

# Quality of Life 2012

Wellington Region

File Number: WRS/21/01/01

#1144495

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May 2013

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

The Quality of Life Project was initiated in response to growing pressures on urban communities, concern about the impacts of urbanisation and the effects of this on the well-being of residents. The key purpose of the project is to provide information to decision-makers to improve the quality of life of New Zealanders. The objectives of the project include:

- Consistency of indicator use and monitoring methods
- Provision of data to support advocacy on urban issues
- Raising the profile of urban issues
- Collaborative working to monitor and address quality of life issues
- Enabling Councils to develop a consistent set of indicators, identify urban issues and trends, and provide a platform to develop comprehensive responses to these.

A key part of the project is the biennial Quality of Life Survey. The survey, which explores quality of life issues in New Zealand, is a partnership between six New Zealand councils, including three from the Wellington region. The Wellington Regional Strategy Office also commissioned additional interviews outside of these three areas to obtain a picture that encompassed the whole Wellington region.

The aim of the survey is to measure residents' perceptions of overall quality of life. In particular, the Quality of Life Survey measures New Zealand residents' perceptions of:

- Quality of life
- Health and wellbeing
- Crime and safety
- Community, culture and social networks
- Council decision making processes
- Environment
- Public transport
- Lifestyle

This report presents the results for the **Wellington region**.

## 1.2 Methodology

In 2012 a new survey methodology was introduced. Respondents were randomly selected from the Electoral Roll and completed the survey either online or via a hard copy questionnaire posted to them. Surveys were completed by n=1,730 Wellington region residents aged 18 years and over.

Sample targets were set for ethnicity, age, location and gender.

Fieldwork was conducted between 17 August and 16 October 2012.

The data in this report has been weighted to reflect the general population. The sample of n=1,730 residents from across the Wellington region has a maximum margin of error of  $\pm 2.4\%$  at the 95% confidence level.

### 1.3 Findings

The Wellington region's results for each indicator in 2012 are shown in Table 1.1. Where possible the adjusted 2008 and 2010 data has been included and this used to assess the region's progress on this indicator from 2008 to 2012. The relevant indicator trend is represented by one of the symbols shown in Table 2.2. For example an upward arrow shows that the change in indicator data over the study period has resulted in an improvement for residents. It may be possible that the indicator data may show a negative trend over the study period but still be represented by an upward arrow as the indicator itself may have a negative influence, for example air pollution, presence of graffiti and stress.

**Table 1.1: Wellington region results and trends since 2012**

Indicator	2008*	2010*	2012	Trend 08-12
<b>Quality of Life</b>				
Overall quality of life	85	85	86	↗
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago	N/A	N/A	27	?
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>				
Overall health	51	53	51	↗
Usage of general practitioners (not able to see a GP when needed)	N/A	N/A	16	?
Frequency of doing physical activity (5+ times per week)	50	54	51	↗
Emotional well-being (happiness)	78	78	74	↘
Satisfaction with life in general	77	77	74	↘
Stress (often felt)	13	12	15	↗
Availability of support	N/A	N/A	92	?
<b>Crime and safety</b>				
Vandalism as a problem	N/A	N/A	48	?
Car theft as a problem	N/A	N/A	60	?
Dangerous driving as a problem	N/A	N/A	63	?
Presence of unsafe people	N/A	N/A	47	?
Alcohol or drug problems	N/A	N/A	67	?
Sense of safety in your home during the day	97	95	97	↗
Sense of safety in your home after dark	91	92	92	↗
Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	62	69	65	↗
Sense of safety in your city centre during the day	94	94	95	↗
Sense of safety in your city centre after dark	58	63	55	↗
Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area	71	78	76	↗

Indicator	2008*	2010*	2012	Trend 08-12
<b>Community, culture and social networks</b>				
Importance of sense of community	66	72	74	↑
Feel a sense of community	47	55	56	↑
Impact of greater cultural diversity (better place to live)	69	75	59	↓
Feeling of isolation (often felt)	7	7	6	→
Culturally rich and diverse arts scene	87	89	66	↓
Feelings of trust	82	N/A	70	↓
<b>Council processes</b>				
Understanding of council decision making processes	37	39	35	→
Desire to have more say in what council does	41	44	47	↑
Confidence in council decision making	47	53	46	→
Influence of council decision making	53	52	46	↓
<b>Built and natural environment</b>				
Local area as a great place to live	N/A	N/A	84	?
Pride in city's look and feel	61	63	66	↑
Ease of access to local park or other green space	91	94	93	→
Perception of presence of rubbish or litter	N/A	N/A	50	?
Perception of presence of graffiti	N/A	N/A	75	?
Perception of presence of air pollution	N/A	N/A	16	?
Perception of presence of water pollution	N/A	N/A	45	?
Perception of presence of noise pollution	N/A	N/A	31	?
<b>Public transport</b>				
Frequency of use of public transport (2+ times per week)	28	28	29	→
Affordability of public transport	60	50	45	↓
Safety of public transport	81	80	80	→
Ease of access to public transport	81	85	84	→
Frequency of public transport	66	67	66	→
Reliability of public transport	60	56	53	↓
<b>Lifestyle</b>				
Employment status (unemployed and looking for work)	3	6	5	↓
Work-life balance	70	72	62	↓
Ability to cover costs of every day needs (not enough money)	N/A	N/A	18	?

\*2008 and 2010 data has been adjusted to account for the change in methodology

**Table 1.2: Indicator trend symbols**

Symbol	Explanation
↑	The indicator data trend indicates an improvement
→	The indicator data indicates no clear progress
↓	The indicator data trend indicates a decline
?	Uncertain, no or insufficient trend data available to assess progress

Wellington region residents continue to rank their quality of life highly (86% rating it *extremely good* or *good*), and 27% consider it better than a year ago. There has been little change in resident's rating of their health and personal safety, and although still high, there has been a slight decline in resident's ratings of happiness and life satisfaction.

The majority of the region's residents view their city/district as a great place to live, and are becoming increasingly proud of the look and feel of their city/district. There have also been significant increases in resident's feeling of a sense of community and the importance they put on this. However some other areas of community, culture and social networks, namely cultural diversity, diverse arts scene and trust have declined since 2008.

Results are mixed in the area of governance. Residents increasingly desire to have more say in what Council does, but there has been a decrease in resident's ratings of the influence they have on Council decision making.

There has been little change across the area of public transport but a decline is observed for residents rating of the affordability and reliability of public transport. The region has gone backwards in the area of lifestyle with more people unemployed and looking for work and a decrease in people's work/life balance. There is also 18% of the region's residents that feel they do not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs.

#### **1.4 Regression results**

Four regression models have been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with the following dependant variables:

- Overall quality of life
- Overall health
- Satisfaction with life in general
- Emotional well-being (happiness)

Results from each of the four regression models tell us what survey/explanatory variables can be used to predict resident's ratings of that dependant variable (quality of life, overall health etc.); and thus the variables that, if improved, are more likely to result in positive shifts to resident's rating of that dependant variable (quality of life, overall health etc.).

Table 1.3 summarises the regression results for resident’s ratings of overall quality of life, overall health, life satisfaction and emotional well-being (happiness). The resulting regression models accounted for between 50.7% (overall health) and 66.5% (overall quality of life) of the variation in residents ratings for that dependant variable.

**Table 1.3: Regression results**

Dependant variable	Variation explained by model (2012)	Four strongest predictors (2012)	Predictors in all models 2008 to 2012
Overall quality of life	66.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of life compared to 12 months ago</li> <li>Enough money</li> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Household income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enough money</li> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Household income</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Female</li> </ul>
Overall health	50.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active days per week</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Female</li> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active days per week</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Household income</li> <li>Number of social groups</li> </ul>
Satisfaction with life in general	66.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Quality of life compared to 12 months ago</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Enough money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Enough money</li> <li>Trust</li> </ul>
Emotional wellbeing	51.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> <li>Quality of life compared to 12 months ago</li> <li>Female</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feelings of isolation</li> <li>Experienced stress</li> </ul>

Regression analysis found that there are strong correlations amongst the dependant variables (quality of life, overall health, satisfaction with life in general and emotional well-being (happiness)). For example, if someone rates their emotional well-being (happiness) highly they are likely to have rated their life satisfaction highly. So it is not surprising that the top four predictors are similar for each of the four regression models.

*Feelings of isolation* is one of the top four predictors in all models in 2012, and was also found to be an important predictor for each model in 2008 and 2010. *Feelings of isolation* is the most important predictor of residents rating of life satisfaction and emotional well-being (happiness), this tells us that the more positive a person’s feeling of isolation (the less likely they are to feel isolated) the more likely that person is to have a higher emotional well-being (happiness) and life satisfaction.

*Experienced stress* is the only other variable that appears in all models from 2008 to 2012. The other commonly identified predictors are *quality of life compared to 12 months ago*, *enough money to meet everyday needs* and *household income*.

The overall health regression model differs slightly. This has a strong relationship with the number of days a person was active during a week. Age was found to have a consistently negative relationship in this model from 2008 to 2012, which means that the older someone is the less likely they are to rate their overall health positively. These predictors do not have such an important influence in any of the other three models.

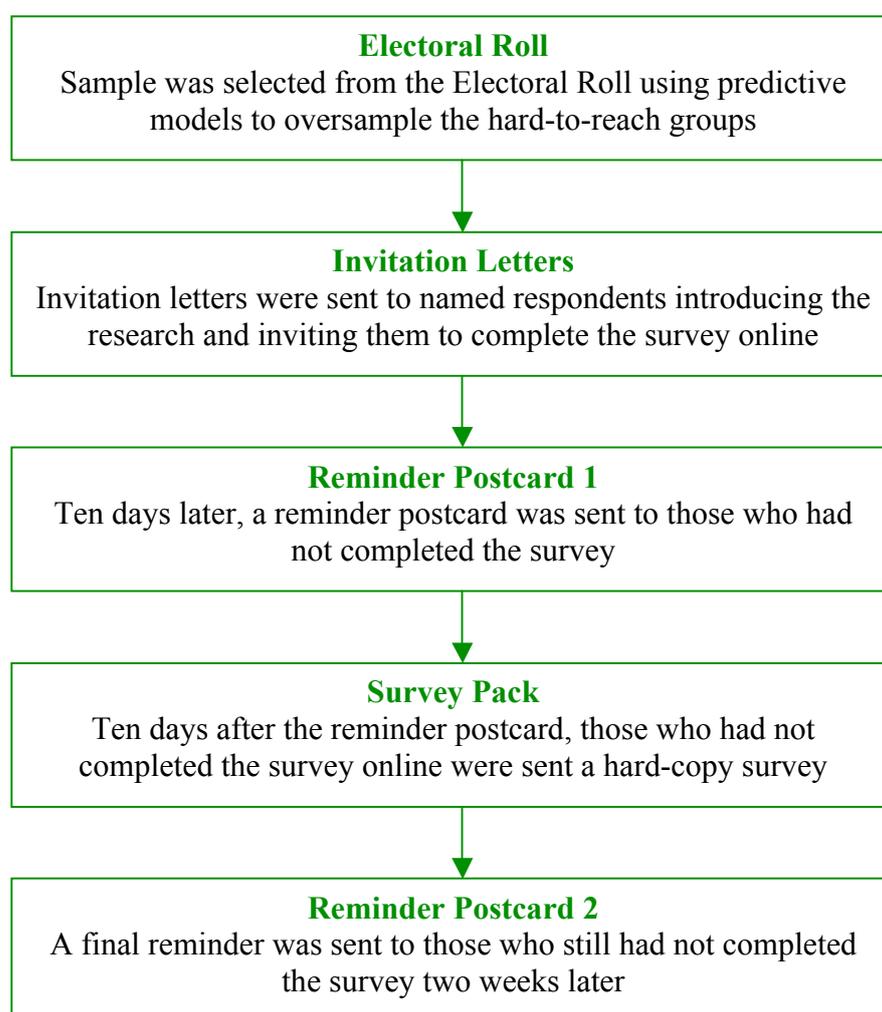
Regression results indicate that achieving positive shifts in the predictors shown in Table 1.3 are more likely to result in improvement to resident's ratings for quality of life, overall health, life satisfaction and emotional well-being (happiness).

## 2. Research Design

This year the main survey methodology changed from using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) to a sequential mixed methodology, which enables respondents to complete the survey in their own time, either online or in hard-copy. Changing from a CATI methodology to an online/hard-copy methodology means that the time series of the Quality of Life was broken. To overcome this, a parallel CATI test was commissioned of Wellington region residents to provide comparison between the new and old methodologies. Readers are referred to a technical report (Quality of Life Survey 2012 Technical Report) for more detailed information on the research design.

### 2.1 Methodology

In 2012 the main Quality of Life Survey was carried out using a sequential mixed methodology. An overview of the research process is shown below:



The fieldwork took place between 17 August and 16 October 2012, with 1,730 surveys completed by residents living in the Wellington region.

#### 2.1.1 Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was largely based on the 2010 Quality of Life questionnaire content and adapted for use with the new methodology. The main modification was

that questions that were previously asked as open-ended questions and were coded by interviewers became closed questions where respondents could select one or more predefined responses or write in another response.

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.

The average length of the online survey was 17.7 minutes.

### 2.1.2 Pre-testing

Pre-testing on both the online and hard-copy questionnaires was carried out. The purpose of the pre-testing was to:

- Check the conversion of the questionnaire to self-completion format
- Test the persuasiveness of the communications
- Provide feedback on the new questions
- Obtain feedback from respondents

Pre-tests were carried out with 14 respondents across Wellington and Auckland. Following the pretesting, the questionnaire and materials were finalised using the pretesting feedback from respondents.

## 2.2 Sample design

### 2.2.1 Sample frame

The target population comprised people, 18 years of age or older, normally living in the participating council areas. The Electoral Roll records the addresses of the majority of New Zealanders aged 18 and over. Potential respondents were selected from the Roll.

### 2.2.2 Sample

The sample was a probabilistic sample of the population of New Zealand residents aged 18 years or older, living in the participating council areas. The total sample was targeted to include n=2500 from Auckland, n=500 residents from the other five participating cities, n=700 for the Auckland Maori booster and n=300 for the Wellington regional booster. The sample included n=1,730 from the Wellington region and has a margin of error (at the 95% level of confidence) of  $\pm 2.4\%$ . A summary of the achieved sample and associated maximum margins of error is shown in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Margins of error**

	Sample target (n=)	Sample achieved (n=)	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Wellington region	1800	1730	± 2.4%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	866	768	± 3.5%
Female	934	962	± 3.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
European	233	1383	± 7.9%
Maori	195	159	± 10.1%
Pacific	161	98	± 6.9%
Asian/Indian	1341	206	± 2.6%
<b>Age</b>			
18 – 24 years	255	149	± 8.1%
25 – 49 years	850	665	± 3.8%
50 – 64 years	415	504	± 4.4%
65 years or more	279	412	± 4.8%
<b>Income</b>			
\$20,000 or less	N/A	100	± 10.0%
\$20,001 - \$40,000	N/A	168	± 7.6%
\$40,001 - \$70,000	N/A	272	± 6.0%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	N/A	264	± 6.1%
\$100,001 or more	N/A	470	± 4.5%

### 2.2.3 Quotas

To ensure a good representation, invitation letters were sent out in proportion to the size of the population, as follows:

- Age
  - 18-24 years
  - 25-49 years
  - 50-64 years
  - 65 years or more
  
- Ethnicity
  - Maori
  - Pacific
  - Asian/Indian
  - Other

- Gender
  - Male
  - Female
- Location
  - By city at total level
  - By ward at city level

The sample targets were set using the most up-to-date data available from Statistics New Zealand, and are shown in Table 2.1.

### **2.3 Response rate**

The overall response rate for the Quality of Life project was 29%, and for the Wellington region the response rate was 31%.

To calculate the response rate, every individual sent an invitation letter to complete the survey was tracked and the outcome of the invitation carefully recorded. The response rate is defined as the number of completed surveys divided by the total number of invitations mailed out (excluding ineligible). Ineligibles are defined as those who are no longer at the address or who are unable to participate due to age, language issues, health or other disability.

### **2.4 Weighting**

The Quality of Life Survey, like most general population surveys, has biases caused by a) disproportionate sample selection, b) differential response rates and c) the use of the Electoral Roll as a sample frame.

The weighting process ensures that any result based on the total sample or sub-sample is truly representative of the target population. In other words, if any sub-group is over- or under-represented in the sample, the weighting process takes this into account by “re-balancing” the data to ensure that this group is correctly represented in the calculation of results (i.e. consistent with their representation in the population).

The survey data was weighted by age, sex, area and ethnicity. The weighting parameters were sourced from Statistics New Zealand and based on the most up-to-date data available. A breakdown of the pre-weighted and post-weighted sample is shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Effective sample size after weighting**

Wellington region		
Location	Sample size	Effective sample size after weighting
Wellington region	1730	1726
Gender		
Male	768	832
Female	962	895
Ethnicity		
European	1383	1322
Maori	159	187
Pacific	98	113
Asian/Indian	206	169
Age		
18 – 24 years	149	244
25 – 49 years	665	810
50 – 64 years	504	391
65 years or more	412	280
Income		
\$20,000 or less	100	95
\$20,001 - \$40,000	168	152
\$40,001 - \$70,000	272	273
\$70,001 - \$100,000	264	276
\$100,001 or more	470	490

## 2.5 Reporting

### 2.5.1 Significant differences

The differences reported between the total and sub-groups in this report are significant at the 95% confidence level.

For rating scale questions, significant differences are reported at top-two or bottom-two box (e.g. for a scale of extremely good, good, neither poor nor good, poor and extremely poor, differences have been tested between sub-groups for *extremely good + good*).

For open-ended questions, significant differences are shown for the top two or three responses.

Any differences at top-two box level (or within the top-two of these most frequently mentioned responses for open-ended questions) that are not mentioned in the commentary are not significant.

## 2.5.2 Base sizes

All base sizes shown on charts and on tables (n=) are unweighted base sizes.

**Please note that any base size of under n=100 is considered small and under n=30 is considered extremely small and therefore results should be viewed with caution.**

## 2.5.3 Ethnicity netts

In this report total ethnicity is reported (rather than prioritised ethnicity). This means a person with multiple ethnicities may be counted in more than one ethnic group and ethnicity percentages add to more than 100%.

## 2.6 Regression analysis

When looking at relationships between survey variables one at a time a number of significant relationships appear, but it is hard to tell how many of these are due to correlations between the survey variables. Regression analysis can overcome this by including all potential survey variables in a regression model in order to see which remain significant when the other survey variables are also taken into account.

Four regression models have been carried out using the results from the regions Quality of Life survey to investigate the survey variables that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with the following dependant variables:

- Overall quality of life
- Overall health
- Satisfaction with life in general
- Emotional well-being (happiness)

The Quality of Life results for the four variables shown above were used (one at a time) as the dependent variable in a set of linear regression models. The majority of the remaining Quality of Life variables were used as explanatory variables and included in each regression model (see Appendix 2 for a full list of explanatory variables used in each model). The regression was carried out using a 'stepwise' approach in SPSS, whereby variables are added to the model one at a time, the most significant each time, until no further significant relationships (at the 95% confidence level) with the dependent variable can be found.

The model identifies the explanatory variables that have a significant relationship with the dependent variable, reported by SPSS as the standard ( $\beta$ ) coefficient. This can be regarded as equivalent to an 'effect size' for the relationship between the dependent variable and the given variable, controlling for all other variables in the model.

## 2.7 CATI parallel test

Traditionally the Quality of Life Survey has been conducted using CATI, and changing this to a sequential mixed methodology means the time series would have been broken. To provide a comparison between the new and old methodologies, and enable previous time series data to be adjusted, Greater Wellington Regional Council commissioned a parallel CATI survey for the Wellington region.

A total of 409 surveys were completed using the old methodology (CATI). Respondents were selected randomly from the Electoral Roll. A pre-notification letter was sent to potential respondents, who were contacted by phone for the interviewing within two weeks of receiving the letter. This fieldwork was carried out between 13 August and 15 September 2012.

On comparison of the results from the two methodologies it was clear that there were differences in most of the results, with, in virtually every case, CATI respondents giving more favourable responses than respondents using the new methodology.

The differences in responses between the 2012 CATI and 2012 sequential mixed methodology results were then used to adjust the previous 2010 and 2008 Wellington region Quality of Life data so they can be comparable with results using the new methodology.

### 3. Quality of Life

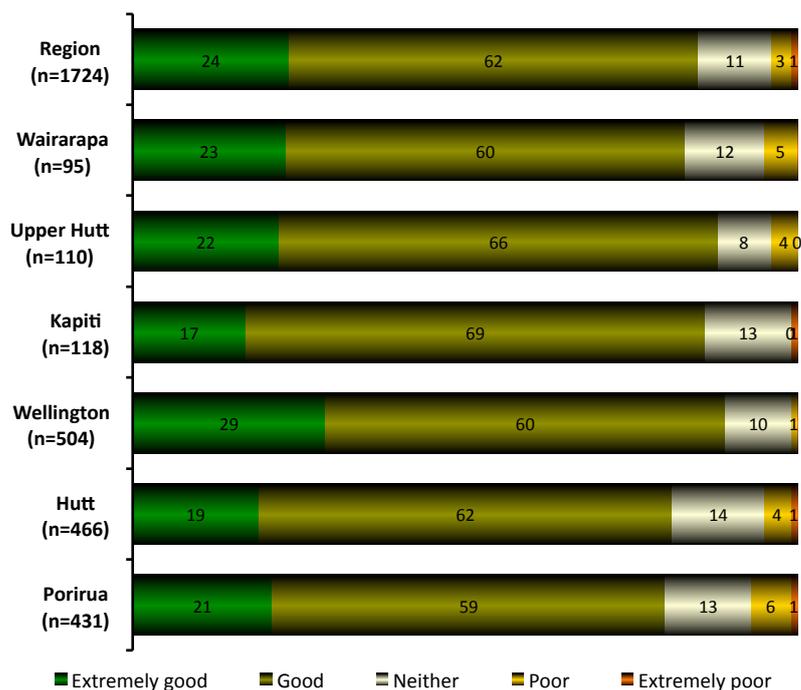
This section looks into the overall quality of life of residents within the Wellington region.

#### 3.1 Overall quality of life

The majority (86%) of Wellington region residents rate their overall quality of life positively (Figure 3.1), with 24% rating it as *extremely good* and 62% rating it as *good*.

Compared to the total region, Hutt (81% compared to 86%) and Porirua (80% compared to 86%) residents are less likely to rate their overall quality of life as good (selecting a rating of *extremely good* or *good*). Porirua residents are also more likely (6% compared to 3%) to rate their quality of life as poor (selecting a rating of *extremely poor* or *poor*).

**Figure 3.1. Perceptions of quality of life – by area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are some significant demographic differences.

Those more likely to rate their overall quality of life as good (*extremely good* or *good*) are:

- Of European ethnicity (89% compared to 86%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (97% compared to 86%)

Those less likely to rate their overall quality of life as good (*extremely good* or *good*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (74% compared to 86%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (70% compared to 86%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (69% compared to 86%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (69% compared to 86%)

Those more likely to rate their overall quality of life as poor (*extremely poor* or *poor*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (12% compared to 3%)

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (7% compared to 9%)

Those less likely to rate their overall quality of life as poor (*extremely poor* or *poor*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (1% compared to 3%)

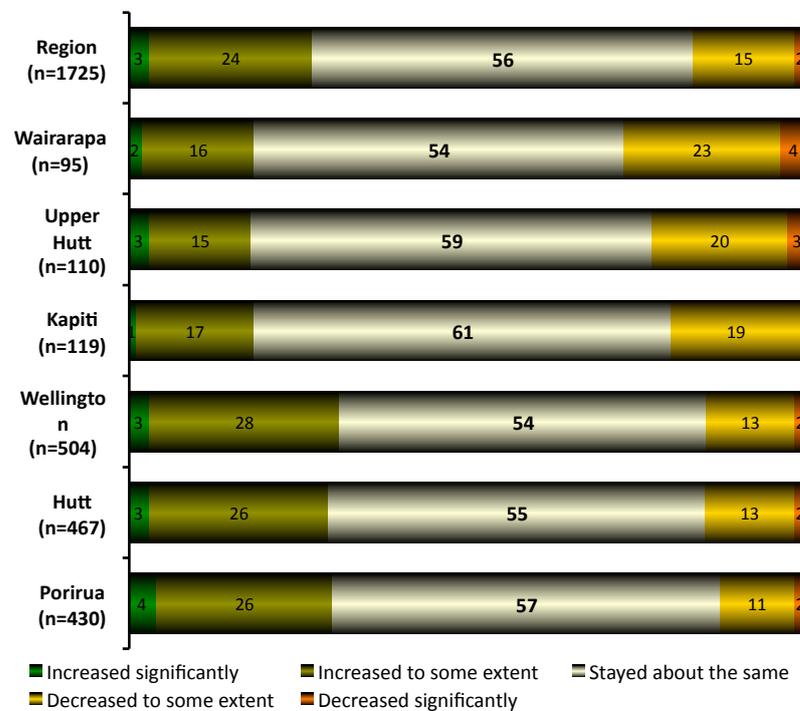
### Differences between years

To allow comparison between years, the 2008 and 2010 data has been adjusted to account for the different methodological approach. There are no significant differences by year for ratings of quality of life between 2008 and 2010, but in 2012 there was a slight decrease in the proportion rating their quality of life as *neither good nor poor* and a slight increase in those rating it as poor (selecting *extremely poor* or *poor*).

## 3.2 Quality of life compared to 12 months ago

Figure 3.2 shows that just over a quarter (27%) of respondents living in the Wellington region say that their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago. A further 56% say it has *stayed about the same*, and 17% think it has decreased.

**Figure 3.2. Quality of life compared to 12 months ago - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wairarapa residents are more likely (27% compared to 17%) to think their quality of life has decreased (selecting a rating of *decreased to some extent* or *decreased significantly*) compared to 12 months ago.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but a few significant differences by other demographic differences.

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

- Of Pacific ethnicity (48% compared to 27%)
- Aged under 25 (45% compared to 27%)

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

- Aged 50-64 (20% compared to 27%)
- Aged 65+ (11% compared to 27%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (14% compared to 27%)

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

- Aged 65+ (22% compared to 17%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (33% compared to 17%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (26% compared to 21%)

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

- Aged under 25 (9% compared to 17%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (10% compared to 17%)

### **Differences between years**

Residents' rating of their quality of life compared to 12 months ago was first collected in 2010. There are no significant differences between 2010 and 2012 for respondents rating of their quality of life compared to 12 months ago.

## 4. Health and Well-being

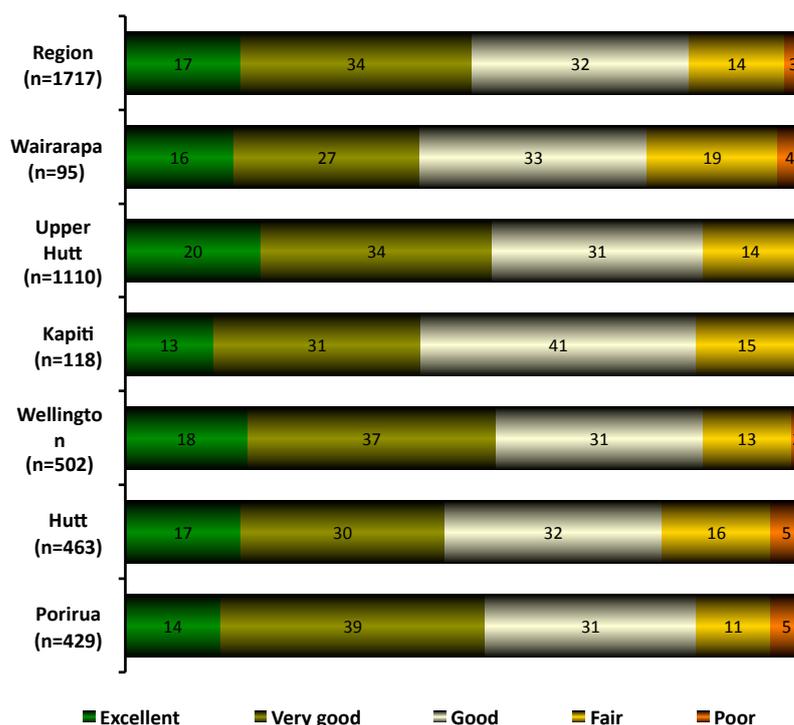
This section looks at people’s health and well-being, covering aspects such as usage of General Practitioners, the amount of exercise and physical activity people undertake and residents’ emotional well-being.

### 4.1 Overall health

The majority (83%) of Wellington region residents rate their overall health positively, with 17% rating it as *excellent*, 34% rating it as *very good* and 32% rating it as *good*. There are 17% of residents that rate their overall health less than good.

There are no significant differences by area for ratings of overall health.

**Figure 4.1. Overall health - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender but there are some significant differences by the other demographic variables:

Those more likely to rate their overall health as very good (*excellent* or *very good*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (64% compared to 51%)

Those less likely to rate their overall health as very good (*excellent* or *very good*) are:

- Aged 65+ (35% compared to 51%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (33% compared to 51%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (35% compared to 51%)

Those more likely to rate their overall health as less than good (*fair* or *poor*) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (24% compared to 17%)
- Aged 65+ (24% compared to 17%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (36% compared to 17%)

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (30% compared to 17%)

Those less likely to rate their overall health as less than good (*fair* or *poor*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (7% compared to 17%)

### Differences between years

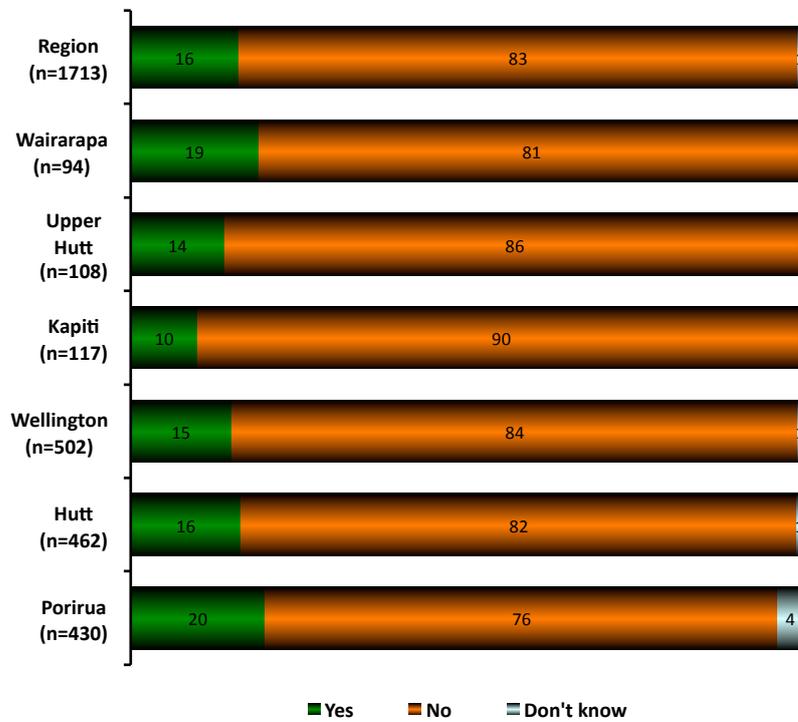
Compared to previous years, there was no change in the proportion of respondents rating their overall health as very good (selecting *excellent* or *very good*) but an increase in those rating it as *good* and a decrease in those rating it as less than good (selecting *fair* or *poor*).

## 4.2 Usage of General Practitioners (GPs)

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of respondents that wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to. Over the last 12 months, 16% of Wellington region residents wanted to see a GP but didn't get to.

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents were more likely to have wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to (20% compared to 16%).

**Figure 4.2. Wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to – area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

In 2012, the most frequently mentioned reason for not getting to see a GP is *I couldn't get an appointment*, this was also the most mentioned reason in 2010 and 2008. The other frequently mentioned reasons for not getting to see a GP in 2012 are *it was too expensive or costly*, *the health issue seemed to minor or not serious enough* and *I was too busy to take time off work*. From 2008 to 2010, *it was too expensive or costly* has increasingly been mentioned as a reason for wanting to see a GP but didn't get to.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender but there are some significant differences by other demographic variables.

Those more likely to have wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months and didn't get to are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (26% compared to 16%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (38% compared to 16%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (22% compared to 16%)

Those less likely to have wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months and didn't get to are:

- Of European ethnicity (12% compared to 16%)
- Aged 65+ (7% compared to 16%)

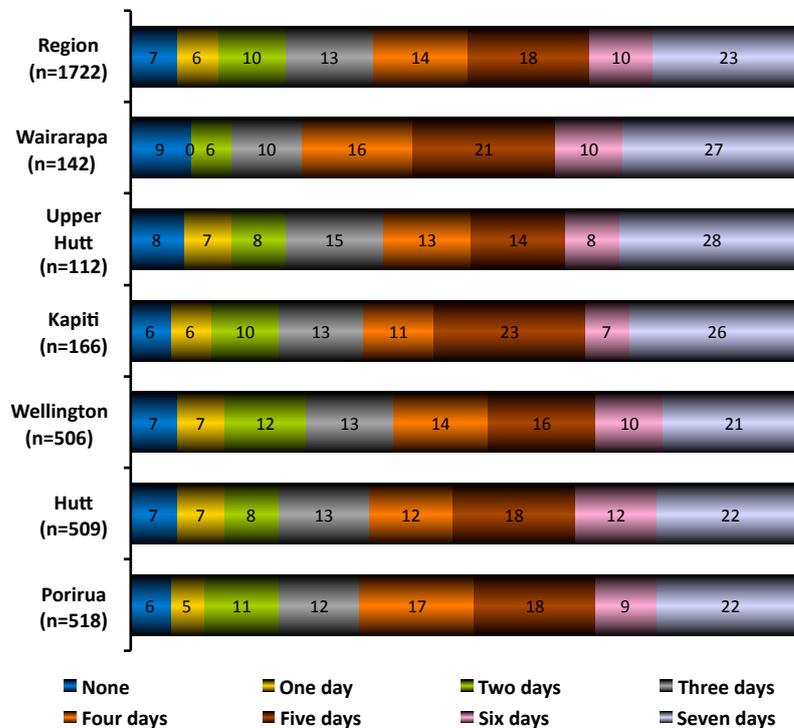
### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010 there were no differences in the proportion of respondents that wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to. However, 2012 data shows a significant increase in the proportion of residents that wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to. However, as it is not possible to adjust the 2008 and 2010 data to account for the different methodological approach, it is not possible to conclude how much of the observed difference is due to the change in methodology.

## 4.3 Frequency of doing physical activity

Half (51%) of the region's residents undertake physical activity five days or more a week, with just under a quarter (23%) undertaking physical activity every day of the week. Seven percent of residents did not participate in any form of physical activity in the previous week.

Figure 4.3. Frequency of doing physical activity - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, the only significant difference by area is for Wairarapa residents. Wairarapa residents are less likely (6% compared to 16%) to have undertaken physical activity on one/two days of the previous week.

**Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are very few significant differences by demographic variables.

Those less likely to undertake physical activity (5+ days) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (40% compared to 50%)

Those more likely to have not undertaken any physical activity (0 days) are:

- Aged 65+ (14% compared to 7%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (18% compared to 7%)

Those less likely to have not undertaken any physical activity (0 days) are:

- Aged 25-49 (4% compared to 7%)

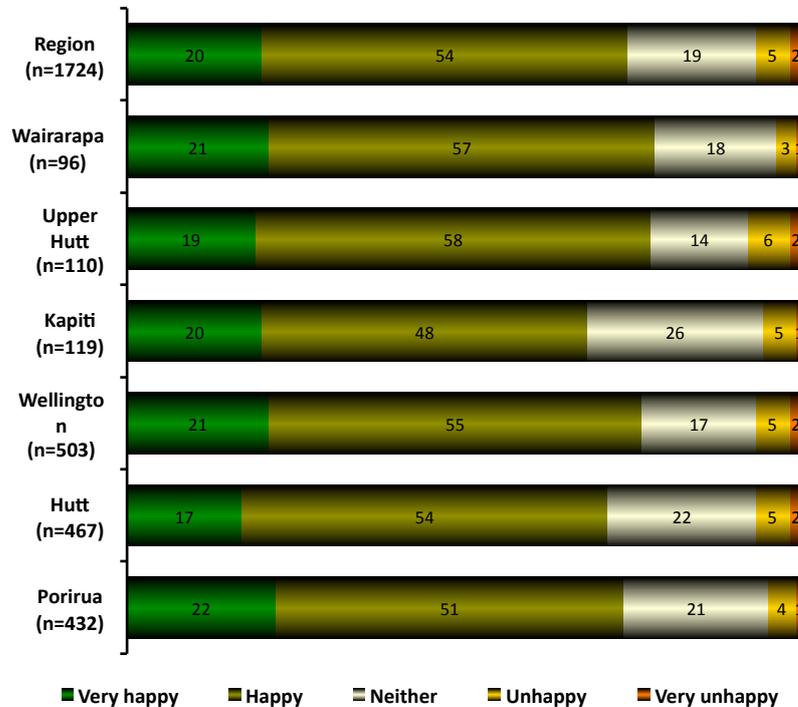
**Differences between years**

The proportion of residents not participating in physical activity on any day of the previous week has decreased since 2008. Since the 2010 survey, the proportion of residents participating in physical activity for 1 or 2 days a week has increased and those participating for five or more days a week has decreased.

**4.4 Emotional well-being (happiness)**

Three quarters (74%) of Wellington region residents rate themselves as having a positive emotional well-being, with a rating of *very happy* (20%) or *happy* (54%). A further 19% are *neither happy nor unhappy*, 5% are *unhappy* and 2% are *very unhappy*.

**Figure 4.4. Emotional well-being - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, there are no significant differences by area.

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender or ethnicity but there are a few significant differences by the other demographic variables.

Those more likely to rate themselves as having a positive emotional well-being (*very happy* or *happy*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (87% compared to 74%)

Those less likely to rate themselves as having a positive emotional well-being (*very happy* or *happy*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (56% compared to 74%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$40,001-\$70,000 (66% compared to 74%)

Those less likely to rate themselves as having a negative emotional well-being (*very unhappy* or *unhappy*) are:

- Aged 65+ (3% compared to 6%)

### **Differences between years**

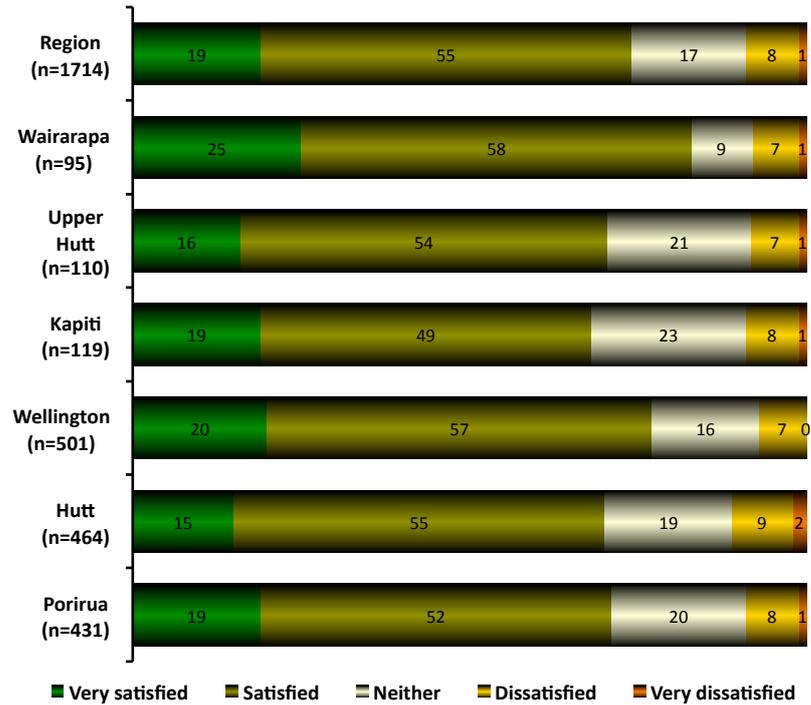
From 2008 to 2010 there were no differences in ratings of emotional well-being. However, in 2012 the proportion of residents that rated themselves as having a positive well-being (selecting rating of *very happy* or *happy*) decreased and the proportion selecting *neither happy nor unhappy* increased.

## **4.5 Satisfaction with life in general**

Three quarters (74%) of Wellington region residents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (19%) or *satisfied* (55%). A further 17% are *neither satisfied nor unsatisfied*, and 9% are dissatisfied (8% *dissatisfied* and 1% are *very dissatisfied*).

Compared to the total region, there are no significant differences by area for respondents' rating of satisfaction with life in general.

**Figure 4.5. Satisfaction with life in general - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender or ethnicity but there are a few of significant differences by age and household income.

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

- Aged 65+ (80% compared to 74%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (87% compared to 74%)

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (43% compared to 74%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (63% compared to 74%)

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (20% compared to 9%)

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

- Aged 65+ (5% compared to 9%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (5% compared to 9%)

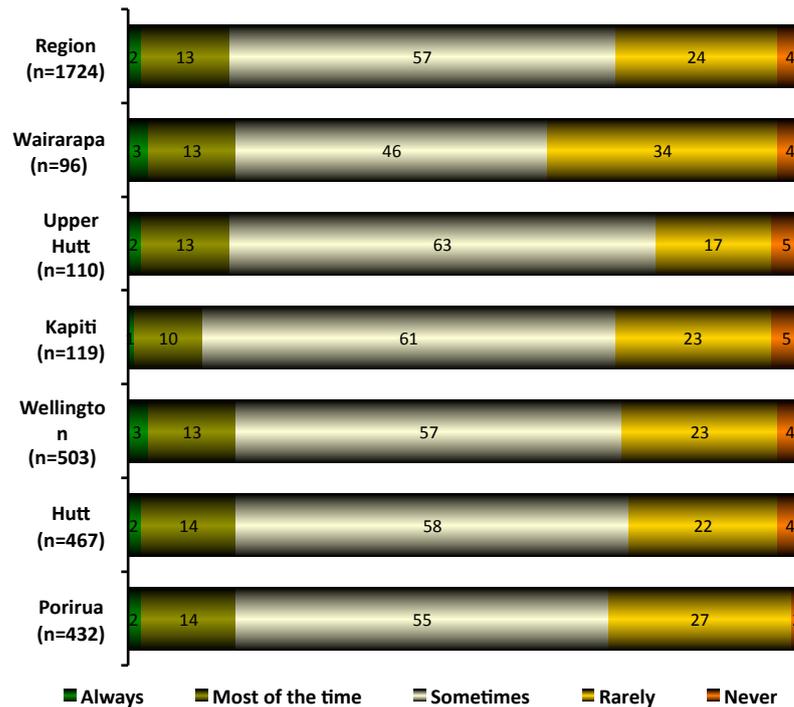
**Differences between years**

From 2008 to 2010 there were no differences in ratings of life satisfaction. However, in 2012 the proportion of residents that were satisfied with life in general (selecting *very satisfied* or *satisfied*) decreased and the proportion selecting *neither satisfied nor dissatisfied* increased.

