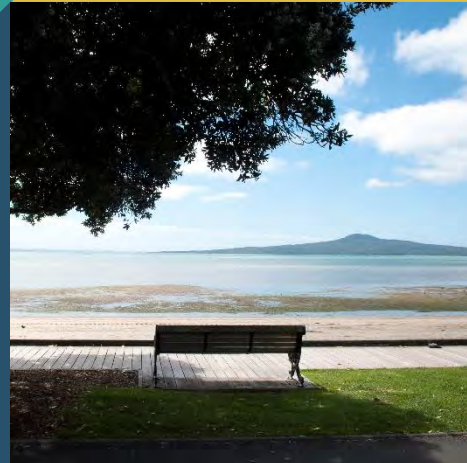


Rangahau te Korou o te Ora / Quality of Life Survey 2022

AUCKLAND REPORT



Quality of Life survey 2022: results for Auckland

Acknowledgements

Large-scale and complex research projects require a combined effort. This research project was undertaken by NielsenIQ, 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 NielsenIQ throughout this project. The members of the Quality of Life steering group were:

- Alison Reid and Ashleigh Prakash, Auckland Council
- Kath Jamieson, Christchurch City Council
- Marcus Downs, Wellington City Council
- Maxine O'Neil, Dunedin City Council.

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THANK YOU!

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

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The 2022 Quality of Life Project is a partnership between nine New Zealand councils. It measures perceptions over several domains related to Quality of Life. A random selection of residents aged 18 years or over from each council area participated in the survey either online or by filling in a paper questionnaire. The survey took place between 28 March and 13 June 2022.



Overall Quality of life



Rate their overall Quality of Life positively

Percentage who say their Quality of Life has changed compared with 12 months prior



TOP 3 REASONS FOR Quality of Life

Increasing

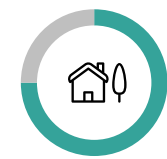
- 1 Work related
- 2 Financial wellbeing
- 3 Health and wellbeing

Decreasing

- 1 Reduced financial wellbeing
- 2 Lifestyle changes (e.g., loss of freedom)
- 3 Aspects of local area
- 4 Reduced health and wellbeing



Built and natural environment



Think their local area is a great place to live

Compared to 12 months prior, local area has become



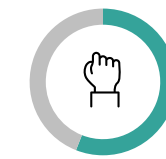
TOP 3 REASONS WHY LOCAL AREA AS A PLACE TO LIVE HAS

Got better

- 1 Good/ improved/ new amenities
- 2 Building developments/ renovations
- 3 Good sense of community

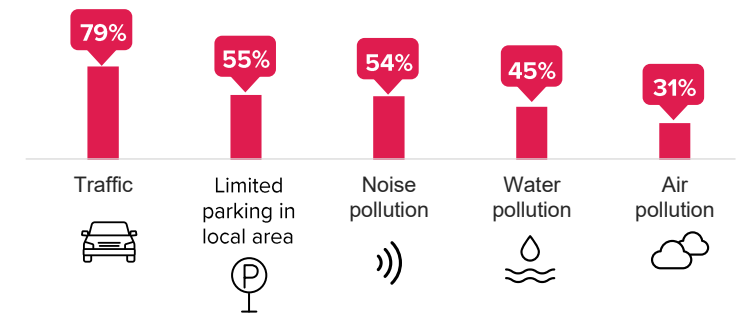
Got worse

- 1 Crime/crime rate has increased
- 2 More housing development/ high density housing
- 3 Greater presence of people they feel uncomfortable around



Are proud of how their local area looks and feels

PERCEPTIONS OF ISSUES IN LOCAL AREA: % VIEW AS A BIT OF A PROBLEM/ BIG PROBLEM IN LAST 12 MONTHS



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The 2022 Quality of Life Project is a partnership between nine New Zealand councils.

It measures perceptions over several domains related to Quality of Life.

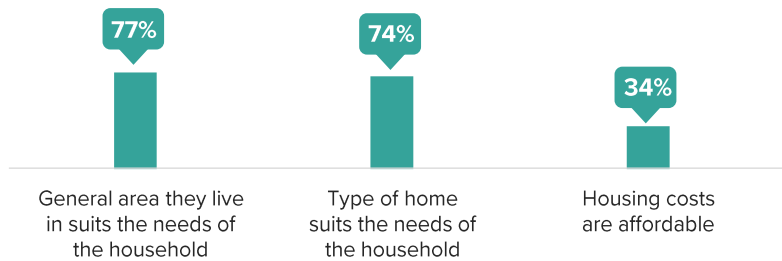
A random selection of residents aged 18 years or over from each council area participated in the survey either online or by filling in a paper questionnaire.

The survey took place between 28 March and 13 June 2022.



Housing

PERCEPTIONS OF HOUSING % STRONGLY AGREE OR AGREE



Transport

15%

Have used public transport weekly (or more often) in the last 12 months



46%

Have not used public transport at all in the last 12 months

PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN LOCAL AREA (among those who had access to public transport): % STRONGLY AGREE OR AGREE



Health & wellbeing



90%

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



88%

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



28%

Always/most of the time experience stress with a negative effect



41%

Have a WHO-5 index of less than 52%, indicating poor wellbeing



70%

Consider they are in good physical health



65%

Consider they are in good mental health



34%

Have been physically active on at least 5 days in past week

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The 2022 Quality of Life Project is a partnership between nine New Zealand councils.

It measures perceptions over several domains related to Quality of Life.

A random selection of residents aged 18 years or over from each council area participated in the survey either online or by filling in a paper questionnaire.

The survey took place between 28 March and 13 June 2022.



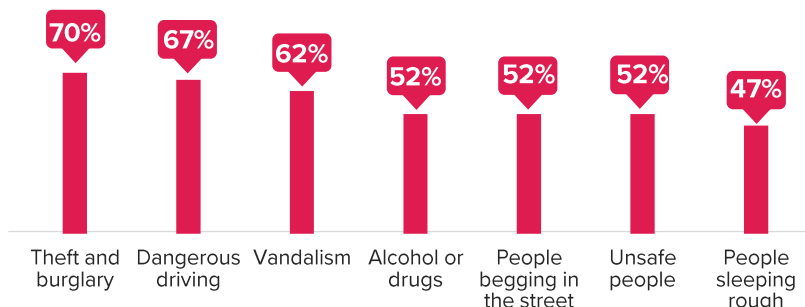
Crime, safety & local issues

PERCEPTIONS OF ISSUES IN LOCAL AREA:

% VIEW AS A BIT OF A PROBLEM/BIG PROBLEM IN PAST 12 MONTHS



Feel safe in their city centre after dark



Community, culture & social networks



71%

Agree that it is important to feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood



74%

Belong to a social network or group



47%

Never or rarely felt isolated in previous 12 months



45%

Say racism or discrimination towards particular groups has been a problem in their local area in the past 12 months



72%

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses their identity in public



66%

Can participate in activities in a way that align with their culture



56%

Say people accept and value them and others of their identity



Council processes



25%

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



Climate change & actions



82%

Have undertaken at least one climate action on an ongoing basis over the previous 12 months



44%

Were worried or very worried about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and its residents



Economic wellbeing



69%

Employed in paid work (full or part time)



52%

Of those in paid work were satisfied with work/life balance



43%

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

34%

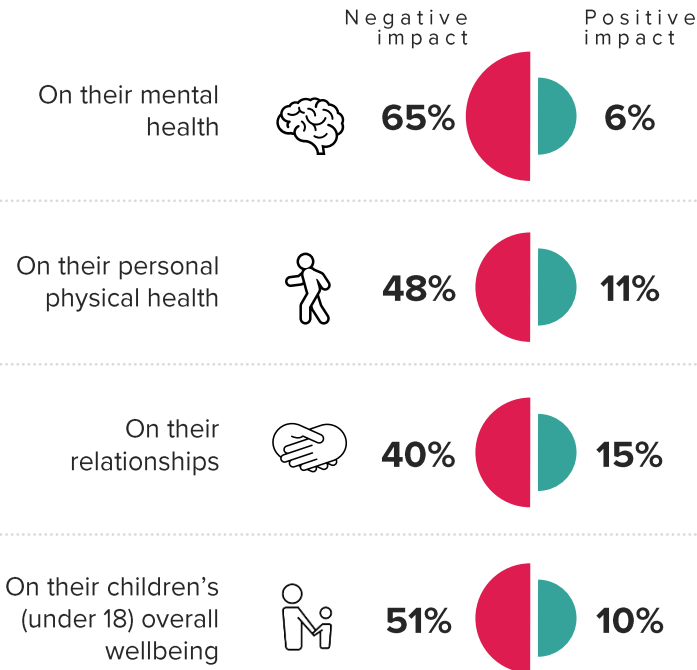
Have 'just enough'

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

in the year prior to the survey



Health & wellbeing



Health treatment



2022

33%

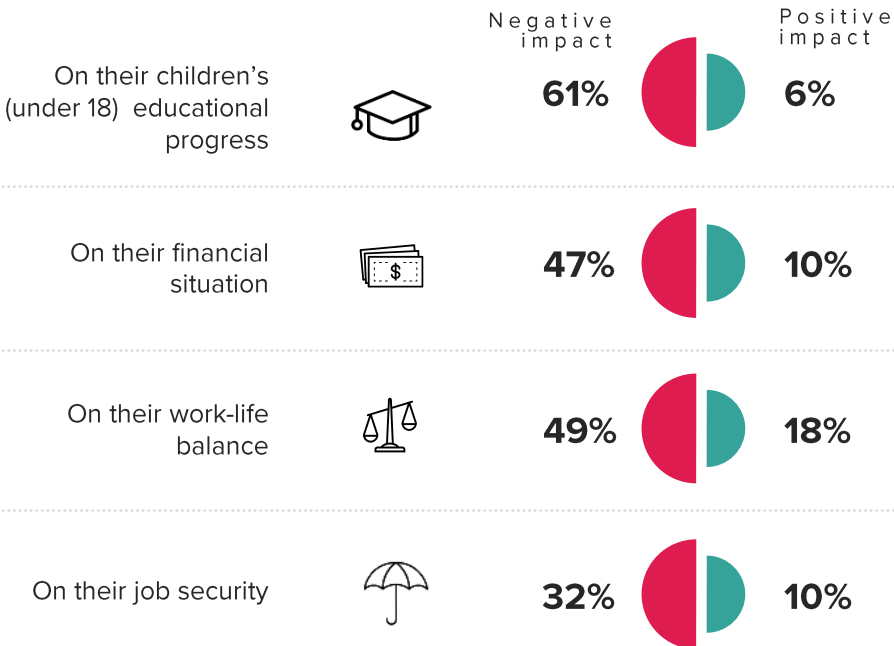
Had delayed seeking health treatment or advice due to COVID-19

Main reasons for delay

- 1 Health provider postponed appointment
- 2 Concerned about catching COVID-19
- 3 Avoid pressuring health system



Economic wellbeing



Changes to business

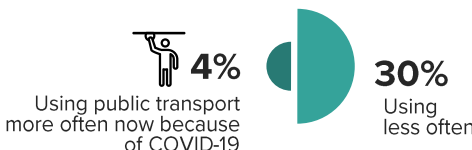
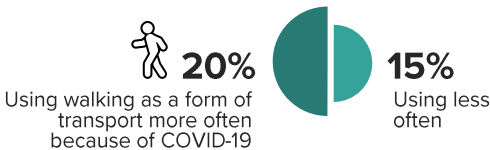
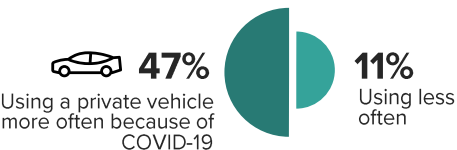
- 72%** Of the 308 respondents who currently own or part-own a business had made changes because of COVID-19
- 82%** Of the 59 respondents who used to own a business in the previous 2 years had made changes because of COVID-19

Main changes because of COVID-19

- 1 Reduced overhead costs where possible
- 2 Decreased staff numbers / hours
- 3 Closed all or part of operations temporarily or permanently



Changing use of transport modes



COMPARED WITH 2020

Perceptions of Quality of life remain quite high

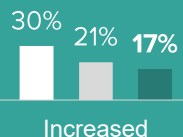


82%

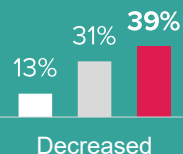
Rate their overall Quality of life positively (87% in 2020) 82% in 2018)

Higher proportion felt that their Quality of life had declined over the previous 12 months

2018 2020 2022

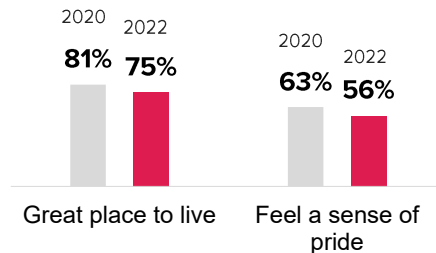


2018 2020 2022

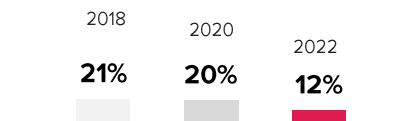


Living in their local area

Declining perceptions of living in their local area

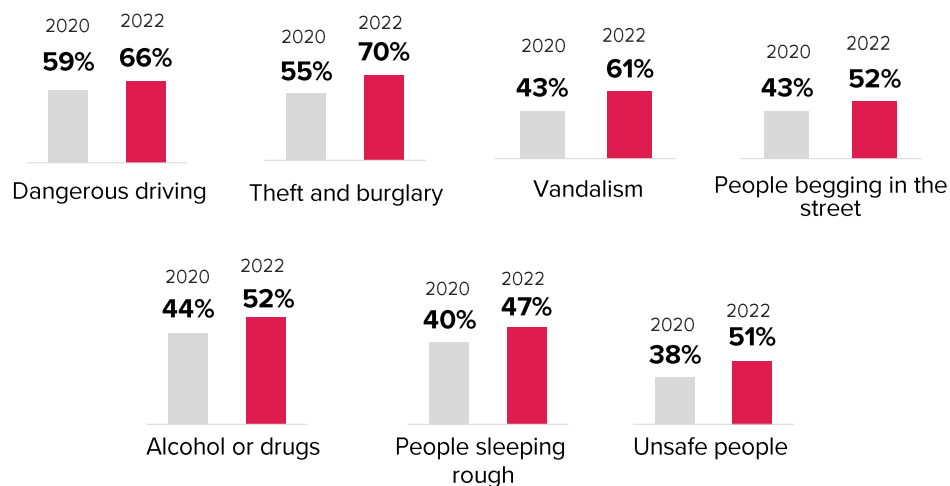


Fewer agree that their local area has become a better place to live in previous 12 months



Increases in perceptions of local area problems

% View as a bit of a problem/ big problem in last 12 months



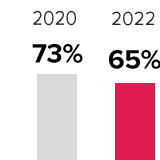
Quality of Life Survey 2022



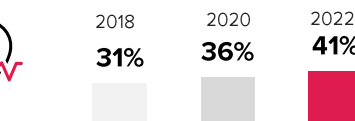
Health & wellbeing

Mental health

Fewer people consider they are in good mental health



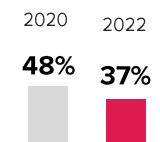
More people have a WHO-5 index of less than 52%, indicating poor wellbeing



Safety

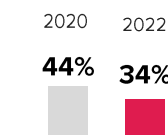
In city centre after dark

Fewer feel safe in their city centre after dark



Housing costs

Fewer feel that housing costs are affordable



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- Employment & Economic Wellbeing
- Council Processes
- Appendix

INTRODUCTION

Background

The 2022 Quality of Life survey is a collaborative local government research project. The primary objective of the survey is to measure residents’ perceptions of aspects of living in larger urban areas.

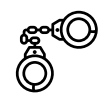
The survey provides data for councils to use as part of their monitoring programmes.

It also contributes to public knowledge and research on Quality of Life issues in New Zealand.

The survey measures residents’ perceptions across several domains, including:



Overall Quality of Life



Local issues



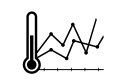
Environment
(built and natural)



Community, culture and social networks



Housing



Climate change



Public transport



Employment and economic wellbeing



Health and wellbeing



Council decision-making processes



INTRODUCTION

Councils Involved

The Quality of Life survey was first conducted in 2003, repeated in 2004 and has been undertaken every two years since. The number of participating councils has varied each time.

Nine councils participated in the 2022 Quality of Life survey project, as follows:

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

One of the councils listed is a regional council. The Greater Wellington region includes the areas covered by Hutt City, Porirua City and Wellington City Councils. The regional council area also includes smaller towns as well as rural and semi-rural areas.

The Auckland region includes several smaller towns, rural and semi-rural areas. However, most (over 90%) of the Auckland population lives in the urban area.

Quality of Life survey results from 2003 onwards are available on the Quality of Life website: <http://www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz>



Research Design

Quality of Life

Built & Natural
Environment

Housing

Public Transport

Health & Wellbeing

Local Issues

Community, Culture &
Social Networks

Climate Change

Employment & Economic
Wellbeing

Council Processes

Appendix

INTRODUCTION

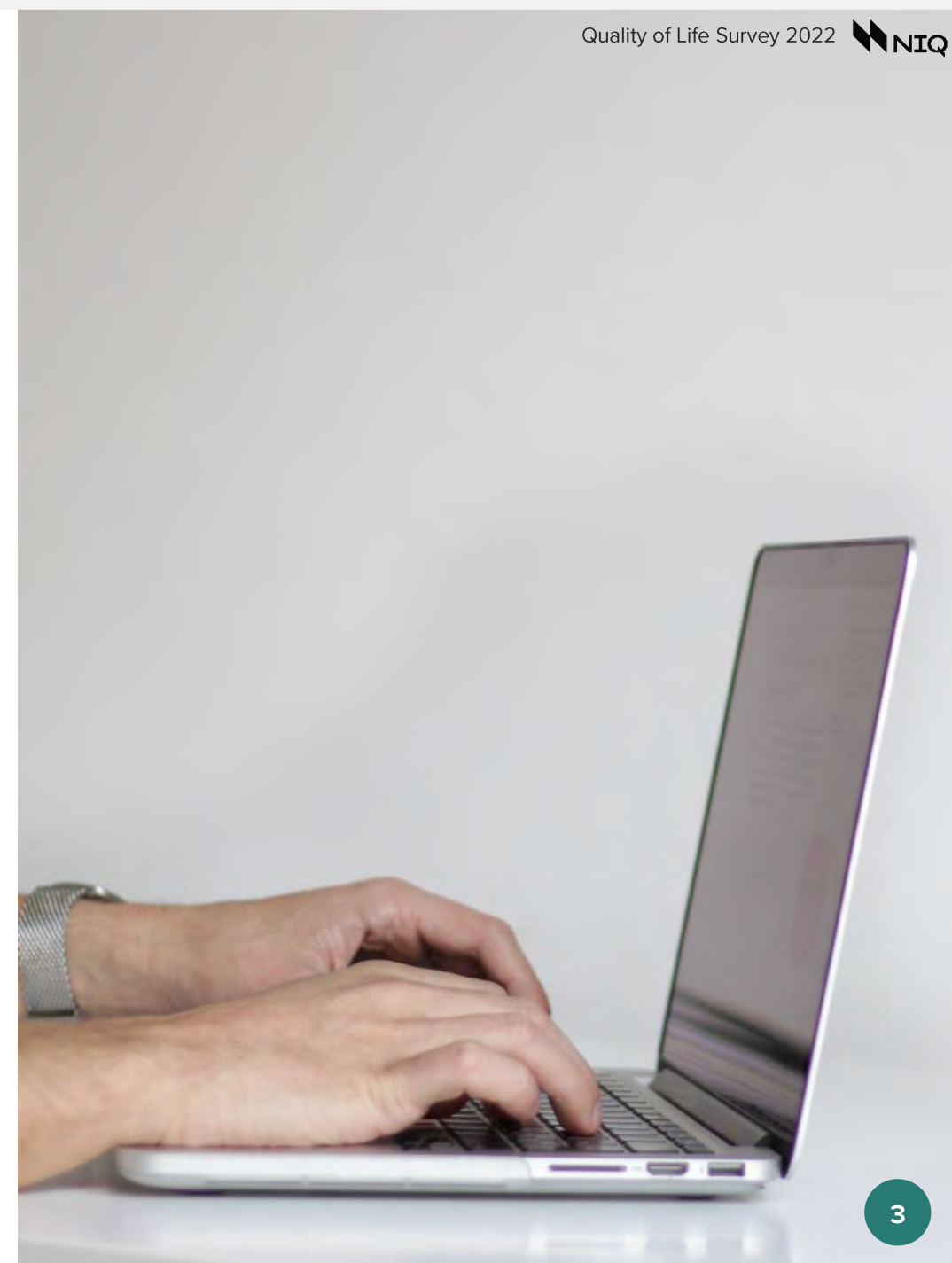
Project Management

Since 2012, the Quality of Life survey project has been managed by a group comprising representatives from the following four councils:

- ▶ **Auckland Council**
- ▶ **Wellington City Council**
- ▶ **Christchurch City Council**
- ▶ **Dunedin City Council.**

The management group manages the project on behalf of all participating councils. This includes commissioning an independent research company and working closely with the company throughout.

NielsenIQ was commissioned to undertake the 2022 survey on behalf of the participating councils.





INTRODUCTION

Sample

In 2022 a total of 2,612 Auckland residents completed the Quality of Life survey.

The table shows the sample size that was achieved in Auckland and also shows the proportionate distribution of respondents within the city. Refer to section 2 for more detail on sample design and Appendix 1 for a breakdown of demographic characteristics of Auckland sample.

Subgroup	Sample achieved in each subgroup	Proportion Auckland sample (n=2612)	Proportion of Auckland results (n=2612)
	No.	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Males	1221	47	49
Females	1389	53	51
Under 25 years	314	12	14
25-49 years	1143	44	48
50-64 years	627	24	22
65+ years	528	20	16
European/ Other	1672	67	58
Māori	441	17	10
Pacific	258	10	13
Asian	581	22	29
Rodney	110	4	4
Hibiscus and Bays	165	6	7
Upper Harbour	117	4	4
Kaipātiki	151	6	6
Devonport-Takapuna	105	4	4
Henderson-Massey	148	6	7
Waitākere Ranges	109	4	3
Whau	111	4	5
Albert-Eden	158	6	7
Waiheke-Great Barrier	121	5	1
Waitematā	123	5	6
Puketāpapa	134	5	4
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	118	5	5
Ōrākei	124	5	5
Howick	201	8	9
Franklin	124	5	5
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	99	4	4
Manurewa	124	5	6
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	146	6	5
Papakura	124	5	3
Auckland total	2612	-	-

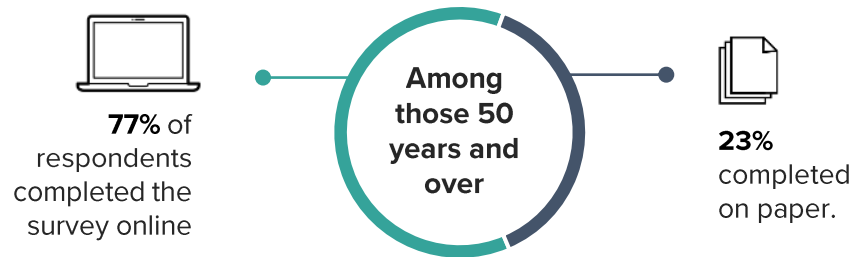


RESEARCH DESIGN

Method and Sampling Overview

Method

The 2022 survey used an online method for respondents aged under 50 years, while a mixed method was used (online and paper) for those aged 50 years and over. Those aged under 50 years could fill it out in hard copy if they wished. Respondents aged 50 years and over were encouraged to complete the survey online in the first instance and were later offered the option of completing a paper questionnaire. The survey communications, sent to potential respondents to invite participation, are included in Appendix 3.



Dates of fieldwork: Fieldwork took place from 28 March to 13 June 2022.

Target Population: People aged 18 and over, living within the areas governed by the participating councils.

Technical report: For more detail on method and sample, please refer to the separate Technical Report.

Sampling frame and recruitment

The New Zealand Electoral Roll was used as the primary sampling frame. This provides a representative, robust database (name and mailing address) for the New Zealand population. It enables sample selection by supplied variables such as mesh block and Māori descent and imputed variables such as age.

A sample frame was drawn and potential respondents were sent a personalised letter, outlining the purpose of the survey and explaining how to complete the survey online. Initiatives to help ensure a robust and representative sample, inclusive of demographic groups traditionally less likely to be represented in surveys, included:

- ▶ Individuals flagged on the electoral roll as of Māori descent being oversampled
- ▶ Mesh blocks with higher proportions of Asian and Pacific residents being oversampled
- ▶ Some respondents from harder-to-reach groups, who participated in 2018 or 2020 and who had agreed to be re-contacted, being invited to participate in 2022
- ▶ Specific initiatives to encourage younger residents to take part (e.g. targeted communications, prize draws).

RESEARCH DESIGN

Series of events

2022 was another exceptional year for the Quality of Life survey in part because of continuing economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This was exacerbated by Russia's declaration of war on Ukraine in late February.

Economic stress is prevalent, with sharply rising fuel, living and housing costs.

COVID-19 traffic light settings changed in April from red to a less restrictive orange setting, with no capacity limits on social gatherings and workplaces and schools able to open fully.

The questionnaire was updated to take the above factors into account.

JANUARY 2022
New Zealand in **red** traffic light setting

11 FEBRUARY
Dunedin Octagon protest begins

24 FEBRUARY
Russia invades Ukraine

10 MARCH
Christchurch Cranmer Square protests end

Fieldwork:
28 March – 13 June

12 APRIL
Dunedin protestors end Octagon protests

8 FEBRUARY
Anti-vaccination protest begins at Parliament grounds, Wellington

21 FEBRUARY
Christchurch protests start

2 MARCH
Police stop Wellington protests

14 MARCH
\$0.25 per litre cut to fuel taxes

1 APRIL
Halving of public transport fares for three months

13 APRIL
New Zealand moves to **orange** traffic light setting



RESEARCH DESIGN

Response rates

A total of 16,102 potential respondents were randomly selected from the Electoral Roll and invited to participate. From these invitations, including recontacts, 2,612 respondents in the Auckland region completed the survey. The overall response rate for Auckland is 17%. This response rate is slightly lower than the 2022 total 8-city response rate of 21%.

The total number of completed surveys (2,612) includes 411 who took part in the 2018 and/ or the 2020 survey who agreed to be re-contacted. This was to boost the number of completed surveys received from harder-to-reach groups and from older age-groups in a few local boards where responses were lower than anticipated.

An explanation of the response rate calculation and response rates by council are provided in the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report.



16,102

Survey invitation letters

Response rate Auckland
(and sourced from the
Electoral Roll)



2,612



completed the questionnaire

2,201

who were sourced from the
Electoral Roll

411

who were sourced from the
2018 and 2020 surveys



RESEARCH DESIGN

Questionnaire design

Many of the questions in the 2022 questionnaire were identical to those asked in the 2020 Quality of Life survey. However, question wording was updated for a few questions and some new questions were added, including those about the impacts of 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, the Auckland questionnaire referred to 'your local area' throughout the survey, whereas all other questionnaires referred to the city name (e.g. 'Hutt City').

A full version of the Auckland questionnaire is included in Appendix 4.

Differences between the 2020 and 2022 Quality of Life questionnaires are outlined in the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report.



RESEARCH DESIGN

Notes about this report

This report outlines the Auckland results to all questions asked in the 2022 Quality of Life survey. Results are presented in tabular format with short accompanying text.

Council area results

The results for Auckland are sampled and weighted to be representative by age within gender, ethnicity and ward.

For the Auckland total, the results for each community area are post-weighted to their respective proportion of the Auckland population to ensure results are representative. For example, the sample aged 25 to 49 years of n=1,143 is 44% of the total sample size. However as their population is 48% of the Auckland population, their responses have been weighted so they represent 48% of the total Auckland result.

Rounding

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

Net counts

The ‘net’ results (aggregated scores) have been calculated using the statistically correct method of adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. This means results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the charts due to rounding.

Base sizes

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

RESEARCH DESIGN

Notes about this report

Margin of error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error.

Based on a total sample size of 2,612 respondents, the results shown in this survey for Auckland are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 1.9% at the 95% confidence level. That is, there is a 95% chance that the true population value of a recorded figure of 50% actually lies between 48.1% and 51.9%. As the sample figure moves further away from 50%, the error margin decreases.

Subgroup	Sample target	Sample achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Males	1221	1221	2.8%
Females	1279	1389	2.6%
Under 25 years	328	314	5.6%
25-49 years	1202	1143	2.9%
50-64 years	569	627	3.9%
65+ years	401	528	4.3%
European/ Other	1438	1672	2.4%
Māori	237	441	4.7%
Pacific	314	258	6.1%
Asian	713	581	4.1%
Rodney	100	110	9.5%
Hibiscus and Bays	158	165	7.7%
Upper Harbour	100	117	9.2%
Kaipātiki	135	151	8.1%
Devonport – Takapuna	100	105	9.7%
Henderson – Massey	171	148	8.1%
Waitākere Ranges	100	109	9.5%
Whau	120	111	9.4%
Albert-Eden	153	158	7.9%
Waiheke-Great Barrier	100	121	9.0%
Waitematā	144	123	9.0%
Puketāpapa	100	134	8.6%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	114	118	9.2%
Ōrākei	129	124	8.9%
Howick	211	201	7.0%
Franklin	110	124	8.9%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	105	99	10.0%
Manurewa	131	124	8.9%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	119	146	8.2%
Papakura	100	124	8.9%
Auckland total	2500	2612	1.9%



RESEARCH DESIGN

Notes about this report

Reporting on significant differences

Throughout this report an upward chevron (^) is used to indicate a net result for a demographic sub-group that is statistically higher than the total Auckland result, while a downward chevron (v) is used to flag a net result that is statistically lower than the Auckland total. Where a demographic sub-group result is compared with the total, the ‘total’ result excludes the sub-group being compared.

Statistical differences are only highlighted when two criteria are met:

- ▶ the difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level and
- ▶ the difference in results is five percentage points or greater.

When a question has been asked consistently in 2020 and 2022, results have been compared. If there is a significant difference of five or more percentage points between the 2020 and 2022 results at Auckland total level, this is noted in the commentary for that question.

Appendix 2 contains tables that compare 2020 and 2022 results on key indicators.

Question numbering

The numbering displayed in the notes underneath charts throughout this report correlates with the question numbers as they appear in the hard copy questionnaire (the questionnaire for Auckland is included for reference as Appendix 4).



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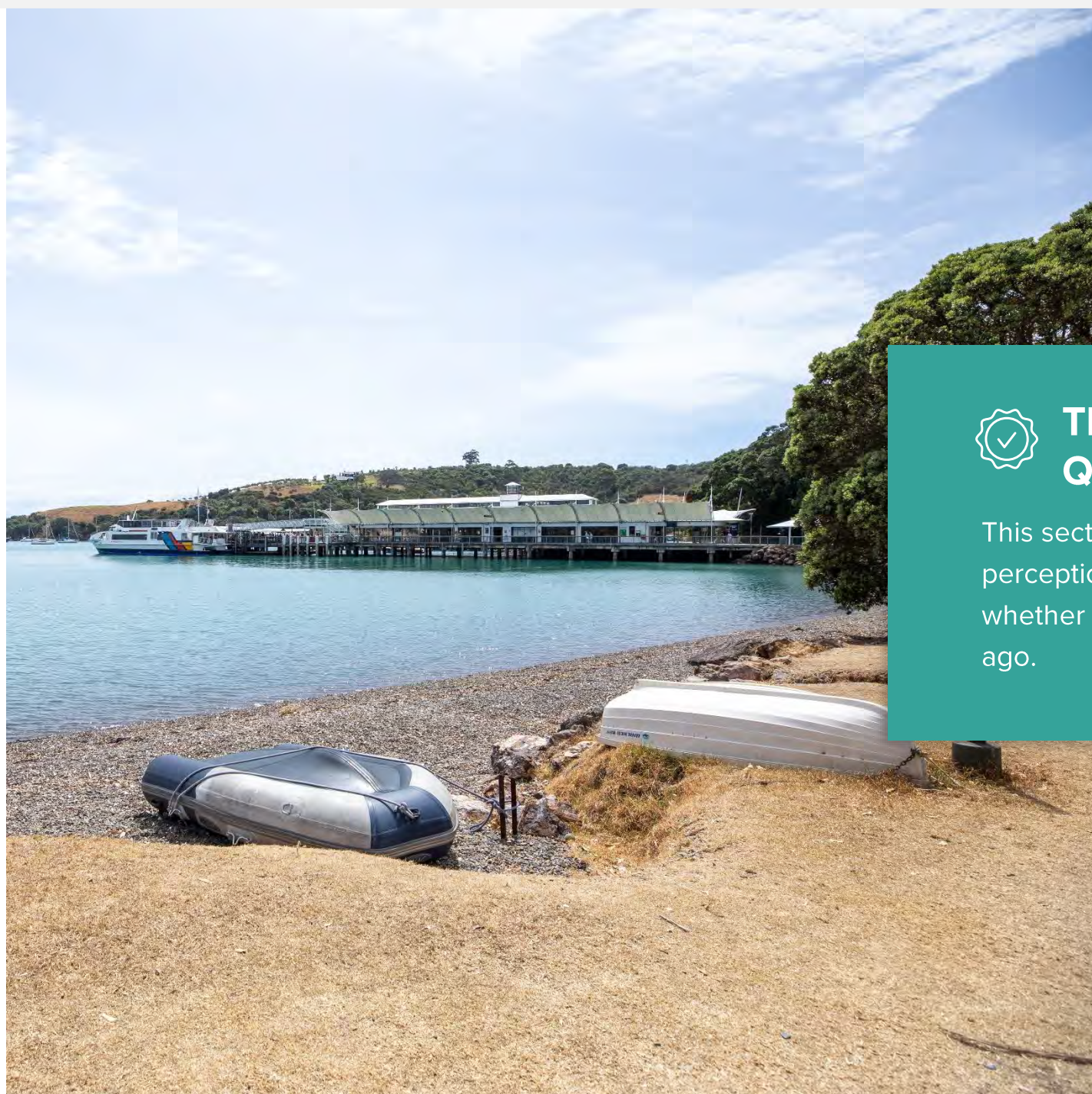
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TE KOROU O TE ORA / QUALITY OF LIFE

This section presents results on respondents' perceptions of their overall quality of life and whether it has changed compared to a year ago.



QUALITY OF LIFE

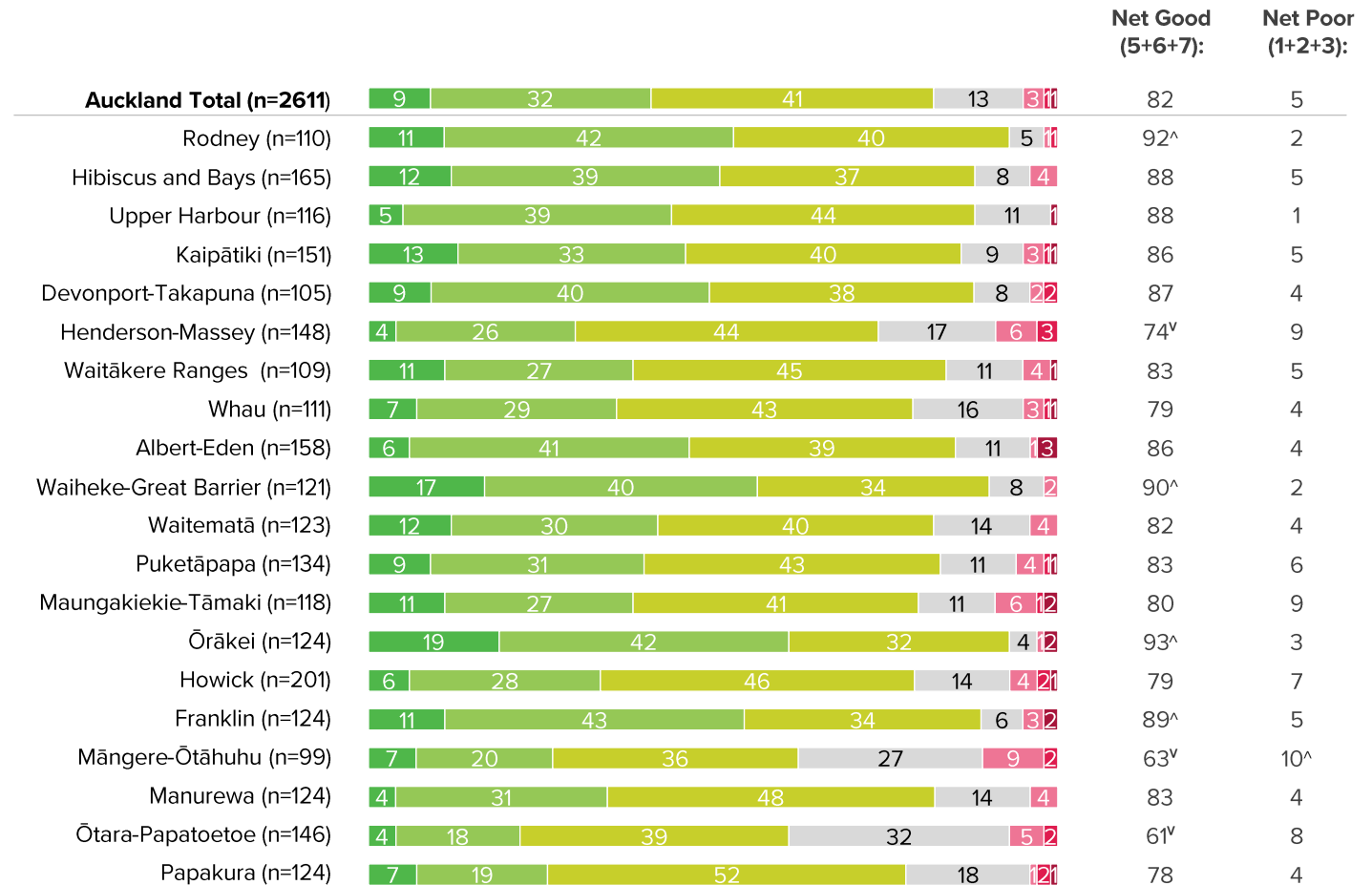
Overall Quality of life

Eighty-two percent of respondents in Auckland rated their overall Quality of life positively, with 9% rating it as ‘extremely good’, 32% as ‘very good’ and 41% as ‘good’. Just 5% rated their Quality of life negatively.

Residents living in Rodney (92%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (90%), Ōrākei (93%) and Franklin (89%) local board areas were more positive about their Quality of life than the rest of Auckland.

Those living in Henderson-Massey (74%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (63%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (61%) were less positive about their Quality of life than rest of Auckland.

Overall Quality of life – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

(1 – Extremely poor, 2 – Very poor, 3 – Poor, 4 – Neither poor nor good, 5 – Good, 6 – Very good, 7 – Extremely good)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

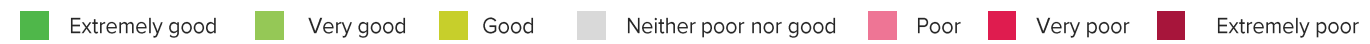
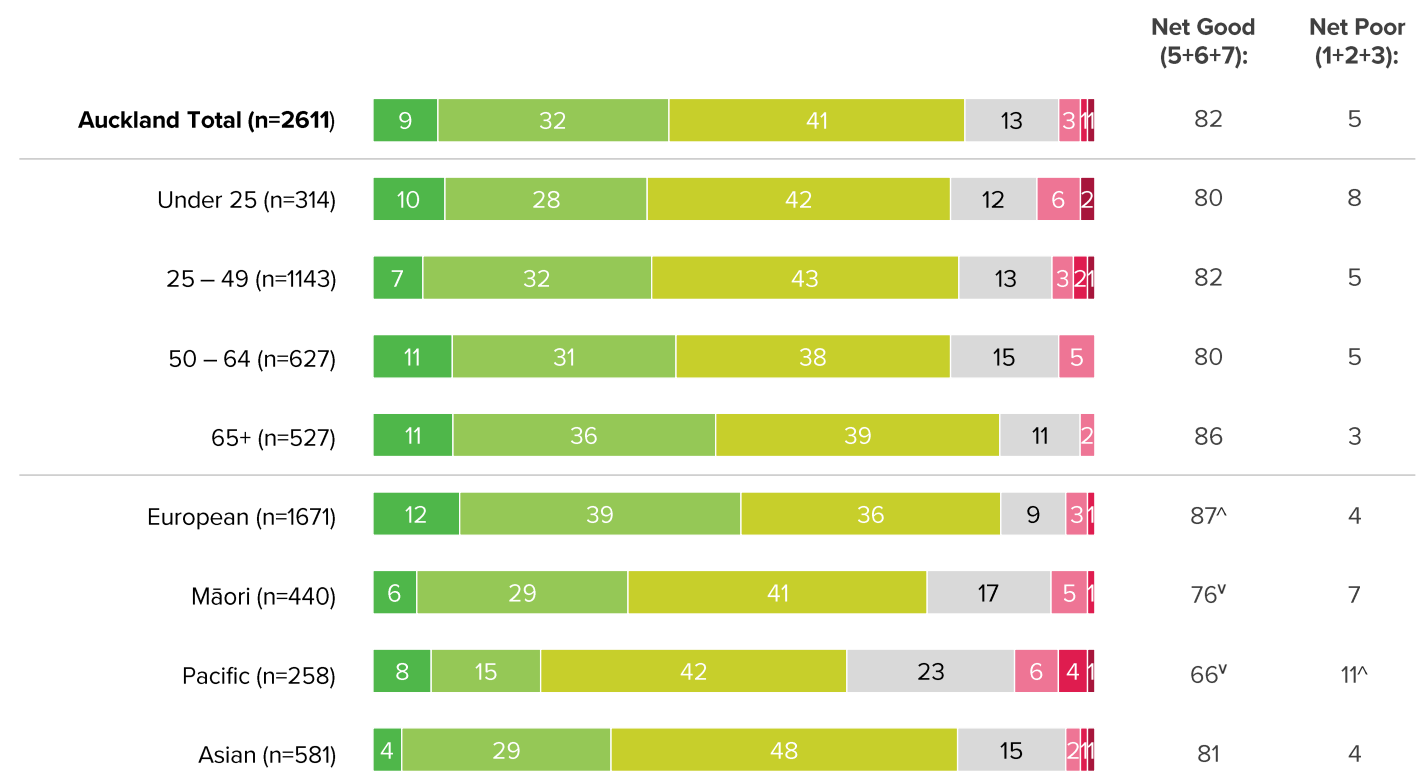
QUALITY OF LIFE

Overall Quality of life

Māori and Pacific respondents were less positive about their Quality of life than Auckland respondents overall, with 76% and 66% rating their Quality of life as ‘good’ respectively.

No significant differences in combined positive or negative ratings were apparent across age groups.

Overall Quality of life – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q3. Would you say that your overall quality of life is...
 (1 – Extremely poor, 2 – Very poor, 3 – Poor, 4 – Neither poor nor good, 5 – Good, 6 – Very good, 7 – Extremely good)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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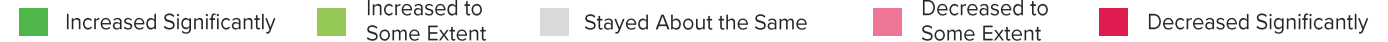
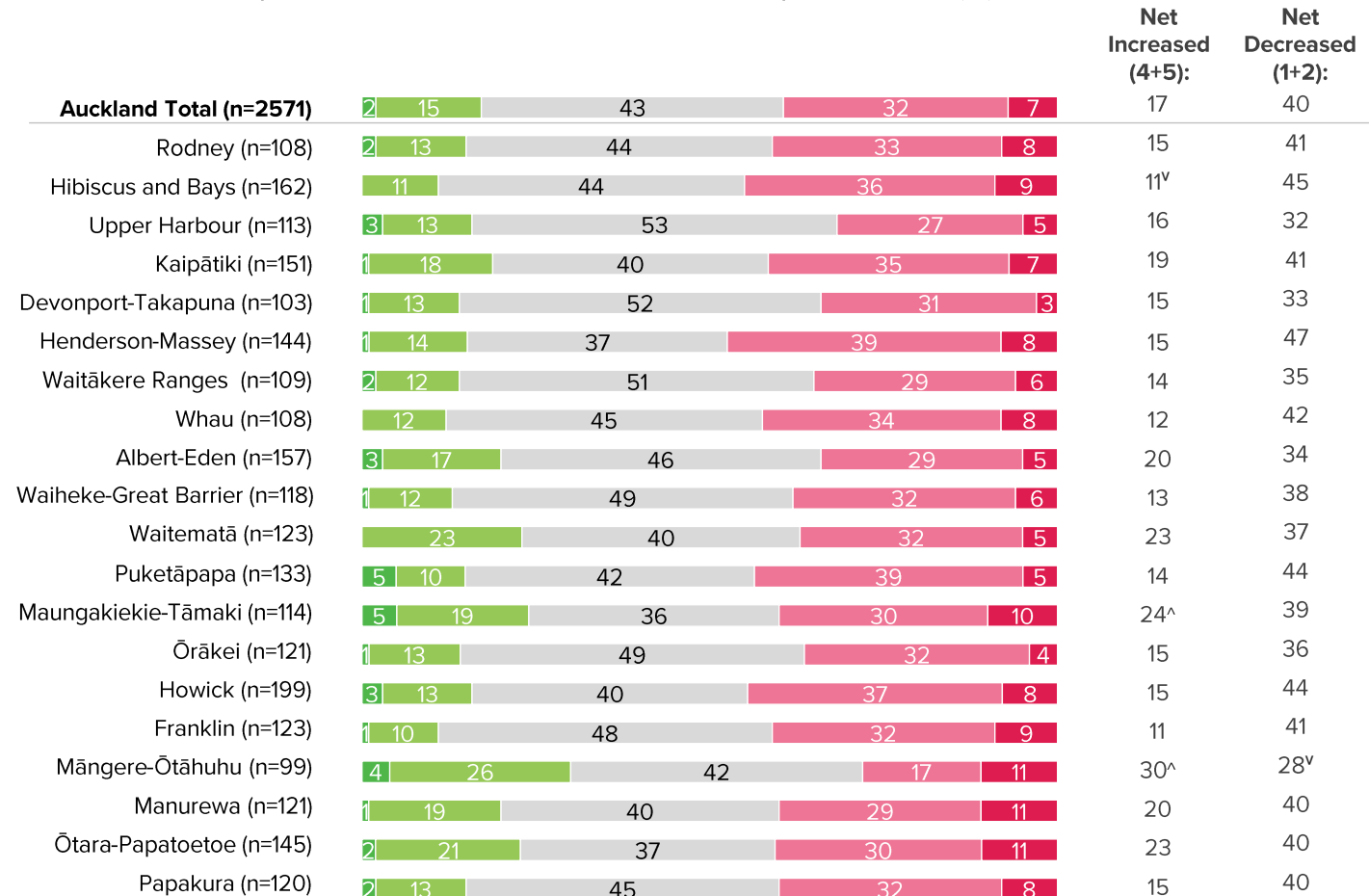
QUALITY OF LIFE

Perceived Quality of life compared with 12 months prior

Four in ten respondents (40%) living in Auckland feel their Quality of life has decreased over the past year, while 17% feel it has increased.

Residents living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (30%) were significantly more likely to state their Quality of life has increased (compared with 17% for Auckland). Those living in Hibiscus and Bays (11%) were less likely than residents in other local board areas to note an increase.

Perceived Quality of life compared with 12 months prior – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q4. Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...
 (1 – Decreased significantly, 2 – Decreased to some extent, 3 – Stayed about the same, 4 – Increased to some extent, 5 – Increased significantly)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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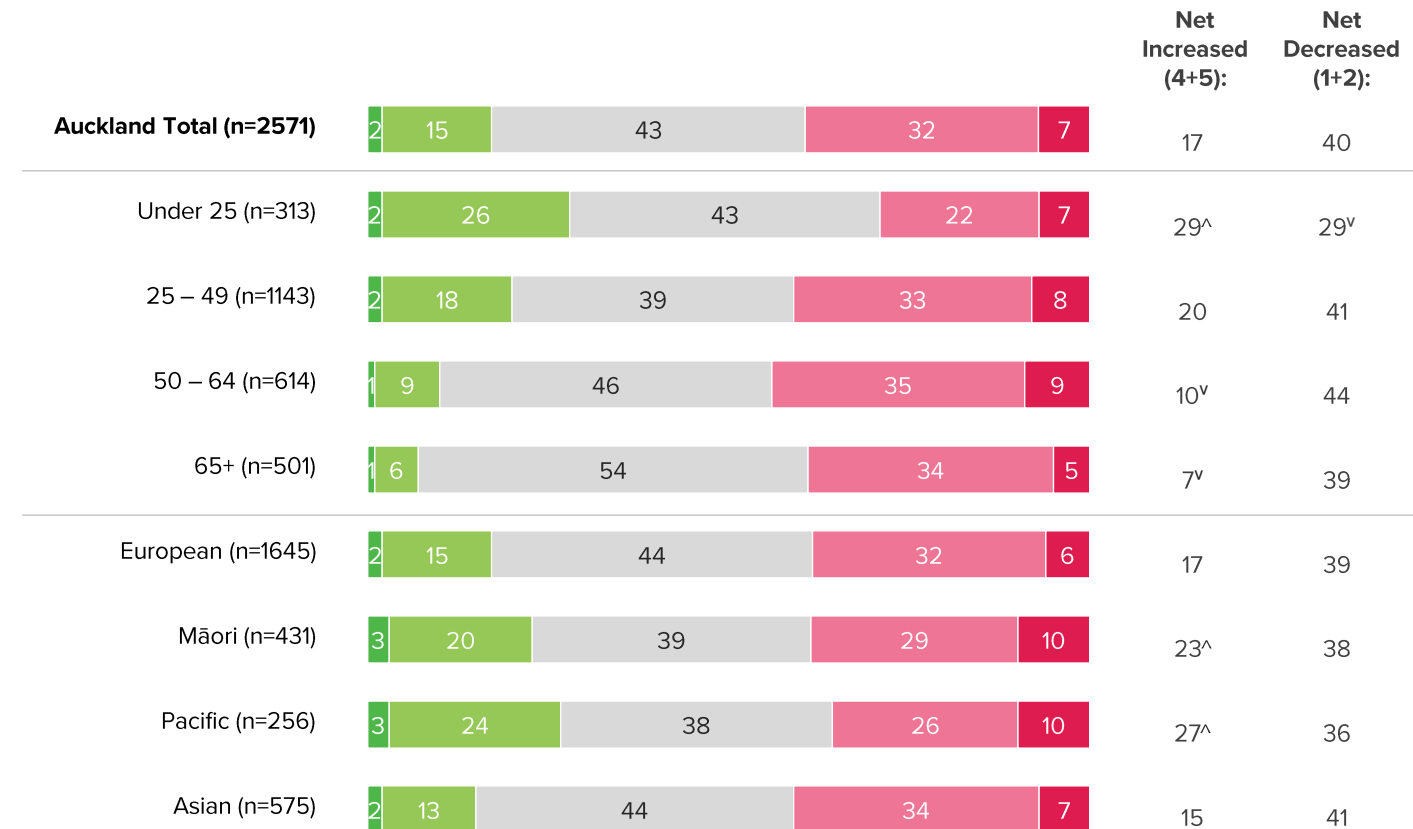
QUALITY OF LIFE

Perceived Quality of life compared with 12 months prior

Māori and Pacific respondents were more likely to feel their Quality of life has increased over the last 12 months compared with rest of Auckland (23% and 27% respectively compared to 17%).

Auckland respondents aged under 25 (29%) were more likely than older age groups to report their Quality of life has increased in the last 12 months. Those aged 50 plus were less likely to report an improved Quality of life (10% among those aged 50 to 64 and 7% among those aged 65 plus, compared with 17% overall).

Perceived Quality of life compared with 12 months prior – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q4. Compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...
 (1 – Decreased significantly, 2 – Decreased to some extent, 3 – Stayed about the same, 4 – Increased to some extent, 5 – Increased significantly)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for positive change

The 17% of respondents who indicated their Quality of life is better now than 12 months ago were asked to describe in their own words why they feel this way. Their responses were coded into themes (comments could be coded across more than one theme). The charts and tables in this section show the main themes. For a more detailed breakdown of the codes included within these themes please see Appendix 4.

Reasons for increased Quality of life

Most common explanations relate to work (36%), financial wellbeing (35%), health and wellbeing (26%), lifestyle (25%) and relationships (20%).

Reasons for increased Quality of life – Auckland total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: All respondents who say their Quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago (n=429)

Source: Q5. Why do you say your quality of life has changed?

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

*The net refers to any comments across all themes (e.g. financial wellbeing, health, etc.) that referenced Covid-19 when making that comment.



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Examples of verbatim comments – increased Quality of life

“I’m motivated to stay active, long walks, gym, sit at a beach, or park, rather than inside on my phone, on laptop, watching TV etc. I’ve got my finances in a better and manageable state, which allows for more options to do things, live comfortably, got a roof over my head, food on my table, family and friends, job security is looking good for the foreseeable future. I’ve found that work-life balance in life, very grateful for what I have.”

Male, 50-64 years

“I have been able to put some money aside in a saving account. My kids and myself as a single mother are able to do extra things because we can afford it.”

Female, 50-64 years

“COVID has meant that I can work from home and therefore spend less time travelling to and from the city for my job.”

Female, 25-49 years

“COVID has allowed more flexibility in my life so can work from home and study from home. This has meant rather than spend long hours at work, I have more time for family and myself.”

Female, 25-49 years

“Having less restrictions in terms of COVID has definitely made a difference. Also, in a good place in terms of mental and physical health, with work, socially, etc.”

Male, 18-24 years



QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for positive change

Reasons for increased Quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes) – by age and ethnicity (%)

	Work related	Financial wellbeing	Health and wellbeing	Lifestyle	Relationships	Housing	Aspects of local area	Other	*Positive effect of COVID-19
Auckland Total (n=429)	36	35	26	25	20	10	9	6	3
Under 25 (n=83)	60^	28	31	23	22	9	3^v	7	1
25 – 49 (n=241)	33	42^	25	22	22	11	8	5	3
50 – 64 (n=65)	21^v	26	25	31	13	7	12	8	8^
65+ (n=40)	2^v	21	19	39^	11	10	29^	5	6
European (n=269)	35	36	22	29	23	12	11	4	4
Māori (n=94)	29	32	25	29	24	7	8	9	2
Pacific (n=70)	34	29	42^	18	21	4^v	6	7	4
Asian (n=85)	42	43	22	24	13	10	8	7	1

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: All respondents who say their Quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago
Source: Q5. Why do you say your quality of life has changed?
 Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey.
 See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

*The net refers to any comments across all themes (e.g. financial wellbeing, health, etc.) that referenced Covid-19 when making that comment.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
 ^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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Reasons for negative change

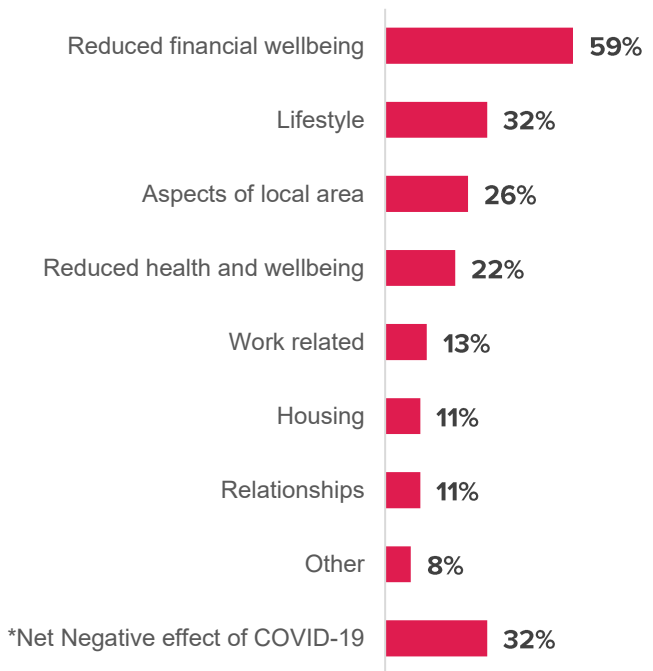
The 40% of respondents who indicated their Quality of life is worse compared to 12 months ago were asked to describe in their own words why they feel this way. Their responses were coded into themes (comments could be coded across more than one theme). The charts and tables in this section show the main themes. For a more detailed breakdown of the codes included within these themes please see Appendix 4.

Reasons for decreased Quality of life

Reduced financial wellbeing (59%) is the most prevalent theme, followed by lifestyle considerations (32%), aspects of the local area (26%) and reduced health and/or wellbeing (22%).

Nearly one in three (32%) specifically mentioned an issue that referenced COVID-19 in their response (e.g., loss of freedom).

Reasons for decreased of Quality of life – Auckland total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: All respondents who say their Quality of life has decreased compared to 12 months ago (n=1017)
Source: Q5. Why do you say your quality of life has changed?
 Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

*The net refers to any comments across all themes (e.g. financial wellbeing, health, etc.) that referenced Covid-19 when making that comment.



QUALITY OF LIFE

Examples of verbatim comments – decreased Quality of life

“A lot of expenses have become more expensive such as fuel, bills, food. Work life is not very easy as one person’s role becomes multiple roles. Causing more stress on peoples well being. Trying to reduce this stress has been very difficult as well because certain jobs have unrealistic condition just to be accepted.”

Male, 18-24 years

“Life has a lot more stress and uncertainty because of CRL major works outside our business in the CBD. COVID has also decreased income and made it tough socially.”

Female, 25-49 years

“Generally the cost of living that has risen significantly while the living wage hasn't been at par to sustain a quality of life we have before.”

Male, 50-64 years

“COVID restrictions on movement, where you can go and what you can do. General anxiety in society has increased and hesitancy about planning the future. So much more uncertainty. Places have closed down and Auckland might not be the best place to live. Medical procedures put off. Prices going up.”

Female, 65+ years

“The length of lockdowns have caused limitations due to income. Sporting and social events to be drastically reduced. Also general lack of access to medical care that is considered ‘non urgent’.”

Female, 25-49 years





QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for negative change

Reasons for decreased Quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes) – by age and ethnicity (%)

	Poor Financial wellbeing	Lifestyle (interests/ activities)	Aspects of local area	Poor Health and Wellbeing	Work related (job/ vocation/ prospects)	Housing (quantity/ quality/cost)	Relationships	Other	*Net Negative effect of COVID-19
Auckland Total (n=1017)	59	32	26	22	13	11	11	8	32
Under 25 (n=92)	54	30	21	24	17	14	11	9	35
25 – 49 (n=458)	67 [^]	33	21 ^v	22	14	13	10	6	32
50 – 64 (n=273)	58	28	33 [^]	17 ^v	13	9	10	7	31
65+ (n=194)	37 ^v	34	30	28 [^]	7 ^v	4 ^v	12	18 [^]	31
European (n=640)	56	36	29	24	14	9	14	9	34
Māori (n=165)	52	31	23	31 [^]	15	12	12	9	29
Pacific (n=90)	60	25	10 ^v	25	16	16	8	11	28
Asian (n=239)	65 [^]	29	25	15 ^v	13	12	6 ^v	5	32

Base: All respondents who say their Quality of life has decreased compared to 12 months ago
Source: Q5. Why do you say your quality of life has changed?
Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details

*The net refers to any comments across all themes (e.g. financial wellbeing, health, etc.) that referenced Covid-19 when making that comment.

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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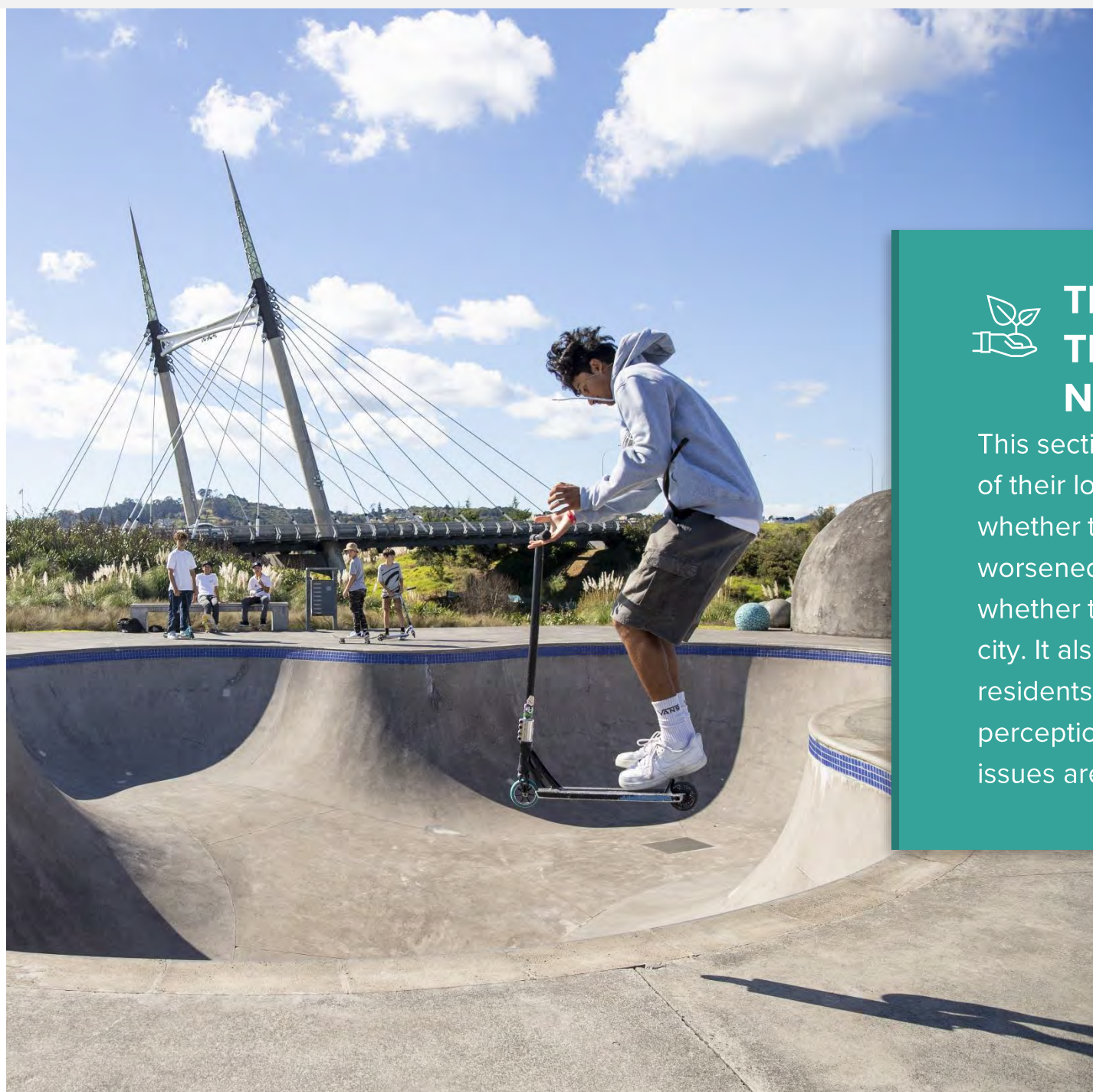
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TE TAIWHANGA HANGA, TE TAIAO / BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section reports on respondents' views of their local area as a place to live, whether they perceive it has improved or worsened over the past 12 months, and whether they consider moving out of their city. It also covers the sense of pride residents have in their local area and perceptions of whether or not specific issues are problematic there.



BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

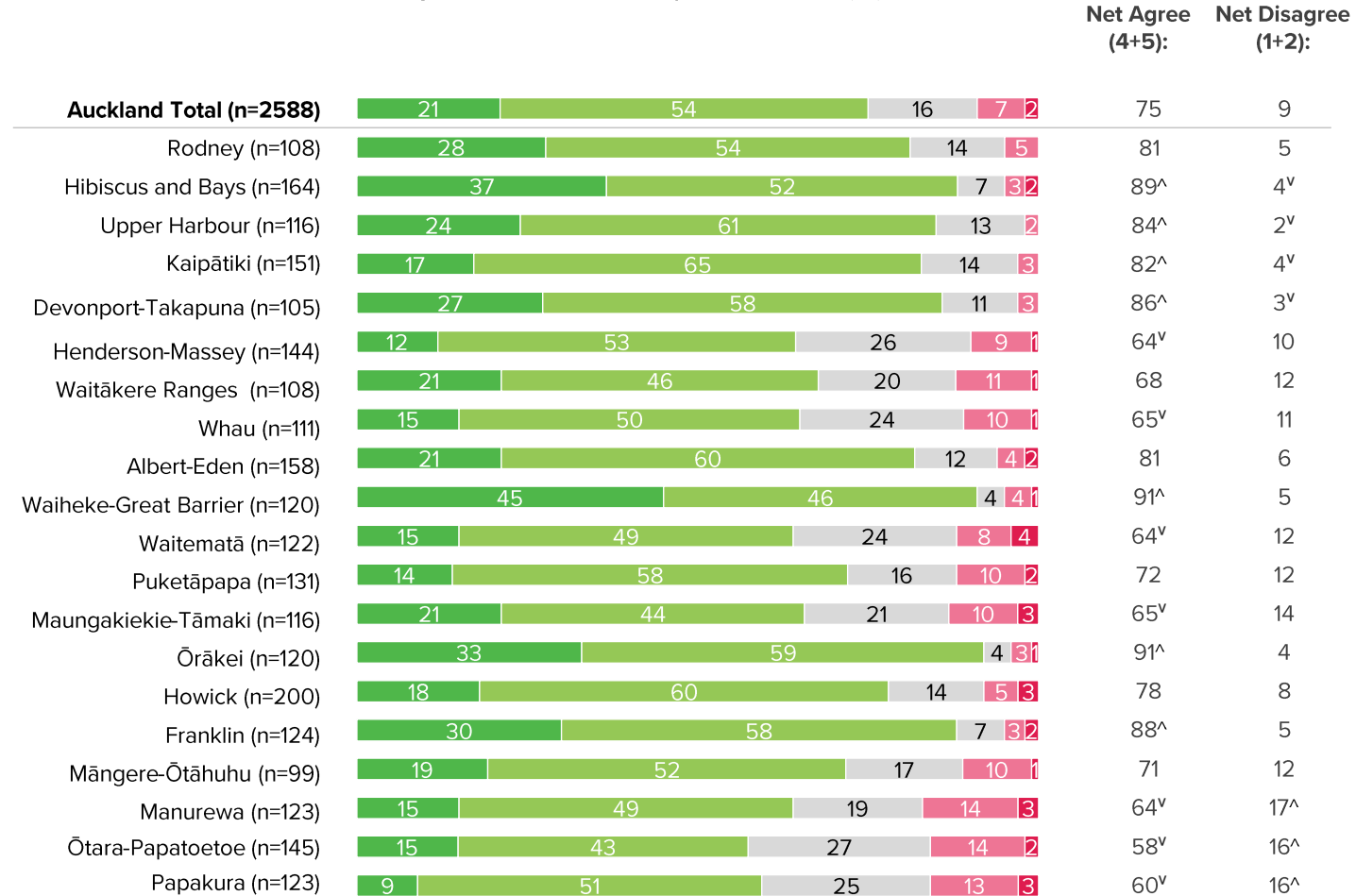
Perception of local area as a great place to live

Three in four Auckland respondents (75%) agreed their local area is a great place to live, while just 9% disagreed.

There were differences across Auckland. Residents in Hibiscus and Bays (89%), Upper Harbour (84%), Kaipātiki (82%), Devonport-Takapuna (86%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (91%), Ōrākei (91%) and Franklin (88%) were more likely to agree their area is a great place to live.

Residents of Henderson-Massey (64%), Whau (65%), Waitemātā (64%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (65%), Manurewa (64%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (58%) and Papakura (60%) were less likely to agree their area is a great place to live.

Perception of local area as a great place to live – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "local area is a great place to live"?

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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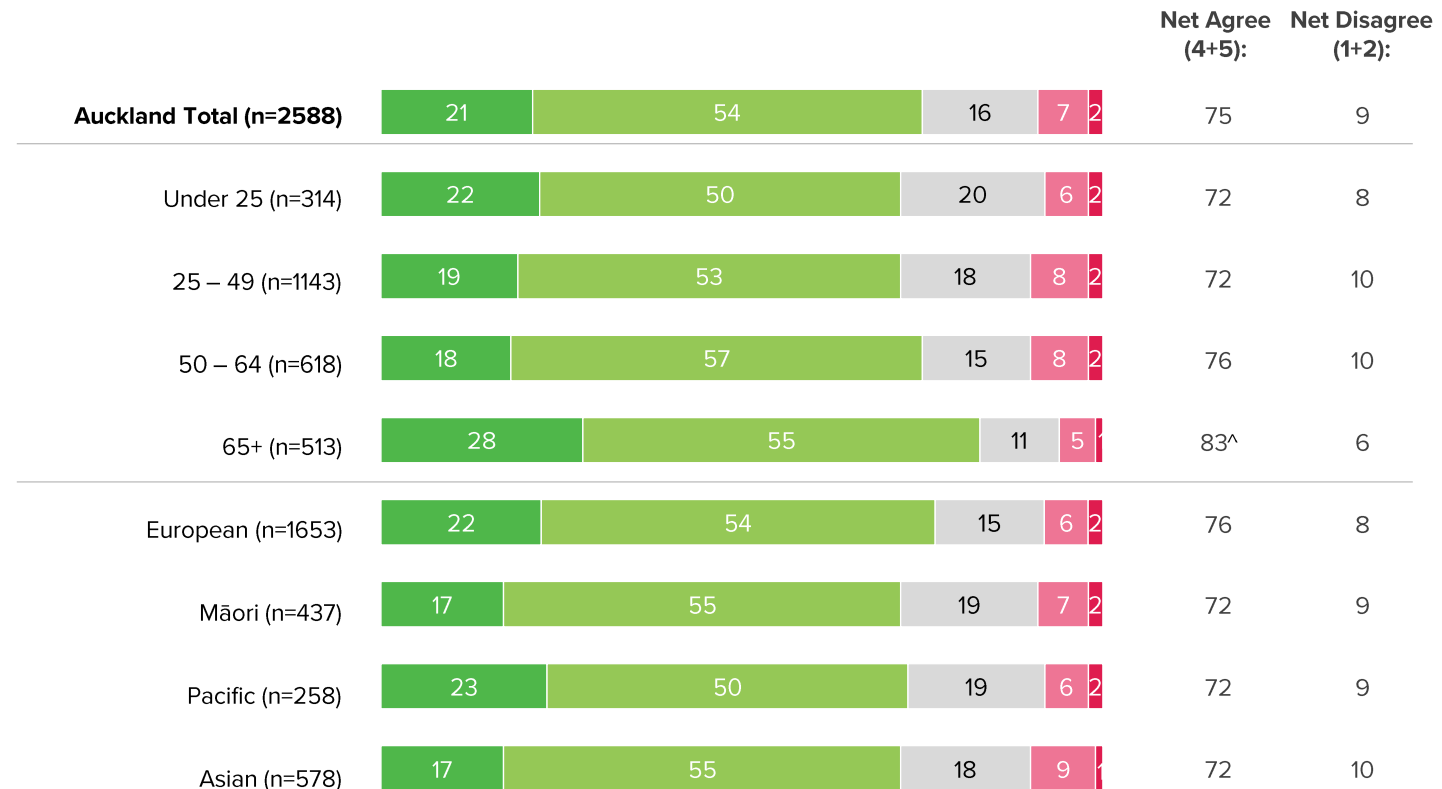
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Perception of local area as a great place to live

There were no significant differences in ratings of their local area as a great place to live by ethnicity.

Those aged 65 plus had the most positive perceptions of all age groups: 83% agreed that their local area was a great place to live (compared with 75% overall).

Perception of local area as a great place to live – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “<local area> is a great place to live”?

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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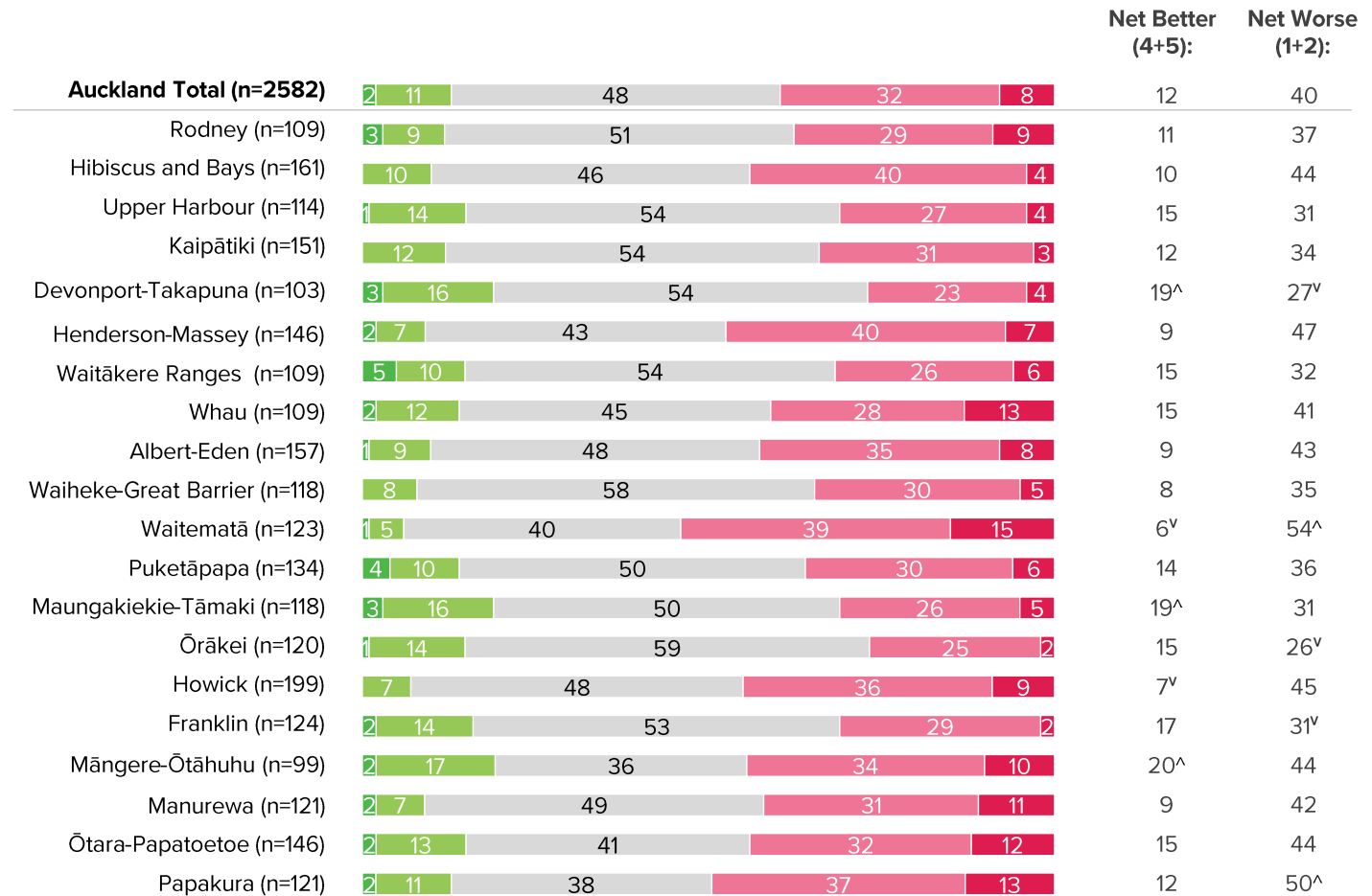
Perception of local area compared with 12 months earlier

Four in ten respondents (40%) felt their local area has got worse as a place to live compared with 12 months ago, while 12% felt it has got better.

Residents of Devonport-Takapuna (19%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (19%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (20%) local board areas were more likely to agree their local area has become a better place to live.

Those living in Waitemātā (54%) and Papakura (50%) were more likely to state their local area has become worse in the previous 12 months.

Perception of local area compared to 12 months earlier – by local boards (%)



■ Much Better
 ■ Slightly Better
 ■ Stayed the Same
 ■ Slightly Worse
 ■ Much Worse

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q7. And in the last 12 months, do you feel <local area> has got better, worse or stayed the same as a place to live?

(1 – Much worse, 2 – Slightly worse, 3 – Stayed the same, 4 – Slightly better, 5 – Much better)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^ Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

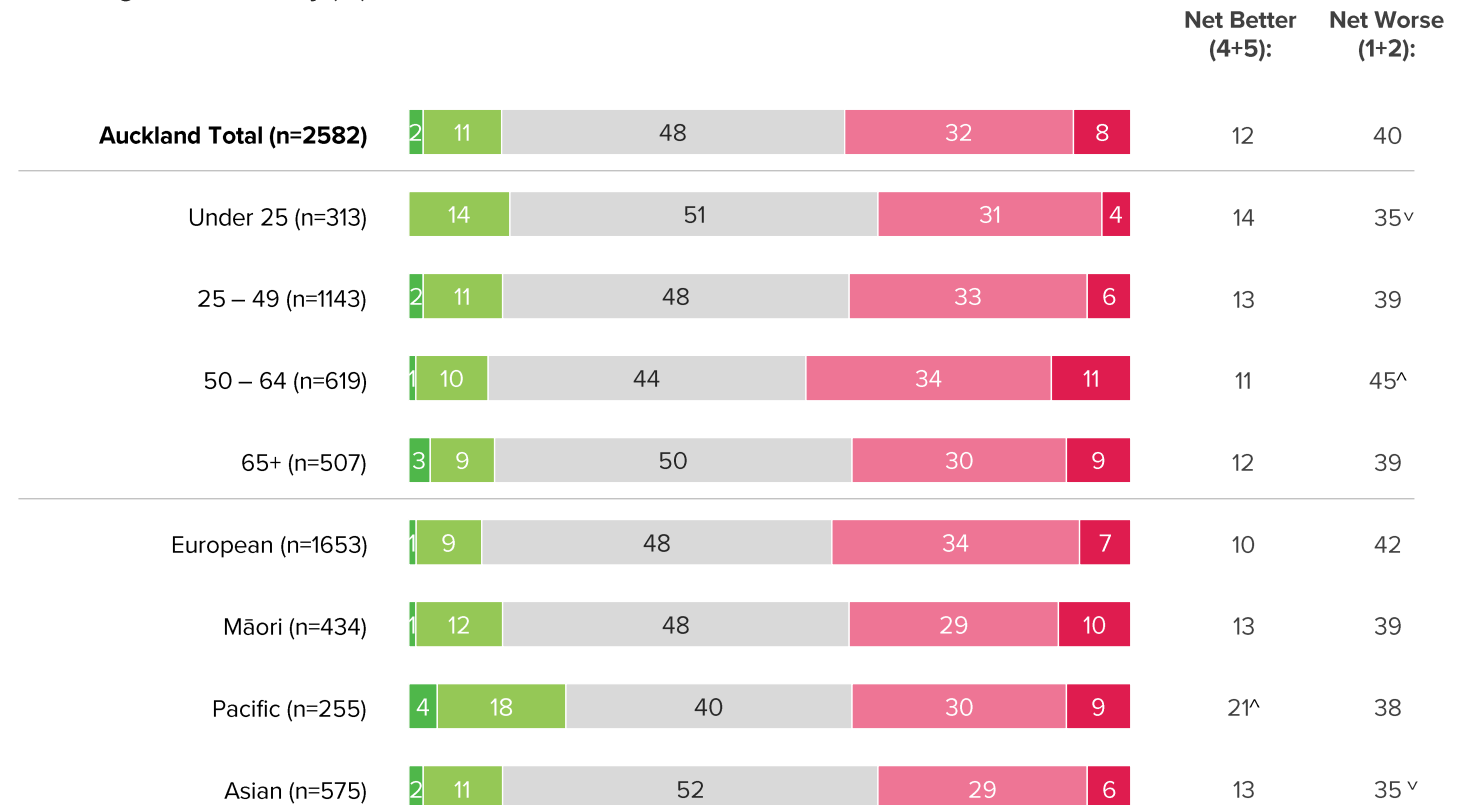
Perception of local area compared with 12 months earlier

Pacific respondents (21%) were more likely to feel their local area has become a better place to live over the last year compared with the rest of Auckland (12%).

