Auckland Council Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau | Hamilton City Council Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa | HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI | poriruacity | Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council Me Heke Ki Pōneke | Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao | Christchurch City Council | DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL kaunihera a-rohe o Ōtepoti

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

TOPLINE REPORT

NielsenIQ

Acknowledgements

Large-scale and complex research projects such as this 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 Nielsen 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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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.

NielsenIQ

QUALITY OF LIFE

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

83%
Rate their overall quality of life positively

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

18% Quality of life increased

36% Quality of life decreased

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

77%
Think their city (or in Auckland, their local area) is a great place to live

55%
Are proud of how their city or local area looks and feels

Compared to 12 months prior, city / local area has become

Better **15%**

Worse **39%**

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

Got better

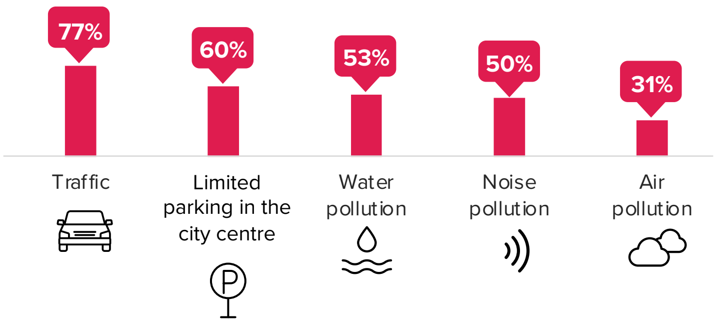
1. Good/improved amenities
2. Building developments / renovations
3. Good roads / improvements

Got worse

1. Crime
2. Presence of people they feel uncomfortable around
3. More housing developments

PERCEPTIONS OF ISSUES IN CITY / LOCAL AREA:

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



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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

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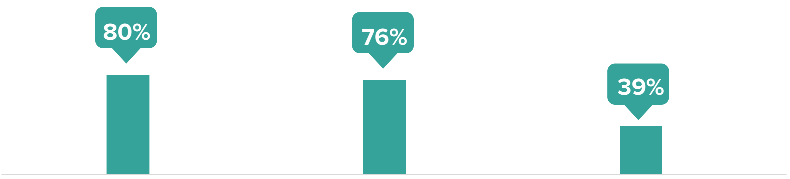
Housing

PERCEPTIONS OF HOUSING % STRONGLY AGREE OR AGREE



Transport

16%
Have used public transport weekly (or more often) in the last 12 months

47%
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

91% Have someone to turn to for **practical help** if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or a difficult time

90% Have someone to turn to for **emotional support** if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or a difficult time

27% Always/most of the time experience stress with a negative effect

40% Have a WHO-5 index of less than 52%, indicating poor wellbeing

72% Consider they are in good physical health

67% Consider they are in good mental health

35% Have been physically active on at least 5 days in past week

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

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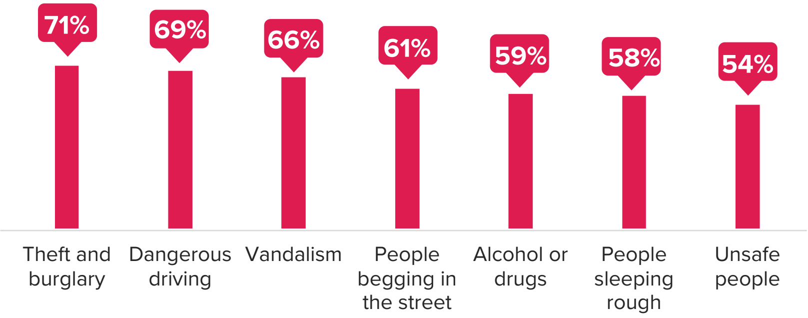
Crime, safety & local issues

38% Feel safe in their city centre after dark

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



Council processes

27% Are confident in their local council's decision-making

Respondents from Auckland were not asked this question

28% Believe the public has an influence on council decision-making

Climate change & actions

83% Have undertaken at least one climate action on an ongoing basis over the previous 12 months

42% Are worried or very worried about impact of climate change on the future of their city and its residents

Community, culture & social networks

70% Agree that it is important to feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood

49% Agree that they do feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood

75% Belong to a social network or group

50% Never or rarely felt isolated in previous 12 months

54% Say racism or discrimination towards particular groups has been a problem in their city / local area in the past 12 months

71% Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses their identify in public

68% Can participate in activities in a way that align with their culture

57% Say people accept and value them and others of their identity

Economic wellbeing

69% Employed in paid work (full or part time)

56% Of those in paid work were satisfied with work/life balance

46% Have more than enough or enough income to cover costs of everyday needs

33% Have 'just enough'

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

in the year prior to the survey

Health & wellbeing

	Negative impact	Positive impact
On their mental health	63%	6%
On their personal physical health	44%	10%
On their relationships	38%	14%
On their children's (under 18) overall wellbeing	49%	8%

Economic wellbeing

	Negative impact	Positive impact
On their children's (under 18) educational progress	58%	5%
On their financial situation	43%	10%
On their work-life balance	46%	18%
On their job security	30%	10%

Health treatment

2022

30% Have delayed seeking health treatment or advice due to COVID-19

Main reasons for delay

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

Changes to business

71% Of the 706 respondents who currently own or part-own a business had made changes because of COVID-19

80% Of the 143 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

41% Using a private vehicle more often because of COVID-19 — **11%** Using less often

20% Using walking as a form of transport more often because of COVID-19 — **13%** Using less often

4% Using public transport more often now because of COVID-19 — **27%** Using less often

COMPARED WITH 2020

Perceptions of quality of life remain quite high

83%

Rate their overall quality of life positively (87% in 2020) 86% in 2018)

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

Increased: 2018 30% · 2020 23% · 2022 18%

Decreased: 2018 13% · 2020 27% · 2022 36%

Living in their city / local area

Declining perceptions of living in their local city / local area

Great place to live: 2020 83% · 2022 77%

Feel a sense of pride: 2020 63% · 2022 55%

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

2018 29% · 2020 23% · 2022 15%

Increases in perceptions of city problems

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

Theft and burglary: 2020 61% · 2022 71%

Vandalism: 2020 53% · 2022 66%

People begging in the street: 2020 55% · 2022 61%

Alcohol or drugs: 2020 53% · 2022 59%

People sleeping rough: 2020 52% · 2022 58%

Unsafe people: 2020 41% · 2022 54%

Health & wellbeing

Mental health

Fewer people consider they are in good mental health

2020 73% · 2022 67%

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

2018 30% · 2020 35% · 2022 40%

Safety

In city centre after dark

Fewer feel safe in their city centre after dark

2020 49% · 2022 38%

Housing costs

Fewer feel that housing costs are affordable

2020 47% · 2022 39%

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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**
- **Environment** (built and natural)
- **Housing**
- **Public transport**
- **Health and wellbeing**
- **Local issues**
- **Community, culture and social networks**
- **Climate change**
- **Employment and economic 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.

Throughout this report, the results for all nine council areas are reported on separately and the aggregated results for the eight city councils, excluding Greater Wellington Regional Council, are provided (referred to throughout as the ‘eight city total’). The report text focuses on the eight city total as these are substantially urban areas.

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

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

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[1]**
- **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.

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

INTRODUCTION

Sample

In 2022 a total of 7,518 respondents aged 18 years and over completed the Quality of Life survey – 6,906 from the eight cities.

The table shows the number of respondents in each of the participating council areas. These numbers reflect the sample design, where a target of n=2,500 was set for Auckland and n=500 for the other cities.

Results shown in this report are based on the weighted % (column to the right). Results are adjusted at the data analysis stage to reflect the actual population distribution across the eight cities. For example, while 38% of the eight-city sample lives in Auckland, Auckland residents actually account for 57% of the adult population aged 18 years and over living in one of these eight cities. (Refer to Appendix 1 for demographic characteristics of the sample.)

Council Area	Sample achieved in each city No.	Proportion of 8-city sample (n=6906) Unweighted %	Proportion of 8-city results (n=6906) Weighted %
Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland	2612	38	57
Kirikiriroa / Hamilton	546	8	6
Tauranga	564	8	5
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta / Hutt	580	8	4
Porirua	565	8	2
Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington	612	9	8
Ōtautahi / Christchurch	708	10	14
Ōtepoti / Dunedin	719	10	5
Eight city sub-total	**6906**	**100**	**100**
Te Upoko o te Ika / Greater Wellington region (excluding Hutt, Porirua and Wellington city)	612	N/A*	N/A*
Total Sample	**7518**	-	-

*Not included in 8-city total

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 2.

75% of respondents completed the survey online

Among those 50 years and over

25% completed on paper.

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 meshblock 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).

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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

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

11 FEBRUARY
Dunedin Octagon protest begins

21 FEBRUARY
Christchurch protests start

24 FEBRUARY
Russia invades Ukraine

2 MARCH
Police stop Wellington protests

10 MARCH
Christchurch Cranmer Square protests end

14 MARCH
$0.25 per litre cut to fuel taxes

Fieldwork:
28 March – 13 June

1 APRIL
Halving of public transport fares for three months

12 APRIL
Dunedin protestors end Octagon protests

13 APRIL
New Zealand moves to orange traffic light setting

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RESEARCH DESIGN

Response rates

A total of 36,757 potential respondents were randomly selected from the Electoral Roll and invited to participate. From these invitations, including recontacts, 6,906 respondents in the eight cities completed the survey. The overall response rate for the eight cities is 21%.

The total number of completed surveys (6,906) includes 1,191 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 cities where responses were lower than anticipated.

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

36,757

Survey invitation letters

Response rate eight cities + Wellington region (and sourced from the electoral roll)

21%

6,906

completed the questionnaire

5,638

who were sourced from the electoral roll

1,191

who were sourced from the 2018 and 2020 surveys

RESEARCH DESIGN

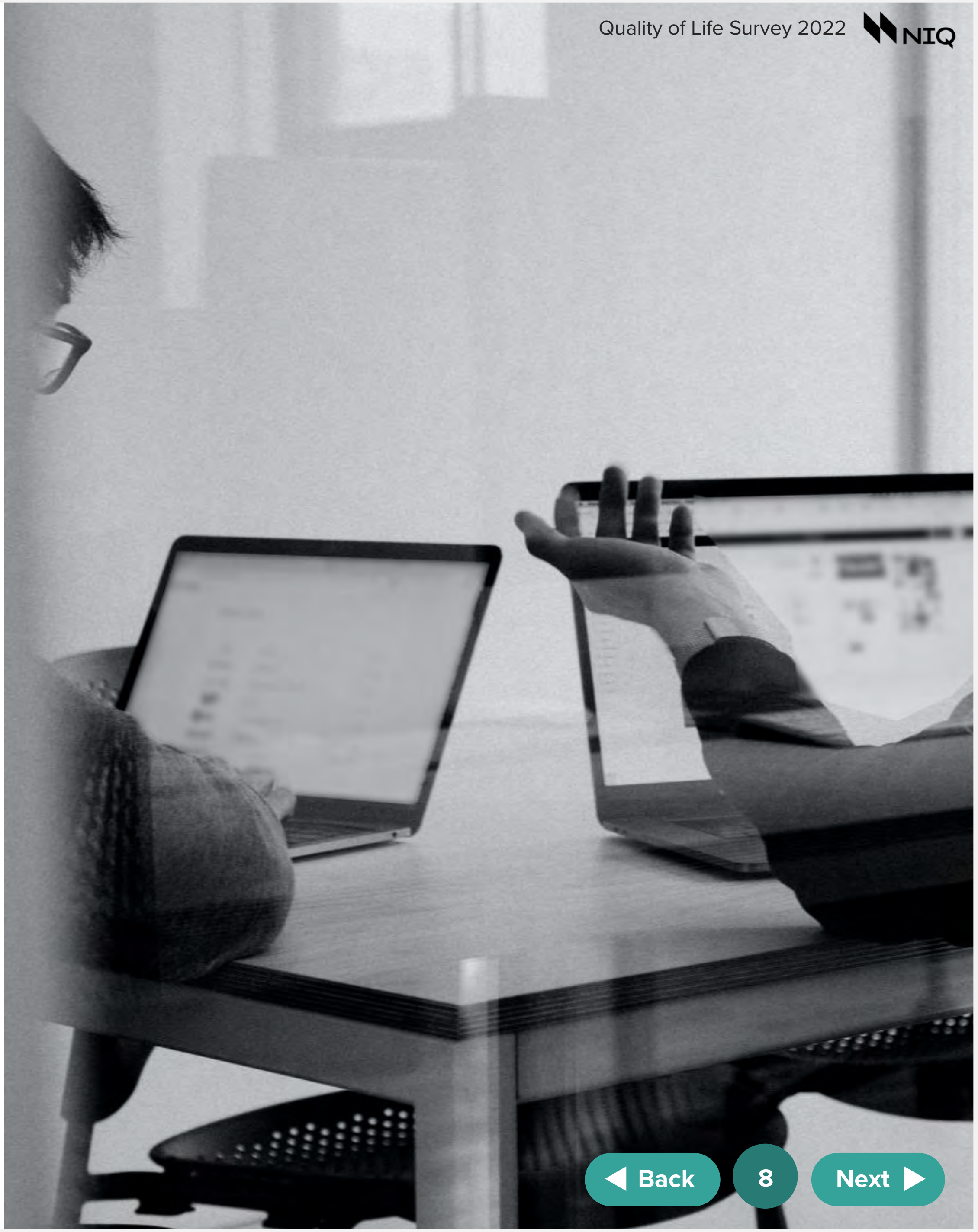
Questionnaire design

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, Auckland and the Greater Wellington region questionnaires 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 Wellington City questionnaire is included in Appendix 3.

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



RESEARCH DESIGN

Notes about this report

This report provides results for all questions asked in the 2022 Quality of Life survey. Results are presented in graphical or tabular format. The short accompanying text summarises the eight city total result.

The results for each individual council are also shown.

This report does not provide detailed analysis or interpretation of results; this is outside scope for the research agency and is undertaken by individual councils.

Eight city and Council area results

Sample design aimed for a representative sample within each council area by age within gender, ethnicity and ward / local board. Weighting was carried out at the analysis stage to adjust for any discrepancies between known population demographics and sample demographics.

For the eight city total, the results of each city are post-weighted to their respective proportion of the eight city population to ensure results are representative. For example, Christchurch's sample of n=708 is 10% of the total sample size. However as their population is 14% of the eight city combined population, their responses have been weighted so they represent 14% of any total eight city result.

Results for the Greater Wellington region include the results for Hutt City, Porirua City and Wellington City areas as well as a booster for the other locations within the region (Kapiti Coast, Wairarapa, Upper Hutt). The Wellington Regional results have a post-weight when regional results are analysed so that the regional results accurately reflect the regional population. For example, Wellington city results make up approximately 26% of the Greater Wellington region results; however, the population (18 years and over) of Wellington city is 41% of the Greater Wellington regional population. The post-weighting process weights the Wellington city sample to the correct proportion of the Greater Wellington regional population.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Notes about this report

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.

Margin of error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Based on a total sample size of 6,906 respondents, the results shown in this survey for the eight city total are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 1.2% 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 48.8% and 51.2%. As the sample figure moves further away from 50%, the error margin decreases.

	Sample target	Sample achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Auckland	2500	2612	1.9%
Hamilton	500	546	4.2%
Tauranga	500	564	4.1%
Hutt	500	580	4.1%
Porirua	500	565	4.1%
Wellington	500	612	4.0%
Christchurch	500	708	3.7%
Dunedin	575	719	3.7%
Eight city sub-total	**5575**	**6906**	**1.2%**
Greater Wellington Region	2000	2369	2.0%

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 council area that is statistically higher than the eight city total, while a downward chevron ('V') is used to flag a net result that is statistically lower than the eight city total. Where a city 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:

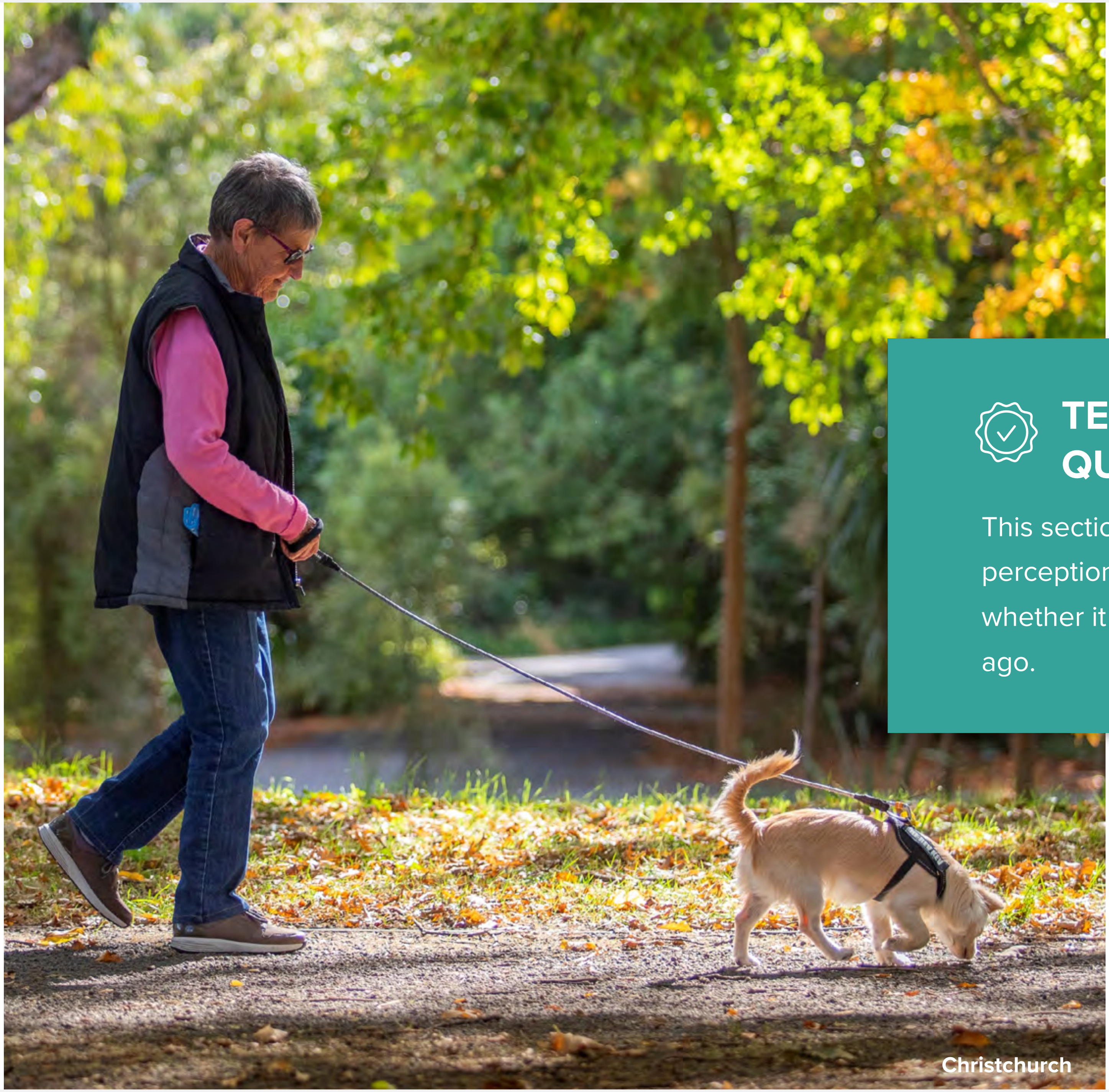
- the difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level and
- the difference in results is five percentage points or greater.

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 the eight city total level, this is noted in the commentary for that question. This report does not contain comparisons between 2020 and 2022 at an individual city level.

Appendix 6 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 Wellington City is included for reference as Appendix 3).



Christchurch

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.

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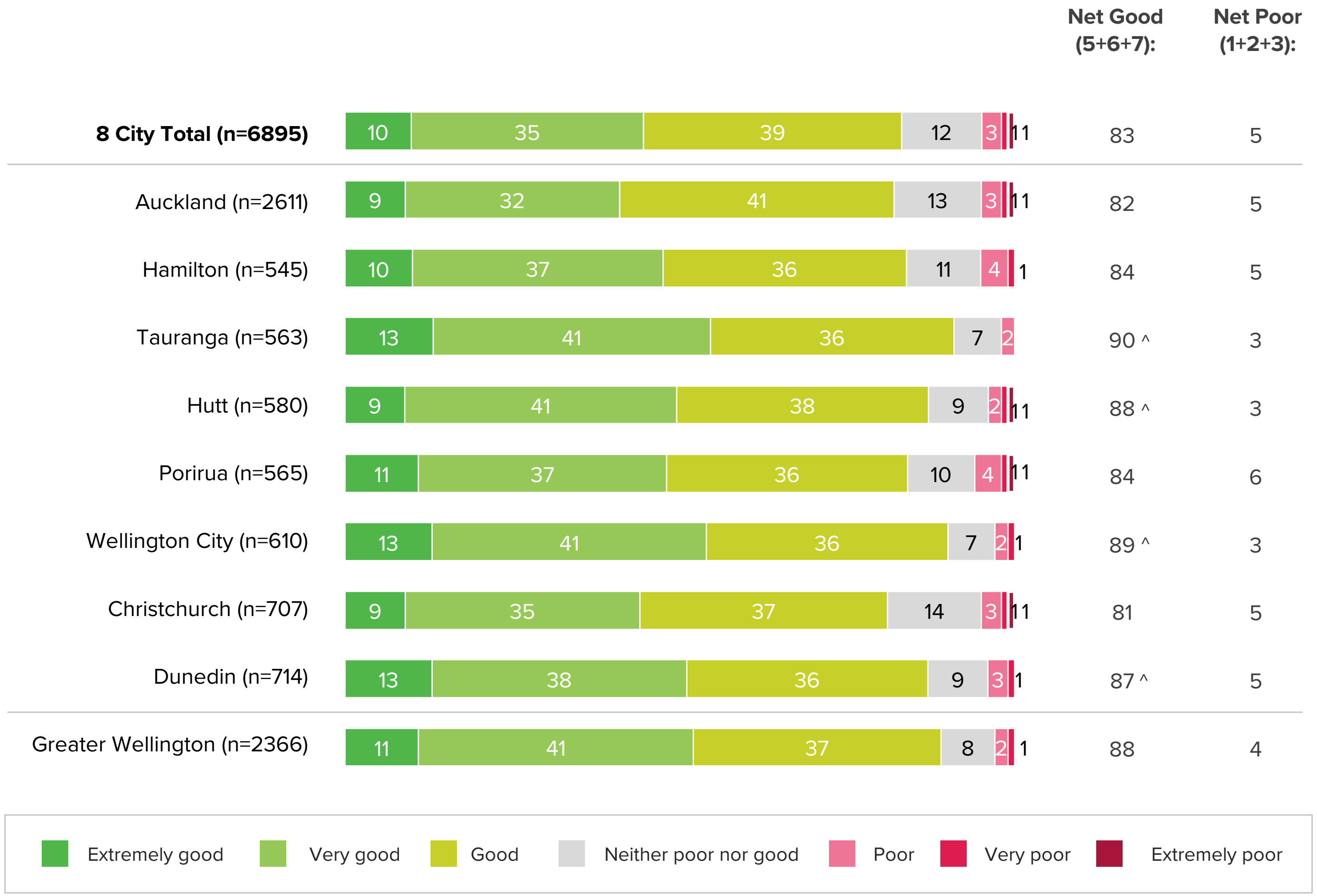
QUALITY OF LIFE

Overall quality of life

Eighty-three percent of respondents in the eight cities rate their overall quality of life positively, with 10% rating it as 'extremely good', 35% as 'very good' and 39% as 'good'.

Just 5% rate their quality of life negatively.

Overall quality of life (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City 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.

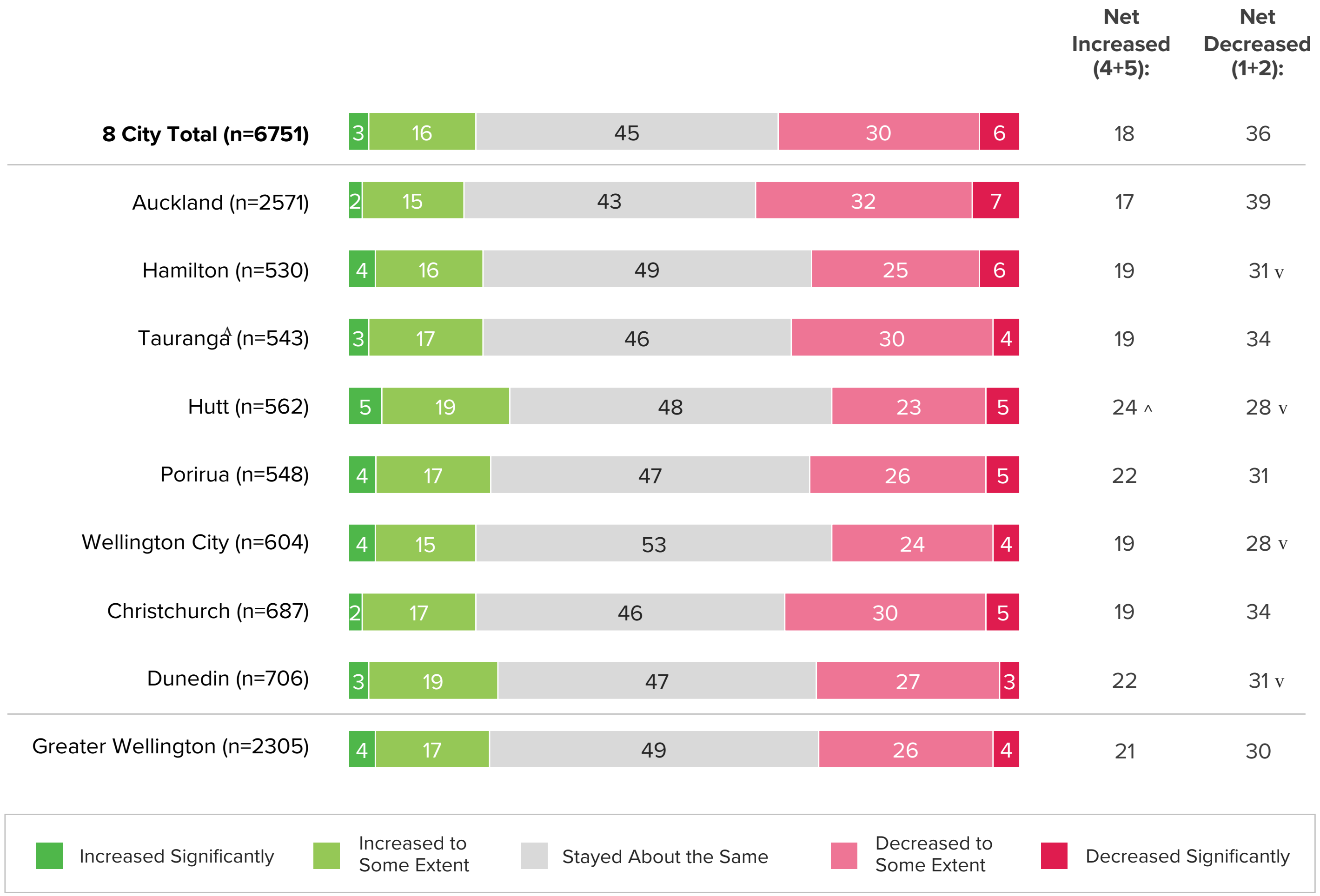
QUALITY OF LIFE

Perceived quality of life compared with 12 months prior

Over one in three respondents (36%) living in the eight cities feel their quality of life has decreased over the past year, while 18% feel it has increased.

The proportion feeling their quality of life has decreased over the past year is higher than in 2020 (36% compared with 27% in 2020). Conversely, the proportion reporting an improved quality of life has decreased (18% compared with 23% in 2020).

Perceived quality of life compared with 12 months prior (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City 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

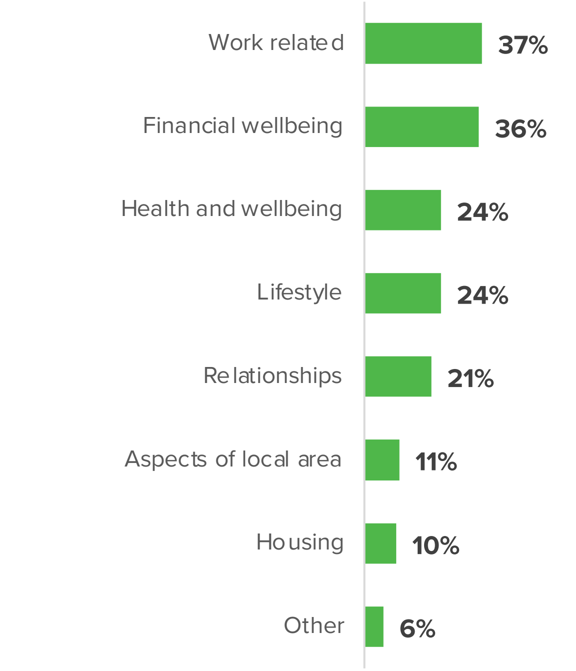
Reasons for positive change

The 18% 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 (37%), financial wellbeing (36%), health and wellbeing (24%), lifestyle (24%) and relationships (21%).

Reasons for increased quality of life – 8-city 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=1242)
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..

QUALITY OF LIFE

Examples of verbatim comments – increased quality of life

"I have had the courage to resign from a fulltime job and commence looking for new opportunities and have set up as an independent consultant. This lifestyle change has enabled me to exercise independent thought and be more engaged in activities socially, politically and locally."

Female, 65+ years, Wellington

"Have been able to work from home at times (due to COVID restrictions).. has meant more flexibility, no travel to work, no getting stuck in traffic coming home etc."

Male, 50-64 years, Tauranga

"I used to be stressed and working everyday more than 12 hours but now I'm back to being normal, playing as well as relieving stress and doing what I want."

Male, 18-24 years, Auckland

"My job was made permanent, I had a pay rise and I have had an opportunity to do most of my work from home (which I enjoy)."

Female, 25-49 years, Dunedin

"I have finished my studies and gained a well paying job, allowing me to more comfortably pay bills, day to day costs of living, and build up my savings again."

Female, 25-49 years, Christchurch

QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for positive change

Reasons for increased quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes)

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1242) %	AUCKLAND (n=429) %	HAMILTON (n=96) %	TAURANGA (n=98) %	HUTT (n=118) %	PORIRUA (n=119) %	WELLINGTON (n=108) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=124) %	DUNEDIN (n=150) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=462) %
Work related	37	36	28	33	35	35	40	46^	33	38
Financial wellbeing	36	35	28	42	38	28	37	39	35	37
Health and wellbeing	24	25	29	18	24	23	22	25	19	24
Lifestyle	24	25	22	29	18	25	31	21	20	26
Relationships	21	20	19	26	24	27	19	19	25	25
Aspects of local area	11	9	10	11	19 ^	15	5v	18 ^	5 v	13
Housing	10	10	4v	6	10	15	11	12	13	12
Other	6	6	11	8	6	8	7	5	5	7

(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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for negative change

The 36% 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.

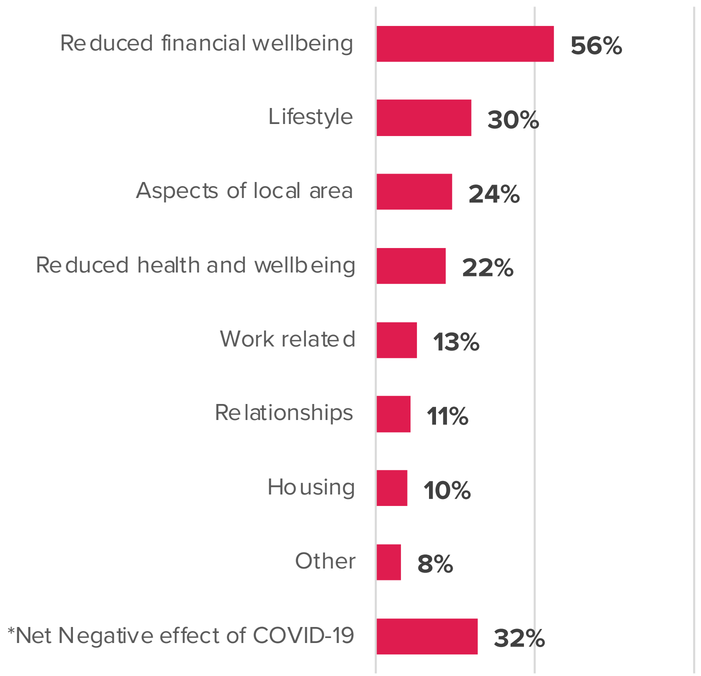
Reasons for decreased quality of life

The most prevalent theme is reduced financial wellbeing (56%), followed by lifestyle considerations (30%), aspects of the local area (24%) and reduced health and/or wellbeing (22%).

Compared with 2020, mentions of reduced financial wellbeing have increased (38% in 2020 to 56% in 2022), while work-related mentions have decreased (from 33% to 13%).

Nearly one in three (32%) specifically mention an issue that referenced COVID-19 in their response (e.g., loss of freedom). This is lower than in 2020, when the corresponding percentage was 54%.

Reasons for decreased of quality of life – 8-city 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=2347)
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

"Increased rents has led me to move back in with parents while studying. Food and petrol costs have increased which means I have less money to spend on other things. I feel like unless the economy undergoes significant changes to fix the increasing cost of living, I will never own my own place or find financial freedom."

Male, 18-24 years, Hamilton

"Cost of living has skyrocketed, supply chain has been disrupted so it's harder to get things. Salaries have not increased at the same rate as cost of living and yet the costs from producers/providers are being passed down."

Female, 25-49 years, Porirua

"Safety when walking is becoming increasingly problematic with scooters and bikes on walkways and footpaths. I walk a lot."

Female, 65+ years, Wellington

"Anxiety levels during the pandemic have risen and the coping resources are not enough to tackle it."

Male, 25-49 years, Christchurch

"Not going out socialising with friends/family, events I would normally go to have been cancelled and too expensive due to the cost of living."

Male, 50-65 years, Dunedin

QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for negative change

Reasons for decreased quality of life compared to 12 months prior (main themes)

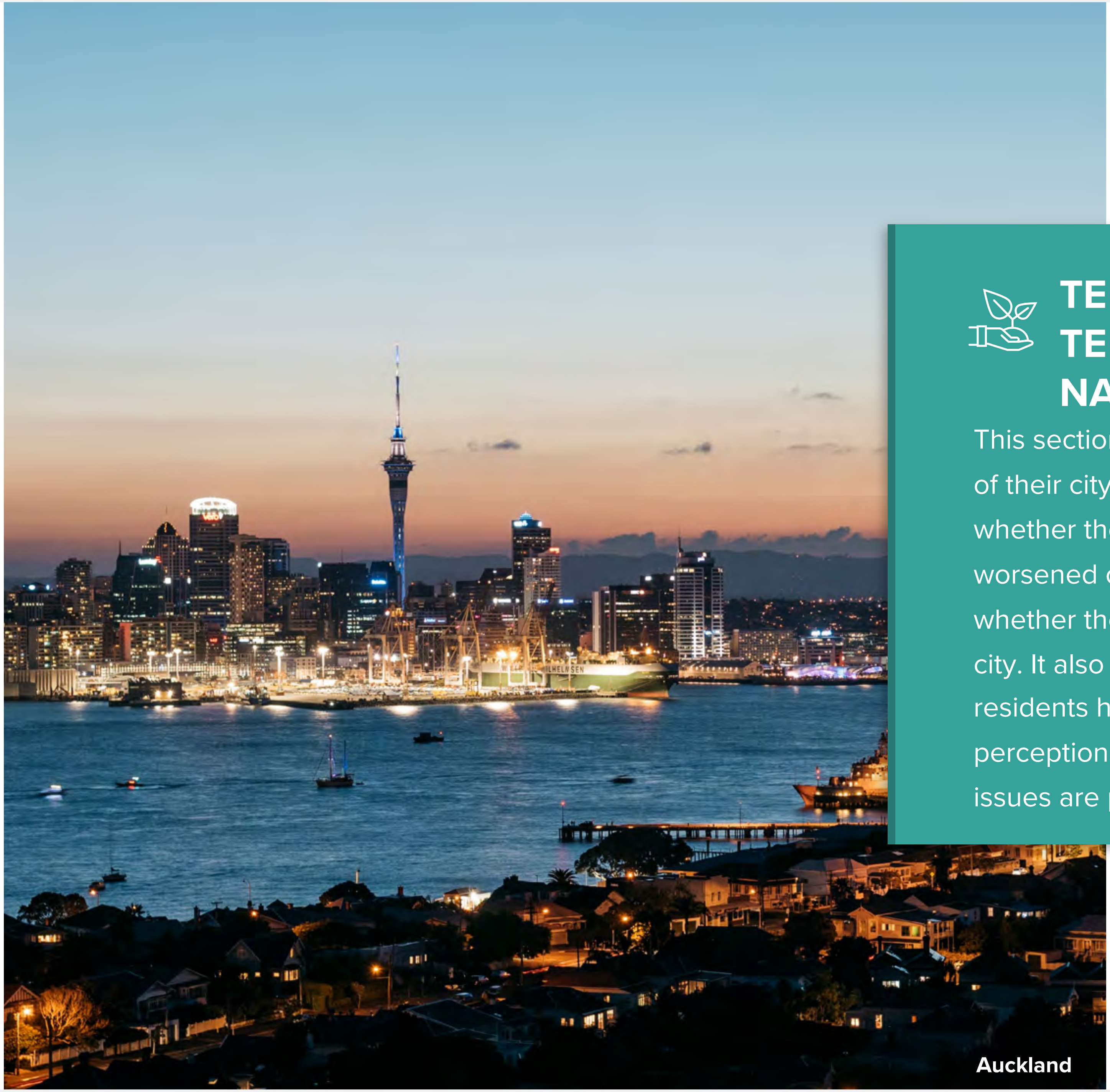
	8 CITY TOTAL (n=2347) %	AUCKLAND (n=1017) %	HAMILTON (n=168) %	TAURANGA (n=190) %	HUTT (n=165) %	PORIRUA (n=170) %	WELLINGTON (n=174) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=238) %	DUNEDIN (n=225) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=719) %
Reduced financial wellbeing	56	59	50	52	52	46 v	52	53	46 v	55
Lifestyle (interests/activities)	30	32	29	20 v	25	26	24	29	29	25
Aspects of local area (city/community)	24	26	23	31 ^	22	16 v	22	18 v	19	20
Reduced health and wellbeing	22	21	27	24	22	21	17 v	22	26	21
Work related (job/vocation/prospects)	13	13	11	10	9	13	8 v	14	12	10
Relationships	11	11	14	9	8	13	17 ^	12	13	13
Housing (quantity/quality/cost)	10	11	8	7	9	10	18 ^	10	4 v	11
Other	8	8	6	7	3 v	12	7	6	8	8
*Net Negative effect of COVID-19	32	32	33	25	28	30	32	33	32	29

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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



Auckland

TE TAIWHANGA HANGA, TE TAIAO / BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section reports on respondents' views of their city/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 city/local area and perceptions of whether or not specific issues are problematic there.

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BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

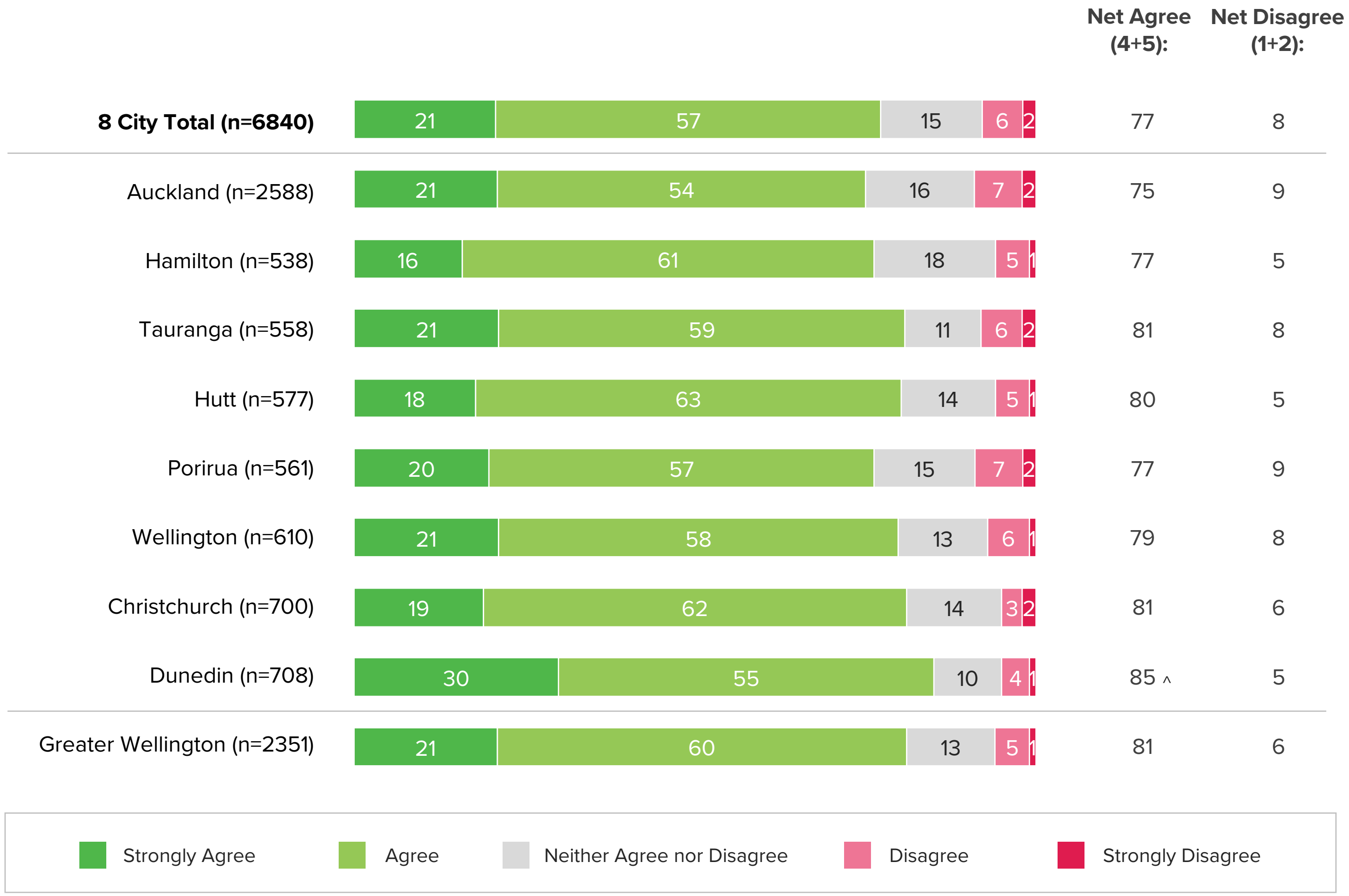
Perception of city/local area as a great place to live

Over three in four respondents (77%) agree their city, or local area, is a great place to live, while just 8% disagree.

Compared with 2020, the proportion agreeing their city is a great place to live has decreased, from 83% to 77%.

- There are some slight differences in question wording depending on individual council requirements and the size of the council jurisdiction. Auckland residents answered in relation to 'your local area' throughout the survey. Greater Wellington residents living outside of the three participating cities of Wellington, Hutt and Porirua also answered in relation to 'your local area'. All other questionnaires referred to the specific city name (e.g., 'Hutt City').

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



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "<city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City 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 city/local area compared with 12 months earlier

Four in ten respondents (39%) feel their city/local area has become worse as a place to live compared with 12 months ago, while 15% feel it has become better.

Compared with 2020, a smaller proportion feels their city/local area has become a better place to live (15% compared with 23% in 2020), while the proportion feeling their city/local area has become worse has increased from 24% in 2020 to 39%.

Perception of city/local area compared to 12 months earlier (%)

	Much Better	Slightly Better	Stayed the Same	Slightly Worse	Much Worse	Net Better (4+5):	Net Worse (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6800)	2	13	46	32	7	15	39
Auckland (n=2582)	2	11	48	32	7	12	40
Hamilton (n=538)	3	20	43	29	5	23 ^	34 v
Tauranga (n=554)	1	10	36	41	12	11	53 ^
Hutt (n=564)	3	16	51	25	4	19	29 v
Porirua (n=554)	4	20	46	25	6	24 ^	30 v
Wellington (n=611)	1	4	37	49	10	4 v	58 ^
Christchurch (n=692)	4	27	44	21	4	32 ^	24 v
Dunedin (n=705)	1	9	56	28	6	10 v	34 v
Greater Wellington (n=2327)	2	12	45	35	6	14	41

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 <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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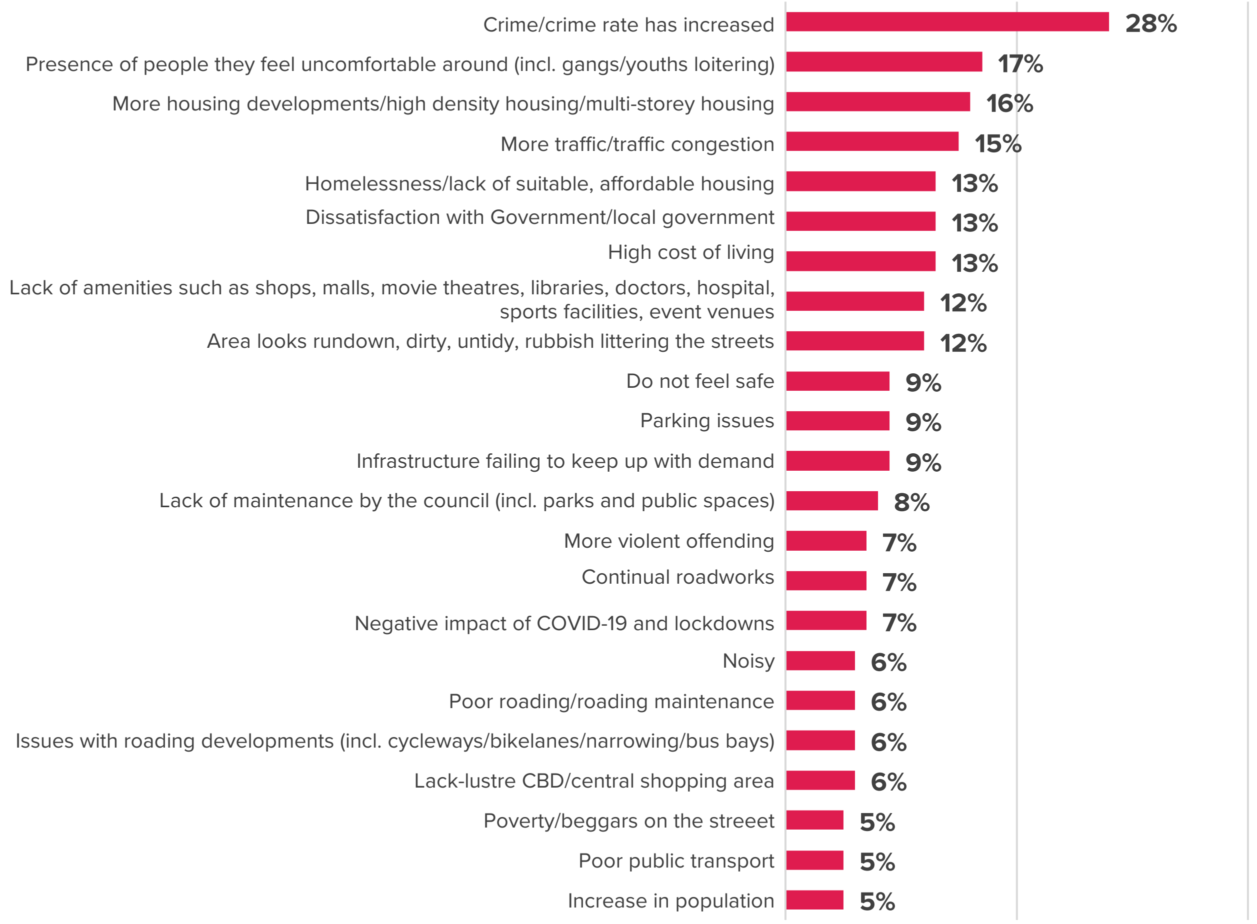
Reasons for negative change

The most prevalent explanations, given by the 39% who feel their city/local area has become a worse place to live, relate to crime/crime rates (28%) and/or an increase in presence of people they feel uncomfortable around such as gangs (17%).

Crime has replaced traffic/traffic congestion as the most prevalent theme in this context. Traffic/traffic congestion was mentioned by 27% in 2020 and by 15% in 2022.

Crime mentions have increased from 12% in 2020 to 28%, while mentions of presence of people they feel uncomfortable around have increased from 8% to 17%.

