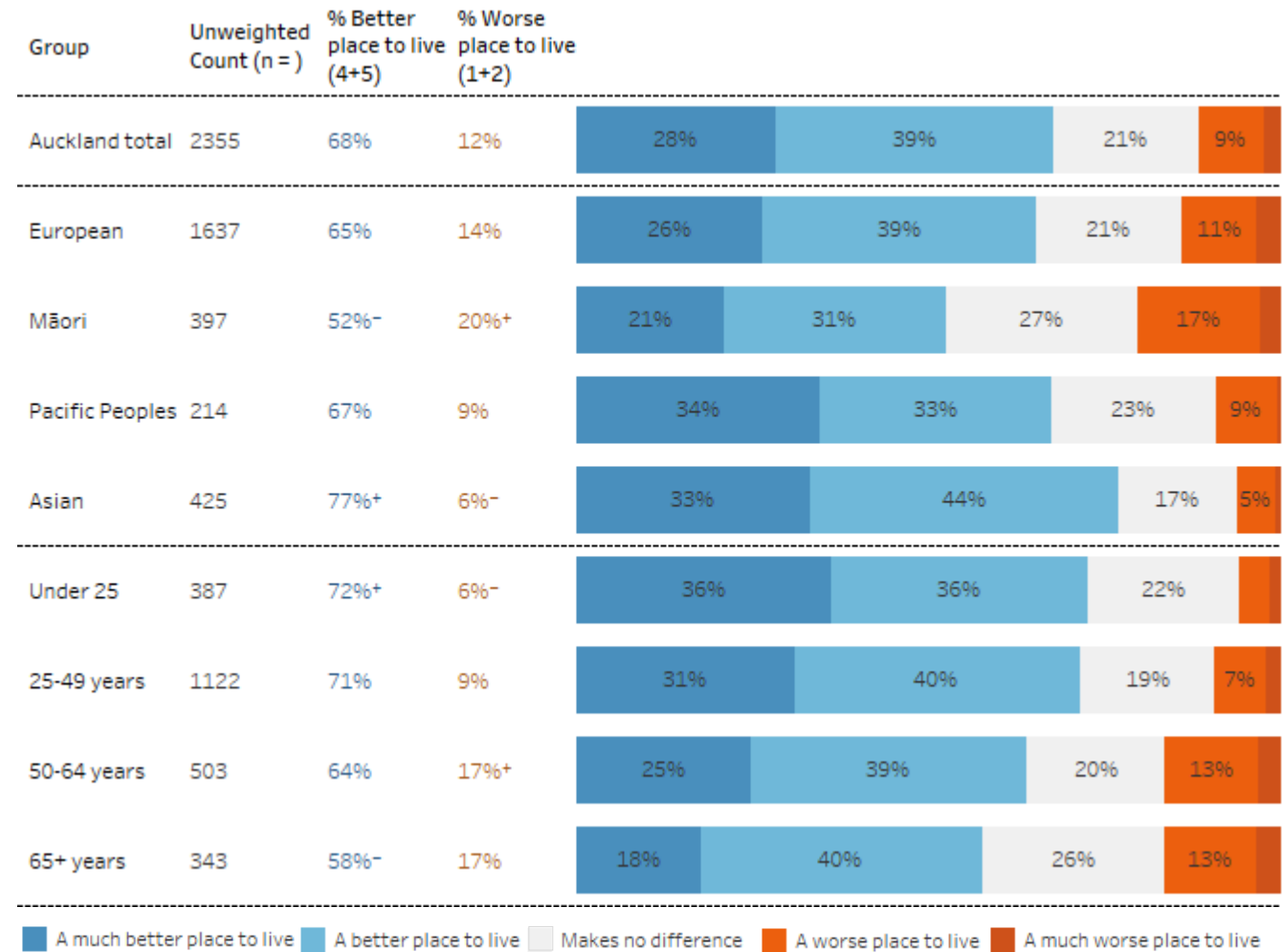
- by age and ethnicity

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 worse 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.



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

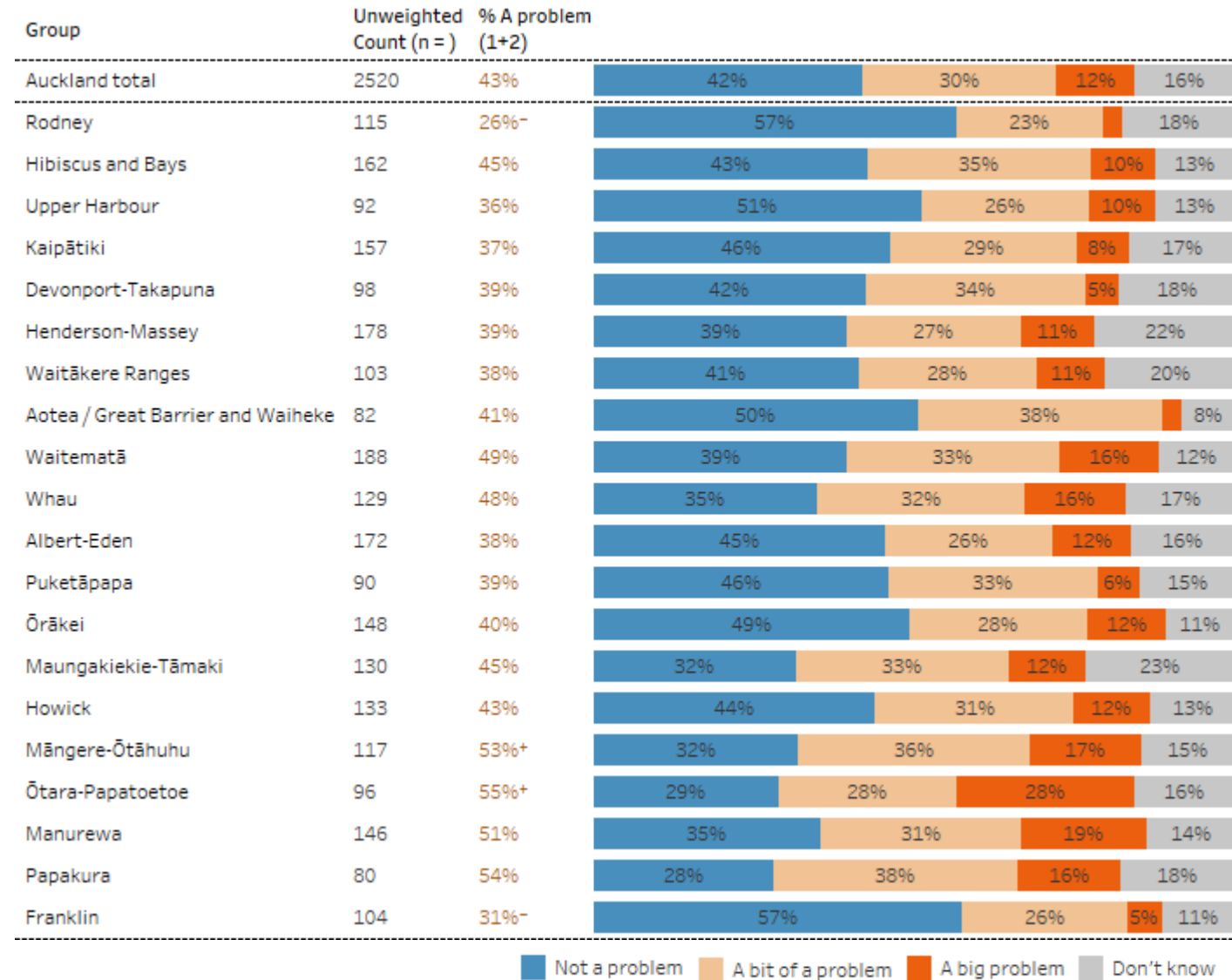
Racism and discrimination

- by local board area

Four in 10 (43%) Auckland respondents felt that 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.

Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (55%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (53%) were more likely to feel it had been a problem. More than a quarter (28%) of respondents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe said it had been a 'big problem'.

Those living in Franklin (31%) and Rodney (26%) were less likely than the overall sample to feel this had been a problem.



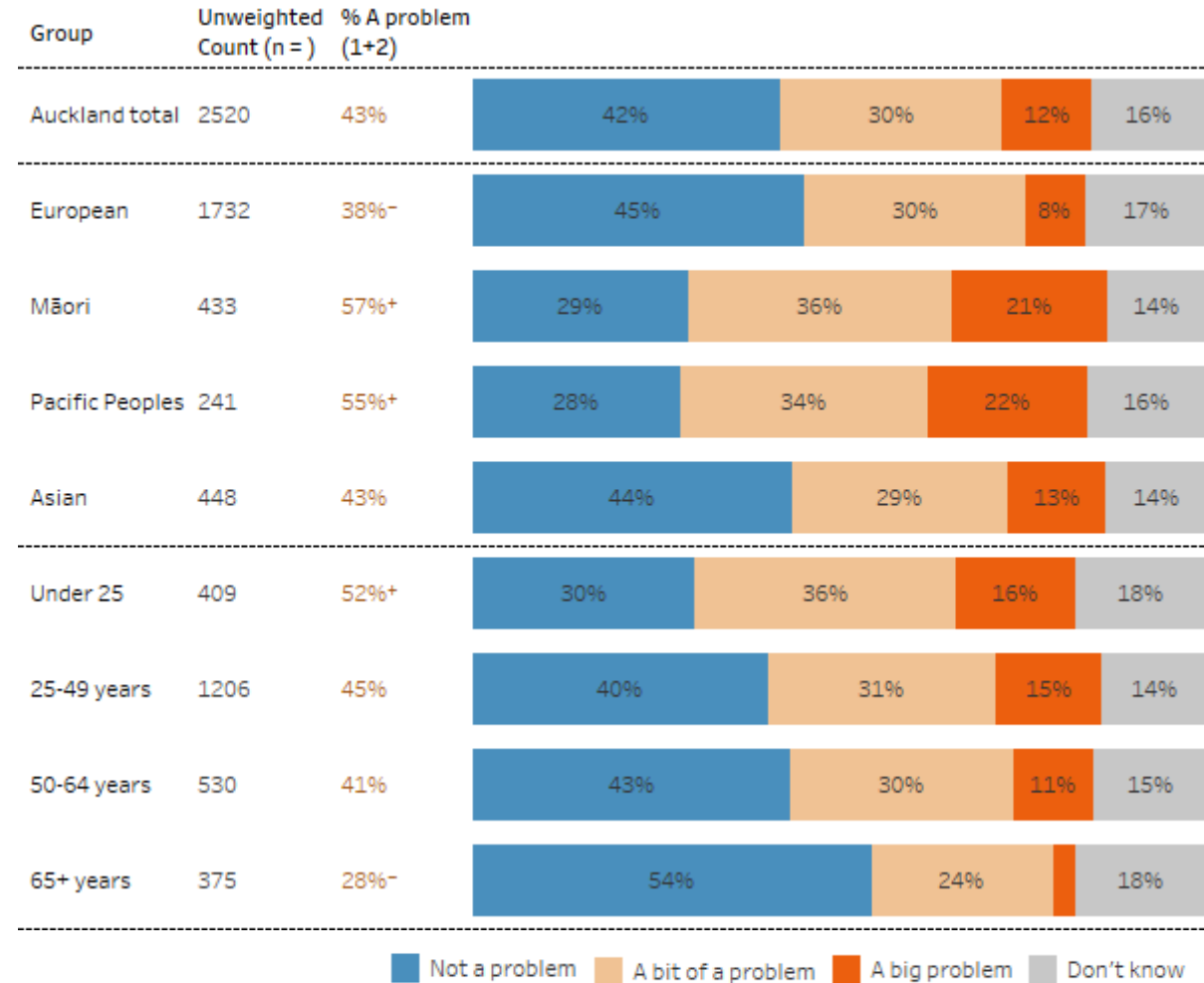
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2520

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

Racism and discrimination - by age and ethnicity

Māori (57%) and Pacific (55%) respondents were more likely than the Auckland sample overall (43%) to state that 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.

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%).



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

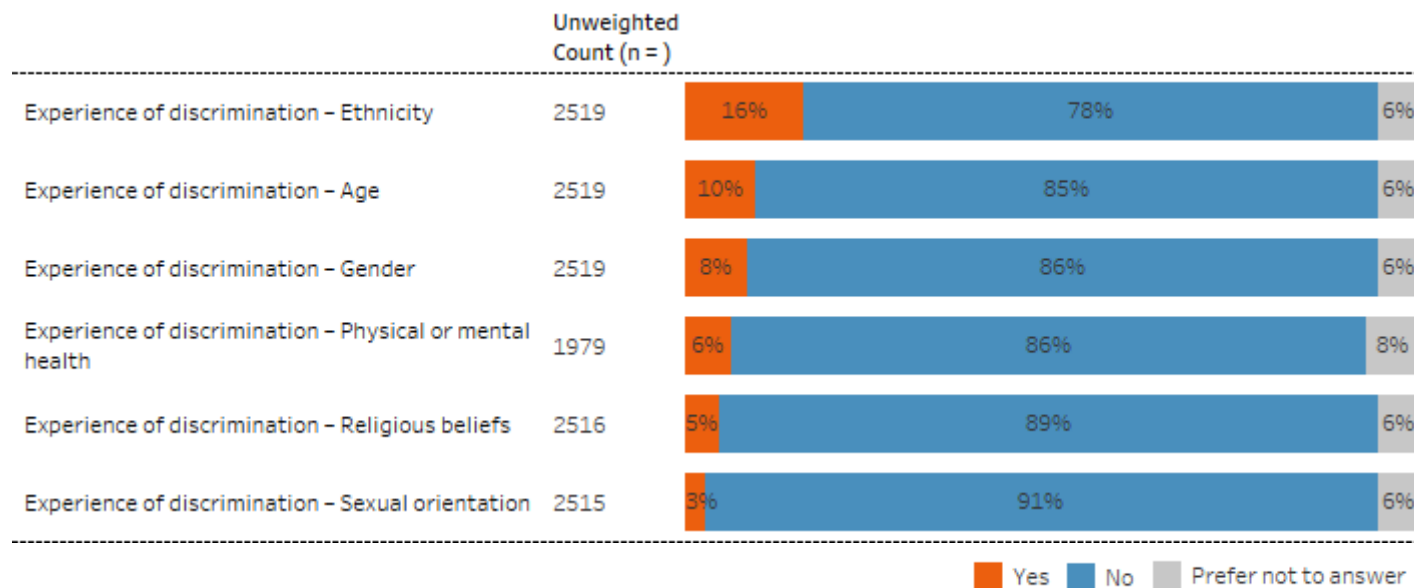
Experience of prejudice or intolerance

- summary

Respondents were asked whether they had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, as shown in the chart. These are separate questions as people may have experienced more than one type of discrimination.

As the chart shows, a small but notable number of Auckland respondents stated they had experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months – the biggest group (16%) who stated it was due to their ethnicity.

Respondents were also asked whether they had witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months – the results are discussed further in this section.



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

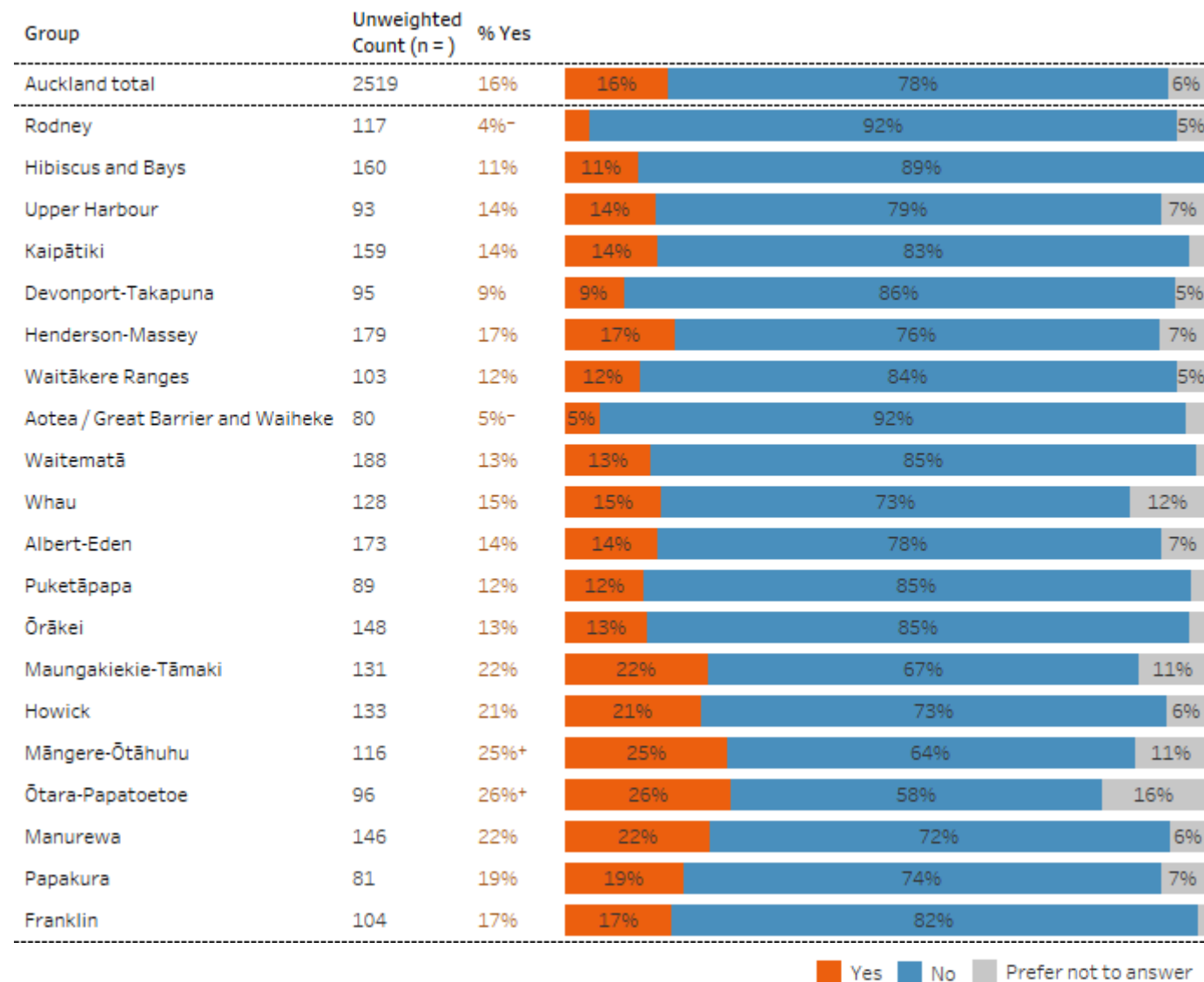
Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to ethnicity

- by local board area

16% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their ethnicity.

This was significantly higher for those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (25%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (26%).

Respondents living in Rodney (4%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (5%) were significantly less likely to have experienced this.



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

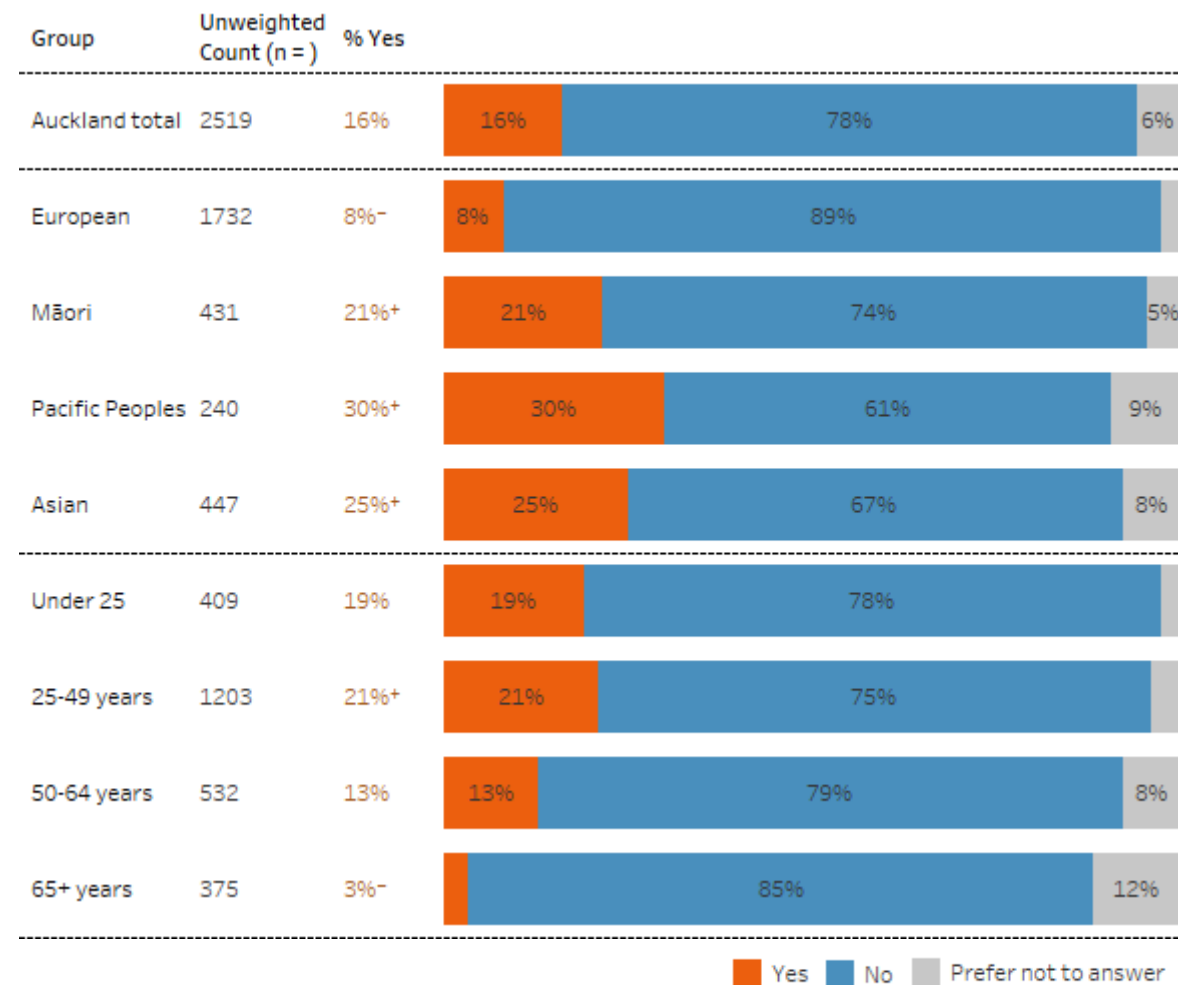
Source: Q40c. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your ethnicity?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to ethnicity

- by age and ethnicity

16% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their ethnicity.

This was significantly higher for Māori (21%) and Pacific (30%) and Asian (25%) respondents, as well as those aged 25 to 49 years (21%).



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

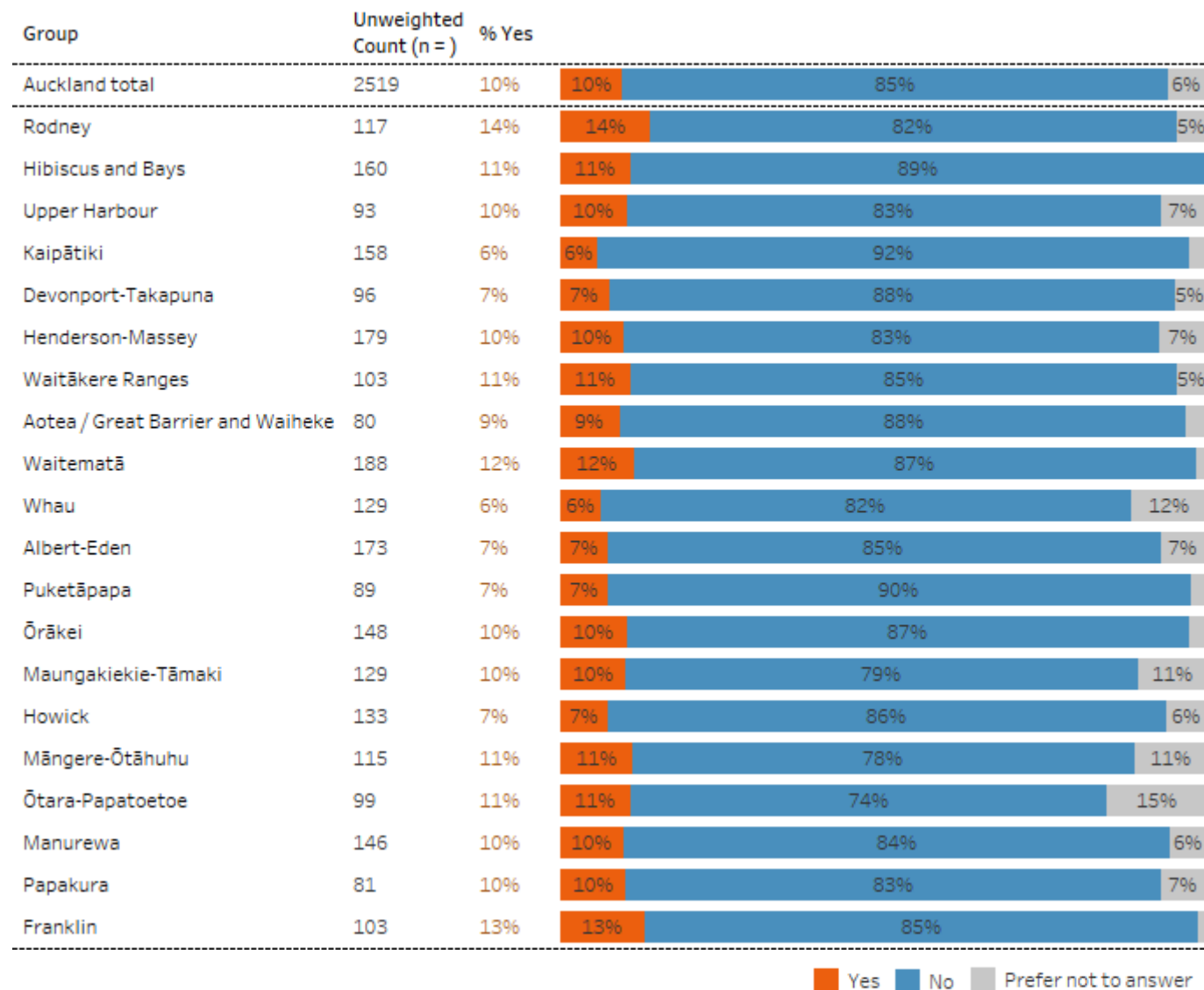
Source: Q40c. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your ethnicity?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to age

- by local board area

One in ten respondents (10%) 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 local board.