Asian respondents (35%) were less likely than the rest of the sample to feel that their local area had become a worse place to live (40%).

Respondents aged under 25 years were less likely than older people to think that their local area has got worse as a place to live (35% compared with the rest of Auckland at 40%), while those aged 50 to 64 years (45%) were more likely than the rest of Auckland to think this.

Perception of local area compared to 12 months earlier – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Much Better
 ■ Slightly Better
 ■ Stayed the Same
 ■ Slightly Worse
 ■ Much Worse

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q7. And in the last 12 months, do you feel <local area> has got better, worse or stayed the same as a place to live?

(1 – Much worse, 2 – Slightly worse, 3 – Stayed the same, 4 – Slightly better, 5 – Much better)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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Reasons for negative change

The most prevalent explanations, given by the 40% who feel their local area has become a worse place to live, relate to crime/crime rates (34%), more high density/multi-storey housing (24%) and/or an increase in the presence of people they feel uncomfortable around, such as gangs or youths (20%).

Reasons for negative change – Auckland total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: Those who say their local area has got worse as a place to live (excluding not answered) (n=1022)

Source: Q8. Why do you say <local area> has changed as a place to live?

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BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**Reasons for negative change****Why worse as a place to live – by age and ethnicity (%)**

Themes mentioned by those who say their local area has got worse as a place to live

	Crime has increased	More housing developments	Greater presence of people they feel uncomfortable around	More traffic	Area looks rundown/ dirty	Homelessness/ lack housing	Noisy	Lack of amenities	Do not feel safe	More violent offending	Parking	Lack of council maintenance
Auckland Total (n=1022)	34	24	20	15	13	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
Under 25 (n=103)	38	25	21	15	13	9	10	7	12	10	3 ^v	2 ^v
25 – 49 (n=443)	41 [^]	17 ^v	21	13	13	13	9	12	8	12	6	7
50 – 64 (n=285)	29 ^v	30 [^]	20	18	14	7	11	8	9	6	14 [^]	9
65+ (n=191)	19 ^v	36 [^]	13 ^v	18	13	6	12	8	9	5	16 [^]	17 [^]
European (n=677)	32	27	18	14	15	9	8	13	7	7	9	13
Māori (n=167)	38	19	24	14	14	6	12	9	10	11	6	10
Pacific (n=89)	39	22	36 [^]	10	10	12	9	3 ^v	11	26 [^]	4	1 ^v
Asian (n=201)	42 [^]	18 ^v	17	18	9	11	12	8	11	8	11	3 ^v

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: Those who say their local area has got worse as a place to live (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q8. Why do you say <local area> has changed as a place to live?[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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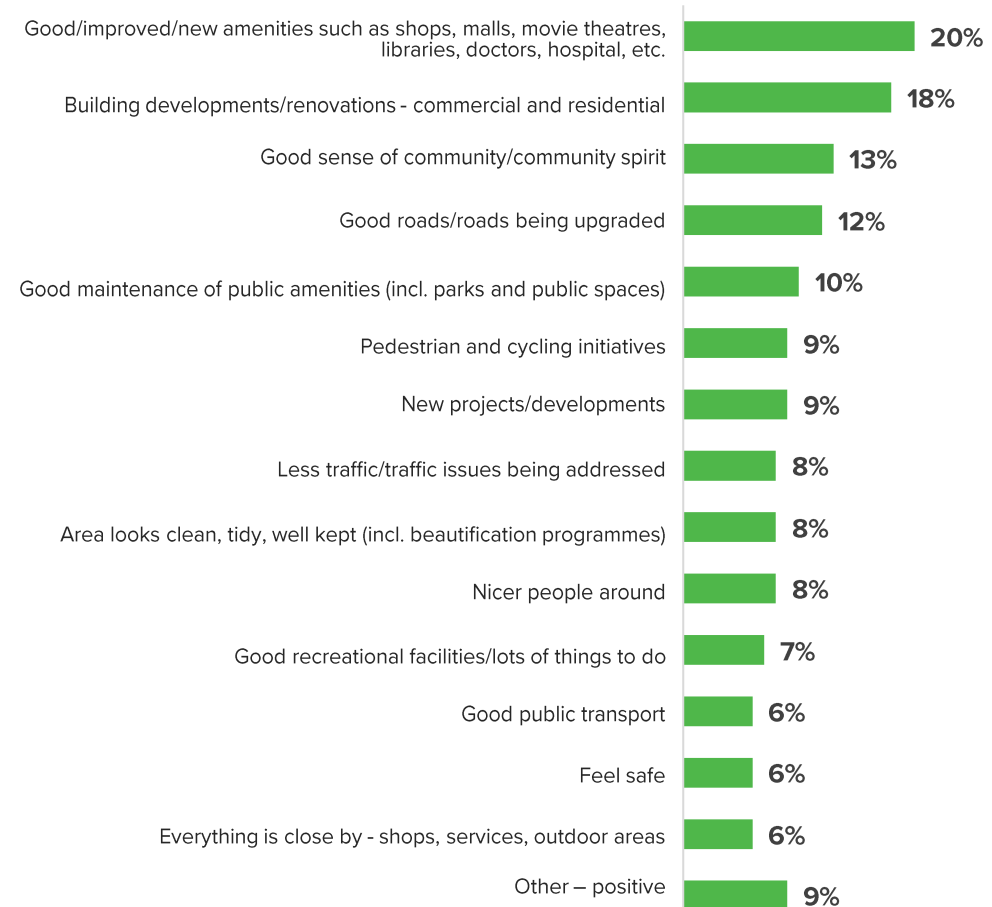
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Reasons for positive change

The two most commonly cited explanations, given by the 12% who feel their local area has become a better place to live, were that the area has good or improved amenities (20%) and/or that there are commercial and/or residential building developments/renovations in the area (18%).

Having a good sense of community spirit was mentioned third (13%).

Reasons for positive change – Auckland total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: Those who say their local area has got better as a place to live (excluding not answered) (n=309)

Source: Q8. Why do you say <local area> has changed as a place to live?



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Reasons for positive change

Why better as a place to live – by age and ethnicity (%)

Themes mentioned by those who say their area is better as a place to live

	Good amenities	Building developments/ renovations	Good sense of community	Good roads	Good maintenance of public amenities	Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	New projects	Less traffic	Area looks clean/tidy	Nicer people around	Good recreational facilities	Good public transport	Feel safe	Everything is close by	Other - positive
Auckland Total (n=309)	20	18	13	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	9
Under 25 (n=44)	13	27	29^	6	7	6	12	1	13	13	3	4	14	0	12
25 – 49 (n=142)	19	18	9	15	11	11	9	8	7	6	13^	5	4	7	7
50 – 64 (n=64)	29	16	10	13	11	7	5	17^	6	9	0^v	7	6	2	8
65+ (n=59)	21	10	13	11	9	11	10	5	11	5	2	10	2	13	12
European (n=168)	24	15	9	9	15^	13	11	9	7	4	8	9	4	5	10
Māori (n=56)	16	15	23^	7	9	8	7	11	9	10	8	8	12	5	10
Pacific (n=58)	8^v	24	26^	3^v	2^v	2^v	8	4	7	18^	6	2	11	2	9
Asian (n=78)	23	16	4^v	21^	9	10	9	10	11	5	8	6	6	10	4

Base Those who say their local area has got better as a place to live (excluding not answered)
Source: Q8. Why do you say <local area> has changed as a place to live?
 Q72

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
 ^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)



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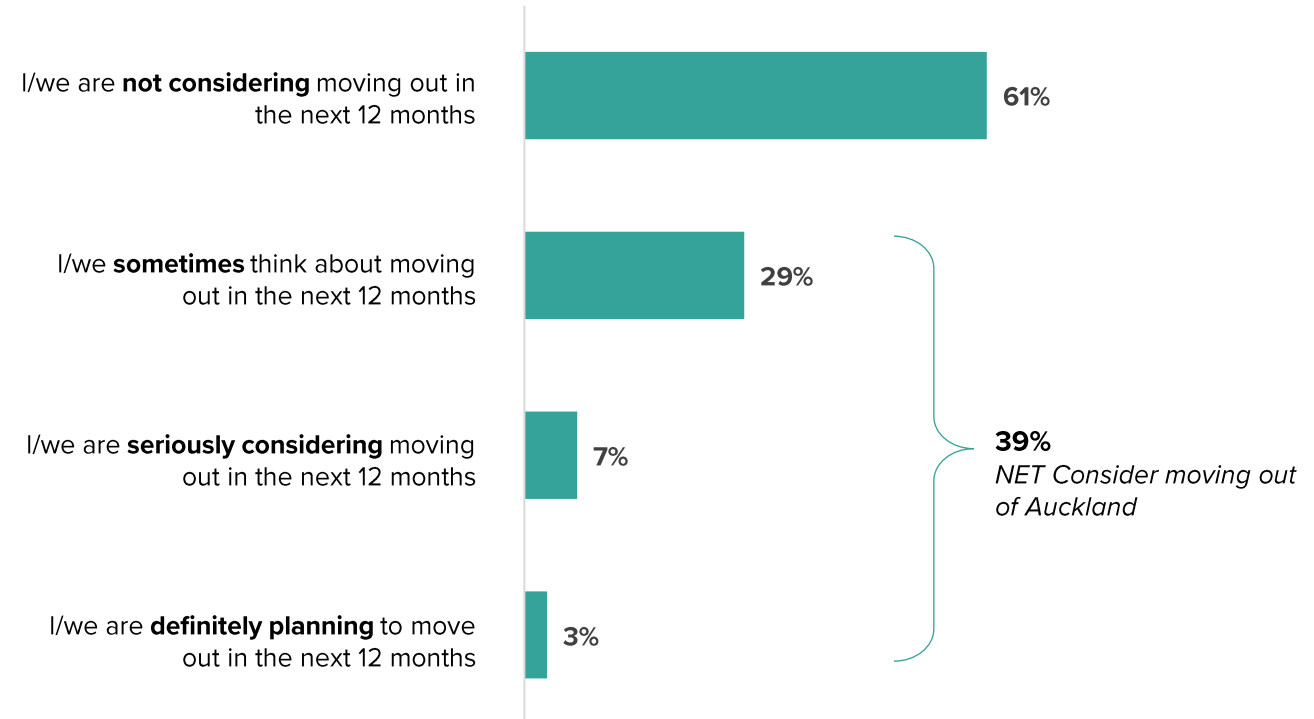
Consider moving out of Auckland in next 12 months

Sixty-one percent of Auckland respondents indicated that they were not considering moving out of Auckland over the next 12 months, while 29% sometimes considered a move.

One in ten were either seriously considering moving out or were definitely planning to move out over the next 12 months.

- ▶ This is a new question in 2022, that was only asked of those who completed the survey online.
- ▶ Respondents answered in relation to their specific city name (e.g., 'Auckland', 'Hutt City').

Consider moving out of Auckland in the next 12 months – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents who completed the survey online (excluding not answered and excluding those who completed the survey in hard copy) (n=2349)

Source: Q110. Which of the following best describes whether you are considering moving out of Auckland within the next 12 months?

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Consider moving out of Auckland in the next 12 months

	Not considering moving	Sometimes think about moving	Seriously considering moving	Definitely planning to move	NET Consider moving out of Auckland
Auckland Total (n=2349)	61	29	7	3	39
Rodney (n=93)	63	26	8	3	37
Hibiscus and Bays (n=146)	69 [^]	21 ^v	8	2	31
Upper Harbour (n=104)	63	28	3	5	37
Kaipātiki (n=146)	66	26	7	1	34
Devonport-Takapuna (n=95)	67	23	6	5	33
Henderson-Massey (n=129)	57	30	9	4	43
Waitākere Ranges (n=98)	63	25	6	5	37
Whau (n=103)	56	35	9	0	44
Albert-Eden (n=145)	67	24	5	4	33
Waiheke-Great Barrier (n=105)	64	26	5	5	36
Waitematā (n=115)	55	36	3	5	45
Puketāpapa (n=113)	70	23	7	1	30
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=107)	61	27	8	4	39
Ōrākei (n=105)	69	18 ^v	8	4	31
Howick (n=181)	64	26	6	3	36
Franklin (n=113)	60	29	7	4	40
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=90)	46 ^v	43 [^]	9	2	54 [^]
Manurewa (n=113)	59	32	7	2	41
Ōtara-Papatoetoe (n=135)	51 ^v	40 [^]	7	2	49 [^]
Papakura (n=113)	49 ^v	37	9	5	51 [^]

Base: All Respondents who completed the survey online (excluding not answered and excluding those who completed the survey in hard copy)

Source: Q110. Which of the following best describes whether you are considering moving out of Auckland within the next 12 months?

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

BUILT & NATURAL
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Consider moving out of Auckland in the next 12 months

	Not considering moving	Sometimes think about moving	Seriously considering moving	Definitely planning to move	NET Consider moving out of Auckland
Auckland Total (n=2349)	61	29	7	3	39
Under 25 (n=313)	61	28	8	3	39
25 – 49 (n=1142)	55 ^v	33	8	4	45 [^]
50 – 64 (n=515)	67 [^]	23 ^v	6	3	33 ^v
65+ (n=379)	75 [^]	18 ^v	5	1	25 ^v
European (n=1504)	60	28	8	4	40
Māori (n=386)	53 ^v	36 [^]	8	3	47 [^]
Pacific (n=241)	54 ^v	33	9	4	46 [^]
Asian (n=541)	68 [^]	26	5	2	32 ^v

Base: All Respondents who completed the survey online (excluding not answered and excluding those who completed the survey in hard copy)

Source: Q110. Which of the following best describes whether you are considering moving out of Auckland within the next 12 months?

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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Examples of verbatim comments – reasons for planning to move

“The chances of owning a home in Auckland without additional support from family is pretty unlikely. As with many individuals from South Auckland, we don’t have access and support from family as they’re in the same position as us and unable to comfortably live in Auckland. Auckland is the hub of COVID, the new homes are poorly built, Auckland is dangerous. It’s just not somewhere a lot of people want to be anymore.”

Female, 25-49 years

“Cheaper rent in other areas of NZ, trying to find somewhere with less crime, and violence. Somewhere where I’m not afraid to take public transportation because I might get hurt. Somewhere that’s overall safer for my family.”

Female, 18-24 years

“Higher prices in Auckland, too much traffic, noise, people. Other family have moved out we would like to be near them.”

Male, 65+ years

“Mostly after COVID I have come to realise that the window of opportunity to explore other countries has become narrow. I plan to move overseas for the experience as well as a large increase in income and employment opportunities.”

Male, 25-49 years

“Too expensive to live in Auckland. The area that we have grown up in is changing, prices going up and we fear we will no longer be able to afford to live in central suburbs.”

Female, 18-24 years





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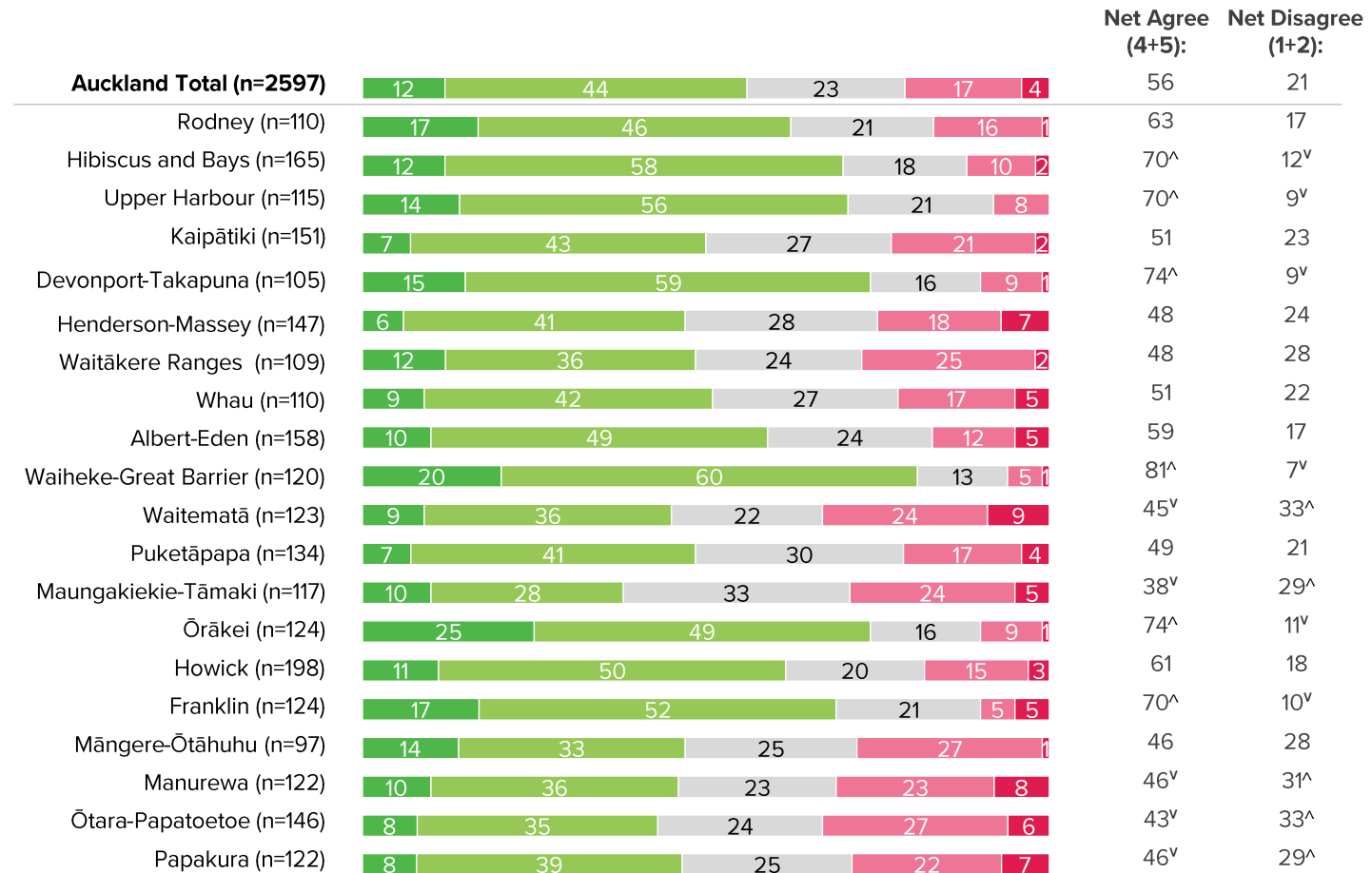
Pride in look and feel of local area

Fifty-six percent of Auckland respondents agreed they feel a sense of pride in the way their local area looks and feels, while 21% disagreed.

Residents in the following areas felt more pride than the rest of Auckland: Hibiscus and Bays and Upper Harbour (both 70%), Devonport-Takapuna (74%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (81%), Ōrākei (74%), and Franklin (70%).

The following areas were less likely to report feeling a sense of pride in their area: Waitematā (45%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (38%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (43%), Manurewa and Papakura (both 46%).

Pride in look and feel of local area – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I feel a sense of pride in the way <local area> looks and feels"?
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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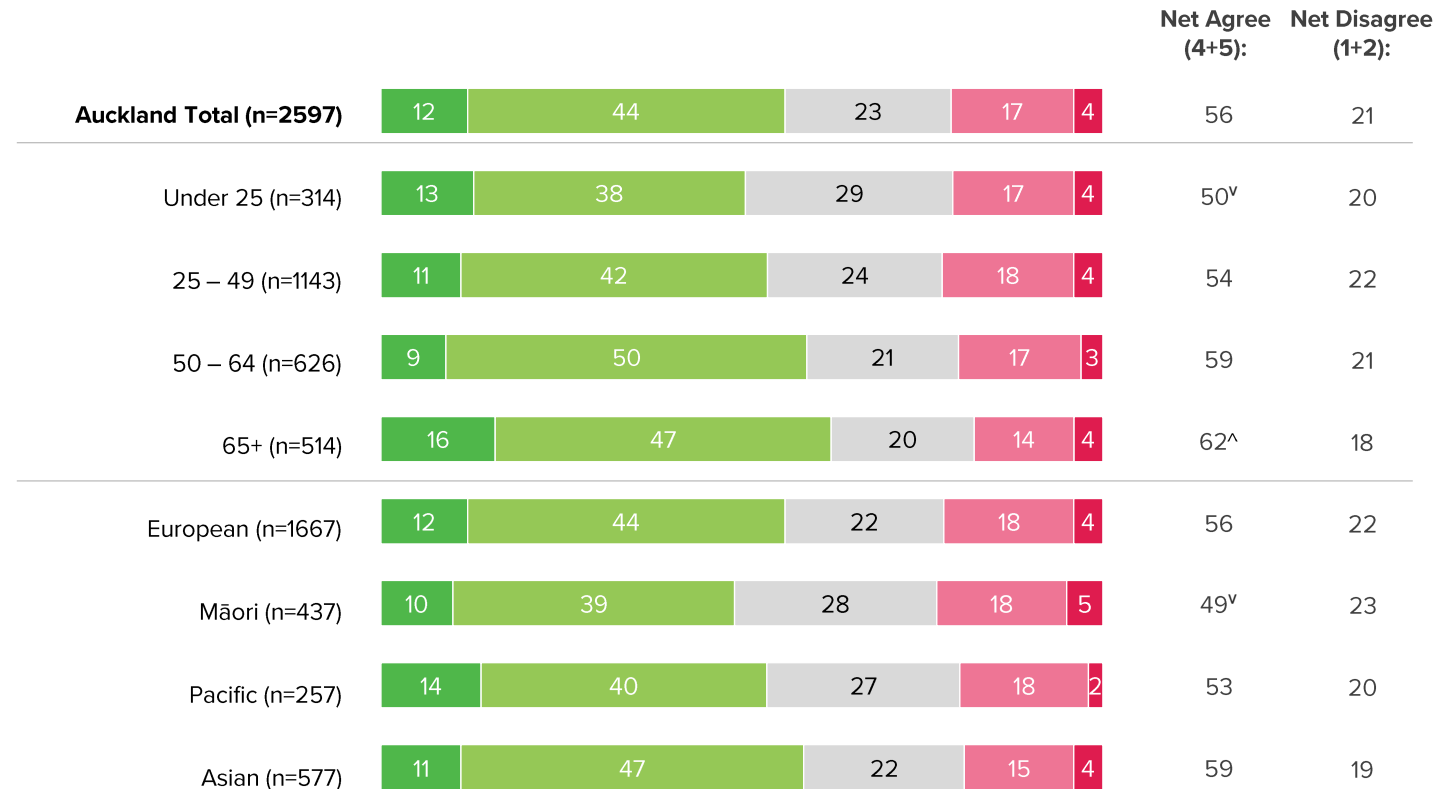
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Pride in look and feel of local area

Māori respondents (49%) were less likely than others to agree that they feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area.

There were age related differences: those aged under 25 (50%) were less likely to agree, while those aged 65 plus (62%) were more likely to agree that they felt a sense of pride in the way their local areas look and feel.

Pride in look and feel of local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I feel a sense of pride in the way <local area> looks and feels?"
 (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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Perceived environmental problems in local area - summary

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they perceived each of five specific issues has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Traffic congestion was identified as ‘a big problem’ or ‘a bit of a problem’ by 79%.

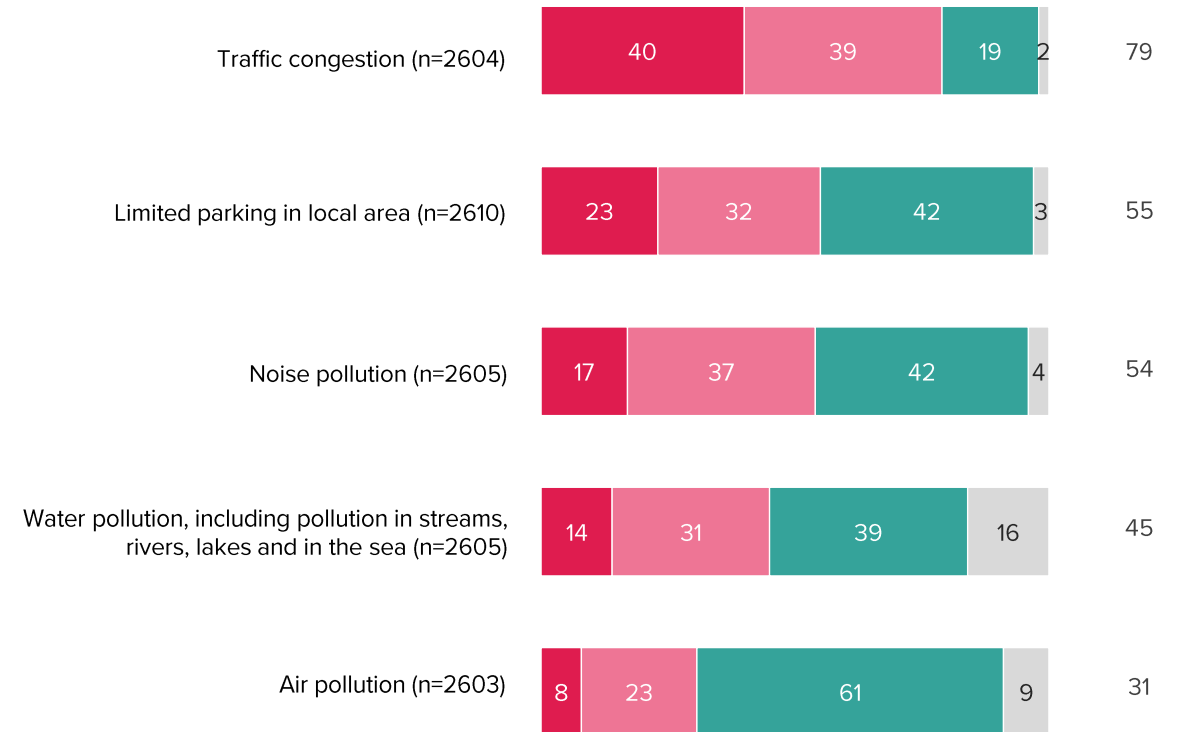
Limited parking in their local area was considered to be a problem by 55%.

Of the three types of pollution considered, noise pollution was the type most acknowledged as a problem (54%), followed by water pollution at 45%. Air pollution was perceived as a problem by 31%.

Rating of issues as problem in local area (summary)

– Auckland total (%)

Net
A Problem
(1+2):



■ A big problem
 ■ A bit of a problem
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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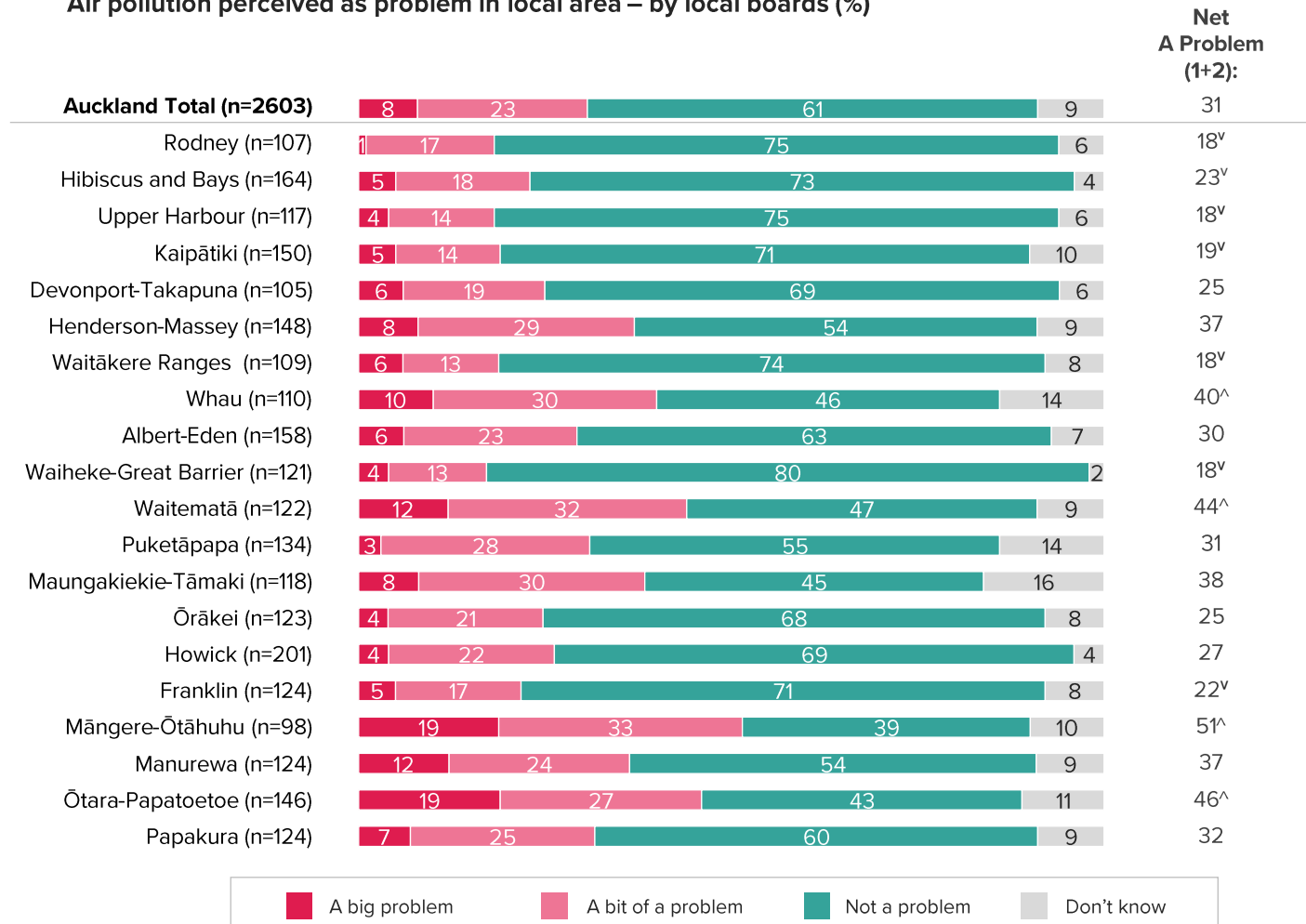
Air pollution

Three in ten (31%) Auckland respondents indicated that air pollution has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

This varied across the region, with residents in Whau (40%), Waitemātā (44%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (51%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (46%) more likely to rate air pollution as a problem.

Those living in Rodney, Upper Harbour, Waitākere Ranges, Waiheke-Great Barrier (all 18%), Kaipātiki (19%), Franklin (22%), and Hibiscus and Bays (23%) were less likely to report air pollution as an issue.

Air pollution perceived as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Air pollution

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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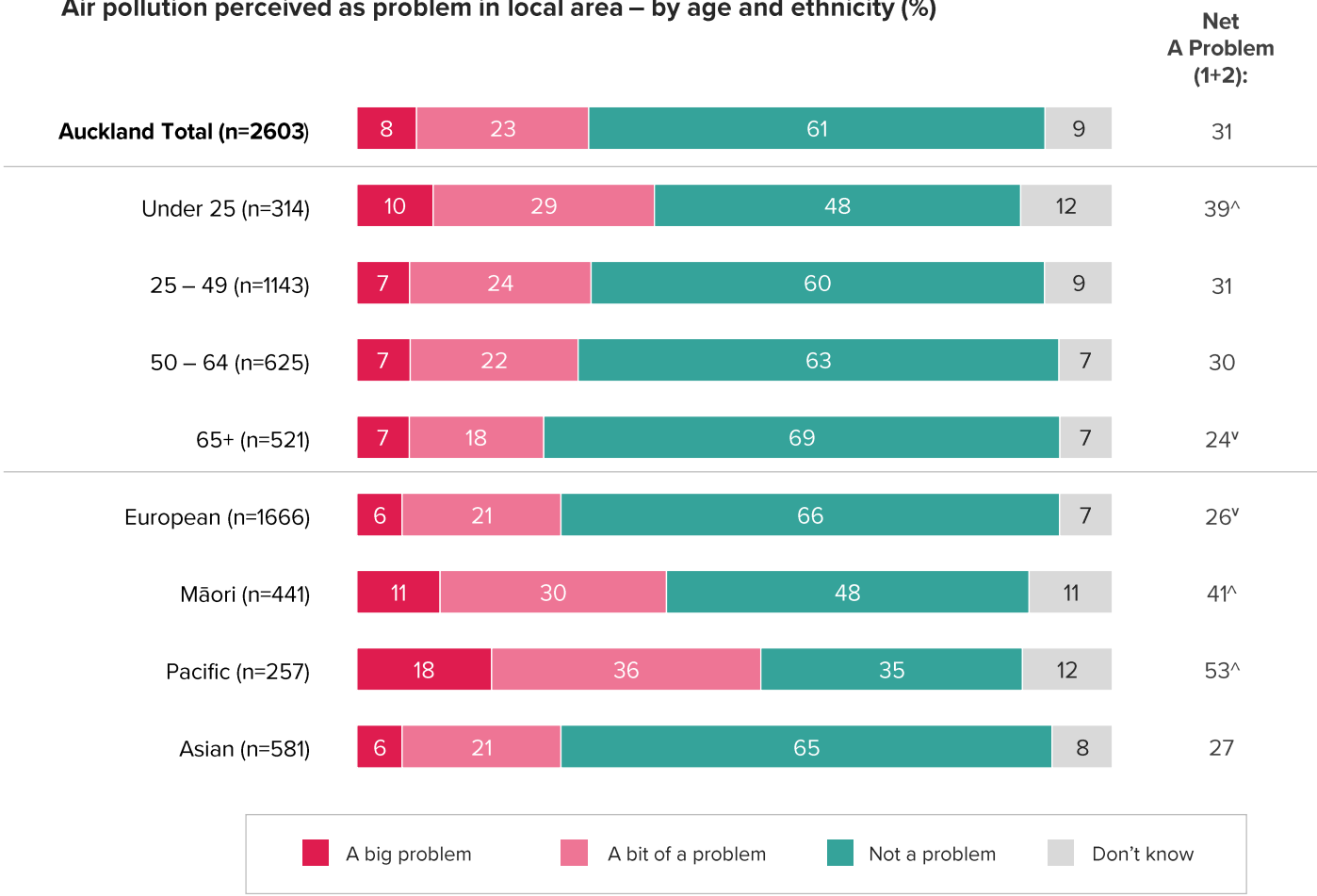
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Air pollution

Māori (41%) and Pacific respondents (53%) were significantly more likely to feel air pollution is an issue in their area than the overall sample (31%).

Younger respondents aged under 25 (39%) were also more likely to feel air pollution is an issue, while those aged 65 plus were less likely to consider it to be an issue in their local area (24%).

Air pollution perceived as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?
 Air pollution
 (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
 ^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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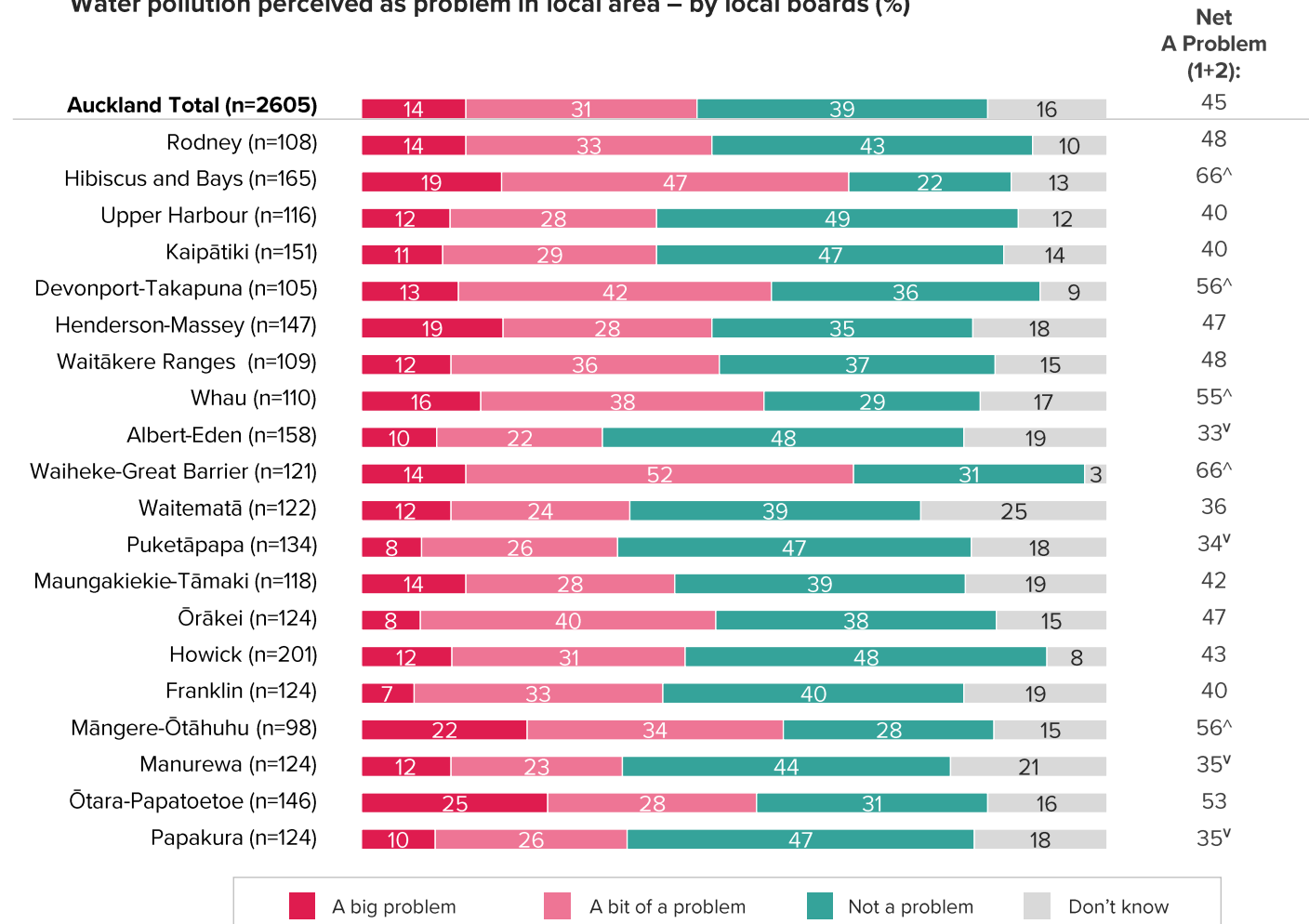
Water pollution

Just under half (45%) of Auckland respondents indicated that water pollution has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Hibiscus and Bays and Waiheke-Great Barrier (both 66%), Devonport-Takapuna (56%), Whau (55%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (56%) were more likely to feel water quality was a local problem.

Those in Albert-Eden (33%), Puketāpapa (34%), Manurewa and Papakura (both 35%) were less likely to feel water pollution is an issue in their local area.

Water pollution perceived as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?

Water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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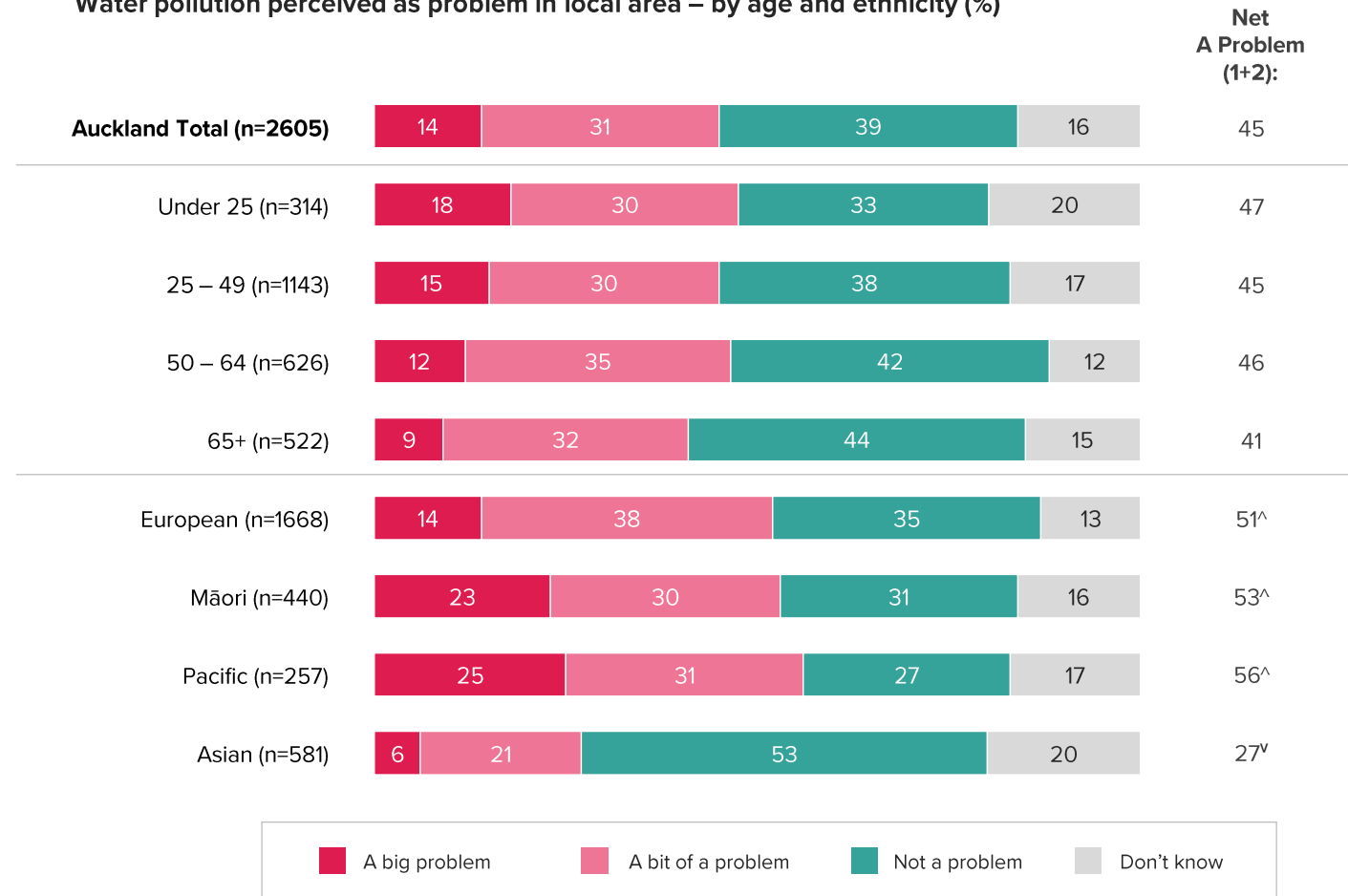
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Water pollution

European (51%), Māori (53%) and Pacific respondents (56%) were significantly more likely to feel water pollution is a problem in their local area. Asian respondents (27%) were significantly less likely to feel this way.

There were no significant differences by age.

Water pollution perceived as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?

Water pollution, including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

[^] Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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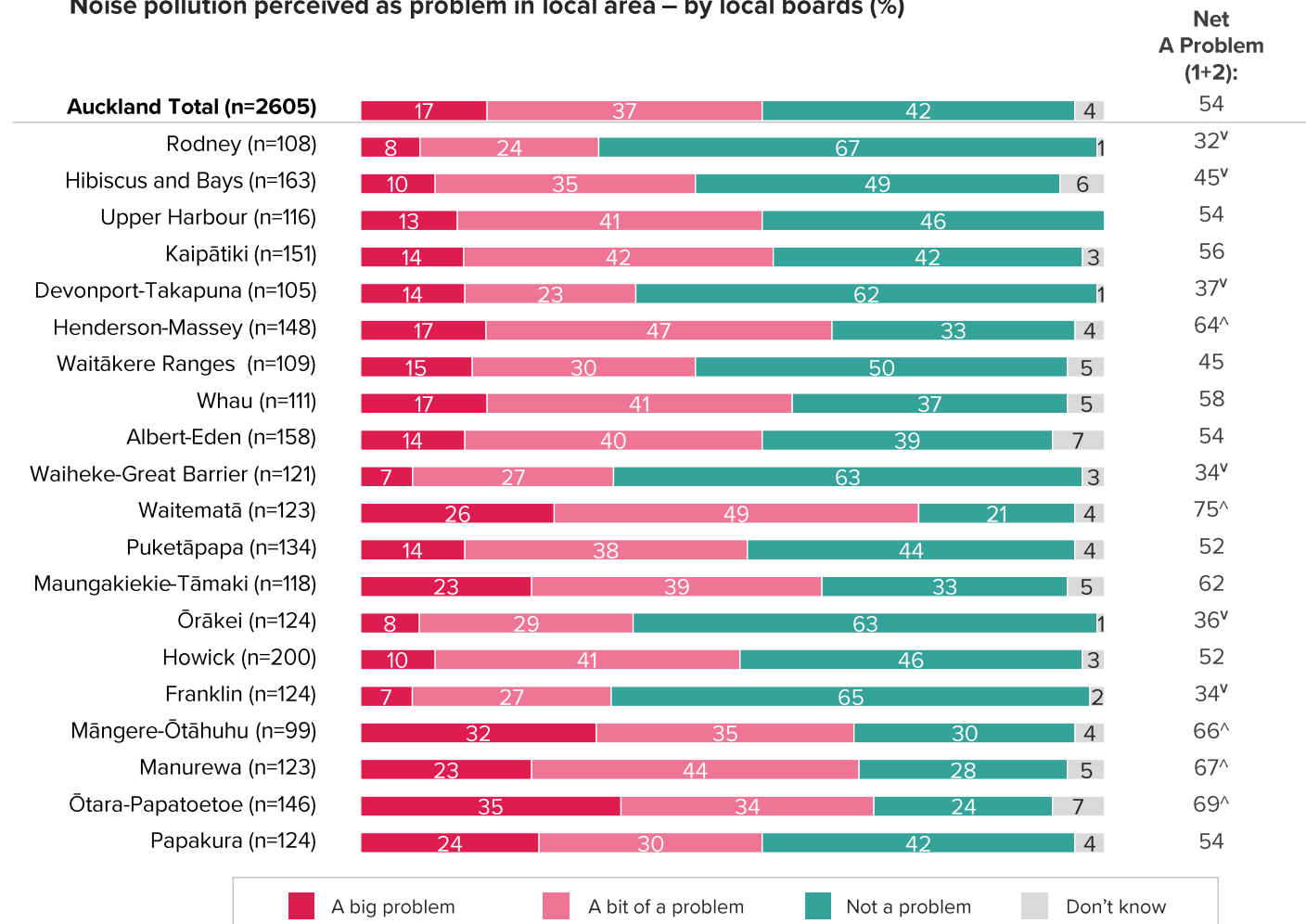
Noise pollution

Just over one in two respondents (54%) felt that noise pollution has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Henderson-Massey (64%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (66%), Manurewa (67%), and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (69%) were more likely to feel noise pollution was a problem.

Those in Rodney (32%), Hibiscus and Bays (45%), Devonport-Takapuna (37%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (34%), Ōrākei (36%) and Franklin (34%) were less likely to feel noise pollution was a problem in their local area.

Noise pollution perceived as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Noise pollution

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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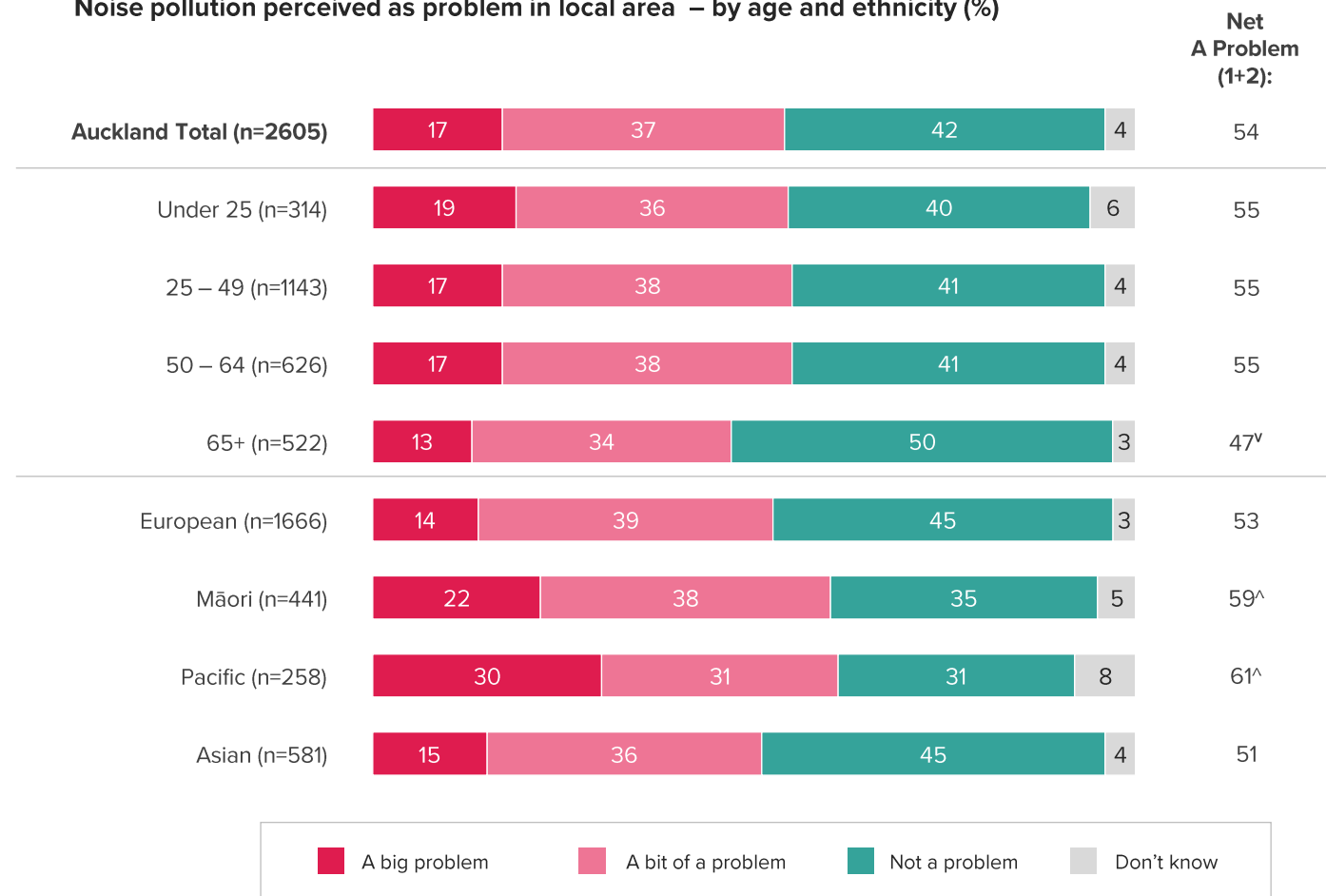
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Noise pollution

Pacific (61%) and Māori (59%) respondents were significantly more likely than the overall Auckland sample (54%) to feel noise pollution has been a problem in their local area.

Respondents aged 65 plus (47%) were less likely to feel that noise pollution has been a problem in their area.

Noise pollution perceived as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Noise pollution

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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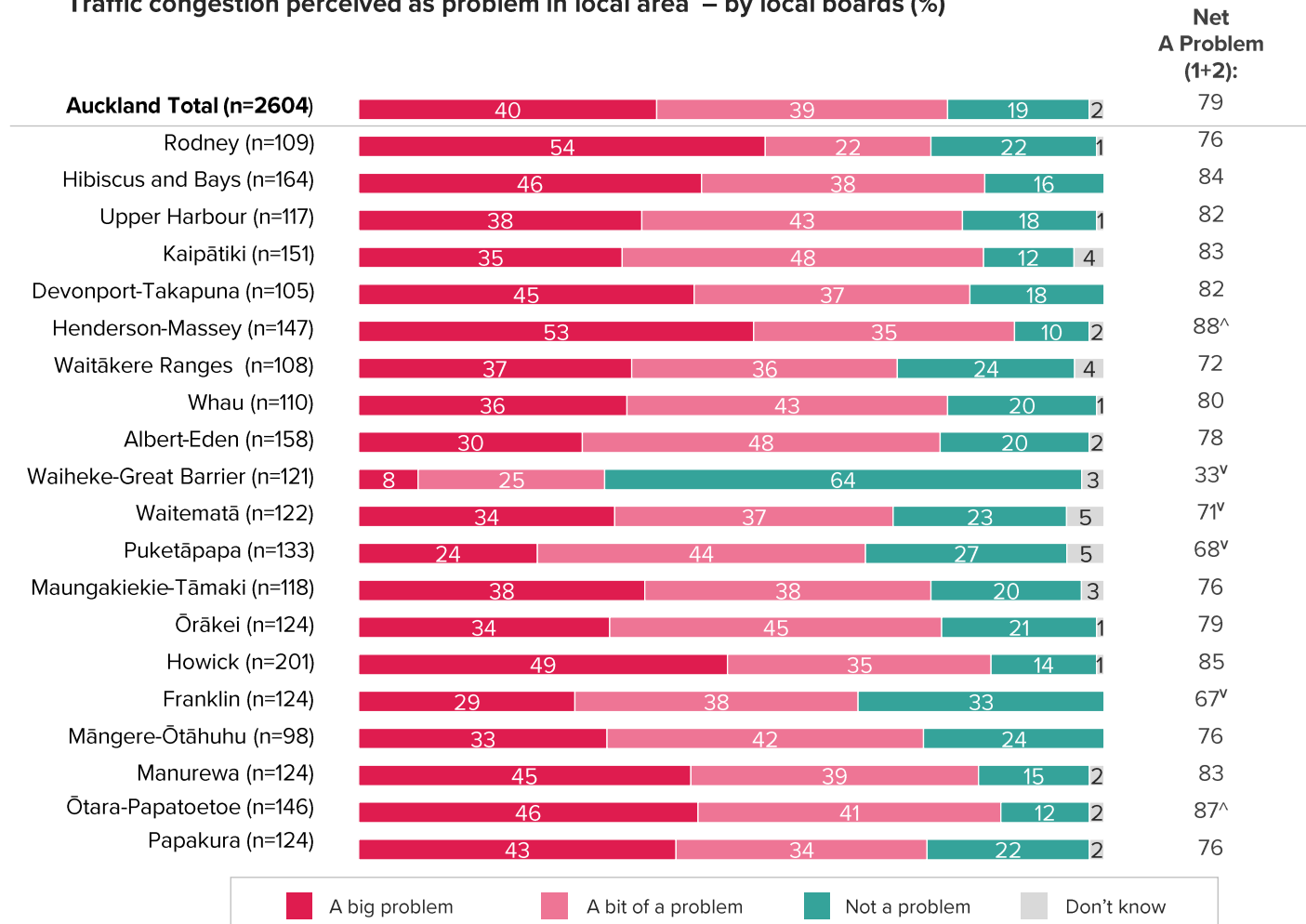
Traffic congestion

Nearly eight in ten Auckland respondents (79%) indicated traffic congestion has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months, including 40% who considered it has been a big problem.

Residents in Henderson-Massey (88%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (87%) were more likely than the rest of Auckland to report traffic congestion as an issue.

Those in Waiheke-Great Barrier (33%) were least likely to consider traffic congestion to be a problem. Residents in Franklin (67%), Puketāpapa (68%) and Waitematā (71%) were also less likely to state traffic had been a problem.

Traffic congestion perceived as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Traffic congestion

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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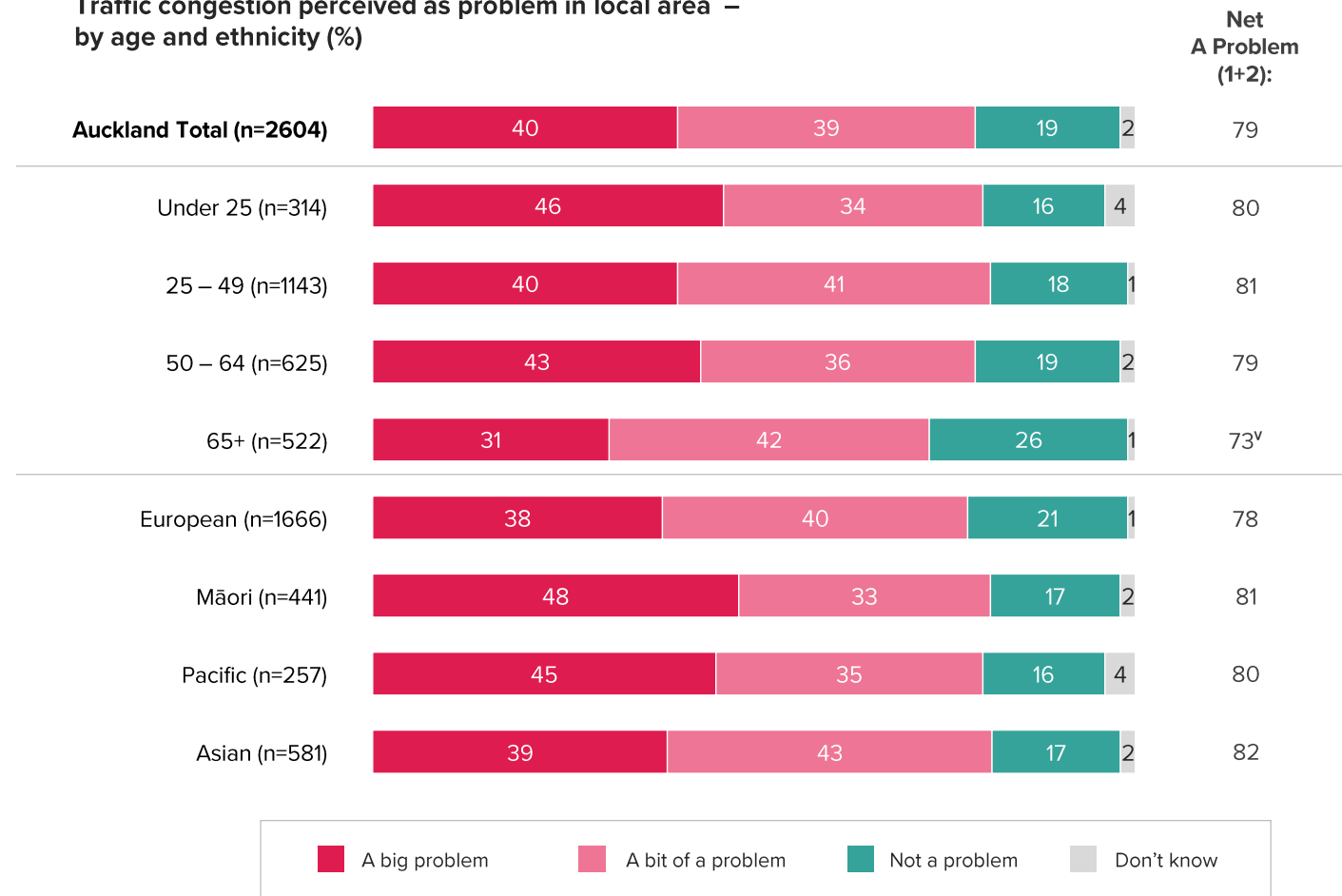
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Traffic congestion

There were no differences in perceptions of traffic congestion in their local area by ethnicity.

Respondents aged 65 plus (73%) were less likely than younger age groups to rate traffic congestion as an issue in their local area.

Traffic congestion perceived as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Traffic congestion

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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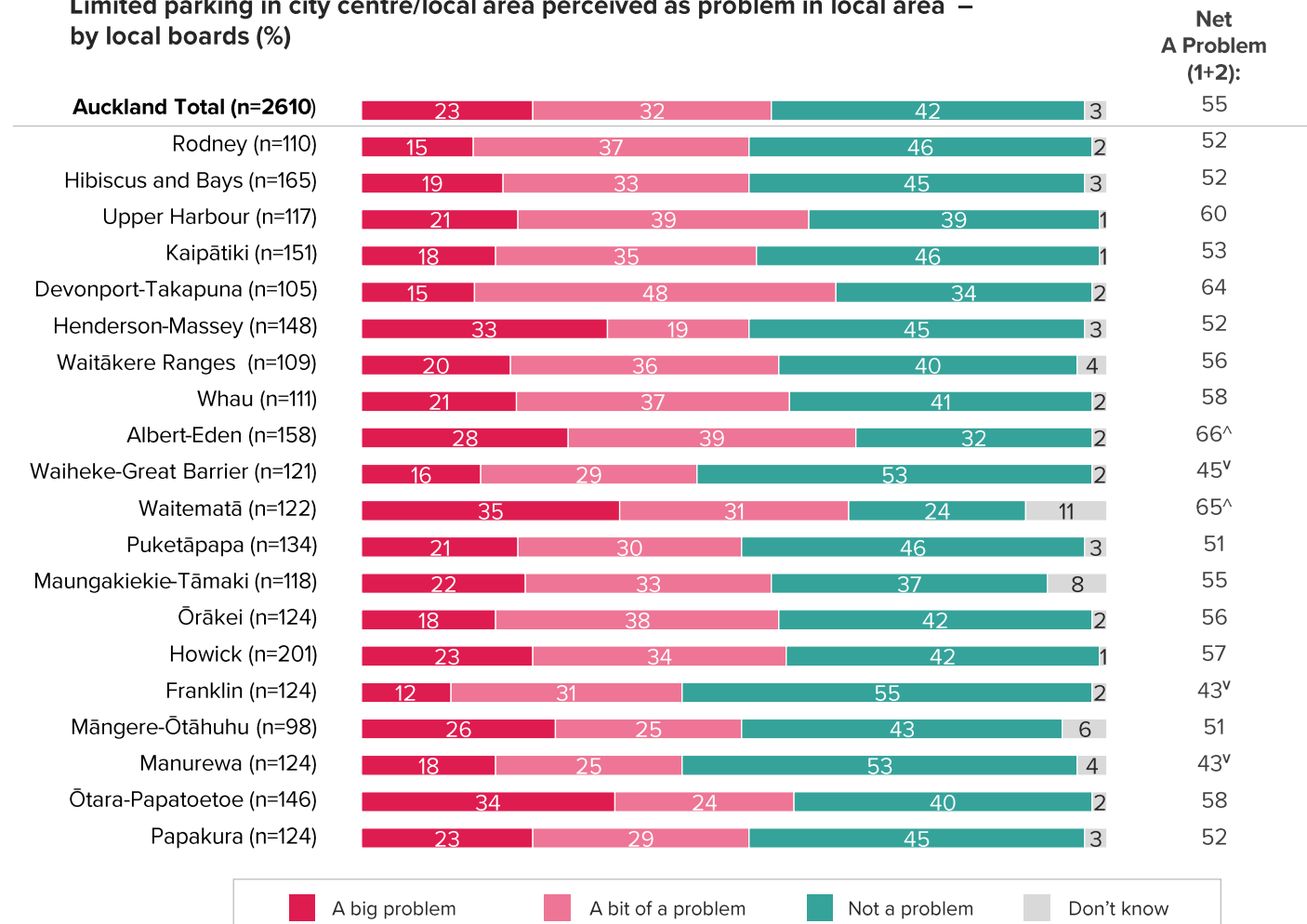
^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

BUILT & NATURAL
ENVIRONMENTLimited parking in
city centre/local
area

Over half of Auckland respondents (55%) felt limited parking has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Residents in Albert-Eden (66%) and Waitemātā (65%) were more likely to report limited parking as a problem in their local area, compared with the rest of Auckland.

Those in Waiheke-Great Barrier (45%), Franklin and Manurewa (both 43%) were less likely to report limited parking as a problem.

Limited parking in city centre/local area perceived as problem in local area –
by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?

Limited parking in city centre/local area

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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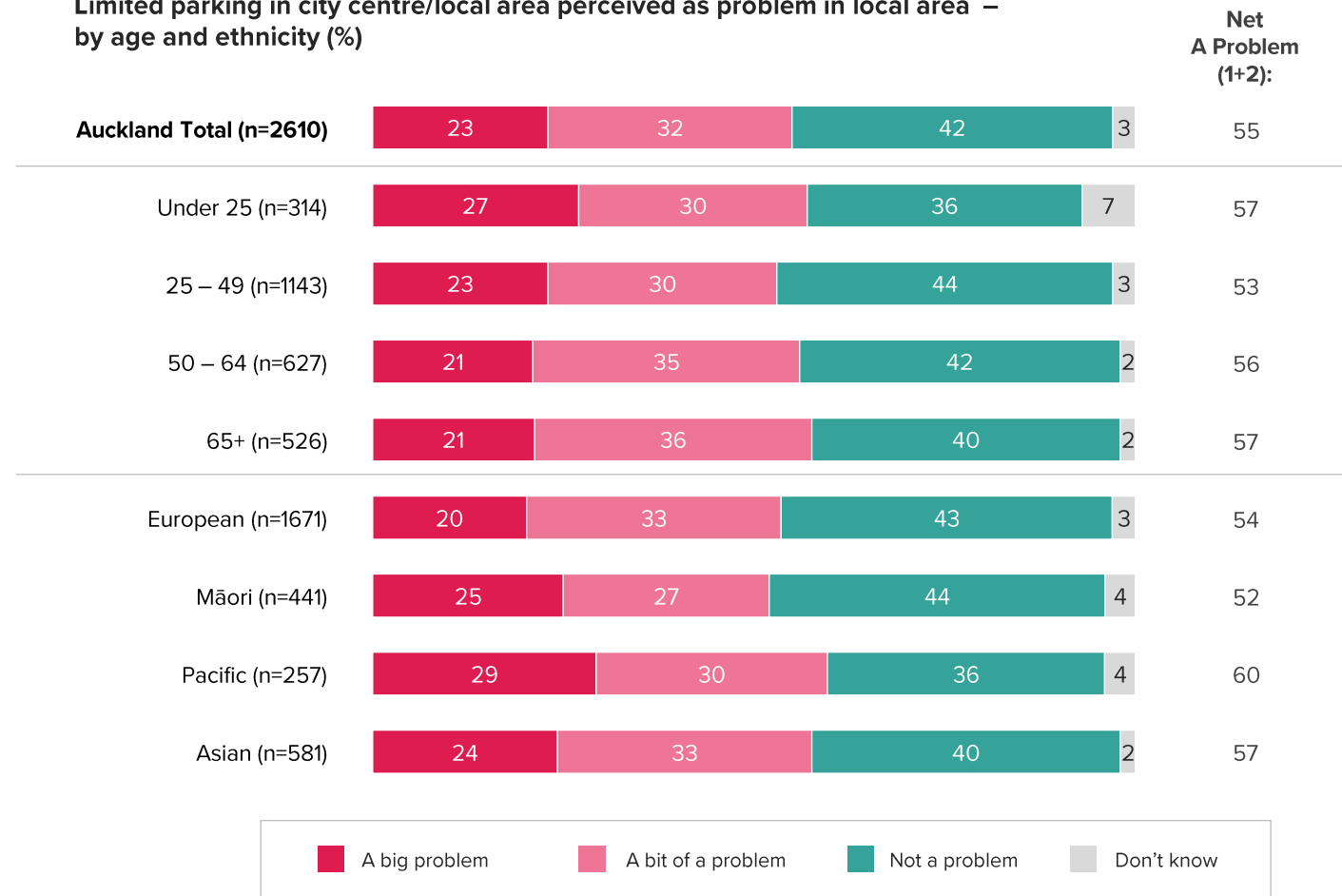
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Limited parking in city centre/local area

There were no significant differences in perceptions of limited parking within their local area by ethnicity or age group.

Limited parking in city centre/local area perceived as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?

Limited parking in city centre/local area

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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TE WHARE NOHO / HOUSING

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



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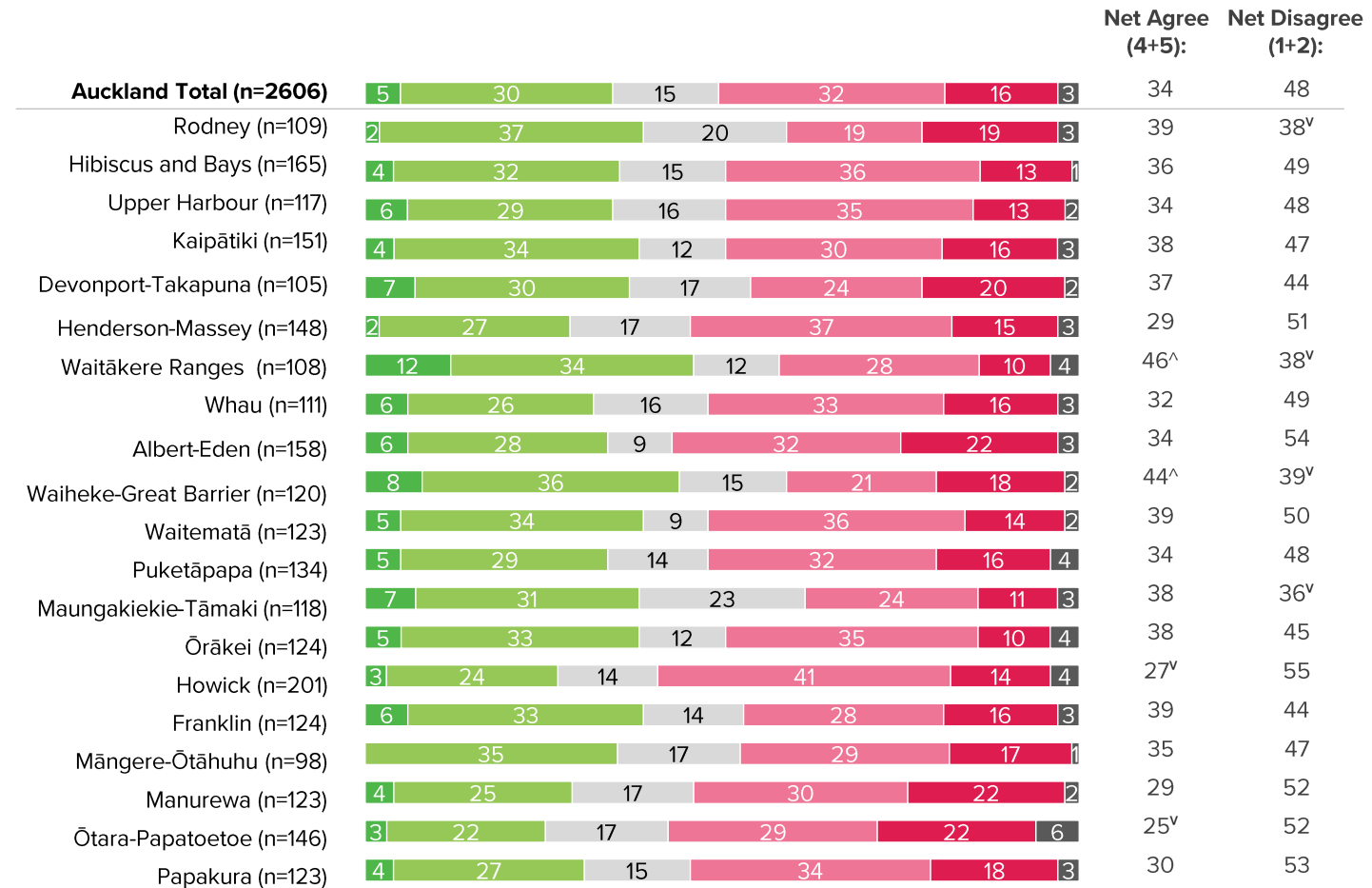
Affordability of housing costs

Nearly half (48%) of Auckland respondents disagreed that their current housing costs are affordable. (Housing costs were defined as ‘including things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance’).

One in three (34%) agreed that their housing costs are affordable.

Residents in the Waitākere Ranges (46%) and Waiheke-Great Barrier (44%) were more likely to agree that their housing costs are affordable, while those in Howick (27%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (25%) were less likely to agree.

Affordability of housing costs – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. How much do you agree or disagree that: Your housing costs are affordable (by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance) (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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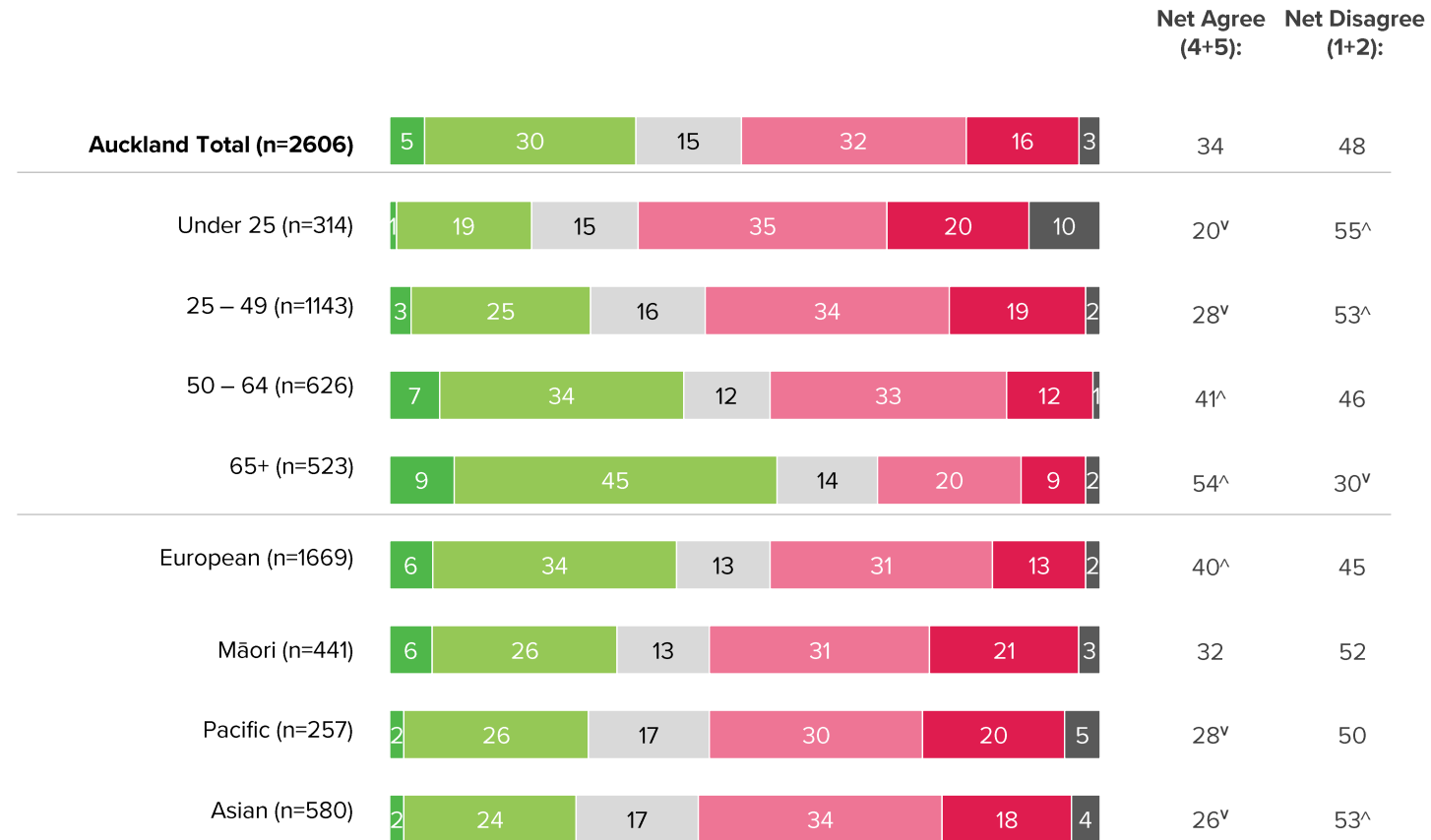
Affordability of housing costs

European respondents (40%) were more likely to agree that their housing costs were affordable while Pacific (28%) and Asian respondents (26%) were less likely to agree.

Perceptions of affordability increased with age. Only 20% of those under 25 considered their housing costs are affordable, compared with 41% of those aged 50 to 64 years and 54% of the 65 plus age group considering them affordable.

Over half of the under 50 age group disagreed that their housing costs are affordable (55% of under 25s and 53% of those aged 25 to 49 years).

Affordability of housing costs – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. How much do you agree or disagree that: Your housing costs are affordable (by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance) (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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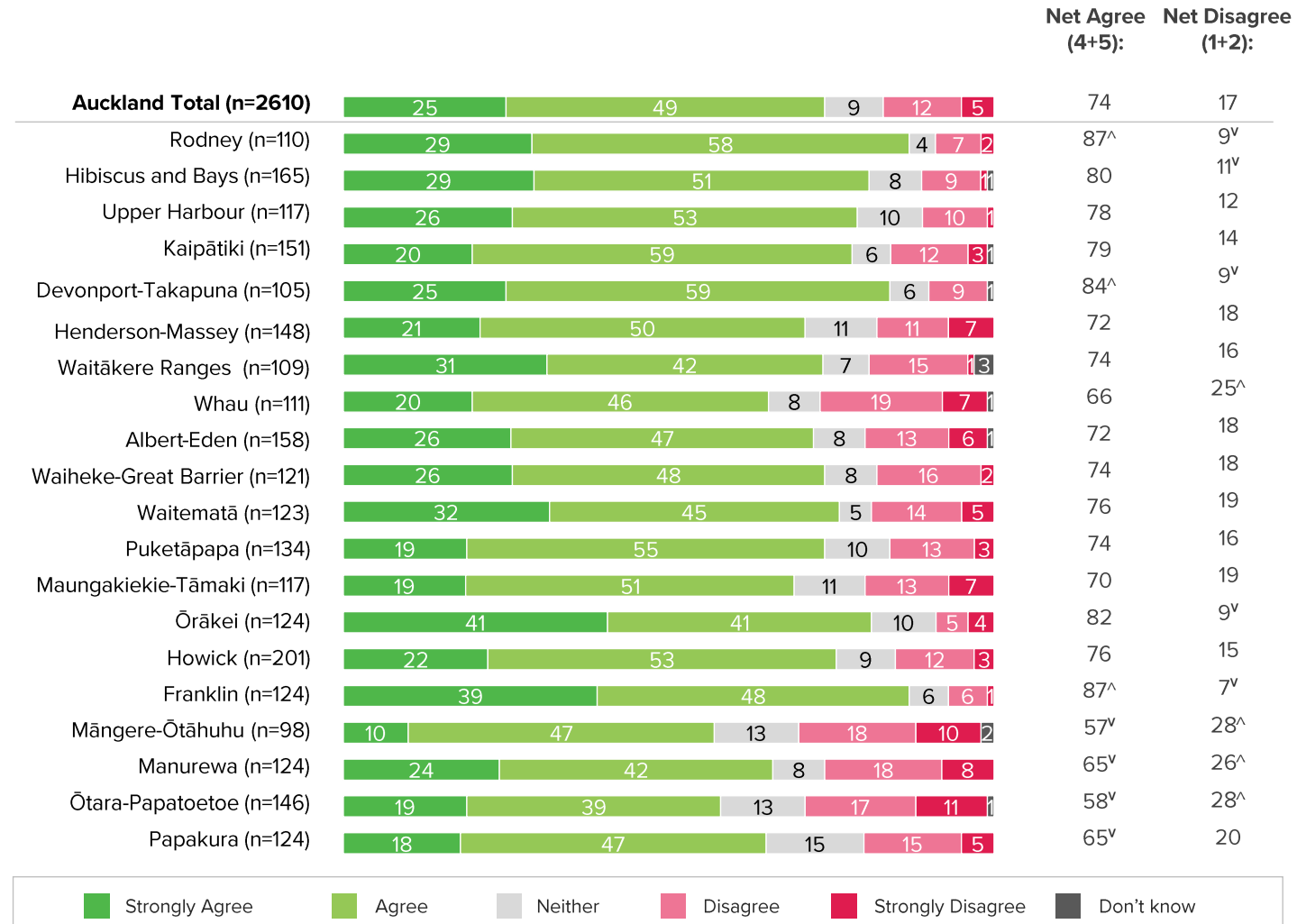
Suitability of home type

Three-quarters (74%) of Auckland respondents agreed that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Those living in Rodney (87%), Devonport-Takapuna (84%) and Franklin (87%) were more likely to agree that their housing was suitable for their needs.