Reasons for negative change – 8-city total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: Those who say their city/local area has got worse as a place to live (excluding not answered) (n=2658)
Source: Q8. Why do you say <city/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 (%)

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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=2658) %	AUCKLAND (n=1022) %	HAMILTON (n=189) %	TAURANGA (n=306) %	HUTT (n=175) %	PORIRUA (n=172) %	WELLINGTON (n=361) %	CHRIST-CHURCH (n=180) %	DUNEDIN (n=253) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=872) %
Crime/crime rate has increased	28	34 ^	43 ^	11 v	23	22	13 v	20 v	4 v	18
Presence of people they feel uncomfortable around (incl. gangs/youths loitering)	17	19	17	12 v	13	17	20	6 v	9 v	17
More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing	16	24 ^	10 v	5 v	20	5 v	2 v	6 v	0	6
More traffic/traffic congestion	15	15	16	47 ^	14	7 v	6 v	7 v	9 v	9
Homelessness/lack of suitable, affordable housing	13	10	16	17	11	15	32 ^	12	8 v	24
Dissatisfaction with Government/local government	13	7 v	12	23 ^	15	17	22 ^	20 ^	41 ^	20
High cost of living	13	8 v	16	20 ^	14	31 ^	24 ^	19 ^	13	22
Lack of amenities such as shops, malls, movie theatres, libraries, doctors, hospital, sports facilities, event venues	12	10	8	10	17 ^	8	24 ^	12	18 ^	20
Area looks rundown, dirty, untidy, rubbish littering the streets	12	13	13	4 v	7 v	10	12	6 v	14	12
Do not feel safe	9	9	15 ^	4 v	6	6	15 ^	7	2 v	11
Parking issues	9	9	9	4	14	13	8	7	19	8
Infrastructure failing to keep up with demand	9	7	3 v	13	9	8	21 ^	5	8	17
Lack of maintenance by the council (incl. parks and public spaces)	8	9	6	3 v	7	10	5	8	8	6
More violent offending	7	9	10	2 v	3	4	6	5	1 v	5
Continual roadworks	7	5	3	31 ^	3	1 v	2 v	9	11	3
Negative impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns	7	5	8	3	7	5	16 ^	11	10	12
Noisy	6	10	3	3	1 v	3	1 v	1 v	0	2
Poor roading/roading maintenance	6	6	5	8	4	21 ^	2	13 ^	8	6
Issues with roading developments (incl. cycleways/bike lanes/narrowing/bus bays)	6	4	8	10	4	3	8	13 ^	9	6
Lack-lustre CBD/central shopping area	6	2	5	17 ^	5	6	16 ^	9	3	11
Poverty/beggars on the street	5	5	8	2	3	3	8	2	4	6
Poor public transport	5	4	3	8	6	1	13 ^	2	4	9
Increase in population	5	6	6	14 ^	4	0	1	1	0	3

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

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

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BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

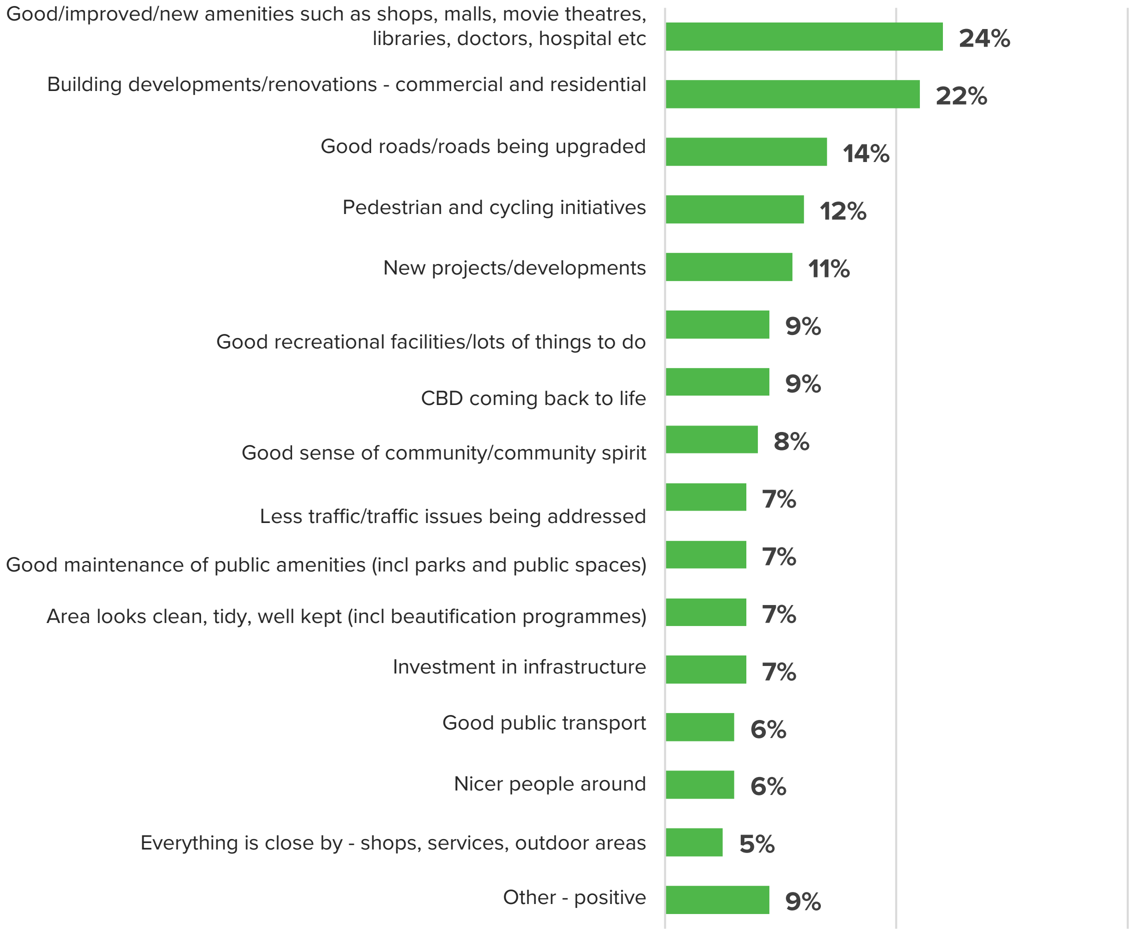
Reasons for positive change

The two most commonly cited explanations, given by the 15% who feel their city/local area has become a better place to live, are that the area has good or improved amenities (24%) and/or that there are commercial and/or residential building developments/renovations in the area (22%).

This is consistent with 2020.

Mentions of pedestrian and cycle initiatives have increased from 7% in 2020 to 12% in 2022.

Reasons for positive change – 8-city total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: Those who say their city/local area has got better as a place to live (excluding not answered) (n=1039)
Source: Q8. Why do you say <city/local area> has changed as a place to live?

BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Reasons for positive change

Why better as a place to live (%)

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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1039) %	AUCKLAND (n=309) %	HAMILTON (n=118) %	TAURANGA (n=62) %	HUTT (n=100) %	PORIRUA (n=127) %	WELLINGTON (n=30*) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=217) %	DUNEDIN (n=76) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=377) %
Good/improved/new amenities such as shops, malls, movie theatres, libraries, doctors, hospital etc.	24	20	28	20	28	28	34	26	22	28
Building developments/renovations - commercial and residential	22	18	13 v	6 v	28	14 v	7 v	38 ^	8 v	16
Good roads/roads being upgraded	14	12	28 ^	19	8	9	11	13	14	10
Pedestrian and cycling initiatives	12	10	12	7	10	7	29 ^	14	28 ^	10
New projects/developments	11	9	19 ^	7	13	8	0	12	12	7
Good recreational facilities/lots of things to do	9	7	16 ^	5	18 ^	6	10	11	8	13
CBD coming back to life	9	3 v	7	7	2 v	8	2	20 ^	13	4
Good sense of community/community spirit	8	13 ^	5	1 v	4	14 ^	11	2 v	3	9
Less traffic/traffic issues being addressed	7	8	11	14 ^	6	20 ^	8	1 v	4	10
Good maintenance of public amenities (incl. parks and public spaces)	7	10	10	5	8	8	7	2 v	6	7
Area looks clean, tidy, well kept (incl. beautification programmes)	7	8	7	5	10	8	6	3	5	8
Investment in infrastructure	7	4	5	14 ^	9	8	9	9	5	6
Good public transport	6	6	8	1	7	3	20	3	11	8
Nicer people around	6	8	3	0	3	13 ^	8	3	6	6
Everything is close by - shops, services, outdoor areas	5	6	7	6	4	3	0	2	3	2
Other - positive	9	9	4	7	4	8	9	11	17 ^	7

Base: Those who say their city/local area has got worse as a place to live (excluding not answered)
Source: Q8. Why do you say <city/local area> has changed as a place to live?
*Small base

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

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BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

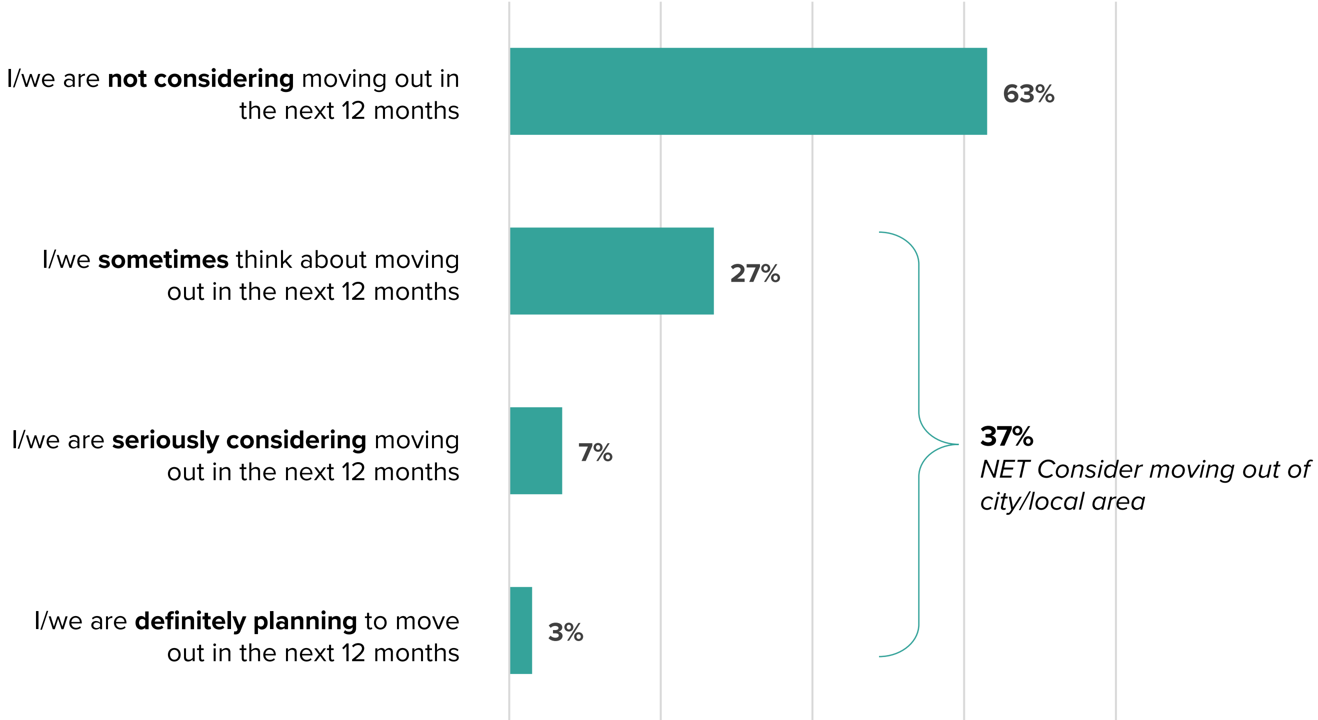
Consider moving out of city/local area in next 12 months

Sixty-three percent of respondents are not considering moving out of their city over the next 12 months, while 27% sometimes consider a move.

One in ten are either seriously considering moving out or are 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 city/local area in the next 12 months – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents who completed the survey online (excluding not answered and excluding those who completed the survey in hard copy) (n=6062)
Source: Q110. Which of the following best describes whether you are considering moving out of <city> within the next 12 months?

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.

BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Consider moving out of city/local area in the next 12 months

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6062) %	AUCKLAND (n=2349) %	HAMILTON (n=475) %	TAURANGA (n=463) %	HUTT (n=491) %	PORIRUA (n=504) %	WELLINGTON (n=556) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=617) %	DUNEDIN (n=607) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2058) %
I/we are **not considering** moving out in the next 12 months	63	61 v	64	62	67	63	56 v	73 ^	66	62
I/we **sometimes** think about moving out in the next 12 months	27	29 ^	27	28	23	25	29	20 v	23	25
I/we are **seriously considering** moving out in the next 12 months	7	7	6	7	6	7	9	5	8	7
I/we are **definitely planning** to move out in the next 12 months	3	3	2	3	4	5 ^	6 ^	2	3	5
Net Consider moving out of city/ local area	37	39	36	38	33	37	44 ^	27 v	34	38

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 <city/local area> within the next 12 months?

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Examples of verbatim comments – reasons for planning to move

"Sadly, I do not cope well with the increased noise and pace of Wellington and the lack of quiet places. The cost of living and maintaining our house, the lack of sun, the often raw weather along with financial worries because of COVID are some of the reasons."

Female, 65+ years, Wellington

"Living costs are through the roof, wages do not match or come close what we are worth. The likes of Australia respect their people with good wages, houses are way cheaper and living costs are decent."

Male, 25-49 years, Auckland

"Frustrations over the lack of progress in Christchurch since the earthquake. Still a lot of buildings to be repaired, replaced or just empty lots."

Male, 25-49 years, Christchurch

"Because it's expensive to live in Tauranga and the traffic is horrific."

Male, 50-64 years, Tauranga

"Job opportunities elsewhere are better for what I studied, that's the only reason. Even the increasing housing market is often the push to move elsewhere."

Female, 18-24 years, Hutt

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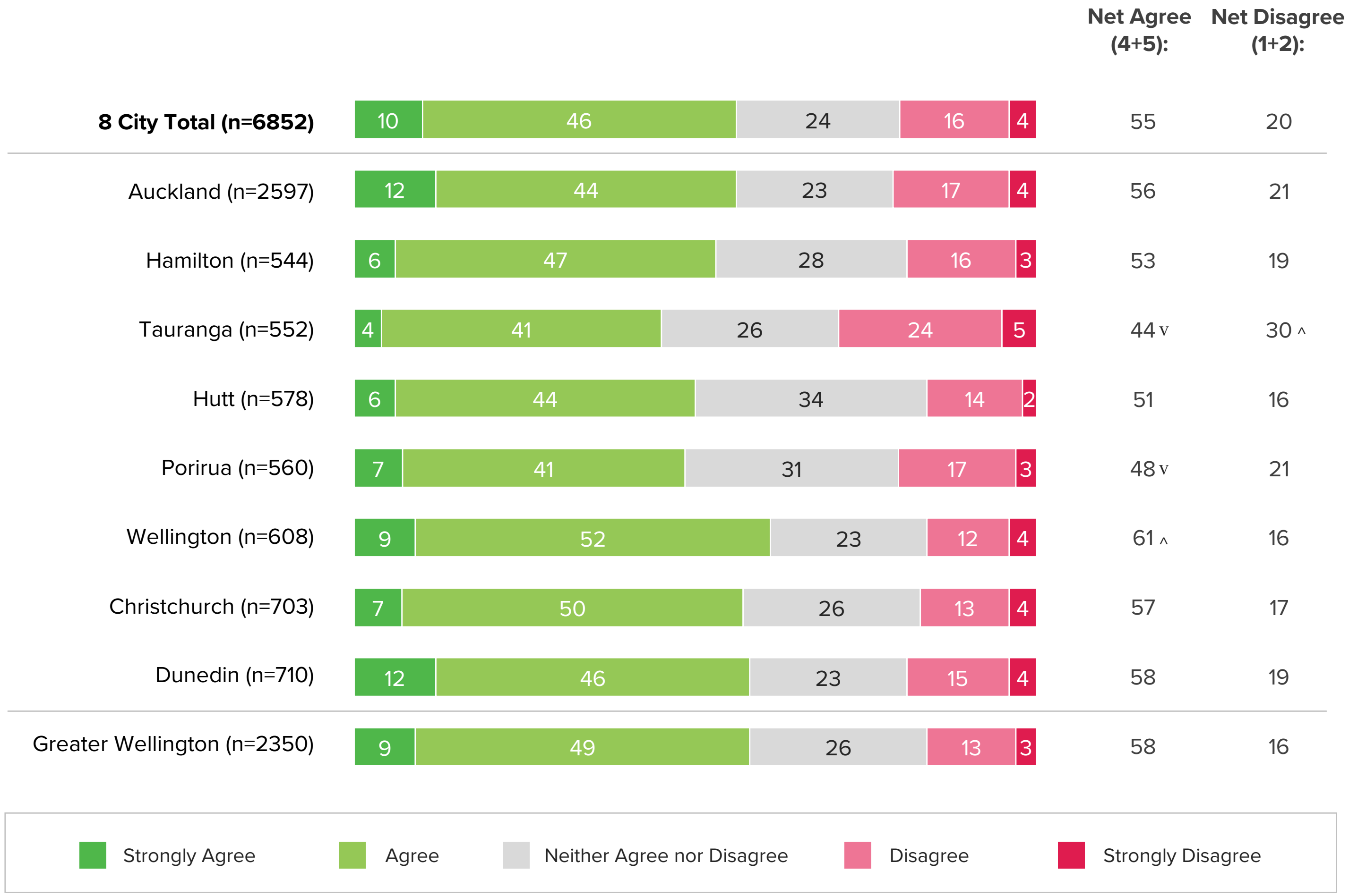
Pride in look and feel of city/local area

Across the eight cities, 55% agree they feel a sense of pride in the way their city/local area looks and feels, while 20% disagree.

Compared with 2020, the proportion agreeing they feel a sense of pride has decreased from 63% to 55%, while the proportion disagreeing has increased from 15% to 20%.

Pride in look and feel of city/local area (%)



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 <city/local area> looks and feels"? (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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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Perceived environmental problems in city/local area - summary

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

Across the eight cities, traffic congestion is identified as 'a big problem' or 'a bit of a problem' by 77%.

Limited parking in the city centre/local area is considered to be a problem by 60%.

Of the three types of pollution considered, water pollution is most widely acknowledged as a problem (53%), closely followed by noise pollution at 50%. Air pollution is perceived as a problem by 31%.

(Note: when comparing results for Auckland with other cities in the following charts, it is important to remember that Auckland residents were answering with respect to their local area rather than their city.)

Rating of issues as problem in city/local area (summary)
– 8-city total (%)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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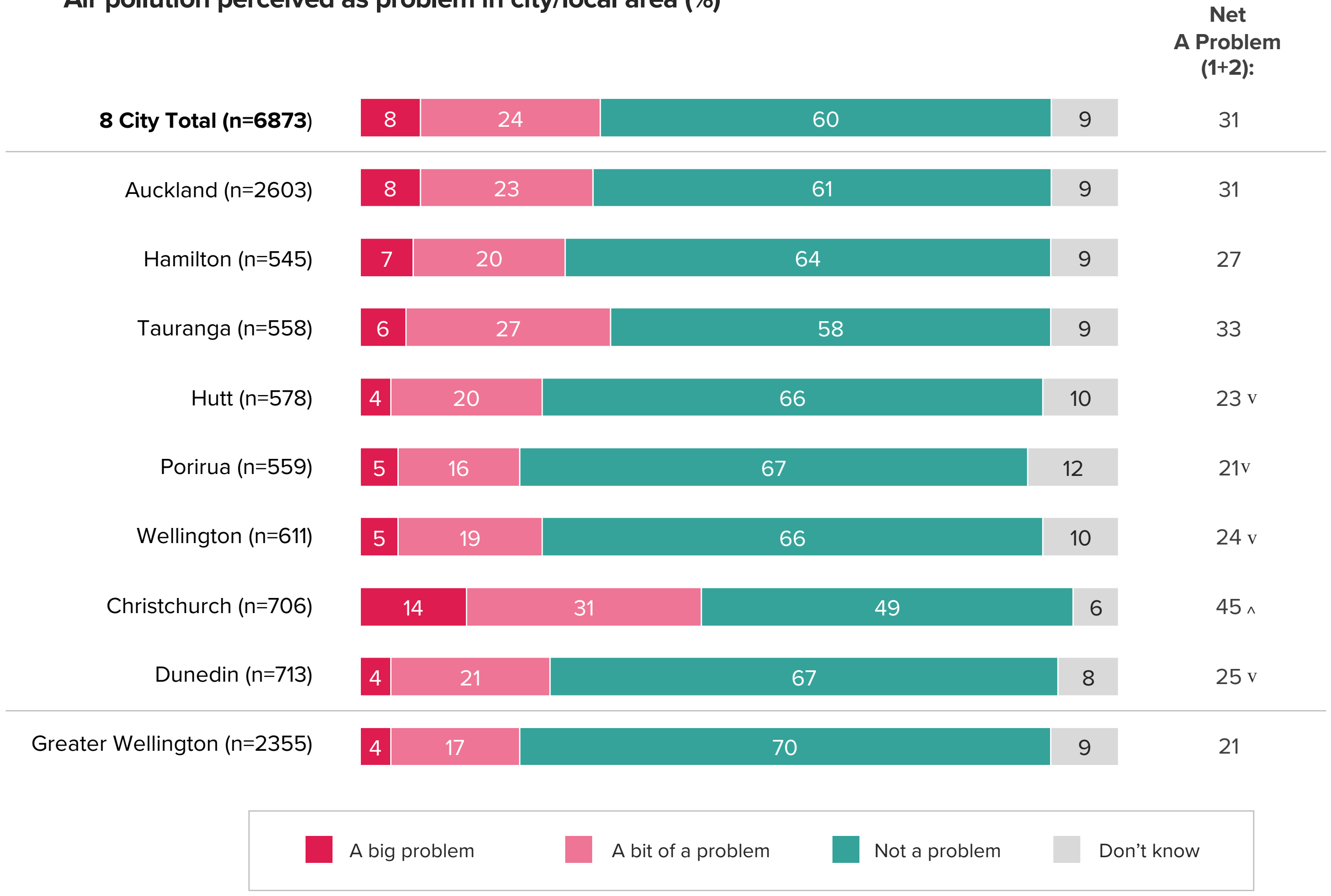
Air pollution

Three in ten (31%) respondents indicate air pollution has been a problem in their city/local area in the past 12 months.

Air pollution perceived as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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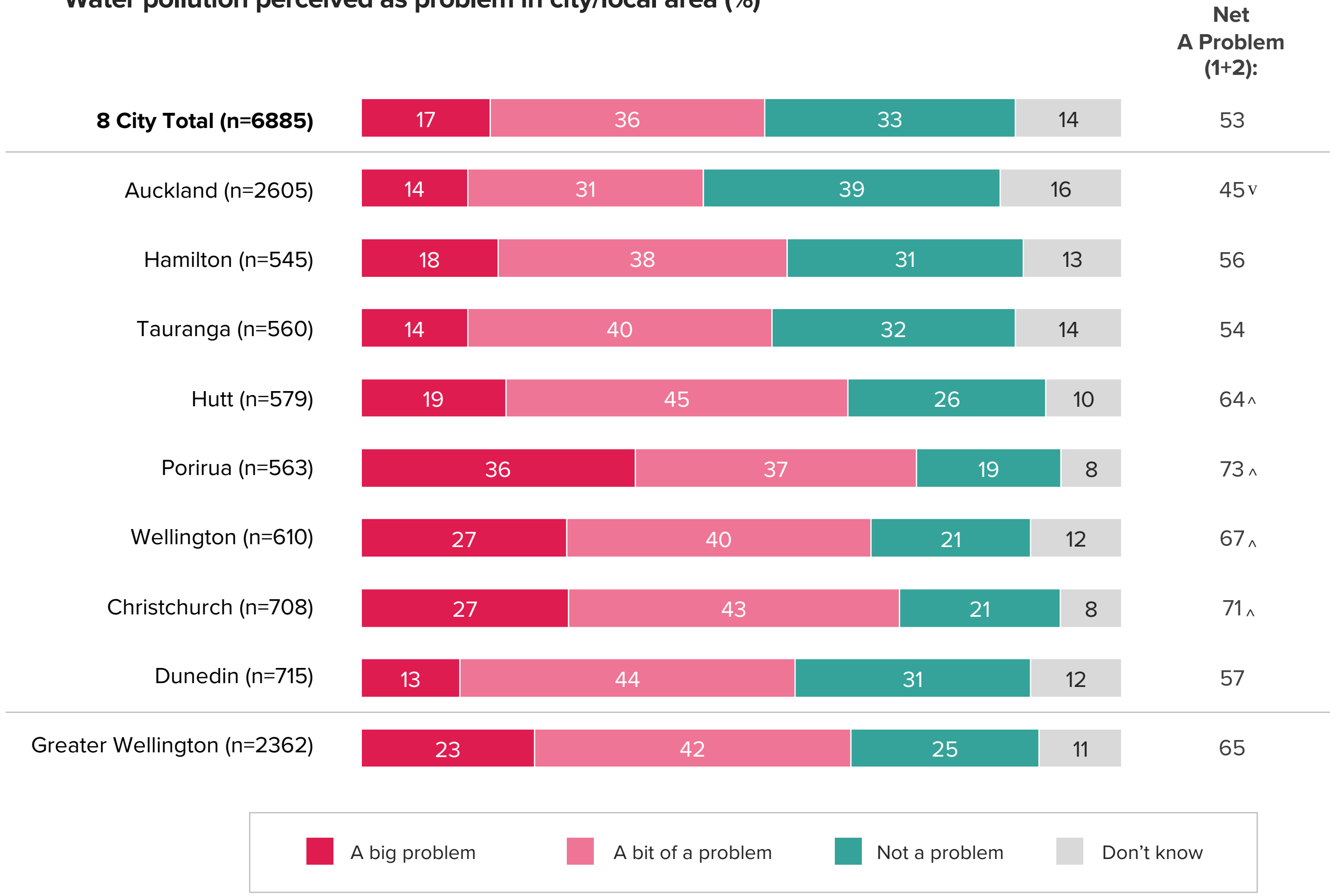
Water pollution

Just over half (53%) of respondents indicate water pollution has been a problem in their city/local area in the past 12 months.

Water pollution perceived as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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)

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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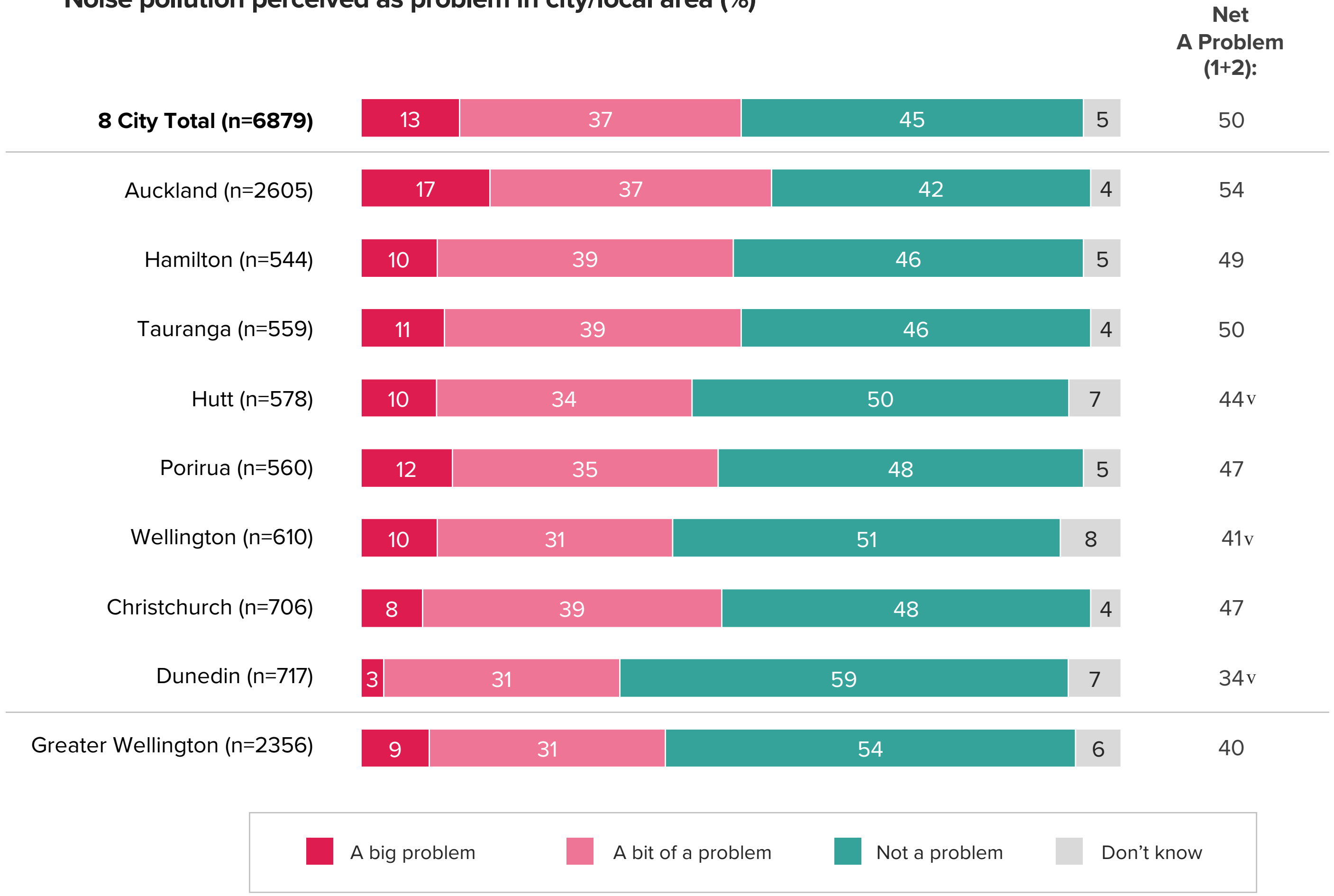
Noise pollution

One in two respondents feels noise pollution has been a problem in their city/local area in the past 12 months.

Compared with 2020, the proportion identifying noise pollution as a problem has increased from 44% to 50%.

Noise pollution perceived as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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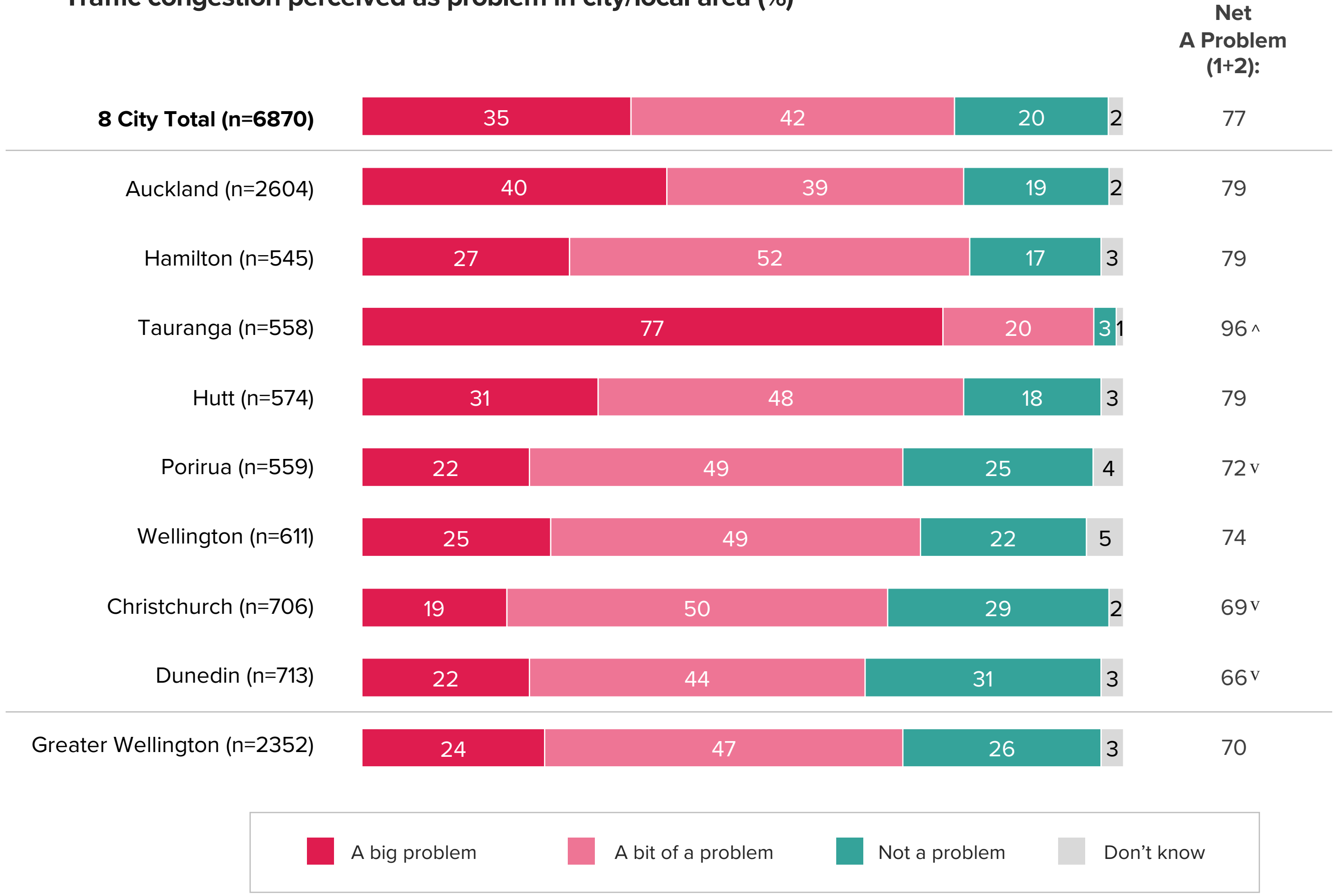
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Traffic congestion

Over three in four respondents (77%) indicate traffic congestion has been a problem in their city/local area in the past 12 months, including 35% who consider it has been a big problem.

Traffic congestion perceived as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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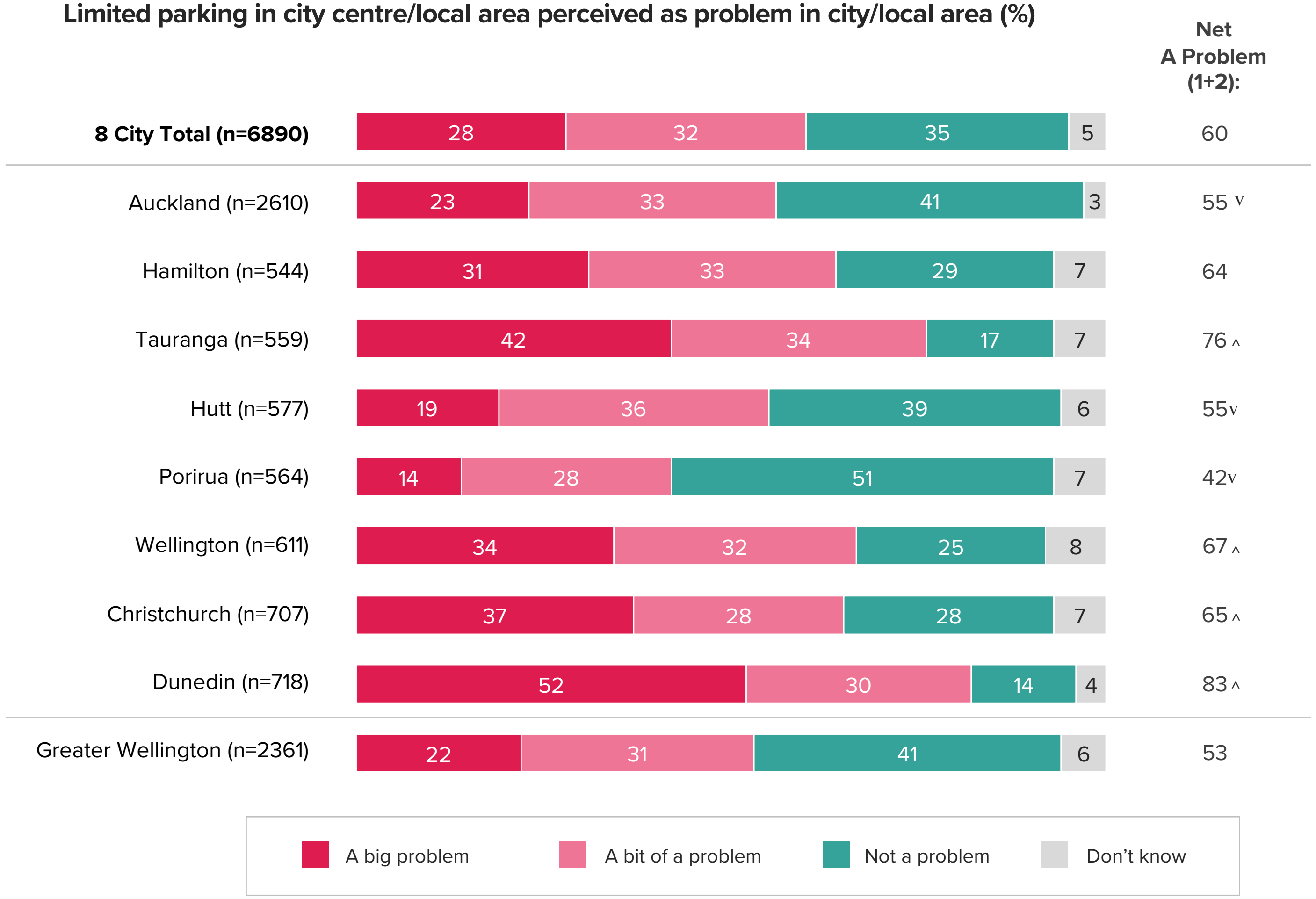
BUILT & NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Limited parking in city centre/local area

Six in 10 respondents feel limited parking has been a problem in their city centre/local area in the previous 12 months.

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



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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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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HOUSING

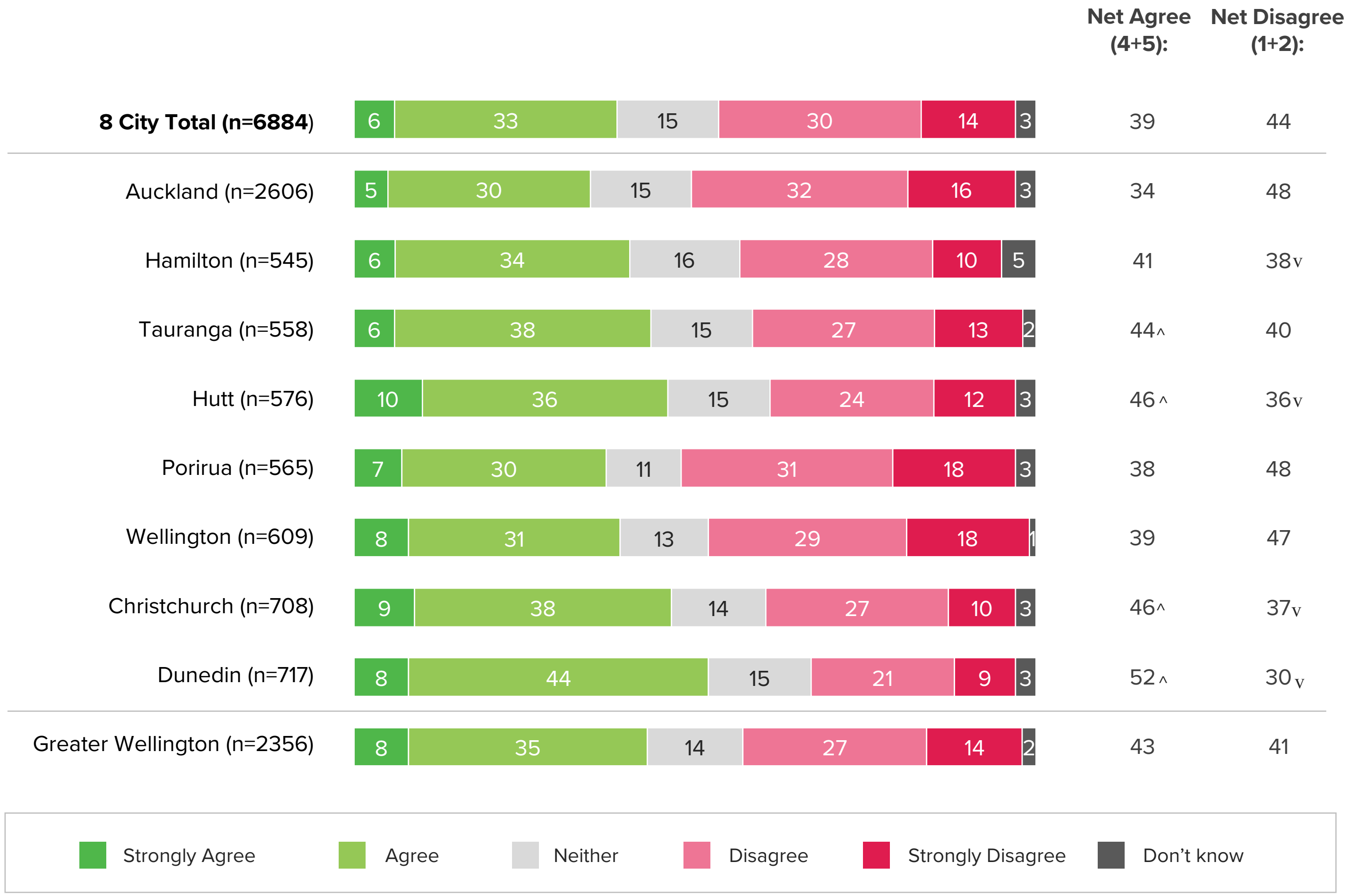
Affordability of housing costs

Forty-four percent of respondents disagree that their current housing costs are affordable. (Housing costs were described to respondents as 'including things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance').

Four in ten (39%) agree that their housing costs are affordable.

Compared with 2020, a lower proportion describes their housing costs as affordable (39% compared with 47% in 2020), and a higher proportion describes housing costs as unaffordable (44% compared with 35% in 2020).

Affordability of housing costs (%)



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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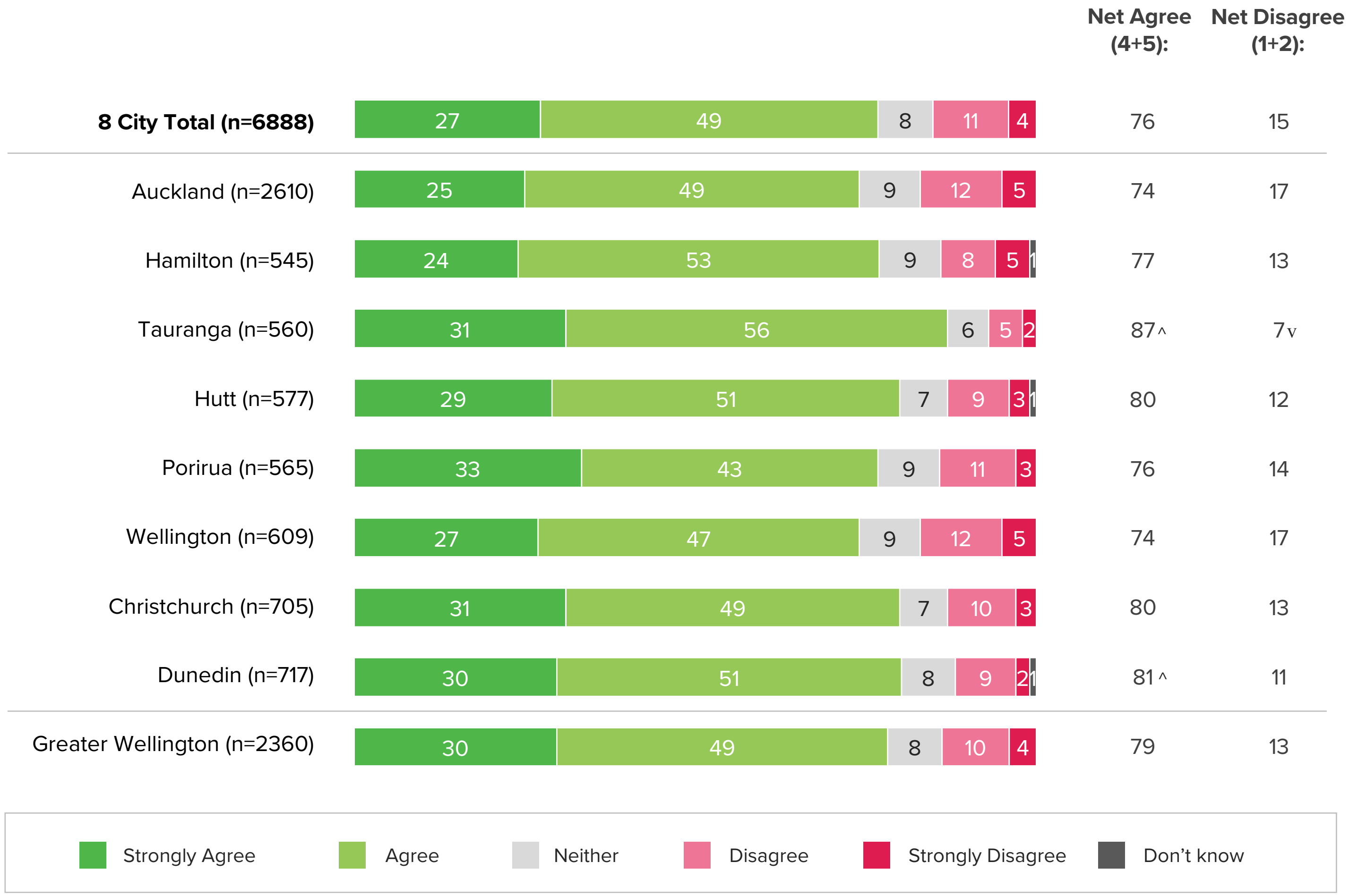
HOUSING

Suitability of home type

Three-quarters (76%) of respondents agree that the type of home they live in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Suitability of home type (%)



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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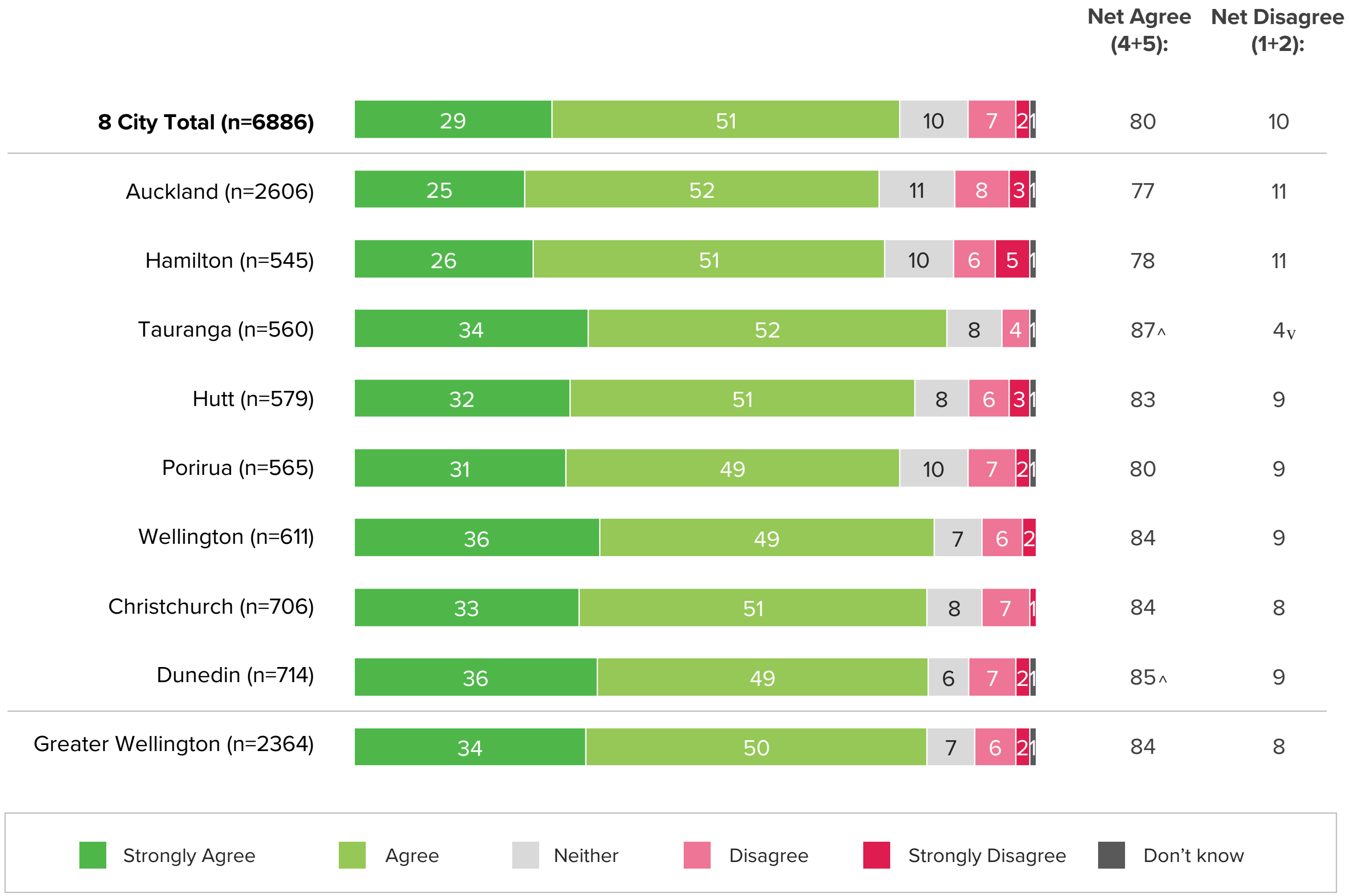
HOUSING

Suitability of location of home

Eighty percent agree that the general area or neighbourhood they live in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household.

Suitability of location of home (%)



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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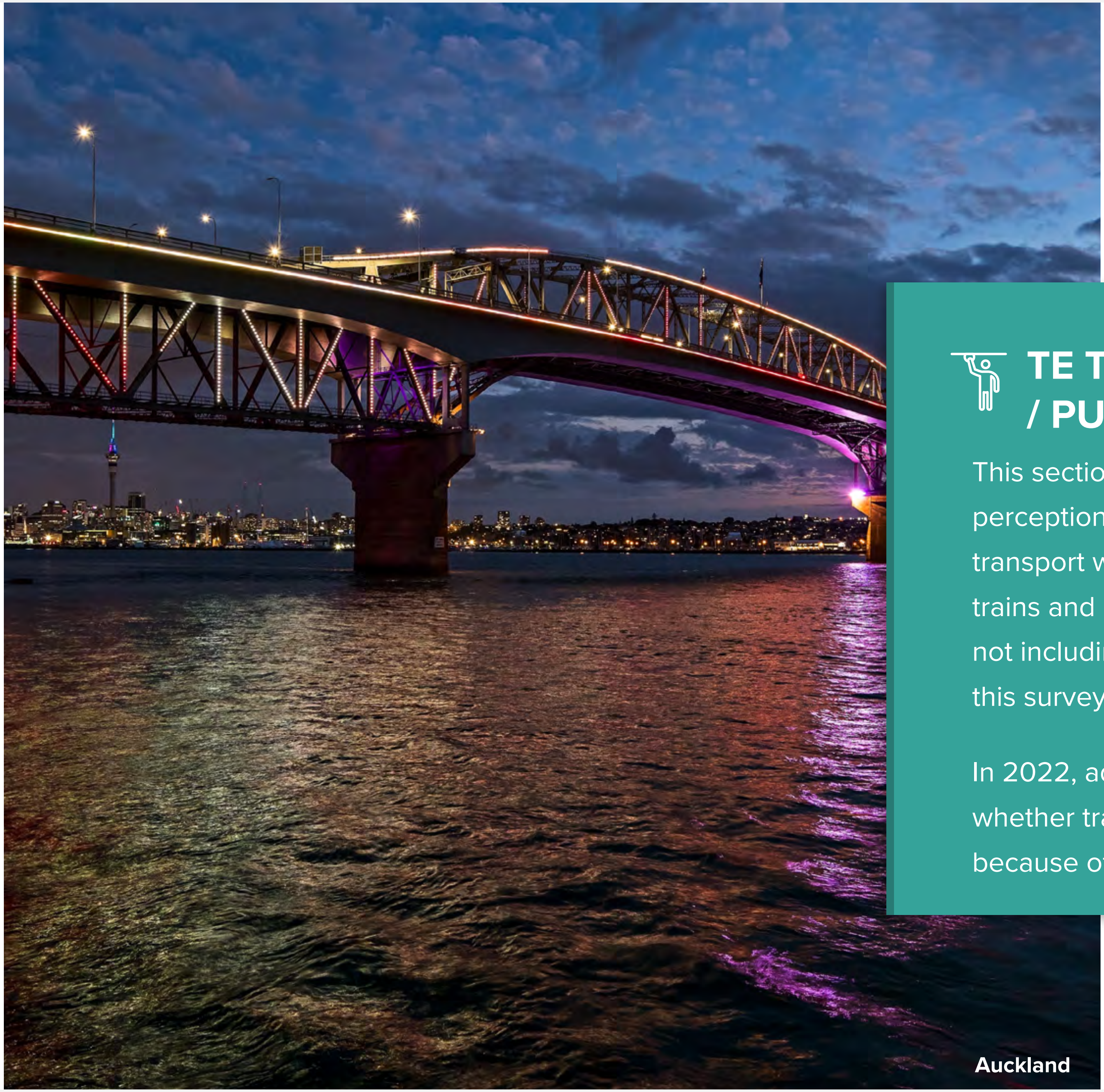


Auckland

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.

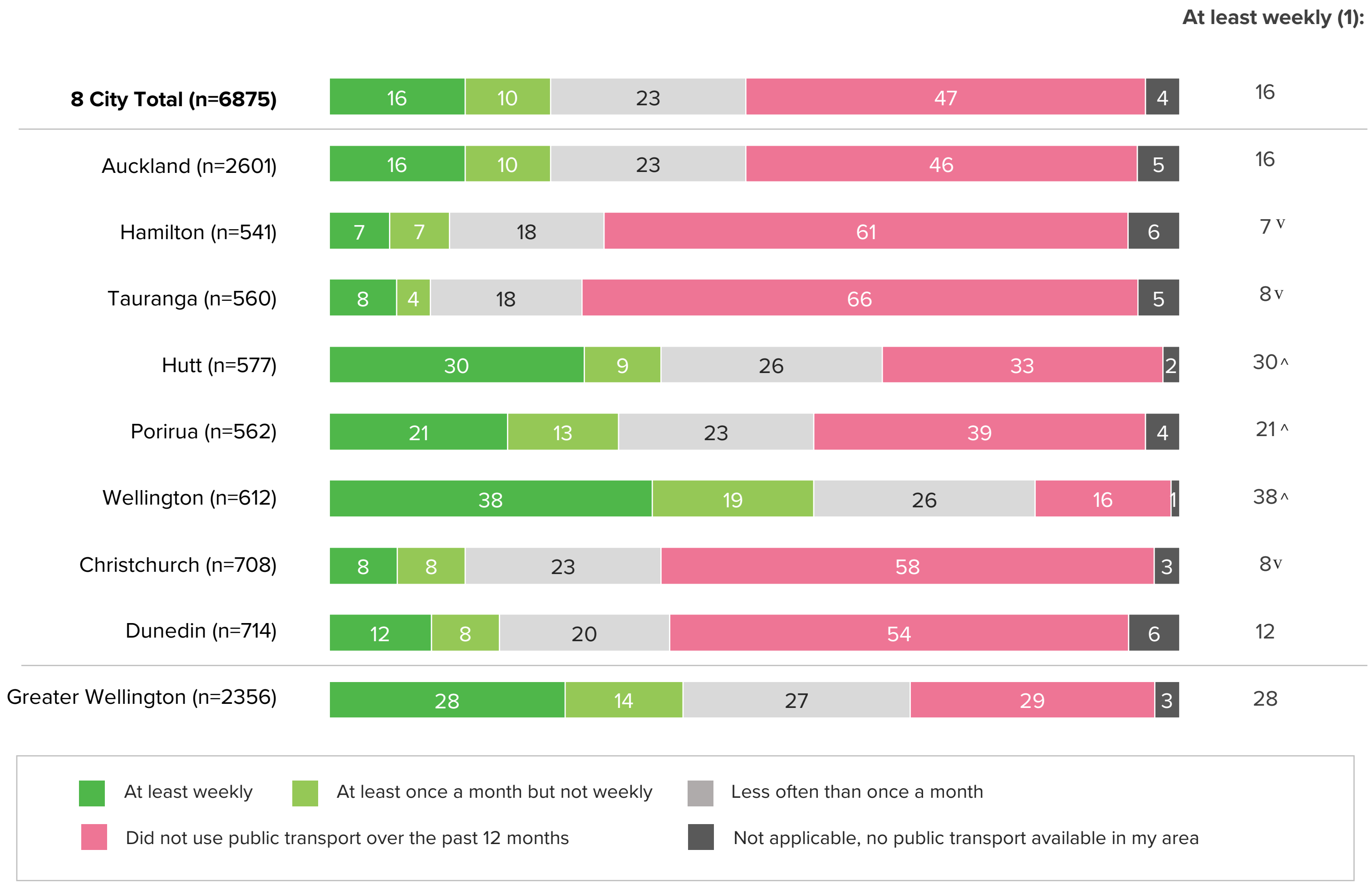
In 2022, additional questions assessed whether transport modes have changed because of COVID-19.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Frequency of use of public transport

About half (49%) of the respondents in the eight cities have used public transport over the previous 12 months, including 16% who have used public transport at least weekly.

Frequency of use of public transport (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q12. 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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceptions of public transport - summary

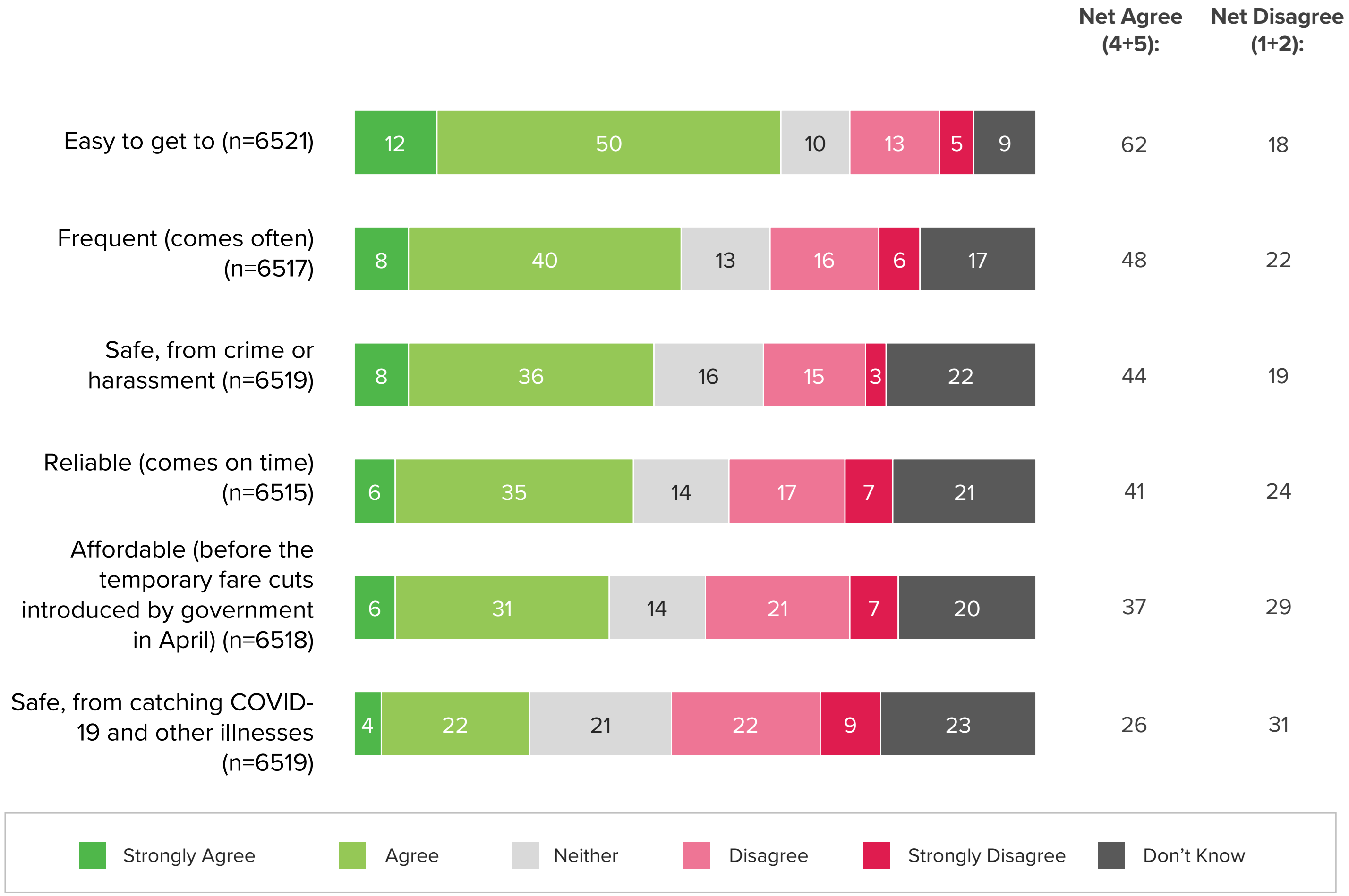
All respondents, except those who said they have no public transport in their area, were asked about their perceptions of public transport.

Public transport is rated most positively for being easy to get to (62% agree) and least positively for being safe from catching COVID-19 or other illnesses (26% agree).

Compared with 2020, perceptions of affordability, ease of access, frequency and reliability have become slightly less favourable (refer to the following charts).

- 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

Perceptions of public transport – 8-city total (%)



Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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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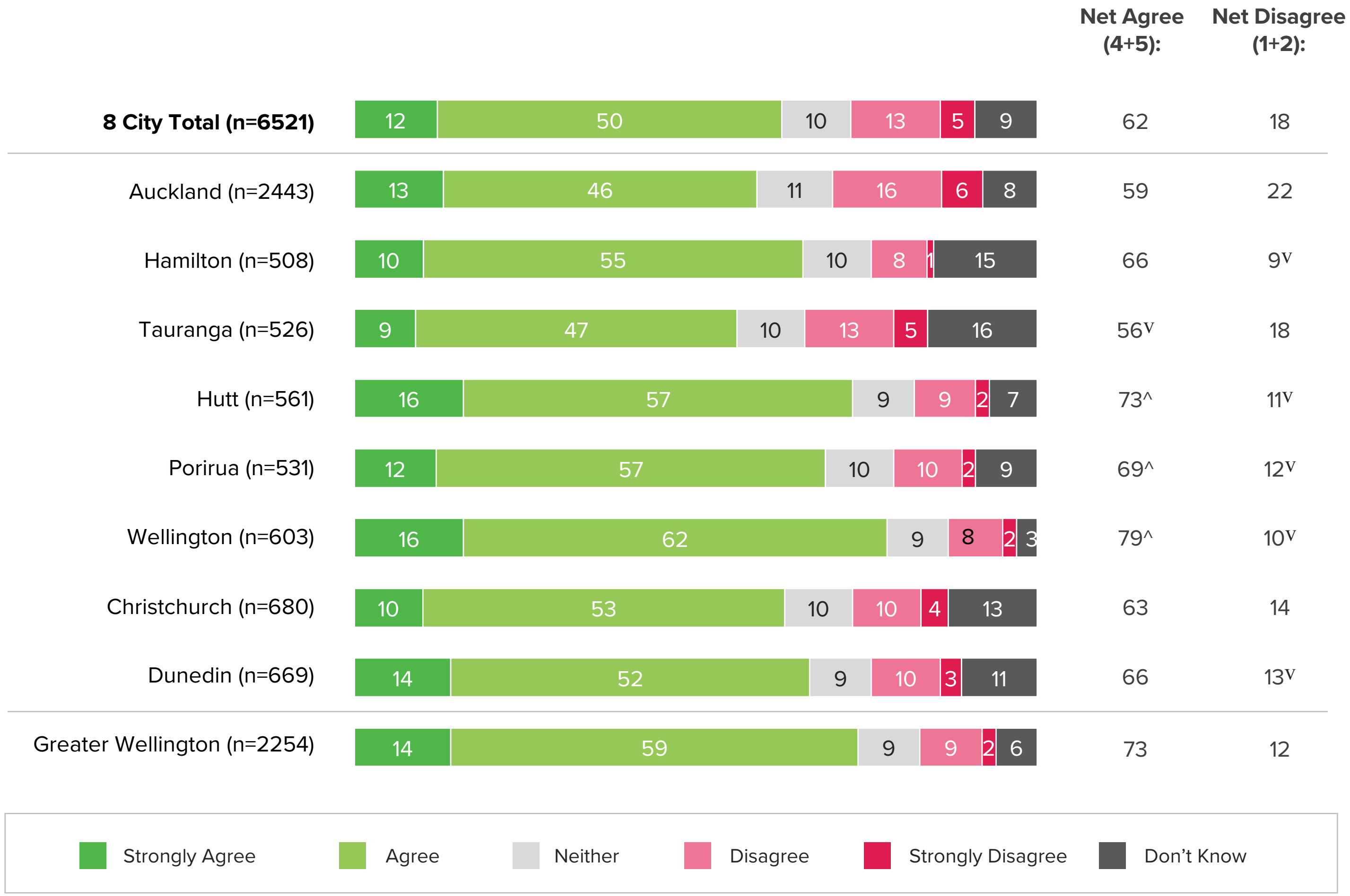
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Accessibility of public transport

Sixty-two percent agree that public transport is easy to get to.

Perceptions are less favourable than in 2020, with a higher proportion disagreeing that public transport is easy to access (18%, compared with 13% in 2020).

Ease of access to public transport (%)



Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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.
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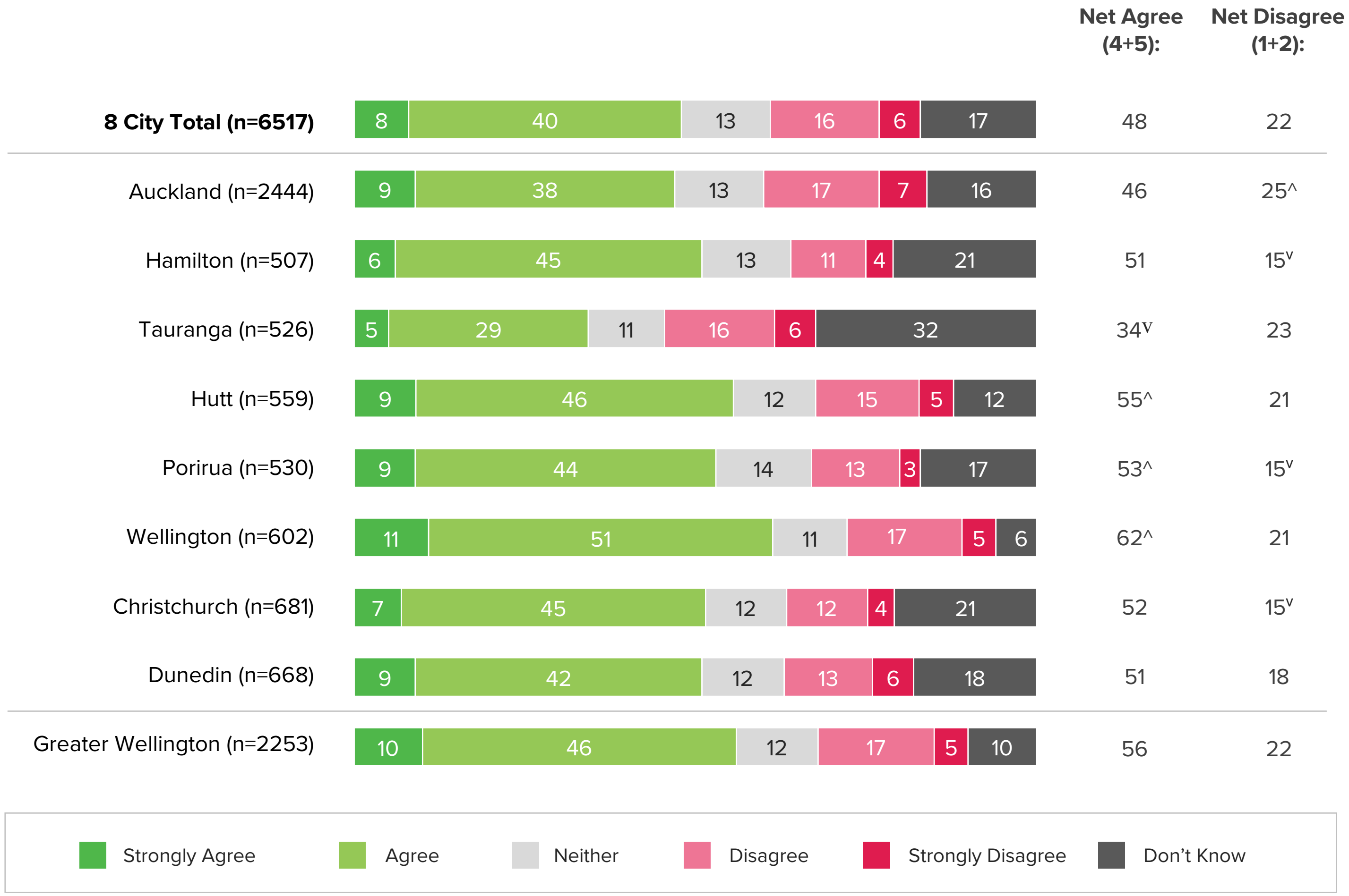
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Frequency of public transport

Just under half (48%) agree that public transport is frequent (comes often).

Again, perceptions are less favourable than in 2020, with a higher proportion disagreeing that public transport is frequent (22%, compared with 17% in 2020).

Frequency of public transport (%)



Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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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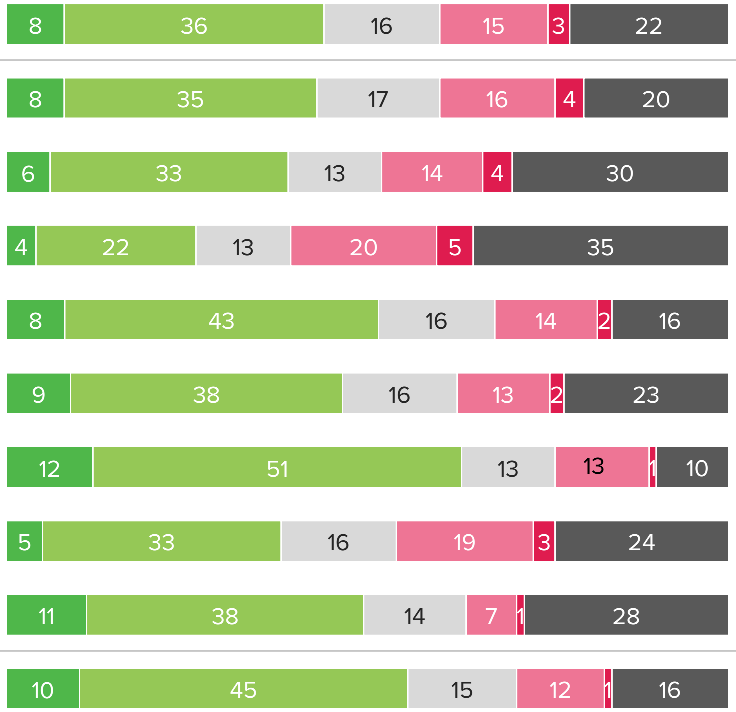
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Safe, from crime or harassment

Forty-four percent agree that public transport is safe from crime and harassment and 19% disagree.

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

Safe, from crime or harassment (%)



	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6519)	8	36	16	15	3	22	44	19
Auckland (n=2444)	8	35	17	16	4	20	44	19
Hamilton (n=507)	6	33	13	14	4	30	39v	18
Tauranga (n=526)	4	22	13	20	5	35	26v	26^
Hutt (n=560)	8	43	16	14	2	16	52^	16
Porirua (n=531)	9	38	16	13	2	23	47	14v
Wellington (n=603)	12	51	13	13	1	10	63^	14v
Christchurch (n=680)	5	33	16	19	3	24	38v	22
Dunedin (n=668)	11	38	14	7	1	28	49^	9v
Greater Wellington (n=2254)	10	45	15	12	1	16	55	14

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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

Reliability of public transport

Forty-one percent agree that public transport is reliable (i.e. comes on time), while 24% disagree.

Perceptions are less favourable than in 2020, with a higher proportion disagreeing that public transport is reliable (24%, compared with 18% in 2020).

Reliability of public transport (%)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6515)	6	35	14	17	7	21	41	24
Auckland (n=2444)	6	34	15	18	8	20	40	26
Hamilton (n=507)	5	39	15	9	3	29	45	12[V]
Tauranga (n=525)	3	25	10	15	7	40	28[V]	22
Hutt (n=559)	4	41	14	18	7	17	44	25
Porirua (n=531)	8	43	11	11	5	22	51[^]	16[V]
Wellington (n=602)	5	33	15	27	12	7	38	39[^]
Christchurch (n=680)	6	39	13	13	2	27	45	16[V]
Dunedin (n=667)	6	37	15	15	4	24	43	18[V]
Greater Wellington (n=2254)	6	37	15	20	9	14	43	29

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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)
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

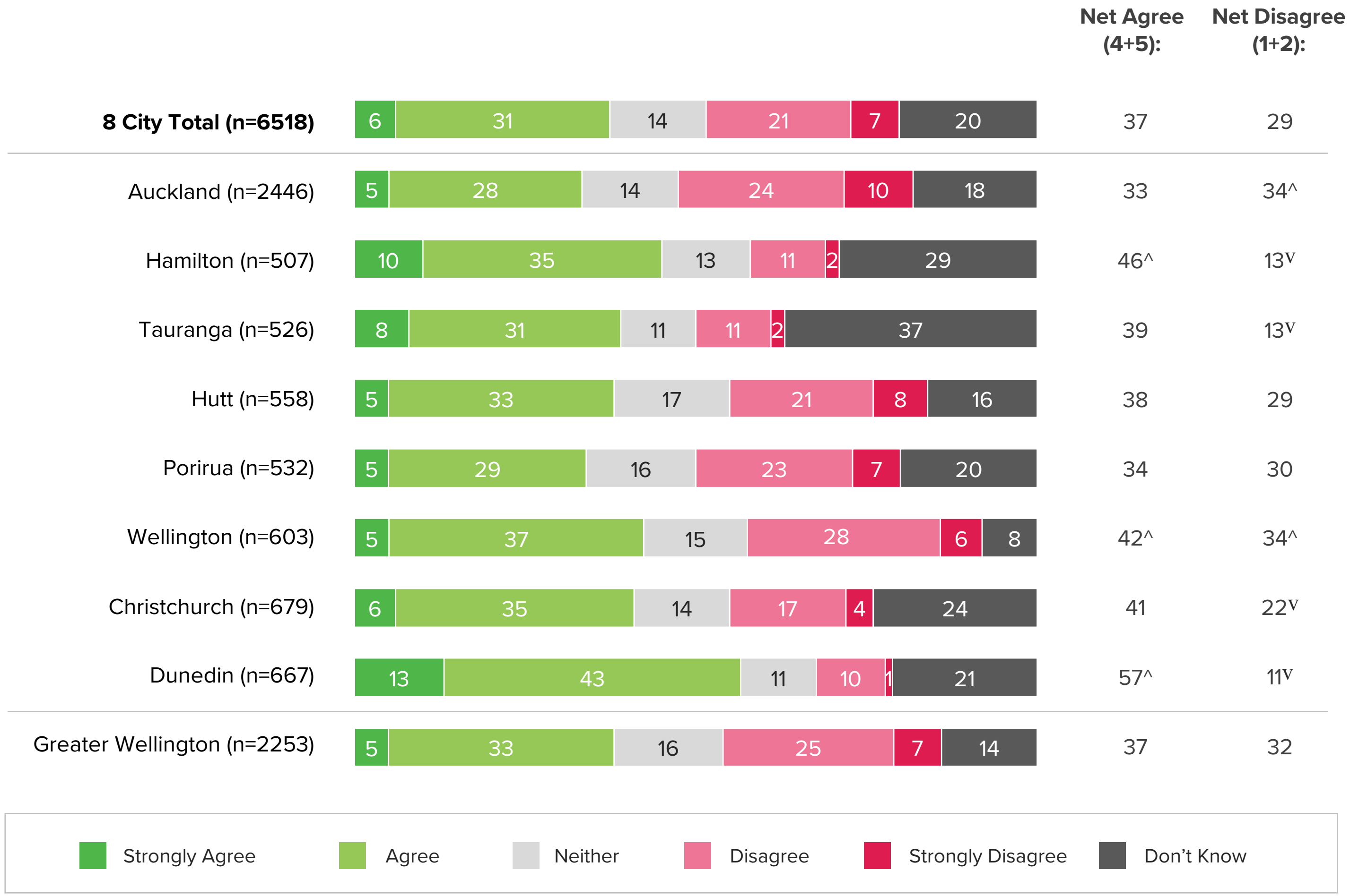
Affordability of public transport

While 37% agree that public transport is affordable, 29% disagree.

Again, perceptions are less favourable than in 2020, with a higher proportion disagreeing that public transport is affordable (29%, compared with 24% in 2020).

- 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 (%)



Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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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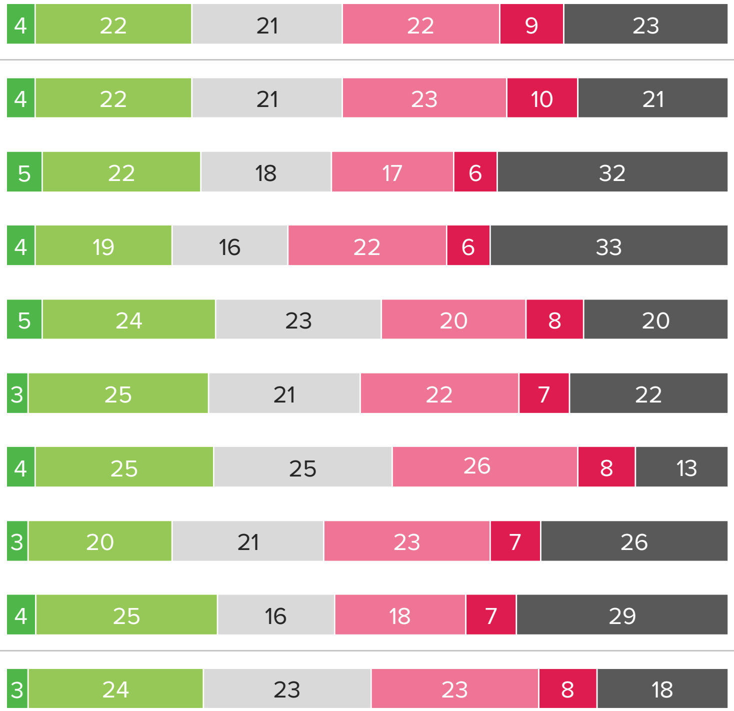
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses

A higher proportion of respondents disagree than agree that public transport is safe from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses (31% compared with 26%), with a further 23% being uncertain about how safe public transport is in this regard.

▸ This is a new question in 2022..

Safe, from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses (%)



	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Net Agree (4+5):	Net Disagree (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6519)	4	22	21	22	9	23	26	31
Auckland (n=2445)	4	22	21	23	10	21	25	32
Hamilton (n=507)	5	22	18	17	6	32	28	23[V]
Tauranga (n=526)	4	19	16	22	6	33	23	28
Hutt (n=560)	5	24	23	20	8	20	29	28
Porirua (n=530)	3	25	21	22	7	22	28	30
Wellington (n=602)	4	25	25	26	8	13	28	34
Christchurch (n=680)	3	20	21	23	7	26	23	30
Dunedin (n=669)	4	25	16	18	7	29	29	26[V]
Greater Wellington (n=2253)	3	24	23	23	8	18	28	31

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Disagree Strongly Disagree Don't Know

Base: All respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

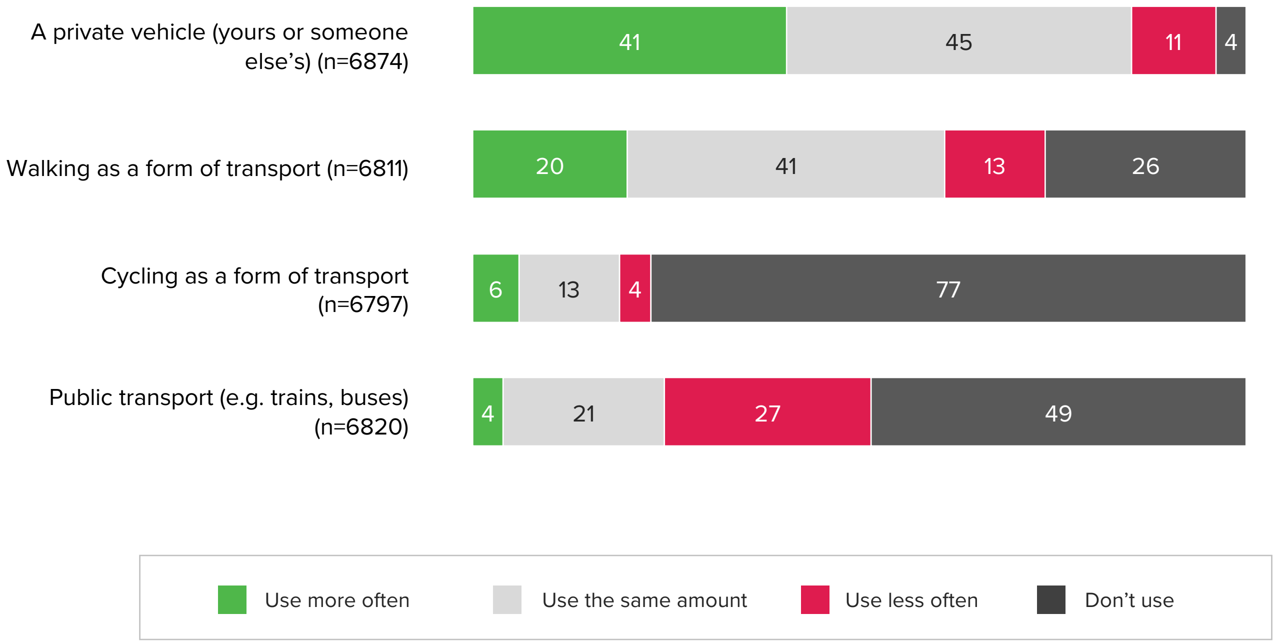
Perceived impact of COVID-19 on transport usage - summary

Over half feel their use of a private vehicle has changed because of COVID-19, with 41% indicating they use this form of transport more often and 11% indicating they use it less often.

Public transport is used less often by 27%, while 20% use walking more as a form of transport.

- Minor wording change to this question in 2022

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on transport usage – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. 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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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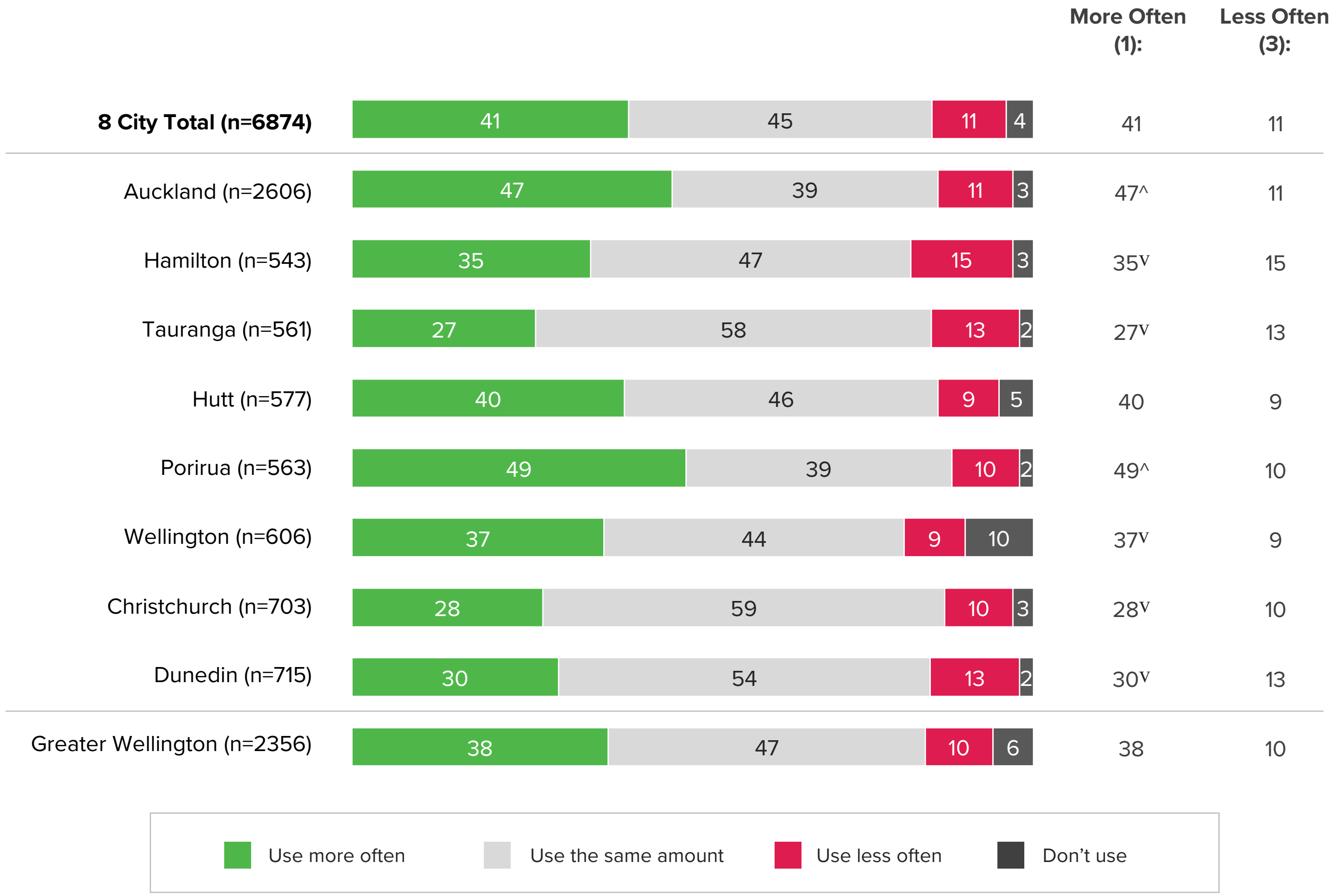
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on private vehicle usage

Fifty-two percent feel that their use of a private vehicle has changed because of COVID-19, with 41% using this form of transport more often and 11% using it less often.

When asked a similar question in 2020, 28% said they were using a private vehicle more often (noting that the two measures are not directly comparable due to wording changes).

A private vehicle (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. 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.
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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on walking for transport

Use of walking for transport has increased among 20% of respondents across the eight cities.

Walking as a form of transport (%)

	Use more often	Use the same amount	Use less often	Don't use	More Often (1):	Less Often (3):
8 City Total (n=6811)	20	41	13	26	20	13
Auckland (n=2587)	20	36	15	29	20	15
Hamilton (n=536)	17	38	14	31	17	14
Tauranga (n=556)	15	48	12	25	15V	12
Hutt (n=572)	18	50	12	21	18	12
Porirua (n=554)	16	42	13	29	16	13
Wellington (n=606)	28	52	8	12	28^	8
Christchurch (n=697)	20	51	9	21	20	9
Dunedin (n=703)	20	50	12	18	20	12
Greater Wellington (n=2334)	22	50	9	18	22	9

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

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. 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.

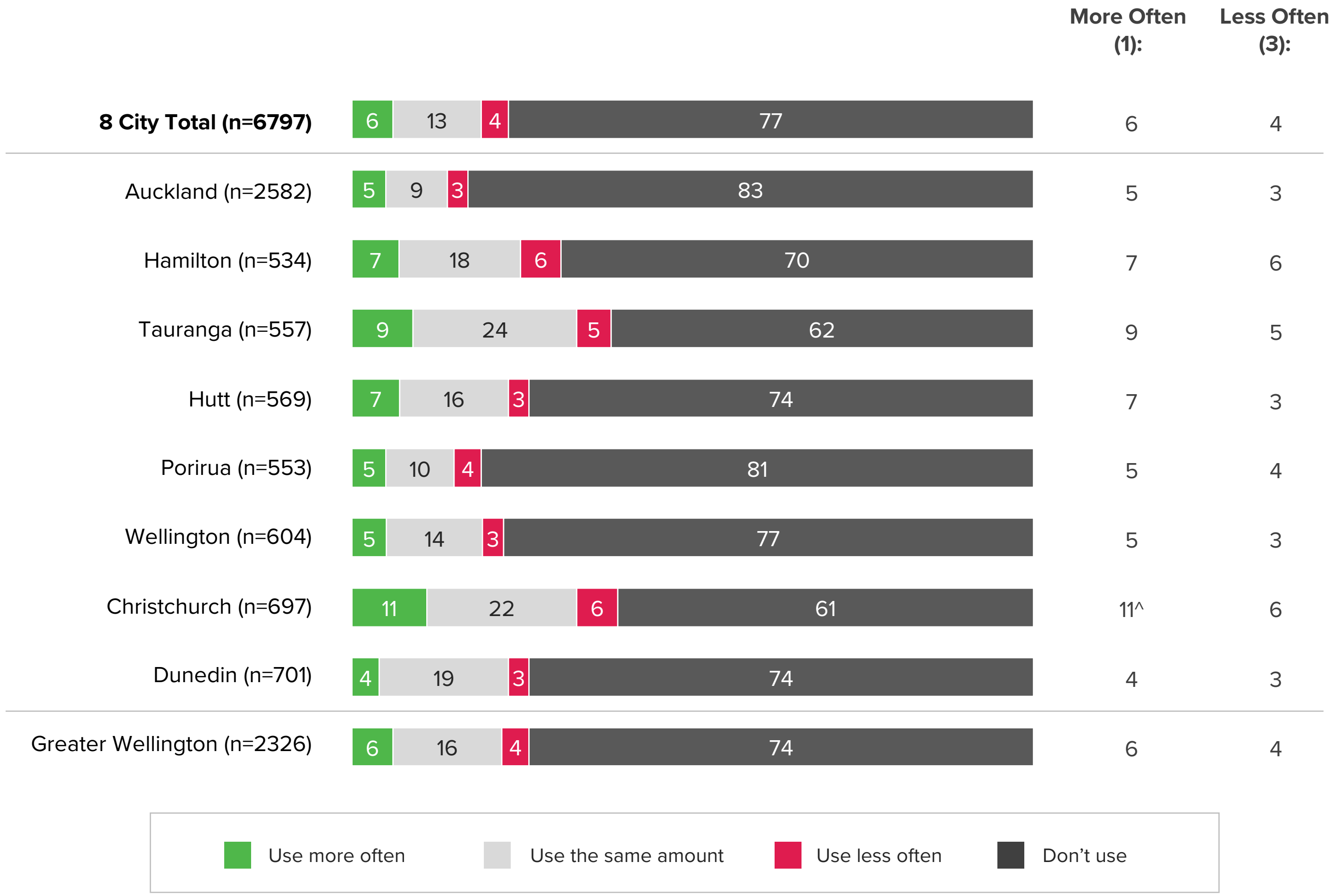
^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on cycling as transport

Six percent are using cycling more often as a form of transport and 4% are using it less often.

Cycling as a form of transport (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. 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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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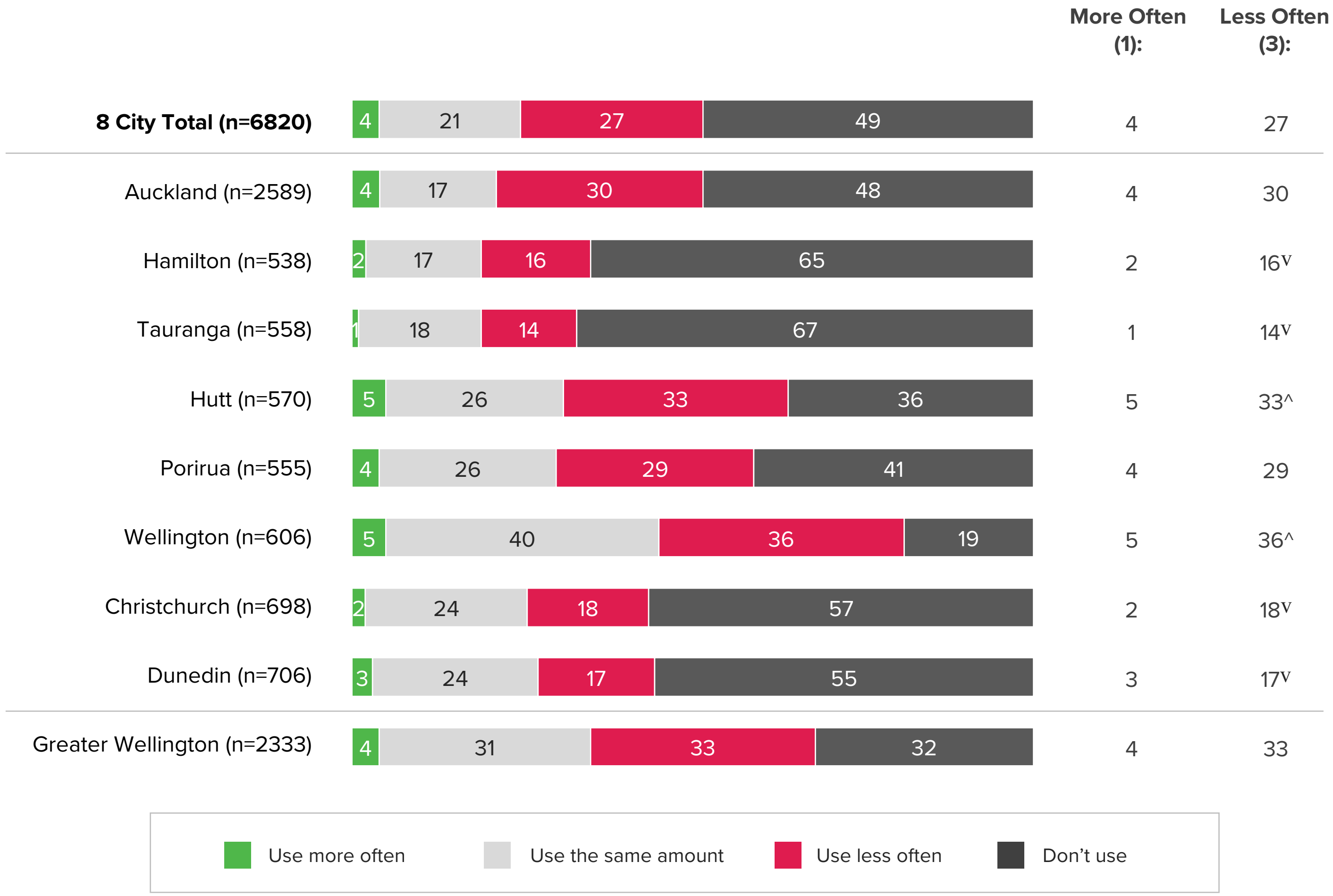
PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Perceived impact of COVID-19 on public transport usage

Public transport (e.g., trains and buses) is being used less often by 27%, with 4% using this form of transport more often.

When asked a similar question in 2020, 22% said they were using public transport less often, compared with 27% in 2022, (noting that the two measures are not directly comparable due to wording changes).

Public transport (e.g. trains, buses)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q14. 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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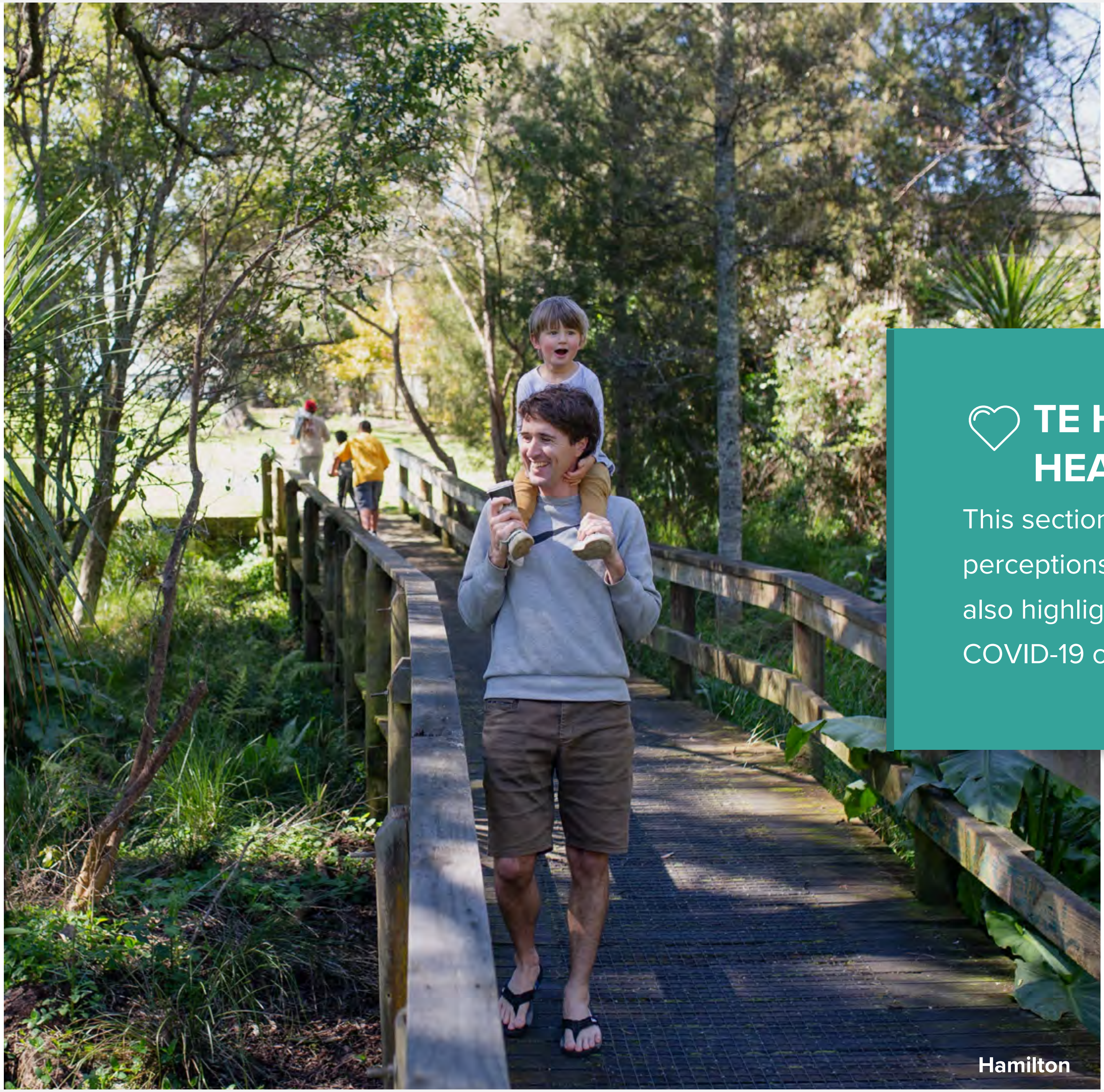

TE HAUORA ME TE ORANGA / HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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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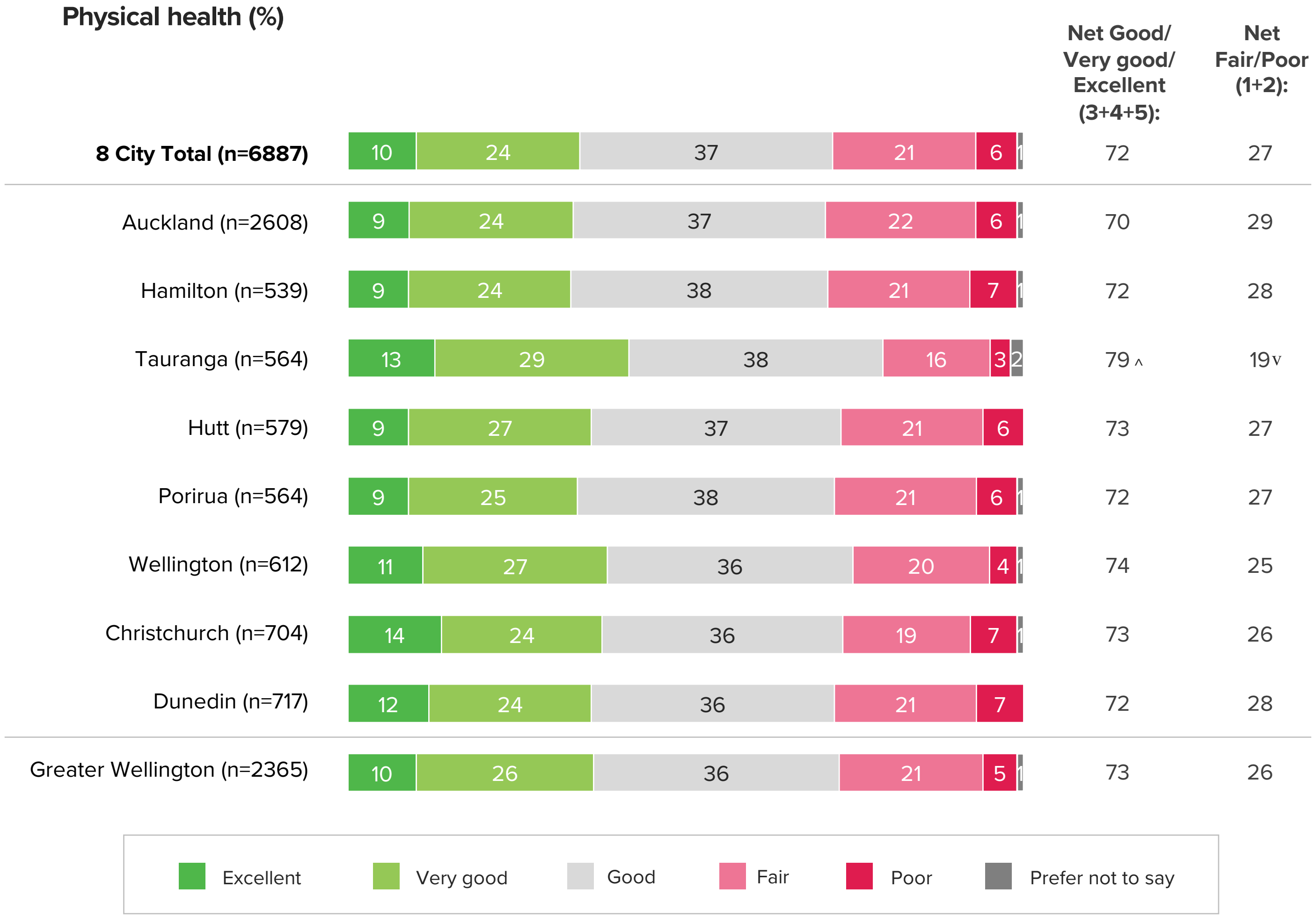
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Physical health

Across the eight cities, 72% of respondents rate their physical health positively; 10% rate their physical health as ‘excellent’, 24% as ‘very good’, and 37% as ‘good’.



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)

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Mental health

Across the eight cities, 67% rate their mental health positively; 12% as ‘excellent’, 23% as ‘very good’, and 32% as ‘good’.

This is lower than in 2020, when 73% rated their mental health positively.

Mental health (%)

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Prefer not to say	Net Good/ Very good/ Excellent (3+4+5):	Net Fair/Poor (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6872)	12	23	32	22	9	2	67	31
Auckland (n=2602)	11	22	32	23	9	2	65	33
Hamilton (n=542)	11	23	33	23	10	1	66	33
Tauranga (n=561)	16	28	33	16	5	2	77 ^	21 v
Hutt (n=576)	12	23	33	23	8	1	68	31
Porirua (n=564)	14	22	35	21	6	1	71	28
Wellington (n=612)	11	24	33	23	8	2	67	31
Christchurch (n=702)	15	23	30	19	12	1	68	31
Dunedin (n=713)	12	26	33	22	7	1	71	28
Greater Wellington (n=2357)	13	24	33	22	7	1	69	30

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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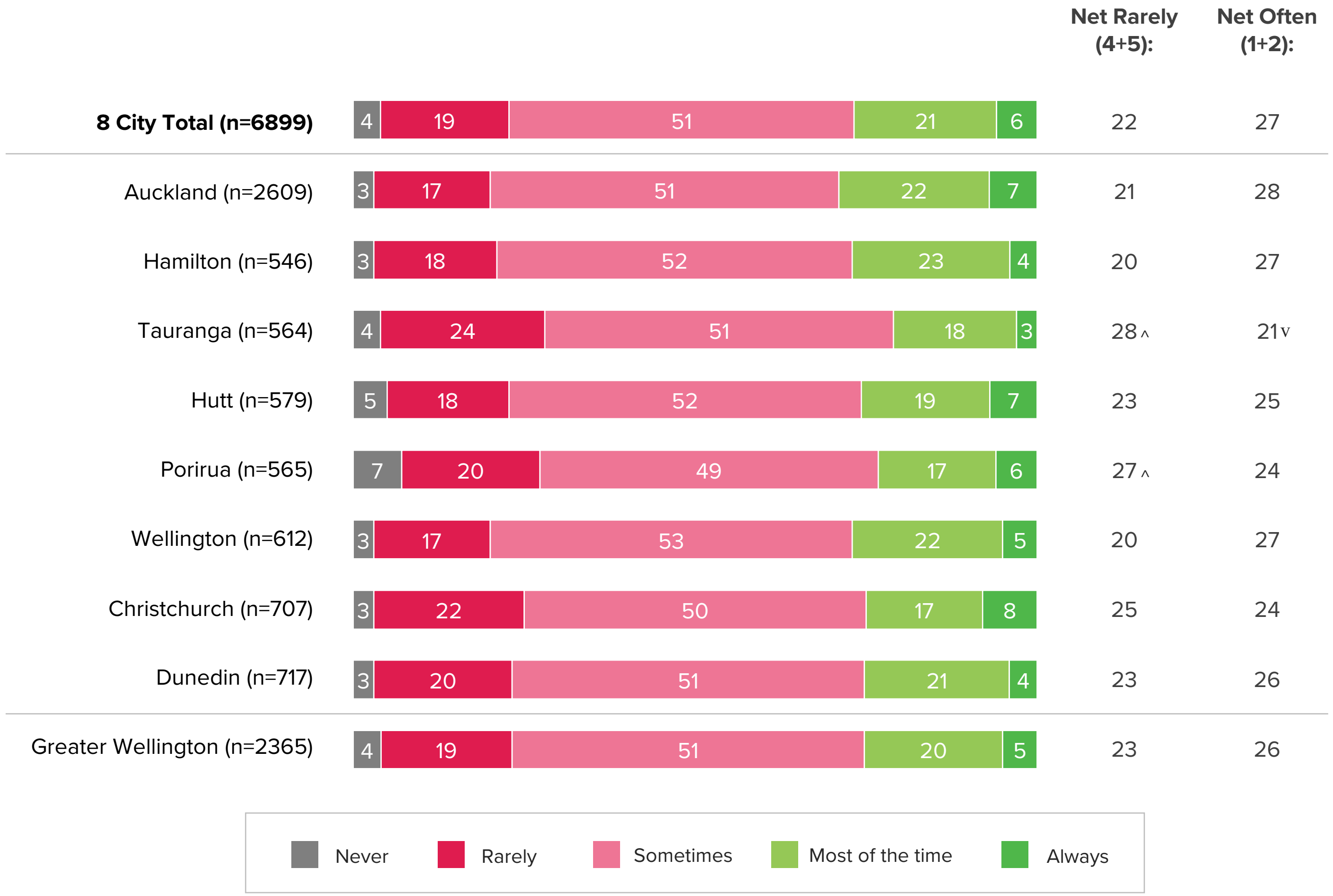
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Stress

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

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

Frequency of experiencing stress (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q33. 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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

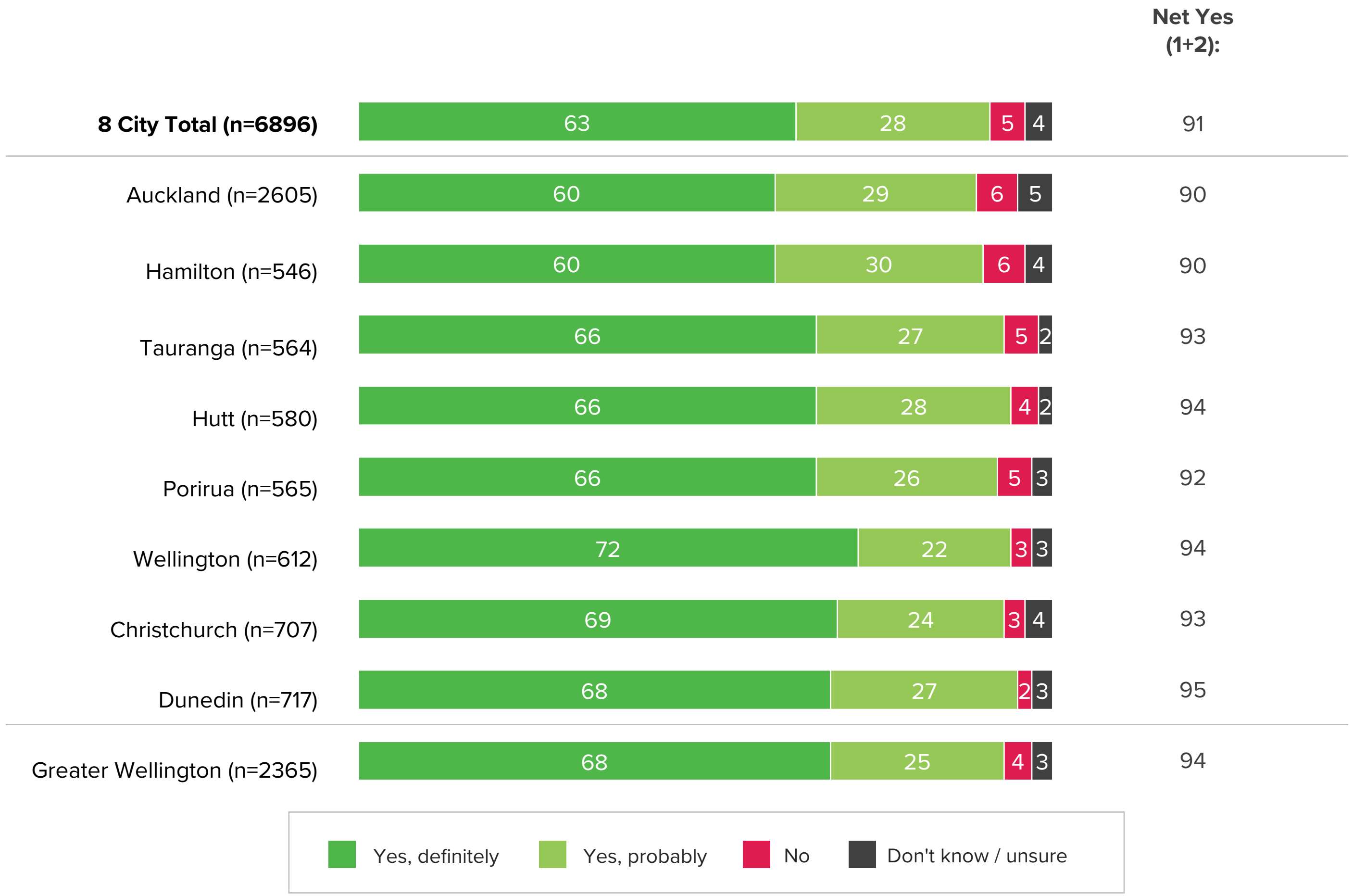
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Availability of practical support

Nine in 10 respondents (91%) feel 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-three percent feel this is definitely the case, with 28% feeling this is probably the case.

Availability of practical support (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

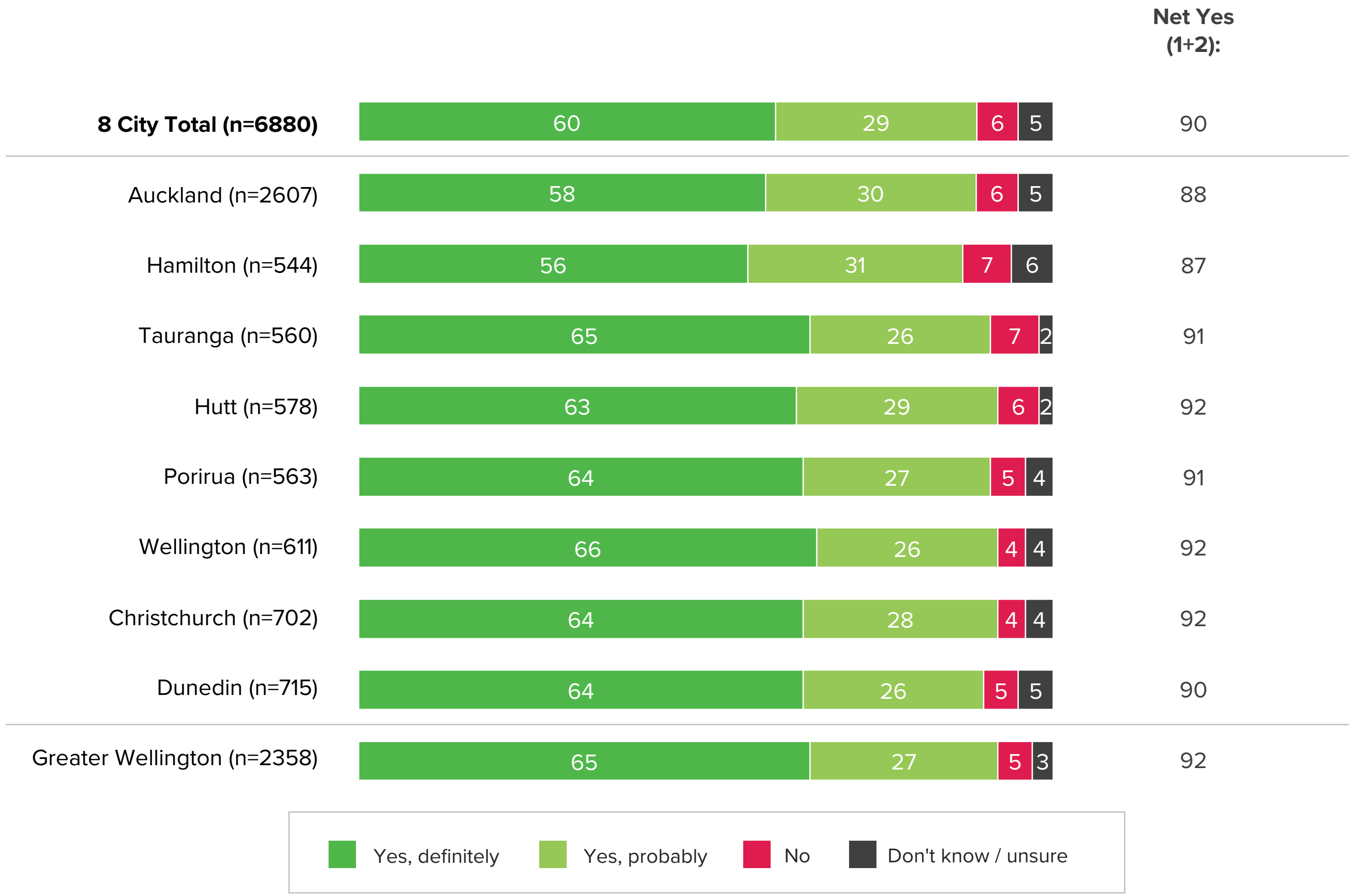
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Availability of emotional support

Nine in 10 feel 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.

Sixty percent feel this is definitely the case, with 29% feeling this is probably the case.

Availability of emotional support (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

WHO-5 wellbeing index

The WHO-5 is a measure of emotional wellbeing. Respondents are asked to rate the extent to which each of five wellbeing indicators has been present or absent in their lives over the previous two-week period, on a 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 feeing fresh and rested
- My daily life has been filled with things that interest me.

The WHO-5 Wellbeing Index:

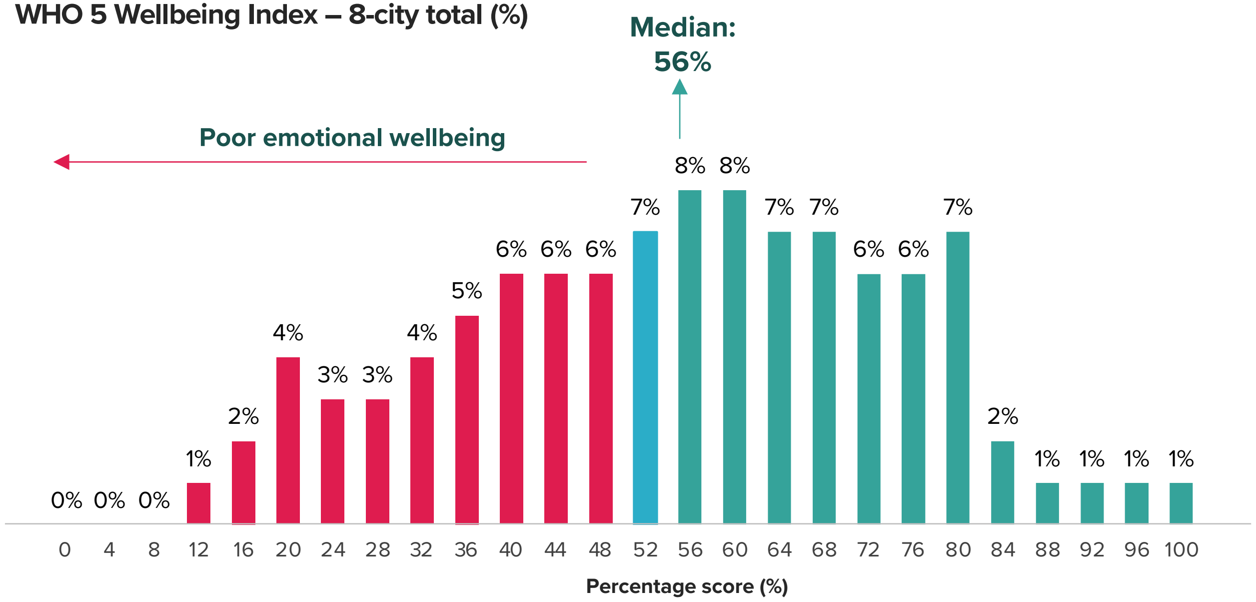
- The WHO-5 is scored out of a total of 25, with 0 being the lowest level of emotional wellbeing and a raw score of 25 being the highest level. Raw scores are converted to percentages with multiplication by 4.

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 the eight cities is 56%. Forty percent of respondents have a score of below 52%.

Distribution charts for each city can be found in Appendix 5.

WHO 5 Wellbeing Index – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=6838)
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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HEALTH AND WELLBEING

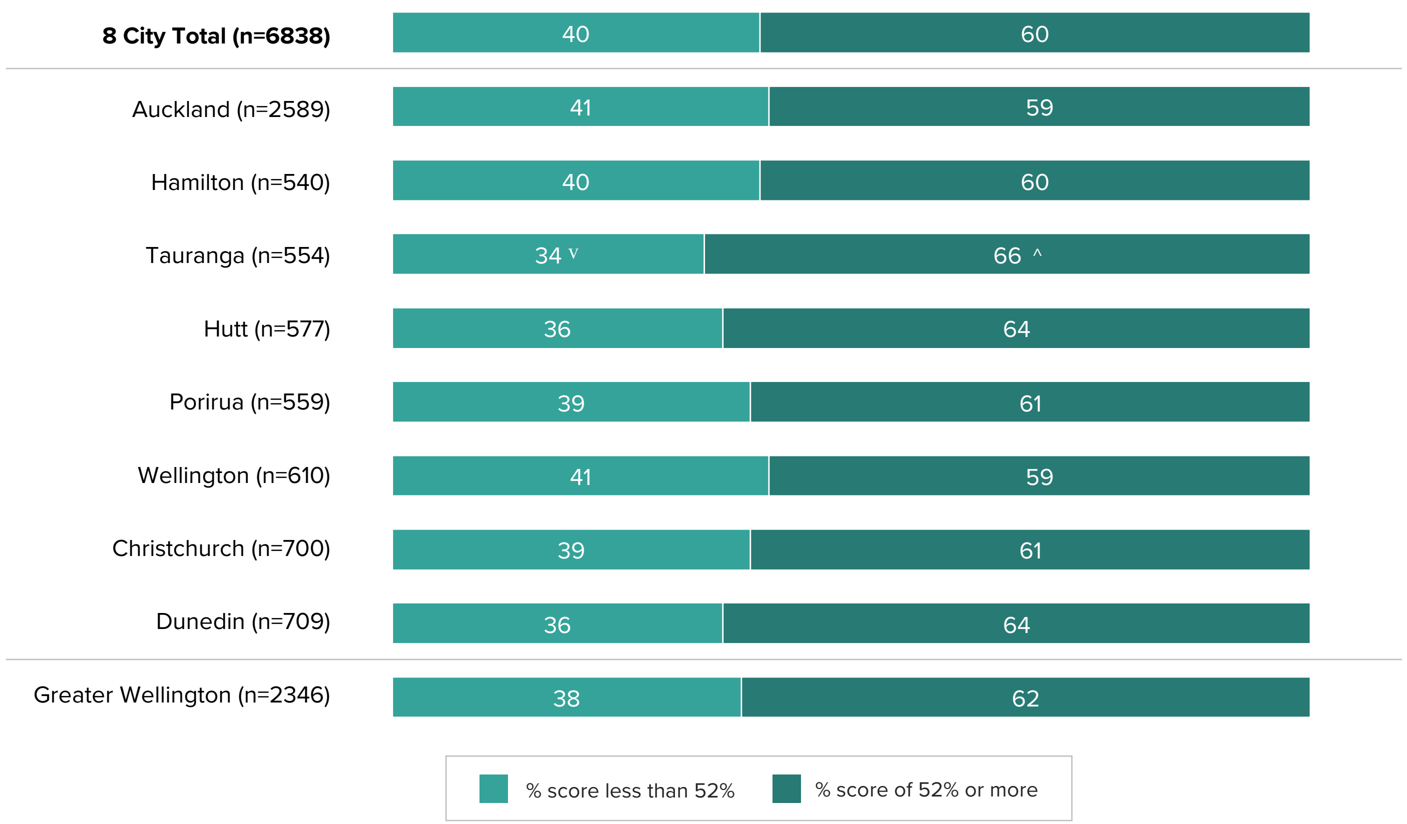
WHO-5 wellbeing index

Compared with 2020, there has been a decrease in the WHO-5 wellbeing index, although not statistically significant. The score of less than 52%, indicative of poor emotional wellbeing, is apparent among 40% of respondents compared with 35% in 2020.

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 (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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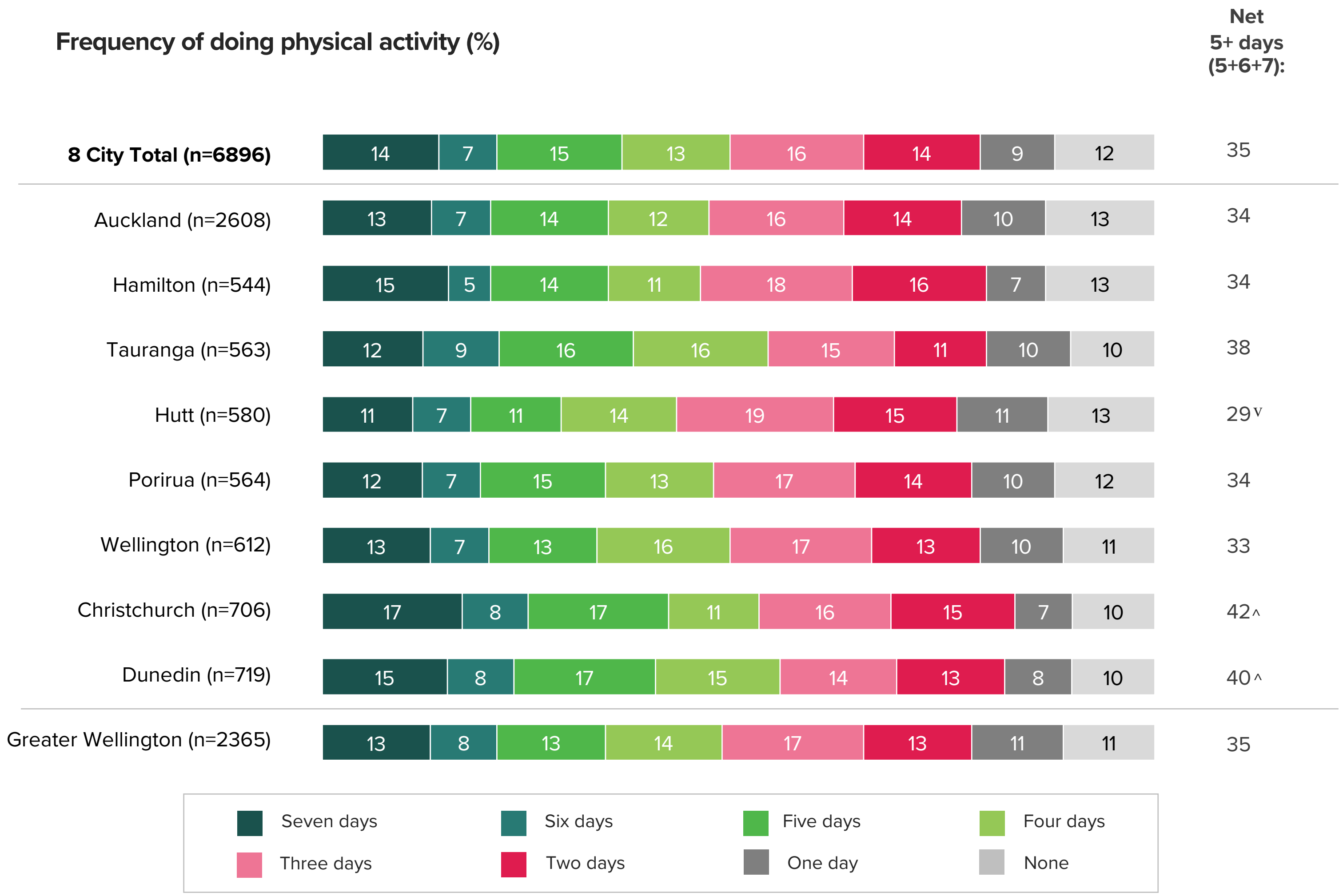
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Frequency of doing physical activity in previous week

When asked how many days in the previous seven days they have been physically active, 35% of respondents indicate they have been active on five or more days.

(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.)



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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on physical health

Forty-four percent of respondents feel that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their physical health over the past year, while 10% feel it has had a positive impact.

▸ This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on physical health (%)

	Strong positive impact	Some positive impact	No impact	Some negative impact	Strong negative impact	Not applicable	Net Positive Impact (4+5):	Net Negative Impact (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6882)	2	8	44	38	6	2	10	44
Auckland (n=2602)	3	9	39	40	8	2	11	48
Hamilton (n=542)	1	5	49	38	5	2	6	43
Tauranga (n=562)	1	9	54	30	3	3	11	32 v
Hutt (n=578)	3	9	50	33	4	1	12	37 v
Porirua (n=565)	2	10	47	36	3	2	12	39 v
Wellington (n=611)	2	8	44	39	6	1	10	45
Christchurch (n=705)	1	6	54	34	4	2	7	38v
Dunedin (n=717)	2	7	54	32	3	1	9	35v
Greater Wellington (n=2362)	2	8	48	36	5	1	10	40

Strong positive impact | Some positive impact | No impact | Some negative impact | Strong negative impact | Not applicable

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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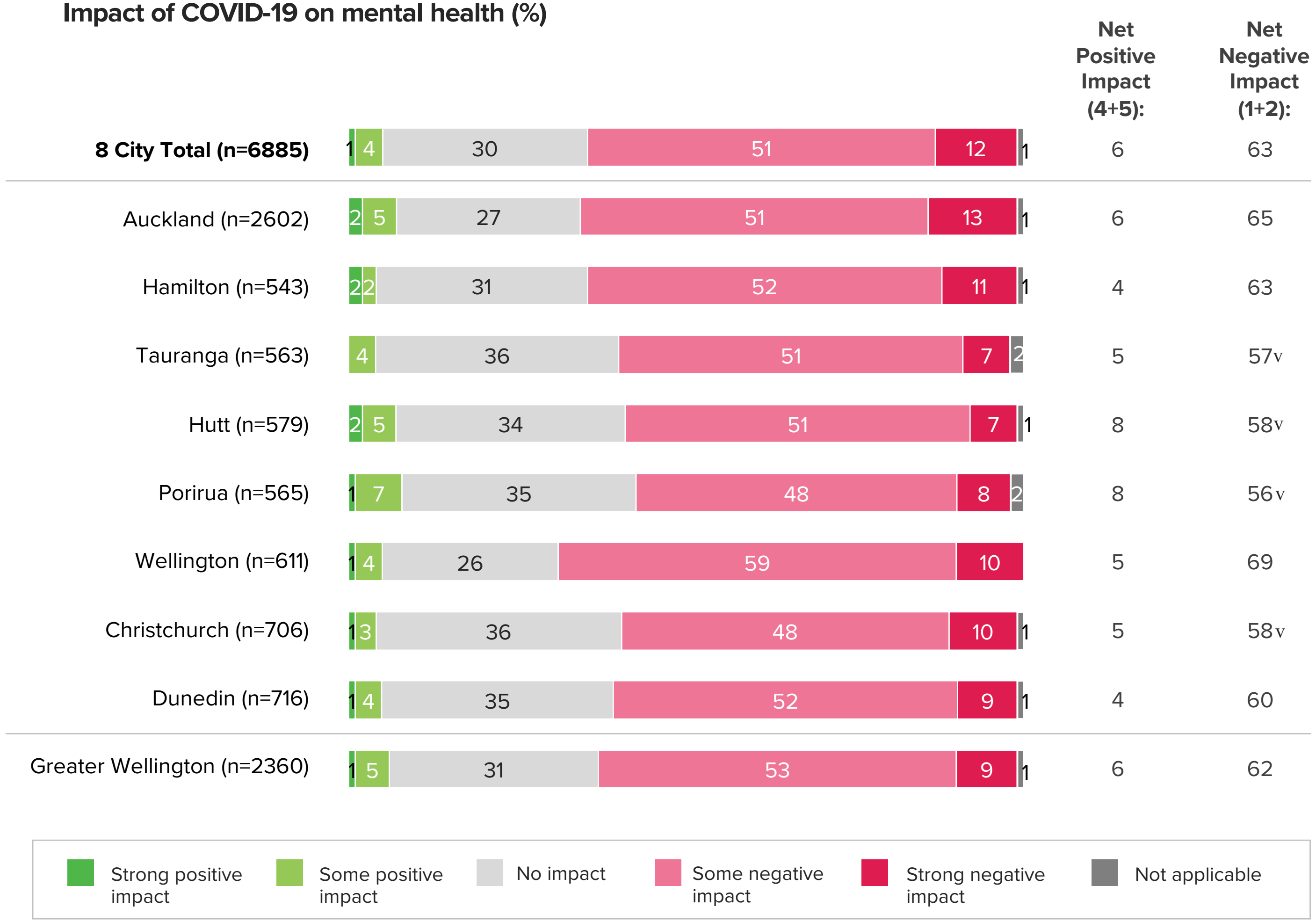
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on mental health

Two in three respondents (63%) feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their mental health over the past year, and only 6% a positive impact.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on mental health (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

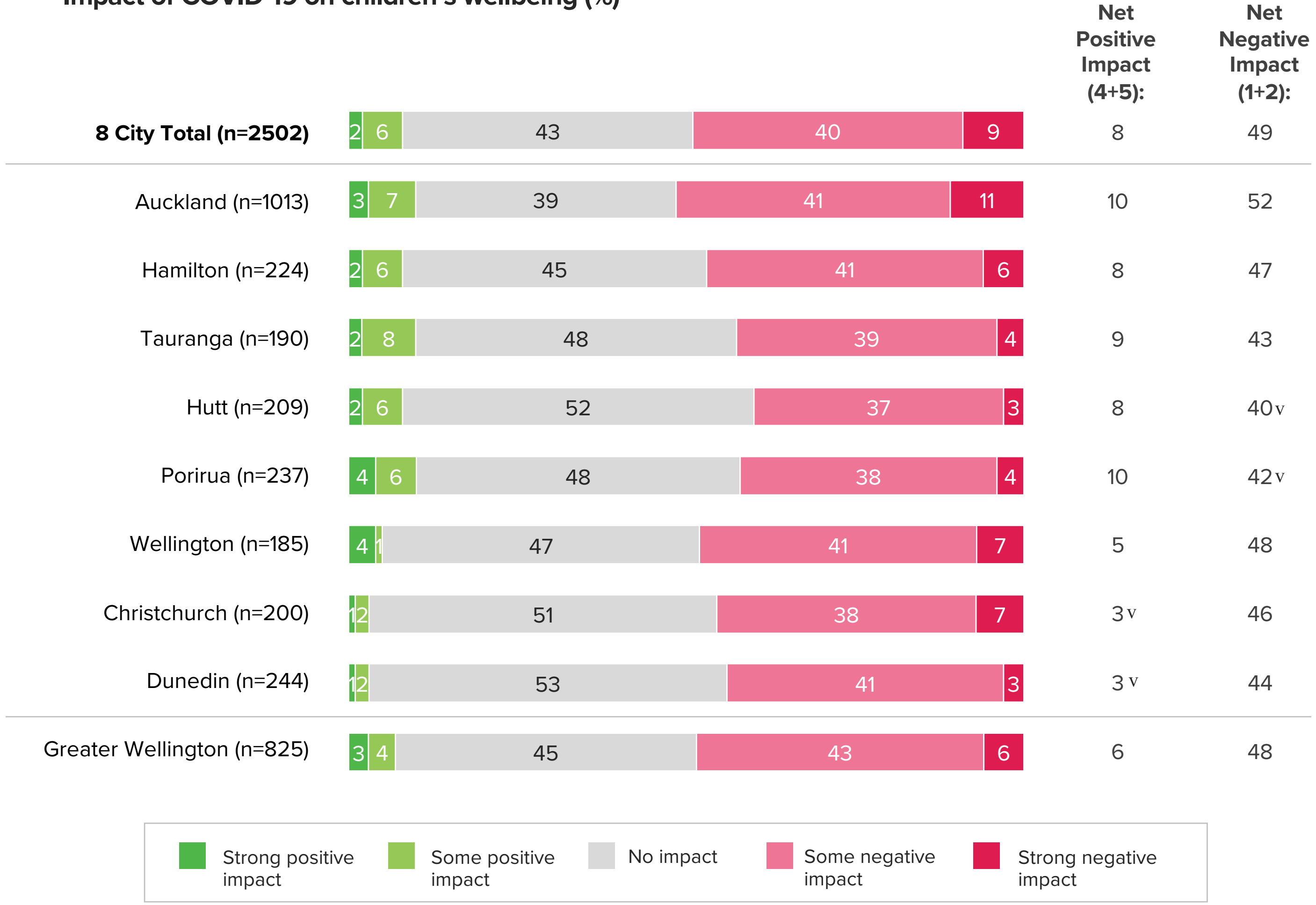
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing

Half of those respondents with children under 18 years feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their children's overall wellbeing over the past year.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on children's wellbeing (%)



Base: All respondents with children under 18 (excluding not answered)
Source: Q118. 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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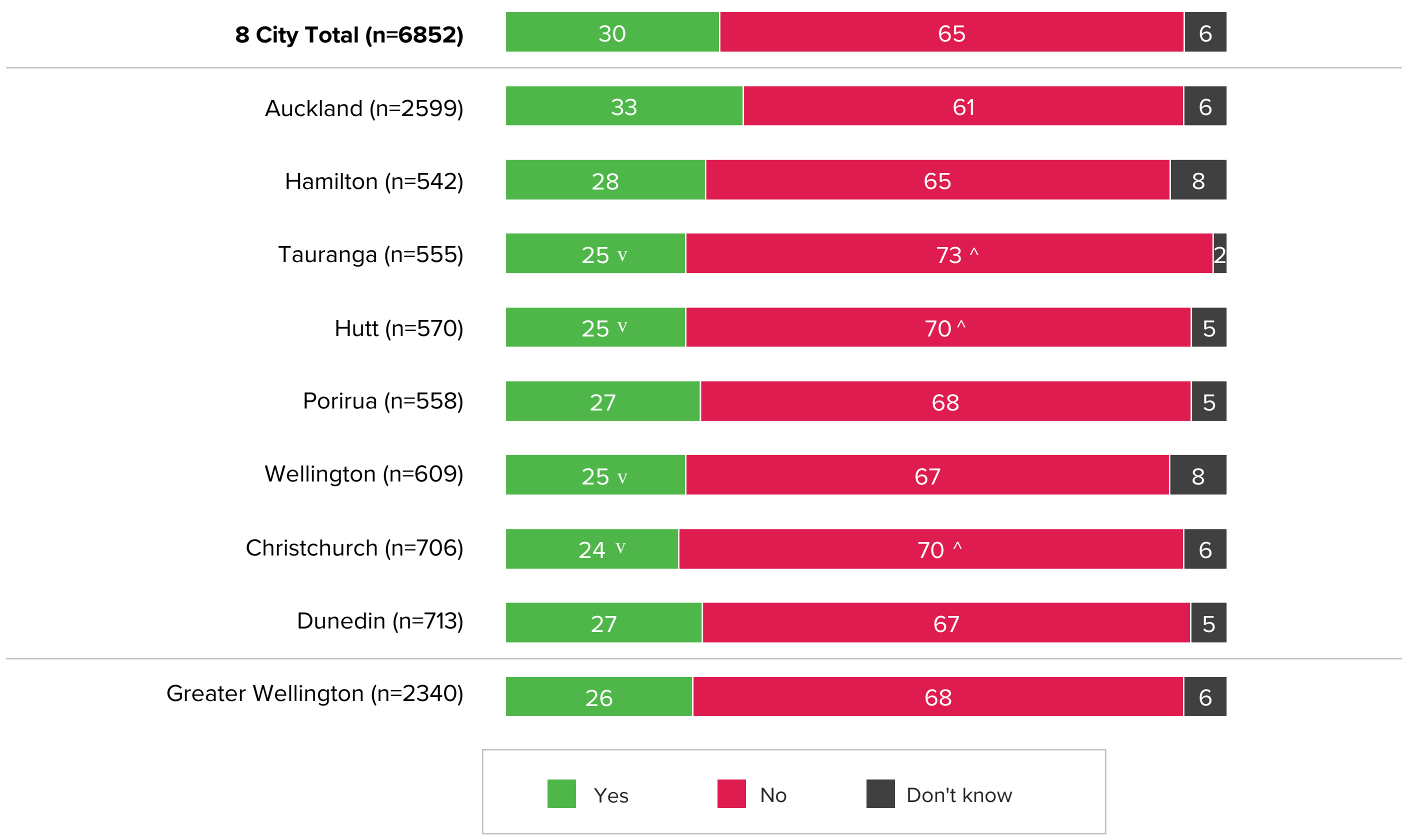
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

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

Three in ten respondents indicate that they, or someone else in their household, delayed seeking health treatment or advice due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- This is a new question in 2022.

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



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Reasons for delaying seeking health treatment or advice

Nearly half (45%) of those who delayed seeking out health advice or treatment due to COVID-19 did so to avoid putting pressure on health services.

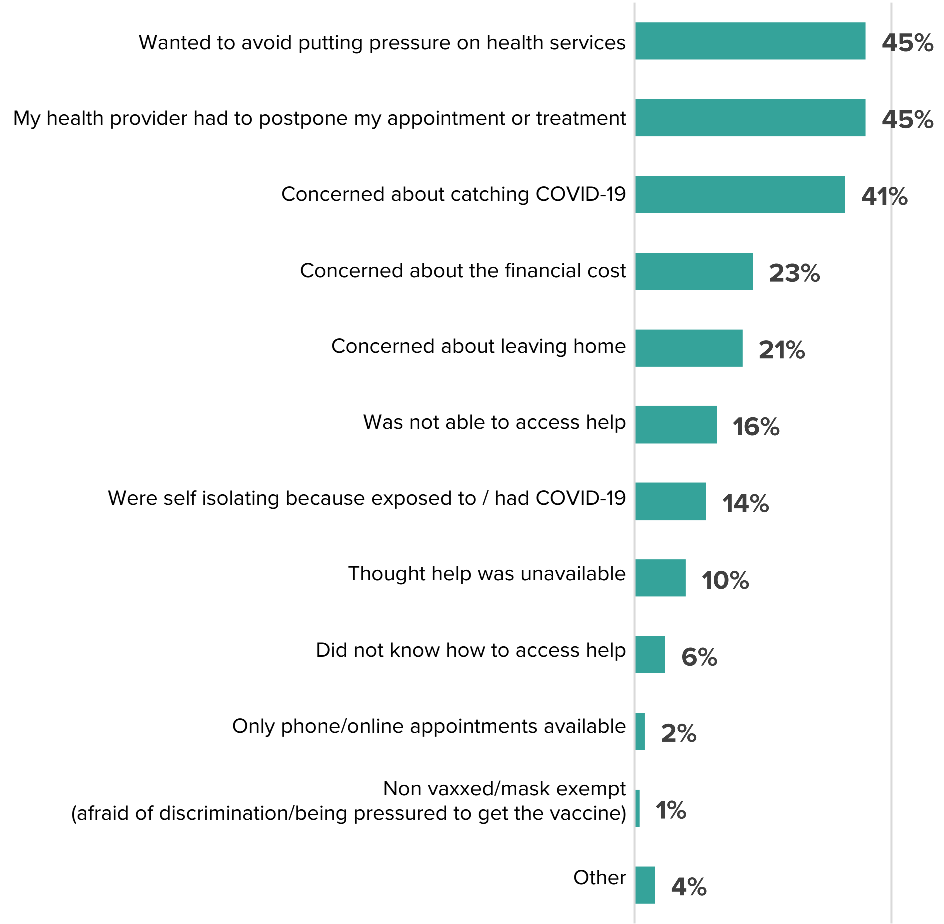
A similar proportion indicate that the delay was caused by the health provider needing to postpone.

Four in ten of those who delayed did so due to concern about catching COVID-19.

'Other' reasons (4%) included waiting times / long queues, lack of trust in general practitioner, challenges visiting with COVID protocols and a preference for face-to-face consultations.

▸ This is a new question in 2022.

Reasons for delaying seeking health treatment or advice – 8-city total (%)



Base: Those who have delayed seeking health treatment or advice (excluding not answered) (n=1947)

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

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Reasons for the delay in seeking treatment advice

Reasons for delay seeking treatment or advice(%)

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1947) %	AUCKLAND (n=886) %	HAMILTON (n=151) %	TAURANGA (n=139) %	HUTT (n=137) %	PORIRUA (n=152) %	WELLINGTON (n=152) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=160) %	DUNEDIN (n=190) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=611) %
Wanted to avoid putting pressure on health services	45	42	41	50	47	40	54 ^	51	57 ^	50
My health provider had to postpone my appointment or treatment	45	49	43	30 V	44	43	39	35 V	39	42
Concerned about catching COVID-19	41	43	40	26 V	42	31 V	47	39	40	39
Concerned about the financial cost	23	23	28	21	19	22	21	24	24	21
Concerned about leaving home	21	21	20	18	20	18	30 ^	18	16	23
Was not able to access help	16	15	22 ^	14	15	19	13	19	13	14
Were self isolating because exposed to / had COVID-19	14	13	20 ^	26 ^	16	20 ^	15	8 V	11	15
Thought help was unavailable	10	10	8	10	6	15 ^	10	8	8	9
Did not know how to access help	6	7	6	6	6	8	4	6	2	5
Only phone/online appointments available	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Non vaxxed/mask exempt - afraid of discrimination/being pressured to get the vaccine	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1
Other	4	4	6	5	3	7	4	5	4	5

Base: Those who have delayed seeking health treatment or advice (excluding not answered) (n=1947)
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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

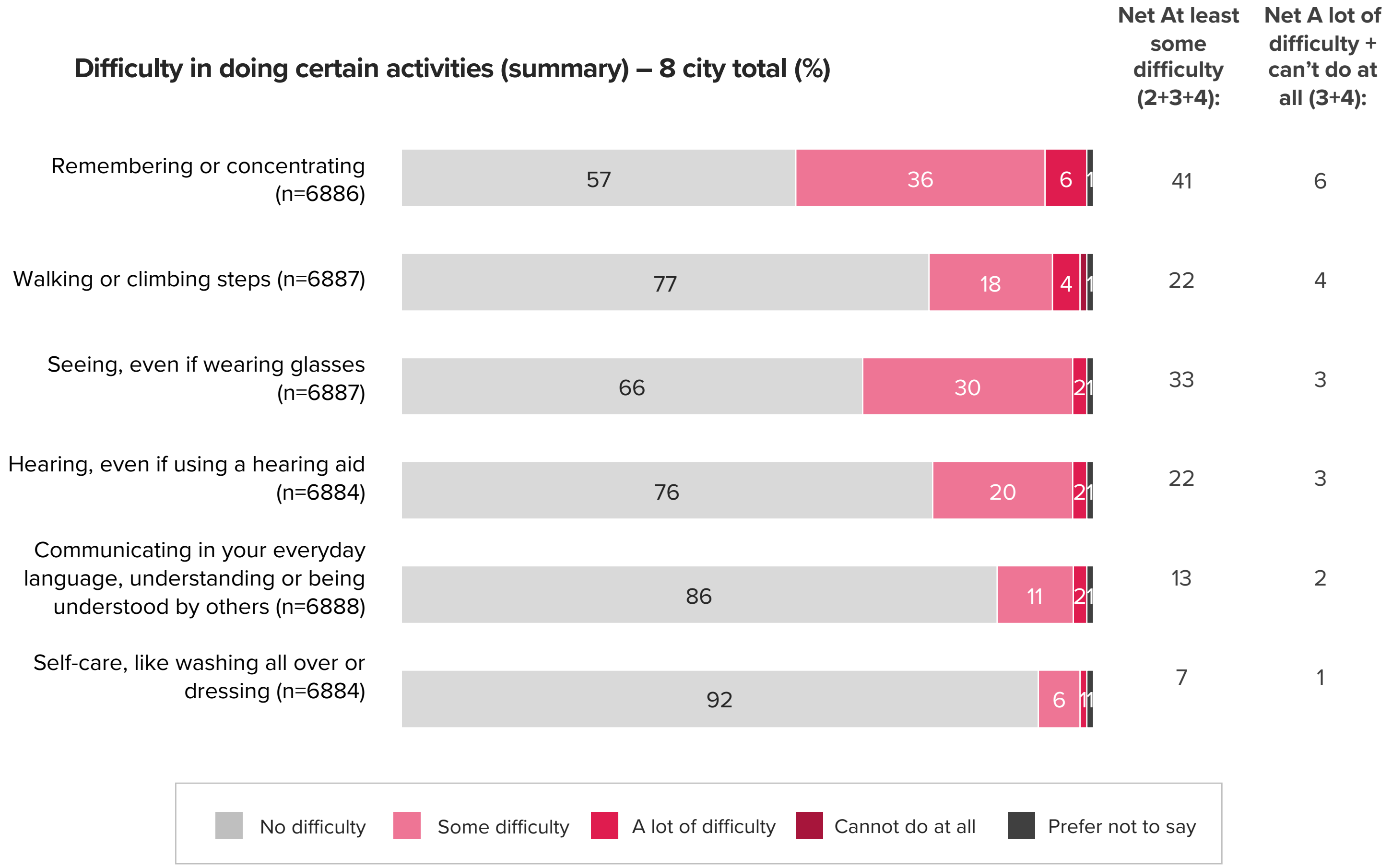
HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Difficulty in doing certain activities

Over two in five (41%) say they have at least some difficulty remembering or concentrating, while about a third (33%) say they have difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Difficulty in doing certain activities (summary) – 8 city total (%)



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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

NGĀ TAKE Ā-ROHE / LOCAL ISSUES

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of problems or issues in their city/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 city/local area

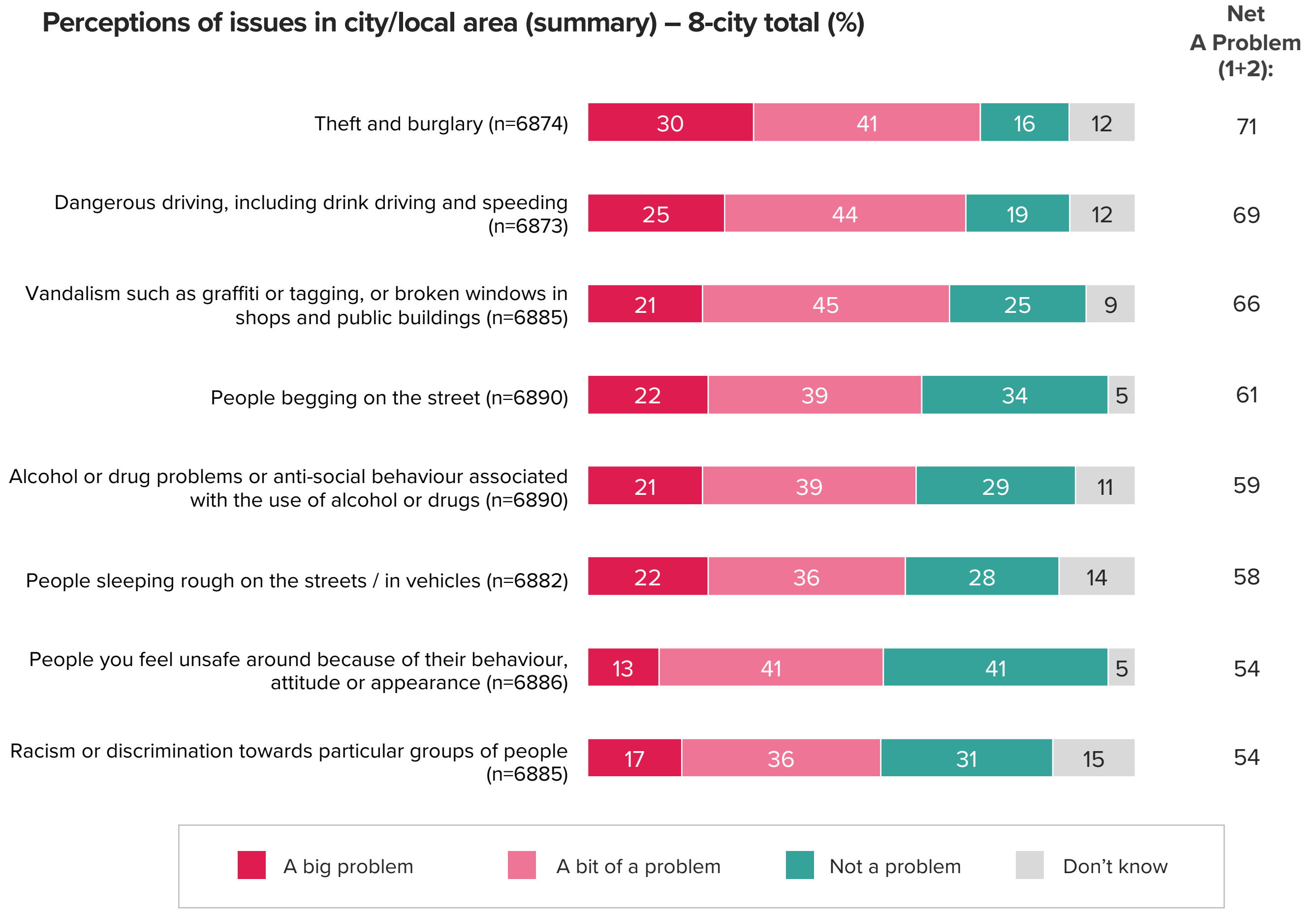
Respondents were asked about the extent to which they perceive each of a number of specific issues has been a problem in their city/local area in the previous 12 months.

The most commonly reported problem was theft and burglary (71%) followed by dangerous driving (69%).

Higher percentages of respondents in 2022 than in 2020 perceive all issues as problems, except for racism/discrimination (refer to following charts).

(Note: when comparing results for Auckland with other cities in the following charts, it is important to remember that Auckland residents were answering about their local area rather than their city.)