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

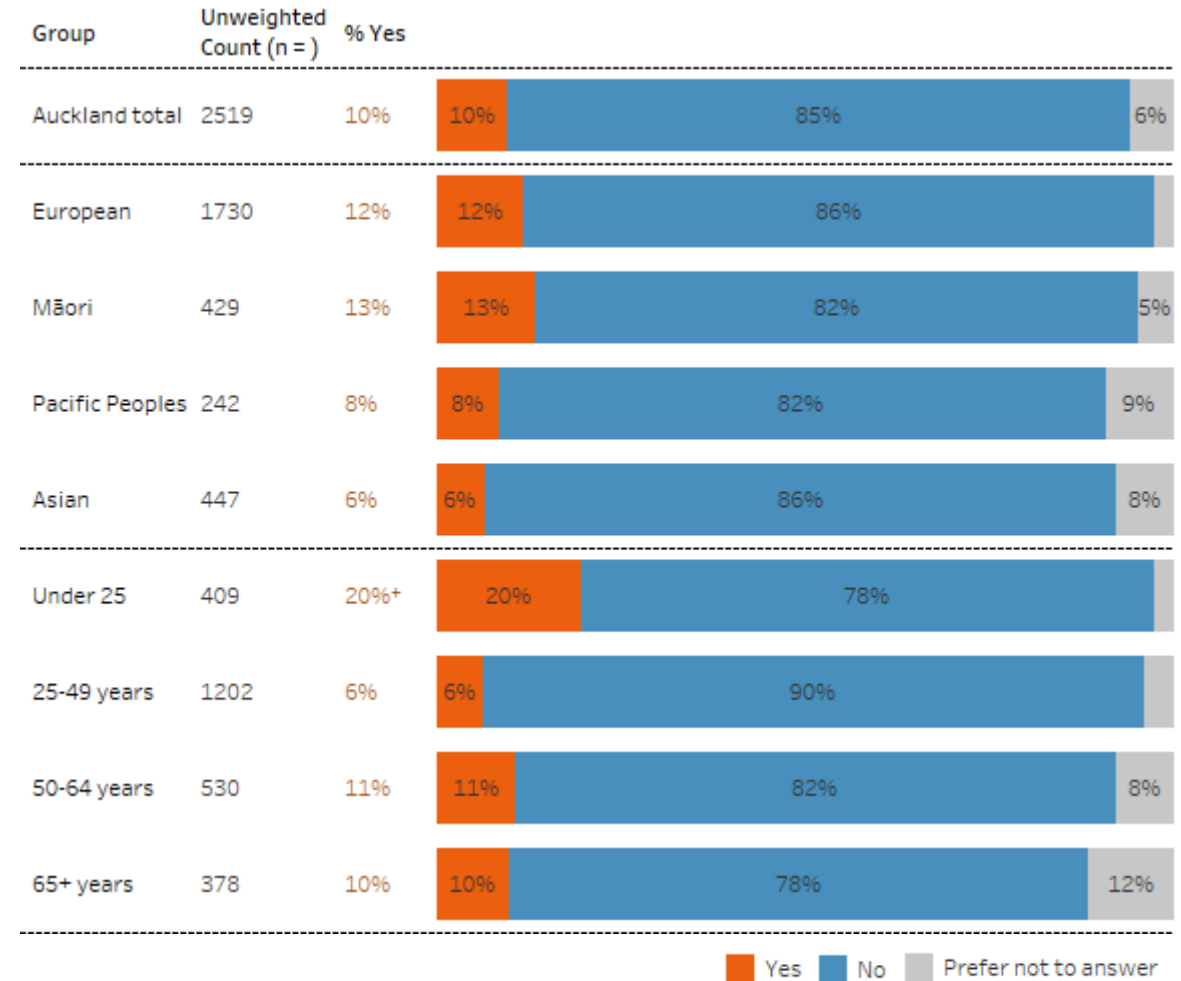
Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to age

- 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.

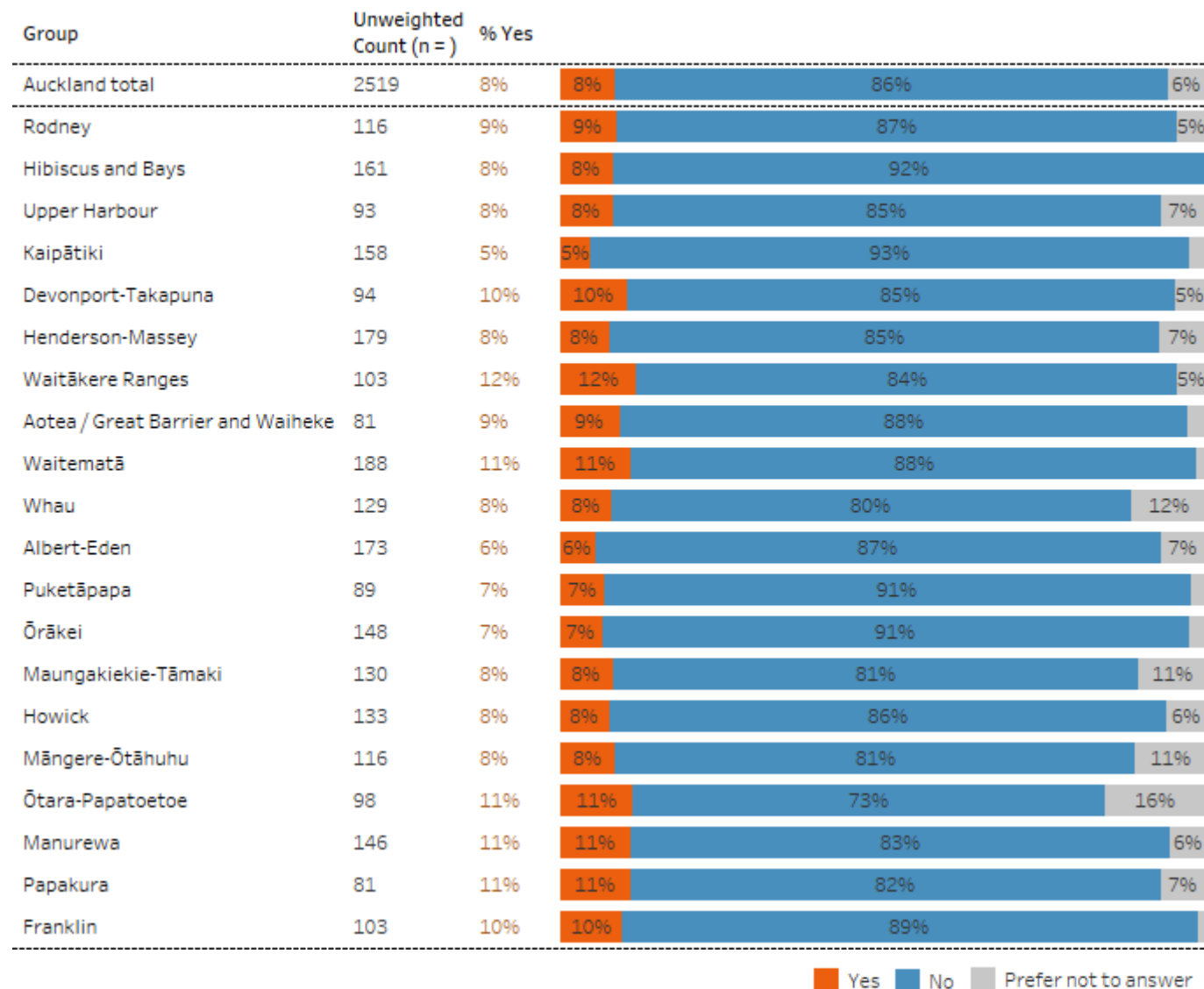


Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2519
Source: Q40b. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your age?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to gender - by local board area

8% of Auckland respondents had personally experienced 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 local board.



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

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to gender

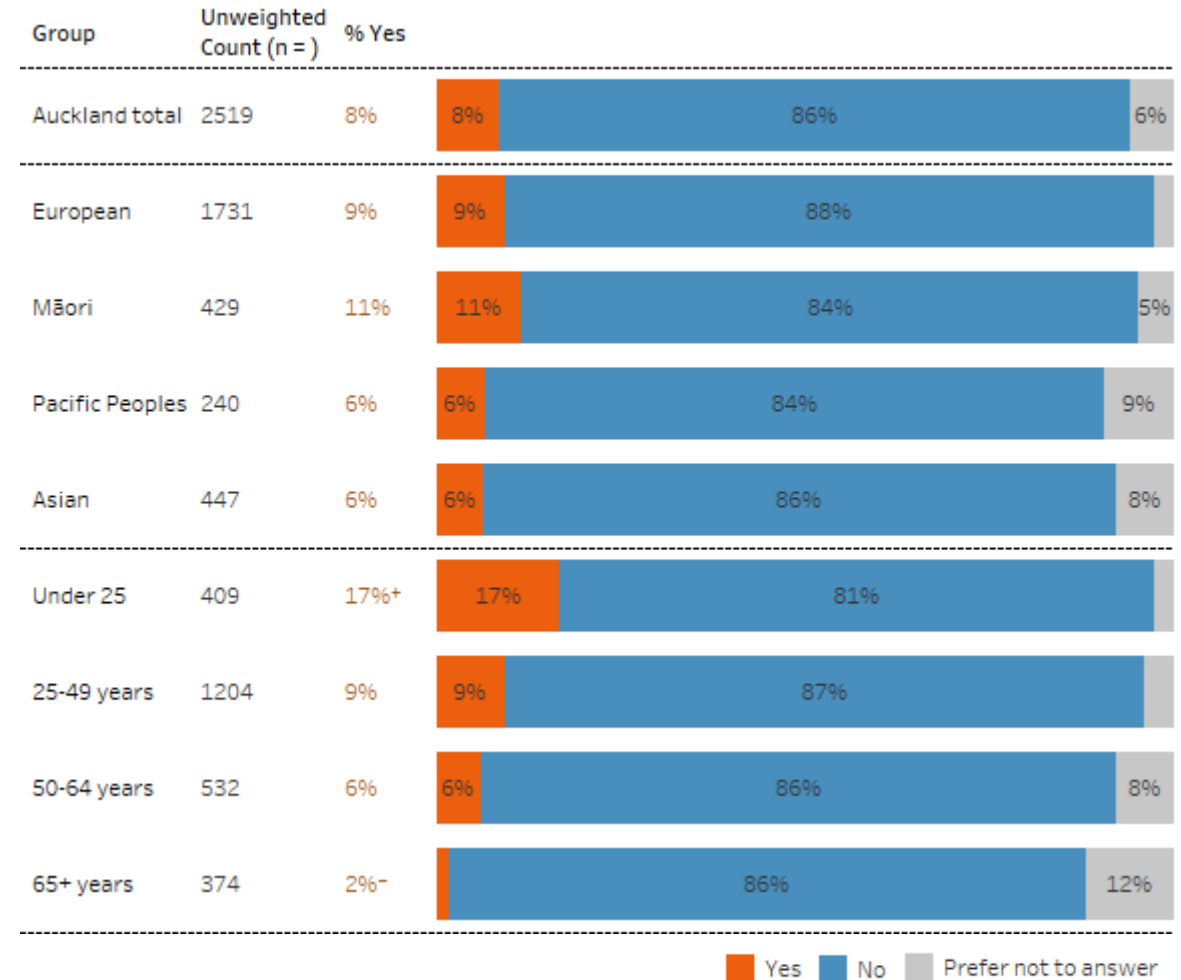
- by age and ethnicity

8% of respondents had personally experienced 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

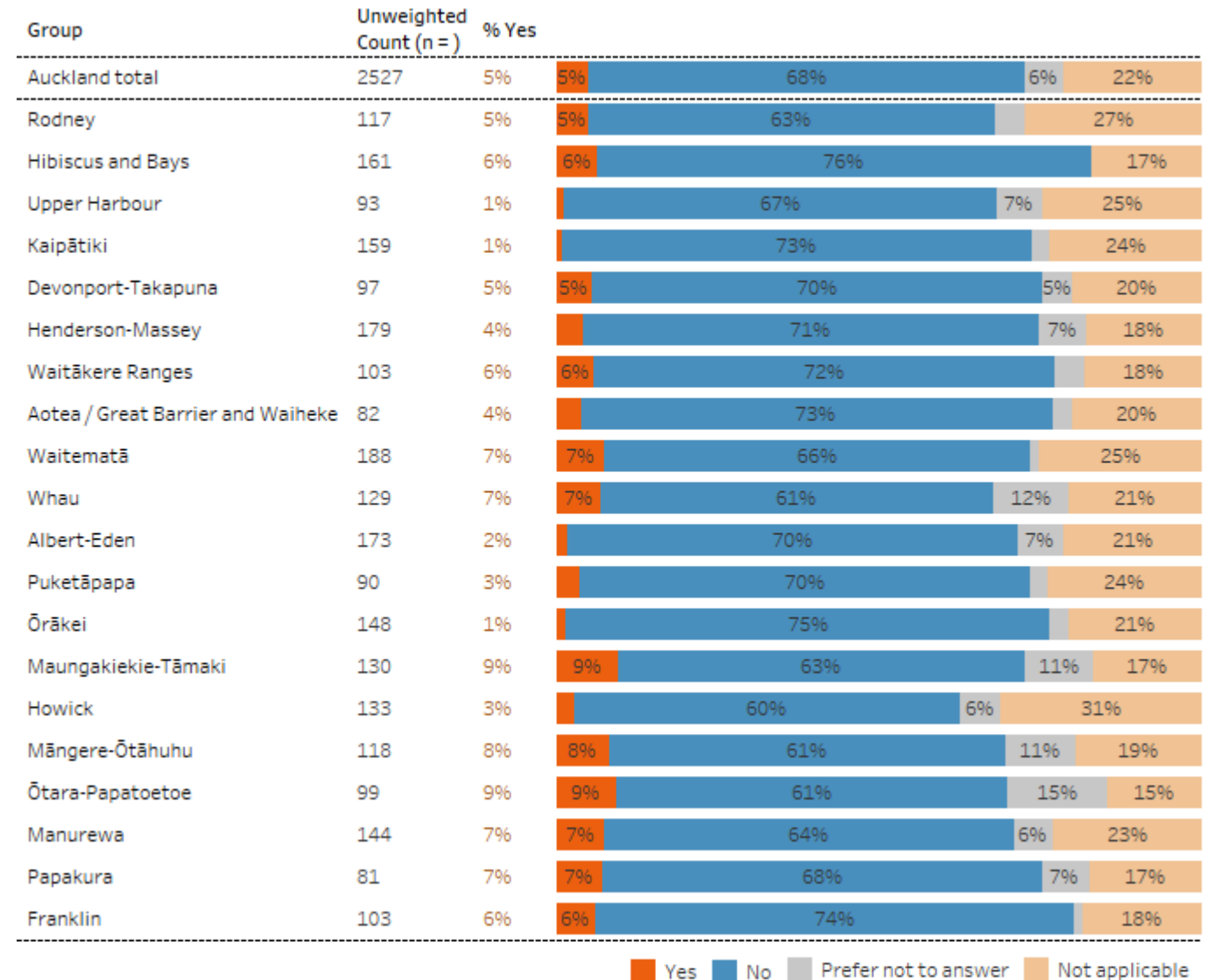
Source: Q40a. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your gender?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health

- by local board area

5% of Auckland respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their physical or mental health.

There were no statistically significant differences by local board.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 1979

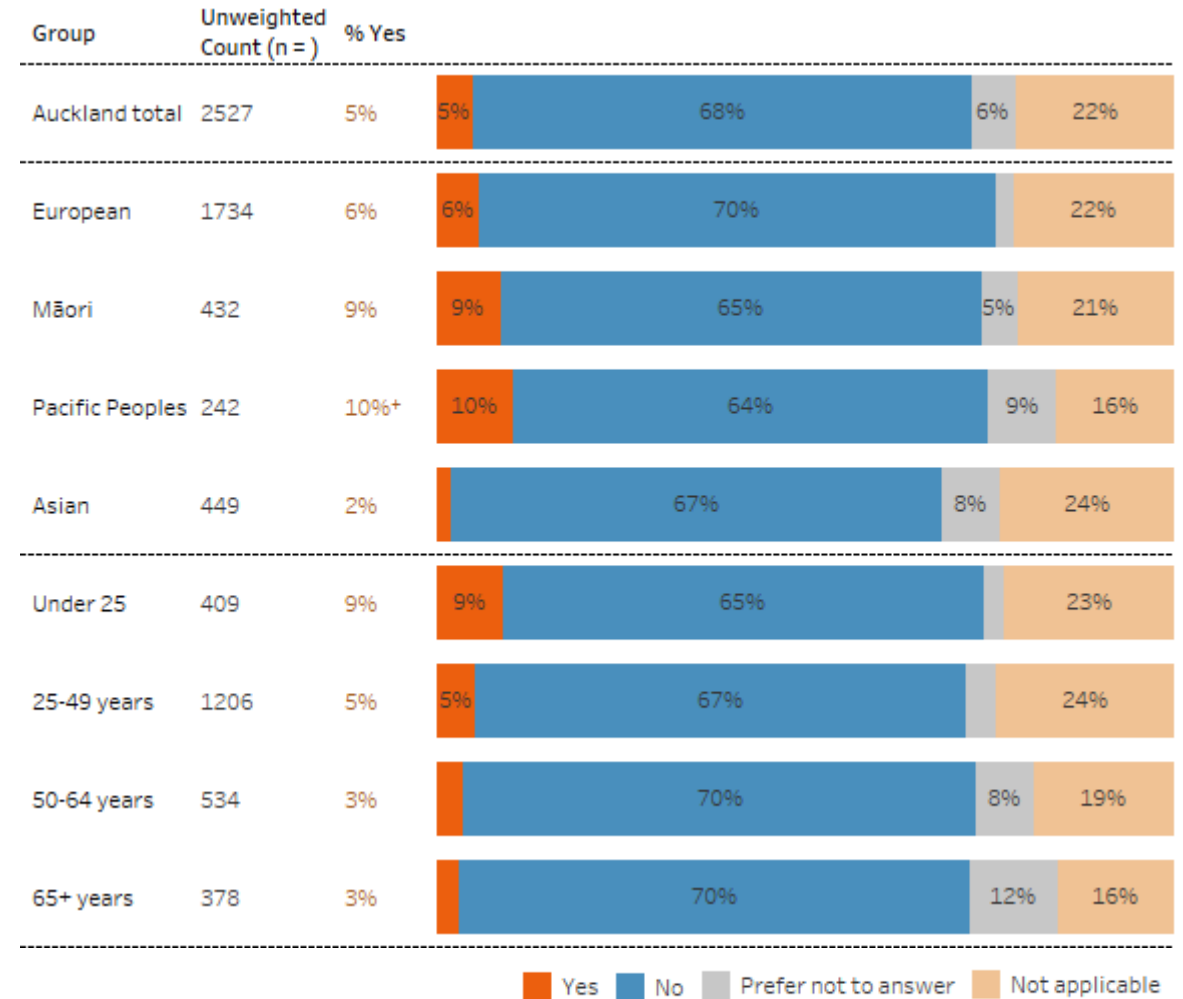
Source: Q40d. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your physical or mental health condition or impairment?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health - by age and ethnicity

5% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their physical or mental health.

Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall sample to state they had experienced this (10% compared with 5% overall).

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%).



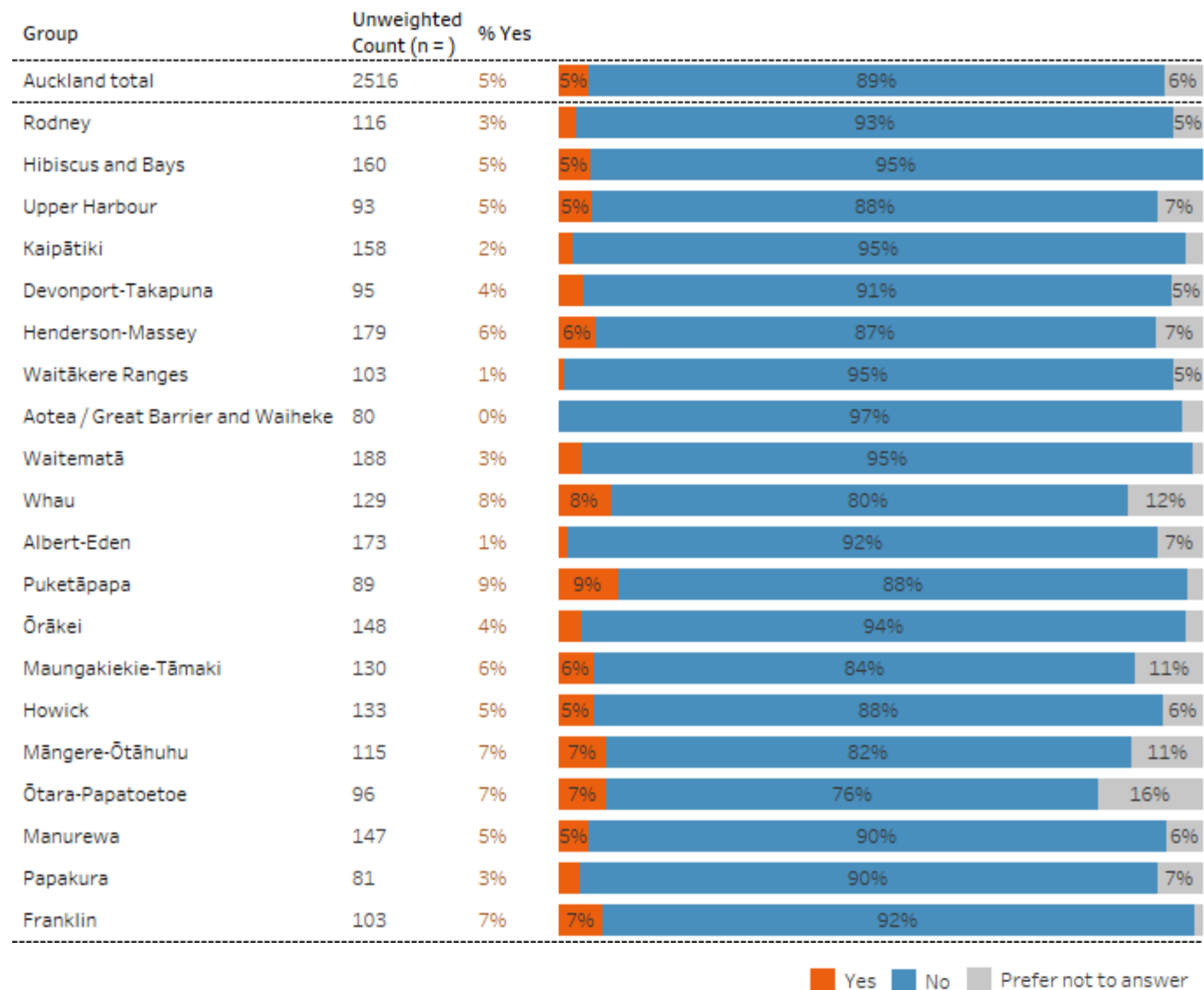
Source: Q40d. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your physical or mental health condition or impairment? + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 1979

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to religious beliefs - by local board area

5% of Auckland respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their religious beliefs.

There were no statistically significant differences by local board.



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

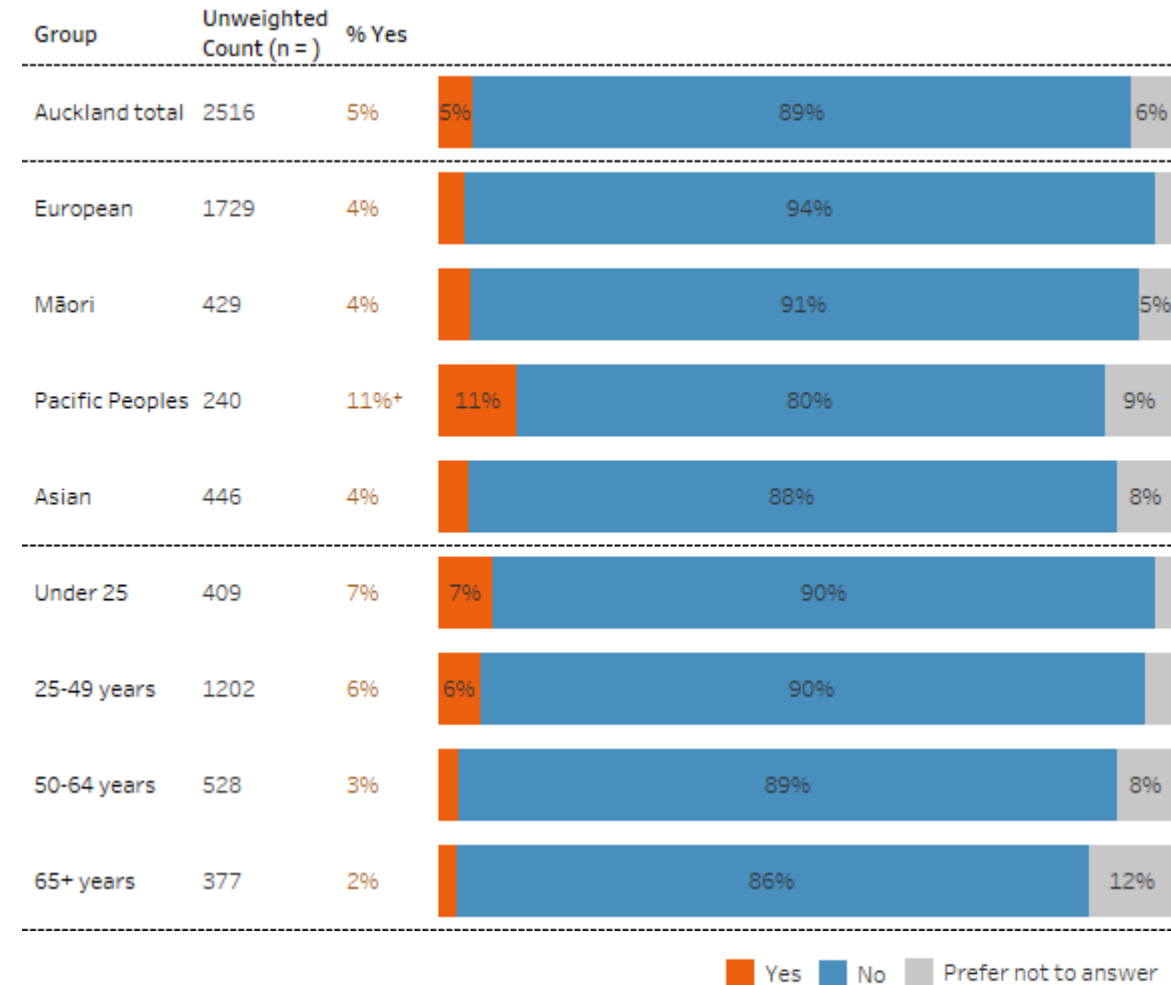
Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to religious beliefs

- by age and ethnicity

5% of respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their religious beliefs.

Pacific respondents were more likely than the overall sample to state they had experienced this (11% compared with 5% overall).

There were no statistically significant differences by age group.



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

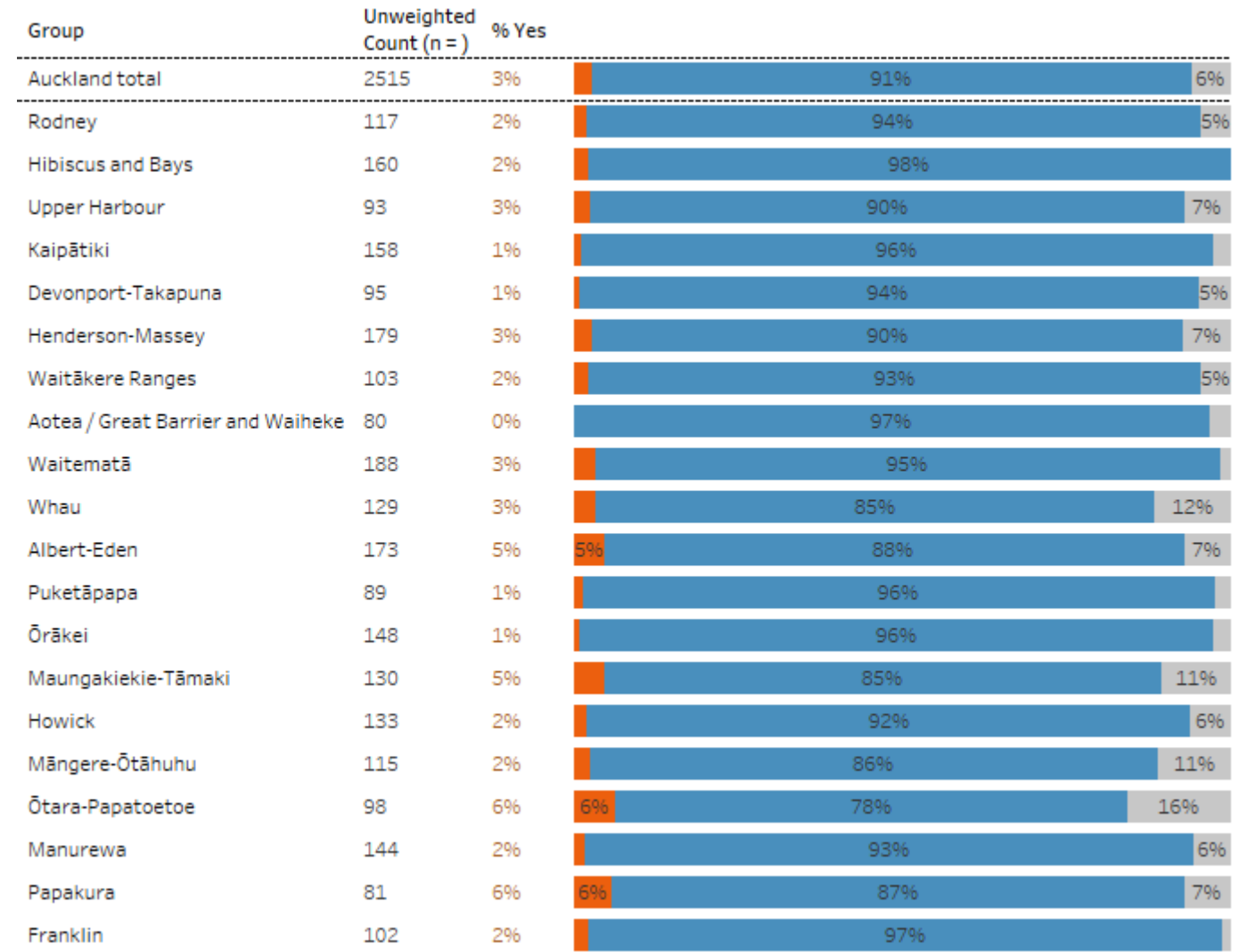
Source: Q40f. In the last three months have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your religious beliefs?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to sexual orientation

- by local board area

A small proportion (3%) of Auckland respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their sexual orientation.