However those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (57%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (58%), Manurewa and Papakura (both 65%), were significantly less likely to agree that their housing was suitable for their needs.

Suitability of home type – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. 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
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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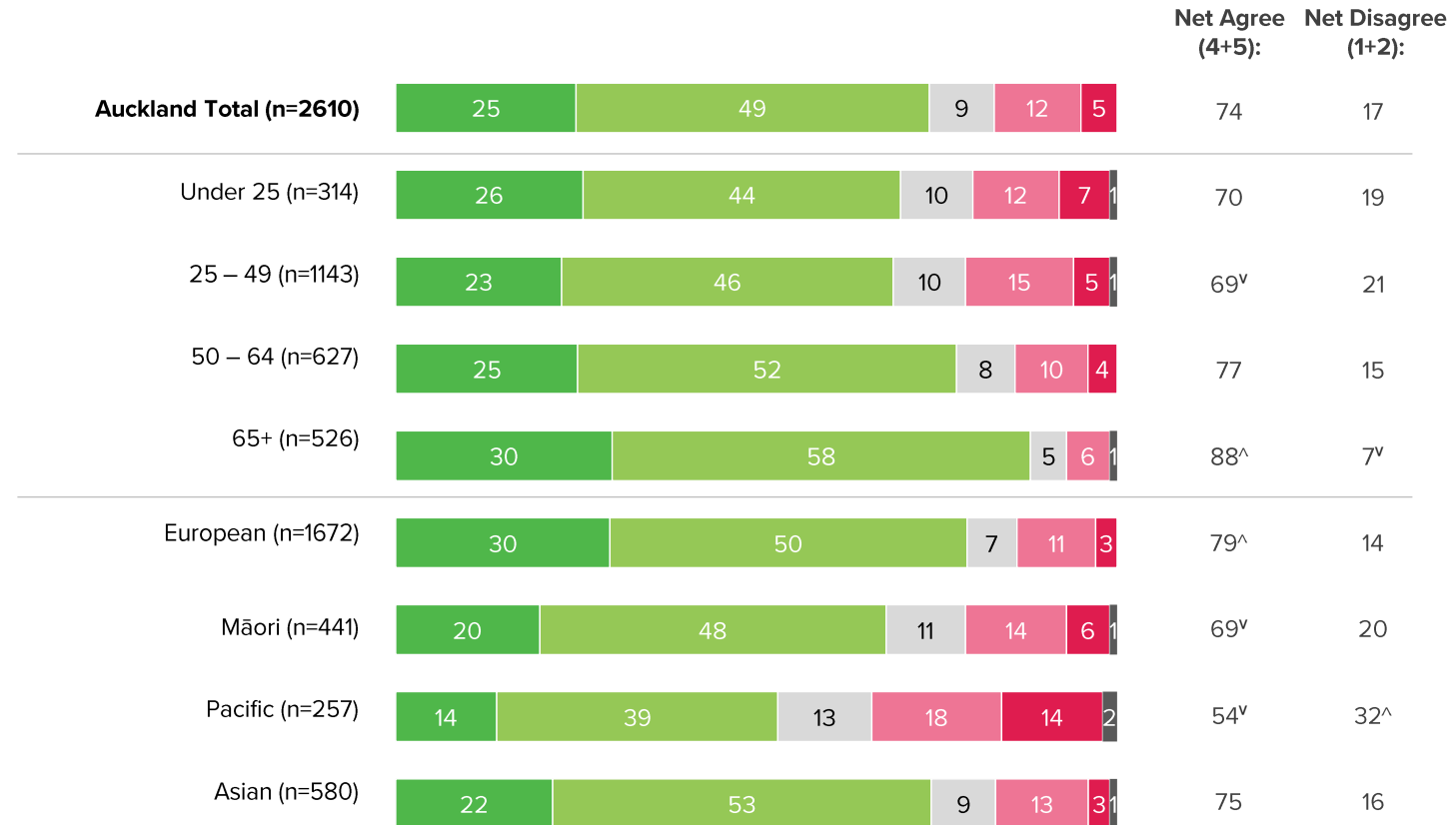
HOUSING

Suitability of home type

Māori (69%) and Pacific respondents (54%) were less likely to feel that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of their household, compared with the rest of Auckland (74%).

Perceived suitability of housing was significantly lower among those aged 25 to 49 (69%) and highest among those aged 65 and over (88% agreeing that their housing suited their needs).

Suitability of home type – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. 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

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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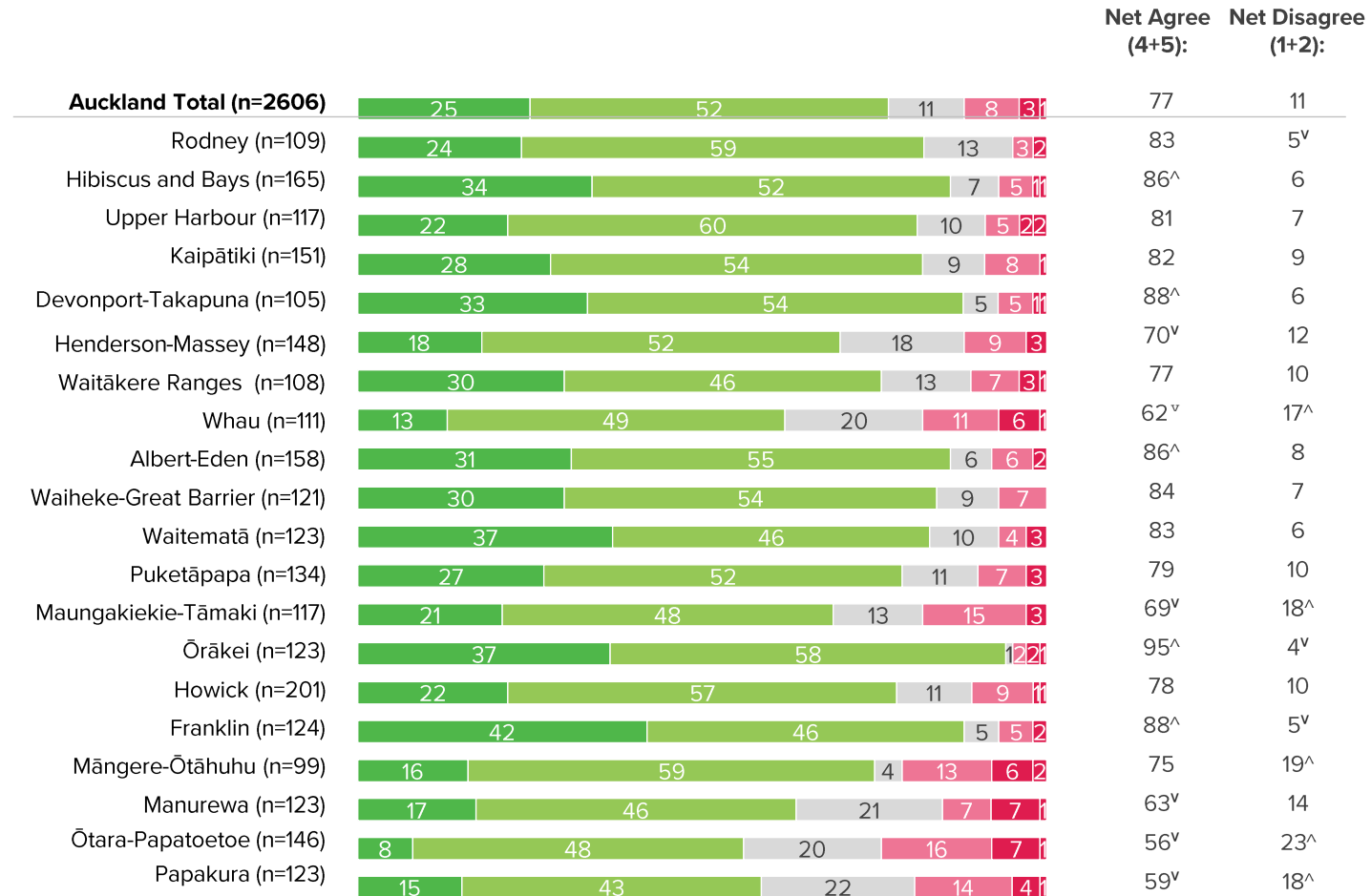
Suitability of location of home

Just over three quarters (77%) agreed that the general area or neighbourhood they live in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Residents in Hibiscus and Bays (86%), Devonport-Takapuna (88%), Albert-Eden (86%), Franklin (88%) and Ōrākei (95%) local board areas were significantly more likely to agree that the general area or neighbourhood they live in meets their needs.

Those living in Henderson-Massey (70%), Whau (62%), Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (69%), Manurewa (63%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (56%) and Papakura (59%) were less likely to agree, compared with the rest of Auckland.

Suitability of location of home – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. 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?

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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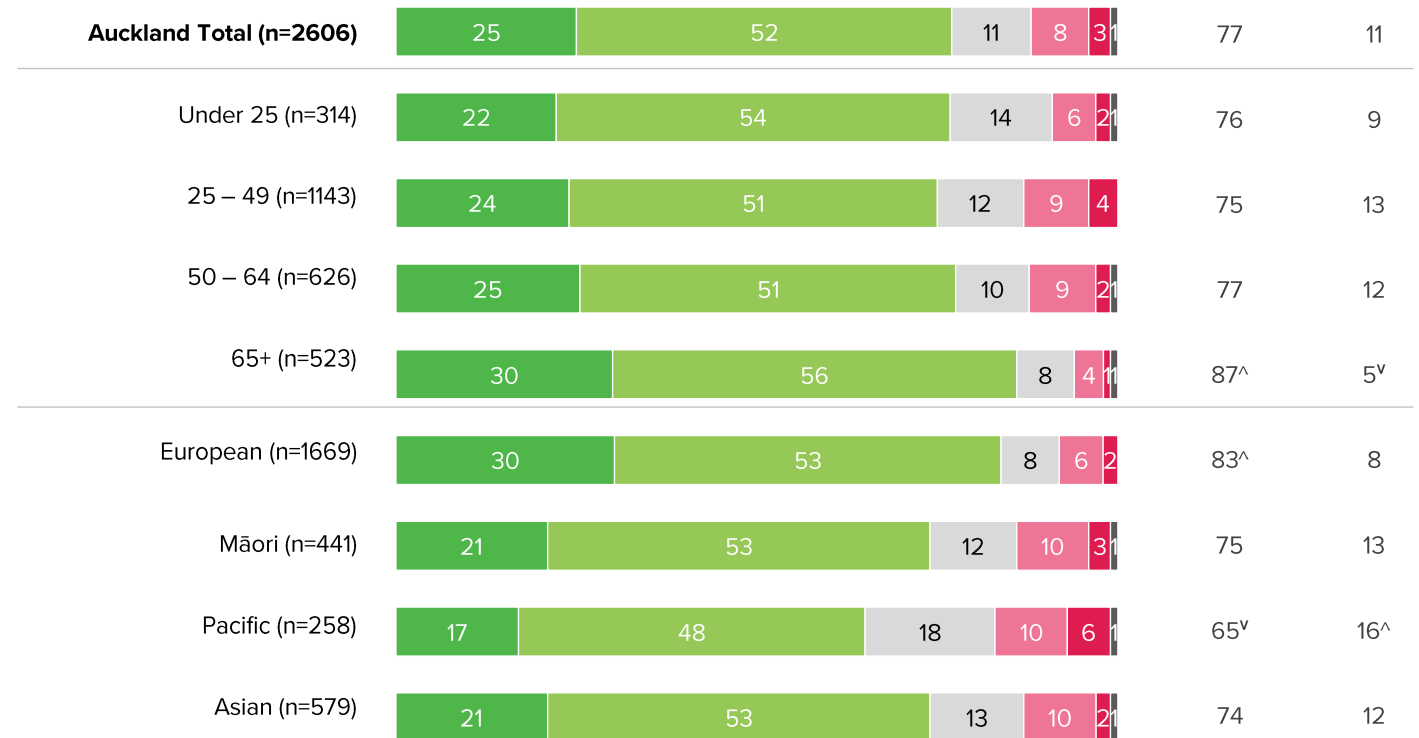
Suitability of location of home

Pacific respondents (65%) were less likely than other ethnic groups to agree that the general area of neighbourhood suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Those aged 65 plus were significantly more likely to agree that the general area or neighbourhood they live in suits their needs (87%), compared with the rest of Auckland (77%).

Suitability of location of home – by age and ethnicity (%)

Net Agree (4+5): Net Disagree (1+2):



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. 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?
 (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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TE TŪNUKU TŪMATAWHĀNUI / PUBLIC TRANSPORT

This section reports on respondents' use and perceptions of public transport. Public transport was defined as cable cars, ferries, trains and buses, including school buses but not including taxis or Uber, for the purposes of this survey.

In 2022, additional questions assessed whether transport modes have changed because of COVID-19.



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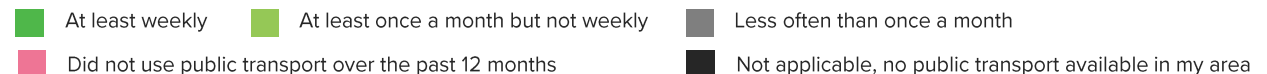
Frequency of use of public transport

About half (49%) of Auckland respondents have used public transport over the previous 12 months, including 15% who have used public transport at least weekly.

Weekly use of public transport was greater than the rest of Auckland among residents in Kaipātiki (25%), Devonport-Takapuna (31%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (33%), Waitematā (30%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (24%).

It was significantly lower than the rest of Auckland among those living in Rodney (6%), Papakura (7%), Howick and Franklin (both 5%).

Frequency of use of public transport – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q13. In the last 12 months, how often have you used public transport? Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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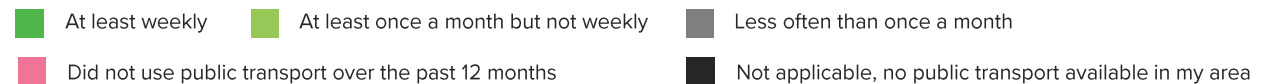
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Frequency of use of public transport

There was no difference in usage of public transport by ethnicity.

Regular usage of public transport decreased with age. One in three (35%) of those aged under 25 said they used public transport weekly, compared with only 10% of those aged 50 or older.

Frequency of use of public transport – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q13. In the last 12 months, how often have you used public transport? Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceptions of public transport - summary

All respondents, except those who said they have no public transport in their area, were asked about their perceptions of public transport.

Public transport was rated most positively for being easy to get to (58% agree) and least positively for being safe from catching COVID-19 or other illnesses (25% agree).

Compared with 2020, perceptions of affordability, ease of access, frequency and reliability have become less favourable.

- ▶ Minor wording addition to 'affordability' question wording to refer to the time before the temporary fare cuts that the government implemented on 1 April 2022
- ▶ The statement about safety is modified in 2022, with the words 'from crime and harassment' being added, and a new statement about 'safety from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses' added.

Perceptions of public transport – Auckland total (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is...
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
Please note the question wording changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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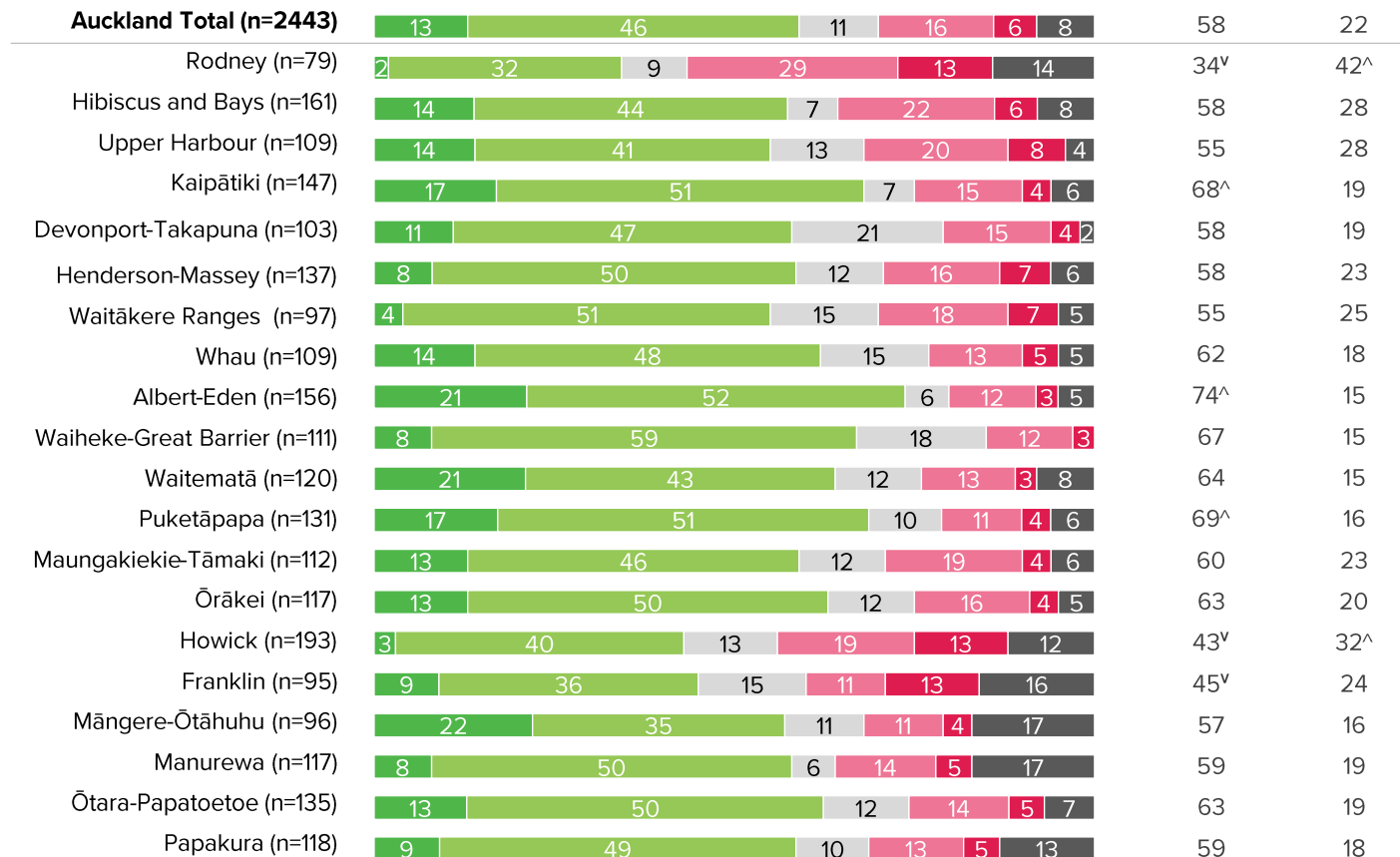
PUBLIC TRANSPORT**Accessibility of
public transport**

Fifty-eight percent of Auckland residents agreed that public transport is easy to get to.

Residents in Kaipātiki (68%), Albert-Eden (74%) and Puketāpapa (69%) were more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport was easy to get to.

Residents in Rodney (34%), Howick (43%) and Franklin (45%) were less likely to agree.

Nearly half (42%) of Rodney residents disagreed that public transport is easy to get to, as did 32% of Howick residents.

Ease of access to public transport – by local boards (%)
**Net Agree
(4+5):** **Net Disagree
(1+2):**


■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Easy to get to (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
 Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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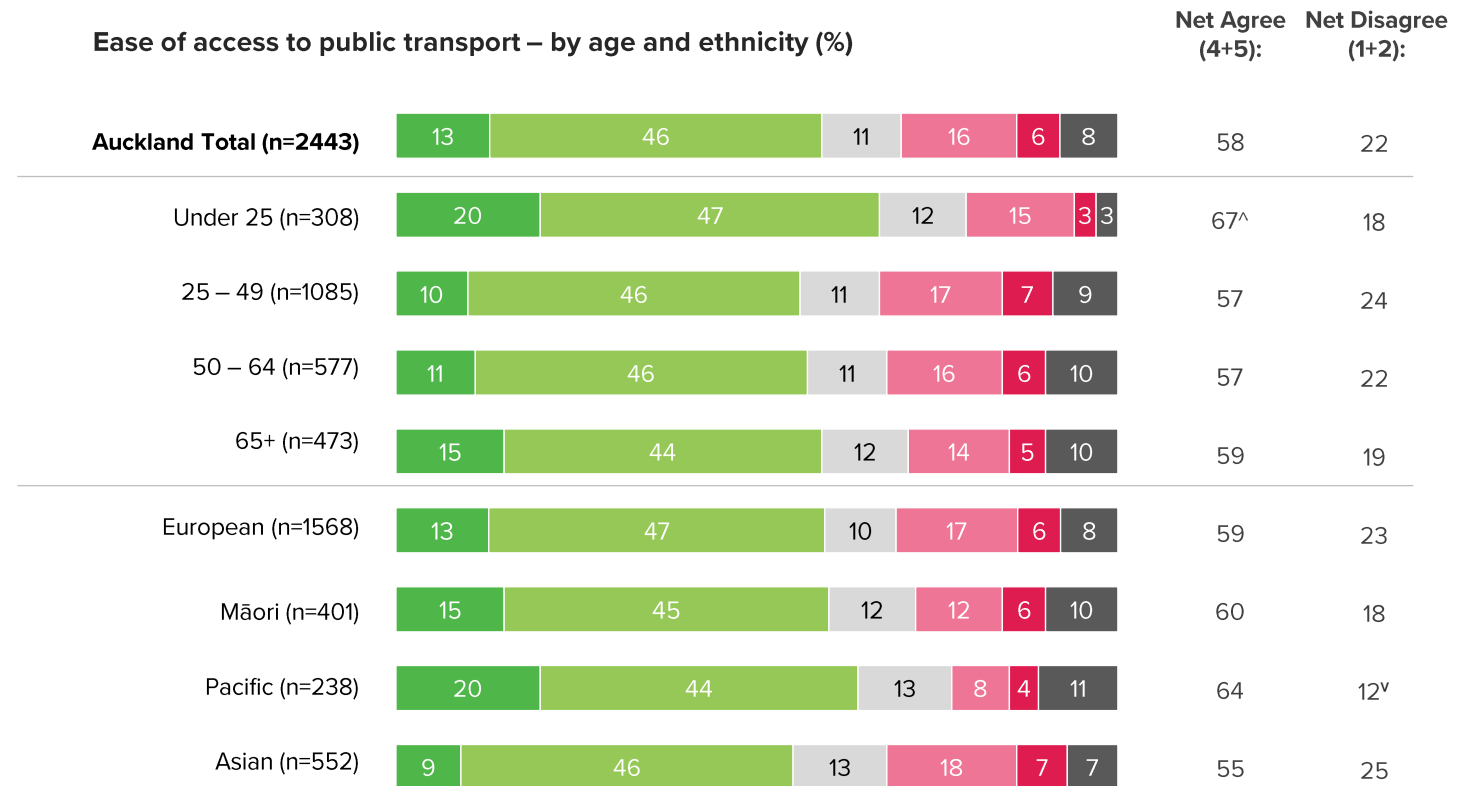
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Accessibility of public transport

There were few significant differences in perceptions of accessing public transport by ethnicity or age.

However, 67% of those aged under 25 agreed that public transport is easy to access compared with the rest of Auckland (58%).

Ease of access to public transport – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Easy to get to (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
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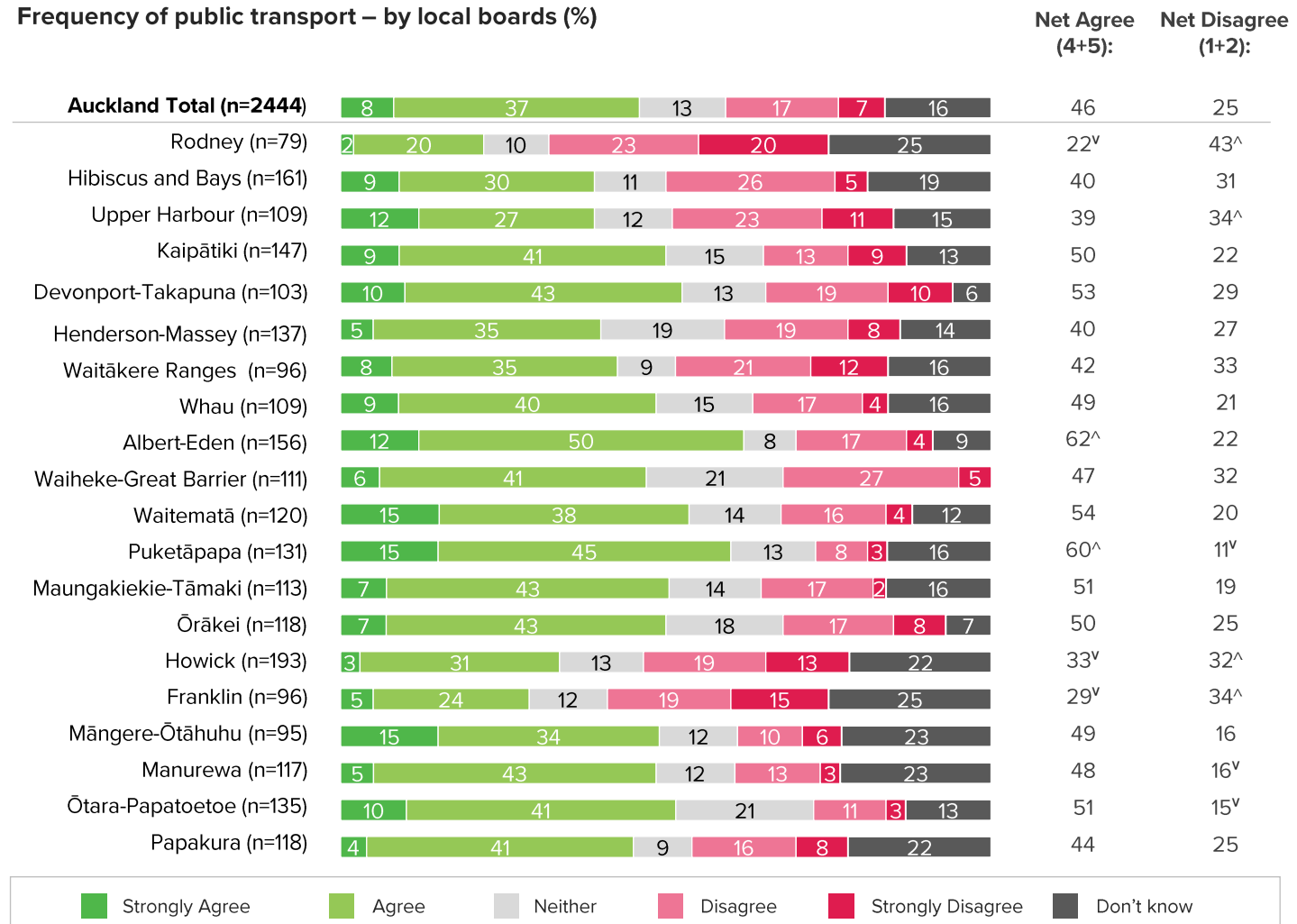
Frequency of public transport

Fewer than half (46%) of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is frequent (that is, comes often).

Residents in Albert-Eden (62%) and Puketāpapa (60%) were significantly more likely to agree that public transport is frequent compared with the rest of Auckland.

Residents in Rodney (22%), Howick (33%) and Franklin (29%) were less likely to agree. Over four in ten Rodney residents (43%) disagreed that public transport is frequent along with one in three Upper Harbour, Howick and Franklin residents (34%, 32%, and 34% respectively, compared with 25% overall disagreeing.)

Frequency of public transport – by local boards (%)



Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree with the following: Public transport is... Frequent (comes often) (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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Frequency of public transport

Pacific respondents (54%) were more likely than other ethnicities to agree that public transport is frequent (comes often).

Views were mixed across the age groups: 57% of the under 25 age group and 52% of the 65 plus age group agreed that public transport is frequent (compared with 46% overall), while 41% of the 25 to 49 age group agreed.

Frequency of public transport – by age and ethnicity (%)

							Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
Auckland Total (n=2444)	8	37	13	17	7	16	46	25
Under 25 (n=308)	10	47	15	16	6	6	57 [^]	22
25 – 49 (n=1085)	7	34	14	19	9	17	41 ^v	28 [^]
50 – 64 (n=577)	8	38	13	17	6	17	46	24
65+ (n=474)	12	40	10	14	5	19	52 [^]	20 ^v
European (n=1569)	9	36	12	18	8	17	45	26
Māori (n=401)	11	35	12	19	6	16	47	25
Pacific (n=237)	10	44	13	10	4	19	54 [^]	14 ^v
Asian (n=553)	6	37	16	19	9	12	44	28

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Frequent (comes often) (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
 Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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Safe, from crime or harassment

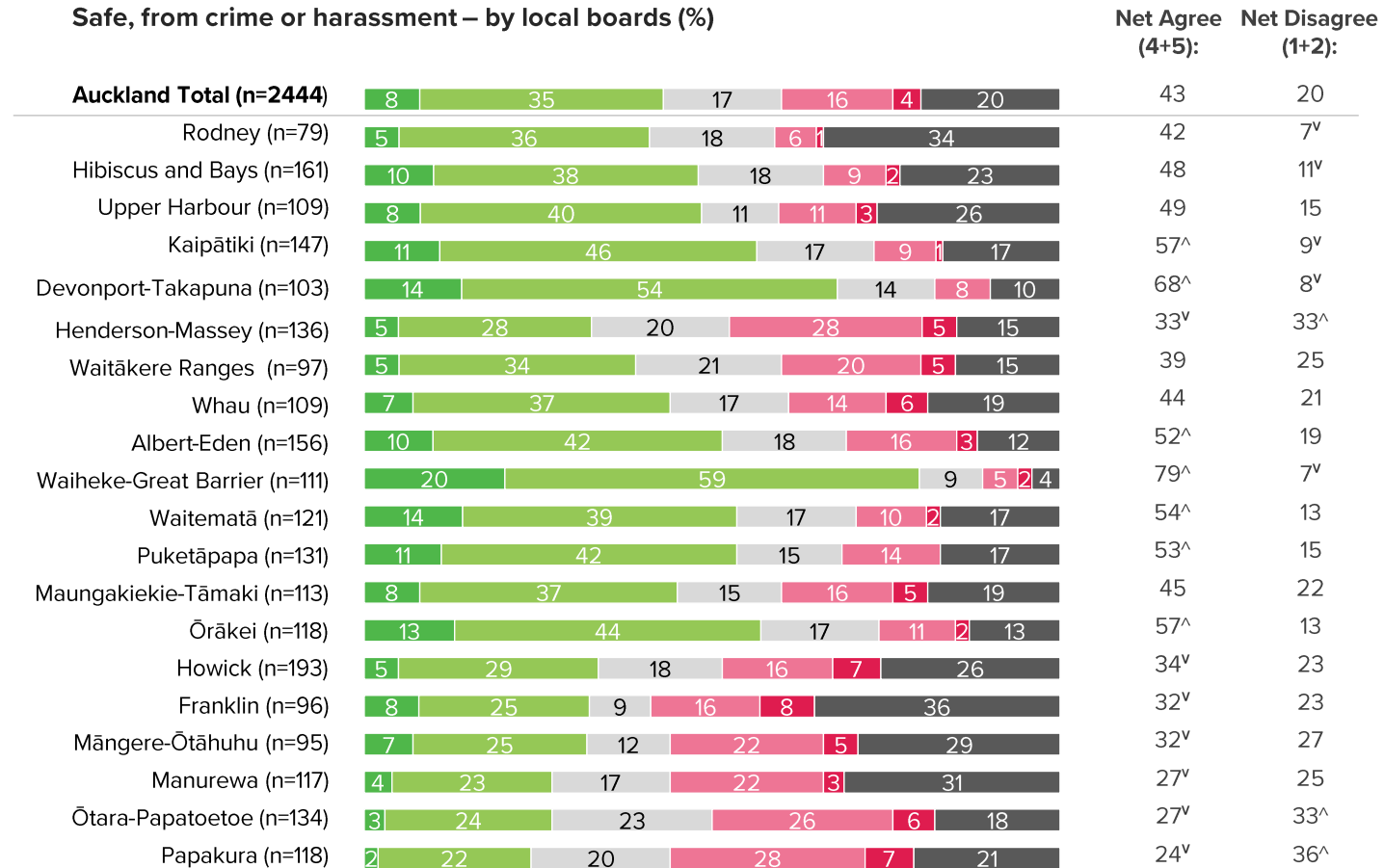
Forty-three percent agreed that public transport is safe from crime or harassment and 20% disagreed.

There were differences in perception across the region. Residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (79%), Devonport-Takapuna (68%), Kaipātiki (57%), Albert-Eden (52%), Waitematā (54%) and Puketāpapa (53%) were more likely to agree that public transport is safe.

Residents in Henderson-Massey (33%), Howick (34%), Franklin and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (both 32%), Manurewa and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (both 27%) and Papakura (24%) were less likely to agree that public transport is safe from crime or harassment.

- This statement is modified in 2022, with the words 'from crime and harassment' being added.

Safe, from crime or harassment – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Safe, from crime or harassment

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

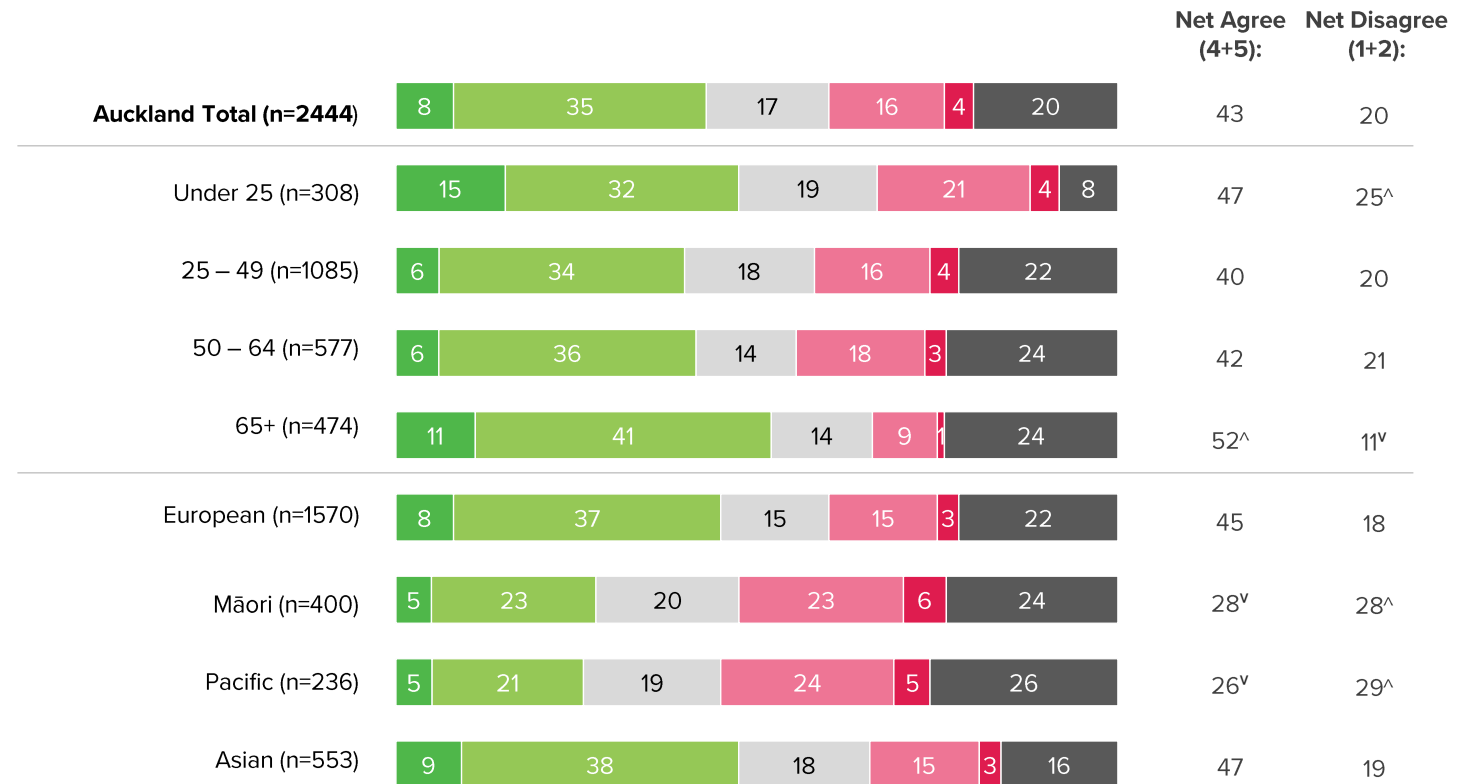
Safe, from crime or harassment

Māori and Pacific respondents were less likely than other ethnicities to agree that public transport is safe from crime or harassment (28% and 26% respectively, compared with 43% of all Auckland respondents considering public transport safe).

Those aged under 25 years were more likely than older people to disagree that public transport is safe from crime or harassment (25% disagreeing compared with 20% overall). In contrast, those aged 65 plus were more likely than younger people to agree that public transport is safe (52% compared with 43% agreeing overall).

- This statement is modified in 2022, with the words 'from crime and harassment' being added.

Safe, from crime or harassment – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Safe, from crime or harassment

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

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Reliability of public transport

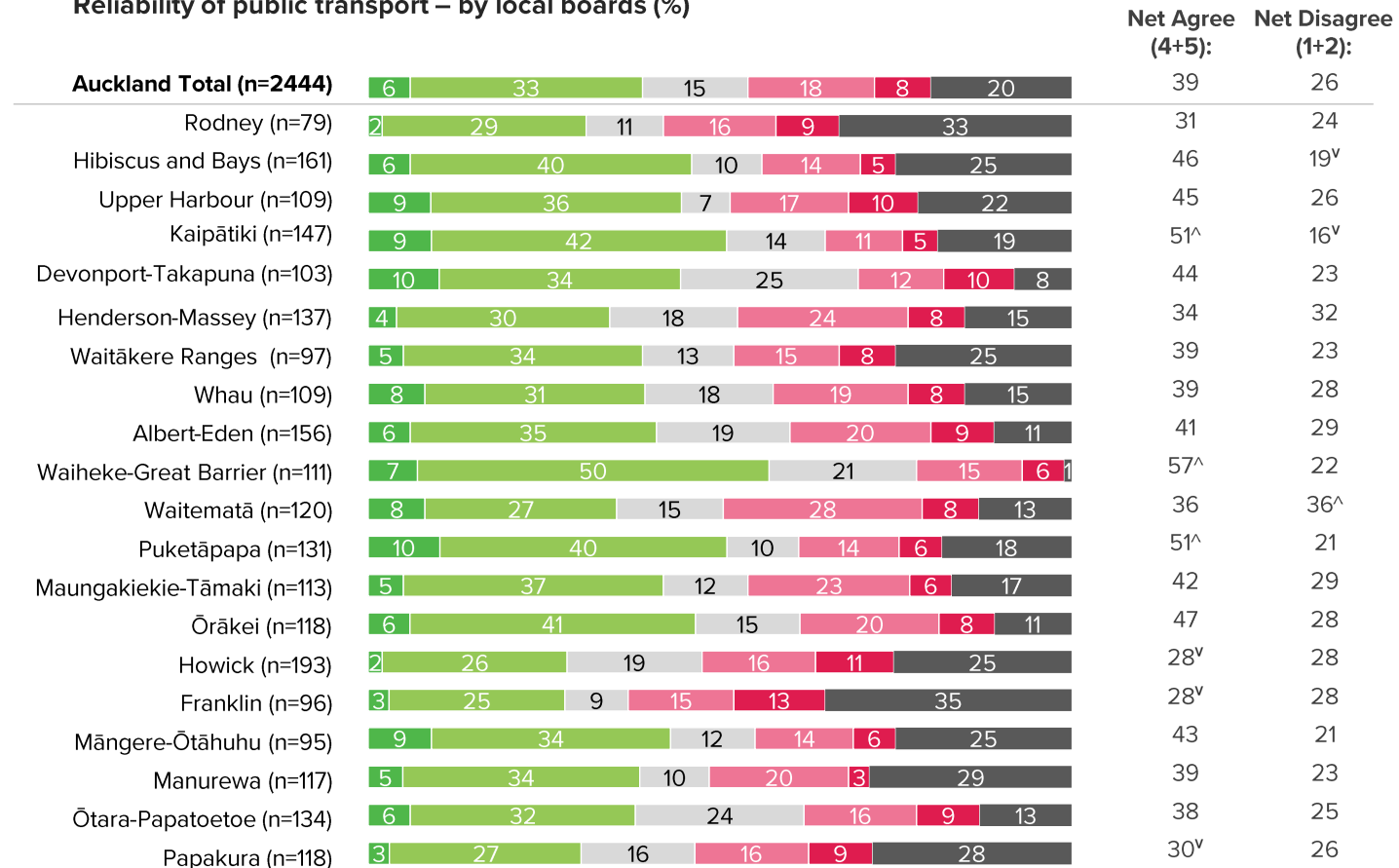
Thirty-nine percent of Auckland respondents agreed that public transport is reliable (i.e. comes on time), while 26% disagreed.

Residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (57%), Kaipātiki and Puketāpapa (both 51%) were significantly more likely than the overall sample to agree that public transport is reliable.

Those living in Howick and Franklin (both 28%) and Papakura (30%) were less likely to agree that public transport is reliable.

Over one in three respondents living in Waitematā (36%) disagreed that public transport is reliable.

Reliability of public transport – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Reliable (comes on time)

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

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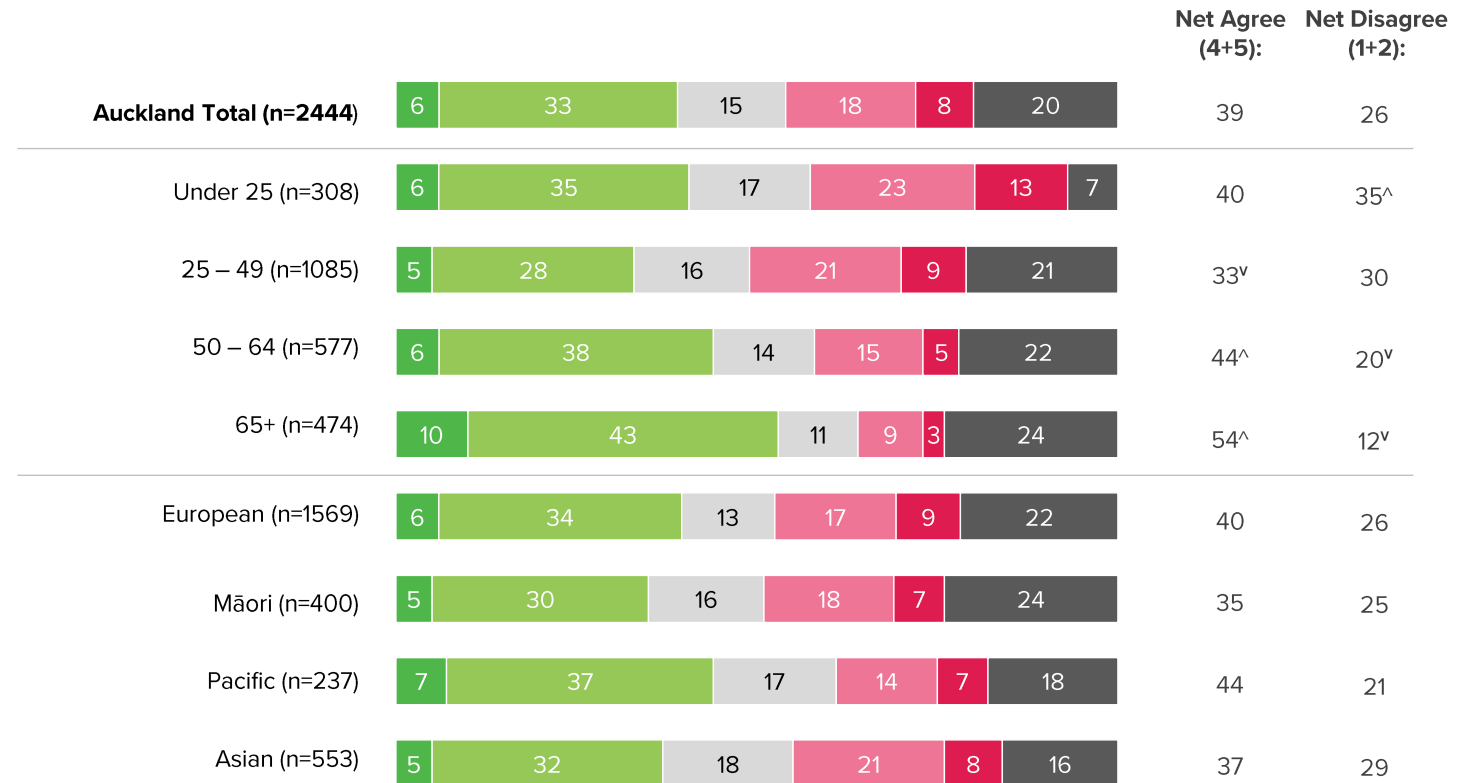
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Reliability of public transport

There were no differences in perceptions of the reliability of public transport by ethnicity.

However, age-related differences were apparent. Respondents aged 25 to 49 were less likely than people aged 50 plus to consider that public transport is reliable (33% of the 25 to 49 age group agreed that public transport is reliable, compared with 44% of the 50 to 64 age group and 54% of those aged 65 plus).

Reliability of public transport – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Reliable (comes on time)

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Affordability of public transport

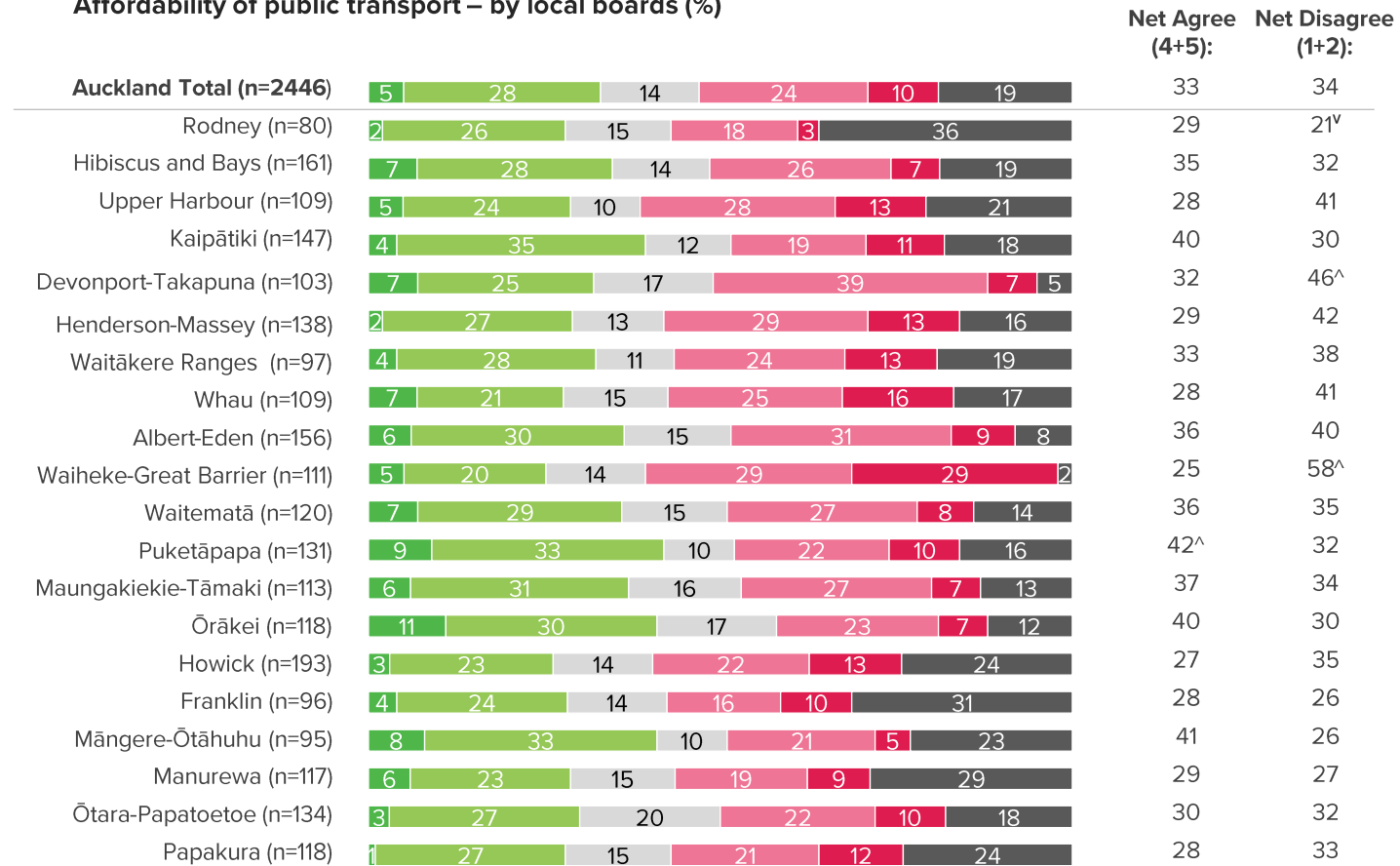
Views of the affordability of public transport were mixed. While a third (33%) agreed that public transport is affordable, another third (34%) disagreed.

There were a few differences across the region. Those living in Puketāpapa (42%) were more likely to agree that public transport is affordable.

However, over half of those in Waiheke-Great Barrier (58%) disagreed, as did nearly half of those in Devonport-Takapuna (46%), compared with 34% of all Aucklanders disagreeing.

- ▶ Minor wording addition to 'affordability' question wording asking respondents to refer to the time before the temporary fare cuts that the government implemented on 1 April 2022

Affordability of public transport – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Affordable (before the temporary fare cuts introduced by government in April)

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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Affordability of public transport

Asian respondents (42%) were more likely than other ethnicities to disagree that public transport is affordable.

There were also some age-related differences. Forty percent of the 25 to 49 age group disagreed that public transport is affordable. However, 40% of those aged under 25 agreed that public transport is affordable, as did half (49%) of those aged 65 plus.

- ▶ Minor wording addition to 'affordability' question wording asking respondents to refer to the time before the temporary fare cuts that the government implemented on 1 April 2022

Affordability of public transport (%)

							Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
Auckland Total (n=2446)	5	28	14	24	10	19	33	34
Under 25 (n=308)	8	32	17	27	9	7	40^	36
25 – 49 (n=1085)	3	23	14	28	13	19	26^v	40^
50 – 64 (n=577)	3	30	13	25	9	20	33	34
65+ (n=476)	14	35	13	10	3	26	49^	13^v
European (n=1571)	6	29	13	23	9	20	35	32
Māori (n=400)	5	26	17	23	7	22	31	30
Pacific (n=237)	6	29	17	18	7	23	35	25^v
Asian (n=553)	4	25	15	29	13	14	29	42^

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Affordable (before the temporary fare cuts introduced by government in April)
 (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)
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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses

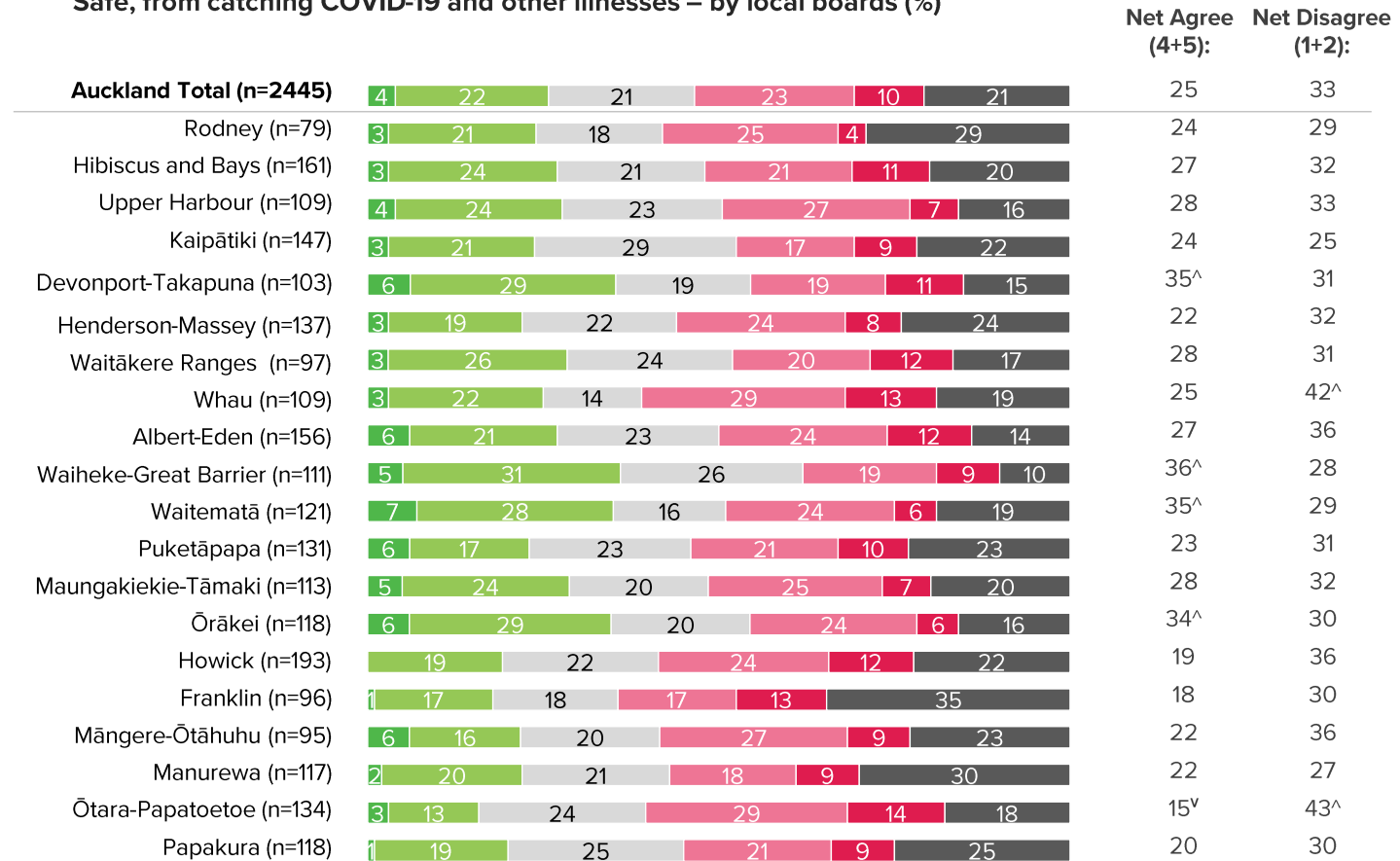
A quarter (25%) of respondents agreed that public transport is safe, with respect to the possibility of catching Covid-19 and other illnesses, however a larger proportion (33%) disagreed with this. One in five (21%) said they did not know.

Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (43%) and Whau (42%) were more likely to disagree that public transport is safe from catching COVID-19 and other illness, compared with the rest of Auckland (33% disagreeing).

Residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (36%), Devonport-Takapuna and Waitematā (both 35%) and Ōrākei (34%) were more likely to agree that public transport is safe .

► This is a new question in 2022.

Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses – by local boards (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses

Pacific respondents (26%) were less likely than others to disagree that public transport is safe from catching COVID-19.

Those aged 65 plus were more likely than younger people to agree that public transport is safe from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses (34% compared with 25% agreement overall, and less likely to disagree that it is safe (22% compared with 33% disagreement overall).

► This is a new question in 2022.

Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses – by age and ethnicity (%)

							Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
Auckland Total (n=2445)	4	22	21	23	10	21	25	33
Under 25 (n=308)	3	21	26	25	8	16	24	34
25 – 49 (n=1085)	4	18	21	24	11	22	22	35
50 – 64 (n=577)	2	25	19	23	10	21	27	33
65+ (n=475)	5	29	23	16	6	22	34 [^]	22 [^]
European (n=1570)	3	22	20	23	10	21	25	33
Māori (n=400)	4	17	20	25	11	23	21	36
Pacific (n=237)	3	21	25	19	7	24	25	26 [^]
Asian (n=553)	4	22	22	24	10	19	25	34

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following: Public transport is... Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree, 6 – Don't know)

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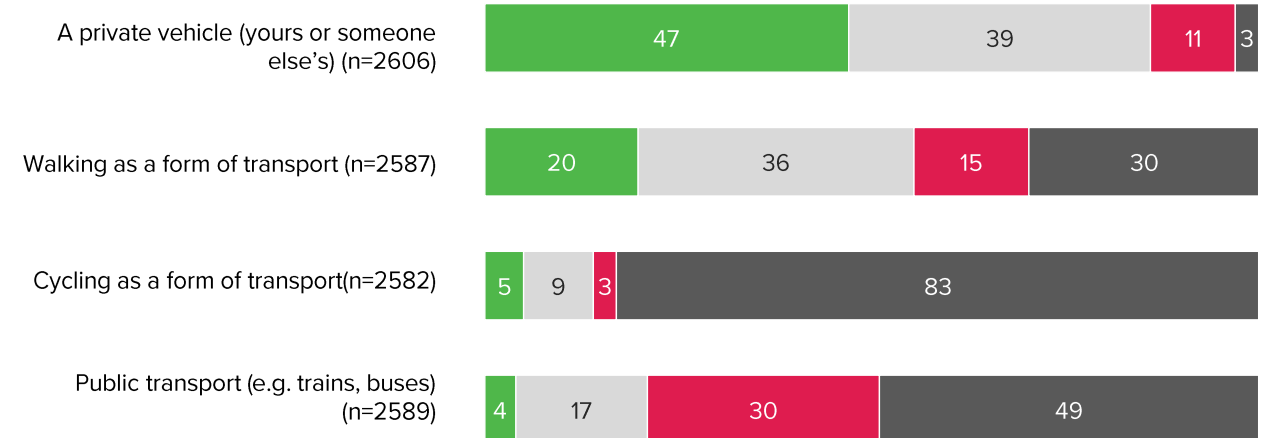
Perceived impact of COVID-19 on transport usage - summary

Over half of Auckland residents said that their use of a private vehicle has changed because of COVID-19, with 47% indicating they use a private vehicle more often and 11% indicating they use it less often.

Thirty percent noted that they are using public transport less often, while 20% reported using walking more as a form of transport.

- ▶ Minor wording change to this question in 2022

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on transport usage – Auckland total (%)



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

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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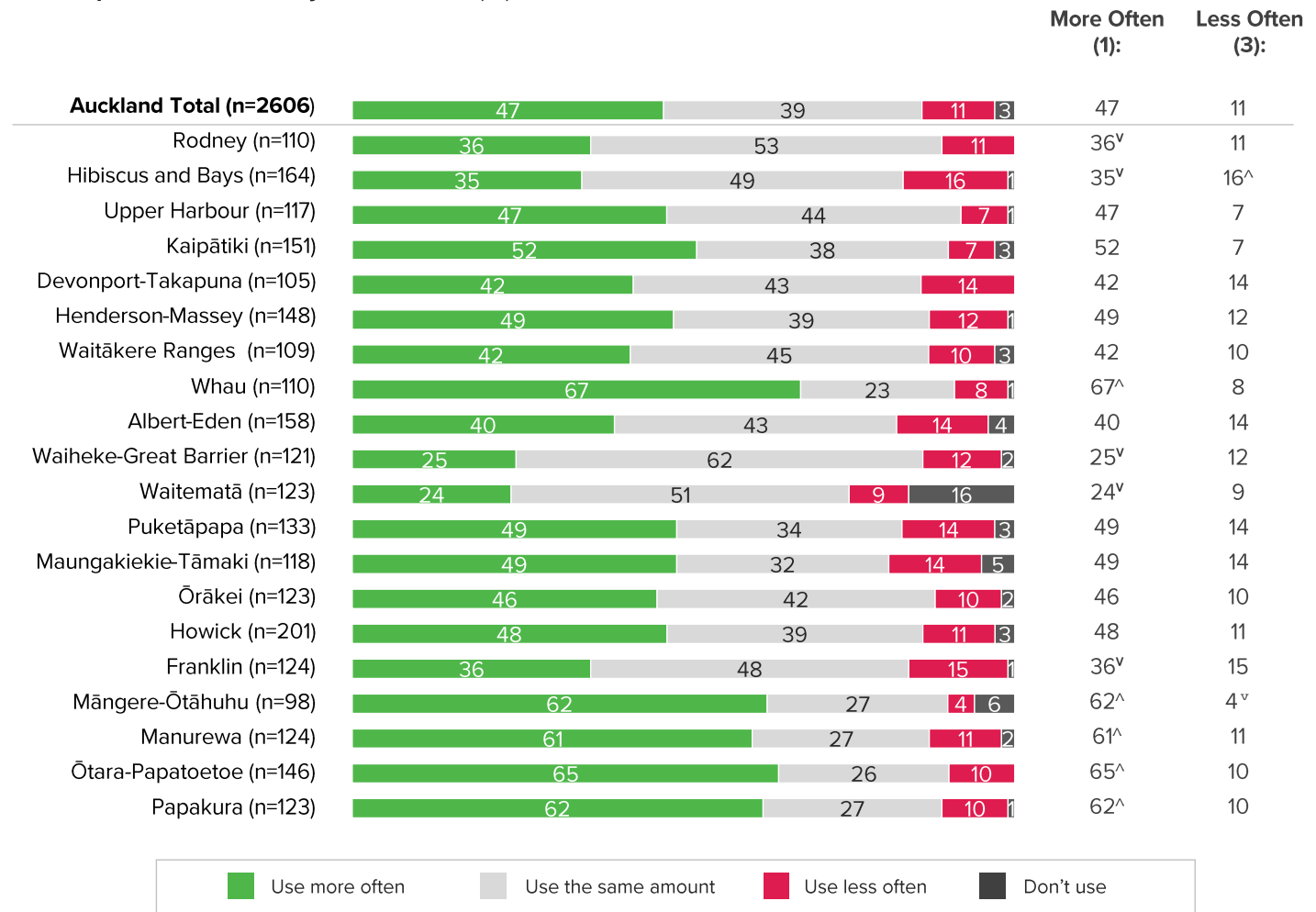
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PUBLIC TRANSPORT**Perceived impact of
COVID-19 on private
vehicle usage**

Over half felt their use of a private vehicle has changed because of COVID-19, with 47% indicating they use this form of transport more often and 11% indicating they use it less often.

Residents who indicated they are using a private vehicle more often were likely to live in Whau (67%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (65%), Mangere-Ōtahuhu and Papakura (both 62%) and Manurewa (61%).

Residents in Hibiscus and Bays (16%) were more likely than other Auckland respondents to be using a private vehicle less often because of COVID-19.

A private vehicle – by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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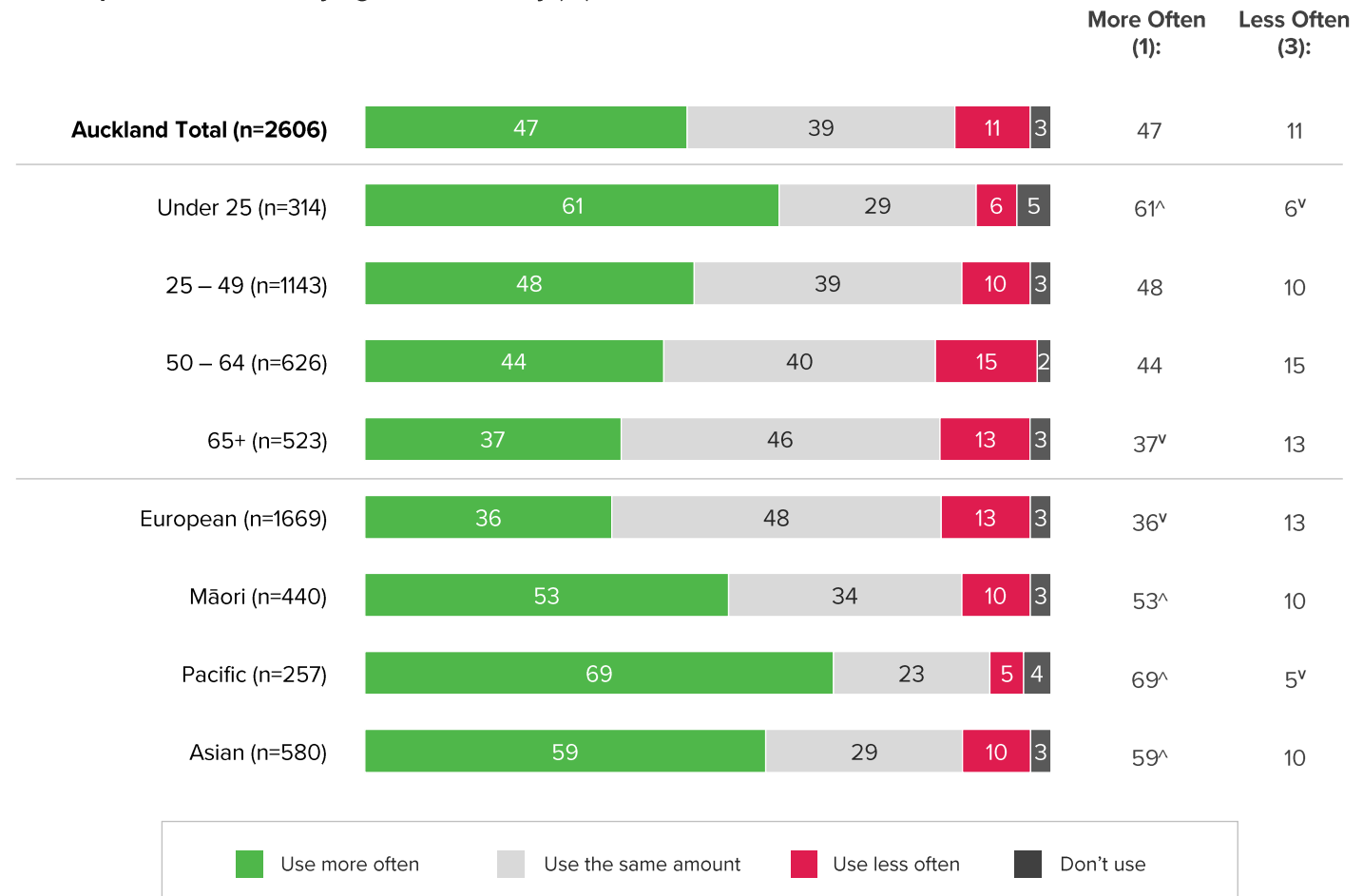
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Perceived impact of COVID-19 on private vehicle usage

Māori (53%), Pacific (69%) and Asian respondents (59%) said that they are using a private vehicle more often because of COVID-19. Half (48%) of European respondents said their private vehicle usage was unchanged.

People under 25 said they are using a private vehicle more often (61% saying this compared with 47% of all Aucklanders). Those aged 65 plus were less likely to agree that they are using a private vehicle more often because of COVID-19 (only 37% agreeing). Nearly half of this age group (46% compared with 39% of all Aucklanders) said their private vehicle usage was unchanged.

A private vehicle – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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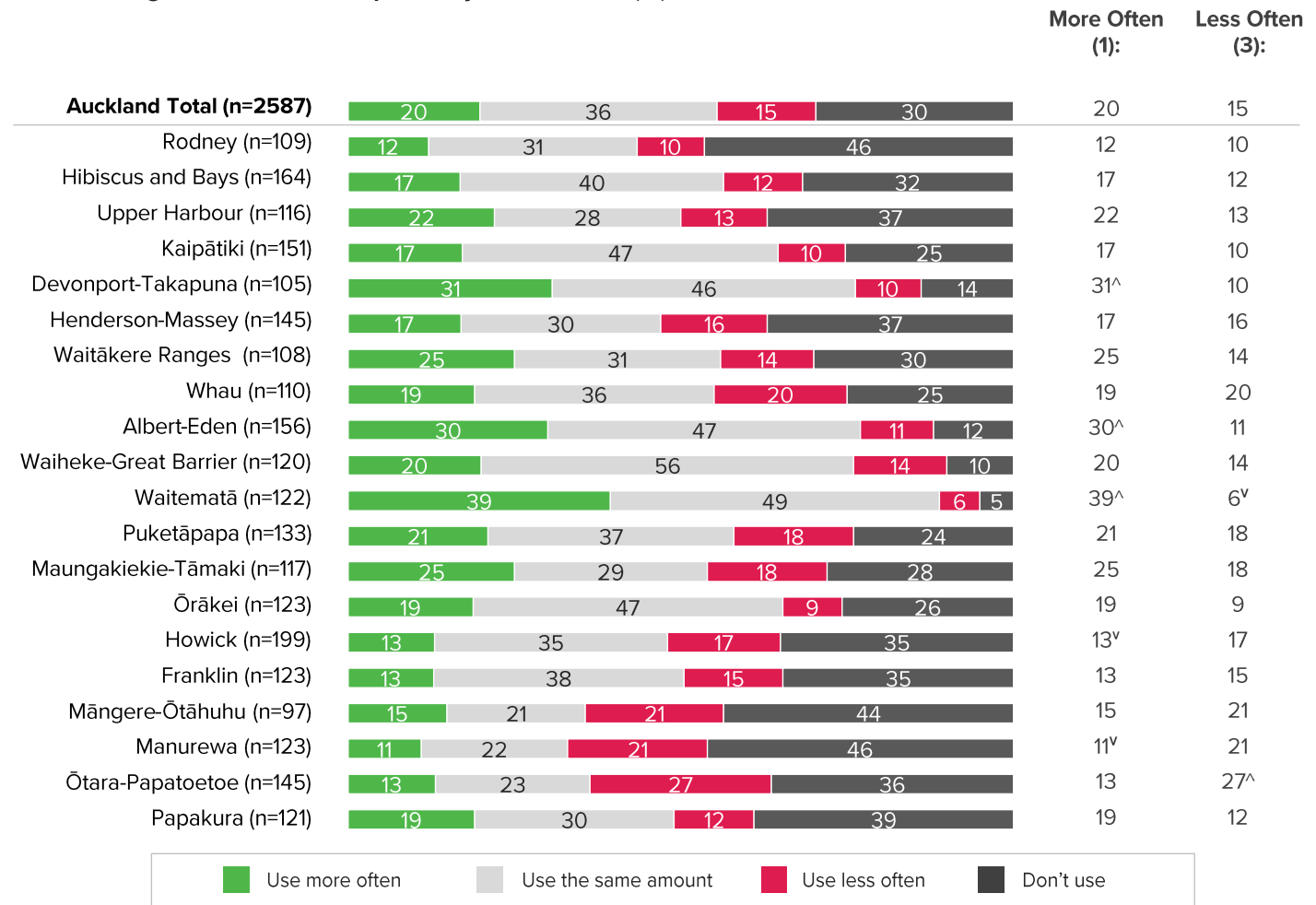
Perceived impact of COVID-19 on walking for transport

Use of walking for transport because of COVID-19 has increased among 20% of respondents across Auckland, while 15% are walking for transport, less often.

Increased use of walking as a form of transport was higher than the rest of Auckland among residents in Devonport-Takapuna (31%), Albert-Eden (30%) and Waitemātā (39%).

Decreased use of walking was more apparent among those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (27% compared with 15% overall using walking less often as a form of transport).

Walking as a form of transport – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often:

(1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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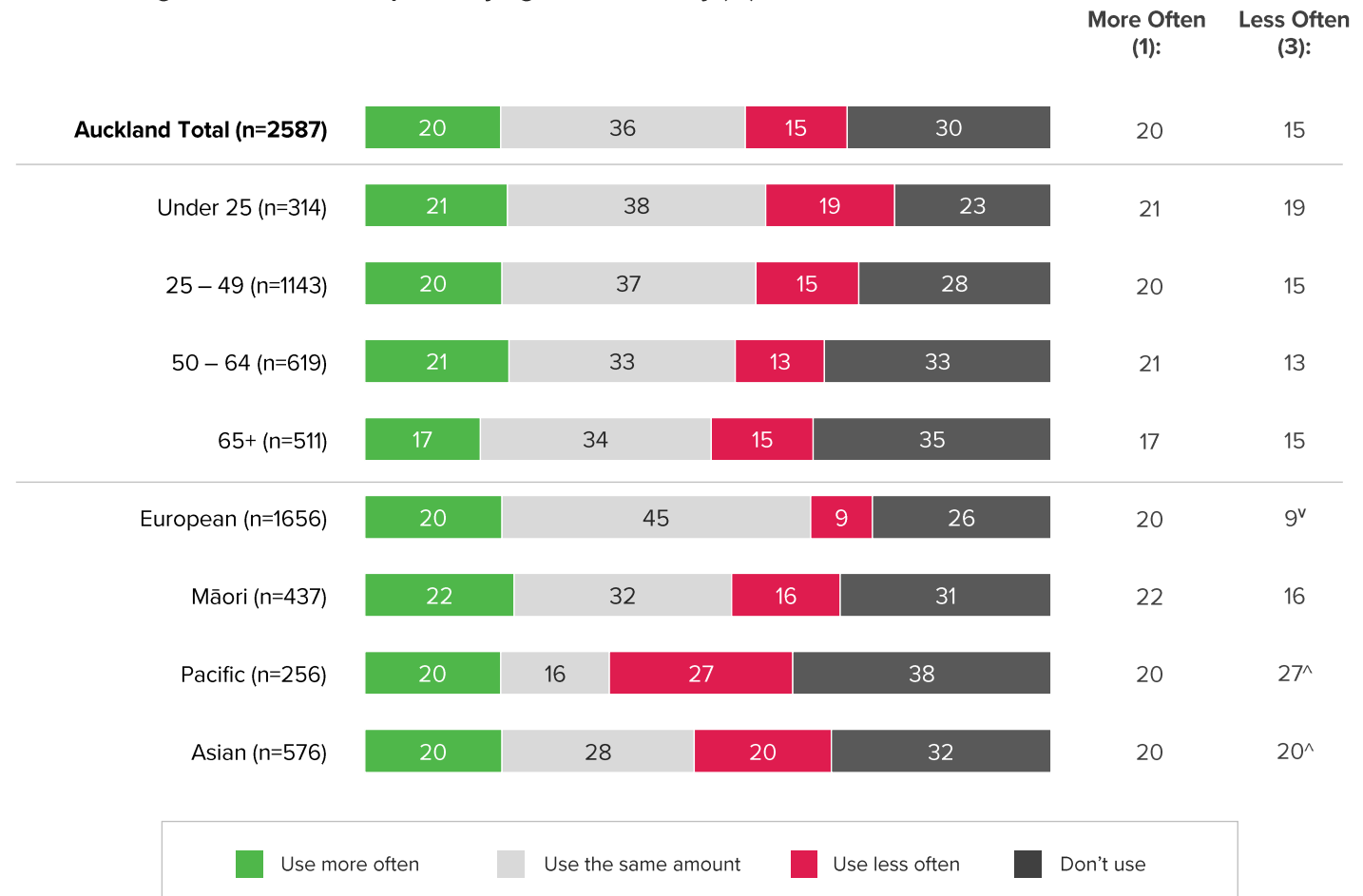
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on walking for transport

Pacific and Asian respondents were more likely than other Aucklanders to be walking for transport less often because of COVID-19 (27% and 20% respectively compared with 15% of all Aucklanders).

There were no age-related differences in walking patterns.

Walking as a form of transport – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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Perceived impact of COVID-19 on cycling as transport

The vast majority of Auckland respondents (83%) said they don't use cycling as a form of transport. Five percent said they are using cycling more often as a form of transport and 3% are using it less often because of COVID-19.

There were few differences in the use of cycling for transport across the region. However, 12% of those in Albert-Eden said they are using cycling more often as a form of transport.

Cycling as a form of transport – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. **Because of COVID-19**, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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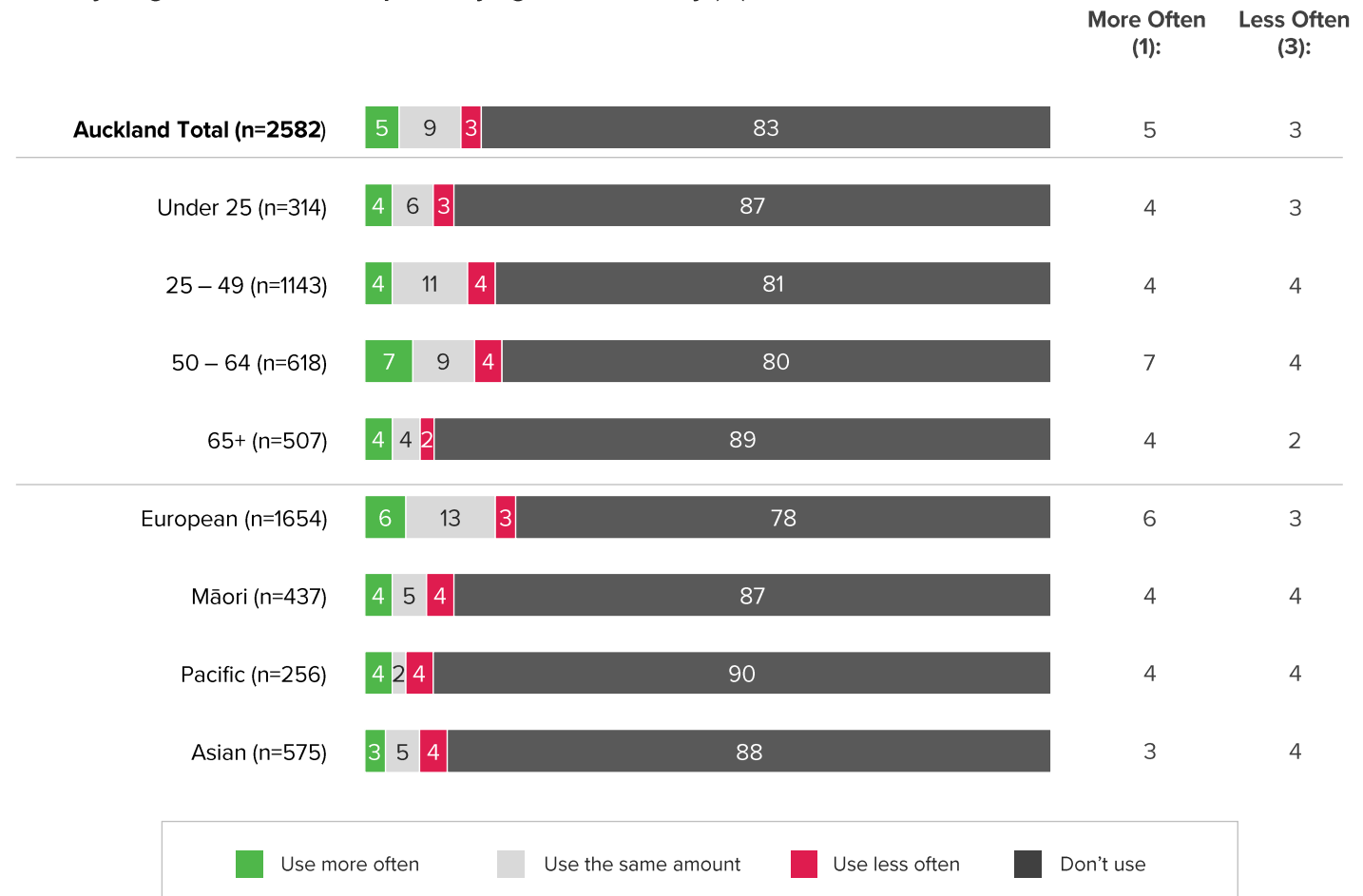
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Perceived impact of COVID-19 on cycling as transport

There were no differences in the use of cycling for transport because of COVID-19 across the ethnicities or age groups.