Perceptions of issues in city/local area (summary) – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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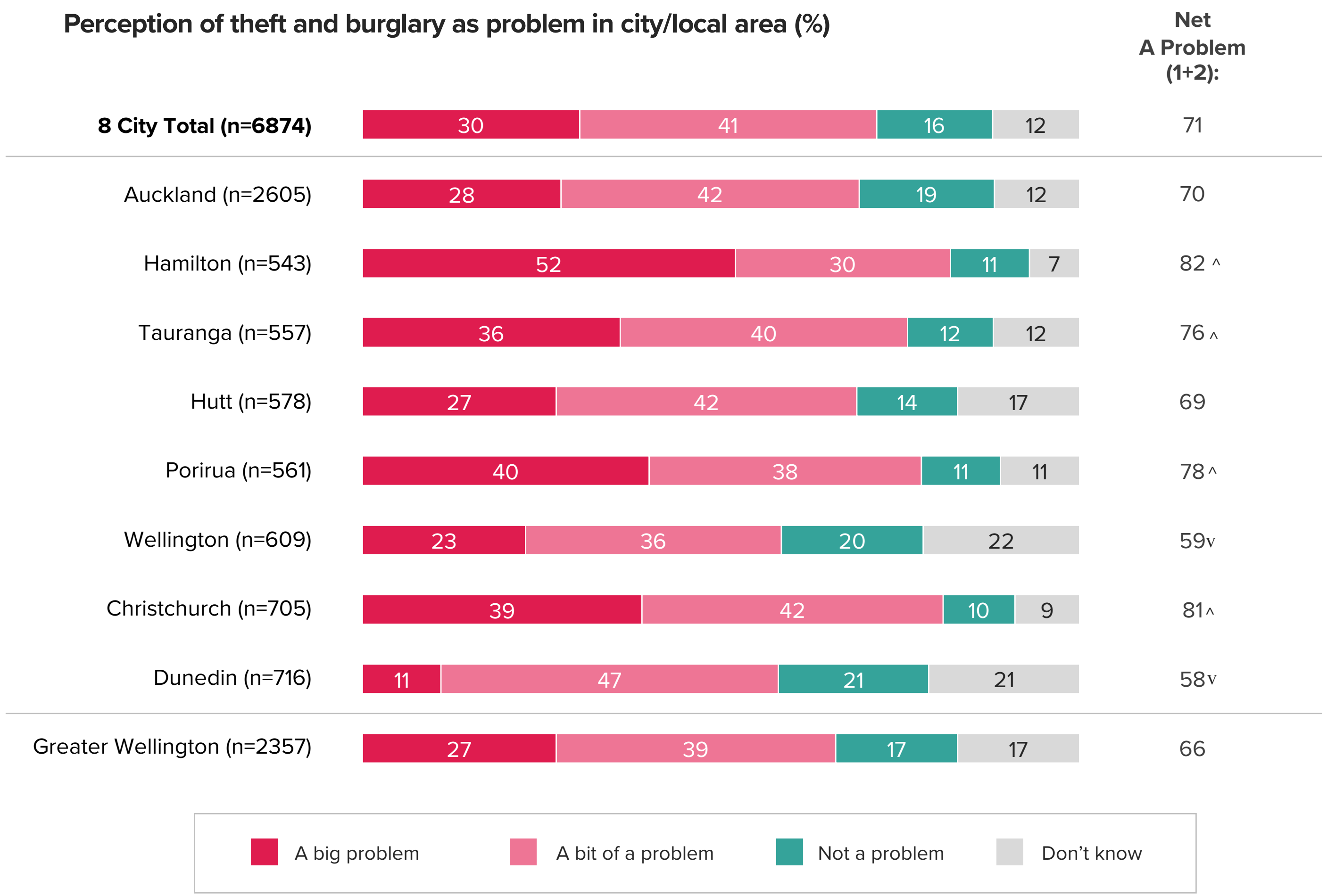
LOCAL ISSUES

Theft and burglary

Seven in 10 (71%) respondents in the eight city areas perceive theft and burglary to have been a problem in their local area over the past 12 months, with 30% rating it a big problem and 41% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 2020, when 61% perceived theft and burglary to have been a problem.



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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)

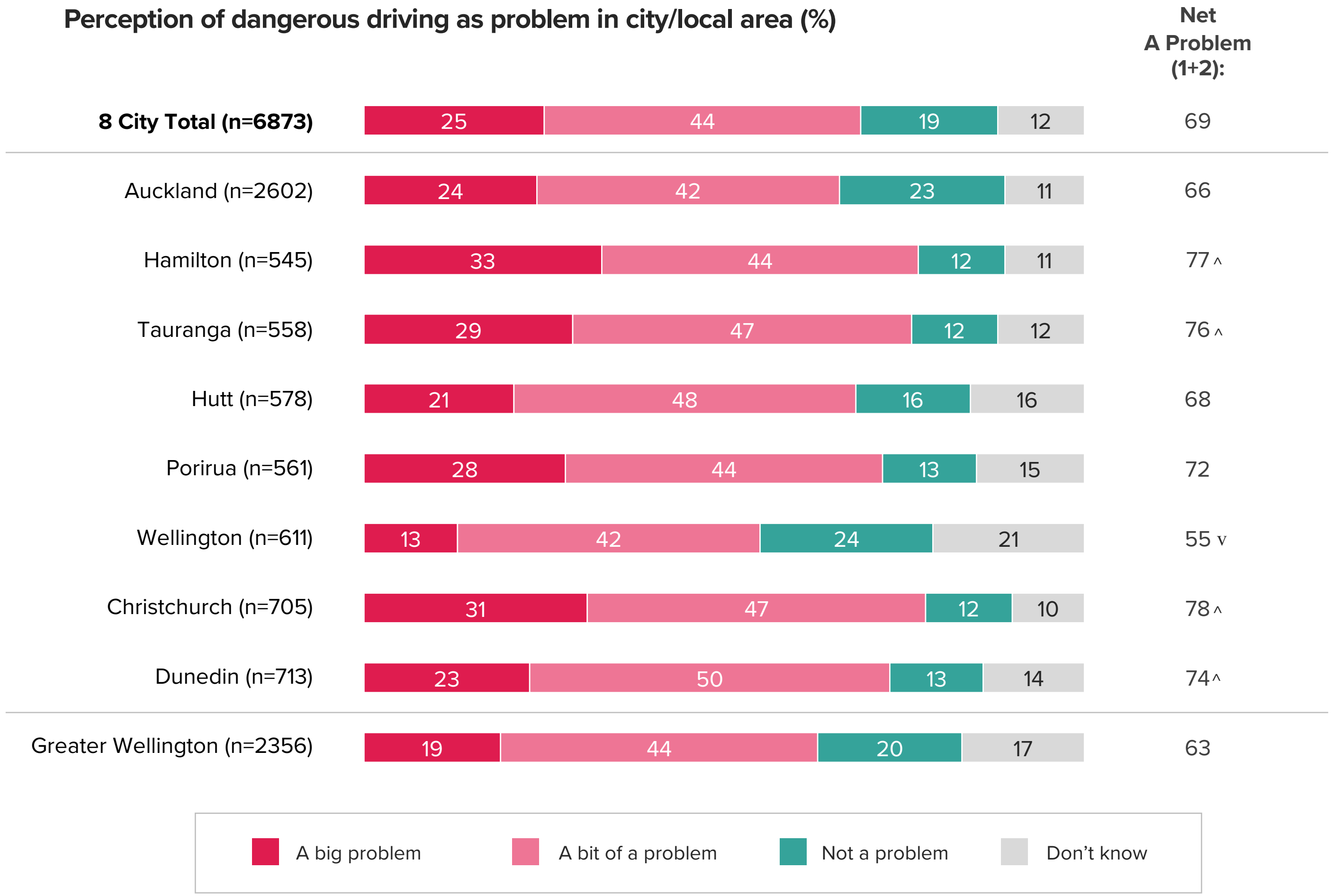
The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

LOCAL ISSUES

Dangerous driving

Sixty-nine percent in the eight city areas perceive dangerous driving (including drink driving and speeding) to have been a problem in their city/local area over the past year, with a quarter of respondents perceiving it to have been a big problem and a further 44% a bit of a problem.



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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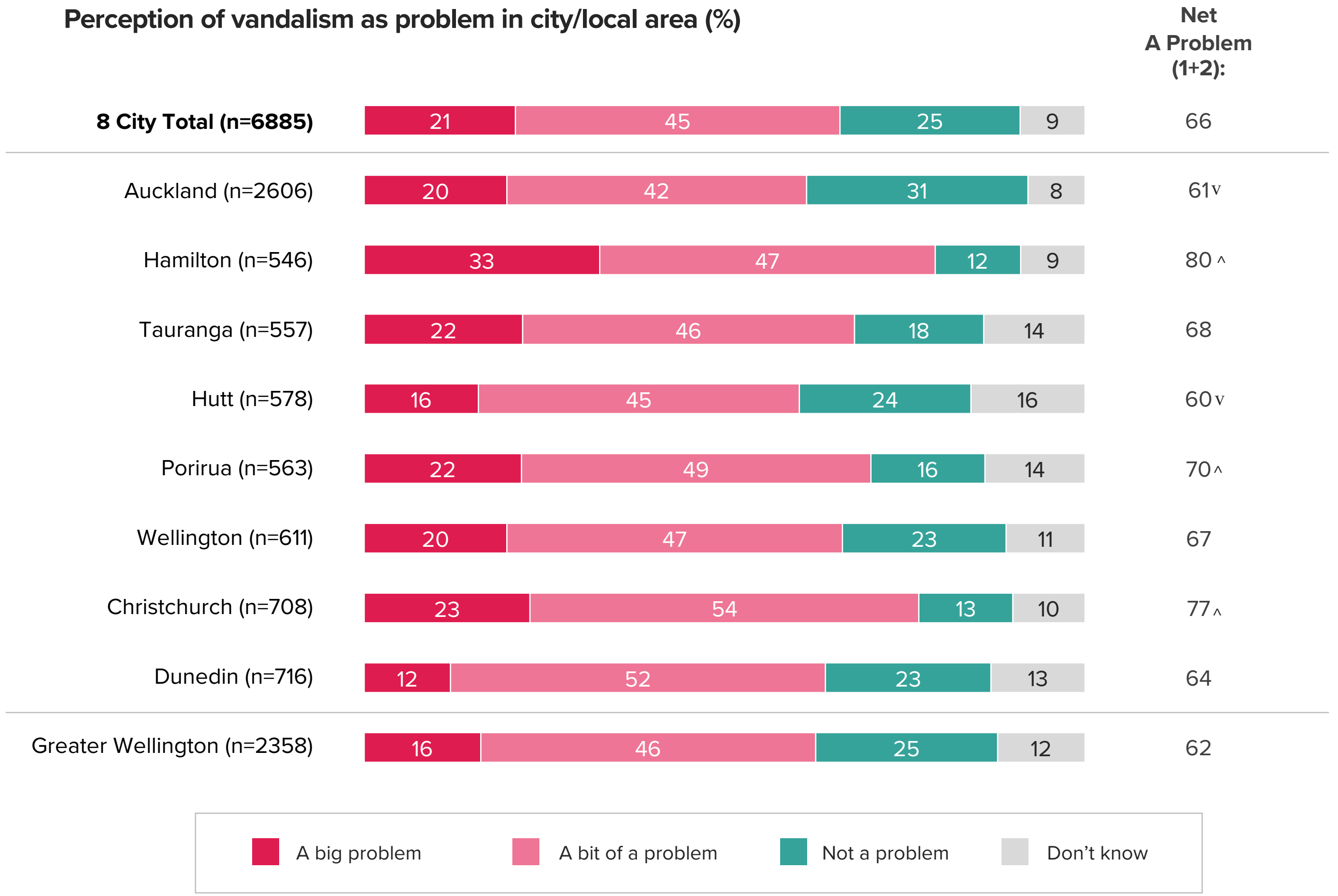
LOCAL ISSUES

Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging

Two in three (66%) respondents across the eight cities perceive vandalism to have been a problem in their city/local area over the past 12 months. Twenty-one percent indicate it has been a big problem and 45% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 2020, when 53% perceived vandalism to have been a problem.

Perception of vandalism as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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)

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.

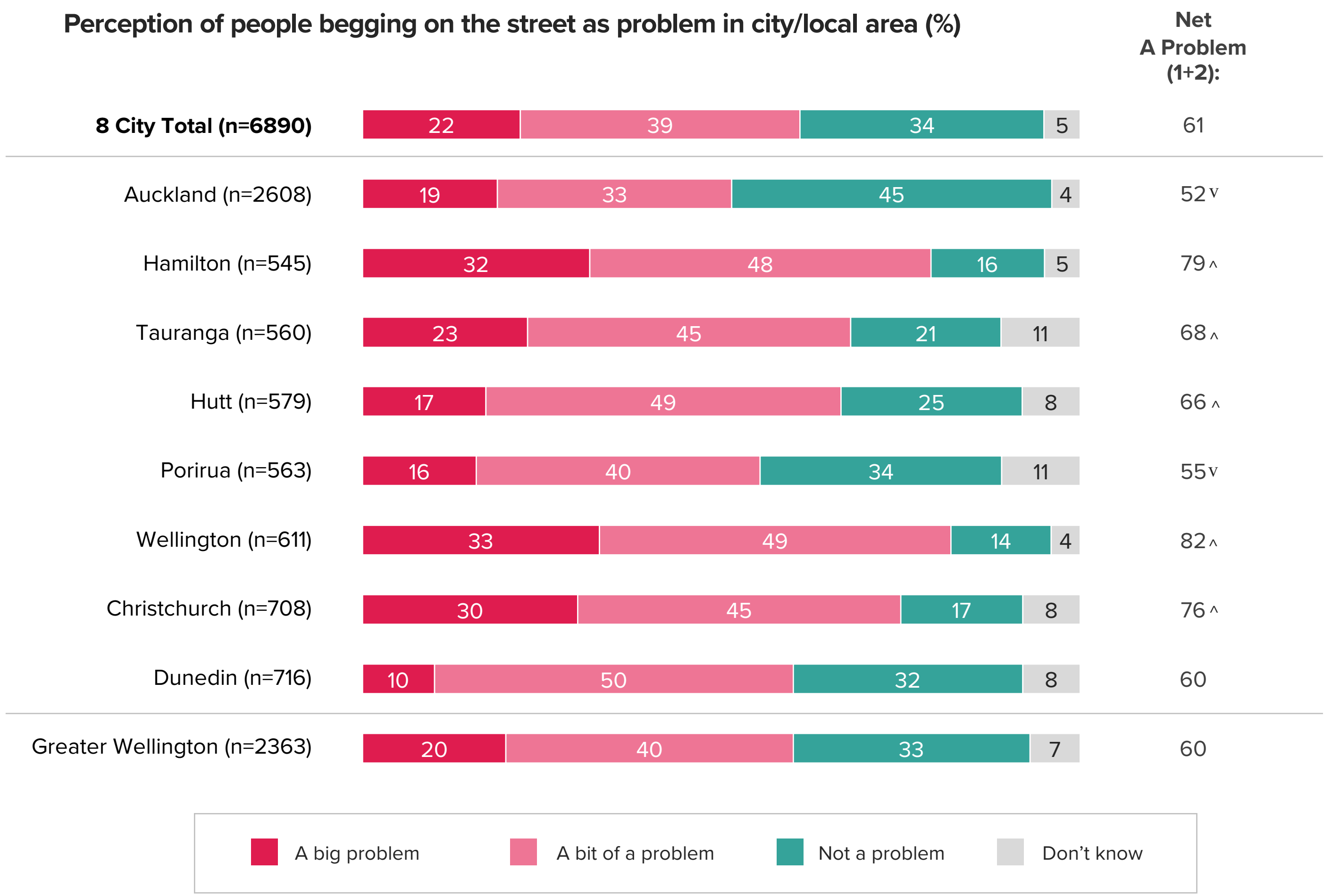
^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

LOCAL ISSUES

People begging in the street

Six in 10 (61%) respondents in the eight city areas consider people begging on the street to have been a problem in their city/local area during the last 12 months. Twenty-two percent consider it to have been a big problem and a further 39% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 2020, when 55% perceived people begging in the street to have been a problem.



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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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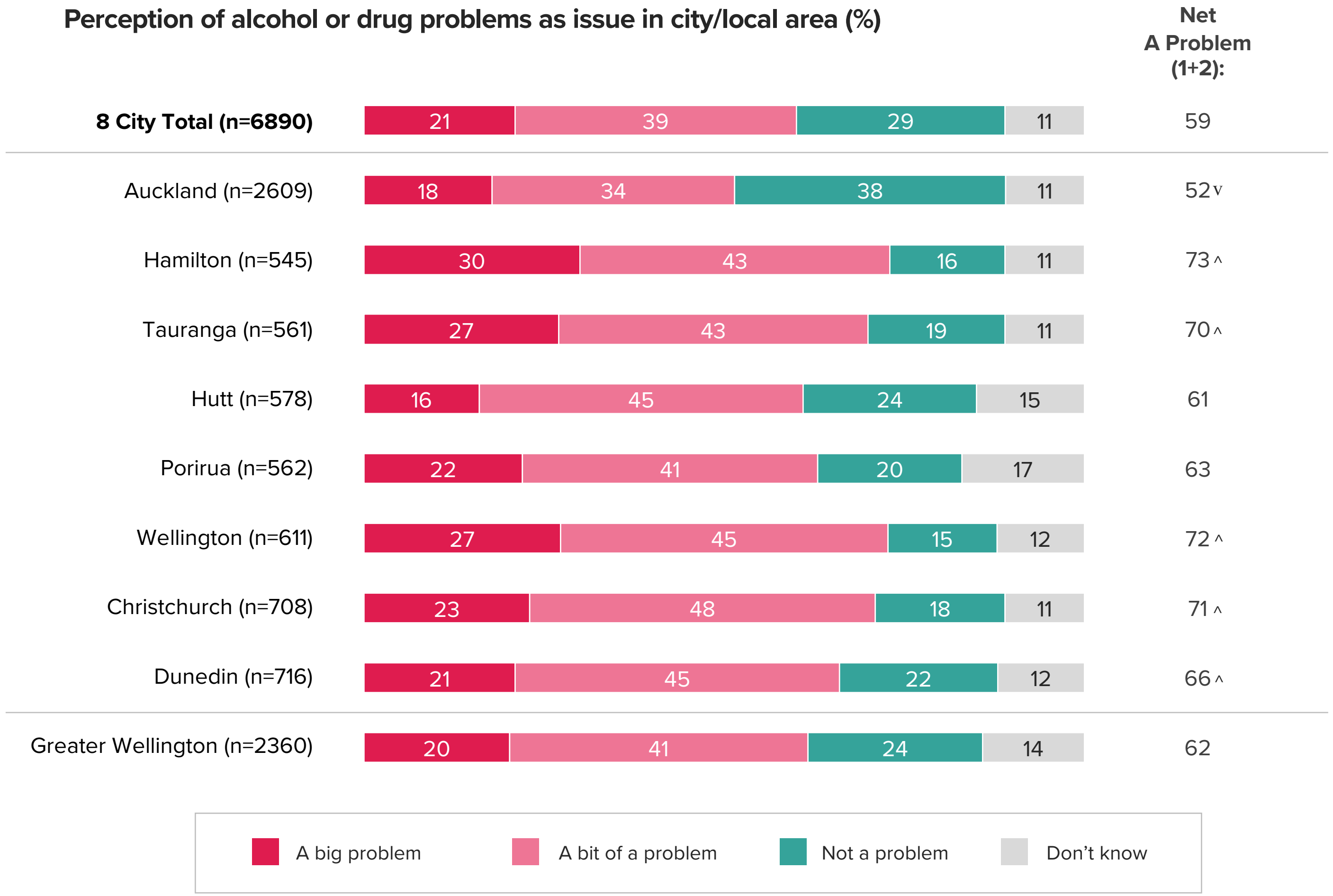
Alcohol or drug problems

Fifty-nine percent of respondents across the eight cities perceive alcohol or drugs problems, or anti-social behaviour associated with the use of alcohol or drugs, to have been a problem in their city/local area, with 21% rating it a big problem and 39% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 53% in 2020.

Perception of alcohol or drug problems as issue in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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.

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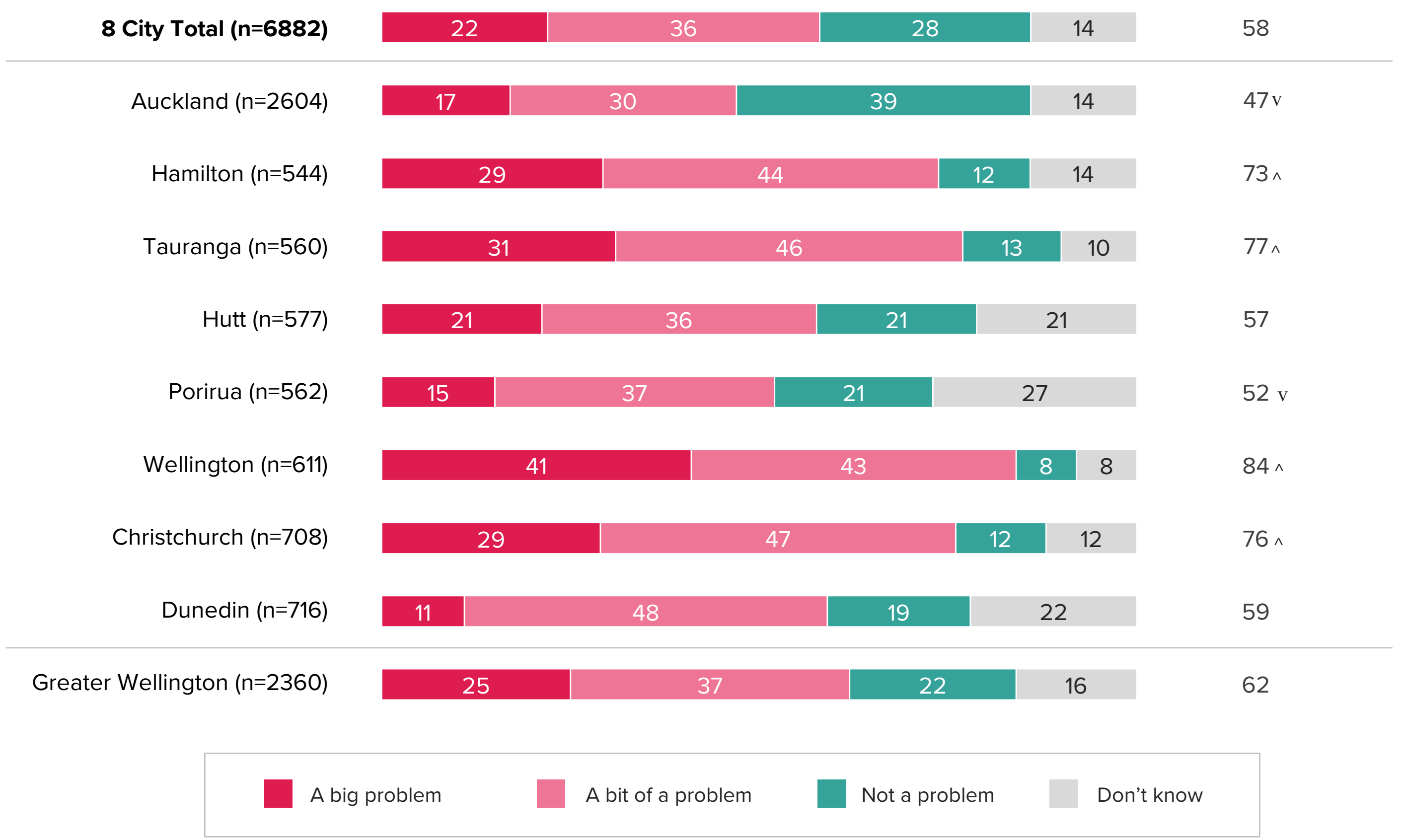
People sleeping rough

Fifty-eight percent of respondents across the eight cities consider people sleeping rough on the streets or in vehicles to have been a problem in their city/local area during the last 12 months. Twenty-two percent consider this has been a big problem and 36% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 2020, when 52% perceived people sleeping rough to have been a problem.

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



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

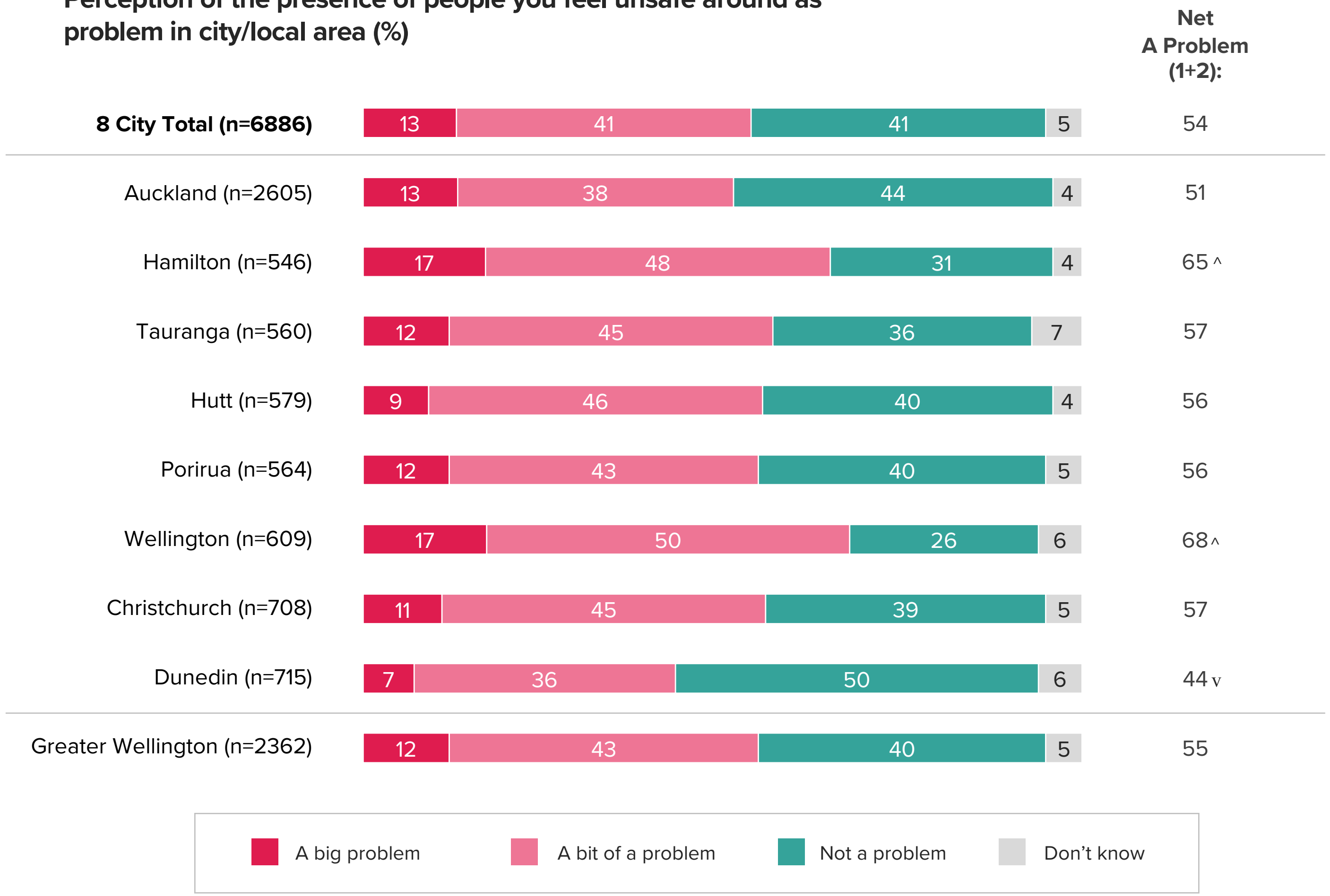
LOCAL ISSUES

People you feel unsafe around

Over half (54%) feel there has been a problem with people whose behaviour, attitudes or appearance have caused them to feel unsafe in the past 12 months. Thirteen percent consider this has been a big problem and 41% a bit of a problem.

This is an increase from 2020, when 41% perceived this to have been a problem.

Perception of the presence of people you feel unsafe around as problem in city/local area (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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)

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

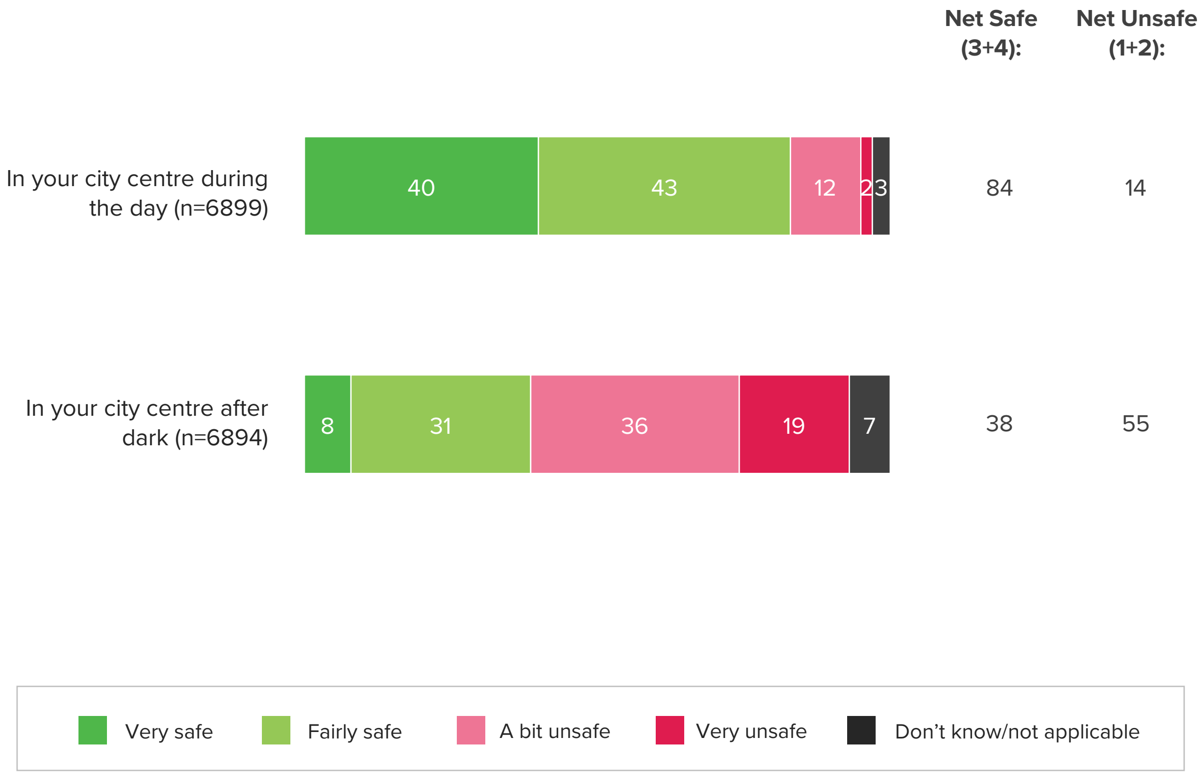
Sense of safety - summary

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

While 84% feel safe in their city centre during the day, just 38% feel safe in their city centre after dark.

Feelings of safety in the city centre have decreased during the day and even more so after dark (refer to following charts).

Perceived safety in various circumstances (summary)
– 8-city 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.

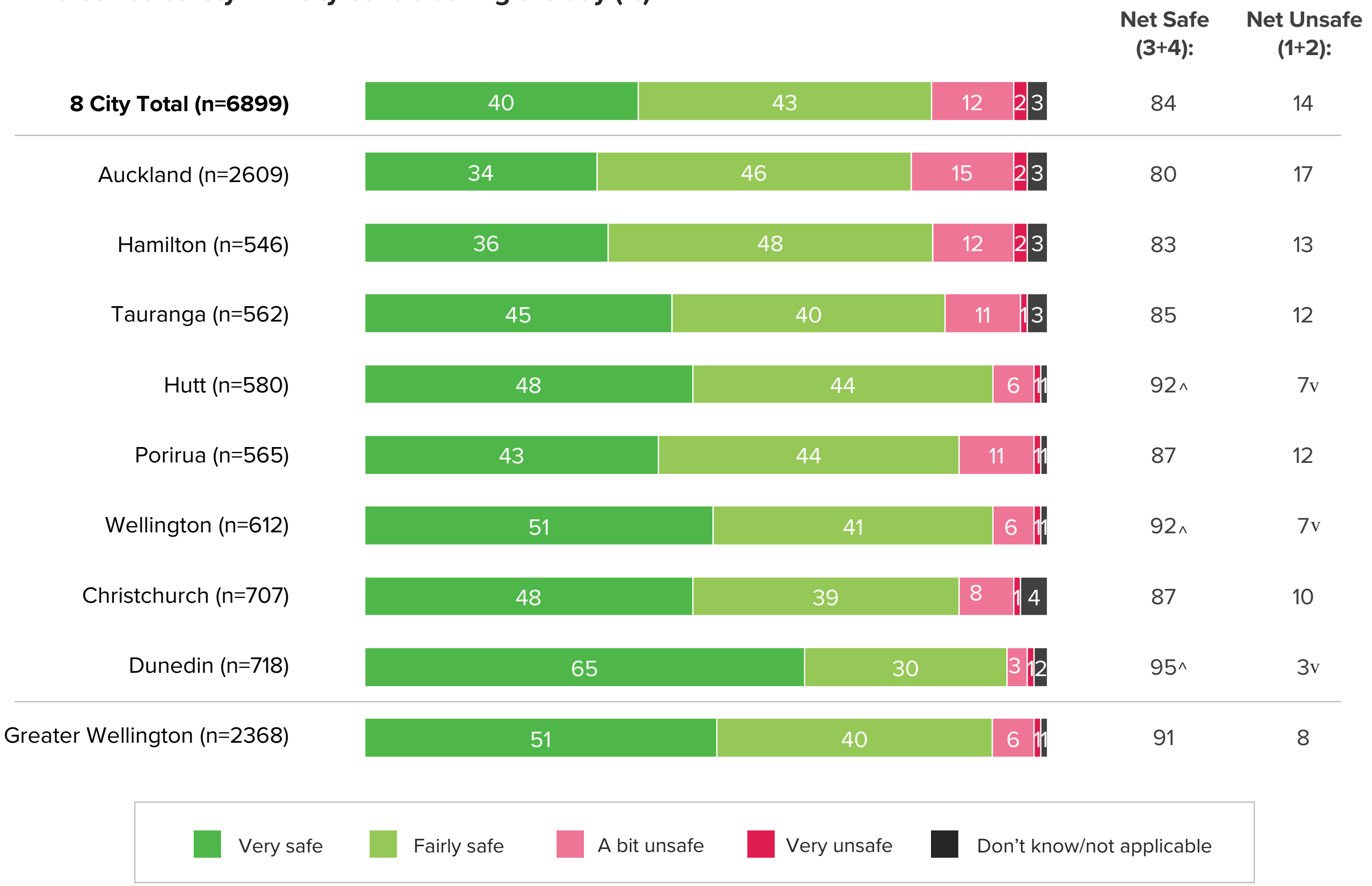
LOCAL ISSUES

Sense of safety – In your city centre during the day

Eighty-four percent of respondents across the eight cities feel safe in their city centre during the day.

This is a decrease from 91% feeling safe in 2020.

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



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)

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

LOCAL ISSUES

Sense of safety – In your city centre after dark

Over half (55%) of respondents in the eight city areas feel unsafe in their city centre after dark, including one in five (19%) who feel very unsafe.

This is an increase from 2020, when 45% felt unsafe, including 11% who felt very unsafe.

Perceived safety – In city centre after dark (%)

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know/not applicable	Net Safe (3+4):	Net Unsafe (1+2):
8 City Total (n=6894)	8	31	36	19	7	38	55
Auckland (n=2606)	8	29	36	22	6	37	58
Hamilton (n=545)	5	29	36	22	7	34	58
Tauranga (n=562)	8	31	31	19	12	39	49v
Hutt (n=580)	8	34	38	9	10	43^	48v
Porirua (n=565)	8	29	36	16	11	37	52
Wellington (n=611)	7	36	36	16	5	43^	52
Christchurch (n=707)	6	31	39	14	10	36	54
Dunedin (n=718)	11	45	29	7	8	56^	36v
Greater Wellington (n=2363)	9	36	34	13	8	46	46

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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v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

Dunedin

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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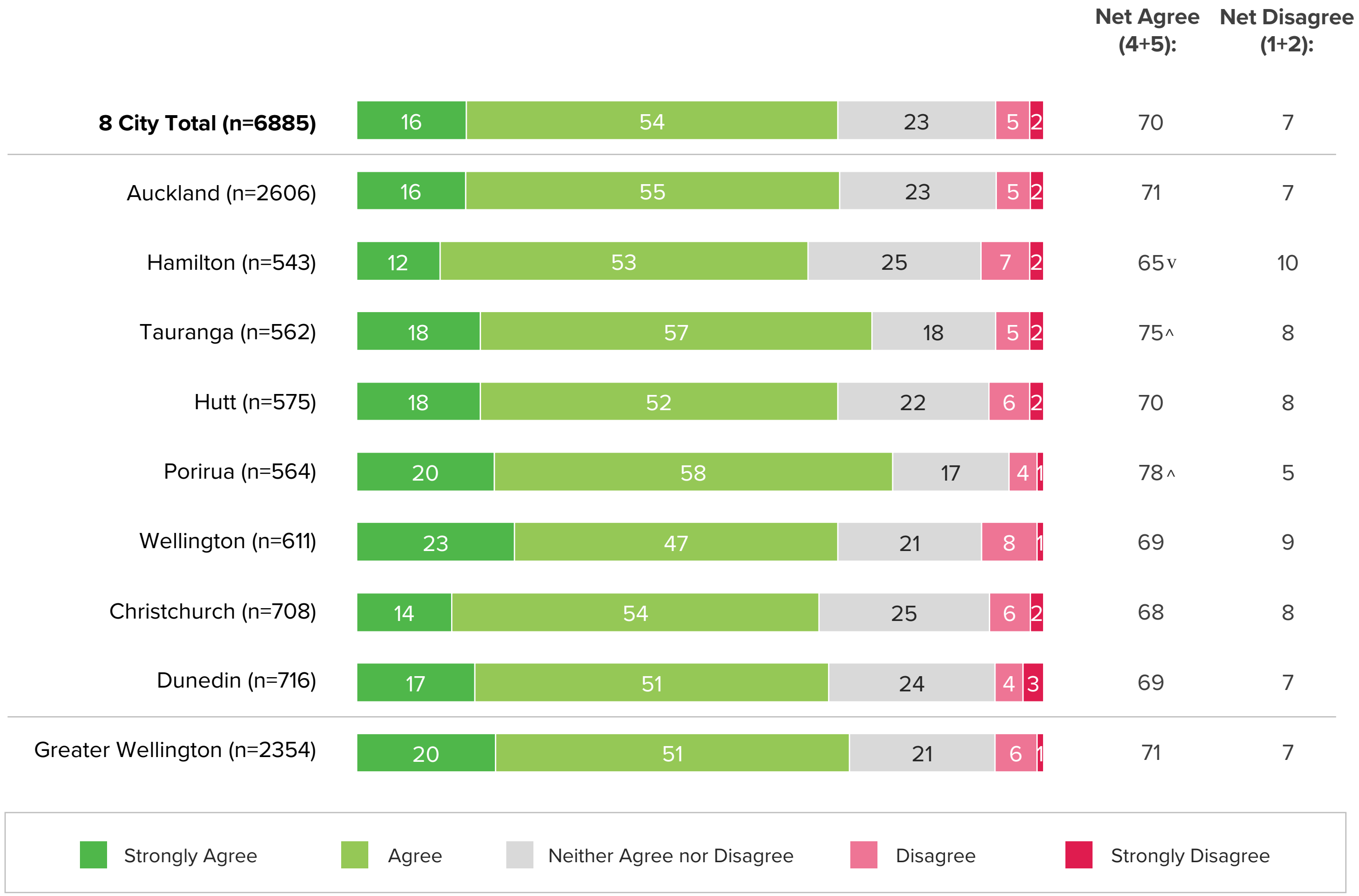
Importance of sense of community

Seven in 10 respondents consider it important to them to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood.

Importance of sense of community (%)



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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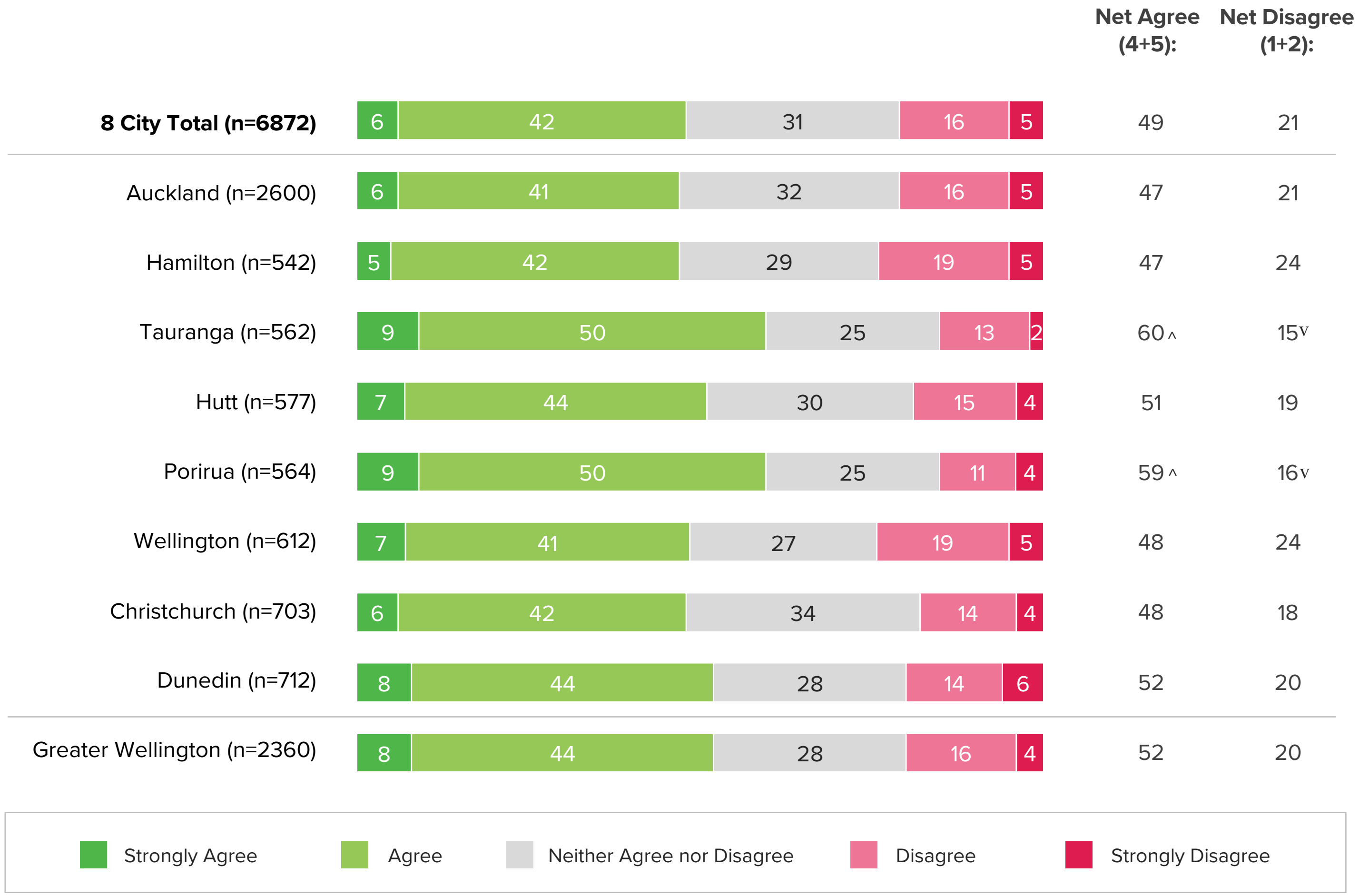
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Sense of community experienced

Half (49%) the respondents across the eight cities agree that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood, while 21% disagree.

Sense of community experienced (%)



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)

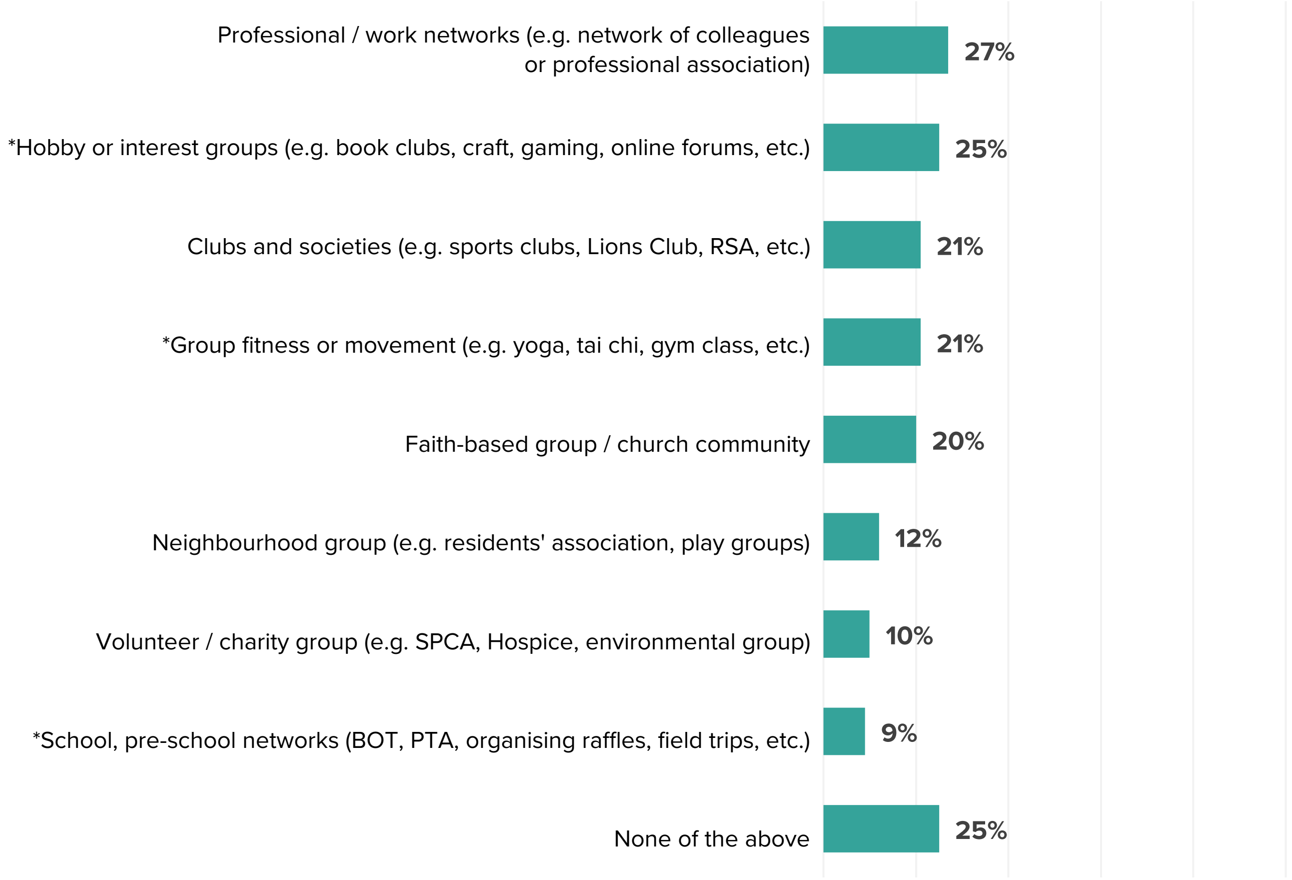
The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total. The results may differ slightly from the sum of the corresponding figures in the chart due to rounding.

Participation in social networks and groups

Three in four respondents across the eight cities belong to at least one of the ten types of social networks/groups listed.

One in 10 belong to a volunteer or charity group.

Participation in social networks and groups – 8-city total (%)



(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n= 6897)
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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6897) %	AUCKLAND (n=2610) %	HAMILTON (n=545) %	TAURANGA (n=563) %	HUTT (n=578) %	PORIRUA (n=564) %	WELLINGTON (n=611) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=708) %	DUNEDIN (n=718) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2362) %
Professional / work networks (e.g. network of colleagues or professional association)	27	28	20 V	23	26	27	30	25	26	27
Hobby or interest groups (e.g. book clubs, craft, gaming, online forums, etc.)	25	24	25	23	25	26	30 ^	28	29	28
Clubs and societies (e.g. sports clubs, Lions Club, RSA, etc.)	21	19	21	31 ^	23	24	22	24	28 ^	24
Group fitness or movement (e.g. yoga, tai chi, gym class, etc.)	21	21	17	25	24	26 ^	25	21	16 V	24
Faith-based group / church community	20	22	18	14 V	21	20	15 V	16	15 V	17
Neighbourhood group (e.g. residents' association, play groups)	12	13	12	14	11	13	11	11	7 V	12
Volunteer / charity group (e.g. SPCA, Hospice, environmental group)	10	9	10	11	14	12	13	11	14	14
School, pre-school networks (BOT, PTA, organising raffles, field trips, etc.)	9	10	8	8	11	12	7	10	9	9
None of the above	25	25	32 ^	23	24	22	20 V	26	27	22

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

(Themes mentioned by 5% or more of respondents)

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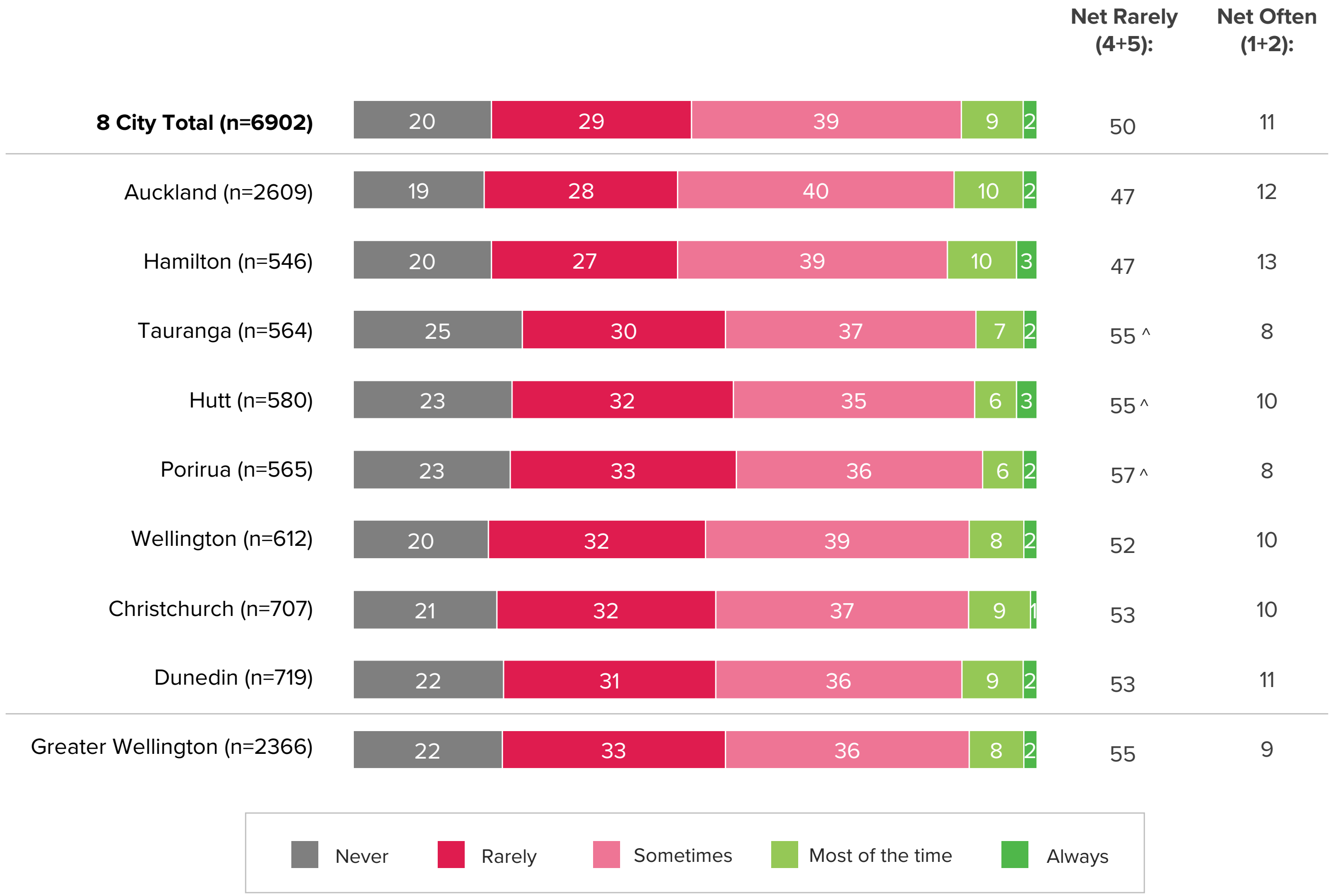
Frequency of feeling lonely or isolated

While half say they have rarely or never felt lonely or isolated in the past year, 39% have sometimes felt this way and 11% have felt this way most or all of the time.

Frequency of feeling isolated (%)



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.

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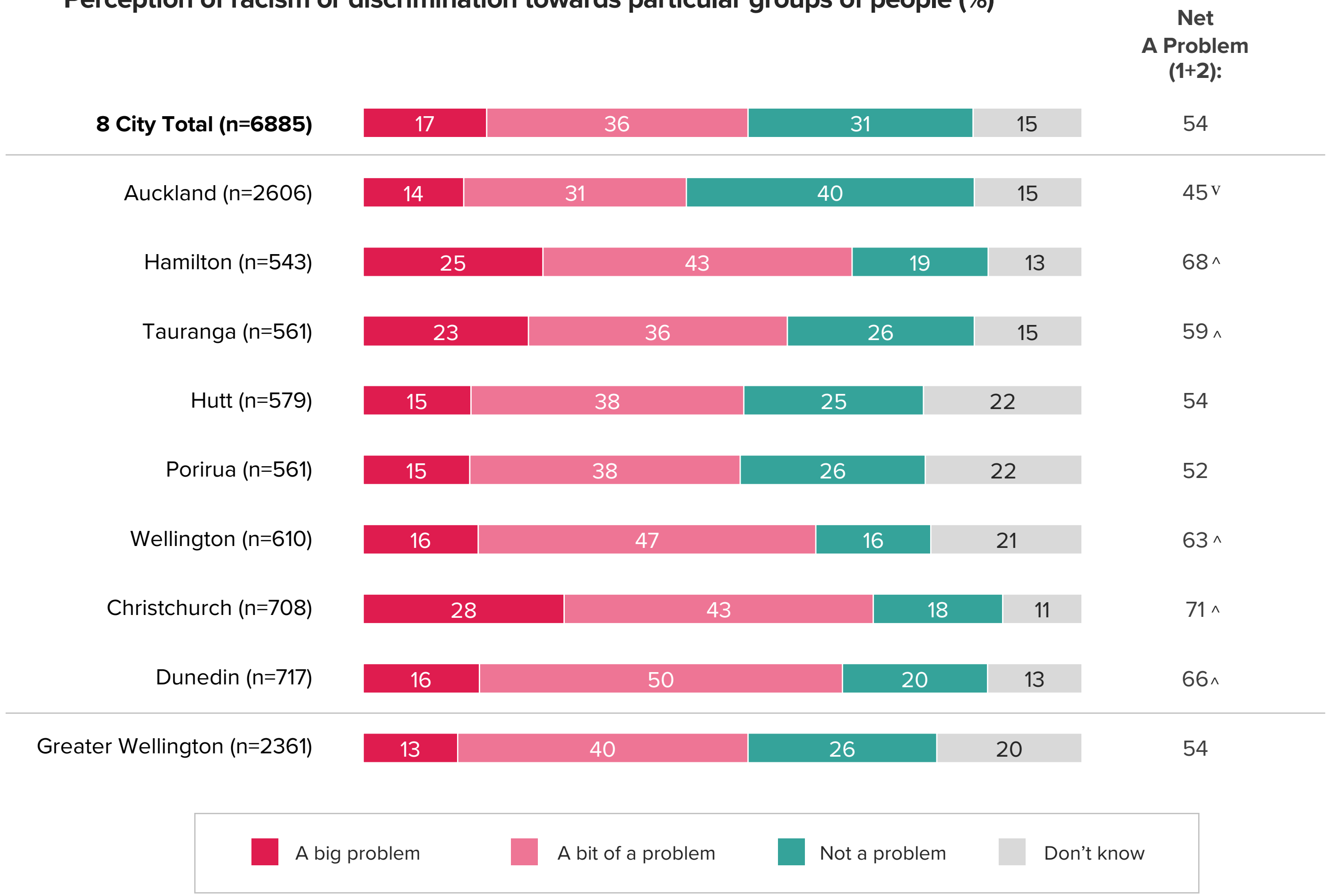
Racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people

Over half (54%) of respondents across the eight cities consider racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people to have been a problem in their city/local area over the past 12 months.

Seventeen percent consider this has been a big problem and 36% a bit of a problem.

Perception of racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/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.

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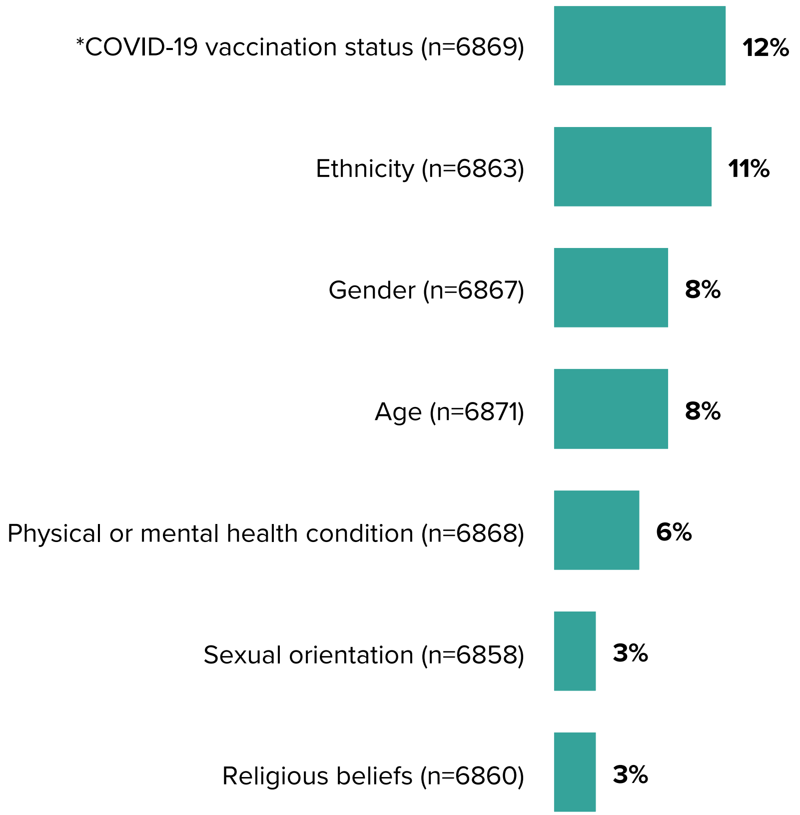
Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance - summary

Over the past three months, 12% feel they have personally experienced prejudice or intolerance, or been treated intolerance, or been treated unfairly or excluded, in their city/local area because of their COVID-19 vaccination status.

Eleven percent have experienced this because of their ethnicity.

Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in the past three months in city/local area – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q37. In the last three months in <city/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.

Personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in past 3 months in city/local area

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6858-6871) %	AUCKLAND (n=2600-2605) %	HAMILTON (n=540-542) %	TAURANGA (n=558-561) %	HUTT (n=575-576) %	PORIRUA (n=563-565) %	WELLINGTON (n=610-612) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=701-703) %	DUNEDIN (n=709-712) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2353-2360) %
*COVID-19 vaccination status	12	12	17 ^	18 ^	12	16	10	13	8	13
Ethnicity	11	12	16 ^	11	13	10	13	10	7	11
Gender	8	7	8	8	7	6	13 ^	12	9	9
Age	8	7	8	9	8	7	11	10	8	9
Physical or mental health condition	6	5	11 ^	3	7	5	6	8	7	7
Sexual orientation	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	3	2
Religious beliefs	3	3	5	2	4	3	4	3	3	3

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q37. In the last three months in <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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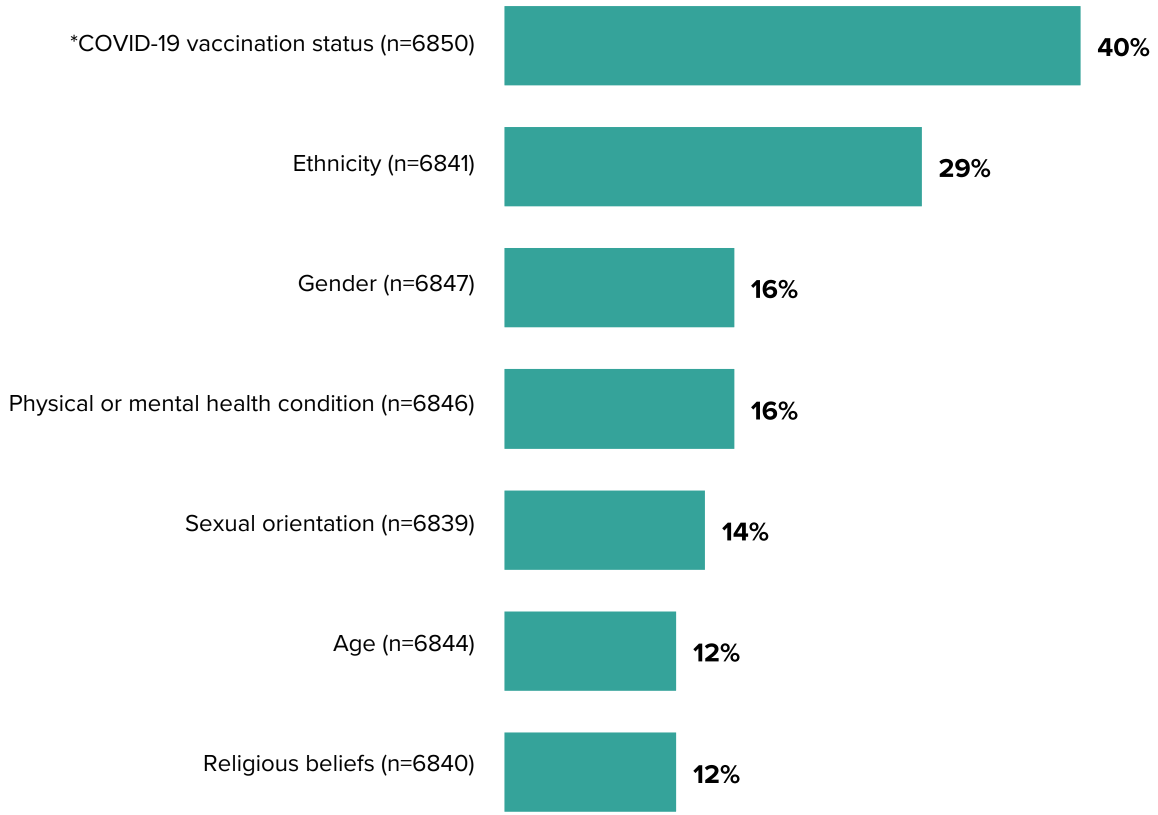
Witnessed prejudice or intolerance - summary

Over the past three months, 40% have witnessed prejudice or intolerance towards someone, or seen them being untreated unfairly or excluded, because of their COVID-19 vaccination status, in their city/local area.

Three in ten (29%) have witnessed this behaviour because of a person's ethnicity.

Witnessed prejudice and intolerance in past three months in city/local area – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q38. In the last three months in <city/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.

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Witnessed prejudice and intolerance in past three months in city/local area

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6839-6850) %	AUCKLAND (n=2595-2598) %	HAMILTON (n=541-542) %	TAURANGA (n=555-557) %	HUTT (n=572-574) %	PORIRUA (n=560-561) %	WELLINGTON (n=609-610) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=698-701) %	DUNEDIN (n=706-710) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2346-2350) %
*COVID-19 vaccination status	40	35v	43	53 ^	36	36	47 ^	47 ^	44	43
Ethnicity	29	26	33	35 ^	26	26	30	34 ^	28	26
Gender	16	13	18	17	13	14	24 ^	24 ^	19	18
Physical or mental health condition	16	13	22 ^	18	14	17	20	21 ^	18	17
Sexual orientation	14	12	18	15	10	10	17	19 ^	17	14
Age	12	11	14	15	11	11	17 ^	15	13	14
Religious beliefs	12	11	17 ^	12	10	10	10	16	14	10

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q38. In the last three months in <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Culture and identity

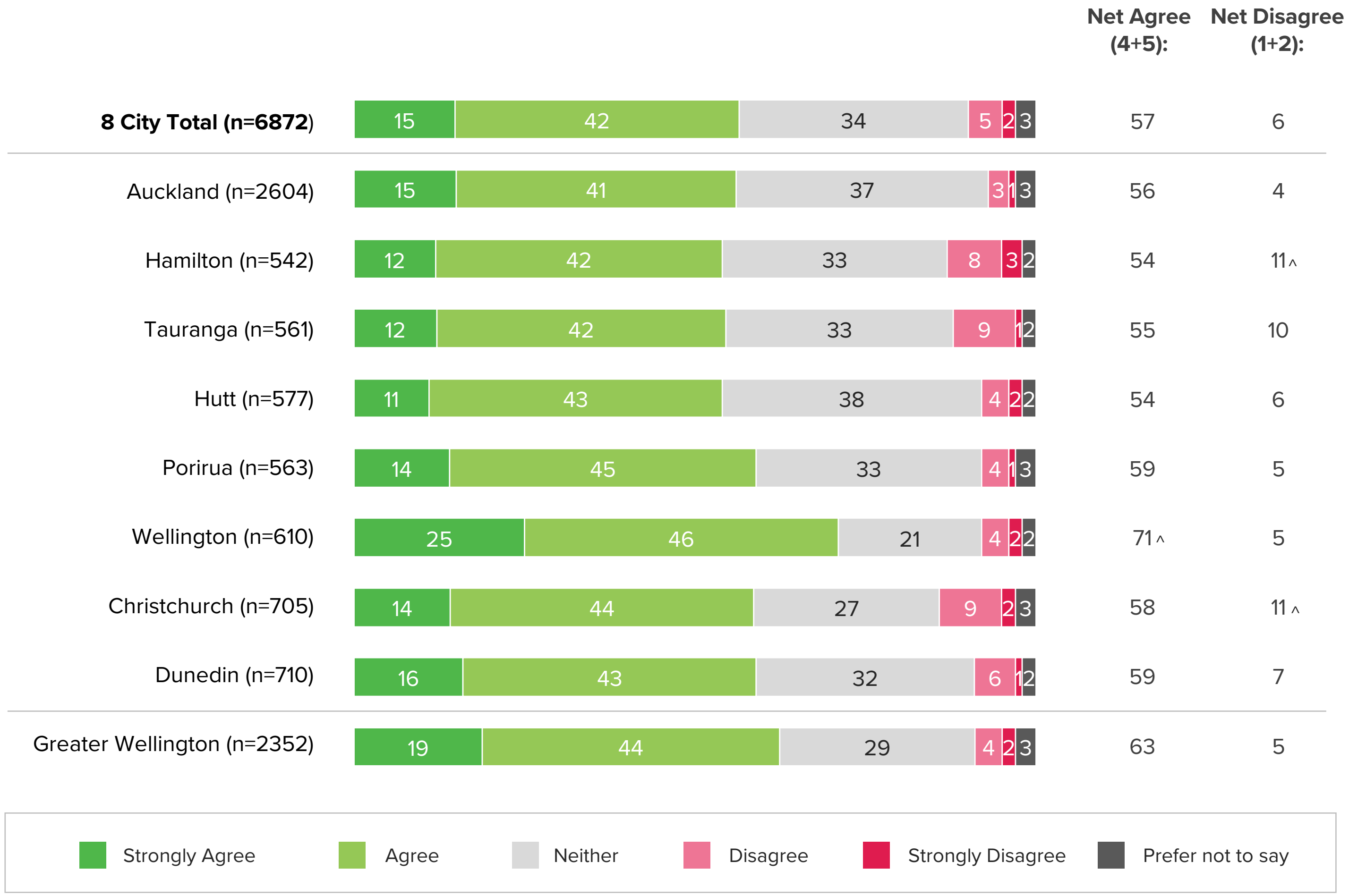
Accept and value me and others of my identity (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

Fifty-seven percent of respondents across the eight cities agree people in their city/local area accept and value them and others of their identity.

Six percent disagree that this is the case.

▸ This is a new question in 2022.

Accept and value me and others of my identity (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City 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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COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

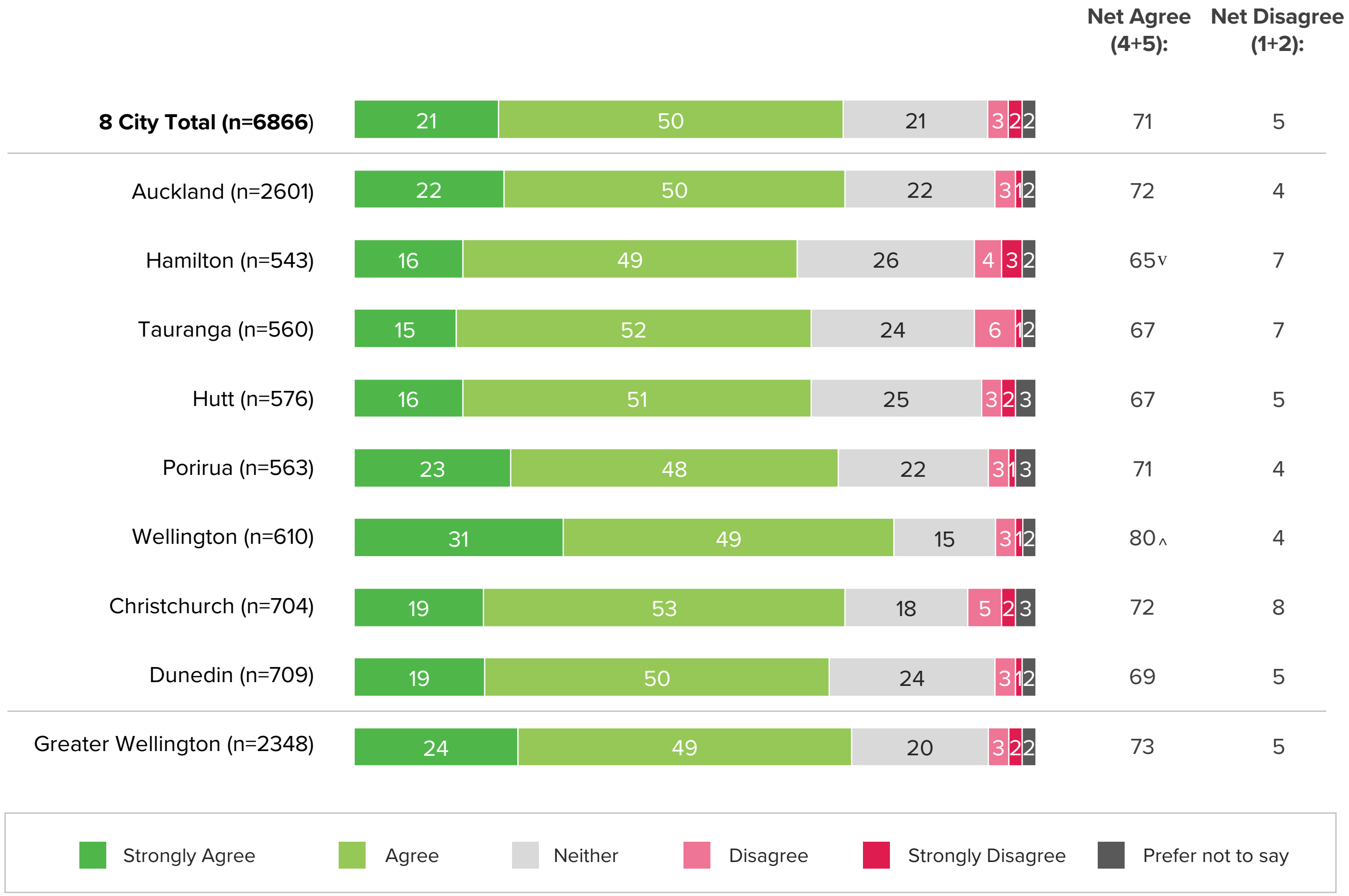
Culture and identity

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (e.g., sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith)

Seven in ten (71%) agree that they feel comfortable dressing in their city/local area in a way that expresses their identity in public, while 5% disagree with this.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Feel comfortable dressing in a way that expresses my identity in public (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <city/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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V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

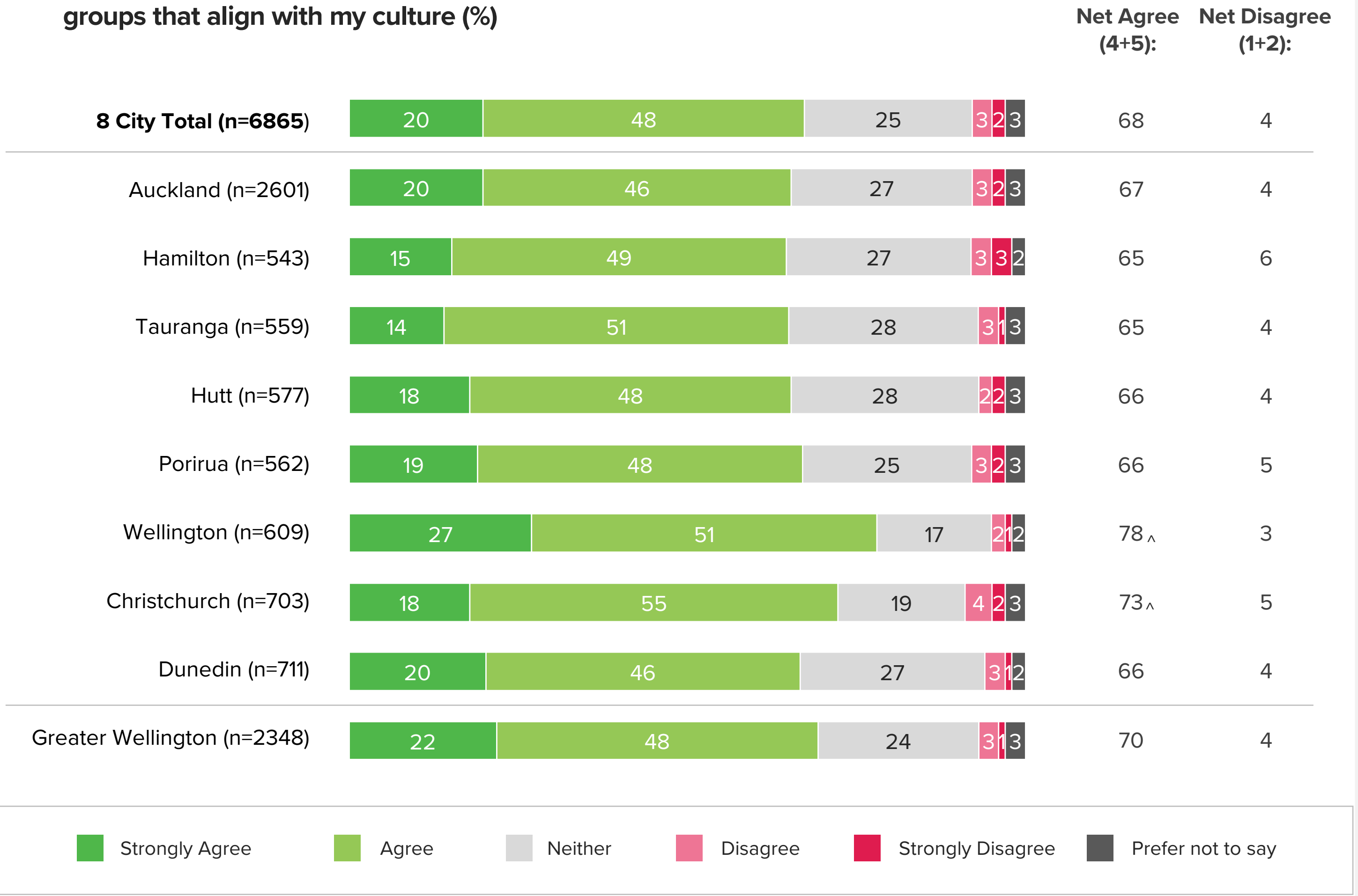
Culture and identity

I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture

Sixty-eight percent of respondents in the eight cities agree that they can participate, perform or attend activities or groups that align with their culture, while 4% disagree that this is the case.

- This is a new question in 2022.

I can participate, perform, or attend activities or groups that align with my culture (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q36. Thinking about living in <city/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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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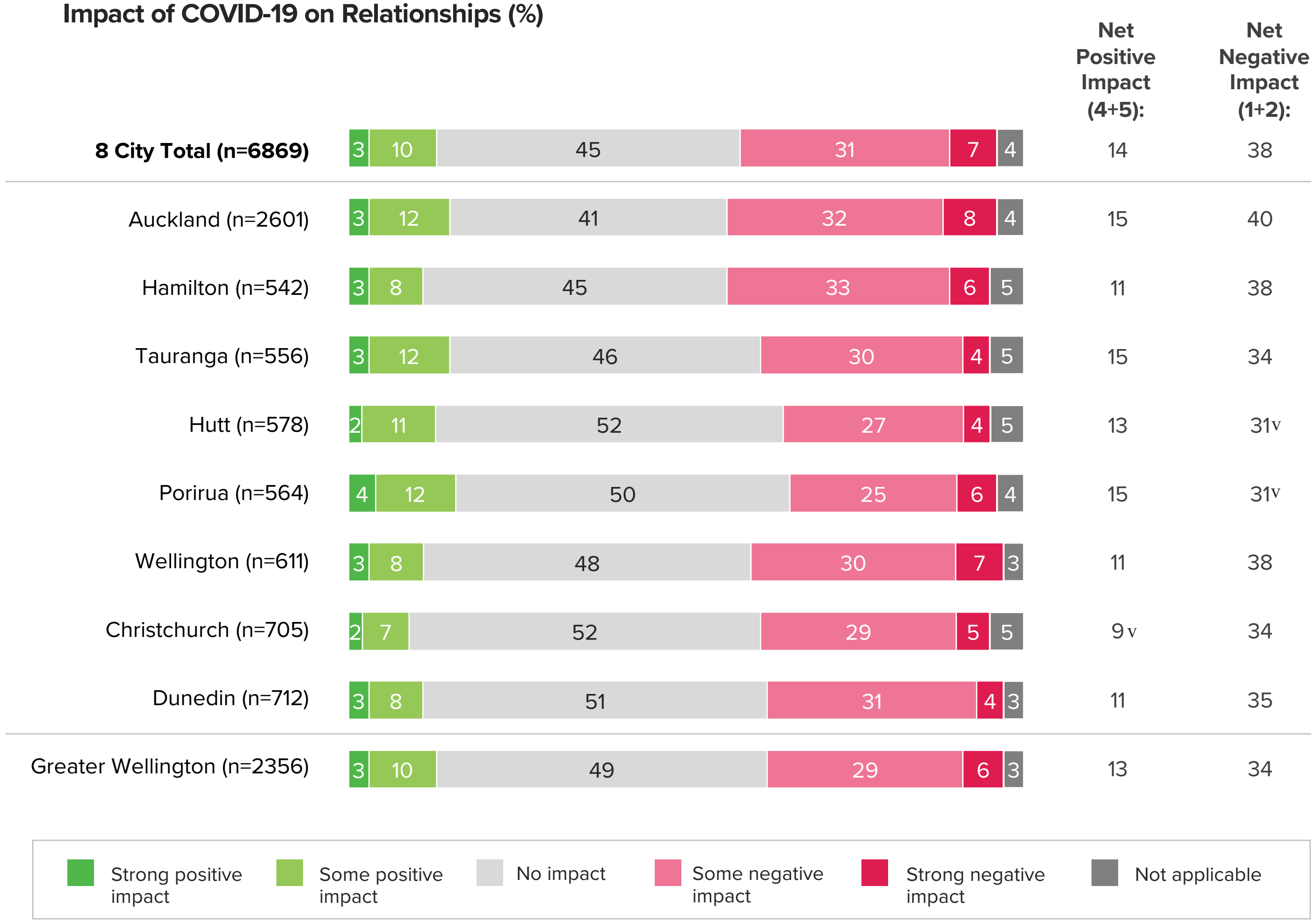
COMMUNITY, CULTURE & SOCIAL NETWORKS

Impact of COVID-19 on relationships

Nearly four in 10 (38%) respondents feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their relationships over the last year, while 14% feel it has had a positive impact.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on Relationships (%)



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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v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)


Greater Wellington

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 city/local area.

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate actions

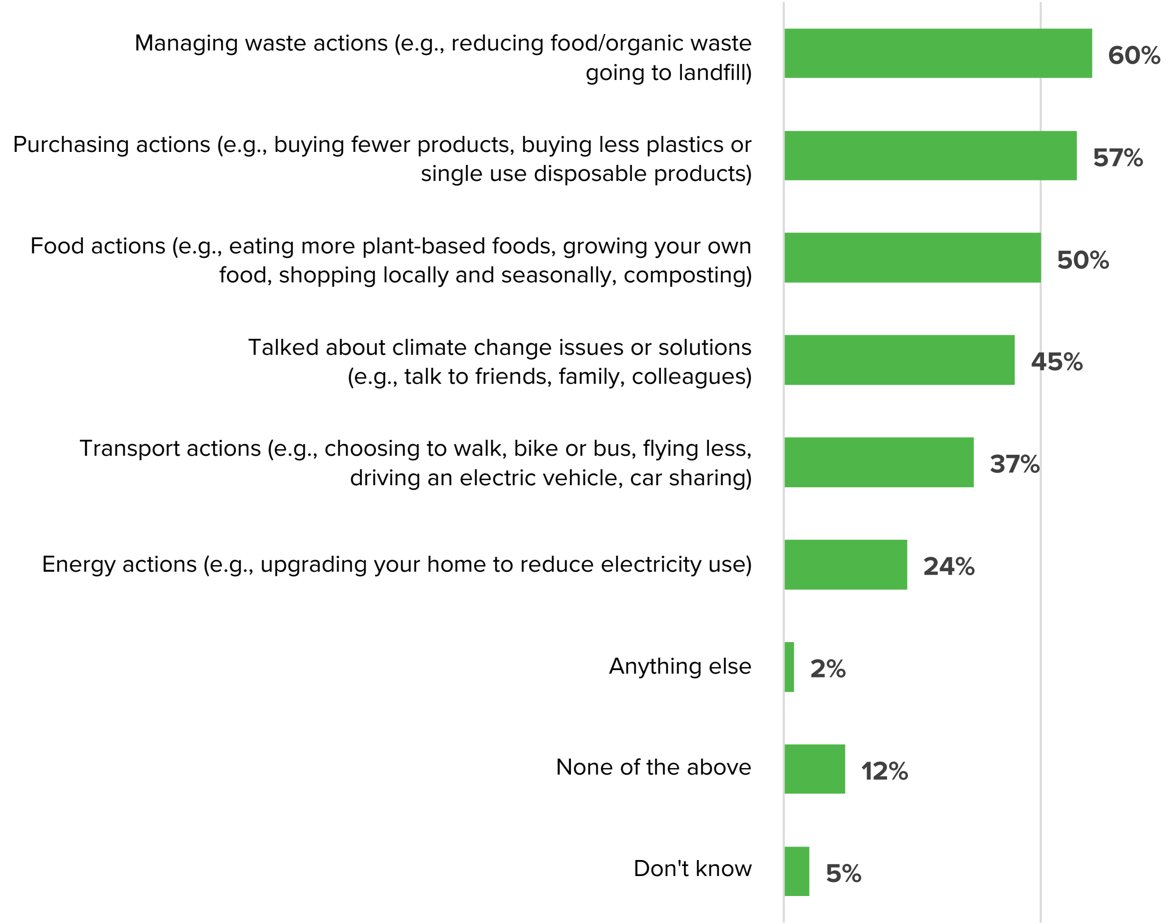
Respondents were asked to indicate which, if any, of six possible climate actions they had taken in the previous 12 months. On average, respondents identified three actions.

The largest proportion (60%) stated they have managed waste actions on an ongoing basis. A similar proportion (57%) have undertaken purchasing actions.

Transport actions and energy actions are less prevalent.

- This is a new question in 2022.

What climate actions (if any) have you taken – 8-city total (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=6889)
Source: Q39 Over the last 12 months, what climate actions (if any) have you taken on an ongoing basis?

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate actions

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6889) %	AUCKLAND (n=2611) %	HAMILTON (n=546) %	TAURANGA (n=561 %	HUTT (n=579) %	PORIRUA (n=564) %	WELLINGTON (n=611) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=703) %	DUNEDIN (n=714) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2363) %
Managing waste actions (e.g., reducing food/organic waste going to landfill)	60	56	68 ^	76 ^	61	63	63	65 ^	56	62
Purchasing actions (e.g., buying fewer products, buying less plastics or single use disposable products)	57	56	54	61	51 v	56	67 ^	59	56	61
Food actions (e.g., eating more plant-based foods, growing your own food, shopping locally and seasonally, composting)	50	48	46	55 ^	48	45 v	57 ^	52	49	55
Talked about climate change issues or solutions (e.g., talk to friends, family, colleagues)	45	43	36 v	46	45	45	50 ^	50 ^	47	48
Transport actions (e.g., choosing to walk, bike or bus, flying less, driving an electric vehicle, car sharing)	37	34	34	36	38	32 v	53 ^	42 ^	37	43
Energy actions (e.g., upgrading your home to reduce electricity use)	24	23	20	27	29 ^	24	23	26	26	25
Anything else	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
None of the above	12	13	10	8	13	11	8	12	11	10
Don't know	5	6	5	3	4	4	3	3	5	3

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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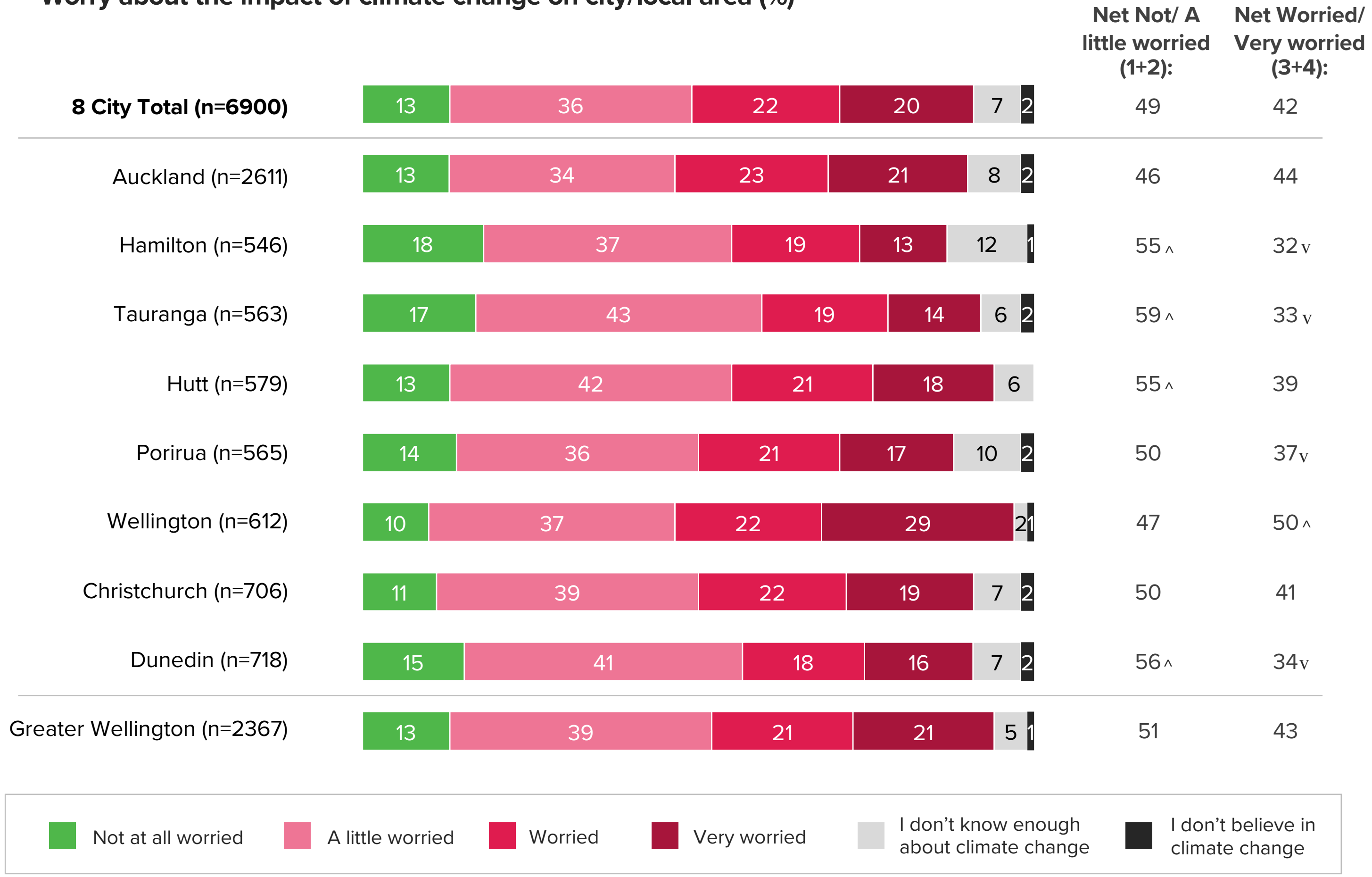
CLIMATE CHANGE

Worry about the impact of climate change on city/local area

Forty-two percent of respondents in the eight cities say they are worried or very worried about the impact of climate change on the future of their city/local area and its residents. Just over a third (36%) are a little worried while 13% are not worried at all.

Compared with 2020, worry about the impact of climate change on their city/local area has decreased, from 49% expressing worry in 2020 to 42% in 2022.

Worry about the impact of climate change on city/local area (%)



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 <city/local area> and residents of <city/local area>?
(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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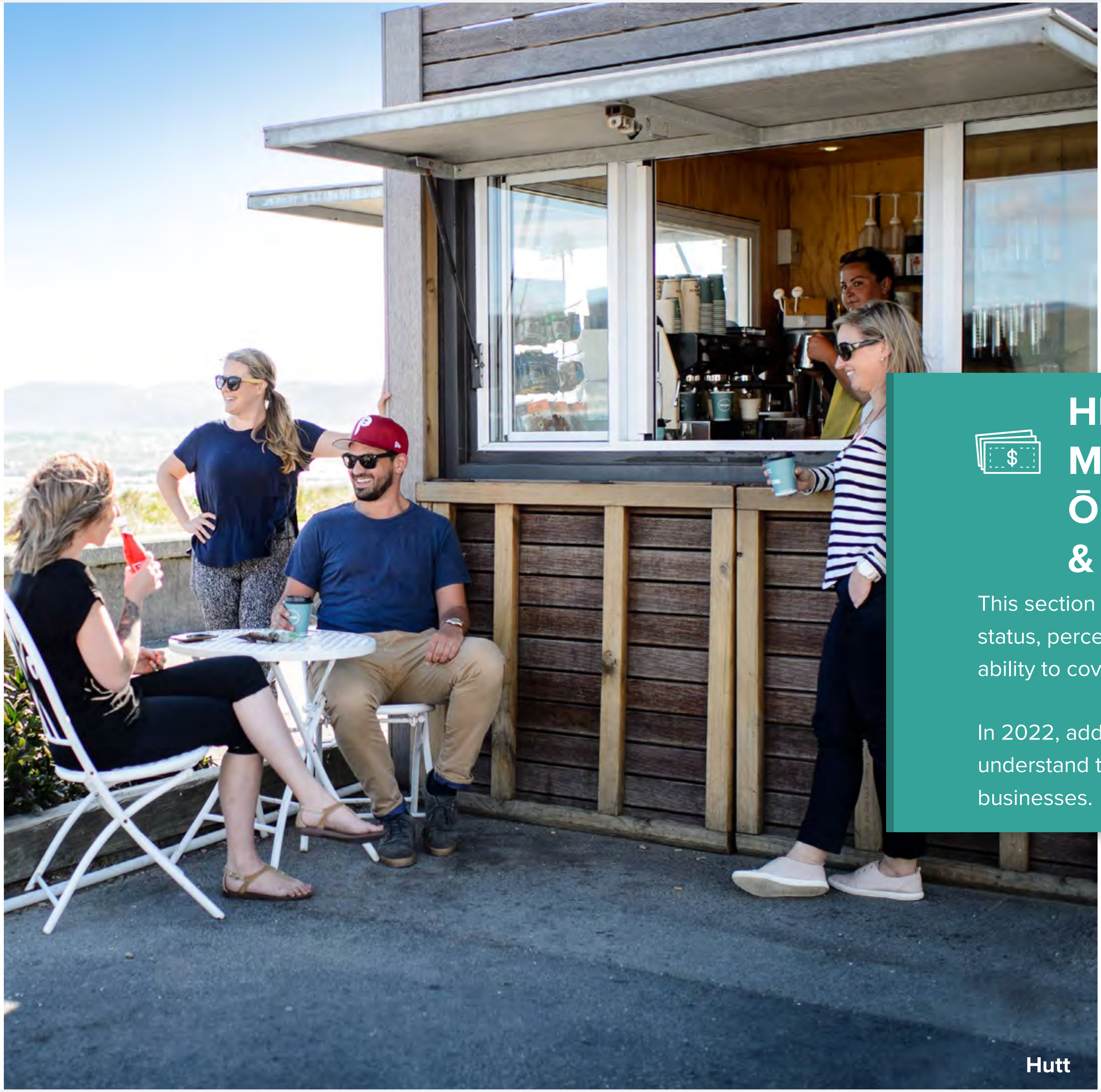
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)



Hutt

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.

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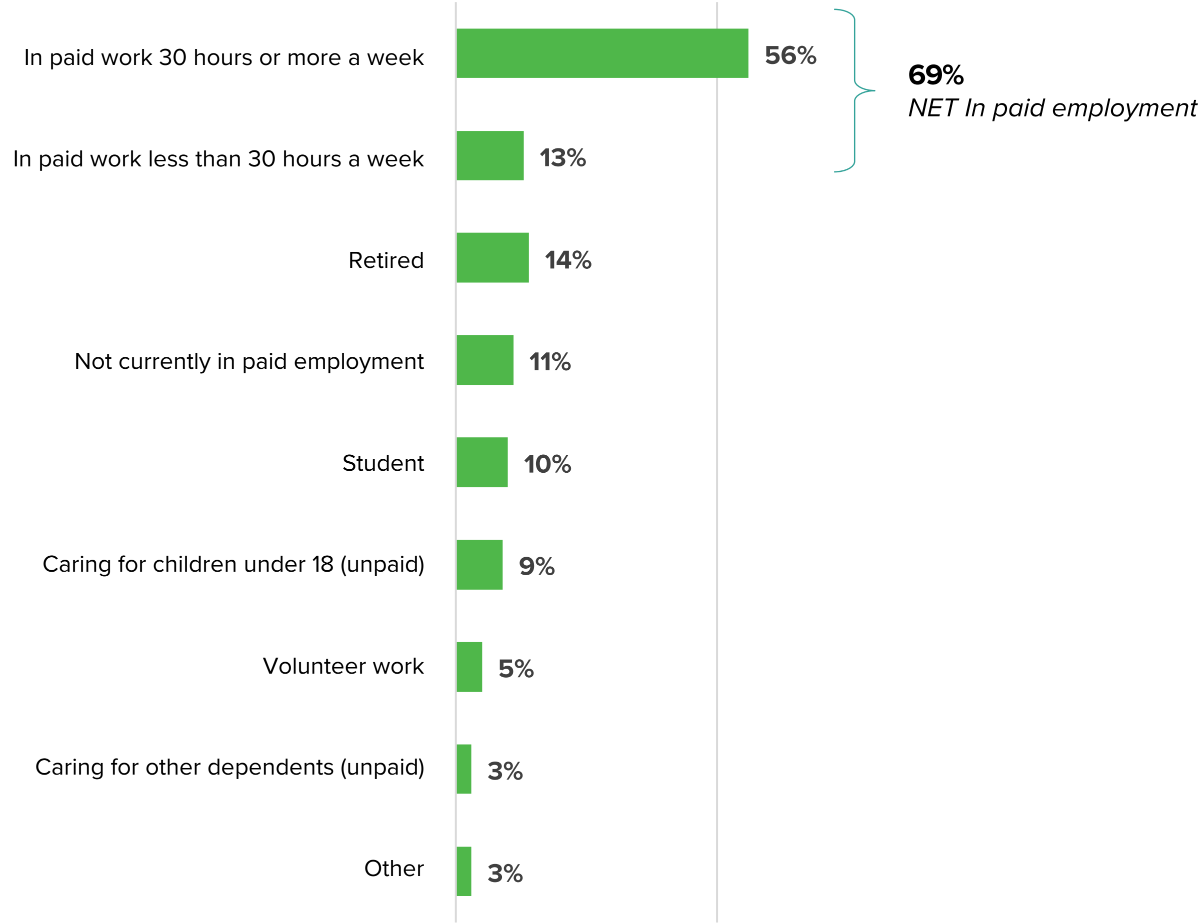
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Employment status

Around seven in 10 respondents in the eight cities work in paid employment, 56% for 30 hours or more a week and 13% for fewer than 30 hours.

Employment status (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) (n=6892)
Source: Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?
Note: Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages will not add to 100.
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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

The net results show the total % of those respondents who are in paid employment regardless if they are in full or part time employment. Only one respondent chose both options.

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Employment status

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6892) %	AUCKLAND (n=2608) %	HAMILTON (n=544) %	TAURANGA (n=562) %	HUTT (n=580) %	PORIRUA (n=564) %	WELLINGTON (n=610) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=707) %	DUNEDIN (n=717) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=2364) %
NET In paid employment	69	69	66	65	69	68	80 ^	67	65	72
In paid work 30 hours or more a week	56	57	54	52	59	56	66 ^	51 V	50 V	59
In paid work less than 30 hours a week	13	12	12	14	10	12	14	16	16	13
Not currently in paid employment	11	12	13	11	9	12	6 V	9	10	8
Caring for children under 18 (unpaid)	9	10	11	8	9	12	7	7	9	9
Caring for other dependents (unpaid)	3	3	2	3	2	5	1	2	2	2
Volunteer work	5	5	4	6	5	5	7	5	6	6
Student	10	10	11	5 V	8	9	13	12	11	9
Retired	14	13	13	23 ^	17	14	9 V	16	19 ^	16
Other	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	2

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q17. Which of the following applies to your current situation?
Note: Respondents could select more than one option, so percentages will not add to 100.
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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

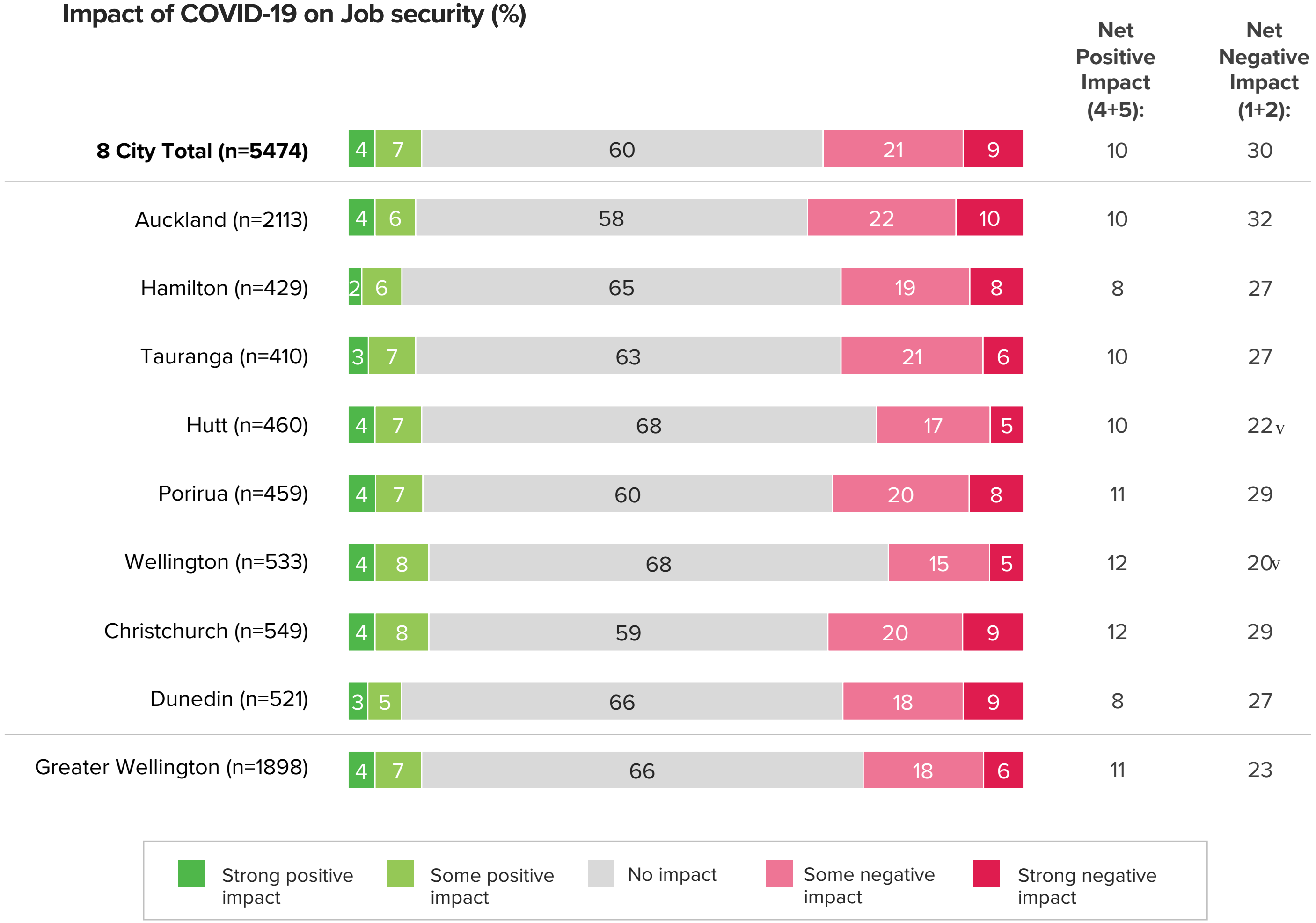
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on job security

Thirty percent of respondents feel that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their job security over the last year, while 10% feel it has had a positive impact.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on Job security (%)



Base: All Respondents (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.