There were no statistically significant differences by local board.



Yes No Prefer not to answer

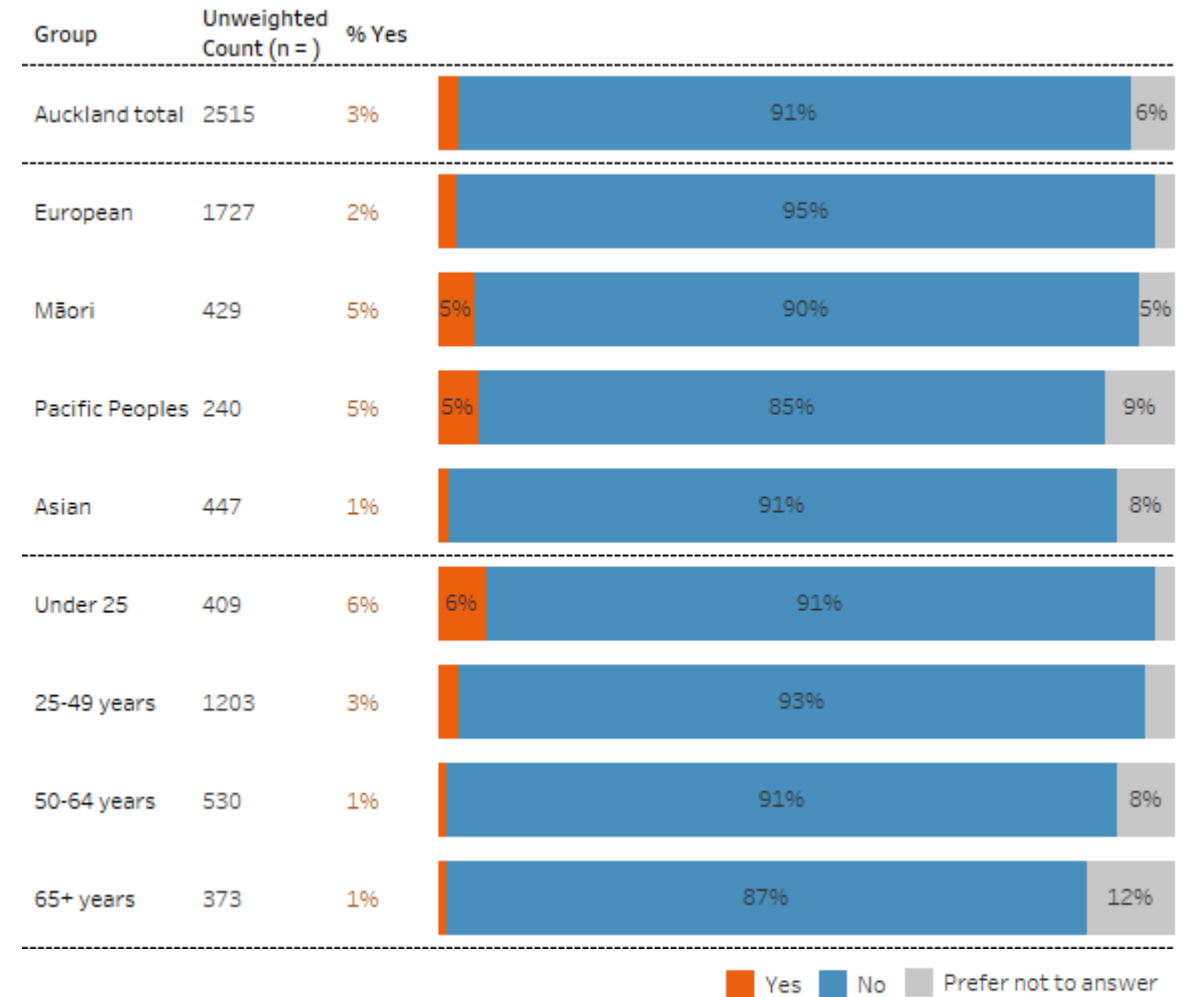
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2515

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

Experience of prejudice or intolerance due to sexual orientation - by age and ethnicity

A small proportion (3%) of Auckland respondents had personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months, due to their sexual orientation.

There were no statistically significant differences by ethnicity or age groups.



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

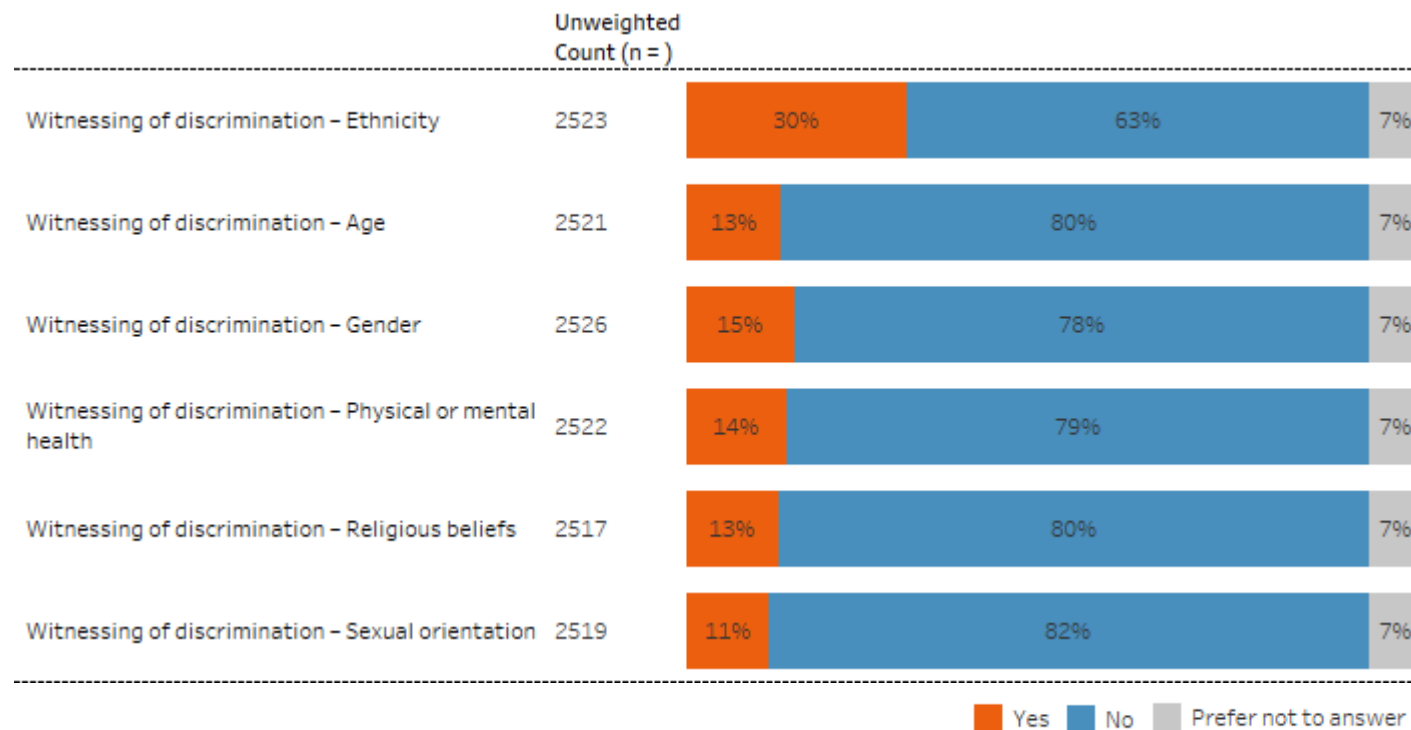
Witness of prejudice or intolerance

- summary

Respondents were asked whether they had witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than themselves, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, in the previous three months, as shown in the chart. These are separate questions as people may have witnessed more than one type of discrimination.

As the chart shows, a number of Auckland respondents stated they had witnessed prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in the previous three months – again, the biggest group was those stated this was due to ethnicity (30%).

In general, greater proportions of respondents stated they had witnessed prejudice or intolerance than had experienced it, across all variables.



Source: Q41. 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/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

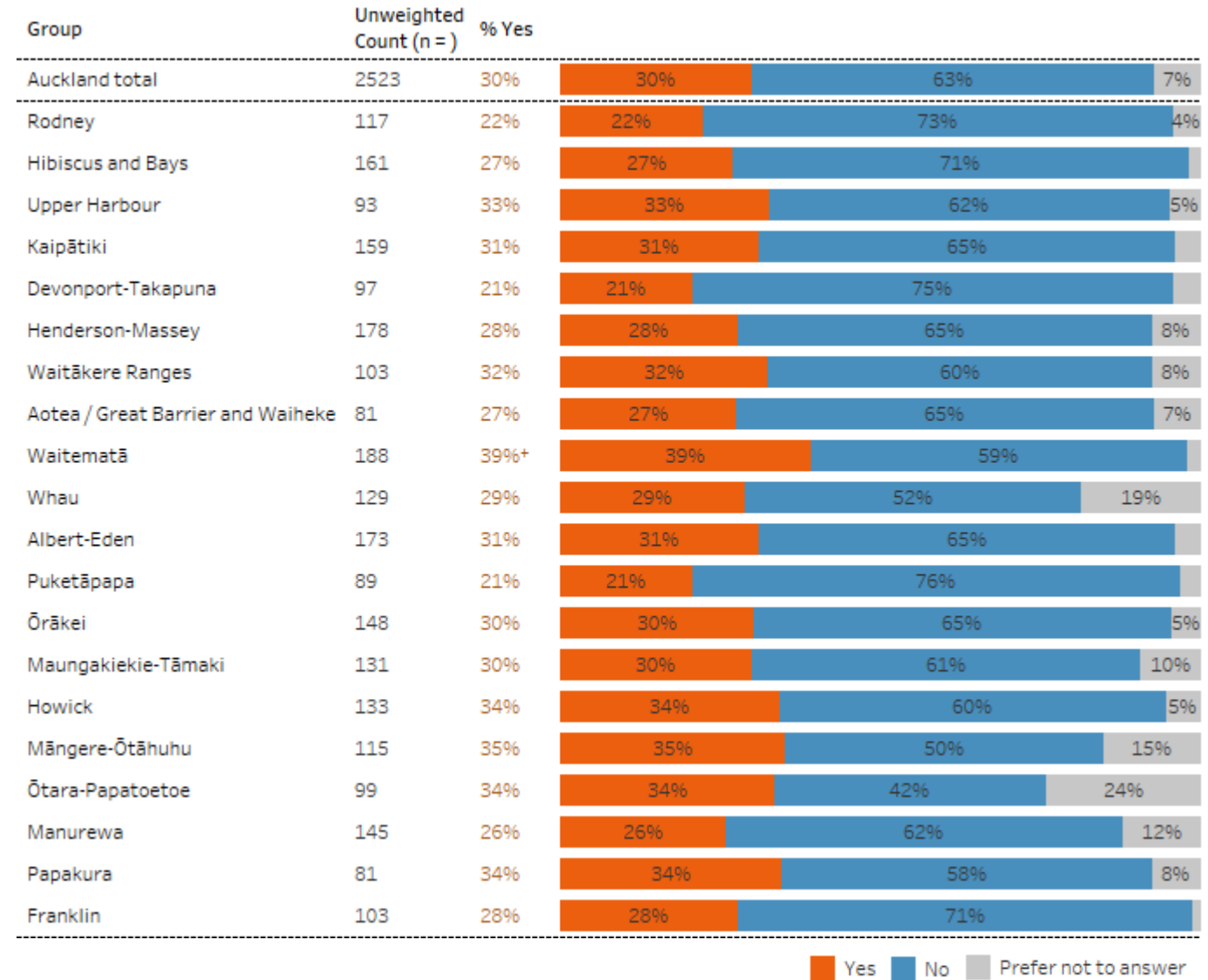
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), ns between 2517 and 2526

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to ethnicity

- by local board area

Almost one in three (30%) respondents had witnessed 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 ethnicity.

Respondents living in Waitemātā were more likely to have witnessed this (39% compared with 30% overall).



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

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

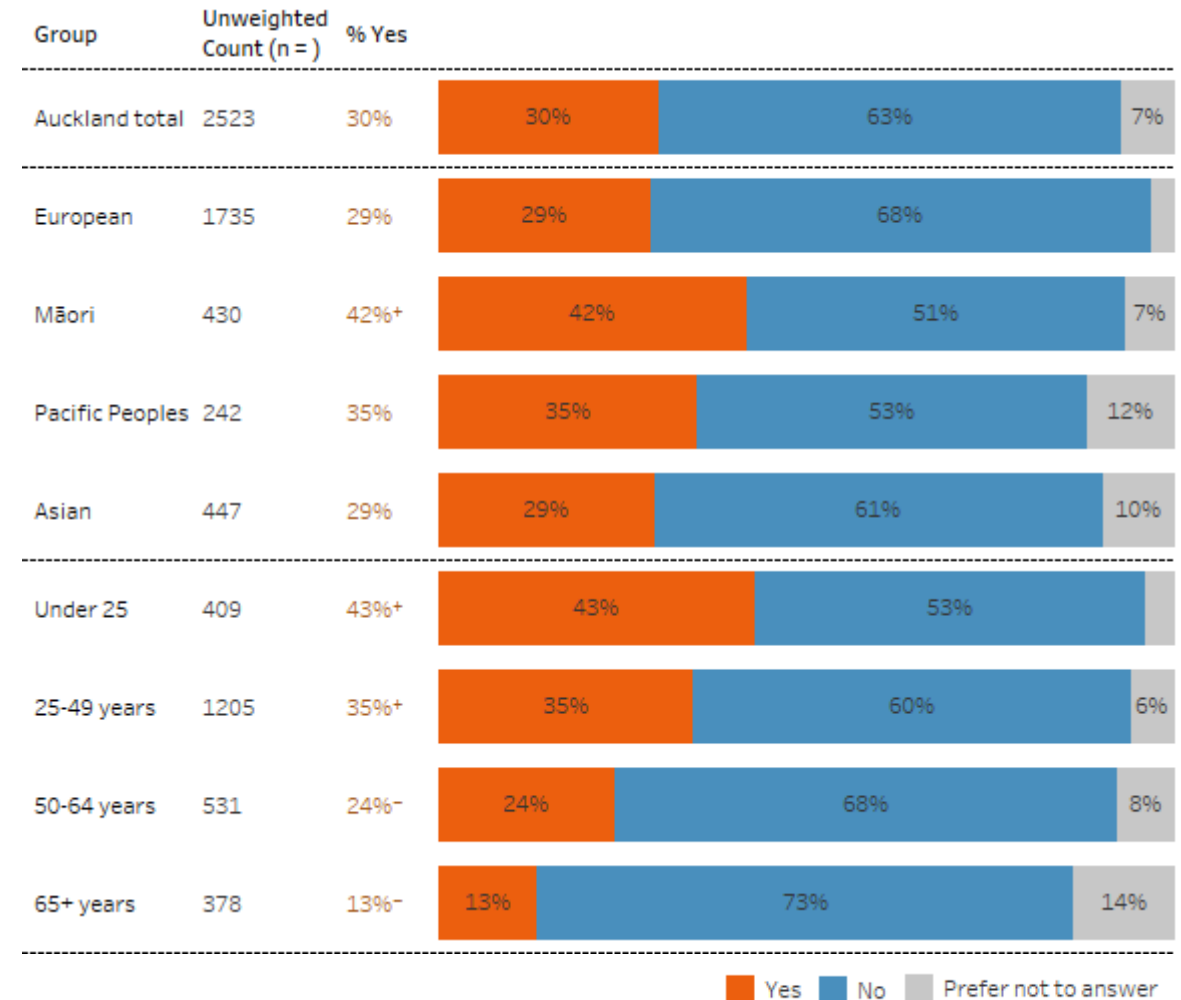
Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to ethnicity

- by age and ethnicity

Almost one in three (30%) respondents had witnessed 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 ethnicity.

Māori respondents were more likely to have witnessed this (42% compared with 30% overall).

There were obvious age differences in responses, with respondents aged 49 and under being more likely than respondents aged 50 and over to have witnessed this.



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

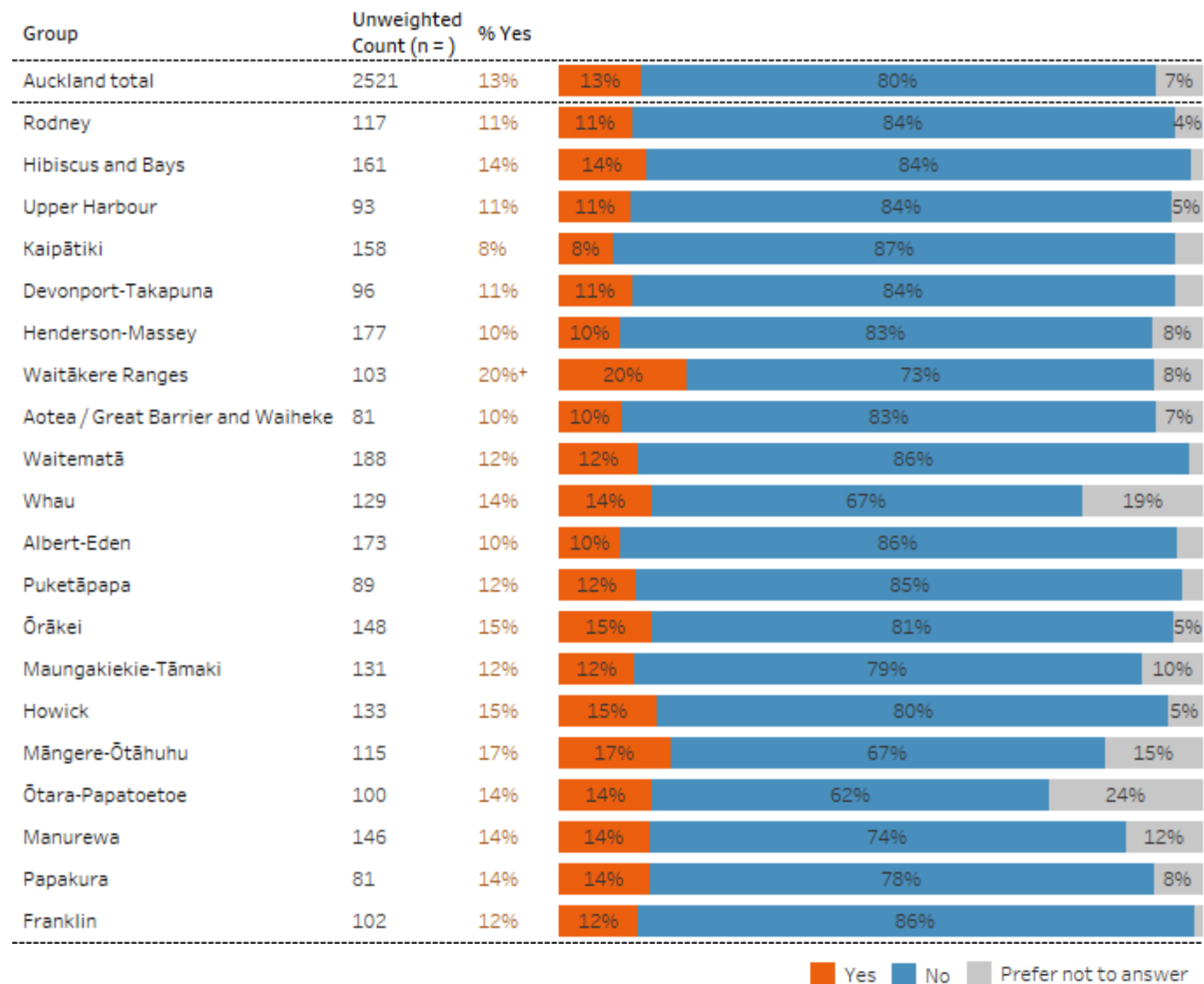
Source: Q41c. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their ethnicity?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to age

- by local board area

13% of respondents had witnessed 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.

Respondents living in Waitākere Ranges local board area were more likely to have witnessed this (20% compared with 13% overall).



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

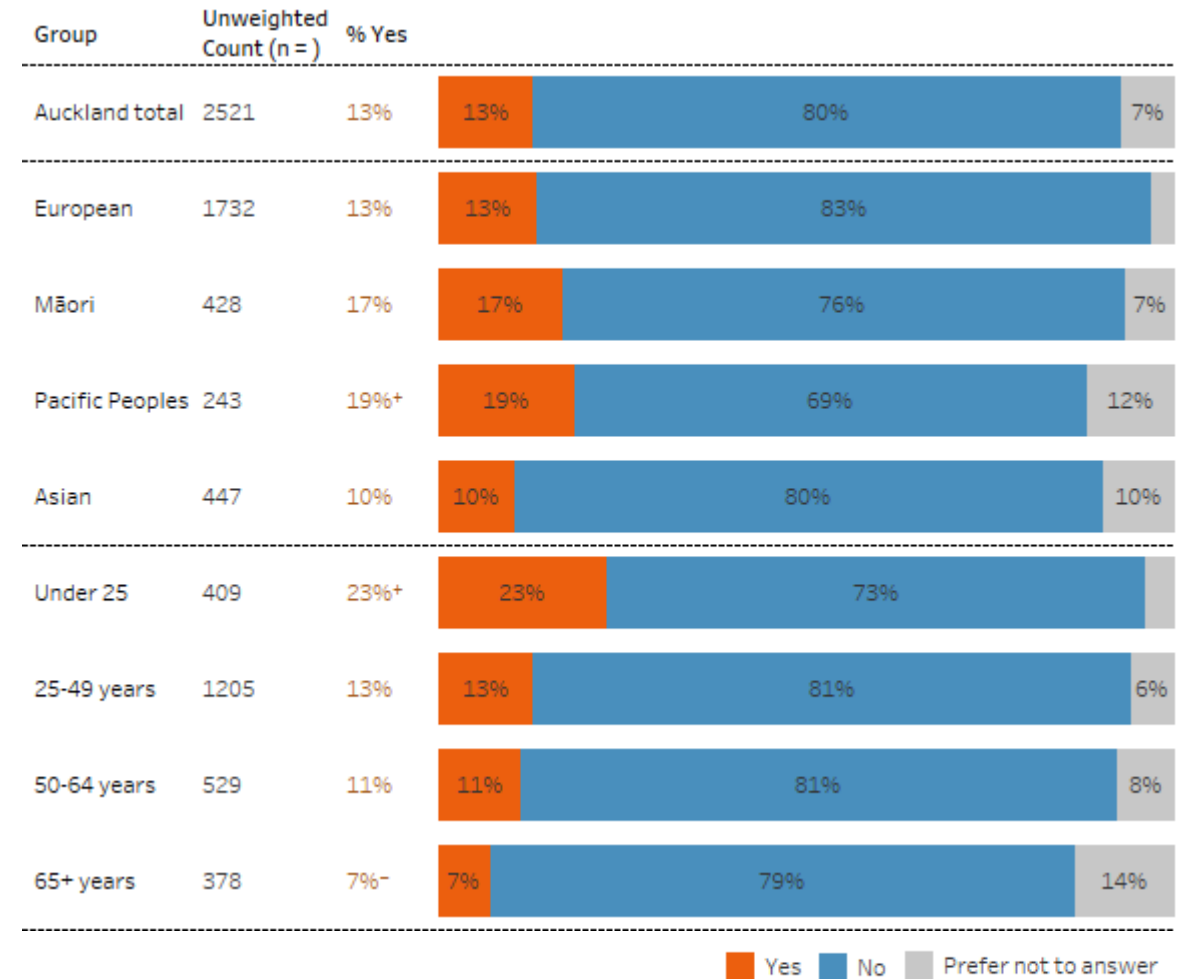
Source: Q41b. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their age?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to age - by age and ethnicity

13% of respondents had witnessed 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

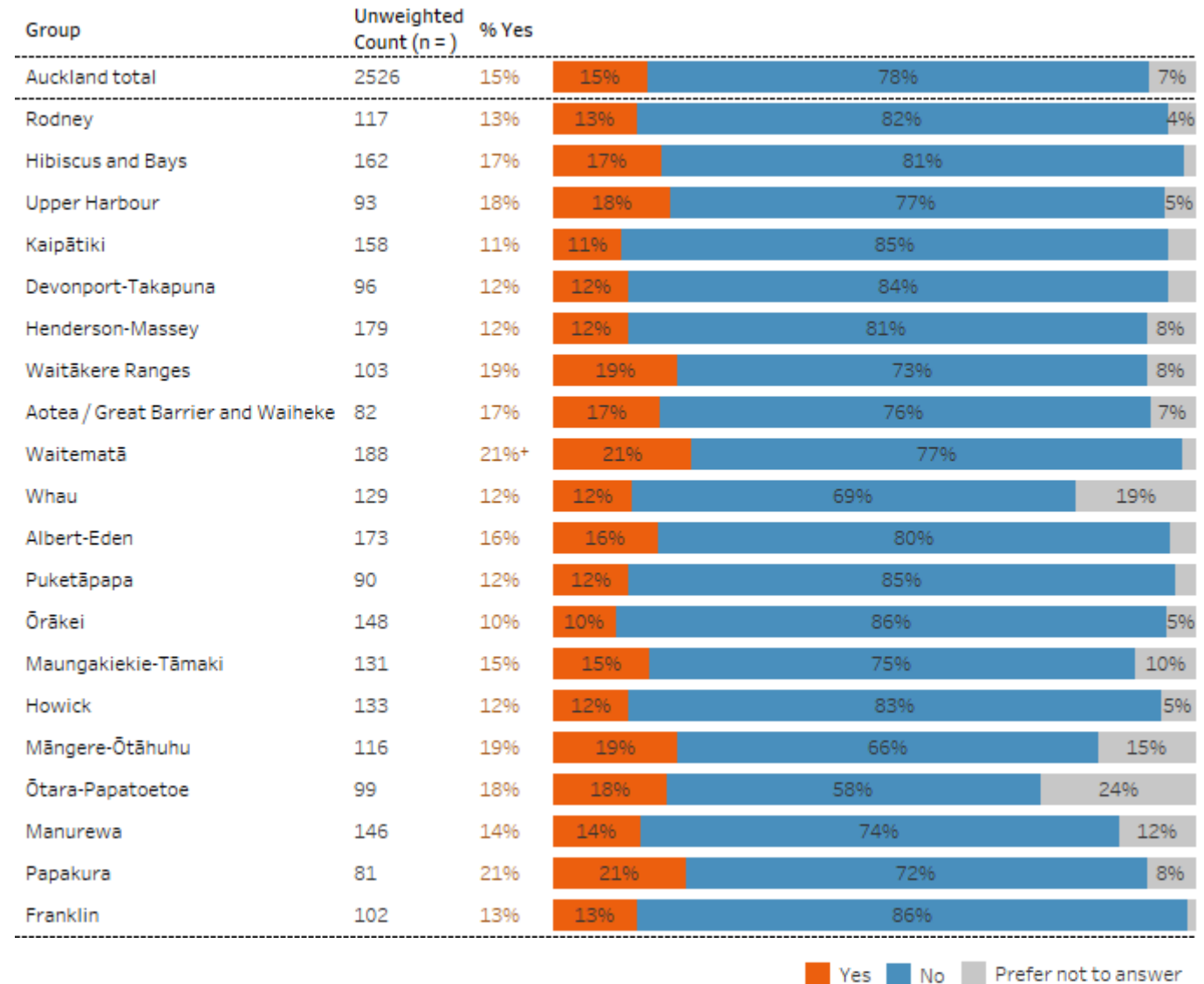
Source: Q41b. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their age?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to gender

- by local board area

15% of respondents had witnessed 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.