Cycling as a form of transport – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. **Because of COVID-19**, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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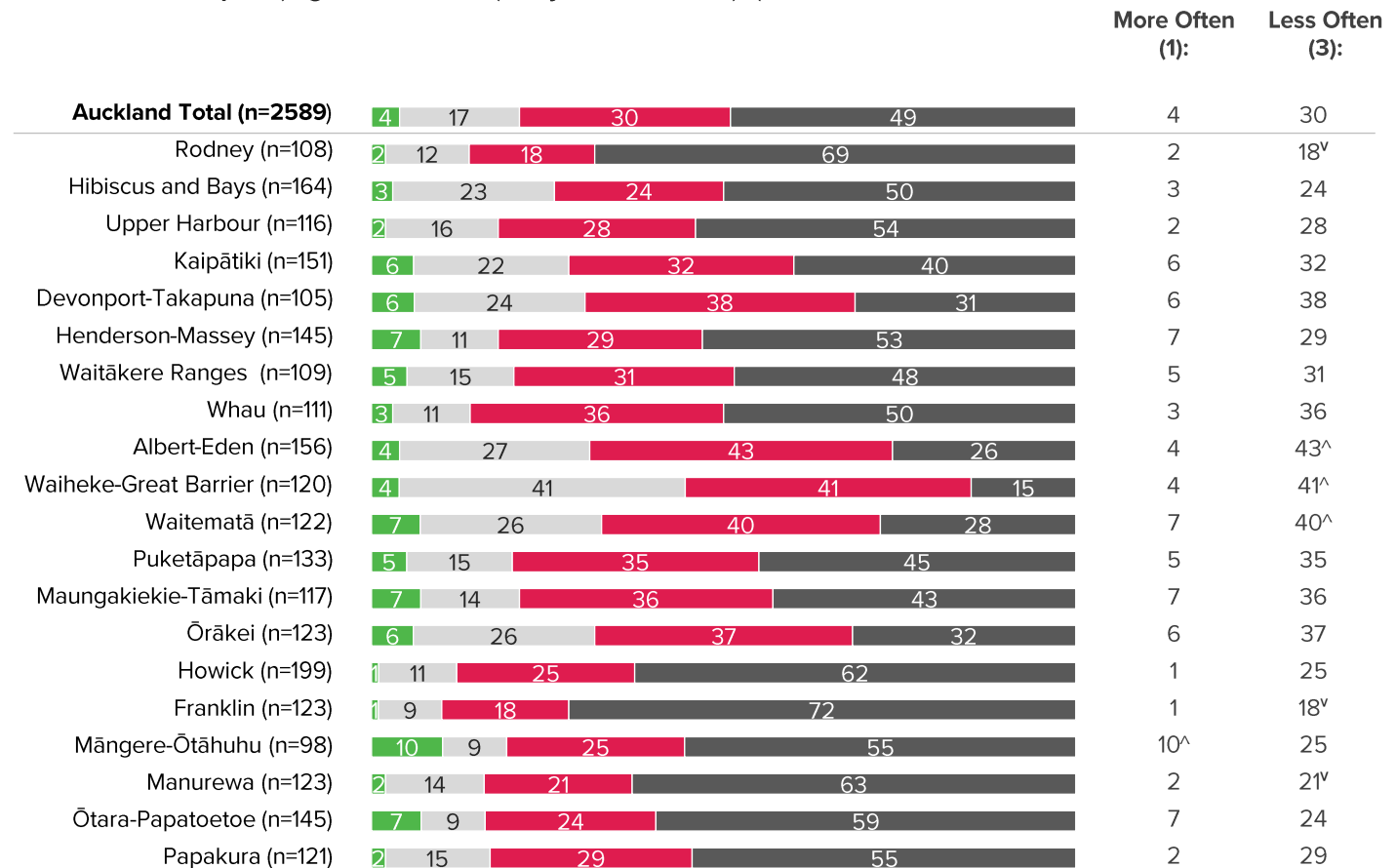
Perceived impact of COVID-19 on public transport usage

Nearly half of Auckland residents (49%) said they don't use public transport.

Three in ten (30%) said they are using public transport less often, with 4% using this form of transport more often.

Increased use of public transport was greater than rest of Auckland among those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (10% compared with 4% across all of Auckland). Reduced use of public transport was greater than rest of Auckland among those living in Albert-Eden (43%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (41%) and Waitemātā (40%).

Public transport (e.g. trains, buses) – by local boards (%)



Use more often



Use the same amount



Use less often



Don't use

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often:

(1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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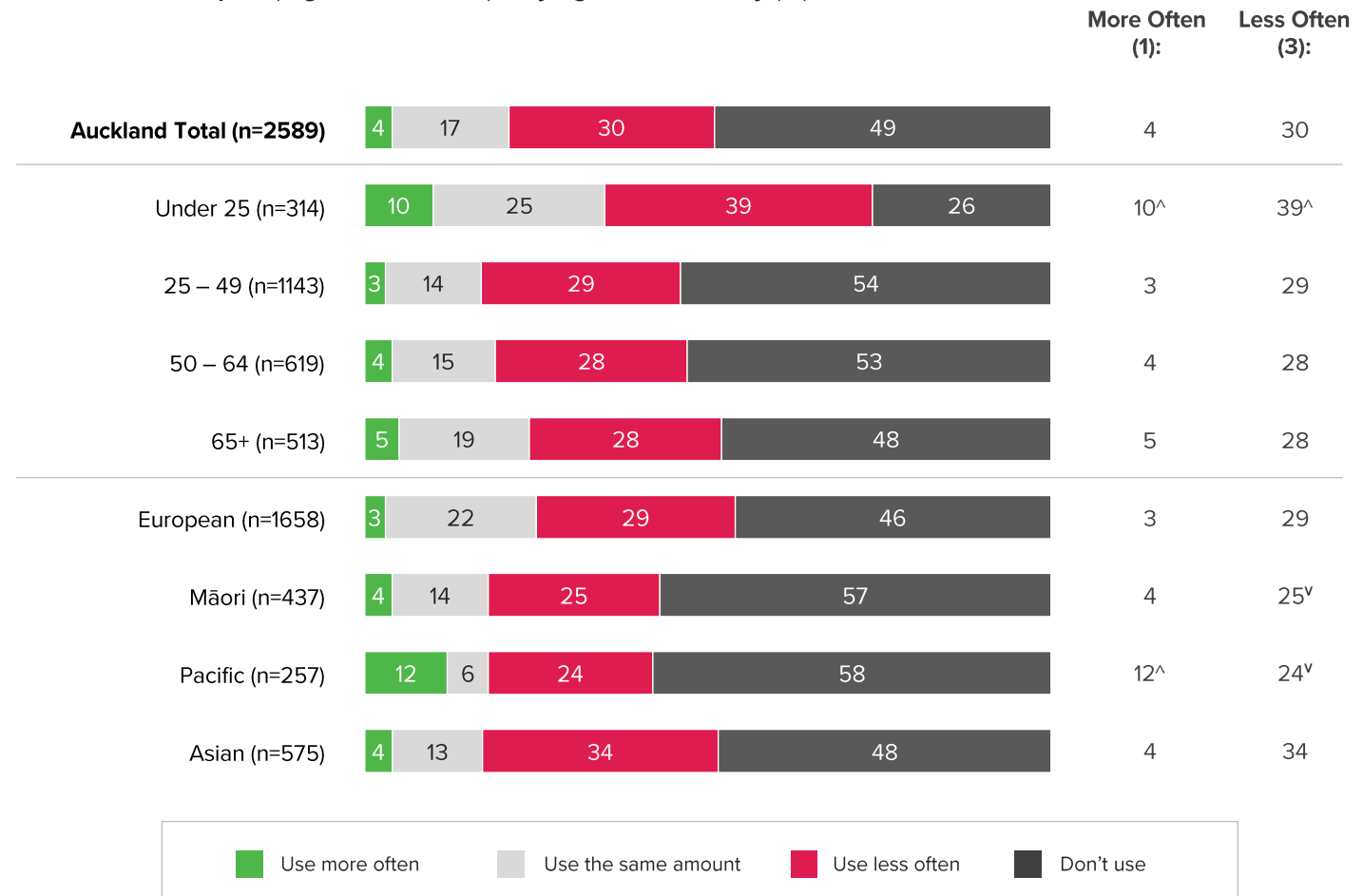
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on public transport usage

Pacific respondents were more likely than other ethnicities to be using public transport more often because of COVID-19 (12% compared with 4% overall).

Similarly, those under 25 (10%) were more likely than others to have increased their use of public transport because of COVID-19. On the other hand, 39% of this age group said they are using public transport less often, compared with 30% of all Aucklanders using public transport less often because of COVID-19.

Public transport (e.g. trains, buses) – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q15. **Because of COVID-19**, would you say that you use each type of transport more often or less often: (1 – Use more often, 2 – Use the same amount, 3 – Use less often, 4 – Don't use)

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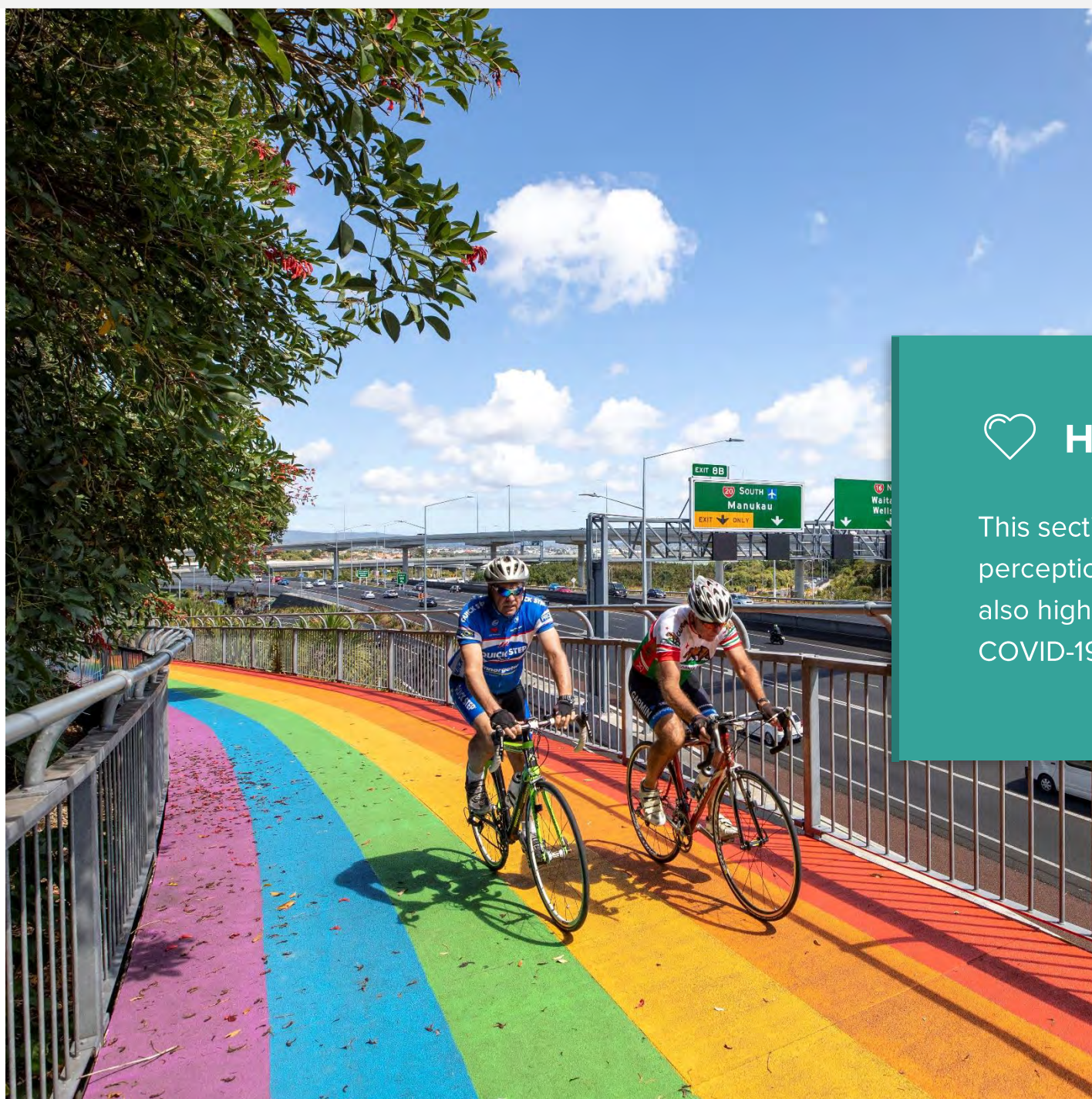
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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

This section explores respondents' perceptions of their health and wellbeing. It also highlights the perceived impact of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing.



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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

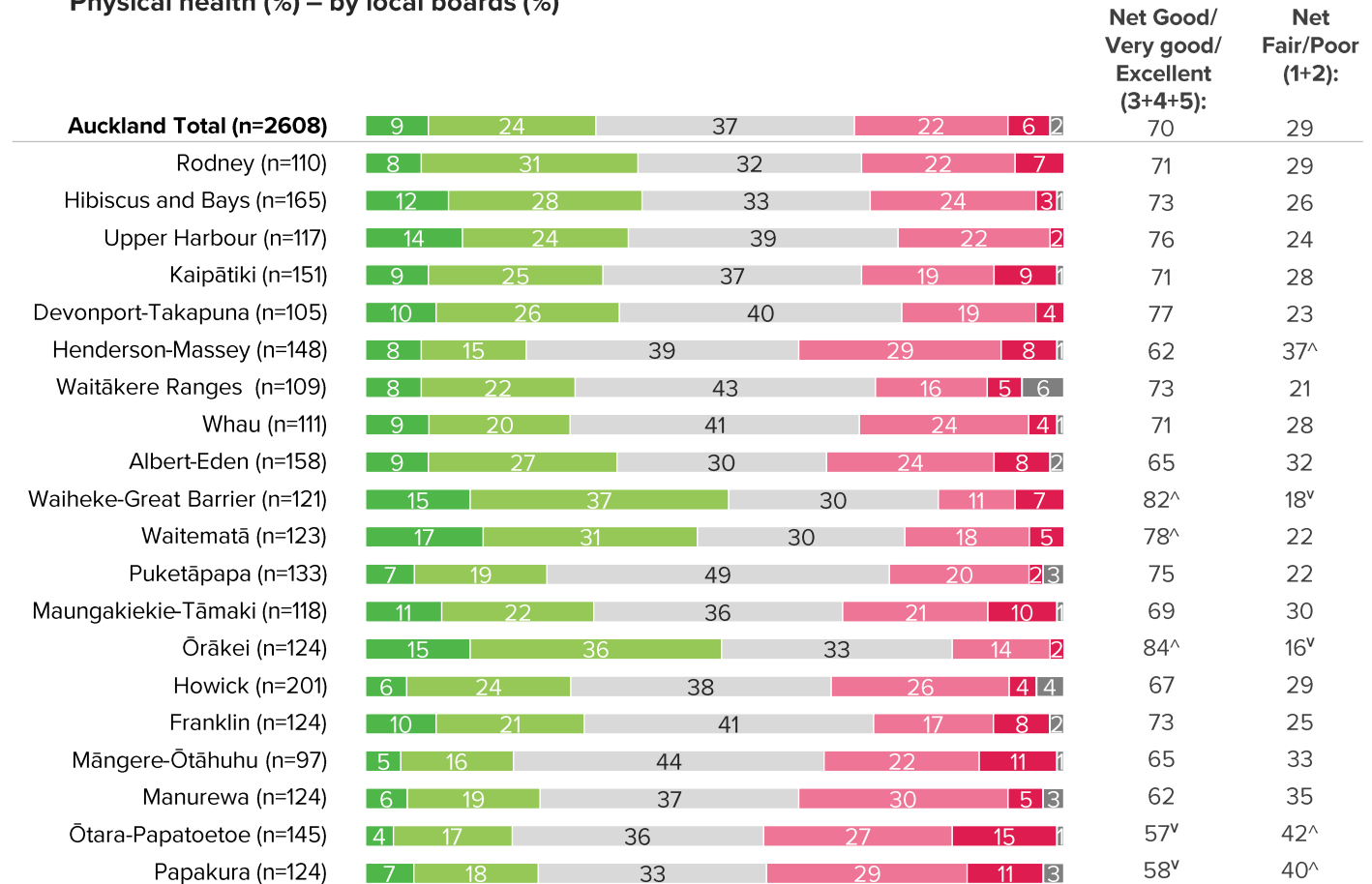
Physical health

Seven in ten Auckland respondents (70%) rated their physical health positively; 9% rated their health as ‘excellent’, 24% as ‘very good’, and 37% as ‘good’.

Those living in Ōrākei (84%) and Waiheke-Great Barrier (82%) were more likely to rate their physical health positively.

Those living in Papakura (58%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (57%) were less likely to rate their physical health positively, compared with the rest of Auckland.

Physical health (%) – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q23. In general, how would you rate your... Physical health?

(1 – Poor, 2 – Fair, 3 – Good, 4 – Very good, 5 – Excellent, 6 – Prefer not to say)

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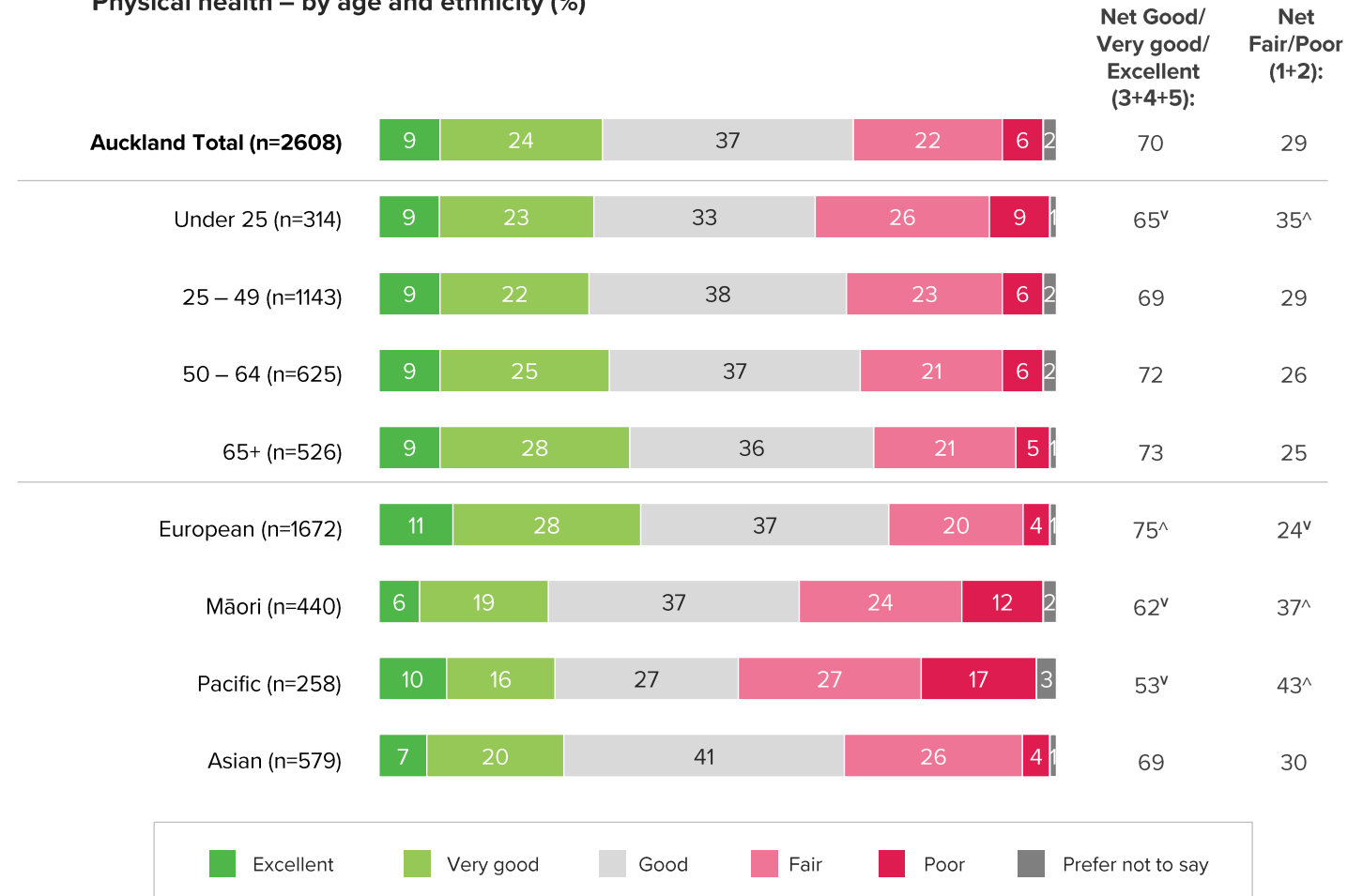
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Physical health

Pacific (53%) and Māori (62%) respondents were less likely to rate their physical health as good, very good or excellent, compared to the Auckland total (70%).

Those aged under 25 (65%) were less likely than older people to rate their physical health as good.

Physical health – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q23. In general, how would you rate your... Physical health?
(1 – Poor, 2 – Fair, 3 – Good, 4 – Very good, 5 – Excellent, 6 – Prefer not to say)

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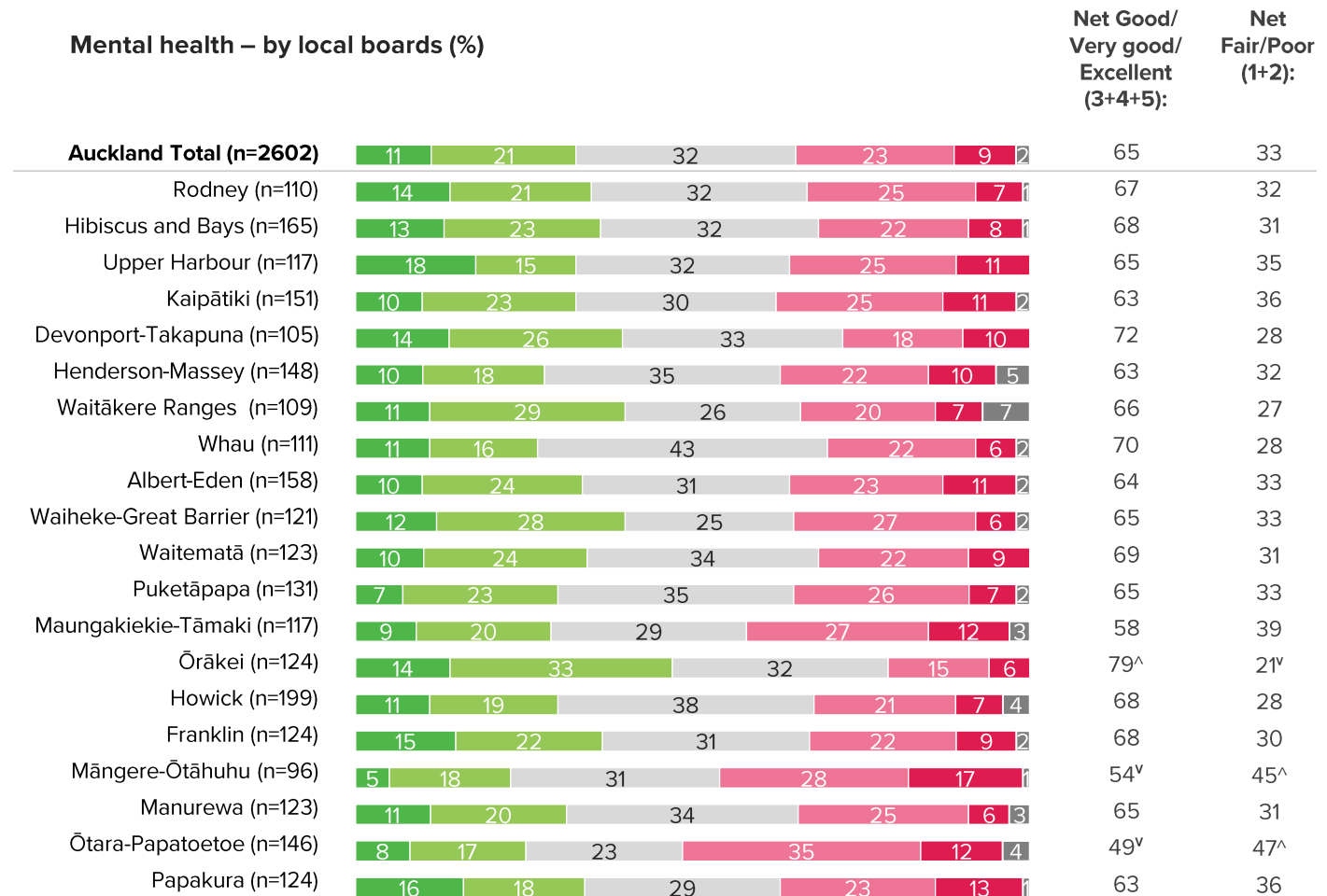
Mental health

Sixty-five percent of Auckland respondents rated their mental health positively; 11% as ‘excellent’, 21% as ‘very good’, and 32% as ‘good’.

Residents in Ōrākei (79%) were more likely to rate their mental health positively than respondents living in other local board areas.

Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (49%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (54%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively than the Auckland total (65%).

Mental health – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q23. In general, how would you rate your... Mental health?

(1 – Poor, 2 – Fair, 3 – Good, 4 – Very good, 5 – Excellent, 6 – Prefer not to say)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

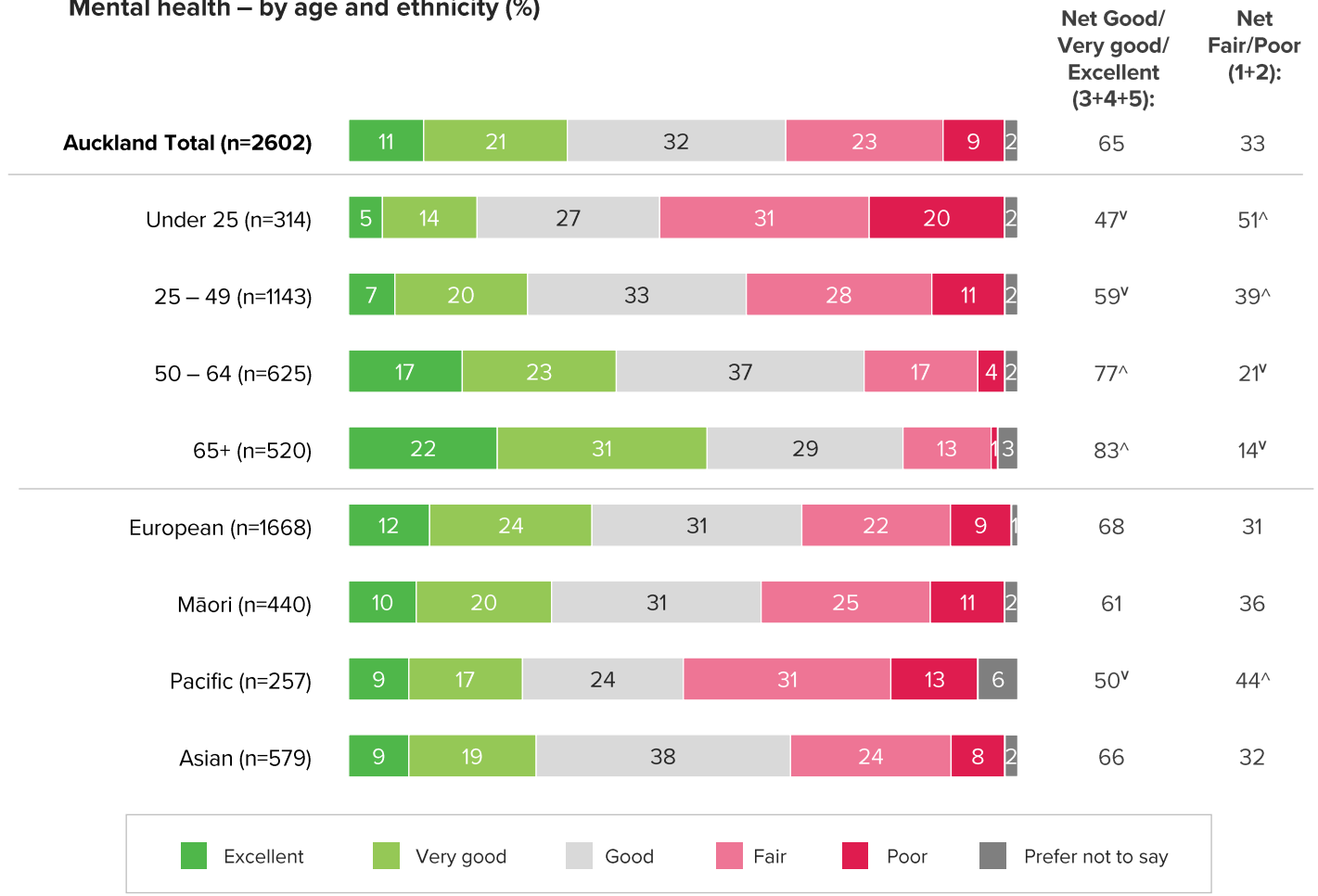
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Mental health

Pacific respondents (50%) were less likely to rate their mental health positively than the overall sample (65%).

As with physical health, those aged under 25 (47%) were less likely to rate their mental health as good, very good or excellent; those aged 25 to 49 years (59%) also rated their mental health less positive than older people. Those aged 50 to 64 (77%) and those aged 65 plus (83%) were significantly more likely than younger people to rate their mental health as good or better.

Mental health – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q23. In general, how would you rate your... Mental health?
 (1 – Poor, 2 – Fair, 3 – Good, 4 – Very good, 5 – Excellent, 6 – Prefer not to say)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Stress

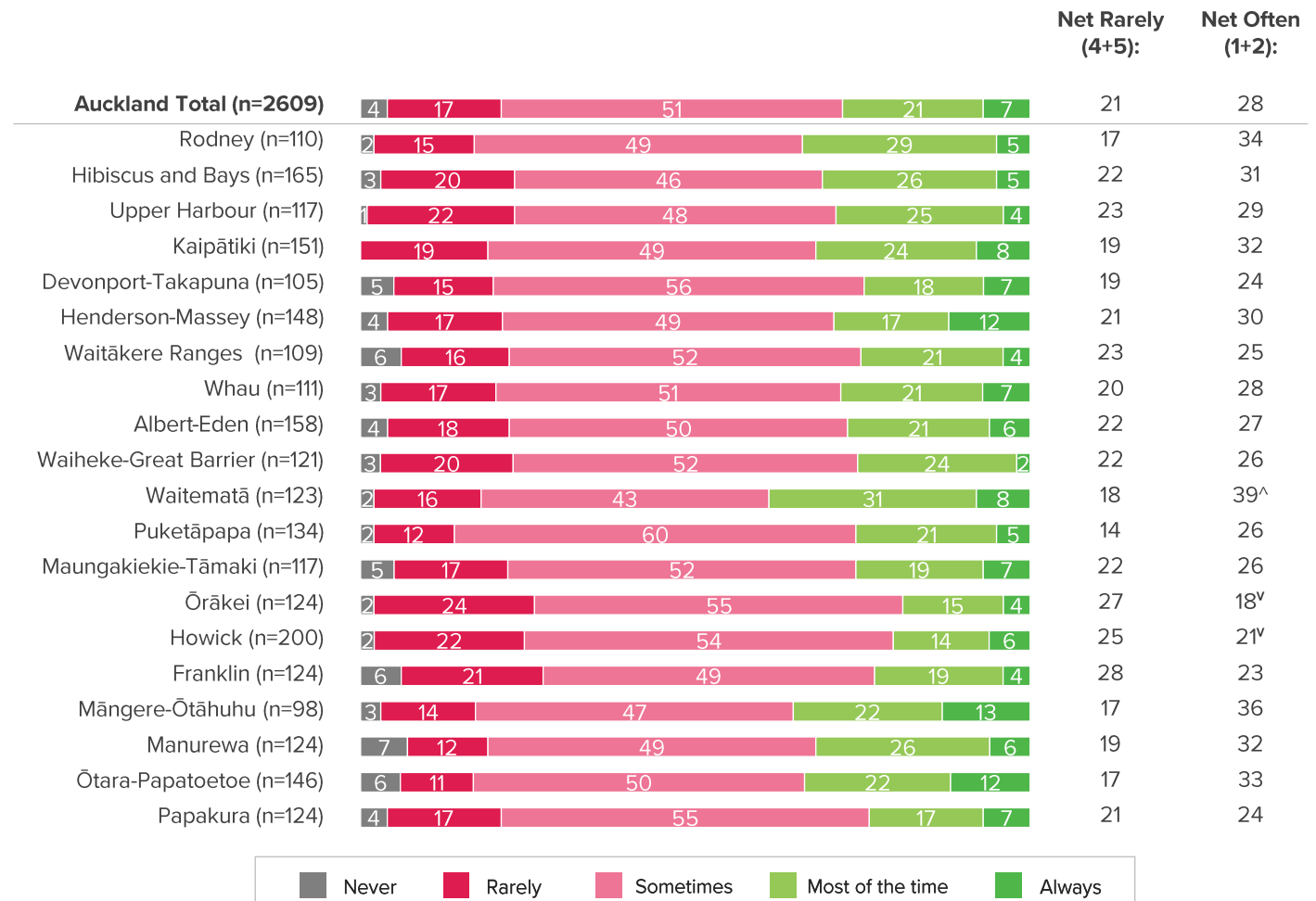
Respondents were asked how often, if ever, during the past 12 months they experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them.

Twenty-eight percent indicated they experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them most or all of the time over the past 12 months, with a further 51% indicating they sometimes experienced this.

The presence of stress was more prevalent among residents in Waitemātā (with 39% saying they experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them most or all of the time).

Those in Ōrākei and Howick were less likely to have experienced stress that has had a negative impact most or all of the time (18% and 21% respectively, compared with 28% overall).

Frequency of experiencing stress – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q30. 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?
(1 – Always, 2 – Most of the time, 3 – Sometimes, 4 – Rarely, 5 – Never)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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^ Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



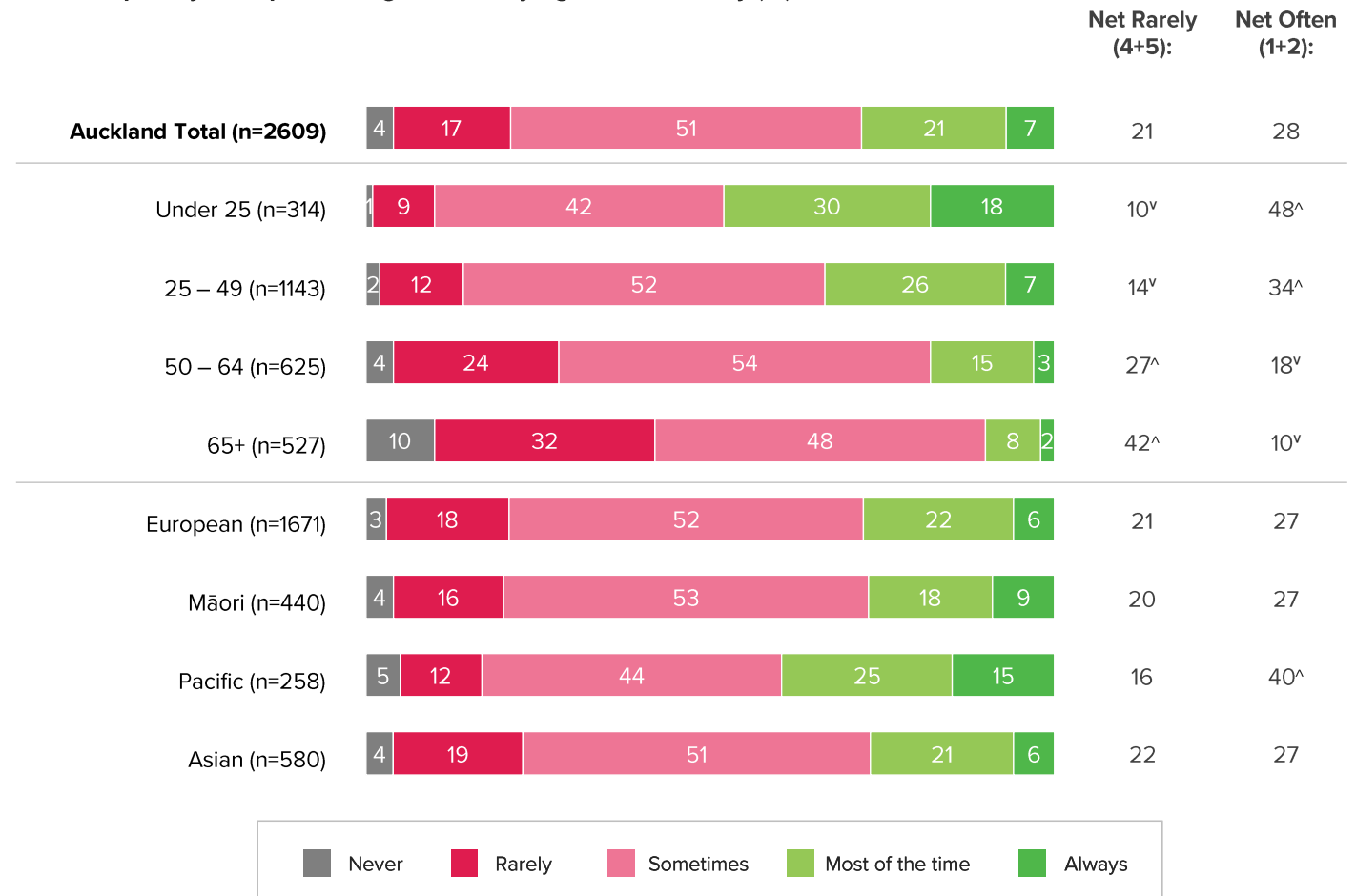
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Stress

Pacific respondents (40%) were more likely to report experiencing stress that has had a negative effect on them most or all the time over the past 12 months than other ethnic groups (28% overall).

The presence of stress was age related. Aucklanders aged under 25 years (48%) and 25 to 49 years (34%) were more likely to report stress that has had a negative effect on them most or all the time over the past 12 months, while those aged 50 to 64 (18%) or aged 65 plus (10%) were less likely to report experiencing this level of stress. Forty-two percent of those aged 65 plus said they rarely or never experience this level of stress, compared with 21% of the total.

Frequency of experiencing stress – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q30. 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?
(1 – Always, 2 – Most of the time, 3 – Sometimes, 4 – Rarely, 5 – Never)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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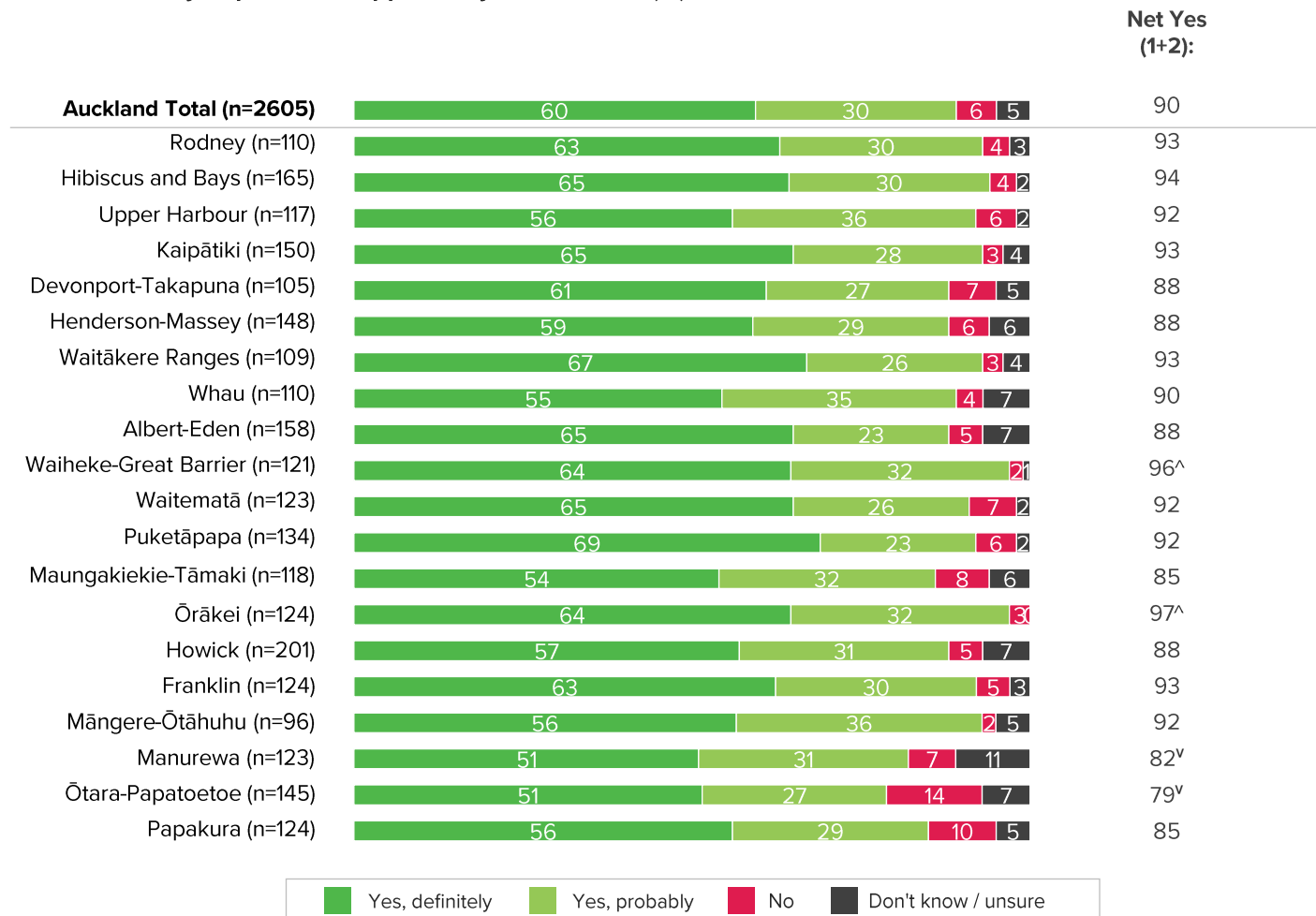
Availability of practical support

Nine in 10 Auckland respondents (90%) felt they have someone to rely on for practical support (e.g., shopping, meals, transport) if faced with a serious illness or injury, or if in need of support during a difficult time.

Sixty percent felt this is definitely the case, with 30% feeling this is probably the case.

Residents in Ōrākei (97%) and Waiheke-Great Barrier (96%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample to feel they had someone to rely on for practical support, while those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (79%) and Manurewa (82%) were less likely to do so.

Availability of practical support – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q29. 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)?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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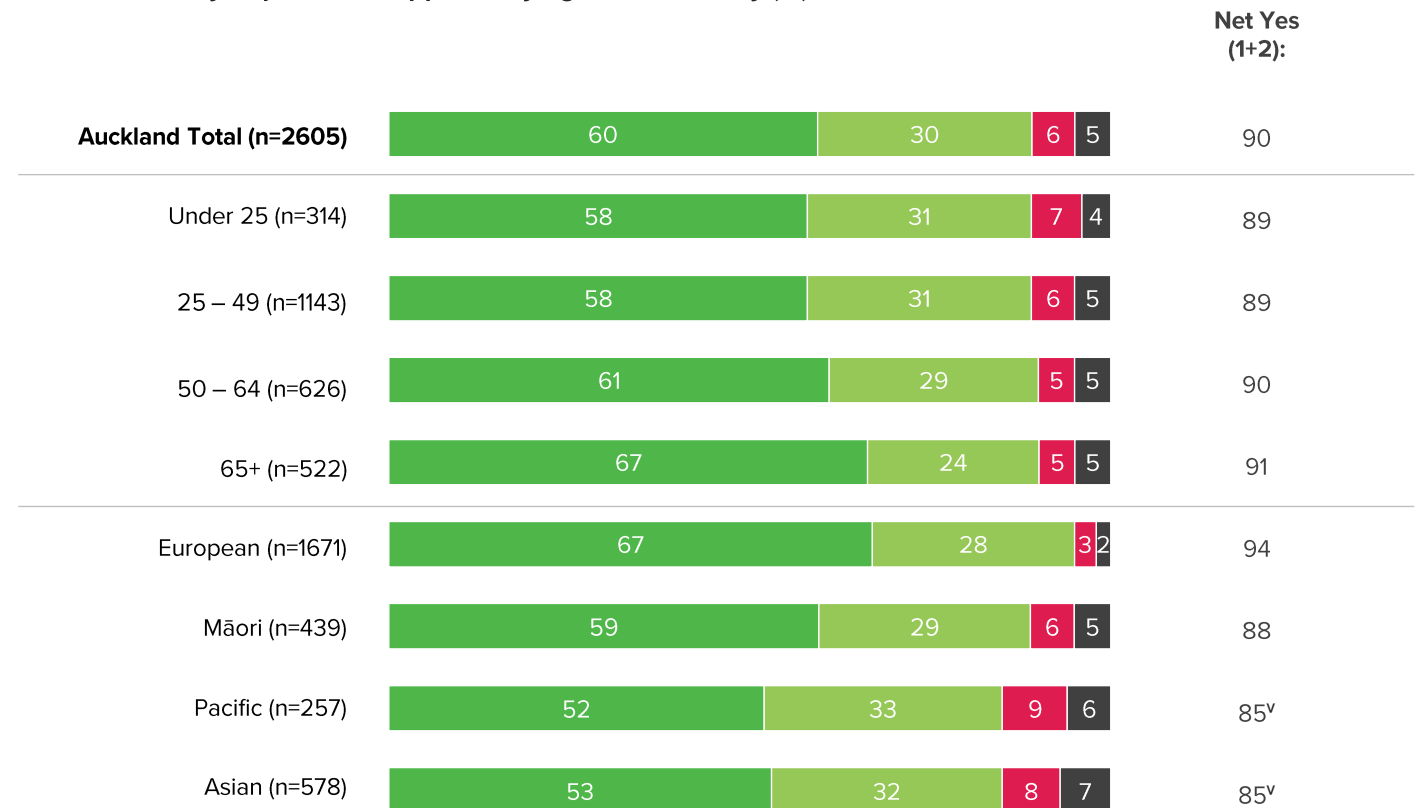
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Availability of practical support

Pacific and Asian respondents were less likely than the overall Auckland sample to say they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for practical support (both 85% compared with 90% overall).

There were no significant differences by age group.

Availability of practical support – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Yes, definitely
 ■ Yes, probably
 ■ No
 ■ Don't know / unsure

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q29. 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)?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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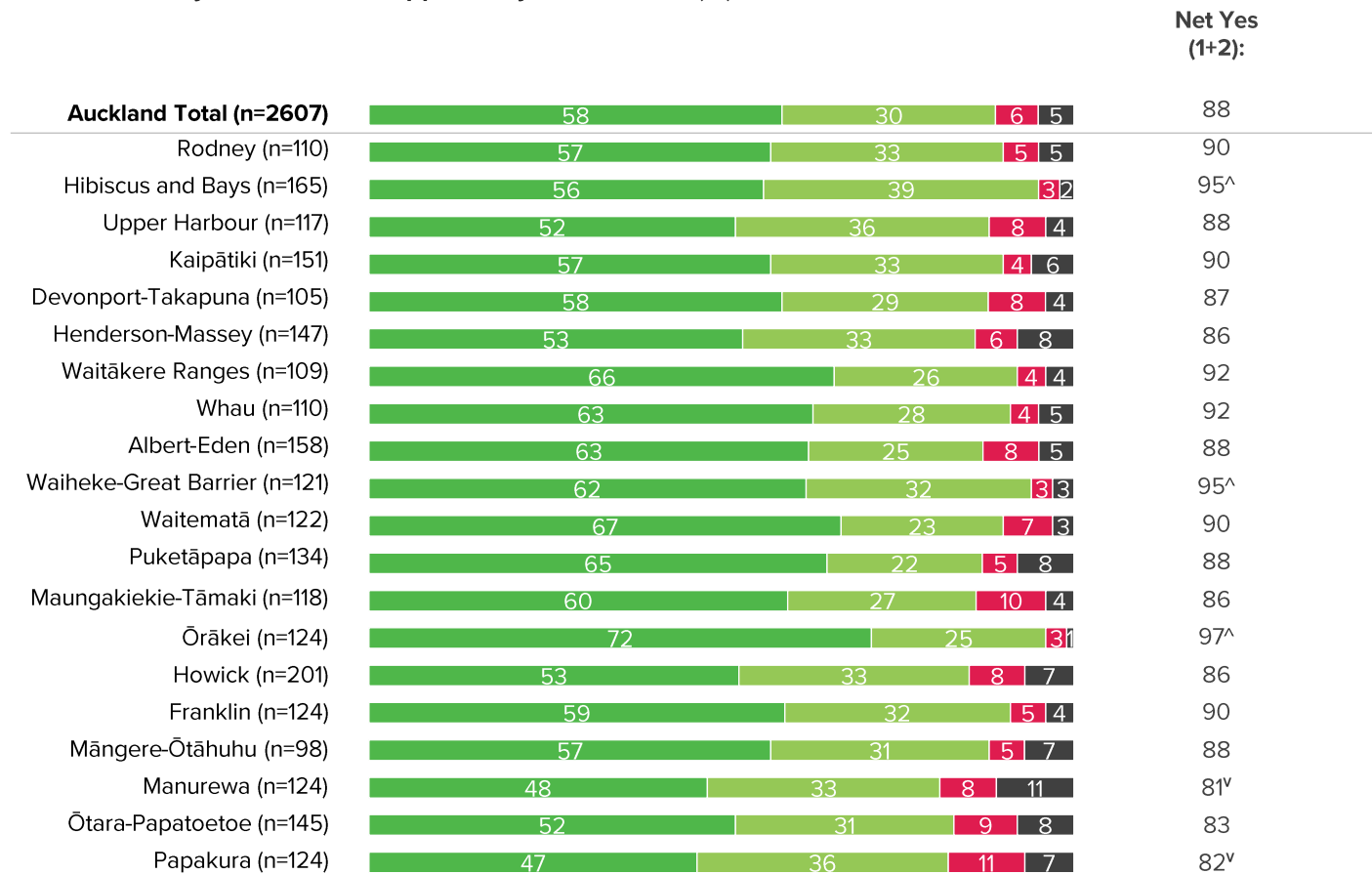
Availability of emotional support

Eighty-eight percent of Auckland respondents felt that they have someone to rely on for emotional support if faced with a serious illness or injury, or if in need of support during a difficult time.

Fifty-eight percent felt this is definitely the case, with 30% feeling this is probably the case.

Residents in Ōrākei (97%), Waiheke-Great Barrier and Hibiscus and Bays (both 95%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample to feel they had someone to rely on for emotional support, while those living in Papakura (82%) and Manurewa (81%) were less likely to do so.

Availability of emotional support – by local boards (%)



■ Yes, definitely
 ■ Yes, probably
 ■ No
 ■ Don't know / unsure

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q29. 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)?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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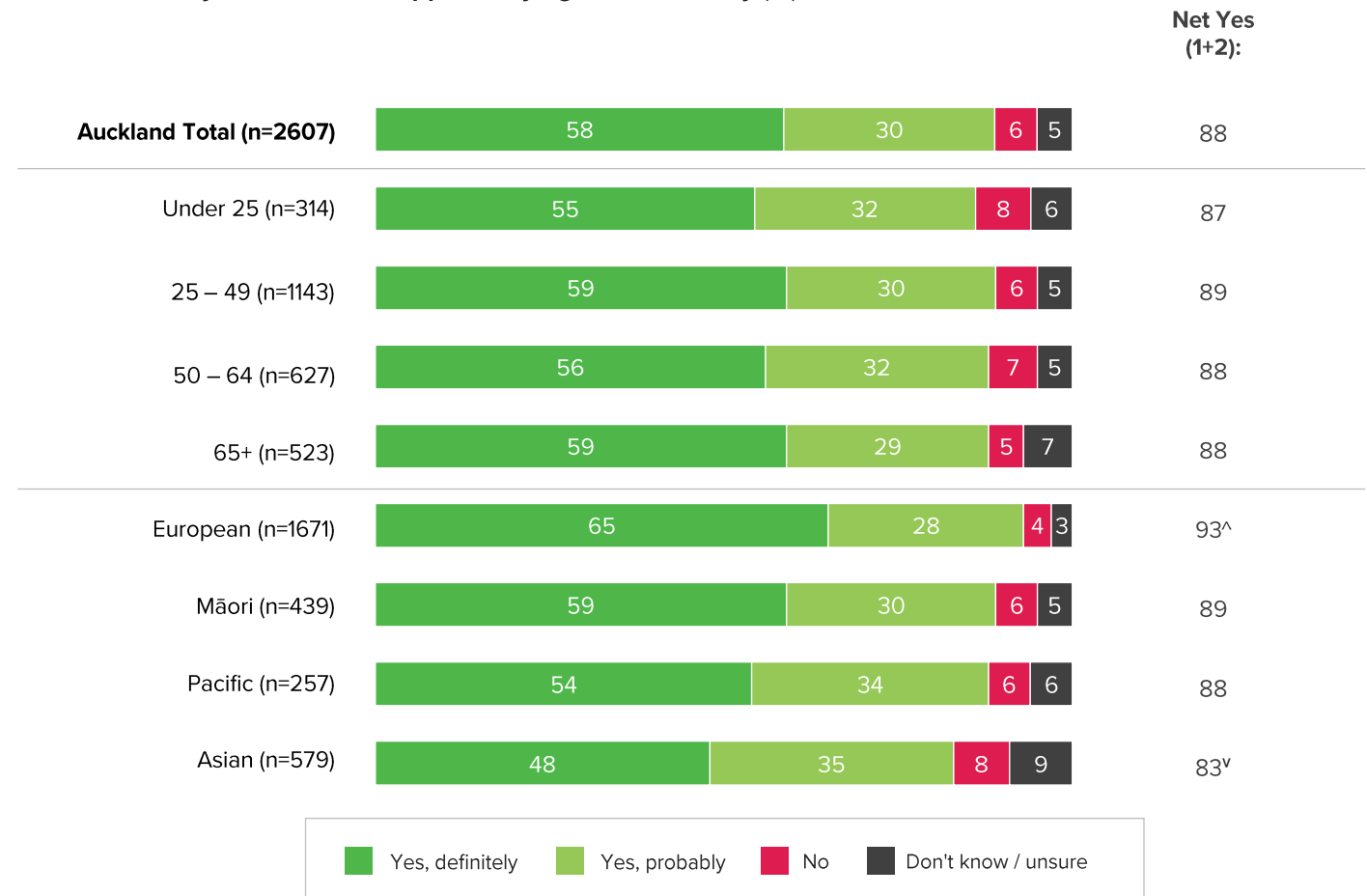
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Availability of emotional support

Asian respondents were less likely than all Auckland respondents to say they definitely or probably had someone they could turn to for emotional support (83% compared with 88% overall).

There were no significant differences by age group.

Availability of emotional support – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q29. 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)?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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WHO-5 wellbeing index

The WHO-5 is a measure of emotional wellbeing. Respondents were 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 six point scale ranging from ‘all of the time’ to ‘at no time’. The questions are as follows;

- ▶ I have felt cheerful and 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.

The WHO-5 Wellbeing Index:

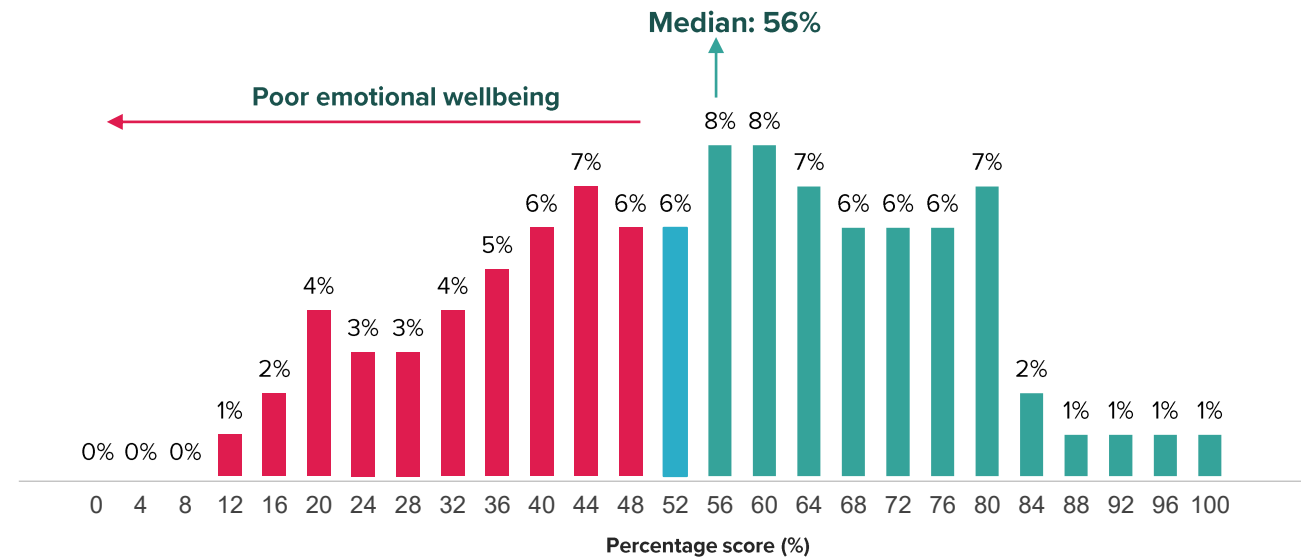
- ▶ The WHO-5 is scored out of a total of 25, with 0 being the lowest level of emotional wellbeing and a raw score of 25 being the highest level. Raw scores are converted to percentages with multiplication by 4.

A percentage score of 0 represents the worst possible emotional wellbeing while a score of 100% represents the best possible Quality of Life. Scores below 52% are considered indicative of poor emotional wellbeing and may indicate risk of poor mental health.

The chart below shows the distribution of percentage scores. The median result for Auckland was 56%. Forty-one percent of Auckland respondents had a score of below 52%.

Distribution charts for local board areas and by age and ethnicity can be found in Appendix 5.

WHO 5 Wellbeing Index – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=2589)

Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.



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WHO-5 wellbeing index

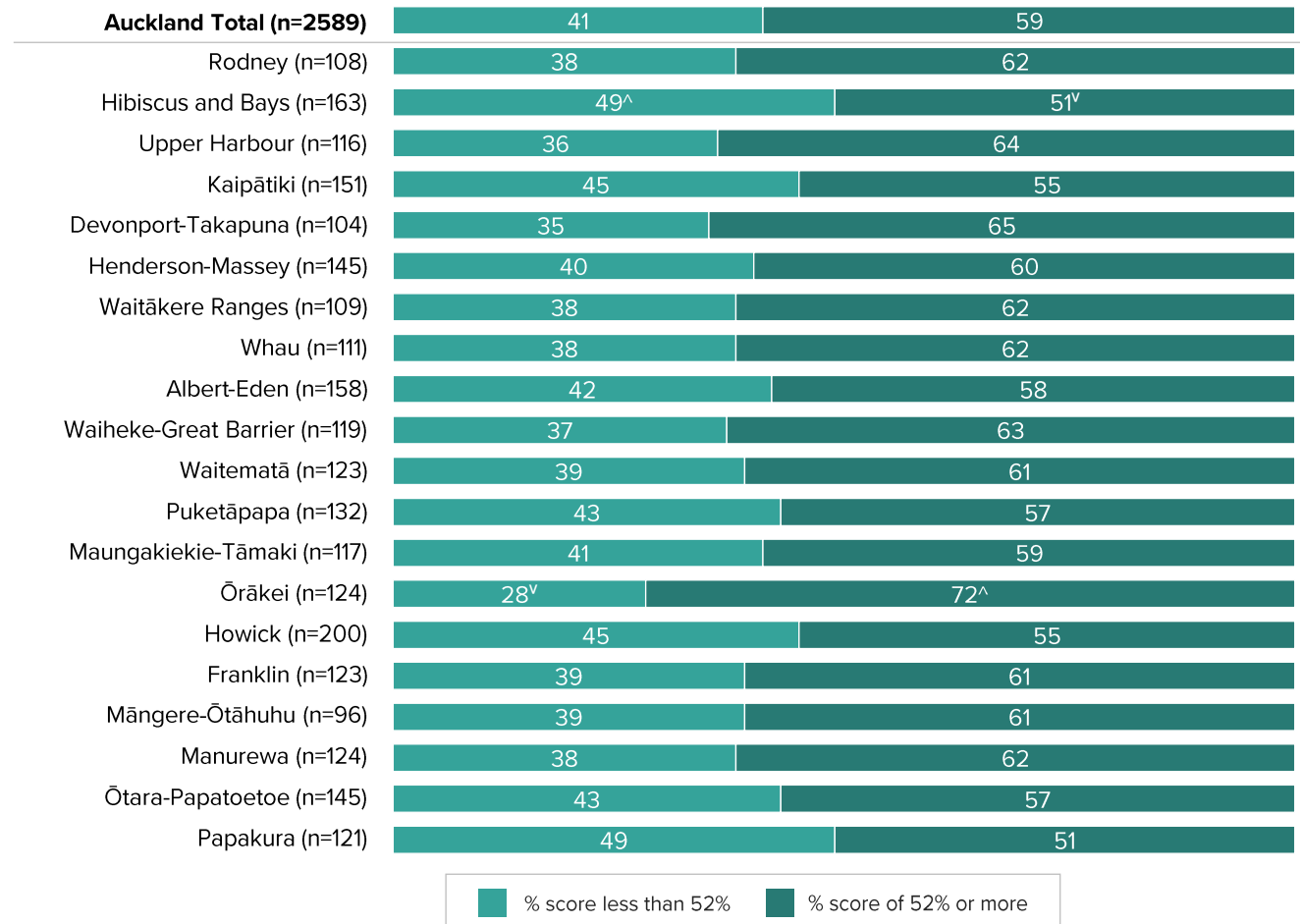
Forty-one percent of Auckland respondents had a score of less than 52% (indicative of poor emotional wellbeing).

There were some differences across local board areas. Respondents living in Ōrākei had a score significantly higher than the rest of Auckland (72% having a score of 52% or more) while Hibiscus and Bays respondents had a significantly lower score (49% having a score of less than 52% compared to the overall proportion of 41% having such a score).

For further information about the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index, please see:

- ▶ The Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report
- ▶ The WHO-5 website <https://www.psykiatri-regionh.dk/who-5>
- ▶ The paper by Bech, Gudex and Johansen. (Bech P, Gudex C, Johansen KS. The WHO (Ten) Well-Being Index: Validation in diabetes. Psychotherapy and psychosomatics. 1996;65(4):183-90. PubMed PMID: 8843498.)

WHO 5 Wellbeing Index – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

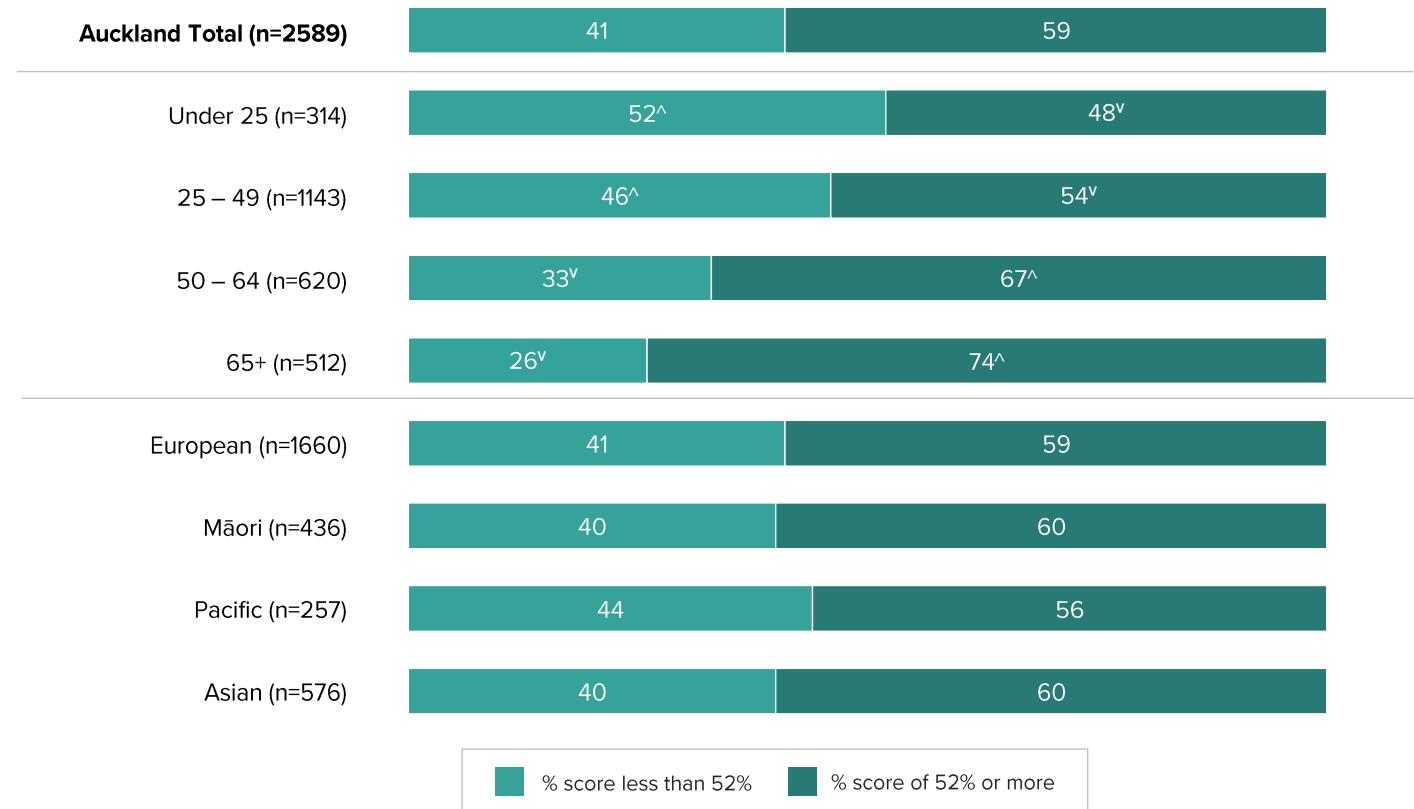
WHO-5 wellbeing index

There were no ethnicity-related differences compared with the rest of Auckland's wellbeing scores.

Wellbeing scores differed by age, with those aged under 25 and 25 to 49 having significantly lower WHO-5 scores than the rest of Auckland (52% and 46% respectively having a score of less than 52% compared with 41% of all Aucklanders). Those aged 50 to 64 (67%) and 65 and over (74%) had significantly higher average wellbeing scores than the rest of Auckland with 59% having a score of 52% or higher.

For further information about the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index, please see:

- ▶ The Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report
- ▶ The WHO-5 website <https://www.psykiatri-regionh.dk/who-5>
- ▶ The paper by Bech, Gudex and Johansen. (Bech P, Gudex C, Johansen KS. The WHO (Ten) Well-Being Index: Validation in diabetes. Psychotherapy and psychosomatics. 1996;65(4):183-90. PubMed PMID: 8843498.)

WHO 5 Wellbeing Index – by age and ethnicity (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

WHO-5 wellbeing index

The chart on the right shows the mean percentage score by local board area. The mean across Auckland is 53.88%.

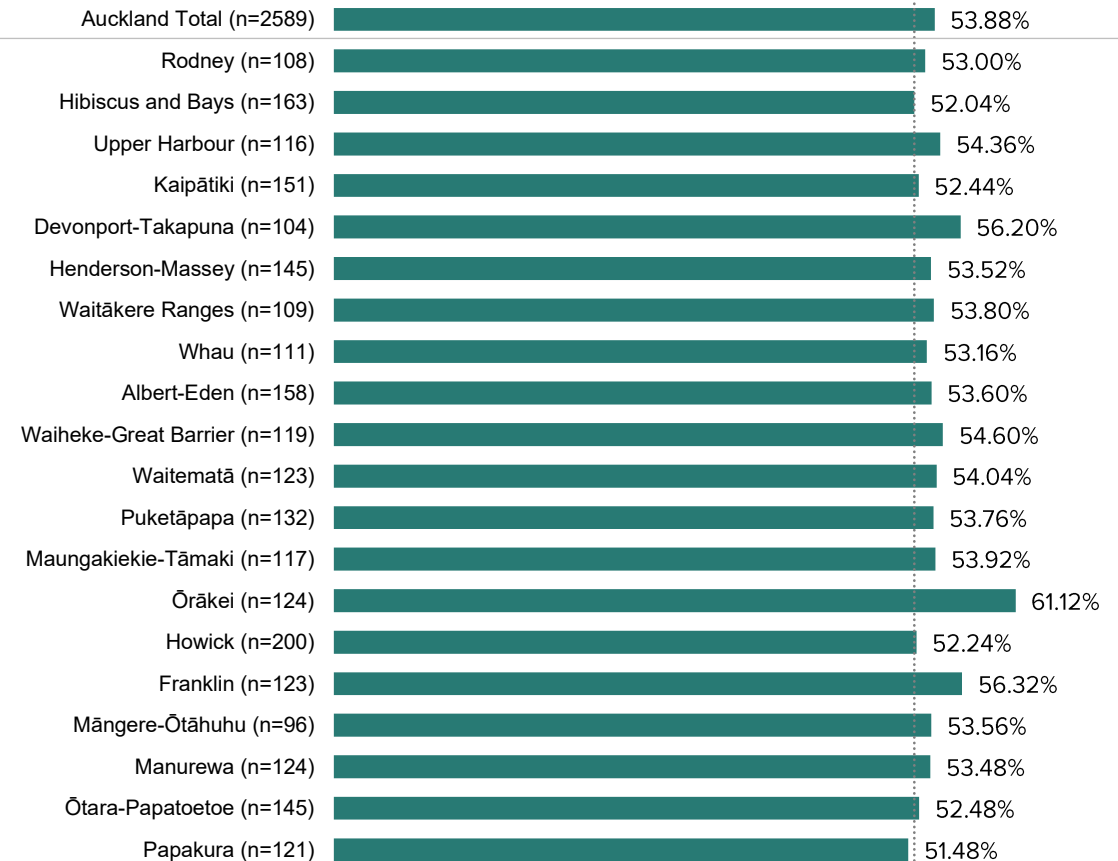
The mean wellbeing score among Ōrākei residents (61.12%) was well above the overall mean.

For further information about the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index, please see:

- ▶ The Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report
- ▶ The WHO-5 website <https://www.psychiatri-regionh.dk/who-5>
- ▶ The paper by Bech, Gudex and Johansen. (Bech P, Gudex C, Johansen KS. The WHO (Ten) Well-Being Index: Validation in diabetes. Psychotherapy and psychosomatics. 1996;65(4):183-90. PubMed PMID: 8843498.)

WHO 5 percentage score – by local boards (%)

52% A score below 52% indicates poor wellbeing



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.



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WHO-5 wellbeing index

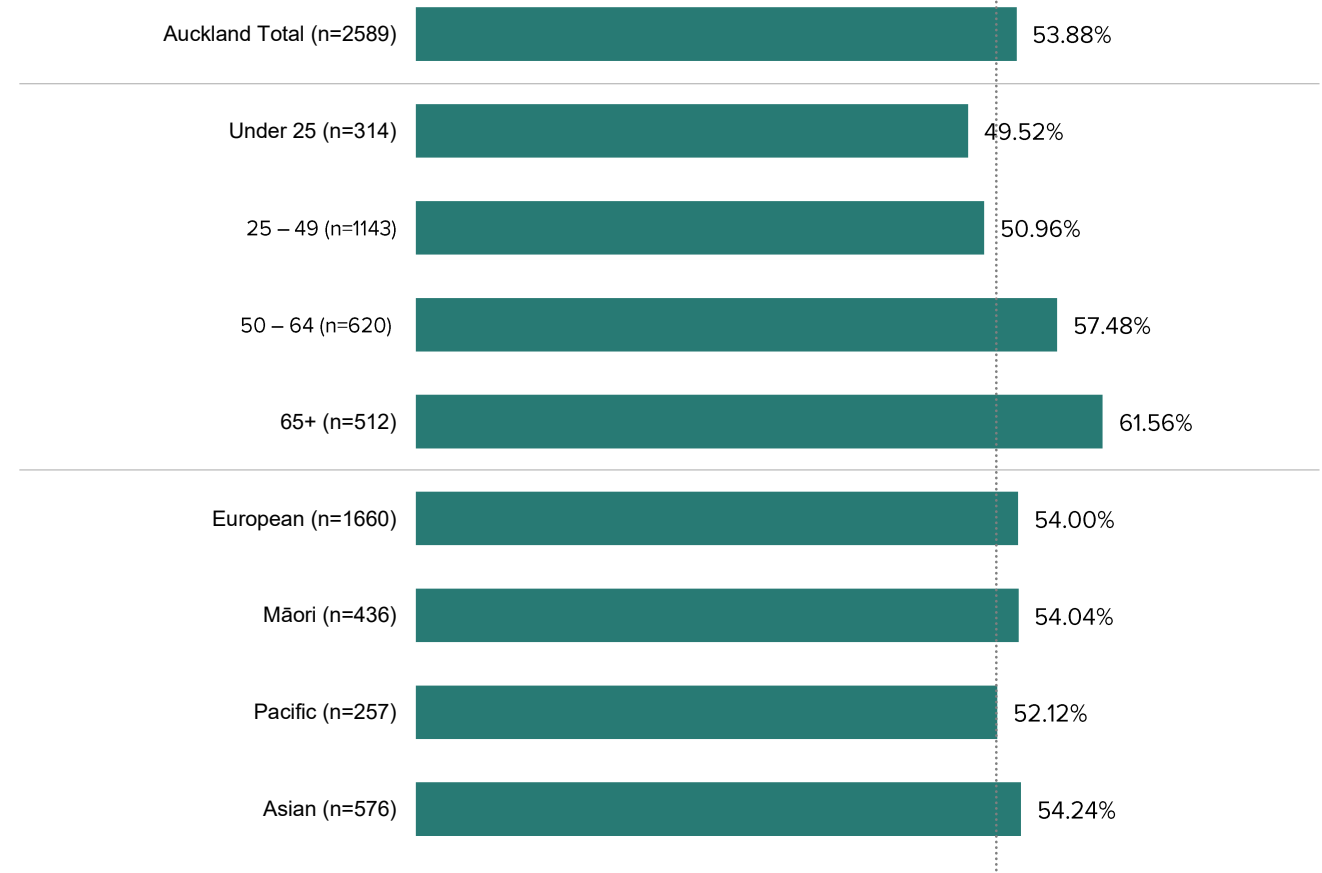
There was little difference in the mean percentage score by ethnicity. However, the mean percentage score for those aged under 50 years was below the overall mean and below the score that indicates poor wellbeing (49.52% among under 25s and 50.96% among those aged 25 to 49). In contrast, the average mean score for those aged 65 years plus was 61.56% (well above the score indicating poor wellbeing).

For further information about the WHO-5 Wellbeing Index, please see:

- ▶ The Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report
- ▶ The WHO-5 website <https://www.psychiatri-regionh.dk/who-5>
- ▶ The paper by Bech, Gudex and Johansen. (Bech P, Gudex C, Johansen KS. The WHO (Ten) Well-Being Index: Validation in diabetes. Psychotherapy and psychosomatics. 1996;65(4):183-90. PubMed PMID: 8843498.)

WHO 5 percentage score – by age and ethnicity (%)

52% A score below 52% indicates poor wellbeing



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.



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Frequency of doing physical activity in previous week

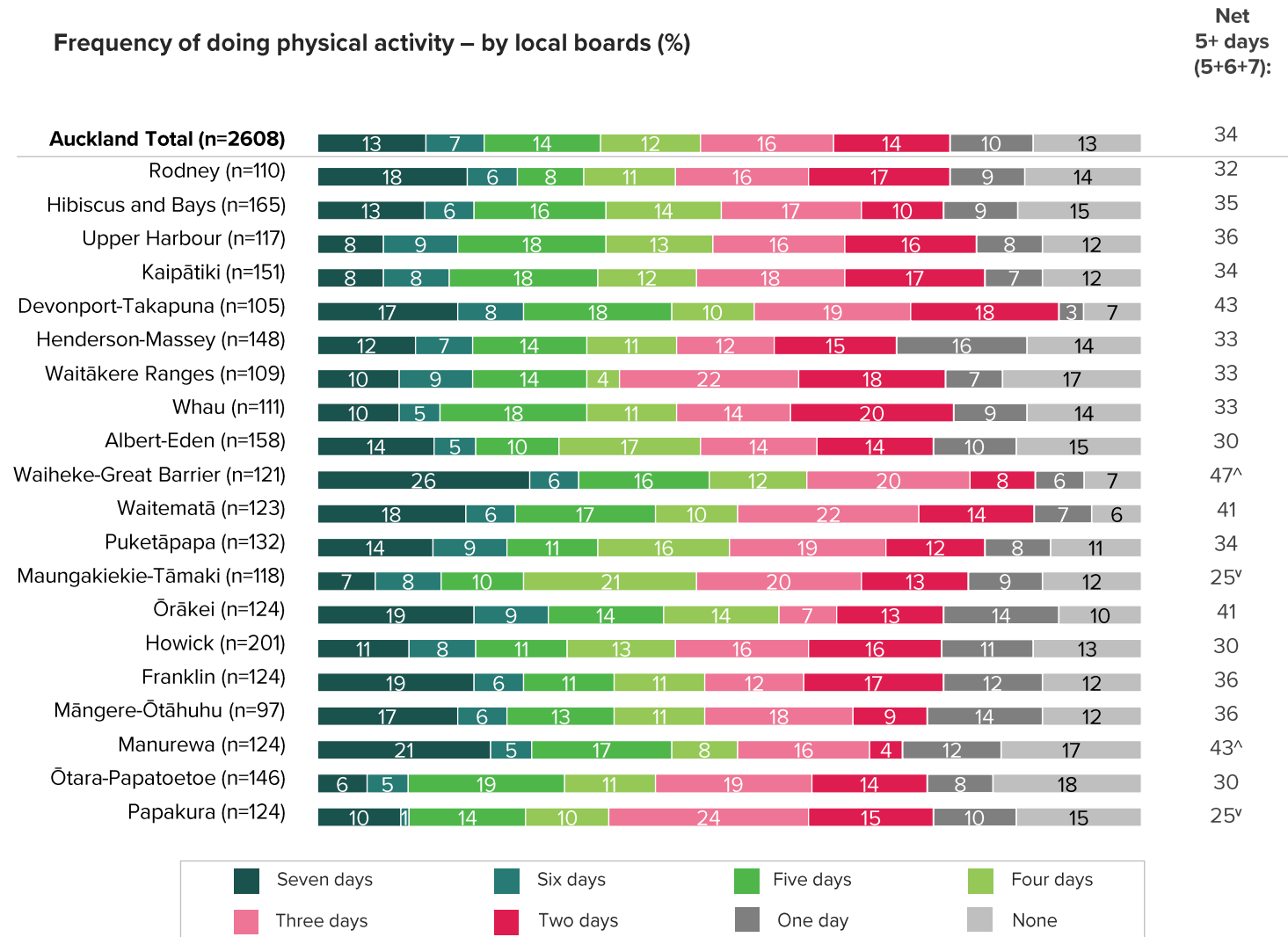
One in three (34%) Auckland respondents indicated they have been active on five or more days of the previous seven days.

Those living in Waiheke-Great Barrier (47%) and Manurewa (43%) were more likely to have been physically active on five or more days.

Those living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Papakura (both 25%) were less likely to exercise for five or more days a week.

- (For the purpose of this survey, 'active' was defined as 30 minutes or more of physical activity which was enough to raise your breathing rate.)

Frequency of doing physical activity – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q24. 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?

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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Frequency of doing physical activity in previous week

Pacific respondents (40%) were more likely to report exercising five or more days, while Asian respondents (28%) were less likely to report exercising five or more days a week, compared with the rest of Auckland.

The reported frequency of doing physical activity increased with age. Those aged 65 and over (44%) were more likely to exercise regularly, compared with 29% of those aged under 25 doing so.