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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Balance between work and other aspects of life

Fifty-six percent of respondents in paid employment are satisfied with the balance of work and other aspects of their life, while 25% are not satisfied.

Balance between work and other aspects of life (%)

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Net Satisfied (4+5):	Net Dissatisfied (1+2):
8 City Total (n=4485)	15	41	19	20	5	56	25
Auckland (n=1711)	13	39	21	20	6	53	26
Hamilton (n=336)	16	37	18	23	6	53	29
Tauranga (n=332)	17	39	21	19	4	56	23
Hutt (n=382)	17	45	17	16	5	62 ^	20 v
Porirua (n=374)	18	42	20	15	5	59	20 v
Wellington (n=473)	17	42	19	20	3	59	22
Christchurch (n=454)	15	48	13	19	4	63 ^	23
Dunedin (n=423)	17	44	17	18	5	61 ^	23
Greater Wellington (n=1593)	17	42	18	19	4	59	23

Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered and not applicable)
Source: Q20. 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.

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.

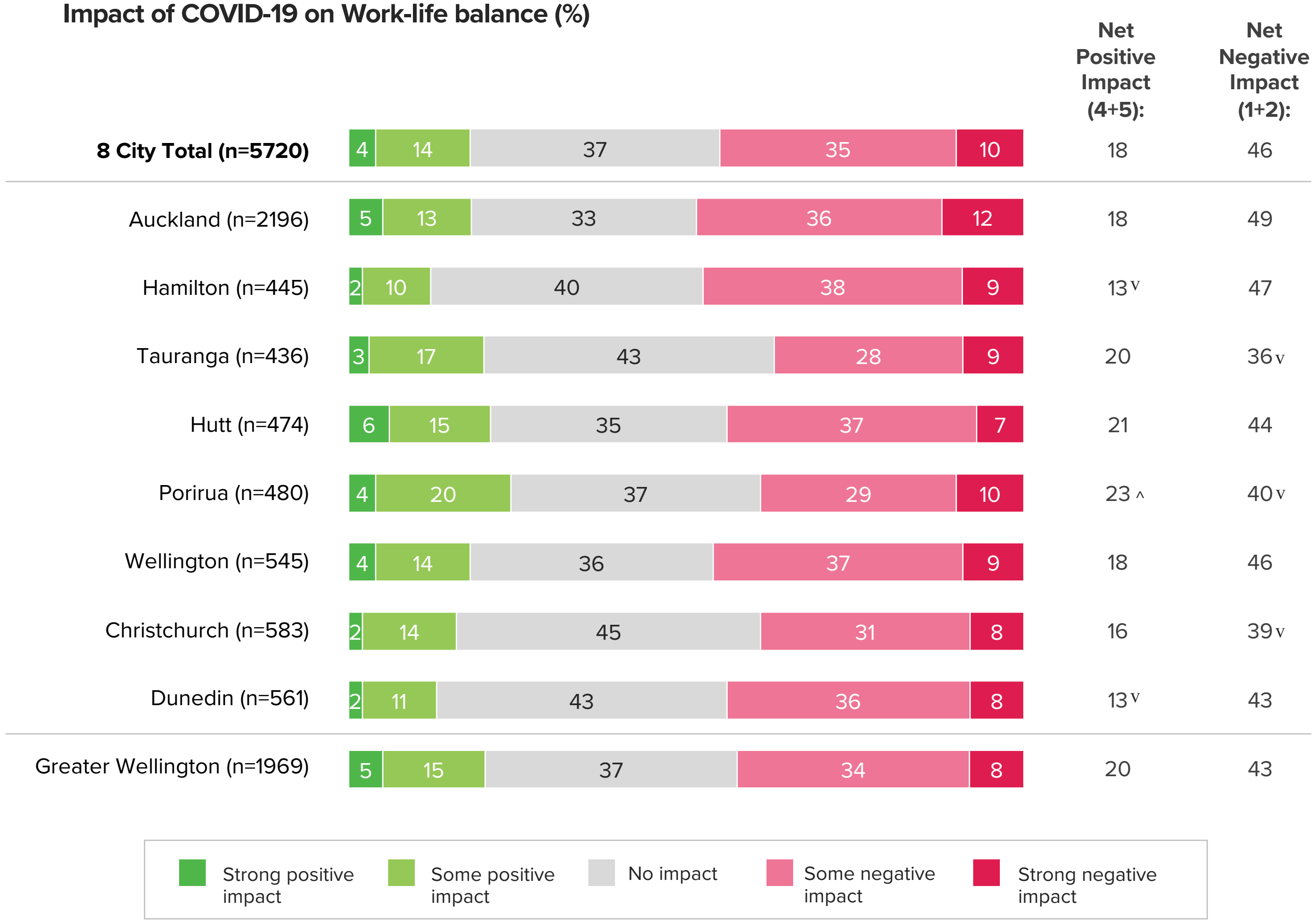
^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

Impact of COVID-19 on work-life balance

Forty-six percent of respondents stated COVID-19 has negatively impacted their work-life balance over the last year, while 18% believe it has had a positive impact.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on Work-life balance (%)



Base: All Respondents (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.

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v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

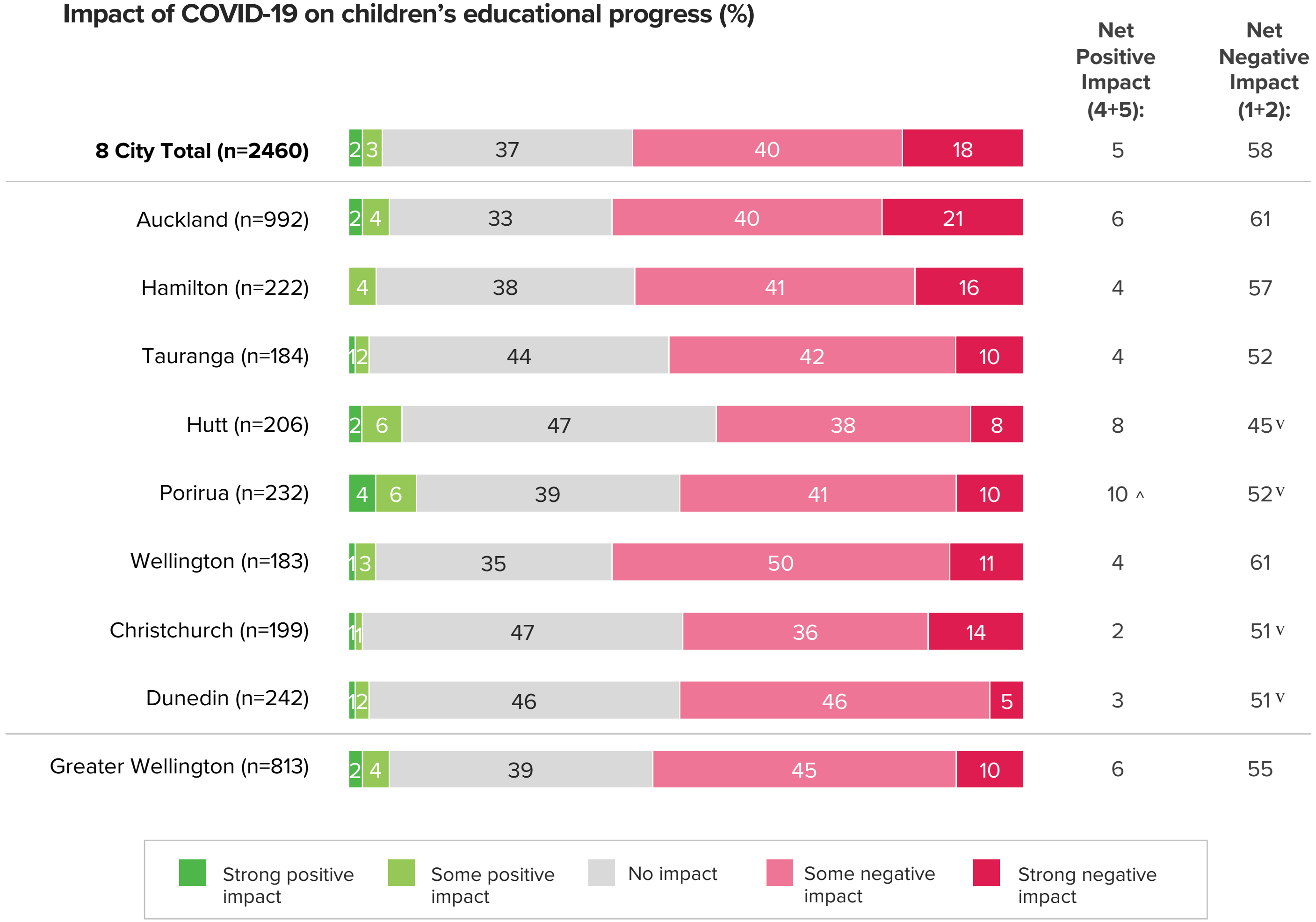
EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on children's education progress

Close to six in 10 of those with children under 18 years feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their child or children's educational progress over the last year.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Impact of COVID-19 on children's educational progress (%)



Base: All respondents with children under 18 (excluding not answered)
Source: Q118. 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.

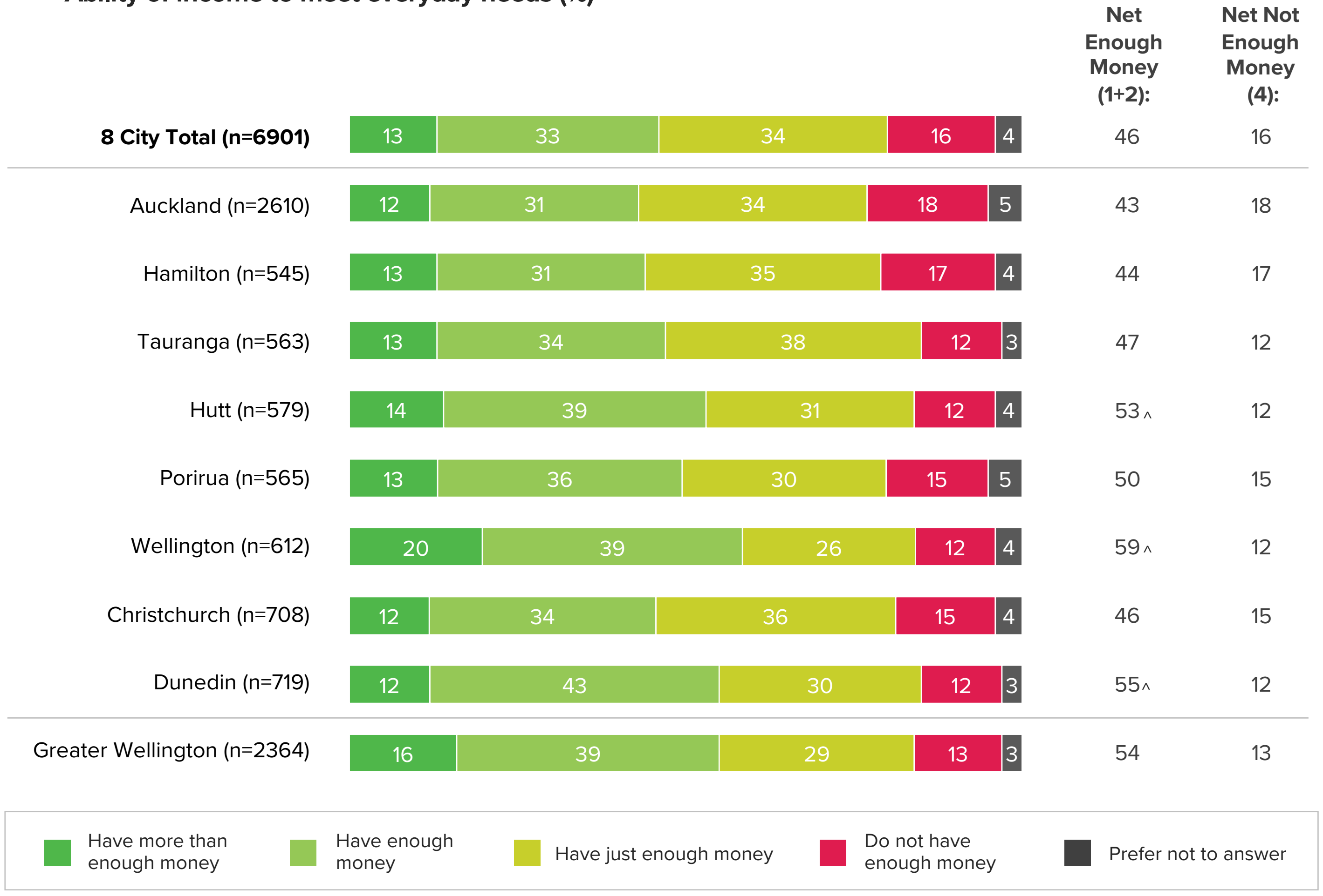
^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Ability of income to meet everyday needs

Just under half (46%) of respondents in the eight cities say they have enough or more than enough money to meet their everyday needs to cover costs such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. Sixteen percent say their total income is not enough to cover these everyday needs.

Ability of income to meet everyday needs (%)



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.

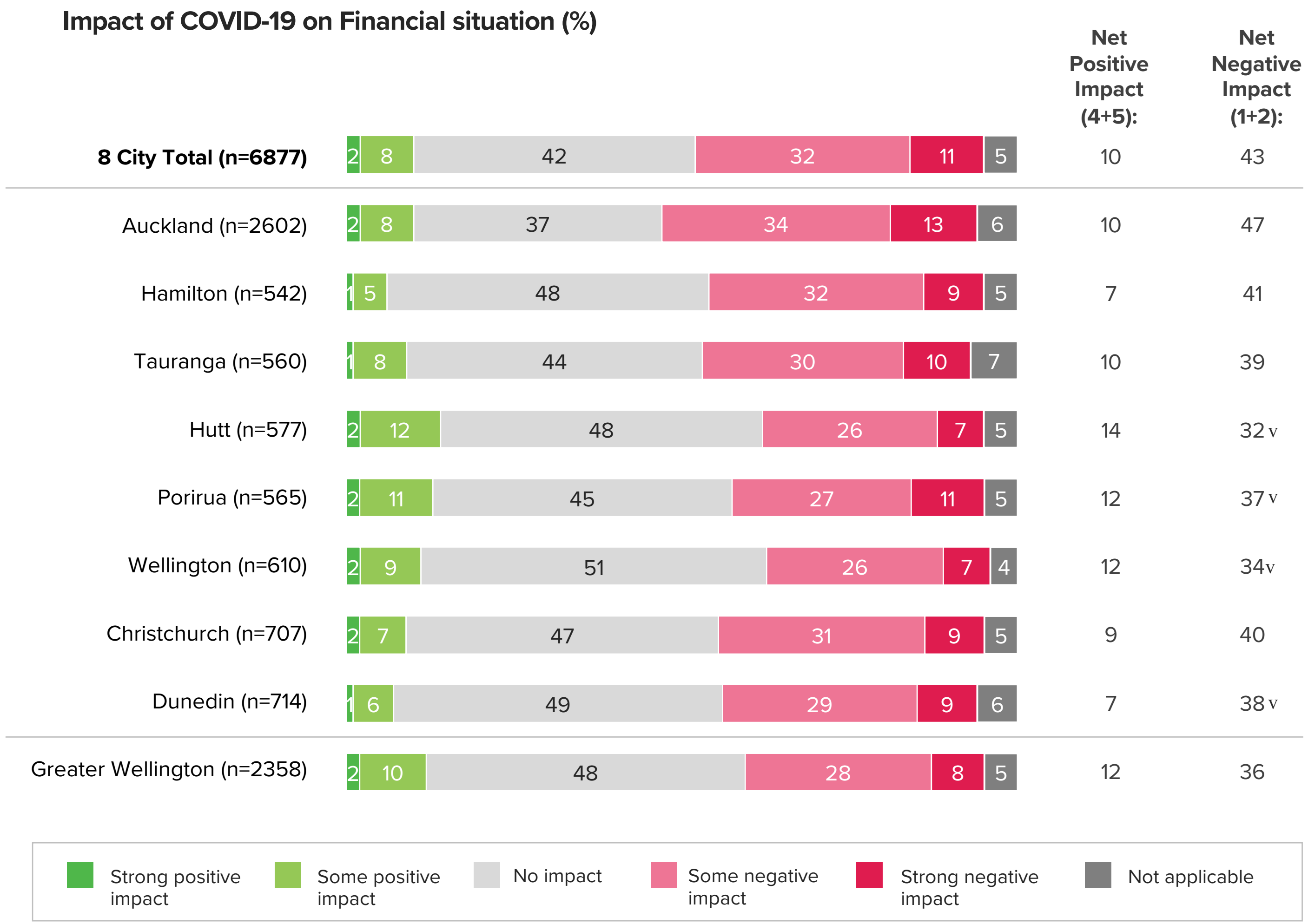
^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
V Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Impact of COVID-19 on financial situation

Forty-three percent feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their financial situation over the last year while 10% feel it has had a positive impact.

▸ This is a new question in 2022.



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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v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Own or part-own a business

Ten percent of respondents 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.

- This is a new question in 2022.

Business ownership (%)

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 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

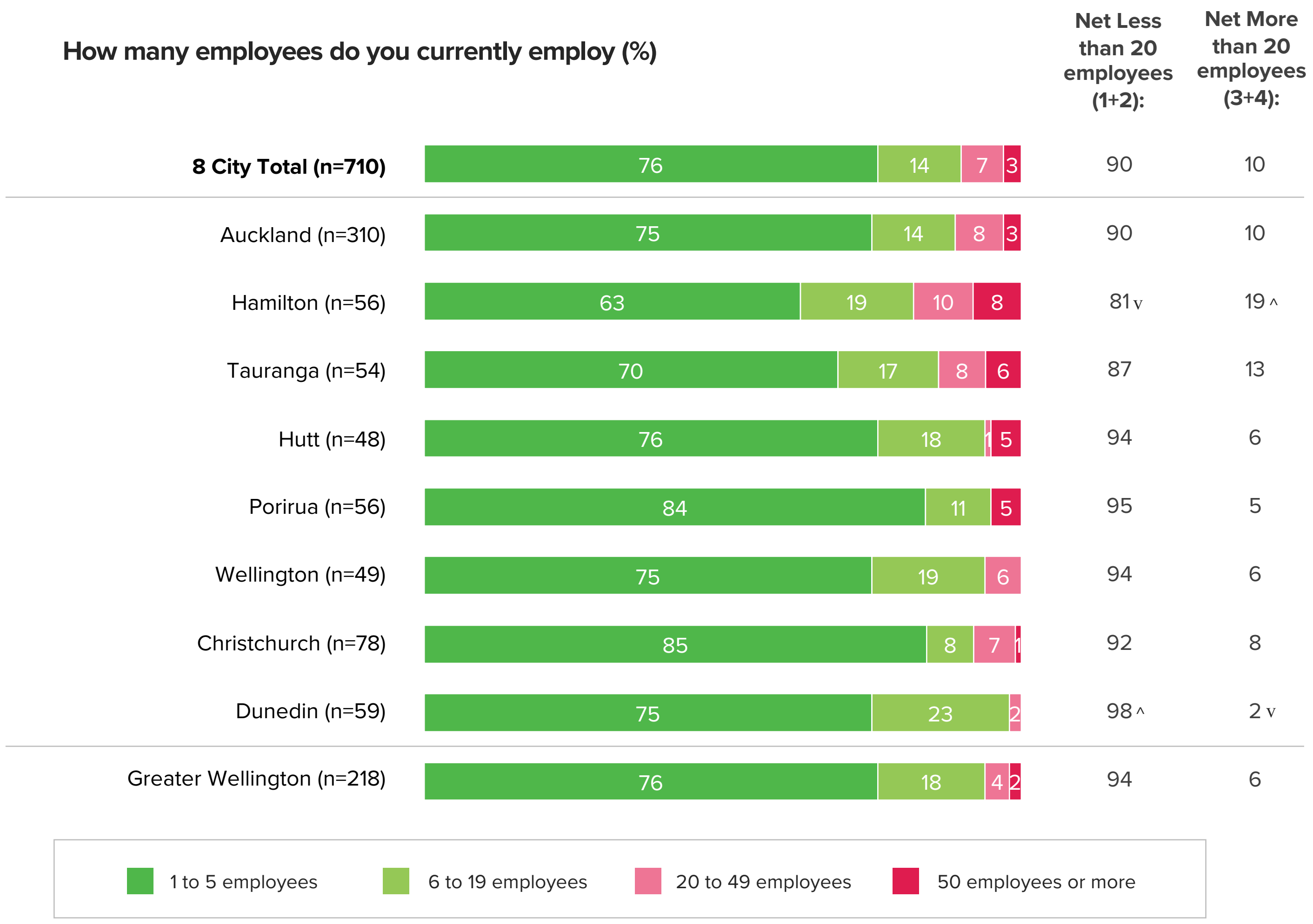
Number of employees

Current business owners

Most respondents who currently own or part own a business employ fewer than six people (76%). One in ten employs 20 or more.

- This is a new question in 2022.

How many employees do you currently employ (%)



Base: Current business owners (excluding not answered)
Source: Q20. If currently own a business;
Including yourself, how many staff do you currently employ? (This includes full and part time/casual contractors).

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

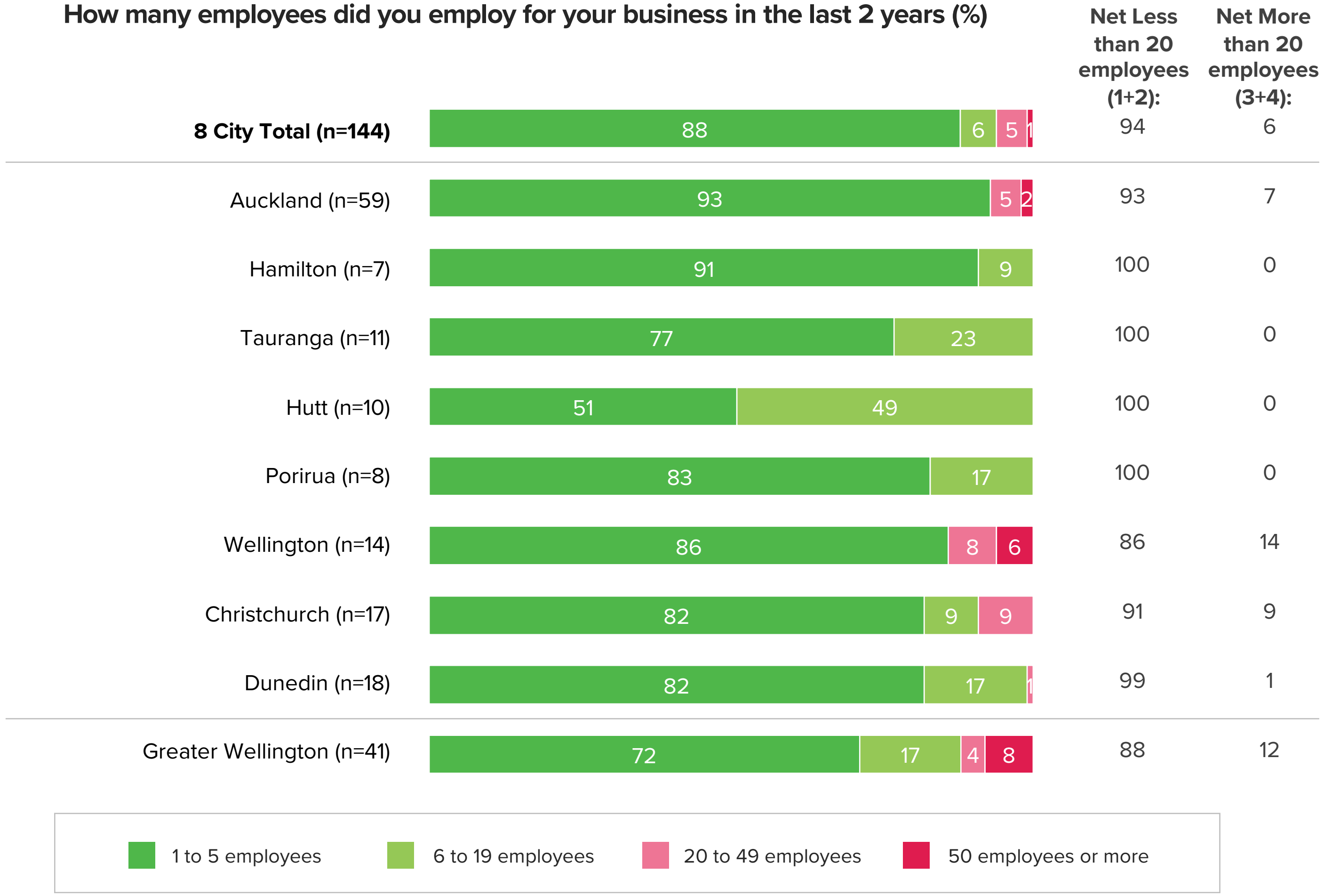
Number of employees

Owned business in last 2 years

The great majority (88%) of respondents who owned or part owned a business in the past two years, but who no longer do so, employed fewer than six people.

- This is a new question in 2022.

How many employees did you employ for your business in the last 2 years (%)



Base: Those who owned a business in last two years but no longer do so (excluding not answered)
Source: Q21. If currently own a business;
Including yourself, how many staff did you employ? (This includes full and part time/casual contractors).

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

Changes in business

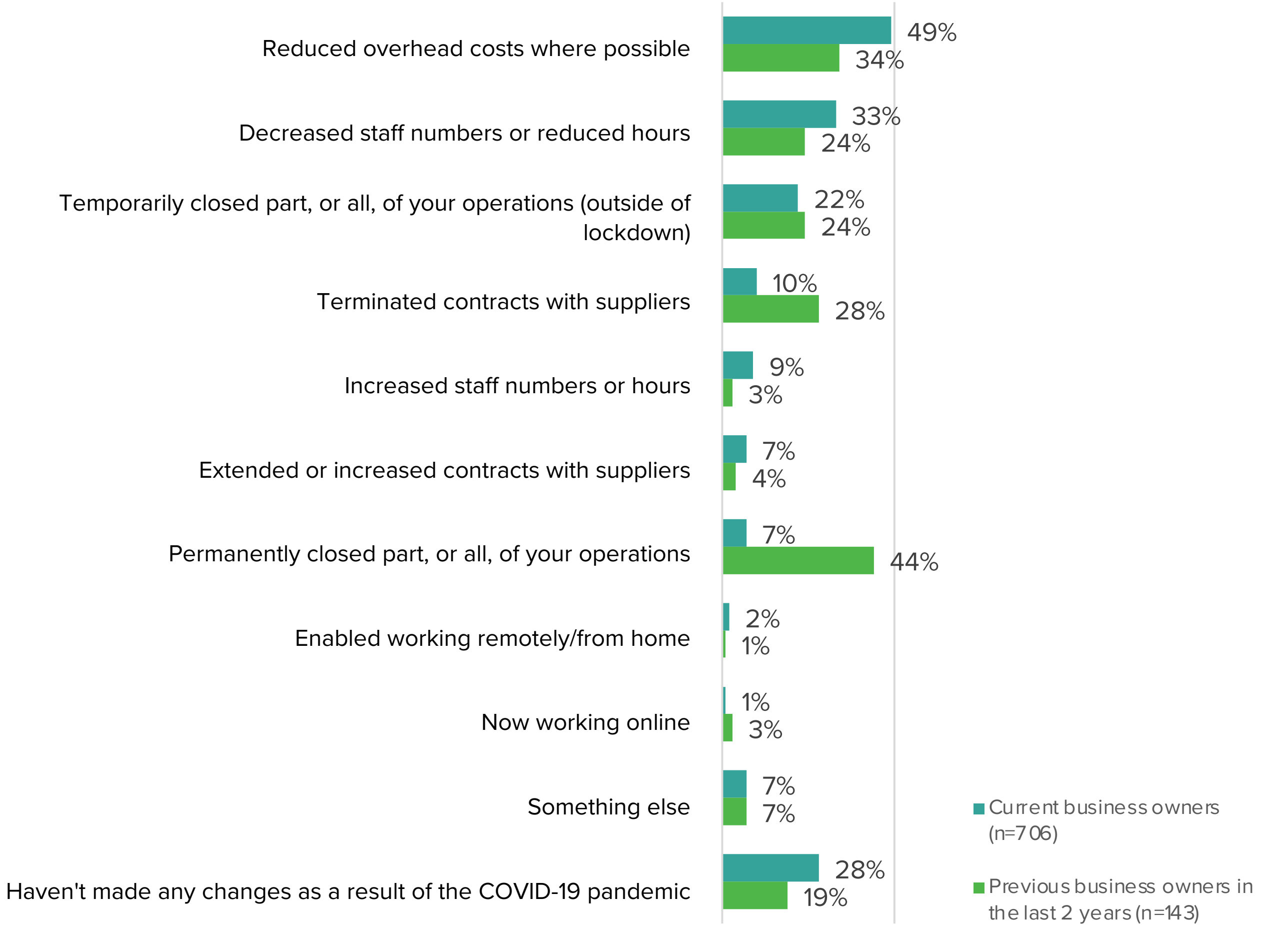
The COVID-19 pandemic prompted 73% of those respondents who are current business owners, and 80% of those who used to own a business in the past two years, to make changes.

Among previous business owners, 44% indicate COVID-19 is responsible for the permanent closure of their business, while 28% indicate 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 – 8-city 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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EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC WELLBEING

Changes in business

Currently business owners

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=706) %	AUCKLAND (n=308) %	HAMILTON (n=56) %	TAURANGA (n=54) %	HUTT (n=48) %	PORIRUA (n=56) %	WELLINGTON (n=49*) %	CHRISTCHURCH (n=78) %	DUNEDIN (n=57) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=217) %
Reduced overhead costs where possible	49	52	43	50	41	50	46	42	45	49
Decreased staff numbers or reduced hours	33	32	34	41	21	29	35	35	28	33
Temporarily closed part, or all, of your operations (outside of lockdown)	22	23	29	26	35 ^	16	17	15	19	23
Terminated contracts with suppliers	10	10	8	4	8	5	13	14	12	9
Increased staff numbers or hours	9	7	24 ^	15	12	5	4	10	9	8
Extended or increased contracts with suppliers	7	7	16 ^	12	3	5	6	1	9	6
Permanently closed part, or all, of your operations	7	6	10	11	6	1	6	10	3	6
Enabled working remotely/from home	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Now working online	1	1	2	0	0	2	6 ^	1	0	2
Something else	7	7	6	3	9	4	6	9	6	7
Haven't made any changes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	28	27	23	24	33	34	35	31	33	30

Base: Current 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?
Please note this a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life survey.
*Small base

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

Christchurch

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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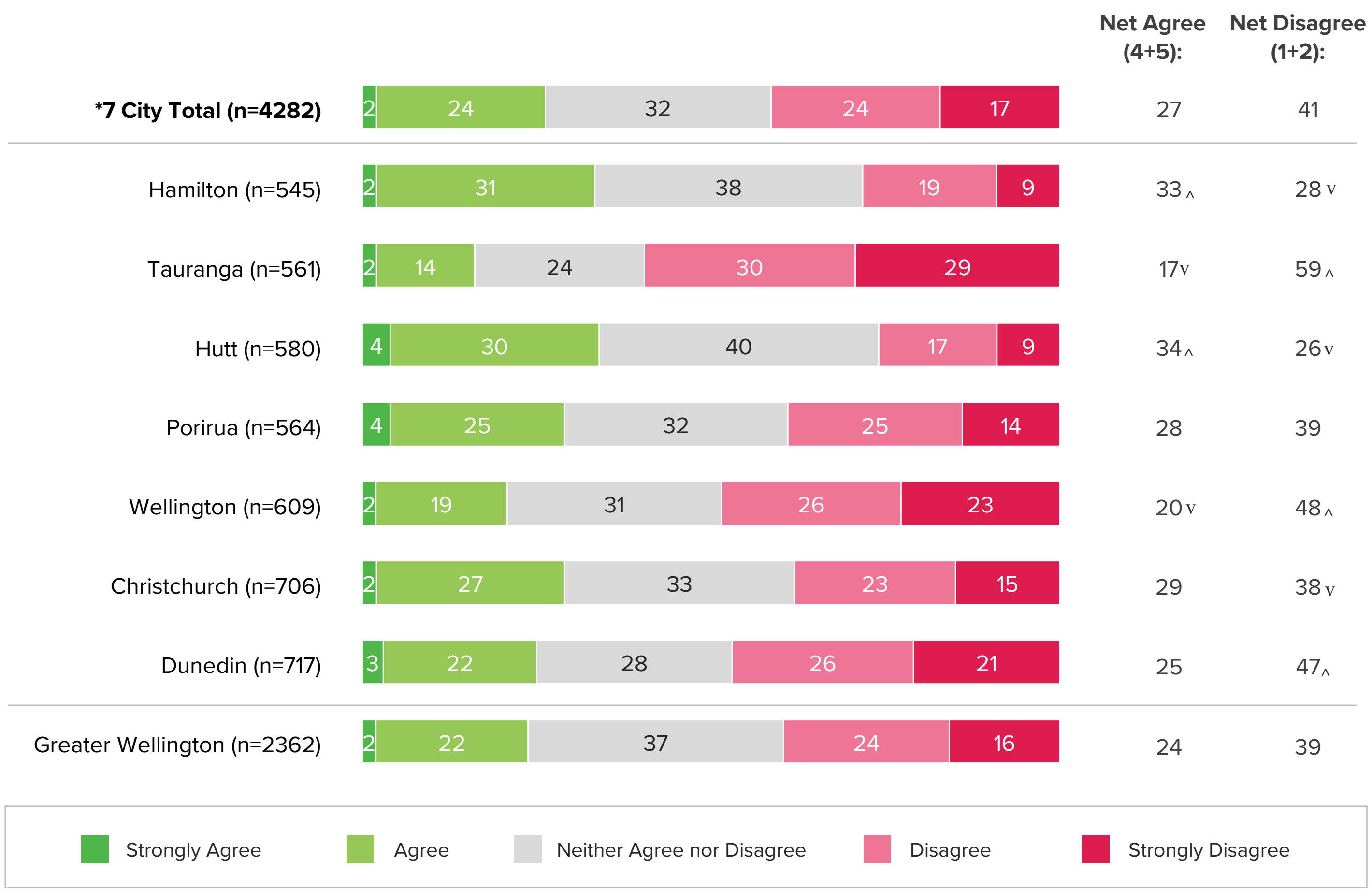
COUNCIL PROCESSES

Confidence in council decision-making

Twenty-seven percent agree they have confidence that their local council makes decisions in the best interests of their city while 41% disagree.

The level of disagreement in 2022 is higher than in 2020 (41% compared with 35%).

Confidence in council decision-making (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q15. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Overall, I have confidence that the Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of my <city/area/district>." (1 – Strongly disagree , 2 – Disagree, 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 4 – Agree, 5 – Strongly agree)
Please note this question was not asked for Auckland as it is asked in other Auckland council surveys already. See the Quality of Life Survey 2022 Technical Report for further details.
*Note: this question was not asked of Auckland residents

^ Significantly higher than 7 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 7 City 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.

COUNCIL PROCESSES

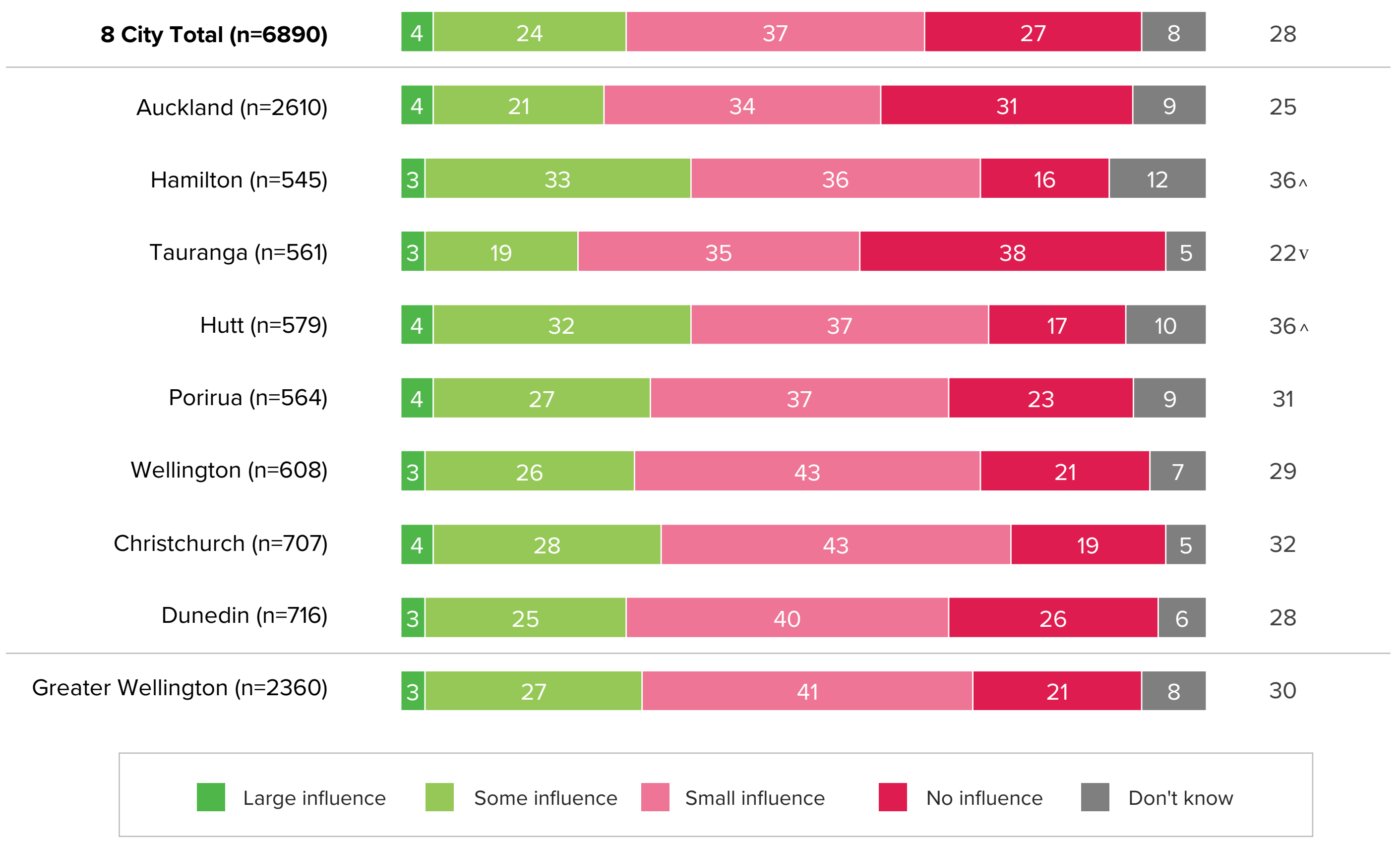
Perception of public's influence on council decision-making

Nearly three in 10 (28%) of respondents perceive the public has a large influence or some influence over the decisions that their council makes.

Twenty-seven percent feel the public has no influence over council decisions. This is higher than the 21% who expressed this opinion in 2020.

Perception of public's influence on council decision-making (%)

Net Some/large influence (3+4):



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.

^ Significantly higher than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)
v Significantly lower than 8 City total (excluding the sub-group compared)

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APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of the eight cities.

Table 1 Gender

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Weighted %
Male	47	49
Female	53	51
Another gender	0	0

Base: All Respondents **Source: Q41.** Are you...

Table 2 Age

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Weighted %
Under 25 years	11	14
25-49 years	41	47
50-64 years	25	22
65+ years	23	17

Base: All Respondents **Source: Q47.** Are you...

Table 3 Ethnicity

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Weighted %
Māori	19	10
Pacific	6	9
Asian	13	22
Other	78	67

Base: All Respondents **Source: Q46.** Which ethnic group, or groups, do you belong to?

Table 4 Council area

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6906) Weighted %
Auckland	38	57
Dunedin	10	5
Hutt City	8	4
Porirua	8	2
Wellington	9	8
Hamilton	8	6
Tauranga	8	5
Christchurch	10	14

Base: All Respondents **Source: Q1.** Do you currently live in <city/local area>?

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 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of the eight cities.

Table 5 Transgender

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6878) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6885) Weighted %
Yes	1	1
No	98	98
I don't know	1	1
Prefer not to say	1	1

Base: All Respondents
Source: Q24. Do you consider yourself to be transgender?...
This is a new question from the 2022 Quality of Life Survey

Table 6 Sexuality

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6892) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6897) Weighted %
Heterosexual or straight	86	85
Gay or lesbian	2	3
Bisexual	4	5
Other	0	0
I don't know	1	2
Prefer not to say	4	4

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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6849) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6867) Weighted %
Born in New Zealand	73	65
Born outside of New Zealand	27	35

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q44. Were you born in New Zealand?

Table 8 Length of time lived in New Zealand

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1840) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=2433) Weighted %
Less than 1 year	0	0
1 year to just under 2 years	0	0
2 years to just under 5 years	4	5
5 years to just under 10 years	13	15
10 years or more	82	79

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 the eight city areas.

Table 9 Type of dwelling

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6888) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6889) Weighted %
Stand alone house on a section	77	75
Town house or terraced house (houses side by side)	12	13
Low rise apartment block (2 to 3 storeys)	3	4
Mid-rise apartment block (4 to 7 storeys)	1	2
High-rise apartment block (8 storeys or higher)	1	2
Lifestyle block or farm homestead	3	3
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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6884) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6892) Weighted %
1	11	9
2	34	29
3	19	21
4	19	21
5	9	11
6+	8	10

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q50. How many people live in your household, including yourself?

Table 11 Home ownership

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6891) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6896) Weighted %
I personally or jointly own it with a mortgage	31	31
A private landlord who is NOT related to me owns it	18	20
I personally or jointly own it without a mortgage	24	18
Parents / other family members or partner own it	13	16
A family trust owns it	7	6
Kāinga Ora (Housing New Zealand) owns it	3	4
A local authority or city council owns it	1	0
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

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6880) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6891) Weighted %
Less than 1 year	1	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2	1
2 years to just under 5 years	8	7
5 years to just under 10 years	12	12
10 years or more	78	78

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q2. And how long have you lived in <city/local area>?

APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE PROFILE

The demographic profile shown below relates to the residents of the eight city areas.

Table 13 Household annual income distribution

	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6877) Unweighted %	8 CITY TOTAL (n=6884) Weighted %
$20,000 or less	4	4
$20,001 - $40,000	9	8
$40,001 - $60,000	9	8
$60,001 - $80,000	9	9
$80,001 - $100,000	10	10
$100,001 - $150,000	16	16
$150,001 or more	22	23
Unknown	21	22

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q51. Which best describes your household's annual income (from all sources) before tax?

APPENDIX 2:

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

NielsenIQ

<Date>

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

Hello, Talofa lava, Mālō e lelei, Nǐ hǎo, 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

K Jamieson

Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

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 Prezzy® 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 13 June 2022. Terms and conditions apply.

Auckland Council | Hamilton City Council | Tauranga City | HUTT CITY | poriruacity | Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council | Greater Wellington | Christchurch City Council | DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL

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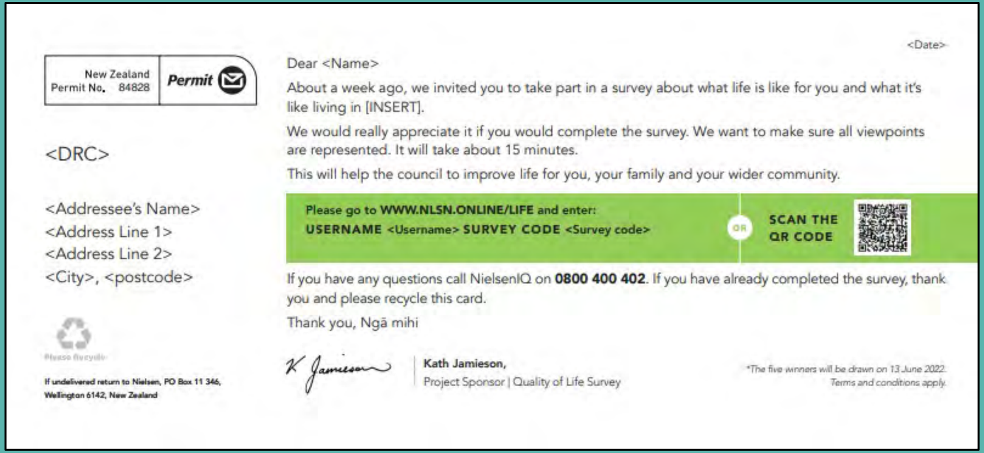
First reminder postcard



New Zealand Permit No. 84828 Permit

<DRC>

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

If undelivered return to Nielsen, PO Box 11 346, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

<Date>

Dear <Name>

About a week ago, we invited you to take part in a survey about what life is like for you and what it's like living in [INSERT].

We would really appreciate it if you would complete the survey. We want to make sure all viewpoints are represented. It will take about 15 minutes.

This will help the council to improve life for you, your family and your wider community.

Please go to **WWW.NLSN.ONLINE/LIFE** and enter:
USERNAME <Username> **SURVEY CODE** <Survey code>
OR
SCAN THE QR CODE

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

K Jamieson

Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

*The five winners will be drawn on 13 June 2022. Terms and conditions apply.

APPENDIX 2:
SURVEY COMMUNICATIONS

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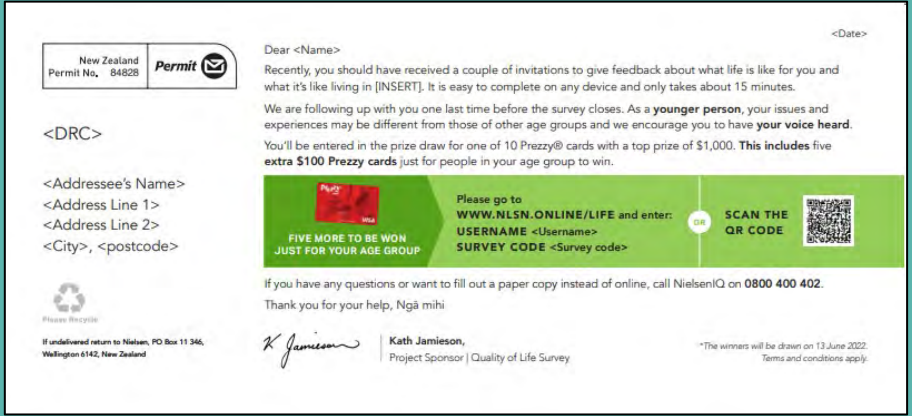
Second reminder postcards (respondents aged 18-49 years)



<Date>

New Zealand Permit No. 84828 Permit

<DRC>

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

Please Recycle

If undelivered return to Nielsen, PO Box 11 346, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

Dear <Name>

Recently, you should have received a couple of invitations to give feedback about what life is like for you and what it's like living in [INSERT]. It is easy to complete on any device and only takes about 15 minutes.

We are following up with you one last time before the survey closes. As a **younger person**, your issues and experiences may be different from those of other age groups and we encourage you to have **your voice heard**.

You'll be entered in the prize draw for one of 10 Prezzy® cards with a top prize of $1,000. **This includes** five **extra $100 Prezzy cards** just for people in your age group to win.

FIVE MORE TO BE WON JUST FOR YOUR AGE GROUP

Please go to **WWW.NLSN.ONLINE/LIFE** and enter:
USERNAME <Username>
SURVEY CODE <Survey code>

OR **SCAN THE QR CODE**

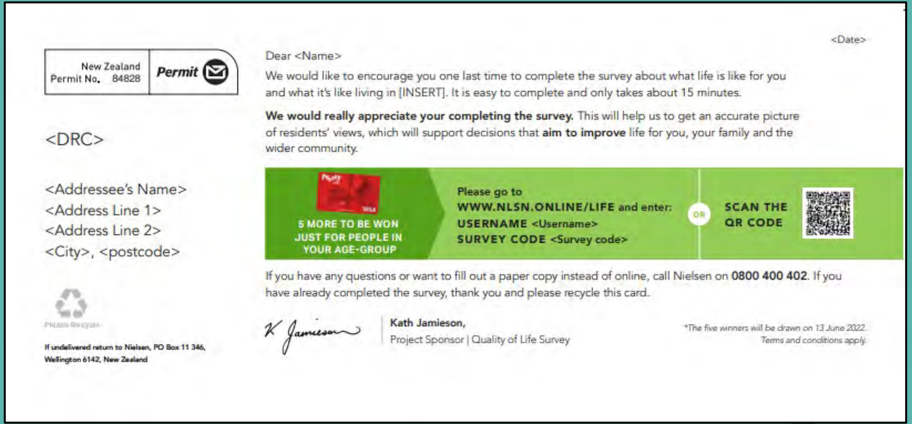
If you have any questions or want to fill out a paper copy instead of online, call NielsenIQ on **0800 400 402**.

Thank you for your help, Ngā mihi

K Jamieson

Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

*The winners will be drawn on 13 June 2022. Terms and conditions apply.



<Date>

New Zealand Permit No. 84828 Permit

<DRC>

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

Please Recycle

If undelivered return to Nielsen, PO Box 11 346, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

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.

We would really appreciate your completing the survey. 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.

5 MORE TO BE WON JUST FOR PEOPLE IN YOUR AGE-GROUP

Please go to **WWW.NLSN.ONLINE/LIFE** and enter:
USERNAME <Username>
SURVEY CODE <Survey code>

OR **SCAN THE QR CODE**

If you have any questions or want to fill out a paper copy instead of online, call Nielsen on **0800 400 402**. If you have already completed the survey, thank you and please recycle this card.