**4.6 Stress**

Fifteen percent of Wellington region residents are regularly experiencing stress that has a negative effect on them, with 2% *always* stressed and 13% stressed *most of the time*. Very few residents (4%) have *never* experienced stress in the last 12 months.

**Figure 4.6. Frequency of experiencing stress - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

There are no significant differences by area for respondent's regularly experiencing stress.

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender but there are some significant differences by ethnicity, age and household income.

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (23% compared to 15%)
- Aged under 25 (28% compared to 15%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (27% compared to 15%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (21% compared to 15%)

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

- Aged 65+ (5% compared to 15%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (10% compared to 15%)

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (88% compared to 81%)

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (70% compared to 81%)
- Aged under 25 (70% compared to 81%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (71% compared to 81%)

### **Differences between years**

To allow comparison between years, the 2008 and 2010 data has been adjusted to account for the different methodological approach. There were no differences from 2008 to 2010, but in

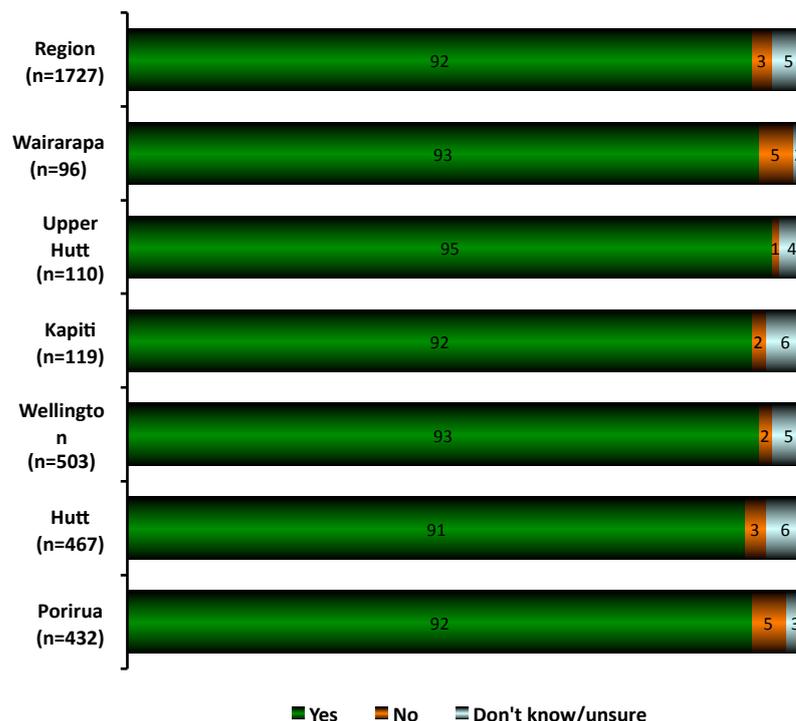
2012 there was an increase in the proportion of residents experiencing stress often (selecting *always* or *most of the time*). There was also a decrease in the proportion of residents experiencing stress rarely (selecting *rarely* or *never*).

#### 4.7 Availability of support

The majority (92%) of Wellington region residents say they have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time.

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are more likely to not (5% compared to 3%) have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time. There are no other significant differences by area.

**Figure 4.7. Availability of support - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender or age but there are some significant differences by ethnicity and household income.

Those more likely to say they have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time are:

- Of European ethnicity (95% compared to 92%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (97% compared to 92%)

Those less likely to say they have someone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (75% compared to 92%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (82% compared to 92%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (81% compared to 92%)

Those more likely to say they have no-one to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (8% compared to 3%)

### **Differences between years**

There are no differences in the proportion of respondents that do not have anyone to turn to for help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support at a difficult time. However, 2012 data shows a significant decrease in the proportion of residents saying they did have someone to turn to and an increase in the proportion that did not know or were unsure. As it is not possible to adjust the 2008 and 2010 data to account for the different methodological approach, it is not possible to conclude how much of the observed difference may be due to the change in methodology.

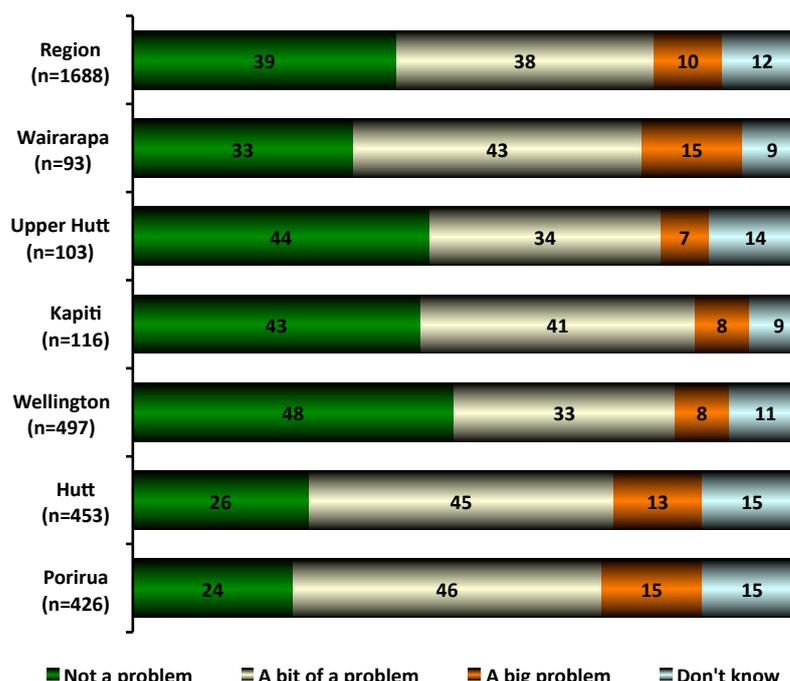
## 5. Crime and Safety

This section looks at residents' perceptions of safety in their city, home, neighbourhood, and city centre.

### 5.1 Vandalism as a problem

Just under half (48%) of Wellington region residents view vandalism as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 10% viewing it as *a big problem* and 38% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. Thirty-nine percent of residents do not think vandalism is a problem and 12% do not know.

Figure 5.1. Vandalism as a problem - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are more likely to think that vandalism is *a big problem* (15% compared to 10%) and *a bit of a problem* (46% compared to 38%), and less likely to think it is *not a problem* (24% compared to 39%). Hutt residents are also more likely (45% compared to 38%) to view vandalism *as a bit of a problem* and less likely (26% compared to 39%) to think it is *not a problem*. On the other hand, Wellington city residents are more likely (48% compared to 39%) to think that vandalism is *not a problem*, and less likely (33% compared to 38%) to think it is *a bit of a problem*.

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there is only one significant difference by any of the demographic variables.

Those more likely to think vandalism is *not a problem* are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (47% compared to 39%)

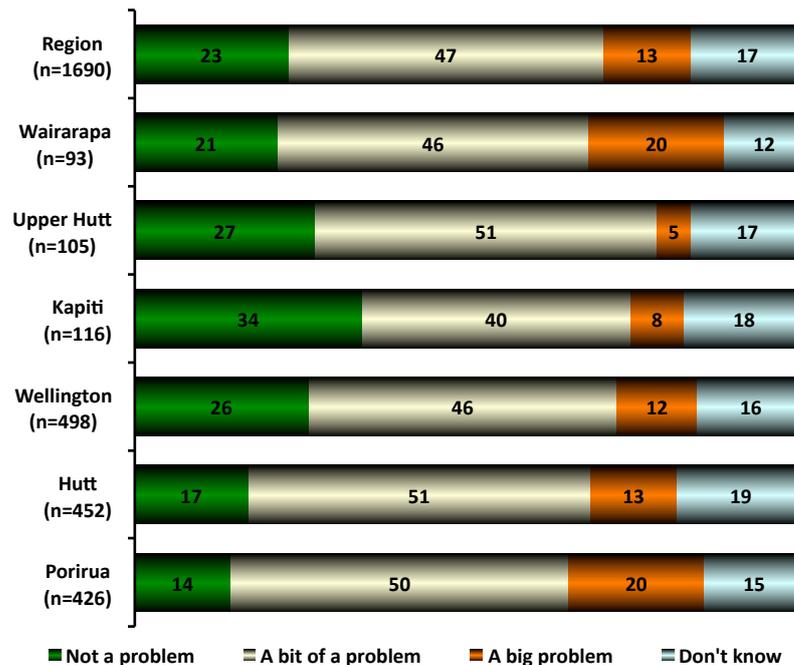
## Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## 5.2 Car theft as a problem

Sixty percent of Wellington region residents view car theft as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 13% viewing it as *a big problem* and 47% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. A further 23% do not think car theft is a problem and 17% do not know.

Figure 5.2. Car theft as a problem - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, residents are more likely to think car theft is *a big problem* in Porirua (20% compared to 13%) and less likely to think it is *a big problem* in Upper Hutt (5% compared to 13%). Porirua (14% compared to 23%) and Hutt (17% compared to 23%) residents are less likely to think it is *not a problem*, whereas Kapiti residents are more likely to think it is *not a problem* (34% compared to 23%).

## Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender or ethnicity and only a couple of other significant differences.

Those less likely to think car theft is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Aged under 25 (36% compared to 47%)

Those more likely to think car theft is *not a problem* are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (29% compared to 23%)

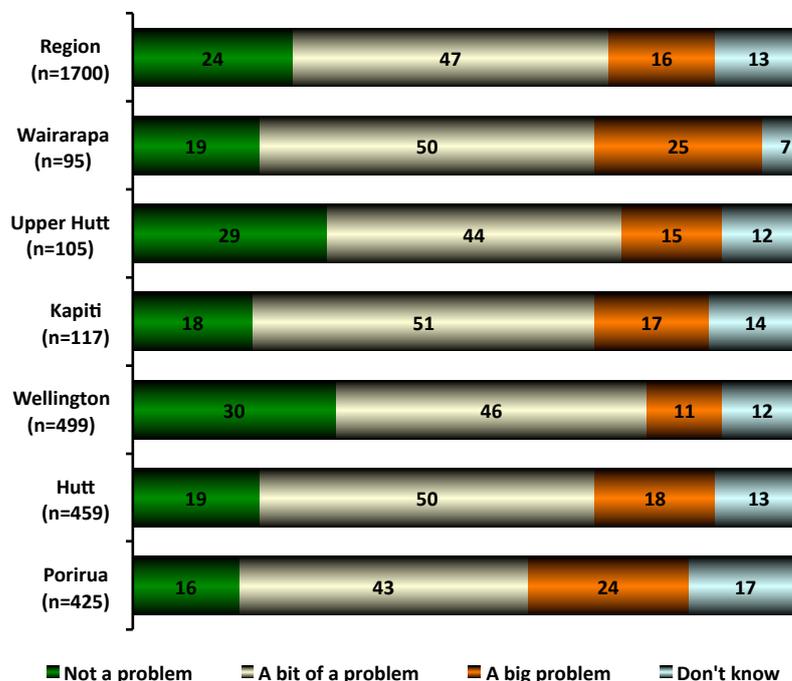
## Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

### 5.3 Dangerous driving as a problem

Sixty-three percent of Wellington region residents view dangerous driving as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 16% viewing it as *a big problem* and 47% as *a bit of a problem*. A further 24% do not think dangerous driving is a problem and 13% do not know.

**Figure 5.3. Dangerous driving as a problem - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, residents are more likely to think dangerous driving is *a big problem* in Porirua (24% compared to 16%) and Wairarapa (25% compared to 16%) and less likely to think it is *a big problem* in Wellington (11% compared to 16%). Porirua (16% compared to 24%) and Hutt (19% compared to 24%) residents are less likely to think it is *not a problem*, whereas Wellington residents are more likely to think it is *not a problem* (30% compared to 24%).

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few significant differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to think dangerous driving is *a big problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (28% compared to 16%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (26% compared to 16%)

Those less likely to think dangerous driving is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Aged under 25 (35% compared to 47%)

Those more likely to think dangerous driving is *not a problem* are:

- Males (29% compared to 24%)

Those less likely to think dangerous driving is *not a problem* are:

- Females (19% compared to 24%)

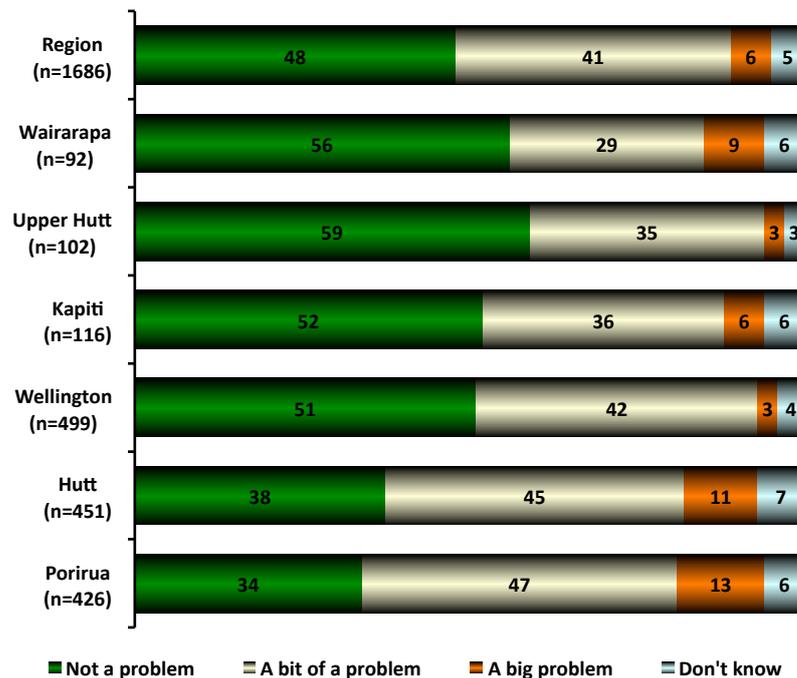
## Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

### 5.4 Presence of unsafe people

Just under half (47%) of Wellington region residents perceive the presence of unsafe people (people they felt unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance) as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 6% viewing it as *a big problem* and 41% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. There is also around half (48%) of residents that do not perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem and 5% do not know.

**Figure 5.4. Presence of unsafe people - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, residents are more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *a big problem* in Porirua (13% compared to 6%) and Hutt (11% compared to 6%) and less likely to think it is *a big problem* in Wellington (3% compared to 6%). Porirua (34% compared to 48%) and Hutt (38% compared to 48%) residents are less likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people is *not a problem*, whereas Upper Hutt residents are more likely to think it is *not a problem* (59% compared to 48%). Wairarapa residents are significantly less likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as *a bit of a problem* (29% compared to 41%).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but a few differences by other demographic variables.

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *a big problem* are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (14% compared to 6%)

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *a bit of a problem* are:

- Aged under 25 (52% compared to 41%)

Those less likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *a bit of a problem* are:

- Aged 65+ (31% compared to 41%)

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *not a problem* are:

- Aged 65+ (55% compared to 48%)

Those less likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people in their area as *not a problem* are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (31% compared to 48%)
- Aged under 25 (38% compared to 48%)

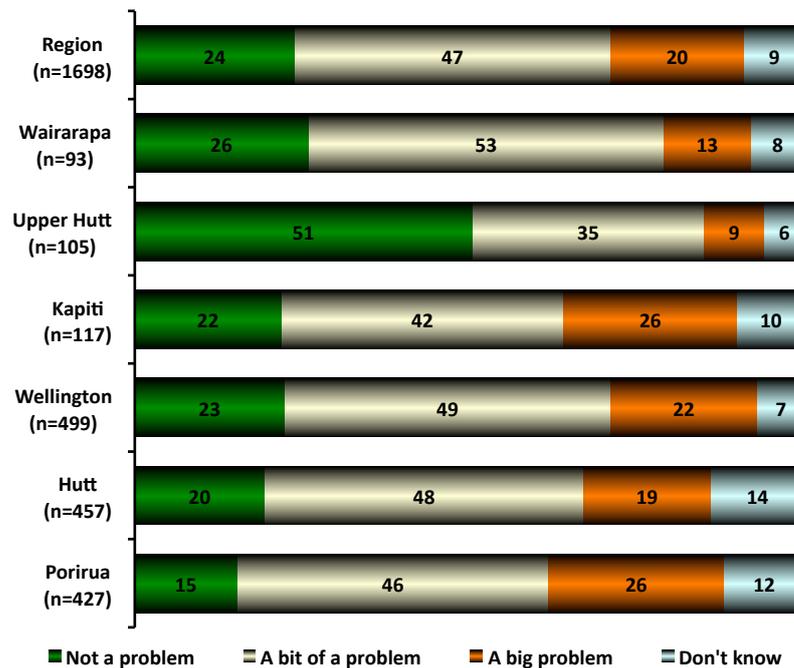
### Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## 5.5 Alcohol or drug problems

Around two-thirds (67%) of Wellington region residents perceive there to be alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol in their area over the last 12 months, with 20% perceiving it as *a big problem* and 47% perceiving it as *a bit of a problem*. A further 24% of residents do not think there are alcohol or drug problems in their area and 9% do not know.

Figure 5.5. Alcohol or drug problems - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are more likely (26% compared to 20%) to perceive alcohol or drugs in their area as *a big problem* and less likely (15% compared to 24%) to think it is *not a problem*. Upper Hutt residents are less likely to think alcohol or drugs are *a big problem* (9% compared to 20%) or *a bit of a problem* (35% compared to 47%), and more likely (51% compared to 24%) to think it is *not a problem*.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender, ethnicity or household income but a few differences by age group.

Those more likely to perceive alcohol and drugs are *a big problem* in their area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged under 25 (29% compared to 20%)

Those more likely to perceive alcohol and drugs are *a bit of a problem* in their area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 50-64 (53% compared to 47%)

### Differences between years

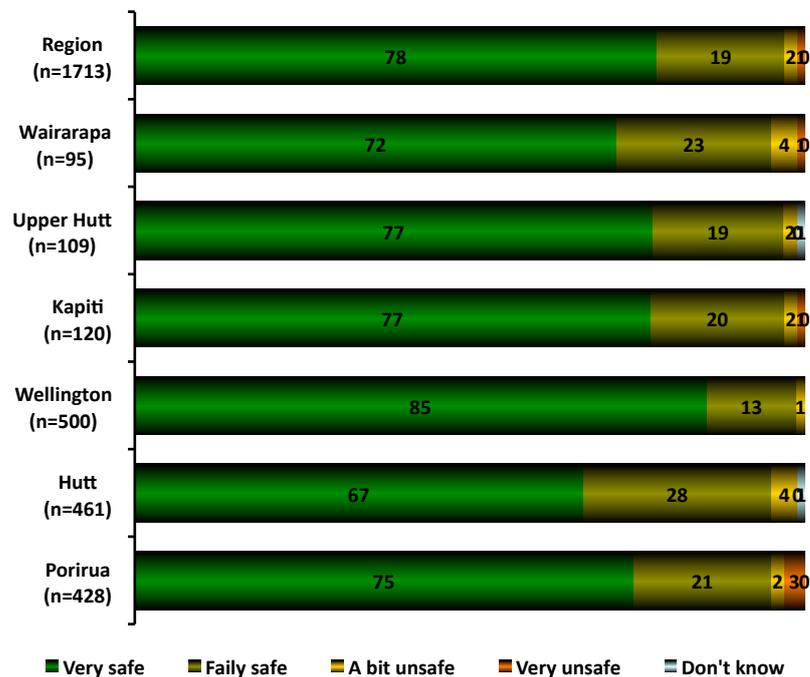
This question was first asked in 2010, but the rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between 2010 and 2012.

## 5.6 Sense of safety in your home during the day

Almost all (97%) Wellington region residents feel safe in their home during the day, with 78% rating it as *very safe* and 19% rating it as *fairly safe*.

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (99% compared to 97%) to feel safe (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their home during the day, whereas Hutt residents are less likely (95% compared to 97%) to feel safe in their home during the day (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*).

Figure 5.6. Sense of safety in your home during the day - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but there are some differences by other demographic variables.

Those more likely to feel safe in their home during the day (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (99% compared to 97%)

Those less likely to feel safe in their home during the day (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (90% compared to 97%)

Those more likely to feel unsafe in their home during the day (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (8% compared to 3%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (9% compared to 3%)

### Differences between years

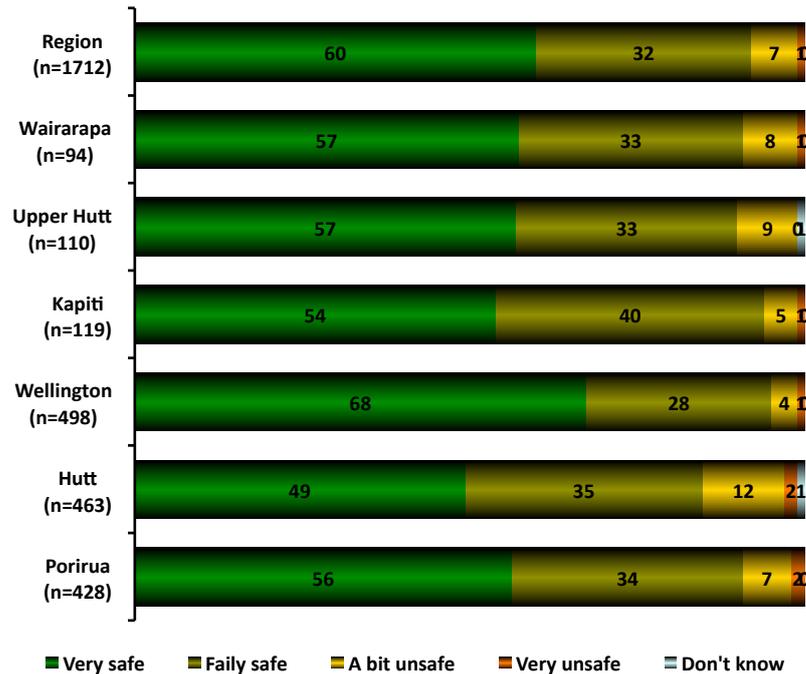
There are no significant differences by year for residents rating of their sense of safety in their home after dark.

## 5.7 Sense of safety in your home after dark

The majority (92%) of Wellington region residents feel safe in their home after dark, with 60% rating *very safe* and 32% rating *fairly safe*. Seven percent feel *a bit unsafe* and 1% feel *very unsafe*.

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (95% compared to 92%) to feel safe (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their home after dark and less likely (4% compared to 8%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). On the other hand Hutt residents are less likely (84% compared to 92%) to feel safe in their home after dark (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) and more likely (15% compared to 8%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*).

Figure 5.7. Sense of safety in your home after dark - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender or age but a few by ethnicity and household income.

Those more likely to feel safe in their home after dark (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (95% compared to 92%)

Those less likely to feel safe in their home after dark (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (85% compared to 92%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (76% compared to 92%)

Those more likely to feel unsafe in their home after dark (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (15% compared to 8%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (23% compared to 8%)

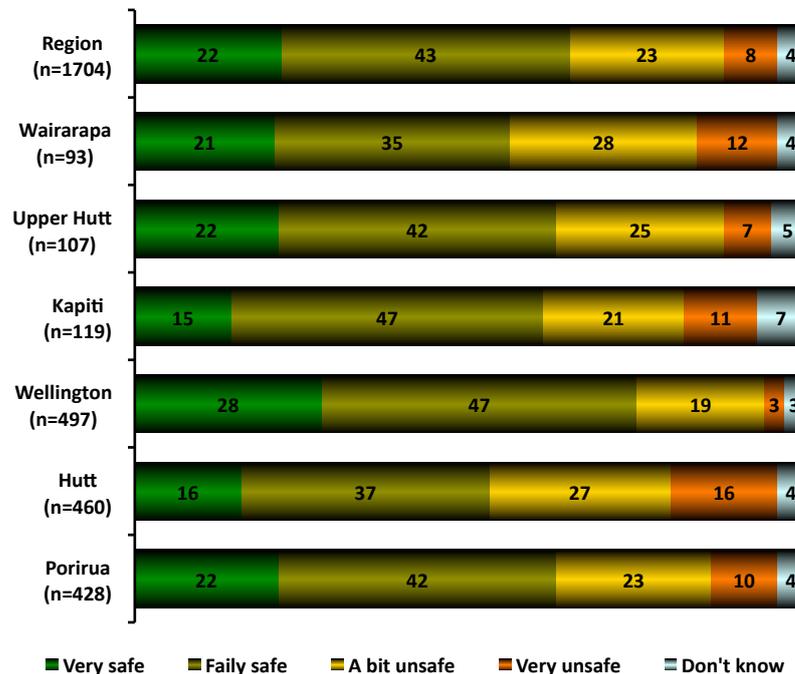
### Differences between years

There are no significant differences by year for residents rating of their sense of safety in their home after dark.

## 5.8 Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark

Almost two-thirds (65%) of Wellington region residents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, with 22% rating *very safe* and 43% rating *fairly safe*. A further 23% feel *a bit unsafe*, 8% feel *very unsafe* and 4% did not know.

Figure 5.8. Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (75% compared to 65%) to feel safe (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and less likely (22% compared to 31%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). Hutt residents are the opposite; they are less likely (53% compared to 65%) to feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (selecting a rating of *very*

*safe or fairly safe*) and more likely (42% compared to 31%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*).

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by ethnicity but a number of differences by other demographic variables.

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

- Males (76% compared to 65%)
- Aged 25-49 (71% compared to 65%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (76% compared to 65%)

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

- Females (55% compared to 65%)
- Aged 65+ (54% compared to 65%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (47% compared to 65%)

Those more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Females (40% compared to 31%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (44% compared to 31%)

Those less likely to feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Males (20% compared to 31%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (23% compared to 31%)

### **Differences between years**

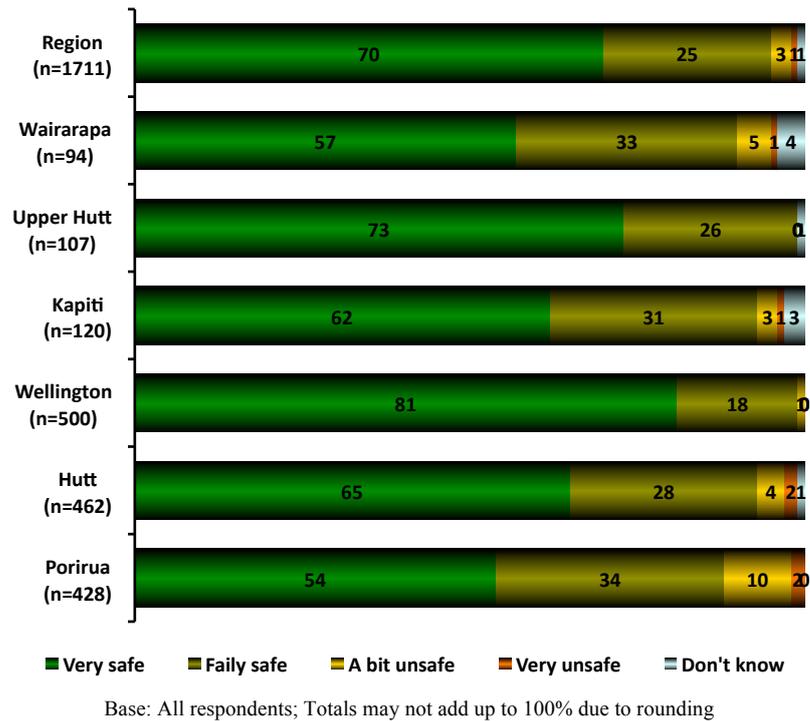
From 2008 to 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of residents who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (selecting *very safe* or *safe*), and a decrease in the proportion feeling unsafe (selecting *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). This was reversed from 2010 to 2012, with a decrease in the proportion who felt safe and an increase in the proportion who felt unsafe. Residents' ratings of their sense of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark were similar in 2012 and 2008.

## **5.9 Sense of safety in your city centre during the day**

Almost all (95%) Wellington region residents feel safe in their city centre during the day, with 70% rating *very safe* and 25% rating *fairly safe*. Only 4% feel unsafe (3% rating *a bit unsafe* and 1% rating *very unsafe*). A further 1% did not know.

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (99% compared to 95%) to feel safe (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre during the day and less likely (1% compared to 4%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). The reverse is true in Porirua, where residents are less likely (88% compared to 95%) to feel safe in their city centre during the day (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) and more likely (12% compared to 4%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*).

**Figure 5.9. Sense of safety in your city centre during the day - area (%)**



### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender, and age but a couple of differences by ethnicity and household income.

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (87% compared to 95%)

Those more likely to feel it is unsafe in their city centre during the day (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (8% compared to 4%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (9% compared to 4%)

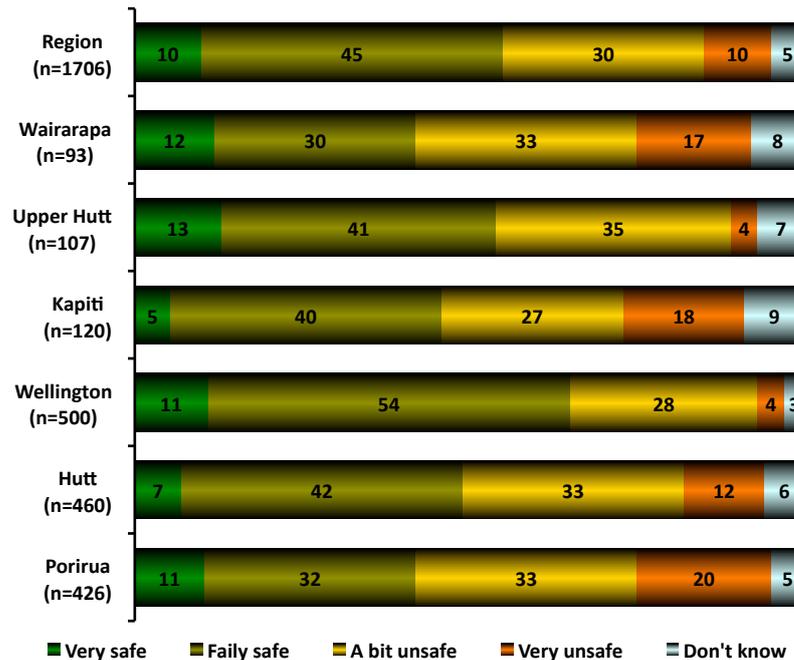
### Differences between years

There have been no significant differences between years in residents' ratings of sense of safety in their city centre during the day.

## 5.10 Sense of safety in your city centre after dark

Just over half (55%) of Wellington region residents feel safe in their city centre after dark, with 10% rating *very safe* and 45% rating *fairly safe*. Thirty percent of residents feel *a bit unsafe* and 10% feel *very unsafe*. A further 5% did not know.

**Figure 5.10. Sense of safety in your city centre after dark - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (65% compared to 55%) to feel safe (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre after dark and less likely (32% compared to 40%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). The reverse is true in Porirua, where residents are less likely (43% compared to 55%) to feel safe in their city centre after dark (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*) and more likely (53% compared to 40%) to feel unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). Also Wairarapa residents are less likely (41% compared to 55%) to feel safe in their city centre after dark (selecting a rating of *very safe* or *fairly safe*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a number of significant differences by demographic variables.

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

- Of Pacific ethnicity (69% compared to 55%)
- Males (62% compared to 55%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (62% compared to 55%)

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

- Females (48% compared to 55%)
- Aged 65+ (45% compared to 55%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (39% compared to 55%)

Those more likely to feel it is unsafe in their city centre after dark (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Females (47% compared to 40%)

Those less likely to feel it is unsafe in their city centre after dark (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (25% compared to 40%)

- Males (33% compared to 40%)

### Differences between years

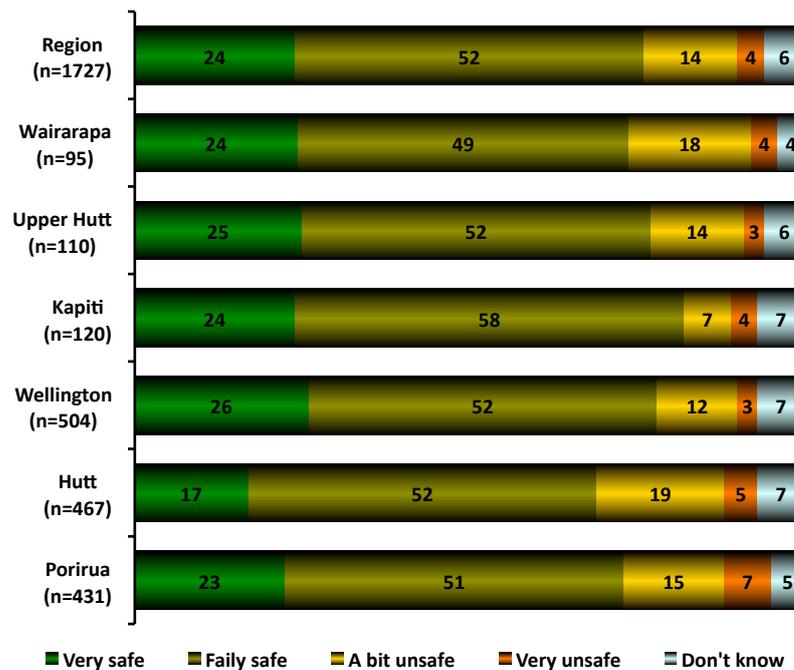
From 2008 to 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of residents who felt safe in their city centre after dark (selecting *very safe or safe*), and a decrease in the proportion feeling unsafe (selecting *very unsafe or a bit unsafe*). This was reversed from 2010 to 2012, with a decrease in the proportion who felt safe and an increase in the proportion who felt unsafe. Residents' ratings of their sense of safety in their city centre after dark were similar in 2012 and 2008.

## 5.11 Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area

Around three-quarters (76%) of Wellington region residents feel their local neighbourhood is safe for children under 14 years to play in while unsupervised, with 24% rating it as *very safe* and 52% rating it as *fairly safe*. A further 14% feel it is *a bit unsafe*, 4% feel it is *very unsafe* and 6% did not know.

Compared to the total region, Hutt residents are less likely (69% compared to 76%) to feel their local neighbourhood is safe (selecting a rating of *very safe or fairly safe*) and more likely (24% compared to 18%) to feel it is unsafe (selecting a rating of *very unsafe or a bit unsafe*) for children under 14 years to play unsupervised.

Figure 5.11. Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no significant differences by gender but some differences by the other demographic variables.

Those less likely to think it is safe for children under 14 years to play unsupervised in the local neighbourhood (*very safe or fairly safe*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (66% compared to 76%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (63% compared to 76%)

Those more likely to think it is unsafe for children under 14 years to play unsupervised in the local neighbourhood (*very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (26% compared to 18%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (31% compared to 18%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (29% compared to 18%)

### **Differences between years**

From 2008 to 2010, there was a significant increase in the proportion of residents who felt children under 14 years were safe (selecting *very safe* or *safe*) playing unsupervised in their local neighbourhood, and a decrease in the proportion feeling it was unsafe (selecting *very unsafe* or *a bit unsafe*). There were no differences between 2010 and 2012.

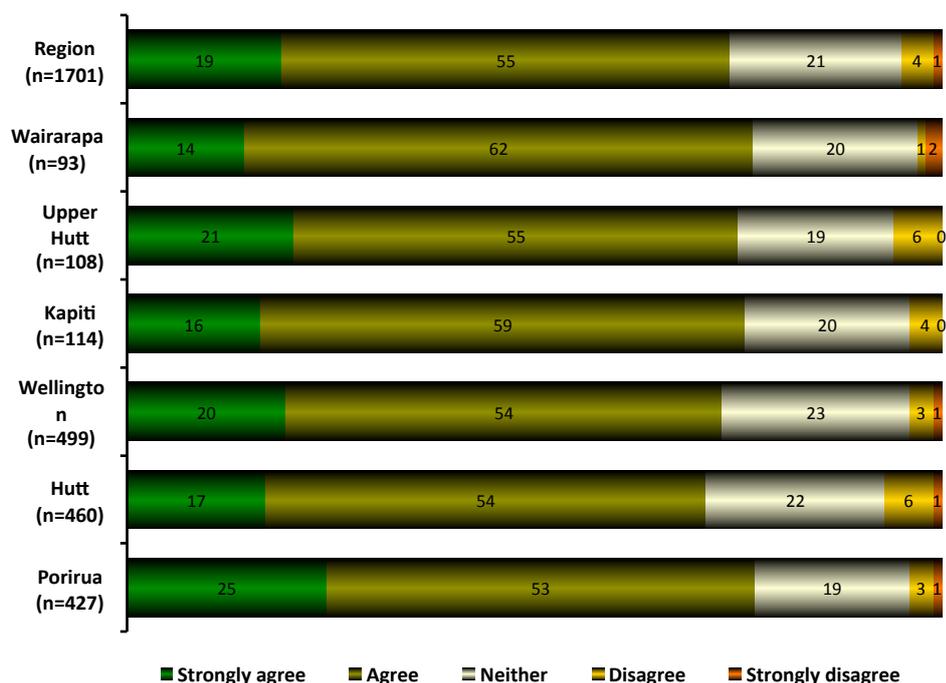
## 6. Community, Culture and Social Networks

This section asks people about their social networks, their feeling of connectedness within the community, the impact of increased ethnic diversity and how the area rates in terms of offering cultural events/facilities.

### 6.1 Importance of sense of community

Almost three-quarters (74%) of Wellington region residents agree it is important to feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood, with 19% responding with a rating of *strongly agree* and 55% rating *agree*. A further 21% *neither agree nor disagree*, 4% *disagree* and 1% *strongly disagree* that it is important to feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood.

Figure 6.1. Importance of sense of community - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Hutt residents are more likely to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that it is important to feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood (8% compared to 5%).

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and ethnicity and only a couple of differences by age and household income.

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

- Aged under 25 (59% compared to 74%)

Those more likely to disagree that feeling a sense of community is important (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (11% compared to 5%)

## Differences between years

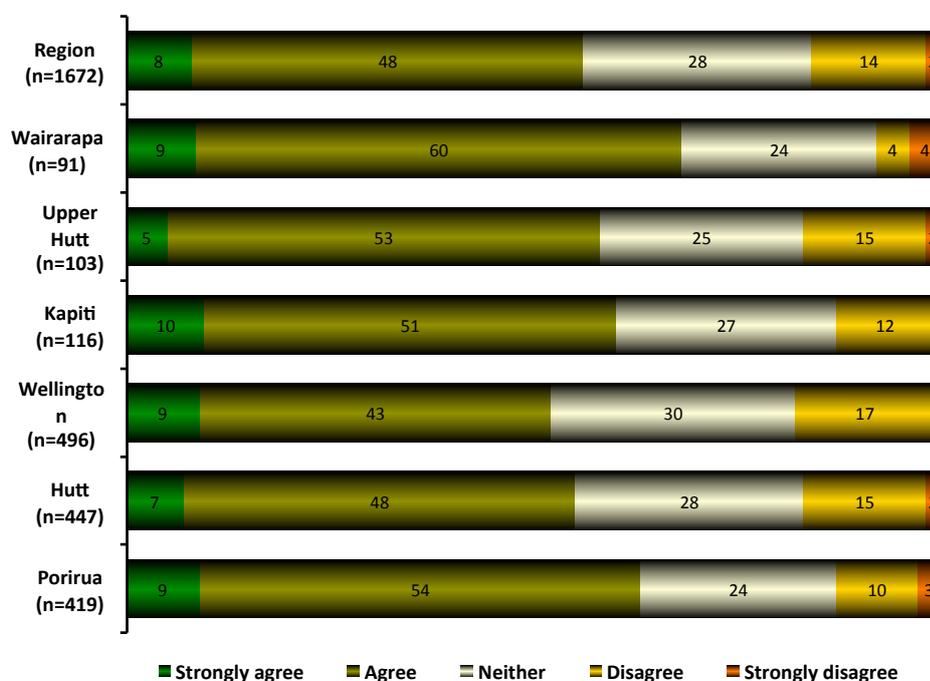
From 2008 to 2010, there was an increase in the proportion of residents who agreed that it was important for them to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*), and a decrease in the proportion that *neither agree nor disagree* or disagree (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*). There were no differences between 2010 and 2012.

## 6.2 Feel a sense of community

Over half (56%) of Wellington region residents agree that they feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood, with 8% responding with a rating of *strongly agree* and 48% rating *agree*. A further 28% *neither agree nor disagree*, 14% *disagree* and 2% *strongly disagree* that they feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood.

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents (63% compared to 56%) and Wairarapa residents (68% compared to 56%) are more likely to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that they feel a sense of community with people in the local neighbourhood.

Figure 6.2. Feel a sense of community - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

In 2012, the most frequently mentioned reasons for not feeling a sense of community with others in my local neighbourhood are *my busy life*, *people in my neighbourhood do not communicate*, and *I prefer to socialise with family and friends*.

## Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and ethnicity but a few differences by age and household income.