Respondents living in the Waitemātā local board area were more likely to have witnessed this (21% compared with 15% overall).



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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to gender

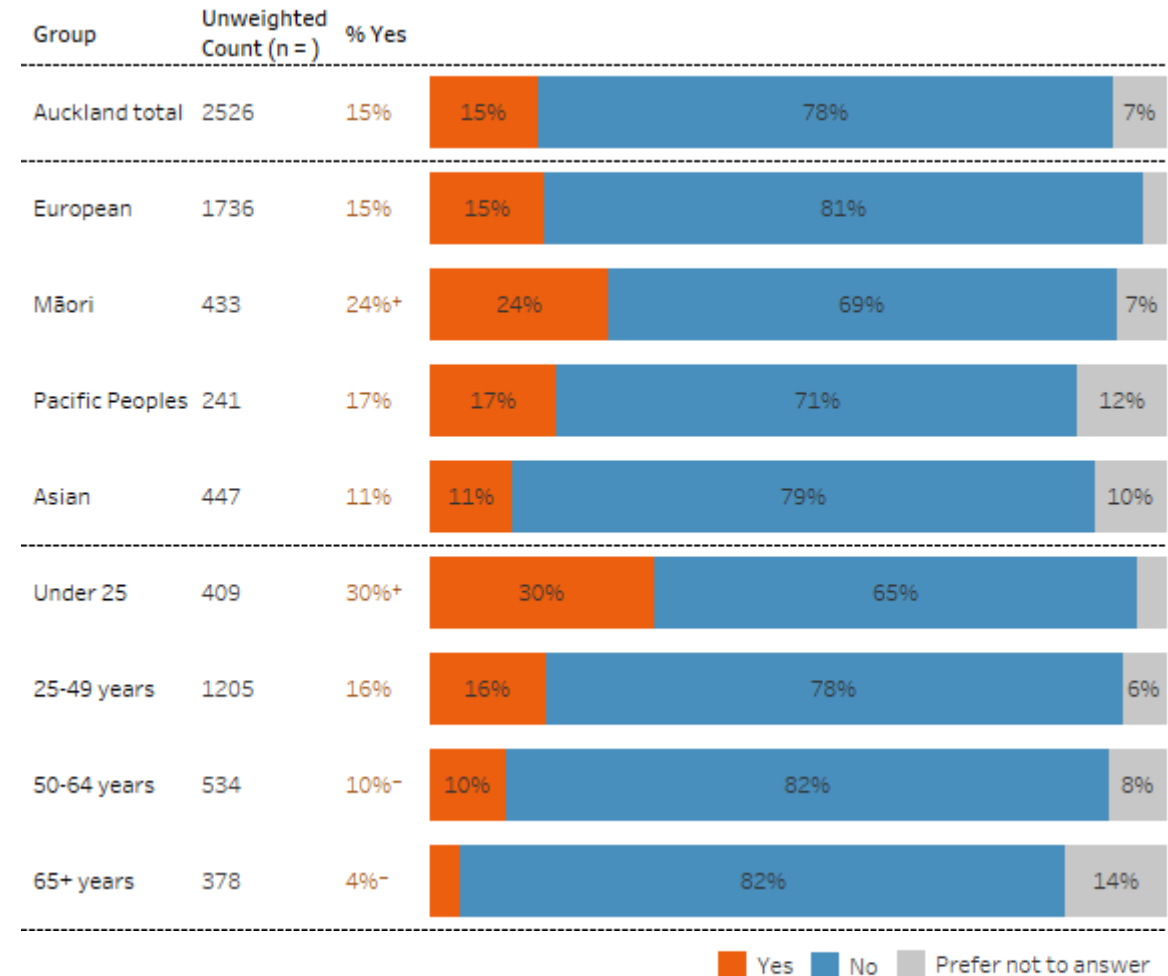
- by age and ethnicity

15% of respondents had witnessed 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.



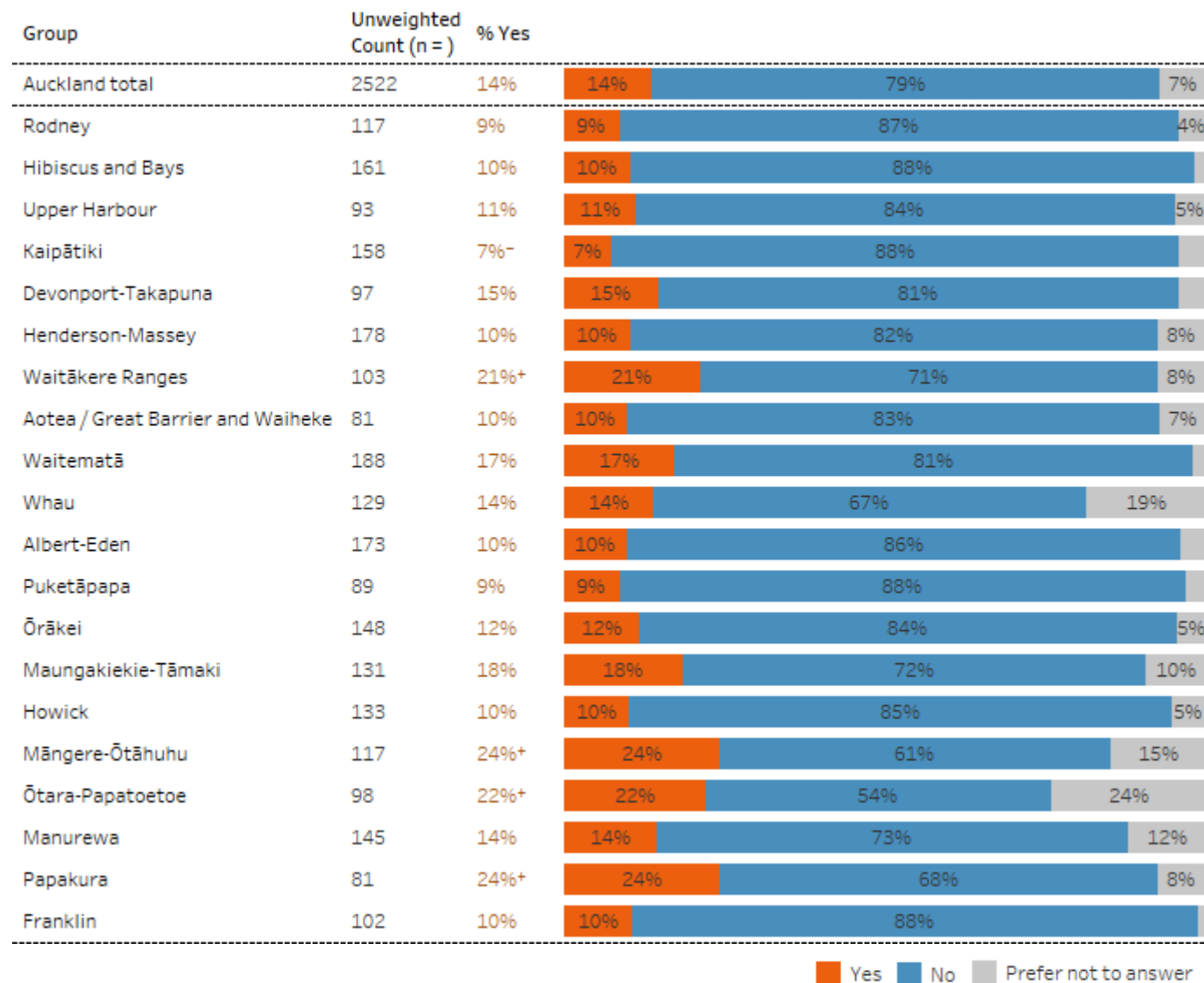
Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2526

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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health - by local board area

14% of respondents had witnessed 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.

Respondents living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (24%), Papakura (24%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (22%) and Waitākere Ranges (21%) local board areas were more likely to have witnessed this compared with the overall sample.



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered), n= 2522

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?

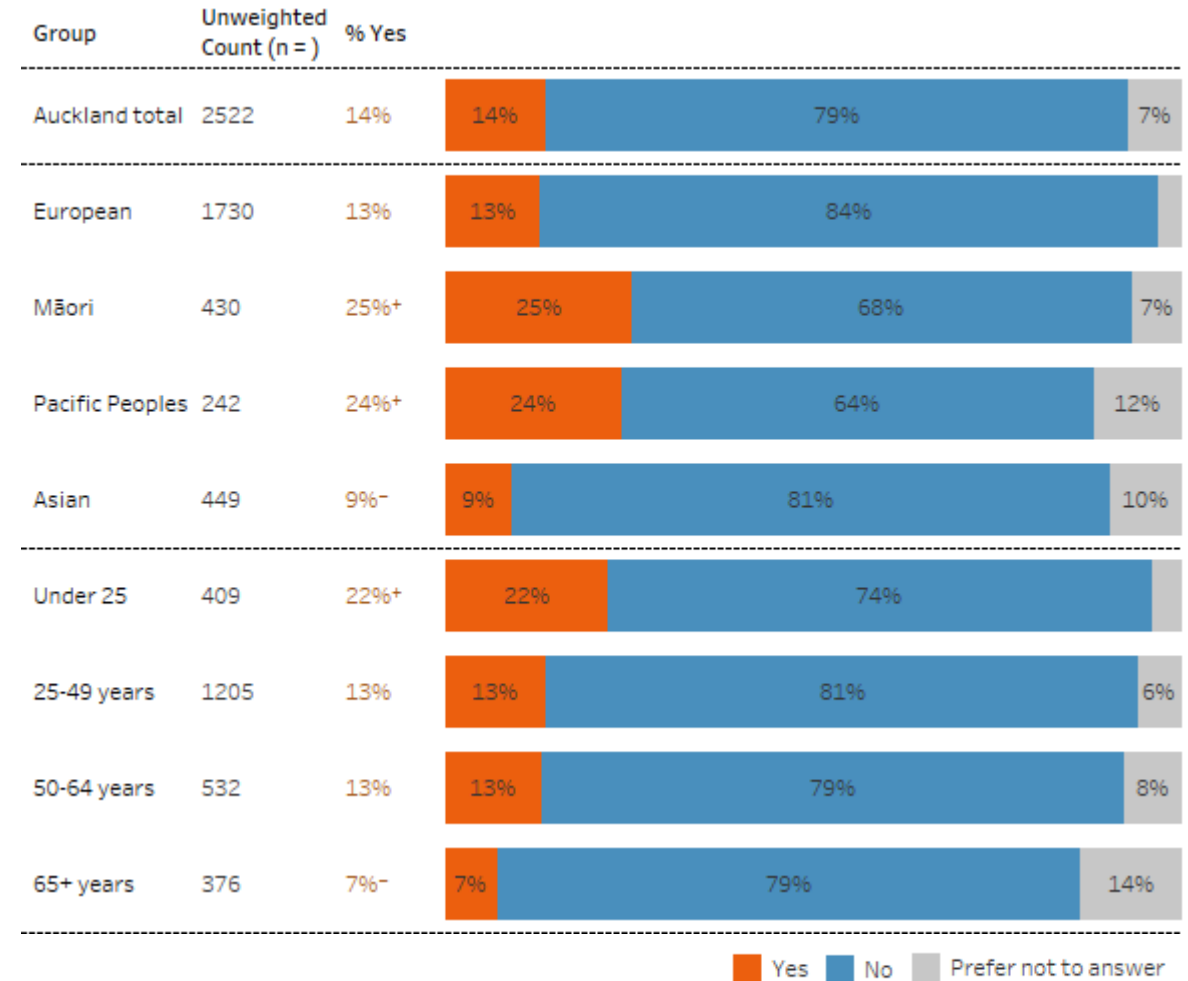
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to physical or mental health - by age and ethnicity

14% of respondents had witnessed 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.

Māori (25%) and Pacific (24%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this, while Asian respondents were less likely (9%).

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%).



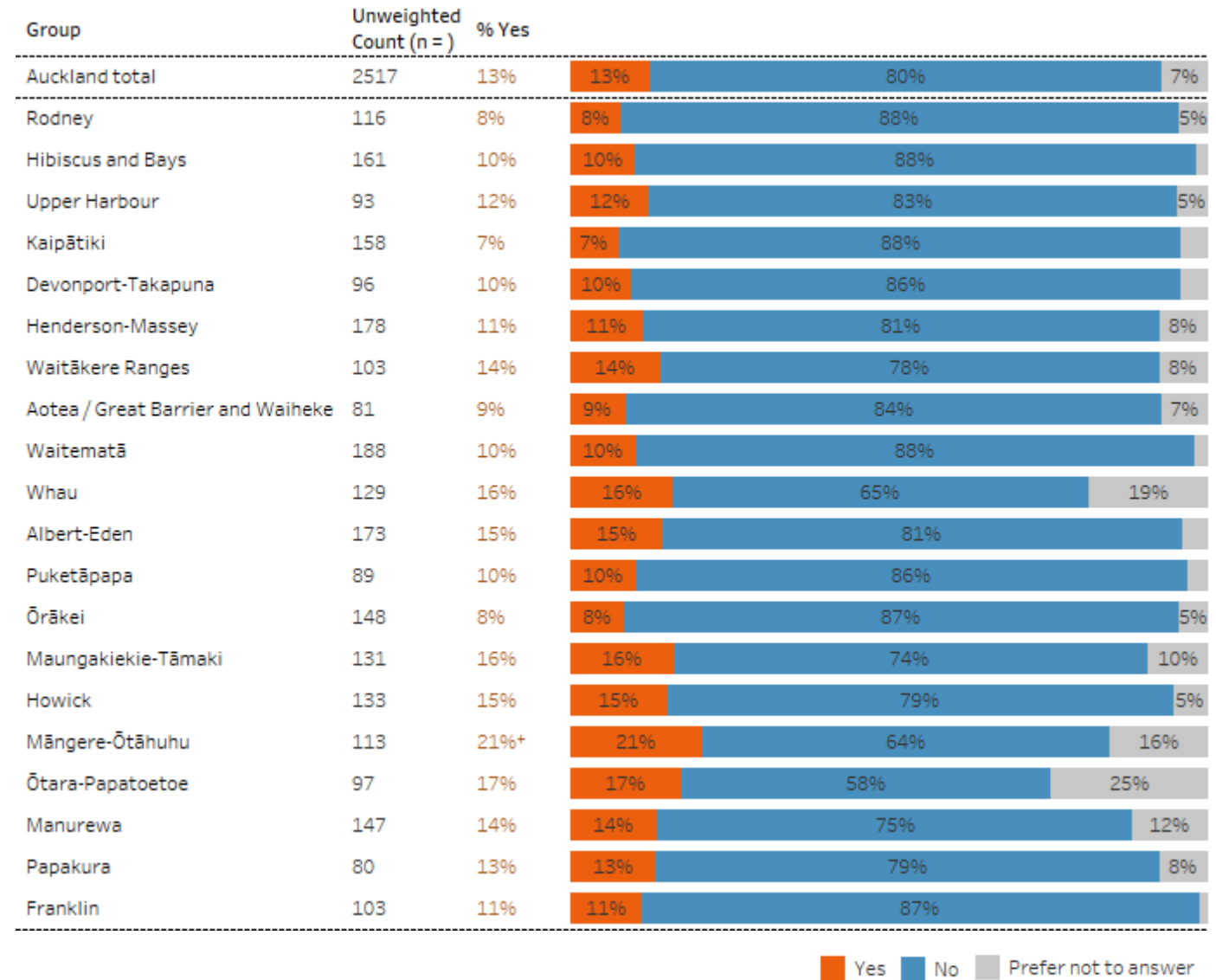
Source: Q41d. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their mental or physical health condition or impairment?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to religious beliefs

- by local board area

13% of respondents had witnessed 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 religious beliefs.

Respondents living in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board area were more likely to have witnessed this (21% compared with 13% overall).



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

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

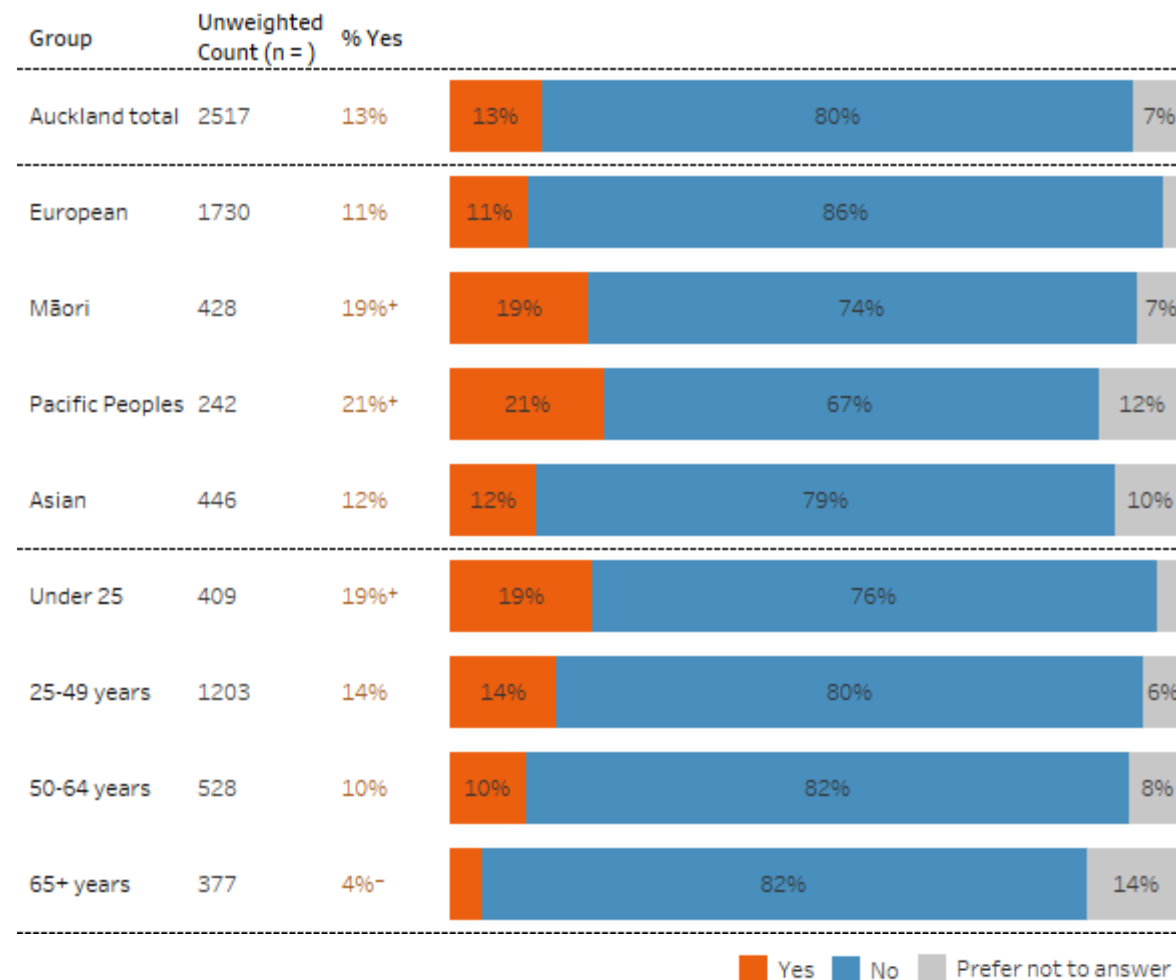
Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to religious beliefs

- by age and ethnicity

13% of respondents had witnessed 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 religious beliefs.

Māori (19%) and Pacific (21%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this.

Respondents aged 25 and under (19%) were more likely than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while those aged 65 and over were less likely (4%).



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

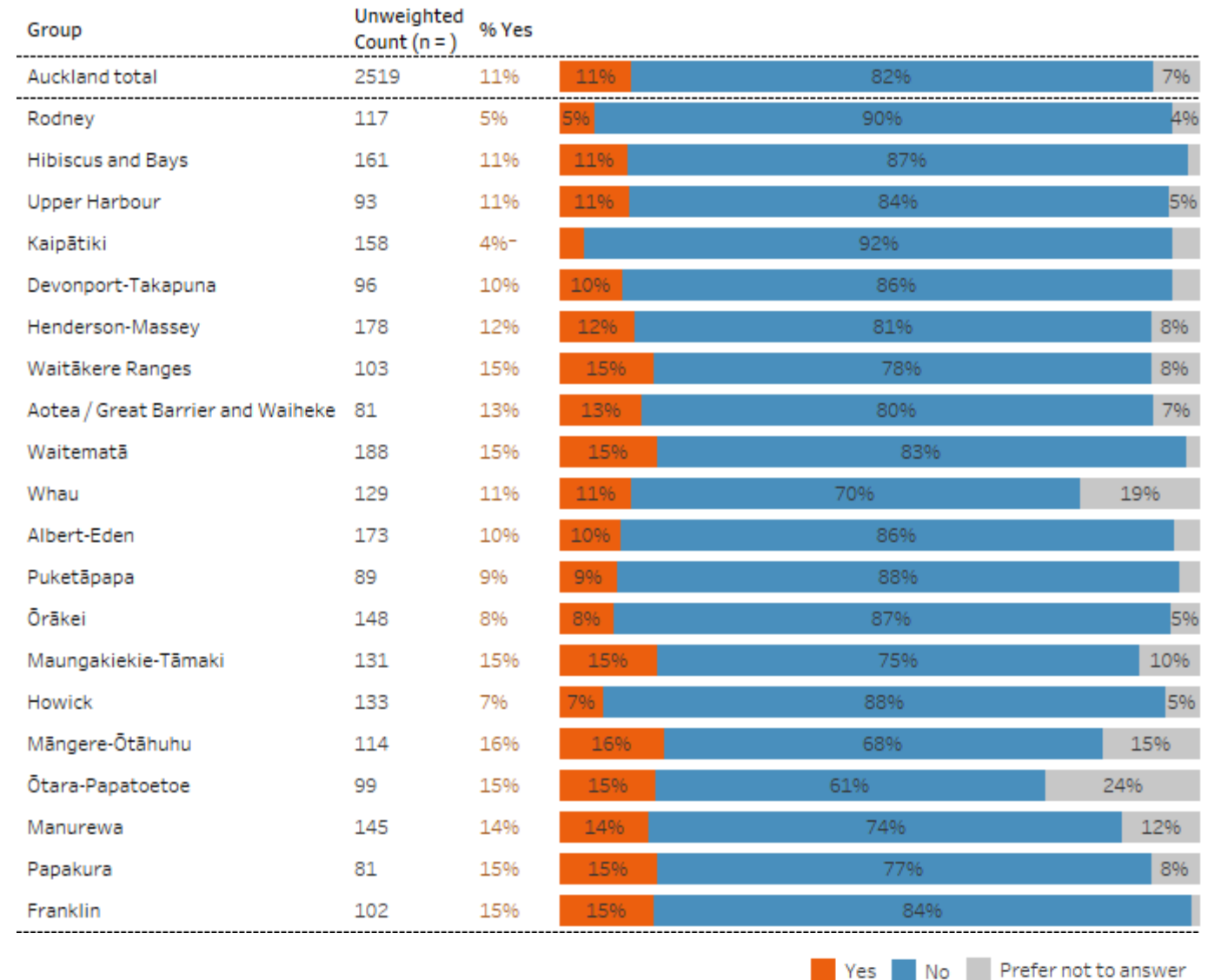
Source: Q41f. In the last three months have you witnessed anyone showing prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their religious beliefs?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and*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

Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to sexual orientation

- by local board area

11% of respondents had witnessed 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 sexual orientation.

Respondents living in the Kaipātiki local board area were less likely to have witnessed this (4% compared with 11% overall).



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

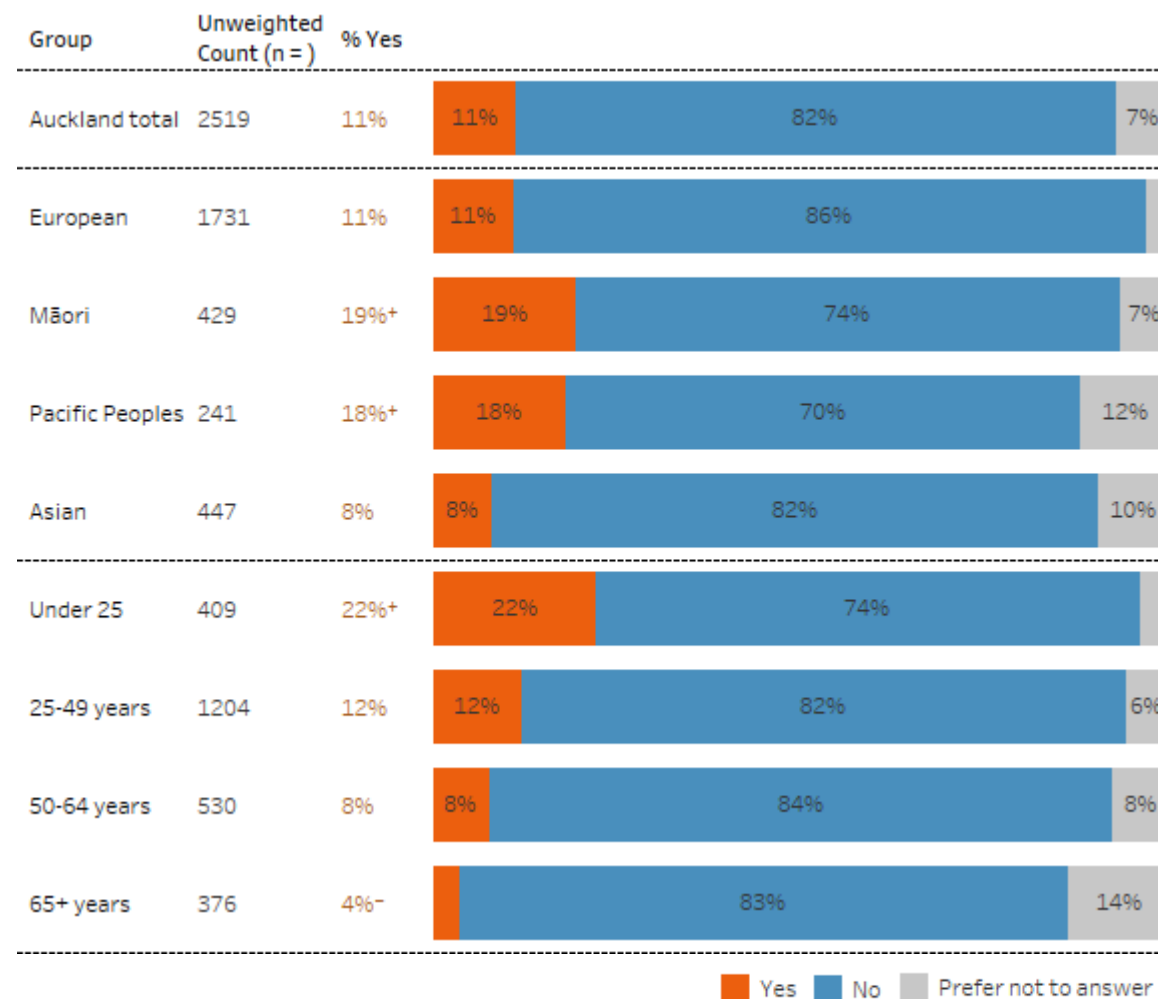
Witness of prejudice or intolerance due to sexual orientation

- by age and ethnicity

11% of respondents had witnessed 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 sexual orientation.

Māori (19%) and Pacific (18%) respondents were more likely to have witnessed this.

Respondents aged 25 and under (22%) were more likely than the Auckland average to have witnessed this, while those aged 65 and over were less likely (4%).



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

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.

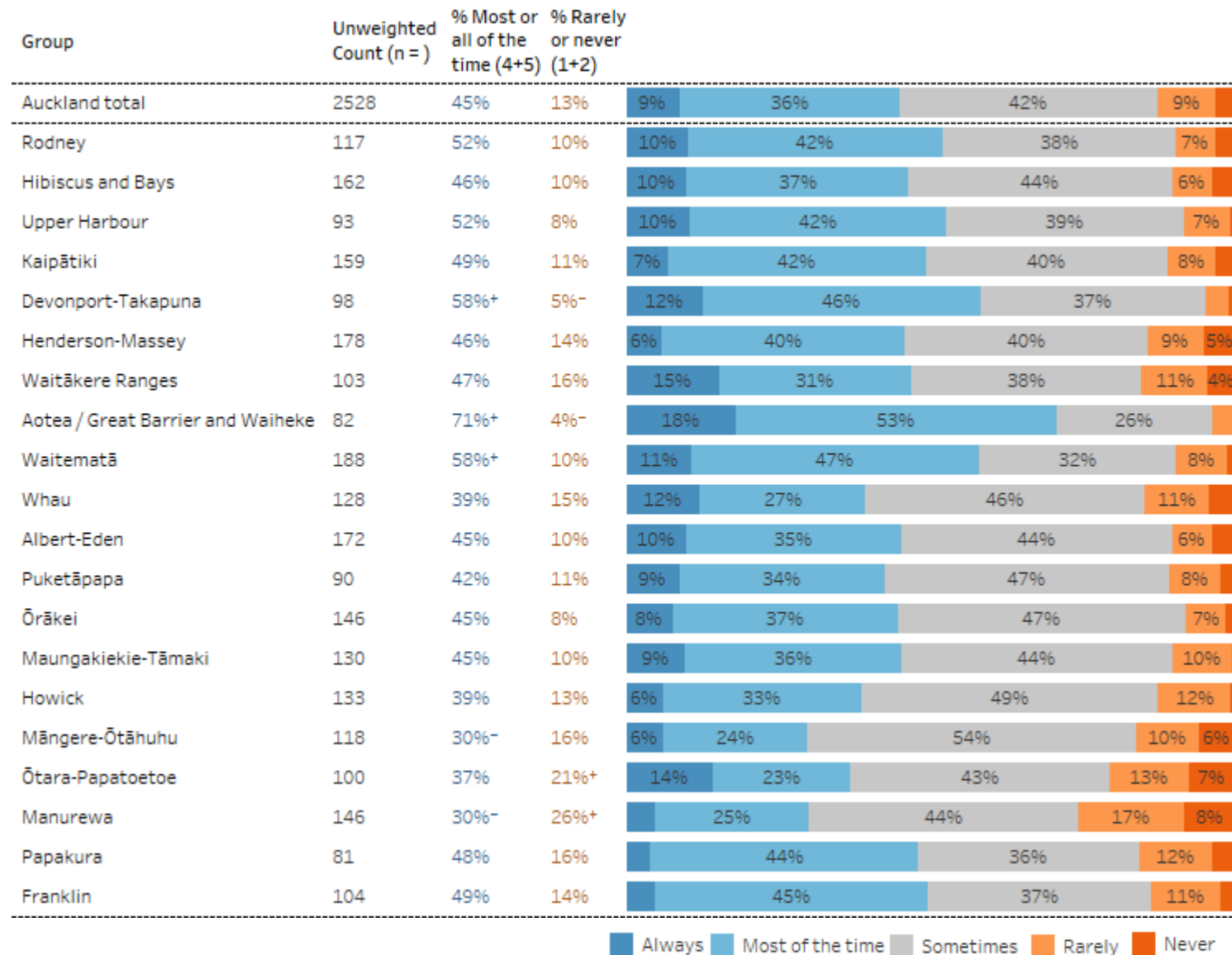
Consideration of sustainability and the environment

- 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 Waitemata (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).



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

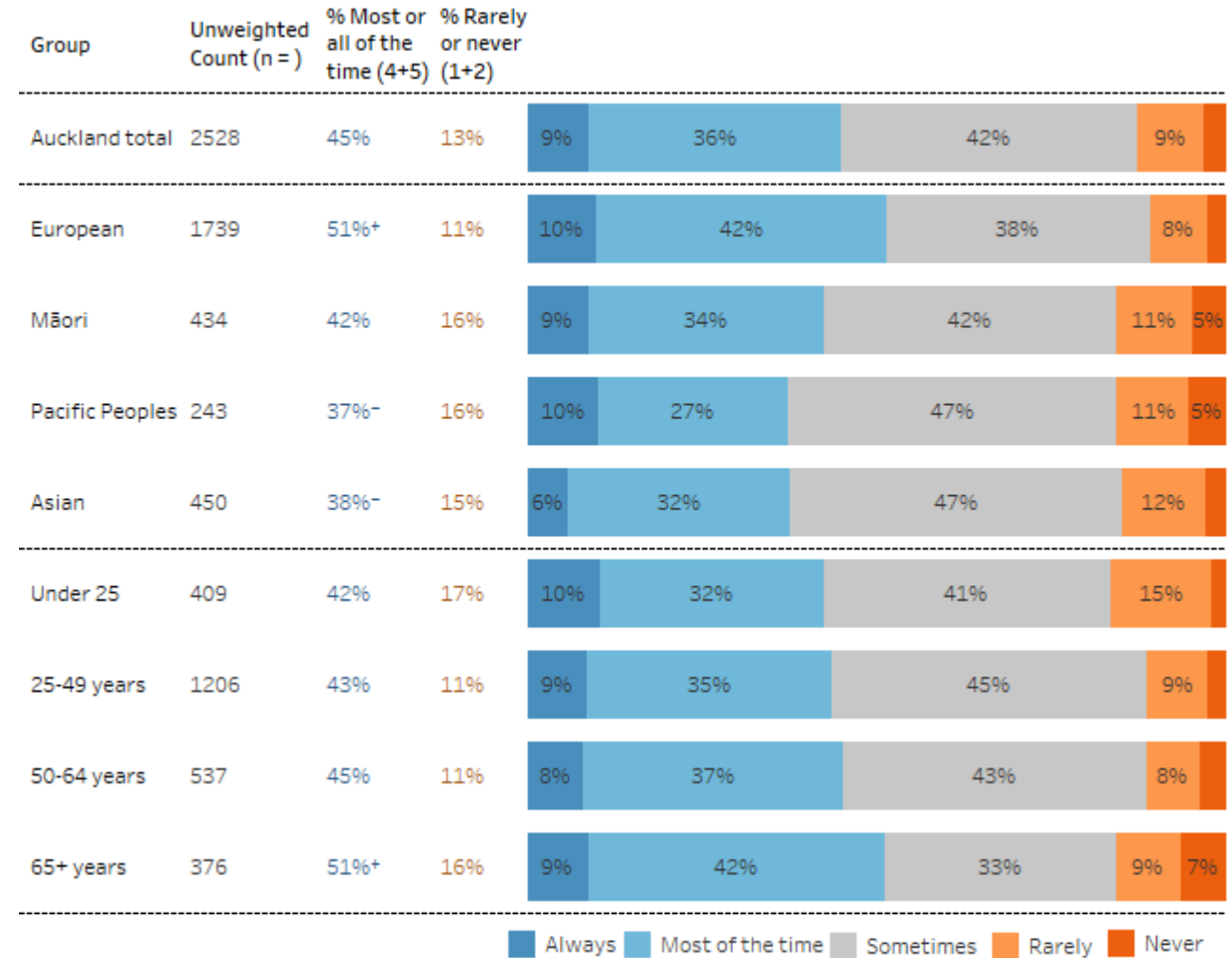
Source: Q42. In your daily life, to what extent do you consider sustainability and the environment when you make choices about what you do, buy or use?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Consideration of sustainability and the environment

- by age and ethnicity

European respondents were significantly more likely than the overall average to state 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% respectively).

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).



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

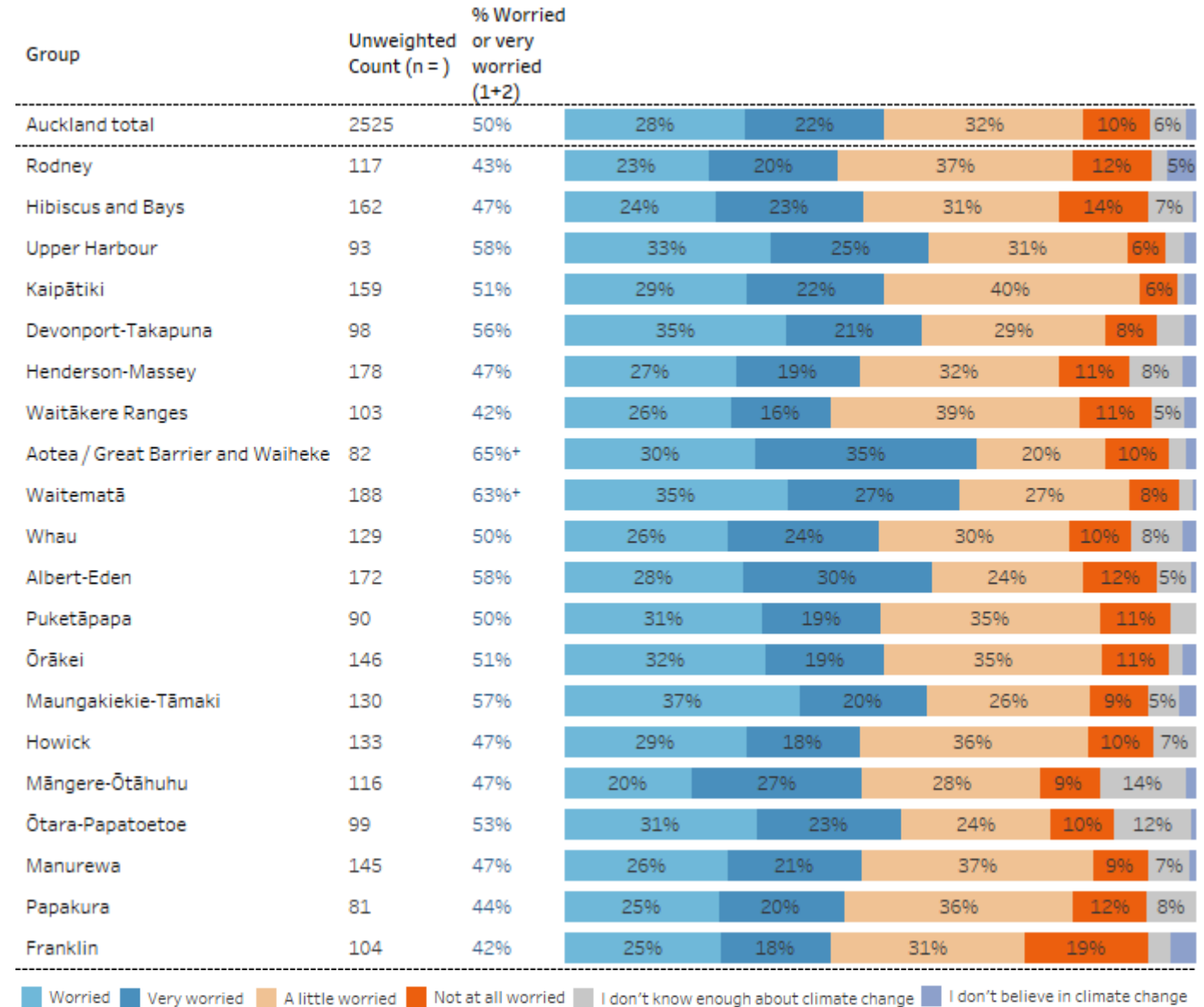
Source: Q42. In your daily life, to what extent do you consider sustainability and the environment when you make choices about what you do, buy or use?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland

- by local board area

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% stated they didn't know enough.

Respondents living in Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (65%) and Waitemata (63%) were significantly more likely to state they were worried.



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

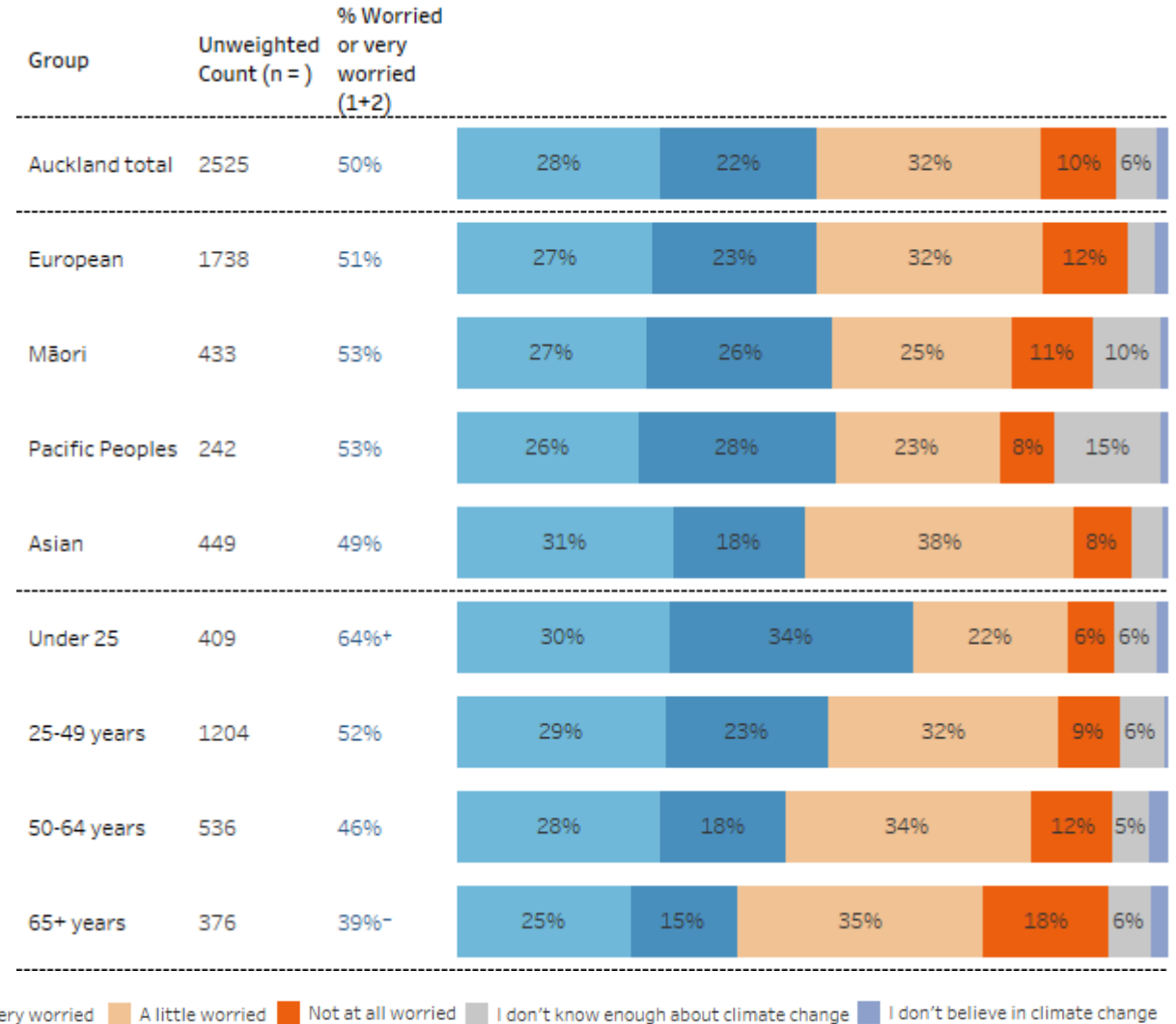
Source: Q43. To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and the residents of Auckland?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

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%).



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

12. Employment and economic wellbeing

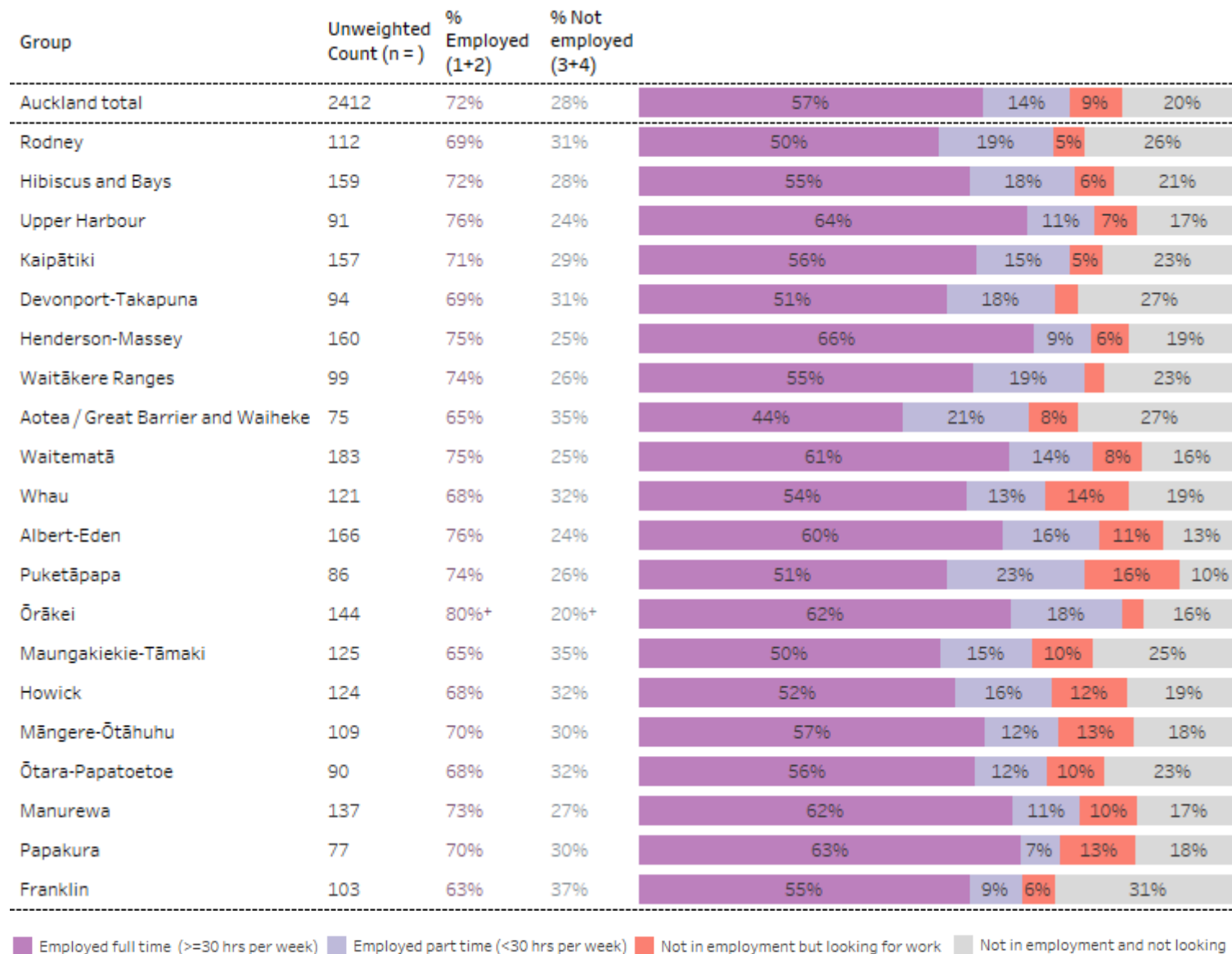
The section reports on respondents' employment status, satisfaction with their job, perceptions of their work/life balance and their ability to cover costs of their everyday needs. Types of unpaid work in the previous 4 weeks are also measured.

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

Employment status - by local board area

Almost three quarters of the Auckland sample stated they were employed either full-time (57%) or part-time (14%).

Those living in Ōrākei were more likely than the overall sample to be in employment (80% compared with 72%).



Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2412

Source: Q21. Which of the following best describes your employment status?

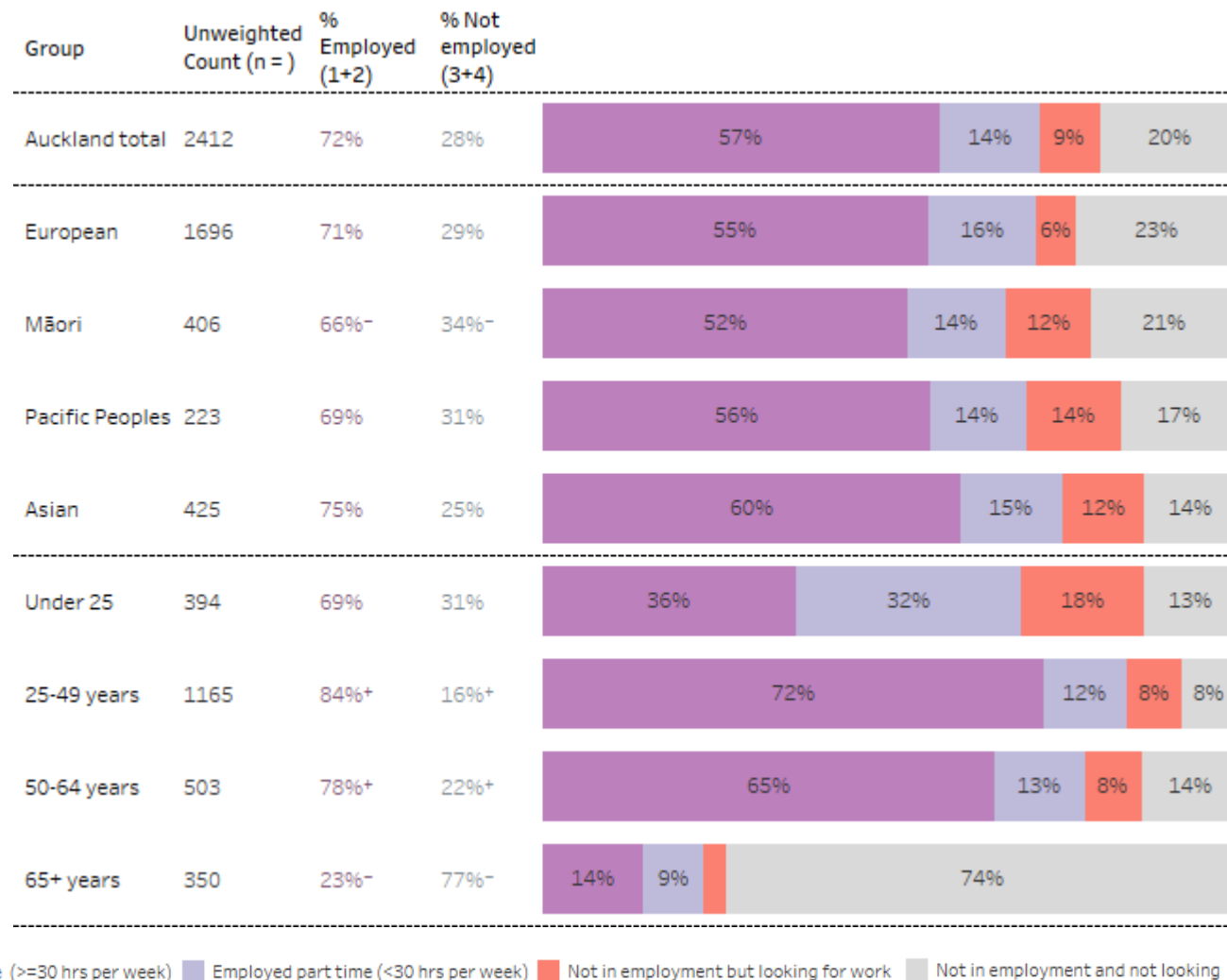
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Employment status

- by age and ethnicity

Māori were less likely than the overall average to state they were employed (66% compared with 72% overall).

Those aged 65 and over were significantly less likely than the overall sample to be in employment (23% compared with 72% overall).



Base: All respondents (excluding 'prefer not to say' and not answered), n= 2412

Source: Q21. Which of the following best describes your employment status?

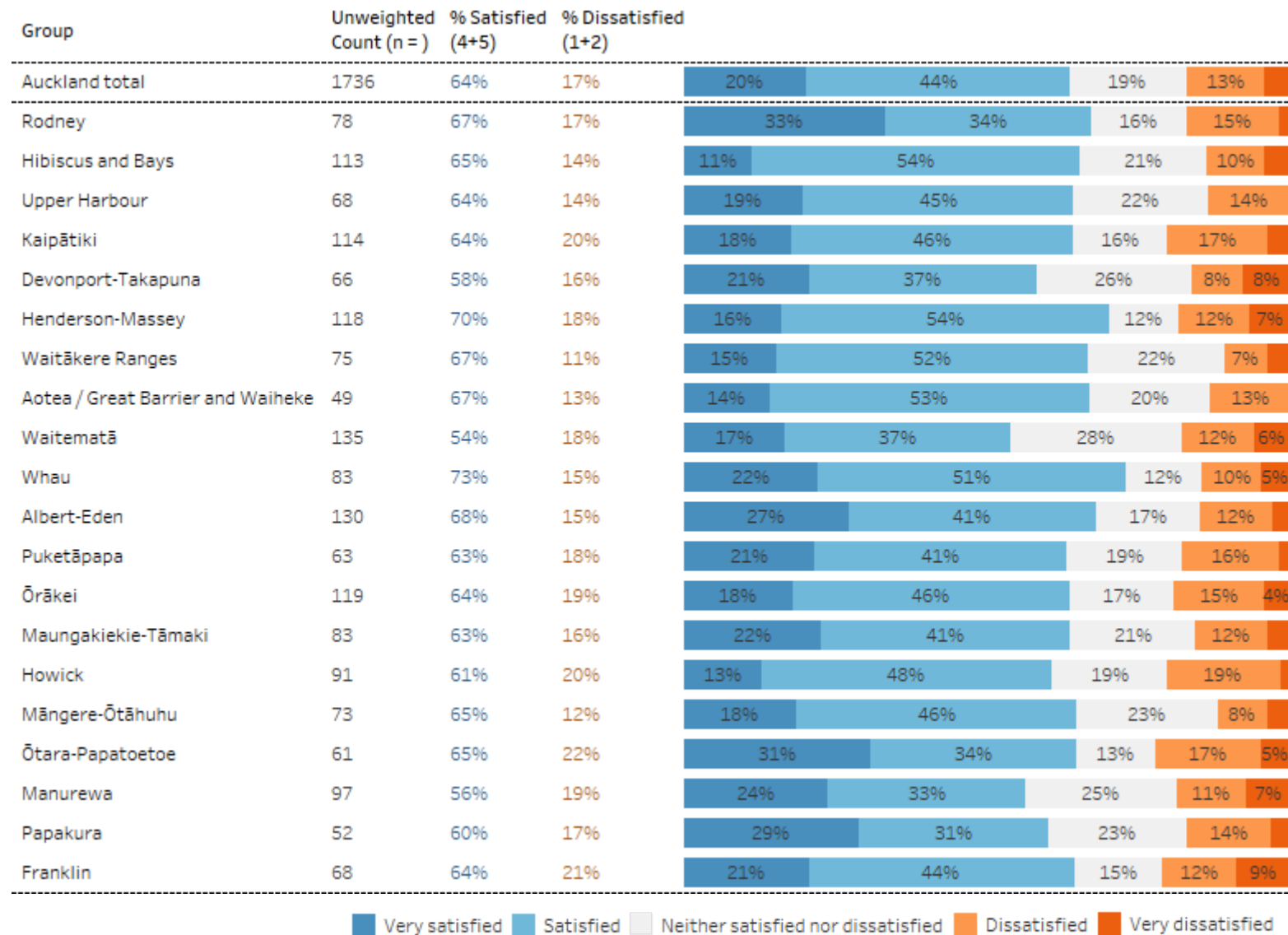
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Job satisfaction

- by local board area

Two thirds (64%) of those employed full-time or part-time stated they had been 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their job in the previous 4 weeks. 17% were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.

There were no significant differences in responses across the local board areas.



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?