Frequency of doing physical activity – by age and ethnicity (%)

Net
5+ days
(5+6+7):



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q24. 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?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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Impact of COVID-19 on physical health

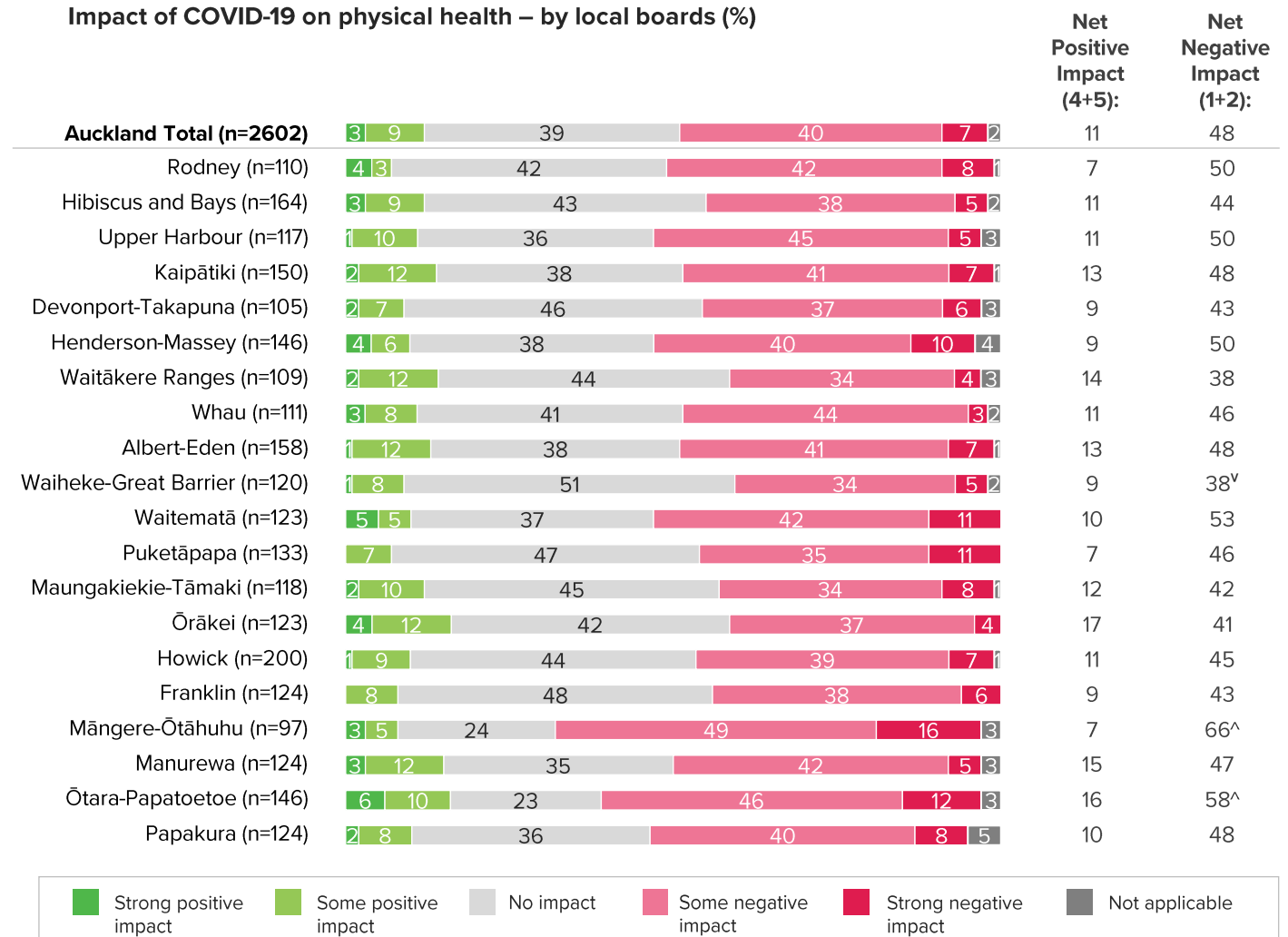
Nearly half (48%) of the Auckland respondents felt that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their physical health over the past year, while 11% felt it has had a positive impact.

Those living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (66%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (58%) were more likely to note a negative impact on their physical health.

Those living in Waiheke-Great Barrier (38%) were less likely to note a negative impact.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on physical health – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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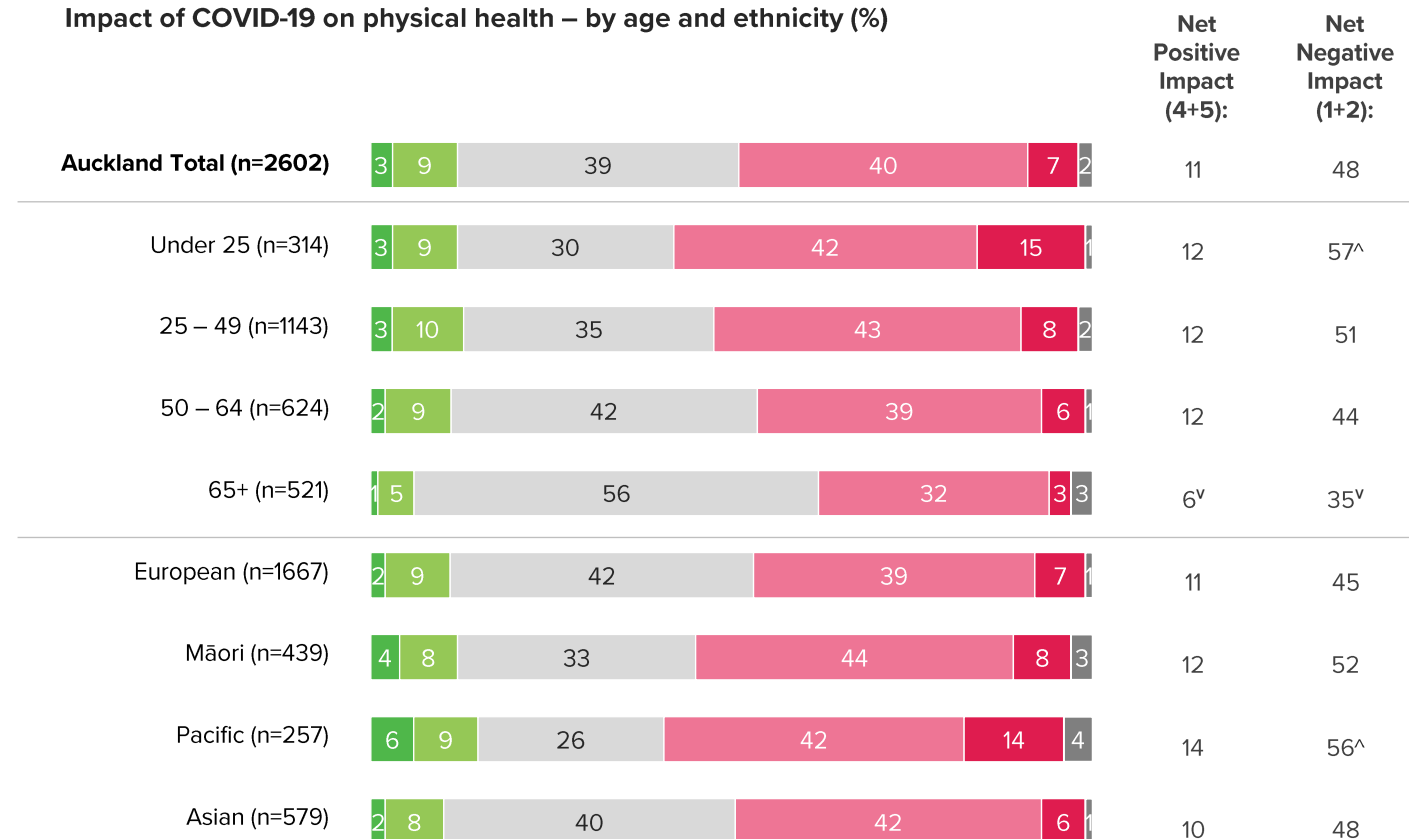
Impact of COVID-19 on physical health

Pacific respondents (56%) were more likely than other ethnicities to note a negative impact on their physical health from COVID-19.

Those aged under 25 (57%) were more likely to note a negative health impact, while those aged 65 plus (35%) were less likely than the overall sample (48%).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on physical health – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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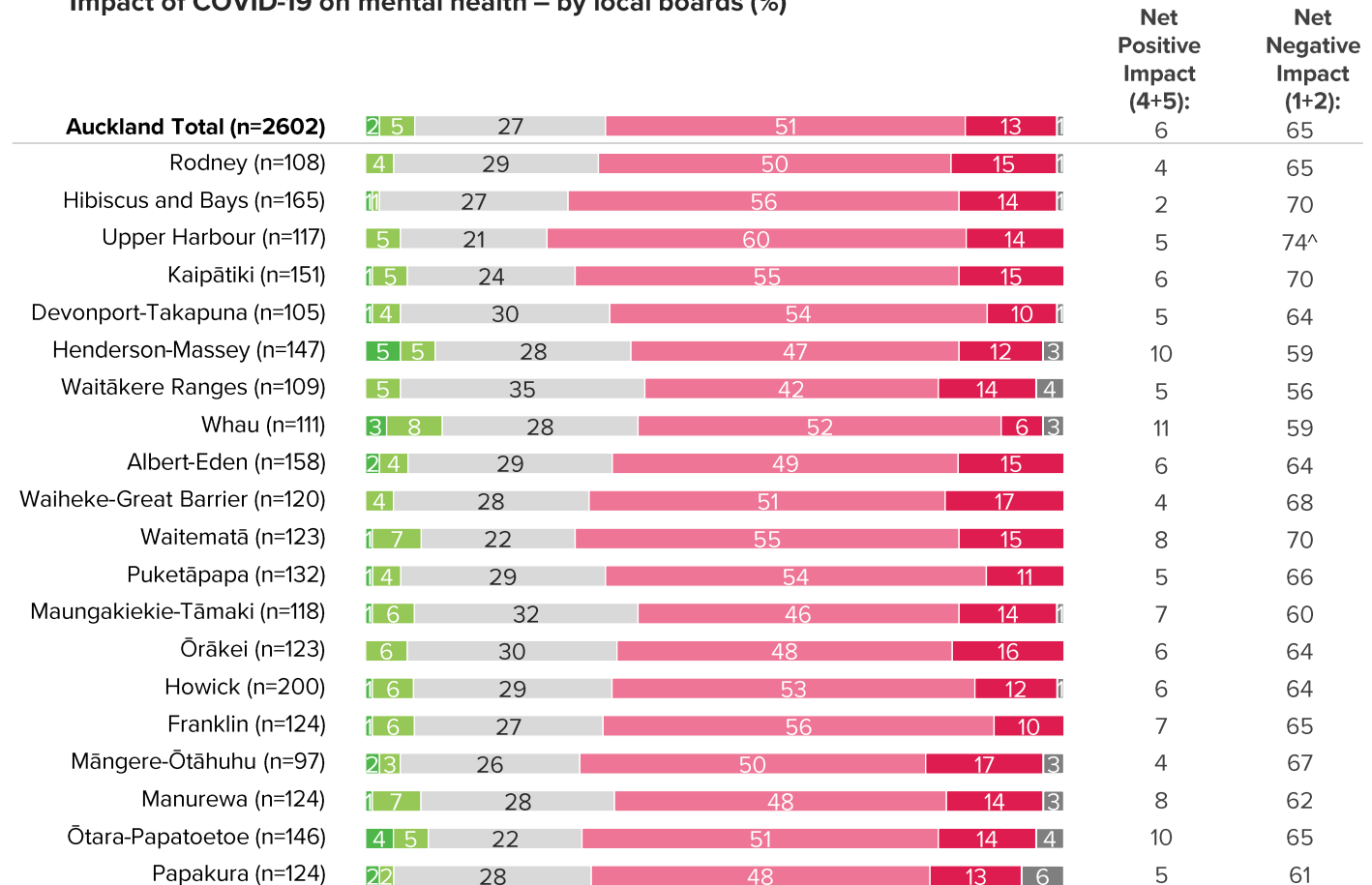
Impact of COVID-19 on mental health

Two in three Auckland respondents (65%) felt COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their mental health over the past year, and only 6% felt there has been a positive impact.

Those living in Upper Harbour (74%) were more likely than residents in other local board areas to note a negative impact on their mental health from COVID-19.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on mental health – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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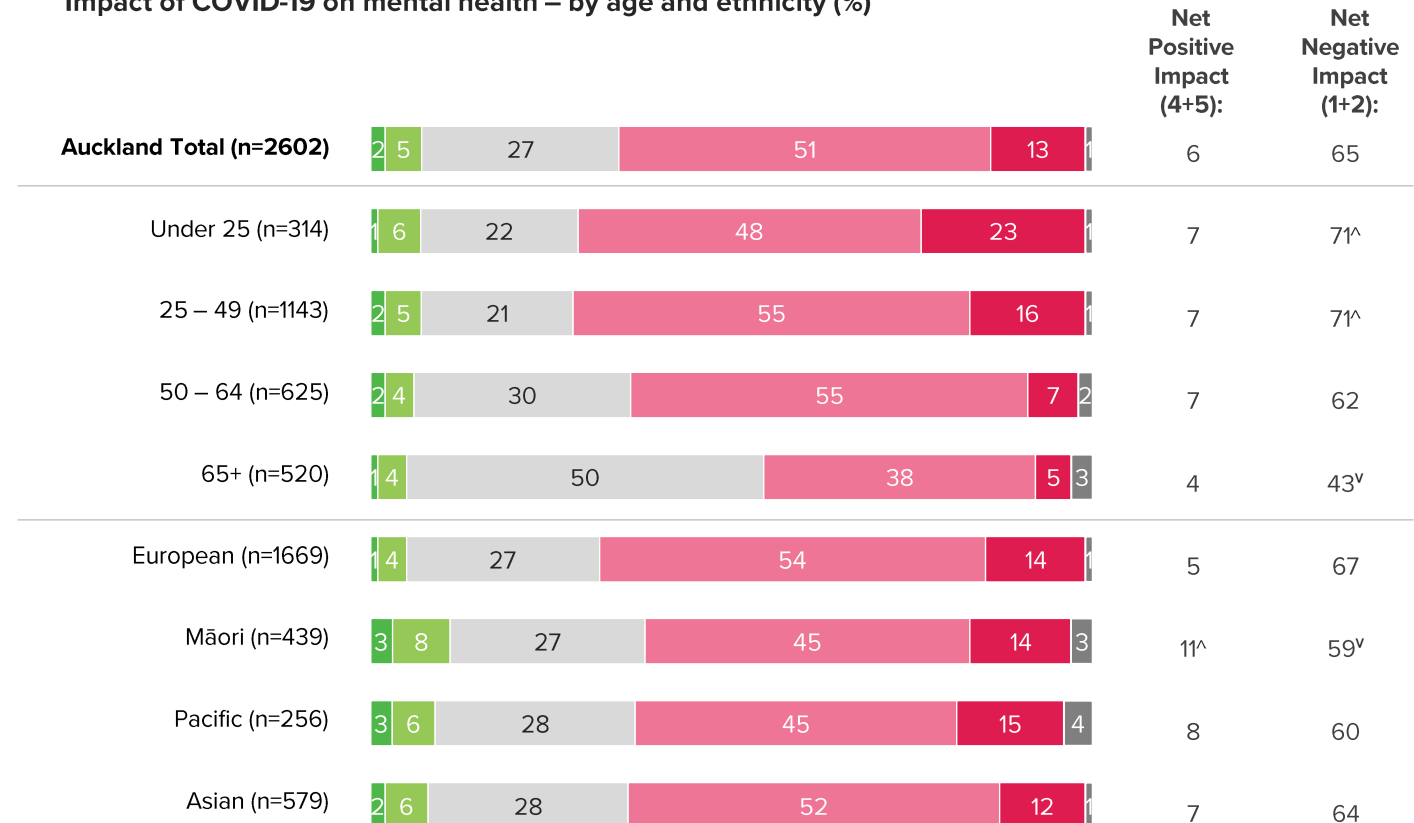
Impact of COVID-19 on mental health

Māori respondents (59%) were less likely to note a negative impact on their mental health from COVID-19, compared with the rest of Auckland (65%).

Those aged under 49 (71%) were more likely to note a negative mental health impact, while those aged 65 plus were less likely to do so (43%).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on mental health – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing

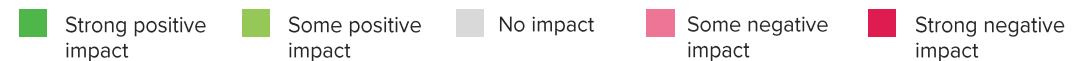
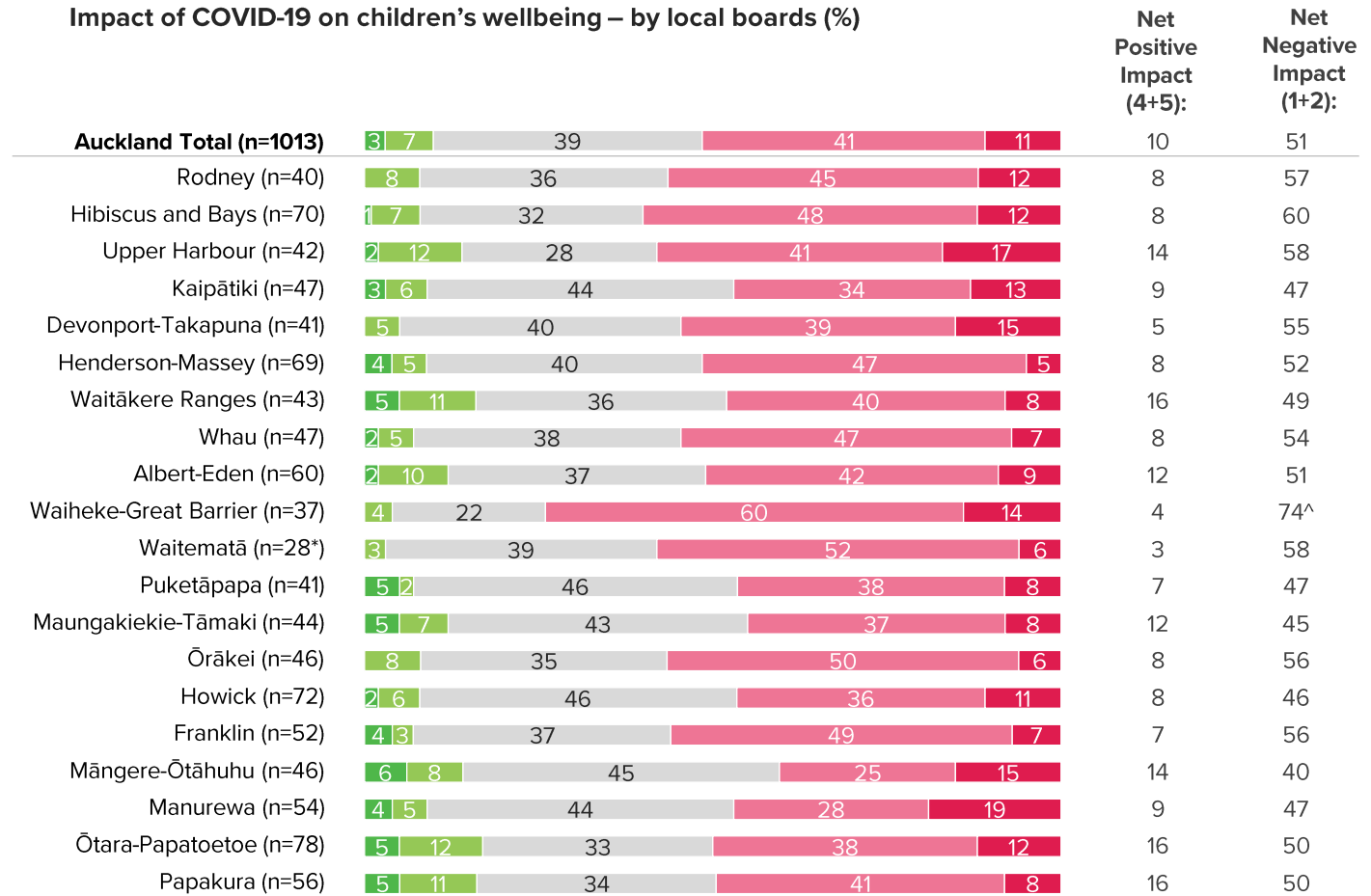
The results for this question should be interpreted with caution, due to the very small sample sizes for each local board.

Half (51%) of Auckland respondents with children under 18 years felt COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their children's overall wellbeing over the past year.

Those living in the Waiheke-Great Barrier (74%) were more likely to note a negative impact on their children's wellbeing from COVID-19.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents with children aged under 18 (excluding not answered and not applicable)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^ Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

*Small base



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing

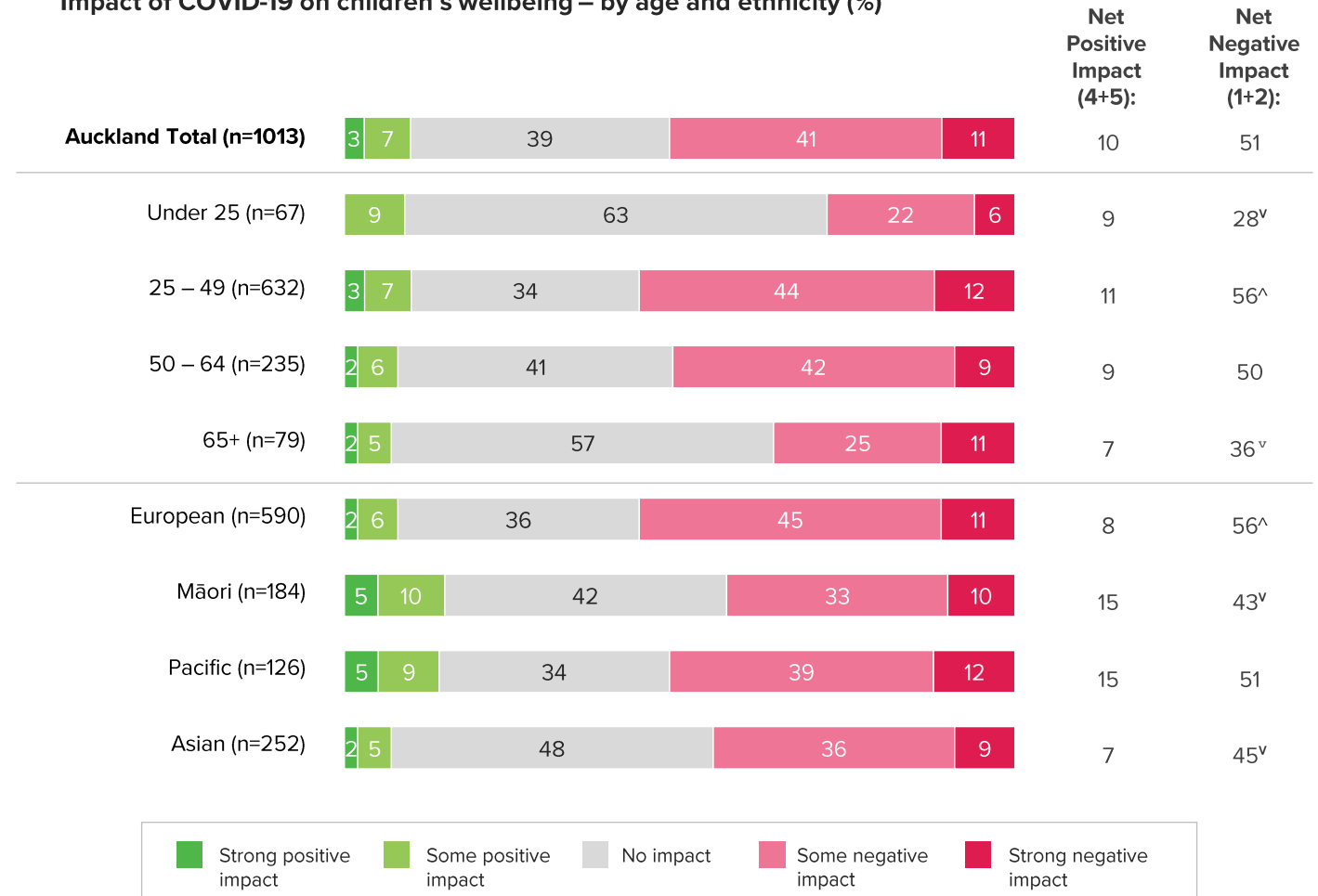
European respondents (56%) with children under 18 years were more likely to feel that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their children's overall wellbeing over the past year, compared to the total sample.

In contrast, Māori (43%) and Asian respondents (45%) were less likely to feel this way.

Those aged 25 to 49 were most likely to note a negative impact to children's wellbeing (56% compared to 51% across the total sample).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents with children under 18 (excluding not answered and not applicable)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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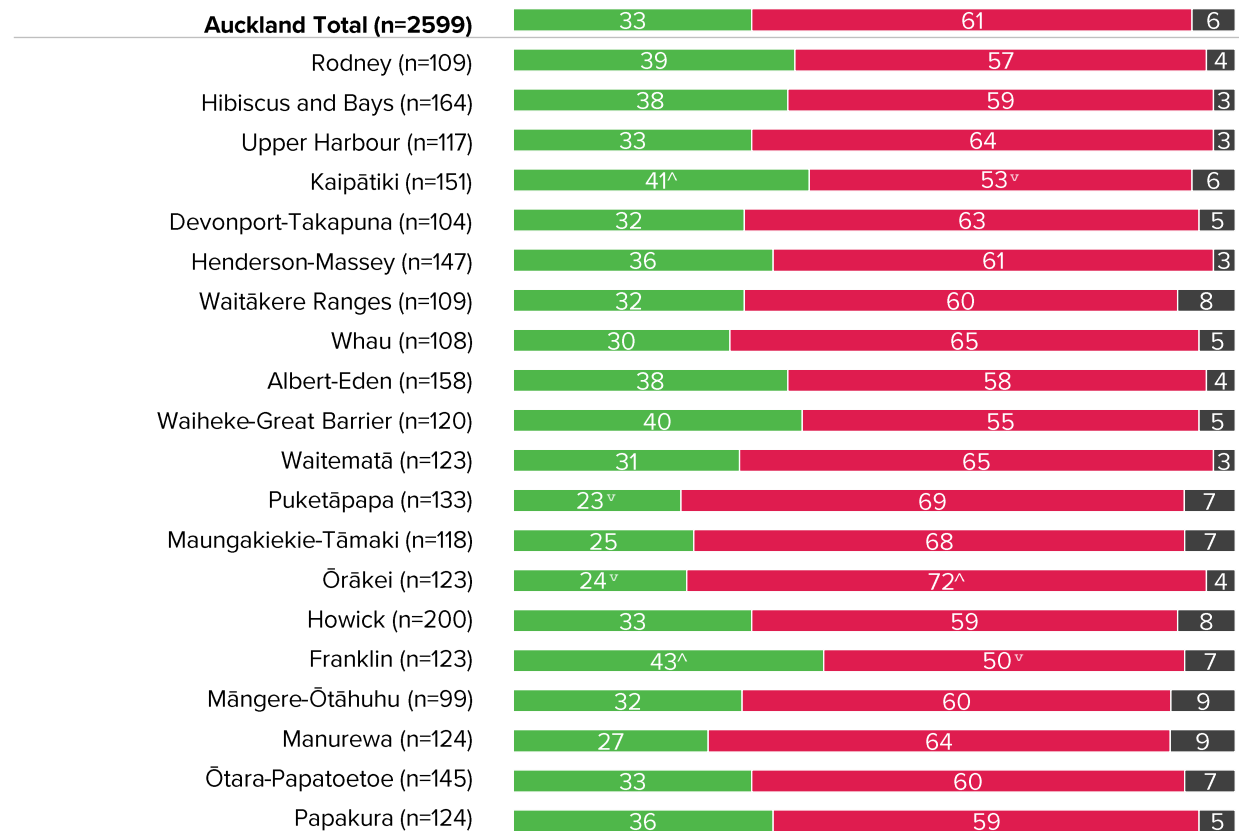
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Delay in seeking health-related treatment or advice due to COVID-19

One in three Auckland respondents (33%) indicated that they, or someone else in their household, delayed seeking health treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Residents in Franklin (43%) and Kaipātiki (41%) were more likely to have delayed seeking health treatment or advice, while residents of Ōrākei (24%) and Puketāpapa (23%) were less likely to have done so.

► This is a new question in 2022

Delay in seeking health-related treatment/advice due to COVID-19 – by local boards (%)

Yes No Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q34. Have you, or has anyone in your household, delayed seeking any health-related treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

[^] Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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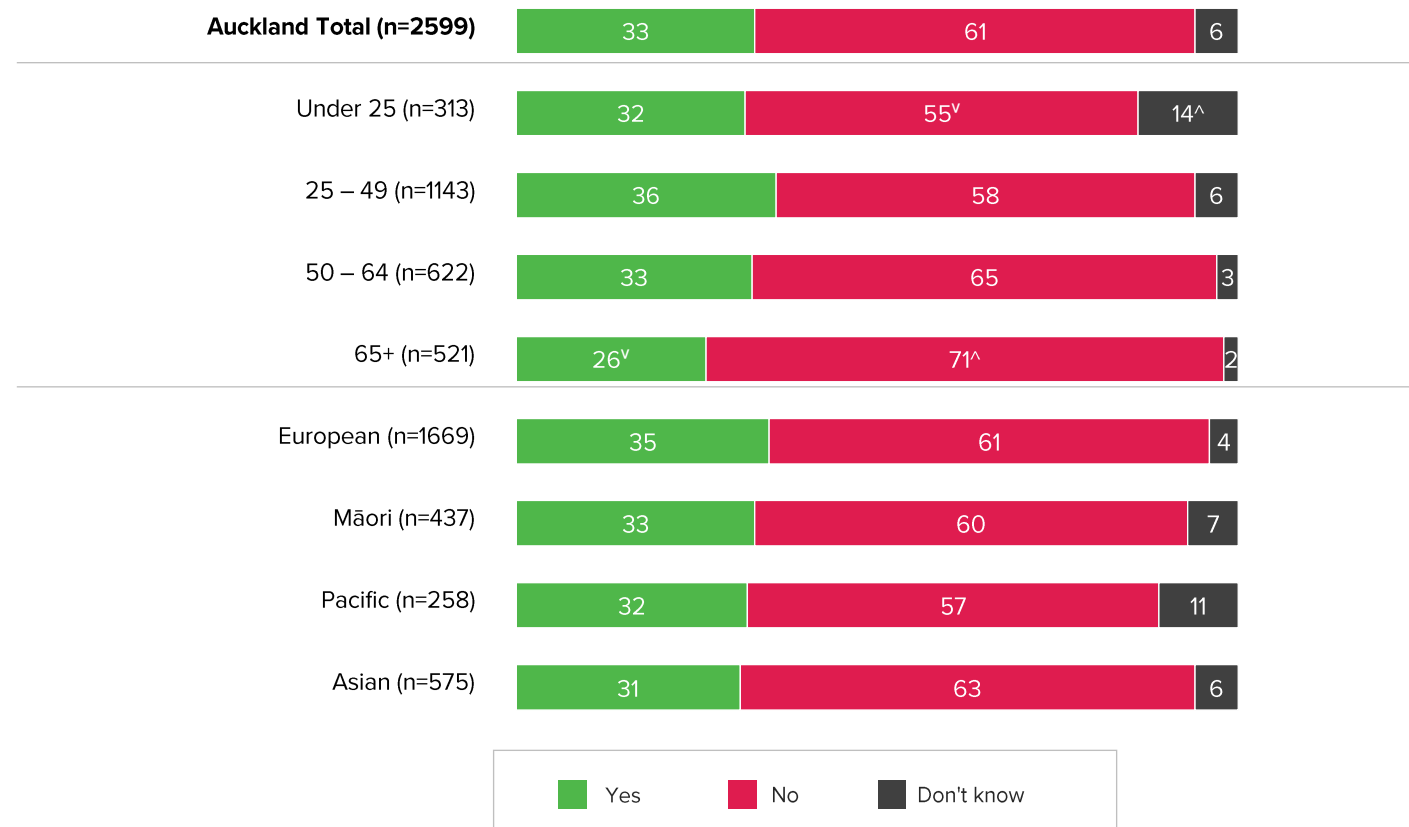
Delay in seeking health-related treatment or advice due to COVID-19

No differences in the timing of seeking health-related treatment were apparent by ethnicity.

Those aged 65 plus (26%) were less likely to say that they, or someone else in their household, delayed seeking health treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic (compared with the rest of Auckland at 33%).

► This is a new question in 2022

Delay in seeking health-related treatment/advice due to COVID-19 – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q34. Have you, or has anyone in your household, delayed seeking any health-related treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

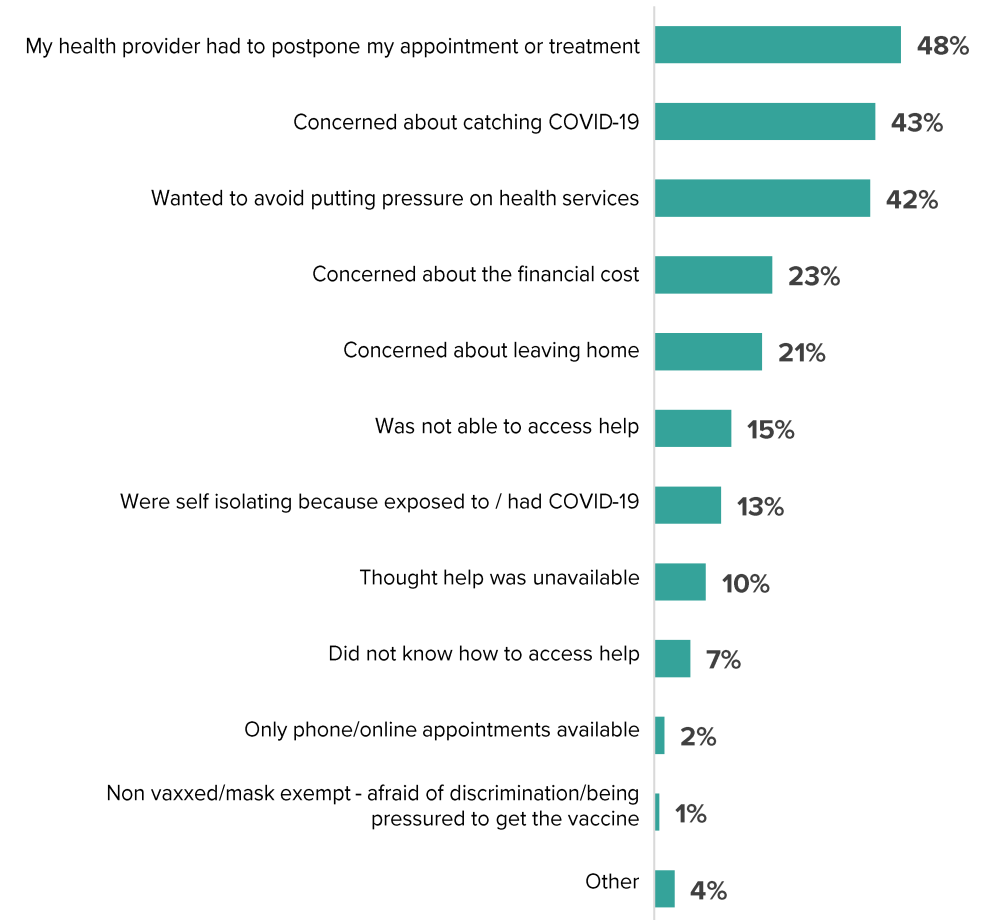
Reasons for delaying seeking health treatment or advice

Nearly half (48%) of those Auckland respondents who delayed seeking out health advice or treatment due to COVID-19 indicated that the delay was caused by their health provider needing to postpone.

Two other factors were widespread. Forty-three percent delayed due to concern about catching COVID-19, while a similar proportion (42%) did so to avoid putting pressure on health services.

► This is a new question in 2022

Reasons for delaying seeking health treatment or advice – Auckland total (%)



Base: Those who have delayed seeking health treatment or advice (excluding not answered) (n=866)

Source: Q35. For what reasons did you, or did someone in your household delay seeking this treatment or advice?



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Reasons for delay in seeking treatment or advice

Reasons for delay seeking treatment or advice – by age and ethnicity (%)

	Health provider postponed	Concerned about catching COVID-19	Avoid pressure on health services	Financial cost	Concerned about leaving home	Unable to access help	Self-isolating	Thought help was unavailable	Did not know how to access help	Only phone/online appointments available	Afraid of discrimination/pressure to get vaccine	Other
Auckland Total (n=866)	48	43	42	23	21	15	13	10	7	2	1	4
Under 25 (n=97)	39 ^v	39	39	40 [^]	25	30 [^]	16	10	16 [^]	6	1	2
25 – 49 (n=430)	48	45	45	21	23	12	13	11	5	2	1	4
50 – 64 (n=205)	55 [^]	38	38	18 ^v	17	16	12	12	6	2	2	6
65+ (n=134)	49	45	38	22	19	8 ^v	12	5 ^v	10	3	0	2
European (n=583)	49	36 ^v	45	19 ^v	16 ^v	16	12	11	4	3	1	5
Māori (n=152)	46	47	44	39 [^]	36 [^]	22 [^]	23 [^]	16 [^]	11	1	3	2
Pacific (n=83)	28 ^v	61 [^]	34	43 [^]	36 [^]	18	26 [^]	7	12	1	2	2
Asian (n=181)	51	50 [^]	38	19	23	6 ^v	11	8	7	0	1	3

Base: Those who have delayed seeking health treatment or advice (excluding not answered) (n=866)
Source: Q35. For what reasons did you, or did someone in your household delay seeking this treatment or advice?
 Please note this is a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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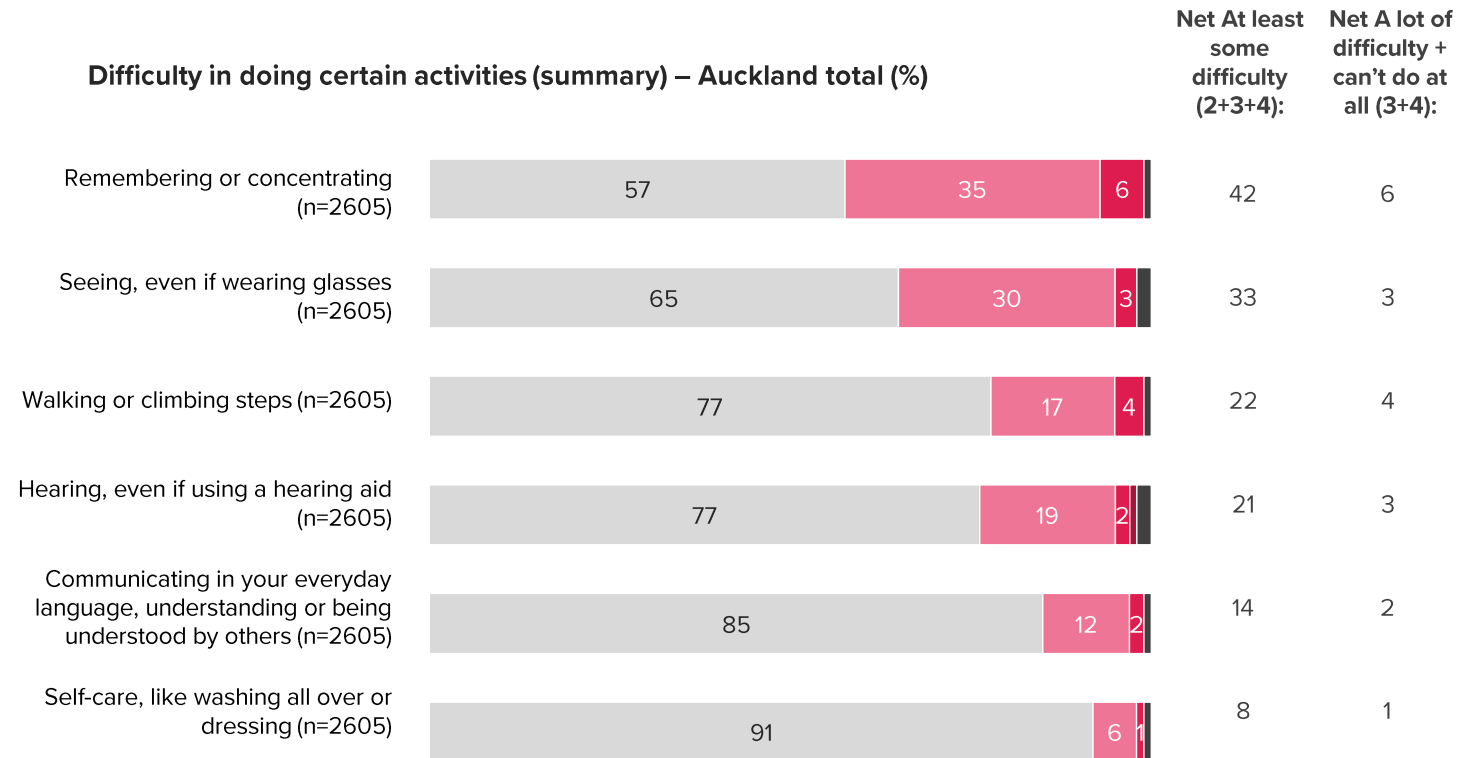
Difficulty in doing certain activities

Over two in five (42%) of Auckland respondents said they have at least some long term and persistent difficulty remembering or concentrating while a third (33%) say they have difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses.

Difficulty in walking or climbing steps was apparent among 22%.

► This is a new question in 2022

Difficulty in doing certain activities (summary) – Auckland total (%)



No difficulty
 Some difficulty
 A lot of difficulty
 Cannot do at all
 Prefer not to say

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q32. Do you have any long-term and persistent difficulty with any of the following activities? (1 – No difficulty, 2 – Some difficulty, 3 – A lot of difficulty, 4 – Cannot do at all, 5 – Prefer not to say)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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NGĀ TAKE Ā-ROHE / LOCAL ISSUES

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of problems or issues in their local area in the last 12 months, as well as their sense of safety in their city centre.



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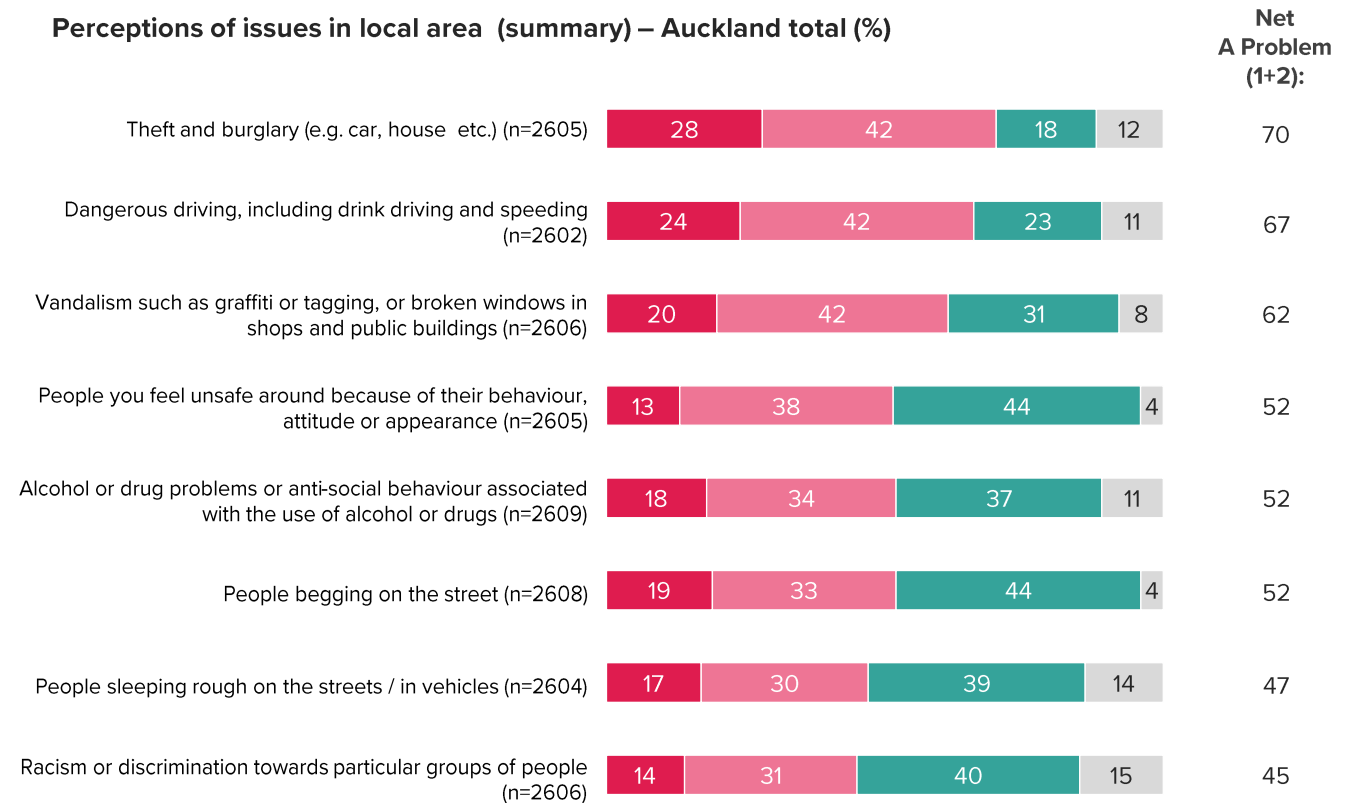
LOCAL ISSUES

Rating of issues as problem in local area

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they perceive each of eight specific issues has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Theft and burglary (70%), dangerous driving (67%) and vandalism (62%) were the three most prevalent problems, each rated as ‘a big’ problem or ‘a bit of a’ problem by over six in ten Auckland respondents.

Perceptions of issues in local area (summary) – Auckland total (%)



■ A big problem
 ■ A bit of a problem
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?

(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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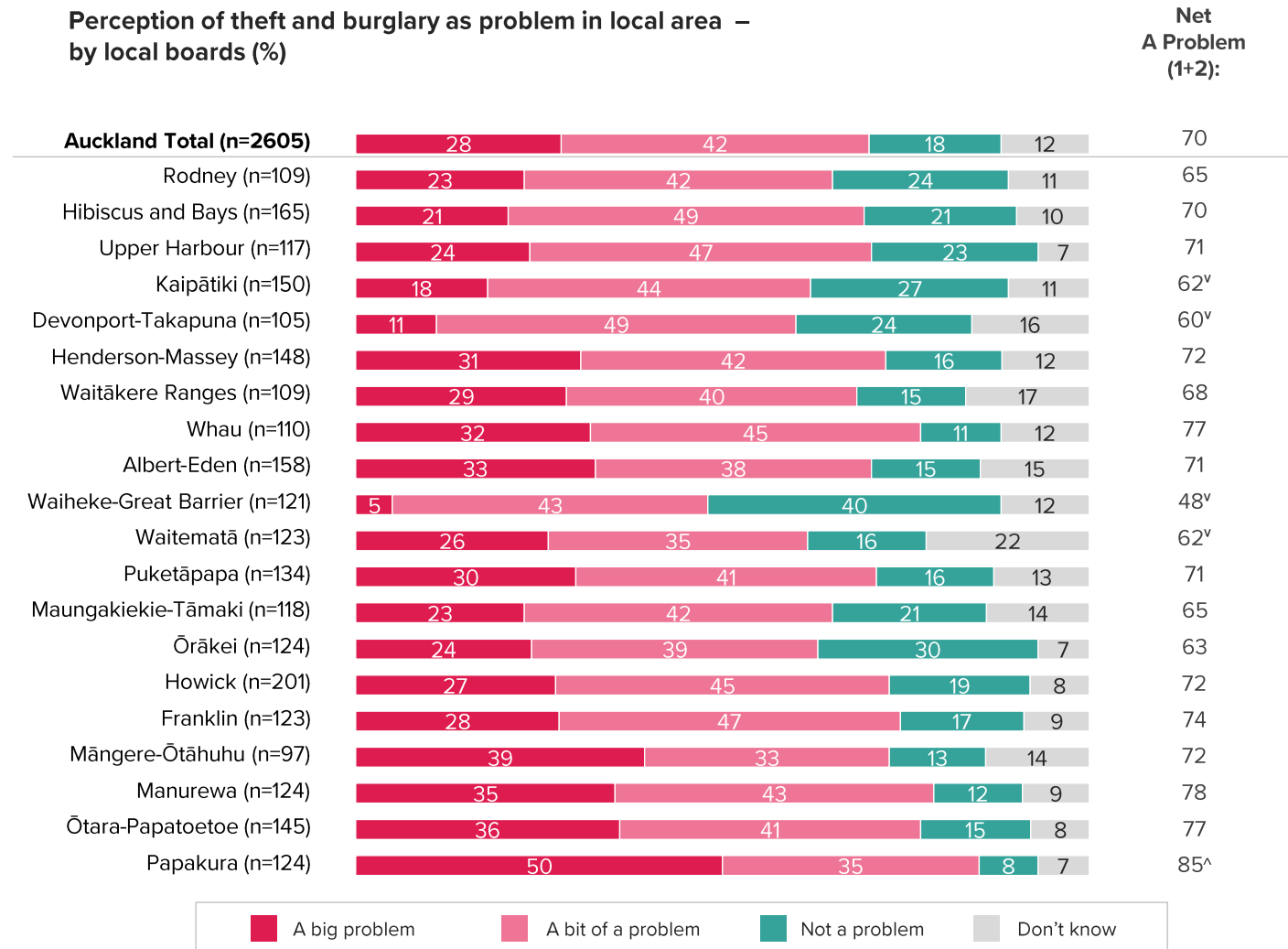
LOCAL ISSUES

Theft and burglary

Seven in 10 (70%) Auckland respondents perceived theft and burglary to have been a problem in their local area over the past 12 months, with 28% rating it a big problem and 42% a bit of a problem.

Residents in Papakura (85%) were more likely to perceive theft and burglary to have been a problem in their local area, while those living in Waiheke-Great Barrier were least likely to think that theft and burglary have been a problem in their local area (48%). Residents in Kaipātiki, Waitematā (both 62%) and Devonport-Takapuna (60%) were also less likely than those in other local board areas to consider theft and burglary to have been a problem.

Perception of theft and burglary as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.)
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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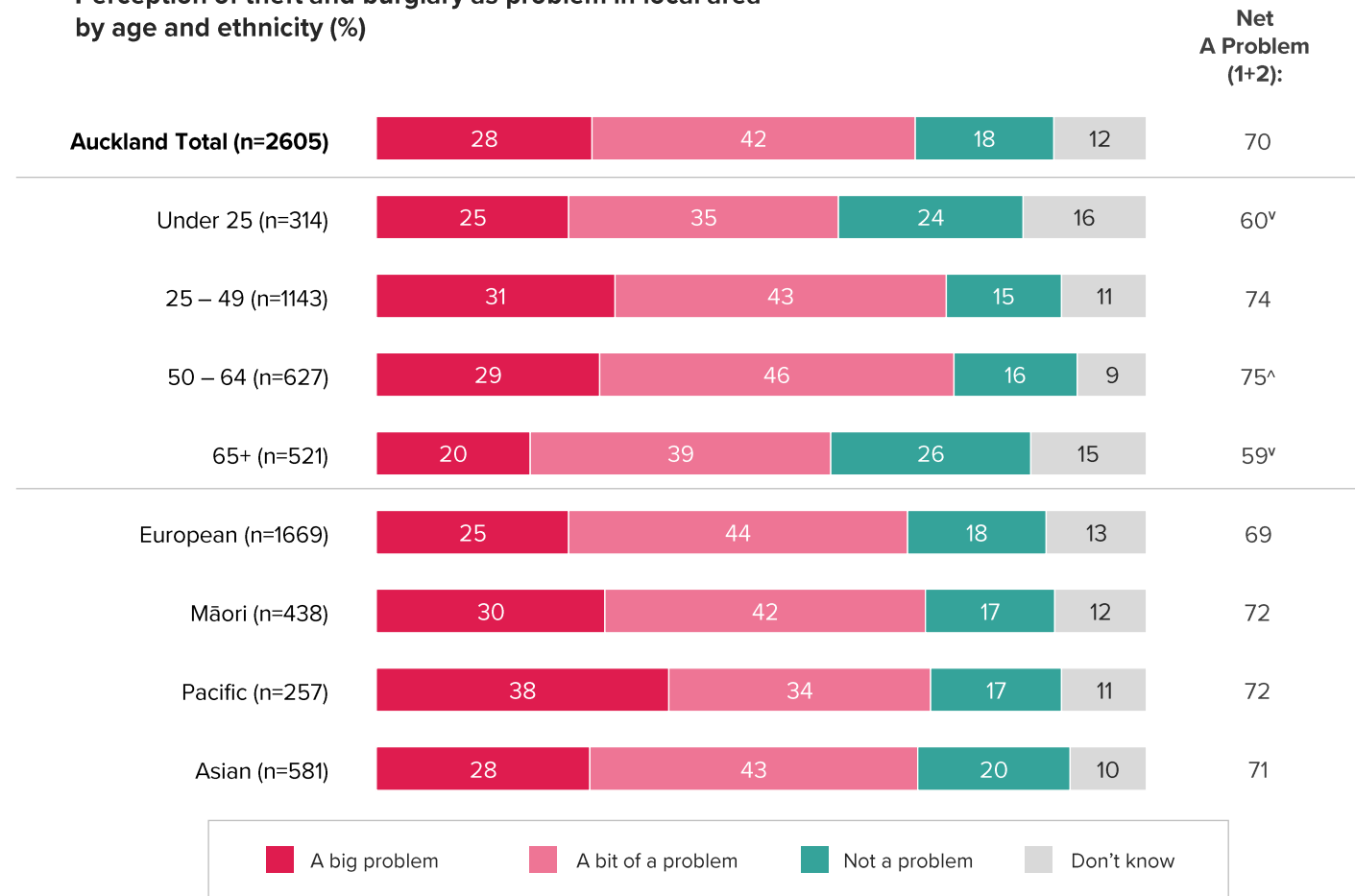
LOCAL ISSUES

Theft and burglary

There were no differences in perception of the extent of theft and burglary by ethnicity.

Those aged 50 to 64 (75%) were more likely than other age groups to feel that theft and burglary have been a problem in their local area (compared with 70% overall). Those aged under 25 (60%) and those aged 65 plus (59%) were less likely to feel that theft and burglary were a problem.

Perception of theft and burglary as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.)
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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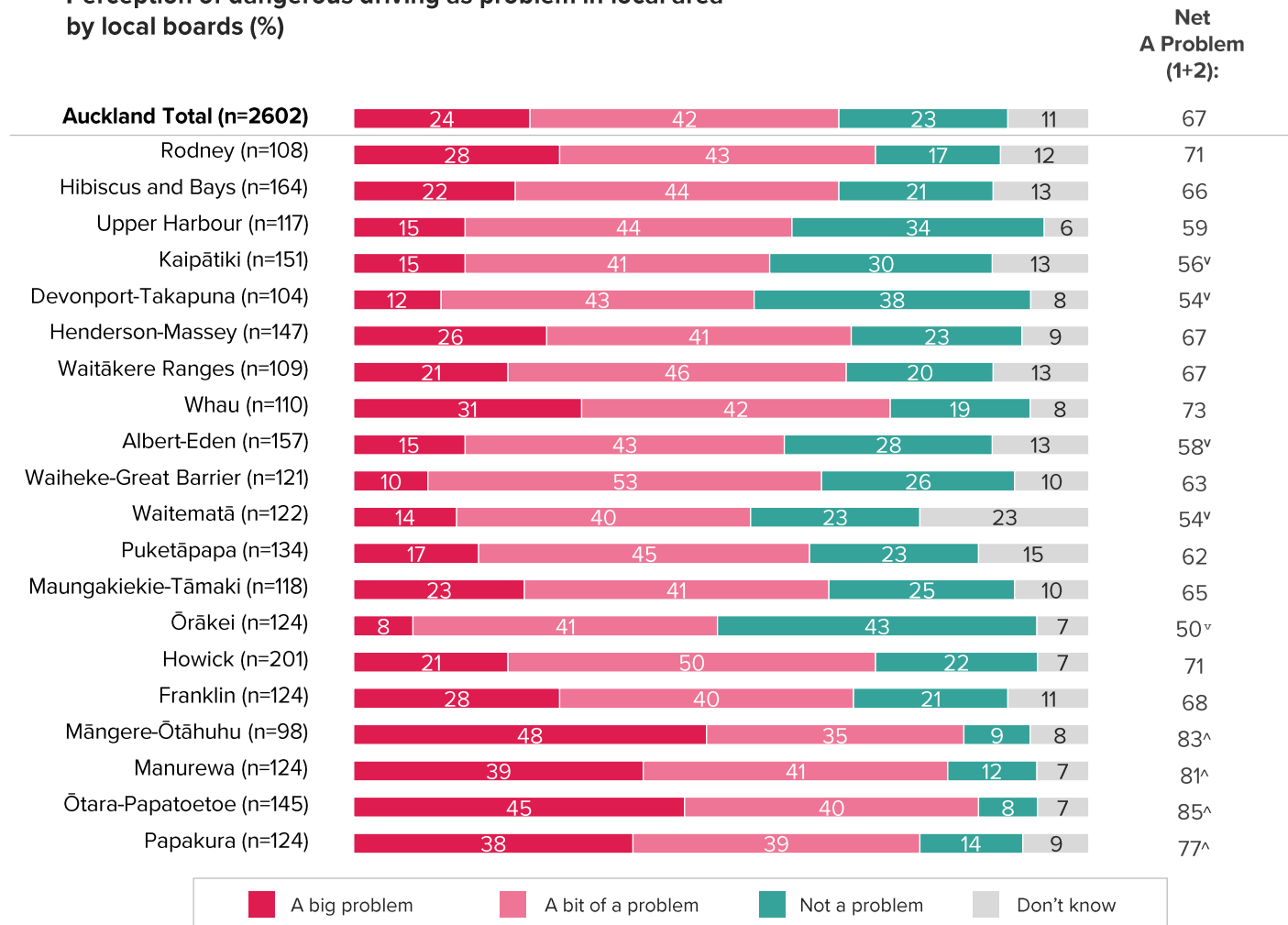
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LOCAL ISSUES**Dangerous driving**

Two in three (67%) Auckland respondents perceived dangerous driving (including drink driving and speeding) to have been a problem in their local area over the past year, with a quarter of respondents perceiving it to have been a big problem and a further 42% a bit of a problem.

Residents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (85%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (83%), Manurewa (81%) and Papakura (77%) were more likely to perceive dangerous driving to have been a problem in their local area.

Residents in Ōrākei (50%), Kaipātiki (56%), Devonport-Takapuna and the Waitemātā (both 54%) and Albert-Eden (58%) were less likely to consider dangerous driving to have been a problem in their local area.

Perception of dangerous driving as problem in local area – by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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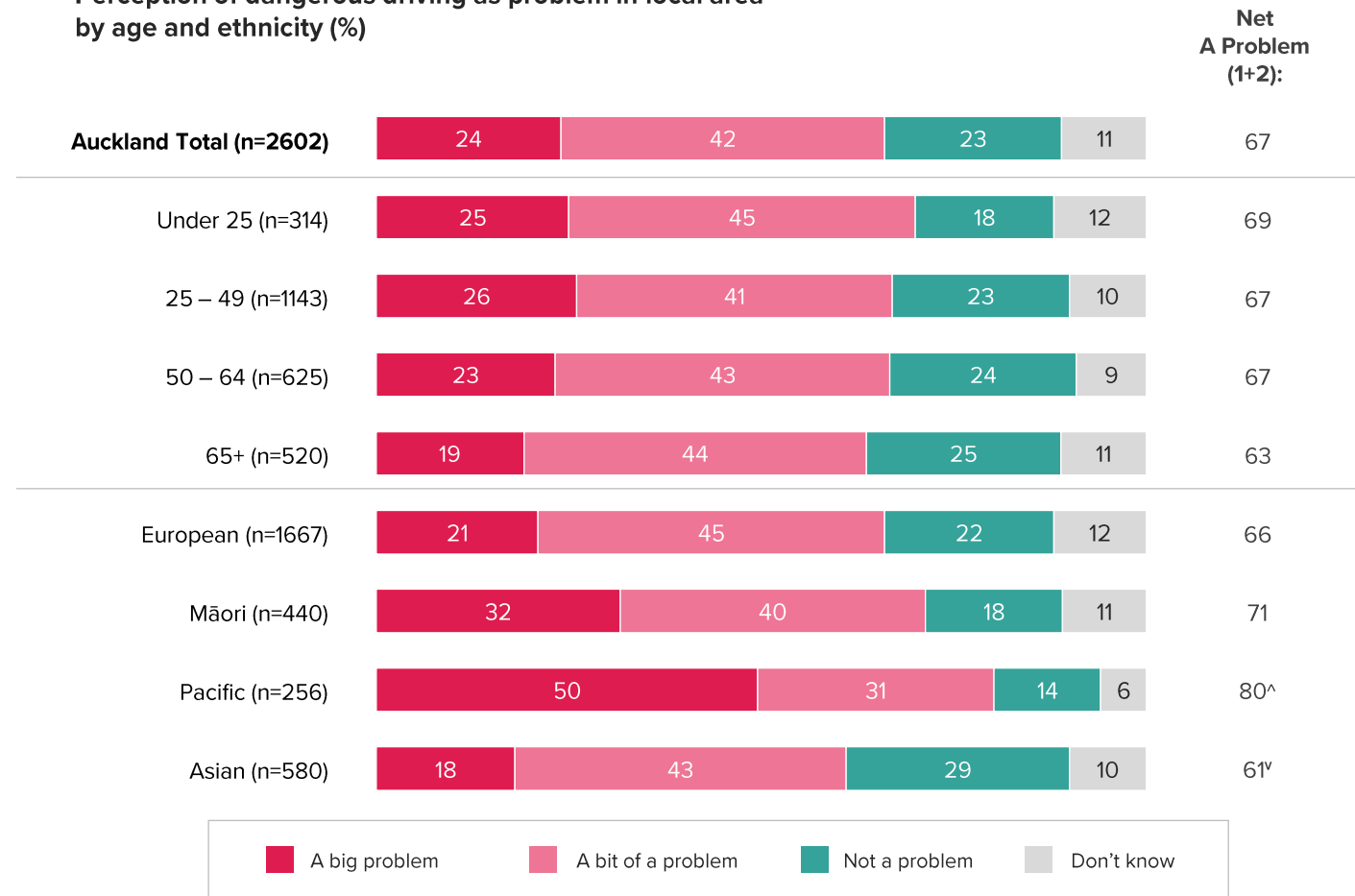
LOCAL ISSUES

Dangerous driving

Pacific respondents (80%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to perceive dangerous driving (including drink driving and speeding) to have been a problem in their local area over the past year. Asian respondents (61%) were less likely to note this.

There were no significant age-based differences in perception of dangerous driving as a local problem.

Perception of dangerous driving as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months: Dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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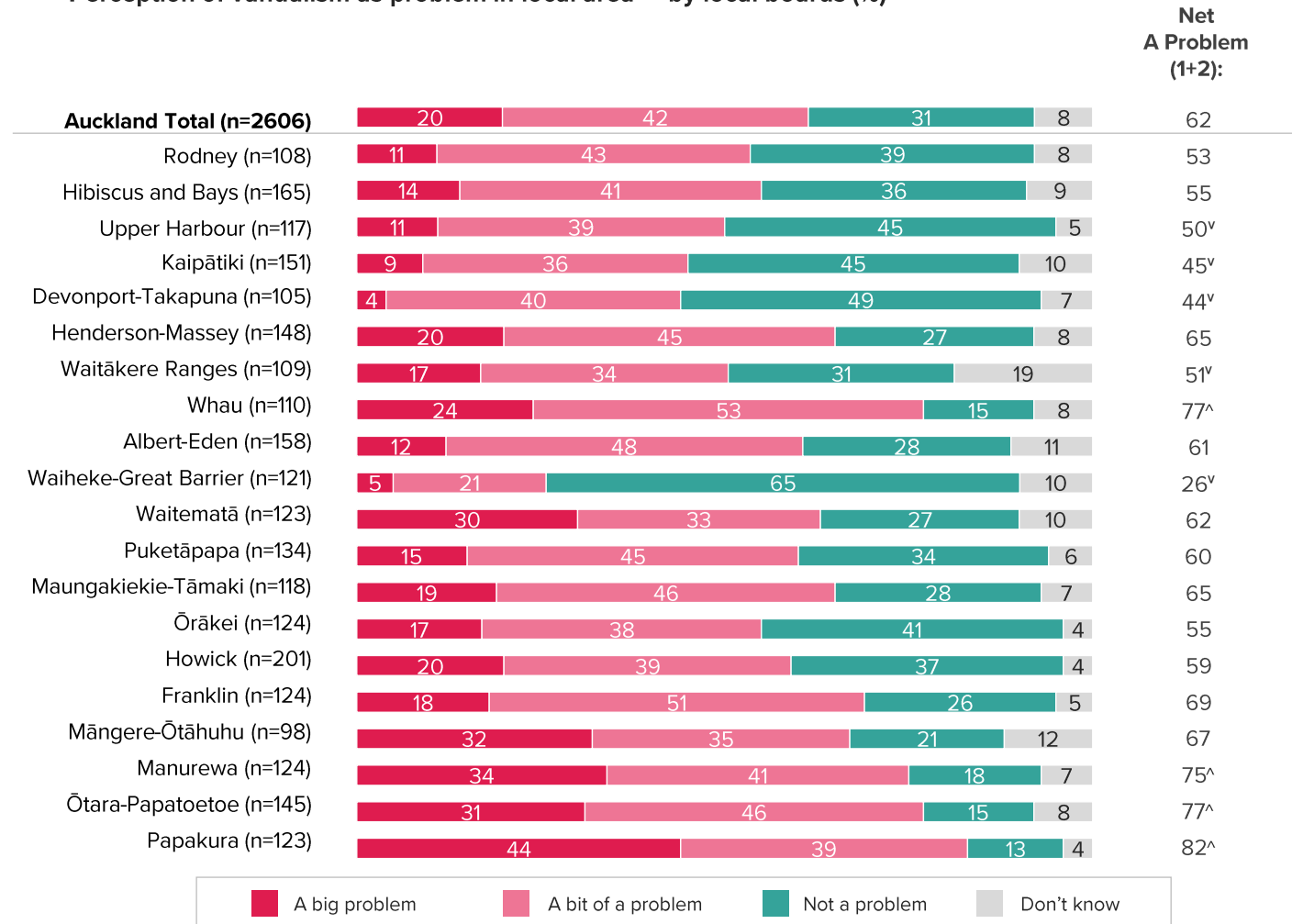
Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging

Six in ten Auckland respondents (62%) perceived vandalism to have been a problem in their local area over the past 12 months.

Residents in Papakura (82%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Whau (both 77%) and Manurewa (75%) were more likely than other Aucklanders to perceive vandalism to have been a problem in their local area.

Those in Waiheke-Great Barrier (26%) were least likely to have perceived vandalism as a problem, while it was also less likely to be considered a problem by those living in Upper Harbour (50%), Kaipātiki (45%), Devonport-Takapuna (44%) and the Waitākere Ranges (51%).

Perception of vandalism as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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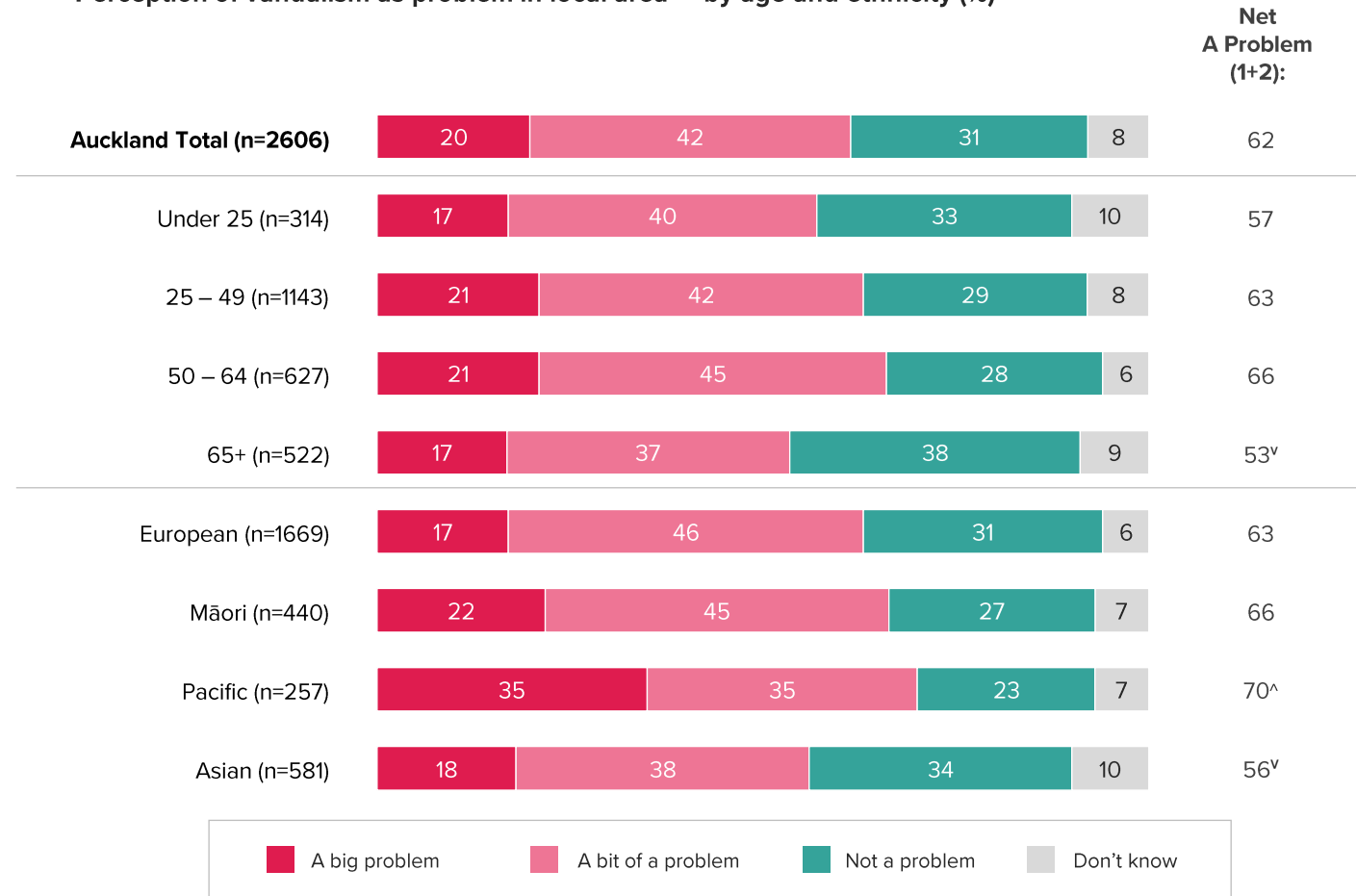
LOCAL ISSUES

Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging

Pacific respondents (70%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to perceive vandalism to have been a problem in their local area over the past year. Asian respondents (56%) were less likely to note this.

Respondents aged 65 plus (53%) were also less likely to perceive vandalism to have been a problem in their local area.

Perception of vandalism as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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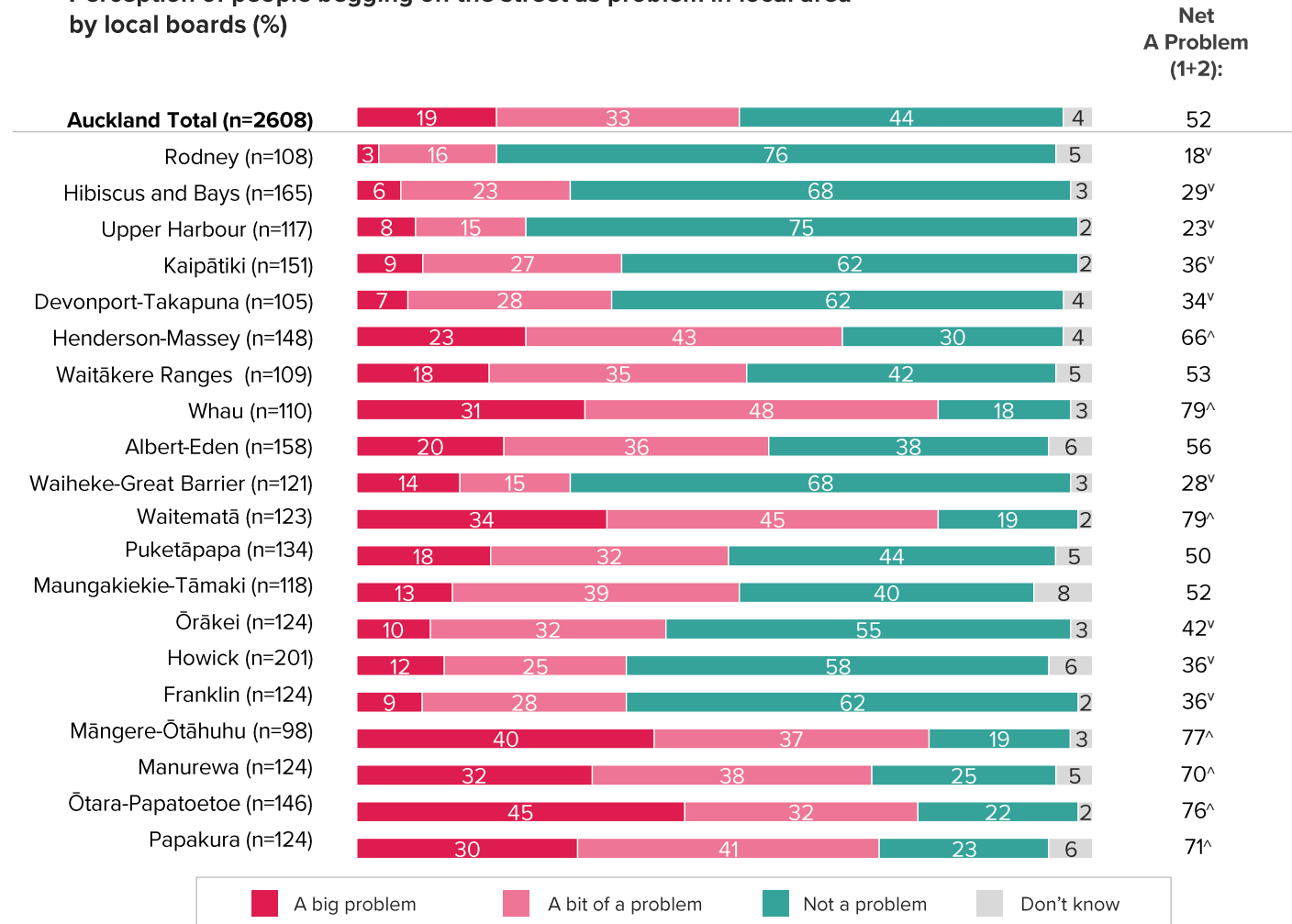
People begging in the street

Half (52%) of Auckland respondents considered people begging on the street to have been a problem in their local area during the last 12 months.

Residents of Whau and Waitemātā (both 79%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (77%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (76%) and Papakura (71%) were more likely than others to consider people begging on the streets to have been a problem.

Those in Rodney (18%), Upper Harbour (23%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (28%) and Hibiscus and Bays (29%) were least likely to note this problem. Residents in Kaipātiki (36%), Devonport-Takapuna (34%), Howick and Franklin (both 36%) and Ōrākei (42%) were also less likely to note this.

Perception of people begging on the street as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: People begging on the street
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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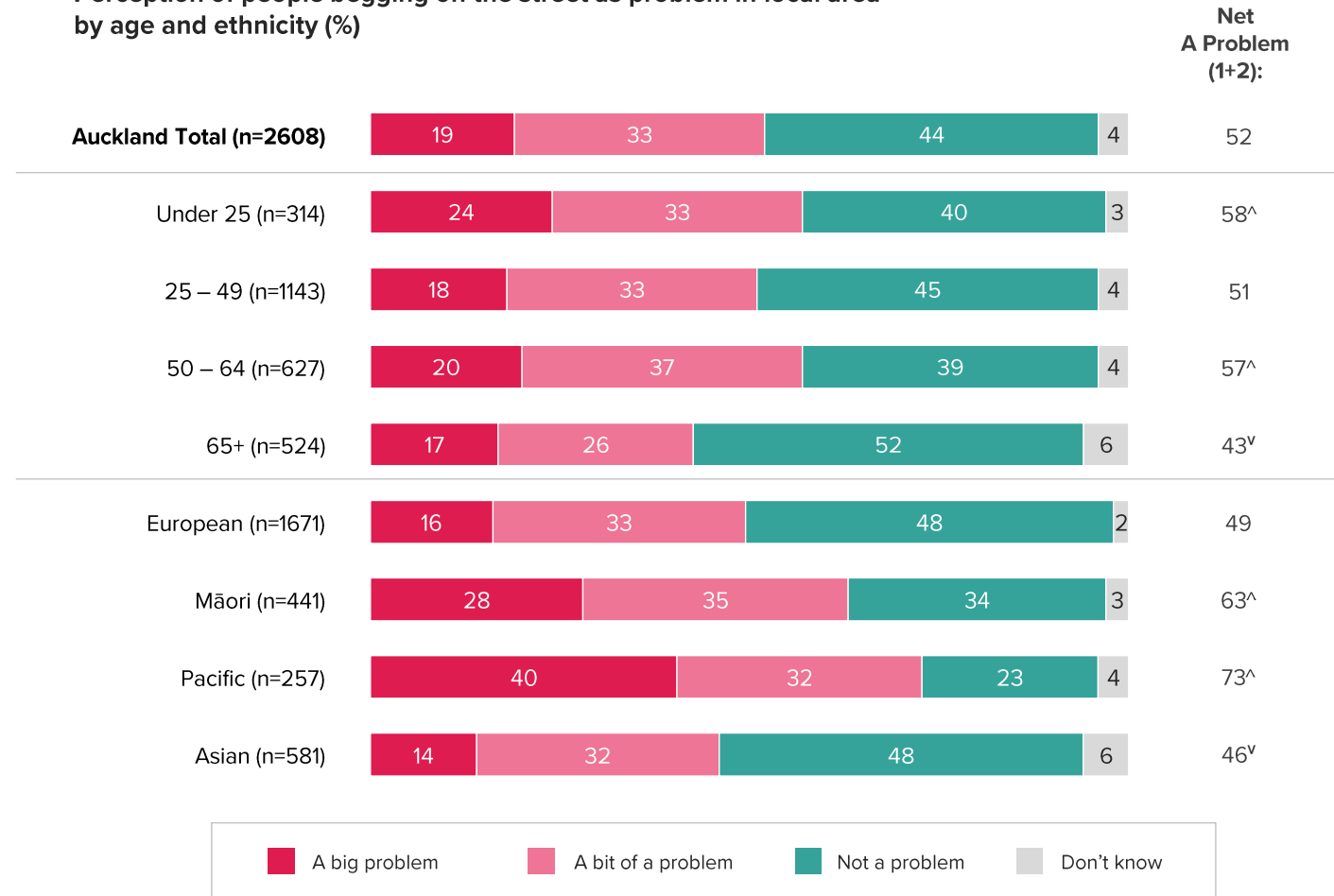
LOCAL ISSUES

People begging in the street

Māori (63%) and Pacific respondents (73%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample (52%) to state that people begging on the street has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months, while Asian respondents (46%) were less likely to report this.

Respondents aged under 25 (58%) or 50 to 64 years (57%) were more likely to state that people begging on the street has been a problem in their local area. In contrast, those aged 65 plus (43%) were less likely to report people begging in the street as a local problem.