Those more likely to agree that they feel a sense of community (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged under 50-64 (62% compared to 56%)
- Aged 65+ (76% compared to 56%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (72% compared to 56%)

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

- Aged under 25 (35% compared to 56%)

Those more likely to disagree that they feel a sense of community (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Aged under 25 (31% compared to 16%)

Those less likely to disagree that they feel a sense of community (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Aged under 50-64 (12% compared to 16%)
- Aged 65+ (8% compared to 16%)

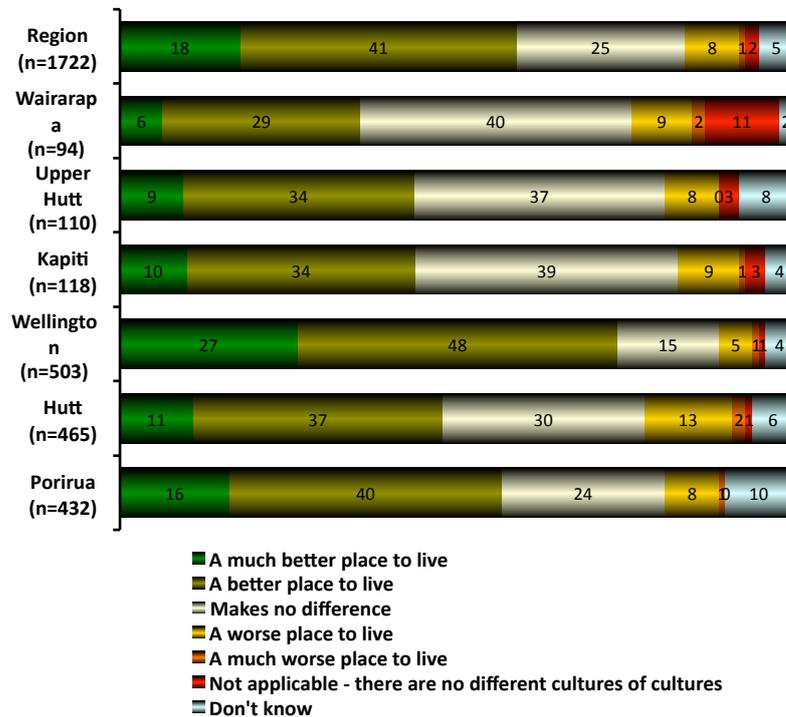
### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010, there was an increase in the proportion of residents who agreed that they feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*), and a decrease in the proportion that *neither agree nor disagree* or disagree (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*). There were no differences between 2010 and 2012.

## 6.3 Impact of greater cultural diversity

Six in ten (59%) Wellington region residents feel that the fact that New Zealand is becoming home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their area a better place to live, with 18% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 41% saying it is *a better place to live*.

Figure 6.3. Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (75% compared to 58%) to think that an increasing number of people from different lifestyles and cultures makes their area a better place to live (selecting a rating of *a much better place to live* or *a better place to live*). Hutt residents are more likely (16% compared to 9%) to think that an increasing number of people from different lifestyles and cultures makes their area a worse place to live (selecting a

rating of *a much worse place to live* or *a worse place to live*), whereas Wellington residents are less likely (6% compared to 9%) to think that an increasing number of people from different lifestyles and cultures makes their area a worse place to live (selecting a rating of *a much worse place to live* or *a worse place to live*).

The two most frequently mentioned reasons for greater cultural diversity having a positive impact are that it *makes the city more vibrant and interesting* and *adds to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city*. And the two most frequently mentioned reasons for greater cultural diversity having a negative impact are *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* and *they compete for jobs with other New Zealanders*.

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but some differences by the other demographic variables.

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (73% compared to 58%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (67% compared to 58%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (69% compared to 58%)

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

- Of Maori ethnicity (46% compared to 58%)
- Aged 65+ (47% compared to 58%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (44% compared to 58%)

### **Differences between years**

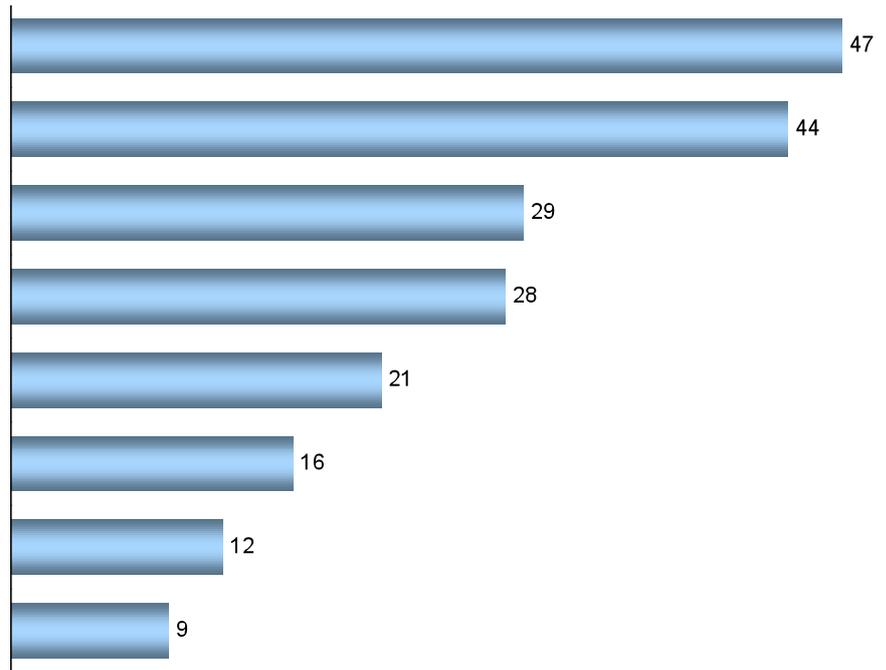
From 2008 to 2010, there was an increase in the proportion of residents who thought cultural diversity made their area a better place to live (selecting *a much better place* or *a better place*), and a decrease in the proportion that thought it made it a worse place to live (selecting *a much worse place* or *a worse place*). In 2012, the proportion of residents who thought cultural diversity made their area a better place to live (selecting *a much better place* or *a better place*) decreased and the proportion that thought it made it a worse place to live (selecting *a much worse place* or *a worse place*) or selected *makes no difference* increased.

## **6.4 Social Networks**

The two most common networks Wellington region residents belong to are *a network of people from work or school* (47%) and *online community or interest group* (44%). These are followed by *a sports club* (29%) and *hobby or interest group* (28%).

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely to belong to a network of *people from work or school* (59% compared to 47%) and an *online network or community group* (52% compared to 44%). Whereas residents from Kapiti, Upper Hutt and Wairarapa are less likely to belong to a network of *people from work or school* (28%, 36% and 32% respectively compared to 47%) and an *online network or community group* (28%, 34%, 39% respectively compared to 44%).

**Figure 6.4. Networks belonged to - region (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals do not add up to 100% as respondents can select more than one option

### **Differences by demographic variables (Tables shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are some differences by demographic variables. The results reported below are just for looking at the difference in those more likely to belong to a particular network or social group.

Those more likely to belong to *a sports club* are:

- Males (34% compared to 29%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (36% compared to 29%)

Those more likely to belong to *a church or spiritual group* are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (53% compared to 21%)
- Aged 65+ (29% compared to 21%)

Those more likely to belong to *a hobby or interest group* are:

- Aged 65+ (37% compared to 28%)

Those more likely to belong to *a community or voluntary group* are:

- Aged 65+ (27% compared to 16%)

Those more likely to belong to *a network of people from work or school* are:

- Aged under 25 (72% compared to 47%)
- Aged 25-49 (58% compared to 47%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (63% compared to 47%)

### **Differences between years**

Belonging to *a network of people from work or school* has been the most frequently mentioned social network Wellington region residents belong to in all three surveys (2008, 2010 and 2012). In 2008 the second most common social network residents belonged to was *a hobby or*

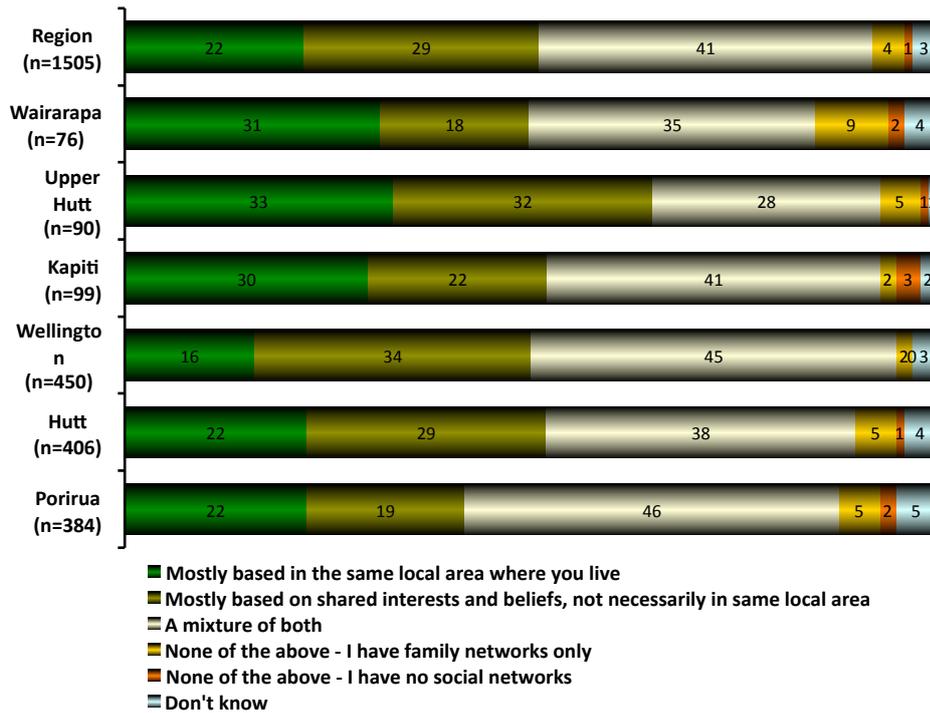
interest group, however in 2010 and 2012 the second most common was an *online community or interest group*.

## 6.5 Location of social networks

Of those belonging to a social network/group, 22% are mostly based in the same local area, 29% say their social networks are mostly based on shared interests or beliefs, but not necessarily in the same local area, and 41% are a mixture of both.

Compared to the total region, Upper Hutt residents are more likely (33% compared to 22%) to belong to social networks/groups mostly based in the same local area where they live.

Figure 6.5. Location of social networks- area (%)



Base: Those who have a social network/group; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to belong to social networks/groups *mostly based in the same local area where you live* are:

- Aged 65+ (30% compared to 22%)

### Differences between years

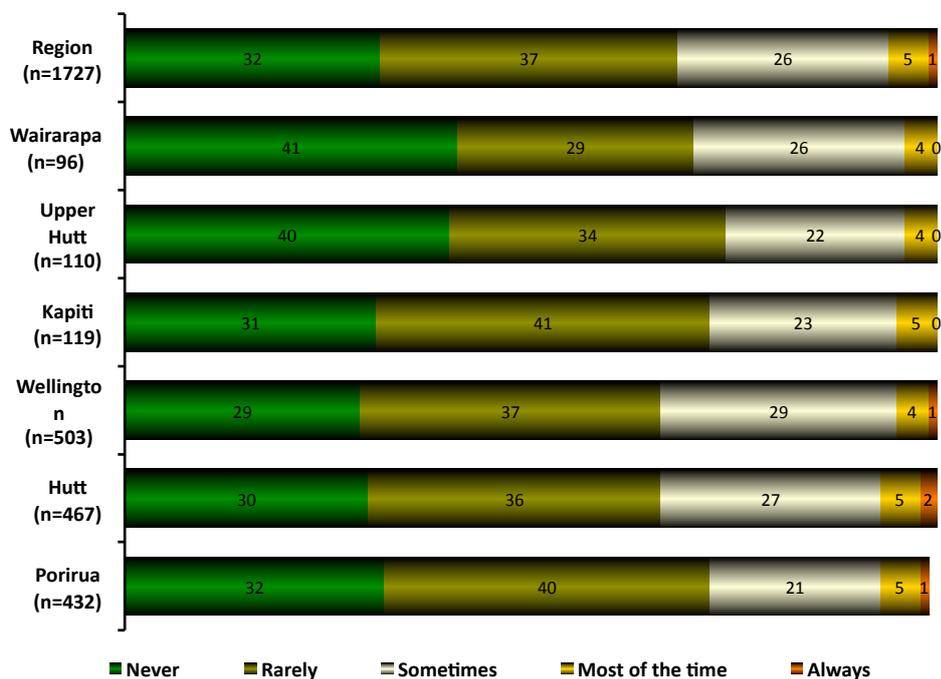
This question was first asked in 2010. From 2010 to 2012 there were no differences in the proportion saying that the social networks/groups they belong to are *mostly based in the same local area where you live*. However, over this time there was an increase in the proportion saying that their social networks/groups are *mostly based on shared interests and beliefs, not necessarily in the same local area* and a decrease in those stating *a mixture of both*.

## 6.6 Feeling of isolation

Around two-thirds (68%) of Wellington region residents rarely felt isolated or lonely over the past 12 months, with 32% saying *never* and 37% saying *rarely*. A further 26% of respondents felt isolated or lonely *sometimes*, 5% *most of the time* and 1% *always*.

There are no significant differences by area of Wellington region residents feeling isolated or lonely.

**Figure 6.6. Feeling of isolation - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but a few significant differences by other variables.

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (82% compared to 68%)

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (60% compared to 68%)
- Aged under 25 (57% compared to 68%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (42% compared to 68%)

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

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (1% compared to 5%)

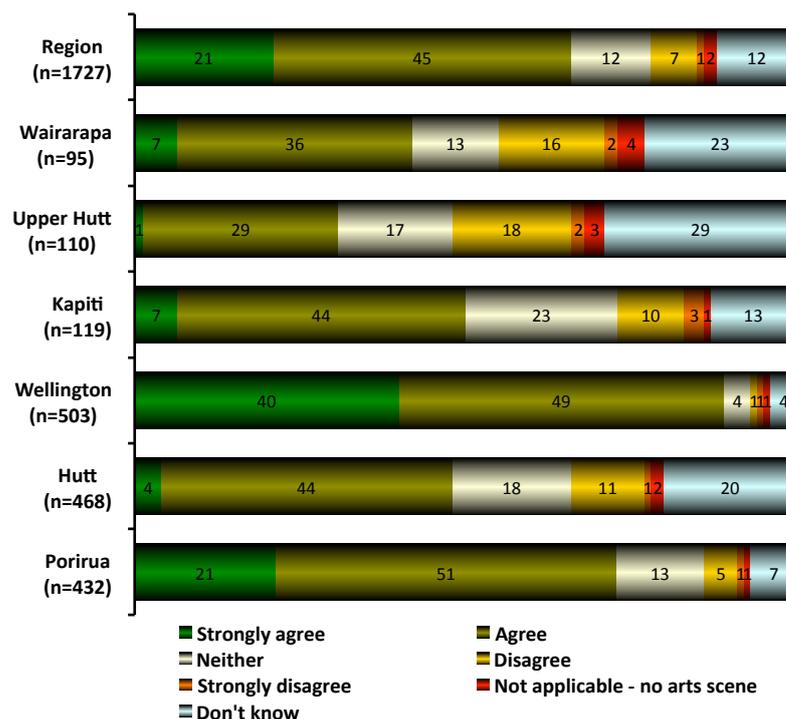
### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010, there was no change in residents' ratings of their feelings of isolation over the past 12 months. However, from 2010 to 2012 there was a slight decrease in the proportion of residents that rarely felt isolated or lonely (selecting *never* or *rarely*), and an increase in the proportion that *sometimes* felt isolated or lonely.

## 6.7 Culturally rich and diverse arts scene

Two-thirds (66%) of Wellington region residents agree that the area where I live has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 21% responding with a rating of *strongly agree* and 45% rating *agree*. A further 12% *neither agree nor disagree*, 7% *disagree* and 1% *strongly disagree* that their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene.

**Figure 6.7. Culturally rich and diverse arts scene - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (89% compared to 66%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that their area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, whereas Hutt (48% compared to 66%), Kapiti (50% compared to 66%), Upper Hutt (30% compared to 66%) and Wairarapa (43% compared to 66%) residents are less likely to agree. Upper Hutt (20% compared to 8%) and Wairarapa (18% compared to 8%) residents are also more likely to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with Wellington residents less likely (3% compared to 8%) to disagree.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and ethnicity and only a couple of differences by age and household income.

Those more likely to agree that their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (76% compared to 66%)

Those less likely to agree that their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (60% compared to 66%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (50% compared to 66%)

Those more likely to disagree that their local area has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-100,000 (14% compared to 8%)

### Differences between years

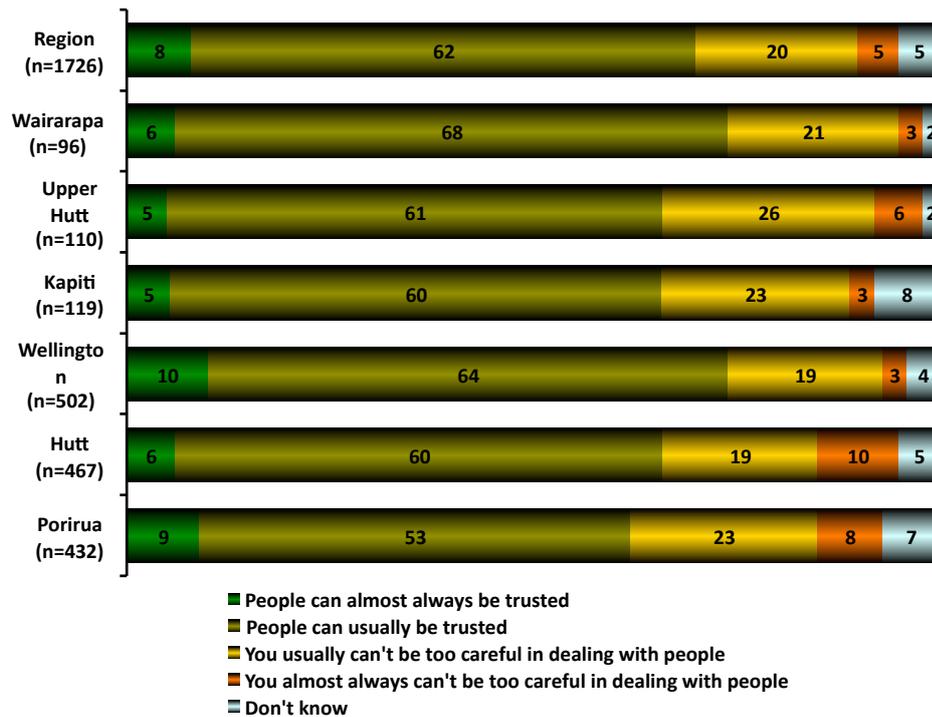
From 2008 to 2010, there was no change in residents' ratings of their area having a culturally rich and diverse arts scene. However, from 2010 to 2012 there was a decrease in the proportion of residents agreeing (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) that their area has a culturally rich and

diverse arts scene, and an increase in the proportion that *neither agree nor disagree* and *disagree* (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

## 6.8 Feelings of trust

Seven in ten (70%) Wellington region residents believe people can be trusted, with 8% responding with *people can almost always be trusted* and 62% responding with *people can usually be trusted*. A further 20% believe *you usually can't be too careful in dealing with people* and 5% believe *you almost always can't be too careful when dealing with people*.

Figure 6.8. Feelings of trust - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are less likely (62% compared to 70%) to believe people can be trusted (selecting a rating of *people can almost always be trusted* or *people can usually be trusted*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and age but a few differences by ethnicity and household income.

Those more likely to believe people can be trusted (*people can almost always be trusted* or *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (79% compared to 70%)

Those less likely to believe people can be trusted (*people can almost always be trusted* or *people can usually be trusted*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (55% compared to 70%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (57% compared to 70%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (49% compared to 70%)

Those more likely to believe people can't be trusted (*you almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people* or *you usually can't be too careful in dealing with people*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (44% compared to 26%)

Those less likely to believe people can't be trusted (*you almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people* or *you usually can't be too careful in dealing with people*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (20% compared to 26%)

### **Differences between years**

This question was only asked in 2008 and 2012. To allow comparison between years, the 2008 data has been adjusted to account for the different methodological approach. From 2008 to 2012, there was a decrease in the proportion of residents that believe people can be trusted (selecting *people can almost always be trusted* or *people can usually be trusted*) and an increase in the proportion that believe people can't be trusted (selecting *you almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people* or *you usually can't be too careful in dealing with people*).

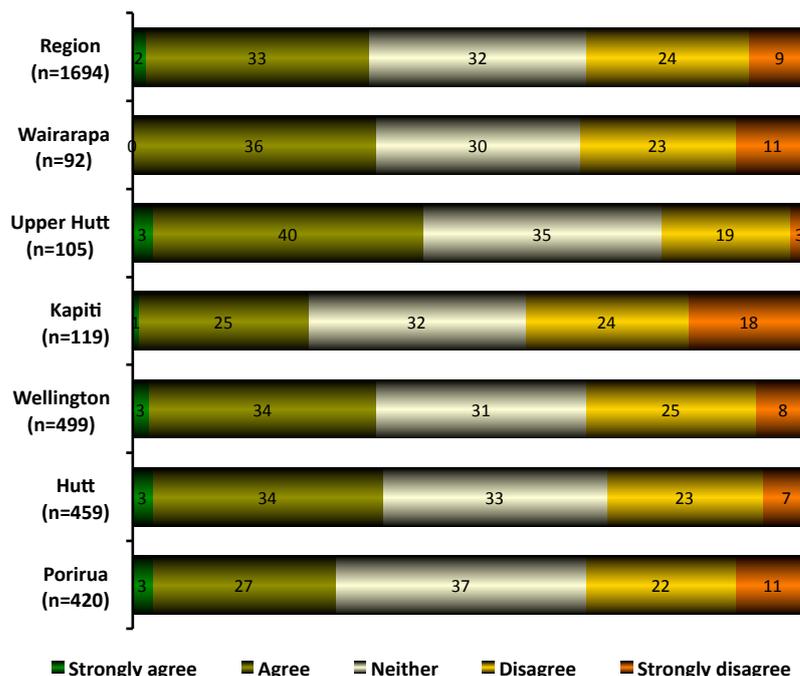
## 7. Council Processes

This section looks at residents' perceptions of council processes such as their understanding and confidence in the decision making process.

### 7.1 Understanding of Council decision making processes

Just over a third (35%) of Wellington region residents agree that they understand how the Council makes decisions, with only 2% rating *strongly agree* and 33% rating *agree*. A further 32% *neither agree nor disagree* that they understand how the Council makes decisions, and 24% *disagree* and 9% *strongly disagree*.

Figure 7.1. Understanding of Council decision making processes - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Kapiti residents are less likely (26% compared to 35%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that they understand how their Council makes decisions. Kapiti residents are also more likely (42% compared to 33%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that they understand how their Council makes decisions, whereas Upper Hutt residents are less likely (22% compared to 33%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and ethnicity but a few differences by age and household income.

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

- Aged 50-64 (43% compared to 35%)
- Aged 65+ (48% compared to 35%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (44% compared to 35%)

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

- Aged under 25 (10% compared to 35%)

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

- Aged under 25 (49% compared to 33%)

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

- Aged 50-64 (26% compared to 33%)
- Aged 65+ (26% compared to 33%)

### Differences between years

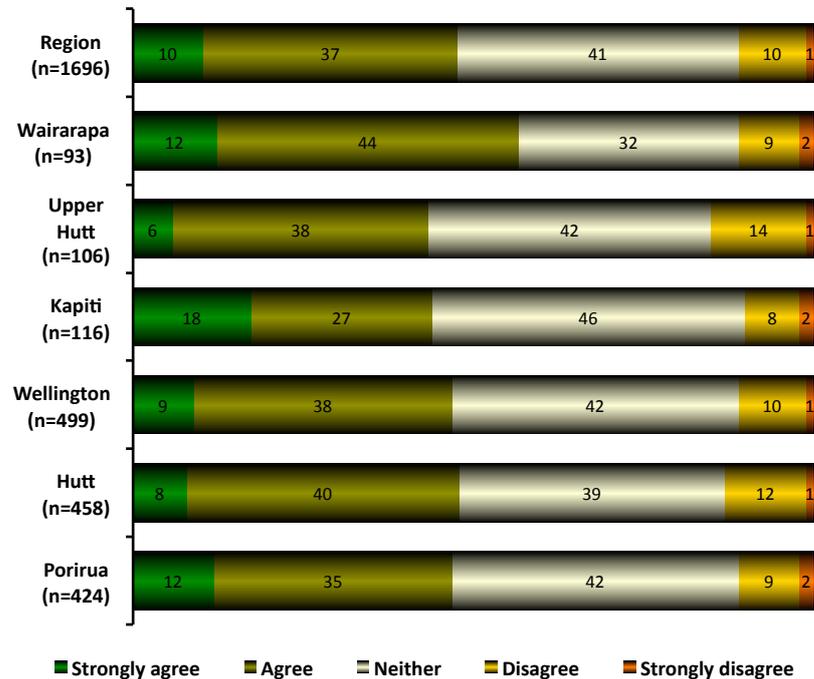
From 2008 to 2010 there was a slight increase in the proportion of residents that agreed (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) that they understand how their Council makes decisions and a slight decrease in those that disagreed (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*). In 2012, these trends reversed, with proportions similar in 2012 to 2008.

## 7.2 Desire to have more say in what Council does

Just under half (47%) of Wellington region residents agree that they would like to have more say in what the Council does, with 10% saying they *strongly agree* and 37% saying they *agree*. A further 41% *neither agree nor disagree*, 10% *disagree* and 1% *strongly disagree* that they would like more say in what Council does.

There are no significant differences by area for desire to have more say in what Council does.

Figure 7.2. Desire to have more say in what Council does - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender and age, and only a couple of differences by the other demographic variables.

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

- Of Pacific ethnicity (64% compared to 47%)

Those more likely to disagree that they would like to have more say in what Council does (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (17% compared to 11%)

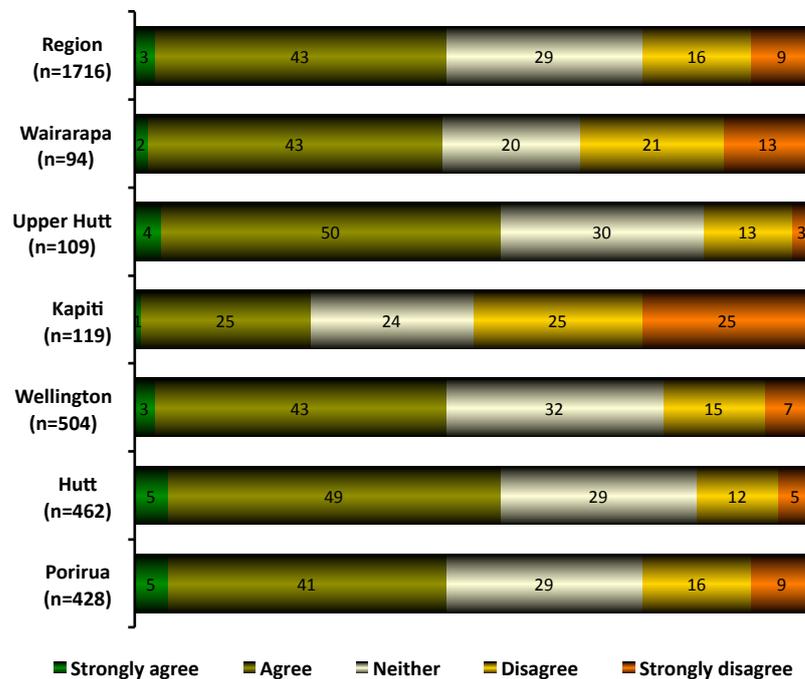
### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010 there was little change in residents' ratings of wanting to have more say in what Council does. However, from 2010 to 2012 there was an increase in both the proportion that agreed they would like to have more say in what Council does (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) and those that *neither agree nor disagree*. This has meant that there was also a decrease in the proportion that disagreed (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

## 7.3 Confidence in Council decision making

Just under a half (46%) of Wellington region residents have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city or district, with 3% rating *strongly agree* and 43% rating *agree*. A further 29% *neither agree nor disagree* that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city or district, and 16% *disagree* and 9% *strongly disagree*.

Figure 7.3. Confidence in council decision making - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Hutt residents are more likely (54% compared to 46%) and Kapiti residents are less likely (26% compared to 46%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) they have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city or district. Kapiti residents (50% compared to 25%), along with Wairarapa residents (35% compared to 25%) are more likely to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) they have confidence in Council decision making, whereas Hutt residents are less likely (17% compared to 25%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

In 2012, the two most frequently mentioned reasons for a lack of confidence in Council decision making being in the best interests of the city or district are *do not like specific decision, or outcomes of the decisions, the Council has made*, and *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made*.

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there is only one difference across all demographic variables.

Those more likely to disagree they have confidence in Council decision making (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (31% compared to 25%)

### **Differences between years**

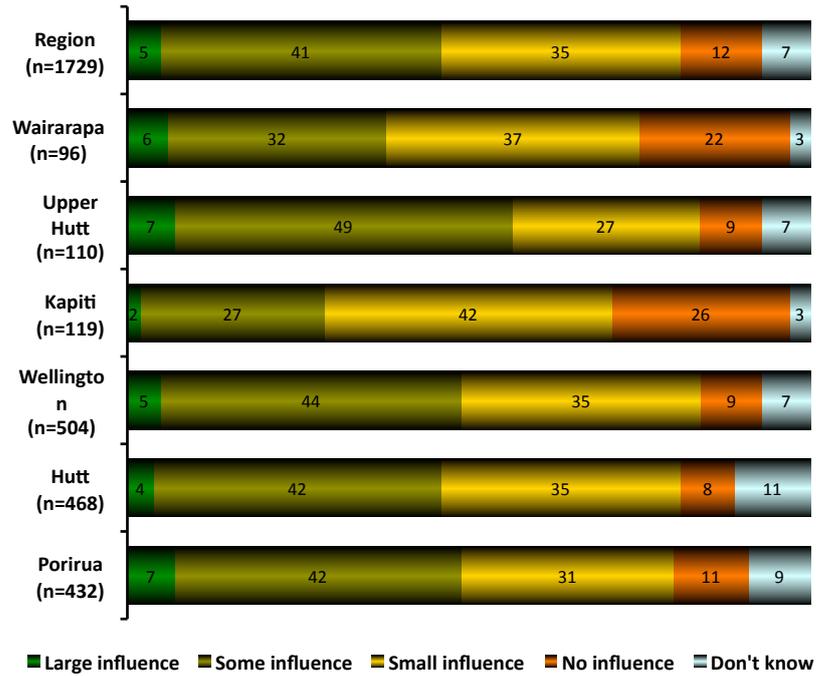
From 2008 to 2010 there was an increase in the proportion of residents that agreed (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) they had confidence in Council decision making, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion that *neither agree nor disagree* or disagreed (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*). In 2012, the proportion of residents that agreed (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) they had confidence in Council decision making decreased back to 2008 levels, and the proportion that disagreed (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) increased, and is higher than that observed in 2008 and 2010.

## **7.4 Influence on Council decision making**

Just under half (46%) of Wellington region residents say the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes, with 5% saying the public has a *large influence* and 41% saying the public has *some influence*. A further 35% say the public has a *small influence* and 12% say the public has *no influence*. Seven percent of respondents did not know.

Compared to the total region, Kapiti residents are less likely (29% compared to 46%) to say the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes (selecting a rating of *large influence* or *some influence*), and more likely (68% compared to 47%) to say the public does not have an influence on Council decisions (selecting a rating of *no influence* or *small influence*). Wairarapa residents are also more likely (59% compared to 47%) to say the public does not have an influence on Council decisions (selecting a rating of *no influence* or *small influence*).

**Figure 7.4. Perception of public's influence on Council decision making - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there is only one difference across all demographic variables.

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (36% compared to 47%)

### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010 there was no change in residents' ratings of the influence the public has on the decisions Council makes. However, from 2010 to 2012 there was a decrease in the proportion of residents that say the public has an influence on Council decision making (selecting *large influence* or *some influence*), and an increase in the proportion that say the public does not have an influence (selecting *no influence* or *small influence*).

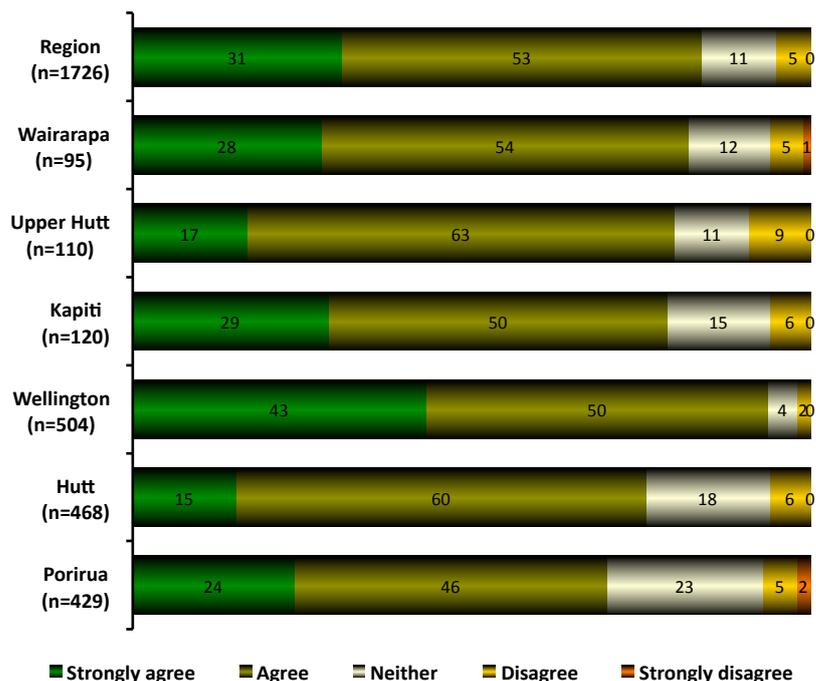
## 8. Built and Natural Environment

This section asks people about whether their local area is a great place to live. It also looks at how residents perceive their city (i.e. their pride in it), the cleanliness of the city and access to their local parks.

### 8.1 Local area is a great place to live

The majority (84%) of Wellington region residents think that the area that they live is a great place to live, with 31% rating *strongly agree* and 53% rating *agree*. Eleven percent *neither agree nor disagree* and 5% *disagree*.

**Figure 8.1. Perception that the local area is a great place to live - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (93% compared to 84%) to agree that the area that they live is a great place to live (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*), whereas Hutt (75% compared to 84%) and Porirua (70% compared to 84%) are less likely to agree that the area that they live is a great place to live (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*). Wellington residents are also less likely (3% compared to 5%) to disagree that the area that they live is a great place to live (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender or age and only a couple of differences by ethnicity and household income.

Those less likely to agree that the area that they live is a great place to live (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (75% compared to 84%)

Those more likely to disagree that the area that they live is a great place to live (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (10% compared to 5%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (11% compared to 5%)

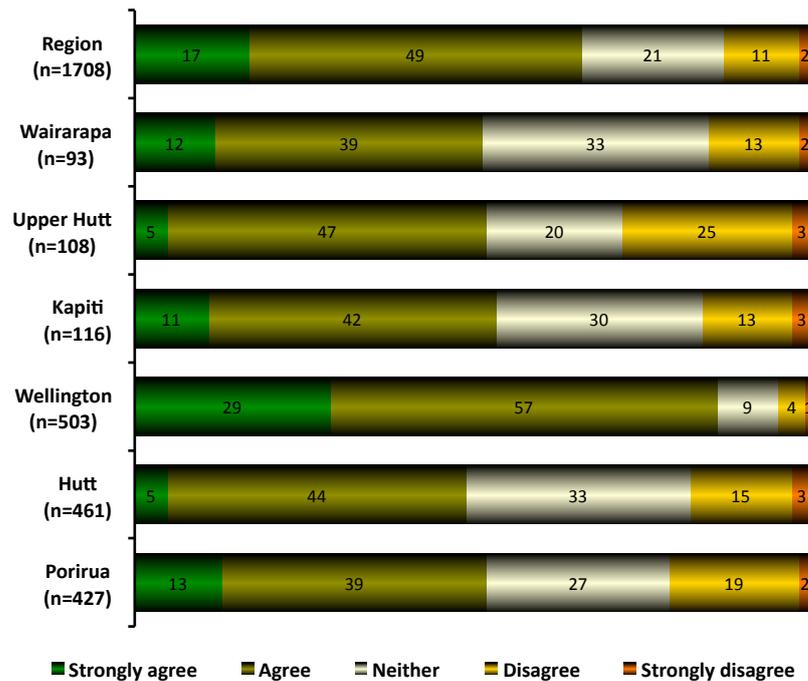
## Differences between years

This question was first asked in 2012 so comparisons with previous years cannot be made.

### 8.2 Pride in city's look and feel

Two-thirds (66%) of Wellington region residents agree that they feel a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels, with 17% responding *strongly agree* and 49% responding *agree*. A further 21% *neither agree nor disagree* that they feel a sense of pride in the city's look and feel, 11% *disagree* and 2% *strongly disagree*.

Figure 8.2. Pride in city's look and feel - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (86% compared to 66%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels, whereas all other areas are less likely to agree. Porirua (22% compared to 13%), Hutt (18% compared to 13%) and Upper Hutt (28% compared to 13%) residents are more likely to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that they have a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels. On the other hand, Wellington residents are less likely (5% compared to 13%) to disagree.

In 2012, the three most frequently mentioned reasons given by those who feel a sense of pride in their city's look and feel are *provides a good overall lifestyle* (57%), *the natural environment is beautiful* (53%) and *there are plenty of parks, green or open space or gardens* (49%). Kapiti residents are more likely to mention *the natural environment is beautiful* as a reason for feeling a sense of pride, whereas Hutt residents are less likely to mention this reason.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for those who do not have a sense of pride in their city's look and feel are *crime and safety issues* (47%), *poor urban design* (44%), and *presence of graffiti or vandalism* (38%). Porirua residents are more likely to mention *crime and safety issues* and *presence of graffiti and vandalism* as reason why they do not feel a sense of pride, whereas Hutt residents are more likely to mention *poor urban design*.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are only two differences across all demographic variables.

Those more likely to agree that they feel a sense of pride in their city’s look and feel (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (72% compared to 66%)

Those less likely to agree that they feel a sense of pride in their city’s look and feel (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (50% compared to 66%)

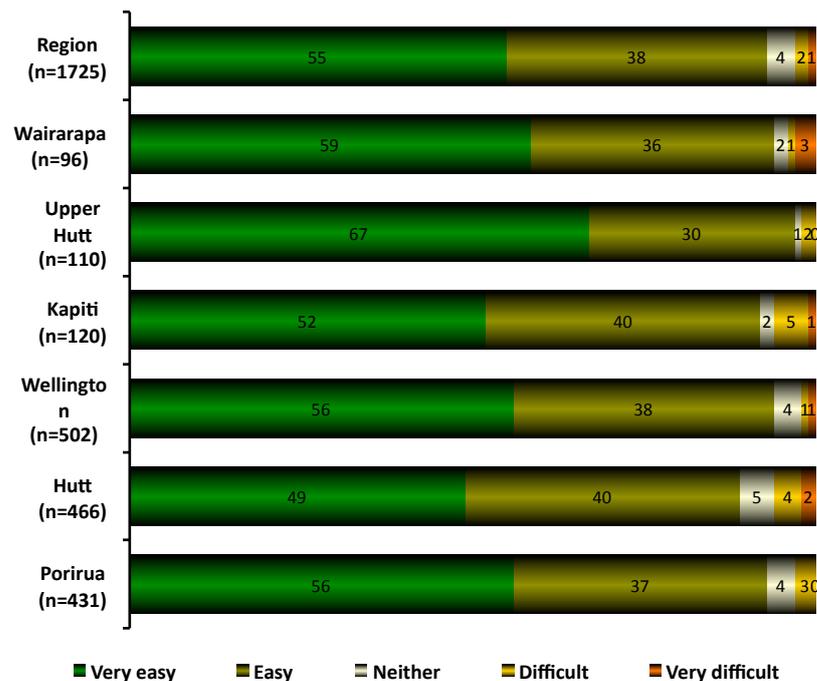
### Differences between years

Over time there has been an increase in the proportion of residents that agree they have a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) and a decrease in the proportion that *neither agree nor disagree*. There has been no change in the proportion that do not feel a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

## 8.3 Ease of access to local park or other green space

The majority (93%) of Wellington region residents find it easy to access a local park or other green space, with 55% saying it is *very easy* and 38% saying it is *easy*. Only 4% think it is *neither easy nor hard*, 2% find it *difficult* and 1% find it *very difficult*.

Figure 8.3. Ease of access to local park or other green space - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Hutt residents are less likely (90% compared to 93%) to say they find it easy to access a local park or green space (selecting a rating of *very easy* or *easy*). Hutt residents are also more likely (6% compared to 3%) to say they find it difficult to access a local park or green space (selecting a rating of *very difficult* or *difficult*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are few differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to find it easy to access a local park or other green space (*very easy* or *easy*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (96% compared to 93%)

Those less likely to find it easy to access a local park or other green space (*very easy* or *easy*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (85% compared to 93%)

Those more likely to find it difficult to access a local park or other green space (*very difficult* or *difficult*) are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (9% compared to 3%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (8% compared 3%)

### Differences between years

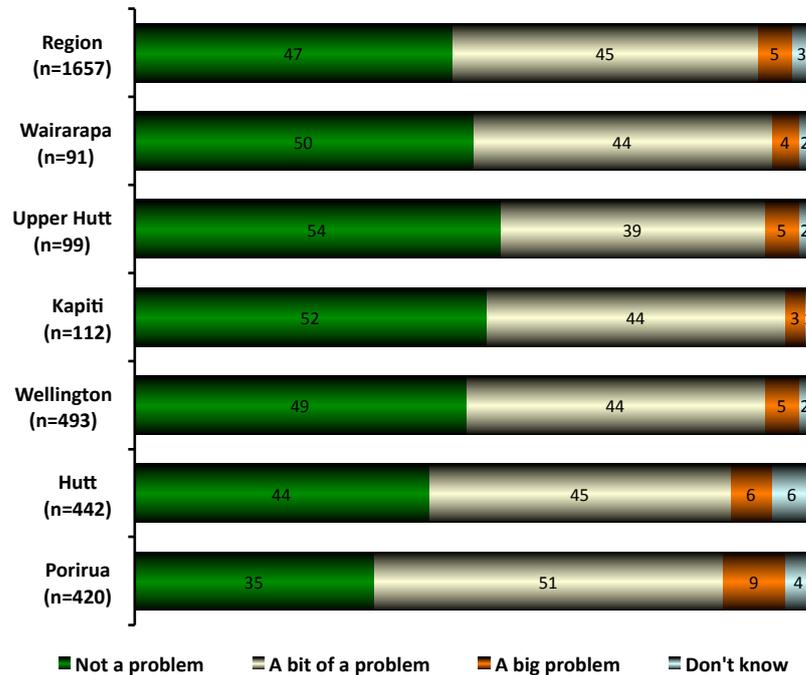
There are no significant differences between years for residents' ratings of the ease of access to a local park or other green space.