K Jamieson

Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

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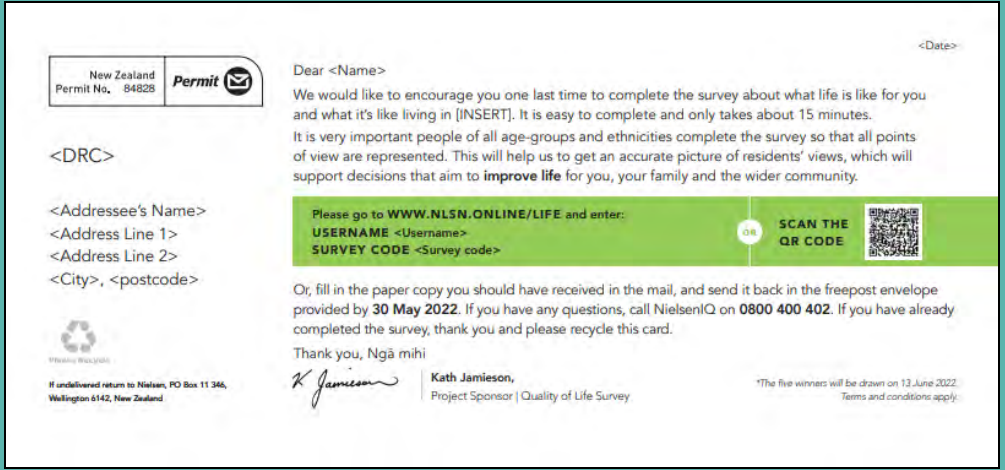
Second reminder postcard (Respondents over 50 years)



New Zealand Permit No. 84828 | Permit

<DRC>

<Addressee's Name>
<Address Line 1>
<Address Line 2>
<City>, <postcode>

If undelivered return to Nielsen, PO Box 11 346, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

<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.

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

K Jamieson

Kath Jamieson,
Project Sponsor | Quality of Life Survey

The five winners will be drawn on 13 June 2022. Terms and conditions apply.

APPENDIX 3:

QUESTIONNAIRE

This appendix contains a copy of the paper questionnaire that was mailed out to residents of Wellington 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.

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

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 Te Whanganui-a-Tara / Wellington?

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

Please circle one answer

Yes	1	Go to Q2
No	2	

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.

Q2 And how long have you lived in Wellington?

Please circle one answer

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

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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 Wellington 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 Wellington looks and feels	1	2	3	4	5
Wellington is a great place to live	1	2	3	4	5

Q7 And in the last 12 months, do you feel Wellington 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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APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

Q8 Why do you say Wellington 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 *(by housing costs we mean things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance)*	1	2	3	4	5	6
The **type of home** you live in **suits your needs** and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6
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

- 3 -

Q11 To what extent, if at all, has each of the following been a problem in Wellington over the **past 12 months**?

Please circle one answer for each statement

	A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Vandalism such as graffiti or tagging, or broken windows in shops and public buildings	1	2	3	4
Theft and burglary (e.g. car, house etc.)	1	2	3	4
Dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding	1	2	3	4
Traffic congestion	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 the city centre	1	2	3	4

TRANSPORT

Q12 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 one answer

At least weekly	1	
At least once a month but not weekly	2	
Less often than once a month	3	
Did not use over the past 12 months	4	
Not applicable / not available in my area	5	→ Go to Q14

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APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

Q13 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

Q14 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

Q15 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

"Overall, I have confidence that Wellington City Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of my city."

Please circle one answer

Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5

Q16 Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions Wellington City Council makes?

Would you say the public has…

Please circle one answer

No influence	1
Small influence	2
Some influence	3
Large influence	4
Don't know	5

YOUR LIFE AND WELLBEING

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 all 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 one answer for each aspect

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

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 one answer

0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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 one answer

Have more than enough money	1
Have enough money	2
Have just enough money	3
Do not have enough money	4
Prefer not to say	5

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Q26 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Please circle one answer for each statement

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

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 all that apply

Faith-based group / church community	1
Cultural group (e.g. kapa haka, Samoan group, Somalian group)	2
Marae / hapū / iwi participation (e.g. Land Trust)	3
Neighbourhood group (e.g. Residents' Association, play groups)	4
Clubs and societies (e.g. sports clubs, 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 one 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 one answer for each statement

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

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APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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 wellbeing	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 Wellington, 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 Wellington 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 Wellington, 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 Wellington, 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 **Wellington** and residents of Wellington?

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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APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

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 <u>owns</u> 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

Q52 <u>OPTIONAL:</u> 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

1. Information on how to enter the promotion forms part of these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Entry into the promotion is deemed acceptance of the following terms and conditions.
2. The promotion commences on 25 March 2022 and closes on 30 May 2022 ("Promotional Period").
3. To enter Eligible Respondents must complete and submit the Survey of New Zealanders within the Promotional Period by:
   a. filling out the online survey at www.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
   b. returning a completed hard copy of the survey (if this has been provided) with your contact details to the Promoter.
4. Entry is only open to "Eligible Respondents", being individuals who: (i) are residents of New Zealand aged 18 years or older; and (ii) are not employees of the Promoter or the 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.
5. Each completed survey with accompanying contact details, submitted in accordance with paragraph 3, above, will automatically receive one entry into the prize draw. There is a limit of one entry per Eligible Respondent, except in accordance with paragraph 6, below.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. A secondary prize draw for respondents aged 18-49 will also occur on 13 June 2022 with,
    a. 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.
    b. 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.
11. The prize is not transferable or exchangeable. No responsibility is accepted for late, lost, misdirected or illegible entries.
12. The Promoter's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. The Promoter is ACNielsen (NZ) ULC, L5 150 Willis Street, Te Aro, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand. Phone 0800 400 402.
17. The Promoter reserves the right to amend or modify these Terms and Conditions of Entry at any time.
18. 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.
19. 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.

APPENDIX 4: DETAILED REASONS FOR INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for increased quality of life (by council area) (1/4 pages)	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1242) %	AUCKLAND (n=429) %	HAMILTON (n=96) %	TAURANGA (n=98) %	HUTT (n=118) %	PORIRUA (n=119) %	WELLINGTON (n=108) %	CHRIST-CHURCH (n=124) %	DUNEDIN (n=150) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=462) %
Net Work related	**37**	**36**	**28**	**33**	**35**	**35**	**40**	**46**	**33**	**38**
Rewarding/good job/have work	26	24	21	25	24	25	26	39	26	25
Flexibility to work/study online from home	6	8	2	5	7	3	9	1	1	8
Future looks good/studying for the future	5	5	1	3	2	7	1	8	4	2
Net Financial wellbeing	**36**	**35**	**28**	**42**	**38**	**28**	**37**	**39**	**35**	**37**
Increased income	23	22	20	27	20	21	27	24	23	25
Own my own home	7	7	6	7	10	2	5	8	5	6
Able to save/reduce debt	5	5	4	4	6	7	5	4	5	6
Net Health and Wellbeing	**24**	**25**	**29**	**18**	**24**	**23**	**22**	**25**	**19**	**24**
I am happy/content/enjoy life/everything is good/fine	12	12	17	12	15	14	11	11	9	12
Healthy	9	9	9	4	12	8	8	9	7	10
Have an increased appreciation of life/what is important in life	7	8	7	4	2	2	3	5	5	3

Base: Those 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?

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 4: DETAILED REASONS FOR INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for increased quality of life (by council area) (2/4 pages)	8 CITY TOTAL (n=1242) %	AUCKLAND (n=429) %	HAMILTON (n=96) %	TAURANGA (n=98) %	HUTT (n=118) %	PORIRUA (n=119) %	WELLINGTON (n=108) %	CHRIST-CHURCH (n=124) %	DUNEDIN (n=150) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=462) %
Net Lifestyle	**24**	**25**	**22**	**29**	**18**	**25**	**31**	**21**	**20**	**26**
Easing of Covid-19 restrictions	8	10	6	11	4	3	8	1	7	5
Good balance/balanced life/work life balance	6	5	3	10	5	7	10	9	5	10
Net Relationships	**21**	**20**	**19**	**26**	**24**	**27**	**19**	**19**	**25**	**25**
Family/family support/children	12	11	10	20	17	18	11	12	16	16
Friends/social network	6	7	4	6	6	6	3	6	3	4
Net Aspects of local area	**11**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**19**	**15**	**5**	**18**	**5**	**13**
I like the area where I live/great location	5	4	5	4	4	8	2	10	3	6
Net Housing	**10**	**10**	**4**	**6**	**10**	**15**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**12**
Comfortable home/roof over my head	9	9	3	6	10	12	9	11	12	10
Net Other	**6**	**6**	**11**	**8**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**7**
Other	6	6	9	6	5	6	7	5	4	6
Net Positive effect of COVID-19	2	3	4	3	1	2	0	0	1	1

Base: Those 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?

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 4: DETAILED REASONS FOR DECREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for decreased quality of life (by council area) (3/4 pages)	8 CITY TOTAL (n=2347) %	AUCKLAND (n=1017) %	HAMILTON (n168) %	TAURANGA (n=190) %	HUTT (n=165) %	PORIRUA (n=170) %	WELLINGTON (n=174) %	CHRIST-CHURCH (n=238) %	DUNEDIN (n=225) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=719) %
Net Reduced financial wellbeing	**56**	**59**	**50**	**52**	**52**	**46**	**52**	**53**	**46**	**55**
Expensive cost of living e.g. food, bills	47	50	43	41	46	38	45	41	37	47
Not earning enough/not enough money	12	12	11	11	9	10	15	13	8	13
Poor financial wellbeing	6	7	3	2	2	7	7	8	5	5
Reduced income	5	4	4	10	4	4	3	8	5	4
Net Lifestyle (interests/activities)	**30**	**32**	**29**	**20**	**25**	**26**	**24**	**29**	**29**	**25**
Loss of freedom/independence	20	21	20	10	16	16	16	19	18	15
Fear of catching COVID-19 has limited my quality of life	5	6	4	2	2	3	4	4	6	4
Travel restrictions	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	4	5	3
Net Aspects of local area (city/community)	**24**	**26**	**23**	**31**	**22**	**16**	**22**	**18**	**19**	**20**
Negative comments about Government/local government	9	9	8	10	9	5	12	8	13	9
Crime/violence	5	7	10	2	2	3	1	1	0	2
Bad traffic/congestion/long commute to work	5	6	3	16	4	0	1	2	0	2

Base: Those 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?

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 4: DETAILED REASONS FOR DECREASED QUALITY OF LIFE

Reasons for decreased quality of life (by council area) (4/4 pages)	8 CITY TOTAL (n=2347) %	AUCKLAND (n=1017) %	HAMILTON (n168) %	TAURANGA (n=190) %	HUTT (n=165) %	PORIRUA (n=170) %	WELLINGTON (n=174) %	CHRIST-CHURCH (n=238) %	DUNEDIN (n=225) %	GREATER WELLINGTON (n=719) %
Net Poor Health and Wellbeing	**22**	**21**	**27**	**24**	**22**	**21**	**17**	**22**	**26**	**21**
Declining health/poor health	9	8	12	13	10	12	5	9	14	9
Stress/pressure	7	6	6	9	4	4	3	10	7	5
Mental health issues	5	5	9	1	7	4	7	5	3	6
Net Work related (job/vocation/prospects)	**13**	**13**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**13**	**8**	**14**	**12**	**10**
Job loss/unemployment/less job security	6	7	5	4	2	5	5	6	5	4
Net Relationships	**11**	**11**	**14**	**9**	**8**	**13**	**17**	**12**	**13**	**13**
Family/family support/children (negative issues)	5	5	7	3	3	8	4	6	6	4
Net Housing (quantity/quality/cost)	**10**	**11**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**10**	**18**	**10**	**4**	**11**
Housing expensive/not affordable (rents and house prices)	9	10	8	7	9	9	15	10	3	10
Net Other	**8**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**12**	**7**	**6**	**8**	**8**
Other – Negative	6	7	4	5	2	7	7	5	5	6
None/nothing/no comment	1	1	2	1	1	5	0	1	2	2
Net Negative effect of COVID-19	**32**	**32**	**33**	**25**	**28**	**30**	**32**	**33**	**32**	**29**

Base: Those 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?

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 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

The chart on the right shows the mean result by city. The mean across the eight city total is 54.32%.

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.

52% A score below 52% indicates poor well-being

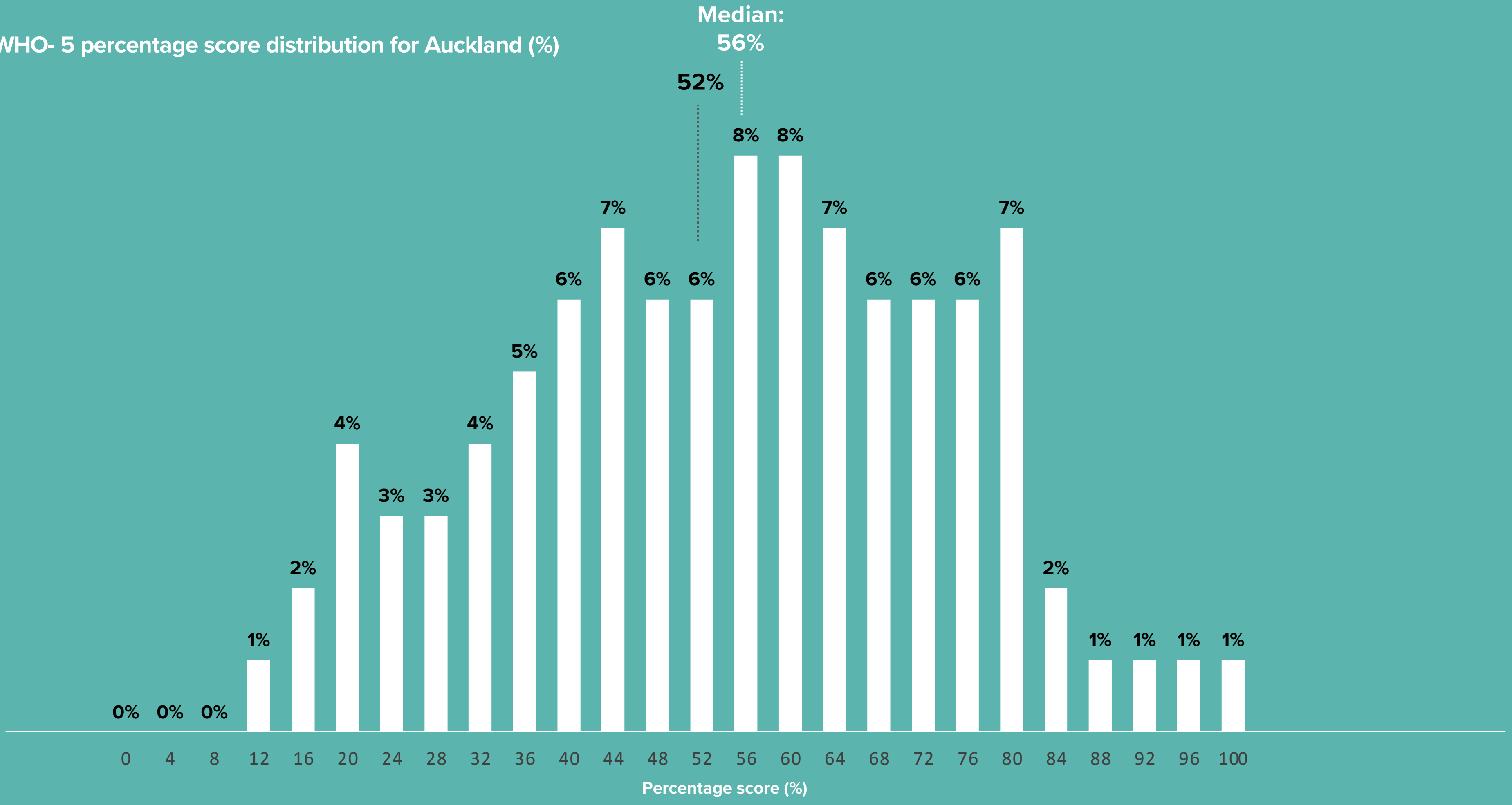
Figure 1 WHO-5 percentage score (mean)

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.

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 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

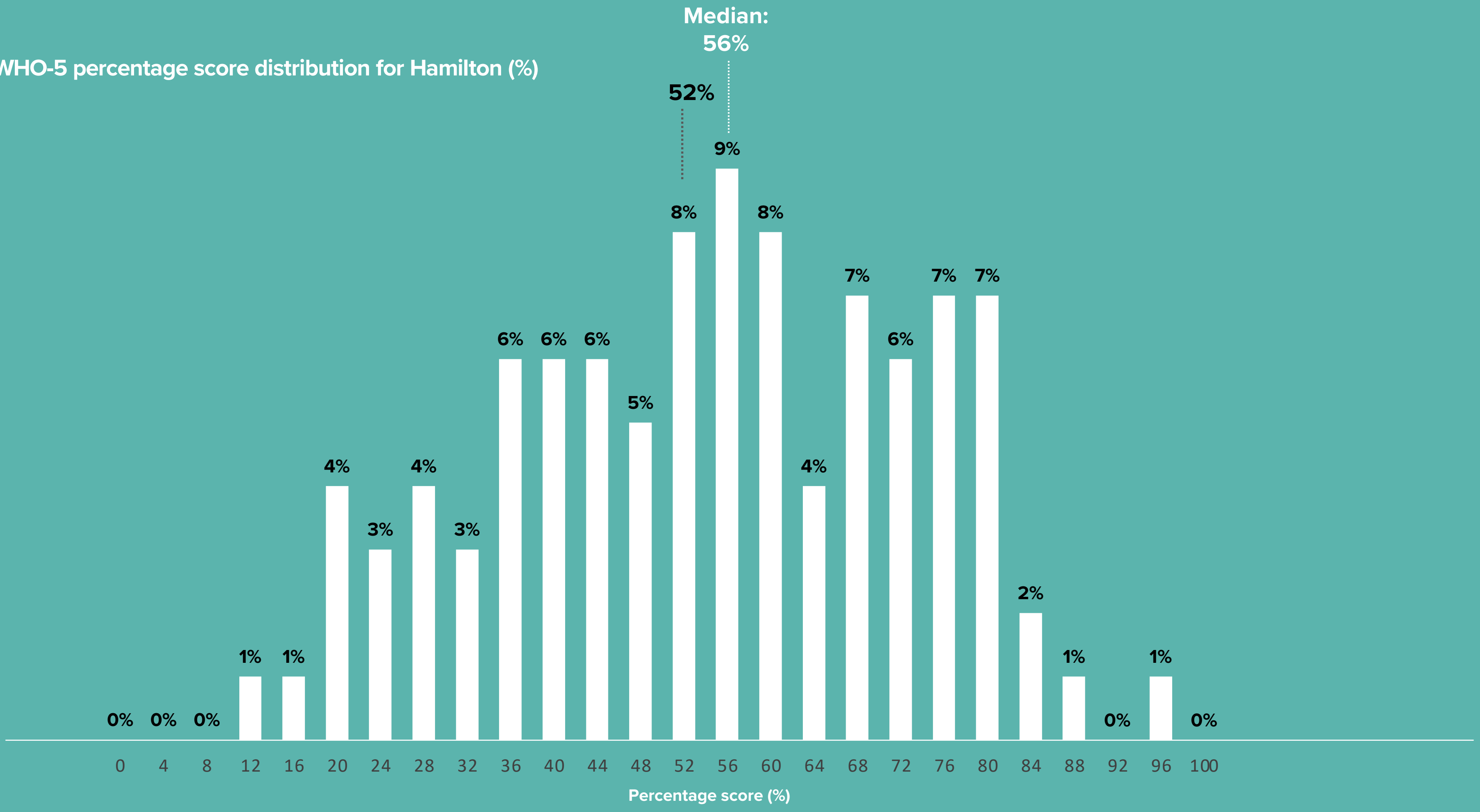
WHO- 5 percentage score distribution for Auckland (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Auckland (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.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

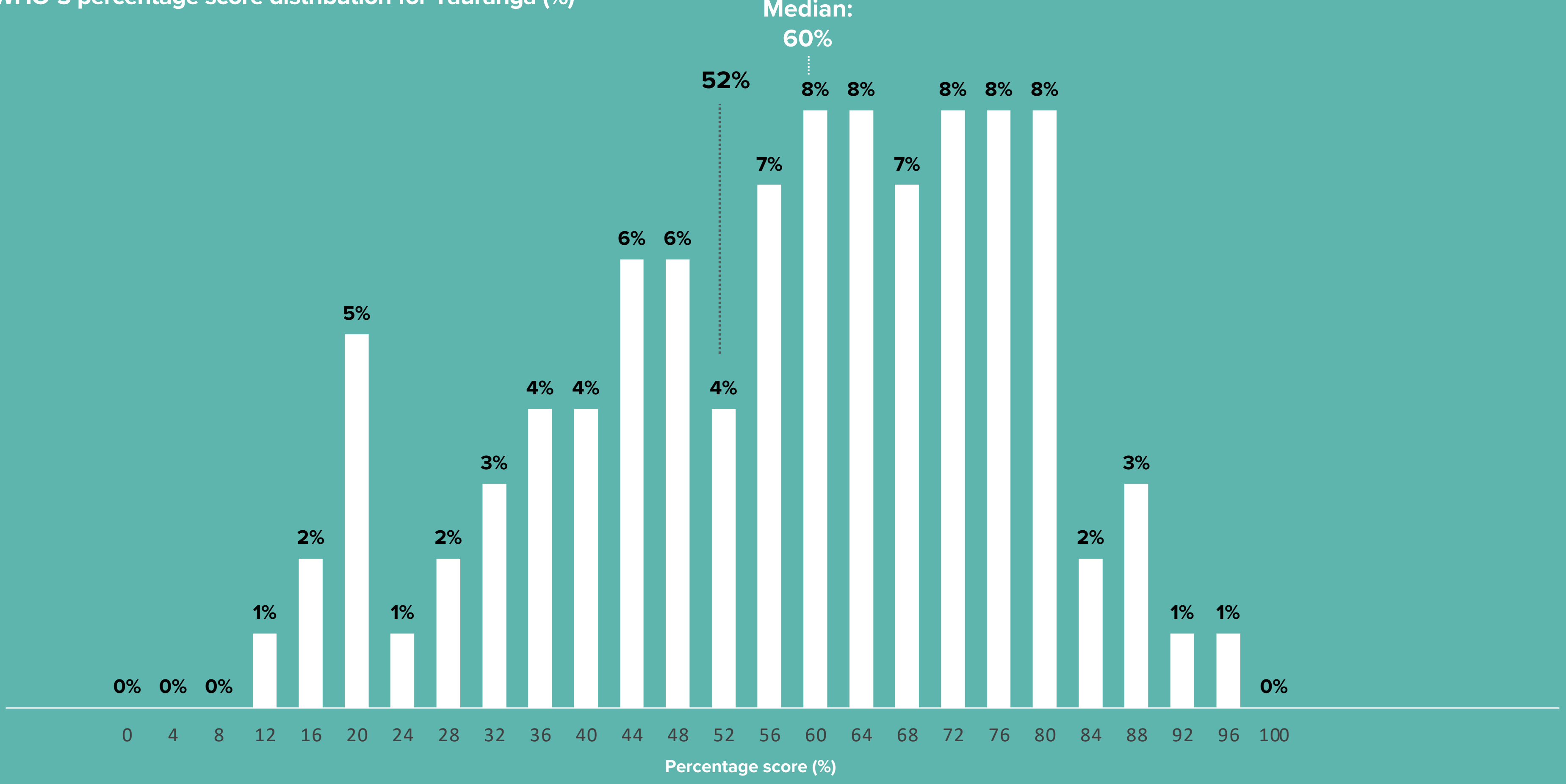
WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Hamilton (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Hamilton (n=540)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

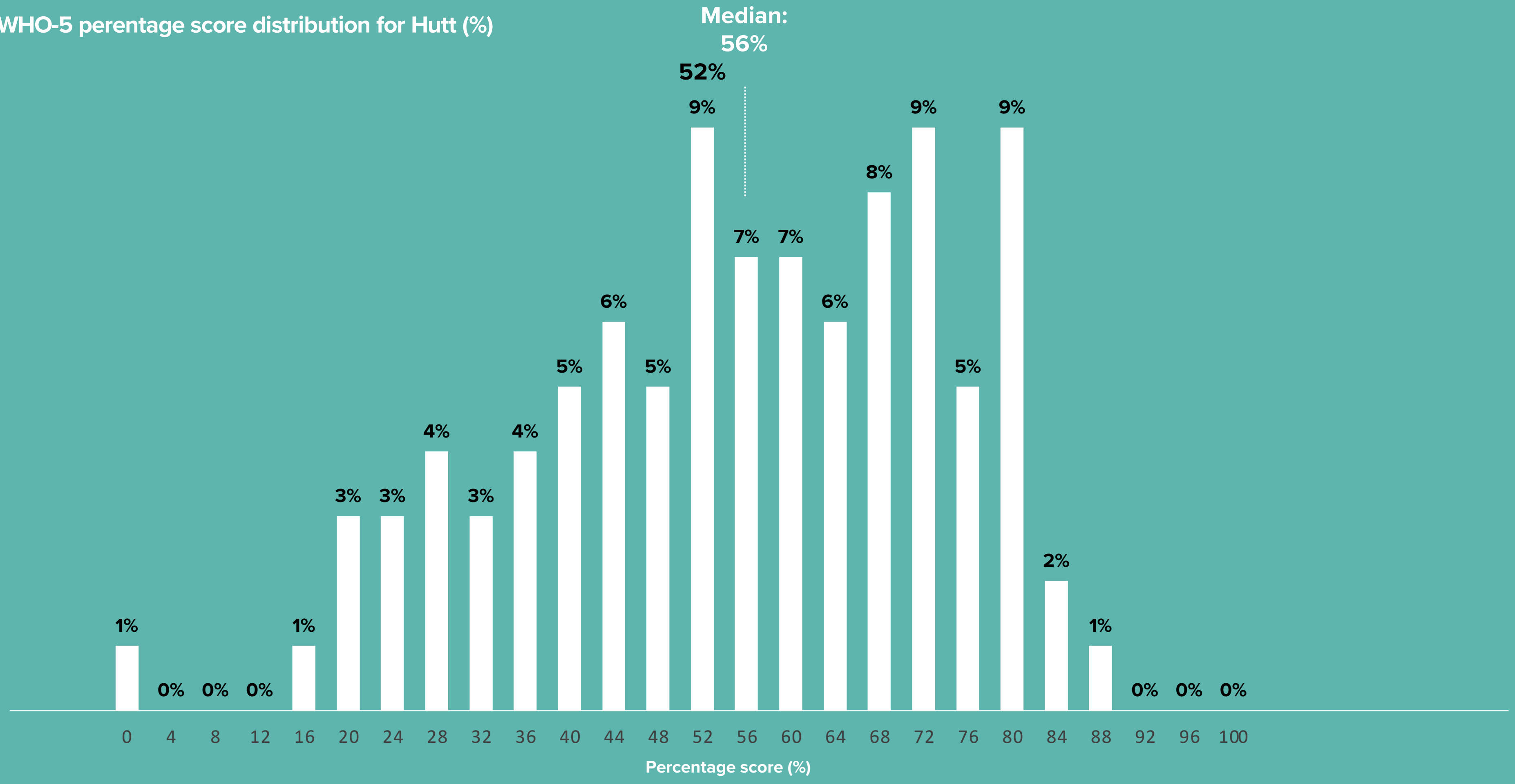
WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Tauranga (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Tauranga (n=554)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

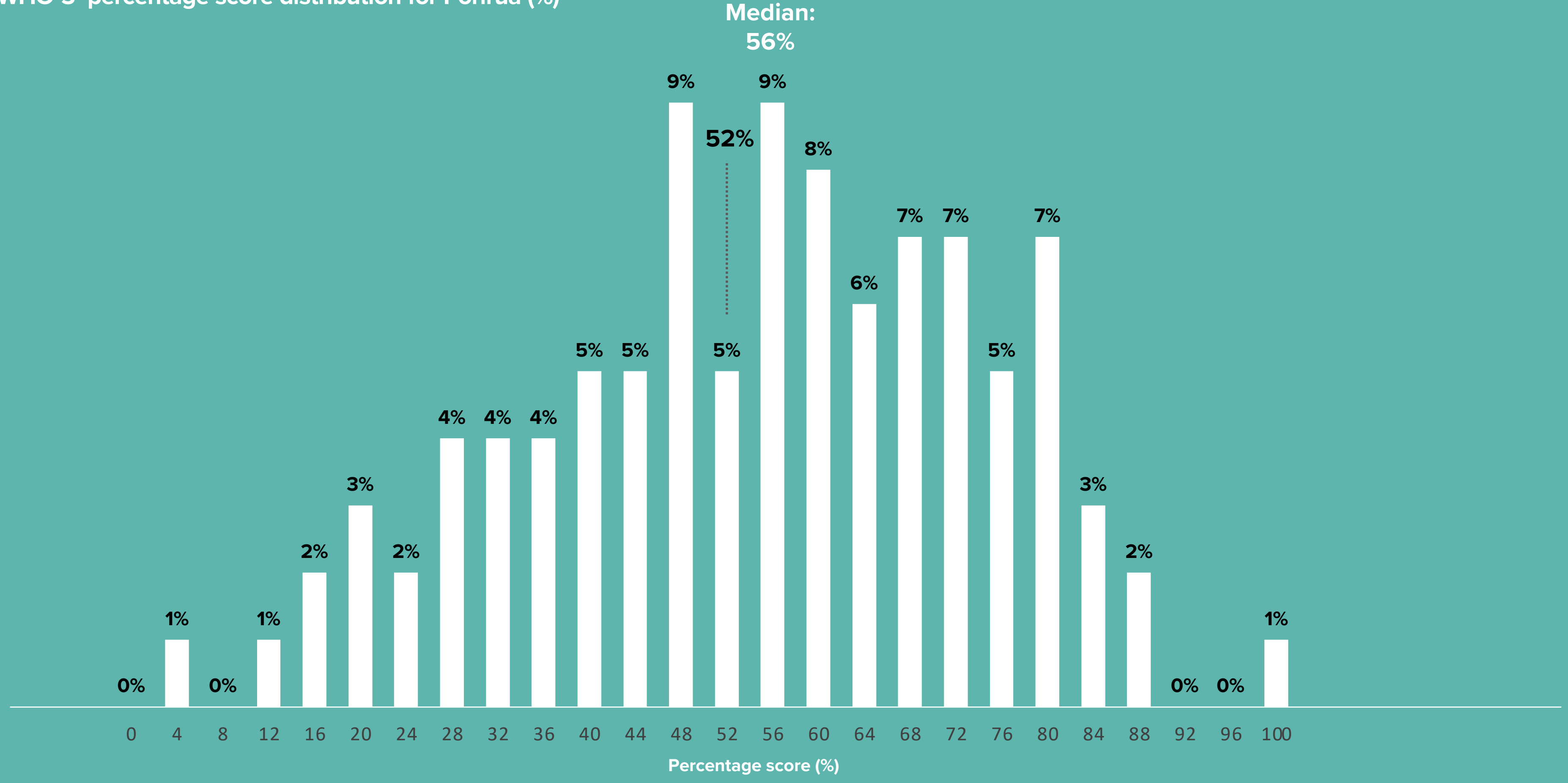
WHO-5 perentage score distribution for Hutt (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Hutt (n=577)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Porirua (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Porirua (n=559)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

HOME

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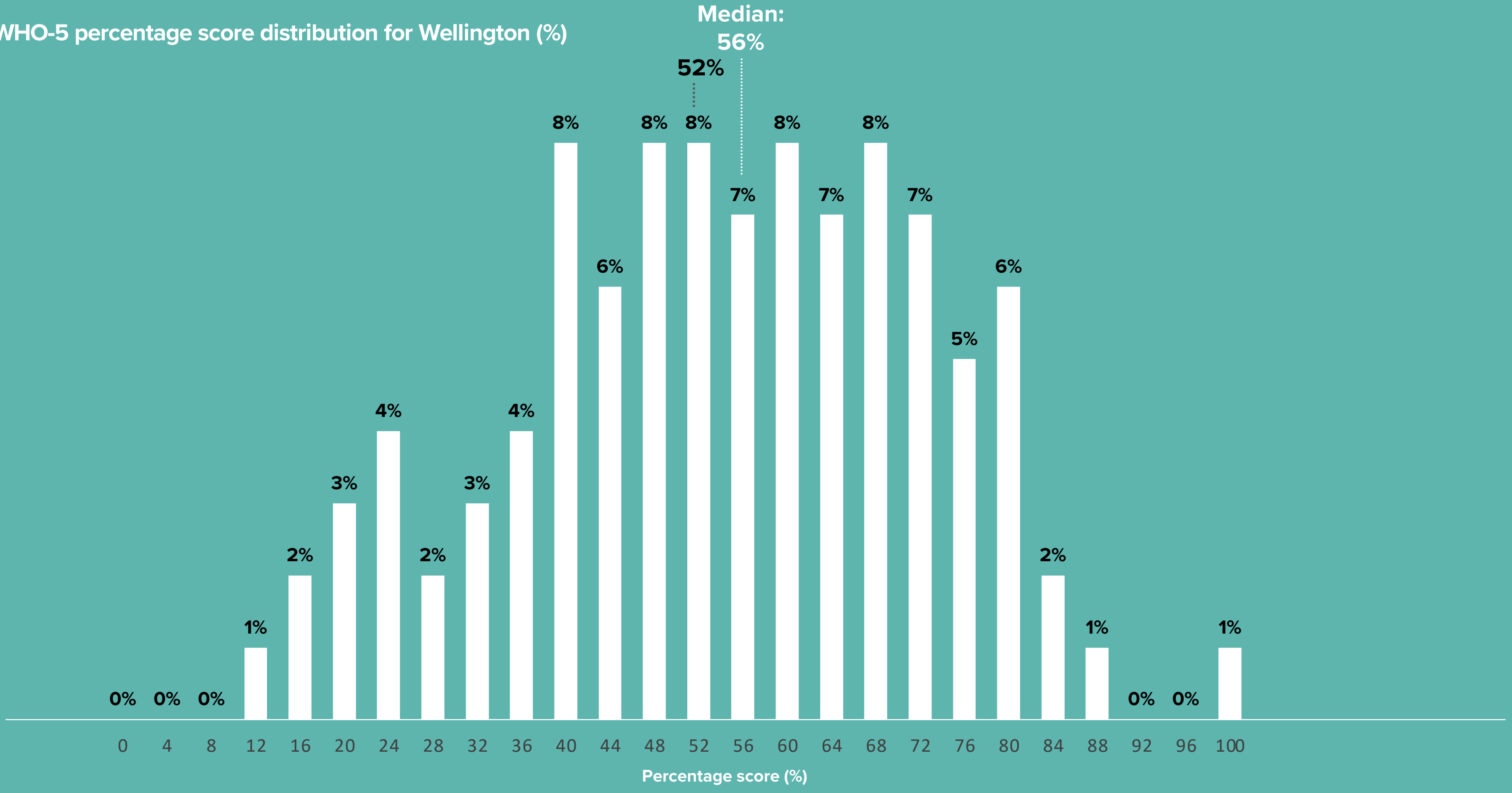
APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

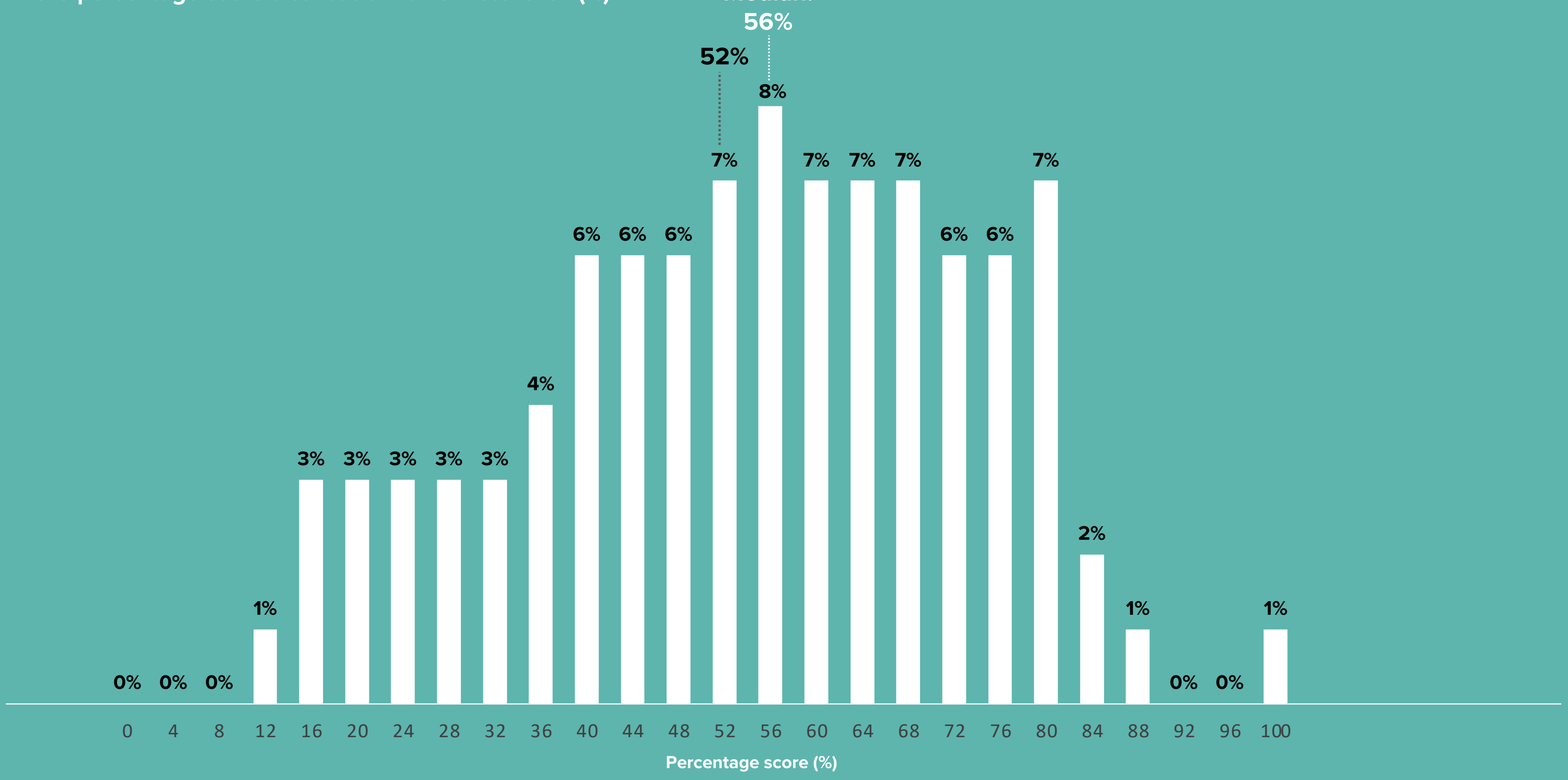
WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Wellington (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Wellington (n=610)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

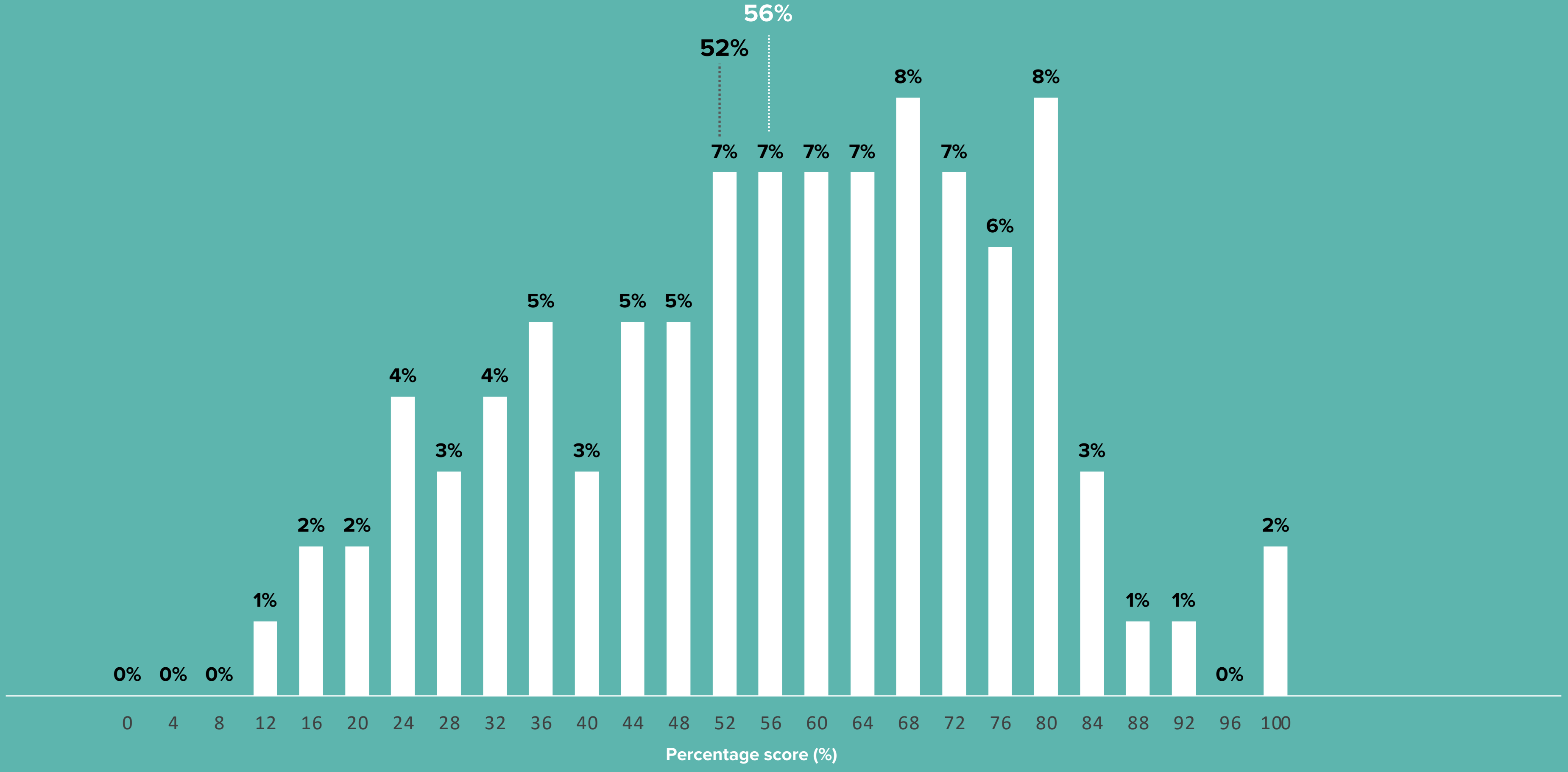
WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Christchurch (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Christchurch (n=700)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

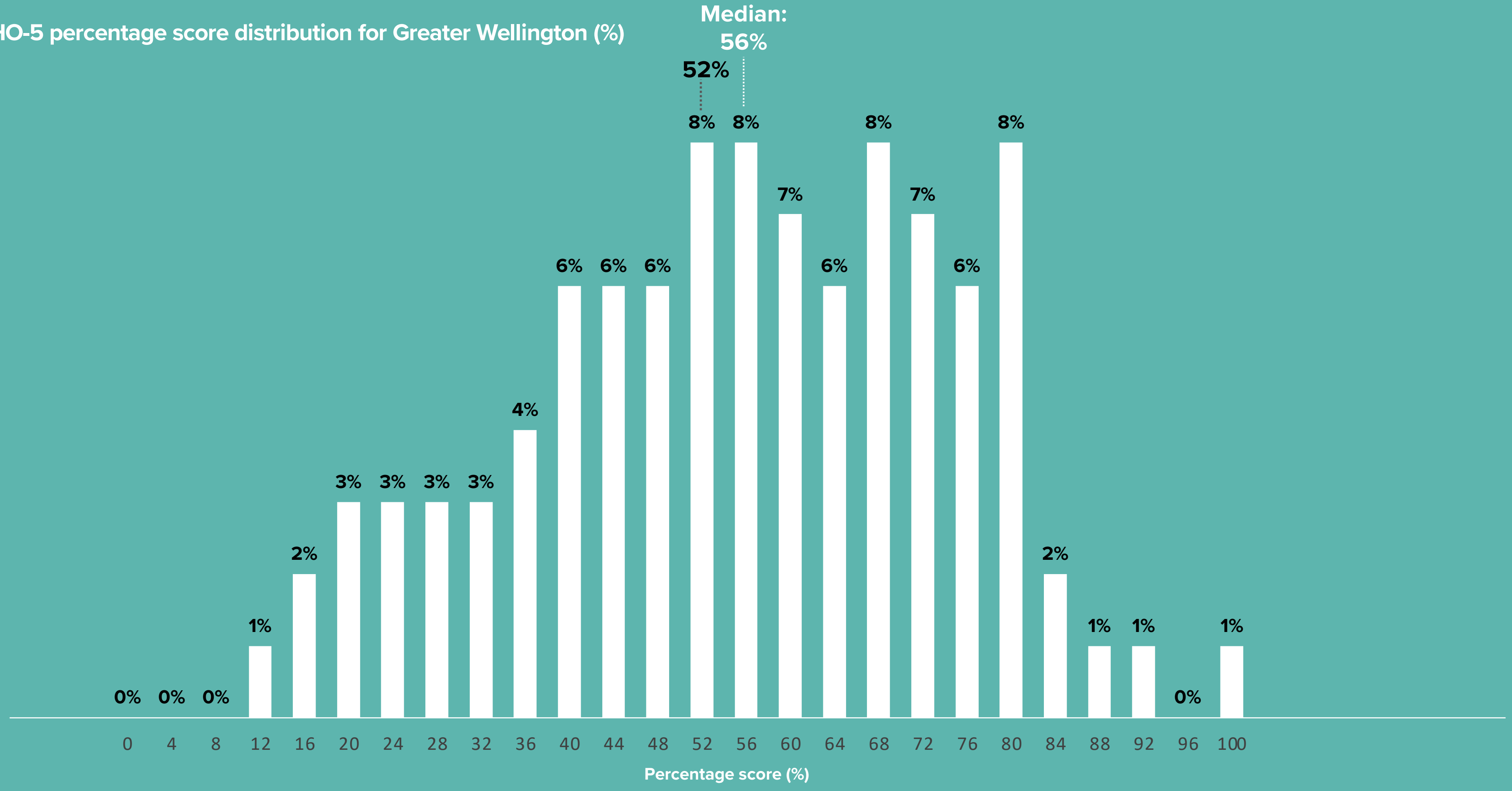
WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Dunedin (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Dunedin (n=709)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 5: WHO-5 WELLBEING INDEX

WHO-5 percentage score distribution for Greater Wellington (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered), Greater Wellington (n=2346)
Source: Q31. Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks.

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 1 Overall quality of life

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6404) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6895) %
Net Good	87	83
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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6206) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6751) %
Net Increased	23	18ᐯ
Net Decreased	27	36^

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6384) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6840) %
Net Agree	83	77ᐯ
Net Disagree	5	8

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q6. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:"<city/local area> is a great place to live"?

Table 4 Proud of how their city or local area looks and feels

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6364) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6852) %
Net Agree	63	55ᐯ
Net Disagree	15	20^

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 <city/local area> looks and feels"?

Table 5 Perception of city or local area compared to 12 months ago

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6271) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6800) %
Net Better	23	15ᐯ
Net Worse	24	39^

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q7. And in the last 12 months, do you feel <city/local area> has got better, worse or stayed the same as a place to live?

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
ᐯ Significantly lower than 2020 results

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 6 Top 3 reasons why city as a place to live has got better/ worse

8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=1300/1584)	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=1039/2658)
Got better	**Got better**
26% Good/improved amenities	24% Good/improved amenities
21% Building developments/ renovations	22% Building developments/ Renovations
13% Community spirit	14% Good roads/roads being upgraded
Got worse	**Got worse**
27% Traffic	28% Crime/crime rate has increased
15% Lack of suitable, affordable housing	17% Presence of people they feel uncomfortable around (incl. gangs/youths loitering)
15% Dissatisfaction with government/local government	16% More housing developments/high density housing/multi-storey housing

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q8. And for what reasons do you say <city/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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6377-6391) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6870-6890) %
Traffic	80	77
Limited parking in the city centre	60	60
Water pollution	53	53
Noise pollution	44	50^
Air pollution	29	31

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/local area> over the past 12 months?

Table 8 Perceptions of their current housing situation

% Strongly agree or agree

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6284-6384) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6884-6888) %
Area they live in suits their needs	83	80
Type of home suits their needs	79	76
Housing costs are affordable	47	39V

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
V Significantly lower than 2020 results

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 9 Perceptions of public transport in local area

% Strongly agree or agree

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6070-6081) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6515-6521) %
Safe, from crime or harassment*	71	44V
Easy to access	67	62V
Frequent	56	48V
Reliable	48	41V
Affordable	46	37V
Safe from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses**	-	26

Base: All Respondents who had access to public transport (excluding not answered)
Source: Q13. 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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6365) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6875) %
At least weekly	21	16V

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q12. 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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6400) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6899) %
Net Often	25	27
Net Rarely	24	22

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6350) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6838) %
% score less than 52%	35	40^
% score of 52% or more	65	60V

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.

The net results have been calculated by adding together the number of respondents and creating a proportion of the total.
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V Significantly lower than 2020 results

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 13 Feel safe in their city centre during the day

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6383) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6899) %
Net Safe	91	84v
Net Unsafe	7	14^

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6380) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6894) %
Net Safe	49	38v
Net Unsafe	45	55^

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6375-6386) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6873-6890) %
Dangerous driving	65	69
Theft and burglary	61	71^
People begging in the street	55	61^
Alcohol or drugs	53	59^
People sleeping rough	52	58^
Unsafe people	41	54^
Vandalism	53	66^

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q11. To what extent has each of the following been a problem in <city/local area> over the past 12 months?

Table 16 Sense of community

% Strongly agree or agree

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6380/6381) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6885/6872) %
Believe a sense of community in their neighbourhood is important	70	70
Feel a sense of community in their neighbourhood	50	49

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

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^ Significantly higher than 2020 results
v Significantly lower than 2020 results

APPENDIX 6: COMPARISONS WITH 2020

Table 17 Frequency of feeling isolated

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6401) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6902) %
Net Some/most of the time	48	50
Net Rarely	52	50

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6331) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6892) %
Net Employed	68	69
Net Not employed	28	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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=4377) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=4492) %
Net Satisfied	58	56
Net Dissatisfied	24	25

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

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6408) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6901) %
Net Enough/more than enough	48	46
Just enough money	33	34

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 Confidence in council decision-making

	7 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=3872) %	7 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=4282) %
Net Agree	30	27
Net Disagree	35	41^

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)
Source: Q15. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Overall, I have confidence that the Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of my <city/area/district>."
Auckland respondents were not asked this question

Table 22 Perception of public's influence on council decision-making

	8 CITY TOTAL 2020 (n=6402) %	8 CITY TOTAL 2022 (n=6890) %
Net Some/large influence	31	28

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.
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^ Significantly higher than 2020 results
v Significantly lower than 2020 results