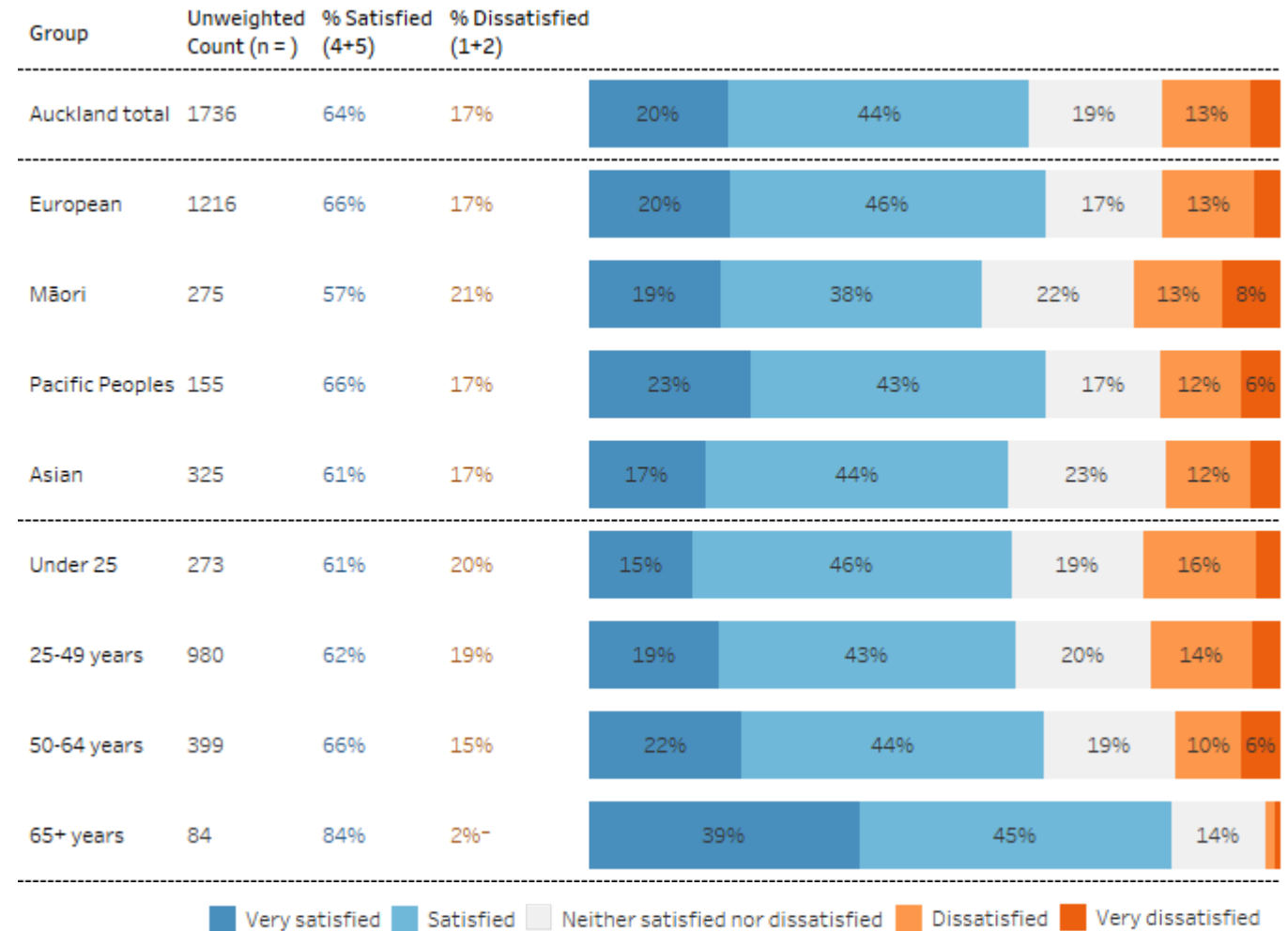
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Job satisfaction

- by age and ethnicity

Overall, 64% of those employed stated they had been 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their job in the previous 4 weeks.

Respondents aged 65+ were significantly less likely to be dissatisfied with their job (2%, compared to 17% for Auckland as a whole).



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

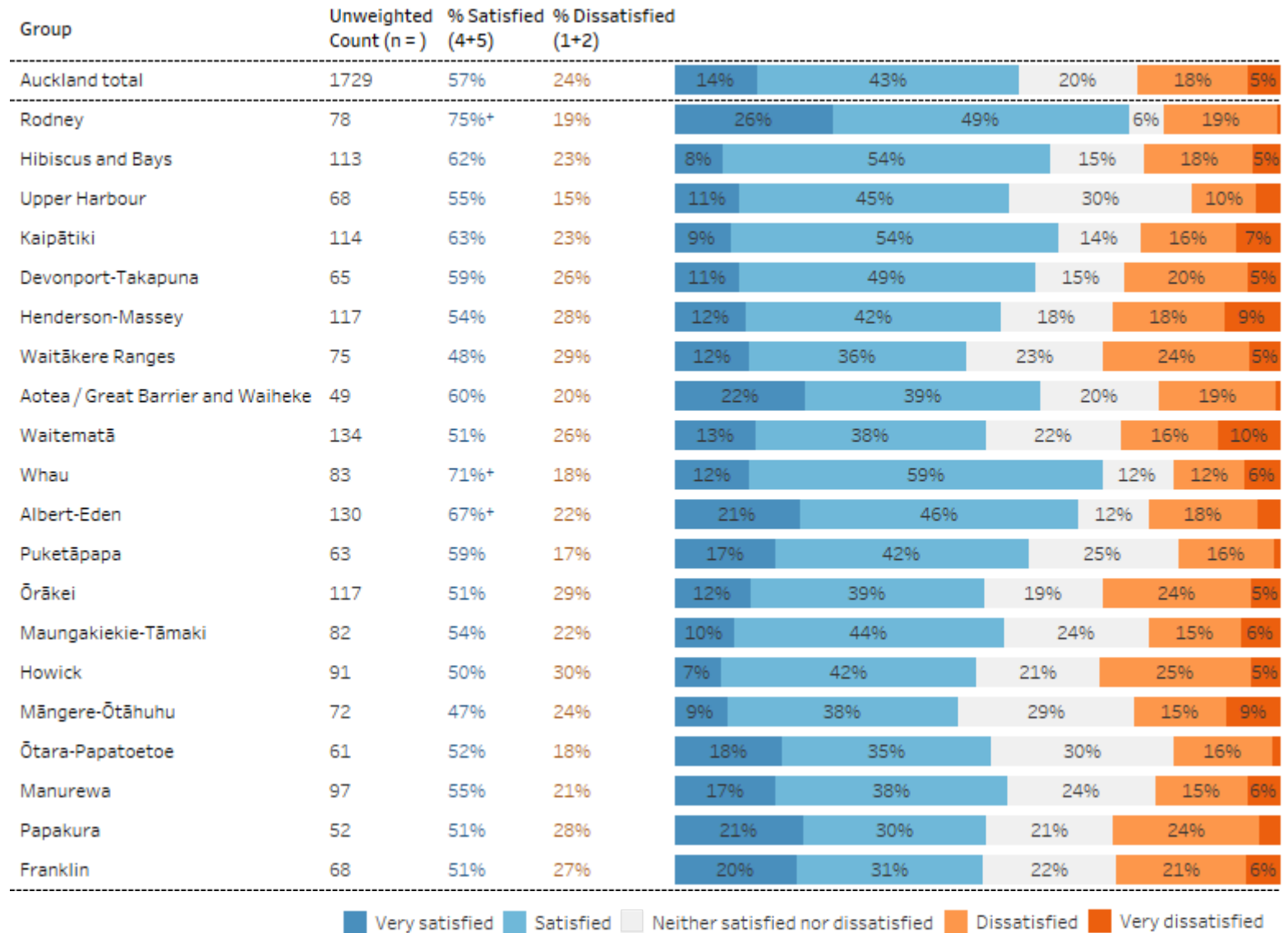
Source: Q22. Please think about the last 4 weeks of your job, how do you feel about your job?

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

Work-life balance - by local board area

Those who were employed were asked to rate how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the balance between their work and other aspects of their life such as time with family and leisure. Just over half (57%) were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' and 24% were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.

Respondents in Rodney (75%), Whau (71%) and Albert-Eden (67%) were more likely than the overall average to be satisfied.



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

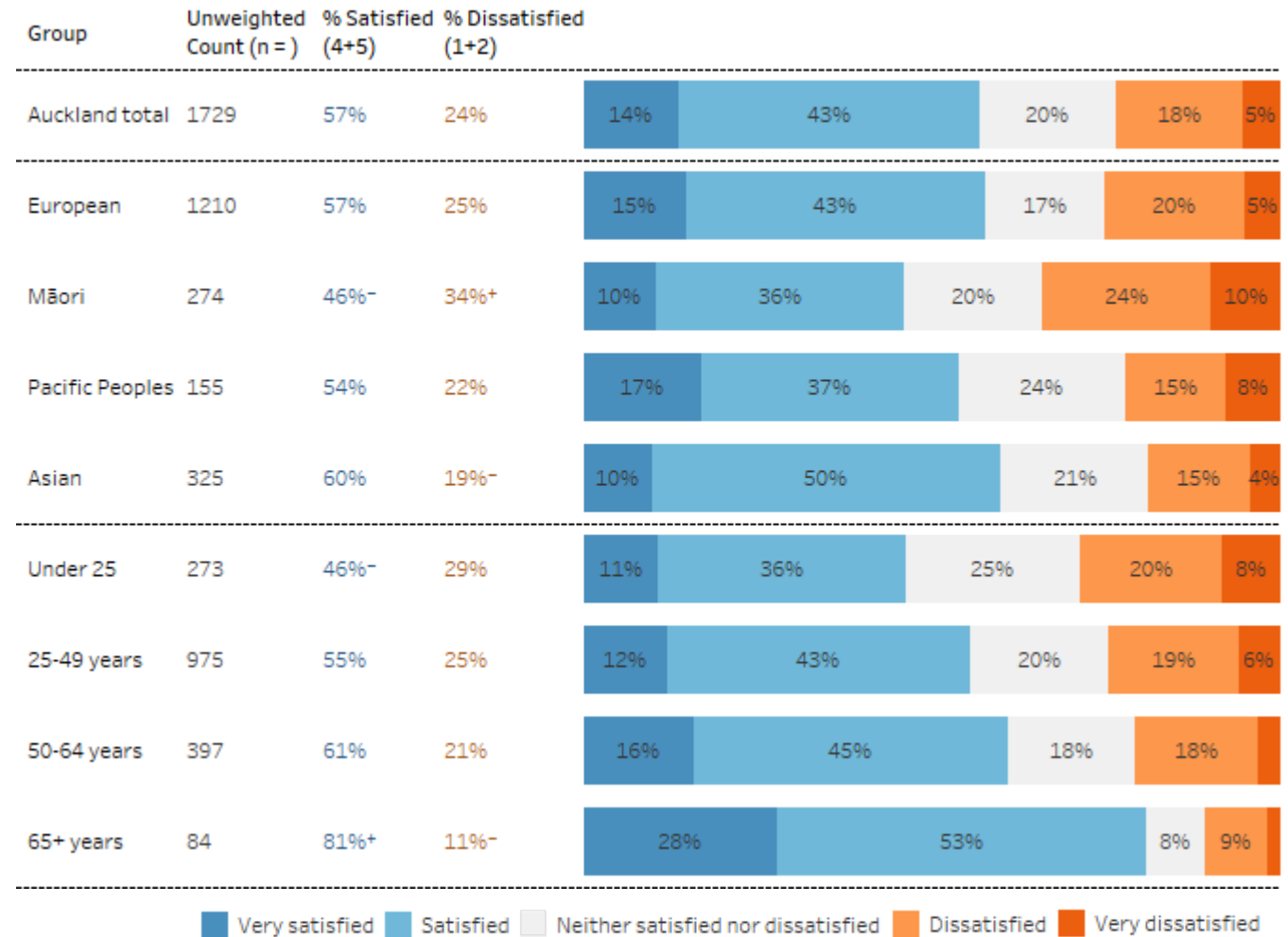
Source: Q23. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family and leisure?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Work-life balance

- by age and ethnicity

Māori respondents were significantly less likely to state they were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the balance between their work and other aspects of their life such as time with family and leisure (46% compared with 57% overall).

There were significant differences by age, with respondents aged under 25 less likely than the average to state they were satisfied (46%) and those aged 65+ more likely (81%).



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

Unpaid work - by local board area

The 2020 Quality of Life survey included a question to explore levels of unpaid work in the previous 4 weeks.

Respondents could choose more than one option.

The majority (89%) had undertaken household work for their household, and almost a third (31%) had looked after a child who was part of their household.

No significance testing is presented in this table.

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%
Rodney	94%	18%	17%	38%	17%	3%
Hibiscus and Bays	88%	22%	18%	36%	13%	6%
Upper Harbour	91%	12%	12%	25%	17%	8%
Kaipātiki	89%	11%	14%	29%	10%	8%
Devonport-Takapuna	93%	11%	20%	29%	12%	7%
Henderson-Massey	89%	17%	18%	37%	19%	7%
Waitākere Ranges	89%	18%	25%	34%	24%	9%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	96%	17%	21%	29%	9%	2%
Waitematā	93%	14%	12%	14%	9%	5%
Whau	82%	11%	13%	33%	12%	12%
Albert-Eden	88%	9%	15%	22%	5%	8%
Puketāpapa	85%	9%	14%	25%	11%	10%
Ōrākei	96%	10%	13%	34%	7%	3%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	85%	18%	16%	36%	18%	8%
Howick	86%	9%	17%	32%	10%	7%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	88%	26%	27%	45%	27%	6%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	74%	11%	18%	25%	22%	14%
Manurewa	88%	15%	25%	41%	29%	9%
Papakura	91%	12%	22%	35%	21%	8%
Franklin	95%	19%	25%	30%	10%	2%

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.

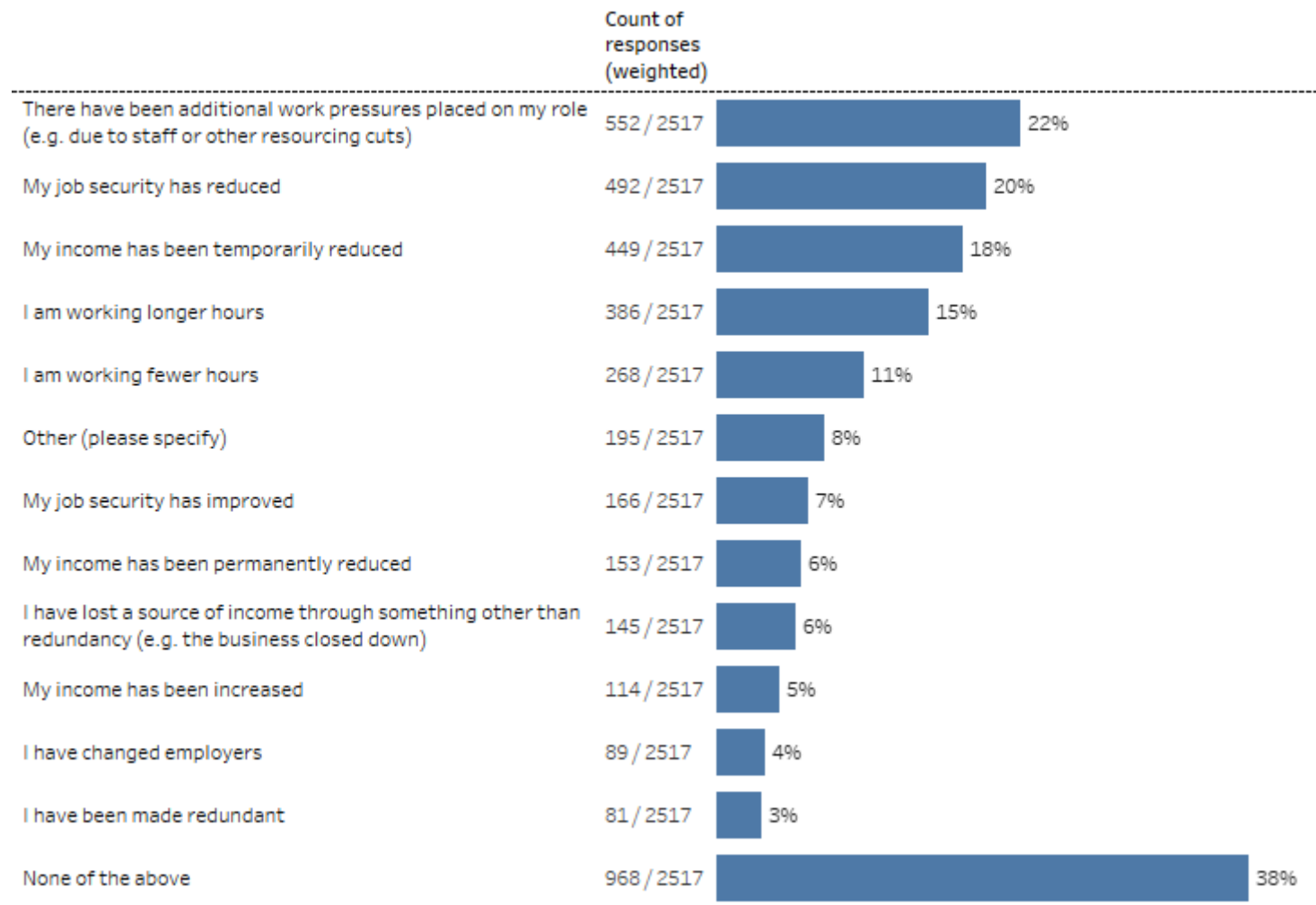
Group	Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my household	Helped someone who is ill or has a disability (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child (who does not live in my household)	Looked after a child who is a member of my household	Looked after a member of my household 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%	11%	17%	46%	15%	6%
50-64 years	89%	20%	20%	24%	17%	5%
65+ years	84%	18%	22%	11%	13%	8%

Impact of COVID-19 on work or financial situation

Respondents were asked to select any of a number of possible employment or financial results as a result of COVID-19. People could choose more than one option.

As a result of COVID-19, one in five (22%) Auckland respondents stated there had been additional work pressures placed on their role. Many also mentioned reduced job security (20%), reduced income (18%) and working either longer hours (15%) or fewer hours (11%).

Over a third (38%) said there had been no impact.



Impact of COVID-19 on work or financial situation

- by local board area

Almost one in five (22%) respondents stated that there had been additional work pressures placed on their role as a result of COVID-19, and 20% reported that their job security had reduced.

Group	There have been additional work pressures placed on my role	My job security has reduced	My income has been temporarily reduced	I am working longer hours	I 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	I have changed employers	I have been made redundant	None of the above
Auckland total	22%	20%	18%	15%	11%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	38%
Rodney	20%	22%	29%	13%	15%	7%	7%	10%	8%	7%	6%	6%	29%
Hibiscus and Bays	24%	21%	15%	15%	7%	6%	8%	4%	6%	2%	2%	3%	40%
Upper Harbour	25%	20%	22%	29%	7%	5%	8%	5%	7%	3%	5%	4%	42%
Kaipātiki	28%	23%	19%	18%	11%	7%	9%	5%	6%	4%	4%	4%	33%
Devonport-Takapuna	15%	19%	19%	17%	9%	7%	5%	6%	10%	5%	1%	1%	36%
Henderson-Massey	20%	16%	16%	13%	11%	10%	5%	2%	7%	3%	5%	3%	41%
Waitākere Ranges	23%	11%	18%	15%	11%	9%	5%	8%	5%	5%	3%	1%	43%
Aotea / Great Barrier and W..	15%	12%	29%	11%	13%	7%	6%	4%	8%	7%	6%	3%	41%
Waitematā	23%	27%	20%	16%	13%	11%	7%	8%	6%	4%	4%	4%	32%
Whau	18%	17%	14%	9%	12%	9%	8%	6%	9%	4%	3%	2%	42%
Albert-Eden	25%	23%	22%	13%	14%	11%	4%	5%	6%	5%	6%	2%	32%
Puketāpapa	17%	25%	20%	9%	12%	8%	2%	5%	2%	6%	4%	2%	35%
Ōrākei	24%	23%	19%	19%	12%	9%	5%	10%	7%	4%	6%	6%	37%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	21%	20%	17%	11%	11%	8%	5%	6%	3%	5%	1%	4%	46%
Howick	26%	20%	16%	19%	8%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	5%	3%	37%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	23%	16%	14%	14%	12%	6%	10%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	39%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	18%	10%	8%	16%	8%	3%	7%	5%	2%	4%	1%	1%	53%
Manurewa	22%	12%	19%	16%	14%	7%	13%	6%	5%	8%	2%	3%	36%
Papakura	22%	18%	11%	16%	9%	4%	5%	3%	6%	3%	1%	3%	45%
Franklin	14%	24%	22%	14%	7%	11%	5%	11%	7%	1%	4%	6%	38%

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

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	I am working longer hours	I 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	I have changed employers	I have been made redundant	None of the above
Auckland total	22%	20%	18%	15%	11%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	38%
European	22%	19%	19%	15%	11%	9%	7%	6%	6%	4%	4%	3%	38%
Māori	23%	17%	13%	16%	11%	9%	8%	8%	5%	5%	3%	5%	37%
Pacific Peoples	21%	13%	12%	15%	12%	7%	10%	7%	8%	5%	3%	1%	42%
Asian	22%	22%	19%	15%	10%	6%	5%	6%	4%	5%	3%	4%	38%
Under 25	19%	15%	12%	14%	15%	9%	9%	4%	5%	7%	3%	2%	41%
25-49 years	29%	25%	21%	20%	11%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	30%
50-64 years	19%	20%	18%	14%	11%	8%	7%	8%	6%	4%	2%	3%	37%
65+ years	5%	3%	11%	4%	5%	10%	3%	5%	8%	2%	1%	2%	64%

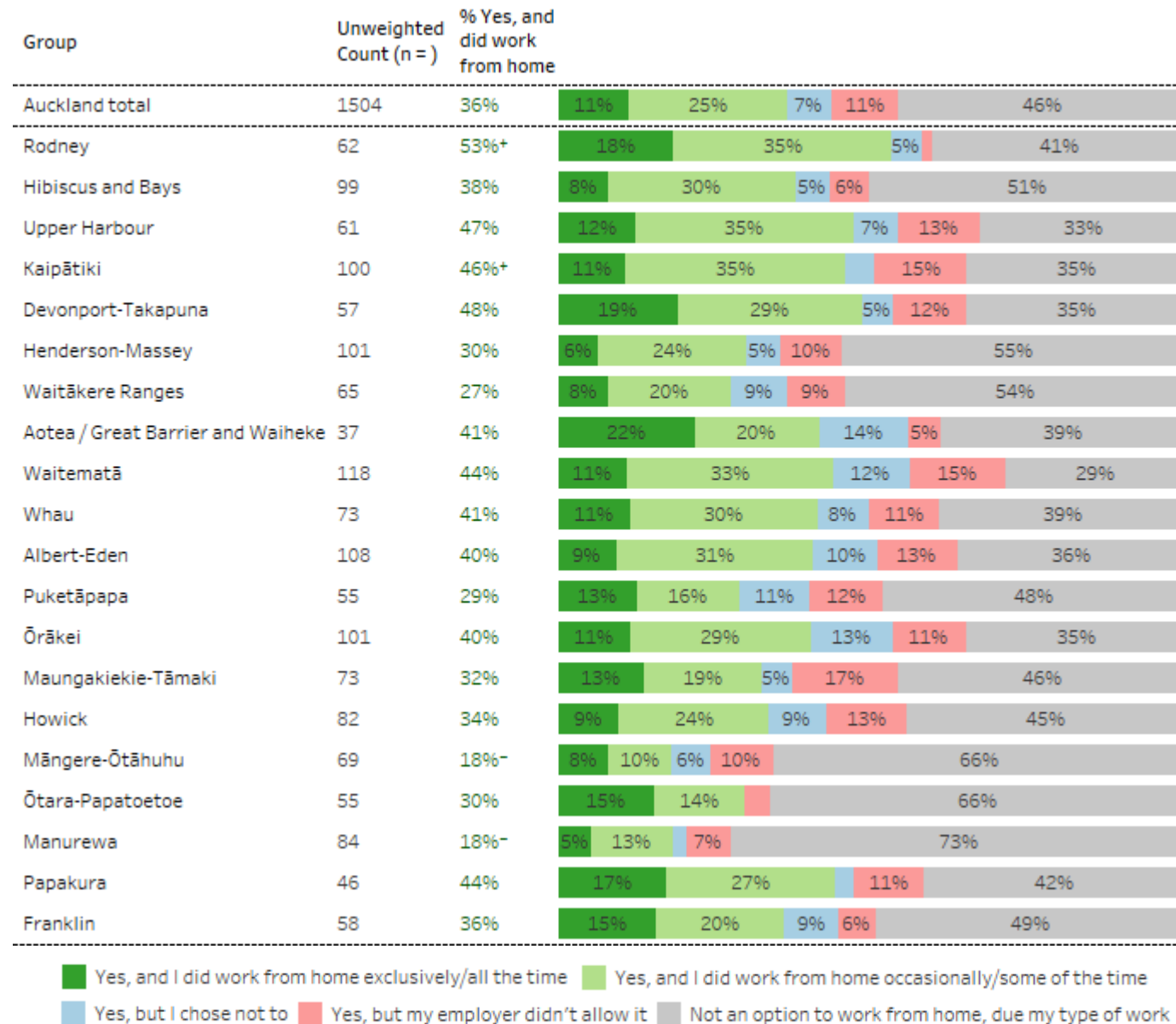
Ability to work from home before COVID-19

- 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 Māngere-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.



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

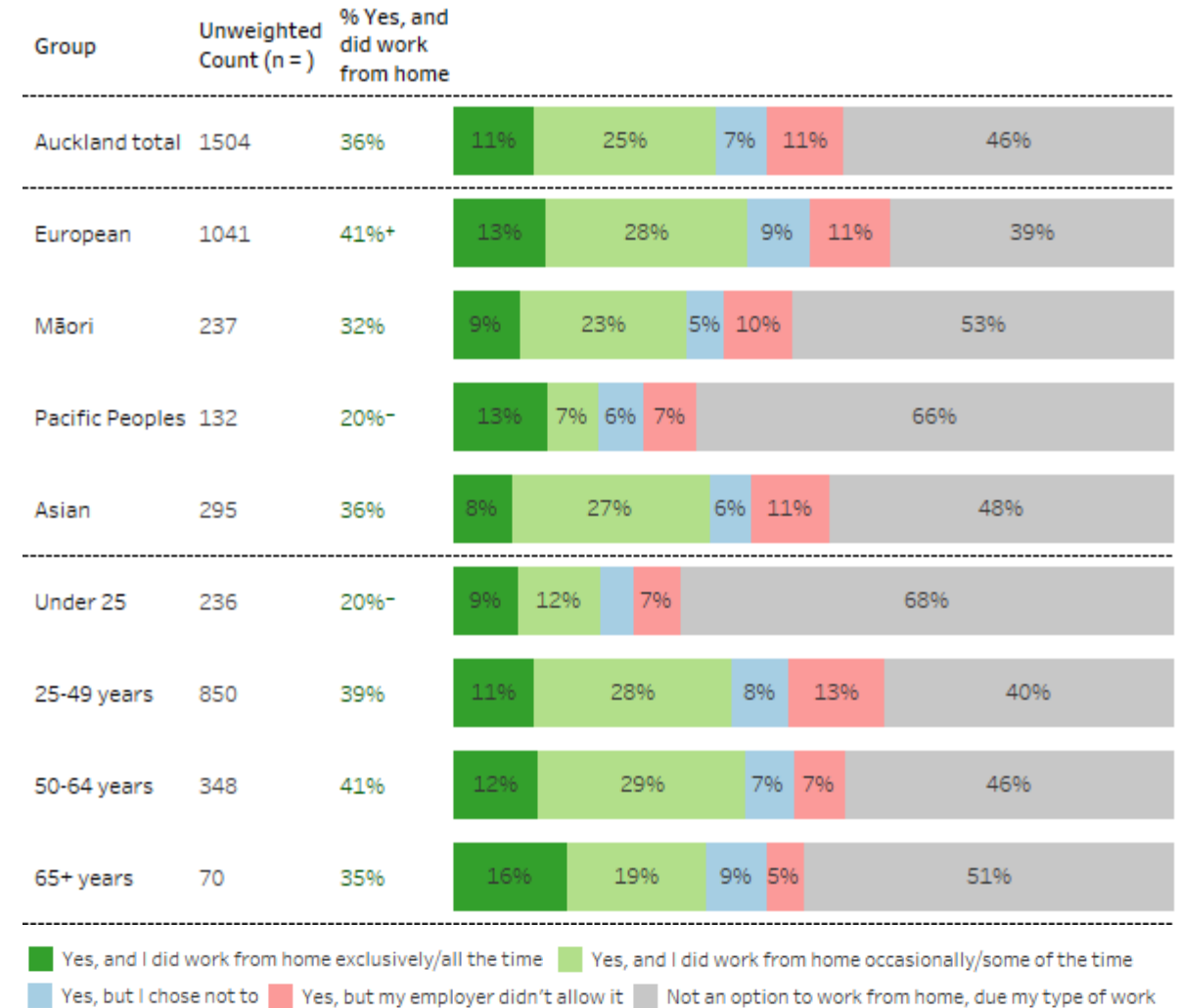
Ability to work from home before COVID-19

- by age and ethnicity

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 (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).



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

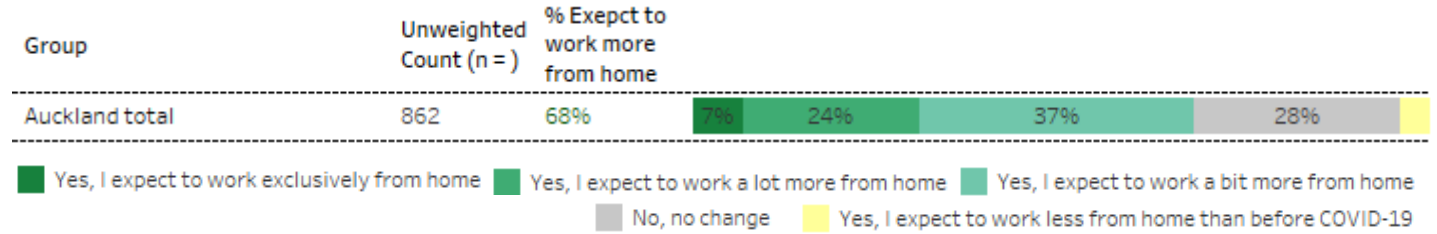
Source: Q24. Before COVID-19, with the type of work you do, was it possible for you to work from home at least some of the time?
 + and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total *and* the difference is statistically significant

Ability to work from home in the future

- by local board area

Respondents who stated that they were employed, and that there was a possibility they could work from home before COVID-19, were asked whether COVID-19 had changed how much they thought they would work from home in the future. A relatively large proportion (68%) expected to work from home more often. 28% expected no change.

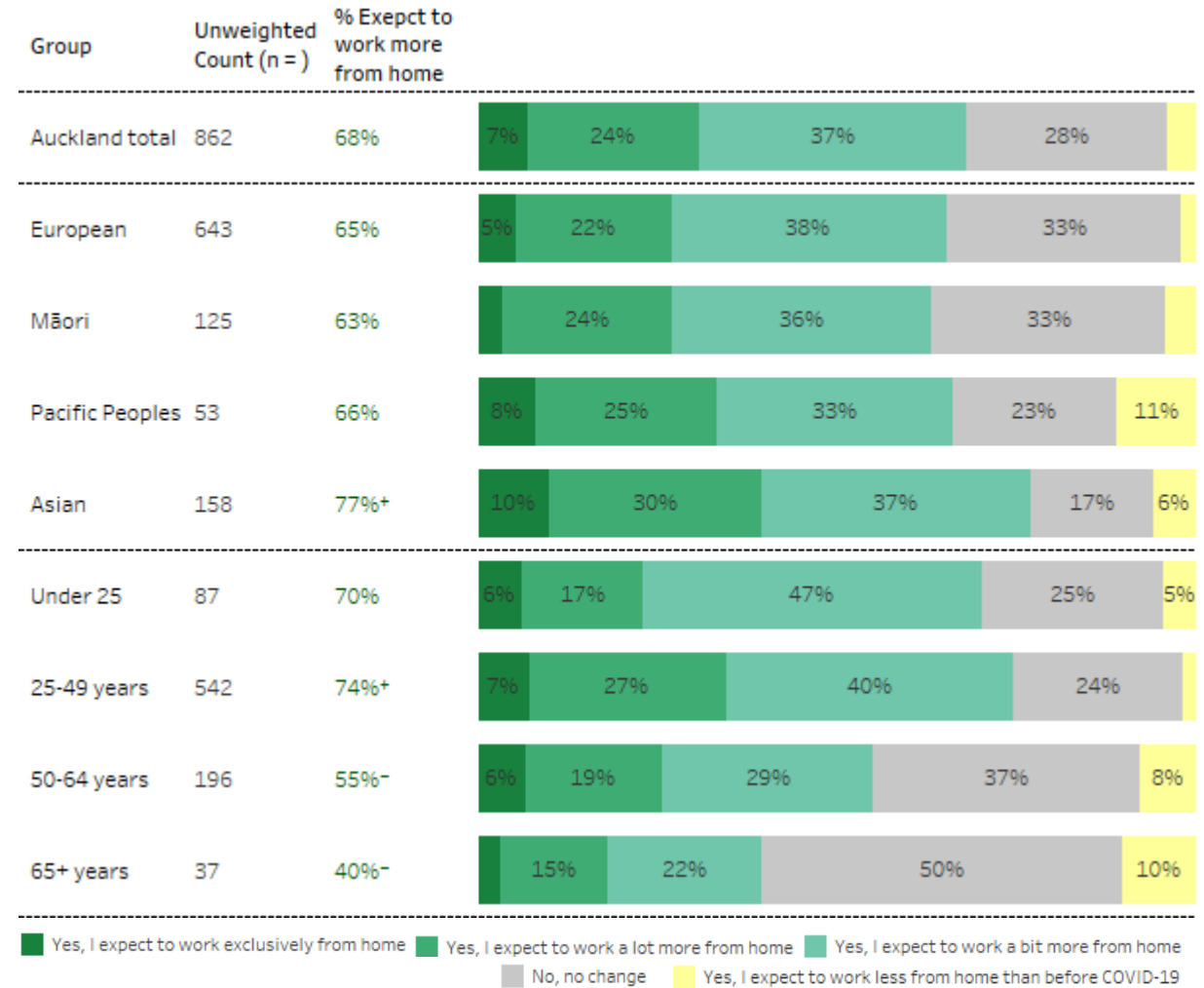
Results by local board are not shown as the sub-sample sizes are too small.



Ability to work from home in the future - by age and ethnicity

Asian respondents who stated that they were employed were more likely to expect to work from home more often (77% compared to 68% overall).

Those aged 25-49 were significantly more likely to expect to work more from home in the future (74%), whereas those aged 50-64 (55%) and 65+ (40%) were less likely to expect to work from home more in the future.



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

Ability for income to meet everyday needs

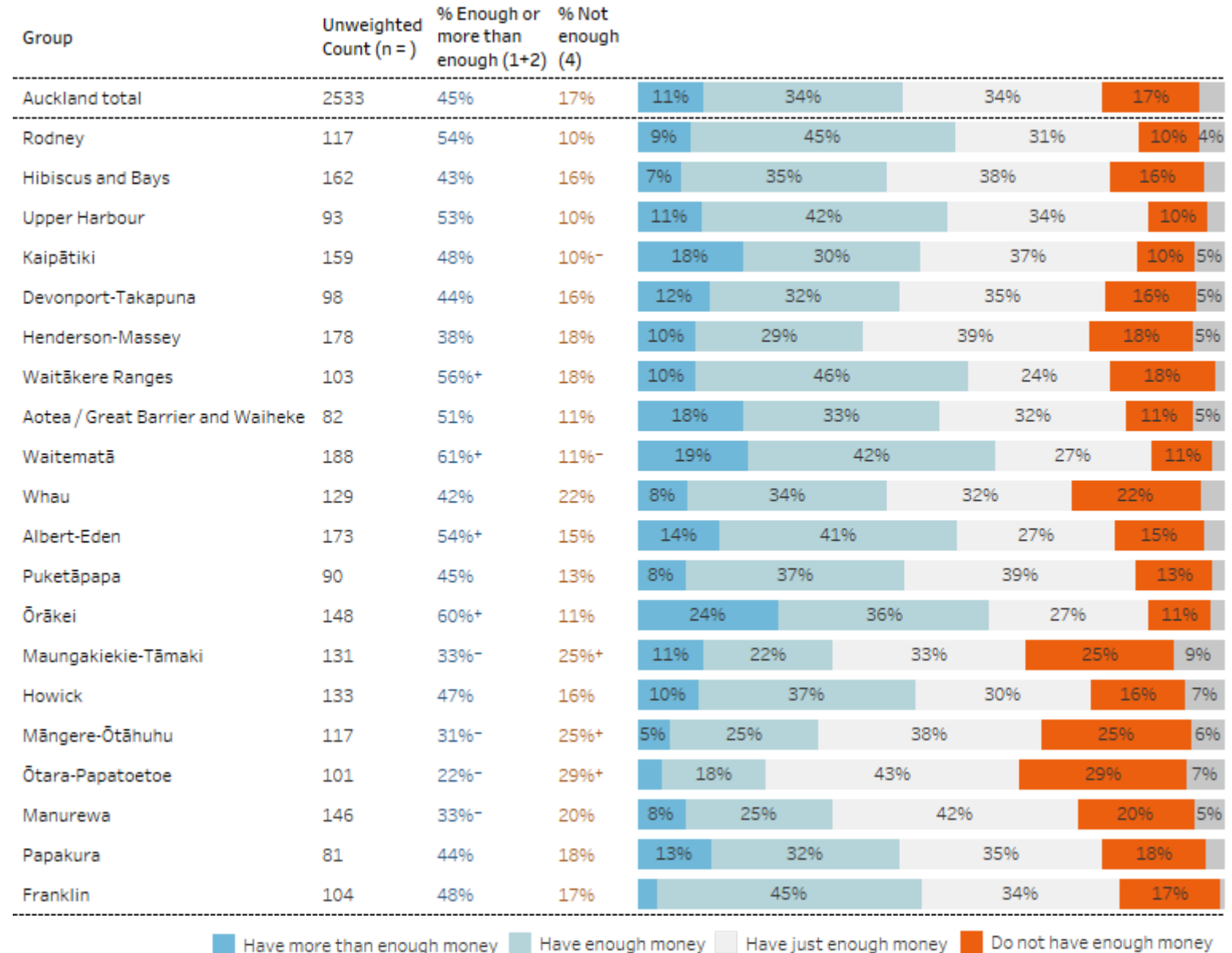
- by local board area

Almost half (45%) of Auckland respondents reported that they had 'more than enough' or 'enough' money to meet their everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. 17% stated they did not have enough money.

Those living in Waitemātā (61%), Ōrākei (60%), Waitākere Ranges (56%), and Albert Eden (54%) were more likely to report they had enough or more than enough money to cover everyday living costs.

Those living in Manurewa (33%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (31%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (22%) were less likely to do so.

Almost a third (29%) of those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe reported that they didn't have 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

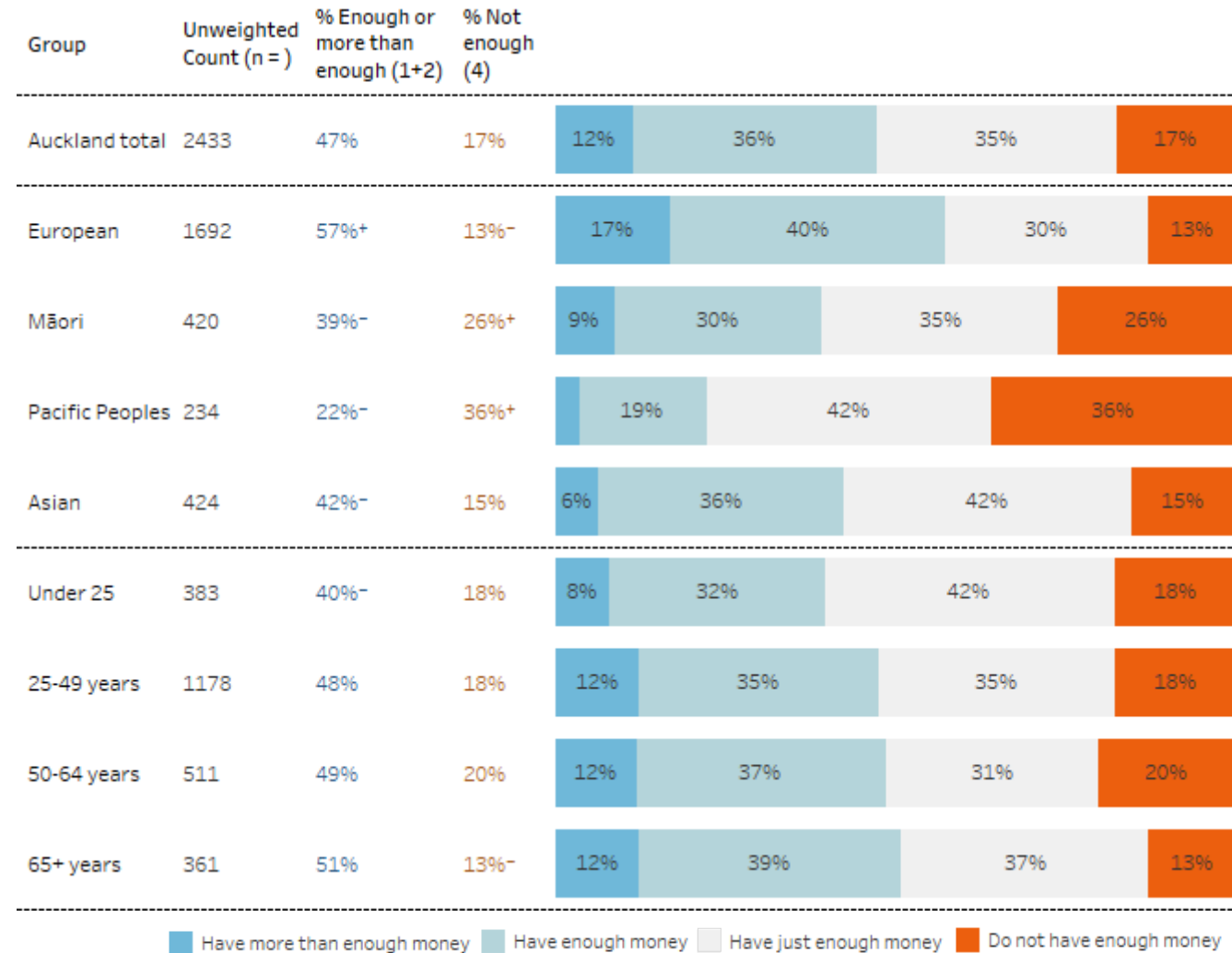
Ability for income to meet everyday needs

- by age and ethnicity

Almost half (47%) of respondents reported that they had 'more than enough' or 'enough' money to meet their everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. 17% stated they did not have enough money.

Pacific Peoples (22%) Māori (39%) and Asian (42%) respondents were less likely to report they had enough or more than enough money to cover everyday living costs, while European respondents were more likely (57%).

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%).



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

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.

Public influence on council decisions

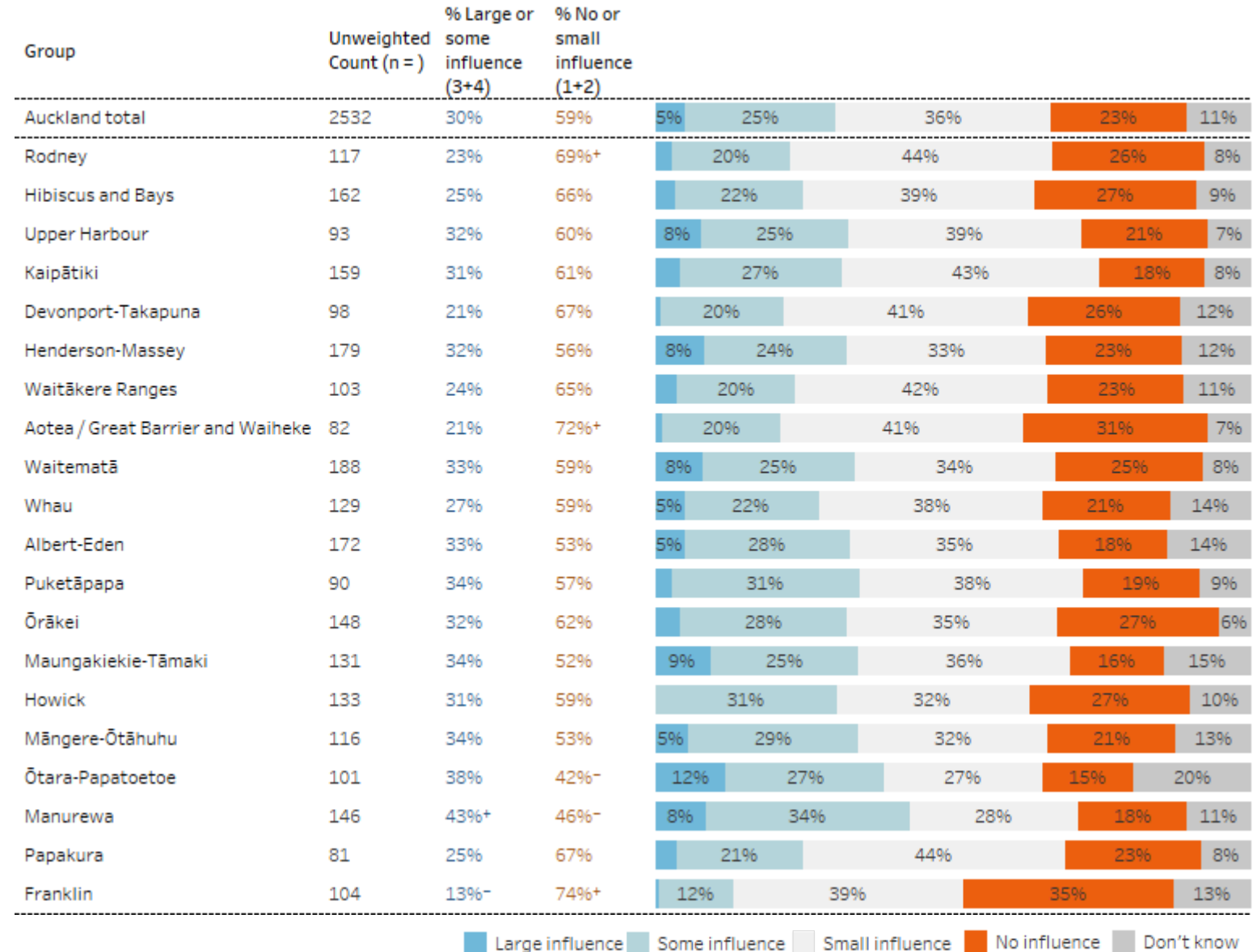
- by local board area

About a third (30%) of Auckland respondents felt that the public has some or a large influence on the decisions that Auckland Council makes.

A larger proportion (59%) felt that the public had no, or little influence.

Those living in the Manurewa local board area were more likely to feel that the public had large or some influence (43% compared with 30% overall).

Those living in the Rodney (69%), Aotea/Great Barrier and Waiheke (72%) and Franklin (74%) local board areas were more likely to feel that the public had no or very little influence.



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

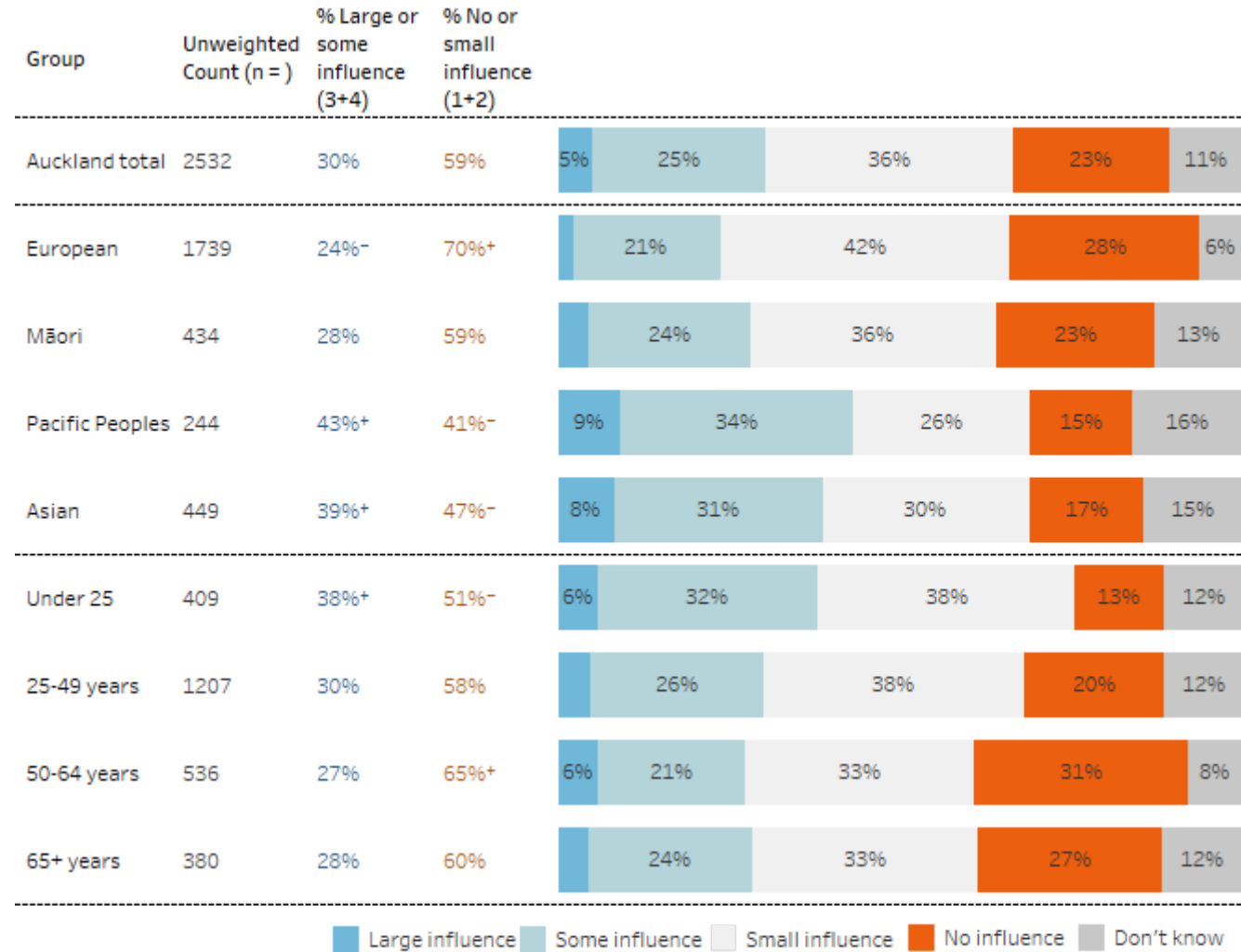
Source: Q20. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the council makes?
+ and - are shown when a group is 5 percentage points higher/lower than the total and the difference is statistically significant

Public influence on council decisions - by age and ethnicity

About a third (30%) of respondents felt that the public has ‘some’, or a ‘large’, influence on the decisions that Auckland Council makes.

European respondents were less likely to feel that the public had some or a large influence (24% compared with 30% overall). Conversely, Pacific (43%) and Asian (39%) respondents were more likely than the overall sample to feel that the public had some influence.

Respondents aged under 25 were more likely to feel that the public had some, or a large, influence on decisions the council makes (38%).



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

14. Appendices

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Appendix 1: Sample profile (1 of 5)

	Unweighted number	Weighted 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
65+ years	380	397

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Appendix 1: Sample profile (2 of 5)

Local board	Unweighted number	Weighted 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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	Unweighted number	Weighted number
Born in New Zealand		
Yes	1641	1389
No	856	1099
Years lived in NZ (among those born 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	641
3	510	529
4	538	517
5	305	318
6+	304	322

	Unweighted number	Weighted number
Age of children living at home (at least some of the time in the 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 time		
Yes	202	193
No	1090	1145

Appendix 1: Sample profile (4 of 5)

	Unweighted number	Weighted 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 number	Weighted 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

Appendix 1: Sample profile (5 of 5)

	Unweighted number	Weighted 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 number	Weighted 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
Don't know / prefer not to say	543	568

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Thank you for agreeing to take part in this confidential survey.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY

You will need to circle an answer like this

Or like this.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes 1
No 2

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

Question... 1 2 3 4 5
Question... 1 2 3 4 5

When there is an instruction to go to a certain question, please make sure you circle the correct answer **before** going to the question as instructed

If you change your mind after circling a number just cross it out and circle the correct number for your answer.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes 1 → Go to Q1
No 2

1 ⊗ 3

Q1 Do you currently live in Auckland?

That is the whole city and surrounding areas from the Bombay Hills up to Wellsford, including the islands in the Hauraki Gulf – as shown in the map.

Please circle **one** answer

Yes 1 → Go to Q2
No 2

If you selected "No" you do not need to answer any more questions. You can still enter the prize draw by filling in your details at Q56. After doing so, please return your survey in the pre-paid envelope.

Auckland Region



Q2 And how long have you lived in Auckland?

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 1 year	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2
2 years to just under 5 years	3
5 years to just under 10 years	4
10 years or more	5

QUALITY OF LIFE

Firstly, just a few questions about your quality of life in general.

Q3 Would you say that **your** overall quality of life is...

Please circle **one** answer

Extremely poor	1
Very poor	2
Poor	3
Neither poor nor good	4
Good	5
Very good	6
Extremely good	7

Q4 And compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...

Please circle **one** answer

Decreased significantly	1
Decreased to some extent	2
Stayed about the same	3 → Go to Q6
Increased to some extent	4
Increased significantly	5

Q5 And for what reasons has your quality of life changed?

Please be as detailed as possible

Q6 Looking forward, in 12 months' time, do you expect that your quality of life will be the same, better or worse than it is today?

Please circle **one** answer

Much worse	1
Slightly worse	2
About the same	3
Slightly better	4
Much better	5
Don't know	6

Q7 Now a question about your family/whānau. How well is your family/whānau doing these days?

Please use the scale below where 1 means extremely badly and 7 means extremely well.

Your family/whānau is the group of people that you think of as your family. Please circle **one** answer

Extremely badly							Extremely well	Don't have any family	Can't define my family	Don't know / prefer not to say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

THE CITY / AREA YOU LIVE IN

Q8 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

By local area we mean the area where you live.

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels	1	2	3	4	5
My local area is a great place to live	1	2	3	4	5

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- 1 -

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Q9 And in the last 12 months, do you feel your local area has become better, worse or stayed the same as a place to live? Please circle one answer

Much worse	1
Slightly worse	2
Stayed the same	3
Slightly better	4
Much better	5

Go to Q11

Q10 And for what reasons do you say your local area has changed as a place to live? Please be as detailed as possible

Q11 This question is about the home you currently live in. How much do you agree or disagree that: Please circle one answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Your housing costs are affordable (by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance)	1	2	3	4	5	6
The type of home you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6

Answer Q12

	1	2	3	4	5	6
The general area or neighbourhood your home is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q12 Why 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? Please circle all that apply

The home is too small (e.g. not enough living space or bedrooms, too many people for the size of the house)	1	Home is too cold / damp	6
The home is too big	2	Home in poor condition / needs maintenance	7
The outdoor area is too small / no outdoor area	3	The home is not very safe (e.g. needs earthquake-strengthening, hazards in home)	8
The outdoor area is too big	4	Parking issues	9
Difficult access from the street to the home	5	Other (please specify)	10

Q13 The following question asks about heating your home during the winter months. How much do you agree or disagree that: Please circle one answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know / not applicable
My home has a problem with damp or mould	1	2	3	4	5	6
The heating system keeps my home warm when it is in use	1	2	3	4	5	6
I can afford to heat my home properly	1	2	3	4	5	6

CRIME, SAFETY AND LOCAL ISSUES

Q14 In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations... Please circle one answer for each situation

	Very unsafe	A bit unsafe	Fairly safe	Very safe	Don't know / not applicable
In your home after dark	1	2	3	4	5
Walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	1	2	3	4	5
In your city centre during the day	1	2	3	4	5
In your city centre after dark	1	2	3	4	5

Q15 Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'? Please write in below

Q16 To what extent, if at all, has each of the following been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months? Please circle one answer for each statement

	A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings	1	2	3	4
Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.)	1	2	3	4
Dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding	1	2	3	4
Traffic congestion (not including congestion because of the damage to the Auckland Harbour Bridge)	1	2	3	4
People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance	1	2	3	4
Air pollution	1	2	3	4
Water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea	1	2	3	4
Noise pollution	1	2	3	4
Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs	1	2	3	4
People begging on the street	1	2	3	4
People sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles	1	2	3	4
Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people	1	2	3	4
Limited parking in your local area	1	2	3	4

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TRANSPORT

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?

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 **one** 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 → Go to Q19

Q18 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

Q19 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.

Q21 Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

Employed means you undertake work for pay, profit or other income, or do any work in a family business without pay.

Please circle **one** answer

Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	1	→ Go to Q22
Employed part time (for fewer than 30 hours per week)	2	
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	

Q22 Please think about the last 4 weeks of your job.
How do you feel about your job?

Please circle **one** answer

Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5

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 or for leisure?

Please circle **one** answer

Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5

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

Please circle one answer		Please circle one answer	
Not an option to work from home, due to the type of work I do	1	No, no change	1
Yes, but my employer didn't allow it	2	Yes, I expect to work less from home than before COVID-19	2
Yes, but I chose not to	3	Yes, I expect to work a bit more from home	3
Yes, and I did work from home occasionally/some of the time	4	Yes, I expect to work a lot more from home	4
Yes, and I did work from home exclusively/all the time	5	Yes, I expect to work exclusively from home	5
Other (please specify)	6	Other (please specify)	6

- Q26** In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done, **without pay**?
- Please circle **all** that apply

Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my household	1
Looked after a child who is a member of my household	2
Looked after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability	3
Looked after a child (who does not live in my household)	4
Helped someone who is ill or has a disability (who does not live in my household)	5
Other help or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group, marae or church	6
None of these	7

- Q27** COVID-19 has been a difficult time for many people, and aspects of your life may have changed recently. Which, if any, of the following happened to your work or financial situation **as a result of COVID-19**?

Please circle all that apply	
My job security has reduced	1
My job security has improved	2
I have lost a source of income through something other than redundancy (e.g. the business closed down)	3
I have been made redundant	4
My income has been permanently reduced	5
My income has been temporarily reduced	6
My income has been increased	7
I am working longer hours	8
I am working fewer hours	9
I have changed employers	10
There have been additional work pressures placed on my role (e.g. due to staff or other resourcing cuts)	11
Other (please specify)	12
None of the above	13

- Q28** In general, how would you rate your...?

Please circle **one** answer for each aspect

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Prefer not to say
Physical health	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mental health	1	2	3	4	5	6

- Q29** 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

- 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?

Please circle **one** 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

- Q31** How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5
I feel a sense of community with others in my neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5

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Q32 Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

Please circle **all** 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Q34 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

Q35 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

Q36 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

Q37 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

Q38 How much do you agree or disagree with the following?

"Auckland has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that I can experience or participate in."

Please circle **one** answer

Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5
Not applicable	6
Don't know	7

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...

Please circle **one** answer

A much worse place to live	1
A worse place to live	2
Makes no difference	3
A better place to live	4
A much better place to live	5
Not applicable, there are few or no different cultures and lifestyles here	6
Don't know	7

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Q40 In the last three months in your local area, have you **personally experienced** prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your...

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Yes	No	N/A
Gender	1	2	
Age	1	2	
Ethnicity	1	2	
Physical or mental health condition or impairment	1	2	3
Sexual orientation	1	2	
Religious beliefs	1	2	
Prefer not to answer (please tick)			<input type="checkbox"/>

Q41 In the last three months in your local area, have you **witnessed anyone showing** prejudice or intolerance towards a person other than yourself, or treating them unfairly or excluding them, because of their...

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Yes	No
Gender	1	2
Age	1	2
Ethnicity	1	2
Physical or mental health condition or impairment	1	2
Sexual orientation	1	2
Religious beliefs	1	2
Prefer not to answer (please tick)		<input type="checkbox"/>

CLIMATE CHANGE

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?

Please circle **one** answer

Never	1
Rarely	2
Sometimes	3
Most of the time	4
Always	5

Q43 To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of **Auckland** and residents of Auckland?

Please circle **one** answer

Not at all worried	1
A little worried	2
Worried	3
Very worried	4
I don't know enough about climate change	5
I don't believe in climate change	6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Lastly, a few questions about you. This is so we can ensure we hear from a diverse range of people who live in New Zealand.

Q44 Are you...

Please circle **one** answer

Male	1
Female	2
Gender diverse	3

Q45 How many people live in your household, including yourself?

By live in your household we mean anyone who lives in your house, or in sleep-outs, Granny flats etc. on the same property. If you live in a retirement village, apartment building or hostel, please answer for how many people live in your unit only.

Please write the number in the box below.

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Q46 Were you born in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1	→ Go to Q48
No	2	→ Go to Q47

Q47 How many years have you lived in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 1 year	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2
2 years to just under 5 years	3
5 years to just under 10 years	4
10 years or more	5

Q48 Which ethnic group, or groups, do you belong to?

Please circle **all** that apply

New Zealand European	1
Māori	2
Samoan	3
Cook Island Māori	4
Tongan	5
Niuean	6
Chinese	7
Indian	8
Other (please specify)	9
Prefer not to say	10
Don't know	11

Q49 Are you...

Please circle **one** answer

Less than 18 years	1
18-19 years	2
20-24 years	3
25-29 years	4
30-34 years	5
35-39 years	6
40-44 years	7
45-49 years	8
50-54 years	9
55-59 years	10
60-64 years	11
65-69 years	12
70-74 years	13
75+ years	14

Q50 What are the ages of any children living in your household (some or all of the time)?

Please circle **all** the apply

Under 5 years old	1
5 – 12 years old	2
13 – 17 years old	4
18 years old or over	5
Not applicable, no children live in household	6

Q51 And do any of these children live in another home some of the time?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1
No	2

Q52 What type of home do you currently live in?

Please circle **one** answer

Stand-alone house on a section	1
Town house or unit	2
Terraced house (houses side by side)	3
Low rise apartment block (2-7 storeys)	4
High rise apartment block (over 7 storeys)	5
Lifestyle block or farm homestead	6
Other (please specify)	7

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Crime & safety

Community, culture &
social networksDiversity, prejudice &
intolerance

Climate change

Employment & economic
wellbeing

Council processes

Appendices

Appendix 2: Questionnaire

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
Kāinga 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 Army, New Zealand Housing Foundation) owns it	9
Don't know	10

Q54 What is the highest qualification that you have completed that took longer than 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 Doctorate)	7
Other (e.g. overseas qualification) (please specify)	8

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

\$20,000 or less	1
\$20,001 - \$40,000	2
\$40,001 - \$80,000	3
\$80,001 - \$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

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: _____

Q57 It is likely that more research will be carried out by your council on the sorts of topics covered 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	1
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 196397
Survey Returns Team
Nielsen
PO Box 33819
Takapuna
Auckland 0740
New Zealand

If you have any questions please call 0800 400 402

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%	31%	30%	33%	32%	20%	30%	41%
Increased income	21%	12%	14%	13%	26%	29%	28%	17%	34%	24%	6%
Family/family support/children	17%	19%	8%	15%	24%	6%	14%	0%	7%	11%	18%
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	15%	21%	11%	6%	21%	11%	30%	14%	14%	9%
Healthy	10%	19%	7%	4%	3%	7%	3%	6%	16%	17%	13%
Own my own home	10%	11%	7%	0%	12%	6%	15%	3%	0%	13%	3%
Good work life balance	10%	20%	4%	12%	3%	23%	9%	11%	14%	2%	14%
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	7%	11%	14%	17%	6%	7%	0%	0%	19%	4%
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	10%	7%	7%	0%	8%	2%	10%	5%	6%	21%	0%
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	8%	7%	4%	14%	5%	6%	7%	9%	7%	9%	7%
I like the area where I live/great location	7%	20%	7%	20%	7%	6%	2%	9%	6%	9%	5%
Flexibility to work/study online from home	7%	10%	10%	19%	3%	0%	9%	6%	12%	5%	0%
Friends/social network	6%	4%	7%	0%	13%	0%	0%	5%	0%	8%	25%
Able to save/reduce debt	5%	3%	8%	11%	7%	0%	6%	6%	0%	2%	4%
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	5%	4%	25%	0%	0%	10%	0%	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?

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

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Rewarding/good job/have work	28%	44%	32%	30%	12%	14%	19%	34%	26%	26%	11%
Increased income	21%	25%	16%	18%	22%	38%	14%	41%	14%	16%	18%
Family/family support/children	17%	19%	21%	28%	11%	15%	26%	25%	20%	15%	16%
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	6%	5%	10%	9%	9%	13%	31%	15%	11%	11%
Healthy	10%	25%	15%	6%	2%	2%	31%	3%	8%	13%	15%
Own my own home	10%	7%	4%	8%	14%	24%	0%	0%	13%	30%	14%
Good work life balance	10%	17%	14%	1%	6%	6%	7%	14%	17%	9%	5%
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	6%	8%	16%	20%	15%	10%	9%	0%	5%	12%
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	10%	13%	4%	18%	6%	3%	18%	6%	29%	4%	18%
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	8%	12%	9%	10%	0%	11%	3%	4%	15%	5%	7%
I like the area where I live/great location	7%	3%	3%	4%	10%	12%	0%	5%	4%	0%	11%
Flexibility to work/study online from home	7%	14%	5%	5%	3%	0%	0%	7%	13%	5%	0%
Friends/social network	6%	6%	24%	6%	3%	2%	0%	6%	12%	0%	0%
Able to save/reduce debt	5%	7%	5%	3%	3%	4%	7%	5%	7%	5%	5%
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?

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%	27%	19%	24%	36%	38%	30%	23%	4%
Increased income	21%	21%	15%	16%	28%	21%	23%	22%	7%
Family/family support/children	17%	16%	16%	22%	18%	19%	18%	15%	7%
Positive effect of COVID-19	13%	14%	20%	20%	8%	12%	15%	11%	5%
Healthy	10%	9%	23%	15%	6%	8%	9%	10%	22%
Own my own home	10%	11%	10%	4%	11%	7%	14%	5%	2%
Good work life balance	10%	10%	12%	11%	10%	6%	10%	9%	18%
Comfortable home/roof over my head	10%	11%	9%	7%	12%	13%	10%	9%	9%
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	10%	10%	14%	15%	7%	11%	10%	4%	18%
Happy marriage/supportive spouse/partner	8%	9%	5%	8%	8%	9%	9%	4%	3%
I like the area where I live/great location	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%	8%
Flexibility to work/study online from home	7%	7%	6%	8%	6%	5%	8%	3%	2%
Friends/social network	6%	5%	8%	8%	10%	14%	6%	2%	2%
Able to save/reduce debt	5%	6%	2%	6%	4%	1%	7%	6%	2%
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	5%	6%	7%	5%	3%	9%	5%	2%	2%

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?

Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for decreased 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%	42%	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%	7%	29%	13%	22%	10%	10%	12%	16%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	15%	14%	19%	3%	10%	10%	10%	5%	21%	20%	13%
Reduced income	15%	14%	22%	14%	15%	16%	6%	15%	13%	12%	13%
Travel restrictions	14%	12%	29%	21%	13%	24%	11%	17%	14%	12%	7%
Declining health/poor health	10%	24%	4%	4%	5%	9%	24%	4%	7%	9%	8%
Stress/pressure	9%	8%	3%	28%	16%	9%	5%	11%	3%	8%	5%
Isolation/no social life	8%	7%	10%	17%	10%	6%	5%	11%	13%	10%	12%
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	8%	7%	0%	19%	13%	17%	7%	12%	12%	12%	4%
Had work hours reduced	7%	3%	6%	3%	2%	5%	7%	12%	10%	6%	11%
Other	7%	13%	12%	4%	7%	3%	6%	2%	10%	15%	9%
Lack of work-related opportunities	6%	18%	3%	7%	5%	0%	5%	9%	7%	2%	4%
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	11%	6%	4%	7%	3%	11%	9%	4%	5%	2%
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	0%	7%	9%	5%	3%	6%	7%	5%	8%	3%
Having to work/study online from home	5%	4%	6%	15%	8%	0%	5%	6%	0%	3%	5%
Mental health issues	5%	3%	9%	9%	2%	3%	6%	1%	10%	7%	2%

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?

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

	Auckland total	Albert-Eden	Puketāpapa	Ōrākei	Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	Howick	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Negative effect of COVID-19	58%	71%	51%	58%	49%	56%	61%	43%	67%	57%	51%
Loss of freedom/independence	22%	26%	18%	25%	17%	17%	22%	25%	17%	16%	17%
Expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	18%	18%	4%	22%	16%	17%	19%	22%	21%	27%	14%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	15%	12%	27%	14%	16%	27%	15%	3%	26%	3%	23%
Reduced income	15%	25%	22%	13%	17%	6%	19%	24%	5%	30%	9%
Travel restrictions	14%	17%	27%	21%	11%	8%	10%	6%	7%	3%	11%
Declining health/poor health	10%	4%	5%	13%	15%	6%	17%	17%	0%	9%	19%
Stress/pressure	9%	11%	10%	17%	5%	10%	7%	8%	7%	2%	15%
Isolation/no social life	8%	12%	11%	7%	9%	12%	4%	13%	5%	3%	0%
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	8%	0%	9%	2%	8%	3%	8%	7%	7%	11%	7%
Had work hours reduced	7%	0%	9%	9%	9%	0%	14%	10%	23%	7%	4%
Other	7%	5%	5%	10%	6%	3%	9%	2%	4%	11%	4%
Lack of work-related opportunities	6%	9%	16%	4%	4%	10%	1%	0%	17%	3%	9%
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	10%	2%	10%	3%	7%	0%	3%	10%	5%	1%
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	0%	17%	3%	6%	2%	10%	15%	0%	1%	6%
Having to work/study online from home	5%	3%	6%	2%	5%	13%	5%	0%	0%	2%	7%
Mental health issues	5%	2%	10%	5%	6%	2%	4%	3%	8%	4%	12%

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?

Appendix 3: Detailed reasons for decreased 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%	14%	22%	22%	12%	18%	19%	20%
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	15%	14%	18%	21%	14%	11%	19%	17%	3%
Reduced income	15%	13%	9%	15%	18%	9%	19%	16%	7%
Travel restrictions	14%	17%	7%	13%	9%	11%	12%	19%	11%
Declining health/poor health	10%	12%	16%	8%	5%	5%	5%	15%	30%
Stress/pressure	9%	10%	9%	8%	9%	14%	12%	6%	2%
Isolation/no social life	8%	9%	6%	8%	9%	17%	6%	8%	7%
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	8%	9%	12%	10%	3%	6%	7%	8%	9%
Had work hours reduced	7%	4%	3%	24%	5%	5%	9%	7%	2%
Other	7%	8%	4%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	10%
Lack of work-related opportunities	6%	5%	7%	7%	8%	15%	6%	4%	2%
Not earning enough/not enough money	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	3%	7%	7%	1%
Poor financial wellbeing	5%	5%	2%	11%	5%	4%	7%	5%	1%
Having to work/study online from home	5%	5%	2%	3%	6%	15%	5%	1%	0%
Mental health issues	5%	7%	6%	5%	2%	13%	4%	4%	1%

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?

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%	4%	11%	32%	15%	7%	11%	9%	22%	28%
Good sense of community/community spirit	15%	20%	17%	15%	16%	13%	23%	15%	19%	18%	11%
Good roads/roads being upgraded	12%	13%	4%	29%	18%	15%	2%	0%	3%	15%	26%
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	11%	12%	8%	16%	32%	23%	7%	5%	5%	8%	3%
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	10%	0%	9%	9%	12%	7%	7%	25%	16%	18%	3%
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	14%	22%	20%	12%	0%	3%	8%	3%	2%	5%
Nicer people around	8%	2%	3%	0%	4%	7%	4%	42%	5%	3%	9%
New projects/developments	8%	6%	10%	25%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Good public transport	8%	4%	0%	13%	6%	0%	5%	0%	0%	12%	15%
Investment in infrastructure	6%	10%	7%	14%	11%	0%	1%	0%	5%	2%	17%
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	0%	4%	11%	9%	14%	6%	6%	5%	11%	0%
Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	5%	7%	6%	12%	20%	5%	5%	11%	7%	7%
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	5%	4%	11%	9%	22%	0%	0%	10%	9%	3%
Feel safe	6%	4%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	18%	11%	3%	11%
More families/people in the area	5%	9%	0%	5%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	9%
Other - positive	5%	4%	4%	7%	0%	7%	7%	7%	21%	2%	17%
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	13%	0%	6%	0%	7%	10%	6%	0%	11%	0%
Less crime	5%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	11%	0%	5%	21%

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?

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	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	26%	51%	49%	25%	16%	11%	11%	11%	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%	21%	9%	13%	6%	30%	14%	12%	9%
Good roads/roads being upgraded	12%	15%	21%	7%	2%	25%	8%	13%	13%	0%	0%
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	11%	14%	27%	9%	5%	10%	17%	1%	15%	6%	0%
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	10%	18%	6%	6%	11%	2%	7%	8%	10%	27%	4%
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	18%	21%	11%	0%	0%	14%	8%	9%	0%	14%
Nicer people around	8%	3%	17%	0%	7%	5%	15%	23%	17%	14%	5%
New projects/developments	8%	3%	0%	15%	12%	13%	0%	0%	2%	7%	26%
Good public transport	8%	6%	11%	8%	6%	25%	8%	7%	0%	0%	17%
Investment in infrastructure	6%	4%	15%	8%	5%	18%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	15%	0%	12%	8%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	0%	0%	12%	5%	7%	0%	4%	7%	0%	5%
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	8%	8%	4%	2%	7%	11%	0%	9%	0%	5%
Feel safe	6%	0%	13%	3%	2%	0%	14%	24%	12%	0%	0%
More families/people in the area	5%	6%	11%	0%	4%	5%	12%	0%	11%	7%	4%
Other - positive	5%	6%	0%	0%	3%	5%	3%	5%	6%	0%	0%
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	0%	10%	15%	3%	0%	0%	2%	12%	0%	0%
Less crime	5%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	20%	0%	16%	0%	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?

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

	Auckland total	European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	Under 25	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, doctors etc	26%	32%	17%	26%	25%	25%	25%	37%	18%
Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	19%	17%	20%	19%	21%	16%	20%	18%	18%
Good sense of community/community spirit	15%	17%	29%	19%	6%	15%	16%	17%	9%
Good roads/roads being upgraded	12%	10%	4%	11%	17%	9%	9%	17%	20%
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl parks and public spaces)	11%	11%	4%	10%	11%	5%	9%	12%	19%
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl beautification programmes)	10%	11%	11%	7%	7%	5%	10%	9%	14%
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	9%	9%	6%	12%	10%	7%	11%	7%	8%
Nicer people around	8%	6%	6%	16%	7%	5%	8%	8%	13%
New projects/developments	8%	11%	6%	6%	7%	7%	10%	8%	4%
Good public transport	8%	6%	8%	9%	11%	10%	6%	11%	10%
Investment in infrastructure	6%	5%	2%	4%	12%	6%	8%	5%	2%
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	6%	7%	5%	2%	6%	2%	6%	8%	8%
Positive impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	7%	11%	4%	4%	6%	6%	8%	1%
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	6%	9%	1%	5%	4%	3%	5%	7%	8%
Feel safe	6%	4%	4%	7%	9%	9%	7%	2%	4%
More families/people in the area	5%	4%	2%	6%	6%	6%	6%	1%	7%
Other - positive	5%	5%	7%	4%	4%	6%	1%	10%	10%
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	5%	6%	1%	0%	8%	9%	3%	7%	6%
Less crime	5%	1%	5%	16%	4%	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?

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	28%	55%	37%	52%	15%	34%	24%	15%	8%	14%	32%
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	22%	14%	24%	31%	24%	30%	32%	10%	0%	5%	29%
Crime/crime rate has increased	17%	0%	18%	11%	31%	8%	16%	0%	0%	9%	15%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	2%	7%	25%	8%	12%	17%	10%	5%	19%	0%
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	3%	4%	0%	13%	13%	15%	25%	5%	12%	9%
Parking issues	10%	3%	6%	17%	13%	28%	18%	0%	0%	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%	2%	4%	8%	2%	2%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	9%	29%	17%	6%	5%	13%	11%	17%	6%	4%	0%
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	9%	22%	6%	20%	4%	6%	21%	4%	18%	0%
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	29%	24%	11%	13%	4%	7%	9%	8%	2%	0%
Noisy	9%	8%	6%	19%	11%	0%	4%	9%	0%	12%	0%
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	8%	6%	14%	7%	8%	17%	14%	12%	0%	10%	5%
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	8%	24%	14%	0%	10%	7%	6%	6%	19%	8%	0%
Issues with roading developments	6%	6%	10%	5%	0%	20%	4%	0%	0%	14%	6%
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	7%	10%	9%	8%	4%	0%	0%	15%	8%	0%
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	3%	8%	9%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	2%	6%
High cost of living	5%	12%	5%	0%	3%	11%	3%	0%	25%	5%	2%
Other - negative	5%	7%	6%	19%	3%	1%	2%	12%	6%	4%	10%
Continual roadworks	5%	3%	3%	0%	0%	7%	0%	10%	0%	18%	0%
Poverty/beggars on the street	5%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Do not feel safe	5%	3%	0%	11%	5%	0%	11%	8%	0%	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?

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	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Manurewa	Papakura	Franklin
More traffic/traffic congestion	28%	41%	16%	30%	21%	44%	2%	18%	13%	13%	40%
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	22%	32%	8%	24%	35%	29%	18%	26%	13%	8%	34%
Crime/crime rate has increased	17%	0%	15%	15%	11%	27%	14%	21%	37%	46%	8%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	12%	20%	22%	6%	19%	9%	3%	21%	4%	11%
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	5%	13%	0%	15%	0%	23%	25%	10%	26%	0%
Parking issues	10%	8%	4%	15%	25%	12%	3%	22%	3%	4%	1%
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	10%	16%	25%	3%	0%	0%	14%	12%	3%	1%	8%
Increase in population	9%	6%	15%	7%	10%	8%	10%	18%	2%	0%	15%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	9%	6%	0%	3%	2%	15%	0%	4%	4%	0%	27%
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	6%	0%	11%	14%	9%	3%	0%	6%	10%	3%
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	12%	0%	12%	10%	8%	3%	10%	0%	0%	11%
Noisy	9%	8%	19%	11%	19%	10%	10%	17%	5%	9%	0%
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	8%	2%	9%	13%	4%	5%	8%	4%	7%	0%	11%
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	8%	5%	10%	21%	11%	8%	0%	3%	6%	0%	5%
Issues with roading developments	6%	15%	0%	10%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	5%	9%
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	3%	5%	12%	6%	6%	12%	8%	7%	9%	0%
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	9%	5%	0%	4%	12%	10%	0%	2%	4%	15%
High cost of living	5%	7%	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%	14%	5%	13%	5%
Other - negative	5%	0%	10%	3%	0%	7%	3%	0%	4%	1%	12%
Continual roadworks	5%	6%	17%	8%	5%	8%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Poverty/beggars on the street	5%	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	16%	19%	11%	8%	3%
Do not feel safe	5%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	10%	12%	7%	4%	0%

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?

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%	11%	37%	18%	27%	30%	30%
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	22%	25%	24%	7%	23%	11%	19%	30%	28%
Crime/crime rate has increased	17%	12%	25%	37%	18%	15%	23%	13%	6%
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12%	14%	16%	4%	13%	9%	12%	13%	14%
More undesirable elements (incl gangs/youths loitering)	10%	8%	20%	26%	5%	14%	11%	8%	8%
Parking issues	10%	9%	7%	8%	14%	7%	5%	13%	20%
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	10%	9%	9%	13%	10%	9%	10%	12%	5%
Increase in population	9%	10%	7%	16%	4%	11%	10%	11%	5%
Poor roading/roading maintenance	9%	11%	6%	5%	7%	7%	8%	12%	12%
Lack of amenities such as shops, doctors etc.	9%	11%	10%	6%	6%	1%	8%	11%	13%
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9%	13%	3%	3%	4%	3%	8%	10%	14%
Noisy	9%	9%	6%	10%	8%	15%	6%	13%	6%
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl parks and public spaces)	8%	10%	5%	5%	4%	2%	5%	12%	15%
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	8%	11%	7%	0%	3%	6%	5%	14%	11%
Issues with roading developments	6%	5%	4%	8%	10%	0%	7%	5%	10%
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	6%	7%	10%	12%	1%	8%	7%	6%	4%
Loss of natural landscapes	6%	7%	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%	8%	6%
High cost of living	5%	5%	3%	8%	6%	4%	6%	5%	3%
Other - negative	5%	5%	2%	1%	7%	5%	7%	2%	2%
Continual roadworks	5%	5%	1%	5%	6%	8%	4%	4%	7%
Poverty/beggars on the street	5%	3%	14%	18%	1%	6%	6%	2%	3%
Do not feel safe	5%	4%	9%	10%	4%	10%	5%	4%	1%

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?

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	Difficult access from the street to the home	The home is not very safe (e.g. needs earthquake-strengthening, hazards in 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%	11%	9%	6%	6%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Rodney	26%	46%	40%	0%	6%	20%	7%	34%	0%	14%	14%	0%	0%
Hibiscus and Bays	70%	29%	15%	52%	22%	19%	3%	0%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Upper Harbour	32%	18%	7%	59%	15%	16%	7%	7%	0%	26%	19%	0%	0%
Kaipātiki	71%	53%	53%	34%	28%	0%	5%	3%	0%	7%	8%	3%	3%
Devonport-Takapuna	62%	29%	45%	23%	23%	0%	10%	5%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Henderson-Massey	63%	36%	33%	27%	19%	7%	8%	9%	9%	3%	0%	0%	2%
Waitākere Ranges	48%	24%	34%	20%	12%	9%	9%	26%	3%	0%	7%	6%	0%
Aotea / Great Barrier and Waiheke	49%	59%	16%	10%	2%	10%	17%	2%	6%	13%	5%	0%	0%
Waitematā	60%	34%	27%	53%	46%	20%	8%	3%	0%	3%	3%	6%	0%
Whau	48%	23%	38%	21%	19%	16%	6%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%
Albert-Eden	59%	34%	39%	35%	17%	4%	6%	6%	10%	6%	7%	2%	2%
Puketāpapa	46%	54%	47%	31%	18%	6%	26%	7%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Ōrākei	54%	34%	27%	30%	25%	22%	4%	0%	3%	8%	10%	0%	0%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	57%	34%	35%	24%	17%	4%	7%	11%	8%	8%	0%	5%	0%
Howick	47%	38%	22%	35%	29%	11%	12%	4%	23%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	67%	49%	37%	20%	9%	8%	16%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	47%	49%	36%	16%	26%	15%	10%	4%	2%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Manurewa	72%	44%	35%	16%	16%	11%	9%	5%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Papakura	70%	49%	40%	38%	38%	20%	5%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Franklin	54%	23%	49%	20%	28%	19%	0%	14%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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.

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	The home is not very safe (e.g. needs earthquake-strengthening, hazards in 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%	11%	9%	6%	6%	4%	4%	1%	1%
European	53%	36%	29%	30%	24%	15%	9%	10%	5%	6%	7%	1%	1%
Māori	58%	53%	46%	29%	25%	11%	13%	13%	8%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Pacific Peoples	50%	42%	41%	18%	13%	9%	14%	3%	4%	2%	3%	0%	1%
Asian	68%	33%	33%	36%	21%	6%	6%	1%	10%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Under 25	47%	48%	37%	28%	29%	12%	14%	8%	9%	2%	3%	1%	2%
25-49 years	68%	34%	35%	33%	21%	12%	7%	6%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%
50-64 years	42%	45%	33%	28%	23%	5%	10%	8%	4%	8%	5%	1%	0%
65+ years	25%	37%	32%	5%	17%	13%	6%	4%	11%	13%	15%	0%	0%

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.