## 8.4 Perception of presence of rubbish or litter

Half (50%) of Wellington region residents agree that rubbish or litter lying on the streets of their city or local area has been a problem over the last 12 months, with 5% viewing it as *a big problem* and 45% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. Forty-seven percent of residents do not think rubbish or litter on the streets is a problem and 3% do not know.

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are more likely to think that rubbish or litter lying on the streets is *a big problem* (9% compared to 5%) and *a bit of a problem* (51% compared to 45%), and less likely to think it is *not a problem* (35% compared to 47%).

Figure 8.4. Rubbish or litter as a problem - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few significant differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to think rubbish or litter lying on the streets is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (57% compared to 45%)

Those less likely to think rubbish or litter lying on the streets is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Aged 65+ (37% compared to 45%)

Those more likely to think rubbish or litter lying on the streets is *not a problem* are:

- Aged 65+ (57% compared to 47%)

Those less likely to think rubbish or litter lying on the streets is *not a problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (34% compared to 47%)

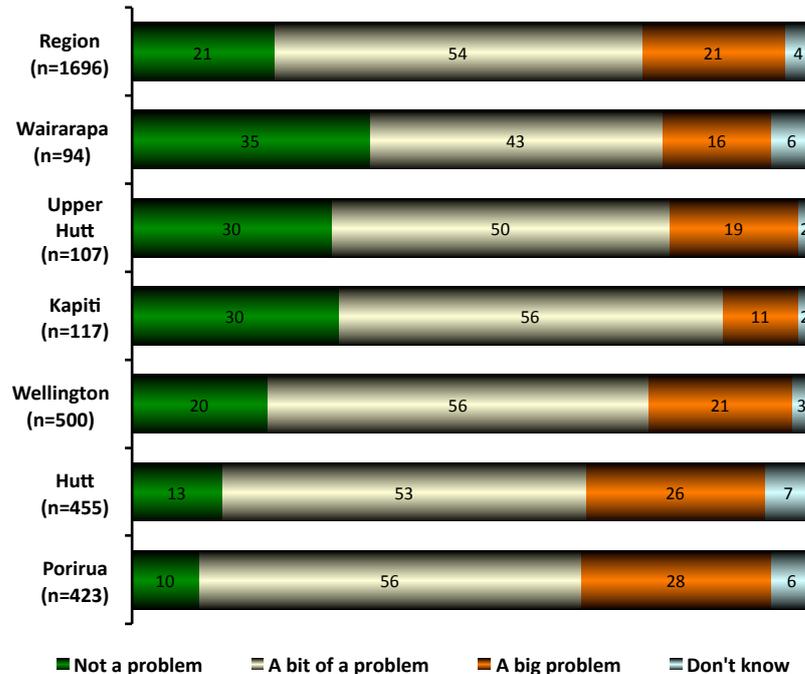
### Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## 8.5 Perception of presence of graffiti

Three-quarters (75%) of Wellington region residents think that graffiti or tagging within their city or local area has a problem over the last 12 months, with 21% viewing it as *a big problem* and 54% as *a bit of a problem*. Twenty-one percent of residents do not think graffiti or tagging is a problem and 4% do not know.

Figure 8.5. Graffiti as a problem - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Porirua (28% compared to 21%) and Hutt (26% compared to 21%) residents are more likely to think that graffiti or tagging in their area is *a big problem*, while Kapiti residents are less likely (11% compared to 21%) to view it as *a big problem*. Kapiti, Upper Hutt and Wairarapa residents are more likely to think that graffiti or tagging is *not a problem* (30%, 30% and 35% respectively compared to 21%), and Porirua and Hutt residents are less likely to think it is *not a problem* (10% and 13% respectively compared to 21%).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but a few differences by the other demographic variables.

Those more likely to think graffiti or tagging is *a big problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (33% compared to 21%)
- Aged under 25 (29% compared to 21%)

Those less likely to think graffiti or tagging is *a big problem* are:

- Aged 65+ (15% compared to 21%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (16% compared to 21%)

Those more likely to think graffiti or tagging is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (63% compared to 54%)

Those less likely to think graffiti or tagging is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (43% compared to 54%)
- Aged under 25 (38% compared to 54%)

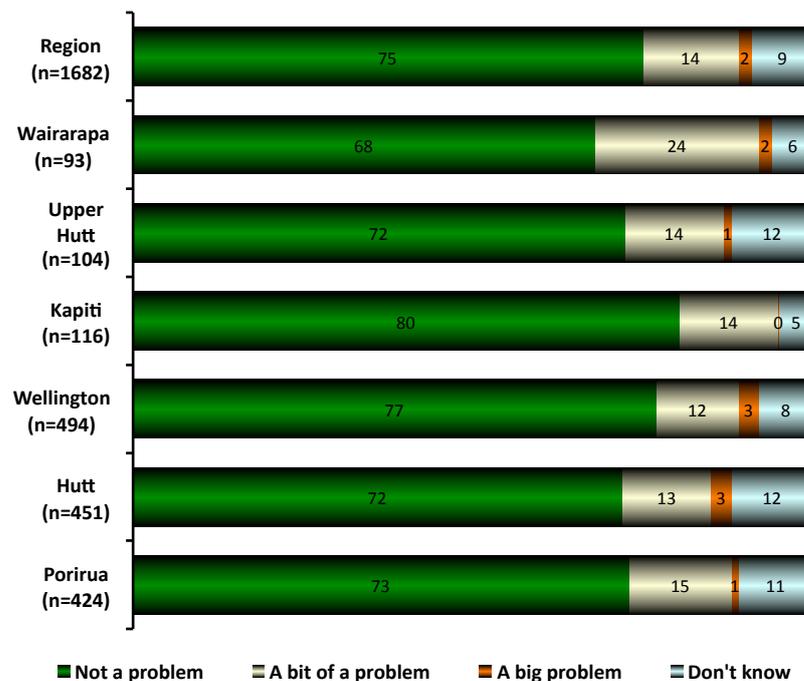
### Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## 8.6 Perception of presence of air pollution

Under a fifth (16%) of Wellington region residents regard air pollution as a problem over the last 12 months, with only 2% viewing it as *a big problem* and 14% as *a bit of a problem*. Seventy-five percent of residents do not think air pollution is a problem and 9% do not know.

Figure 8.6. Air pollution as a problem - area (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wairarara residents are more likely to think that air pollution is *a bit of a problem* (24% compared to 14%). There are no other significant differences by area.

### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few significant differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to think air pollution is *not a problem* are:

- Males (80% compared to 75%)
- Aged 50-64 (81% compared to 75%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (83% compared to 75%)

Those less likely to think air pollution is *not a problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (64% compared to 75%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (60% compared to 75%)
- Females (70% compared to 75%)
- Aged under 25 (64% compared to 75%)

### **Differences between years**

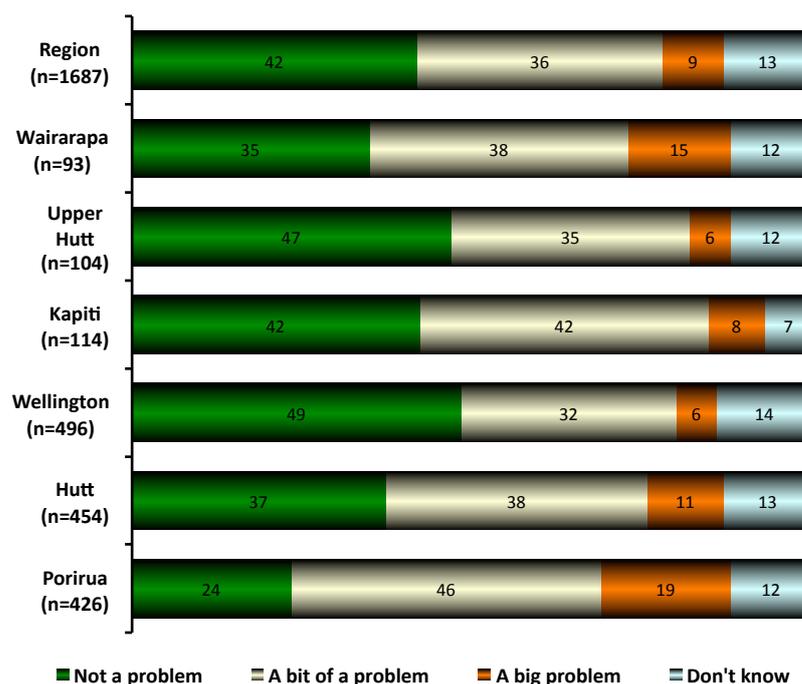
The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## **8.7 Perception of the presence of water pollution**

Just under half (45%) of Wellington region residents view water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea) as a problem over the last 12 months, with 9% viewing it as *a big problem* and 36% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. Forty-two percent of residents do not think water pollution is a problem and 3% do not know.

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents are more likely to think water pollution is *a big problem* (19% compared to 9%) and *a bit of a problem* (46% compared to 36%), and less likely to think it is *not a problem* (24% compared to 42%). Wellington residents are less likely (6% compared to 9%) to think that water pollution is *a big problem*, and more likely (49% compared to 42%) to think it is *not a problem*.

**Figure 8.7. Water pollution as a problem - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a number of significant differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to think water pollution is *a big problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (21% compared to 9%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (15% compared to 9%)

Those less likely to think water pollution is *a bit of a problem* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (19% compared to 36%)

Those more likely to think water pollution is *not a problem* are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (60% compared to 42%)
- Males (48% compared to 42%)

Those less likely to think water pollution is *not a problem* are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (28% compared to 42%)
- Females (37% compared to 42%)

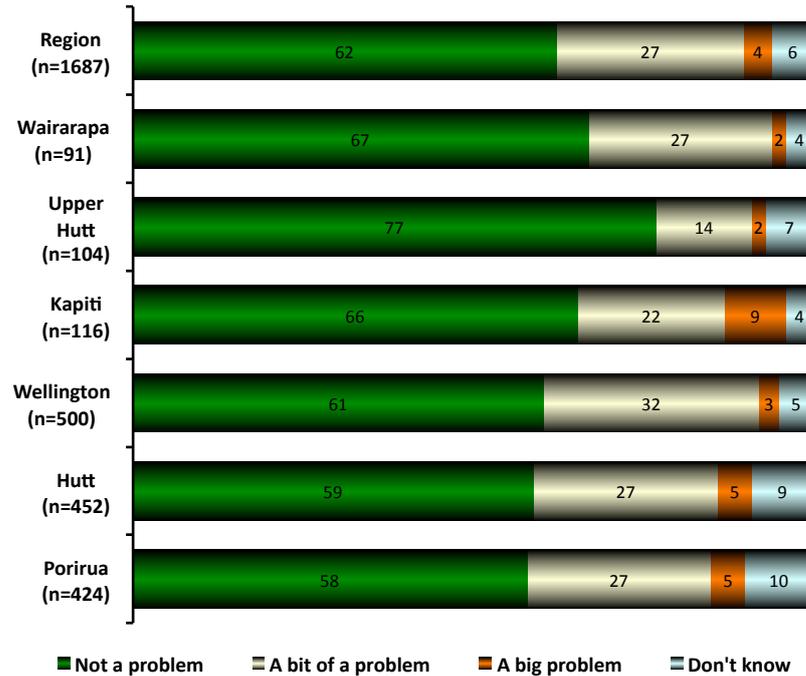
### Differences between years

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

## 8.8 Perception of the presence of noise pollution

Just under a third (31%) of Wellington region residents view noise pollution in their city or local area as a problem over the last 12 months, with 4% viewing it as *a big problem* and 27% viewing it as *a bit of a problem*. Sixty-two percent of residents do not think noise pollution is a problem and 6% do not know.

**Figure 8.8. Noise pollution as a problem - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Kapiti residents are more likely to think noise pollution is a *big problem* (9% compared to 4%). Upper Hutt residents are less likely (14% compared to 27%) to think noise pollution is a *bit of a problem*, and more likely to think it is *not a problem* (77% compared to 62%).

**Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there is only one significant difference across all demographic variables.

Those more likely to think water pollution is a *bit of a problem* are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (41% compared to 27%)

**Differences between years**

The rating scale for this question was changed in the 2012 survey so it is not possible to look at any differences between years.

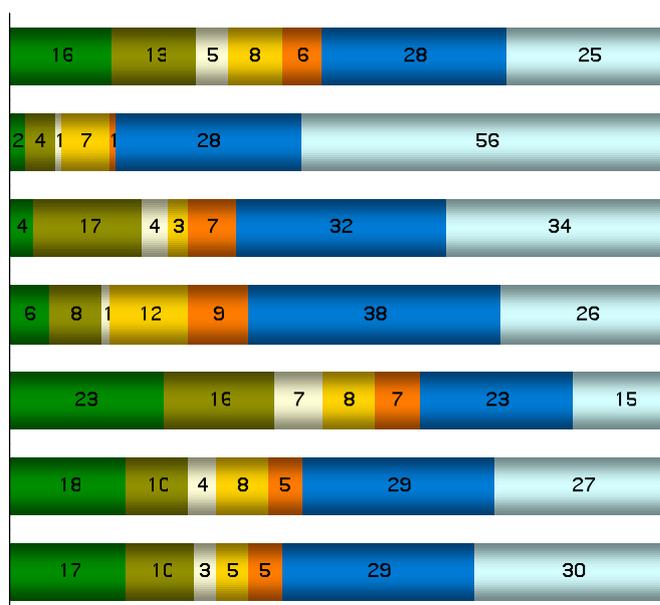
## 9. Public Transport

This section asks people about their use and perceptions of the region’s public transport system. Public transport includes bus, train, cable car and harbour ferry.

### 9.1 Frequency of use of public transport

Over a quarter (29%) of Wellington region residents are regular users of public transport, with 16% using it 5 or more times per week and 13% using it 2-4 times per week.

**Figure 9.1. Public transport use - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (40% compared to 29%) to be regular users of public transport (selecting a rating of 5 or more times a week or 2-4 times a week) and less likely to not have used public transport in the last 12 months (selecting a rating of did not use public transport in the last 12 months or not applicable, no public transport available in area), whereas Kapiti (13% compared to 29%) and Wairarapa (7% compared to 29%) residents are less likely to be regular public transport users (selecting a rating of 5 or more times a week or 2-4 times a week).

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (5 or more times a week or 2-4 times a week) are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (42% compared to 29%)
- Aged under 25 (56% compared to 29%)

Those less likely to be regular users of public transport (5 or more times a week or 2-4 times a week) are:

- Aged 50-64 (22% compared to 29%)
- Aged 65+ (19% compared to 29%)

## Differences between years

There are no significant differences between years in the frequency of public transport use.

## 9.2 Affordability of public transport

Just under half (45%) of Wellington region residents agree that public transport is affordable, with 6% responding *strongly agree* and 39% rating *agree*. Fourteen percent of residents *neither agree nor disagree* that public transport is affordable, but 22% *disagree* and 9% *strongly disagree*. A further 10% do not know.

**Figure 9.2. Affordability of public transport - area (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (38% compared to 31%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is affordable. Kapiti and Upper Hutt residents are less likely (22% and 29% respectively compared to 31%) to disagree that public transport is affordable (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a few differences by demographic variables.

Those more likely to agree that public transport is affordable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (68% compared to 45%)

Those less likely to agree that public transport is affordable (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged under 25 (25% compared to 45%)

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (40% compared to 31%)
- Aged under 25 (56% compared to 31%)

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

- Aged 50-64 (22% compared to 31%)
- Aged 65+ (9% compared to 31%)

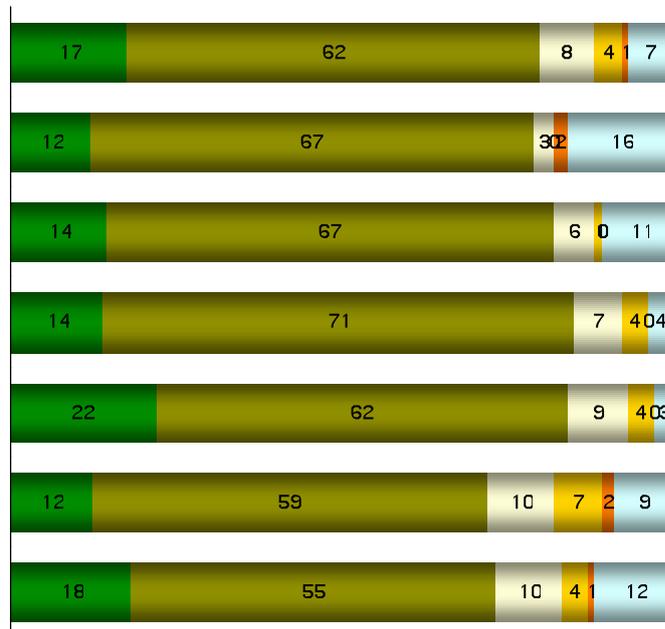
### Differences between years

Over time there has been a decrease in the proportion of residents that agree that public transport is affordable (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) or *neither agree nor disagree* that public transport is affordable. However, the proportion that disagree that public transport is affordable (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) has increased since 2008.

## 9.3 Safety of public transport

Eight in ten (80%) of Wellington region residents agree that public transport is safe, with 17% responding *strongly agree* and 62% responding *agree*. Eight percent of residents *neither agree nor disagree* that public transport is safe, a further 4% *disagree* and 1% *strongly disagree*.

Figure 9.3. Safety of public transport - area (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Porirua residents (74% compared to 80%) and Hutt residents (72% compared to 80%) are less likely to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is safe. Hutt residents are also more likely (9% compared to 5%) to disagree that public transport is safe (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but a few differences by other demographic variables.

Those more likely to agree that public transport is safe (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (86% compared to 80%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (86% compared to 80%)

Those less likely to agree that public transport is safe (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Of Pacific ethnicity (65% compared to 80%)

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

- Of Maori ethnicity (13% compared to 5%)

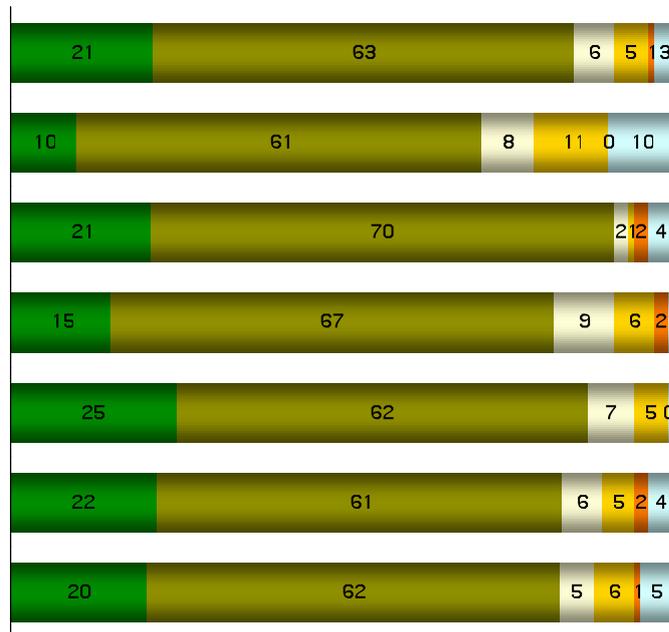
### Differences between years

There has been little change in resident's ratings of public transport safety from 2008 to 2012.

## 9.4 Ease of access to public transport

The majority (84%) of Wellington region residents agree that public transport is easy to get to, with 21% rating *strongly agree* and 63% rating *agree*. A further 6% *neither agree nor disagree*, 5% *disagree* and 1% *strongly disagree* that public transport is easy to get to.

Figure 9.4. Ease of access to public transport - area (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wairarapa residents are less likely (71% compared to 84%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to. There are no other differences by area.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there is only one difference across all the demographic variables.

Those more likely to agree that public transport is easy to get to (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (90% compared to 84%)

### Differences between years

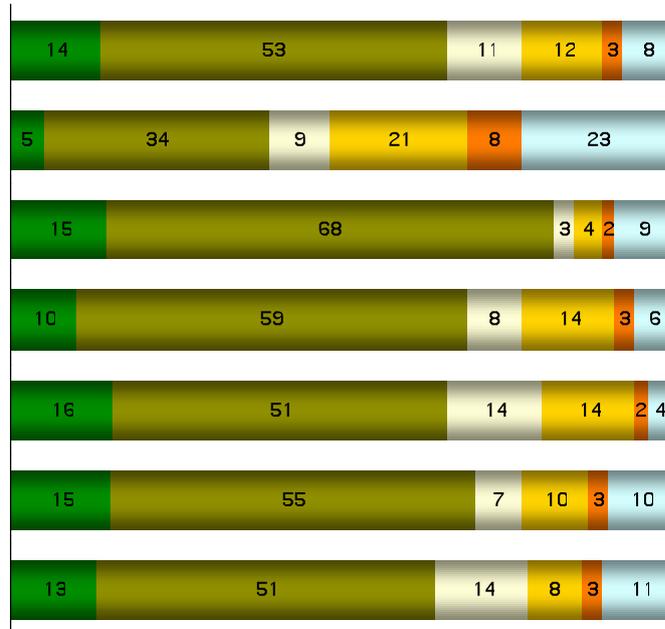
From 2008 to 2010 there was an increase in the proportion of residents that agreed that public transport was easy to access (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*). Over this time there was also

a decrease in the proportion that selected *neither agree nor disagree*, and this decreased further from 2010 to 2012. No other changes were observed over the 2010 to 2012 period.

## 9.5 Frequency of public transport

Two-thirds (66%) of Wellington region residents agree that public transport is frequent, with 14% responding *strongly agree* and 53% responding *agree*. A further 11% of residents *neither agree nor disagree* that public transport is frequent, 12% *disagree* and 3% *strongly disagree*.

**Figure 9.5. Frequency of public transport - area (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Upper Hutt residents are more likely (83% compared to 66%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is frequent, and Wairarapa residents are less likely (39% compared to 66%) to agree (selecting a rating of *strongly agree* or *agree*). The reverse is also true, with Wairarapa residents more likely (29% compared to 15%) to disagree that public transport is frequent (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*), and Upper Hutt residents less likely (5% compared to 15%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender or ethnicity but a few differences by age and household income.

Those more likely to agree that public transport is frequent (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ (75% compared to 66%)

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

- Aged under 25 (26% compared to 15%)

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

- Aged 65+ (10% compared to 15%)

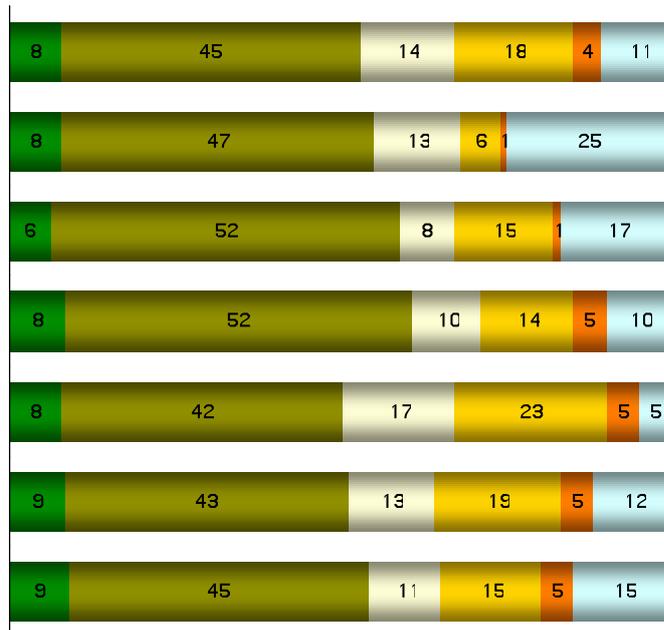
## Differences between years

From 2008 to 2012 has been no change in the proportion of residents that agree that public transport is frequent (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) but there has been a decrease in the proportion selecting *neither agree nor disagree* and an increase in those that disagree that public transport is frequent (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

## 9.6 Reliability of public transport

Just over half (53%) of Wellington region residents agree that public transport is reliable, with 8% responding *strongly agree* and 45% responding *agree*. Fourteen percent of residents *neither agree nor disagree* that public transport is reliable, but 18% disagree and 4% strongly disagree. A further 11% do not know.

**Figure 9.6. Reliability of public transport - area (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (28% compared to 23%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that public transport is reliable, whereas Wairarapa residents are less likely (7% compared to 23%) to disagree (selecting a rating of *strongly disagree* or *disagree*).

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender or ethnicity but a few differences by age and household income.

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

- Aged 65+ (69% compared to 53%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (63% compared to 53%)

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

- Aged under 25 (39% compared to 53%)

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

- Aged under 25 (44% compared to 23%)

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

- Aged 50-64 (15% compared to 23%)
- Aged 65+ (11% compared to 23%)

### **Differences between years**

Over time there has been a decrease in the proportion of residents that agree that public transport is reliable (selecting *strongly agree* or *agree*) and a decrease in those selecting *neither agree nor disagree*. However, the proportion that disagree that public transport is reliable (selecting *strongly disagree* or *disagree*) has increased since 2008.

## 10. Lifestyle

This section presents peoples employment status, along with their satisfaction with work life balance and ability to cover the costs of everyday living.

### 10.1 Employment status

Just over half (53%) of Wellington region residents are *employed full-time (for 30 or more hours per week)* and 16% are *employed part-time (for less than 30 hours per week)*. Five percent of residents are *not in paid employment but are looking for work*, and a further 20% are *not in paid employment but are not looking for work*.

**Figure 10.1. Employment status - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wairarapa residents are less likely (41% compared to 53%) to be *employed full-time*. Whereas Kapiti residents (32% compared to 20%) and Upper Hutt residents (34% compared to 20%) are more likely and Wellington residents are less likely (15% compared to 20%) to *not be in paid employment and not looking*.

#### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are a number of differences by demographic variables.

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

- Males (64% compared to 53%)
- Aged 25-49 (69% compared to 53%)
- Aged 50-64 (62% compared to 53%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (63% compared to 53%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (79% compared to 53%)

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

- Females (44% compared to 53%)

- Aged under 25 (35% compared to 53%)
- Aged 65+ (11% compared to 53%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (27% compared to 53%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001 or less (12% compared to 53%)

Those more likely to be *employed part-time (for less than 30 hours per week)* are:

- Females (20% compared to 16%)
- Aged under 25 (33% compared to 16%)

Those less likely to be *employed part-time (for less than 30 hours per week)* are:

- Males (11% compared to 16%)
- Aged 65+ (11% compared to 16%)

Those more likely to be *not in paid employment but looking for work* are:

- Aged under 25 (14% compared to 5%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (14% compared to 5%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001 or less (17% compared to 5%)

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

- Aged 65+ (1% compared to 5%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (1% compared to 5%)

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

- Females (26% compared to 20%)
- Aged 65+ (72% compared to 20%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (39% compared to 20%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001 or less (44% compared to 20%)

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

- Males (14% compared to 20%)
- Aged under 25 (9% compared to 20%)
- Aged 25-49 (9% compared to 20%)
- Aged 50-64 (14% compared to 20%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (14% compared to 20%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (7% compared to 20%)

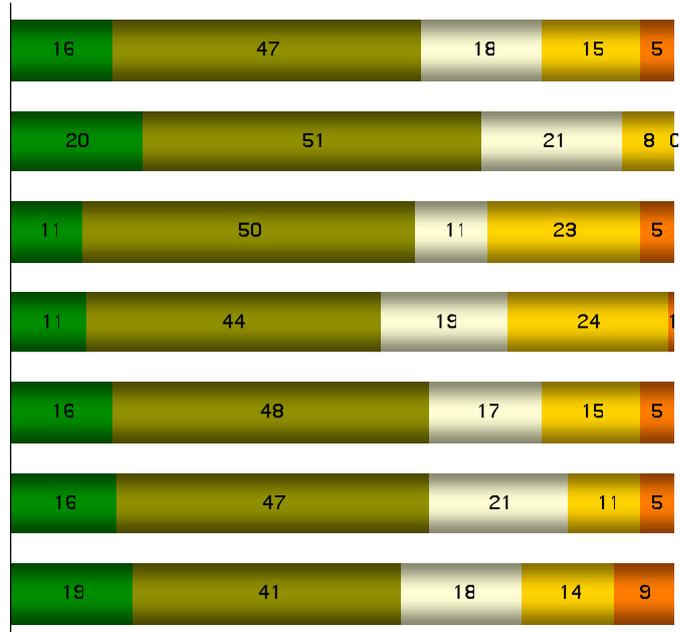
### **Differences between years**

Over time there has been a decrease in the proportion of residents *employed part-time (for less than 30 hours per week)* and an increase in the proportion *not in paid employment and looking for work*.

## 10.2 Work-life balance

Around two-thirds (63%) of Wellington region residents who are in paid employment are satisfied with their work-life balance, with 16% *very satisfied* and 47% *satisfied*. A further 18% are *neither satisfied nor dissatisfied* with their work-life balance, 15% are *dissatisfied* and 5% are *very dissatisfied*.

**Figure 10.2. Work-life balance - area (%)**



Base: All respondents in paid employment; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wairarapa residents are less likely (8% compared to 20%) to be dissatisfied (selecting a rating of *very dissatisfied* or *dissatisfied*) with their work-life balance. There are no other significant differences by area.

### Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)

Compared to the results for the total region, there are only a couple of differences by age.

Those more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance (*very satisfied* or *satisfied*) are:

- Aged 65+ (82% compared to 63%)

Those less likely to be dissatisfied with their work-life balance (*very dissatisfied* or *dissatisfied*) are:

- Aged 65+ (8% compared to 20%)

### Differences between years

From 2008 to 2010 there was little change in residents' ratings of their satisfaction with their work-life balance. However, in 2012 the proportion of residents satisfied (selecting *very satisfied* or *satisfied*) with their work-life balance decreased, and the proportion dissatisfied (selecting *very dissatisfied* or *dissatisfied*) and *neither satisfied nor dissatisfied* increased.

### 10.3 Ability to cover costs of every day needs

Just over three-quarters (77%) of Wellington region residents feel they have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs, with 15% having *more than enough money*, 31% having *enough money*, and 31% having *just enough money*. However, 18% of residents feel they do not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs.

**Figure 10.3. Ability to cover costs of every day needs - area (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Compared to the total region, Wellington residents are more likely (21% compared to 15%) to say they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs, whereas at the other extreme, Wairarapa residents are more likely (29% compared to 19%) to say they do not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs. Kapiti residents are less likely (7% compared to 15%) to say they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs and less likely (10% compared to 19%) to say they do not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs.

#### **Differences by demographic variables (Figures shown in Appendix 3)**

Compared to the results for the total region, there are no differences by gender but some differences by the other demographic variables for residents who say they *have not enough money* or *just enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs.

Those more likely to say they have *just enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (47% compared to 31%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (51% compared to 31%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$40,001-\$70,000 (39% compared to 31%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (42% compared to 31%)

Those less likely to say they have *just enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs are:

- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (16% compared to 31%)

Those more likely to say they have *not enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs are:

- Of Maori ethnicity (33% compared to 18%)
- Of Pacific ethnicity (39% compared to 18%)
- Aged under 25 (33% compared to 18%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,000 or less (44% compared to 18%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (28% compared to 18%)

Those less likely to say they have *not enough money* to cover the costs of every day needs are:

- Of European ethnicity (14% compared to 18%)
- Residents with household incomes of \$100,001 or more (4% compared to 18%)

### **Differences between years**

From 2008 to 2010 there were no significant differences between the proportion of residents that felt they had enough money to cover costs of everyday needs (selecting *have enough money, enough money or just enough money*) or those that felt they did not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs. However, 2012 data shows a decrease in the proportion of residents that felt they had enough money to cover costs of everyday needs (selecting *have enough money, enough money or just enough money*), and an increase in the proportion that felt they did not have enough money. However, as it is not possible to adjust the 2008 and 2010 data to account for the different methodological approach, it is not possible to conclude how much of the observed difference is due to the change in methodology.

## 11. Regression results

This section presents the results from regression analysis of the data from the Quality of Life Survey.

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors (from the Quality of Life Survey) that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with the following dependant variables:

- Overall quality of life
- Overall health
- Satisfaction with life in general
- Emotional well-being (happiness)

The explanatory variables from the Quality of Life data used in the regression model are shown in Appendix 3. Regression models were initially carried out where the other dependant variables shown above were also included as explanatory variables in the model. It was of no surprise that the regression results for these models (shown in appendix 3) show strong correlations amongst these four variables. For example residents' rating of their quality of life in 2012 is related to satisfaction with life (0.288) and rating of health (0.156), and residents' rating of their emotional well-being (happiness) is strongly related to satisfaction with life (0.444).

A second set of regression models were then conducted which did not include the other three dependant variables as explanatory variables in the model. The results from these are described below.

### 11.1 Overall quality of life

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with residents' ratings of their overall quality of life. Results from the quality of life regression model for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are shown in Table 11.1.

In 2012, 66.5% of the variation in residents' rating of their quality of life could be explained by 14 explanatory variables (Table 11.1). Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (0.176) has the strongest relationship, followed by enough money to cover costs of everyday needs (0.172) and feelings of isolation (0.169). These results tell us that there is a positive relationship between higher ratings of having enough money to meet everyday needs, quality of life compared to 12 months ago and feeling less isolated and residents rating of overall quality of life. Although not as important in predicting overall quality of life, being of Maori (-0.126) and Pacific (-0.091) ethnicity were found to have a negative relationship with increased overall quality of life.

As survey questions have changed slightly from 2008 to 2012 there are a few different explanatory variables in each year's regression model. There are differences in the variables that are found to have a significant relationship with overall quality of life from 2008 to 2012, but these tend to be variables that are not as important (lower significant standardised coefficient value) at predicting overall quality of life. Of interest though are the variables that consistently appear in each model, these are shown in bold in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1: Regression results for quality of life, 2008 to 2012**

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1317)	2010 (n=1358)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)	<b>0.084</b>	<b>0.096</b>	<b>0.066</b>
Accessibility of parks (1-5)	0.023	0.051	
City/district is a great place to live (1-5)			0.156
Safe at home during the day (1-4)		0.058	
Water pollution (1-3)	0.055		
Noise pollution (1-3)		0.046	
Being employed full-time, 30 hours per week (versus not being employed fulltime)	-0.079		
Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time)	-0.059	0.089	
Unemployed and not looking for work (versus not unemployed and not looking for work)		0.052	
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.088		
Long-term health (1-3)	0.054		
Active days per week (0-7)	0.069		
Enough money (1-4)	<b>0.219</b>	<b>0.294</b>	<b>0.172</b>
Sense of community important (1-5)		0.051	0.060
Feel sense of community (1-5)	0.069		
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	<b>0.163</b>	<b>0.125</b>	<b>0.169</b>
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)		0.050	0.108
Trust in others (1-4)	0.070		
Experienced stress (1-5)	<b>0.087</b>	<b>0.138</b>	<b>0.081</b>
Rich and diverse arts scene (1-5)		0.085	
Feelings about people from different countries (1-5)	0.080	0.114	
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1-5)			0.176
Born in NZ (v not born in NZ)			0.098
Education level (1-7)			0.066
Household income (1-5)	<b>0.170</b>	<b>0.109</b>	<b>0.158</b>
Number of social groups (0-7)			0.017
Maori (versus non-Maori)			-0.126
Pacific (versus non-Pacific)			-0.091
Other ethnicity(versus non-other ethnicity)	0.075	0.067	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

The positive values of the results in bold in Table 11.1 tell us that the more positive a person's rating on that variable the more likely the person is to rate their overall quality of life positively. Although having enough money/high household incomes positively affects residents overall quality of life, it is also interesting to see that factors such as feelings of isolation and stress have consistently appeared in the model for predicting residents quality of life. Also, over the last two survey cycles having someone to turn to for help and sense of community is important also appear in the model and have become increasingly important in predicting quality of life.

Although there will be other factors that impact on quality of life that are not included in the Quality of Life Survey data, and therefore not in the current regression model, this model has identified some key areas that if positive were achieved they are more likely to result in improvements to the quality of life of the regions residents.

## 11.2 Overall health

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with residents' ratings of their overall health. Results from the overall health regression model for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are shown in Table 11.2.

**Table 11.2: Regression results for overall health, 2008 to 2012**

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1316)	2010 (n=1358)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)	0.057		0.121
Accessibility of parks (1-5)	0.061	0.057	
Safe at home during the day (1-4)			0.112
Safe at home after dark (1-4)		0.062	
Rubbish or litter (1-3)		0.060	
Water pollution (1-3)			0.104
Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time)		0.060	
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.077		
Long-term health (1-3)	0.295		
Active days per week (0-7)	<b>0.125</b>	<b>0.132</b>	<b>0.184</b>
Enough money (1-4)	0.071	0.129	
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	<b>0.097</b>	<b>0.054</b>	<b>0.113</b>
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)			0.078
Experienced stress (1-5)	<b>0.114</b>	<b>0.148</b>	<b>0.162</b>
Born in NZ (versus not born in NZ)			0.078
Education level (1-7)		0.062	0.094
Household income (1-5)	<b>0.092</b>	<b>0.082</b>	<b>0.106</b>

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1316)	2010 (n=1358)	2012 (n=668)
Age (1-4)	-0.084	-0.073	-0.111
Number of social groups (0-7)	0.051	0.082	0.079
Maori (versus non-Maori)			-0.101
Pacific (versus non-Pacific)	-0.069		
Other ethnicity (versus non-other ethnicity)	0.085	0.087	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>

In 2012, 50.7% of the variation in residents' rating of their overall health could be explained by 13 explanatory variables (Table 11.2). The number of days per week a person is active (0.184) is the most important predictor, from the variables in the model, of overall health. The more days a person is active the more positively they rate their overall health. Ratings of stress levels and feelings of isolation are also important in predicting overall health. This is true for the 2008, 2010 and 2012 models. It is not surprising that age is negatively related to overall health, meaning the older someone is the more likely they are to rate their overall health lower.

### 11.3 Satisfaction with life in general

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with residents' ratings of life satisfaction. Results from the life satisfaction regression model for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are shown in Table 11.3.

In 2012, 66.4% of the variation in residents' rating of life satisfaction in general could be explained by 12 explanatory variables (Table 11.3). Feelings of isolation (0.214) and quality of life compared to 12 months ago (0.212) are the two most important predictors of residents ratings of life satisfaction. Other important variables are having enough money (0.173) and stress (0.179). The variables could turn to someone for help and trust (note this was not included in the 2010 survey) have become increasingly important across the survey cycles.

**Table 11.3: Regression results for satisfaction with life in general, 2008 to 2012**

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1314)	2010 (n=1357)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)		0.112	
City/district is a great place to live (1-5)			0.101
Safe at home during the day (1-4)	0.047	0.058	
Being employed full-time, 30 hours per week (versus not being employed fulltime)	-0.065		
Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time)			0.067

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1314)	2010 (n=1357)	2012 (n=668)
Unemployed but looking for work (versus not unemployed but looking for work)	-0.077		
Unemployed and not looking for work (versus not unemployed and not looking for work)			0.078
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.201		
Active days per week (0-7)	0.081		0.088
Enough money (1-4)	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.212</b>	<b>0.173</b>
Sense of community important (1-5)		0.067	
Feel sense of community_(1-5)	0.068	0.083	
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	<b>0.237</b>	<b>0.197</b>	<b>0.214</b>
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)		0.072	0.100
Trust in others (1-4)	<b>0.068</b>	N/A	<b>0.119</b>
Experienced stress (1-5)	<b>0.114</b>	<b>0.217</b>	<b>0.179</b>
Feelings about people from different countries (1-5)	0.083	0.080	
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1-5)			0.212
Household income (1-5)	0.073		
Number of social groups (0-7)			0.101
Maori (versus non-Maori)			-0.062
Asian/Indian (versus non-Asian/Indian)		-0.078	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>66.4%</b>

#### 11.4 Emotional well-being (happiness)

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with residents' ratings of emotional well-being (happiness). Results from the emotional well-being (happiness) regression model for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are shown in Table 11.4.

In 2012, 51.0% of the variation in residents' rating of emotional well-being (happiness) could be explained by 7 explanatory variables (Table 11.4). Compared to the other regression models, fewer variables are related to residents' rating of emotional well-being (happiness). By far the strongest and most important predictor of a person's emotional well-being (happiness) is their rating of feelings of isolation (0.345). This variable has appeared in the 2008, 2010 and 2012 regression model and has been the strongest predictor in each year. Over time this predictor has also become more important increasing from 0.225 in 2008 to 0.345 in 2012.

Stress levels are also an important predictor of emotional well-being (happiness) and have been included in each year's regression model. Quality of life compared to 12 months ago is also in the 2012 regression model, however, this was not an explanatory variable in the 2008 and 2010 model.

**Table 11.4: Regression results for emotional well-being (happiness), 2008 to 2012**

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1315)	2010 (n=1357)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)		0.092	0.092
Safe at home after dark (1-4)			0.086
Graffiti or tagging (1-3)		0.082	
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.211		
Active days per week (0-7)	0.091		
Enough money (1-4)	0.088	0.133	
Sense of community important (1-5)	0.076	0.120	
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	<b>0.225</b>	<b>0.285</b>	<b>0.345</b>
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)	0.062	0.099	
Trust in others (1-4)	0.085		0.078
Experienced stress (1-5)	<b>0.125</b>	<b>0.212</b>	<b>0.133</b>
Rich and diverse arts scene (1-5)	0.050	0.063	
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1-5)			0.120
Born in NZ (versus not born in NZ)			0.073
Age (1-4)		-0.054	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>

## 12. Conclusions

The Quality of Life Survey is part of the Quality of Life Project that emerged in response to the growing pressure on urban communities, concern about the impact of urbanisation and the effects on the well-being of residents. Quality of life has long been a policy goal across a number of fields, including local and central government, but various definitions and measurements have been used. The indicators selected for inclusion in the Quality of Life Survey were initially structured around the social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being areas previously defined in the Local Government Act (which have since been removed) with the aim to provide a consistent set of indicators for monitoring the quality of life of New Zealand residents.