Perception of people begging on the street as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: People begging on the street
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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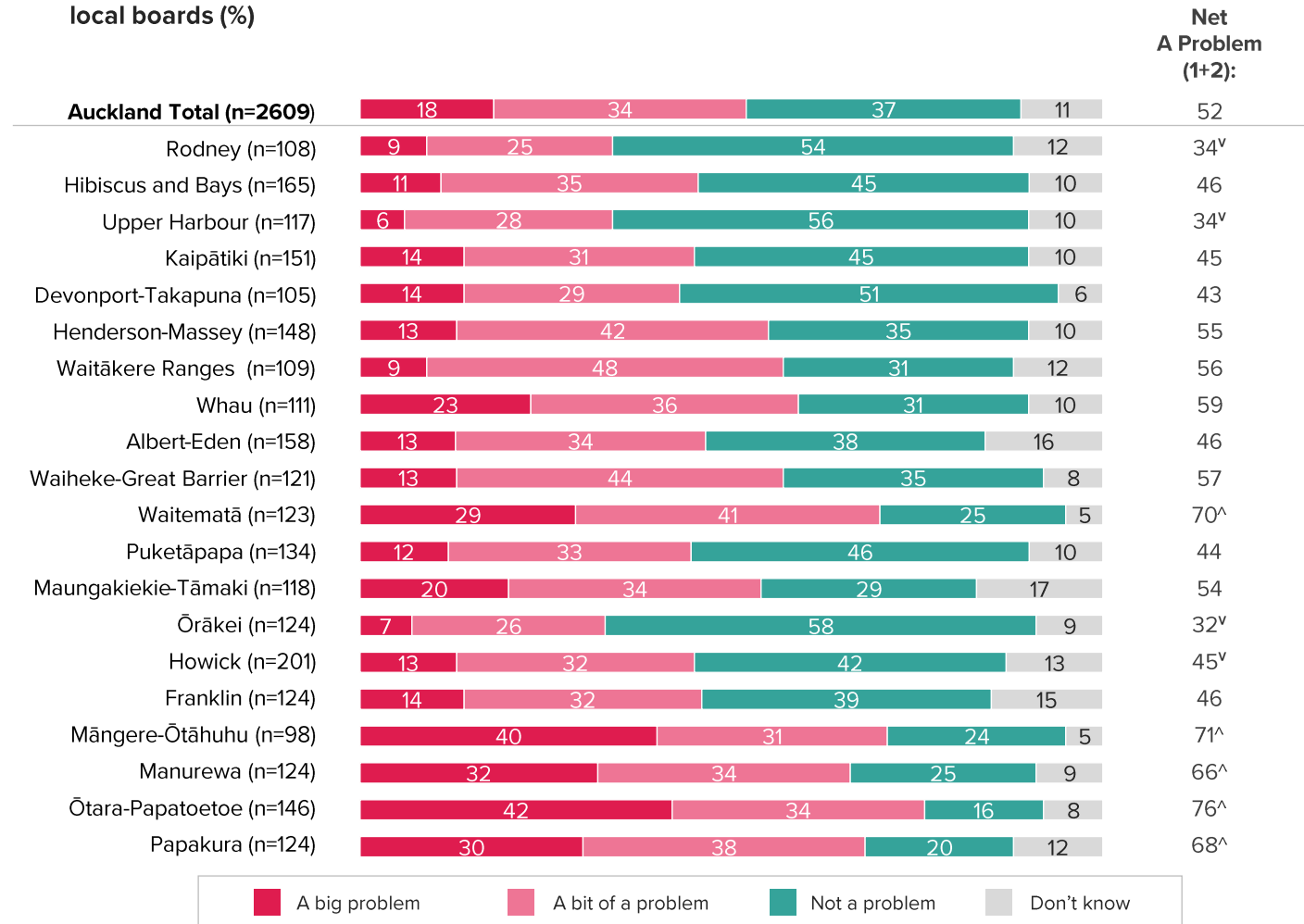
Alcohol or drug problems

Just over half (52%) of Auckland respondents perceived alcohol or drugs problems, or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs, to have been a problem in their local area.

Again, respondents in several local board areas were more likely to report alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour to have been a problem: namely respondents in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (76%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (71%), Waitemata (70%), Papakura (68%) and Manurewa (66%).

Respondents in Ōrākei (32%), Rodney and Upper Harbour (both 34%) and Howick (45%) were less likely to perceive alcohol, drugs or anti-social behaviour to have been a problem in their local area.

Perception of alcohol or drug problems as issue in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months: Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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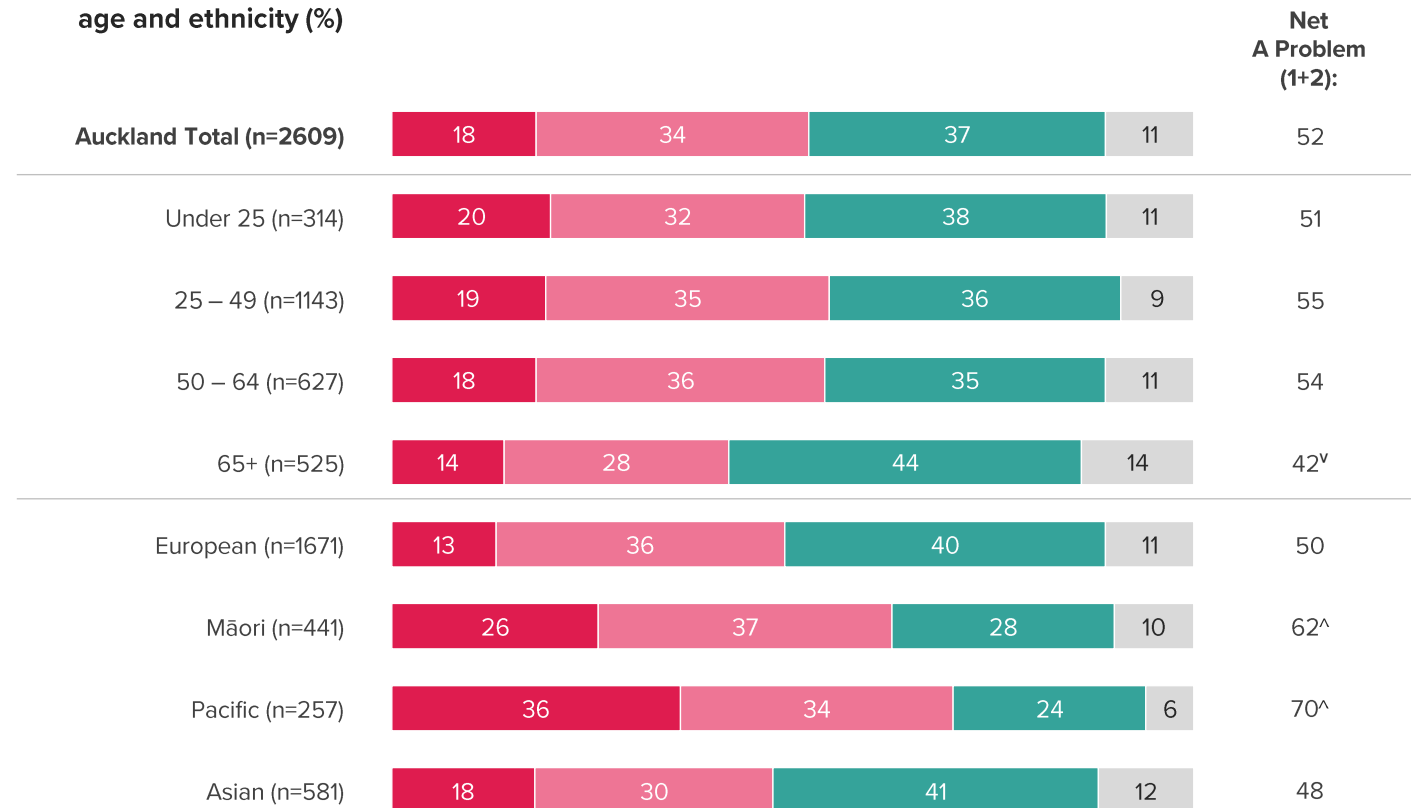
LOCAL ISSUES

Alcohol or drug problems

Māori (62%) and Pacific respondents (70%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample (52%) to state that alcohol, drugs or anti-social behaviour have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents aged 65 years plus (42%) were less likely to state that such issues have been a problem in their local area.

Perception of alcohol or drug problems as issue in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



A big problem



A bit of a problem



Not a problem



Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months: Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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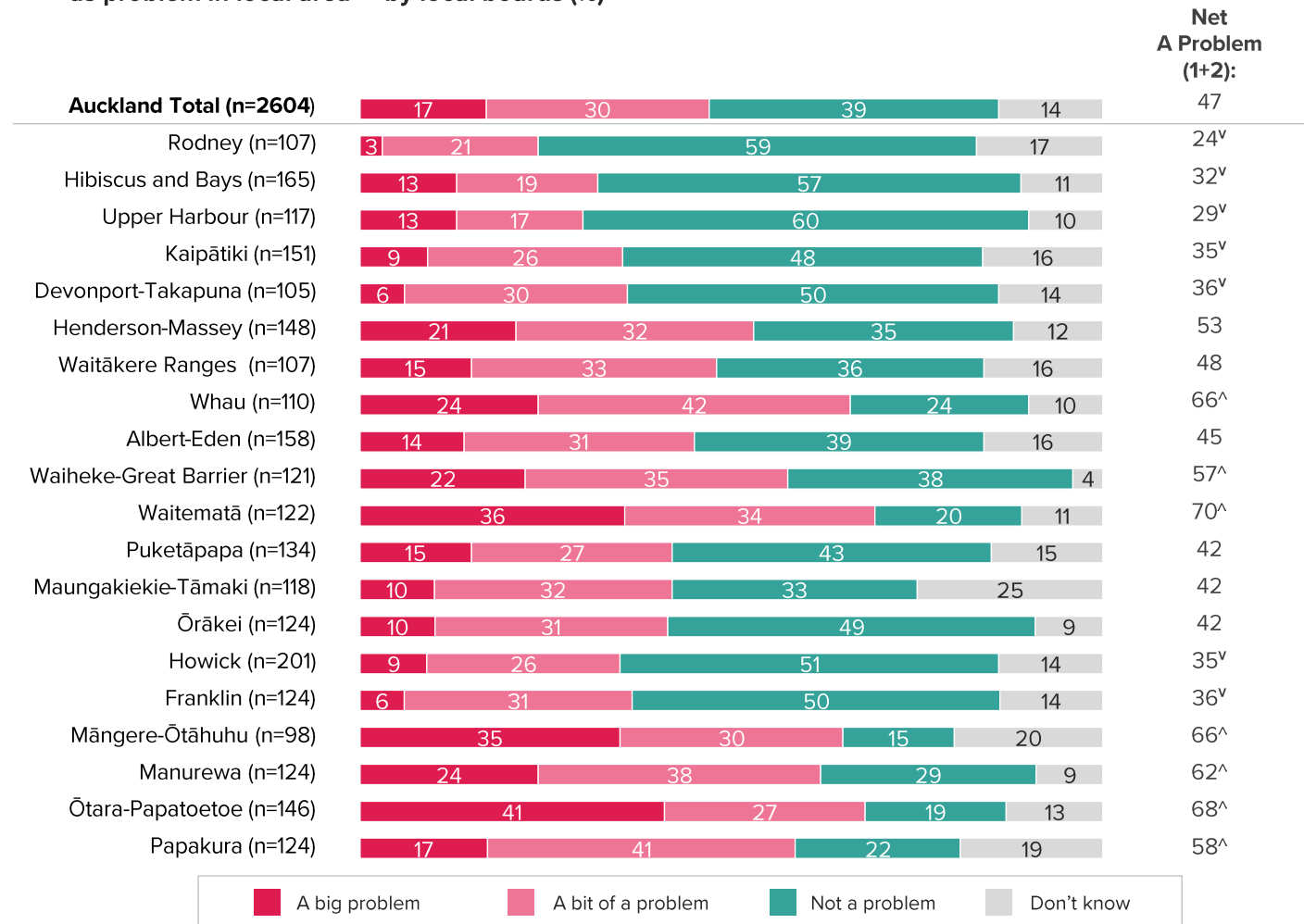
People sleeping rough

Just under half (47%) of Auckland respondents considered people sleeping rough on the streets or in vehicles to have been a problem in their local area during the last 12 months.

Residents in Waitemātā (70%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (68%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Whau (both 66%), Manurewa (62%), Papakura (58%) and Waiheke-Great Barrier (57%) were more likely to note people sleeping rough as a local problem over the last 12 months.

Respondents in Rodney (24%), Upper Harbour (29%), Hibiscus Bays (32%), Kaipātiki and Howick (both 35%), Devonport-Takapuna and Franklin (both 36%) were less likely to perceive people sleeping rough to have been a problem in their local area in the last 12 months.

Perception of people sleeping rough in the street/ in vehicles as problem in local area – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: People sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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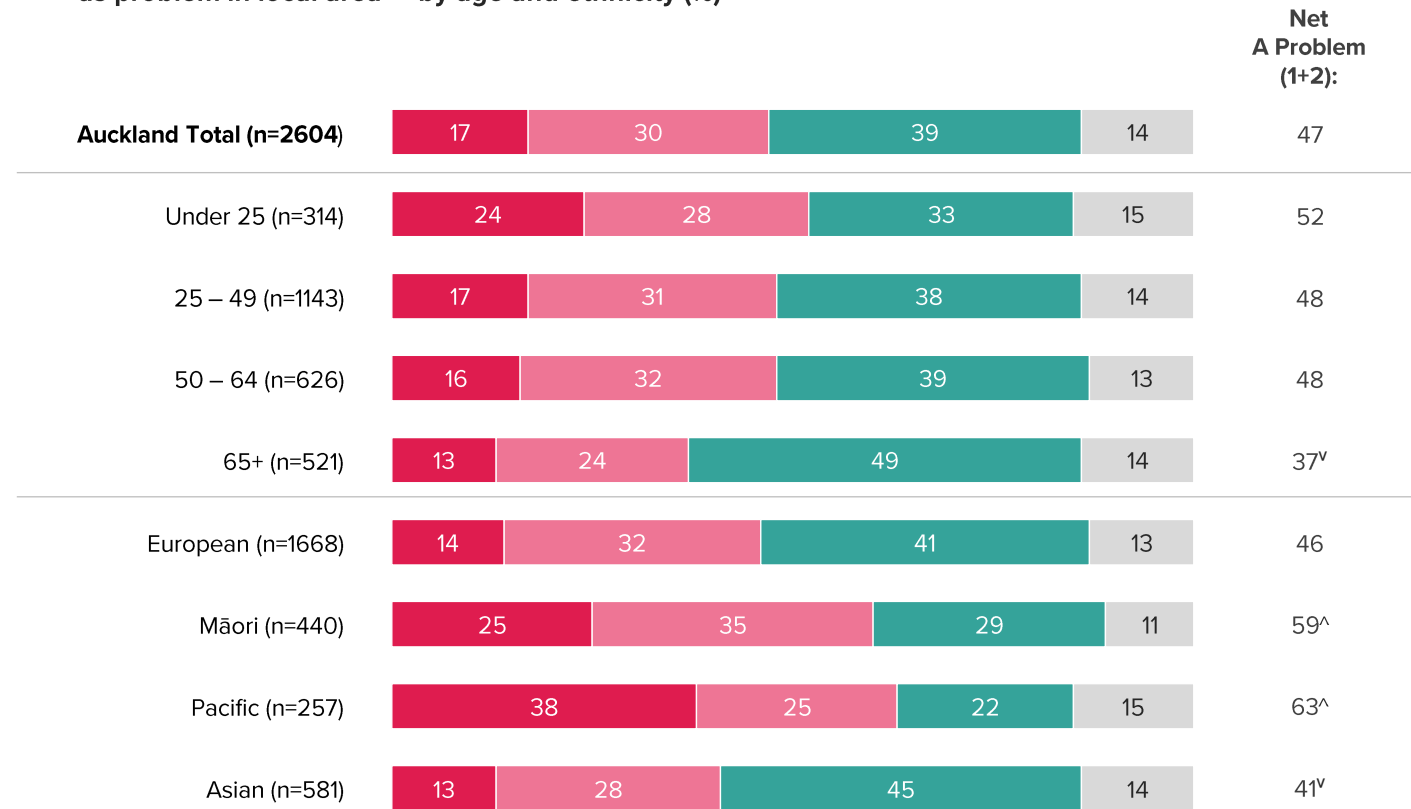
LOCAL ISSUES

People sleeping rough

Māori (59%) and Pacific respondents (63%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample (47%) to state that people sleeping rough has been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months, while Asian respondents (41%) were less likely to report this as a problem in their local area.

Respondents aged 65 years plus (37%) were less likely to state that people sleeping rough has been a problem in their local area.

Perception of people sleeping rough in the street/ in vehicles as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ A big problem
 ■ A bit of a problem
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: People sleeping rough on the streets / in vehicles (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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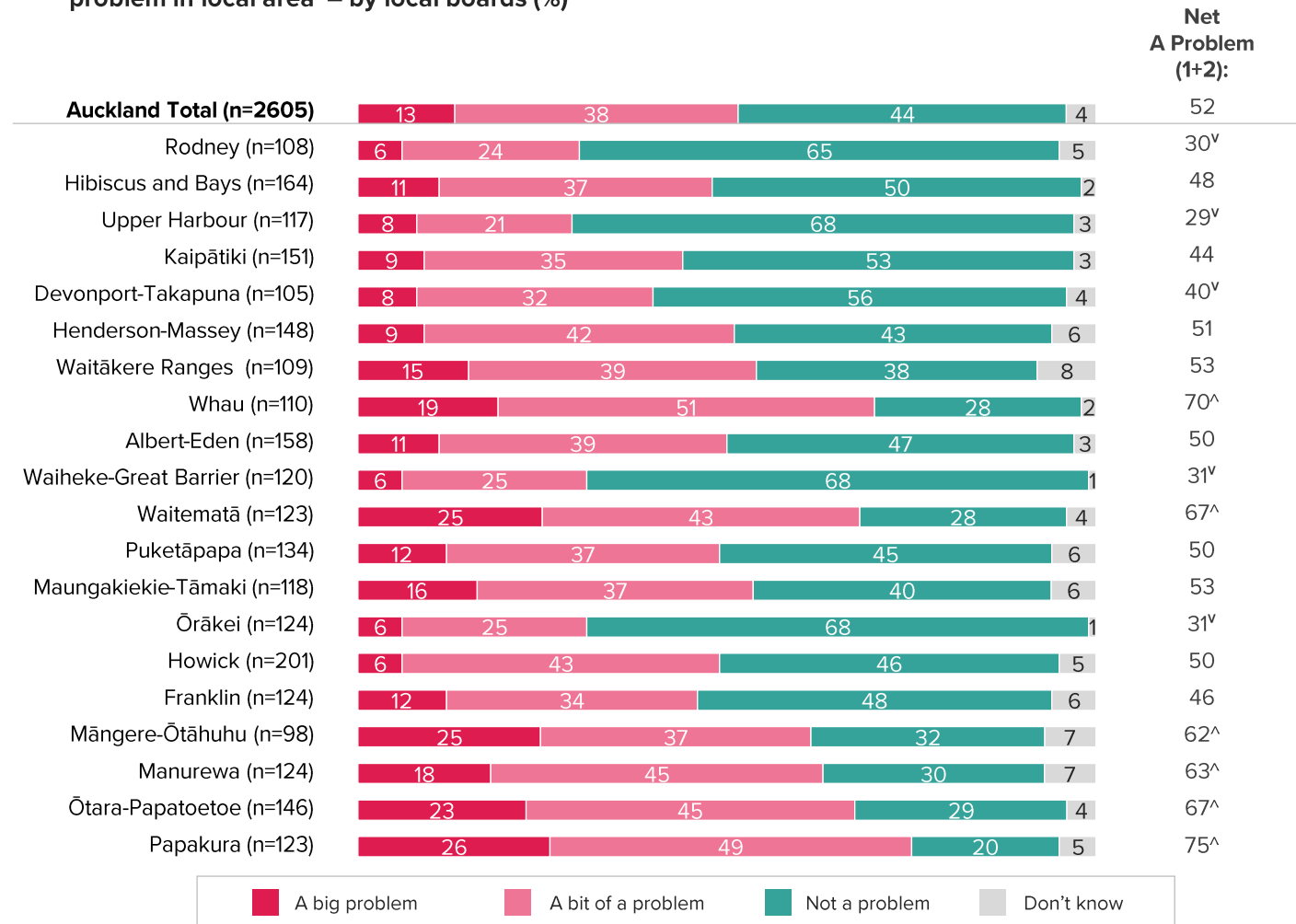
LOCAL ISSUES

People you feel
unsafe around

Over half (52%) felt there has been a problem with people whose behaviour, attitudes or appearance have caused them to feel unsafe in the past 12 months.

Residents in Papakura (75%) Whau (70%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (67%), Waitemātā (67%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (62%) and Manurewa (63%) were more likely to note problems with people they felt unsafe around as a problem in their local area over the last twelve months.

The presence of such people was perceived as less of a problem for residents of Upper Harbour (29%), Rodney (30%), Ōrākei and Waiheke-Great Barrier (both 31%) and Devonport-Takapuna (40%).

Perception of the presence of people you feel unsafe around as
problem in local area – by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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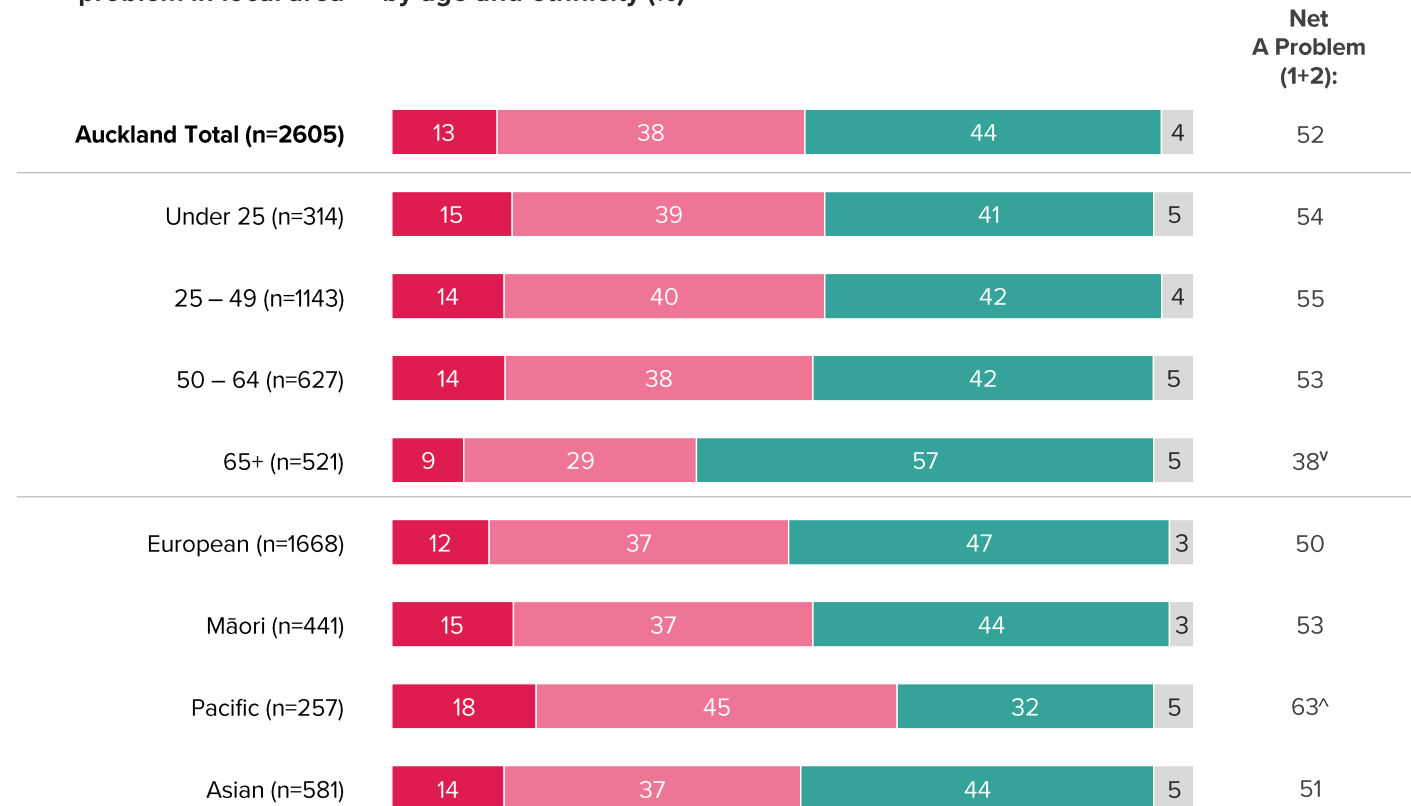
LOCAL ISSUES

People you feel unsafe around

Pacific respondents (63%) were more likely than the overall Auckland sample (52%) to state that people they feel unsafe around had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months.

Respondents aged 65 years plus (38%) were less likely to state that such people had been a problem in their local area.

Perception of the presence of people you feel unsafe around as problem in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ A big problem
 ■ A bit of a problem
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Don't know

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months: People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance
(1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

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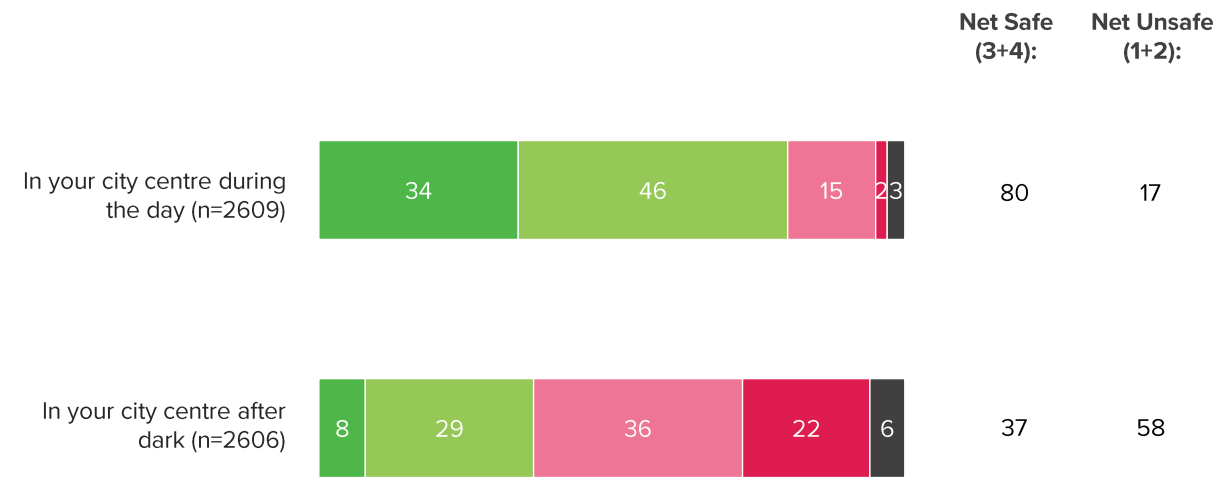
LOCAL ISSUES

Sense of safety - summary

Respondents were asked to rate their general feelings of safety in their city centre during the day and after dark.

While 80% said they feel safe in their city centre during the day, just 37% felt safe in their city centre after dark.

Perceived safety in various circumstances (summary) – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...
 (1 – Very unsafe, 2 – A bit unsafe, 3 – Fairly safe, 4 – Very safe)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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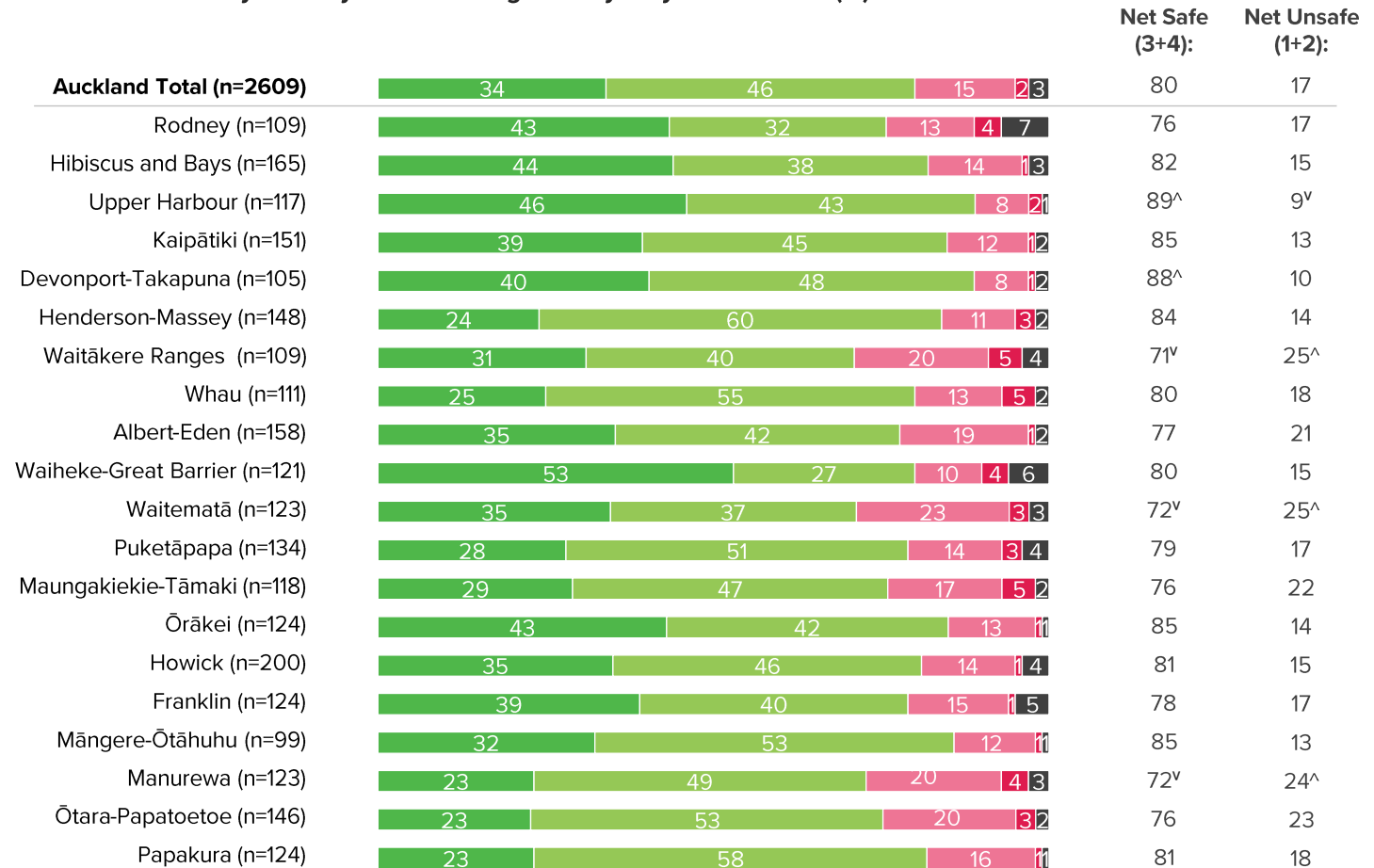
Sense of safety – In your city centre during the day

Eight in ten Auckland respondents (80%) said they feel safe in their city centre during the day.

Those living in Upper Harbour (89%) and Devonport-Takapuna (88%) were most likely to state that they felt safe.

Those living in Waitākere Ranges (71%), Waitemātā and Manurewa (both 72%) were less likely than the rest of Auckland to indicate they felt safe in their city centre during the day.

Perceived safety – In city centre during the day – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations... In your city centre during the day
 (1 – Very unsafe, 2 – A bit unsafe, 3 – Fairly safe, 4 – Very safe)

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Sense of safety – In your city centre during the day

There were no significant differences in perceptions of safety in their city centre during the day by ethnicity.

Young people under age 25 (86%) were more likely to state that they felt safe than older people.

Perceived safety – In city centre during the day – by age and ethnicity (%)

					Net Safe (3+4):	Net Unsafe (1+2):
Auckland Total (n=2609)	34	46	15	23	80	17
Under 25 (n=314)	35	51	13	11	86 [^]	14
25 – 49 (n=1143)	34	46	16	32	80	19
50 – 64 (n=626)	31	48	16	23	79	18
65+ (n=526)	36	41	13	7	77	16
European (n=1671)	37	42	16	24	78	18
Māori (n=441)	32	49	12	3	81	16
Pacific (n=258)	33	52	10	2	84	14
Asian (n=580)	30	52	15	2	82	17

■ Very safe
 ■ Fairly safe
 ■ A bit unsafe
 ■ Very unsafe
 ■ Don't know/not applicable

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations... In your city centre during the day
(1 – Very unsafe, 2 – A bit unsafe, 3 – Fairly safe, 4 – Very safe)

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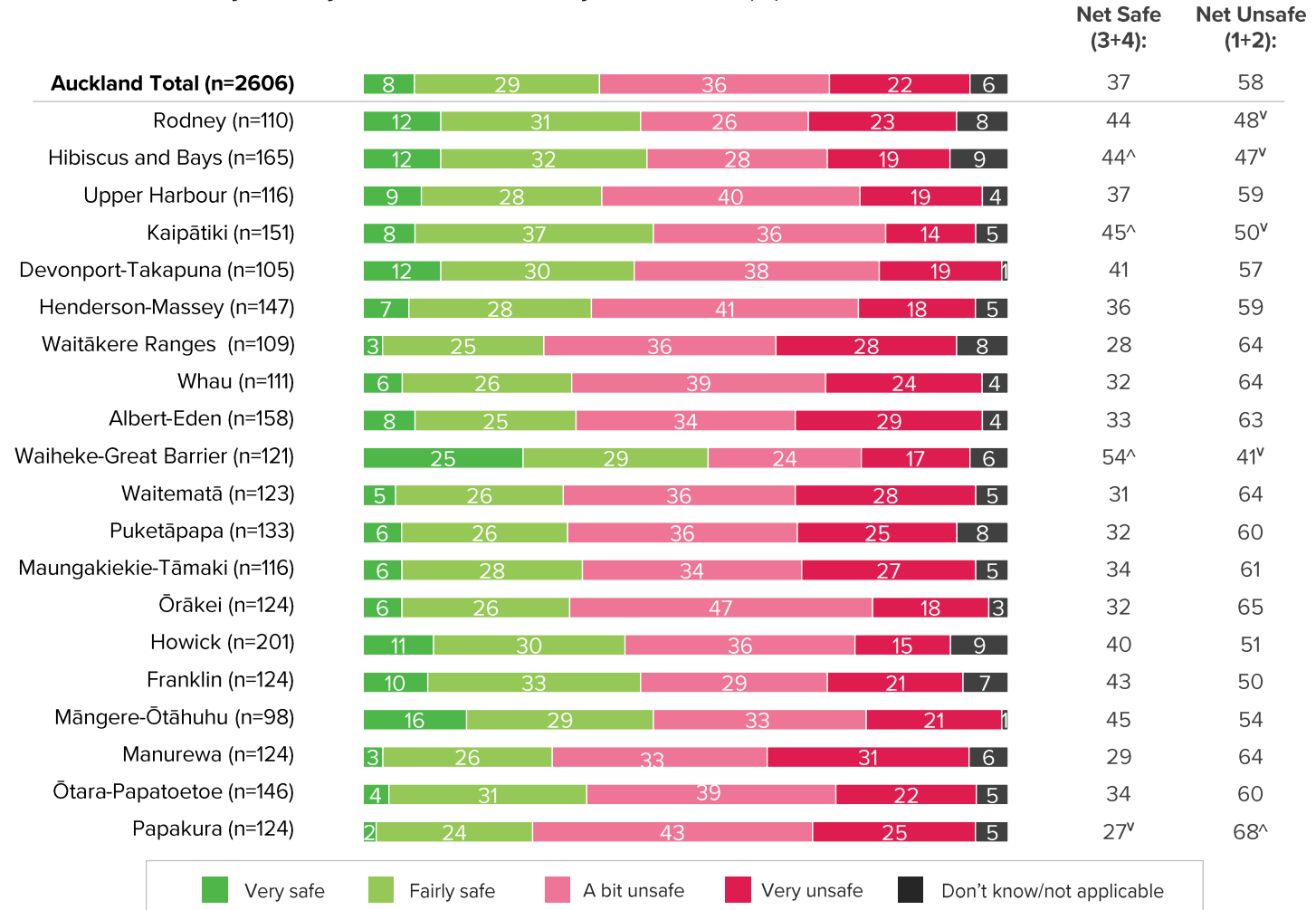
Sense of safety – In your city centre after dark

Nearly six in ten Auckland respondents (58%) said they feel unsafe in their city centre after dark, including one in five (22%) who feel very unsafe.

Feelings of being unsafe in their city centre at night were greater than the rest of Auckland among residents of Papakura (68% feeling unsafe, compared with 58% overall).

In contrast, 41% of those who live in Waiheke-Great Barrier said they felt unsafe in their city centre at night. Residents in Rodney (48%), Hibiscus and Bays (47%) and Kaipātiki (50%) were also less likely to feel unsafe in this setting.

Perceived safety – In city centre after dark – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations... In your city centre after dark
 (1 – Very unsafe, 2 – A bit unsafe, 3 – Fairly safe, 4 – Very safe)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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Sense of safety – In your city centre after dark

Māori (52%) and Pacific respondents (51%) were less likely than the overall Auckland sample (58%) to state that they have felt unsafe in their city centre after dark.

Respondents aged under 25 years (65%) were more likely than others to say they felt unsafe in their city centre after dark, while those aged 65 years plus (47%) were less likely to say they felt unsafe in this situation.

Perceived safety – In city centre after dark – by age and ethnicity (%)

						Net Safe (3+4):	Net Unsafe (1+2):
Auckland Total (n=2606)	8	29	36	22	6	37	58
Under 25 (n=314)	7	25	40	24	3	33	65^
25 – 49 (n=1143)	8	29	39	21	3	37	60
50 – 64 (n=625)	6	30	33	24	6	36	57
65+ (n=524)	10	28	27	20	15	39	47^
European (n=1670)	8	26	35	25	6	34	59
Māori (n=441)	7	35	29	23	6	42^	52^
Pacific (n=257)	14	33	32	19	3	46^	51^
Asian (n=579)	6	30	41	18	5	36	59

■ Very safe
 ■ Fairly safe
 ■ A bit unsafe
 ■ Very unsafe
 ■ Don't know/not applicable

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations... In your city centre after dark
(1 – Very unsafe, 2 – A bit unsafe, 3 – Fairly safe, 4 – Very safe)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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WHATUNGA HAPORI, WHATUNGA AHUREA, WHATUNGA PĀPORI / COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

This section reports on a wide range of questions relating 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 last 12 months. The section also covers issues relating to culture and diversity, and discrimination and prejudice.



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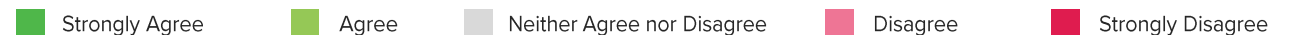
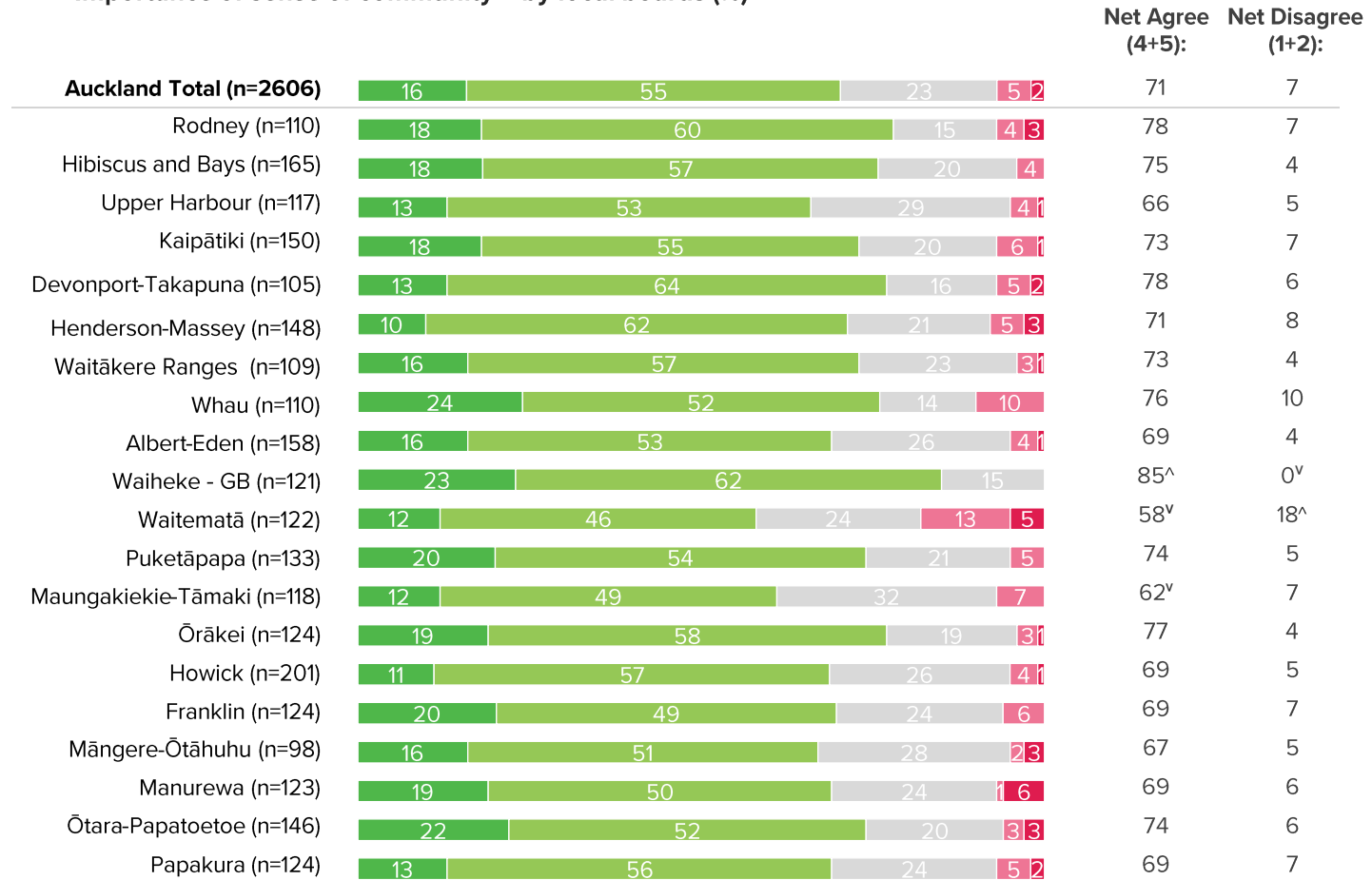
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Importance of sense of community

Seven in 10 Auckland respondents (71%) considered feeling a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood is important to them.

Residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (85%) were most likely to agree that a sense of community is important to them, while those who live in Waitematā (58%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (62%) were less likely to consider feeling a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood is important to them.

Importance of sense of community – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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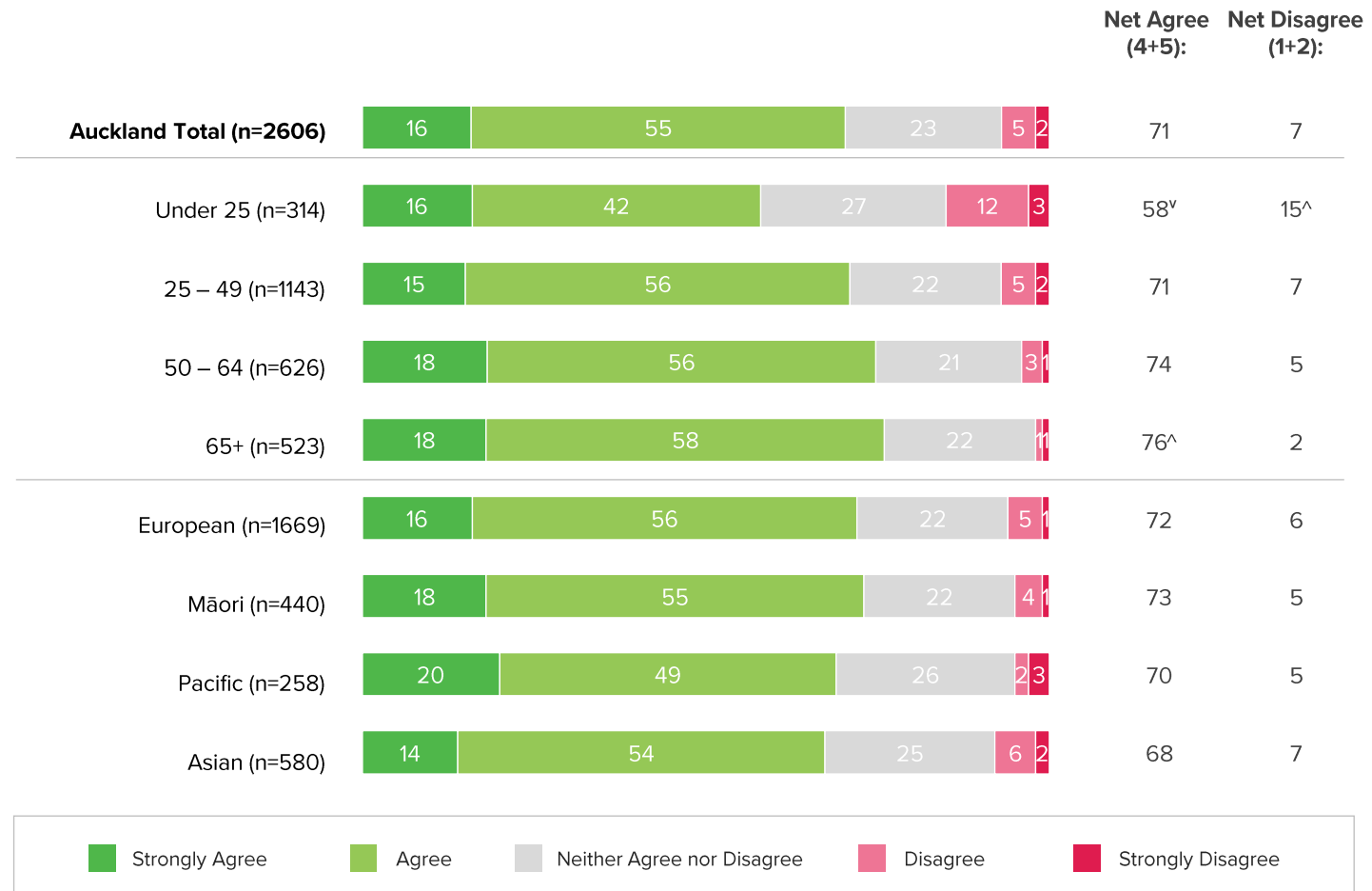
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Importance of sense of community

There were no differences in the perceived importance of feeling a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood by ethnicity.

However, respondents aged under 25 attached less importance to feeling a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood than older people did (58% agreeing compared with 71% of the total Auckland sample). In contrast, 76% of those aged 65 plus felt this is important to them.

Importance of sense of community – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
It's important to me to feel a sense of community with people in my neighbourhood
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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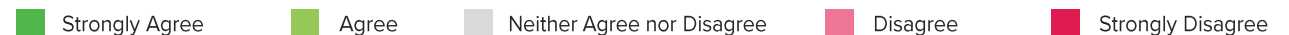
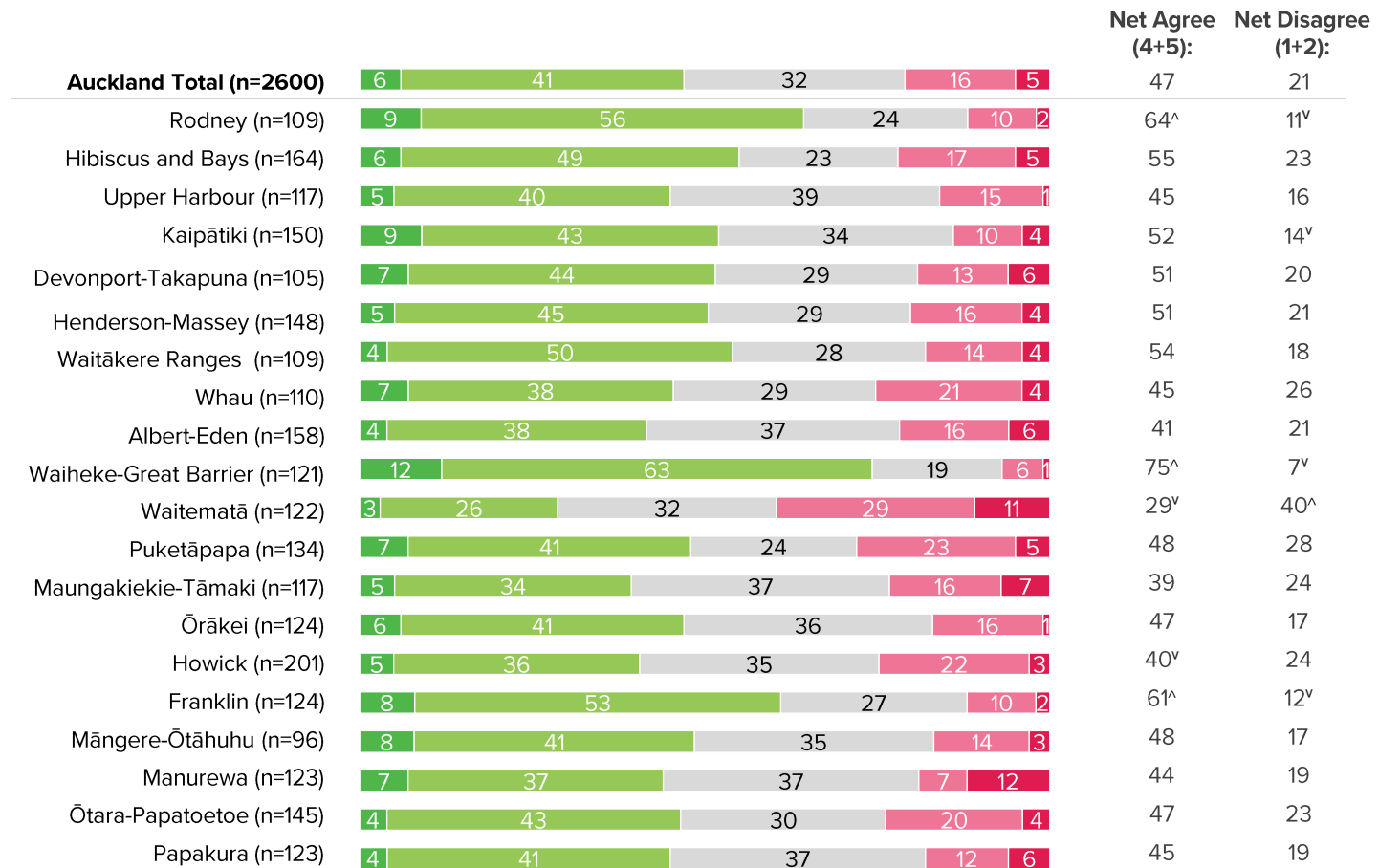
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sense of community experienced

Nearly half (47%) of Auckland respondents agreed that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood, while 21% disagreed.

The sense of community experienced was greater than the rest of Auckland among residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (75%), Rodney (64%) and Franklin (61%). It was lowest among those who live in Waitemata (29%). It was also lower than the rest of Auckland among residents of Howick (40%).

Sense of community experienced – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
I feel a sense of community with others in my neighbourhood
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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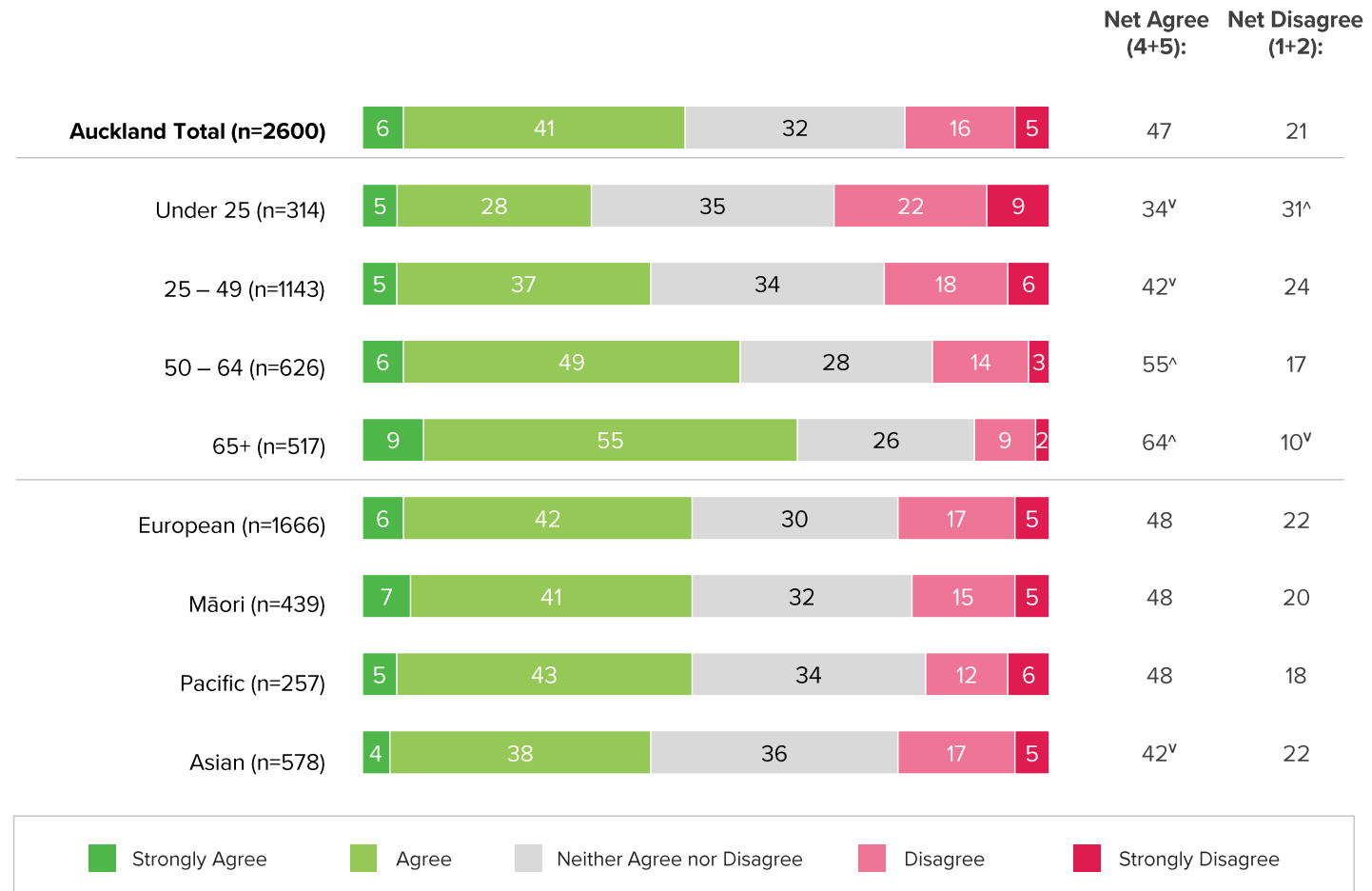
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sense of community experienced

Asian respondents were less likely to feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood (42% compared to 47% overall).

The sense of community residents experienced increased with age. One in three (34%) of those under 25 and 42% of those aged 25 to 49 years were less likely to agree compared with 55% of those aged 50 to 64 and 64% of those aged 65 plus that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

Sense of community experienced – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
I feel a sense of community with others in my neighbourhood
(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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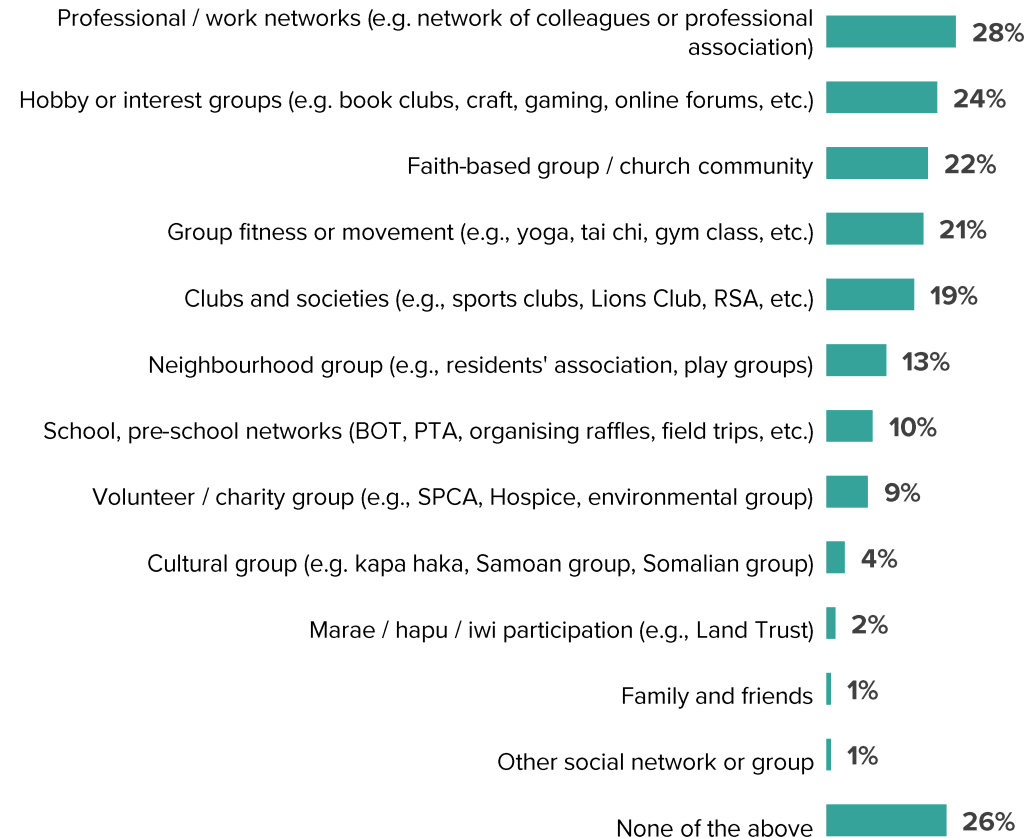
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Participation in social networks and groups

Three in four Auckland respondents (74%) said they belong to at least one of the ten types of social networks/groups listed.

Belonging to a professional or work network was most common (28% mentioning this), followed by belonging to a hobby or interest group (24%), a faith-based group (22%) or a group fitness or movement group (21%).

Participation in social networks and groups – Auckland total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=2610)

Source: Q27. Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

*Please note the social network/group wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details..



COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Participation in social networks and groups

Participation in social networks and groups – by local boards (%)

	Professional / work networks	Hobby or interest groups	Faith-based group / church community	Group fitness or movement	Clubs and societies	Neighbourhood group
Auckland Total (n=2610)	28	24	22	21	19	13
Rodney (n=110)	24	31	15	18	24	22^
Hibiscus and Bays (n=165)	29	18	16	26	27^	15
Upper Harbour (n=117)	30	20	21	18	11^v	20^
Kaipātiki (n=151)	29	28	14^v	23	24	12
Devonport-Takapuna (n=105)	36^	23	14	22	25	10
Henderson-Massey (n=148)	25	27	20	11^v	19	11
Waitākere Ranges (n=109)	20	24	20	20	15	15
Whau (n=110)	30	21	38^	23	9^v	10
Albert-Eden (n=158)	32	28	13^v	18	18	12
Waiheke-Great Barrier (n=121)	26	23	4^v	29^	27^	11
Waitematā (n=123)	39^	32^	6^v	30^	16	14
Puketāpapa (n=134)	24	24	32^	26	17	14
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=118)	30	26	27	24	13	8
Ōrākei (n=124)	35	33^	21	29^	25	17
Howick (n=201)	28	20	26	16	25^	12
Franklin (n=124)	22	19	15	18	24	11
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=98)	16^v	26	37^	23	14	7
Manurewa (n=124)	20	16^v	30^	14	14	11
Ōtara-Papatoetoe (n=46)	21	18	40^	21	14	9
Papakura (n=124)	26	25	22	16	13	13

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q27. Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

*Please note the social network/group wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

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COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Participation in social networks and groups**Participation in social networks and groups – by age and ethnicity (%)**

	Professional / work networks	Hobby or interest groups	Faith-based group / church community	Group fitness or movement	Clubs and societies	Neighbourhood group
Auckland Total (n=2610)	28	24	22	21	19	13
Under 25 (n=314)	26	32 [^]	26	21	20	6 ^v
25 – 49 (n=1143)	32	25	20 ^v	22	16	14
50 – 64 (n=627)	27	18 ^v	21	20	18	11
65+ (n=526)	15 ^v	22	25	19	28 [^]	14
European (n=1672)	31	27	13 ^v	23	24 [^]	13
Māori (n=440)	26	24	12 ^v	23	22	16
Pacific (n=258)	20 ^v	20	51 [^]	24	14	8 ^v
Asian (n=580)	29	22	27 [^]	15 ^v	11 ^v	13

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q27. Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of, do you belong to any of the following?

*Please note the social network/group wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)**(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)**



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Frequency of feeling lonely or isolated

While nearly half (47%) of Auckland respondents said they have rarely or never felt lonely or isolated in the past year, 12% said they have felt this way most or all of the time.

There were few local board related differences. Residents in the Upper Harbour (57%) were more likely to 'rarely' or 'never' feel this way.

Residents of Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu were more likely to feel lonely or isolated 'most of the time' or 'always' (24% and 25% respectively, compared with 12% of all Auckland respondents).

Frequency of feeling isolated – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q28. Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated?
(1 – Always, 2 – Most of the time, 3 – Sometimes, 4 – Rarely, 5 – Never)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^ Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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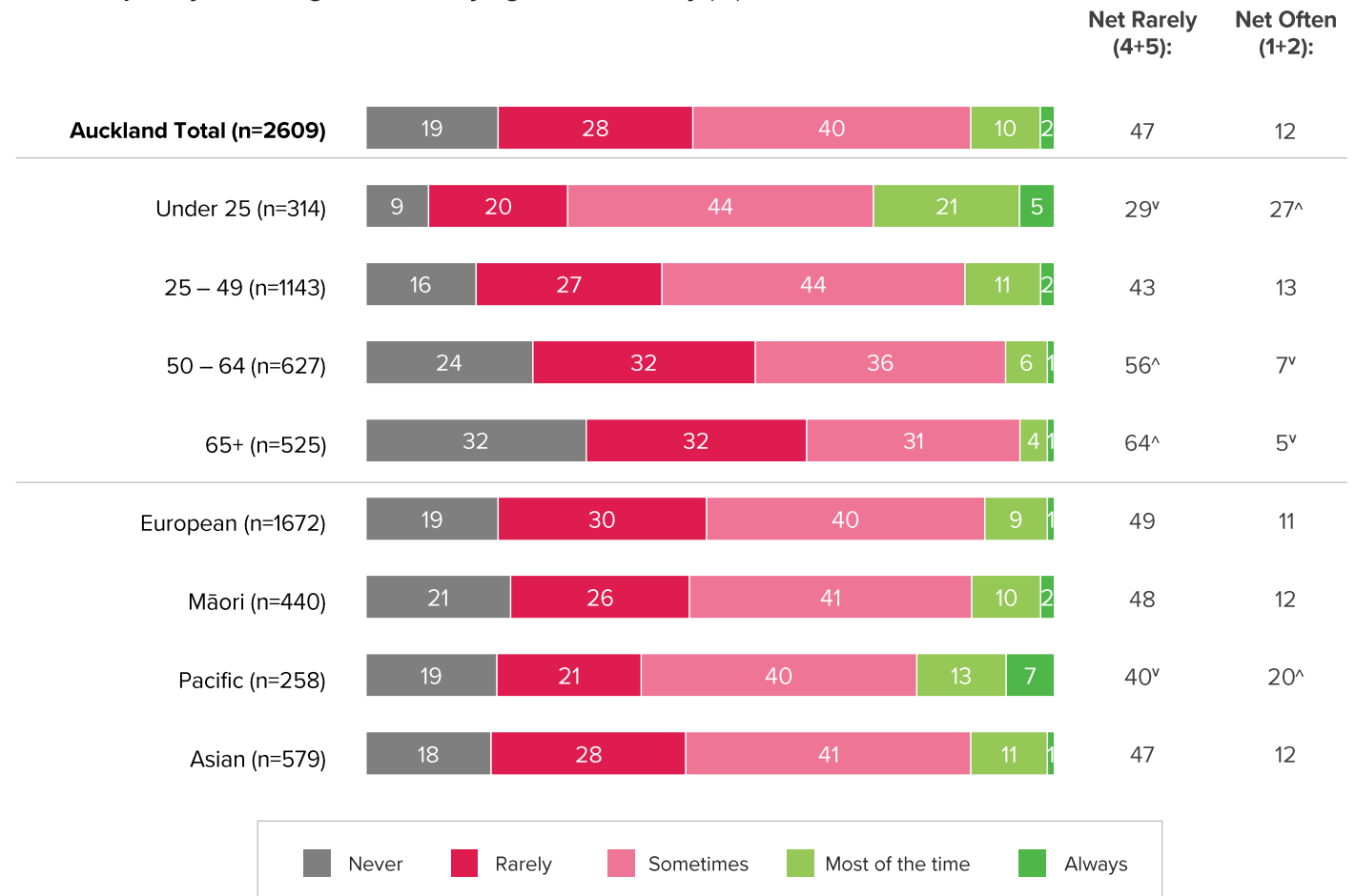
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Frequency of feeling lonely or isolated

Pacific respondents (20%) were more likely than those of other ethnic groups to say they feel isolated 'most of the time' or 'always' (compared to the overall Auckland total of 12%).

Feelings of isolation were age related. While 27% of those under 25 said they feel isolated 'most of the time' or 'always', only 7% of those aged 50 to 64 and 5% of those aged 65 plus felt this way most or all of the time.

Frequency of feeling isolated – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q28. Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated? (1 – Always, 2 – Most of the time, 3 – Sometimes, 4 – Rarely, 5 – Never)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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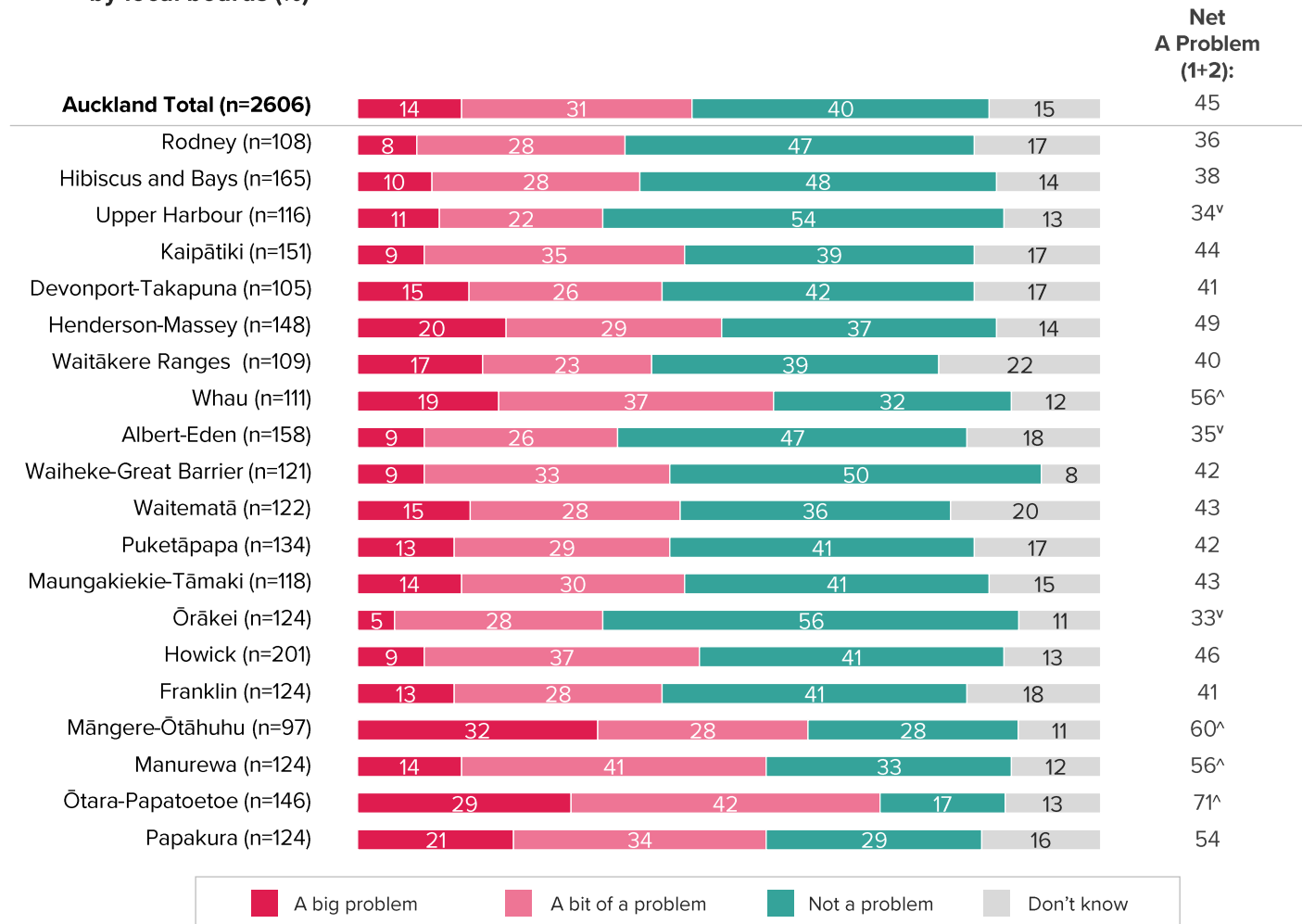
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people

Just under half (45%) of all Auckland respondents considered racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people to have been a problem in their local area over the past 12 months.

Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (71%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (60%), Manurewa and Whau (both 56%), were more likely to consider racism or discrimination a problem in their local areas than others. Those living in Upper Harbour (34%), Albert-Eden (35%) and Ōrākei (33%) were less likely than others to consider this a problem.

Perception of racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months: Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

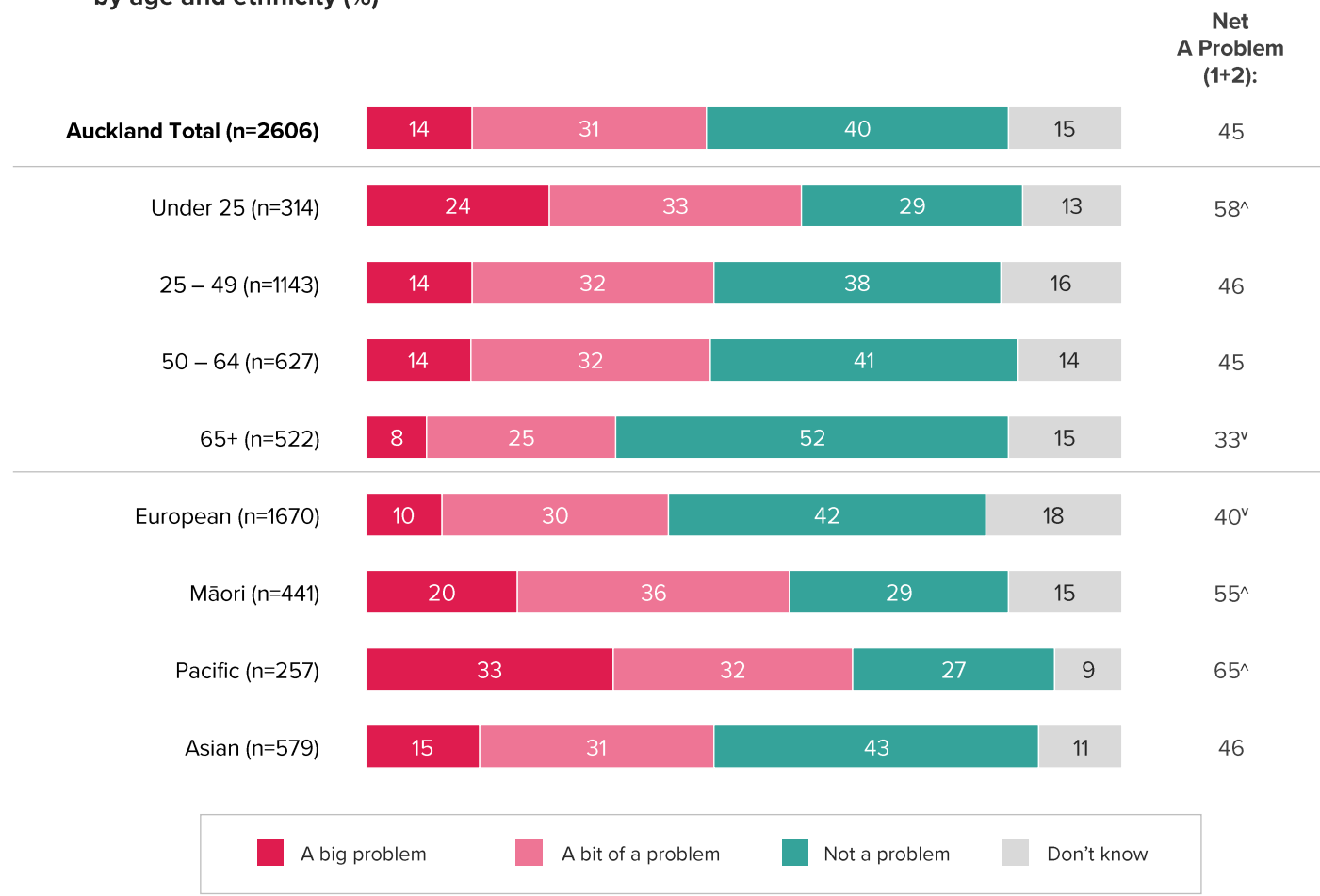
COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKS

Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people

Māori (55%) and Pacific respondents (65%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to consider racism or discrimination has been a problem in their area.

Perceptions were age related. While 58% of those aged under 25 considered racism or discrimination to have been a problem, only 33% of respondents aged 65 years plus felt this way.

Perception of racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months: Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people
 (1 – A big problem, 2 – A bit of a problem, 3 – Not a problem, 4 – Don't know)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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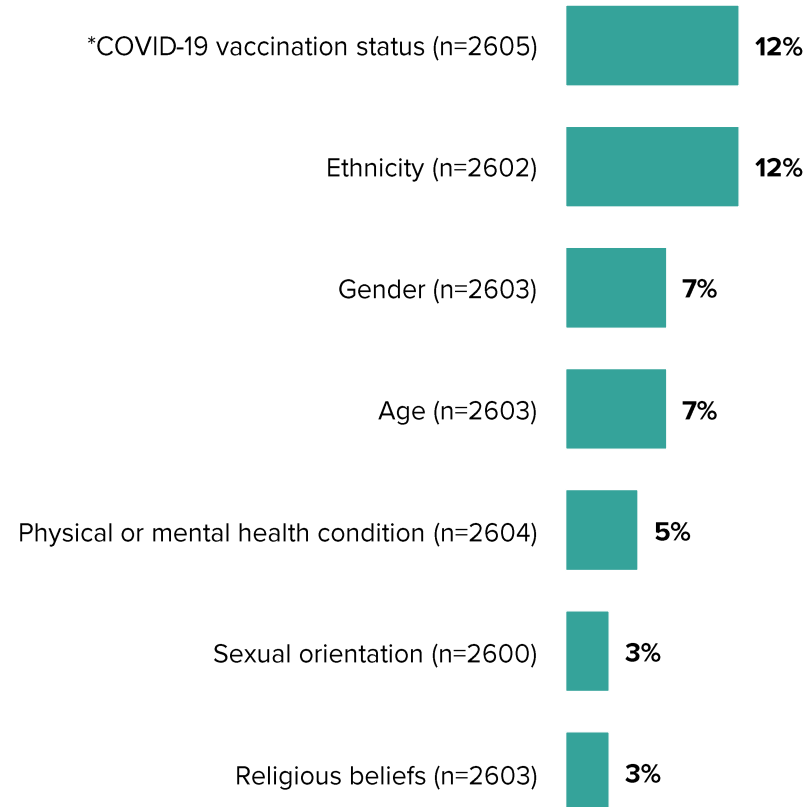
Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance - summary

Over the three months prior to the survey, 12% of Auckland respondents felt they have personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in their local area because of their COVID-19 vaccination status.

Twelve percent have experienced this because of their ethnicity.

Personal experience of prejudice, intolerance or unfair treatment due to other factors such as gender, age, etc., were less widespread.

Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance over the prior three months in local area – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q37. In the last three months in <local area>, have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your...

*Please note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey



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COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKSPersonal experience of prejudice or intolerance in
prior 3 months in local area

Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area – by local boards (%)

	*COVID-19 vaccination status	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Physical or mental health condition	Sexual orientation	Religious beliefs
Auckland Total (n=2605)	12	12	7	7	5	3	3
Rodney (n=109)	19 [^]	5 ^v	7	5	3	1	1
Hibiscus and Bays (n=165)	11	8	10	13 [^]	9	4	3
Upper Harbour (n=117)	3 ^v	11	4	7	3	3	1
Kaipātiki (n=150)	9	7	4	4	4	1	1
Devonport-Takapuna (n=105)	9	8	7	6	6	1	0
Henderson-Massey (n=147)	14	14	7	9	7	4	5
Waitākere Ranges (n=109)	16	10	9	11	5	4	3
Whau (n=110)	11	15	9	9	3	3	1
Albert-Eden (n=158)	7	12	6	4	2	2	3
Waiheke-Great Barrier (n=120)	19 [^]	6	6	9	4	4	3
Waitematā (n=123)	7	10	10	4	5	3	2
Puketāpapa (n=134)	13	12	4	3	4	2	3
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=117)	13	15	8	16 [^]	7	3	6
Ōrākei (n=124)	5 ^v	8	1 ^v	3	1 ^v	0	1
Howick (n=201)	12	10	6	7	2	1	3
Franklin (n=124)	11	11	5	7	4	3	1
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=98)	22 [^]	20 [^]	11	14 [^]	14 [^]	8 [^]	13 [^]
Manurewa (n=124)	8	14	3	4	4	3	2
Ōtara-Papatoetoe (n=146)	20 [^]	20 [^]	7	9	14 [^]	4	10 [^]
Papakura (n=124)	16	18 [^]	5	5	4	1	2

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q37. In the last three months in <local area>, have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your...

*Please note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKSPersonal experience of prejudice or intolerance in
prior 3 months in local area

Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)

	*COVID-19 vaccination status	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Physical or mental health condition	Sexual orientation	Religious beliefs
Auckland Total (n=2605)	12	12	7	7	5	3	3
Under 25 (n=314)	12	14	14 [^]	11	10 [^]	6	6
25 – 49 (n=1143)	14 [^]	12	7	5	5	3	3
50 – 64 (n=627)	10	13	4	8	5	1	2
65+ (n=521)	6 ^v	5 ^v	2 ^v	8	2	1	3
European (n=1668)	11 ^v	6 ^v	7	8	4	2	2
Māori (n=440)	20 [^]	21 [^]	9	10	7	5	5
Pacific (n=258)	22 [^]	19 [^]	10	11	12 [^]	5	8 [^]
Asian (n=580)	7 ^v	17 [^]	4	4	3	1	2
Under 25 (n=314)	12	14	14 [^]	11	10 [^]	6	6

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source: Q37.** In the last three months in <local area>, have you personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, because of your...