This report provides a picture of Wellington region resident's quality of life by shedding light not only on aspects of residents standard of living, but also on subjective health and well-being and individuals' perceptions of the societies in which they live. This information can be used by decision makers to identify and address issues in the community with the aim to improve residents' quality of life.

Most residents in the Wellington region enjoy a high standard of living and rate their quality of life positively (86% rating it *extremely good* or *good*). Although New Zealand was not hit as hard by the global economic crisis, it has, and continues to have an impact on aspects of residents quality of life, so it is encouraging to see that higher proportions of the region's residents consider their quality of life better than a year ago (27% consider it better compared to 17% considering it worse). There has been little change in resident's rating of their health, and although still high, there has been a slight decline in resident's ratings of happiness and life satisfaction.

The majority of the region's residents view their city/district as a great place to live, and are becoming increasingly proud of the look and feel of their city/district. This said there are some notable differences across territorial authorities, with Wellington city residents more likely and Porirua city and Hutt city residents less likely to have pride in their city's look and feel and view it as a great place to live. Some of this difference across local authority areas is likely to be a consequence of resident's ratings on other aspects of the built and natural environment, and crime and safety which will impact how they view their city. For example Porirua city and Hutt city residents are more likely to regard aspects of crime and safety as a problem, and feel that rubbish or litter lying in the streets and graffiti are a problem.

As a region there have been significant increases in resident's feeling of a sense of community and the importance they put on this. These relationships are important as they help people to feel they belong and have a part to play in society. However some other areas of community, culture and social networks, namely cultural diversity, diverse arts scene and trust have declined since 2008.

Results in the area of governance are mixed. Increases continue to be seen for residents desire to have more say in what Council does, but there have been decreases in resident's ratings of the influence they have on Council decision making, and no change in residents understanding and confidence in Council decision making.

The public transport indicators have seen little change except in the areas of affordability and reliability which have declined from 2008 to 2012. The region has also gone backwards in the area of lifestyle with more people unemployed and looking for work and a decrease in peoples work/life balance. There is also 18% of the region's residents that feel they do not have enough money to cover the costs of every day needs.

The trends identified in this report are influenced by many factors. For example the economy, government policy, international factors, and the decisions and choices of individuals, families, communities and businesses all affect quality of life outcomes. Like other quality of life measures, the indicators from this survey are interconnected and show that doing well or poorly in one area is likely to affect performance in other areas.

When looking at relationships between indicators in the Quality of Life Survey one at a time a number of significant relationships appear, but it is hard to tell how many of these are due to correlations between the survey variables. Regression analysis on four survey indicators (overall quality of life, overall health, satisfaction with life in general and emotional well-being (happiness)) has been conducted to overcome this by including all potential survey variables in a regression model in order to see which remain significant when the other survey variables are also taken into account.

Regression found that there are strong correlations amongst the four survey indicators under analysis (quality of life, overall health, satisfaction with life in general and emotional well-being (happiness)). So for example, if someone rates their emotional well-being (happiness) highly they are likely to have rated their life satisfaction highly. Thus it is not surprising that the top predictors are similar for each of the four indicators.

The regression found that *feelings of isolation* and *experienced stress* are consistently key predictors for each of the four survey variables under investigation in each year of the survey from 2008 to 2012. Other commonly identified predictors are *quality of life compared to 12 months ago*, *enough money to meet everyday needs* and *household income*. The only slight deviation from this is with regard to the overall health regression which also had a strong relationship with the number of days a person was active during a week and age. Regression results indicate that achieving positive shifts in the identified predictors are more likely to result in improvement to resident's ratings for quality of life, overall health, life satisfaction and emotional well-being (happiness).

This report shows us how Wellington region residents are faring, how this has changed over time, and how quality of life outcomes vary for different groups in the population. It has enabled us to identify adverse trends, although the report cannot show us what is driving these trends, it can point us to where there needs to be further analysis to help understand the changes and how to address them. Regression analysis has taken a first step to do this by identifying a few aspects of residents' well-being that are strong predictors of an individual's quality of life.

Results across the domains in this report show that the Wellington region is essentially a great place to live, work and play. However, we also need to acknowledge that not everyone experiences all the positive aspects of our region and this should be of concern to decision-makers. A better quality of life for all residents will only come about if Councils work toward common outcomes in partnership with each other, central government and our communities.

# Appendix 1: Questionnaire

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

This survey measures what life is like for you, your family and your community. It is a confidential survey and will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. We realise that the last two years have been particularly difficult for a number of New Zealanders, due to events such as the Canterbury earthquakes and the ongoing economic recession, which makes your responses to this survey even more important to us. To make sure we obtain a reliable picture of New Zealanders' opinions we need as many people as possible to complete this survey. Thank you very much for your help.

Examples of how to circle an answer							
Yes	1	Question...	1	2	3	4	5
No	2	Question...	1	2	3	4	5

## The city/area you live in

**Q1** Where do you currently live?

Please circle  
**one** answer

Auckland	1
Christchurch	2
Dunedin	3
Hutt City	4
Kapiti Coast	5
Porirua	6
Upper Hutt	7
Wairarapa	8
Wellington City	9
Other	98

**If you selected "Other" you do not need to answer any more questions.**

**Please return your survey in the pre-paid envelope.**

**Q2** And how many years have you lived in this region?

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
Five years to just under 10 years	4
10 years or more	5

**Q3** How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I feel a sense of pride in the way my local area looks and feels"?

Please circle  
**one** answer

Strongly disagree	1	→	<b>Go to Q4</b>
Disagree	2	→	<b>Go to Q4</b>
Neither agree nor disagree	3	→	<b>Go to Q6</b>
Agree	4	→	<b>Go to Q5</b>
Strongly agree	5	→	<b>Go to Q5</b>

**If you disagreed that you feel a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels please answer Q4**

**Q4**

**Please read through the whole list below** before selecting the main reason, or reasons, for not feeling a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels.

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

Loss of heritage or other important buildings	1
Poor urban design (e.g. unattractive buildings and spaces)	2
Poor planning and zoning (e.g. issues of urban sprawl, or activities occurring in areas that are not best suited to them e.g. retail (or 'big box' retail), infill housing, new residential subdivisions, or industrial activities)	3
Issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)	4
Untidy and dirty (e.g. rubbish lying about)	5
Rundown or needs better maintenance	6
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	7
The natural environment is too polluted	8
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	9
Crime and safety issues (e.g. anti-social people, alcohol and drug related problems)	10
Lack of sense of community in the city (e.g. people who are unfriendly and unhelpful)	11
Too many people living in it	12
Too few people living in it	13
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	14
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	15
Other (please specify) _____	

98

**Now please go to Q6**

If you answered that you do feel a sense of pride in the way your local area looks and feels please answer Q5

Q5

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

Please circle your **main** reason(s)

Presence of heritage and other important buildings	1
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	2
Good planning and zoning e.g. activities are located in the areas that are best suited to them e.g. malls, infill housing, new subdivisions, industrial areas; the city is well contained (it doesn't sprawl)	3
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	4
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	5
It is well maintained	6
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	7
The natural environment is beautiful	8
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	9
Lack of crime and safety issues	10
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other; people are friendly and helpful)	11
Good population size	12
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	13
Provides a good overall lifestyle	14
Other (please specify) _____	98

**Everyone to answer**

**Q6**

How easy or difficult is it for you to get to a local park or other green space?

Please circle

**one** answer

Very difficult	1
Difficult	2
Neither	3
Easy	4
Very easy	5

**Q7**

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

“The local area that you live in is a great place to live”.

Please circle

**one** answer

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

**Crime and safety**

**Q8**

Now thinking about issues of crime and safety, in general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...

Please circle one answer for each situation

	<b>Very unsafe</b>	<b>A bit unsafe</b>	<b>Fairly safe</b>	<b>Very safe</b>	<b>Don't know/ not applicable</b>
In your home during the day	1	2	3	4	9
In your home after dark	1	2	3	4	9
Walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	1	2	3	4	9
In your city centre during the day	1	2	3	4	9
In your city centre after dark	1	2	3	4	9

**Q9**

Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'?

---

Q10

How safe or unsafe do you think your neighbourhood is for children aged under 14 years to play in during the day while unsupervised?

Please circle

**one** answer

Very unsafe	1
A bit unsafe	2
Fairly safe	3
Very safe	4
Don't know	9

Q11

To what extent has each of the following been a problem in your local area over the past 12 months?

Please circle one answer for each problem

	<b>A big problem</b>	<b>A bit of a problem</b>	<b>Not a problem</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Rubbish or litter lying on the streets	1	2	3	9
Graffiti or tagging	1	2	3	9
Vandalism, other than graffiti or tagging including broken windows in shops and public buildings	1	2	3	9
Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars	1	2	3	9
Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding	1	2	3	9
People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance	1	2	3	9
Air pollution	1	2	3	9
Water pollution including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea	1	2	3	9
Noise pollution	1	2	3	9
Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol	1	2	3	9

## Transport

**Q12**

Over the past 12 months, how often did you use public transport?

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

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

Please circle

**one** answer

5 or more times a week	1
2-4 times a week	2
Once a week	3
2-3 times a month	4
At least once a month	5
Less than once a month	6
Did not use public transport over the past 12 months	7
Not applicable, no public transport available in area	8 → <b>Go to Q14</b>

**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 statement

	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Affordable	1	2	3	4	5	9
Safe	1	2	3	4	5	9
Easy to get to	1	2	3	4	5	9
Frequent (comes often)	1	2	3	4	5	9
Reliable (comes when it says it will)	1	2	3	4	5	9

## Council decision making

**Q14**

Thinking about your Council. How would you rate each of the following:

Please circle one answer for each statement

	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>
Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions	1	2	3	4	5
I would like to have more of a say in what the Council does	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, I have confidence that the Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of my city or district	1	2	3	4	5

Go to Q15

Go to Q16

**If you disagreed that you have confidence in your Council's decision making, please answer Q15**

**Q15** For what reason do you not have confidence the Council makes decisions in the best interests of your city or district?

Please circle **one** answer

Do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made	1
Do not like specific decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made	2
Other (please specify) _____	8

**Everyone to answer**

**Q16** Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes? Would you say the public has...

Please circle **one** answer

No influence	1
Small influence	2
Some influence	3
Large influence	4
Don't know	9

**Aspects of your life and your lifestyle**

**Q17** Which of the following best describes your current employment status?  
*Employed means you undertake work for pay, profit or other income, or do any work in a family business without pay.*

Please circle **one** answer

Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	1	→	<b>Go to Q18</b>
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	2	→	<b>Go to Q18</b>
Not in paid employment and looking for work	3	→	<b>Go to Q19</b>
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full-time parent, retired persons)	4	→	<b>Go to Q19</b>
Prefer not to say	7	→	<b>Go to Q19</b>

**Q18**

Overall how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the balance between your work and other aspects of your life such as time with your family or leisure?

	Please circle <b>one</b> answer
Very dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Satisfied	4
Very satisfied	5

**Q19**

In general how would you rate your health?

	Please circle <b>one</b> answer
Poor	1
Fair	2
Good	3
Very good	4
Excellent	5

**Q20**

Over the past 12 months, has there been any time when you needed to see a GP or doctor about your own health, but didn't get to see any doctor at all?

	Please circle <b>one</b> answer	
Yes	1	
No	2	→ <b>Go to Q22</b>
Don't know	9	→ <b>Go to Q22</b>

**Q21**

**Please read through the whole list below** before selecting the main reason, or reasons, why you did not get to see a doctor.

	Please circle your <b>main</b> reason(s)
It was too expensive or costly to go to the doctor	1
I was too busy to go to the doctor or couldn't take time off work	2
Doctor is too far away or too difficult to get to, or transport problems getting there	3
I couldn't get an appointment with the doctor, or the doctor was too busy to see me	4
I was too embarrassed or felt uncomfortable about talking to the doctor	5
The health issue seemed too minor or not serious enough to go to the doctor	6
I just don't like visiting the doctor	7
Other (please specify) _____	98

**Q22**

Thinking about ALL your physical activities (including any physical tasks you might do at work, doing housework or gardening, travelling from place to place or playing sports), on how many of the last 7 days were you active?

*By "active" we mean doing 15 minutes or more of vigorous activity, which makes you breathe a lot harder than normal, "huff and puff" like running, OR 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity which makes you breathe harder than normal, but only a little, like brisk walking?*

*Other examples of moderate physical activity include carrying light loads, cycling at a regular pace, recreational swimming and gardening.*

Please circle

**one** answer

None	0
One day	1
Two days	2
Three days	3
Four days	4
Five days	5
Six days	6
Seven days	7

**Q23**

Which of the following best describes how well your total income meets your everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?

Please circle

**one** answer

Have more than enough money	1
Enough money	2
Just enough money	3
Not enough money	4
Prefer not to answer	7

**Q24**

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

Please circle one answer for each statement

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

} Go to Q25
} Go to Q26

**If you disagree that you feel a sense of community, please answer Q25**

**Q25** Please read through the whole list below before selecting the main reason, or reasons, you do not feel a sense of community with others in your neighbourhood.

	Please circle your <b>main</b> reason(s)
My busy life (including work, family and friends) leaves limited or no time to build a sense of community with my neighbours or to get to know them	1
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	2
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	3
I like to keep to myself	4
My neighbours are not my type of people	5
My neighbours are not friendly	6
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	7
There is a lack of events or things happening within my neighbourhood	8
There are new people in my neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	9
Other (please specify) _____	98

**Q26** Which of the following statements about trust do you agree with the most?

	Please circle <b>one</b> answer
You almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people	1
You usually can't be too careful in dealing with people	2
People can usually be trusted	3
People can almost always be trusted	4
Don't know	9

**Q27** Thinking now about the social networks and groups you may be part of. To which of the following, if any, do you belong?

	Please circle <b>all</b> that apply
A sports club	1
A church or spiritual group	2
A hobby or interest group	3
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	4
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	5
A network of people from work or school	6
Other social network or group (please specify) _____	97
None of the above	98

Q28

Which one of the following best describes your main social networks?

Please circle **one**  
answer

Mostly based in the same local area where you live	1
Mostly based on shared interests or beliefs, but not necessarily based in the same local area where you live	2
A mixture of both	3
None of the above - I have family networks only	7
None of the above - I have no social networks	8
Don't know	9

Q29

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

Q30

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

Please circle  
**one** answer

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know / unsure	9

Q31

In general how happy or unhappy would you say you are these days?

Please circle  
**one** answer

Very unhappy	1
Unhappy	2
Neither happy nor unhappy	3
Happy	4
Very happy	5

Q32

Taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life in general these days?

Please circle

one answer

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

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?

*Stress refers to things that negatively affect different aspects of people's lives, including work and home life, making important life decisions, their routines for taking care of household chores, leisure time and other activities.*

Please circle

one answer

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

## Culture and identity

Q34

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

"The area where I live has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene".

Please circle

one answer

Strongly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5
Not applicable - no arts scene	8
Don't know	9

**Q35**

New Zealand is becoming home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries.

Overall, do you think this makes your local area...

Please circle  
**one** answer

A much worse place to live	1 →	Go to Q37
A worse place to live	2 →	Go to Q37
Makes no difference	3 →	Go to Q38
A better place to live	4 →	Go to Q36
A much better place to live	5 →	Go to Q36
Not applicable, there are no different lifestyle or cultures here	8 →	Go to Q38
Don't know	9 →	Go to Q38

**If you answered a better or much better place to live in Q35, please answer Q36**

**Q36**

**Please read through the whole list below** before selecting the main reason, or reasons, why it is a better place to live.

Please circle your  
**main** reason(s)

It's good to learn about people from other cultures	1
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	2
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	3
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	4
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	5
Other (please specify) _____	

98

**Please go to Q38**

If in Q35, you answered a worse or much worse place to live, please answer Q37, otherwise, please go to Q38

**Q37** Please read through the whole list below before selecting the main reason or reasons, why it is a worse place to live.

	Please circle your <b>main</b> reason(s)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	1
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	2
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	3
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	4
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	5
Other (please specify) _____	98

## Overall quality of life

**Q38** Would you say that your overall quality of life is...

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

**Q39** And compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...

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

## Demographics

Lastly, a few questions about you. This is so we can compare the opinions of different types of people who live in New Zealand.

**Q40** Which ethnic group, or groups, do you belong to?

Please circle  
**all** that apply

New Zealand European	1
Māori	2
Samoan	3
Cook Island Māori	4
Tongan	5
Niuean	6
Chinese	7
Indian	8
Other (please specify) _____	98
Don't know	99

**Q41** In which of the following age groups do you belong?

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

**Q42** Are you?

Male	1
Female	2

**Q43** Were you born in New Zealand?

Yes	1	→ Go to Q45
No	2	

**Q44** How many years have you lived in New Zealand?

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

**Q45** Currently, how many people live in your household, including yourself?

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

Please write the number in the box below.

**Q46** Who owns the residence you live in?

*Residence means a house, flat or apartment.*

You own this house/flat/apartment	1
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people	2
A family trust owns this house/flat/apartment	3
Parents/other family members or partner own this house/flat/apartment	4
A private landlord who is NOT related to you owns this house/flat/apartment	5
A local authority or city council owns this house/flat/apartment	6
Housing New Zealand owns this house/flat/apartment	7
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	8
Don't know	9

Q47

What is the highest qualification that you have completed that took longer than three months to finish?

Less than school certificate or less than 80 credits for NCEA Level 1 (no formal qualifications)	1
School certificate or NCEA Level 1	2
Sixth form certificate or NCEA Level 2	3
Higher School certificate/higher leaving certificate	4
National certificate/NZQA	5
University entrance from bursary exam	6
NZ A or B Bursary or NCEA Level 3	7
University Scholarship or NCEA Level 4	8
Overseas School Qualifications	9
Trade certificate	10
National diploma	11
Teaching or nursing certificate/diploma	12
Bachelors degree	13
Postgraduate degree (Honours, Masters, PhD)	14
Post graduate diploma	15
Other (please specify) _____	97

Q48

Which best describes your annual personal income before tax?

Loss	1
No income	2
Less than \$10,000	3
\$10,001 - \$20,000	4
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5
\$30,001 - \$40,000	6
\$40,001 - \$50,000	7
\$50,001 - \$60,000	8
\$60,001 - \$70,000	9
\$70,001 - \$100,000	10
More than \$100,000	11
Prefer not to say	12
Don't know	99

Q49

Which best describes your household's annual income before tax?

Loss	1
No income	2
Less than \$10,000	3
\$10,001 - \$20,000	4
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5
\$30,001 - \$40,000	6
\$40,001 - \$50,000	7
\$50,001 - \$60,000	8
\$60,001 - \$70,000	9
\$70,001 - \$80,000	10
\$80,001 - \$90,000	11
\$90,001 - \$100,000	12
\$100,001 - \$150,000	13
\$150,001 - \$200,000	14
More than \$200,000	15
Prefer not to say	16
Don't know	99

Please provide your contact details so that we are able to contact you if we have any questions about your questionnaire (e.g. if we can't read your response):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you very much for your time and effort.**

PLEASE CHECK THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL PAGES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please put the completed questionnaire in the FreePost Envelope provided or any envelope (no stamp required) and post it to:

FREEPOST AUTHORITY NUMBER 196397

Customised Coding Department  
Nielsen  
PO Box 11 346  
Wellington 6142  
New Zealand

If you have any questions please contact Nielsen during office hours on 0800 400 402 toll free.

## Appendix 2: Regression analysis variables and results

### Explanatory variables

The explanatory variables used in the regression models for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are shown in the table below. The variables were recoded to derive a set of numerical variables from the data which could be used in the regression model. The numerical values are shown in brackets for each variable in the table.

#### Explanatory variables used in the regression model, 2008, 2010 and 2012

Variables	2008	2010	2012
Female (versus male 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Pride in appearance of city (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Accessibility of parks (1=very difficult to 5=very easy)	✓	✓	✓
City/district is a great place to live (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)			✓
Safe at home during the day (1=very unsafe to 4=very safe)	✓	✓	✓
Safe at home after dark (1=very unsafe to 4=very safe)	✓	✓	✓
Rubbish or litter (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Graffiti or tagging (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Vandalism (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
People making me feel unsafe (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Air pollution (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Water pollution (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Noise pollution (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*	✓	✓	✓
Alcohol/drugs (1=a big problem to 3=not a problem)*		✓	✓
Use public transport (1=never to 4=always/regular)	✓	✓	✓
Understand council decisions (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
More say in council (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Council makes decisions in best interests (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Influence public has on council (1=No influence to 4=large influence)		✓	✓
Being employed full-time, 30 hours per week (versus not being employed fulltime 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Unemployed but looking for work (versus not being unemployed but looking for work 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Unemployed and not looking for work (versus not being unemployed and not looking for work 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Leisure time satisfaction (1=very dissatisfied to 5=very satisfied)	✓		
Rating of health (1=poor to 5=excellent)	✓	✓	✓
Long-term health (1=have long-term health condition or disability to 3=no long-term health condition or disability)	✓		
Active days per week (numeric from 0 to 7 days)	✓	✓	✓
Enough money (1=not enough money to 4=more than enough money)	✓	✓	✓

Variables	2008	2010	2012
Sense of community important (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Feel sense of community (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Feelings of isolation (1=always to 5=never)	✓	✓	✓
Could turn to someone for help (0=No to 1=yes)	✓	✓	✓
Trust in others (1=almost always can't be too careful in dealing with people to 4=people can almost always be trusted)	✓	✓	✓
General rating of happiness (1=very unhappy to 5=very happy)	✓	✓	✓
Satisfaction with life (1=very unsatisfied to 5=very satisfied)	✓	✓	✓
Experienced stress (1=never to 5=always)	✓	✓	✓
Rich and diverse arts scene (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree)	✓	✓	✓
Feelings about people from different countries (1=makes it a much worse place to live to 5=makes it a much better place to live)	✓	✓	✓
Overall quality of life (1=extremely poor to 5=extremely good)	✓	✓	✓
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1=decreased significantly to 5=increased significantly)			✓
Born in NZ (versus not born in NZ 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Size of household (numeric from 1 to 6)	✓	✓	✓
Education level (1=no formal qualification to 7=postgraduate degree/diploma)	✓	✓	✓
Household income (1=\$20k or less to 5=\$150,001 or more)	✓	✓	✓
Age (1=18-25 to 4=65+)	✓	✓	✓
Number of social groups (numeric from 0 to 7)	✓	✓	✓
Maori (versus non-Maori 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Pacific (versus non-Pacific 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Asian/Indian (versus non-Asian/Indian 0/1)	✓	✓	✓
Other ethnicity( versus non-other ethnicity 0/1)	✓	✓	✓

\*In 2008 and 2010 was 0/1 scale, where 0=issue is a problem and 1=issue not a problem

## Regression results

Regression analysis has been carried out to investigate the factors that have a significant relationship (at the 95% confidence level) with:

- Overall quality of life
- Overall health
- Satisfaction with life in general
- Emotional well-being (happiness)

Regression analysis results that also included the other three variables from the list above in the model are shown in the tables below. Results are presented for each dependant variable for 2008, 2010 and 2012.

## Regression results for quality of life, all variables in model; 2008 to 2012

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1317)	2010 (n=1356)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)	0.074		
City/district is a great place to live (1-5)			0.104
Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time)		0.063	
Unemployed and not looking for work (versus not unemployed and not looking for work)	0.054		
Rating of health (1-5)		0.105	0.156
Enough money (1-4)	0.184	0.222	0.148
Feel sense of community (1-5)	0.046		
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	0.087		
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)			0.080
General rating of happiness (1-5)	0.124	0.229	0.094
Satisfaction with life (1-5)	0.210	0.188	0.288
Experienced stress (1-5)		0.048	
Rich and diverse arts scene (1-5)		0.07	
Feelings about people from different countries (1-5)	0.064	0.083	0.058
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1-5)			0.093
Born in NZ (v not born in NZ)			0.081
Household income (1-5)		0.077	0.147
Maori (versus non-Maori)			-0.083
Pacific (versus non-Pacific)			-0.077
Other ethnicity (versus non-other ethnicity)	0.066	0.061	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>72.8%</b>

### Regression results for overall health, all variables in model, 2008 to 2012

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1316)	2010 (n=1356)	2012 (n=668)
Accessibility of parks (1-5)	0.054		
Safe at home during the day (1-4)			0.069
Safe at home after dark (1-4)	0.046	0.063	
Long-term health (1-3)	0.286		
Active days per week (0-7)	0.107	0.115	0.161
Enough money (1-4)		0.064	
General rating of happiness (1-5)	0.060	0.136	0.107
Satisfaction with life (1-5)	0.103		0.151
Experienced stress (1-5)	0.078	0.103	0.098
Overall quality of life (1-5)	0.152	0.152	0.247
Education level (1-7)		0.057	
Household income (1-5)	0.059	0.066	
Age (1-4)	-0.073	-0.084	-0.169
Number of social groups (0-7)		0.079	
Maori (versus non-Maori)			-0.064
Pacific (versus non-Pacific)	-0.066		
Other ethnicity (versus non-other ethnicity)	0.072	0.083	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>

### Regression results for satisfaction with life in general, all variables in model, 2008 to 2012

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1314)	2010 (n=1356)	2012 (n=668)
Female (versus male)		0.061	
Pride in appearance of city (1-5)	0.047		0.063
Safe at home during the day (1-4)		0.046	
Being employed full-time, 30 hours per week (versus not being employed fulltime)			-0.082

Being employed part-time, less 30 hours per week (versus not being employed part-time)		0.044	
Unemployed but looking for work (versus not unemployed but looking for work)	-0.058		-0.094
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.096		
Rating of health (1-5)	0.069		0.106
Enough money (1-4)	0.053	0.102	0.080
Sense of community important (1-5)			
Feel sense of community (1-5)		0.067	0.045
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	0.119		0.071
General rating of happiness (1-5)	0.442	0.425	0.313
Experienced stress (1-5)		0.108	0.123
Feelings about people from different countries (1-5)	0.053		
Overall quality of life (1-5)	0.160	0.185	0.244
Quality of life compared to 12 months ago (1-5)			0.126
Born in NZ (versus not born in NZ)			-0.056
Age (1-4)		0.099	
Number of social groups (0-7)			0.062
Asian/Indian (versus non-Asian/Indian)		-0.054	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>76.9%</b>

**Regression results for emotional well-being (happiness), all variables in model; 2008 to 2012**

Explanatory variables in model	Significant standardised coefficient		
	2008 (n=1315)	2010 (n=1356)	2012 (n=668)
Rubbish or litter (1-3)		0.065	
Vandalism (1-3)	-0.063		
People making me feel unsafe (1-3)	0.049		
Leisure time satisfaction (1-5)	0.115		
Rating of health (1-5)		0.07	0.076
Active days per week (0-7)	0.051		
Enough money (1-4)			-0.094
Feel sense of community (1-5)		0.058	
Feelings of isolation (1-5)	0.101	0.172	0.212
Could turn to someone for help (0/1)		0.053	
Satisfaction with life (1-5)	0.464	0.401	0.444

Experienced stress (1-5)	0.066	0.084	
Rich and diverse arts scene (1-5)	0.055		
Overall quality of life (1-5)	0.108	0.196	0.096
Born in NZ (versus not born in NZ)			0.061
Household income (1-7)		-0.049	
Age (1-4)		-0.069	
<b>Variation accounted for by model</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>

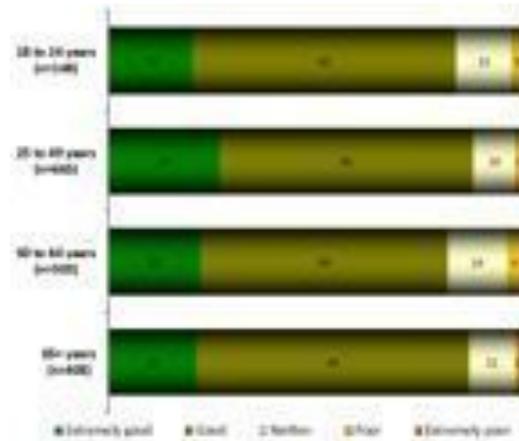
## Appendix 3: Figures by age, ethnicity, gender and household income

All base sizes shown on charts and on tables (n=) are unweighted base sizes.

**Please note that any base size of under n=100 is considered small and under n=30 is considered extremely small and therefore results should be viewed with caution.**

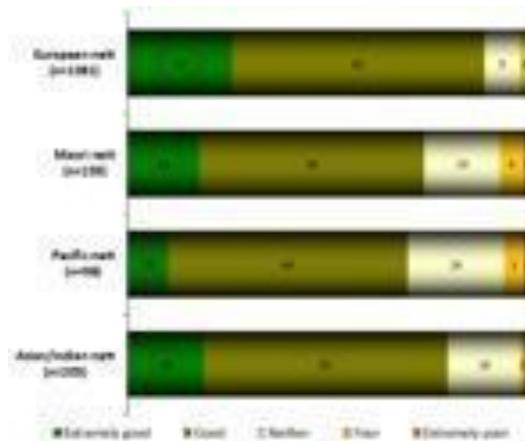
### Overall Quality of Life

Perceptions of quality of life – by age (%)



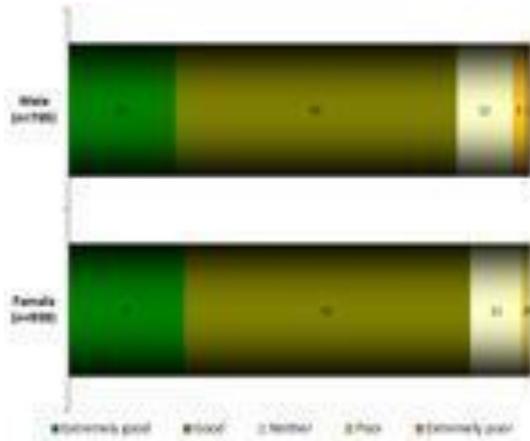
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Perceptions of quality of life – by ethnicity (%)



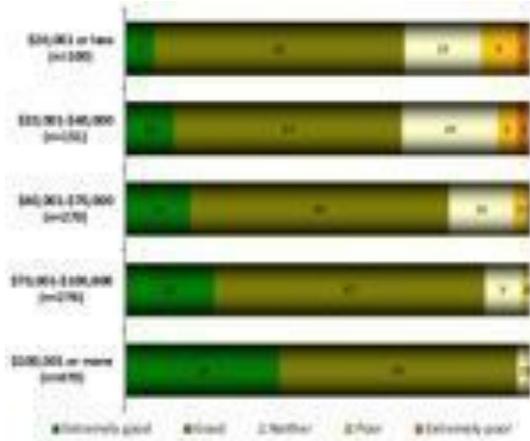
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perceptions of quality of life – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

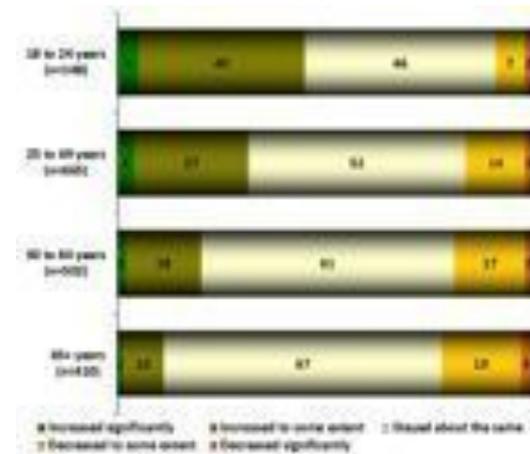
**Perceptions of quality of life – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

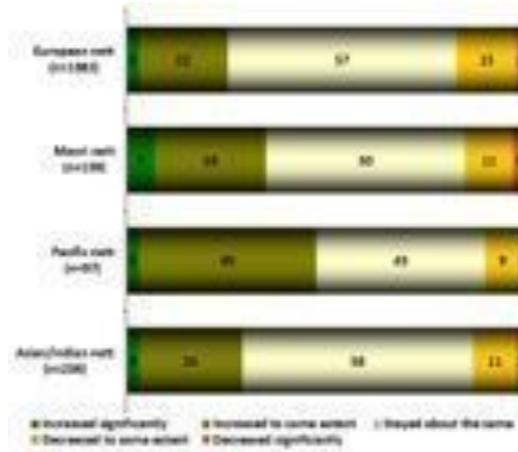
**Quality of Life compared to 12 months ago**

**Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by age (%)**



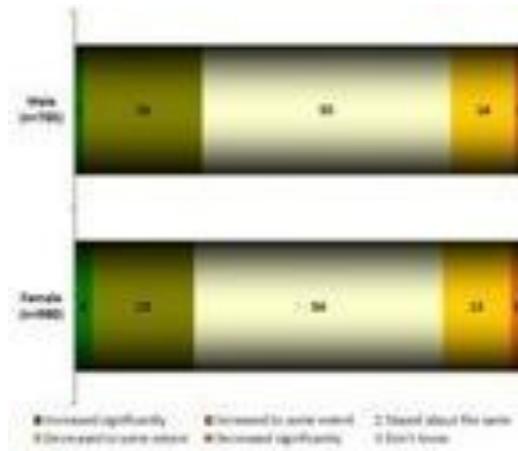
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by ethnicity (%)**



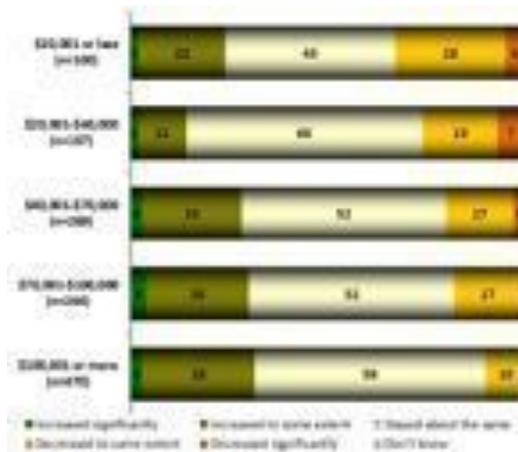
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

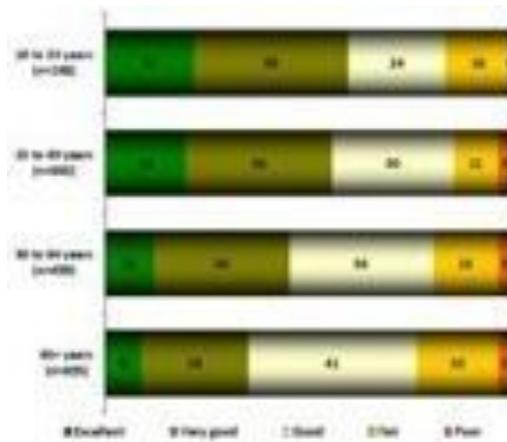
**Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

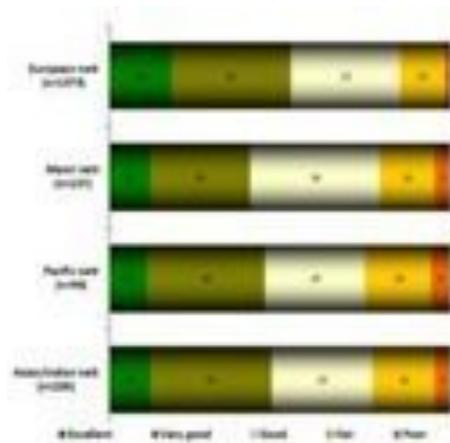
## Overall health

### Overall health – by age (%)



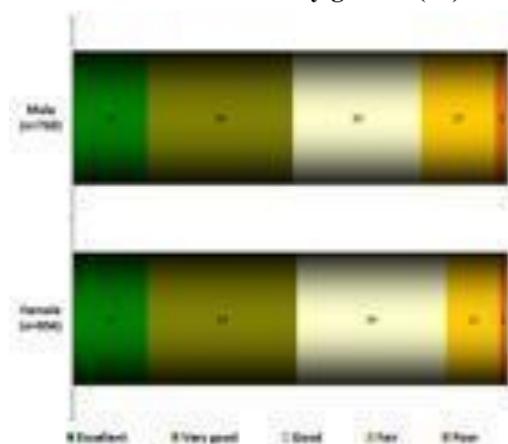
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Overall health – by ethnicity (%)



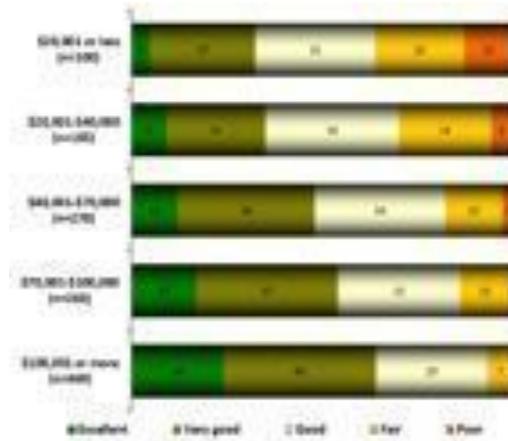
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Overall health – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

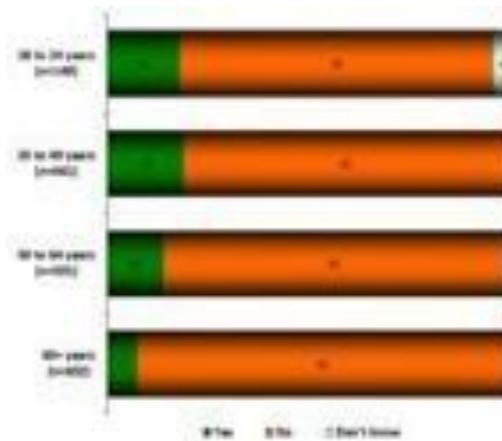
**Overall health – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

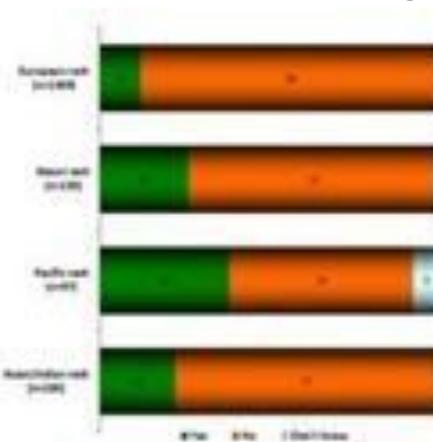
**Usage of general practitioners**

**Wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to – by age (%)**



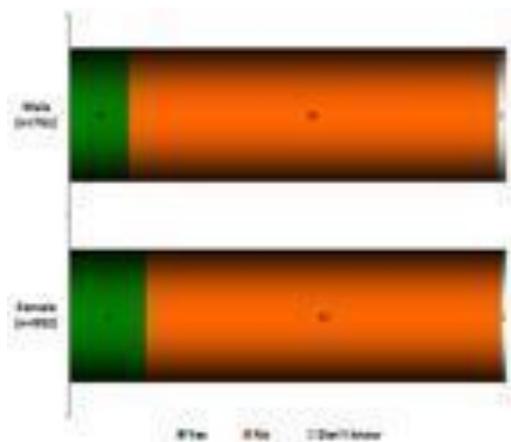
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to – by ethnicity (%)**



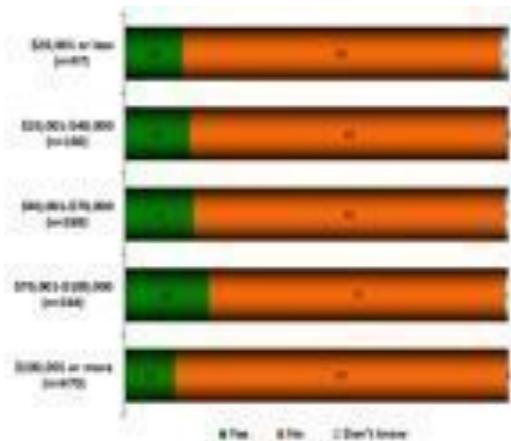
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

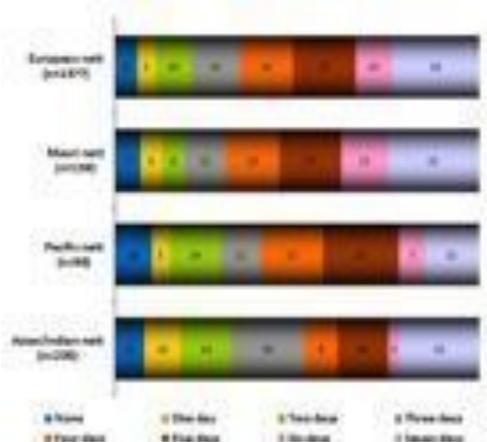
**Wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months but didn't get to – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of doing physical activity**

**Frequency of doing physical activity – by age (%)**



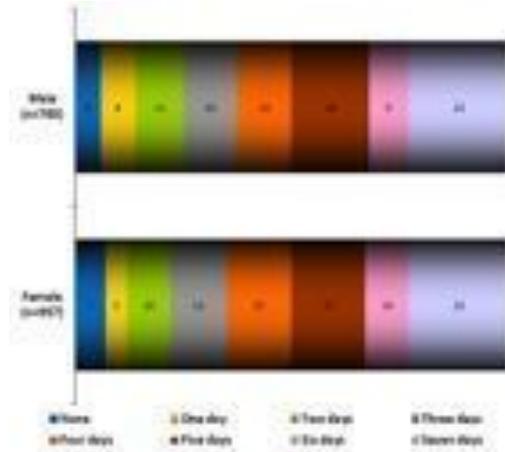
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of doing physical activity – by ethnicity (%)**



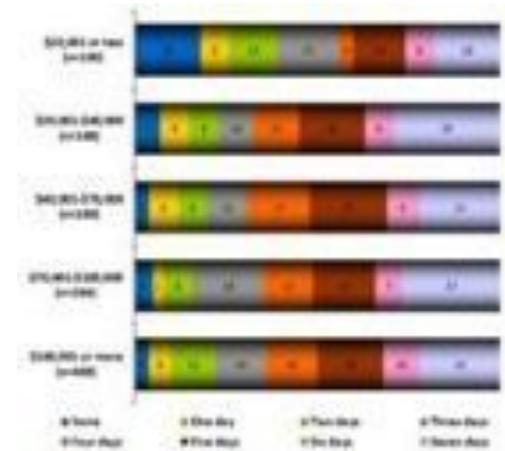
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of doing physical activity – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

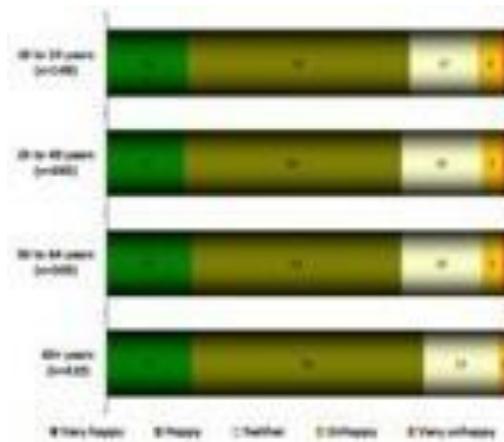
**Frequency of doing physical activity – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

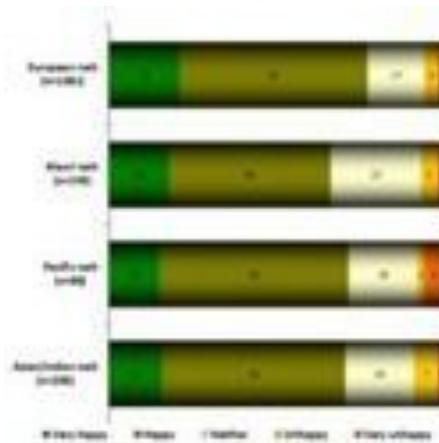
## Emotional well-being (happiness)

### Emotional well-being – by age (%)



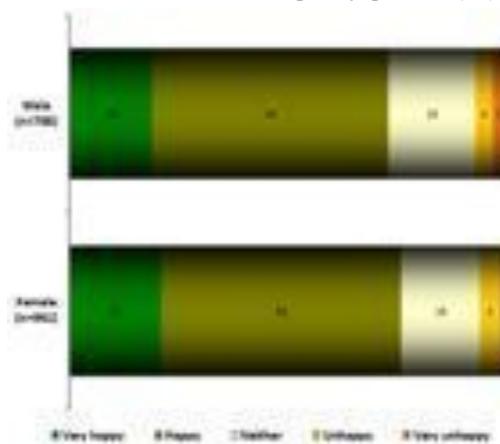
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Emotional well-being – by ethnicity (%)



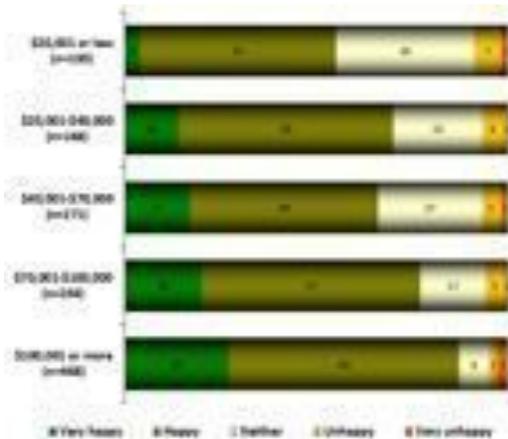
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Emotional well-being – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

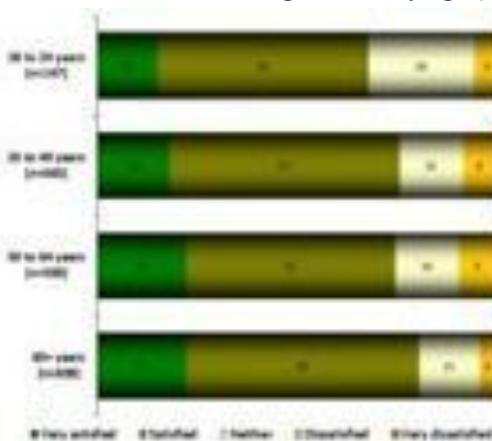
### Emotional well-being – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

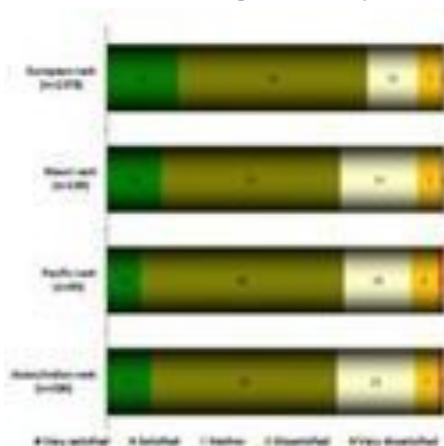
## Satisfaction with life in general

### Satisfaction with life in general – by age (%)



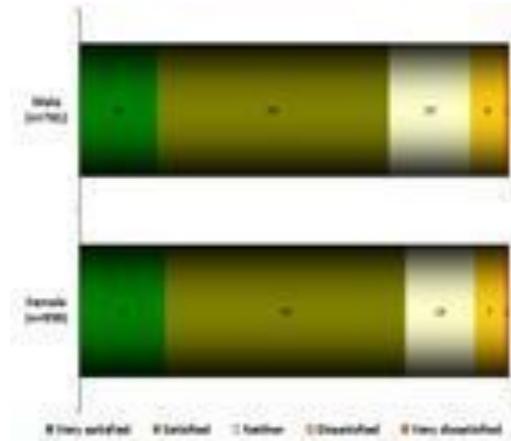
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Satisfaction with life in general – by ethnicity (%)



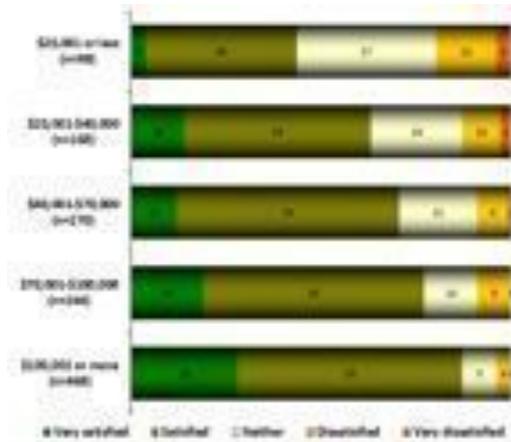
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Satisfaction with life in general – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

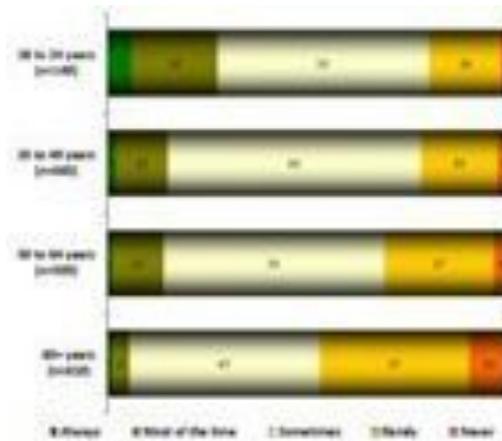
**Satisfaction with life in general – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

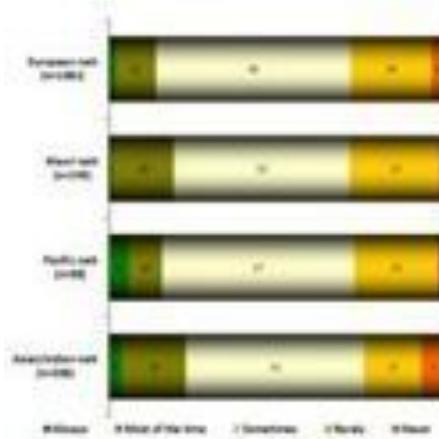
**Stress**

**Frequency of experiencing stress – by age (%)**



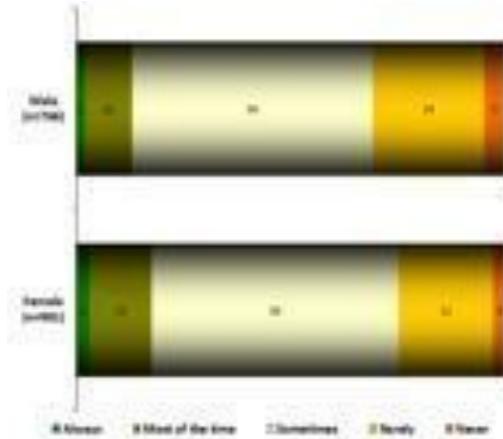
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of experiencing stress – by ethnicity (%)**



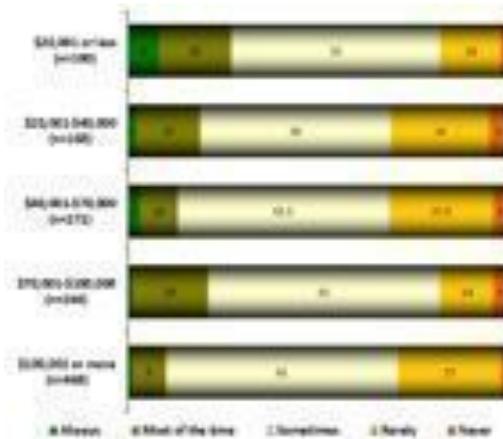
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of experiencing stress – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

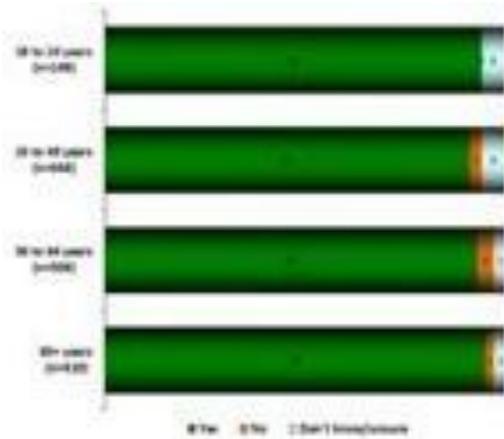
**Frequency of experiencing stress – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

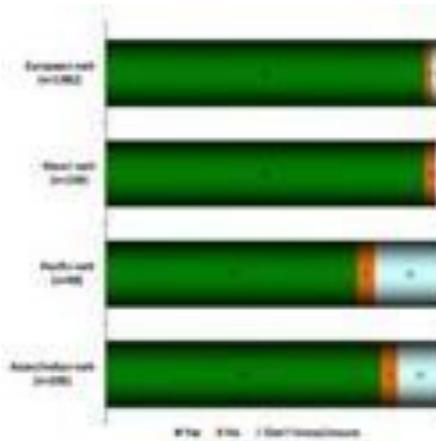
## Availability of support

Availability of support – by age (%)



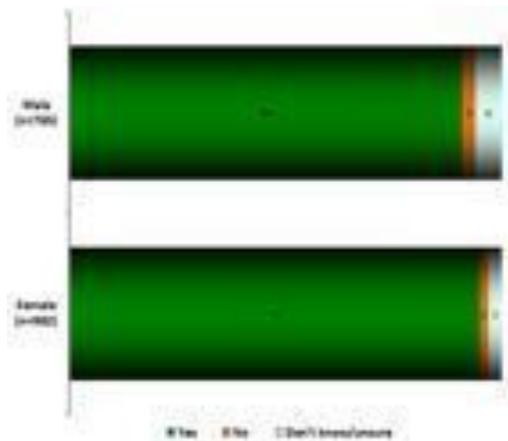
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Availability of support – by ethnicity (%)



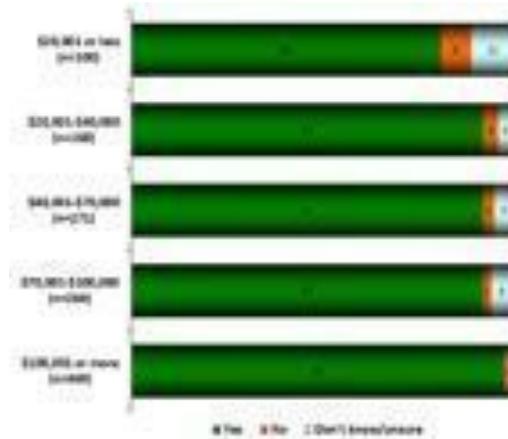
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Availability of support – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

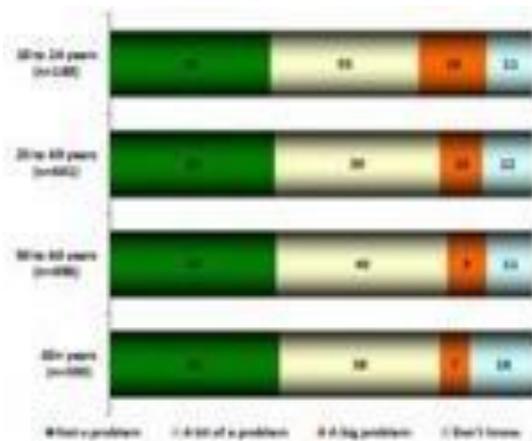
**Availability of support – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

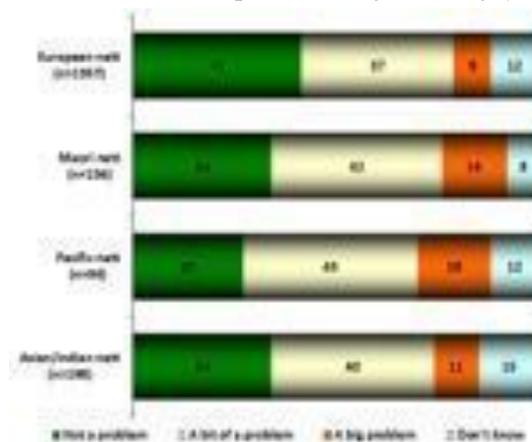
**Vandalism as a problem**

**Vandalism as a problem – by age (%)**



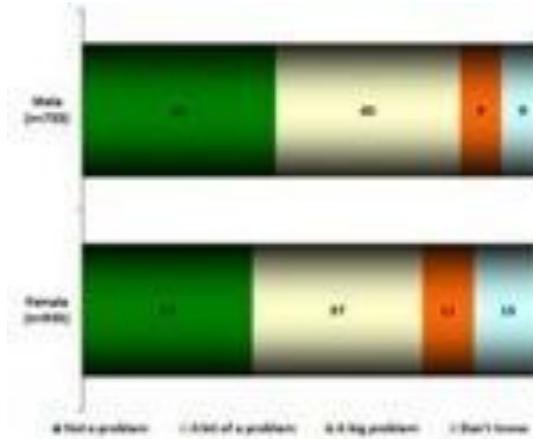
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Vandalism as a problem – by ethnicity (%)**



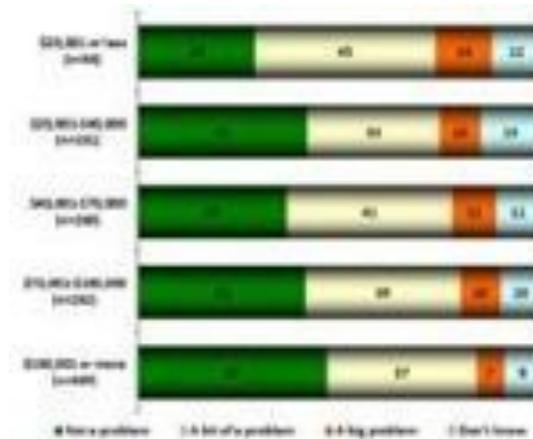
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Vandalism as a problem – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

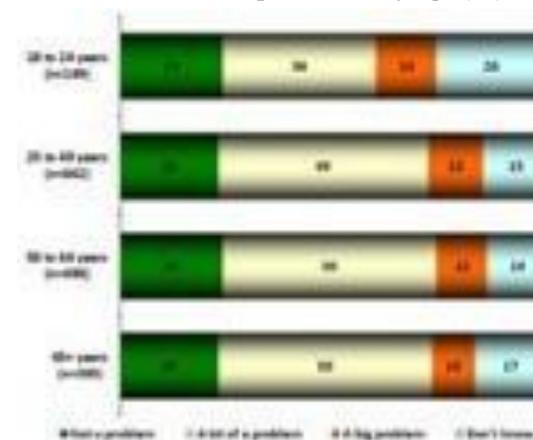
### Vandalism as a problem – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

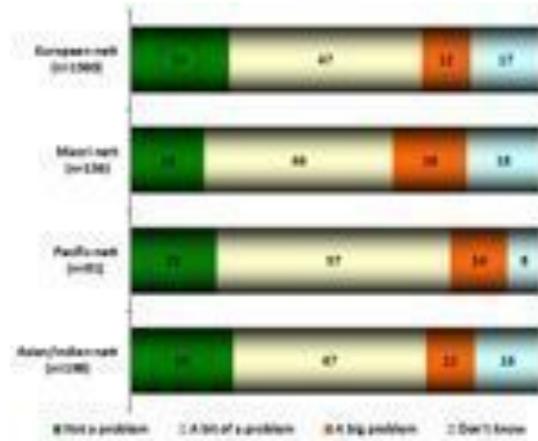
## Car theft as a problem

### Car theft as a problem – by age (%)



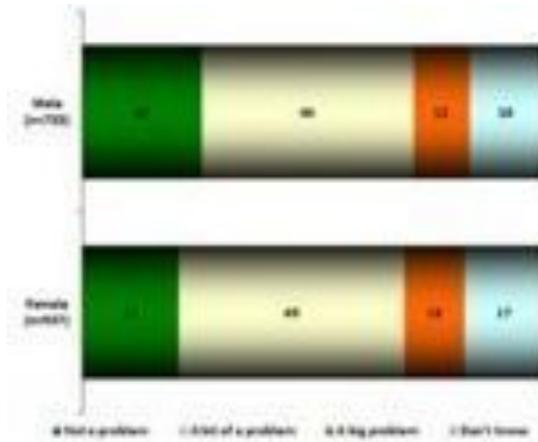
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Car theft as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



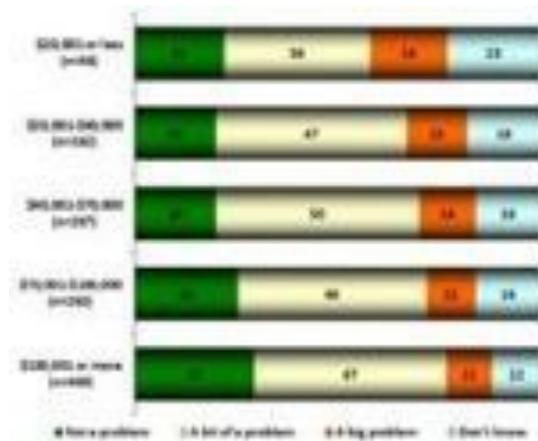
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Car theft as a problem – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

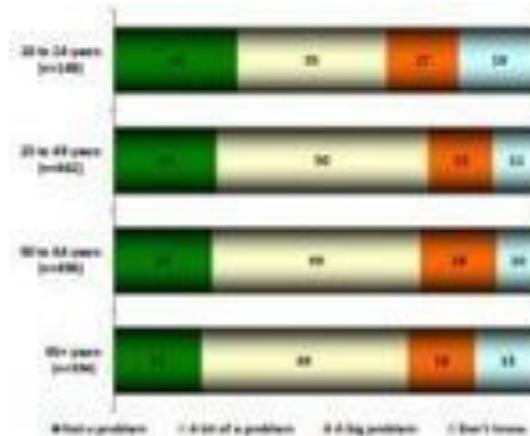
### Car theft as a problem – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

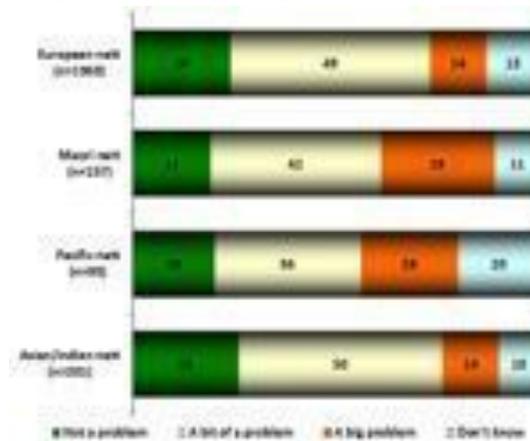
## Dangerous driving as a problem

### Dangerous driving as a problem – by age (%)



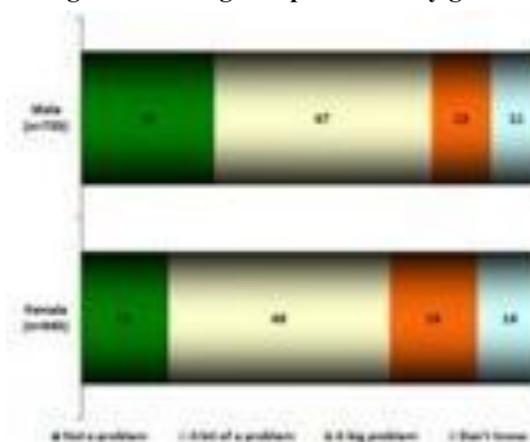
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Dangerous driving as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



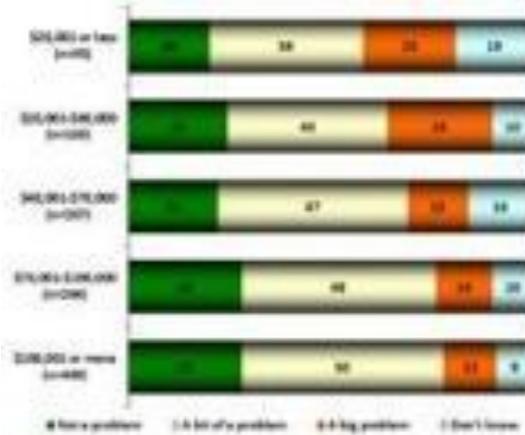
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Dangerous driving as a problem – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

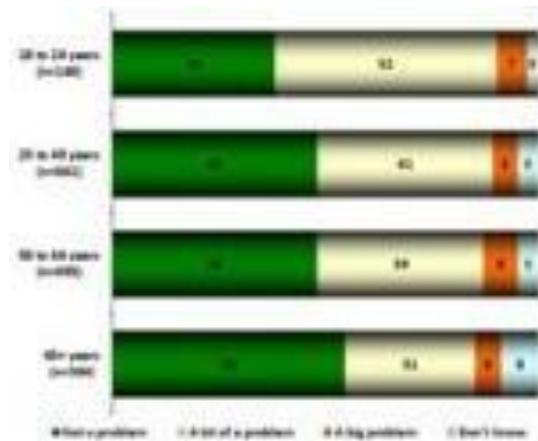
### Dangerous driving as a problem – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

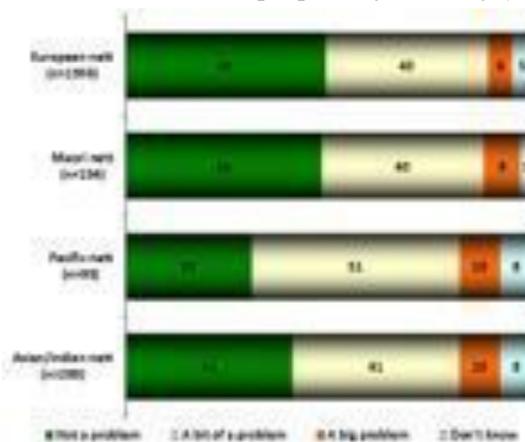
### Presence of unsafe people

#### Presence of unsafe people – by age (%)



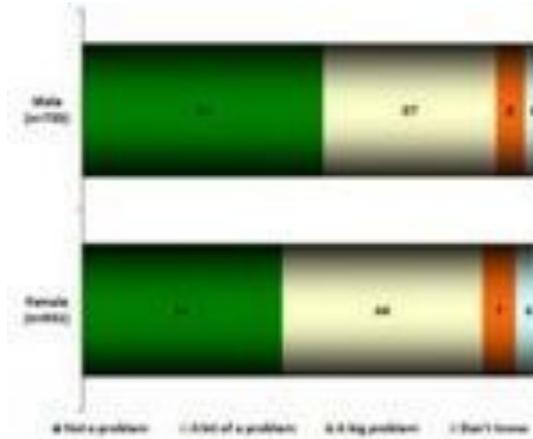
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

#### Presence of unsafe people – by ethnicity (%)



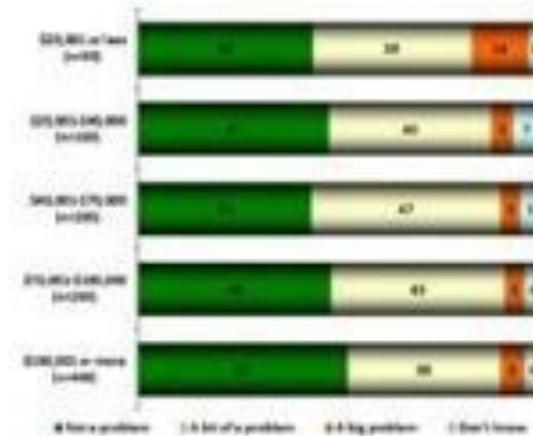
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Presence of unsafe people – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

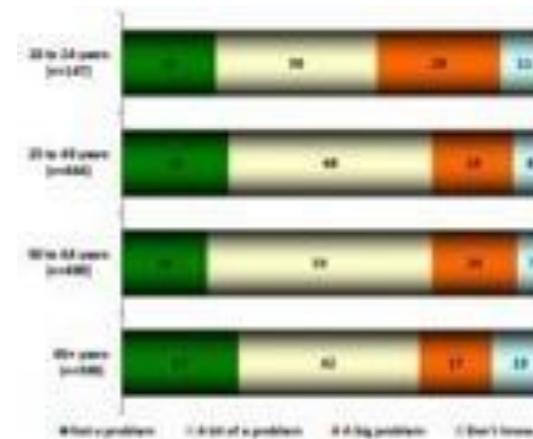
### Presence of unsafe people – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

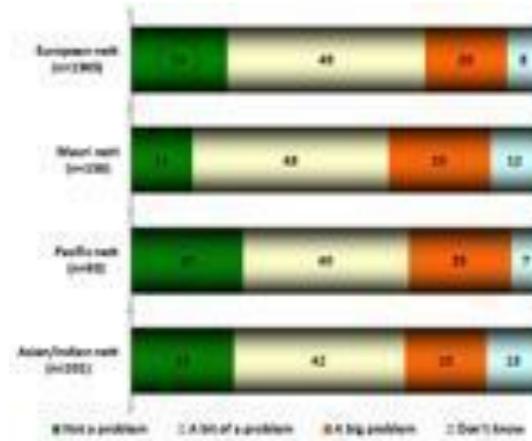
## Alcohol or drug problems

### Alcohol or drug problems – by age (%)



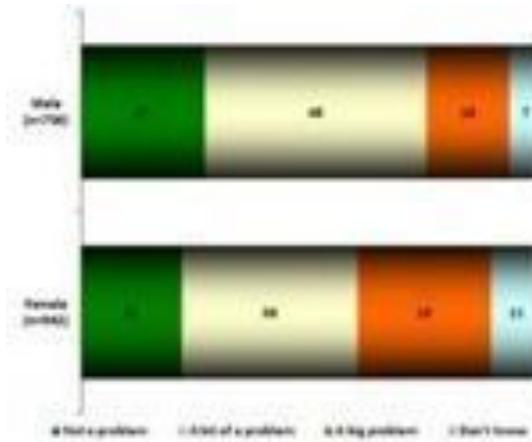
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Alcohol or drug problems – by ethnicity (%)**



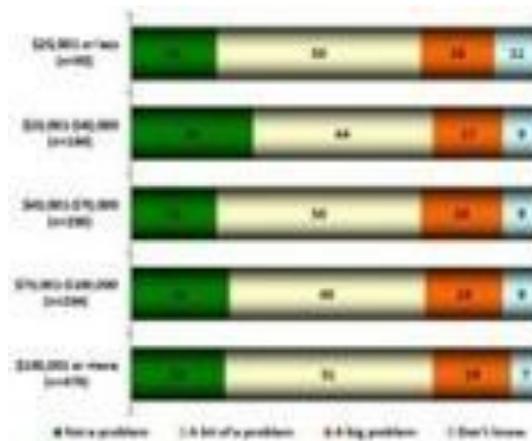
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Alcohol or drug problems – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

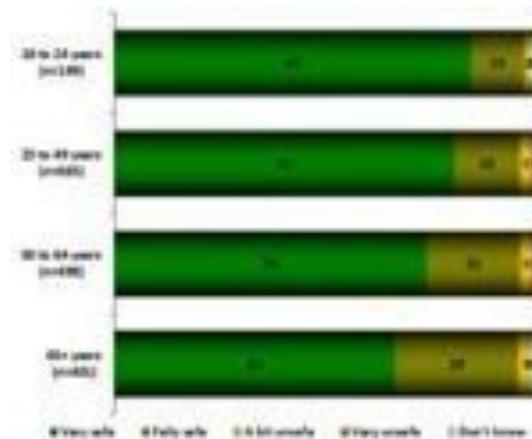
**Alcohol or drug problems – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

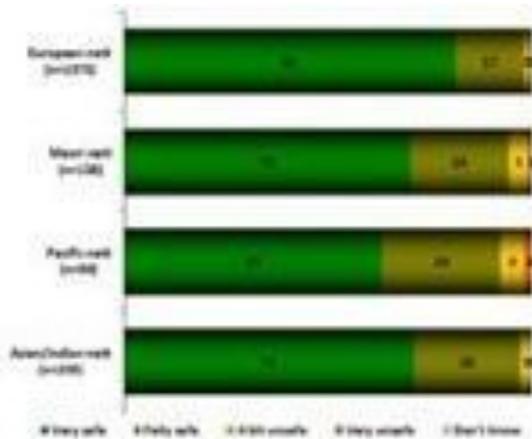
## Sense of safety in your home during the day

### Sense of safety in your home during the day – by age (%)



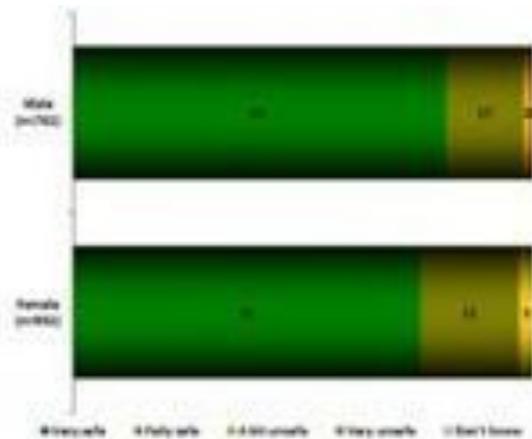
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Sense of safety in your home during the day – by ethnicity (%)



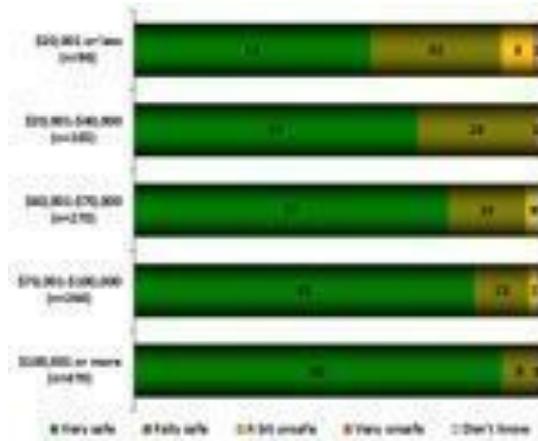
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Sense of safety in your home during the day – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

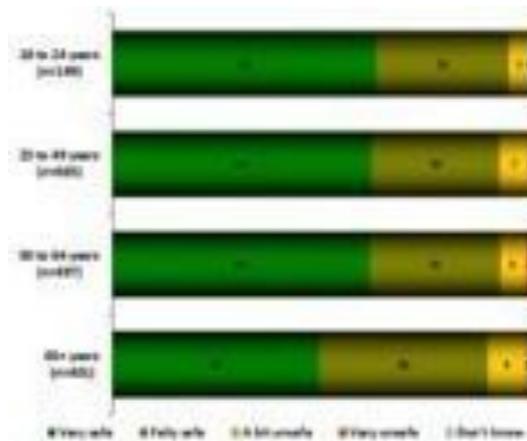
**Sense of safety in your home during the day – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

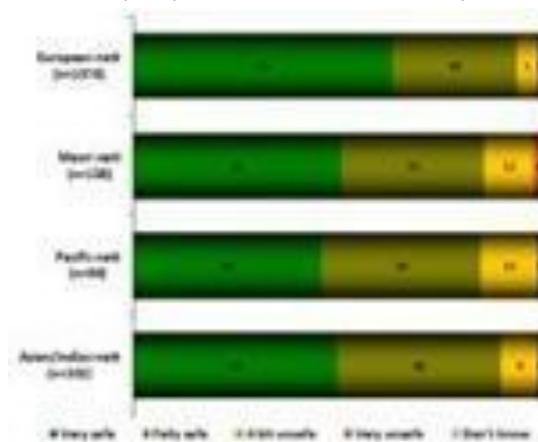
**Sense of safety in your home after dark**

**Sense of safety in your home after dark – by age (%)**



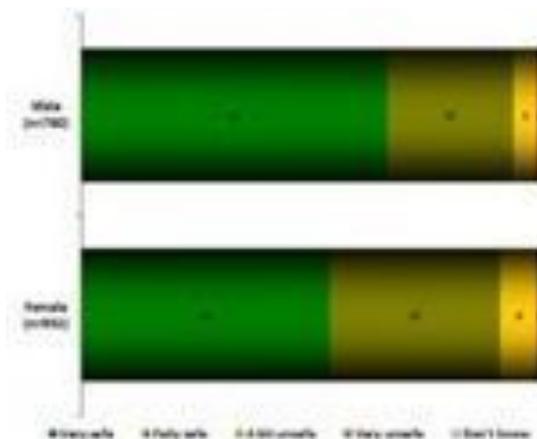
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety in your home after dark – by ethnicity (%)**



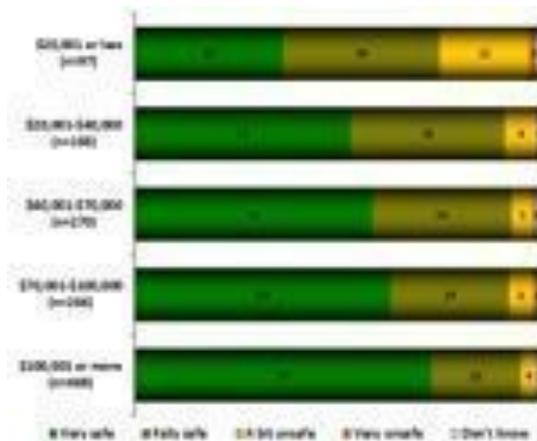
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety in your home after dark – by gender (%)**



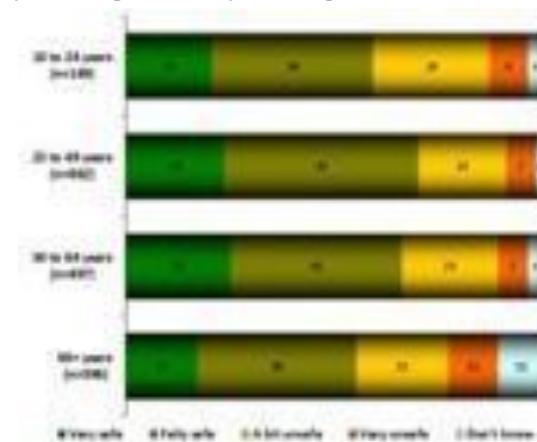
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety in your home after dark – by income (%)**



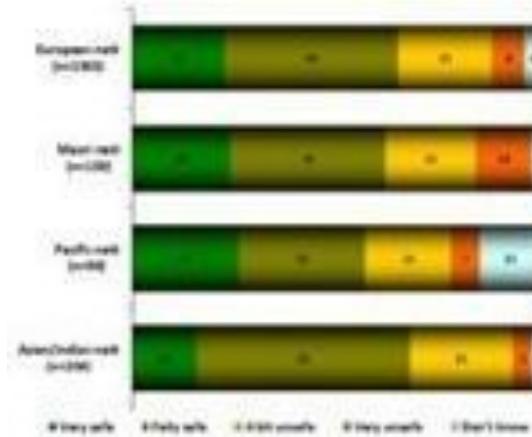
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark**  
**Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by age (%)**



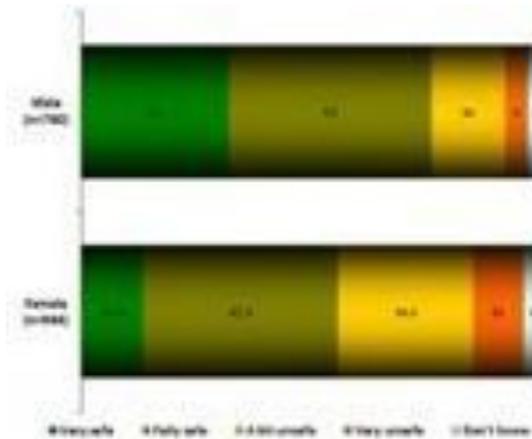
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by ethnicity (%)**



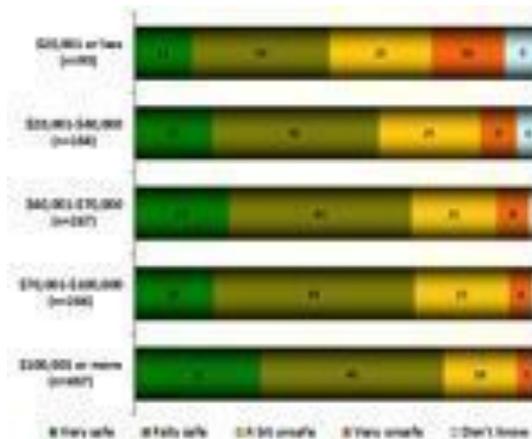
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

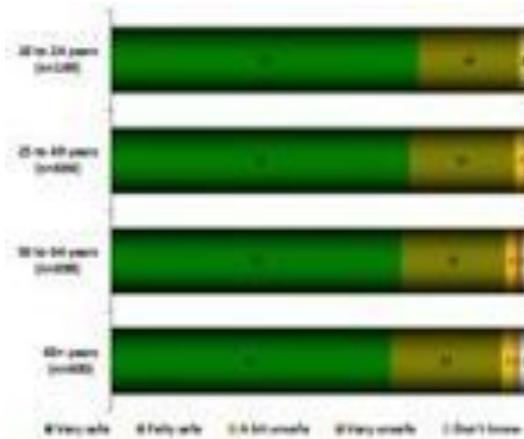
**Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

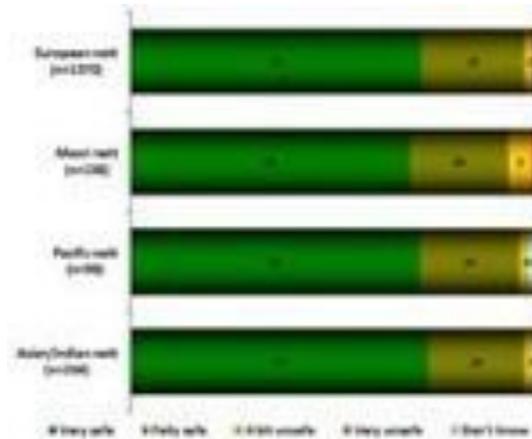
## Sense of safety in your city centre during the day

### Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by age (%)



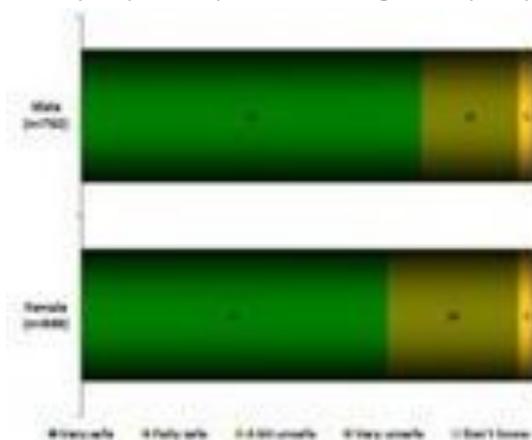
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by ethnicity (%)



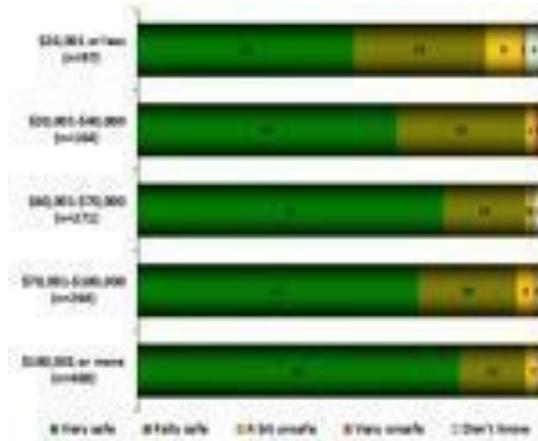
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

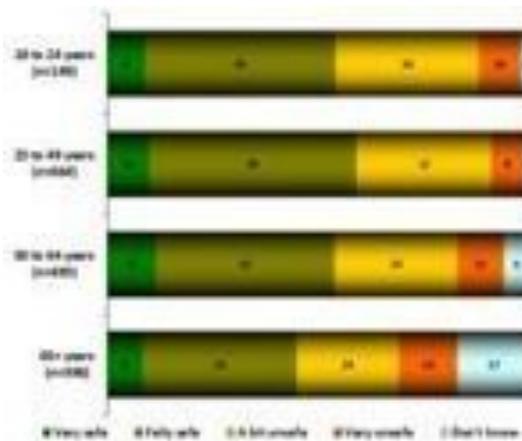
**Sense of safety in your city centre during the day – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

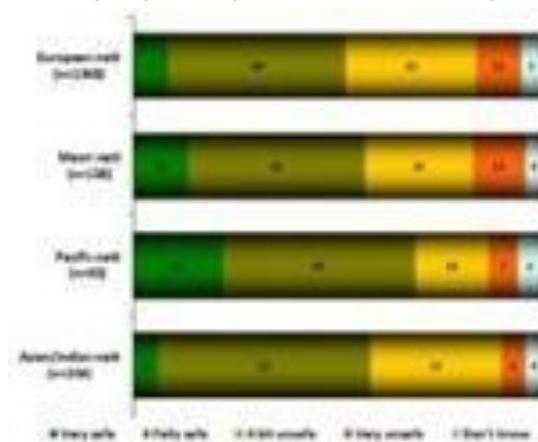
**Sense of safety in your city centre after dark**

**Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by age (%)**



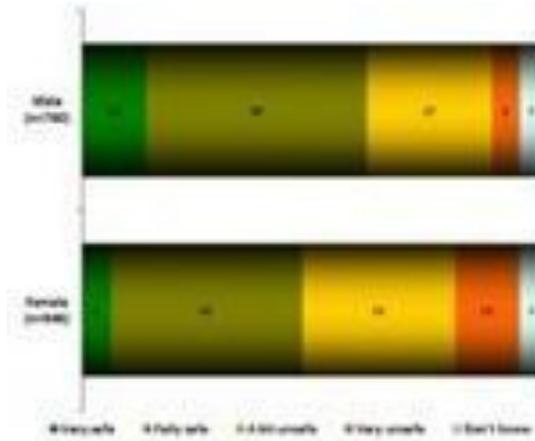
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by ethnicity (%)**



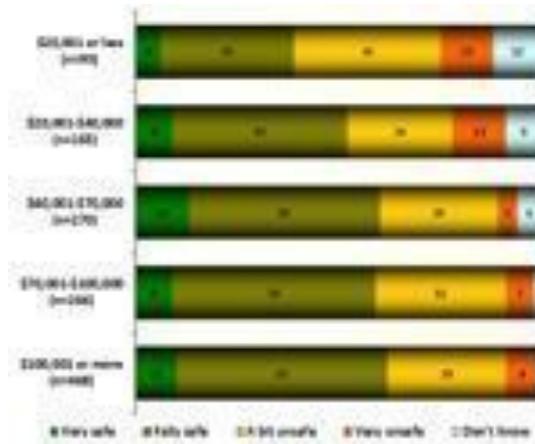
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

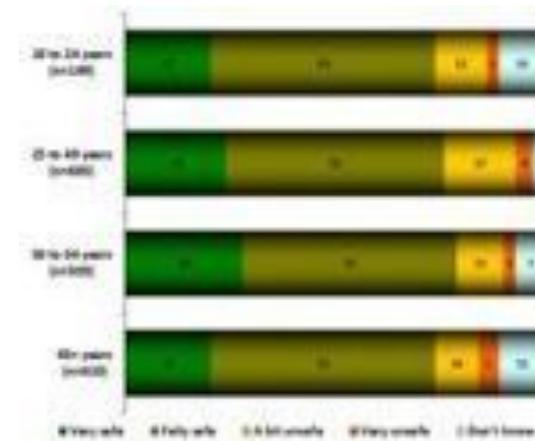
**Sense of safety in your city centre after dark – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

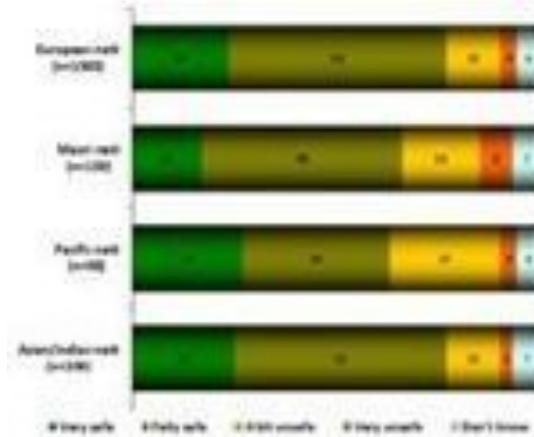
**Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area**

**Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area – by age (%)**



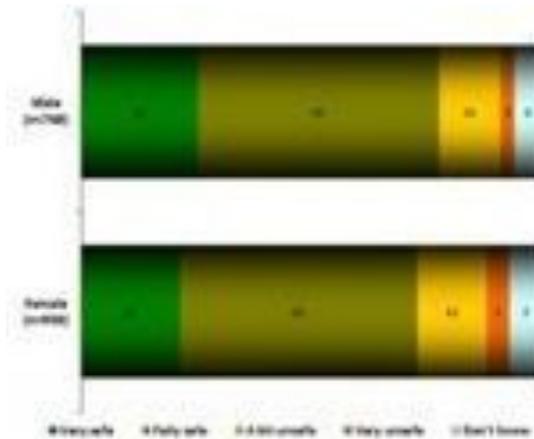
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area – by ethnicity (%)**



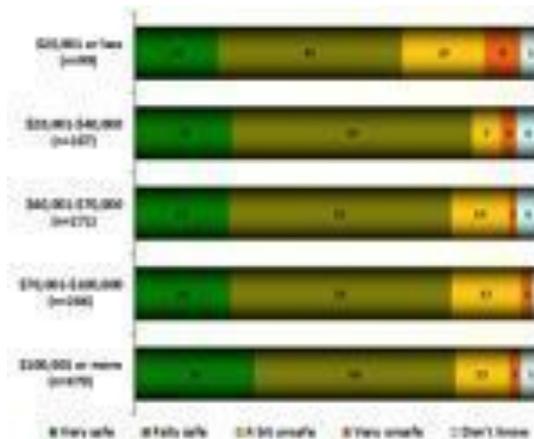
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

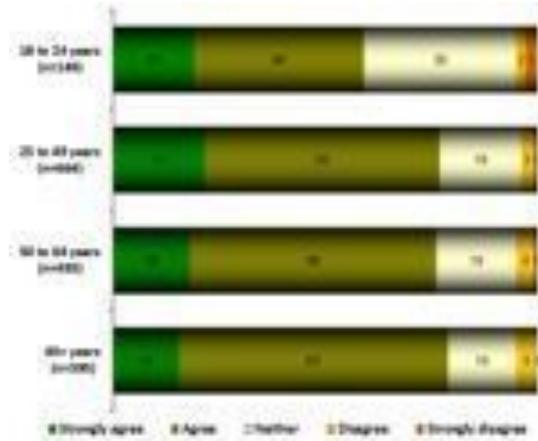
**Sense of safety of unsupervised children in local area – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

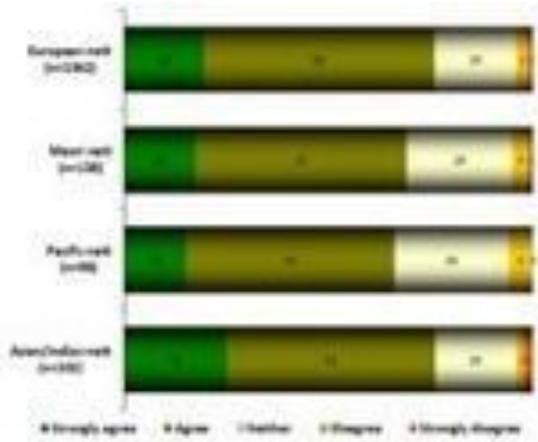
## Importance of sense of community

### Importance of sense of community – by age (%)



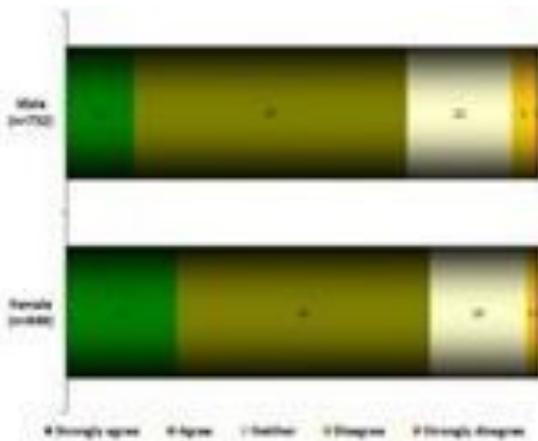
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Importance of sense of community – by ethnicity (%)



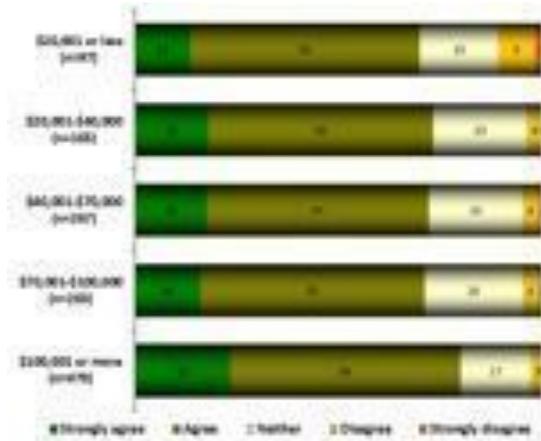
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Importance of sense of community – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

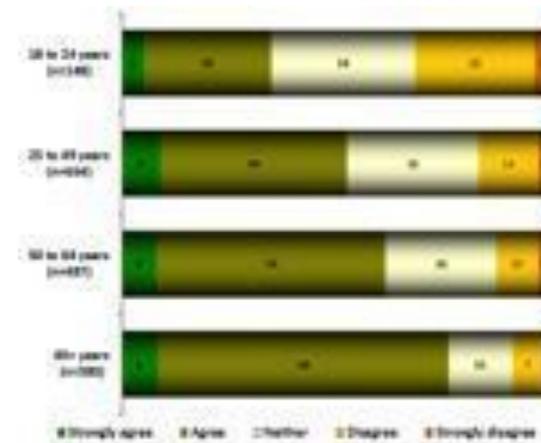
**Importance of sense of community – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

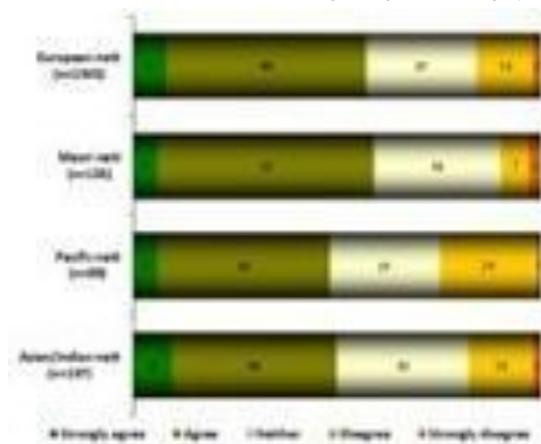
**Feel a sense of community**

**Feel a sense of community – by age (%)**



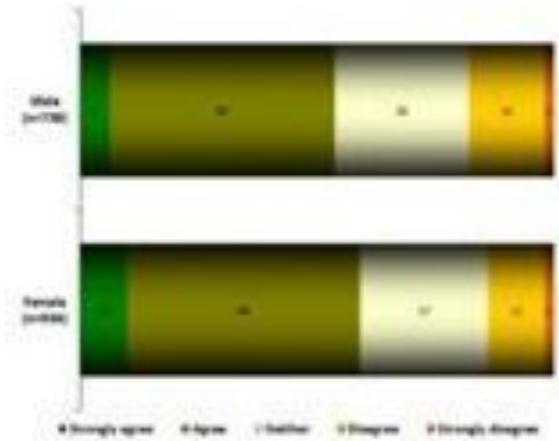
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Feel a sense of community – by ethnicity (%)**



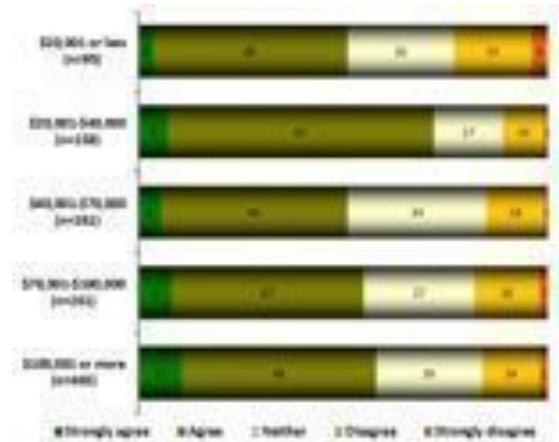
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Feel a sense of community – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

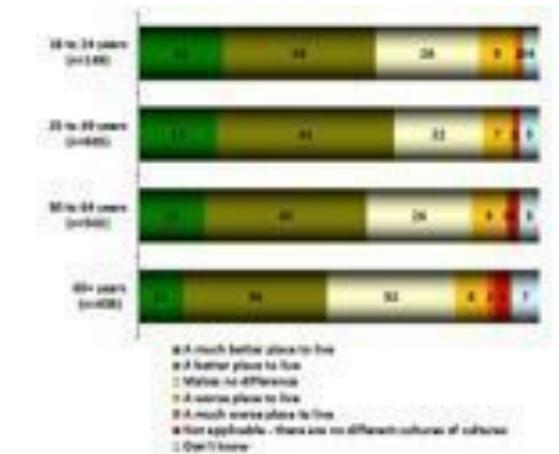
**Feel a sense of community – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

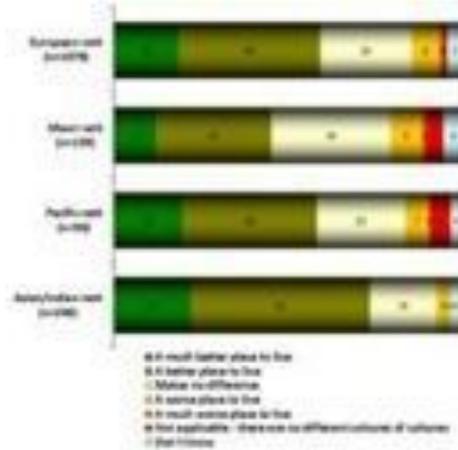
**Impact of greater cultural diversity**

**Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by age (%)**



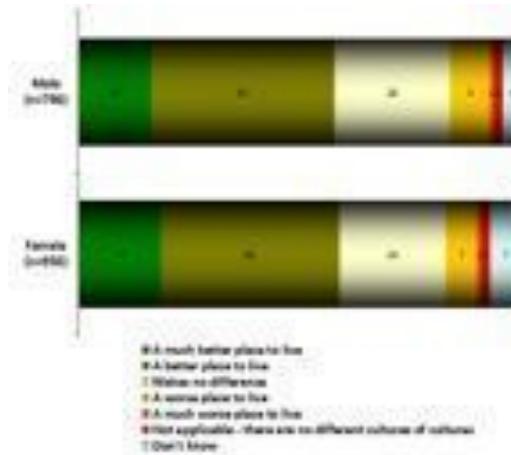
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by ethnicity (%)**



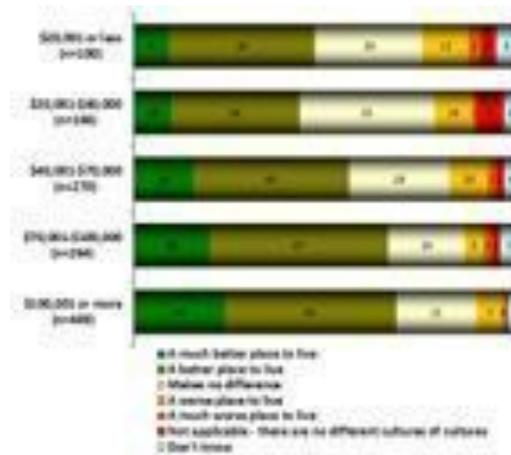
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

## Social networks

### Networks belonged to – by age (%)

Network	18-24 (n=149)	25-49 (n=664)	50-64 (n=501)	65+ years (n=408)
A sports club	32	30	25	26
A church of spiritual group	16	19	21	29
A hobby or interest group	22	25	31	37
A community or voluntary group	8	13	18	27
Online community or interest group	77	53	29	12
A network of people from work or school	72	58	36	11
Other	2	7	9	14
None of the above	7	10	16	18

### Networks belonged to – by ethnicity (%)

Network	European Nett (n=1377)	Maori Nett (n=159)	Pacific Nett (n=98)	Asian/Indian Nett (n=204)
A sports club	30	30	30	26
A church of spiritual group	18	17	53	24
A hobby or interest group	31	24	14	16
A community or voluntary group	18	14	9	9
Online community or interest group	43	47	51	46
A network of people from work or school	47	48	49	56
Other	8	15	7	6
None of the above	12	12	6	11

### Networks belonged to – by gender (%)

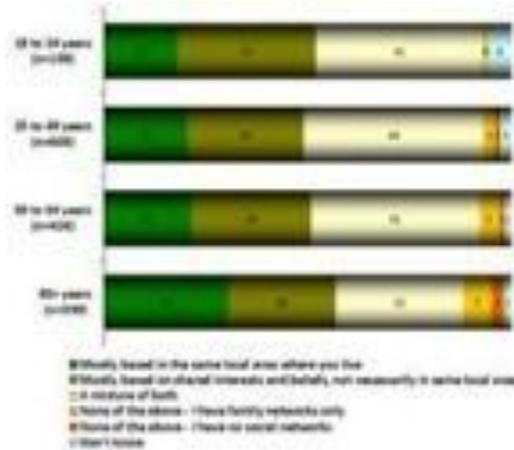
Network	Male (n=763)	Female (n=959)
A sports club	34	24
A church of spiritual group	18	23
A hobby or interest group	23	32
A community or voluntary group	14	17
Online community or interest group	38	50
A network of people from work or school	44	51
Other	3	13
None of the above	15	9

**Networks belonged to – by income (%)**

Network	\$20,000 or less (n=100)	\$20,001- \$40,000 (n=168)	\$40,001- \$70,000 (n=271)	\$70,001- \$100,000 (n=264)	\$100,001 or more (n=469)
A sports club	31	29	23	31	36
A church of spiritual group	23	23	21	25	14
A hobby or interest group	17	30	26	30	27
A community or voluntary group	14	15	16	17	15
Online community or interest group	36	32	44	45	51
A network of people from work or school	32	25	38	50	63
Other	8	17	4	8	7
None of the above	19	17	14	9	7

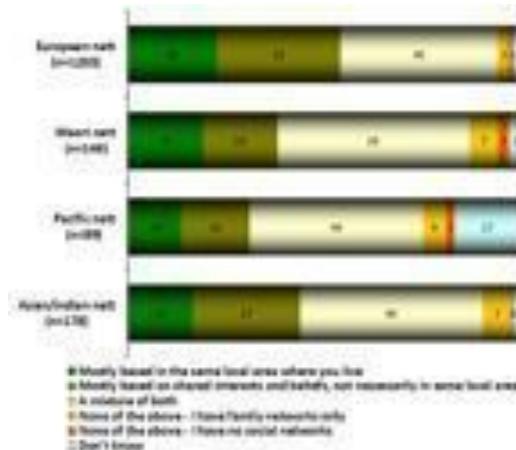
**Location of social networks**

**Location of social networks – by age (%)**



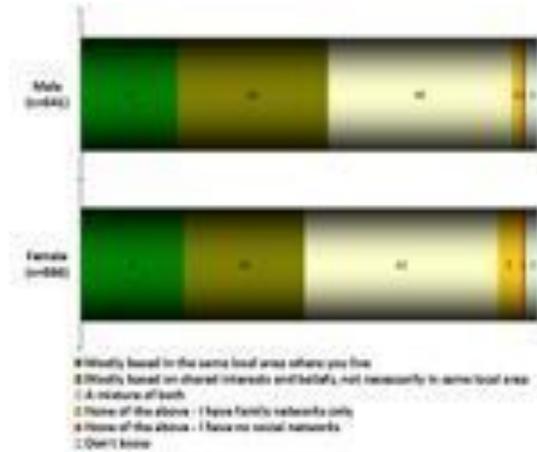
Base: Those who have a social network/group; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Location of social networks – by ethnicity (%)**



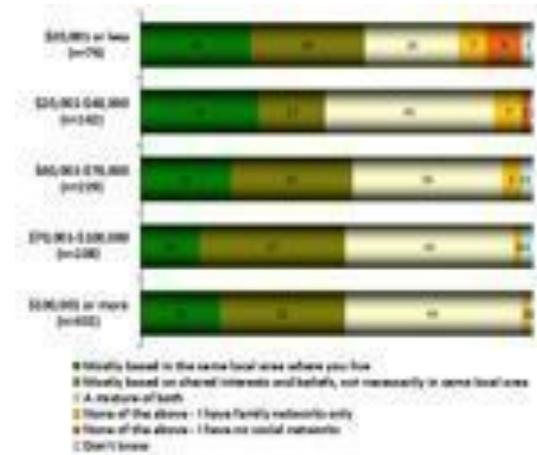
Base: Those who have a social network/group; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Location of social networks – by gender (%)



Base: Those who have a social network/group; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

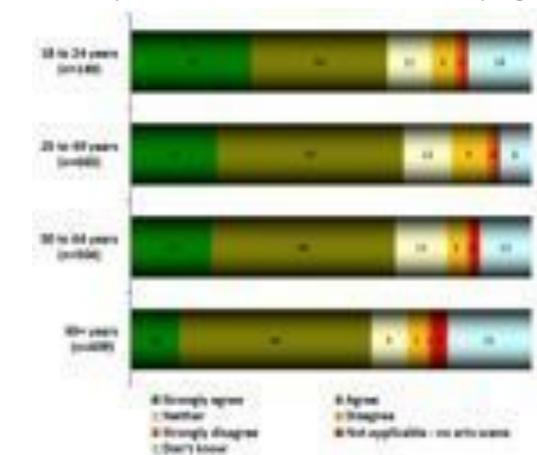
### Location of social networks – by income (%)



Base: Those who have a social network/group; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

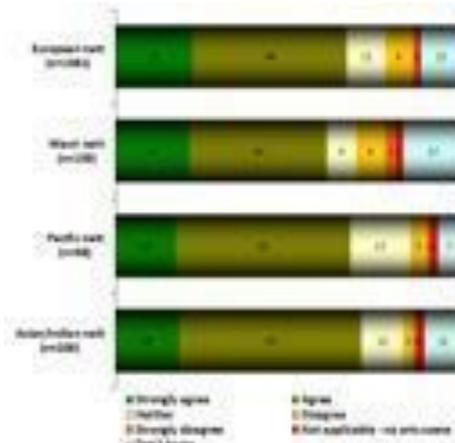
## Culturally rich and diverse arts scene

### Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by age (%)



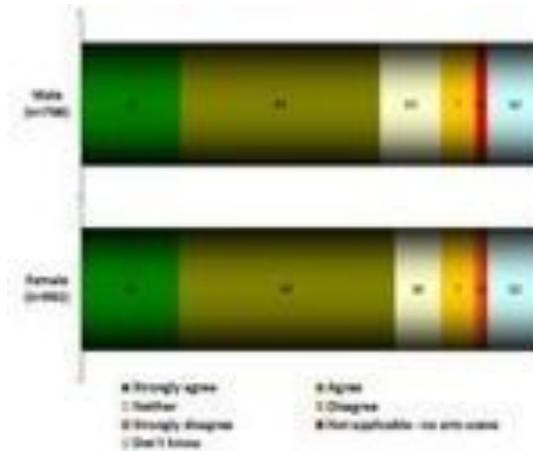
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by ethnicity (%)**



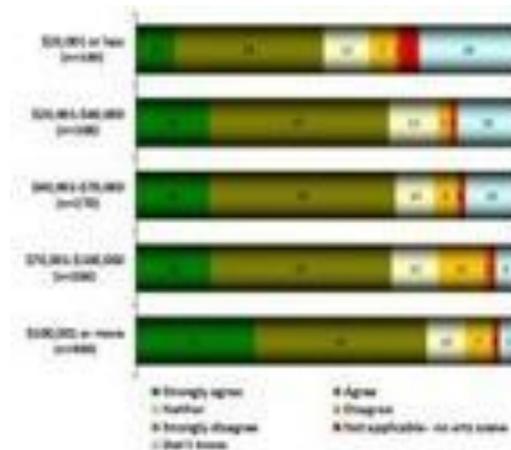
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

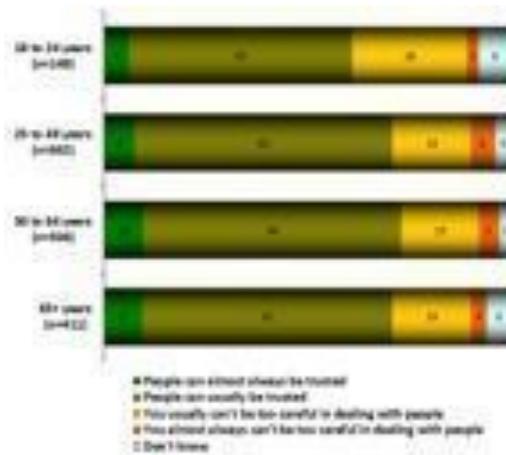
**Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

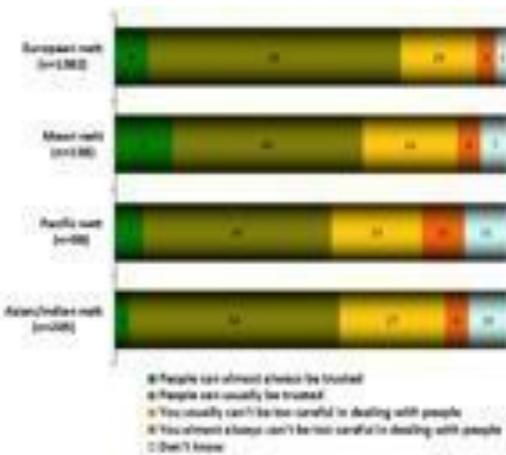
## Feelings of trust

### Feelings of trust – by age (%)



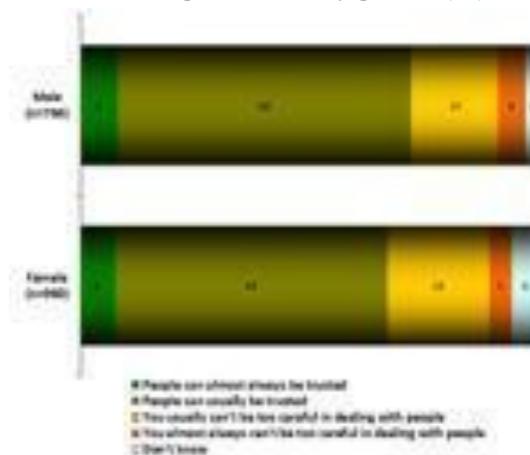
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Feelings of trust – by ethnicity (%)



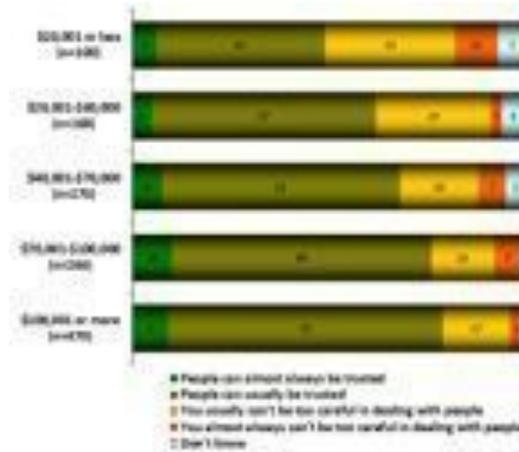
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Feelings of trust – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

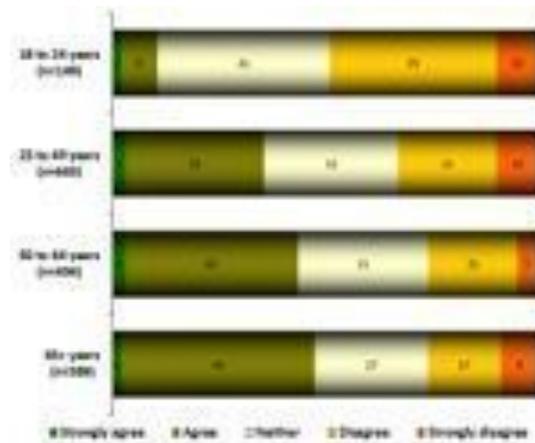
### Feelings of trust – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

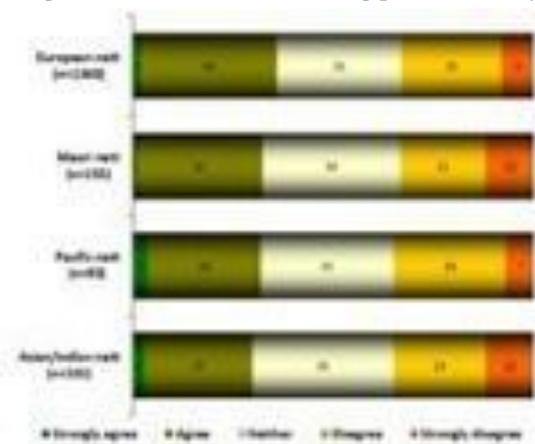
## Understanding of Council decision making processes

### Understanding of Council decision making processes – by age (%)



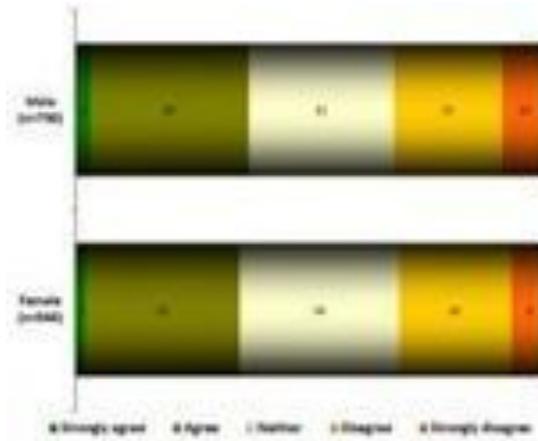
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Understanding of Council decision making processes – by ethnicity (%)



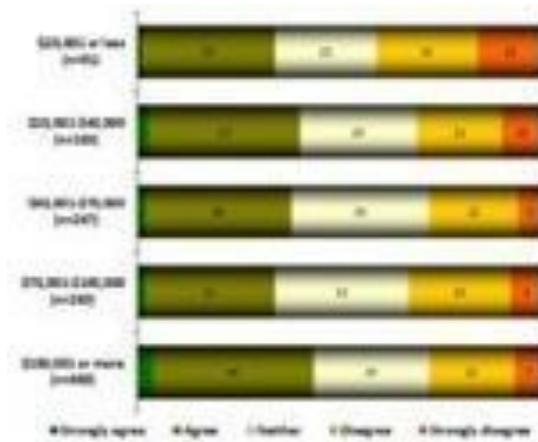
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Understanding of Council decision making processes – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

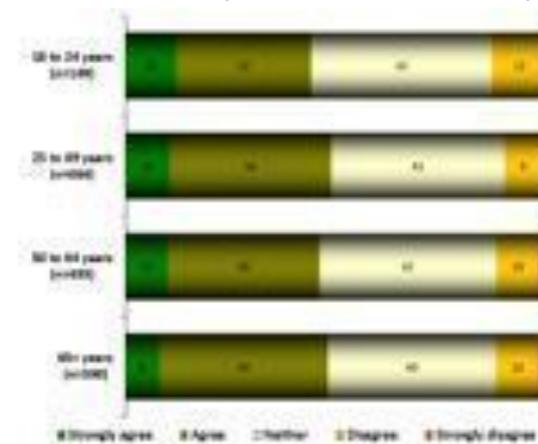
### Understanding of Council decision making processes – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

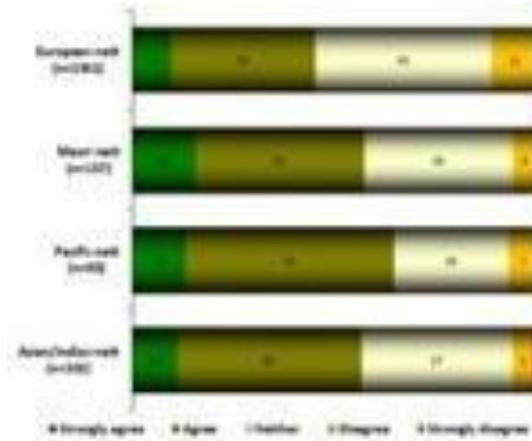
## Desire to have more say in what Council does

### Desire to have more say in what Council does – by age (%)



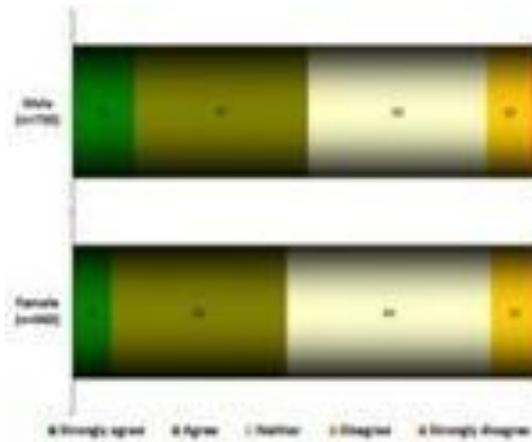
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Desire to have more say in what Council does – by ethnicity (%)**



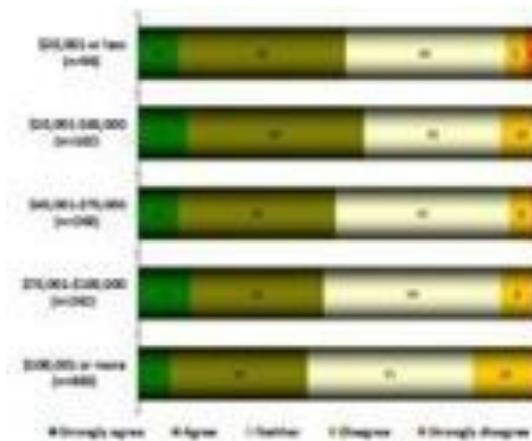
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Desire to have more say in what Council does – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

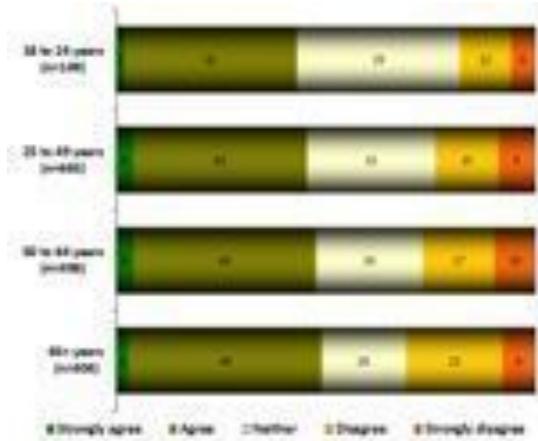
**Desire to have more say in what Council does – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

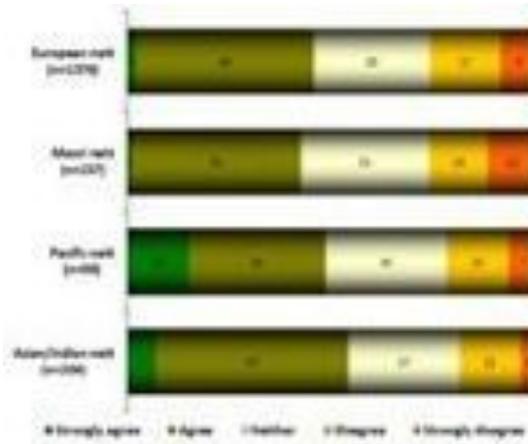
## Confidence in Council decision making

### Confidence in Council decision making – by age (%)



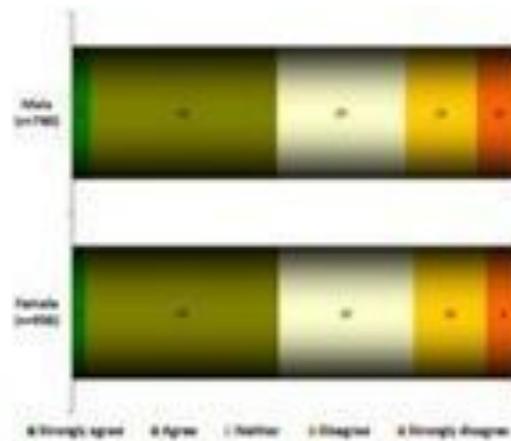
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Confidence in Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)



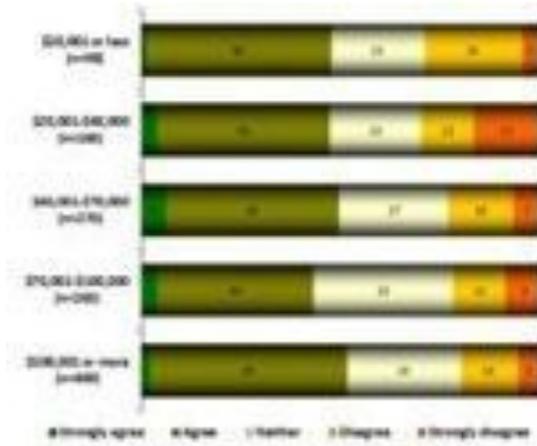
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Confidence in Council decision making – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

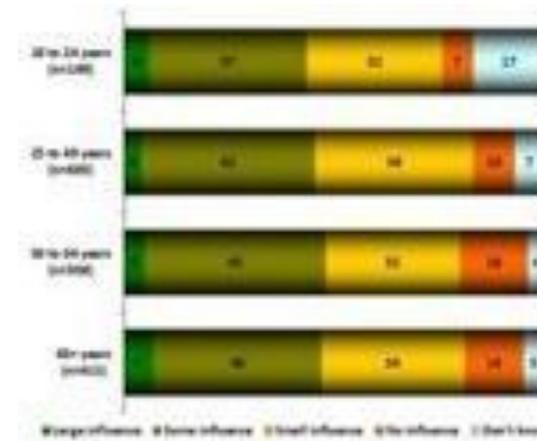
**Confidence in Council decision making – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

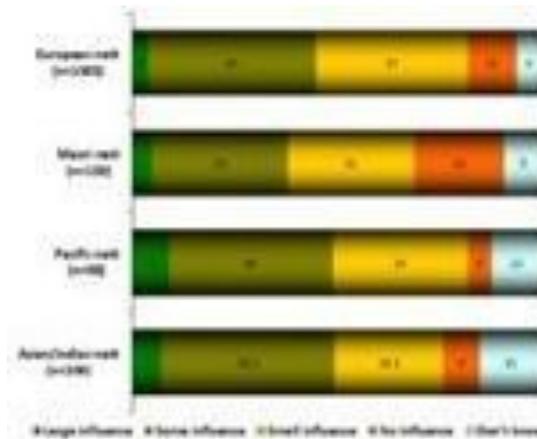
**Influence on Council decision making**

**Perception of influence on Council decision making – by age (%)**



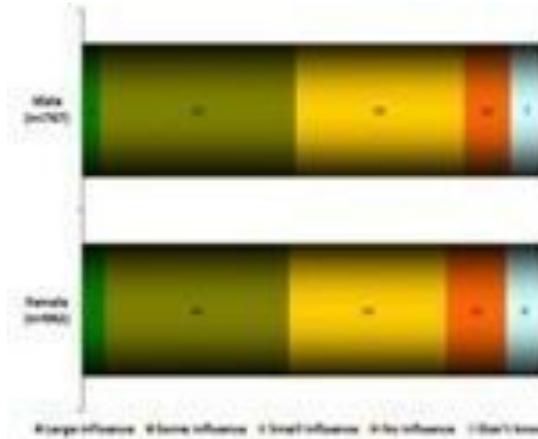
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception of influence on Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)**



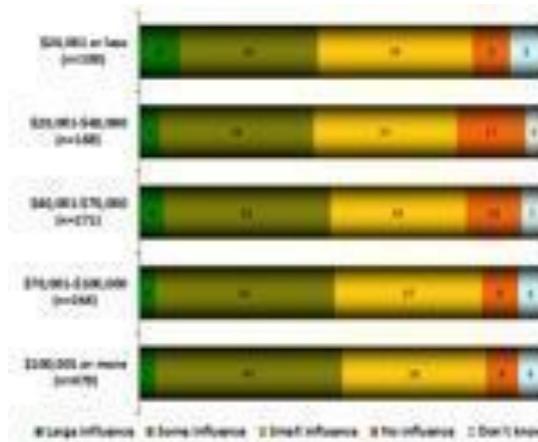
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception of influence on Council decision making – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

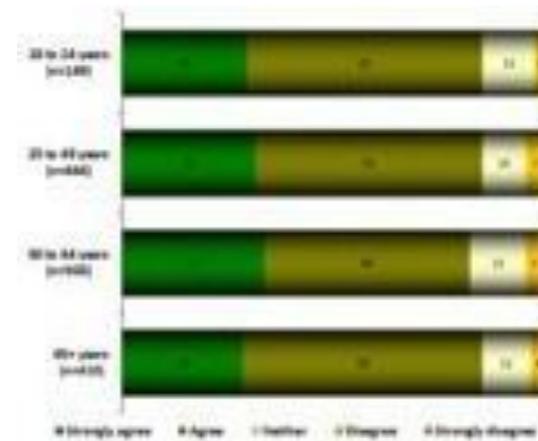
**Perception of influence on Council decision making – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

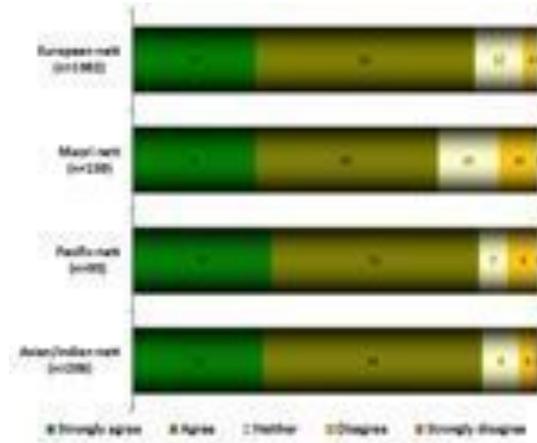
**Local area as a great place to live**

**Perception that the local area is a great place to live – by age (%)**



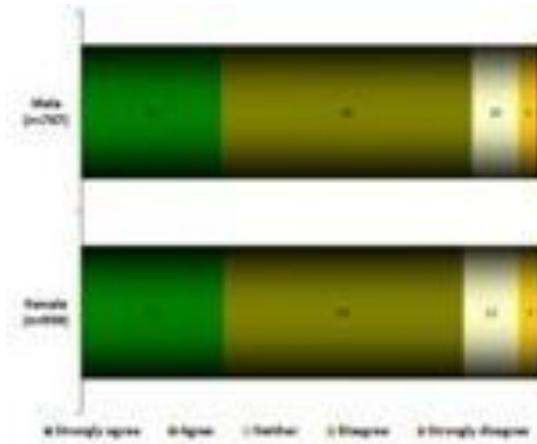
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception that the local area is a great place to live – by ethnicity (%)**