*Please note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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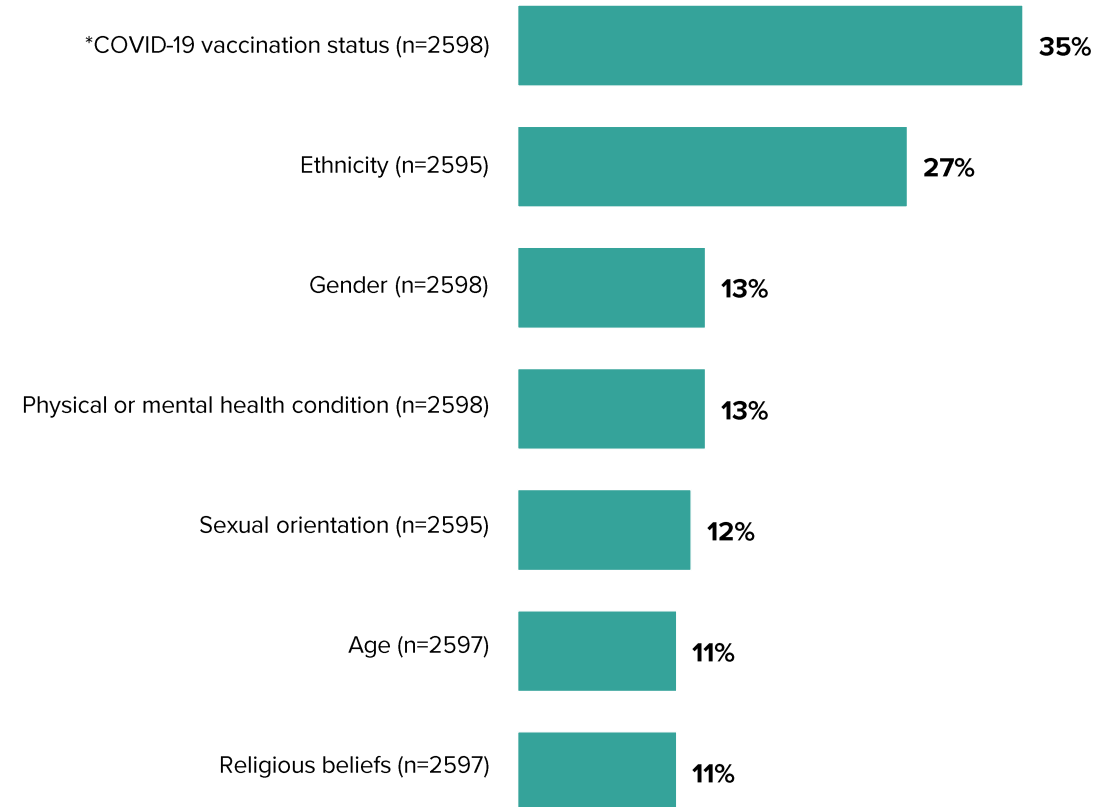
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Witnessed prejudice or intolerance - summary

Over the three months prior to the survey, 35% have witnessed prejudice or intolerance towards someone, or seen them being untreated unfairly or excluded, because of their COVID-19 vaccination status, in their local area.

Nearly three in ten (27%) have witnessed this behaviour because of a person's ethnicity.

Witnessed prejudice and intolerance in prior three months in local area – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q38. In the last three months in <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 note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKSWitnessed prejudice and intolerance in prior three
months in local area

Witnessed prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area – by local boards (%)

	*COVID-19 vaccination status	Ethnicity	Gender	Physical or mental health condition	Sexual orientation	Age	Religious beliefs
Auckland Total (n=2598)	35	27	13	13	12	11	11
Rodney (n=107)	47 [^]	26	13	13	14	11	9
Hibiscus and Bays (n=165)	43 [^]	25	14	16	13	14	11
Upper Harbour (n=117)	31	25	7	8	11	9	6
Kaipātiki (n=151)	35	24	8	10	11	7	8
Devonport-Takapuna (n=104)	34	27	16	10	8	11	6
Henderson-Massey (n=145)	32	27	16	15	11	13	16
Waitākere Ranges (n=109)	50 [^]	29	16	16	12	15	6
Whau (n=109)	38	33	17	17	13	15	14
Albert-Eden (n=158)	30	22	12	13	10	7	11
Waiheke-Great Barrier =121)	56 [^]	21	12	13	11	12	9
Waitematā (n=123)	41	32	21 [^]	15	16	14	14
Puketāpapa (n=133)	31	27	8	12	9	7	11
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=117)	31	27	16	14	12	11	9
Ōrākei (n=124)	26 [^]	18 [^]	9	3 [^]	8	5 [^]	4 [^]
Howick (n=200)	29	20 [^]	11	9	6 [^]	9	6 [^]
Franklin (n=124)	37	25	11	8	10	9	9
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=98)	37	38 [^]	19	20	17	20 [^]	22 [^]
Manurewa (n=123)	28	23	10	10	10	8	12
Otara–Papatoetoe (n=146)	38	34 [^]	18	25 [^]	20 [^]	15	19 [^]
Papakura (n=124)	45 [^]	33	12	20 [^]	13	14	14

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source: Q38.** In the last three months in <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 note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)[^] Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKSWitnessed prejudice and intolerance in prior three
months in local area

Witnessed prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area – by age and ethnicity (%)

	*COVID-19 vaccination status	Ethnicity	Gender	Age	Physical or mental health condition	Sexual orientation	Religious beliefs
Auckland Total (n=2598)	35	27	13	13	12	11	11
Under 25 (n=314)	45^	39^	28^	24^	24^	16^	19^
25 – 49 (n=1143)	40^	29	14	13	12	11	12
50 – 64 (n=626)	29 ^v	23	10	12	9	12	8
65+ (n=515)	22 ^v	13 ^v	4 ^v	6 ^v	3 ^v	7	4 ^v
European (n=1664)	40^	26	14	13	12	11	10
Māori (n=438)	43^	35^	19^	23^	16	17^	18^
Pacific (n=258)	42^	32^	19^	24^	19^	18^	22^
Asian (n=579)	26 ^v	26	8 ^v	7 ^v	7 ^v	6 ^v	7

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source: Q38.** In the last three months in <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 note this is a new statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Culture and identity

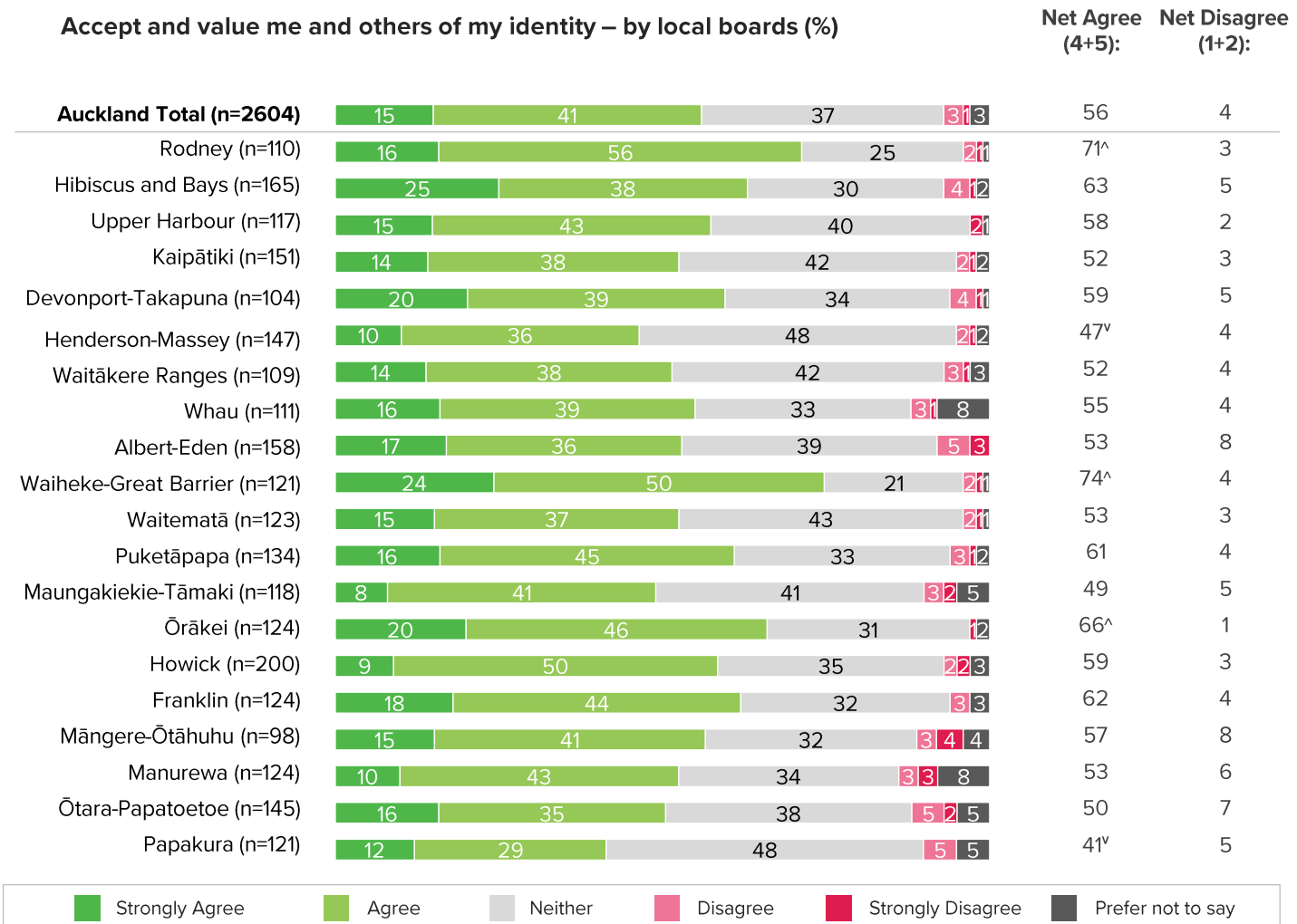
Accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

Fifty-six percent of Auckland respondents agreed that people in their local area accept and value them and others of their identity.

Those living in Waiheke-Great Barrier (74%), Rodney (71%) and Ōrākei (66%) were most likely to agree that other people accept and value them. Respondents who live in Papakura (41%) and Henderson-Massey (47%) were less likely to think that other people accept and value them and others of their identity.

► This is a new question in 2022

Accept and value me and others of my identity – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: People in <city/ local area> accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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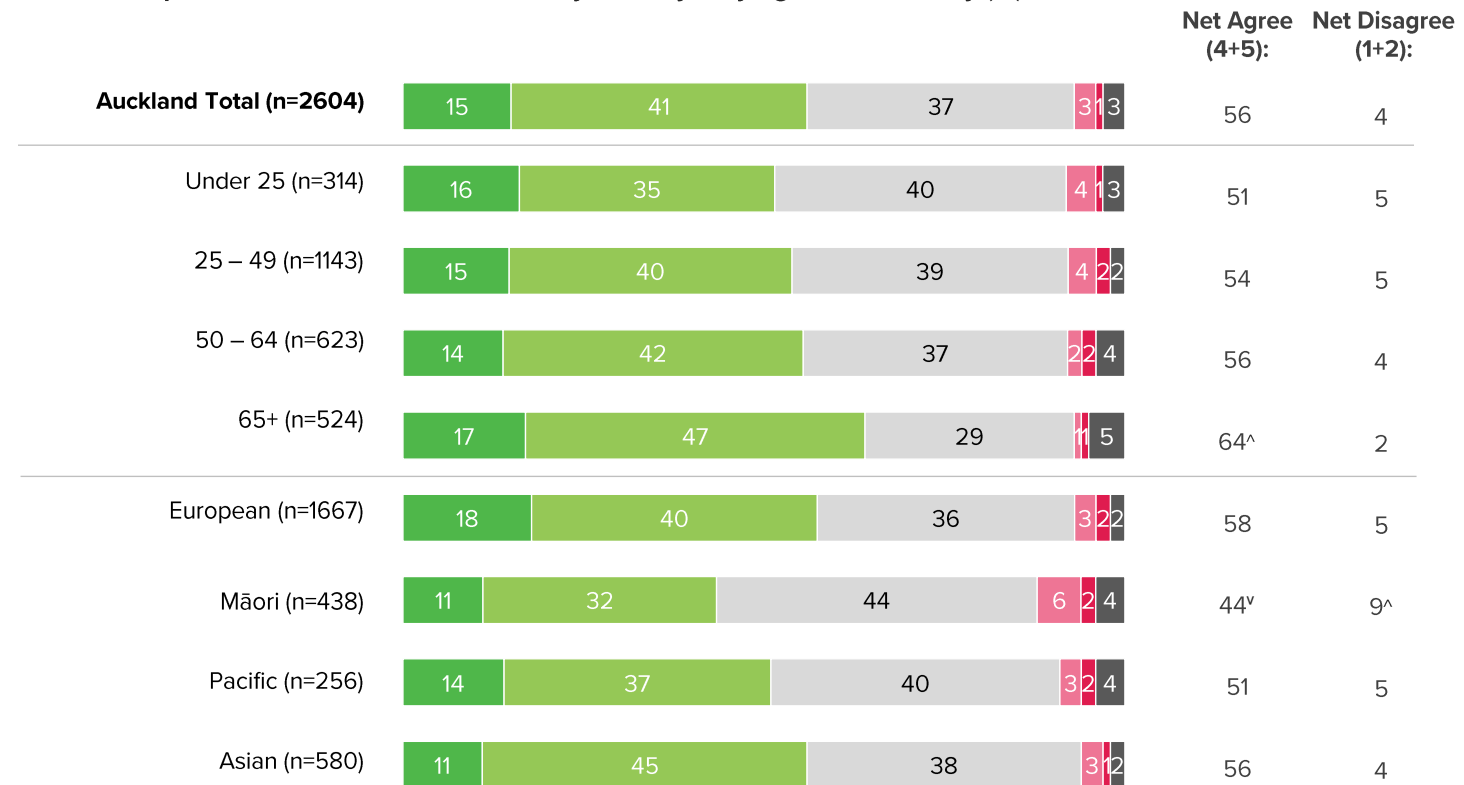
Accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

Māori (44%) respondents were less likely than those of other ethnicities to agree people in their local area accept and value them and others of their identity.

Those aged 65 plus (64%) were more likely than younger age groups to agree that people accept and value them and others of their identity.

► This is a new question in 2022

Accept and value me and others of my identity – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Prefer not to say

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: People in <city/ local area> accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)
 (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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Culture and identity

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

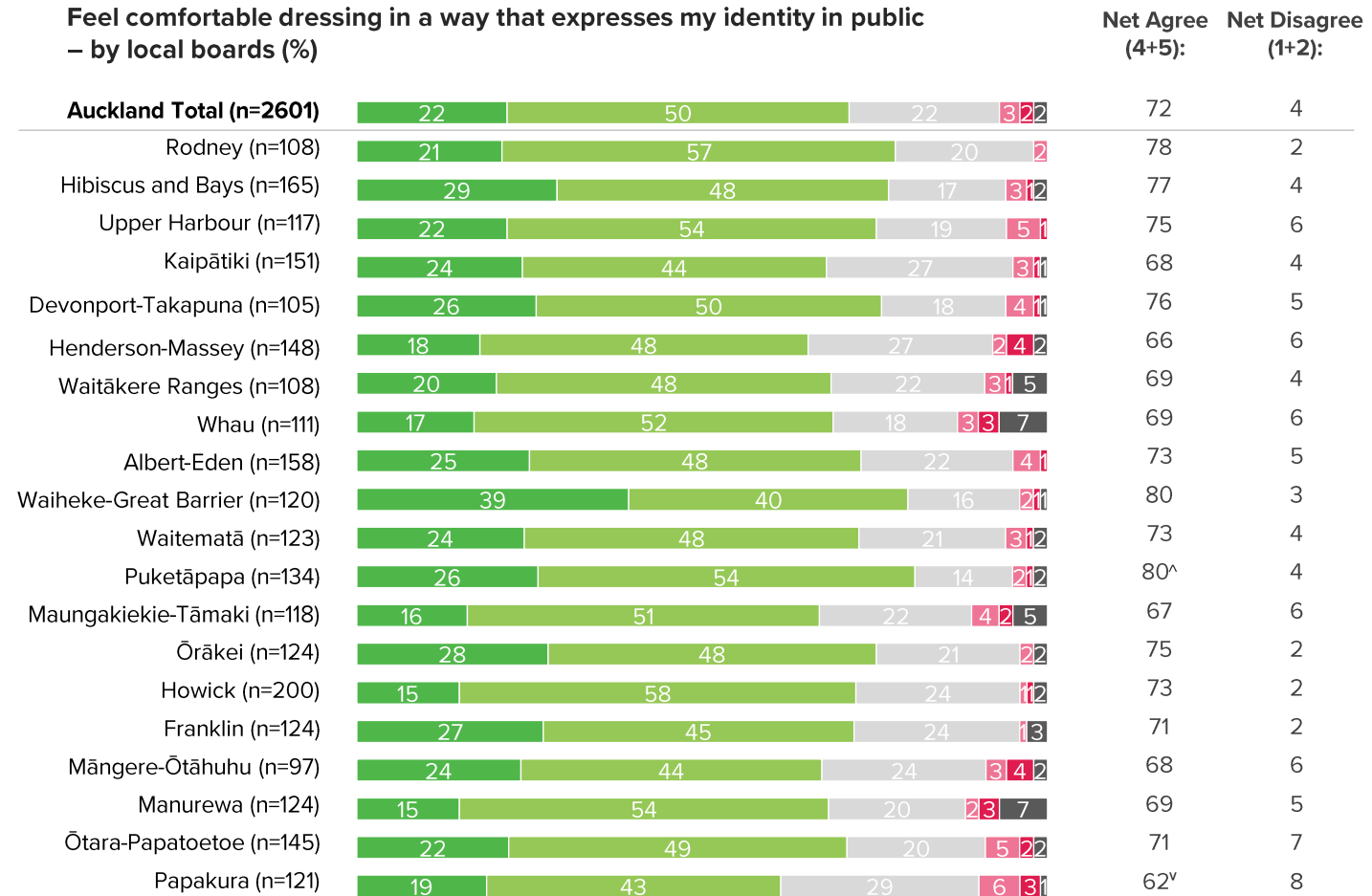
Seven in ten (72%) agreed that they feel comfortable dressing in their local area in a way that expresses their identity in public, while 4% disagreed with this.

There were few local board differences. Those living in Puketāpapa (80%) were most likely to agree that they feel comfortable dressing in their local area in a way that expresses their identity in public.

Those who live in Papakura (62%) were least likely to agree that this is the case.

► This is a new question in 2022

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: I feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g. social, sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural or faith).

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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Culture and identity

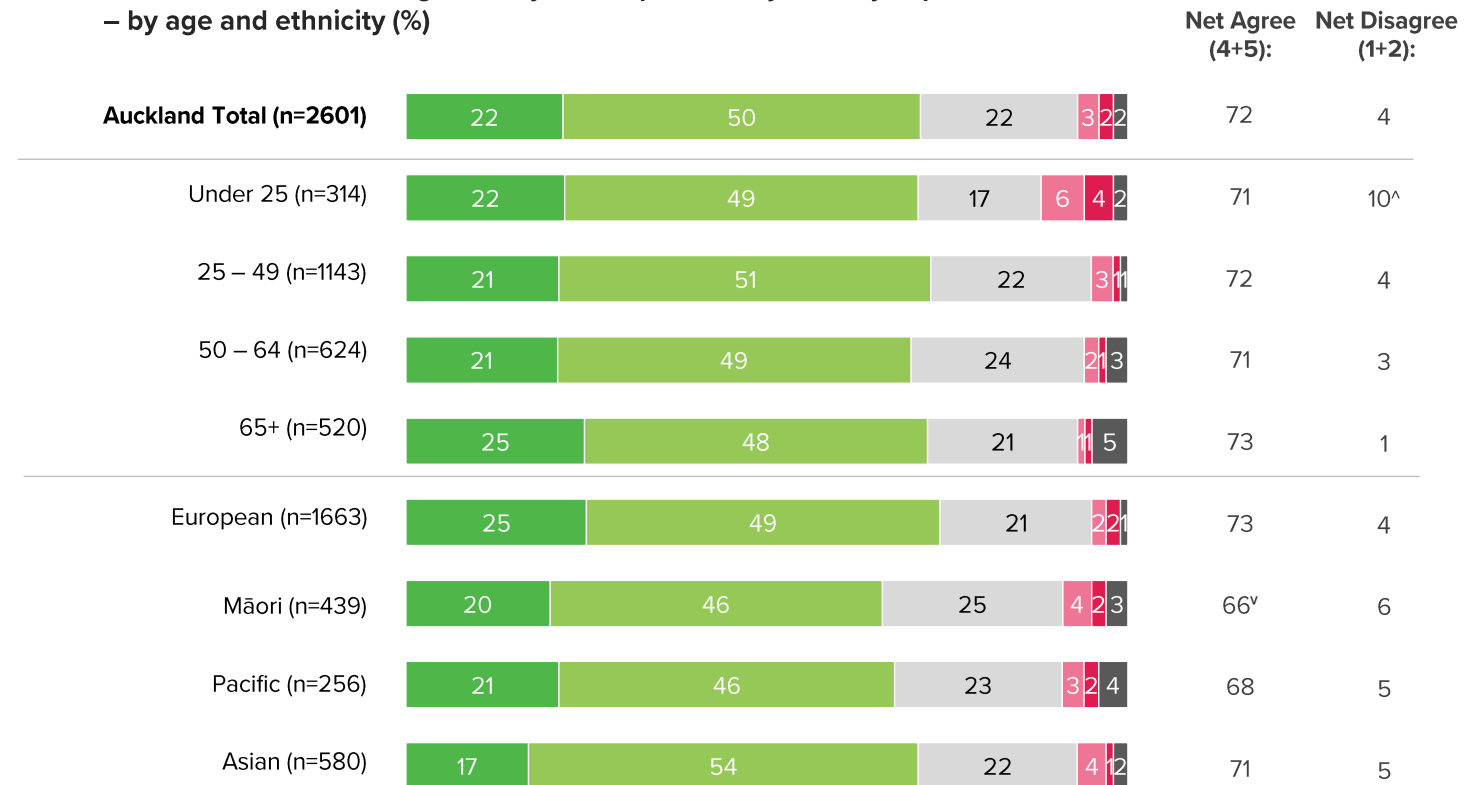
Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

Māori (66%) respondents were less likely than respondents of other ethnicities to agree that this is so.

People aged under 25 years were more likely to disagree (10% compared to 4% across the total sample) that they feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses their identity in public.

► This is a new question in 2022

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public – by age and ethnicity (%)



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Prefer not to say

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: I feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g. social, sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural or faith). (1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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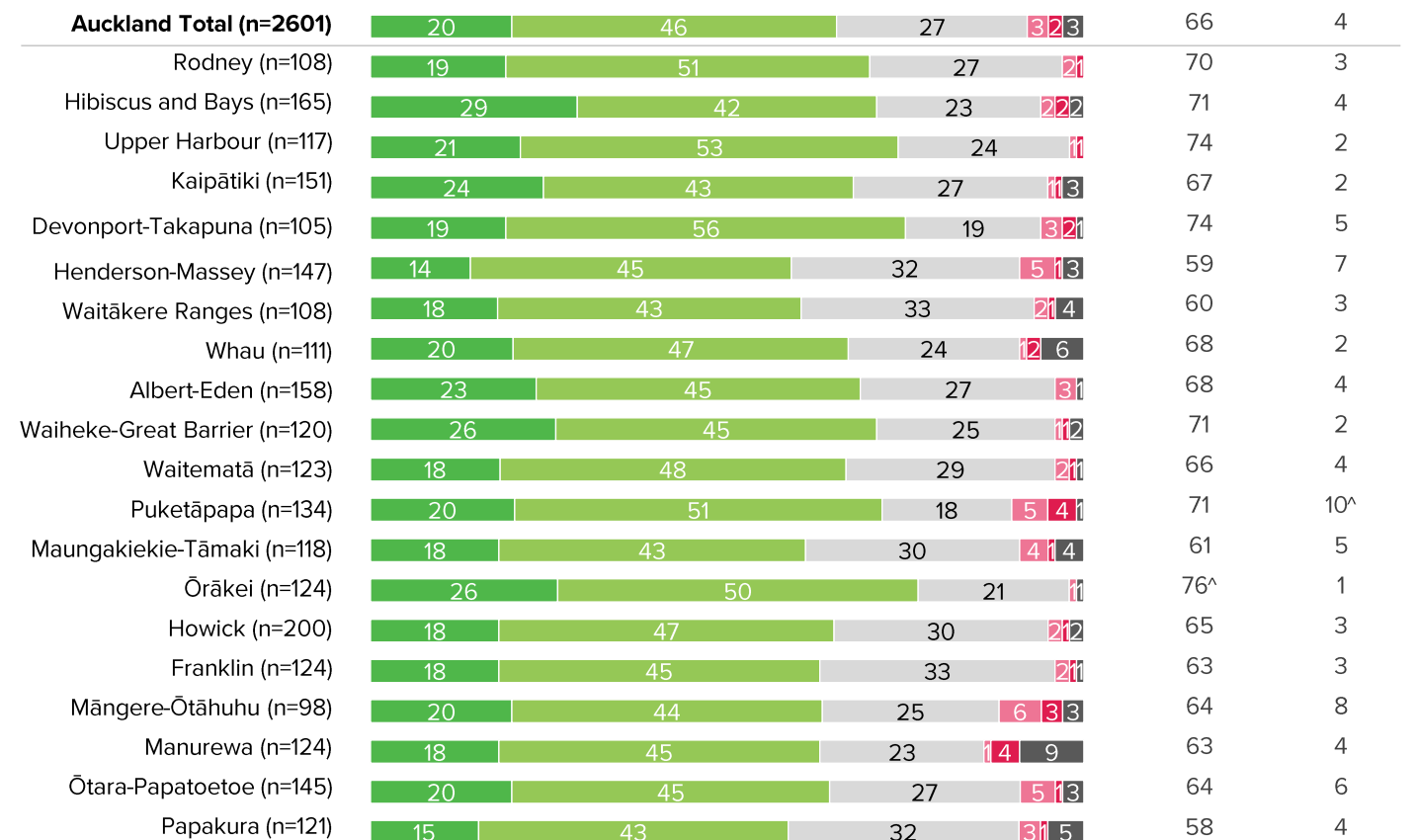
COMMUNITY, CULTURE &
SOCIAL NETWORKS**Culture and identity****I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture**

Two in three Auckland respondents (66%) agreed that they can participate, perform or attend activities or groups aligning with their culture, while 4% disagreed that this is the case.

Residents in Ōrākei (76%) were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents in other local board areas.

Residents in Puketāpapa (10%) were more likely than people in other board areas to disagree that they can attend activities or groups that align with their culture.

► This is a new question in 2022

I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture – by local boards (%)

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Prefer not to say

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture.

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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Culture and identity

**I can participate, perform, or
attend activities or groups that
align with my culture**

Again, Māori (60%) respondents were less likely than other Aucklanders to agree that they can participate, perform or attend activities or groups aligning with their culture, while Asian respondents (71%) were more likely to agree.

Those aged 65 plus (71%) were more likely than younger people to agree that they can participate, perform or attend activities in a way that align with their culture. Those aged under 25 (9%) were more likely to disagree that this is the case than older people were.

► This is a new question in 2022

**I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups
that align with my culture – by local boards (%)**

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Disagree Prefer not to say

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <local area>, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements: I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture.

(1 – Strongly disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)

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COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

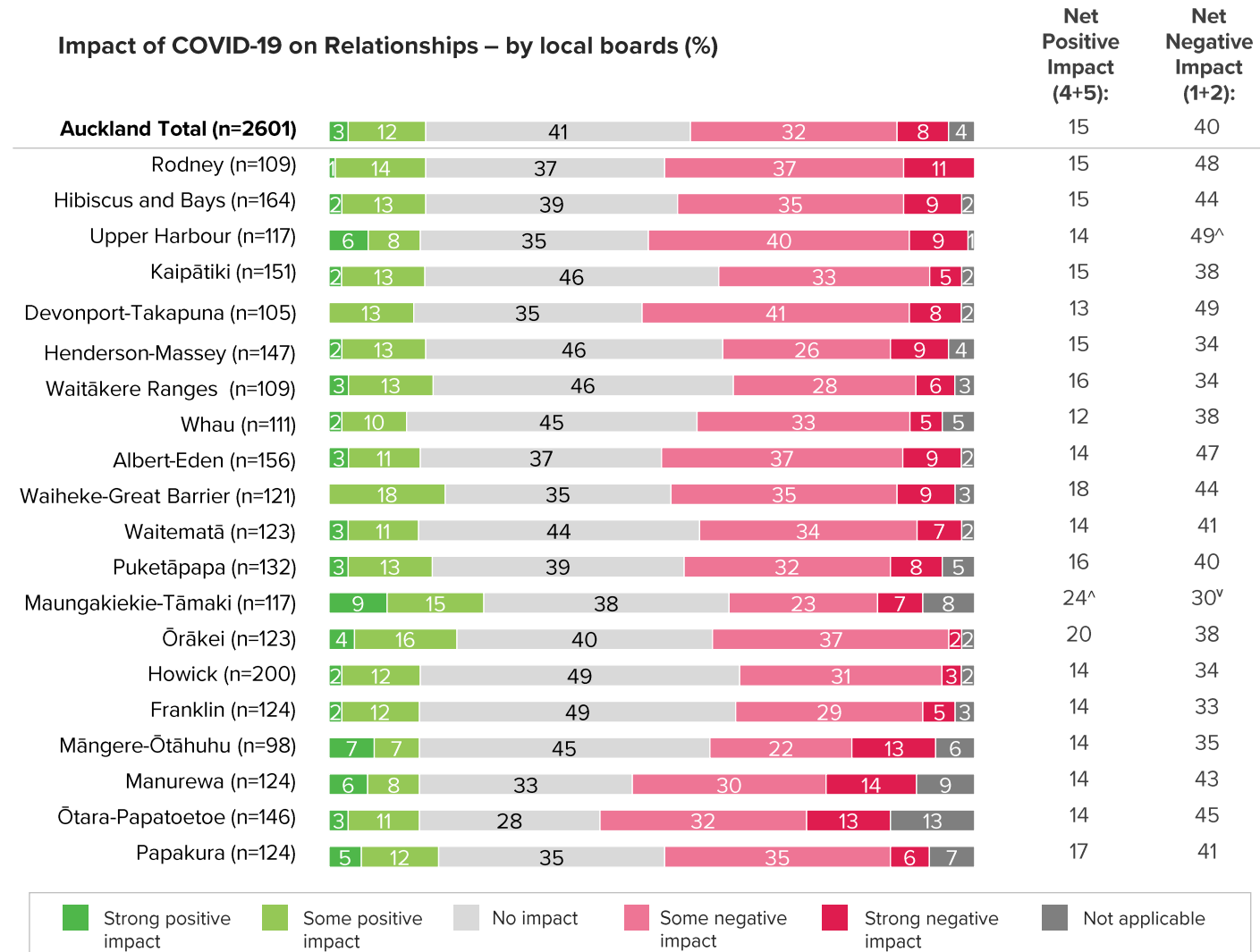
Impact of COVID-19 on relationships

Four in 10 Auckland respondents (40%) felt that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their relationships over the last year, while 15% feel it has had a positive impact.

Residents of Upper Harbour (49%) were more likely to perceive a negative impact. Those living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki were more likely than residents of other local boards to perceive a positive impact (24% compared with 15% for the overall sample) and less likely to perceive a negative impact (30% compared with 40% overall).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Relationships – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

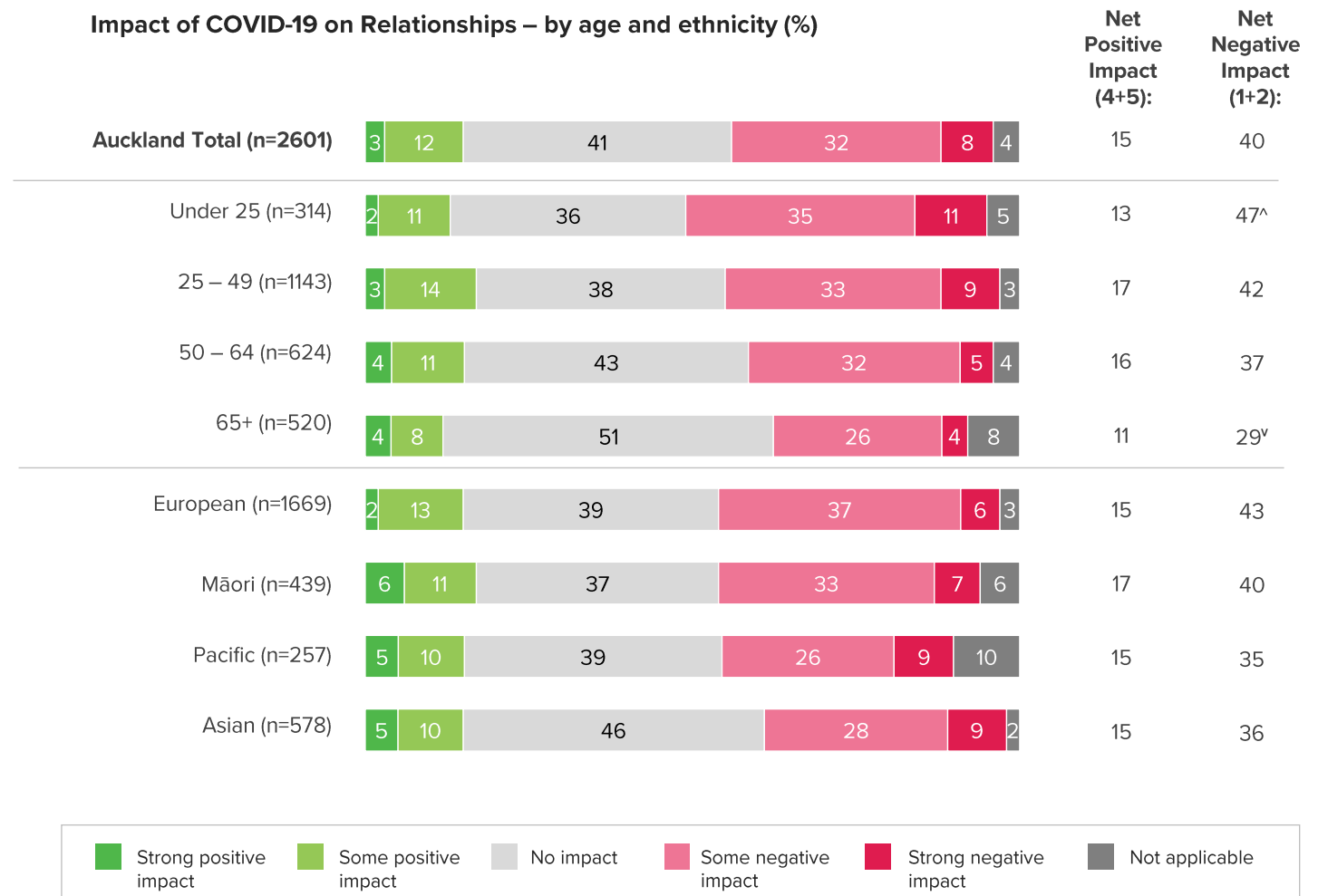
Impact of COVID-19 on relationships

There were no significant ethnicity based differences in perceptions of the impact of COVID-19 on their relationships over the last year.

However, nearly half of those under 25 (47%) perceived a negative impact on their relationships because of COVID-19, compared with only 29% of those aged 65 plus feeling this way.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Relationships – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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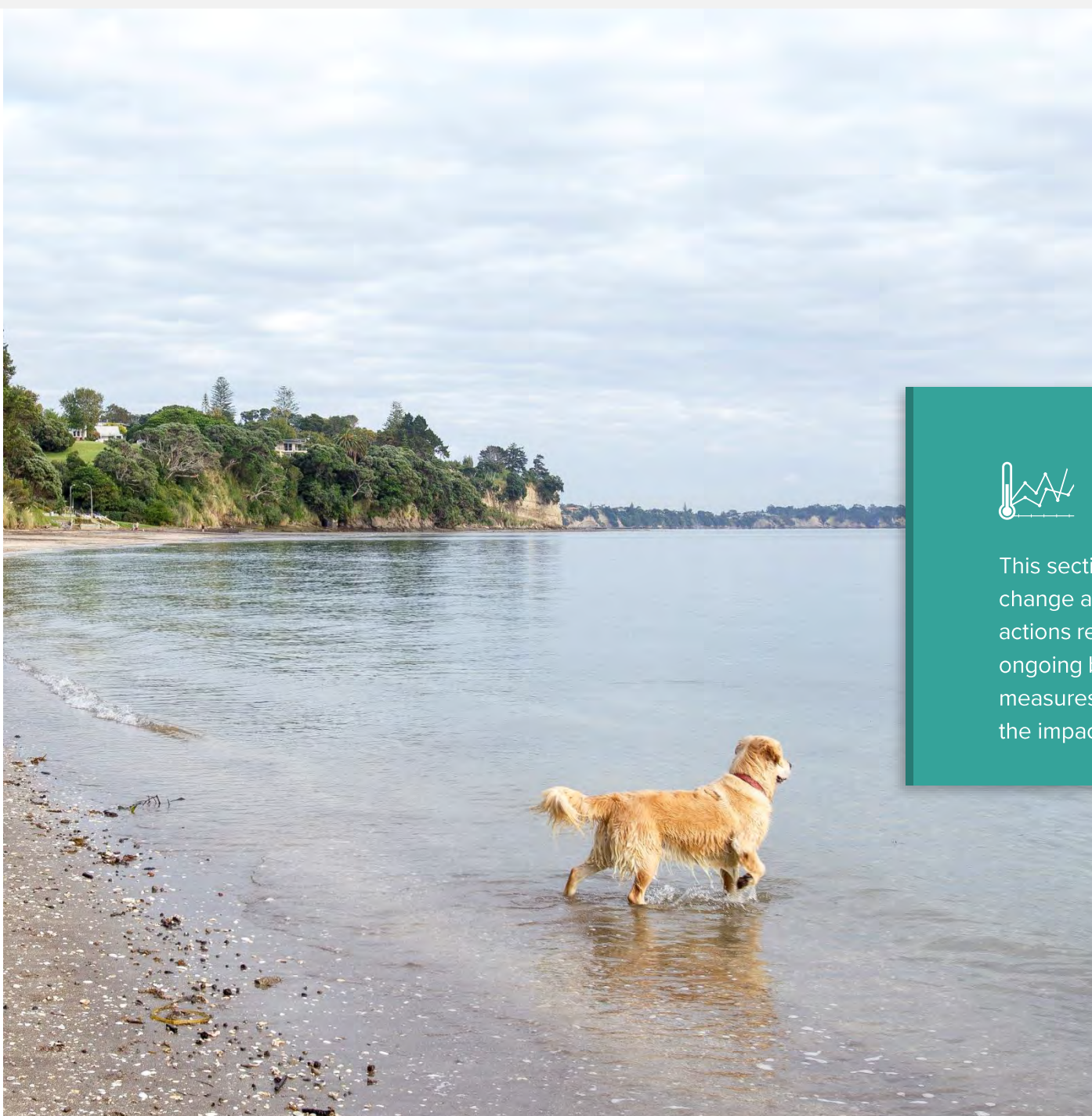
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TAIRARU ĀHUARANGI / CLIMATE CHANGE

This section reports on two questions relating to climate change and sustainability. The first measures the climate actions respondents consider they have taken on an ongoing basis over the last 12 months, while the second measures the extent to which respondents worry about the impact of climate change on their local area .



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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate actions

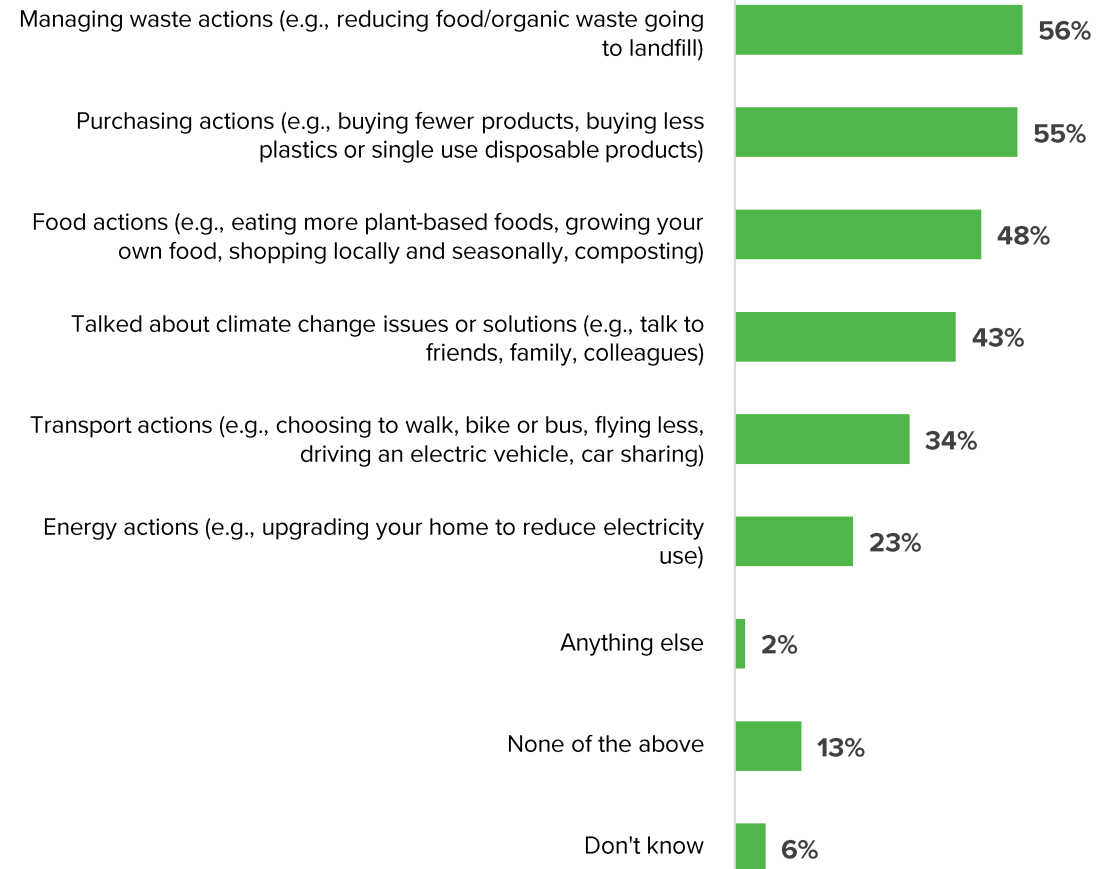
On average, respondents claimed to have taken climate actions in three of the six areas probed, on an ongoing basis over the previous 12 months.

Managing waste actions were taken on an ongoing basis by over half of all Auckland respondents (56%), while a similar proportion (55%) said they took purchasing actions on an ongoing basis.

Transport and energy actions were less prevalent.

► This is a new question in 2022

What climate actions (if any) have you taken – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=2611)

Source: Q39. Over the last 12 months, what climate actions (if any) have you taken on an ongoing basis?



CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate actions

Climate actions – by local boards (%)

	Managing waste actions	Purchasing actions	Food actions	Talked about climate change issues or solutions	Transport actions	Energy actions	Anything else	None of the above	Don't know
Auckland Total (n=2611)	56	55	48	43	34	23	2	13	6
Rodney (n=110)	63	54	55	50	27	32 [^]	4	15	3
Hibiscus and Bays (n=165)	63	66 [^]	53	47	35	20	1	13	1 ^v
Upper Harbour (n=117)	66 [^]	61	54	46	39	28	1	10	1 ^v
Kaipātiki (n=151)	60	56	52	45	39	24	1	9	5
Devonport-Takapuna (n=105)	63	59	59 [^]	47	44 [^]	24	1	9	2
Henderson-Massey (n=148)	53	51	43	36	23 ^v	18	0	14	10
Waitākere Ranges (n=109)	59	63	56	52	32	29	2	5 ^v	7
Whau (n=111)	60	55	48	44	35	29	1	13	8
Albert-Eden (n=158)	57	63 [^]	58 [^]	49	53 [^]	22	5	10	3
Waiheke-Great Barrier (n=121)	77 [^]	72 [^]	73 [^]	61 [^]	59 [^]	32 [^]	6	4 ^v	3
Waitematā (n=123)	53	56	50	47	55 [^]	28	2	10	2
Puketāpapa (n=134)	55	56	46	43	38	23	5	11	4
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=118)	50	50	36 ^v	42	34	21	0	16	10
Ōrākei (n=124)	57	65 [^]	52	53 [^]	36	21	3	13	0
Howick (n=201)	51	52	47	43	24 ^v	23	3	11	5
Franklin (n=124)	60	56	45	33 ^v	23 ^v	22	1	17	8
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=98)	51	40 ^v	40	32 ^v	23 ^v	23	1	19	15 [^]
Manurewa (n=124)	48 ^v	53	39 ^v	33 ^v	24 ^v	21	1	17	8
Ōtara-Papatoetoe (n=146)	52	46 ^v	34 ^v	31 ^v	27	17	1	18	10
Papakura (n=124)	59	45 ^v	52	36	26	19	0	15	7

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q39. Over the last 12 months, what climate actions (if any) have you taken on an ongoing basis?

Please note this a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life survey.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate actions**Climate actions – by age and ethnicity (%)**

	Managing waste actions	Purchasing actions	Food actions	Talked about climate change issues or solutions	Transport actions	Energy actions	Anything else	None of the above	Don't know
Auckland Total (n=2611)	56	55	48	43	34	23	2	13	6
Under 25 (n=314)	43 ^v	47 ^v	38 ^v	41	36	12 ^v	1	13	11 [^]
25 – 49 (n=1143)	54	57	47	42	33	23	1	13	5
50 – 64 (n=627)	63 [^]	57	53 [^]	42	34	26	2	12	5
65+ (n=527)	65 [^]	54	53 [^]	48 [^]	32	28	3	13	4
European (n=1672)	61 [^]	58	52	49 [^]	37	23	3	13	2
Māori (n=441)	63 [^]	51	50	42	33	22	1	15	7
Pacific (n=258)	47 ^v	39 ^v	37 ^v	31 ^v	27 ^v	16 ^v	0	18 [^]	13 [^]
Asian (n=580)	50 ^v	58	46	37 ^v	32	25	1	9	7

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source: Q39.** Over the last 12 months, what climate actions (if any) have you taken on an ongoing basis?

Please note this a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life survey.

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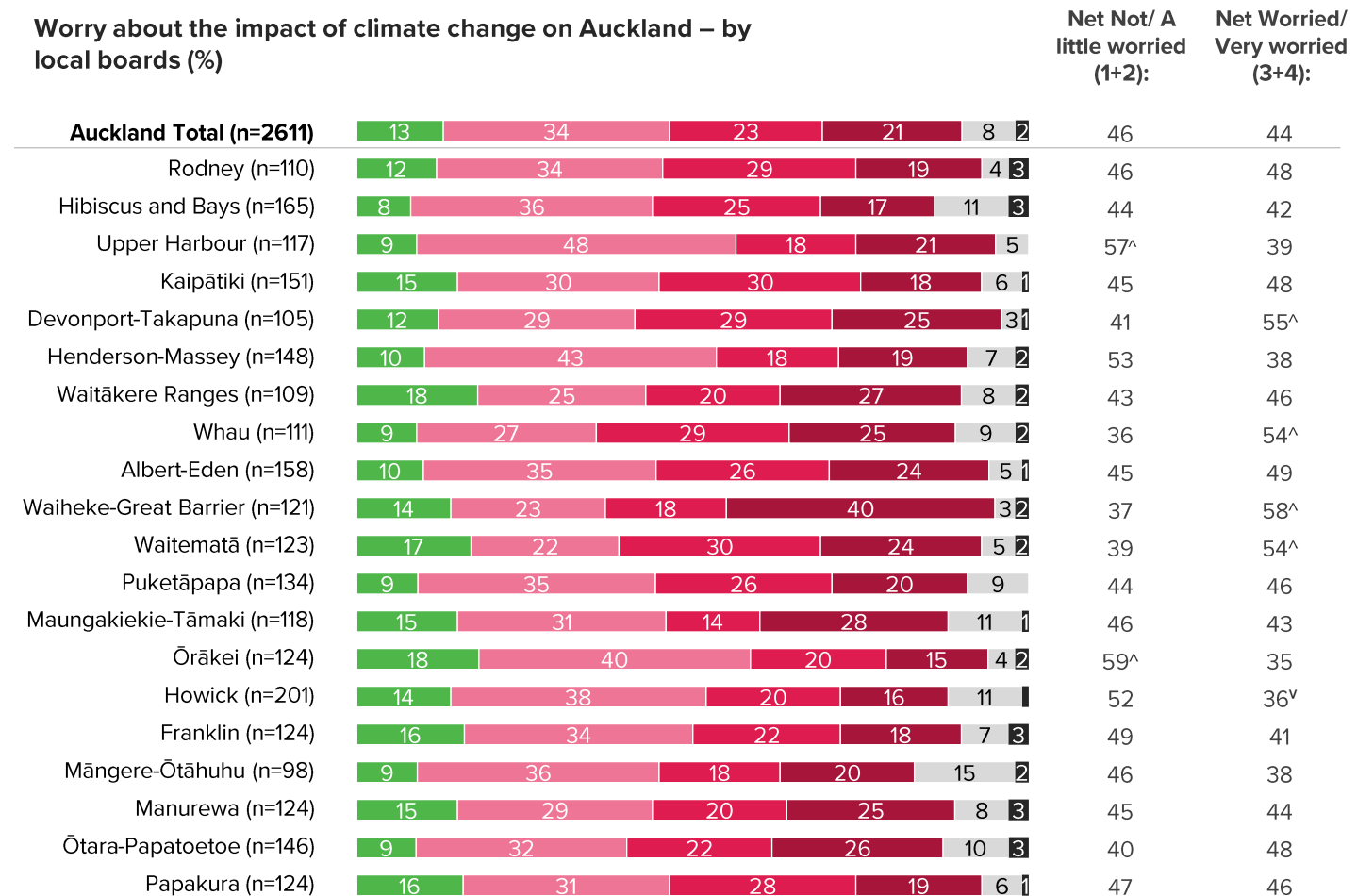
CLIMATE CHANGE

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland

Concern about the impact of climate change on Auckland and its residents was mixed. While 44% of Auckland respondents said they are ‘worried’ or ‘very worried’ about the impact, 46% said they are only a little worried or not at all worried.

The level of worry was greater than the rest of Auckland among residents in Waiheke-Great Barrier (58%), Devonport-Takapuna (55%), Waitematā and Whau (both 54%) – compared with the overall total of 46% expressing little or no worry.

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q40. To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and residents of Auckland?
(1 – Not at all worried, 2 – A little worried, 3 – Worried, 4 – Very worried, 5 – I don't know enough about climate change, 6 – I don't believe in climate change)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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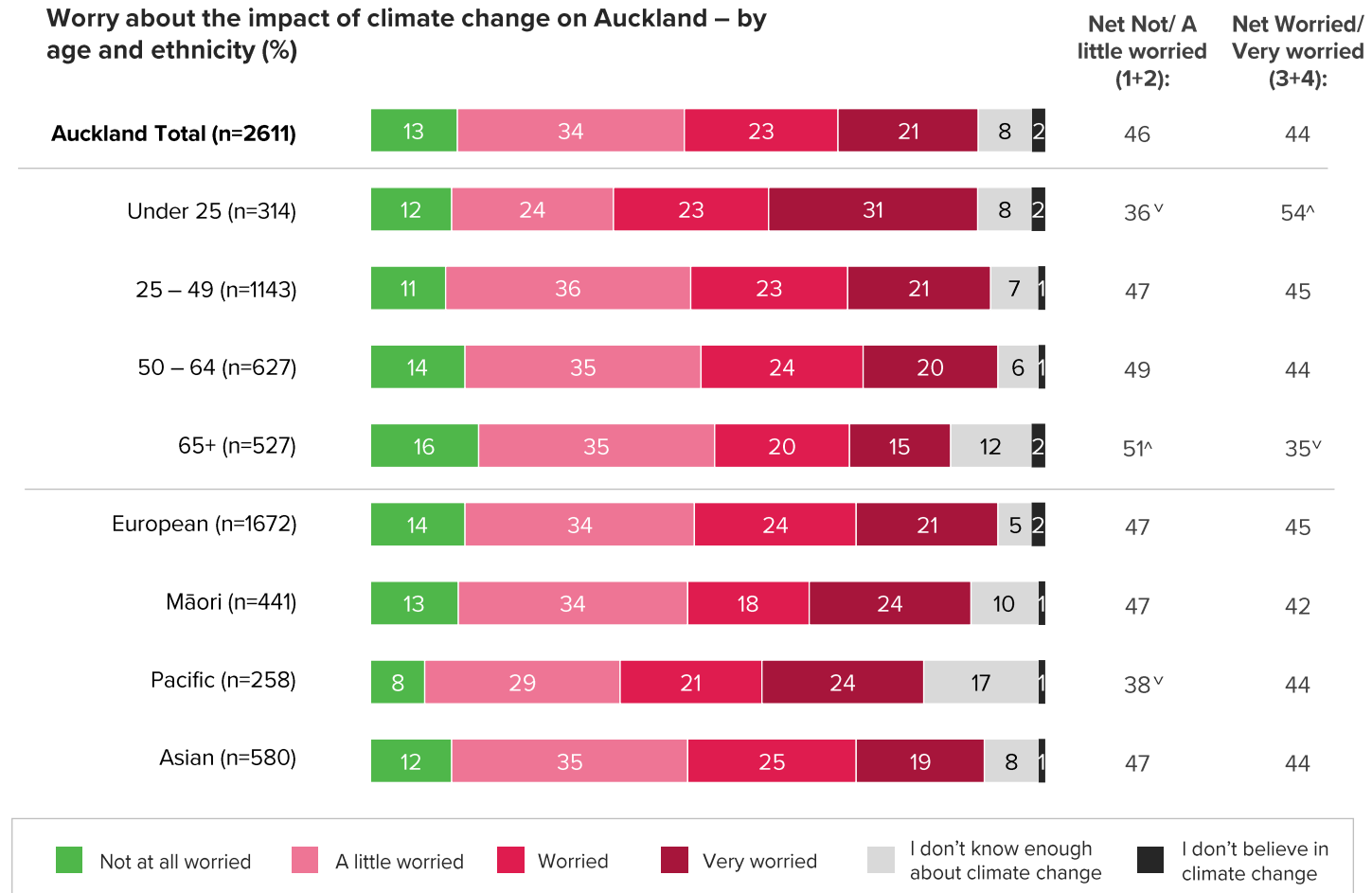
CLIMATE CHANGE

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland

Pacific respondents (38%) were less likely than other Aucklanders to say they were not at all worried or a little worried about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland, compared with the overall 46% who expressed little or no worry.

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland was age related. While 54% of those aged under 25 said they are ‘worried’ or ‘very worried’, only 35% of those aged 65 plus said this.

Worry about the impact of climate change on Auckland – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q40. To what extent do you personally worry about the impact of climate change on the future of Auckland and residents of Auckland? (1 – Not at all worried, 2 – A little worried, 3 – Worried, 4 – Very worried, 5 – I don't know enough about climate change, 6 – I don't believe in climate change)

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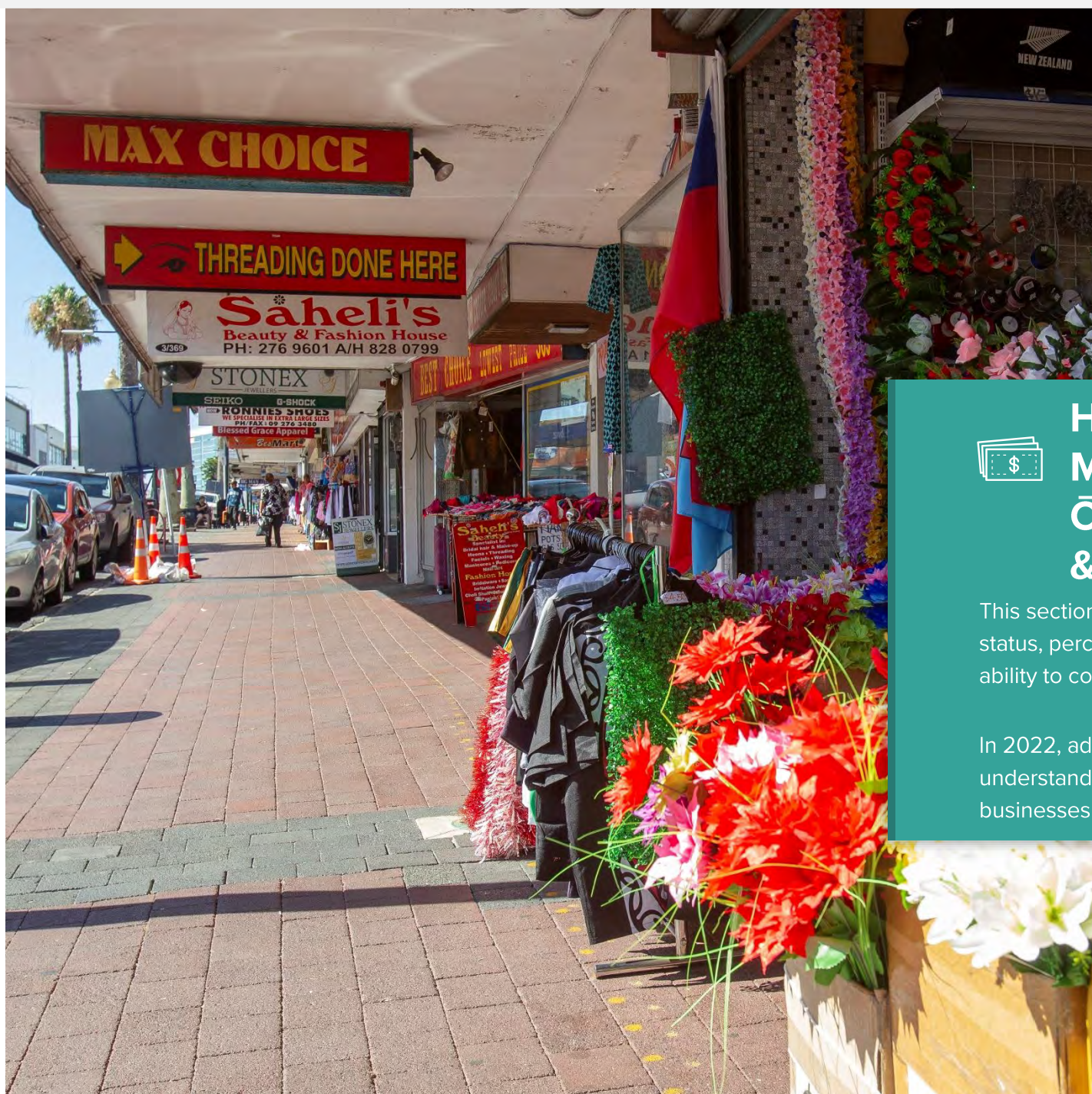
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HE ORANGA WHIWHI MAHI, HE ORANGA ŌHANGA / EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

This section reports on respondents' employment status, perceptions of their work/life balance and their ability to cover costs of everyday needs.

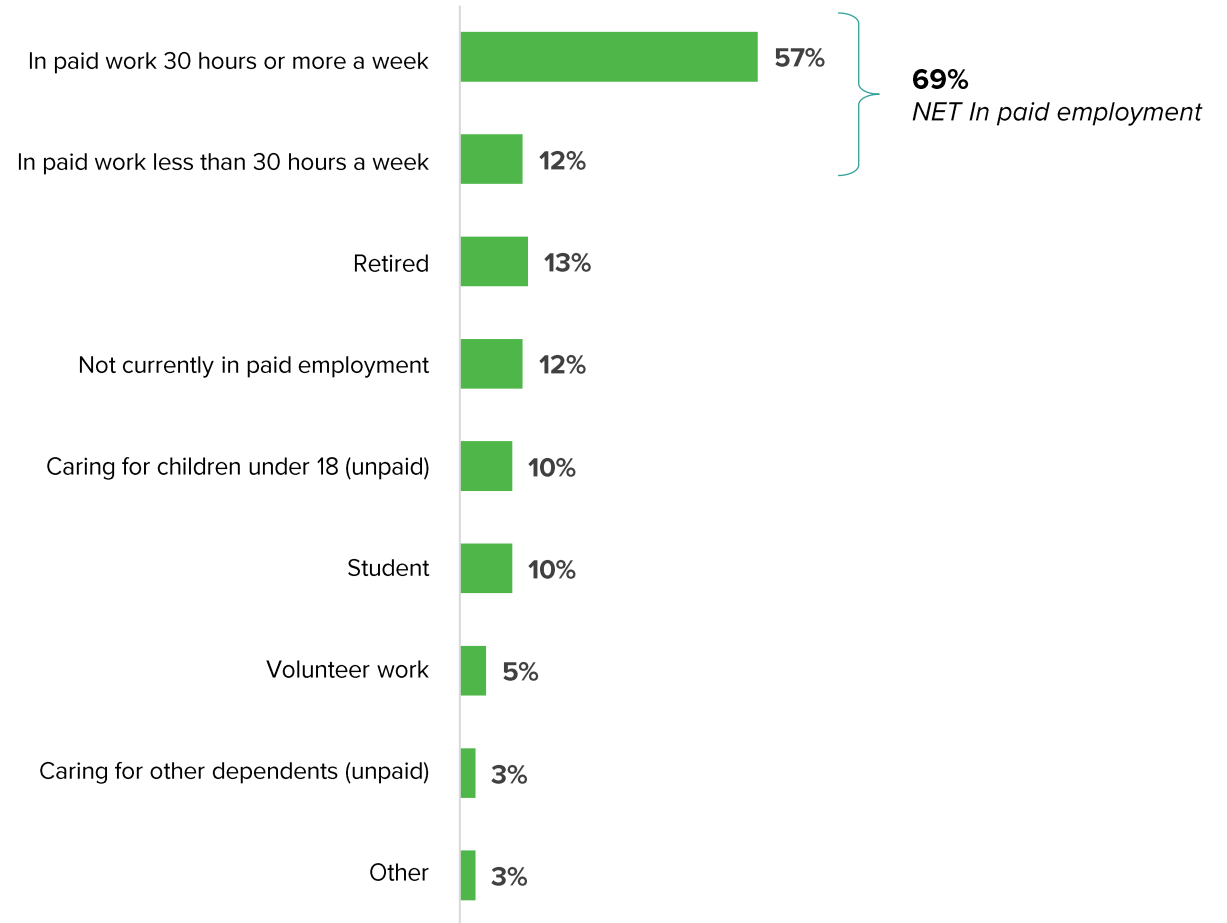
In 2022, additional questions were included to help understand the impact of COVID-19 on individuals and businesses.

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Employment status

Around seven in 10 Auckland respondents (69%) worked in paid employment, 57% for 30 hours or more a week and 12% for fewer than 30 hours.

Employment status – Auckland total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=2608)

Source: Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC
WELLBEING

Employment status

Employment status – by local boards (%)

	NET In paid employment	In paid work 30 hours or more a week	In paid work less than 30 hours a week	Retired	Not currently in paid employment	Caring for children under 18 (unpaid)	Student	Volunteer work	Caring for other dependents (unpaid)	Other
Auckland Total (n=2608)	69	57	12	13	12	10	10	5	3	3
Rodney (n=110)	66	51	15	20	10	17^	6	6	2	2
Hibiscus and Bays (n=165)	65	54	11	19^	11	14	9	7	3	3
Upper Harbour (n=117)	77	67^	10	13	10	12	9	4	3	2
Kaipātiki (n=151)	74	65^	9	10	6^v	7	7	2	2	3
Devonport-Takapuna (n=105)	74	54	20^	14	5^v	6	12	4	4	2
Henderson-Massey (n=148)	70	56	14	9	12	11	12	3	1	1
Waitākere Ranges (n=109)	61	47	13	16	18^	16	9	7	6	7
Whau (n=110)	73	61	13	11	11	8	8	6	6	4
Albert-Eden (n=158)	75	60	14	12	5^v	12	16^	2	2	0
Waiheke-Great Barrier (n=121)	66	47^v	19^	18	11	8	3^v	9	5	4
Waitematā (n=123)	73	59	14	12	10	3^v	12	4	1	5
Puketāpapa (n=134)	66	53	13	11	18	8	12	3	1	3
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (n=118)	65	56	9	9	15	7	10	10^	2	2
Ōrākei (n=123)	70	55	15	19	9	10	9	8	1	2
Howick (n=201)	69	61	8	15	11	8	8	3	3	4
Franklin (n=124)	66	59	8	19^	7	12	5^v	5	3	5
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (n=98)	60	47	12	8	24^	10	17^	4	8^	1
Manurewa (n=124)	62	55	7	16	15	10	8	6	2	4
Ōtara-Papatoetoe (n=146)	60^v	47^v	12	5^v	23^	17^	17^	3	7	4
Papakura (n=123)	76	66^	10	9	9	13	4^v	5	1	3

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey.

See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC
WELLBEING

Employment status

Employment status – by age and ethnicity (%)

	NET In paid employment	In paid work 30 hours or more a week	In paid work less than 30 hours a week	Retired	Not currently in paid employment	Caring for children under 18 (unpaid)	Student	Volunteer work	Caring for other dependents (unpaid)	Other
Auckland Total (n=2608)	69	57	12	13	12	10	10	5	3	3
Under 25 (n=314)	64	39 ^v	25 [^]	0	17 [^]	4	51 [^]	7	4	3
25 – 49 (n=1143)	83 [^]	71 [^]	11	0	9	17 [^]	6	3	2	2
50 – 64 (n=626)	74 [^]	65 [^]	9	7 ^v	14	5 ^v	1 ^v	5	4	4
65+ (n=525)	22 ^v	15 ^v	7 ^v	74 [^]	12	2 ^v	0	7	2	4
European (n=1671)	70	57	13	17 [^]	10	12	8	6	2	3
Māori (n=440)	66	56	10	11	15	12	9	6	4	6
Pacific (n=258)	63 ^v	51	12	6	20 [^]	9	15 [^]	3	7	2
Asian (n=579)	73 [^]	62 [^]	11	8 ^v	11	8	12	3	2	2

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey.

See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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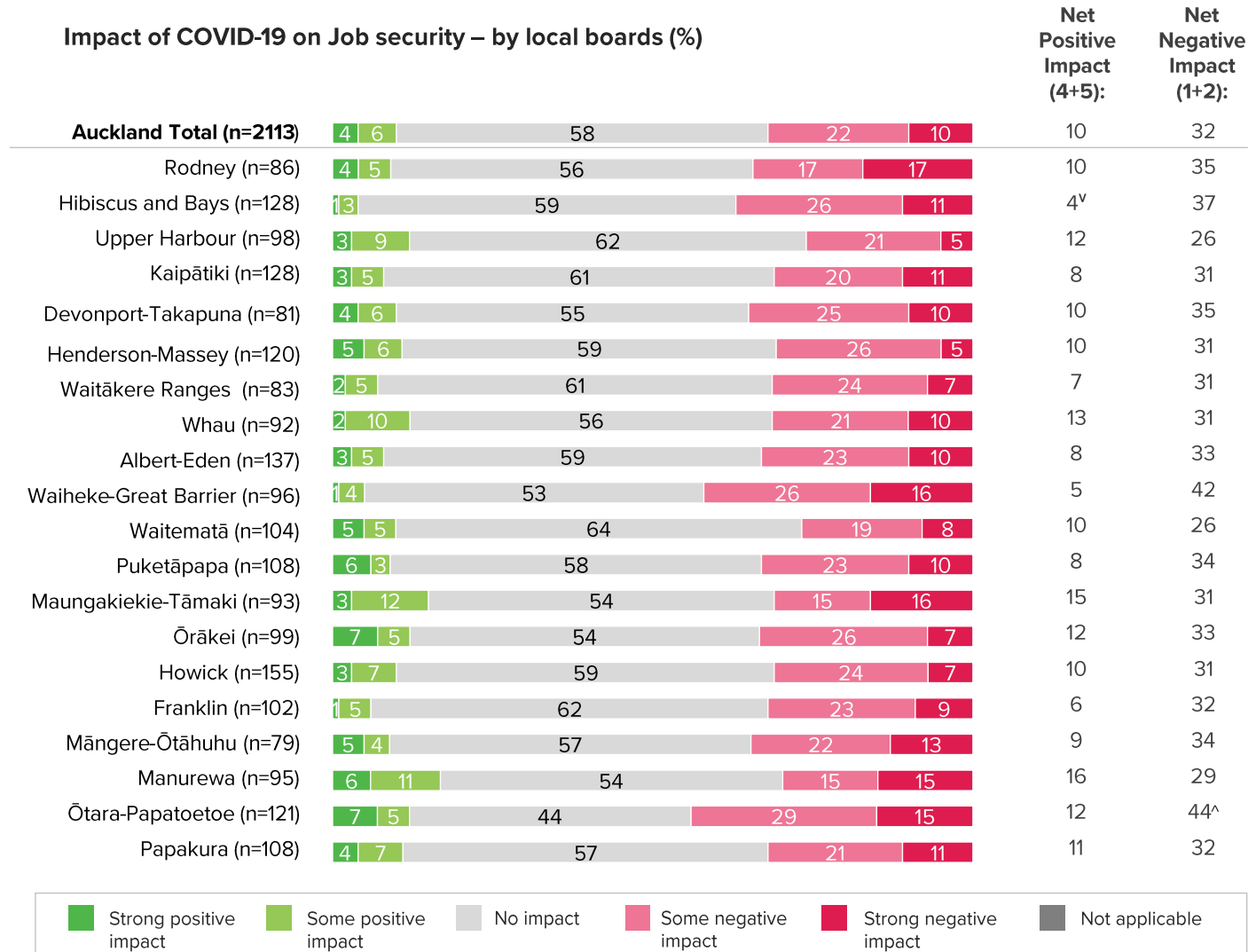
**EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC
WELLBEING****Impact of COVID-19
on job security**

One in three Auckland respondents (32%) felt that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their job security over the last year, while 10% felt it has had a positive impact.

Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe (44%) were more likely than others to note a negative impact.

Those in Hibiscus and Bays were less likely than residents of other board areas to note a positive impact (4%).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Job security – by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...?
(1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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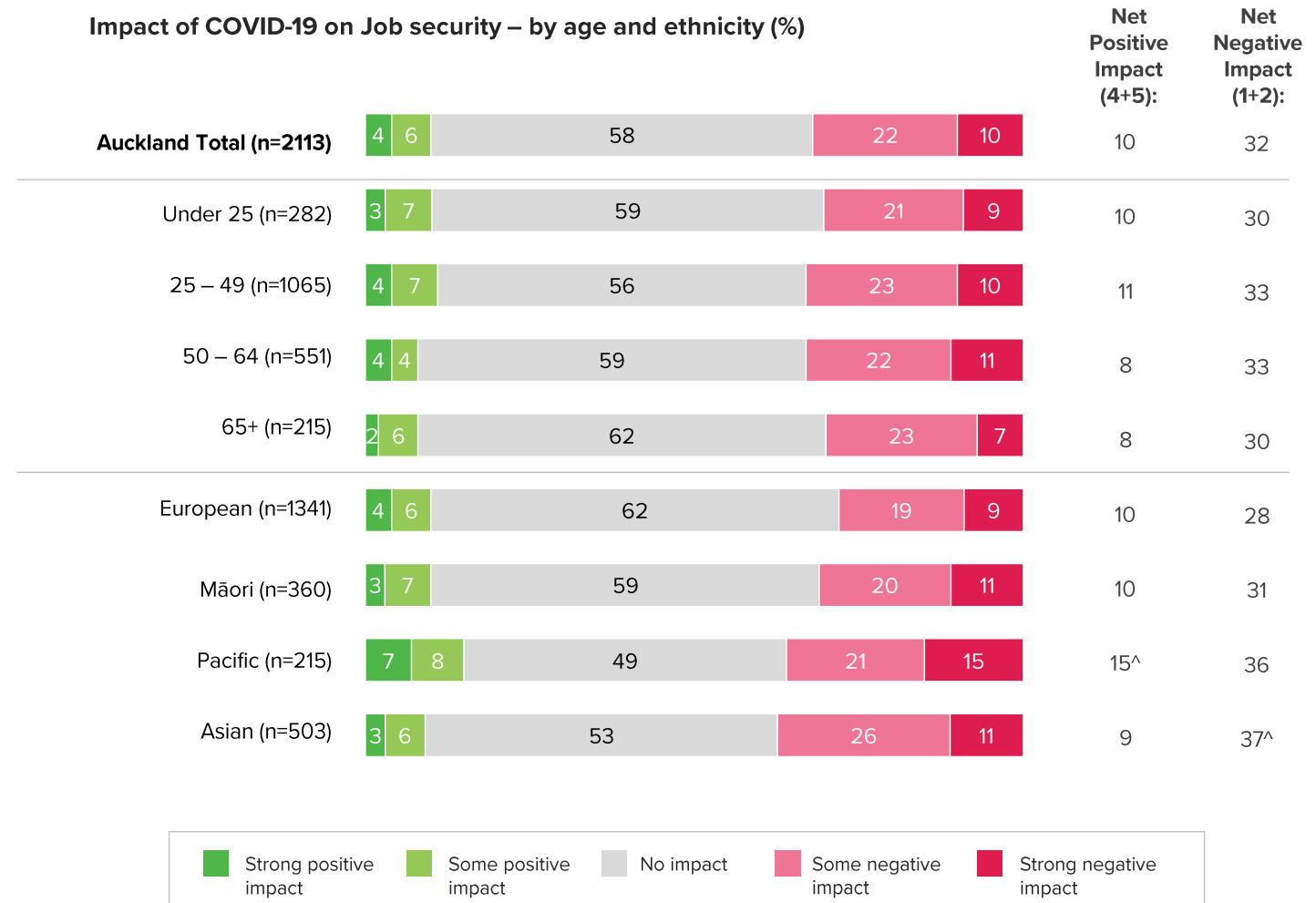
Impact of COVID-19 on job security

Asian respondents (37%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to feel that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their job security over the last year. Pacific respondents were more likely than others to note a positive impact (15% compared with the rest of Auckland at 10%).

There were no age-related differences in perceptions of job security due to COVID-19.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Job security – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

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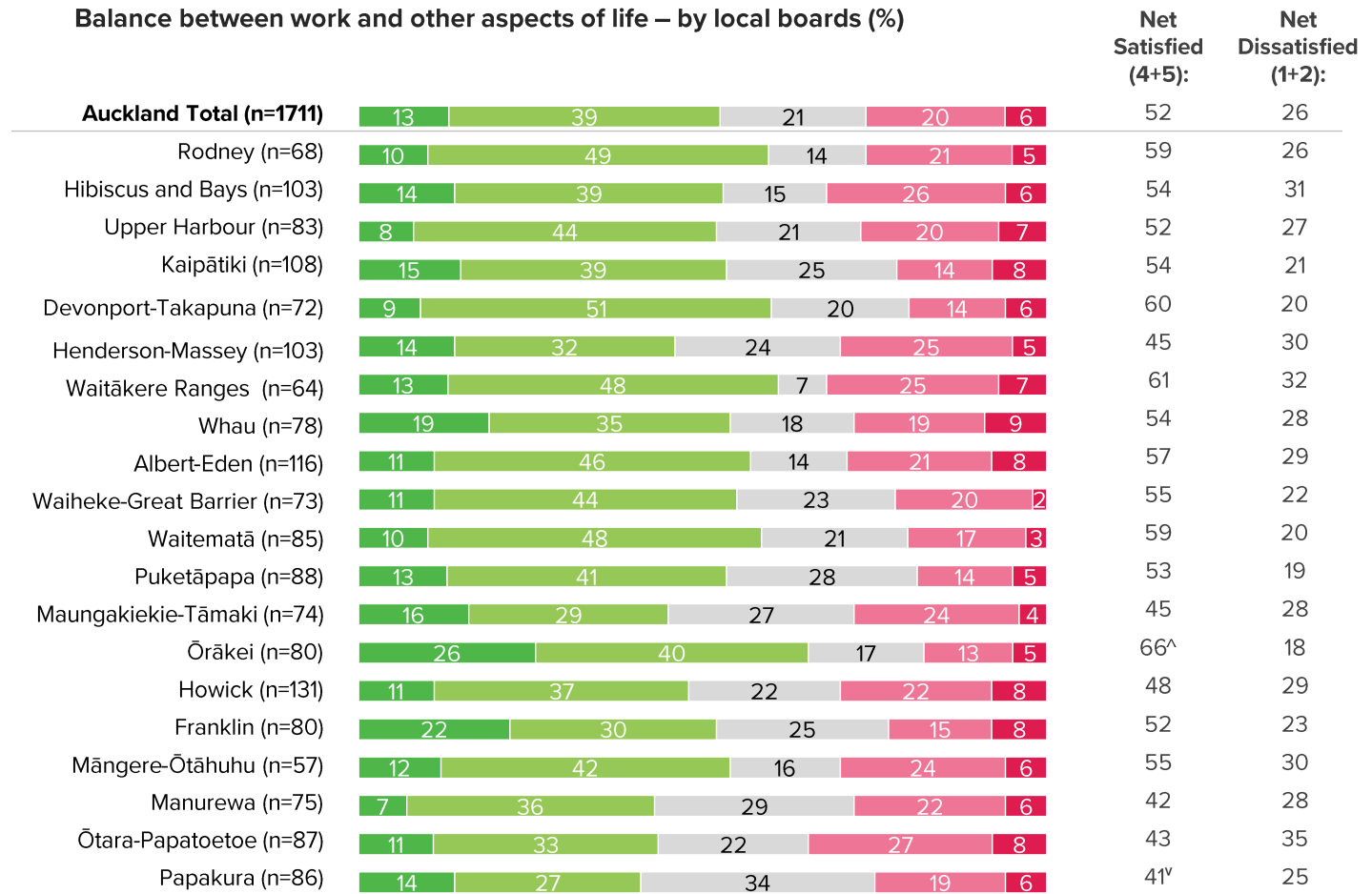
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Balance between work and other aspects of life

Just over half (52%) of Auckland respondents in paid employment were satisfied with the balance of work and other aspects of their life (such as time with family or leisure), while 26% were not satisfied.

Respondents in paid employment who were living in Ōrākei (66%) expressed greater satisfaction with the level of balance, while those living in Papakura (41%) expressed lower than the rest of Auckland's satisfaction.

Balance between work and other aspects of life – by local boards (%)



■ Very satisfied
 ■ Satisfied
 ■ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
 ■ Dissatisfied
 ■ Very dissatisfied

Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Source: Q18. Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your paid work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family or for leisure?

(1 – Very dissatisfied, 2 – Dissatisfied, 3 – Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 4 – Satisfied, 5 – Very satisfied)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

[^] Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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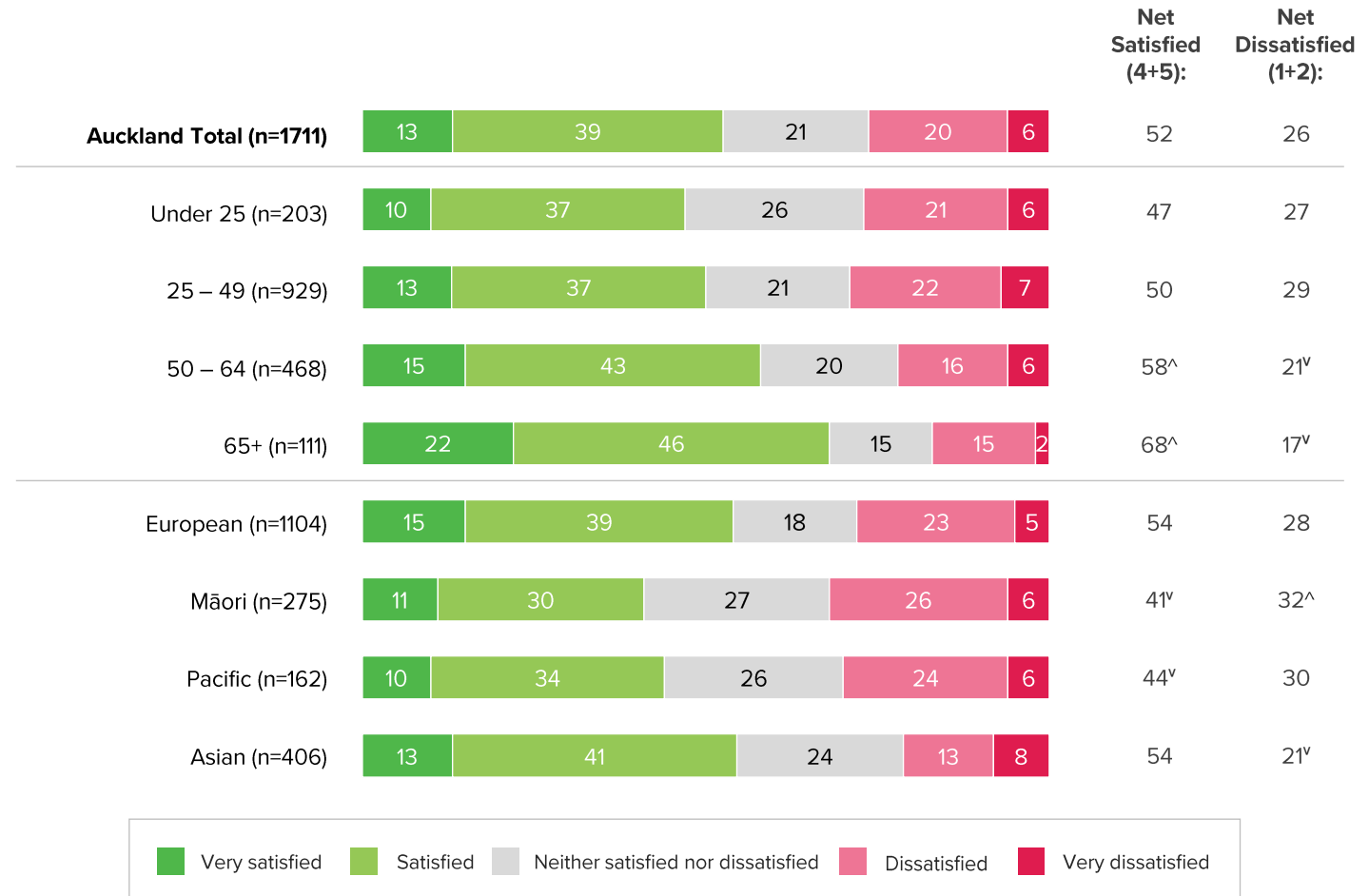
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Balance between work and other aspects of life

Māori (41%) and Pacific respondents (44%) in paid employment were less satisfied with the balance of work and other aspects of their life than were respondents of other ethnicities.

Satisfaction with the balance in their lives increased with age: 58% of those aged 50 to 64 and 68% of those aged 65 plus were satisfied.

Balance between work and other aspects of life – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Source: Q18. Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your paid work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family or for leisure? (1 – Very dissatisfied, 2 – Dissatisfied, 3 – Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 4 – Satisfied, 5 – Very satisfied)

Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the 2020 Quality of Life survey. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.

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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

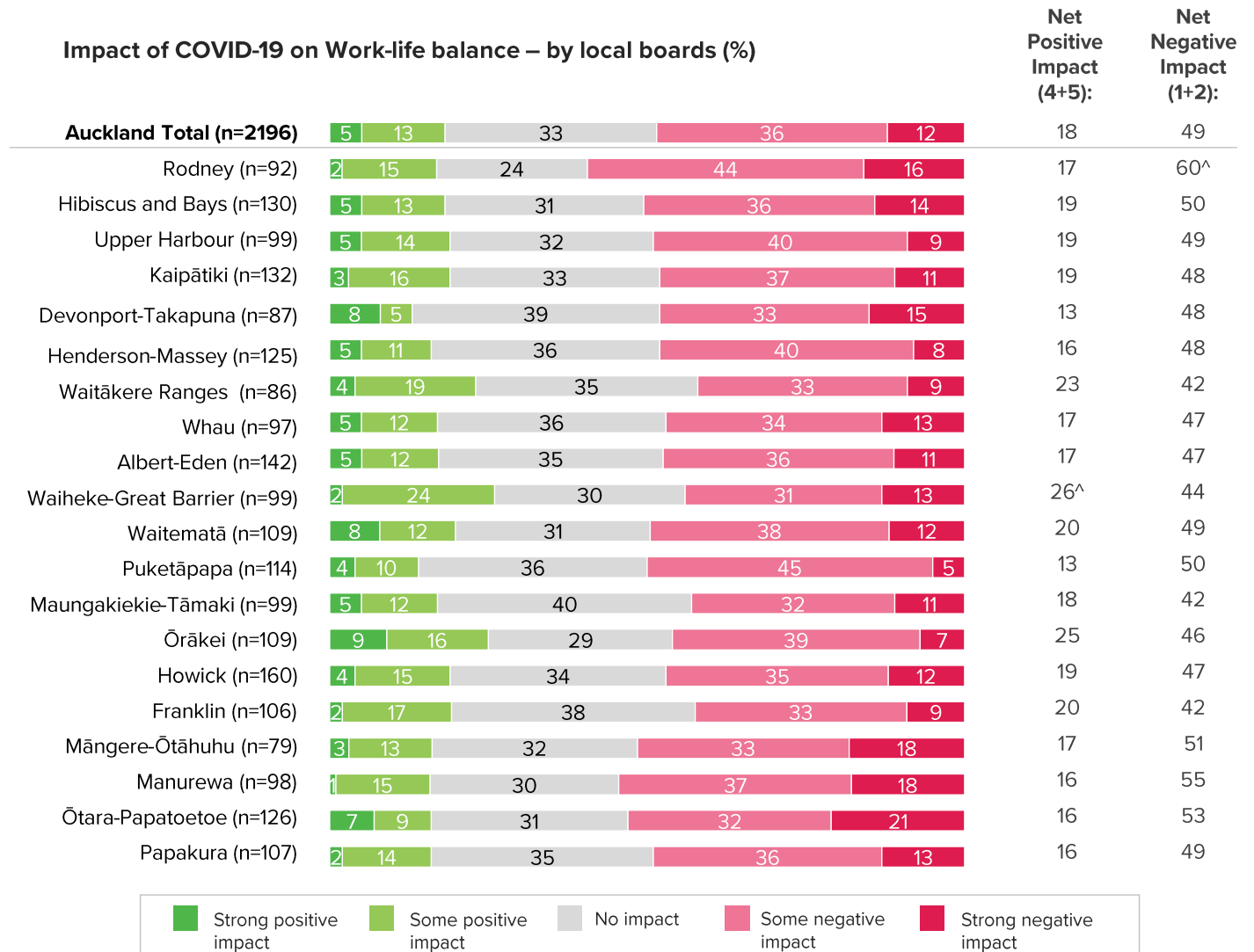
Impact of COVID-19 on work-life balance

Nearly half of all Auckland respondents (49%) felt that COVID-19 has negatively impacted their work-life balance over the last year, while 18% believed it has had a positive impact.

Perceptions were consistent across respondents of most local boards. However, Rodney respondents (60%) were more likely to note a negative impact on work-life balance than others. Respondents in Waiheke-Great Barrier were more likely than others to note a positive impact of COVID-19 on their work-life balance (26% compared with 18% overall).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Work-life balance – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

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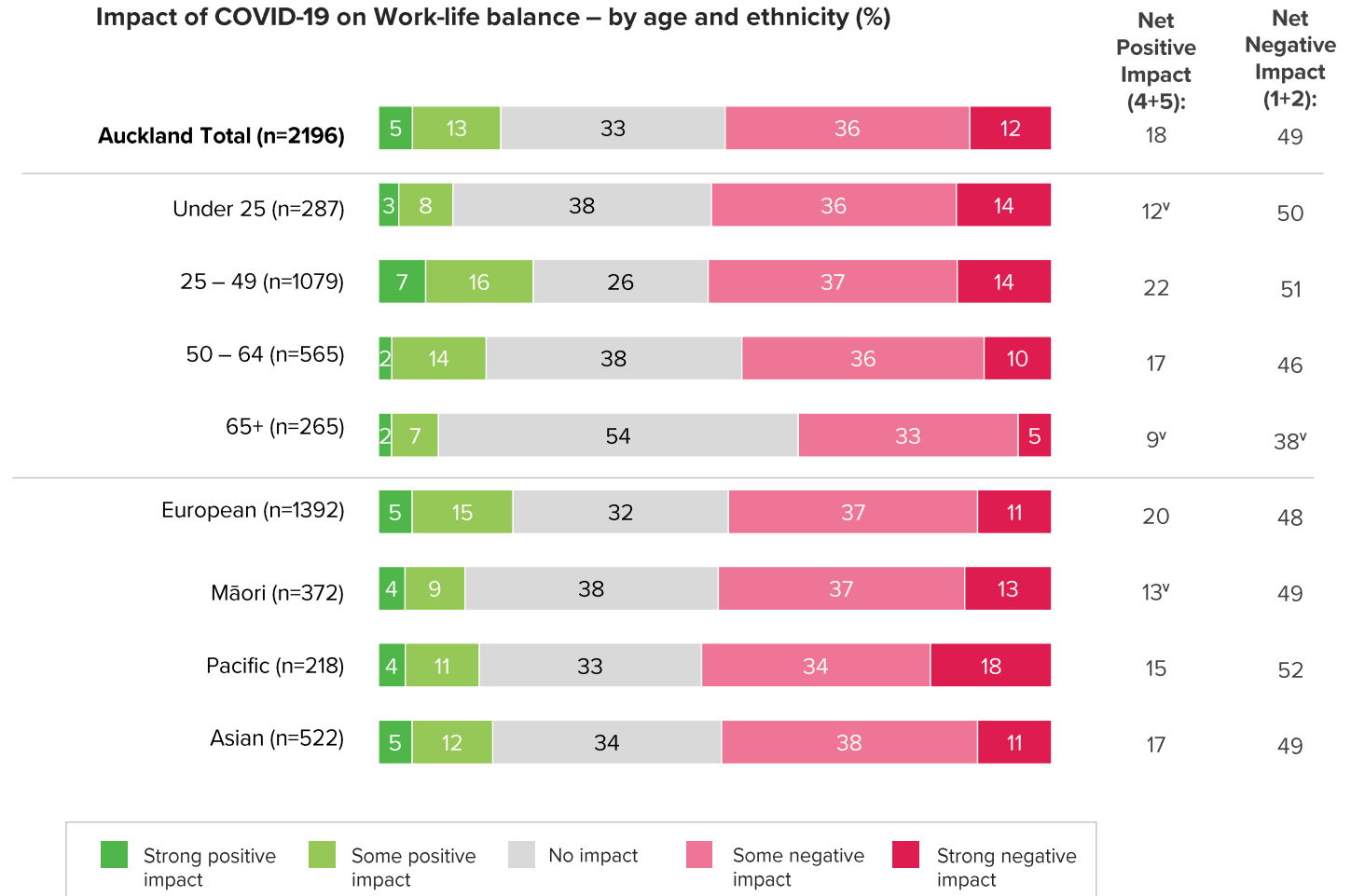
Impact of COVID-19 on work-life balance

Māori respondents were less likely than respondents of other ethnicities to note a positive impact of COVID-19 on their work-life balance (13% compared to 18% overall).

Those aged under 25 (12%) were also less likely to note a positive impact than the rest of Auckland. Half (54%) of those aged 65 plus noted no impact compared with only 38% of younger people noting no impact.

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Work-life balance – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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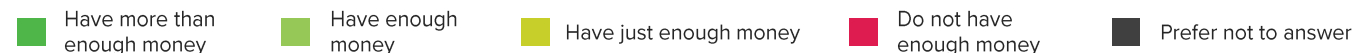
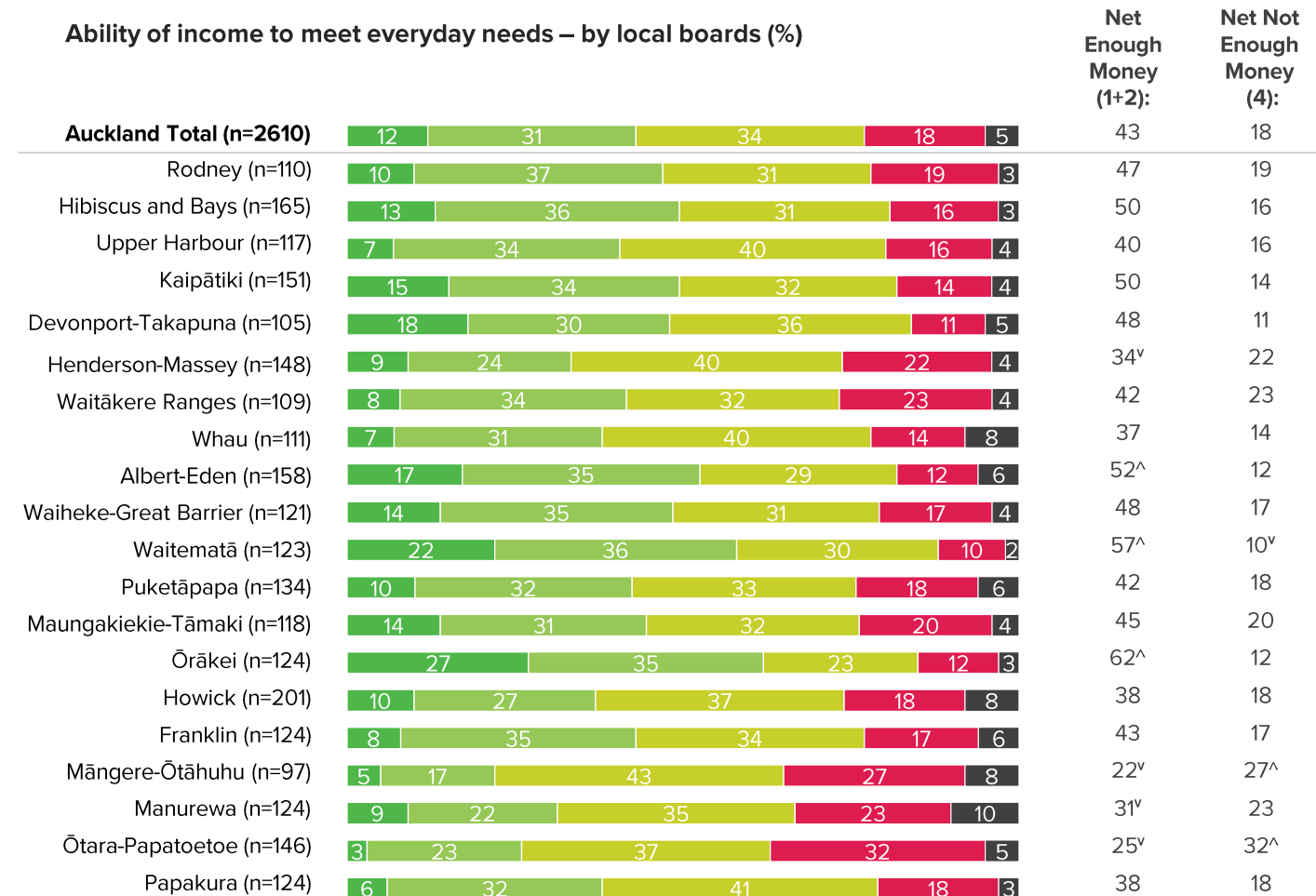
Ability of income to meet everyday needs

Fewer than half (43%) of Auckland respondents said they have enough or more than enough money to meet their everyday needs, while 18% said their total income is not sufficient.

Those living in Ōrākei (62%), Waitemātā (57%) and Albert Eden (52%) were more likely to report they had enough or more than enough money to cover everyday living costs.

Those living in Henderson-Massey (34%), Manurewa (31%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (25%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (22%) were less likely to do so. A third (32%) of those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe reported that they did not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.

Ability of income to meet everyday needs – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q25. 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?

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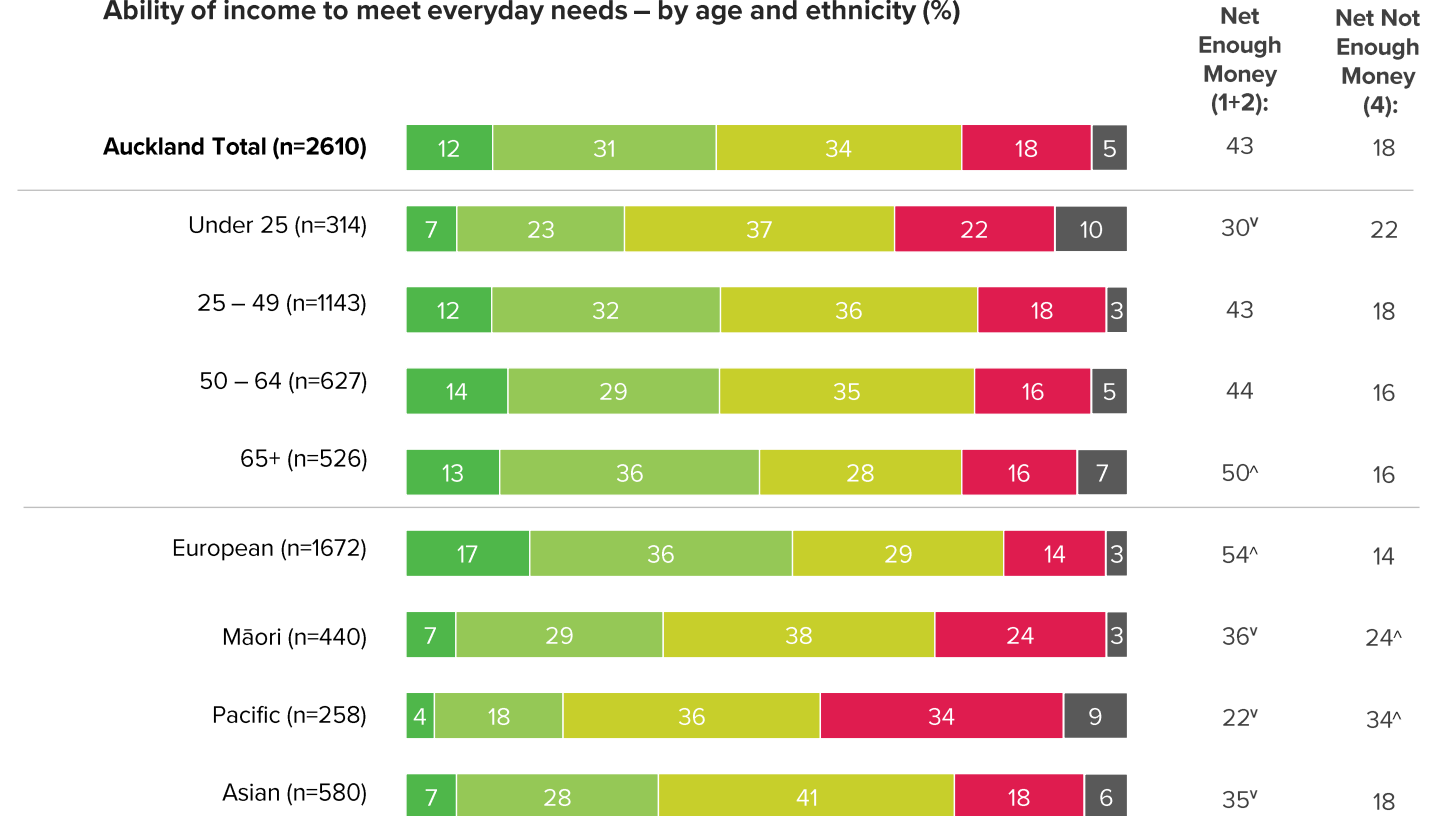
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Ability of income to meet everyday needs

Pacific (22%), Māori (36%) and Asian respondents (35%) were less likely to report they had enough or more than enough money to cover their everyday living costs, while European respondents were more likely to say they did (54%).

Respondents aged under 25 (30%) were less likely to feel they had more than enough, or enough, money to cover costs of their everyday needs. In contrast, half (50%) of those aged 65 plus said they have enough money to meet their everyday living costs.

Ability of income to meet everyday needs – by age and ethnicity (%)



Have more than
enough money

Have enough
money

Have just enough money

Do not have
enough money

Prefer not to answer

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q25. 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?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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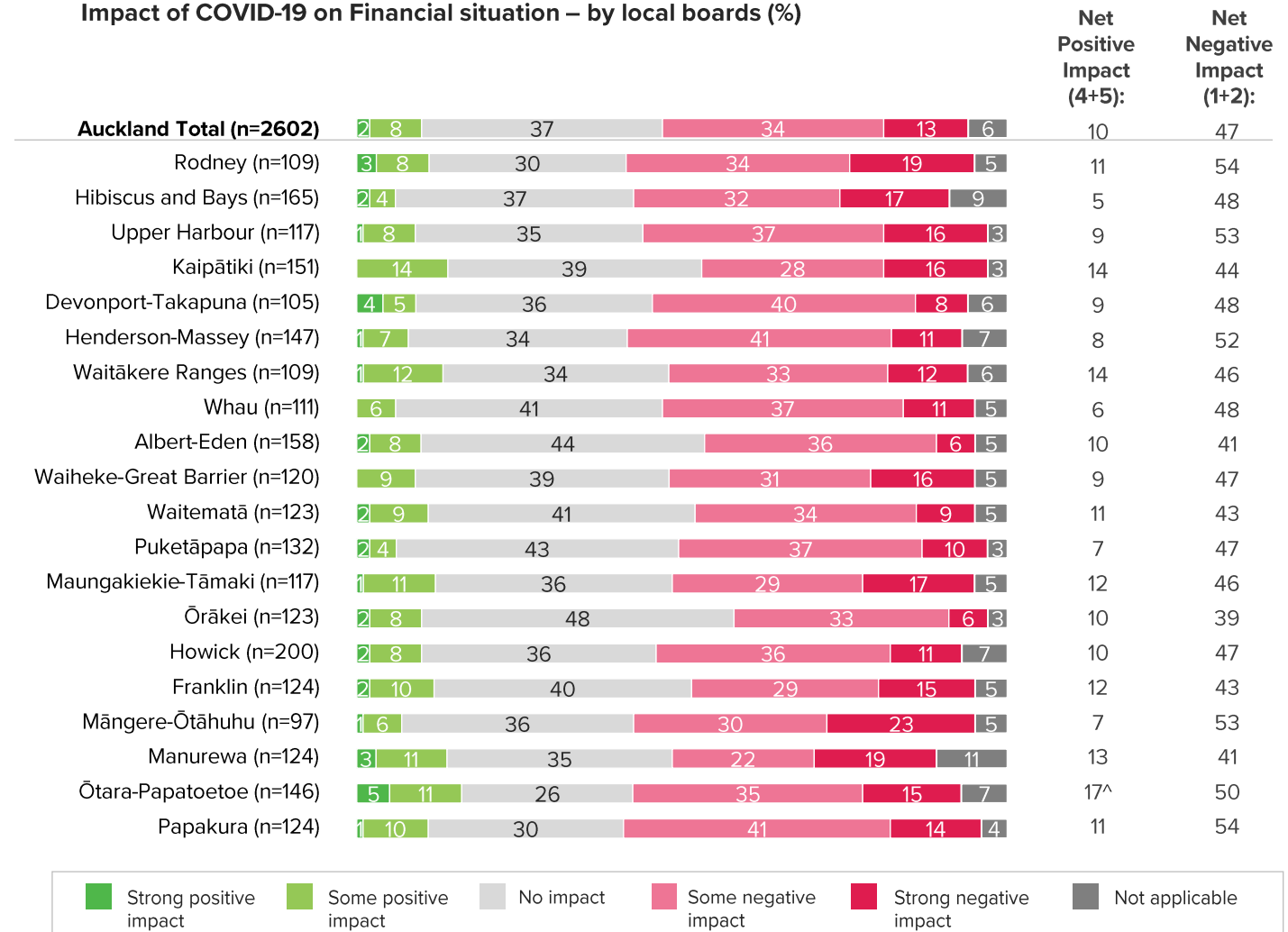
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**EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC
WELLBEING****Impact of COVID-19
on financial
situation**

Nearly half of Auckland respondents (47%) felt COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their financial situation over the last year, while 10% felt it has had a positive impact.

Perceptions were reasonably consistent across the local boards. However, those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe were more likely than others to note a positive impact of COVID-19 on their financial situation (17% compared with 10% across Auckland).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Financial situation – by local boards (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

^ Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^ Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



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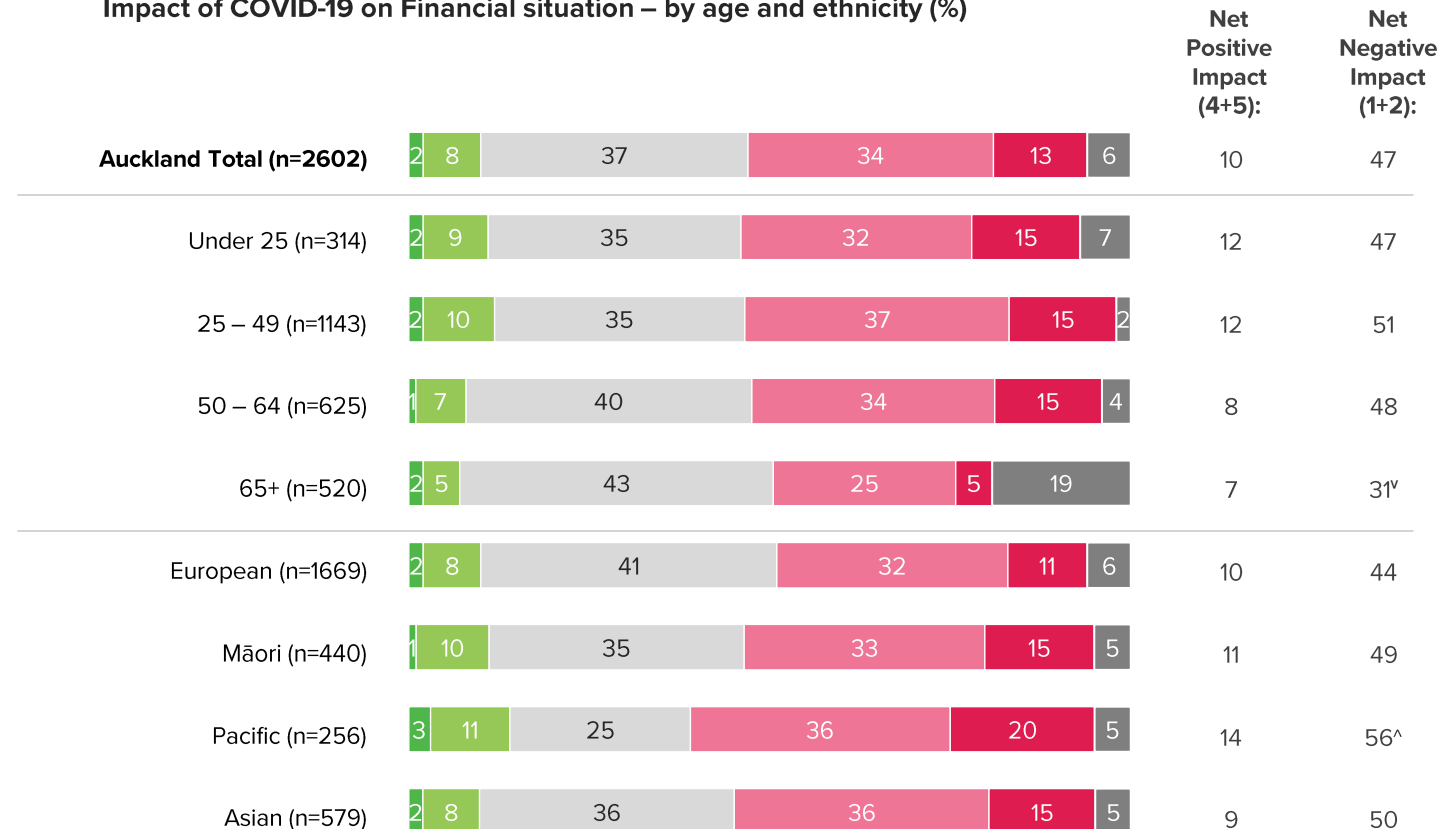
Impact of COVID-19 on financial situation

Pacific respondents (56%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to report a negative impact on their financial situation from COVID-19.

Those aged 65 plus were less likely than younger age groups to note a negative impact (31% compared with 47% across all age groups).

► This is a new question in 2022

Impact of COVID-19 on Financial situation – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q33. Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...? (1 – Strong negative impact, 2 – Some negative impact, 3 – No impact, 4 – Some positive impact, 5 – Strong positive impact)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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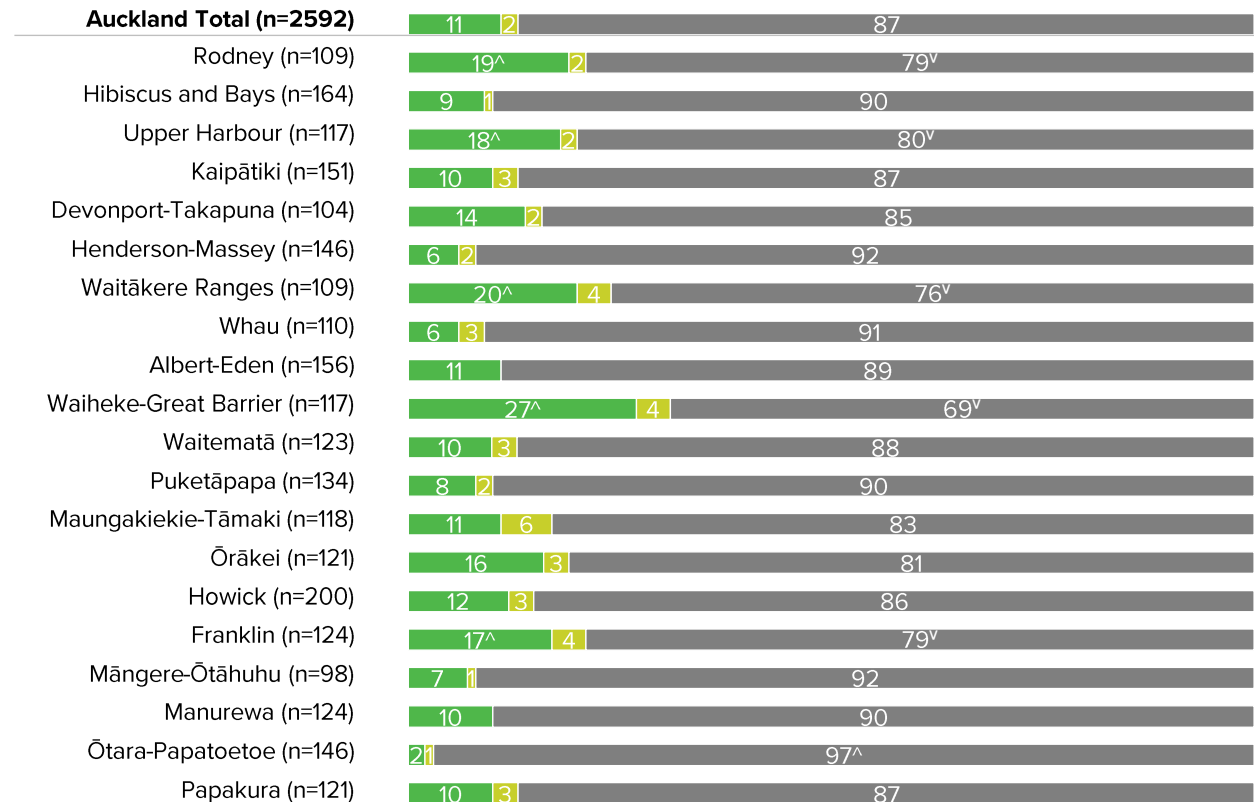
**EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC
WELLBEING****Own or part-own
a business**

Eleven percent of Auckland respondents said they currently own or part-own a business that employs staff. A further 2% have owned a business employing staff over the last two years but no longer do so.

The likelihood of currently owning or part-owning a business was higher than the rest of Auckland among those living in Rodney (19%), Upper Harbour (18%), Waitākere Ranges (20%), Waiheke-Great Barrier (27%) and Franklin (17%).

Those living in Ōtara-Papatoetoe were more likely to say they did not own a business (97% compared to 87% overall).

► This is a new question in 2022

Business ownership – by local boards (%)

Yes, I currently own / part-own a business that employs staff, including myself

Yes, but I no longer own this business

No

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q19. At any time over the last two years (i.e. since COVID-19 began) have you owned or part-owned a business that employs or employed staff in New Zealand, including yourself?

[^] Significantly higher than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)

^v Significantly lower than Auckland total (excluding the sub-group compared)



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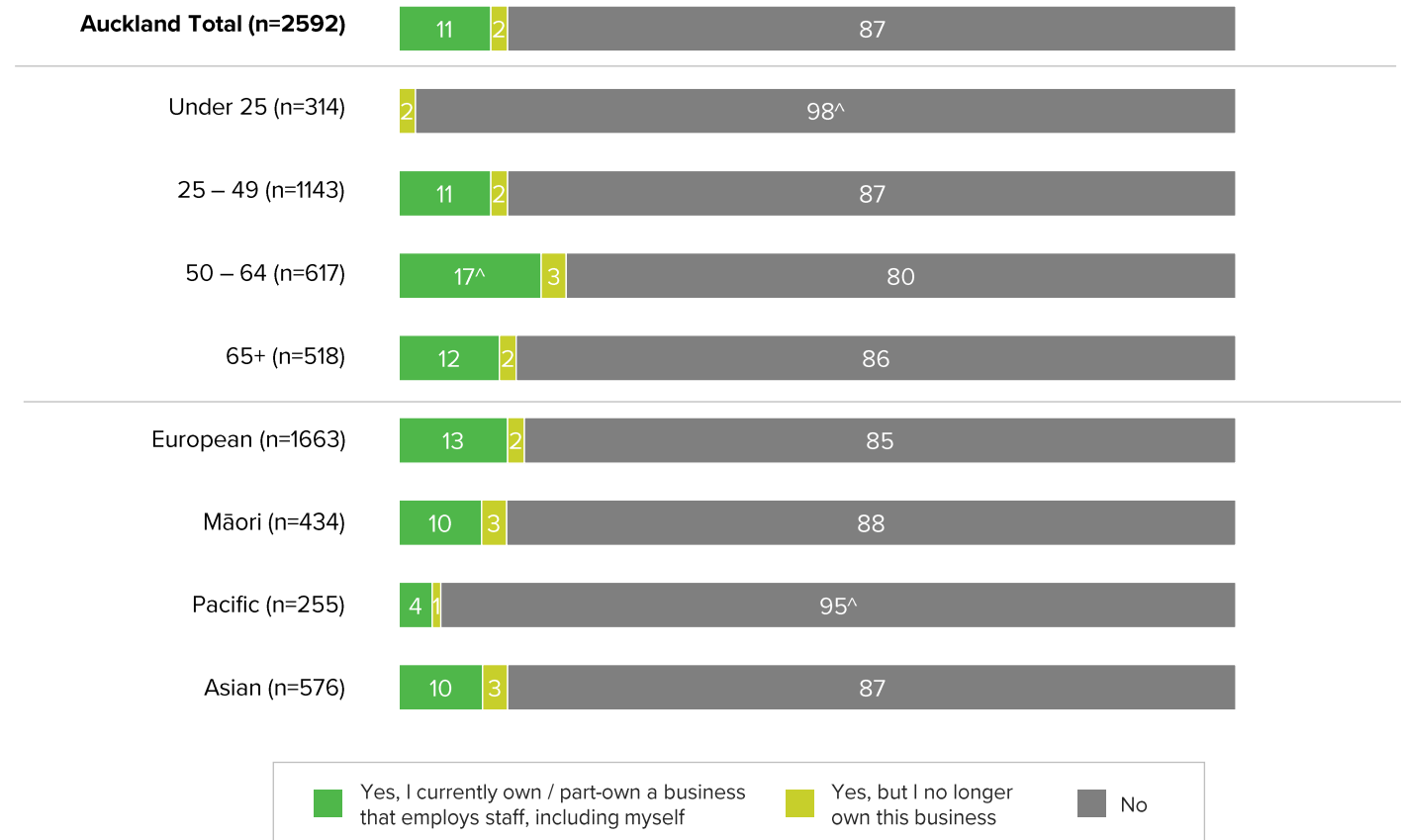
Own or part-own a business

Pacific respondents were less likely to own a business than other ethnicities (95% saying they did not, compared with 87% overall).

Older people were more likely to own a business: 17% of those aged 50 to 64 years did so, compared with none of the under 25 age group doing so.

► This is a new question in 2022

Business ownership – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q19. At any time over the last two years (i.e. since COVID-19 began) have you owned or part-owned a business that employs or employed staff in New Zealand, including yourself?

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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Changes in business

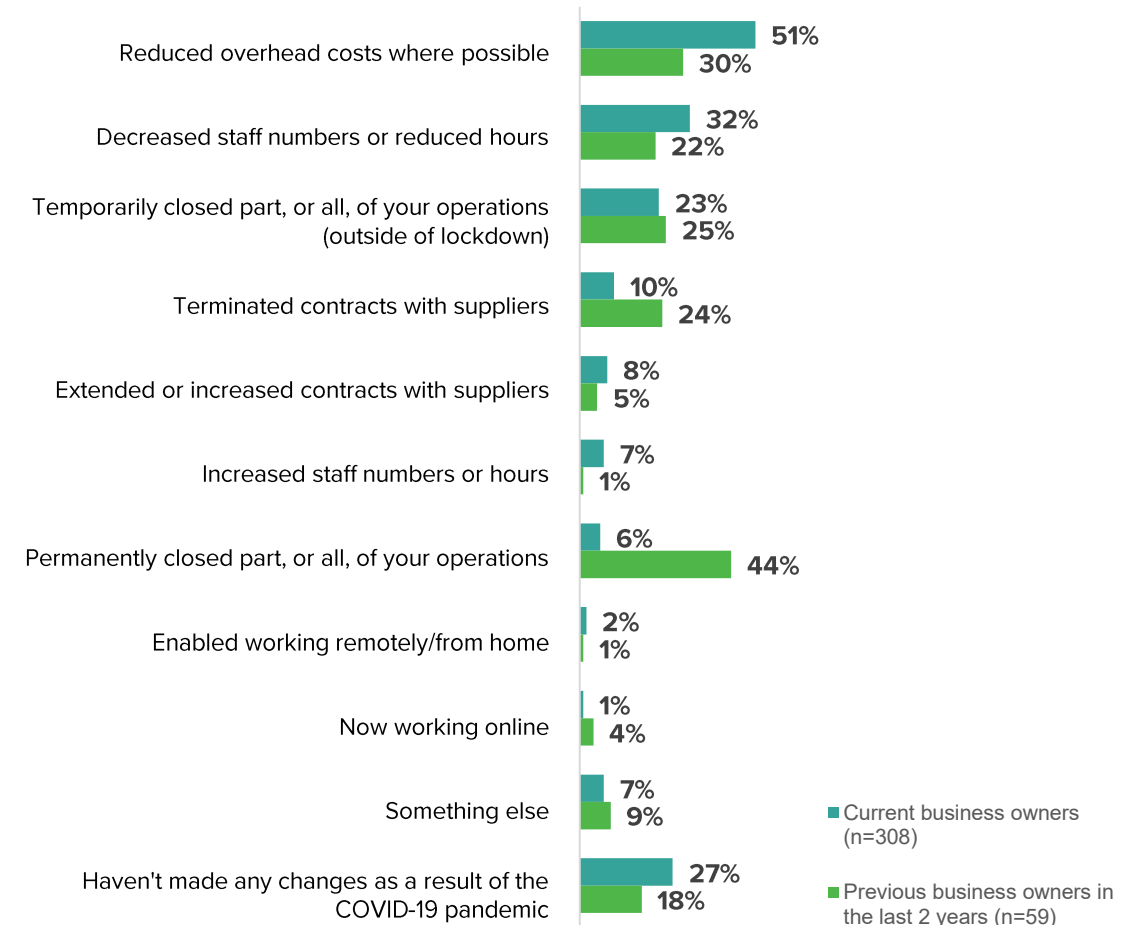
The COVID-19 pandemic prompted 73% of Auckland respondents who are current business owners, and 82% of those who used to own a business in the past 2 years, to make changes to their business.

Among past business owners, 44% indicated that COVID-19 was responsible for the permanent closure of their business, while 24% indicated that they terminated contracts with suppliers.

Many current and previous business owners reduced overhead costs where possible, decreased staff numbers and/or hours and temporarily closed part or all of their operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

► This is a new question in 2022

Changes in business – Auckland total (%)



Base: Current and previous business owners (excluding not answered)

Source: Q22. Please answer if you currently own a business or have owned one in the last two years, or both.

Have you made or did you make any of the following changes to your business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?



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TUKANGA KAUNIHERA / COUNCIL PROCESSES

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their local council, including their confidence in council decision-making and their perception of how much influence the public has on council decision-making.



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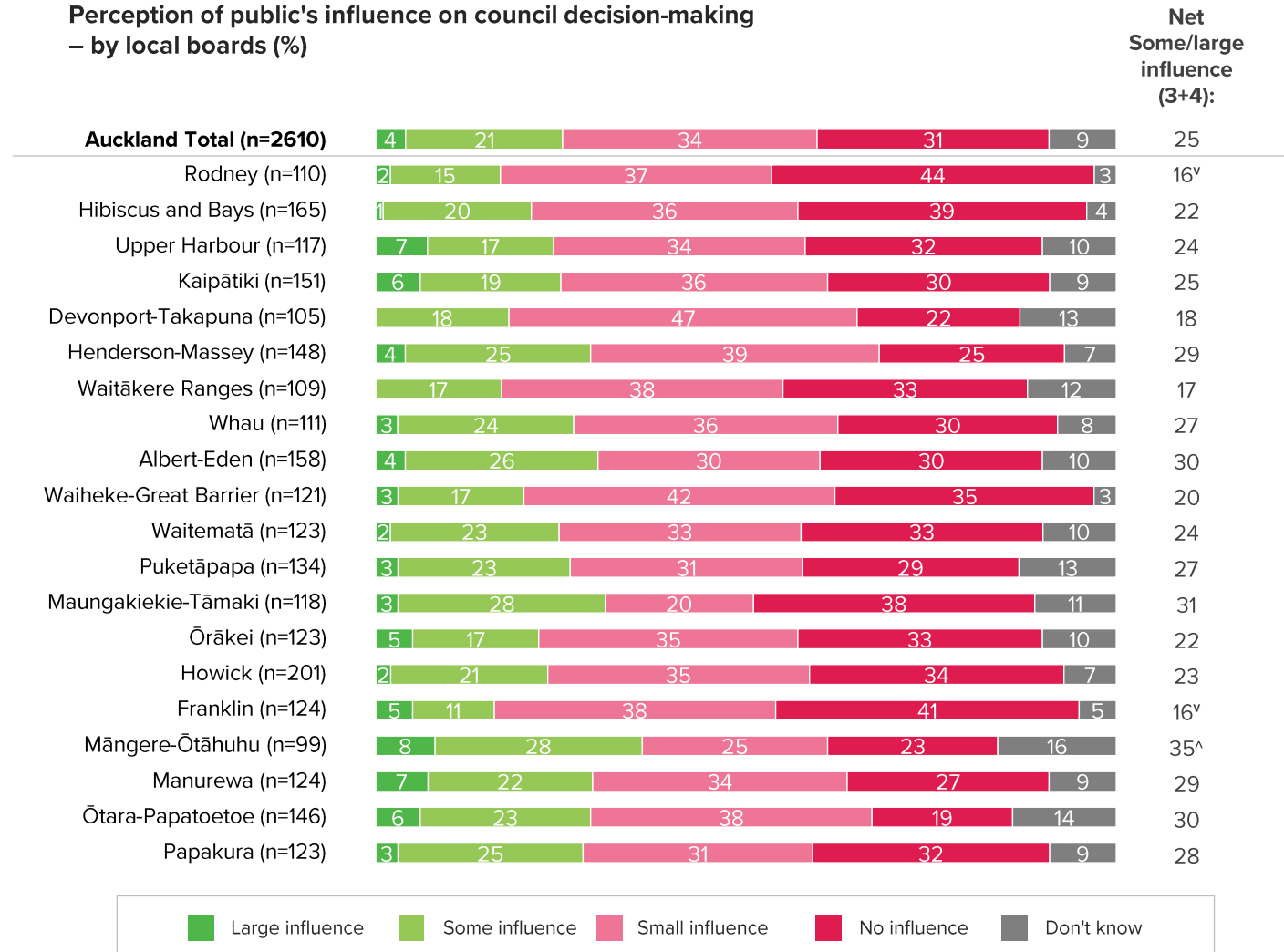
COUNCIL PROCESSES

Perception of public's influence on council decision-making

Views of the public's influence on council decision making were mixed. One in four Auckland respondents perceived that the public has a large influence or some influence over the decisions that their council makes, while 31% said that it has no influence.

Residents in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (35%) were more likely to perceive that the public has some or a large influence, while those living in Rodney and Franklin (both 16%) were less likely to think this.

Perception of public's influence on council decision-making – by local boards (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q16. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes?

(1 – No influence, 2 – Small influence, 3 – Some influence, 4 – Large influence)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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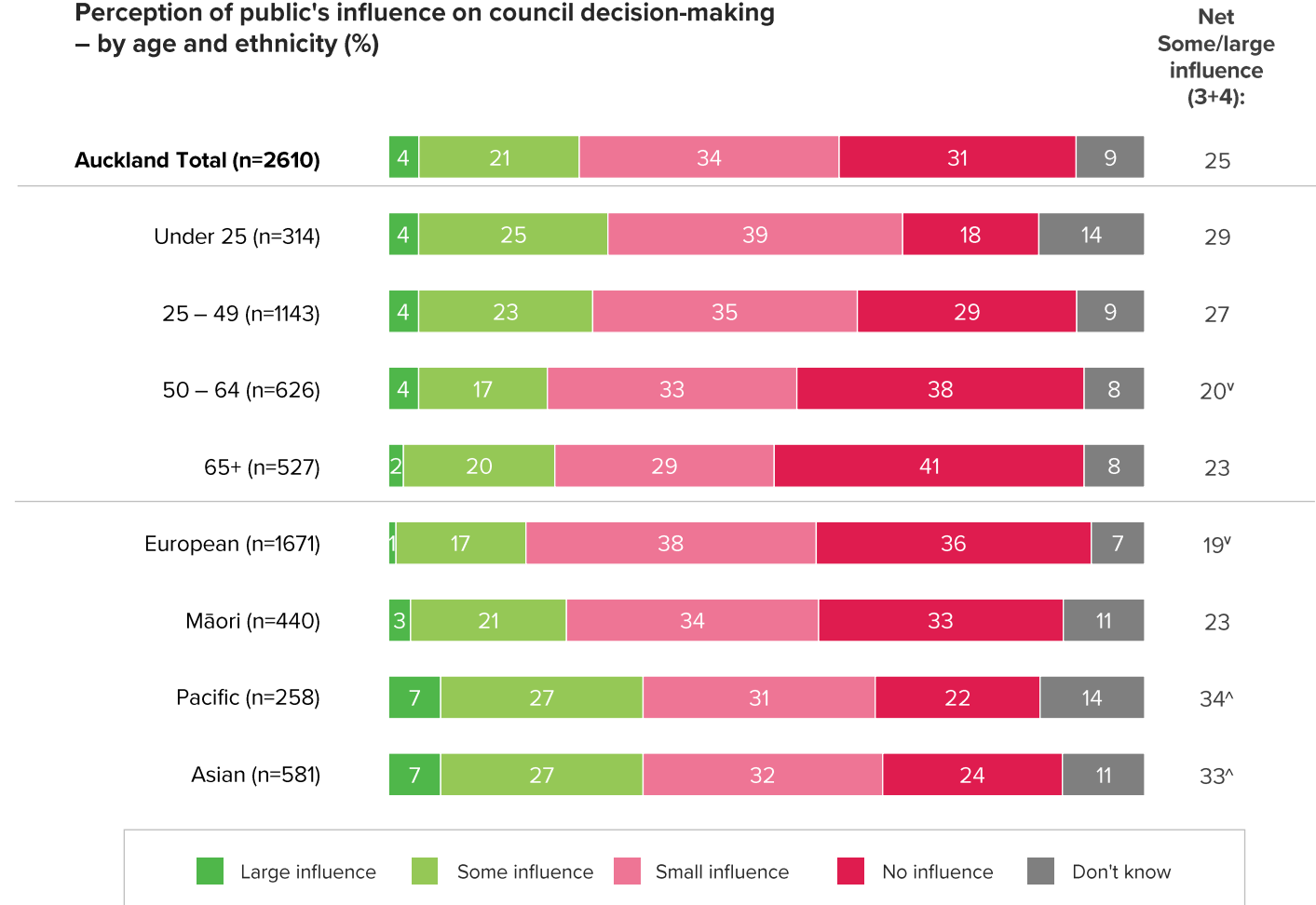
COUNCIL PROCESSES

Perception of public's influence on council decision-making

Pacific (34%) and Asian respondents (33%) were more likely than those of other ethnicities to think that the public has a 'large' or 'some' influence on council decision-making.

Those aged between 50 and 64 years (20%) were less likely than other age groups to think that the public has a 'large' or 'some' influence.

Perception of public's influence on council decision-making – by age and ethnicity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q16. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes?

(1 – No influence, 2 – Small influence, 3 – Some influence, 4 – Large influence)

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

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APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of Auckland.

Table 1 Gender

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2611) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2611) Weighted %
Male	46	48
Female	53	50
Another gender	0	0

Base: All Respondents Source: Q41. Are you...

Table 2 Age

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2612) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2612) Weighted %
Under 25 years	12	14
25-49 years	44	48
50-64 years	24	22
65+ years	20	16

Base: All Respondents Source: Q47. Are you...

Table 3 Ethnicity

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2606) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2607) Weighted %
Māori	17	10
Pacific	10	13
Asian	22	29
European / Other	67	58

Base: All Respondents Source: Q46. Which ethnic group, or groups, do you belong to?

Table 4 Local boards

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=6906) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=6906) Weighted %
Rodney	4	4
Hibiscus and Bays	6	7
Upper Harbour	4	4
Kaipātiki	6	6
Devonport-Takapuna	4	4
Henderson-Massey	6	7
Waitākere Ranges	4	3
Whau	4	5
Albert-Eden	6	7
Waiheke-Great Barrier	5	1
Waitematā	5	6
Puketāpapa	5	4
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	5	5
Ōrākei	5	5
Howick	8	9
Franklin	5	5
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	4	4
Manurewa	5	6
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	6	5
Papakura	5	3

Base: All Respondents Source: Q1. Do you currently live in <local area >?

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APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of Auckland.

Table 5 Transgender

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2604) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2604) Weighted %
Yes	1	1
No	98	98
I don't know	1	1
Prefer not to say	1	1

Base: All Respondents**Source:** Q42. Do you consider yourself to be transgender?...
This is a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey**Table 6 Sexuality**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2609) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2609) Weighted %
Heterosexual or straight	86	86
Gay or lesbian	3	3
Bisexual	4	4
Other	0	0
I don't now	1	2
Prefer not to say	4	5

Base: All Respondents**Source:** Q43. Which of the following options best describes how you think about yourself
This is a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey**Table 7 Birthplace**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2596) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2598) Weighted %
Born in New Zealand	63	57
Born outside of New Zealand	37	43

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q44. Were you born in New Zealand?**Table 8 Length of time lived in New Zealand**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=958) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=1105) Weighted %
Less than 1 year	0	0
1 year to just under 2 years	1	1
2 years to just under 5 years	4	5
5 years to just under 10 years	13	14
10 years or more	83	81

Base: All Respondents born outside of New Zealand**Source:** Q45. How many years have you lived in New Zealand?



APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of Auckland.

Table 9 Type of dwelling

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2606) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2608) Weighted %
Stand alone house on a section	74	73
Town house or terraced house (houses side by side)	13	14
Low rise apartment block (2 to 3 storeys)	3	4
Mid-rise apartment block (4 to 7 storeys)	2	2
High-rise apartment block (8 storeys or higher)	1	2
Lifestyle block or farm homestead	4	4
Other	2	2

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q48. What type of home do you currently live in?

*Please note the question wording has changed slightly from the Quality of Life Survey 2020

Table 10 Number of people in household

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2608) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2609) Weighted %
1	8	7
2	28	25
3	20	21
4	21	23
5	11	12
6+	11	12

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q50. How many people live in your household, including yourself?

Table 11 Home ownership

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2610) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2610) Weighted %
I personally or jointly own it with a mortgage	30	31
I personally or jointly own it without a mortgage	18	15
A family trust owns it	8	7
Parents / other family members or partner own it	16	18
A private landlord who is NOT related to me owns it	20	20
A local authority or city council owns it	0	0
Kainga Ora (Housing New Zealand) owns it	5	5
A social service agency or community housing provider (e.g. the Salvation Army, New Zealand Housing Foundation) owns it	1	1
Don't know	2	2

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q49. Who owns the home you live in?

Table 12 Time spent in local area

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2608) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2609) Weighted %
Less than 1 year	1	1
1 year to just under 2 years	1	1
2 years to just under 5 years	4	5
5 years to just under 10 years	9	10
10 years or more	85	83

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q2. And how long have you lived in <local area >?

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APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of Auckland.

Table 13 Household annual income distribution

	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2605) Unweighted %	AUCKLAND TOTAL (n=2605) Weighted %
\$20,000 or less	3	4
\$20,001 - \$40,000	8	7
\$40,001 - \$60,000	8	8
\$60,001 - \$80,000	9	9
\$80,001 - \$100,000	9	9
\$100,001 - \$150,000	15	15
\$150,001 - \$200,000	12	12
\$200,001 or more	12	13
Prefer not to say	11	10
Don't know	13	13

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q51. Which best describes your household's annual income (from all sources) before tax?



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Table 1 Overall Quality of Life

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2532) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2611) %
Net Good	87	82 ^y
Net Poor	3	5

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q3. Would you say that your overall Quality of Life is...

Table 2 Perceived Quality of Life compared to 12 months prior

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2463) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2571) %
Net Increased	21	17 ^y
Net Decreased	31	39 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q4. And compared to 12 months ago, would you say your Quality of Life has...

Table 3 Think their city or local area is a great place to live

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2523) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2588) %
Net Agree	81	75 ^y
Net Disagree	6	9

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "<local area > is a great place to live"?

Table 4 Proud of how their city or local area looks and feels

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2514) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2597) %
Net Agree	63	56 ^y
Net Disagree	15	21 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

"I feel a sense of pride in the way <local area > looks and feels"?

Table 5 Perception of city or local area compared to 12 months ago

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2491) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2582) %
Net Better	20	12 ^y
Net Worse	23	40 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q7. And in the last 12 months, do you feel <local area > has got better, worse or stayed the same as a place to live?

[^] Significantly higher than 2020 results

^y Significantly lower than 2020 results

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Table 6 Top 3 reasons why city as a place to live has got better/worse

AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=475/590)	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=309/1022)
Got better	Got better
26% Good/improved amenities	20% Good/improved amenities
19% Building developments/renovations	18% Building developments/Renovations
15% Good sense of community/community spirit	13% Good sense of community/community spirit
Got worse	Got worse
28% Traffic	34% Crime/crime rate has increased
22% More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	24% More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing
17% Crime/crime rate has increased	19% More undesirable elements

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q8. And for what reasons do you say <local area> has changed as a place to live?

Table 7 Perceptions of issues in city / local area

% View as a bit of a problem/ big problem in last 12 months

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2517-2524) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2603-2610) %
Traffic	79	79
Limited parking in the city centre	51	55
Water pollution	46	45
Noise pollution	48	54^
Air pollution	28	31

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area> over the past 12 months?

Table 8 Perceptions of their current housing situation

% Strongly agree or agree

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2483-2526) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2606-2610) %
Area they live in suits their needs	77	74
Type of home suits their needs	82	77^
Housing costs are affordable	44	34^

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q9. This question is about the home that you currently live in. How much do you agree or disagree

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^ Significantly higher than 2020 results

^ Significantly lower than 2020 results



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Table 9 Perceptions of public transport in local area

% Strongly agree or agree

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2363-2369) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2443-2446) %
Safe, from crime or harassment*	73	44 ^v
Easy to access	64	59 ^v
Frequent	55	46 ^v
Reliable	49	40 ^v
Affordable	43	33 ^v
Safe from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses**	-	25

Base: All Respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)

Source: Q14. Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with..

*The question wording has changed from the 2022 Quality of Life survey

**New statement added from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

Table 10 Frequency of use of public transport

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2512) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2601) %
At least weekly	22	16 ^v

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q13. In the last 12 months, how often have you used public transport?

The question wording has changed from the 2022 Quality of Life survey

Table 11 Frequency of experiencing stress in the previous 12 months

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2529) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2609) %
Net Often	26	28
Net Rarely	23	21

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q30. 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?

Table 12 WHO 5 wellbeing index

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2499) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2589) %
% score less than 52%	36	41 [^]
% score of 52% or more	64	59 ^v

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.



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APPENDIX 2: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 13 Feel safe in their city centre during the day

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2518) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2609) %
Net Safe	90	80 ^v
Net Unsafe	8	17 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...**Table 14 Feel safe in their city centre after dark**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2516) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2606) %
Net Safe	48	37 ^v
Net Unsafe	46	58 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q10. In general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...**Table 15 Perceptions of issues in city / local area**

% View as a bit of a problem/big problem in past 12 months

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2517-2520) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2602-2609) %
Dangerous driving	59	66 [^]
Theft and burglary	55	70 [^]
People begging in the street	43	52 [^]
Alcohol or drugs	44	52 [^]
People sleeping rough	40	47 [^]
Unsafe people	38	51 [^]
Vandalism	43	61 [^]

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q12. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <local area > over the past 12 months?**Table 16 Sense of community**

% Strongly agree or agree

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2518/2525) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2600/2606) %
Believe a sense of community in their neighbourhood is important	50	47 ^v
Feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood	70	71

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:[^] Significantly higher than 2020 results^v Significantly lower than 2020 results

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.



APPENDIX 2: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 17 Frequency of feeling isolated

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2531) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2609) %
Net Some/most of the time	11	12
Net Rarely	51	47

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q28. Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated?**Table 18 Employment status**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2501) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2608) %
Net Employed	69	69
Net Not employed	27	31

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?

The question wording has changed from the 2022 Quality of Life survey

Table 19 Satisfaction with work-life balance

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=1729) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2609) %
Net Satisfied	57	43 ^v
Net Dissatisfied	24	20 ^v

Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q18. Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your paid work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family or for leisure?

The question wording has changed from the 2022 Quality of Life survey

Table 20 Ability of income to meet everyday needs

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2533) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2610) %
Net Enough/more than enough	45	43
Just enough money	79	77

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q25. 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?**Table 21 Perception of public's influence on council decision-making**

	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2020 (n=2532) %	AUCKLAND TOTAL 2022 (n=2610) %
Net Some/large influence	30	25 ^v

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)**Source:** Q16. Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes?

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

[^] Significantly higher than 2020 results^v Significantly lower than 2020 results



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APPENDIX 3:

SURVEY COMMUNICATIONS

This appendix contains a copy of the invitation letter, first reminder postcard and second reminder postcard that was mailed out to residents of the participating councils. There were two versions of the second postcard for under 50 year olds with age-targeted messaging. Over 50 year olds received a 'last reminder' second postcard after the survey pack.

Invitation letter



QUALITY OF LIFE

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

Hello, Talofa lava, Mālo e lelei, Ní hāo, Namaste,
Kia Ora <named respondent>,

You are invited to take part in the Quality of Life Survey 2022.

This is an important survey about what life is like for you and what it has been like living in <city> over the past 12 months. The results help your local council understand what is working well and not so well in your city and local area and to identify the areas that need more focus.

Parts of your life may have changed because of COVID-19. This survey includes some questions to understand how COVID-19 has affected your quality of life and of those close to you.

Why should I take part?

You will be helping your community. You can help make sure that the survey provides an accurate picture of residents' views. This will help councils make decisions that aim to improve life for you, your family and your wider community.

How long will it take?

The survey will take about 15 minutes to complete. **You can enter into a prize draw** when you have done it.

Why am I getting the survey?

Your name, along with hundreds of others, was randomly drawn from the Electoral Roll. Your answers are confidential and will be combined with all the other responses so you can't be identified. Participation is voluntary.

NielsenIQ, an independent research company, is running this survey for the local councils shown below.

What if I have any questions or want a paper copy?

Check out the FAQs on the back of this letter. If you have other questions or would like to take part by filling in a paper copy of the survey, call 0800 400 402 or email catherine.cross@nielseniq.com.

Thank you for your help.
Ngā mihi nui

 Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey












<Date>



COMPLETE THE SURVEY AND
YOU COULD WIN ONE OF FIVE
PREZZY® CARDS WORTH UP TO

\$1,000

TRIPLE YOUR CHANCES TO
WIN IF YOU COMPLETE BY

1 APRIL

You could win one \$1000 or one
of four \$250 Prezzie® Cards*.

HOW TO TAKE PART

Completing the survey online
is easy, quick and secure.

1

Go to: WWW.NLSN.ONLINE/LIFE

2

Enter the following details to login:
Username: <username>
Survey Code: <surveycode>

OR

Scan the
QR code



IF YOU CAN, DO IT ONLINE
Better for the planet and saves you time.

*The prizes will be drawn on 12 June 2022.
Terms and conditions apply.

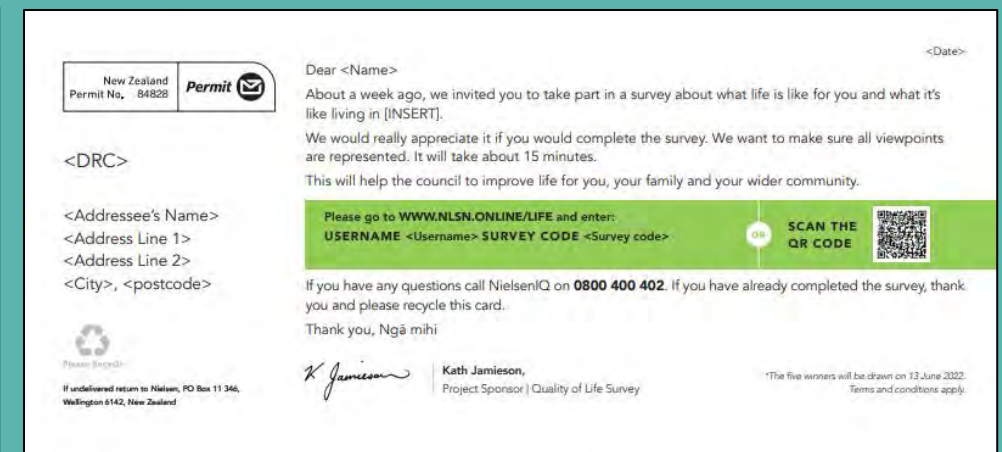


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First reminder postcard



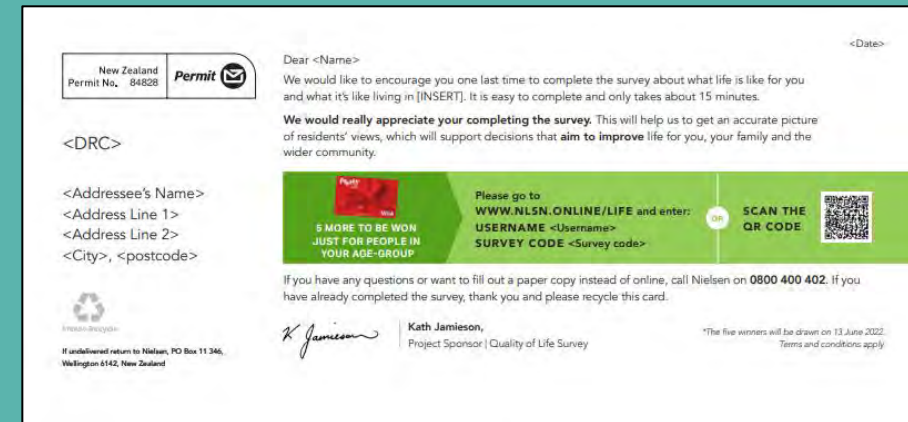


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Second reminder postcards (respondents aged 18-49 years)





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Second reminder postcard (Respondents over 50 years)






<Date>

Dear <Name>

We would like to encourage you one last time to complete the survey about what life is like for you and what it's like living in [INSERT]. It is easy to complete and only takes about 15 minutes. It is very important people of all age-groups and ethnicities complete the survey so that all points of view are represented. This will help us to get an accurate picture of residents' views, which will support decisions that aim to **improve life** for you, your family and the wider community.

<DRC>

<Addressee's Name>

<Address Line 1>

<Address Line 2>

<City>, <postcode>

Please go to **WWW.NLSN.ONLINE/LIFE** and enter:

USERNAME <Username>

SURVEY CODE <Survey code>

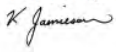
OR

SCAN THE QR CODE



Or, fill in the paper copy you should have received in the mail, and send it back in the freepost envelope provided by **30 May 2022**. If you have any questions, call NielsenIQ on **0800 400 402**. If you have already completed the survey, thank you and please recycle this card.

Thank you, Ngā mihi

 Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

*The five winners will be drawn on 12 June 2022. Terms and conditions apply.

 Please Recycle

If undelivered return to Nielsen, PO Box 11 346, Wellington 6142, New Zealand.

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APPENDIX 4:

QUESTIONNAIRE

This appendix contains a copy of the paper questionnaire that was mailed out to residents of Auckland City aged 50 years or over . Survey questions were largely the same regardless of council area. For further details on the slight wording differences between questionnaires and all changes made to the questionnaire from the 2020 version, please refer to the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report.



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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

Please circle one answer

Yes 1
No 2

Or like this:

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

Please circle one answer

Yes 1 → Go to Q1
No 2

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

1 ~~2~~ 3

Q1 Do you currently live in Tāmaki Makaurau / 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 Q52. 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 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 Why do you say your quality of life has changed?
Please be as detailed as possible

THE CITY / AREA YOU LIVE IN

Now some questions about what it has been like living in your local area over the past 12 months.

Q6 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
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

Q7 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 → Go to Q9
Slightly better 4
Much better 5



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Q8 Why do you say your local area has changed as a place to live?
Please be as detailed as possible

Q9 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 <i>(by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance)</i>	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
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

LOCAL ISSUES

Q10 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 city centre during the day	1	2	3	4	5
In your city centre after dark	1	2	3	4	5

Q11 Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'? Please write below

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Q12 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 <u>one</u> 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	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

TRANSPORT

Q13 In the last 12 months, how often have you used 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 <u>one</u> answer
At least weekly	1
At least once a month but not weekly	2
Less often than once a month	3
Did not use over the past 12 months	4
Not applicable / not available in my area	5

→ Go to Q15

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Q14 Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following. Public transport is...

Please circle one answer for each aspect

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Affordable (before the temporary fare cuts introduced by government in April)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Safe, from crime or harassment	1	2	3	4	5	6
Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses	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

Q15 Because of COVID-19, would you say that you use each of the following types of transport more often or less often?

Please circle one answer for each aspect

	Use more often	Use the same amount	Use less often	Don't use
A private vehicle (yours or someone else's)	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

Q16 Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions Auckland 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

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YOUR LIFE AND WELLBEING

Q17 Which of the following applies to your current situation?

Please circle all that apply

In paid work 30 hours or more a week	1
In paid work less than 30 hours a week	2
Not currently in paid employment	3
Caring for children under 18 (unpaid)	4
Caring for other dependents (unpaid)	5
Volunteer work	6
Student	7
Retired	8
Other (please specify)	9

Q18 Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your paid 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
Not applicable, not in paid work	6

Q19 At any time over the last two years (i.e. since COVID-19 began) have you owned or part-owned a business that employs or employed staff in New Zealand, including yourself?

Please circle all that apply

Yes, I currently own / part-own a business that employs staff, including myself	1	Go to Q20
Yes, but I no longer own this business	2	Go to Q21
No	3	Go to Q23

Q20 If currently own a business Including yourself, how many staff do you currently employ? (This includes full and part time/casual contractors).

Please circle one answer

1 to 5 employees	1
6 to 19 employees	2
20 to 49 employees	3
50 employees or more	4

Q21 If no longer own the business Including yourself, how many staff did you employ? (This includes full and part time/casual contractors).

Please circle one answer

1 to 5 employees	1
6 to 19 employees	2
20 to 49 employees	3
50 employees or more	4

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Q22 Please answer if you currently own a business or have owned one in the last two years, or both. Have you made or did you make any of the following changes to your business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

	Please circle <u>all</u> that apply	
	Currently own	Have owned in last 2 years
Reduced overhead costs where possible	1	1
Extended or increased contracts with suppliers	2	2
Terminated contracts with suppliers	3	3
Increased staff numbers or hours	4	4
Decreased staff numbers or reduced hours	5	5
Temporarily closed part, or all, of your operations (outside of lockdown)	6	6
Permanently closed part, or all, of your operations	7	7
Something else (please specify)	8	8

Haven't made any changes as the result of the COVID-19 pandemic 9 9

Q23 In general, how would you rate your...?

	Please circle <u>one</u> 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

Q24 In the past week, on how many days have you done a total of 30 minutes or more of physical activity, which was enough to raise your breathing rate?

This may include sport, traditional games, kapa haka, exercise, brisk walking or cycling for recreation or to get to and from places, and housework or physical activity that may be part of your job.

Please circle <u>one</u> answer							
0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q25 Which of the following best describes how well your total income (from all sources) meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?

Please circle <u>one</u> answer	
Have more than enough money	1
Have enough money	2
Have just enough money	3
Do not have enough money	4
Prefer not to say	5

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Q26 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Please circle <u>one</u> 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

Q27 Thinking about the social networks and groups you are part of or have been part of in the last 12 months (whether online or in person), do you belong to any of the following?

Please circle <u>all</u> that apply	
Faith-based group / church community	1
Cultural group (e.g. kapa haka, Samoan group, Somalian group)	2
Marae / hapū / iwi participation (e.g. Land Trust)	3
Neighbourhood group (e.g. Residents' Association, play groups)	4
Clubs and societies (e.g. sports clubs, Lions Club, RSA, etc.)	5
Group fitness or movement (e.g. yoga, tai chi, gym class, etc.)	6
Hobby or interest groups (e.g. book clubs, craft, gaming, online forums, etc.)	7
Volunteer / charity group (e.g. SPCA, Hospice, environmental group)	8
School, pre-school networks (BOT, PTA, organising raffles, field trips, etc.)	9
Professional / work networks (e.g. network of colleagues or professional association)	10
Other social network or group (please specify)	11
None of the above	12

Q28 Over the past 12 months how often, if ever, have you felt lonely or isolated?

Please circle <u>one</u> answer	
Always	1
Most of the time	2
Sometimes	3
Rarely	4
Never	5

Q29 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 <u>one</u> 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

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Q30 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

Q31 Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks. 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

Q32 Do you have any long-term and persistent difficulty with any of the following activities? Please circle one answer for each statement

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Prefer not to say
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	1	2	3	4	5
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	1	2	3	4	5
Walking or climbing steps	1	2	3	4	5
Remembering or concentrating	1	2	3	4	5
Self-care, like washing all over or dressing	1	2	3	4	5
Communicating in your everyday language, understanding or being understood by others	1	2	3	4	5

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Q33 Overall, thinking about the last year, what impact has COVID-19 had on...?

Please circle one answer for each aspect

	Strong negative impact	Some negative impact	No impact	Some positive impact	Strong positive impact	Not applicable
Your physical health	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your mental health	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your job security	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your financial situation	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your work-life balance	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your relationships	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your children's (under 18 years) educational progress	1	2	3	4	5	6
Your children's (under 18 years) overall well-being	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q34 Have you, or has anyone in your household, delayed seeking any health-related treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Please circle one answer

Yes	1	→ Go to Q35
No	2	→ Go to Q36
Don't know	3	

Q35 For what reasons did you, or did someone in your household delay seeking this treatment or advice? Please circle all that apply

Concerned about catching COVID-19	1
Were self-isolating because exposed to / had COVID-19	2
Wanted to avoid putting pressure on health services	3
Concerned about leaving home	4
Concerned about the financial cost	5
Did not know how to access help	6
Was not able to access help	7
Thought help was unavailable	8
My health provider had to postpone my appointment or treatment	9
Other (please specify)	10

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CULTURE AND IDENTITY

Q36 Thinking about living in your local area, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Please circle one answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Dis-agree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
People in my local area accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)	1	2	3	4	5	9
I feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)	1	2	3	4	5	9
I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q37 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	Prefer not to say
Gender	1	2	3
Age	1	2	3
Ethnicity	1	2	3
Physical or mental health condition	1	2	3
Sexual orientation	1	2	3
Religious beliefs	1	2	3
COVID-19 vaccination status	1	2	3

Q38 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	Prefer not to say
Gender	1	2	3
Age	1	2	3
Ethnicity	1	2	3
Physical or mental health condition	1	2	3
Sexual orientation	1	2	3
Religious beliefs	1	2	3
COVID-19 vaccination status	1	2	3

CLIMATE CHANGE

Q39 Over the last 12 months, what climate actions (if any) have you taken on an ongoing basis?

Please circle all that apply

Transport actions (e.g., choosing to walk, bike or bus, flying less, driving an electric vehicle, car sharing)	1	Food actions (e.g., eating more plant-based foods, growing your own food, shopping locally/ seasonally, composting)	5
Managing waste actions (e.g., reducing food/organic waste going to landfill)	2	Talked about climate change issues or solutions (e.g. friends, family, colleagues)	6
Purchasing actions (e.g., buying fewer products, buying less plastics or single use disposable products)	3	Anything else (please specify)	7
Energy actions (e.g., upgrading your home to reduce electricity use)	4	None of these	8
		Don't know	9

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Q40 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 Aotearoa New Zealand.

Q41 Are you...

Please circle one answer

Male	1
Female	2
Another gender (please specify)	3
Prefer not to say	4

Q42 Do you consider yourself to be transgender?

Please circle one answer

Yes	1
No	2
I don't know	3
Prefer not to say	4

Q43 Which of the following options best describes how you think about yourself...

Please circle one answer

Heterosexual or straight	1
Gay or lesbian	2
Bisexual	3
Other (please specify)	4
I don't know	5
Prefer not to say	6

Q44 Were you born in New Zealand?

Please circle one answer

Yes	1	Go to Q46
No	2	Go to Q45

Q45 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

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Q46 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
Filipino	9
Korean	10
Other (please specify)	11
Prefer not to say	12
Don't know	13

Q47 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

Q48 What type of home do you currently live in? Please circle one answer

Stand-alone house on a section	1	High-rise apartment block (8 storeys or higher)	5
Town house or terraced house (houses side by side)	2	Lifestyle block or farm homestead	6
Low-rise apartment block (2 or 3 storeys)	3	Other (please specify)	7
Mid-rise apartment block (4 to 7 storeys)	4		

Q49 Who owns the home that you live in? Please circle one answer

I personally or jointly own it with a mortgage	1	A local authority or city council owns it	6
I personally or jointly own it without a mortgage	2	Kāinga Ora (Housing New Zealand) owns it	7
A family trust owns it	3	Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education) owns it	8
Parents / other family members or partner own it	4	A social service agency or community housing provider (e.g. the Salvation Army, New Zealand Housing Foundation) owns it	9
A private landlord who is NOT related to me owns it	5	Don't know	10

Q50 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.

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Q51 Which best describes your household's annual income (from all sources) before tax? Please circle one answer

\$20,000 or less	1	\$100,001 - \$150,000	6
\$20,001 - \$40,000	2	\$150,001 - \$200,000	7
\$40,001 - \$60,000	3	\$200,001 or more	8
\$60,001 - \$80,000	4	Prefer not to say	9
\$80,001 - \$100,000	5	Don't know	10

52 **OPTIONAL:** 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:

Q53 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 your council (or a research company on their behalf) could contact you and invite you to take part in future research?
Please note that 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, NielsenIQ
Private Bag 93500
Takapuna, Auckland 0740
New Zealand

If you have any questions please call 0800 400 402

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If you, or someone you know, needs help there are a number of support services available.

For COVID-19 health advice and information visit <https://covid19.govt.nz/> or if you have COVID-19 symptoms, call the dedicated COVID-19 Healthline for free on 0800 358 5453. For any other health concerns, call the general Healthline number on 0800 611 116.

Need to talk? For support with anxiety, distress or mental wellbeing, call or text 1737 to talk with a trained counsellor for free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. For more information visit <https://1737.org.nz/>

Or you can call Lifeline on 0800 543 354 or Samaritans on 0800 726 666. For more helplines visit <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/mental-wellbeing/where-to-go-for-help/>

Quality of Life 2022 – Prize Draw Terms and Conditions of Entry

- Information on how to enter the promotion forms part of these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Entry into the promotion is deemed acceptance of the following terms and conditions.
- The promotion commences on 25 March 2022 and closes on 30 May 2022 ("Promotional Period").
- To enter Eligible Respondents must complete and submit the Survey of New Zealanders within the Promotional Period by:
 - filling out the online survey at www.nlsn.online/life (using your personalised username and password, provided in the letter sent to you informing you of the survey) including your contact details; or
 - returning a completed hard copy of the survey (if this has been provided) with your contact details to the Promoter.
- Entry is only open to "Eligible Respondents", being individuals who: (i) are residents of New Zealand aged 18 years or older; and (ii) are not employees of the Promoter or the Wellington City Council, Auckland Council, Dunedin City Council, Christchurch City Council, Tauranga City Council, Hamilton City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Porirua City Council, Hutt City Council; and (iii) are not a spouse, de facto partner, parent, child, sibling (whether natural or by adoption) or household member of such an employee; and (iv) are not professionally connected with the promotion.
- Each completed survey with accompanying contact details, submitted in accordance with paragraph 3, above, will automatically receive one entry into the prize draw. There is a limit of one entry per Eligible Respondent, except in accordance with paragraph 6, below.
- Each completed survey that is received on or before 11:59pm (NZT) 1 April 2022 will receive two (2) additional entries into the prize draw for a total of three (3) entries.
- The Promoter reserves the right, at any time, to verify the validity of the entry and Eligible Respondent (including a respondent's identity, age and place of residence) and to disqualify any respondent who submits a response that is not in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Failure by the Promoter to enforce any of its rights at any stage does not constitute a waiver of those rights.
- The prize draw will take place on 13 June 2022. The winners will be notified within 10 working days of the draw by telephone or email.
- The first five (5) valid entries drawn at random will be deemed the winners. The top prize is \$1,000 with a further four prizes of \$250, which can be redeemed as a Prezzy card. The winners are responsible for any tax associated with the prize.
- A secondary prize draw for respondents aged 18-49 will also occur on 13 June 2022 with,
 - Each completed survey with accompanying contact details, submitted in accordance with paragraph 3, above, and where the respondent is aged 18-49 will automatically receive one entry into the prize draw. There is a limit of one entry per Eligible Respondent.
 - The first five (5) valid entries drawn at random will be deemed the winners. There are five (5) prizes of \$100, which can be redeemed as a Prezzy card. The winners are responsible for any tax associated with the prize.
- The prize is not transferable or exchangeable. No responsibility is accepted for late, lost, misdirected or illegible entries.
- The Promoter's decision is final, and no correspondence will be entered into.
- If after 10 working days following the Promoter attempting to contact a winner at the contact details provided the Promoter has been unable to make contact with the winner, that winner will automatically forfeit the prize, and the Promoter will randomly select one further entry who will be contacted by the Promoter by telephone or email and will be the winner of the prize.
- The Quality of Life Survey Team, the Promoter and their affiliates will not ever use the winner's name and biographical information for advertising and promotional purposes.
- All personal details of the respondents will be stored securely at the office of the Promoter and used to operate and administer the prize draw or to contact the respondent, if necessary, to clarify responses to questions in any hard copy of the survey. A request to access, update or correct any personal information should be directed to the Promoter.
- The Promoter is ACNielsen (NZ) ULC, L5 150 Willis Street, Te Aro, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand. Phone 0800 400 402.
- The Promoter reserves the right to amend or modify these Terms and Conditions of Entry at any time.
- The Promoter will not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever which is suffered (including but not limited to indirect or consequential loss) or sustained as a consequence of participation in the promotion or as a consequence of the use and enjoyment of the prize.
- The promotion is governed by New Zealand law and all respondents agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of New Zealand with respect to any claim or matter arising out of or in connection with this promotion.