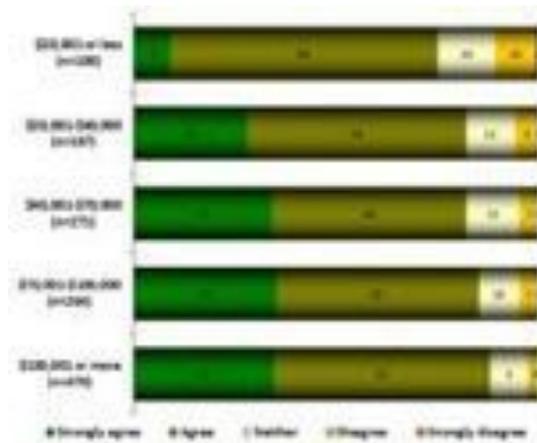
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Perception that the local area is a great place to live – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

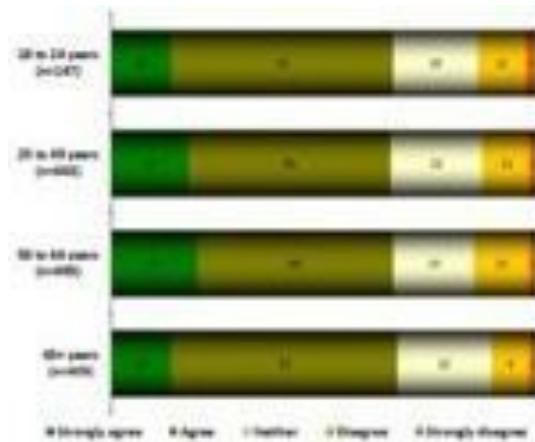
**Perception that the local area is a great place to live – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

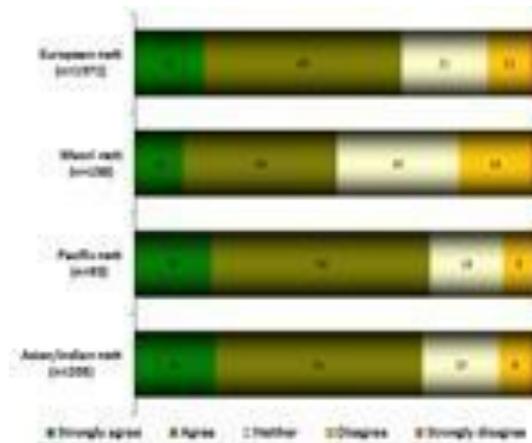
## Pride in city's look and feel

### Pride in city's look and feel – by age (%)



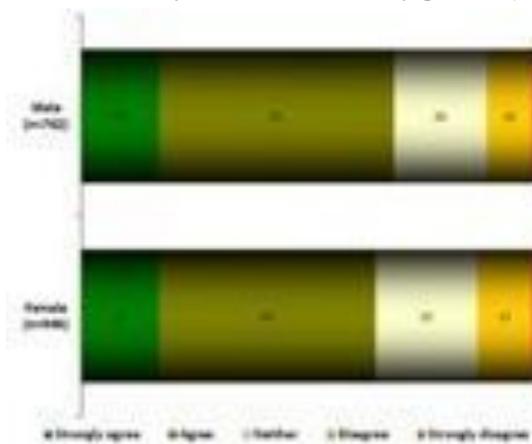
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Pride in city's look and feel – by ethnicity (%)



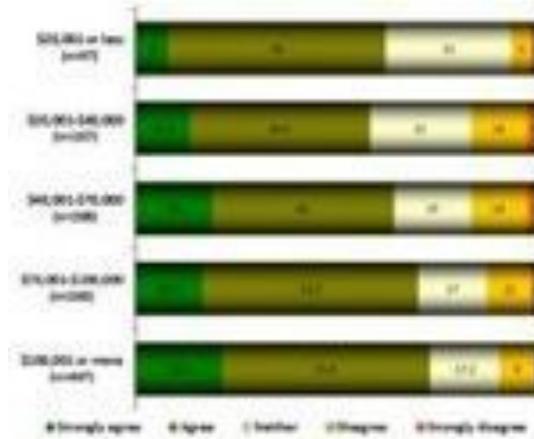
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Pride in city's look and feel – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

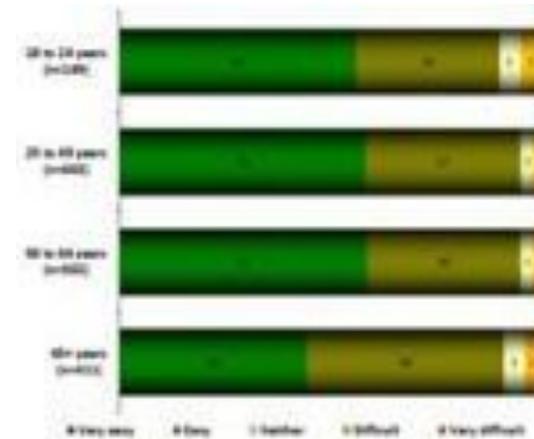
**Pride in city's look and feel – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

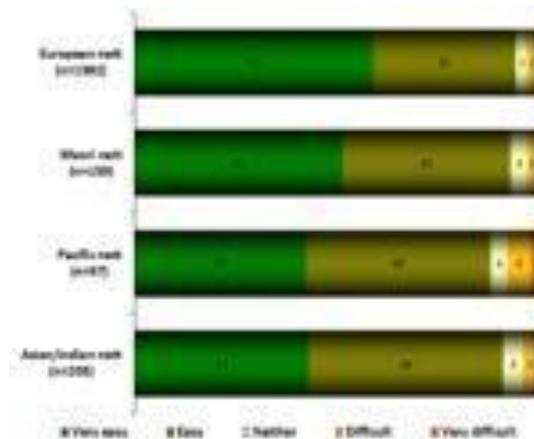
**Ease of access to a local park or other green space**

**Ease of access to a local park or other green space – by age (%)**



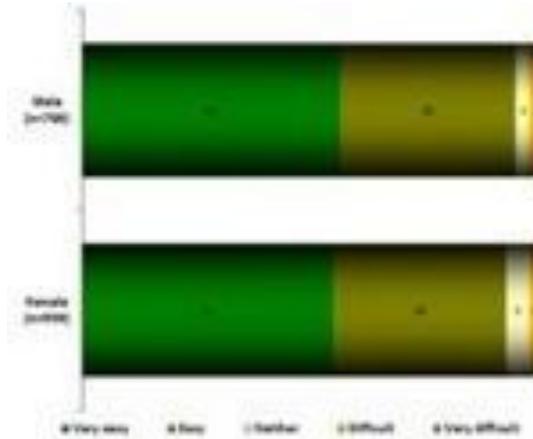
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Ease of access to a local park or other green space – by ethnicity (%)**



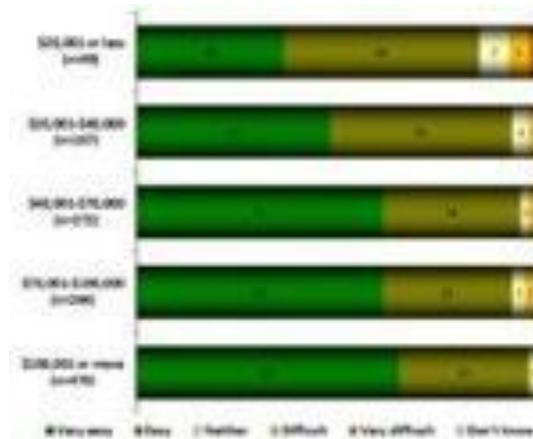
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Ease of access to a local park or other green space – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

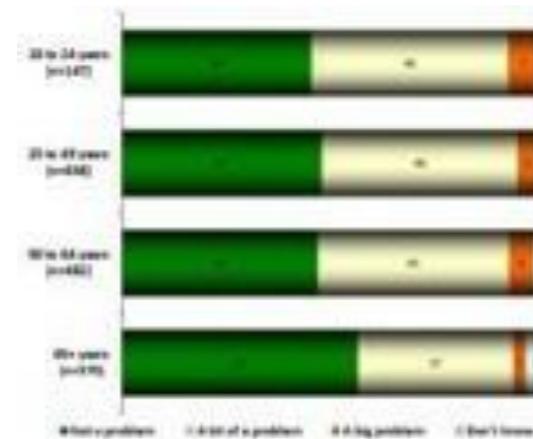
**Ease of access to a local park or other green space – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

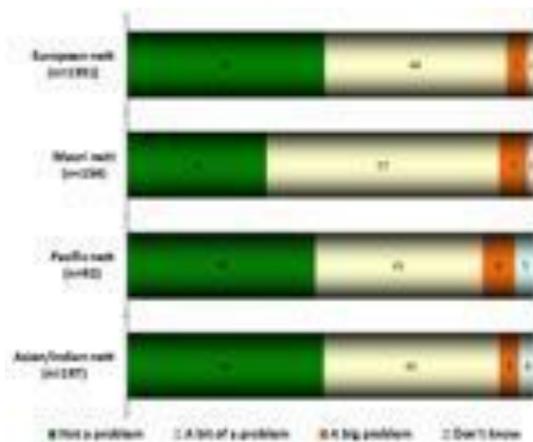
**Perception of presence of rubbish or litter**

**Rubbish or litter as a problem – by age (%)**



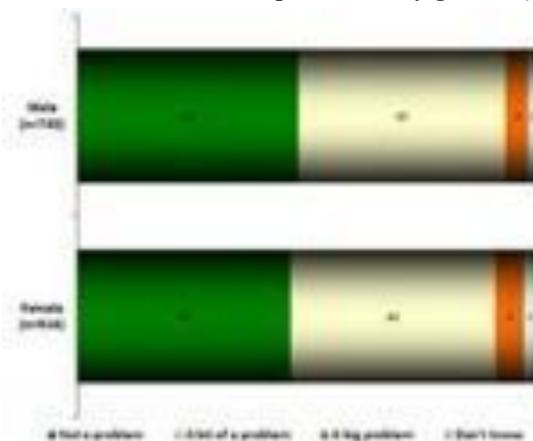
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Rubbish or litter as a problem – by ethnicity (%)**



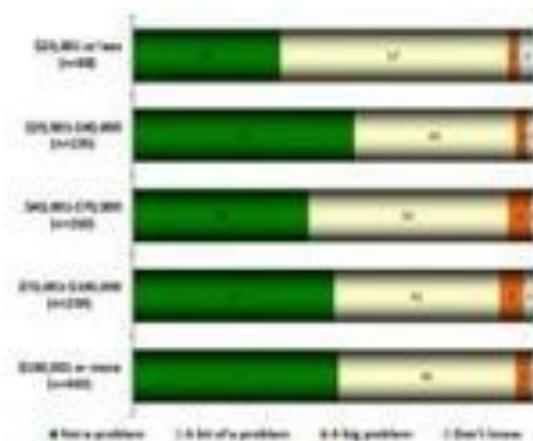
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Rubbish or litter as a problem – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

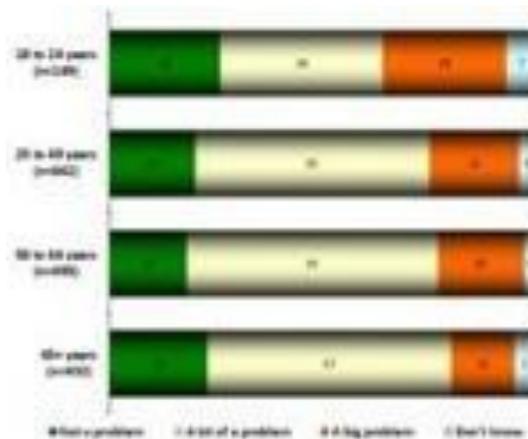
**Rubbish or litter as a problem – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

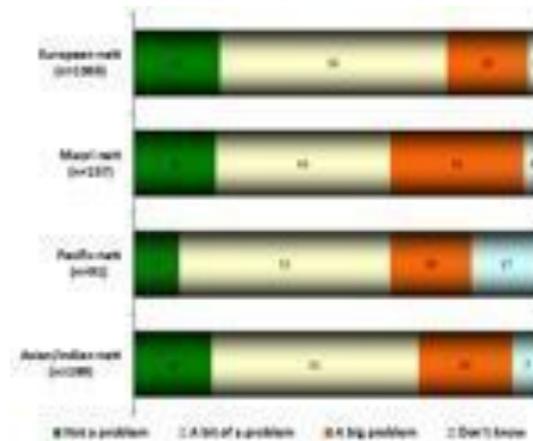
## Perception of presence of graffiti

### Graffiti or tagging as a problem – by age (%)



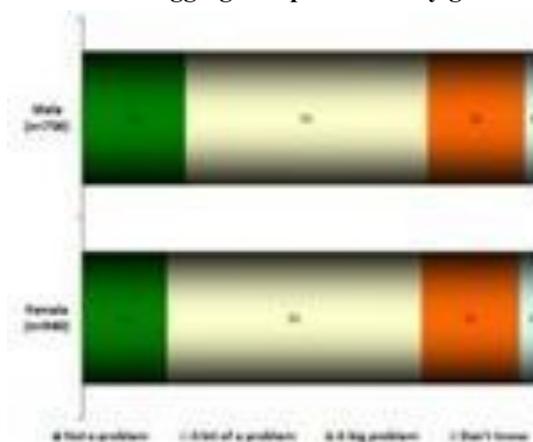
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Graffiti or tagging as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



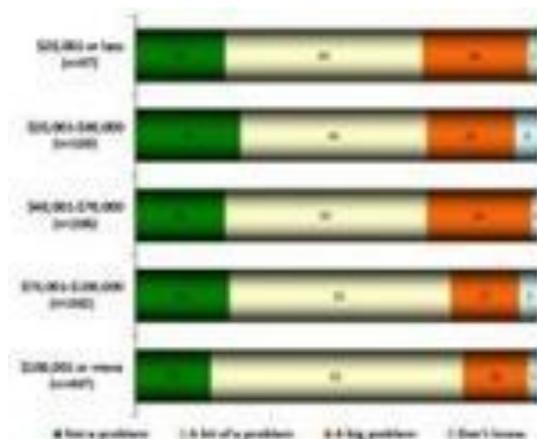
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Graffiti or tagging as a problem – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

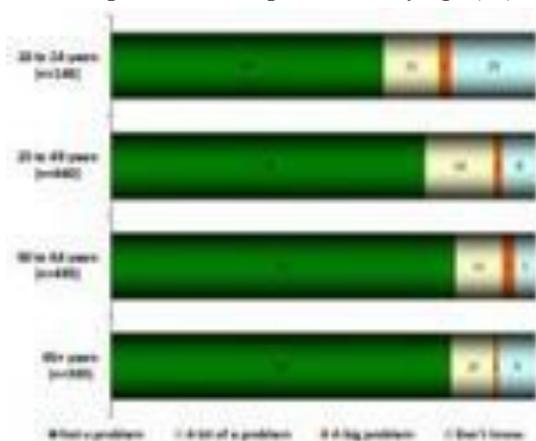
### Graffiti or tagging as a problem – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

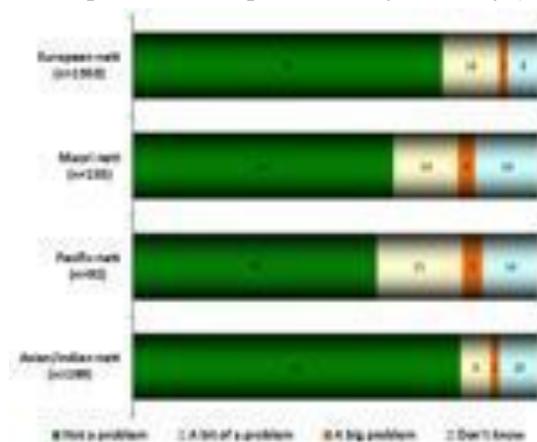
## Perception of presence of air pollution

### Air pollution as a problem – by age (%)



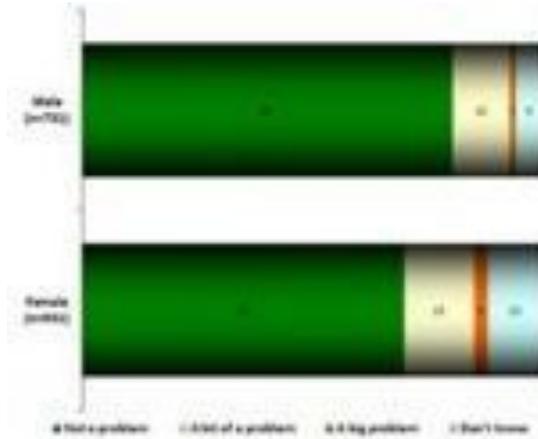
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Air pollution as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



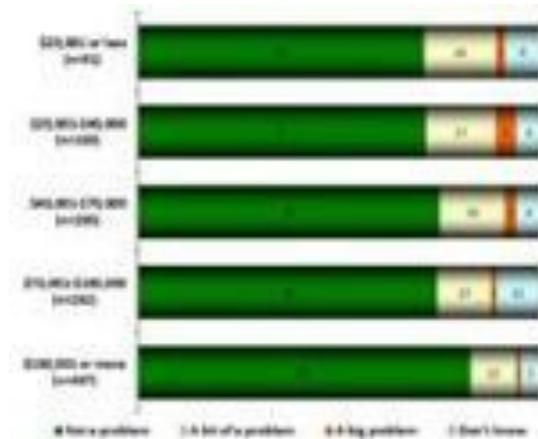
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Air pollution as a problem – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

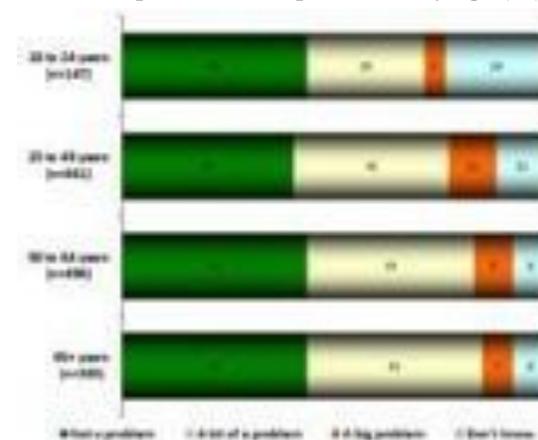
**Air pollution as a problem – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

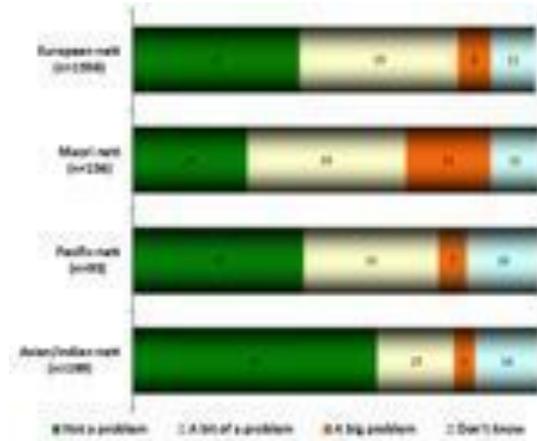
**Perception of presence of water pollution**

**Water pollution as a problem – by age (%)**



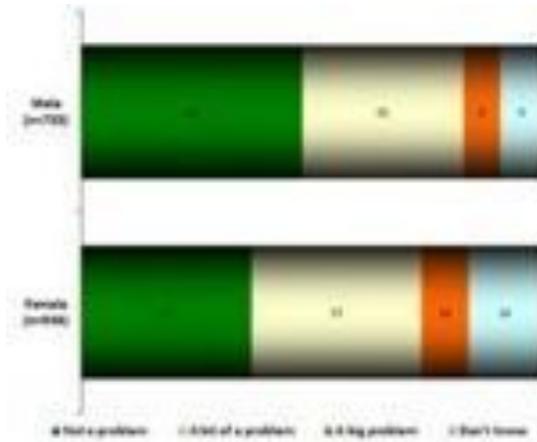
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Water pollution as a problem – by ethnicity (%)**



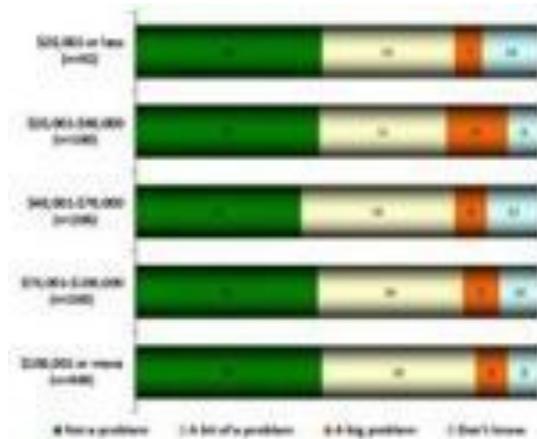
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Water pollution as a problem – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

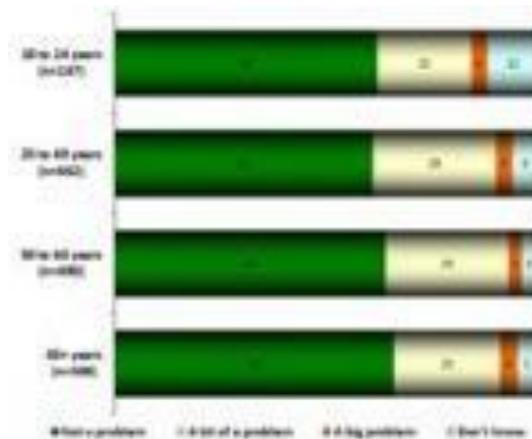
**Water pollution as a problem – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

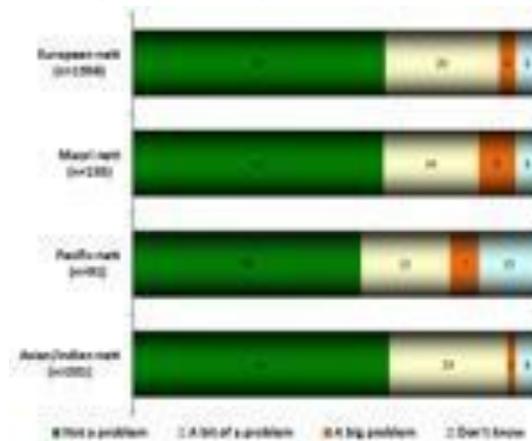
## Perception of presence of noise pollution

### Noise pollution as a problem – by age (%)



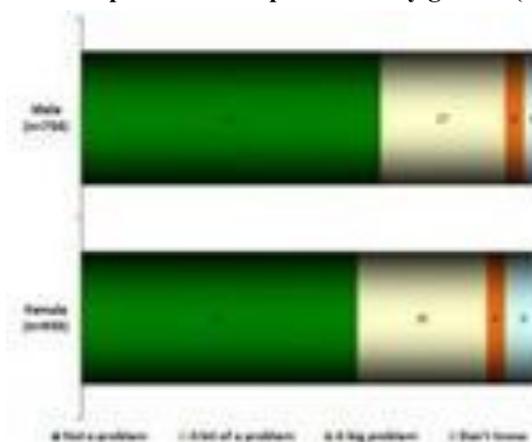
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Noise pollution as a problem – by ethnicity (%)



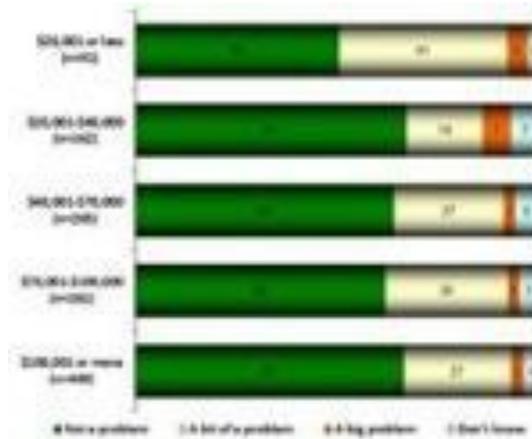
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Noise pollution as a problem – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

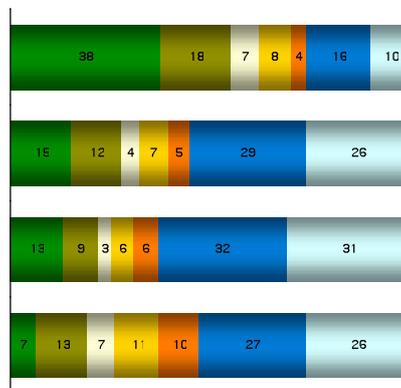
### Noise pollution as a problem – by income (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

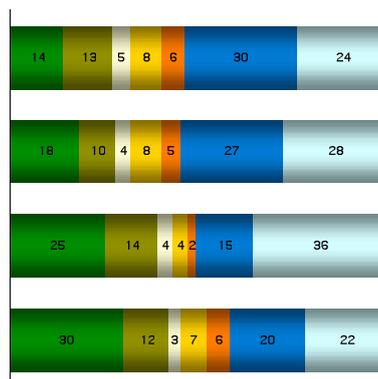
### Frequency of use of public transport

#### Public transport use – by age (%)



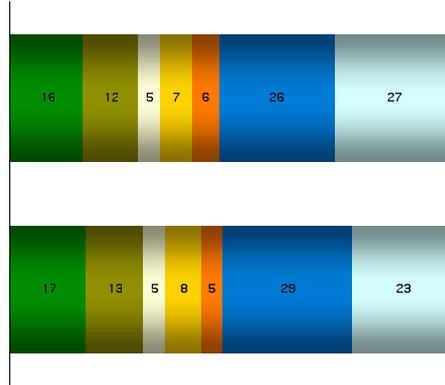
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

#### Public transport use – by ethnicity (%)



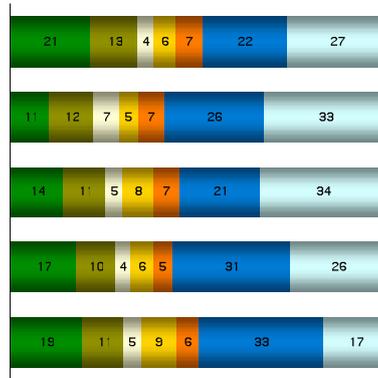
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Public transport use – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

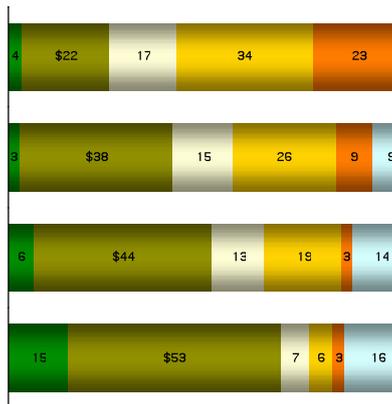
**Public transport use – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

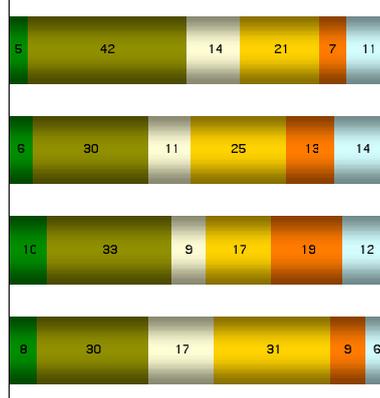
**Affordability of public transport**

**Affordability of public transport – by age (%)**



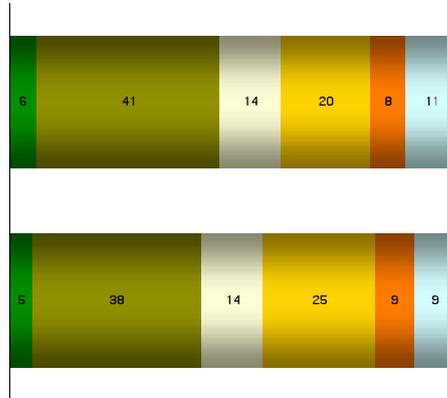
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Affordability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)**



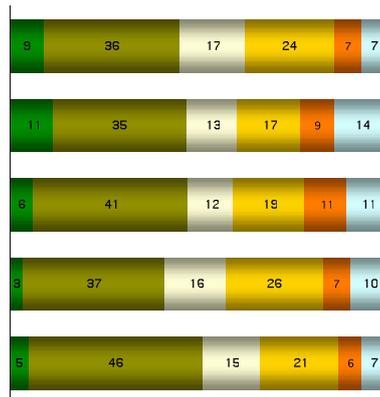
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Affordability of public transport – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

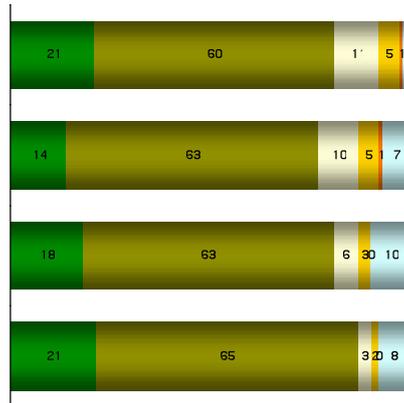
**Affordability of public transport – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

## Safety of public transport

### Safety of public transport – by age (%)



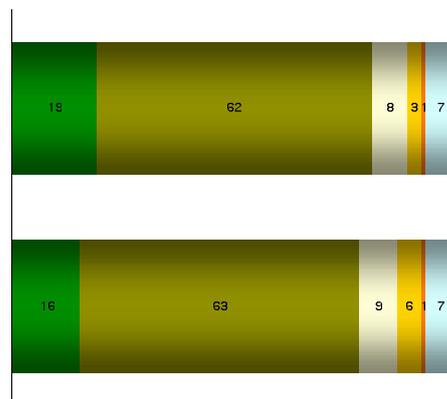
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Safety of public transport – by ethnicity (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Safety of public transport – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

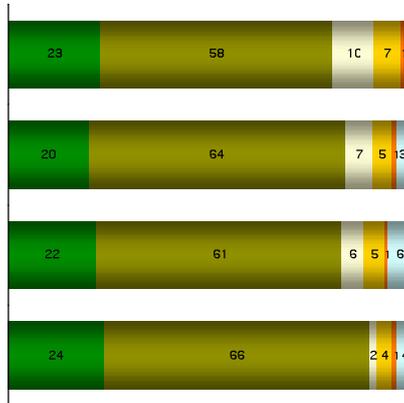
**Safety of public transport – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

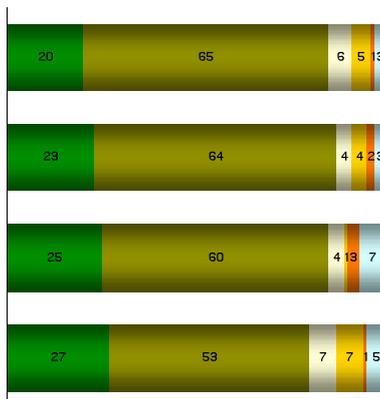
**Ease of access to public transport**

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



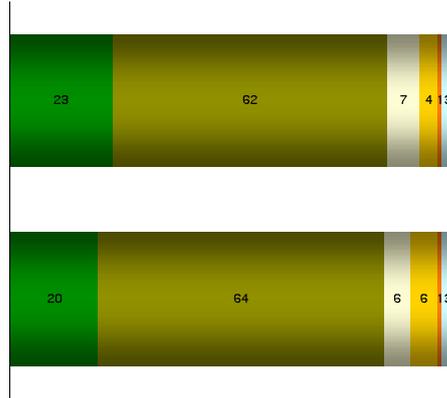
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

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



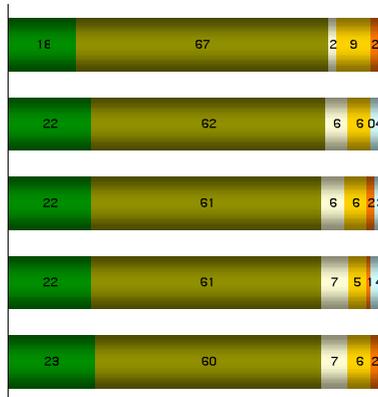
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Ease of access to public transport – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

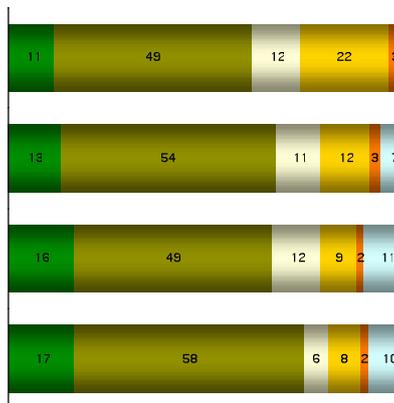
**Ease of access to public transport – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of public transport**

**Frequency of public transport – by age (%)**



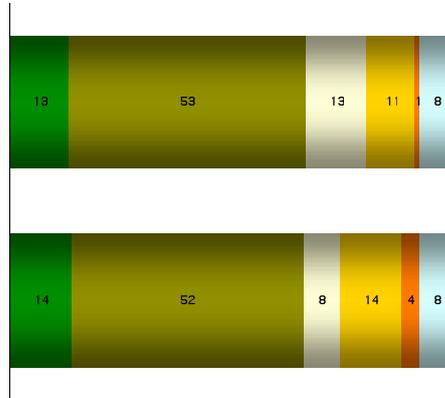
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of public transport – by ethnicity (%)**



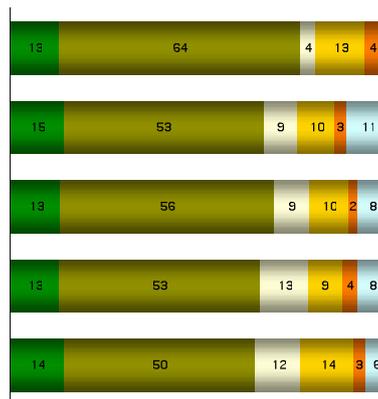
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Frequency of public transport – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

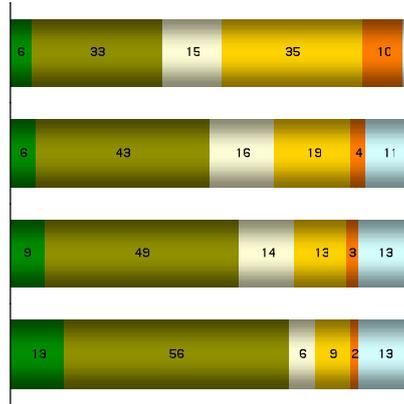
**Frequency of public transport – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

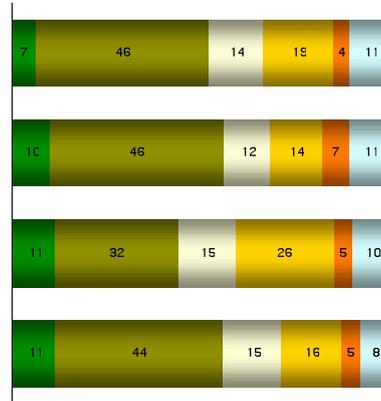
## Reliability of public transport

### Reliability of public transport – by age (%)



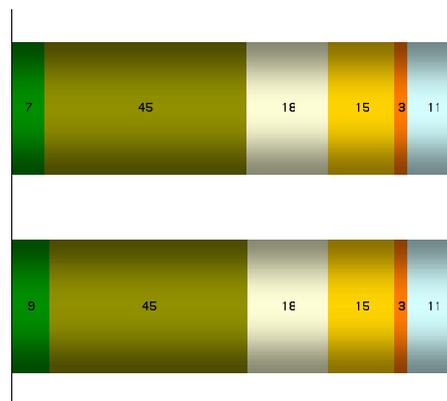
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Reliability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)



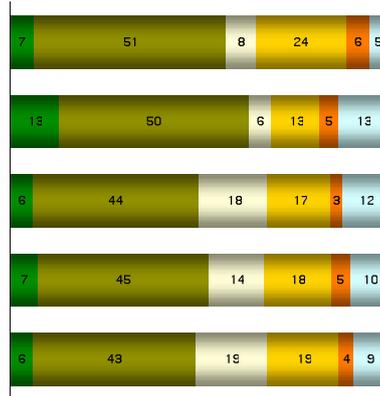
Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Reliability of public transport – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

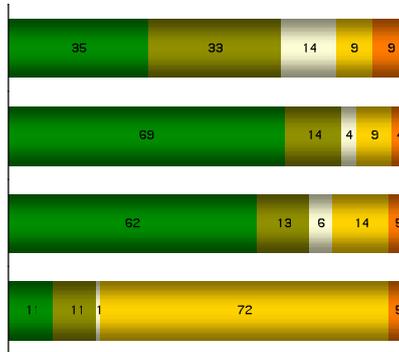
### Reliability of public transport – by income (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who said they have no public transport available; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

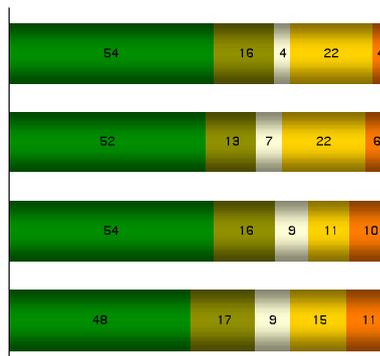
### Employment status

#### Employment status – by age (%)



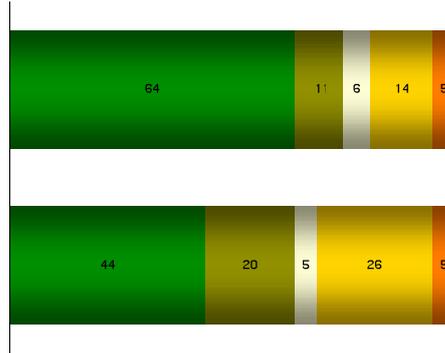
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

#### Employment status – by ethnicity (%)



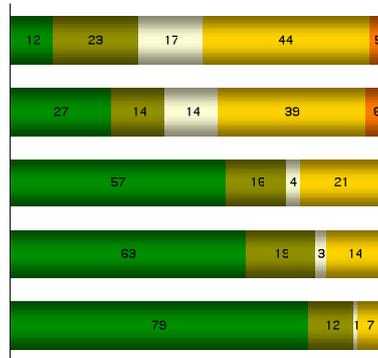
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Employment status – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

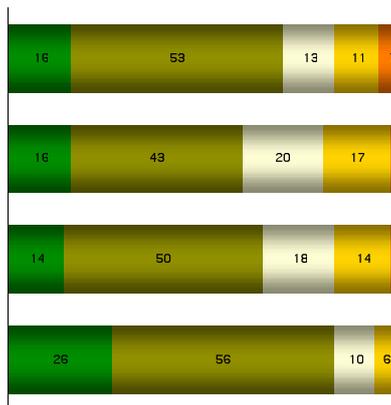
**Employment status – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

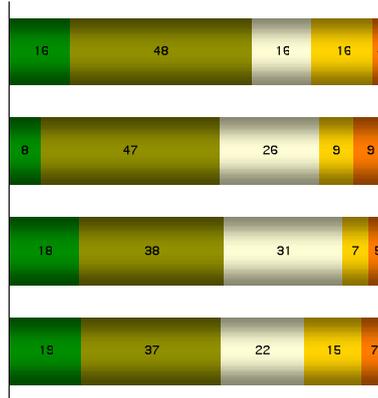
**Work-life balance**

**Work-life balance – by age (%)**



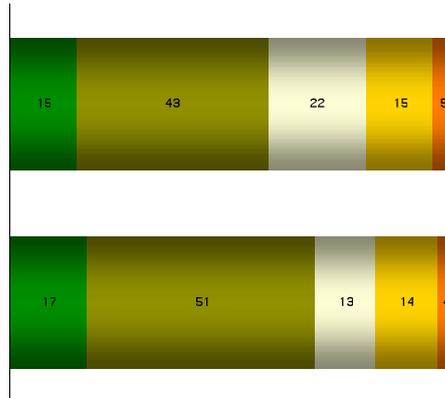
Base: All respondents in paid employment; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Work-life balance – by ethnicity (%)**



Base: All respondents in paid employment; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Work-life balance – by gender (%)**



Base: All respondents in paid employment; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

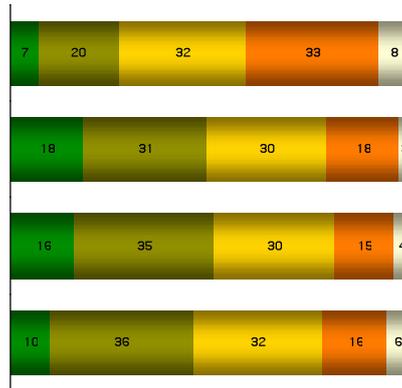
**Work-life balance – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents in paid employment; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

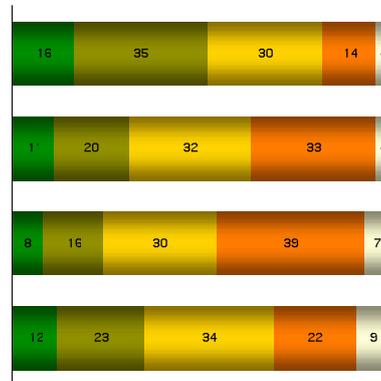
## Ability to cover costs of every day needs

### Ability to cover costs of every day needs – by age (%)



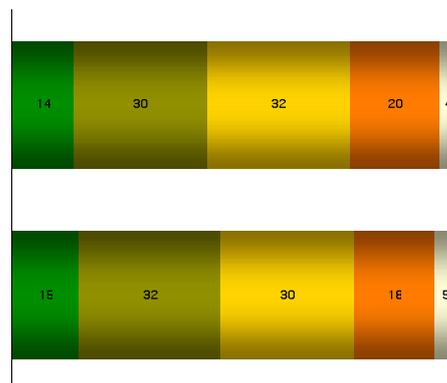
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Ability to cover costs of every day needs – by ethnicity (%)



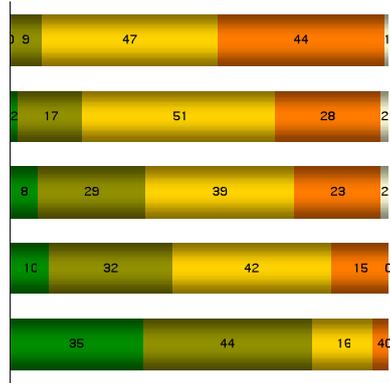
Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

### Ability to cover costs of every day needs – by gender (%)



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Ability to cover costs of every day needs – by income (%)**



Base: All respondents; Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding