

# QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY 2014

CHRISTCHURCH CITY

2014



quality of life

nielsen  
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# EXECUTIVE INSIGHTS



## INTRODUCTION

The 2014 Quality of Life survey is a partnership between six New Zealand Councils.

The survey aims to measure respondents' perceptions in several domains, including:

- Quality of life
- Health and wellbeing
- Crime and safety
- Community, culture and social networks
- Council decision-making processes
- Environment
- Transport
- Economic Wellbeing.

This report presents the results for Christchurch City. A combined six Councils report is also available.

## METHODOLOGY

This survey was carried out using a sequential-mixed methodology. A random selection of Christchurch City residents was made from the Electoral Roll and respondents were encouraged to complete the survey online or via a hard copy questionnaire posted to them.

Fieldwork took place between 9 June and 28 July 2014 with 488 surveys completed by Christchurch City residents.

Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report.

## OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

### QUALITY OF LIFE

The majority (80%) of Christchurch respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 17% rating it as *extremely good* and 63% as *good*.

A quarter of respondents living in Christchurch say their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago, with 5% saying it has *increased significantly* and 20% saying it has *increased to some extent*.

Sixteen percent of respondents say that their quality of life has decreased (*decreased significantly* or *decreased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago.

### HEALTH AND WELLBEING

#### Overall health

Eight in ten (79%) of the respondents living in the Christchurch area rate their health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (14%), *very good* (30%), or *good* (35%).

#### Frequency of doing physical activity

Just under two in ten (19%) Christchurch respondents report that they have been active every day in the seven days leading up to interviewing, with just under half (48%) reporting that they had been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey. Six percent of respondents had not been active in the week prior to the survey.

#### Emotional wellbeing

Seven in ten (71%) of Christchurch respondents state that they are in general *very happy* (15%) or *happy* (56%).

#### Satisfaction with life in general

Just under seven in ten (68%) Christchurch respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (11%) or *satisfied* (57%).

#### Stress

One in five (19%) Christchurch respondents state that they regularly experience stress that has had a negative effect on them, with 2% experiencing stress *always* and 17% experiencing stress *most of the time*.

### Availability of support

The majority (94%) of Christchurch respondents say they have someone to turn to for help if they are faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time.

## CRIME AND SAFETY

### Perceptions of crime and other undesirable problems

The most commonly perceived problem over the last 12 months is dangerous driving (77% of respondents see this as a problem in their area). This is followed by alcohol or drugs (71%), vandalism (69%), car theft or damage to cars (61%), the presence of unsafe people (52%) and people begging on the street (24%).

### Sense of safety

The majority of Christchurch respondents feel safe in their home (98% during the day and 92% after dark ) and in the city centre during the day (92%). However, only about half (56%) feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and just a third (33%) feel safe in the city centre after dark.

## COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

### Sense of community

Almost three quarters (72%) of Christchurch respondents agree it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in the local neighbourhood, responding with a rating of *strongly agree* (19%) or *agree* (53%).

Just over half (52%) of Christchurch respondents agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 5% agreeing strongly and 47% agreeing.

The most frequently mentioned reason for lacking a sense of community by Christchurch respondents is that their *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* (55%). The next most frequently mentioned reasons are that respondents *prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours* (40%) and *there is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood* (38%).

### Impact of greater cultural diversity

Over half (57%) of Christchurch respondents feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their area a better place to live, with 15% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 42% saying it is *a better place to live*.

The most frequently mentioned reasons for greater cultural diversity having a positive impact is *people from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants* (69%) and *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (48%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater cultural diversity having a negative impact is *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (47%). The next most frequently mentioned reason is *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (42%).

### **Social networks**

The most commonly mentioned social network that respondents living in Christchurch belong to is *online network through websites such as Facebook/Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (49%). The next most popular social network is *people from work or school* (47%).

### **Contact with neighbourhood people**

Within the last 12 months, the majority (96%) of Christchurch respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood such as a nod or saying hello; over two thirds (70%) have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. a visit, or asking each other for small favours and 35% have had strong positive contact (e.g. support or close friendship). Less than 1 in 5 (17%) respondents have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood in the last 12 months (e.g. not getting on with them) and one in ten (9%) have had negative contact, where there is outright tension or disagreement.

### **Feeling of isolation**

Almost two thirds (64%) of Christchurch respondents have rarely felt isolated or lonely over the past 12 months, with 27% saying *never* and 37% saying *rarely*.

### **Culturally rich and diverse arts scene**

Just under a half (47%) of Christchurch respondents agree their area/city has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 5% who *strongly agree* and 42% who *agree*.

### **Trust**

Six in ten (61%) of Christchurch respondents feel that in general, people can be trusted, with 10% saying people can *almost always* be trusted and 51% saying people can *usually be trusted*.

## **COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES**

One third of Christchurch respondents (32%) agree with the statement “*Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions*”, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (2%) or *agree* (30%).

### Confidence in Council decision making

Four in ten (40%) Christchurch respondents have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (37%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for a lack of confidence in Council decision-making being in the best interests of the city is *do not like specific decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made* (59%). This is followed by *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* (29%). Four in ten (41%) Christchurch respondents say the public has an influence on decisions the Council makes (5% say a *large influence*, 36% *some influence*).

## BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### City/local area as a great place to live

Two thirds (68%) of Christchurch respondents agree that their city is a great place to live, with 19% saying *strongly agree* and 49% saying *agree*.

### Pride in city's look and feel

Over a third (36%) of Christchurch respondents *strongly agree* or *agree* that they feel a sense of pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels.

The most frequently mentioned reason given by those who feel a sense of pride in their city is that there are *plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* (55%). The next most frequently mentioned reason for a sense of pride is *there is a sense of community e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful* (50%).

Just under half of Christchurch respondents (47%) consider that *new opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes* is a reason for a sense of pride in their city.

The most frequently mentioned reason for those who do not feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of their city is *damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes e.g. building demolitions, cordons, damage to infrastructure such as roads, closure of facilities* (72%). This is followed by *issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)* (45%) and *loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes* (45%).

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

Nearly nine in ten (89%) Christchurch respondents find it *very easy* or *easy* to get to a local park or other green space in their city.

### Perceptions of rubbish and pollution

Christchurch respondents say the most common problem in their city / area in the last 12 months is *graffiti and tagging* (80%). This is followed by *water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea)* (76%), *rubbish or litter lying on the street* (57%), *air pollution* (56%), and *noise pollution* (46%).

## TRANSPORT

The majority (87%) of Christchurch respondents state that their main form of transport is a car or van.

### Frequency of use of public and private transport

The majority (91%) of Christchurch respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of private transport, with 76% using it five or more times a week.

Just 12% of Christchurch respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of public transport, with 5% using it five or more times a week.

### Perceptions of public transport

Just over half (52%) of Wellington respondents agree that public transport is affordable. Two thirds (66%) agree that public transport is safe, while almost three quarters (73%) agree that it is easy to get to. Just under half (49%) agree that public transport is reliable and six in ten (61%) agree that public transport is frequent.

## ECONOMIC WELLBEING

### Employment status

More than half of (53%) Christchurch respondents are employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another fifth are in part time work (19%). Twenty one percent of the Christchurch respondents are not in paid employment and not looking for work and 4% are not in paid employment and looking for work.

### Balance between work and other aspects of life

Six in ten (61%) Christchurch respondents who are in paid employment are satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 15% rating *very satisfied* and 46% rating *satisfied*.

### Affordability and suitability of housing

Four in ten (43%) Christchurch respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance), with 6% who *strongly agree* and 37% who *agree*. The majority (85%) of Christchurch respondents agree that the type of house or apartment they live in and that the general area or neighbourhood their house or apartment is in suits their needs and needs of others in the household.

**Ability to Cover Costs of Everyday needs**

One in ten (10%) Christchurch respondents feel that they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. An additional three in ten (32%) say they have *enough money*.

One in ten (10%) Christchurch respondents feel that they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. An additional three in ten (32%) say they have *enough money*.

Over a third (36%) say they have *just enough money*, while nearly two in ten Christchurch respondents say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs

# RESEARCH DESIGN



## RESEARCH DESIGN

### 2.1 BACKGROUND

The Quality of Life Survey is carried out every two years.

Territorial authorities are responsible for meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. Given these responsibilities, they are committed to continuing to explore and measure quality of life issues in New Zealand through this survey.

### 2.2 OVERVIEW OF METHOD AND SAMPLE

The target population for this research was people aged 18 years and over who reside in the participating cities:

- Auckland
- Hutt City
- Porirua
- Wellington City
- Christchurch
- Dunedin.

This report outlines results for **Christchurch City**. The total Christchurch sample size is 488.

The Electoral Roll is used as the sampling frame as it is the most comprehensive database of individuals in New Zealand.

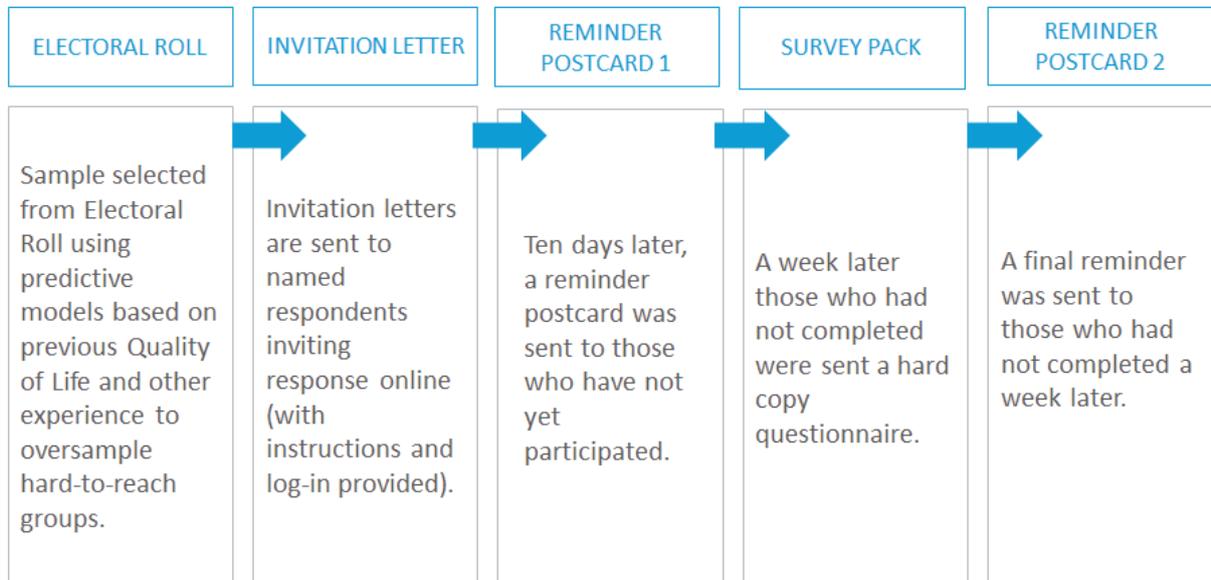
In previous measures, the survey was carried out using CATI interviewing. Due to the relatively expensive nature of CATI interviewing, the Survey Team was keen to explore other potential methodologies for the 2012 survey.

The methodology was the same as selected for 2012, a sequential mixed methodology. This survey used a self-completion methodology, with respondents being encouraged to complete the survey online initially before being provided with a paper questionnaire. Under this method, all individuals on the Electoral Roll are eligible for selection (as opposed to just those who are successfully matched with a phone number – approx. 40% in the previous CATI surveys).

The research took place between 9 June when the first invitation letters were received, and 28 July 2014 when the survey closed.

Full details of the survey methodology can be found in the Quality of Life Survey 2014 Technical Report

An overview of the research process is shown below:



## 2.3 RESPONSE TO SURVEY

The response rate for the Christchurch City survey was 37%. This is calculated as the number of completed interviews as a proportion of total number of selections minus exclusions based on known outcomes (e.g. death, moved out of region, gone no address).

For further details on response rate and a breakdown by city, please see the Research Design section of the Quality of Life Technical Report.

In the Christchurch City survey, 59% of the surveys were completed online and 41% were completed by hard copy.

The average length of the online survey was 23.8 minutes.

## 2.4 MARGIN OF ERROR

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error. Based on a total sample size of 488 respondents, the results shown in this survey are subject to a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 4.5% at the 95% confidence level. That is, there is a 95% chance that the true population value of a recorded figure of 50% actually lies between 45.5% and 54.5%.

The maximum margin of error is calculated using an incidence rate of 50%. For incidence rates in the range of 20-80%, the maximum margin of error is a good estimate of the actual margin of error. For incidence rates outside this range, however, the actual margin of error will be substantially higher or lower than what is stated.

The maximum error margins for each of the subgroups of interest is:

Subgroup	Sample Target	Sample Achieved	Maximum margin of error (95% level of confidence)
Males	243	227	± 6.6%
Females	257	260	± 6.1%
18 to 24 years	69	76	± 11.5%
25 to 49 years	215	226	± 6.6%
50 to 64 years	120	112	± 9.4%
65 plus years	95	74	± 11.7%
European (nett)	438	424	± 4.8%
Māori (nett)	32	27	± 20.2%
Pacific (nett)	11	12	± 33.2%
Asian/Indian (nett)	43	40	± 16.2%
Shirley-Papanui	86	79	± 11.3%
Fendalton-Waimairi	81	72	± 11.8%
Burwood-Pegasus	68	65	± 12.5%
Riccarton-Wigram	99	104	± 9.8%
Hagley-Ferrymead	73	70	± 12.0%
Spreydon-Heathcote	81	84	± 10.9%
Banks Peninsula	12	14	± 30.0%
<b>Total Christchurch City</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>± 4.5%</b>

## 2.5 REPORTING

The following are notes regarding the analysis in this report.

### Significant differences

Differences between the total and sub-groups are only reported in those cases where the following three criteria are met:

- The difference between the result for the council area and the result for all other sub-groups is significant at the 95% confidence level. (That is, the total excludes the sub-group being compared to it).
- The raw difference in results for the council area and the result for all other sub-groups is greater than 5%.

For rating scale questions, significant differences are reported at top-two or bottom-two box level (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, (as outlined in the first chart commentary for that question).

For open ended questions only responses with 2% or more of respondents are shown in the charts, for full results to these questions see Appendix III.

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 and not greater than 5%.

### Netts

For those results charted in the report, netts are based on the rounded number shown in the charts, not the unrounded figures in the data tables. The unrounded nett figures in the tables take into account decimal points, while the rounded numbers in the charts do not. In some cases, true netts might be one percentage point less than those actually reported.

### 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.

**Ethnicity netts**

In this report total ethnicity is reported rather than prioritised ethnicity (as was used in 2006 reports). This means a person who selected multiple ethnicities will be counted in more than one ethnic group and ethnicity percentages add to more than 100.

**“Other specify” questions**

Responses to “other specify” questions are split out based on codes that were included in the questionnaire and those that have been created based on the themes that emerged from respondents’ answers (when specifying an ‘other’ response).

# QUALITY OF LIFE



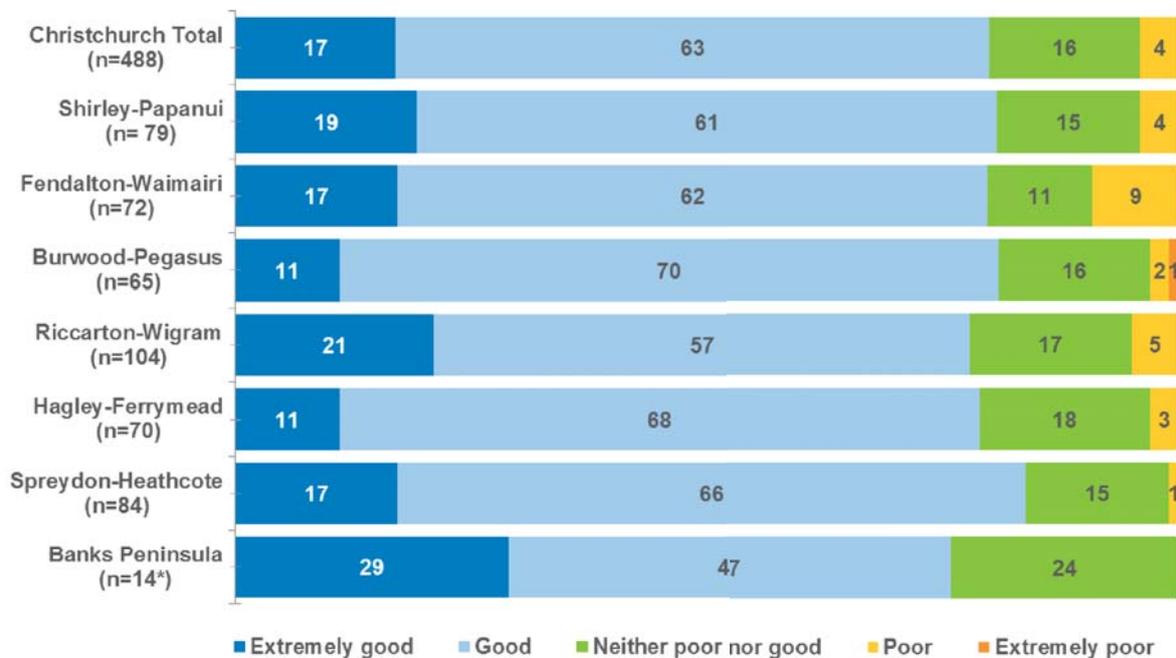
## QUALITY OF LIFE

This section details the overall quality of life of respondents living in the Christchurch area and how it has changed in the past 12 months.

### 3.1 OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

The majority (80%) of Christchurch respondents rate their overall quality of life positively, with 17% rating it as *extremely good* and 63% as *good*.

Figure 3.1.1: Perception of quality of life – by ward (%)

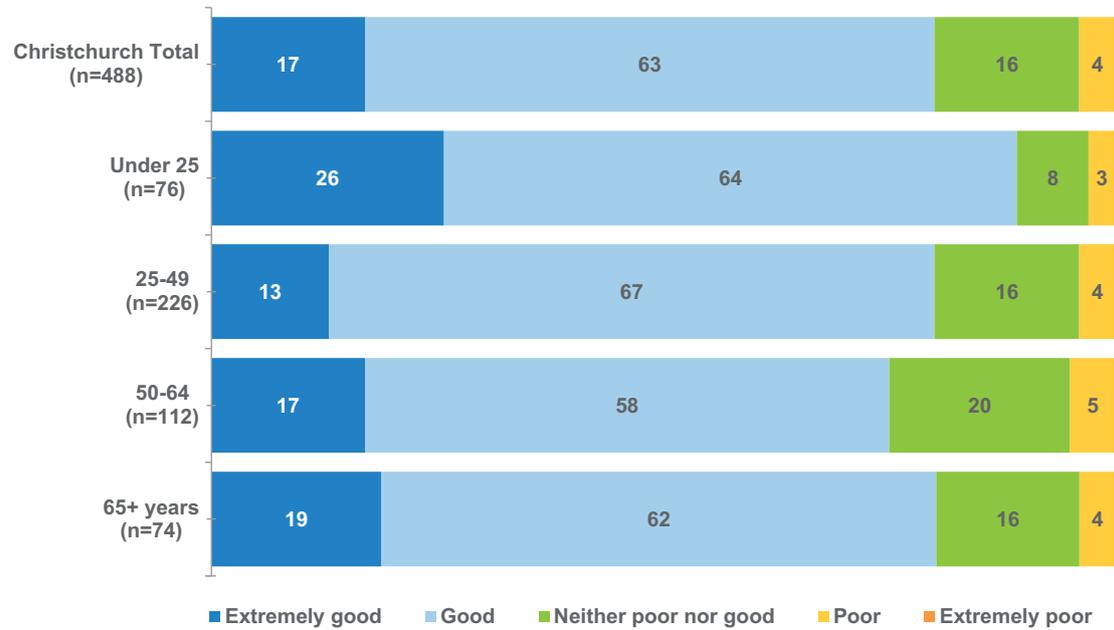


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents' rating of their quality of life.

Figure 3.1.2: Perception of quality of life – by age (%)

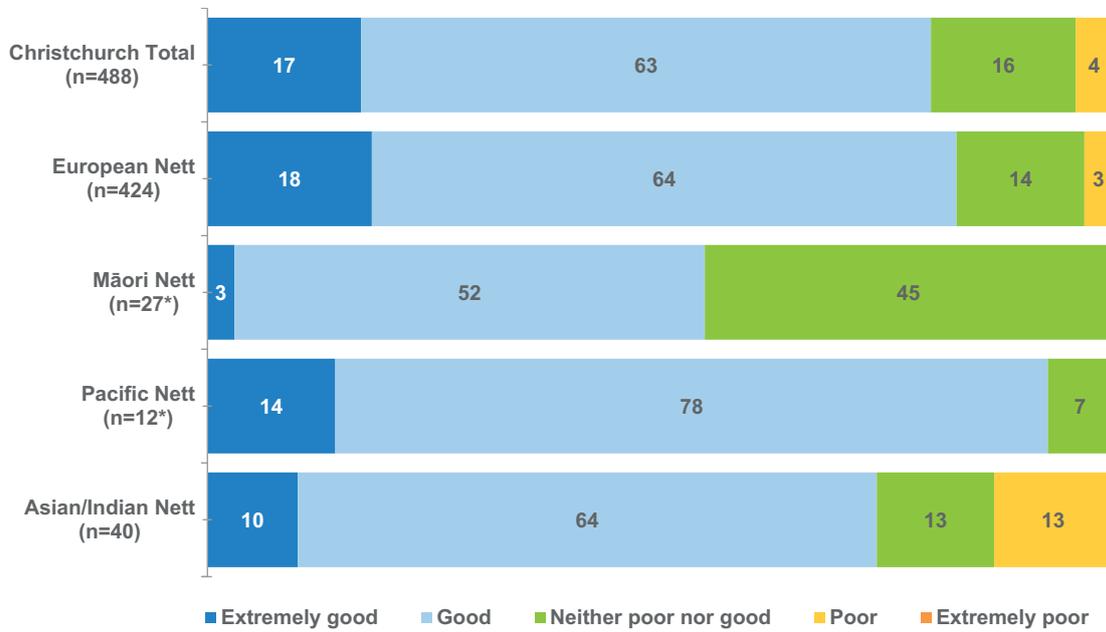


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Under 25 years (90%).

Figure 3.1.3: Perception of quality of life – by ethnicity (%)



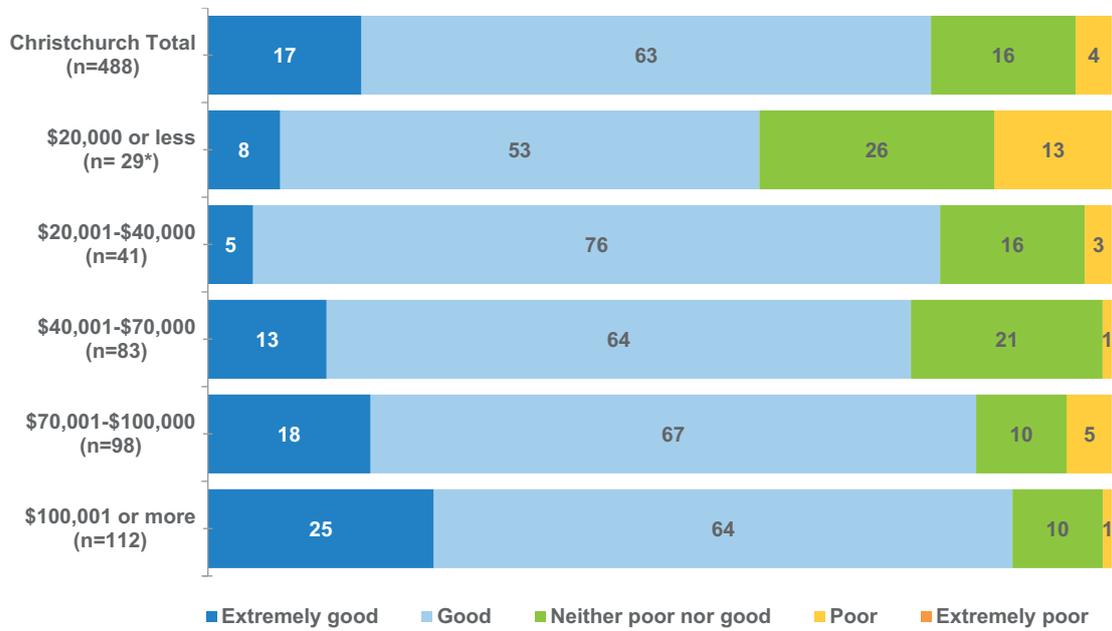
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to rate their quality of life as *poor* are:

- Asian/Indian (13% compared with 4% overall).

Figure 3.1.4: Perception of quality of life – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

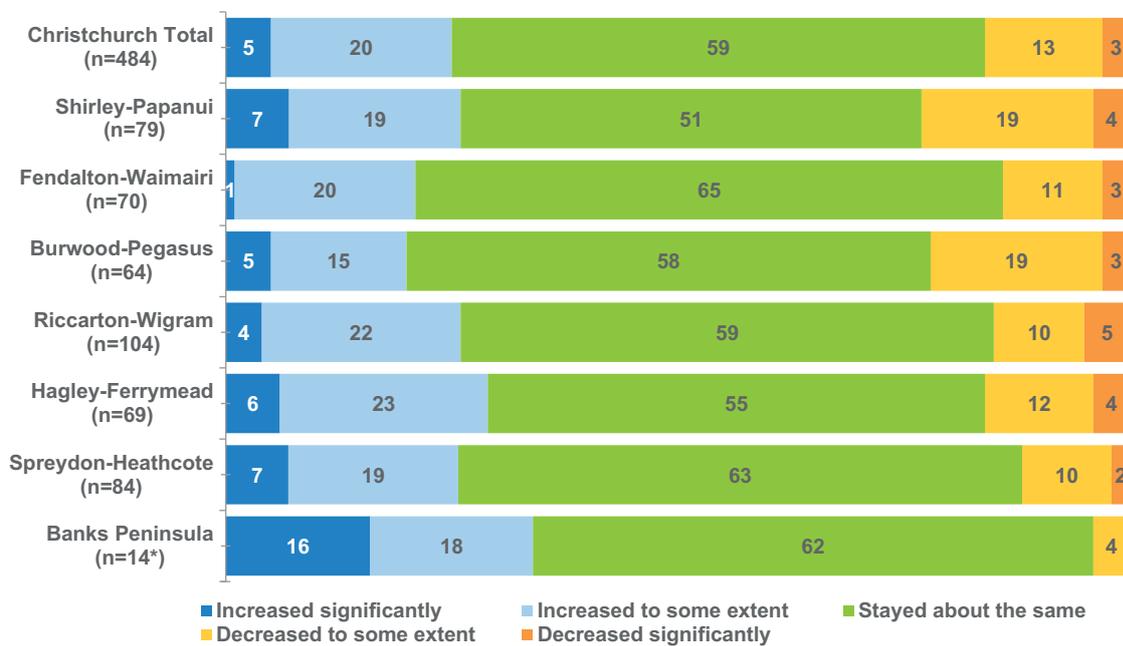
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (89%).

### 3.2 QUALITY OF LIFE COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS AGO

A quarter of respondents living in Christchurch say their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago, with 5% saying it has *increased significantly* and 20% saying it has *increased to some extent*.

Sixteen percent of respondents say that their quality of life has decreased (*decreased significantly* or *decreased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago.

Figure 3.2.1: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by ward (%)

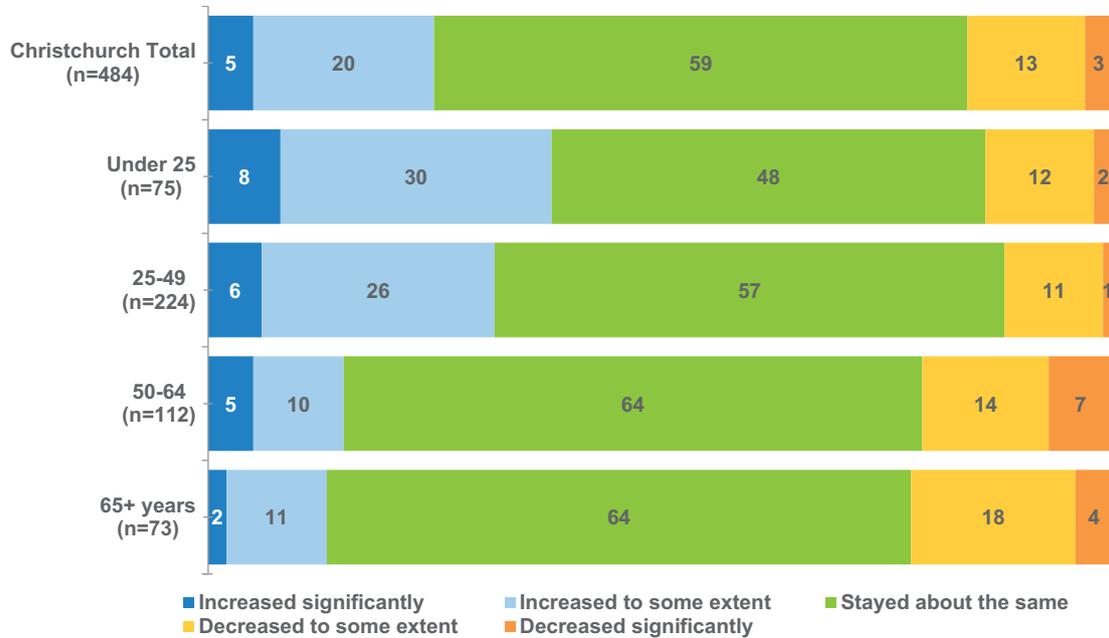


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents’ rating of their quality of life compared to 12 months ago.

Figure 3.2.2: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

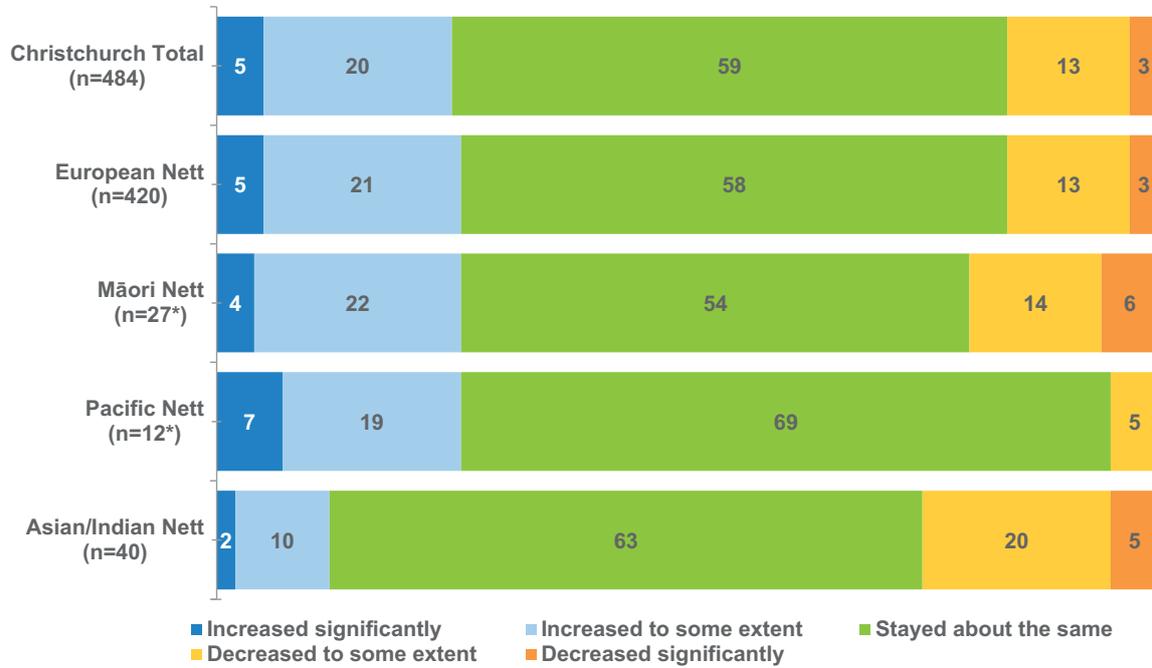
Those more likely to say their quality of life has increased (*increased significantly or increased to some extent*) compared to 12 months ago are:

- Under 25 years (38%) and aged 25 to 49 years (32%).

Those *less* likely to say their quality of life has increased compared to 12 months ago are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (15%) and 65+ years (13%).

Figure 3.2.3: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by ethnicity (%)



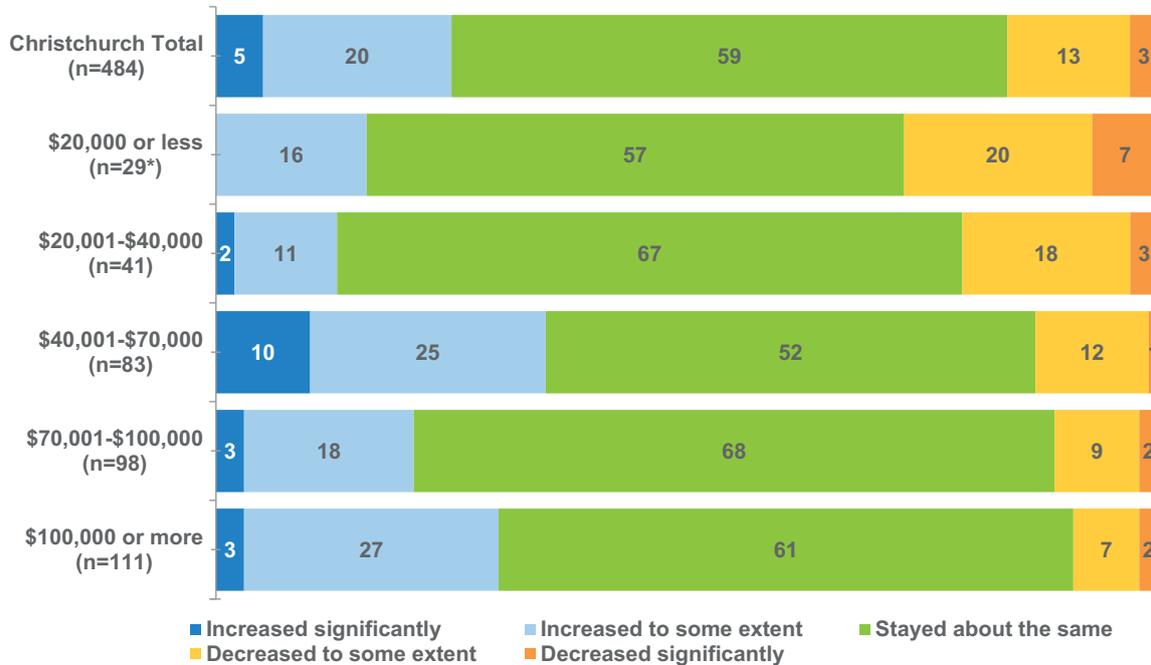
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Asian/Indian (12%).

Figure 3.2.4: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (35%).

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (9% compared to Christchurch total of 16%).

# HEALTH AND WELLBEING

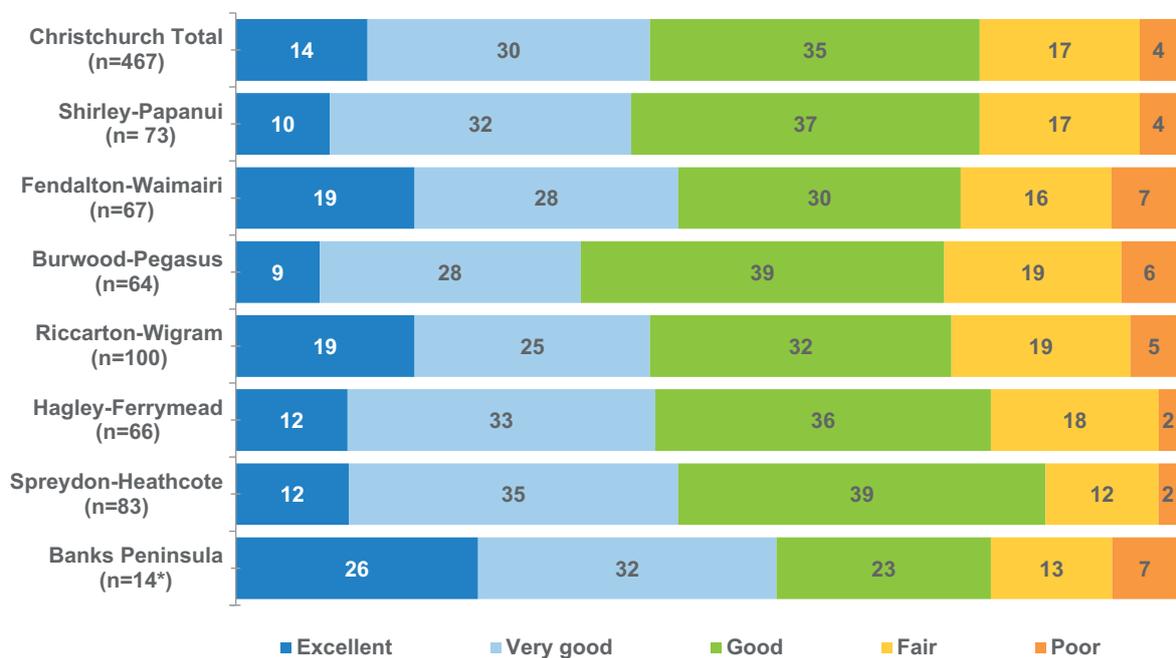


# HEALTH AND WELLBEING

## 4.1 OVERALL HEALTH

Eight in ten (79%) of the respondents living in the Christchurch area rate their health positively, responding with a rating of either *excellent* (14%), *very good* (30%), or *good* (35%).

Figure 4.1.1: Overall health – by ward (%)

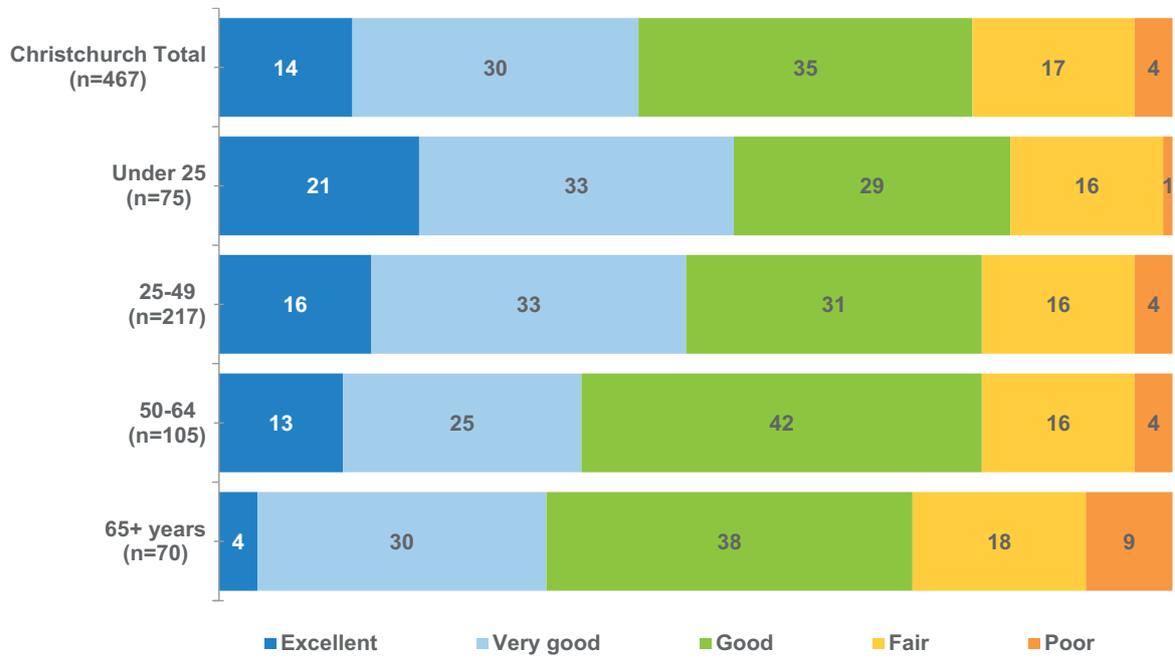


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents’ rating of their health.

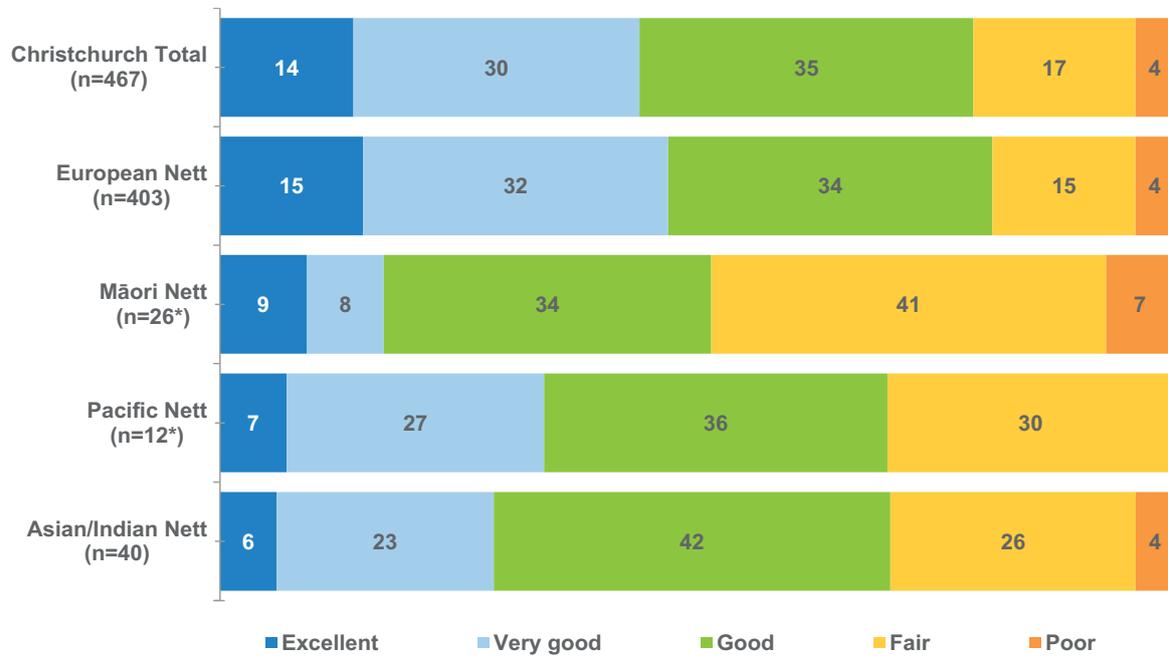
Figure 4.1.2: Overall health – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' rating of their health.

Figure 4.1.3: Overall health – by ethnicity (%)



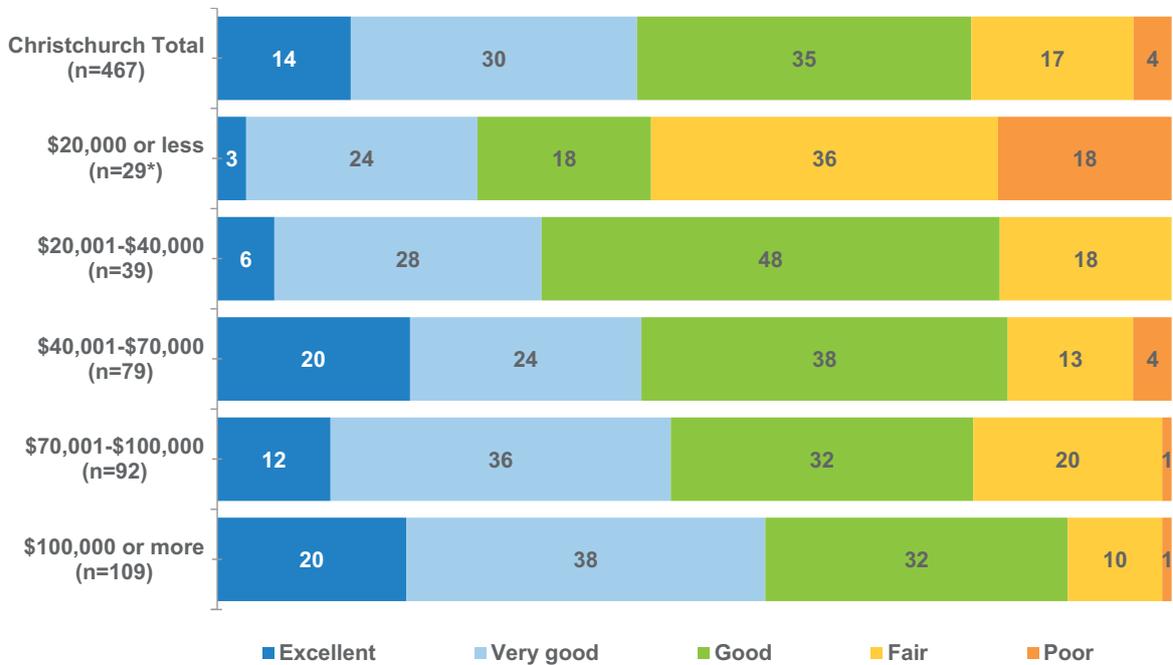
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Asian/Indian (29%).

Figure 4.1.4: Overall health – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

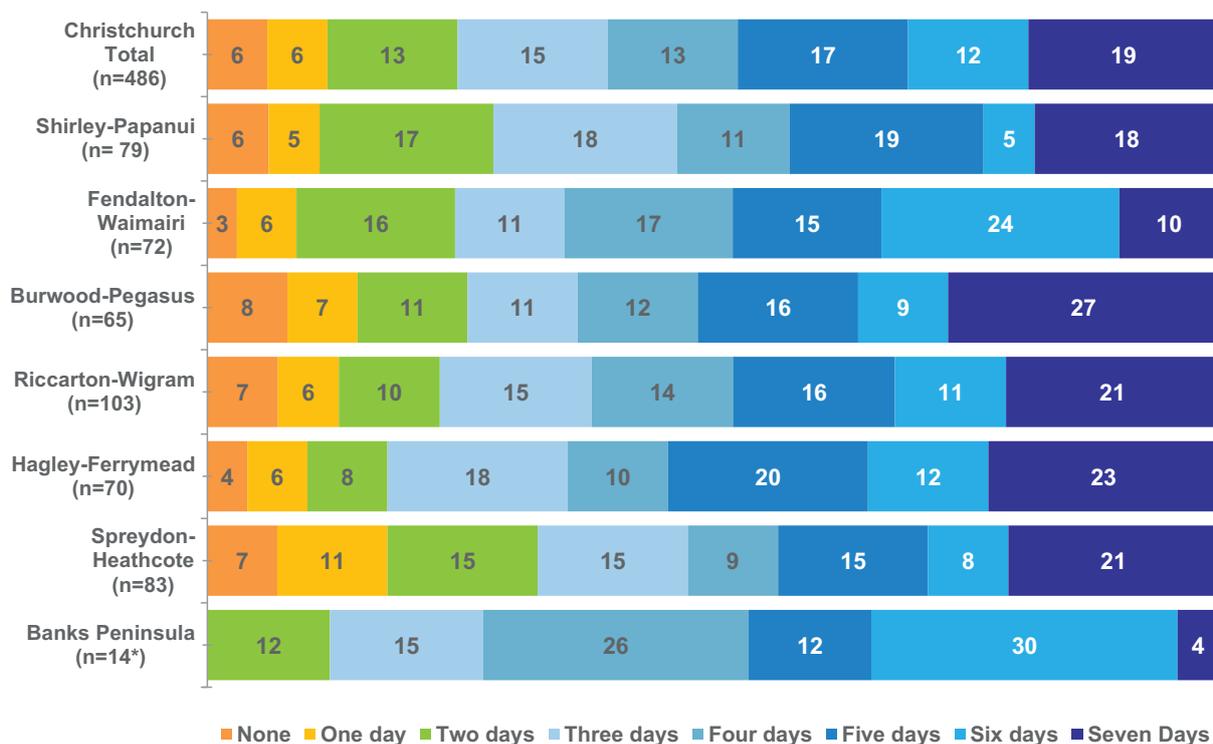
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (58%).

## 4.2 FREQUENCY OF DOING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Respondents were asked to indicate how many days in the previous week they had been ‘active’. Being active was defined as doing 15 minutes or more of vigorous activity (activity which makes you breathe a lot harder than normal), or 30 minutes or more of moderate exercise (e.g. brisk walking).

Just under two in ten (19%) Christchurch respondents report that they have been active every day in the seven days leading up to interviewing, with just under half (48%) reporting that they have been active on five or more days in the week prior to the survey. Six percent of respondents have not been active in the week prior to the survey.

Figure 4.2.1: Frequency of doing physical activity – by ward (%)

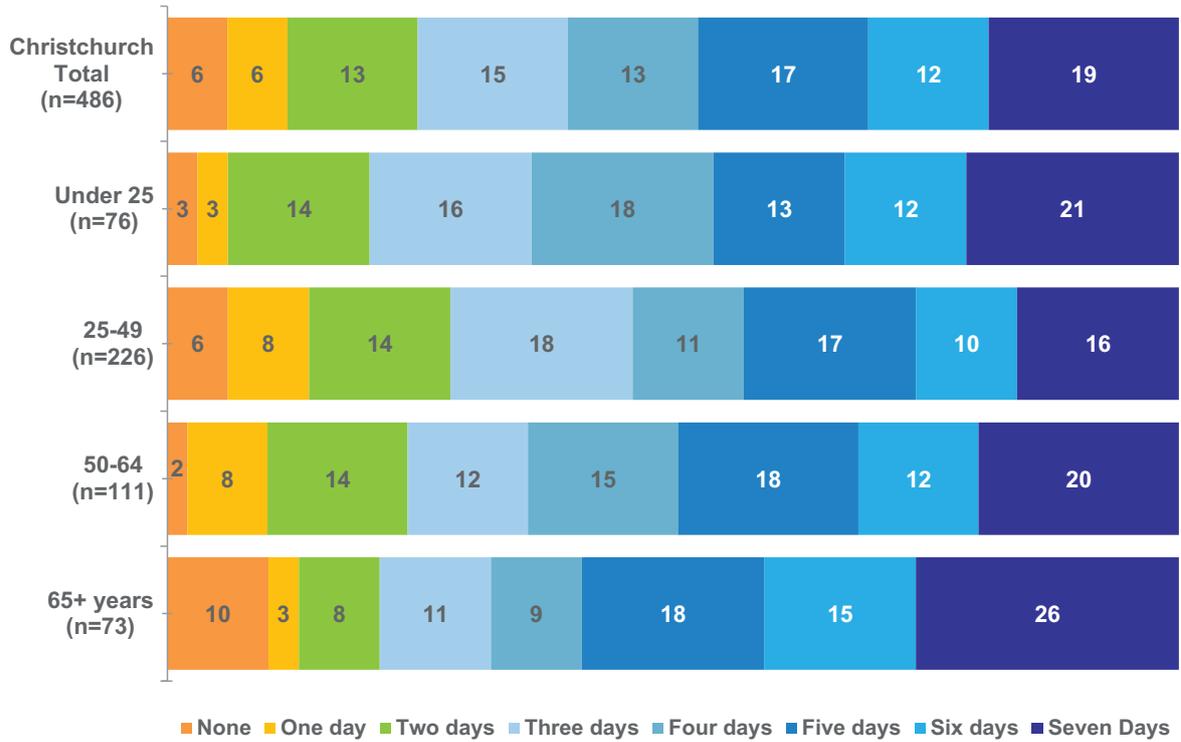


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward relating to the frequency of doing physical activity.

Figure 4.2.2: Frequency of doing physical activity – by age (%)

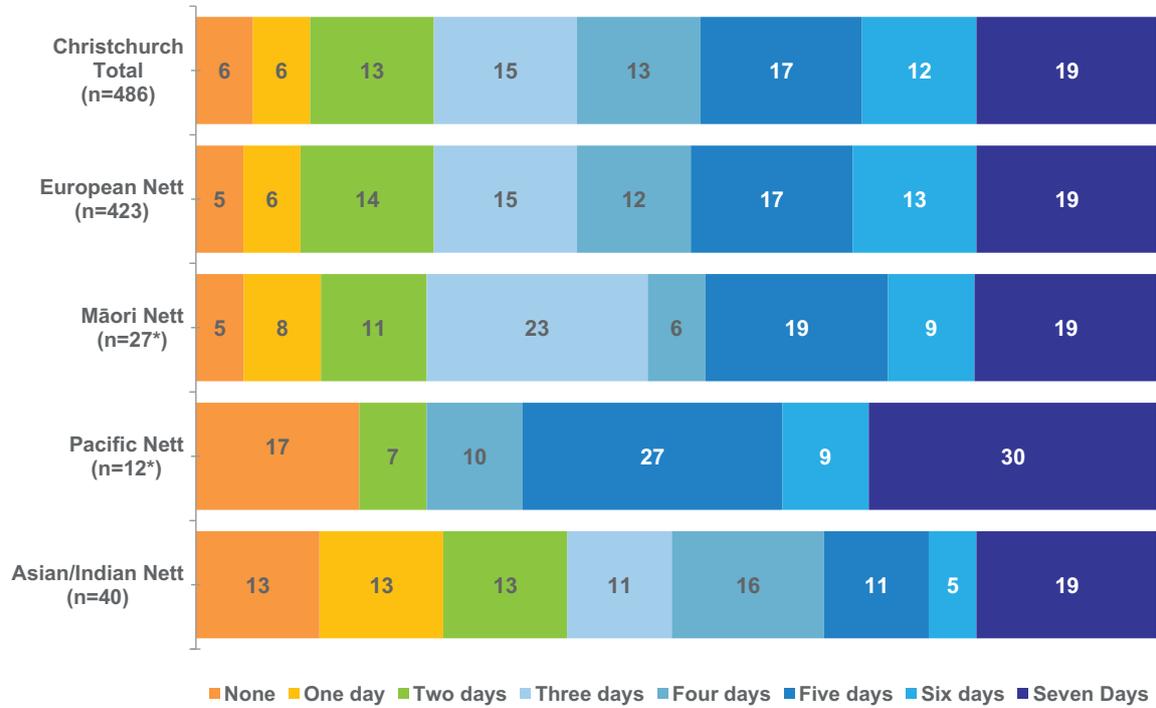


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those less likely to say they have been active for one/two days in the previous week are:

- Aged 65+ years (11% compared to the Christchurch total of 19%).

Figure 4.2.3: Frequency of doing physical activity – by ethnicity (%)

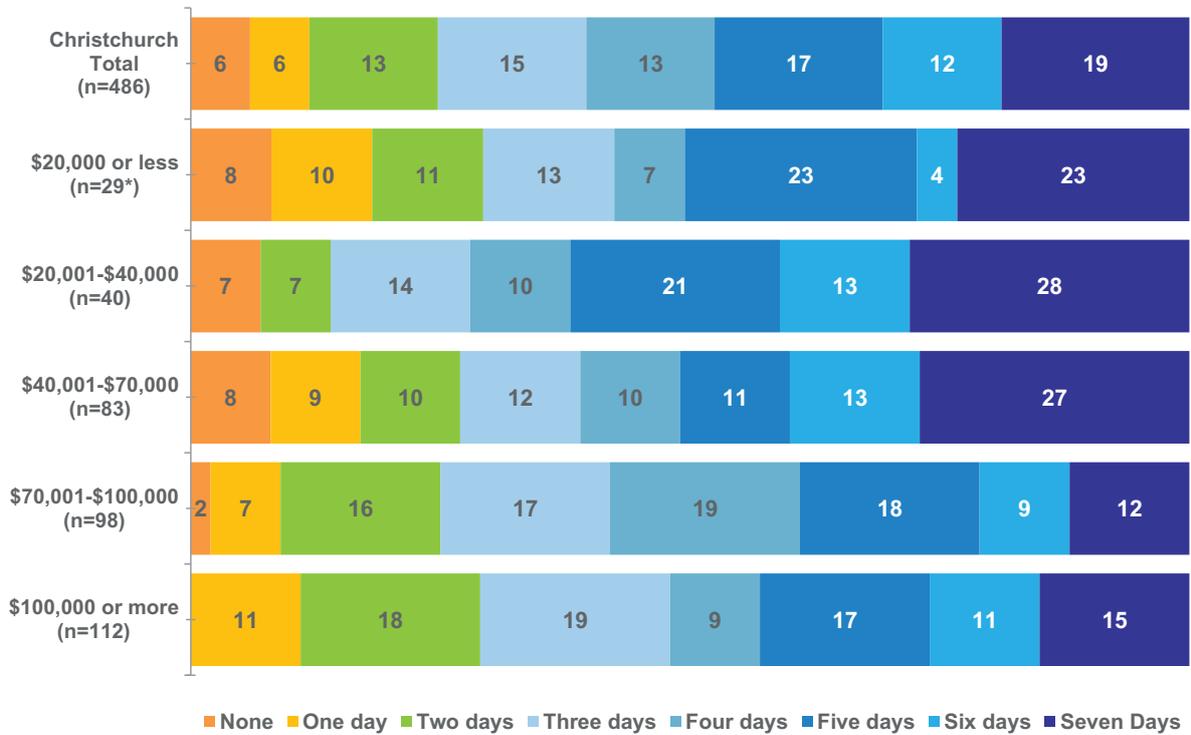


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity relating to the frequency of doing physical activity.

Figure 4.2.4: Frequency of doing physical activity – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

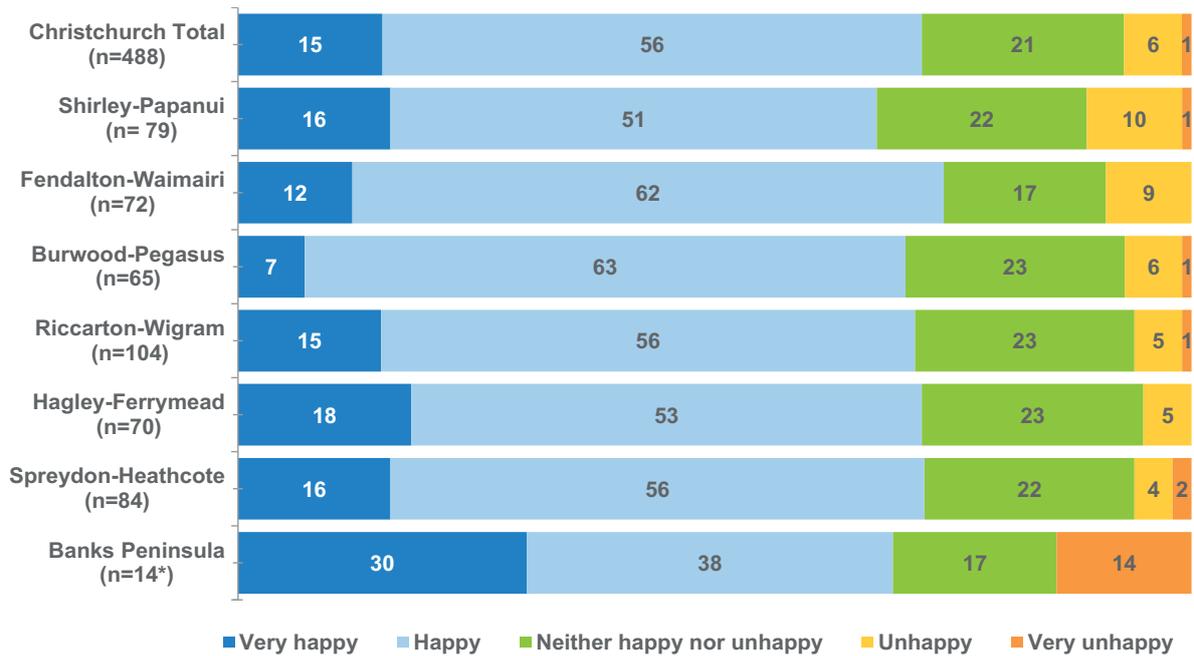
Those more likely to say they have been active five or more days in the week prior to the survey are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (62%).

### 4.3 EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Seven in ten (71%) of Christchurch respondents state that they are in general *very happy* (15%) or *happy* (56%).

Figure 4.3.1: Rating of happiness these days – by ward (%)

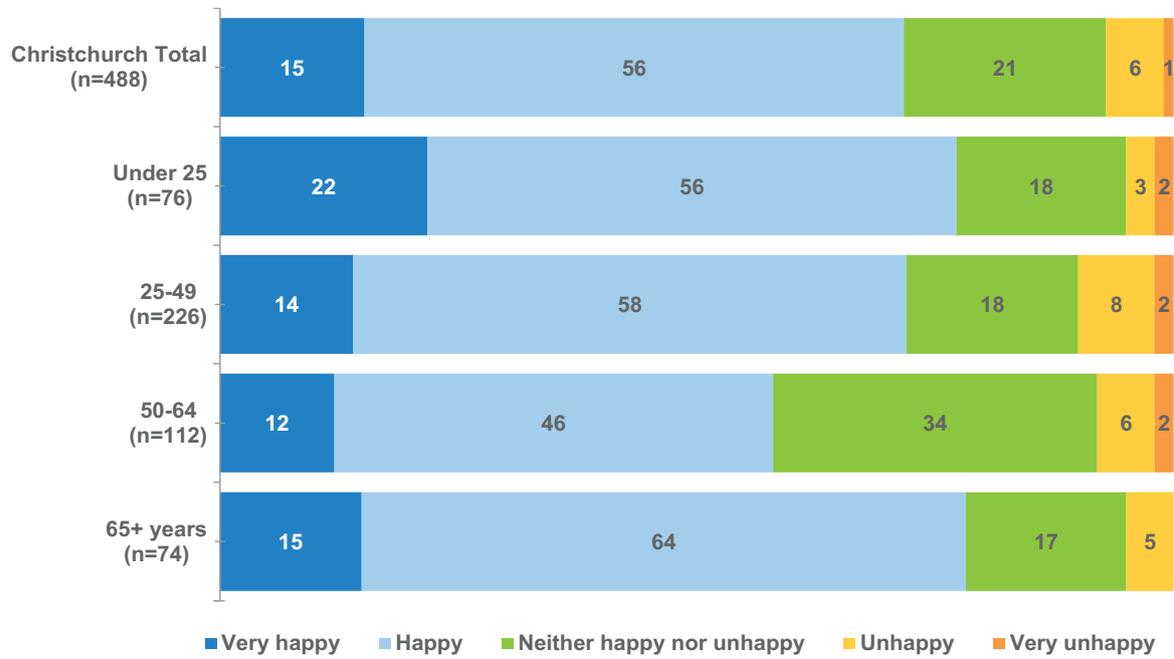


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents’ rating of their emotional wellbeing.

Figure 4.3.2: Rating of happiness these days – by age (%)

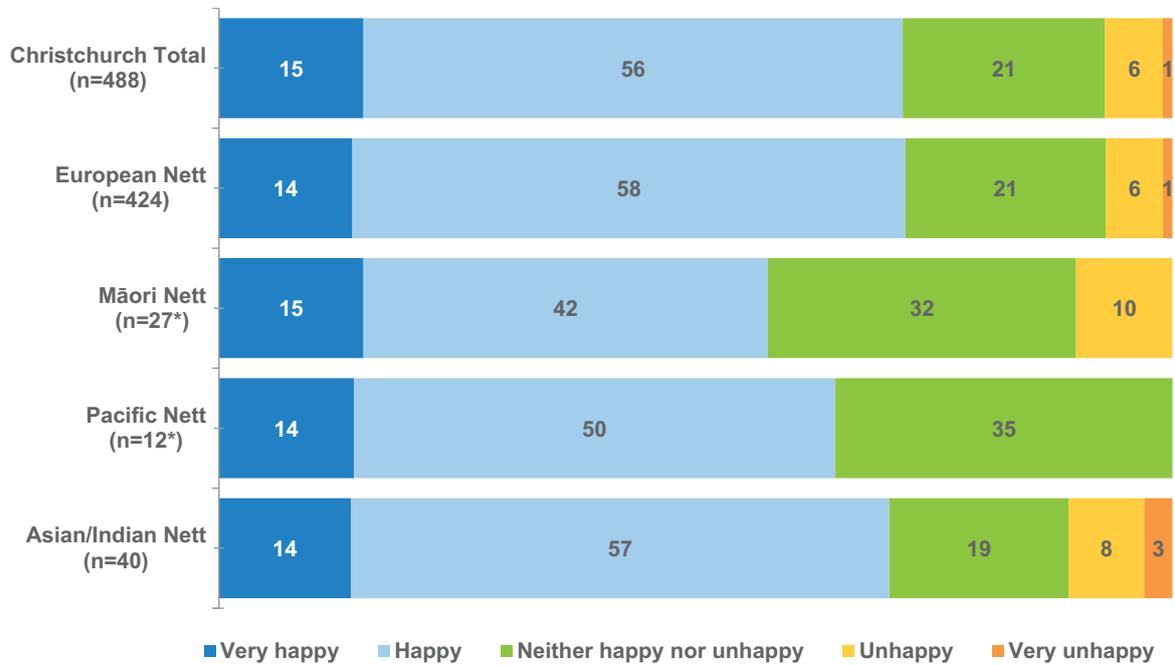


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to say that in general they are happy (*happy* or *very happy*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (58%).

Figure 4.3.3: Rating of happiness these days – by ethnicity (%)

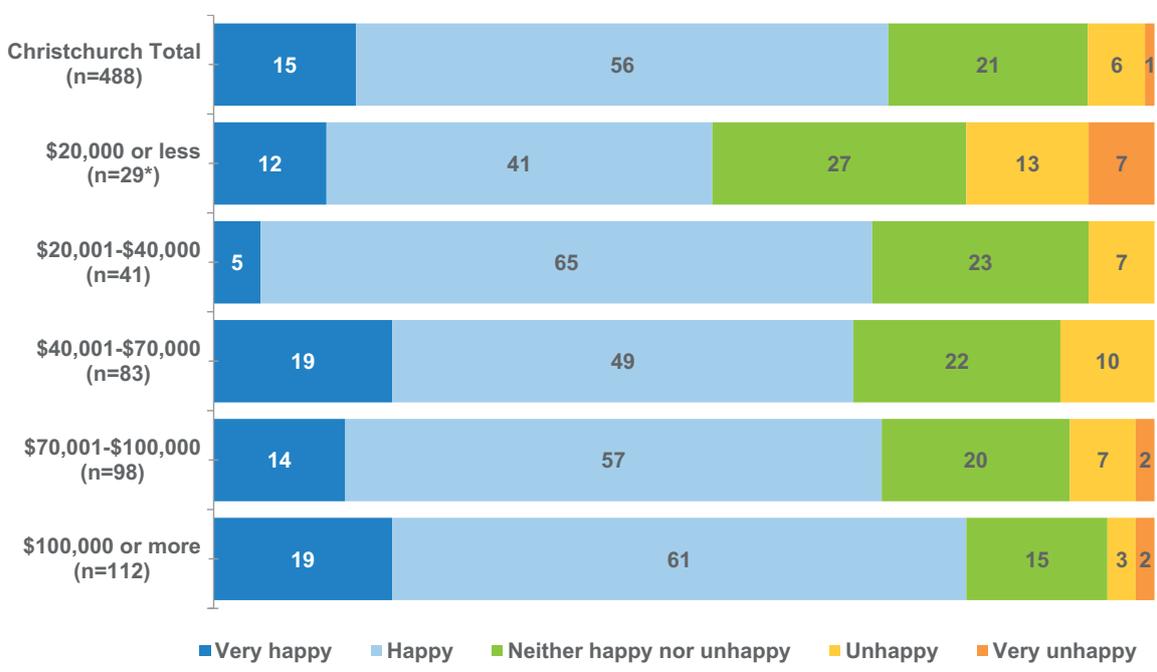


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' rating of their emotional wellbeing.

Figure 4.3.4: Rating of happiness these days – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to state that in general they are *happy* or *very happy* are:

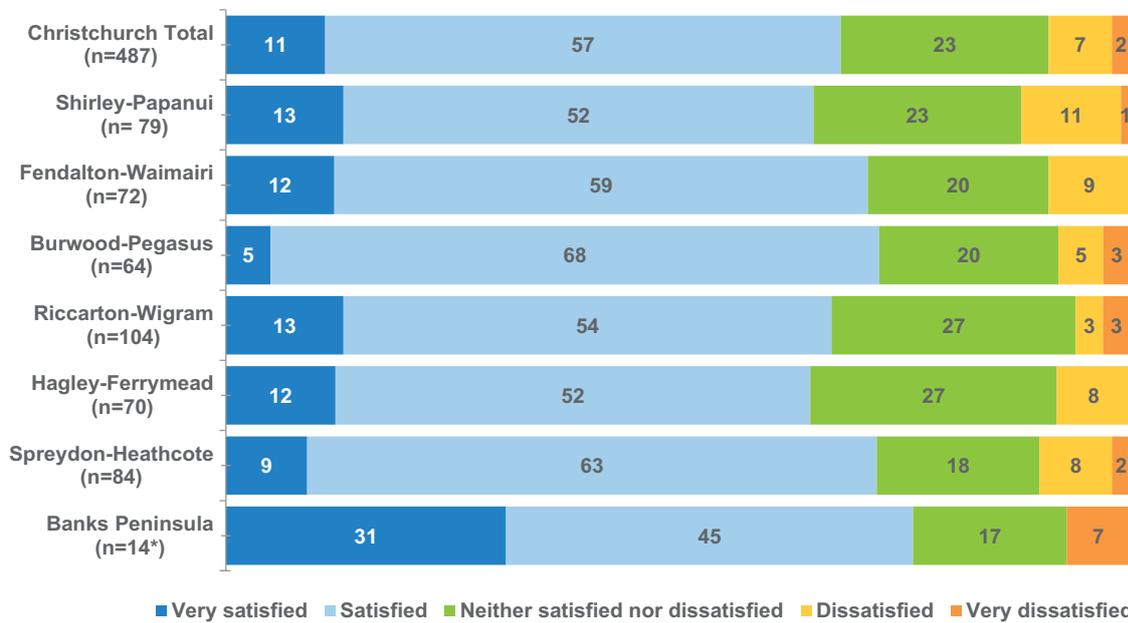
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (80%).

### 4.4 SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL

Respondents were asked ‘taking everything into account, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life in general these days?’

Just under seven in ten (68%) Christchurch respondents are satisfied with their life in general, responding with a rating of either *very satisfied* (11%) or *satisfied* (57%).

Figure 4.4.1: Satisfaction with life in general – by ward (%)

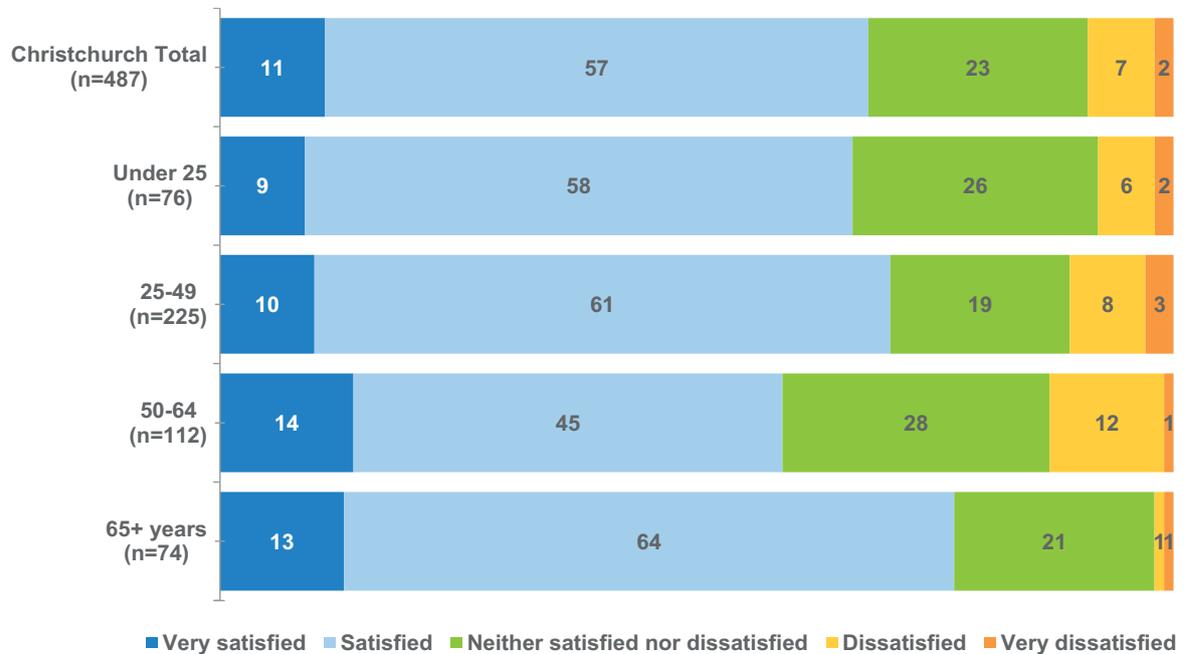


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents’ ratings of life in general.

Figure 4.4.2: Satisfaction with life in general – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

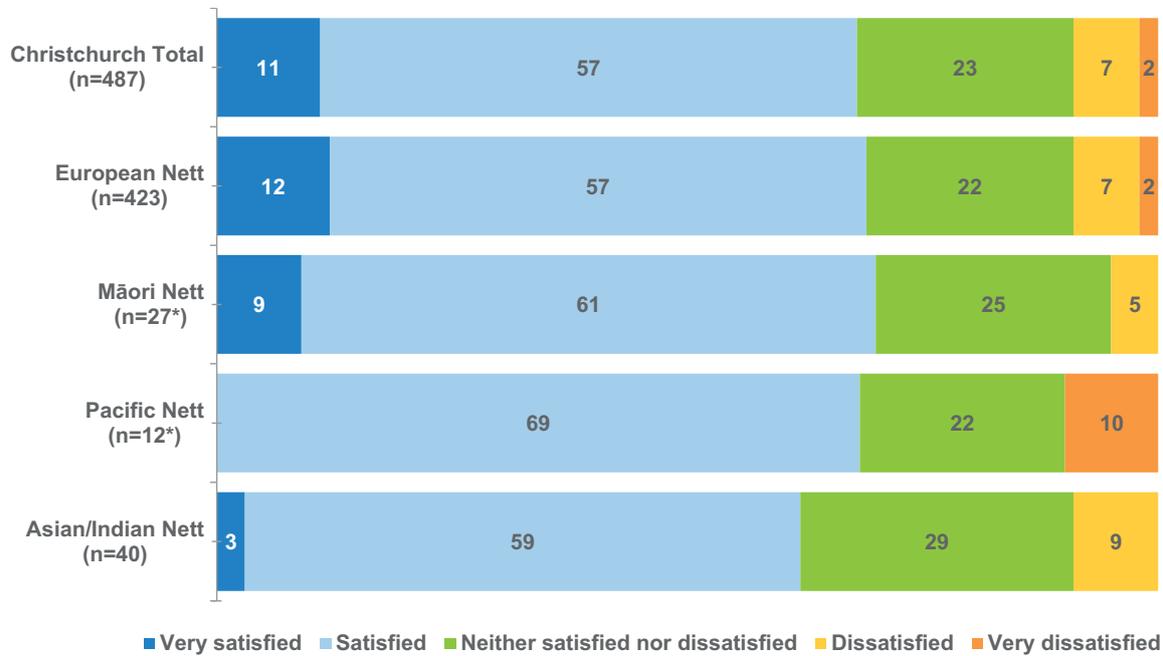
Those *less likely to be satisfied (satisfied or very satisfied)* with their life in general are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (59%).

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

- Aged 65+ years (2% compared to the Christchurch total of 9%).

Figure 4.4.3: Satisfaction with life in general – by ethnicity (%)

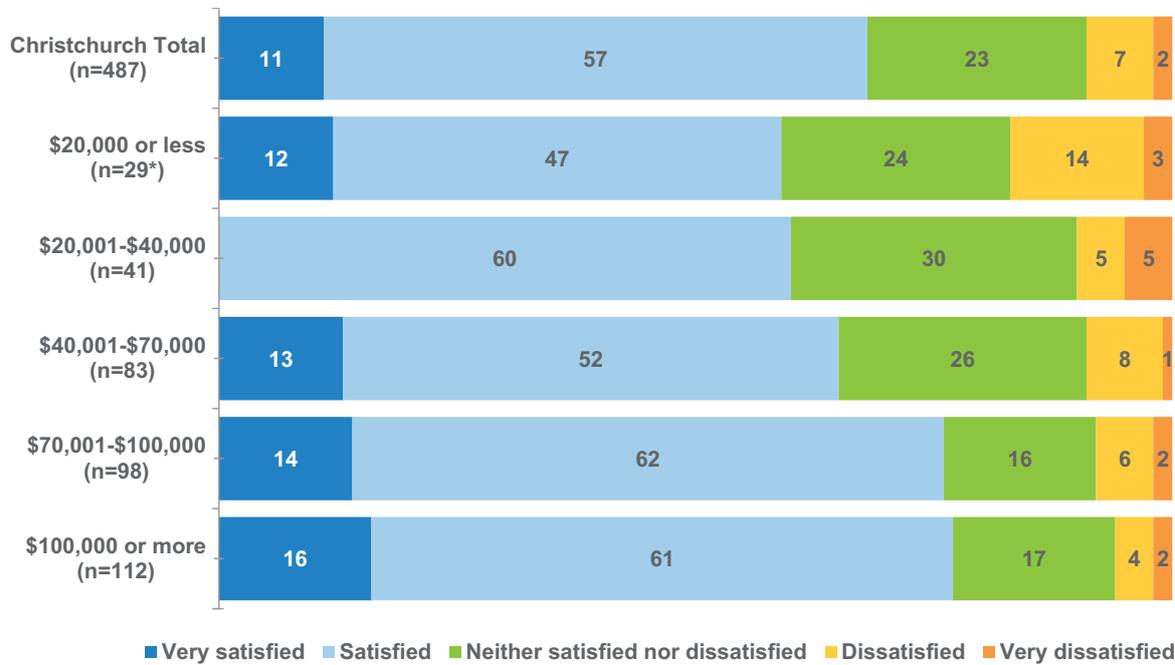


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' ratings of satisfaction with life in general.

Figure 4.4.4: Satisfaction with life in general – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

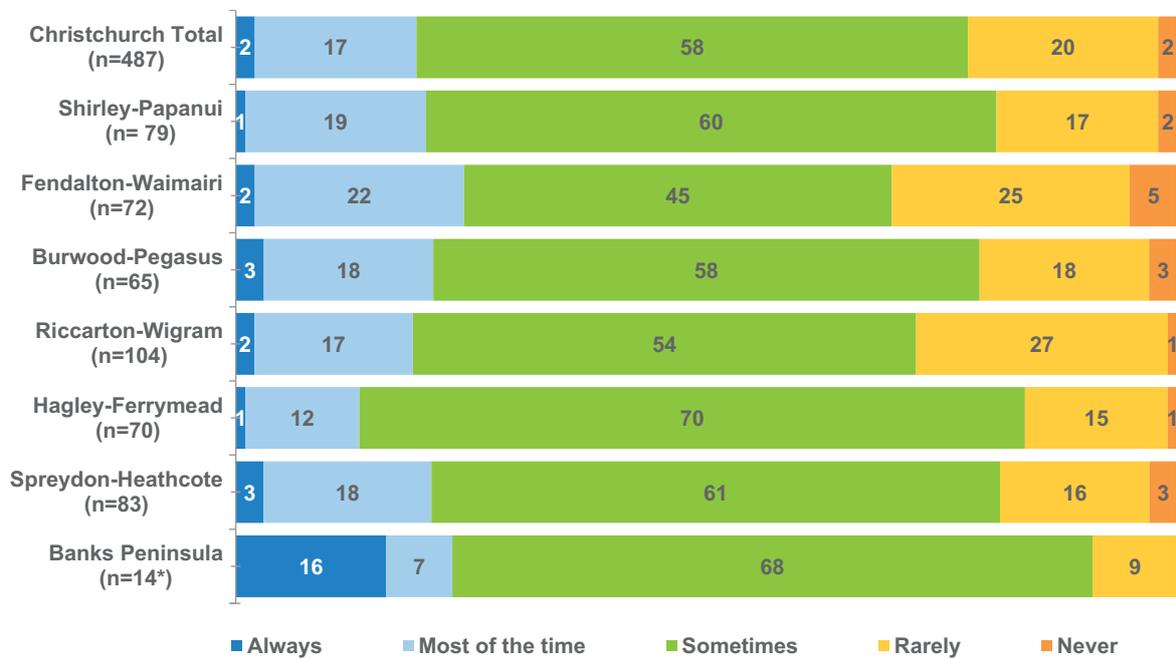
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (77%).

## 4.5 STRESS

Respondents were asked how often over the previous 12 months they have experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them.

One in five (19%) Christchurch respondents state that they have regularly experienced stress that has had a negative effect on them, with 2% experiencing stress *always* and 17% experiencing stress *most of the time*.

Figure 4.5.1: Frequency of experiencing stress – by ward (%)

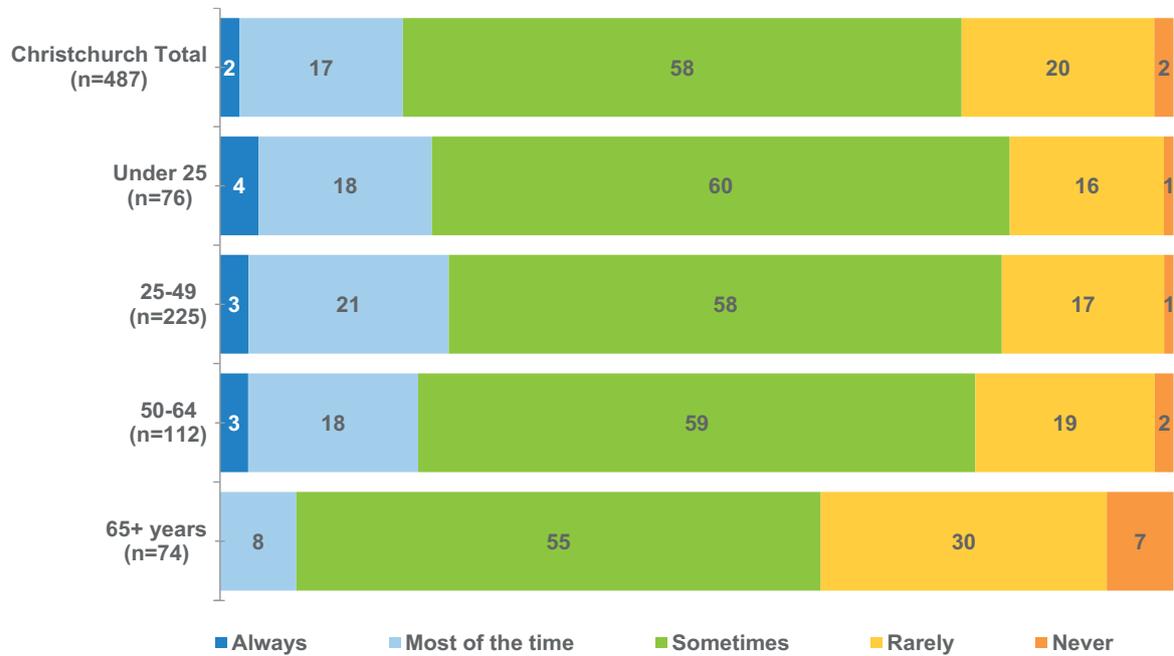


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents’ frequency of experiencing stress.

Figure 4.5.2: Frequency of experiencing stress – by age (%)

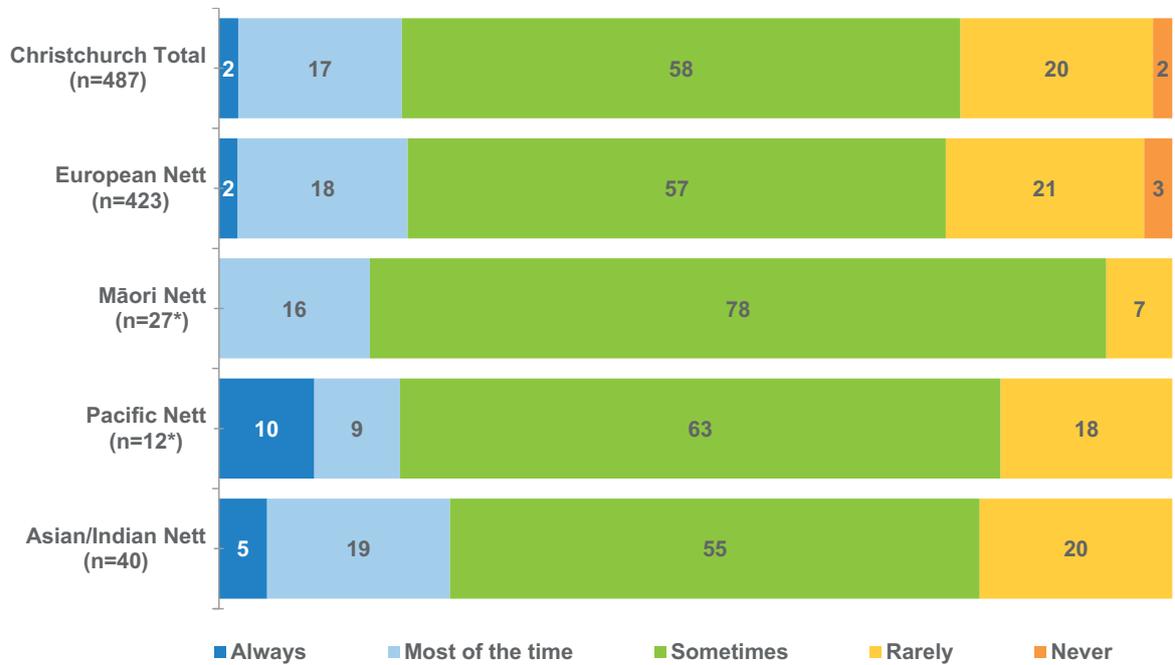


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 65+ years (8%).

Figure 4.5.3: Frequency of experiencing stress – by ethnicity (%)

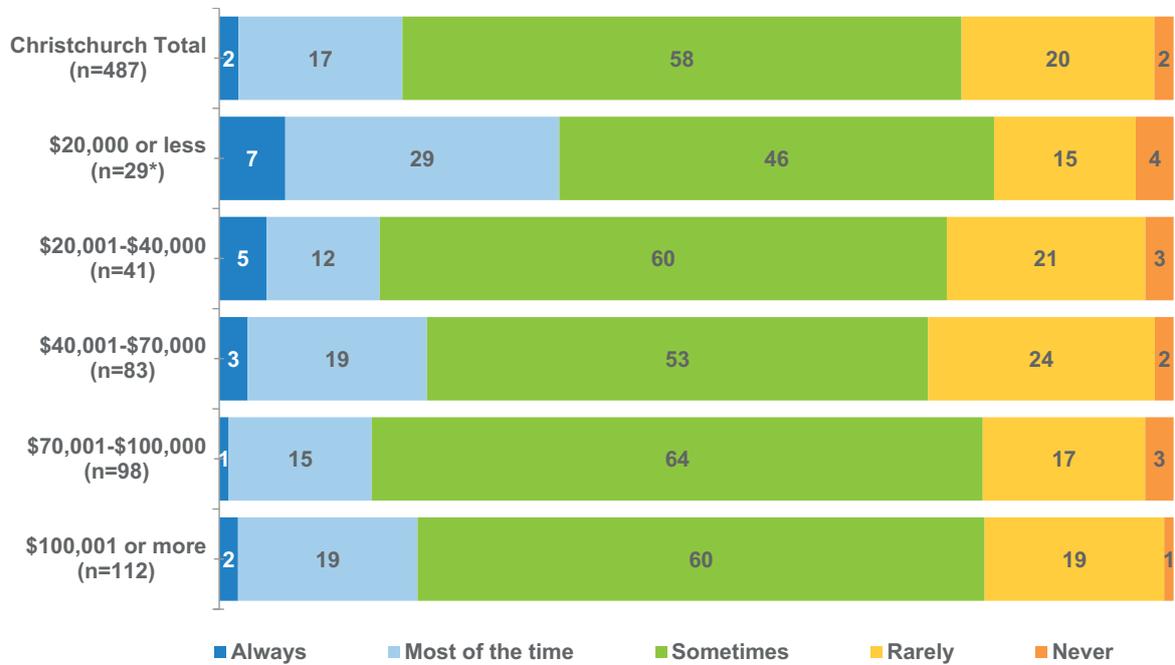


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' frequency of experiencing stress.

Figure 4.5.4: Frequency of experiencing stress – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

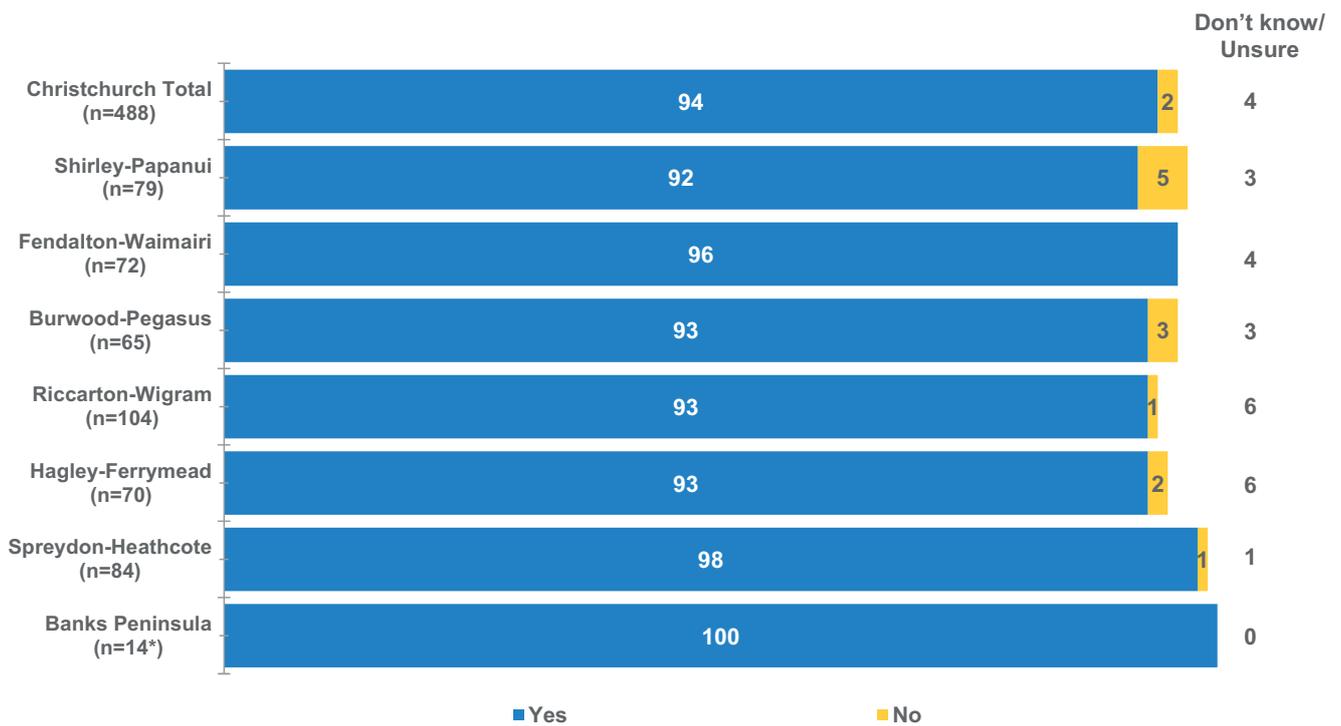
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' frequency of experiencing stress.

### 4.6 AVAILABILITY OF SUPPORT

The majority (94%) of Christchurch respondents say they have someone to turn to for help if they are faced with a serious illness or injury, or need emotional support during a difficult time.

Figure 4.6.1: Availability of support – by ward (%)

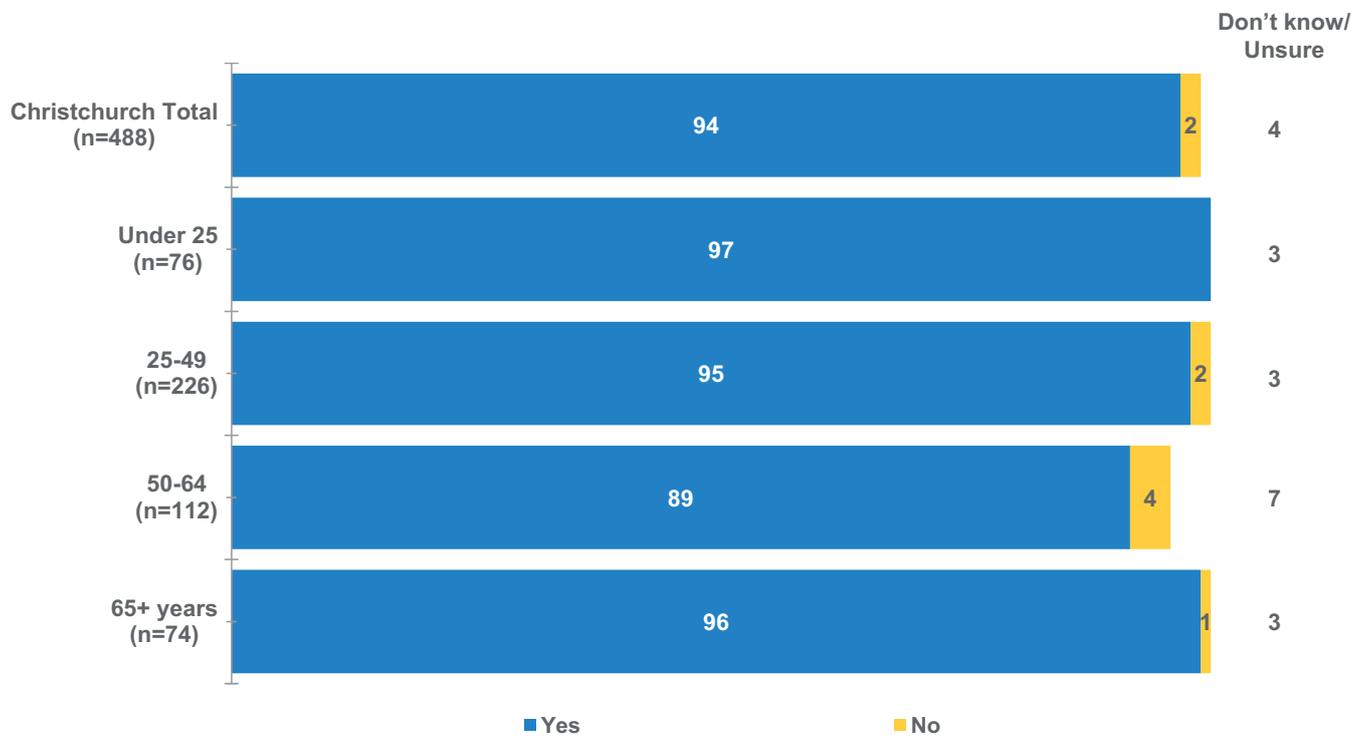


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for the availability of support.

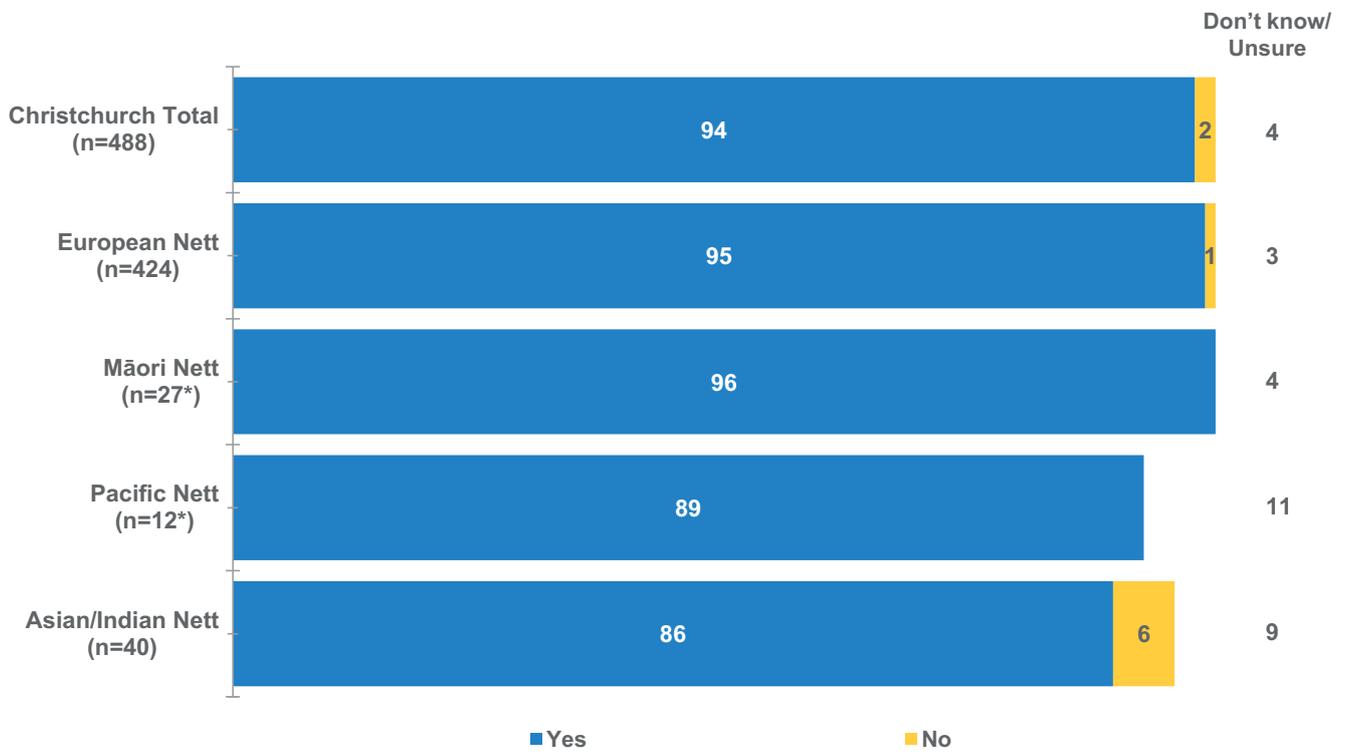
Figure 4.6.2: Availability of support – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for the availability of support.

Figure 4.6.3: Availability of support – by ethnicity (%)



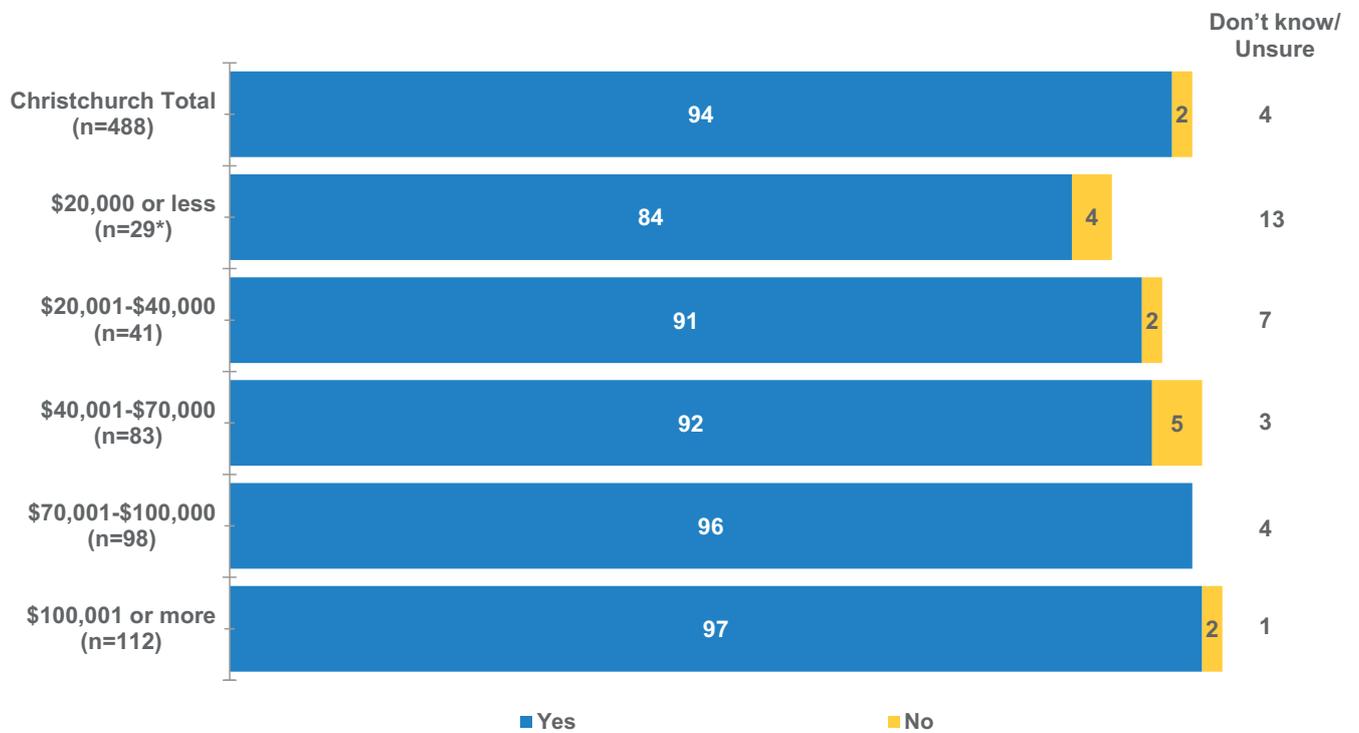
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those less likely to have support available are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (86%).

Figure 4.6.4: Availability of support – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for the availability of support.

# CRIME AND SAFETY



## CRIME AND SAFETY

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

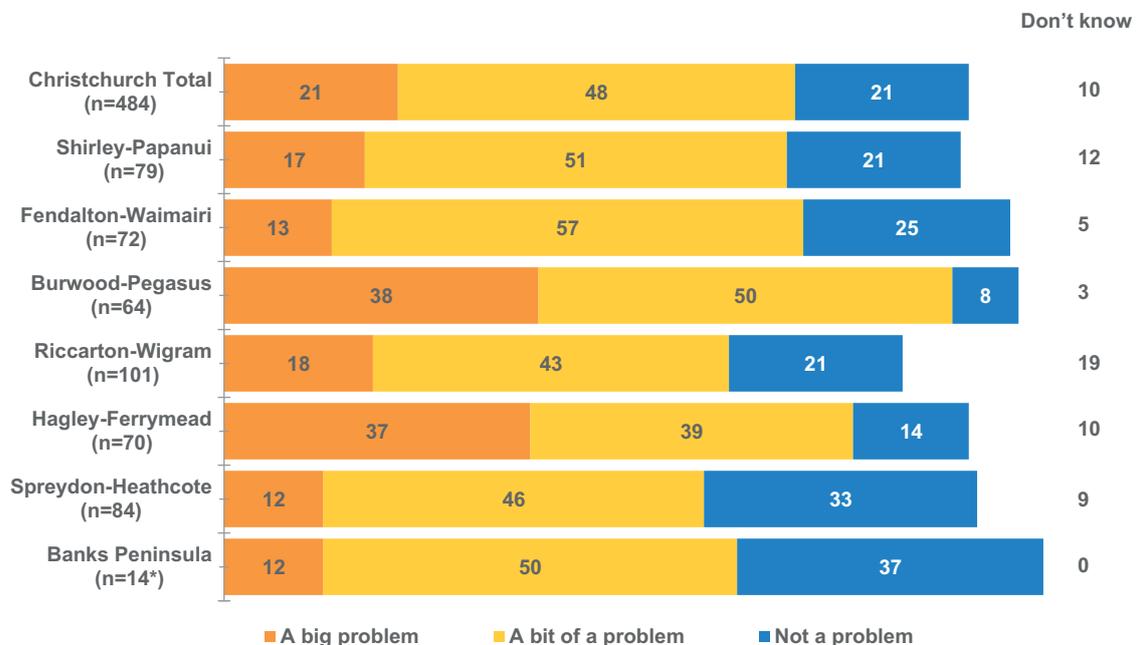
### 5.1 PERCEPTION OF PRESENCE OF CRIME AND OTHER UNDESIRABLE PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a list of 12 possible issues had been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for six issues are reported here (i.e. vandalism, dangerous driving, car theft and damage to cars, people you feel unsafe to be around, alcohol and drug problems and people begging in the street). The rest are reported in section 8: Built and Natural environment.

#### Vandalism

Seven in ten (69%) of Christchurch respondents view vandalism as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 21% describing it as *a big problem* and 48% as *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely to have rated vandalism as a problem than respondents in other cities (69% cf. 49% in other cities)

Figure 5.1.1: Vandalism as a problem – by ward (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

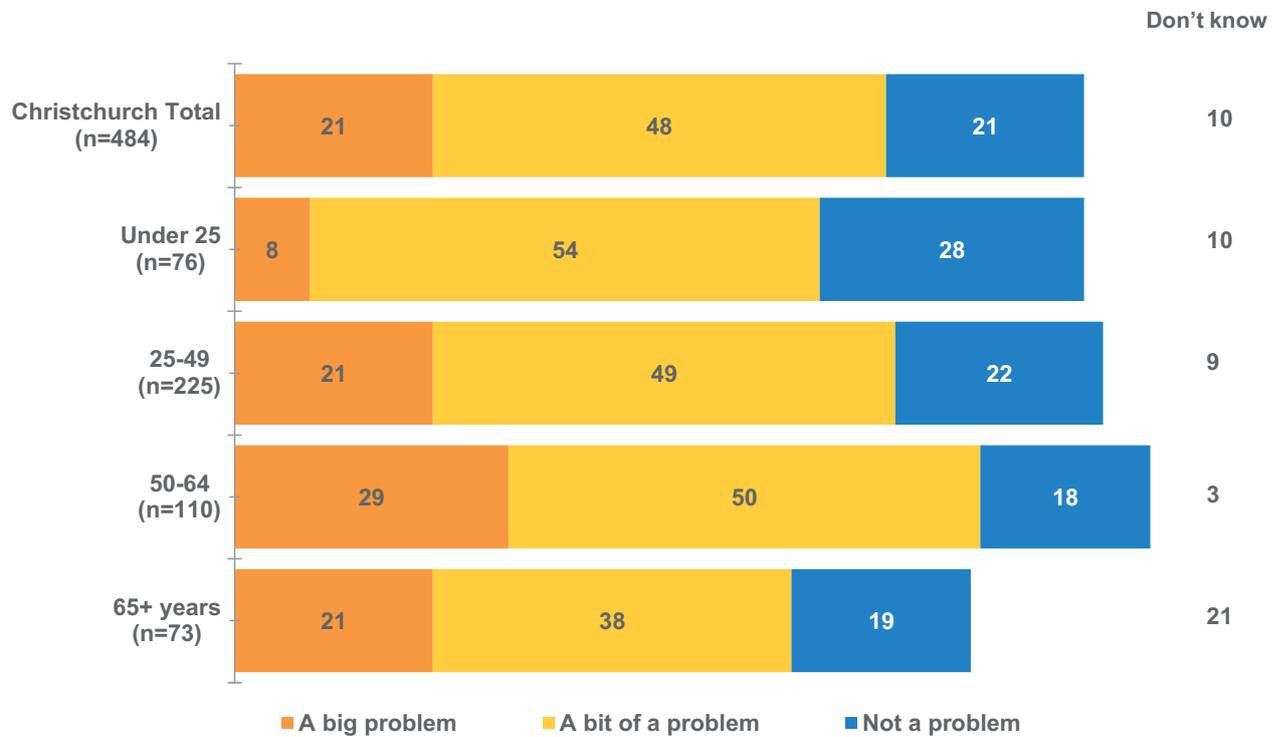
Those more likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (88%).

Those *less* likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (58%).

Figure 5.1.2: Vandalism as a problem – by age (%)

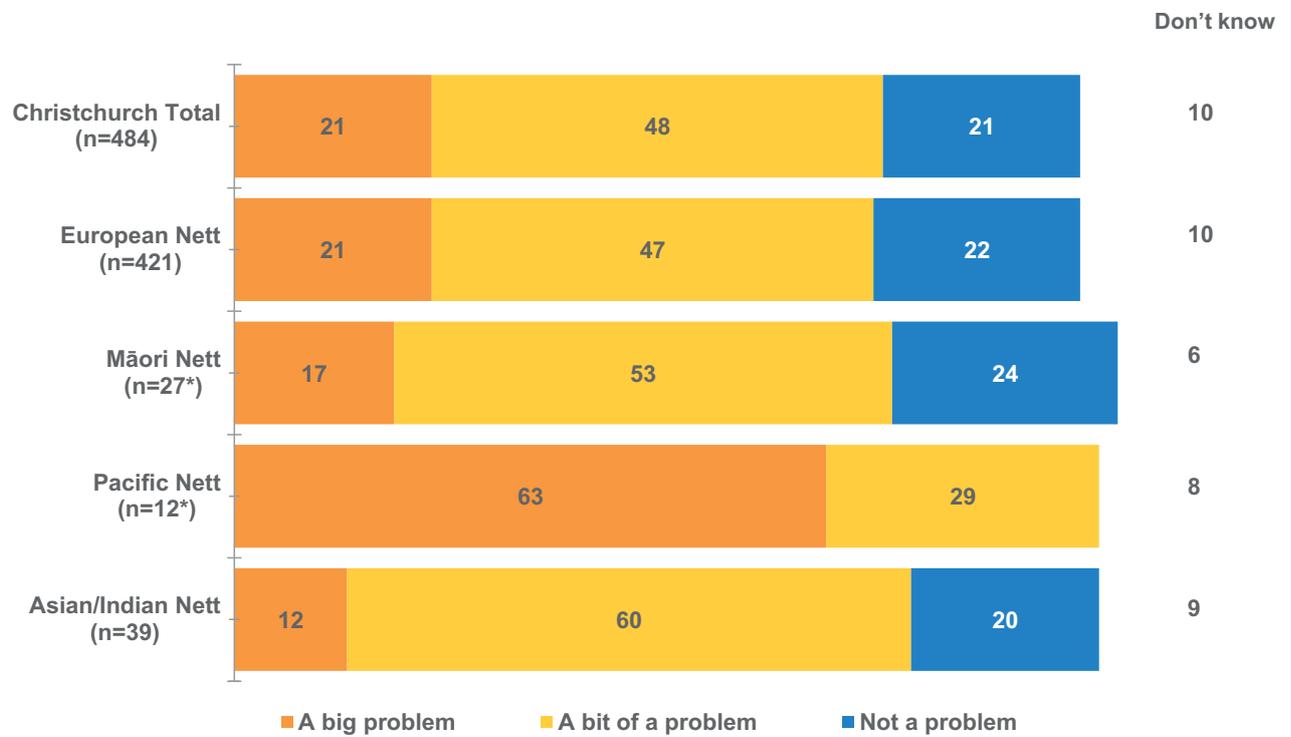


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view vandalism as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) within their area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (79%).

Figure 5.1.3: Vandalism as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

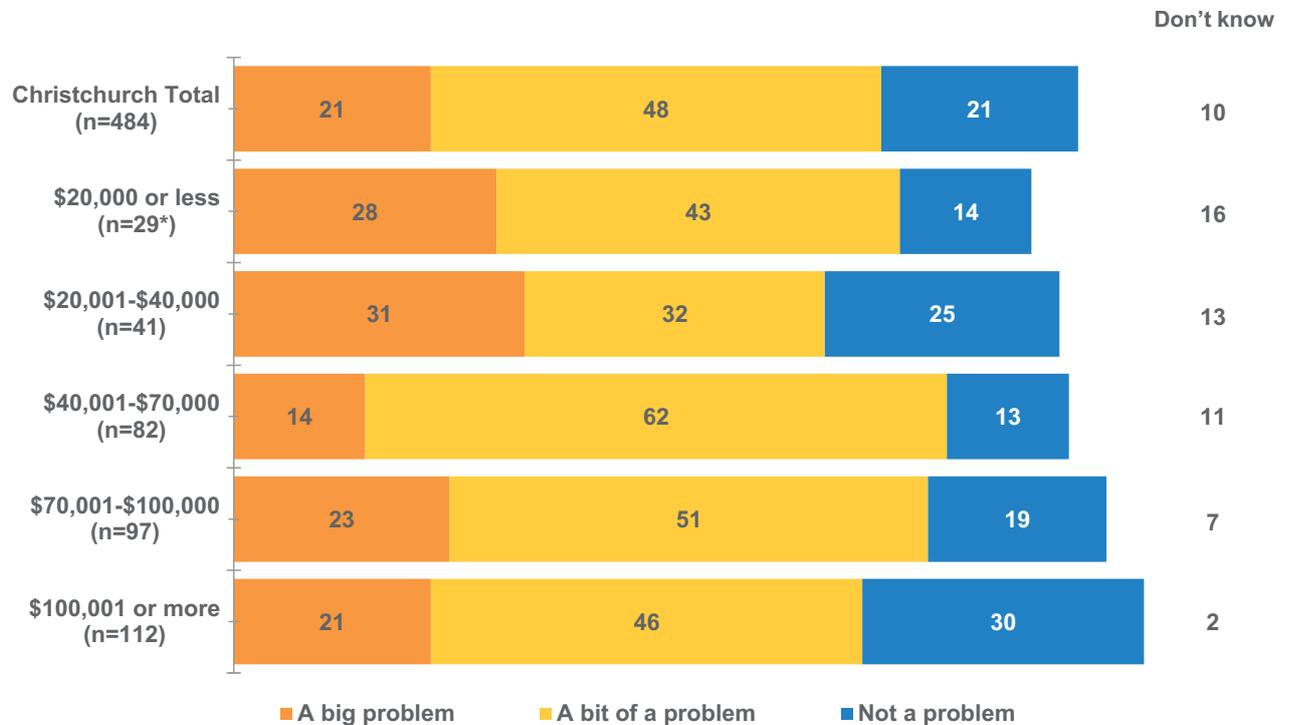


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents perceiving vandalism as a problem.

Figure 5.1.4: Vandalism as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

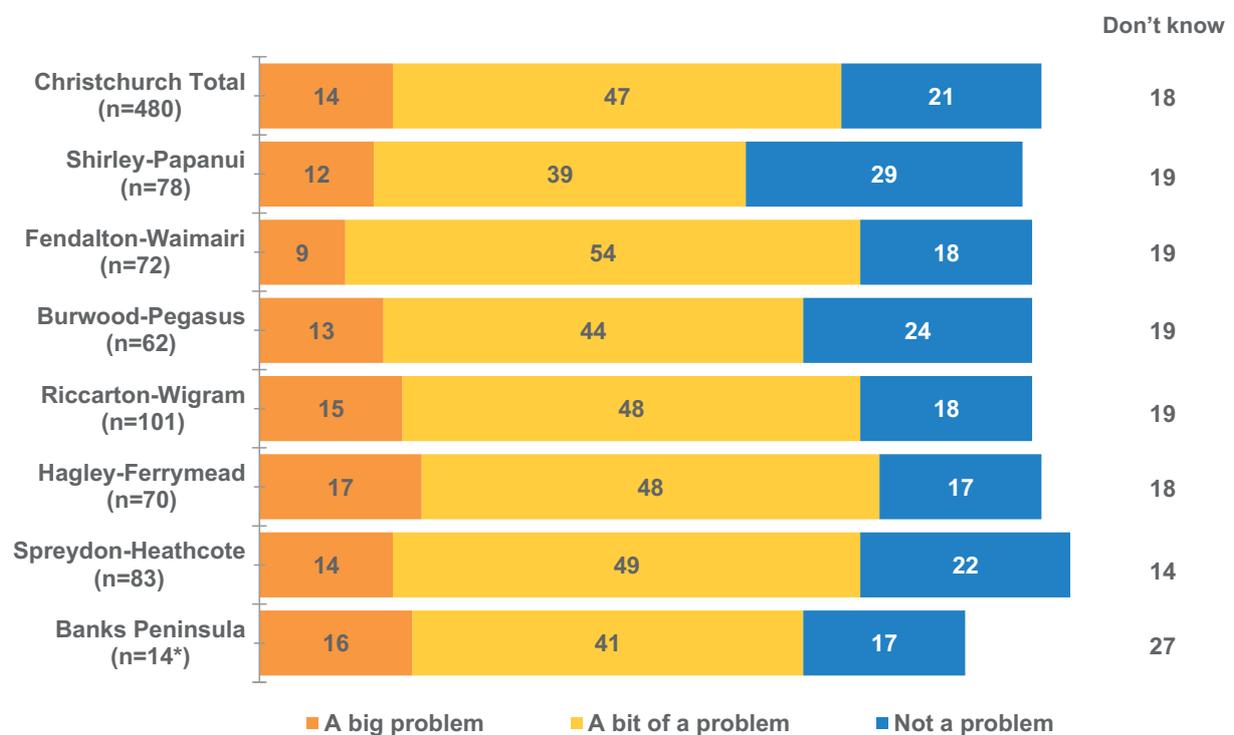
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents perceiving vandalism as a problem.

### Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars

Six in ten (61%) Christchurch respondents view car theft or damage to cars as a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 14% describing it as *a big problem* and 47% as *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem than respondents in other cities (61% cf. 55% in other cities).

Figure 5.1.5: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by ward (%)

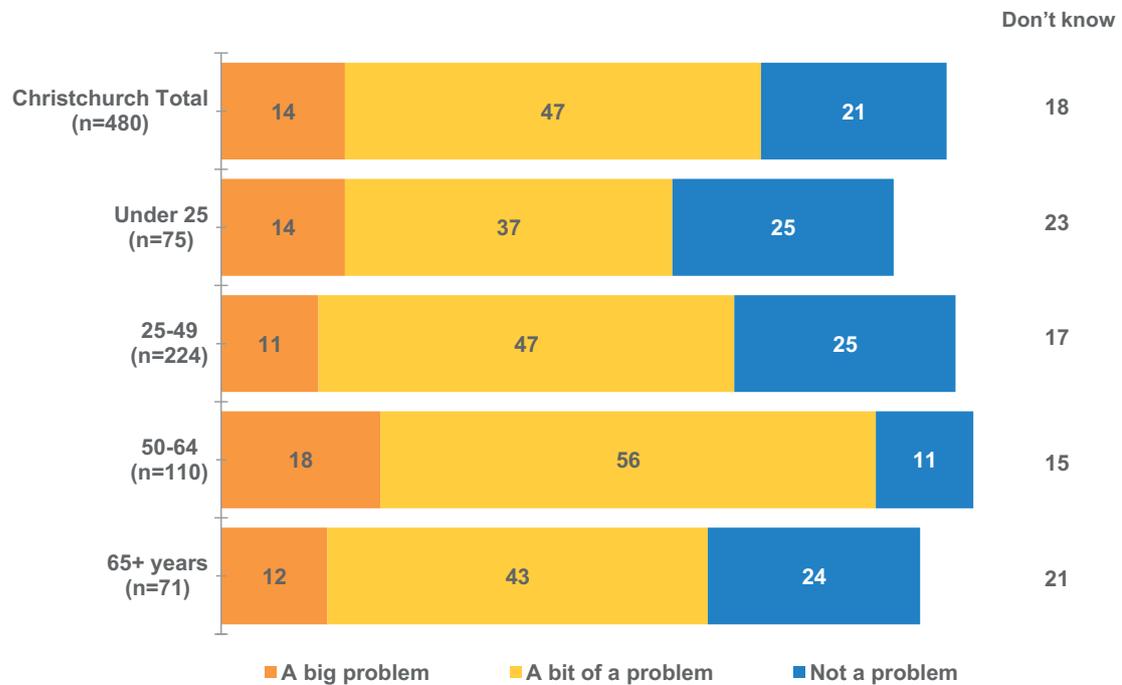


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents perceiving car theft or damage to cars as a problem.

Figure 5.1.6: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by age (%)

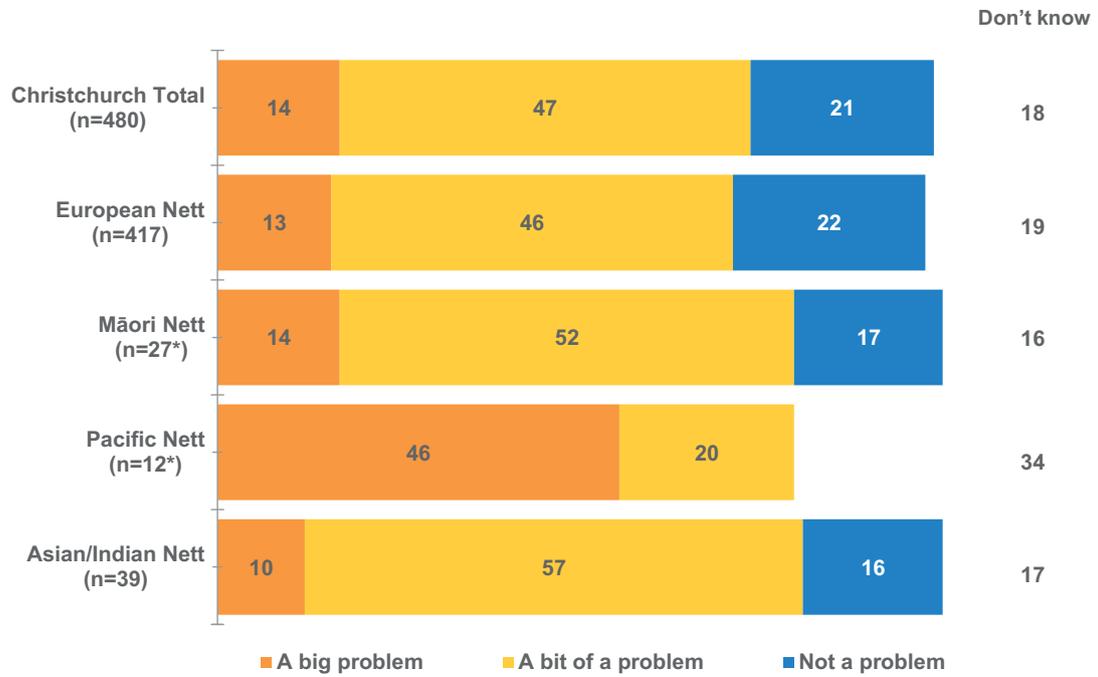


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to view car theft or damage to cars as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (74%).

Figure 5.1.7: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by ethnicity (%)

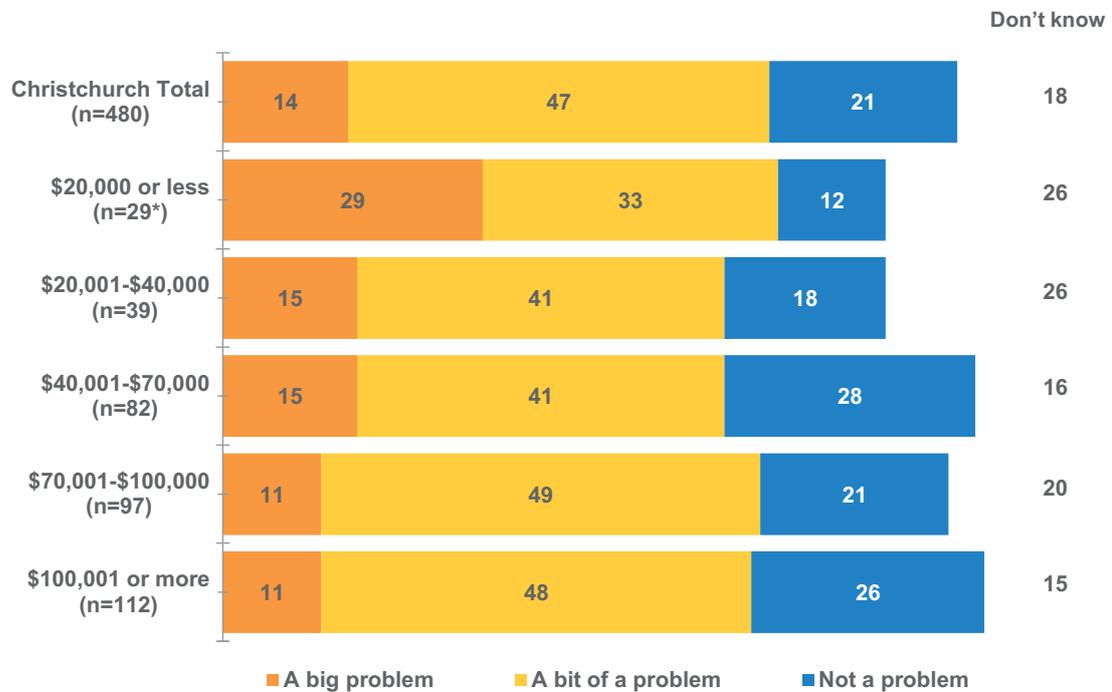


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents perceiving car theft or damage to cars as a problem.

Figure 5.1.8: Car theft or damage to cars as a problem - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

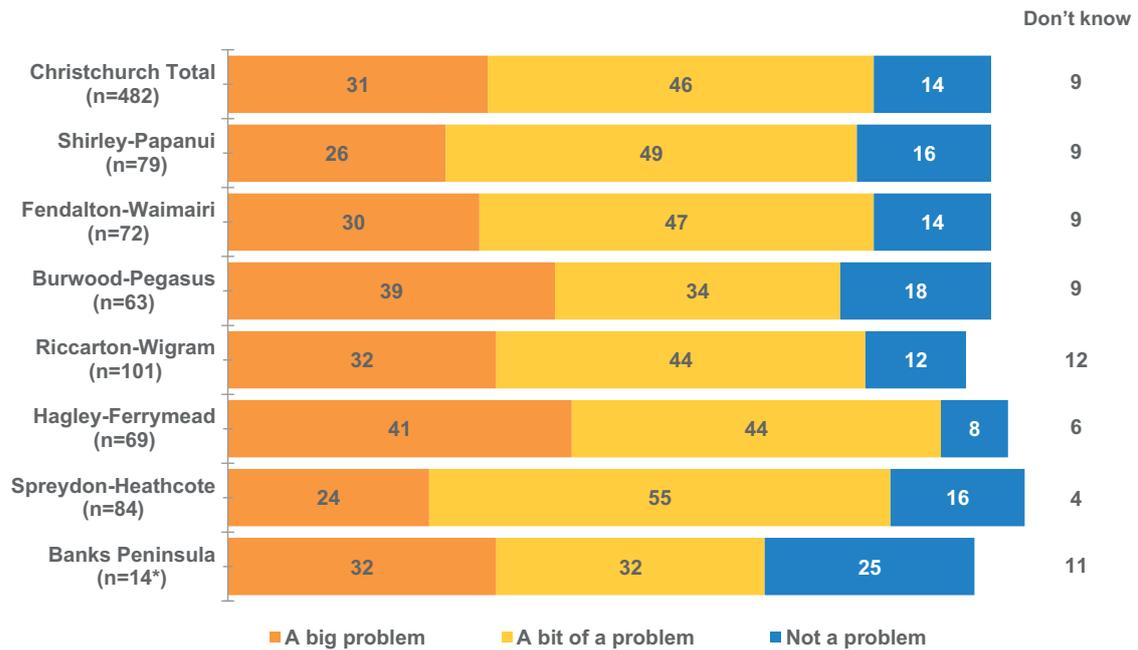
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents perceiving car theft or damage to cars as a problem.

### Dangerous driving

Three quarters (77%) of Christchurch respondents consider dangerous driving, including drink driving and speeding, to have been a problem within their area over the last 12 months, with 31% describing it as a *big problem* and 46% describing it as *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely to view dangerous driving as a problem than respondents in other cities (77% cf. 64% in other cities).

Figure 5.1.9: Dangerous driving as a problem by ward (%)

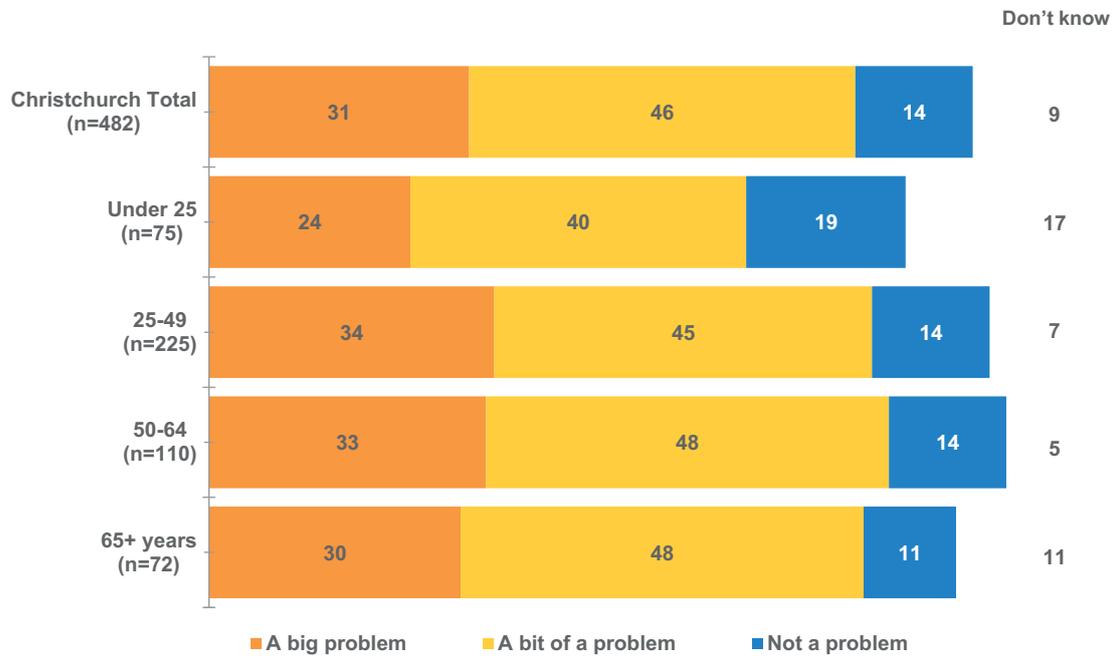


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents perceiving dangerous driving as a problem.

Figure 5.1.10: Dangerous driving as a problem – by age (%)

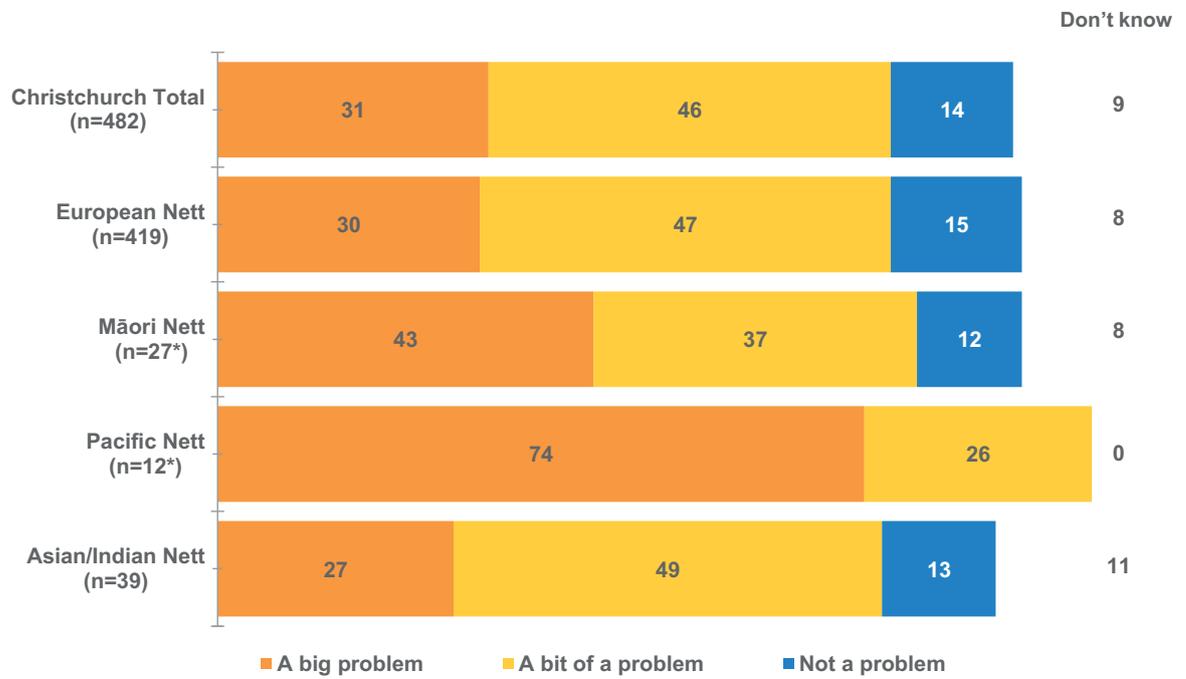


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to perceive dangerous driving as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Under 25 years (64%).

Figure 5.1.11: Dangerous driving as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

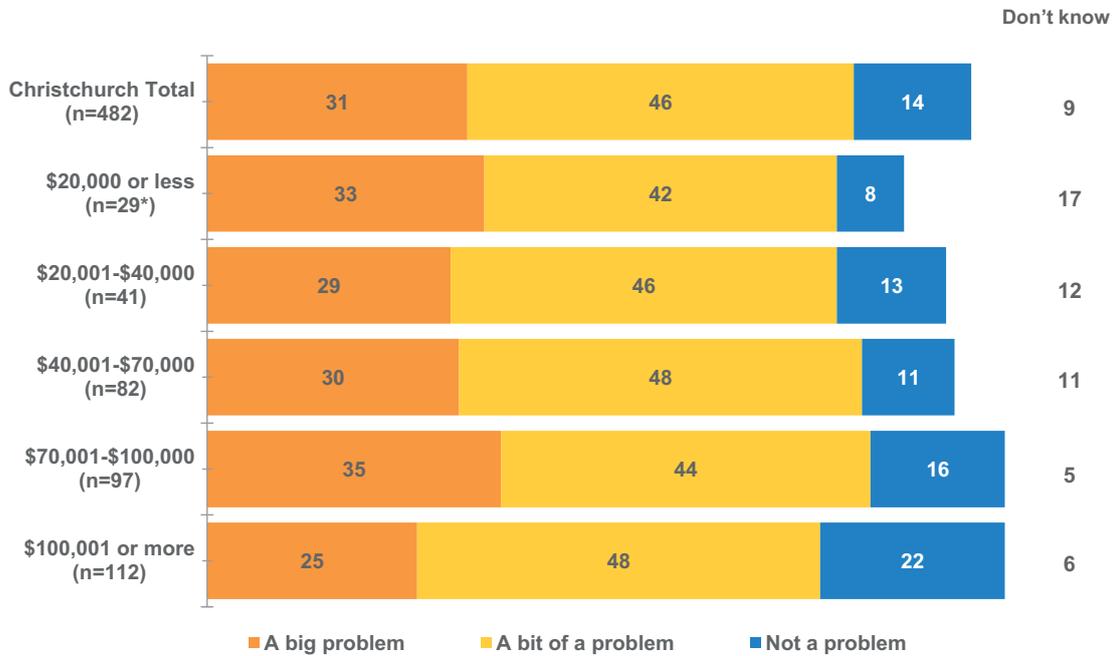


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents perceiving dangerous driving as a problem.

Figure 5.1.12: Dangerous driving as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

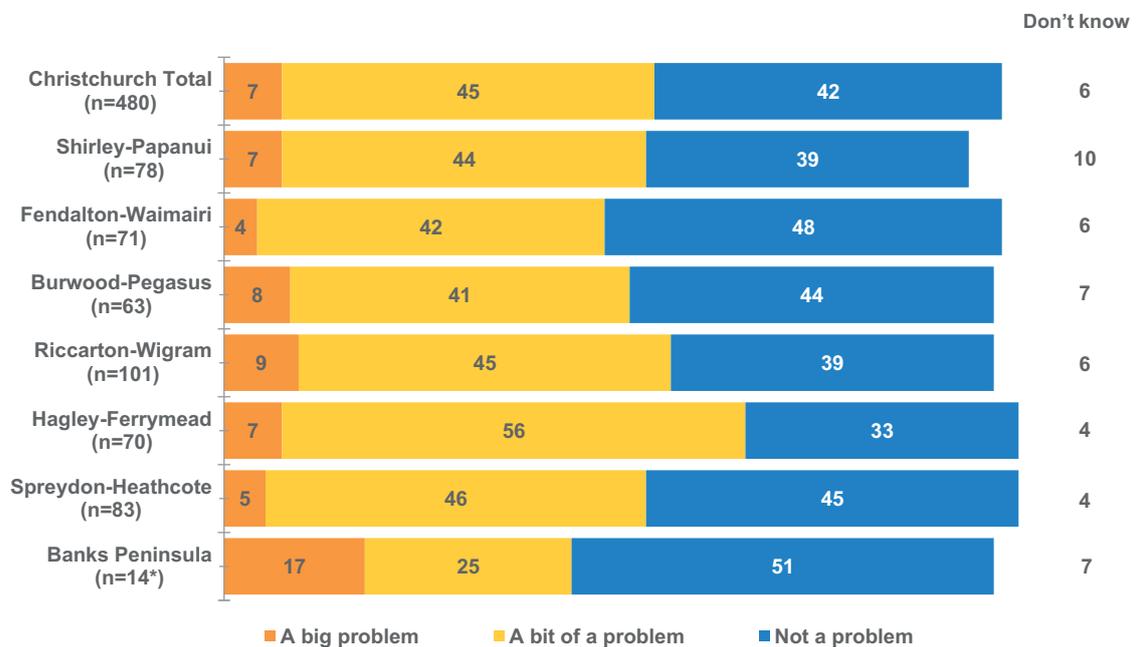
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents perceiving dangerous driving as a problem.

### Presence of people you feel unsafe around

Half (52%) of Christchurch respondents consider that the presence of people they feel unsafe around (because of behaviour, attitude or appearance) has been a problem in their area in the last 12 months, with 7% saying it has been *a big problem* and 45% saying it has been *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem than respondents in other cities (52% cf. 45%).

Figure 5.1.13: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by ward (%)

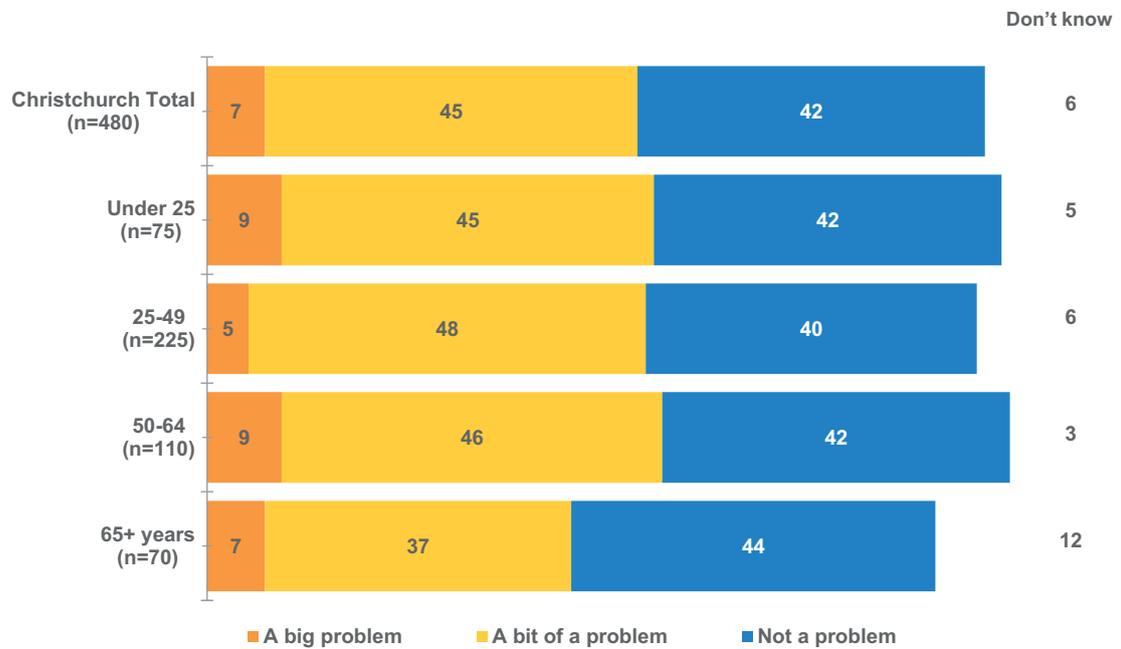


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward relating to the presence in the city of people that respondents felt unsafe around.

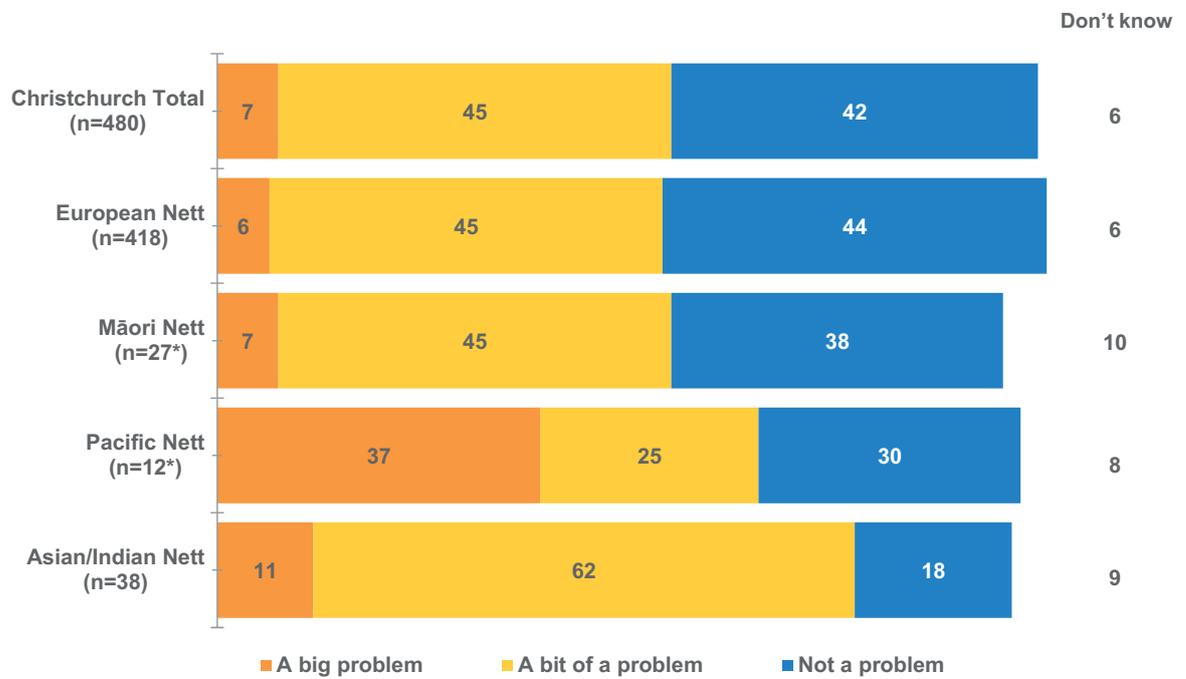
Figure 5.1.14: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age relating to the presence in the city of people that respondents felt unsafe around.

Figure 5.1.15: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by ethnicity (%)



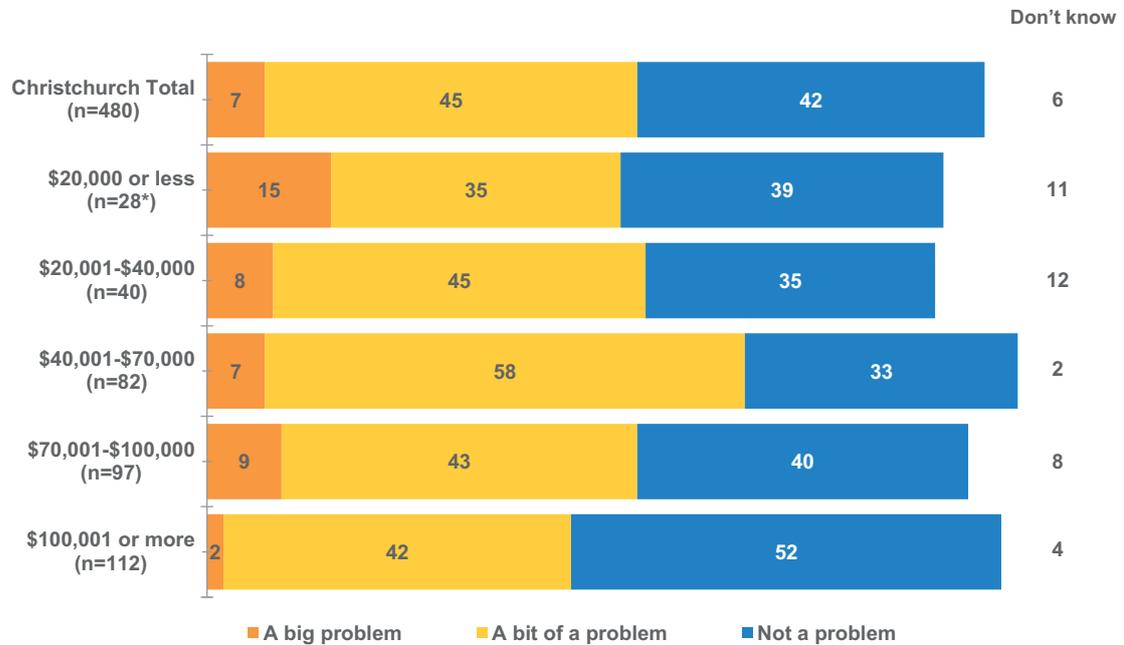
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Asian/Indian (73%).

Figure 5.1.16: Perception of presence of unsafe people - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

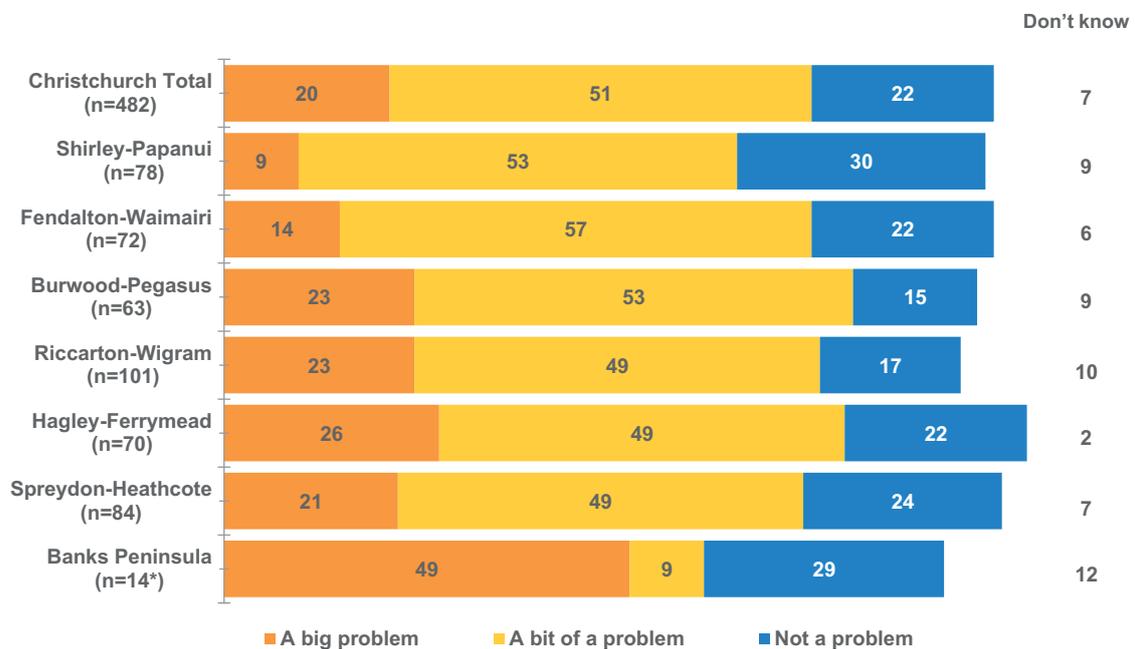
Those more likely to perceive the presence of unsafe people as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (65%).

### Alcohol or drugs

Seven in ten (71%) Christchurch respondents perceive alcohol or drugs (or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol) to have been a problem in their area over the last 12 months, with 20% indicating it has been *a big problem* and 51% indicating it has been *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely to view alcohol or drugs as a problem than respondents in other cities (71% cf. 55%).

Figure 5.1.17: Alcohol or drug problems – by ward (%)

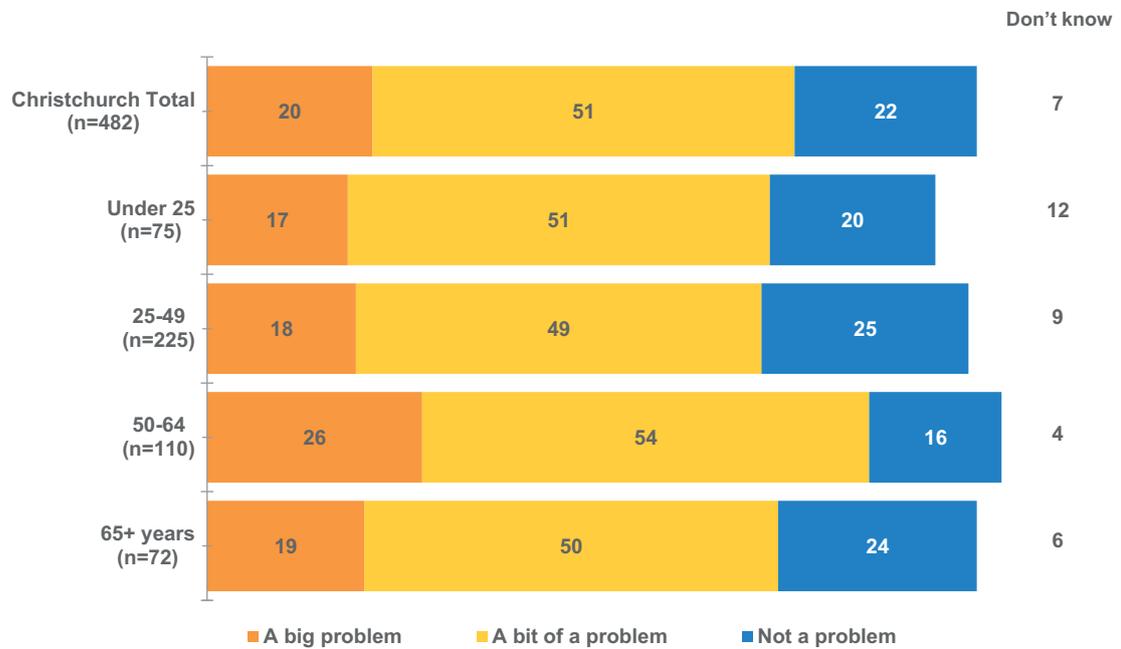


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents perceiving alcohol or drugs as a problem in their area.

Figure 5.1.18: Alcohol or drug problems – by age (%)

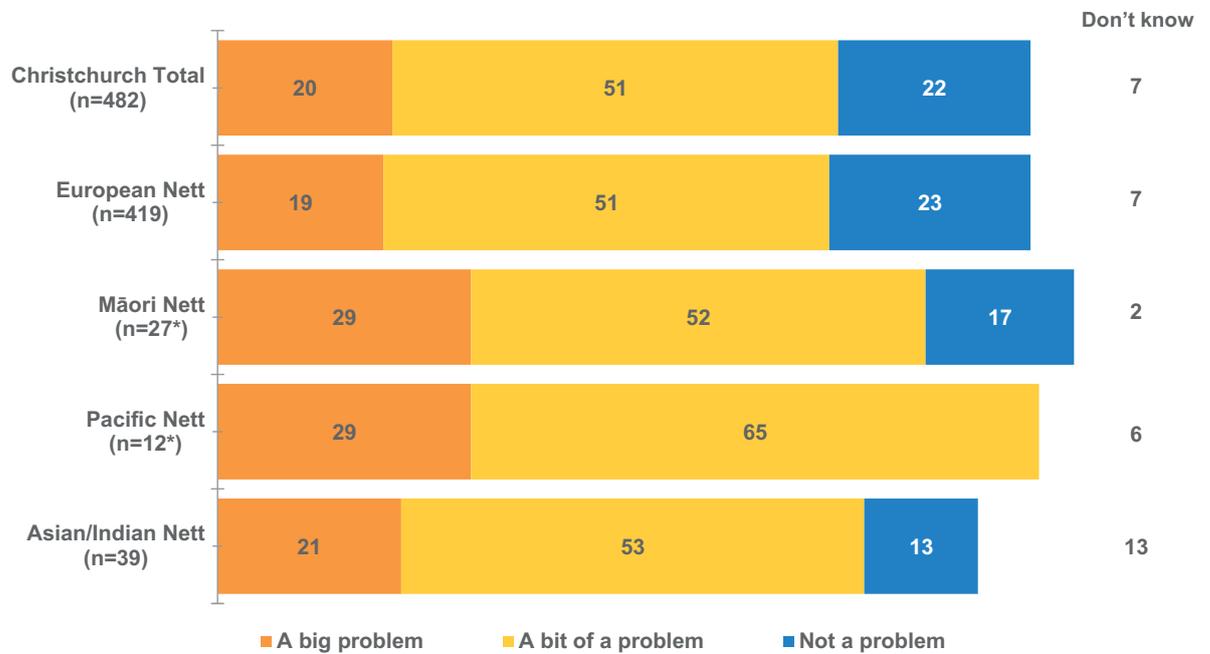


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive alcohol or drugs as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (80%).

Figure 5.1.19: Alcohol or drug problems – by ethnicity (%)

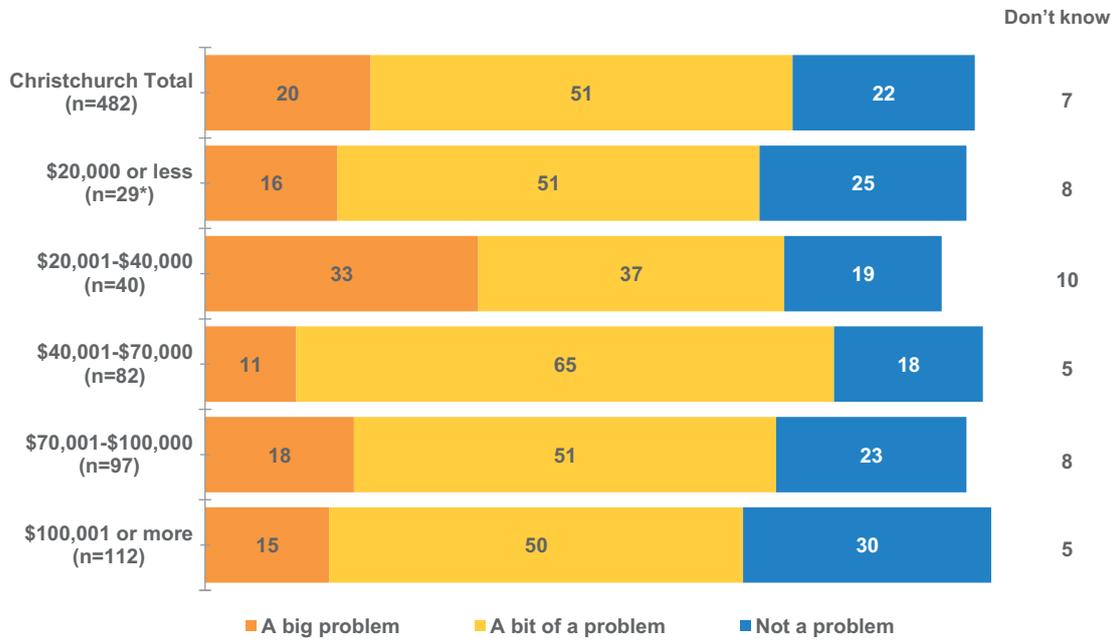


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents perceiving alcohol or drugs as a problem in their area.

Figure 5.1.20: Alcohol or drug problems – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

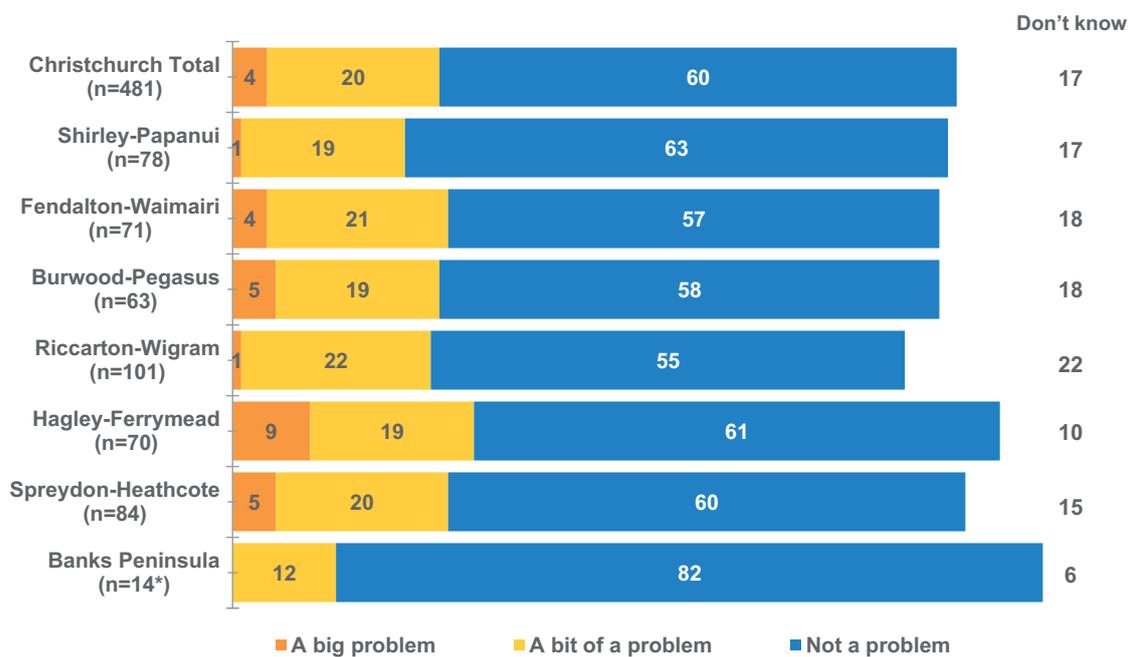
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents perceiving alcohol or drugs as a problem in their area.

### People begging in the street

A quarter (24%) of Christchurch respondents perceive people begging in the street to have been a problem in their area over the last 12 months, with 4% indicating it has been *a big problem* and 20% indicating it has been *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely to view people begging on the streets as a problem than respondents in other cities (24% cf. 33% in other cities).

Figure 5.1.21: People begging in the street – by ward (%)

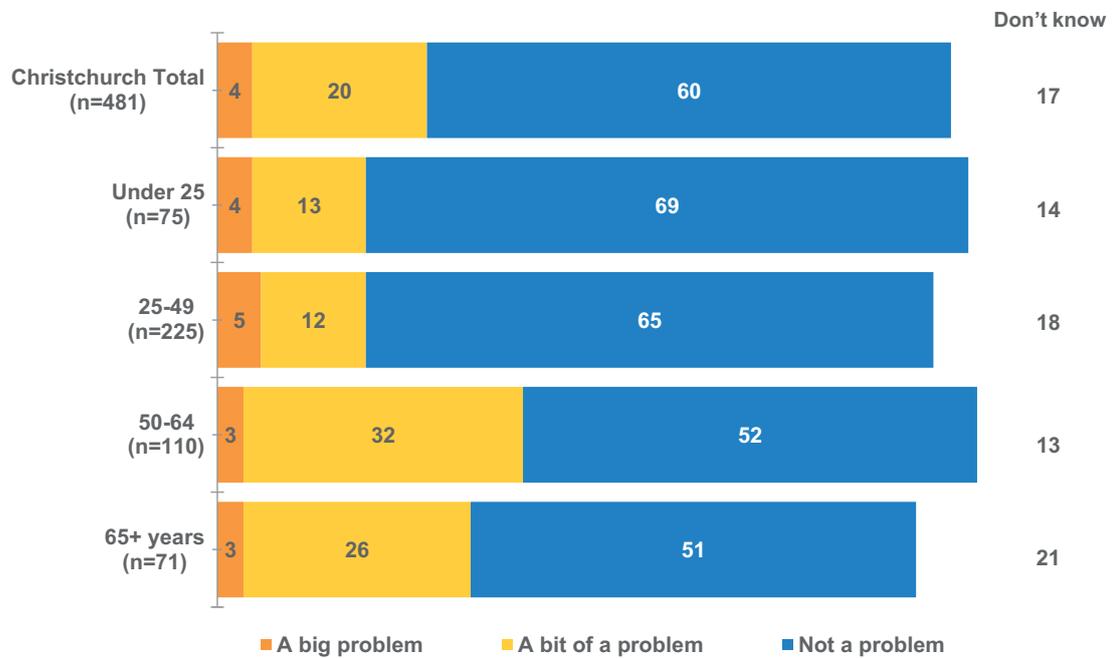


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents perceiving people begging in the street as a problem.

Figure 5.1.22: People begging in the street – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

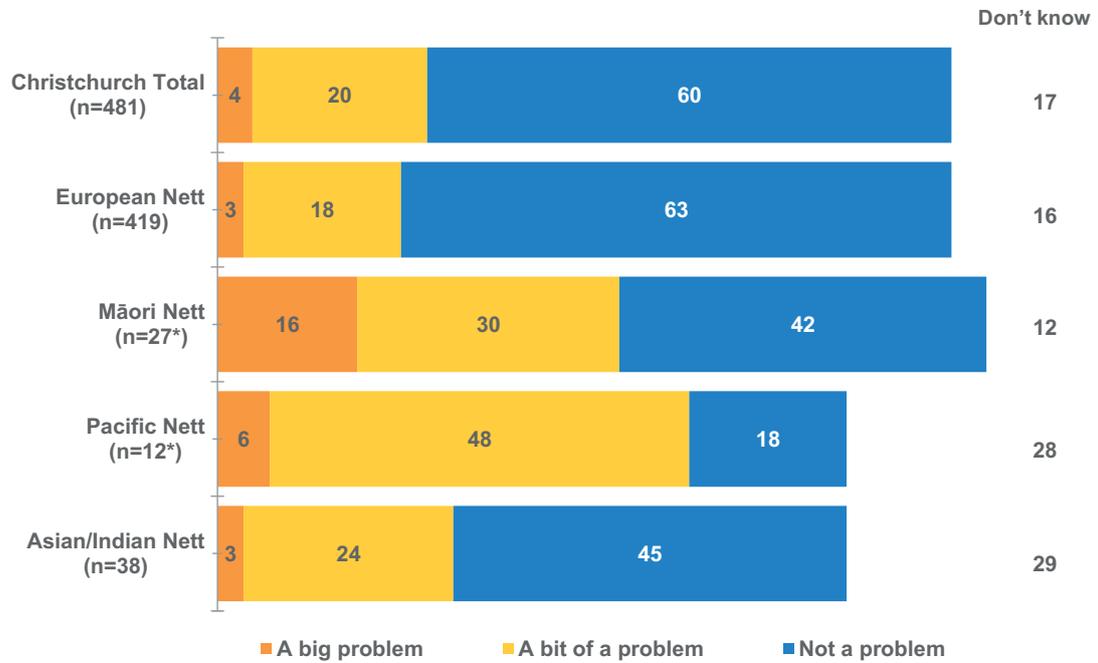
Those more likely to perceive people begging in the street as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (35%).

Those *less* likely to perceive people begging on the street as a problem (*a big problem or a bit of a problem*) are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (17%).

Figure 5.1.23: People begging in the street – by ethnicity (%)

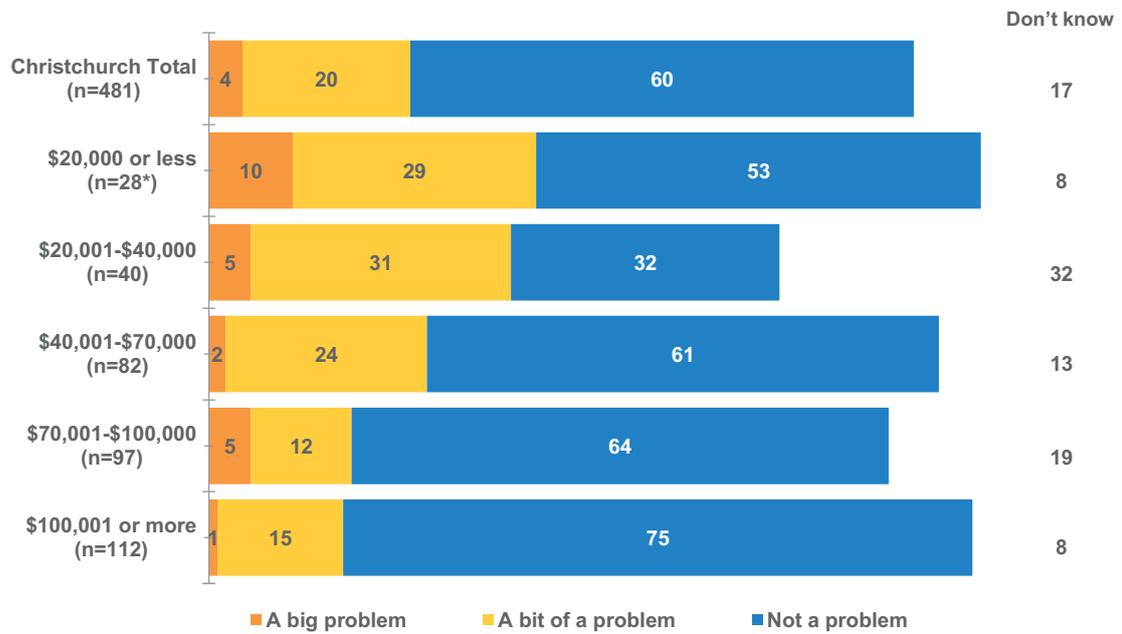


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents perceiving people begging in the street as a problem.

Figure 5.1.24: People begging on the street – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those *less* likely to perceive people begging on the street as a problem (*a big problem* or *a bit of a problem*) are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (16%).

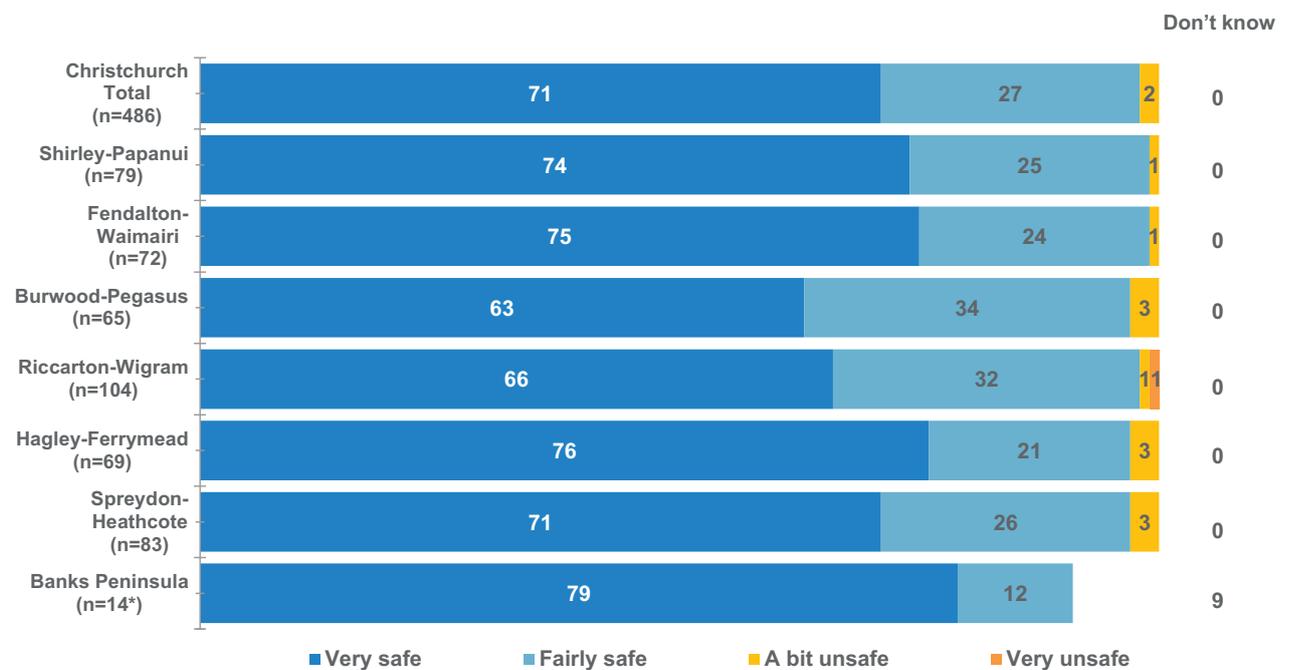
## 5.2 SENSE OF SAFETY

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of safety in five different environments. The five different environments that respondents rated for safety were ‘in your home during the day’, ‘in your home after dark’, ‘walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark’, ‘in your city centre during the day’ and ‘in your city centre after dark’.

### In own home during the day

Almost all (98%) Christchurch respondents feel safe in their home during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (71%) or *fairly safe* (27%).

Figure 5.2.1: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by ward (%)

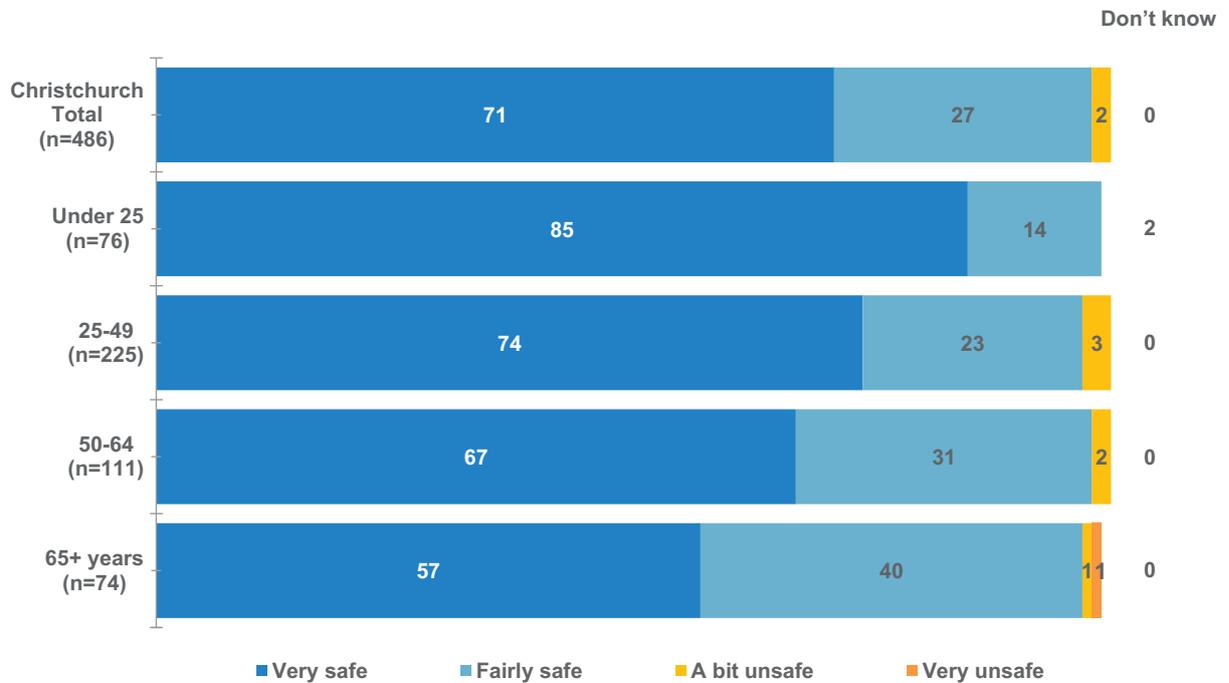


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents’ sense of safety in their own home during the day.

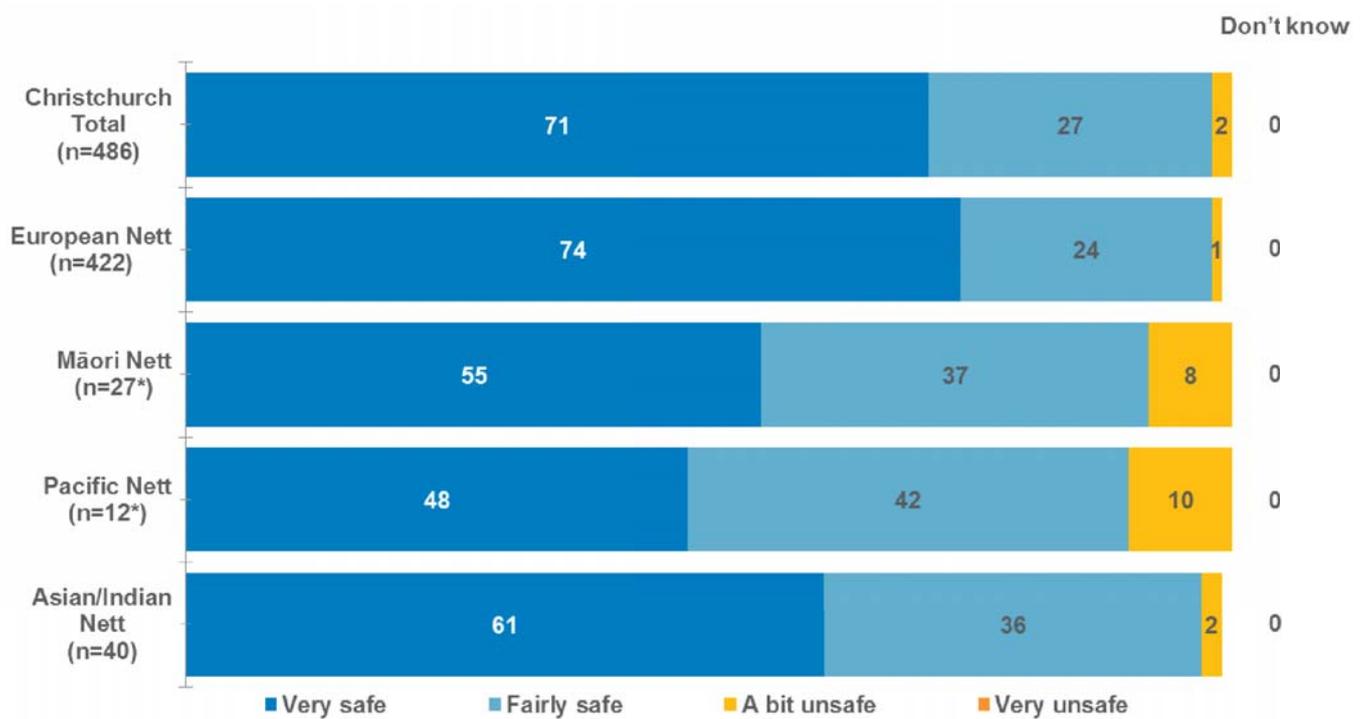
Figure 5.2.2: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

Figure 5.2.3: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by ethnicity (%)

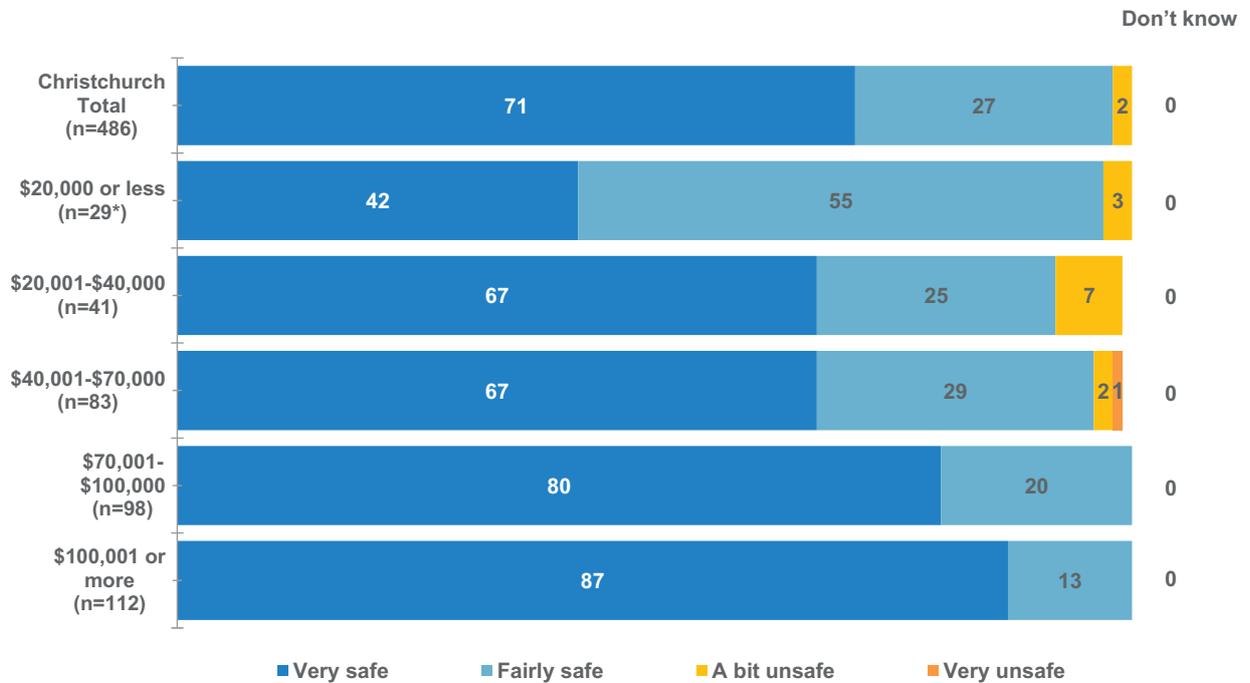


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

Figure 5.2.4: Sense of safety in your home during the day – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

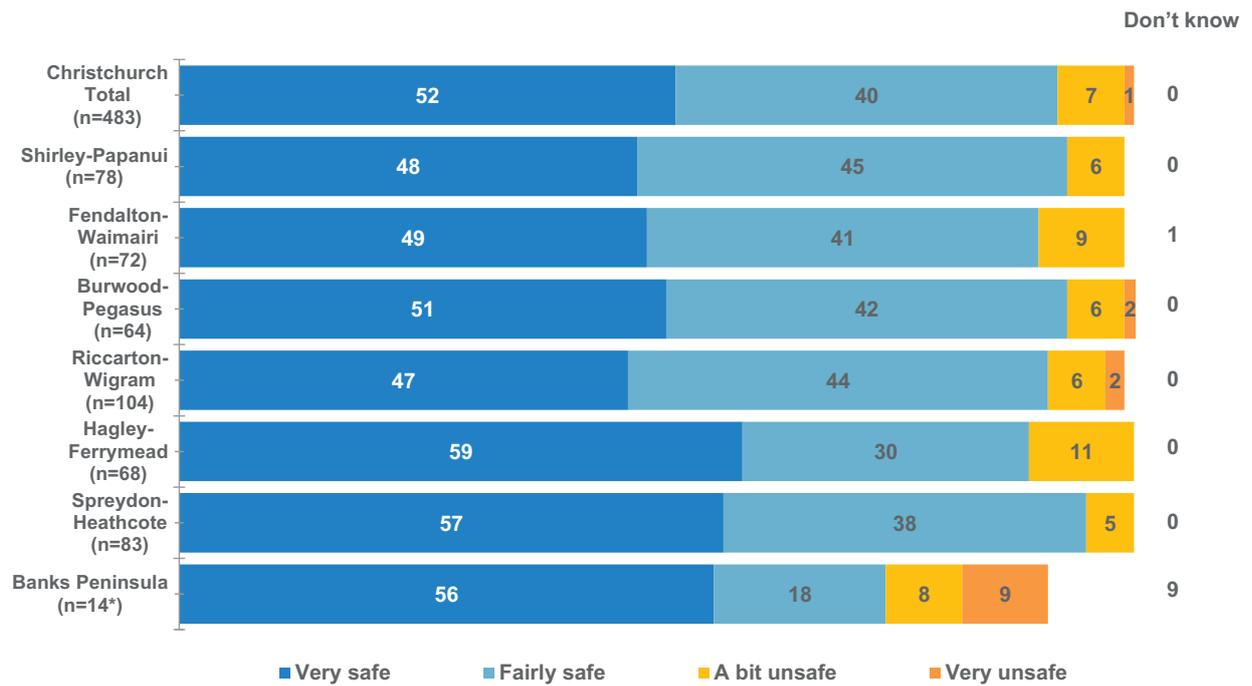
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' sense of safety in their own home during the day.

### In own home after dark

Almost all (92%) Christchurch respondents feel safe in their own home after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (52%) and *fairly safe* (40%).

Figure 5.2.5: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by ward (%)

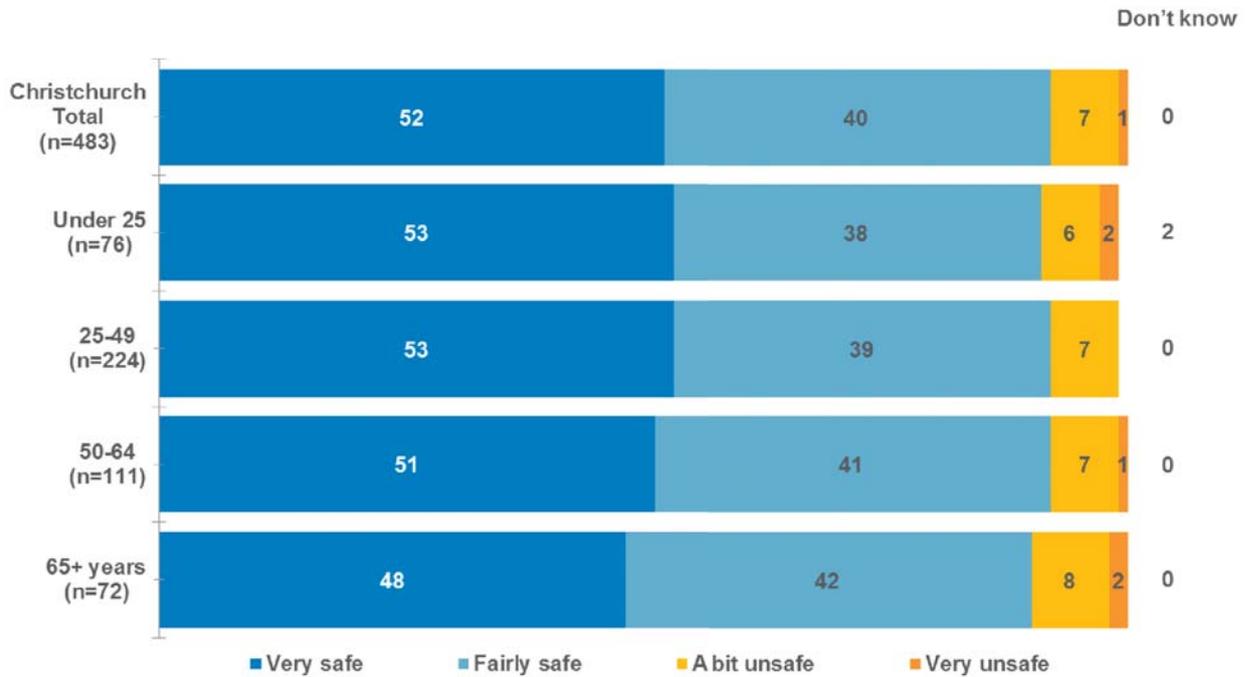


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' sense of safety in their own home after dark.

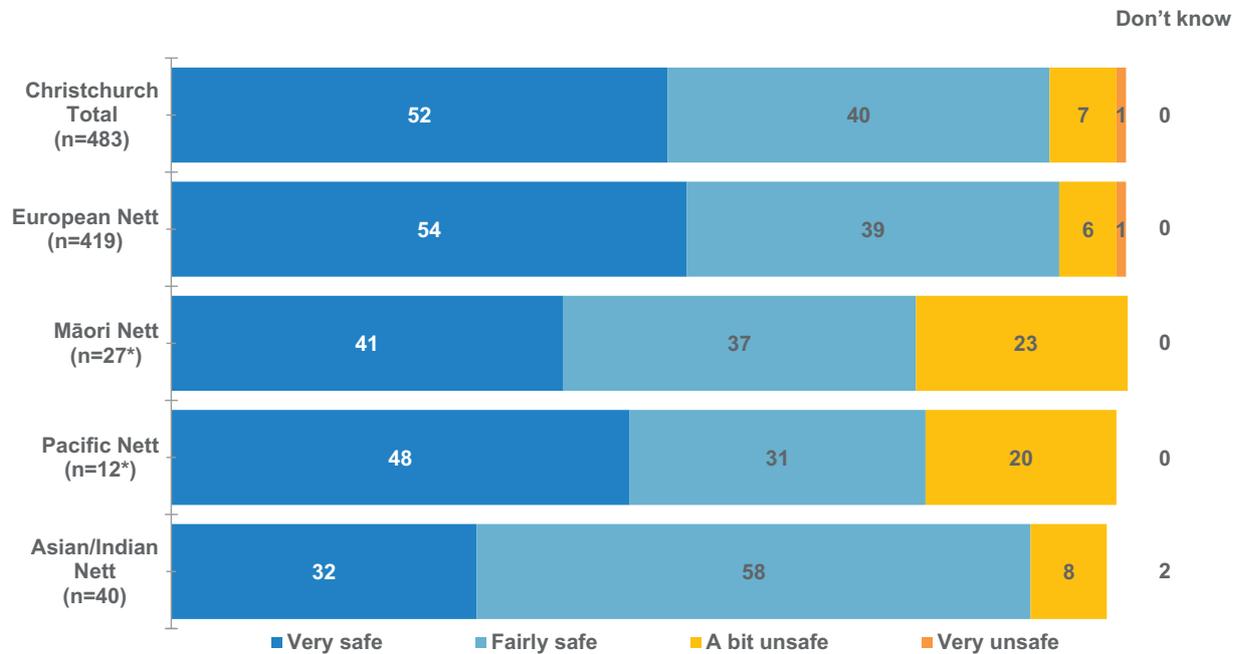
Figure 5.2.6 : Sense of safety in your home after dark – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of safety in their own home after dark.

Figure 5.2.7: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by ethnicity (%)

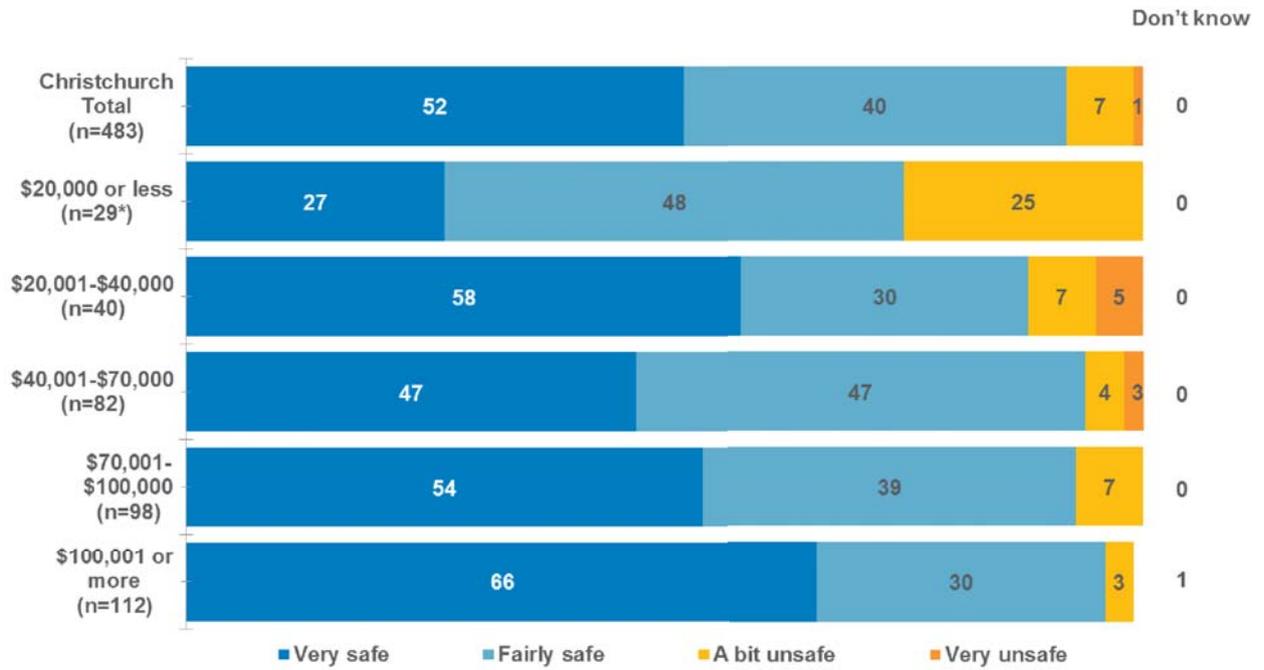


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their own home after dark.

Figure 5.2.8: Sense of safety in your home after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

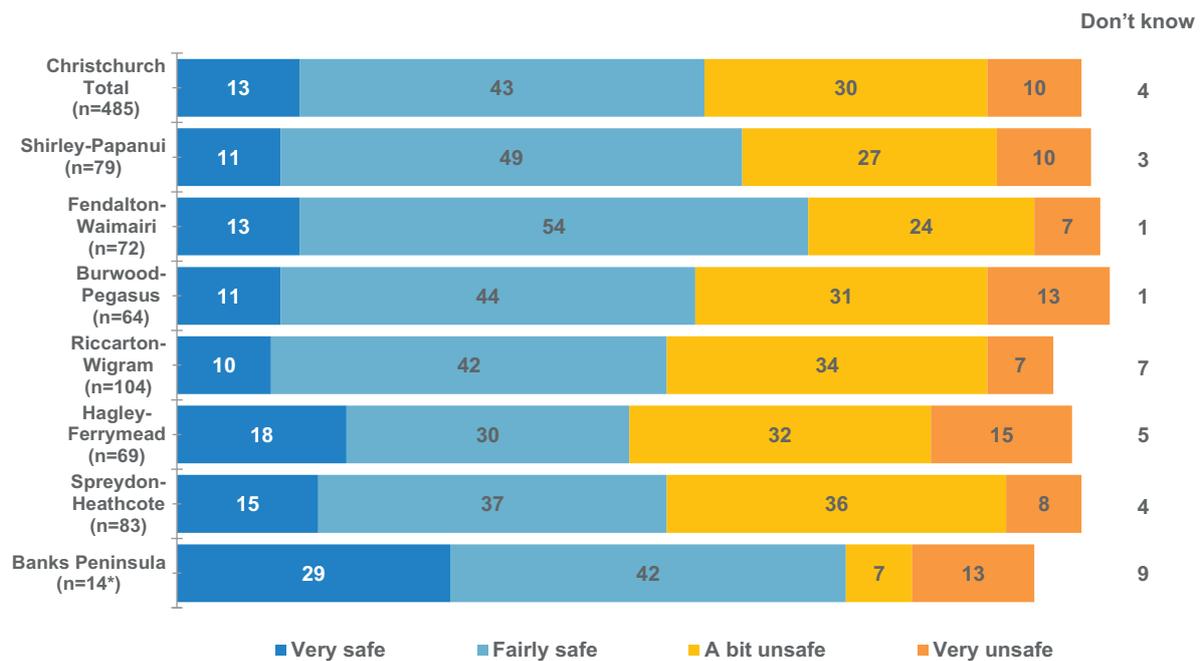
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' sense of safety in their own home after dark.

### Walking alone in neighbourhood after dark

Over half (56%) of Christchurch respondents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (13%) or *fairly safe* (43%).

Figure 5.2.9: Sense of safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark – by ward (%)



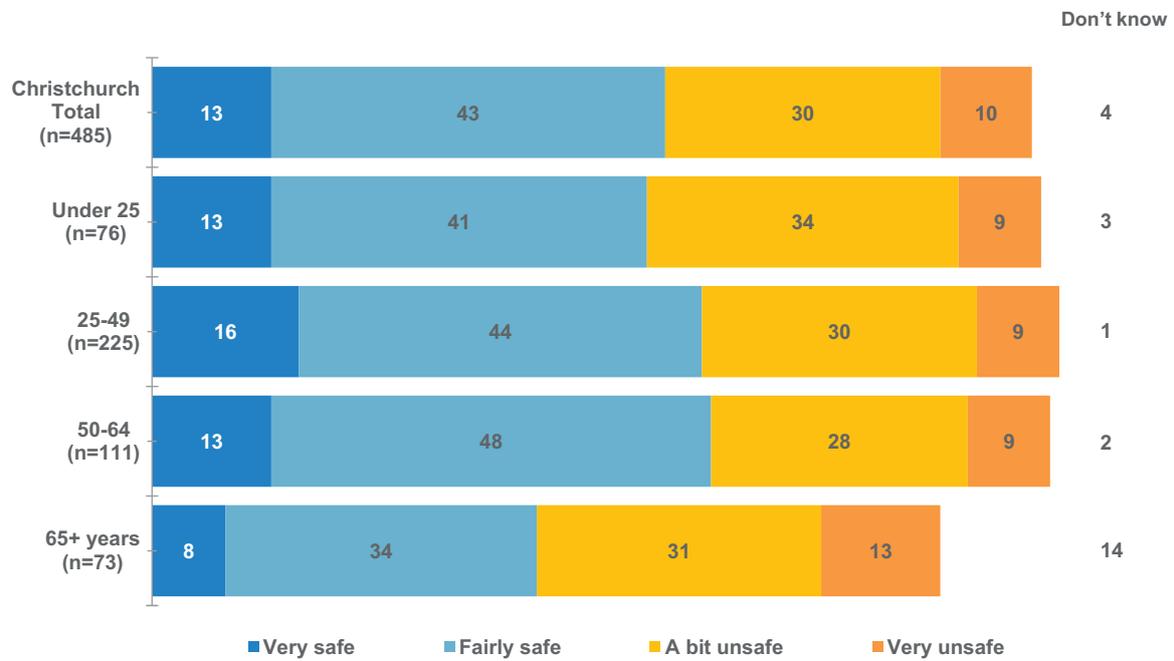
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (67%).

Figure 5.2.10: Sense of safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark – by age (%)

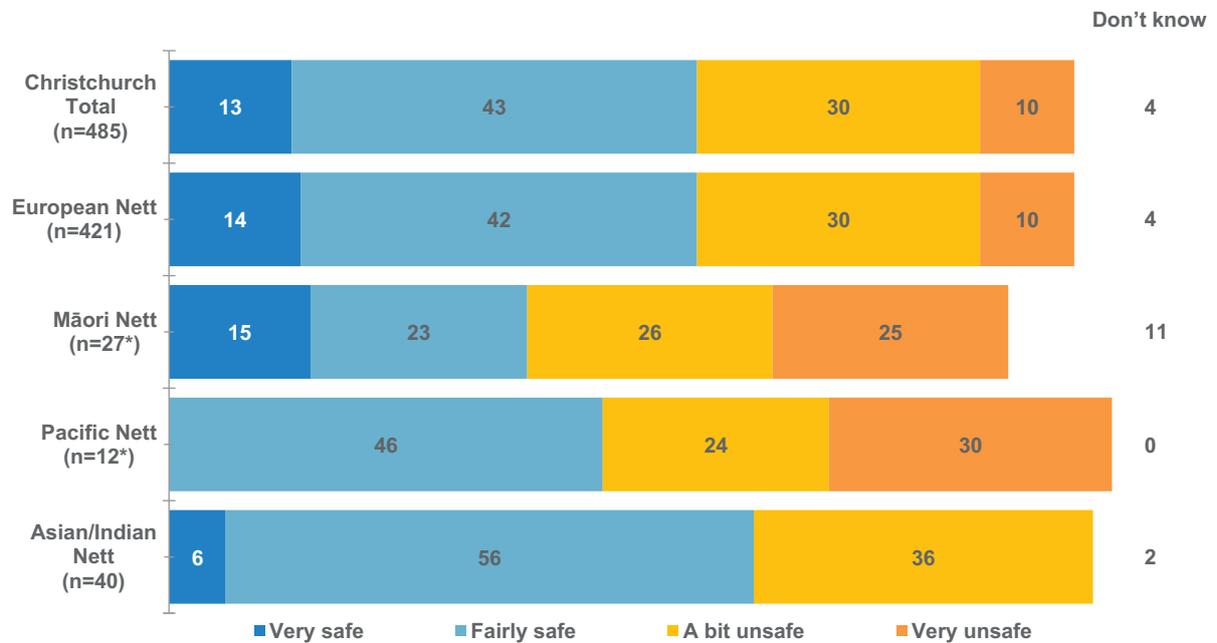


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 65+ years (42%).

Figure 5.2.11 : Sense of safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark – by ethnicity (%)

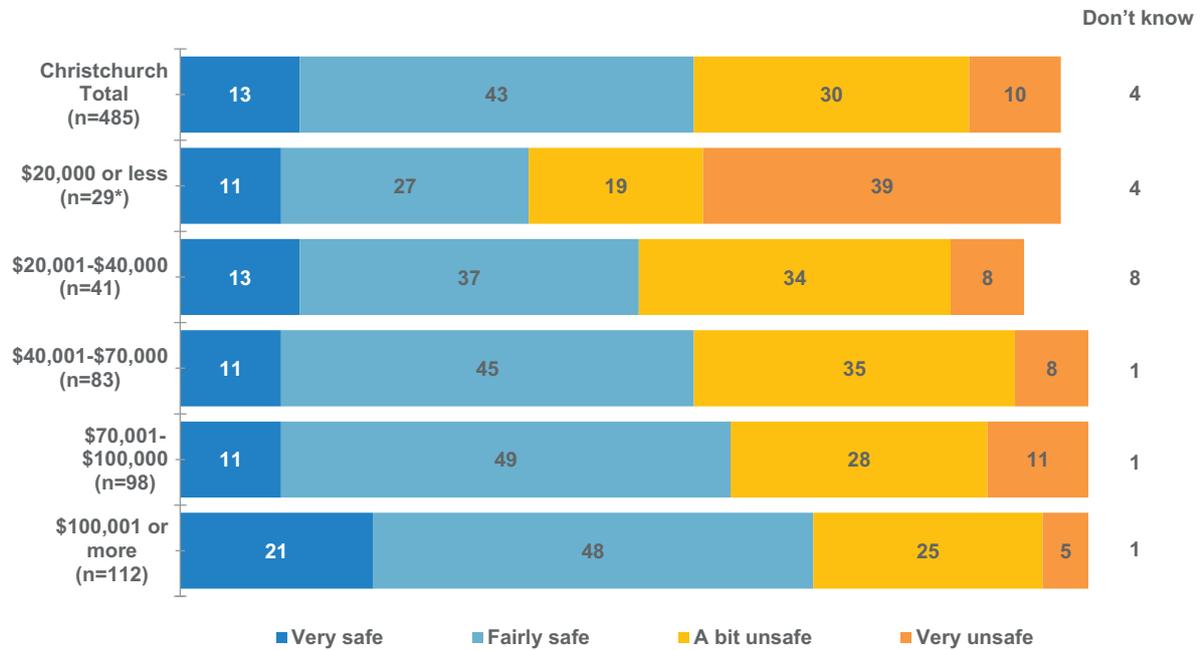


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Figure 5.2.12: Sense of safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

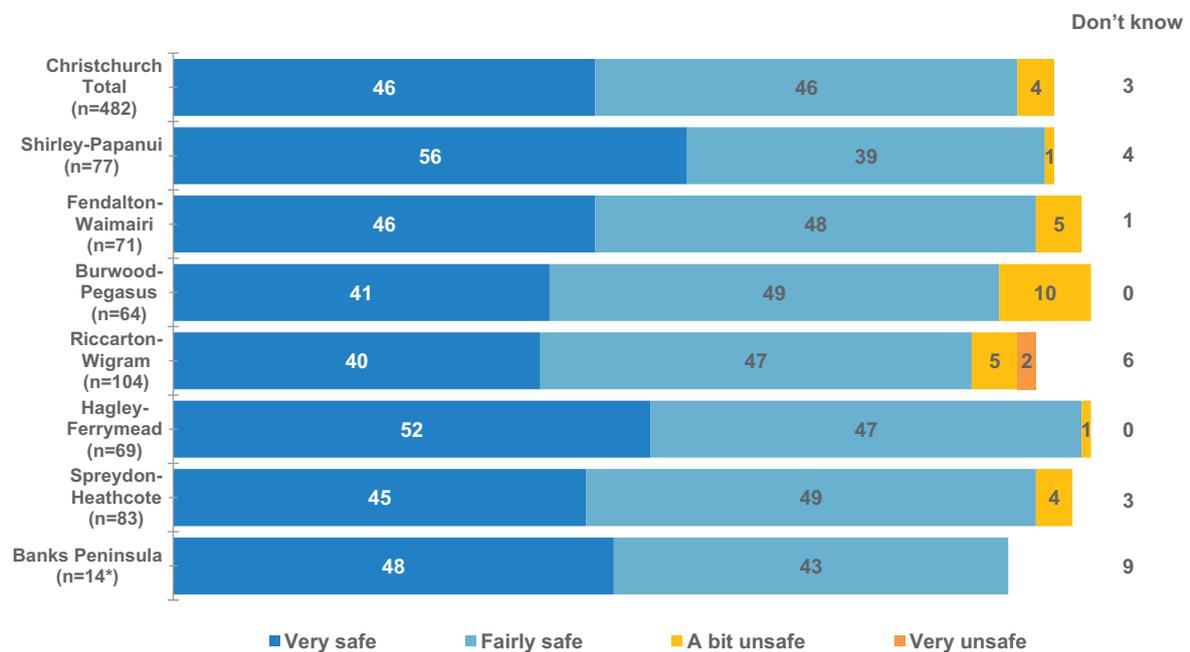
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (69%).

### In city centre during the day

Respondents were asked which area they regard as their ‘city centre’. A wide range of responses were collected with many indicating their local shopping centre.

The majority (92%) of Christchurch respondents feel safe in their city centre during the day, responding with a rating of *very safe* (46%) or *fairly safe* (46%).

Figure 5.2.13: Sense of safety in city centre during the day – by ward (%)



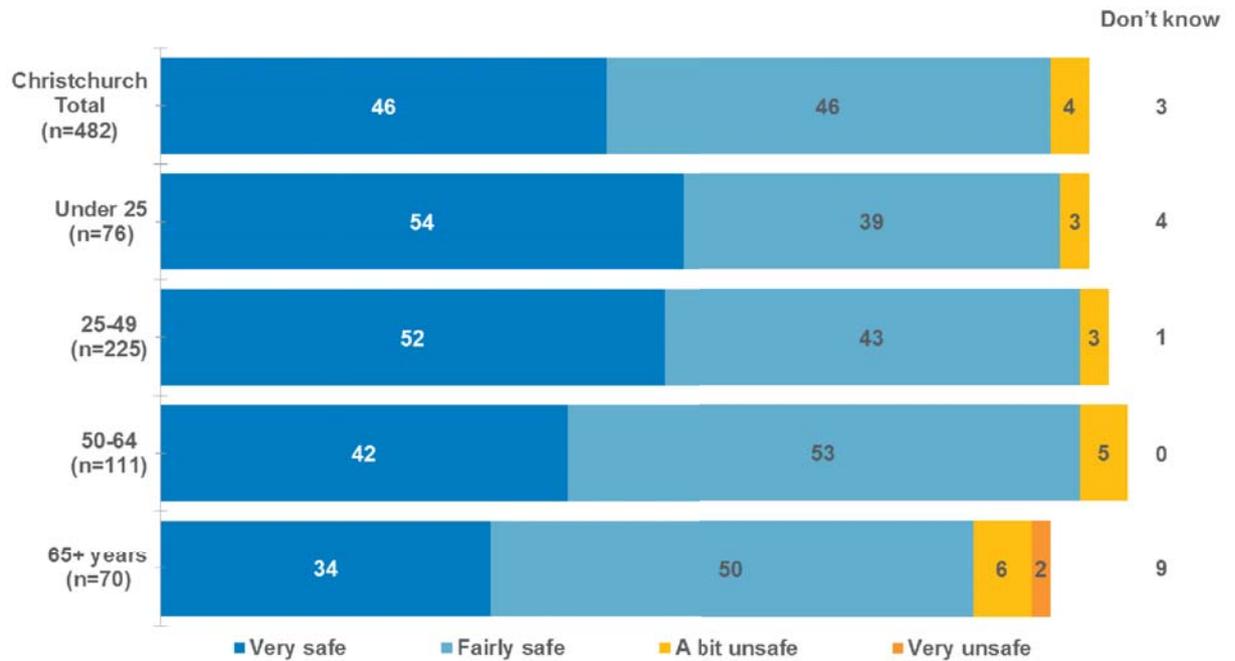
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (99%).

Figure 5.2.14: Sense of safety in city centre during the day – by age (%)

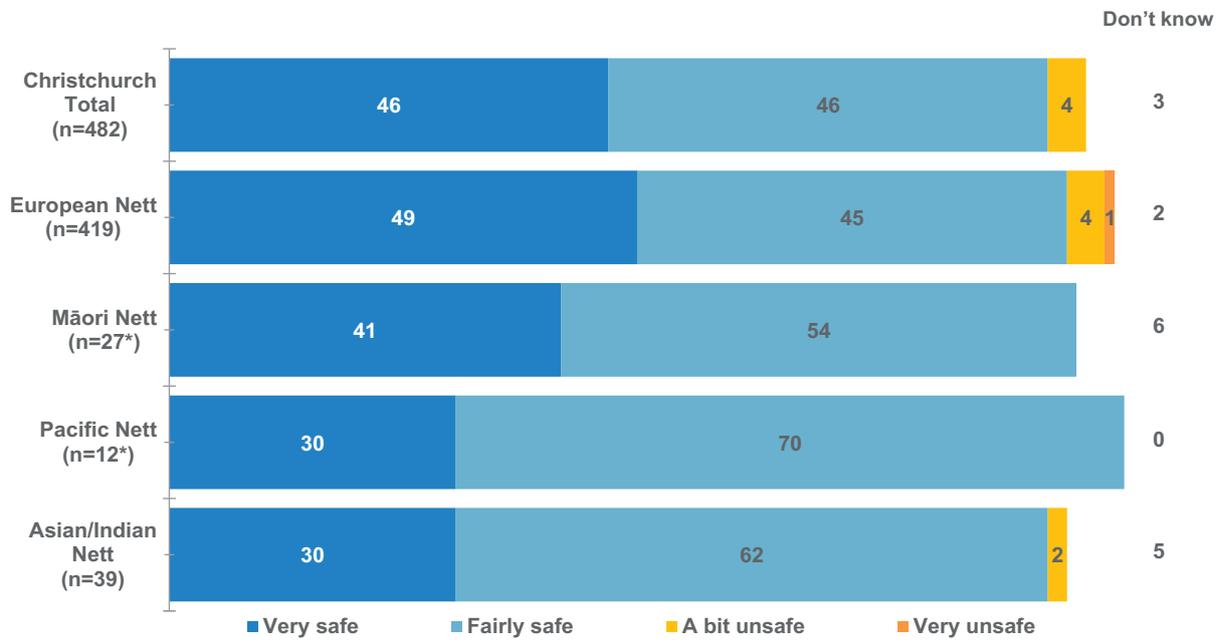


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 65+ years (84%).

Figure 5.2.15: Sense of safety in city centre during the day – by ethnicity (%)

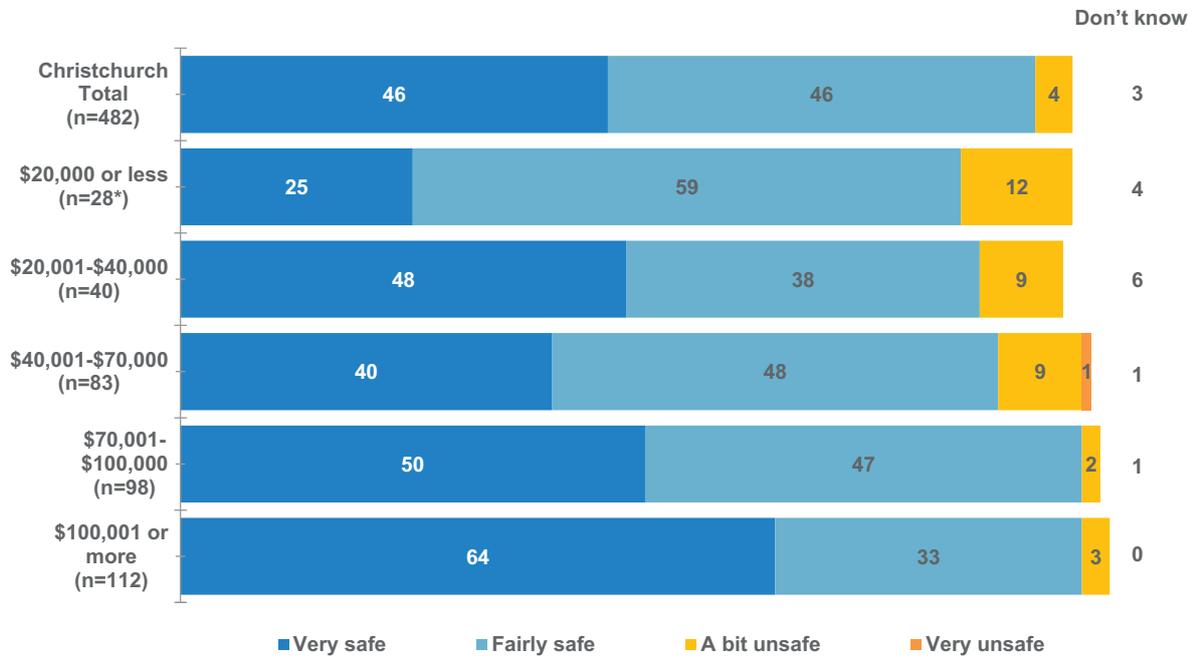


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of safety in their city centre during the day.

Figure 5.2.16: Sense of safety in city centre during the day – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

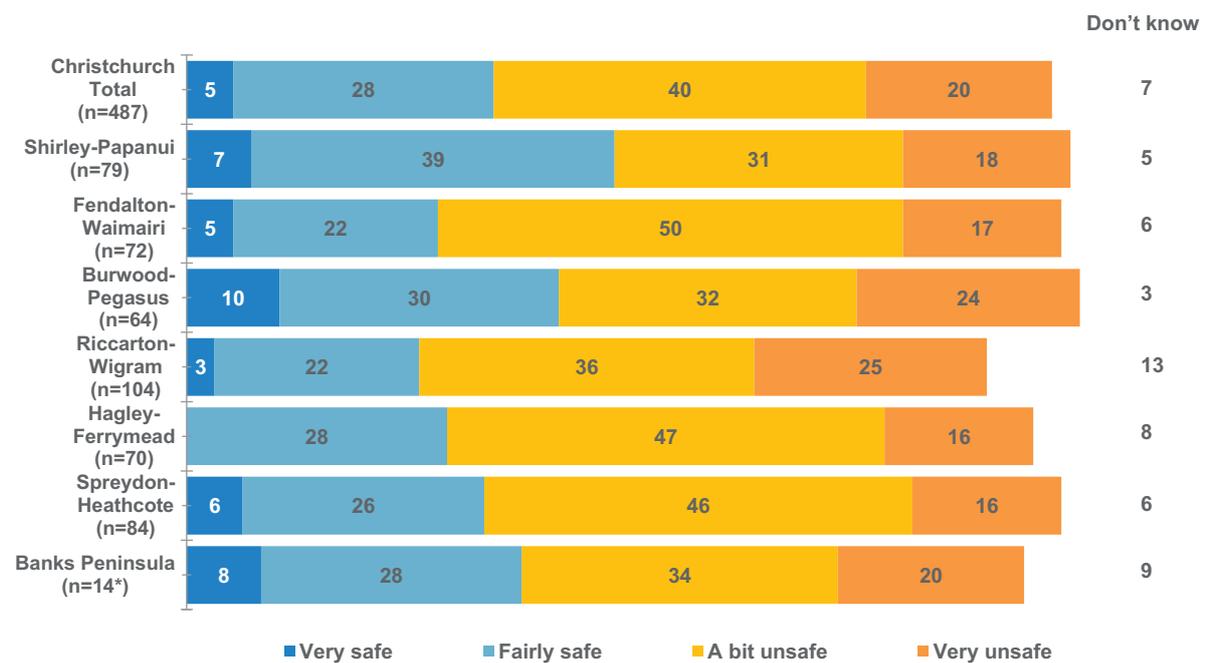
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' sense of safety in their city centre during the day.

### In city centre after dark

One third (33%) of Christchurch respondents feel safe in their city centre after dark, responding with a rating of *very safe* (5%) or *fairly safe* (28%). Christchurch respondents are *less* likely to feel safe in their city centre after than respondents in other cities (33% cf. 43% in other cities).

Figure 5.2.17: Sense of safety in city centre after dark – by ward (%)



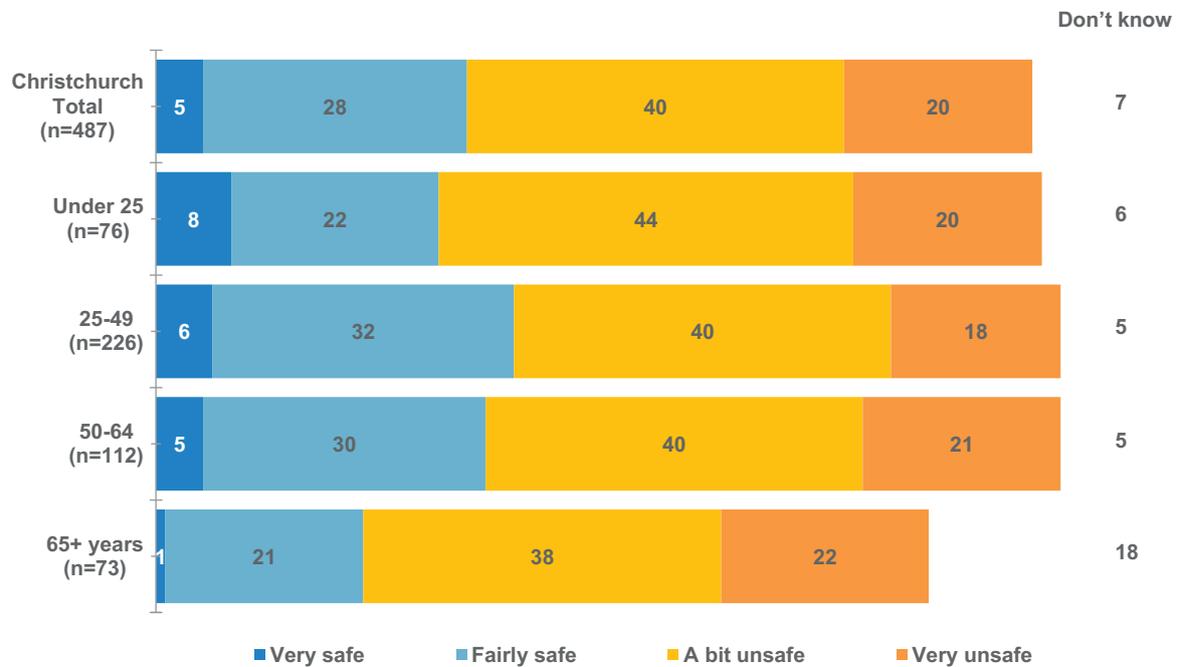
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (46%).

Figure 5.2.18: Sense of safety in city centre after dark – by age (%)

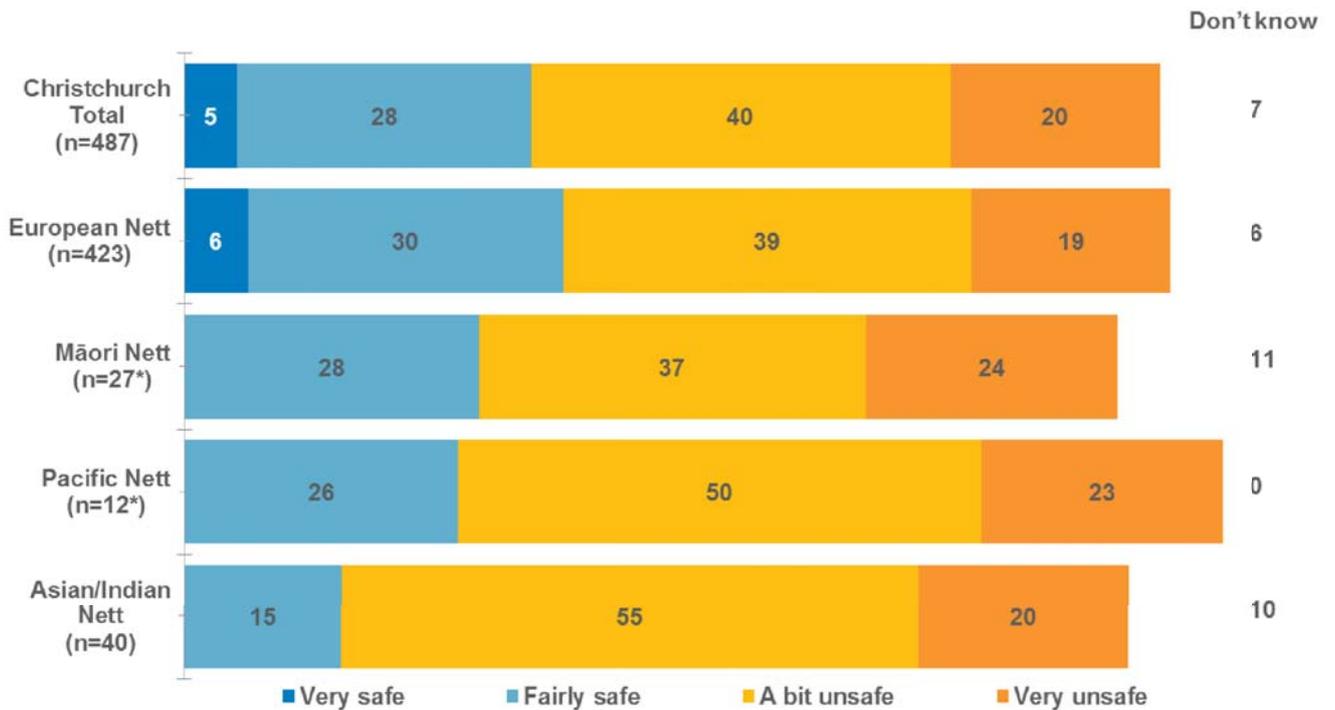


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 65+ years (22%).

Figure 5.2.19: Sense of safety in city centre after dark – by ethnicity (%)



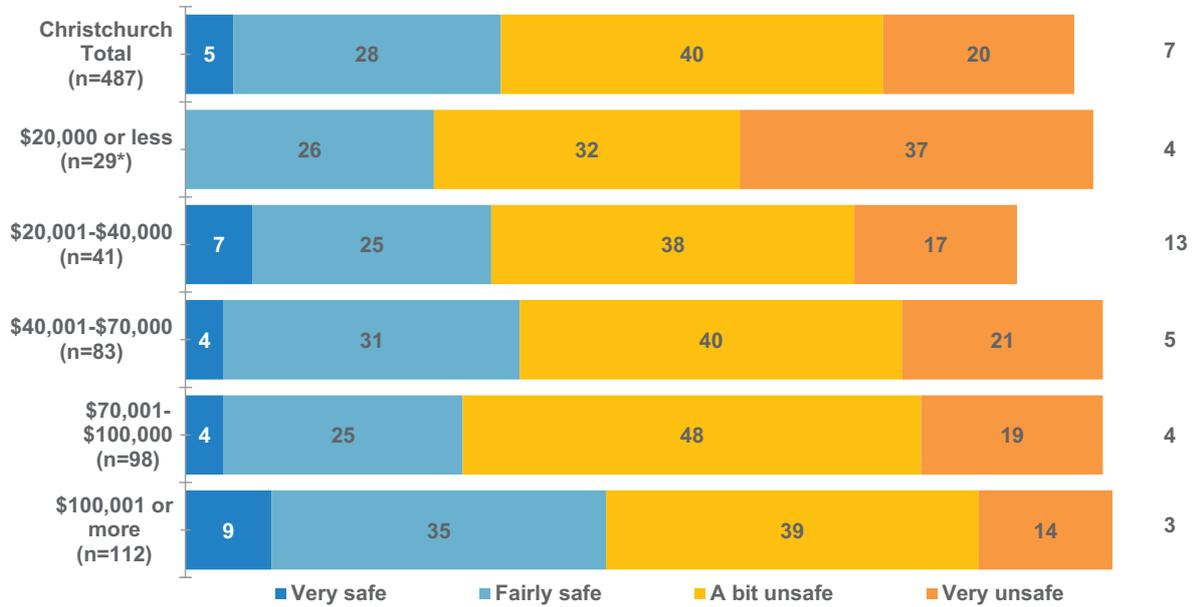
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (15%).

Figure 5.2.20: Sense of safety in city centre after dark – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (44%).

# COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS



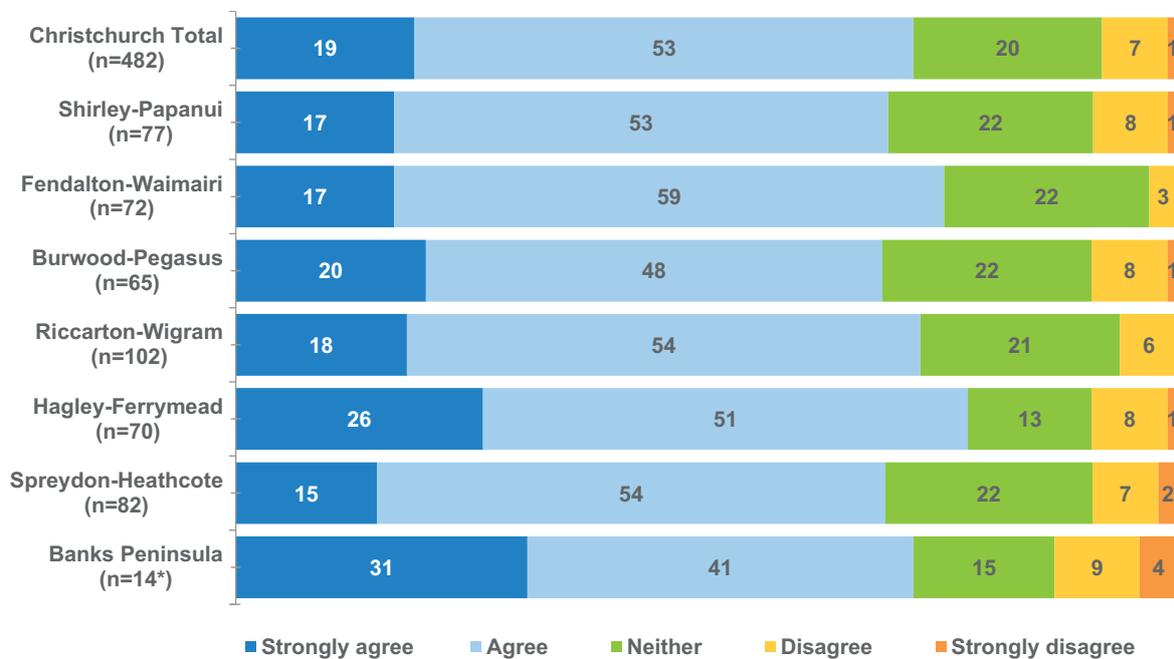
## COMMUNITY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

This section reports on respondents' feeling of connectedness within their community, their perceptions of the impacts of increased ethnic and cultural diversity in their local area, their social networks, and how they feel their local arts scene rated.

### 6.1 SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Almost three quarters (72%) of Christchurch respondents agree it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in the local neighbourhood, responding with a rating of *strongly agree* (19%) or *agree* (53%).

Figure 6.1.1: Importance of sense of community – by ward (%)

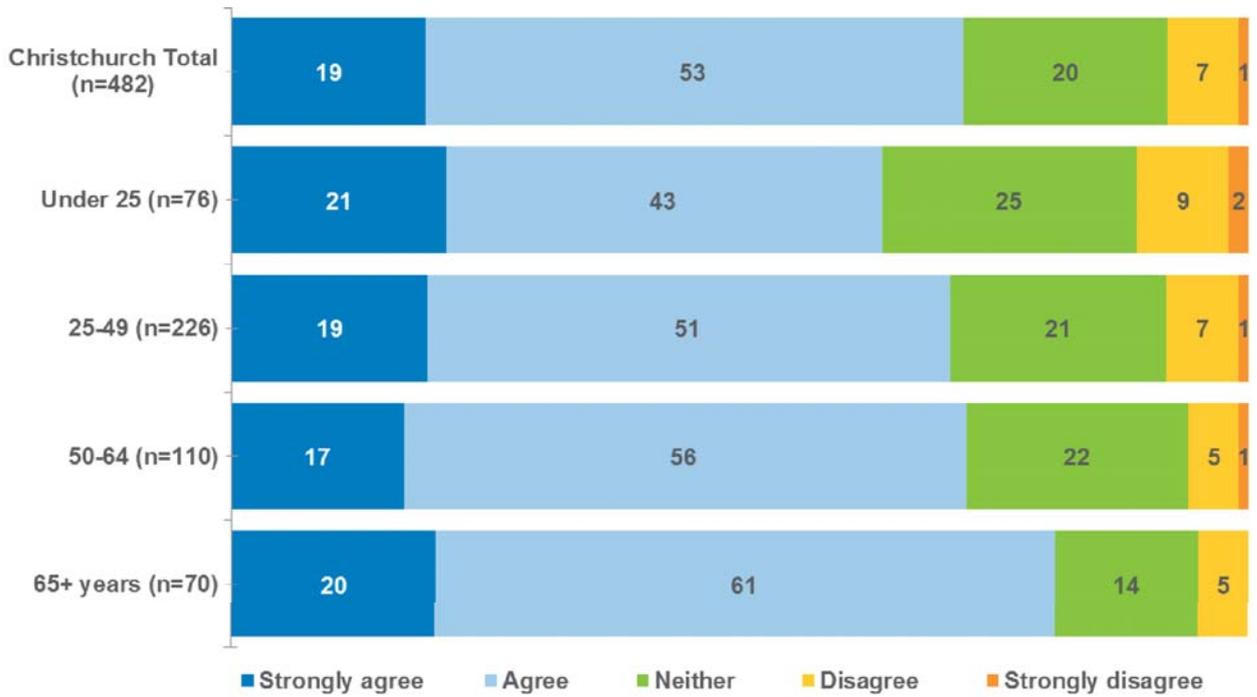


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' rating of the importance of a sense of community.

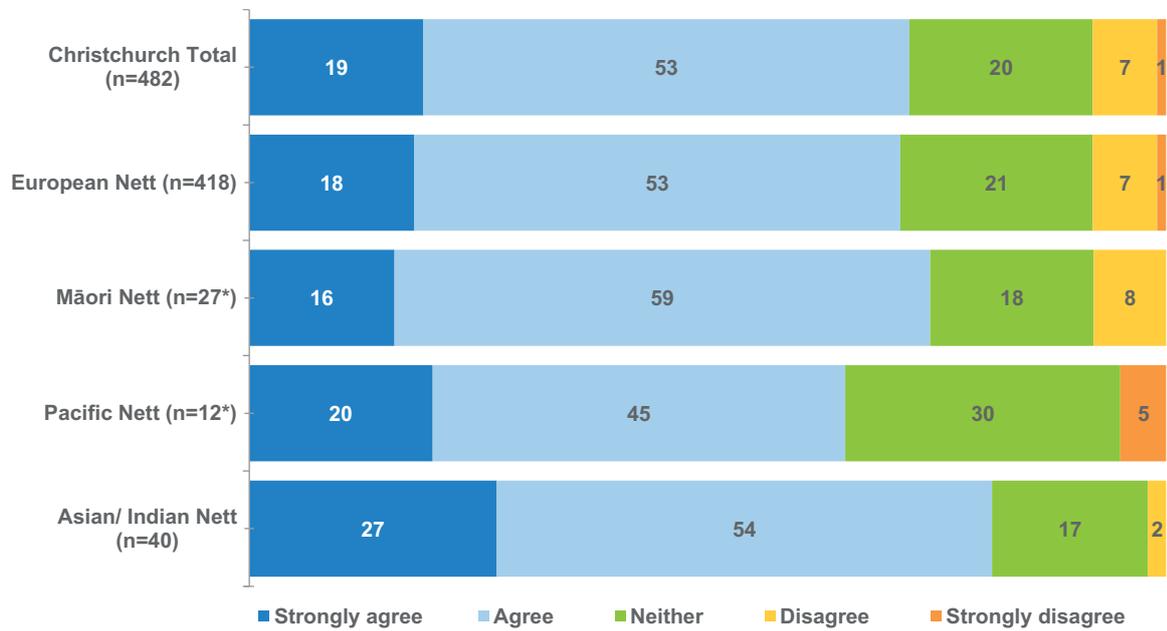
Figure 6.1.2: Importance of sense of community – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' rating of the importance of a sense of community.

Figure 6.1.3: Importance of sense of community – by ethnicity (%)

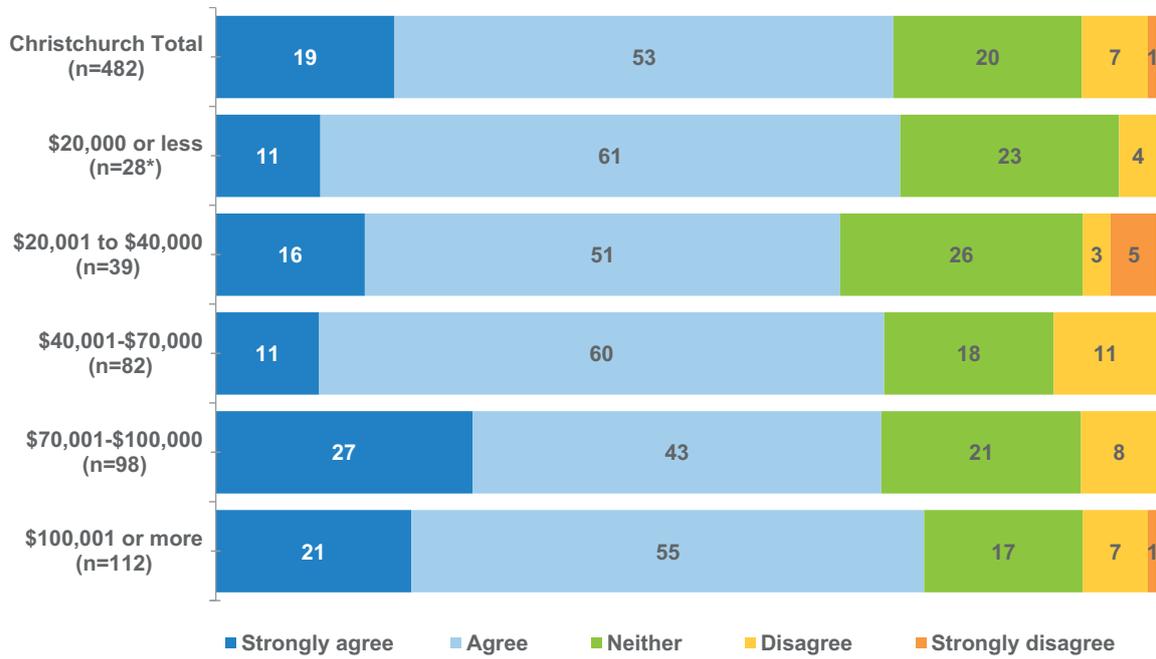


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' rating of the importance of a sense of community.

Figure 6.1.4: Importance of sense of community – by household income (%)



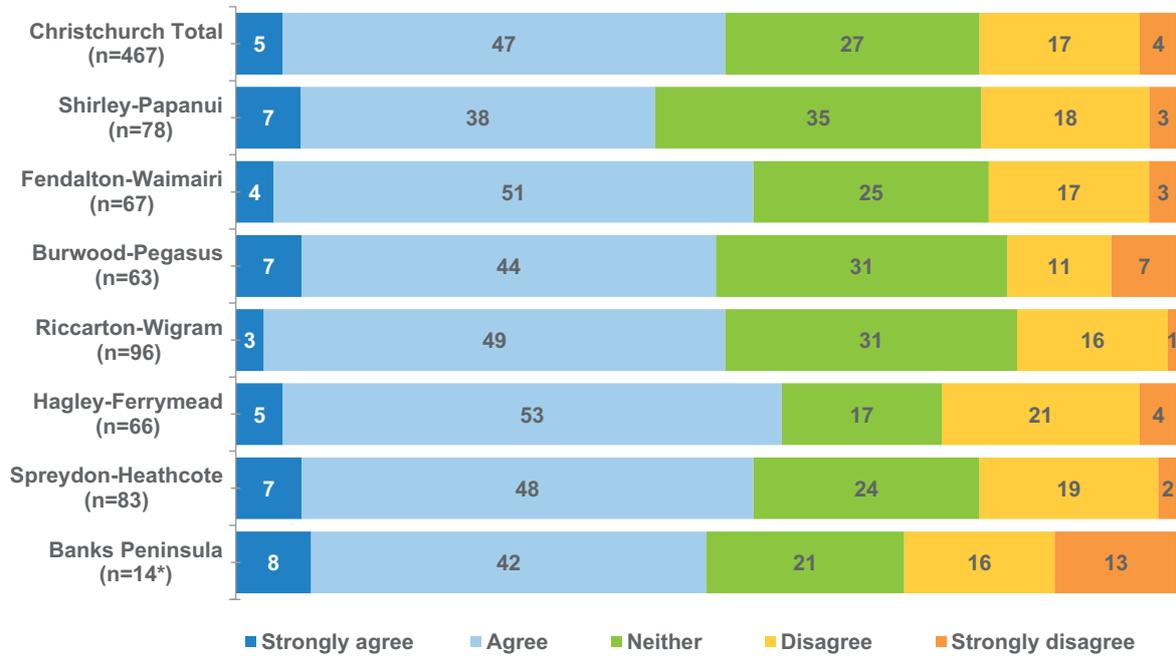
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' rating of the importance of a sense of community.

Just over half (52%) of Christchurch respondents agree they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, with 5% agreeing strongly and 47% agreeing.

Figure 6.1.5: Feel a sense of community – by ward (%)

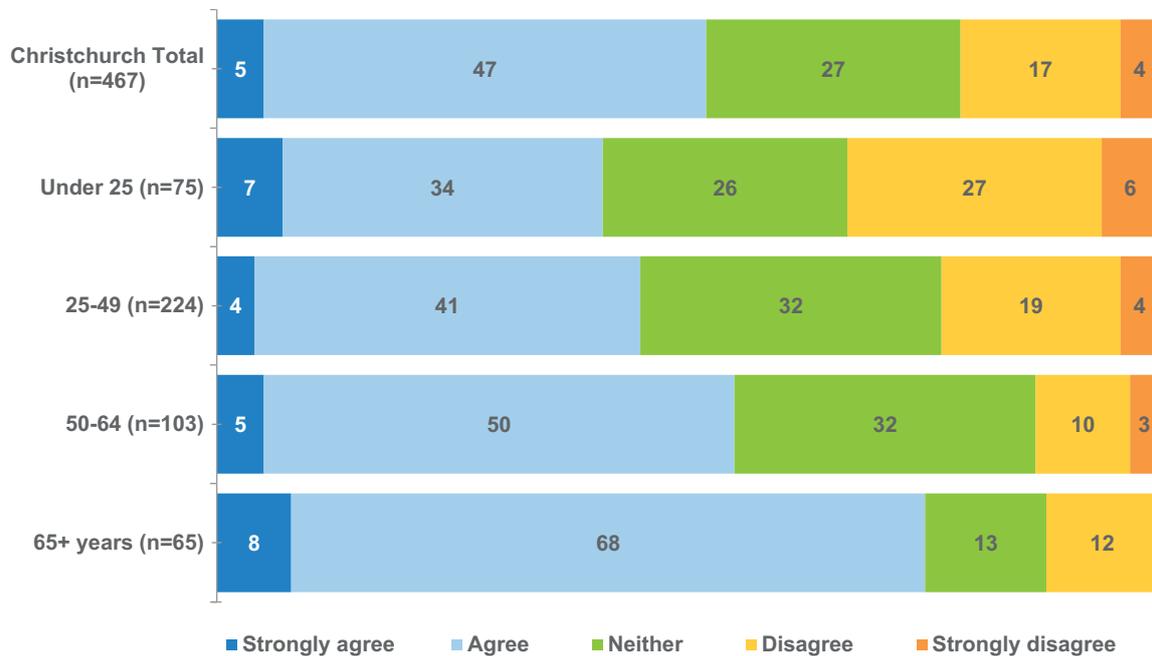


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.1.6: Feel a sense of community – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Aged 65+ years (76%).

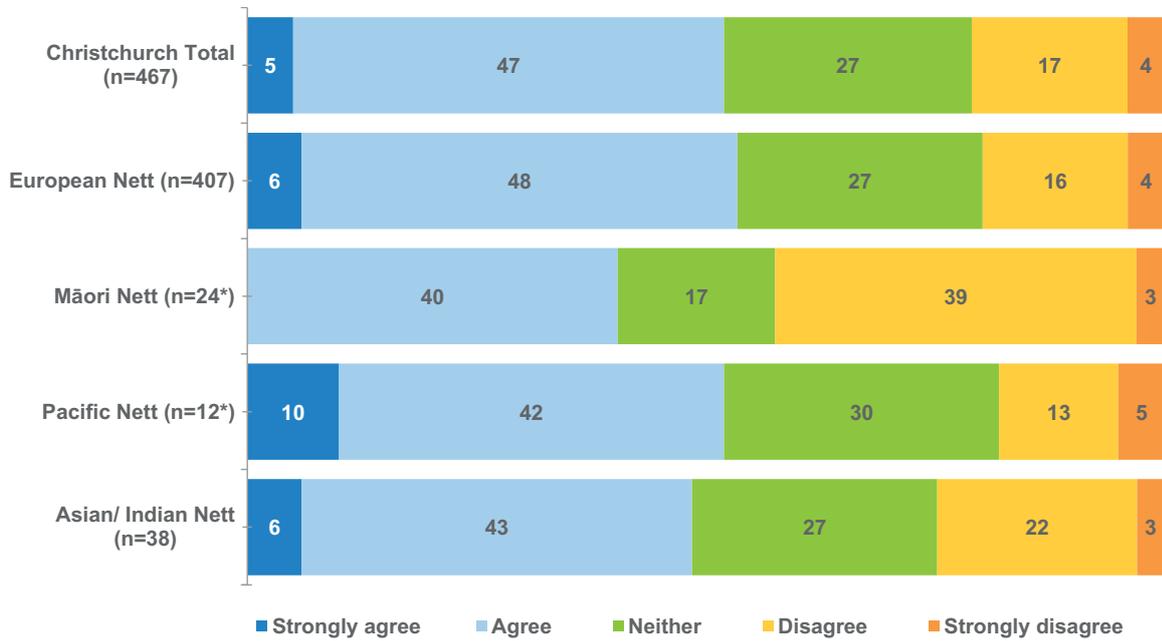
Those *less* likely to agree they feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood (*strongly agree* or *agree*) are:

- Under 25 years (41%) and aged 25 to 49 years (45%).

Those *less* likely to disagree they feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (13% compared to the Christchurch total of 21%).

Figure 6.1.7: Feel a sense of community – by ethnicity (%)

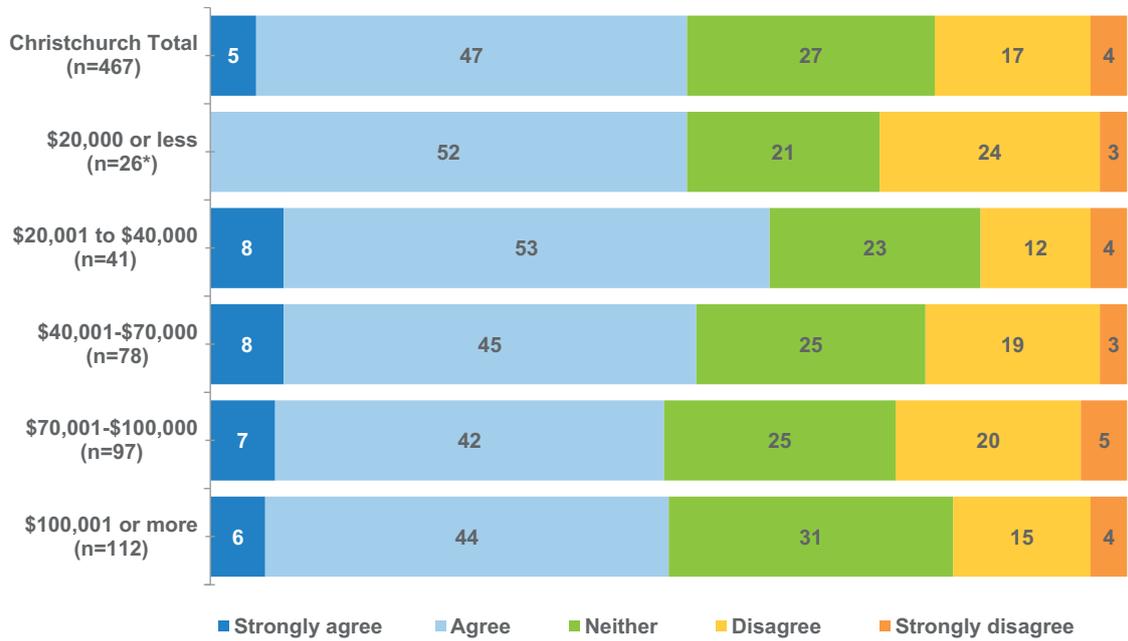


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents feeling a sense of community.

Figure 6.1.8: Feel a sense of community – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

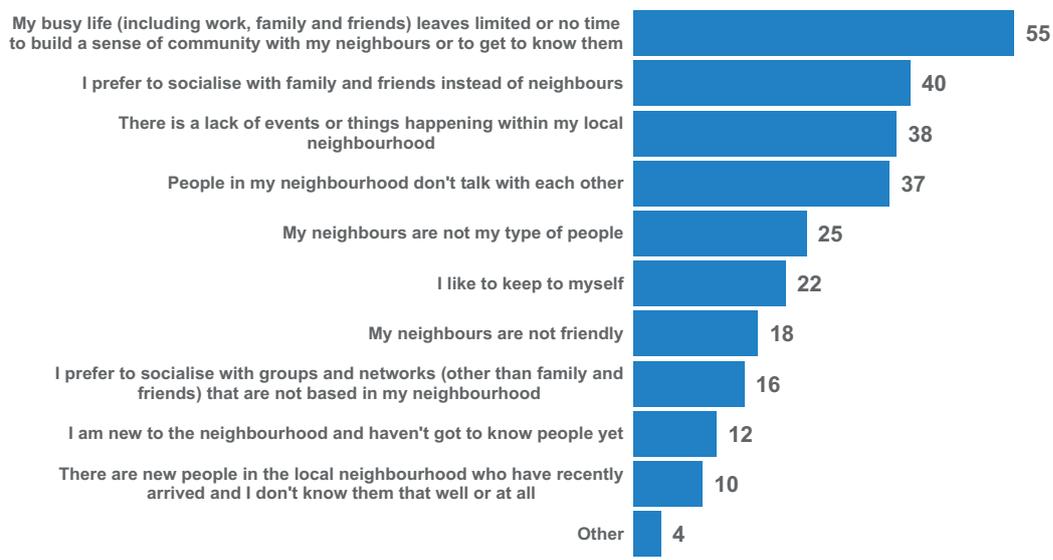
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents feeling a sense of community.

Respondents who do not feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood were asked why they feel this way.

The most frequently mentioned reason for lacking a sense of community by Christchurch respondents is that their *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* (55%). The next most frequently mentioned reasons are that respondents *prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours* (40%) and *there is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood* (38%).

**Figure 6.1.9: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – city level (%)**



Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered) n=98

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Table 6.1.1: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=98)	Shirley-Papanui (n=17*)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=13*)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=12*)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=17*)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=17*)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=18*)	Banks Peninsula (n=4*)
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	55	50	80	57	39	50	56	69
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	40	50	24	45	38	48	31	46
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	38	40	27	24	39	42	53	15
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	37	28	39	25	49	47	37	0
My neighbours are not my type of people	25	18	15	48	9	39	23	31
I like to keep to myself	22	27	24	27	19	25	17	0
My neighbours are not friendly	18	11	10	48	21	19	12	0
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	16	12	0	16	26	24	21	0
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	12	11	21	8	21	12	5	0
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	10	17	17	9	0	16	5	0
Other	4	6	0	19	6	0	0	0

Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward relating to respondents' reasons for lacking a sense of community.

Table 6.1.2: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – by age (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=98)	Under 25 (n=25*)	25-49 (n=52)	50-64 (n=14*)	65+ years (n=7*)
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	55	54	61	57	29
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	40	58	38	29	22
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	38	47	31	35	51
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	37	44	35	35	28
My neighbours are not my type of people	25	29	28	7	22
I like to keep to myself	22	28	19	37	0
My neighbours are not friendly	18	17	13	14	52
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	16	21	11	29	12
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	12	14	15	8	0
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	10	3	7	15	37
Other	4	0	0	29	0

Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by age relating to respondents' reasons for lacking a sense of community.

Table 6.1.3: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – by gender (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=98)	Male (n=39)	Female (n=59)
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	55	61	51
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	40	46	35
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	38	33	41
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	37	38	35
My neighbours are not my type of people	25	25	25
I like to keep to myself	22	34	13
My neighbours are not friendly	18	22	15
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	16	24	10
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	12	7	16
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	10	3	16
Other	4	5	4

Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to mention *I like to keep to myself* are:

- Male (34%).

Those more likely to mention *there are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all* are:

- Female (16%).

Females are *less* likely to mention *I like to keep to myself* (13%) and *I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than my family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood* (10%).

Table 6.1.4: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – by ethnicity (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=98)	European Nett (n=84)	Māori Nett (n=10*)	Pacific Nett (n=3*)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=10*)
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	55	56	53	100	77
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	40	38	55	61	48
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	38	34	19	26	80
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	37	36	24	35	55
My neighbours are not my type of people	25	23	27	0	28
I like to keep to myself	22	22	8	0	37
My neighbours are not friendly	18	20	16	0	18
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	16	17	0	0	16
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	12	15	0	0	8
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	10	10	25	35	0
Other	4	5	10	0	0

Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity relating to respondents' reasons for lacking a sense of community.

Table 6.1.5: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – by household income (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=98)	\$20,000 or less (n=7*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=7*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=17*)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=26*)	\$100,001 or more (n=22*)
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	55	27	58	52	64	67
I prefer to socialise with family and friends instead of neighbours	40	45	31	41	46	40
There is a lack of events or things happening within my local neighbourhood	38	73	45	27	43	25
People in my neighbourhood don't talk with each other	37	38	45	29	51	29
My neighbours are not my type of people	25	27	40	6	27	38
I like to keep to myself	22	0	16	35	16	28
My neighbours are not friendly	18	16	47	5	15	19
I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood	16	10	0	35	15	20
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	12	10	24	6	15	15
There are new people in the local neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	10	38	35	12	6	4
Other	4	0	15	12	0	5

Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

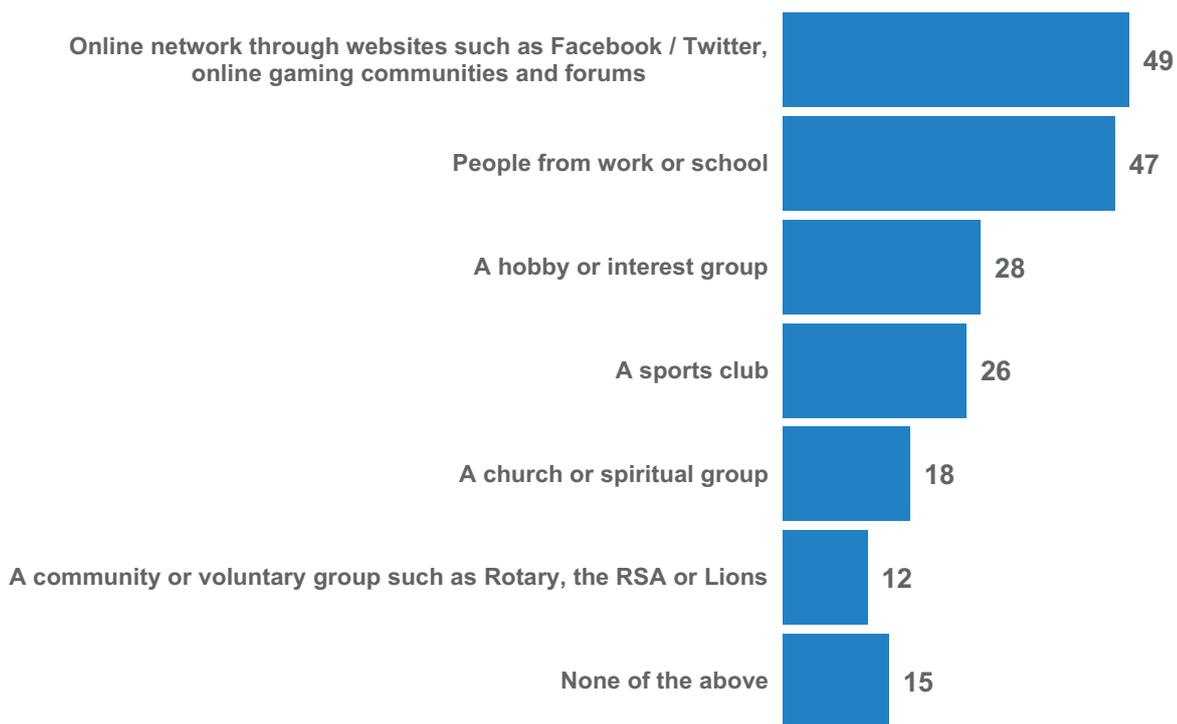
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income relating to respondents' reasons for lacking a sense of community.

## 6.2 SOCIAL NETWORKS

The most commonly mentioned social network that respondents living in Christchurch belong to is *online network through websites such as Facebook/Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* (49%). The next most popular social network is *people from work or school* (47%).

Figure 6.2.1: Social networks and groups belonging to – city level (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered) n=484

Table 6.2.1: Social networks and groups belonging to - by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	Shirley-Papanui (n=78)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=72)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=65)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=102)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=70)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=83)	Banks Peninsula (n=14*)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	53	43	66	48	38	47	76
People from work or school	47	43	57	39	50	38	50	62
A hobby or interest group	28	22	29	22	30	36	33	16
A sports club	26	22	30	33	26	24	24	21
A church or spiritual group	18	15	22	18	22	16	10	33
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	10	12	16	10	11	11	17
None of the above	15	25	10	11	14	14	17	0

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook/ Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (66%).

Those *less* likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (38%).

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

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (10%).

Those who are more likely **not** to belong to any social network or group are:

- Living in the Shirley Papanui ward (25% compared to the Christchurch total of 15%).

Table 6.2.2: Social networks and groups belonging to - by age (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	Under 25 (n=76)	25-49 (n=224)	50-64 (n=110)	65+ years (n=74)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	82	58	40	20
People from work or school	47	87	50	43	16
A hobby or interest group	28	29	23	27	41
A sports club	26	32	27	19	29
A church or spiritual group	18	21	17	11	24
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	9	8	12	21
None of the above	15	0	12	26	18

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook/Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Under 25 years (82%) and aged 25 to 49 years (58%).

Those *less* likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Aged 65+ years (20%) and aged 50 to 64 years (40%)

Those more likely to mention *people from work or school* are:

- Under 25 years (87%).

Those *less* likely to mention *people from work or school* are:

- Aged 65+ years (16%).

Other points of interest are:

- All of those under 25 years belong to at least one social network or group
- Those aged 65+ years are more likely to belong to a hobby or interest group (41%) and a community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions (21% compared to the Christchurch total of 12%)
- Those aged 50 to 64 years are more likely **not** to belong to any social network or group (26% compared to the Christchurch total of 15%) and they are less likely to belong to a church or spiritual group (11% compared to the Christchurch total of 18%).

**Table 6.2.3: Social networks and groups belonging to - by gender (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	Male (n=227)	Female (n=256)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	46	53
People from work or school	47	45	49
A hobby or interest group	28	28	29
A sports club	26	32	20
A church or spiritual group	18	18	18
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	11	12
None of the above	15	16	14

*Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)*

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

- Male (32%).

Table 6.2.4: Social networks and groups belonging to - by ethnicity (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	European Nett (n=421)	Māori Nett (n=27*)	Pacific Nett (n=12*)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=40)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	49	56	61	43
People from work or school	47	48	30	64	54
A hobby or interest group	28	29	30	11	28
A sports club	26	26	43	29	16
A church or spiritual group	18	14	23	48	32
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	11	13	23	18
None of the above	15	16	8	0	10

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Asian/Indian (32%).

Table 6.2.5: Social networks and groups belonging to - by household income (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	\$20,000 or less (n=28*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=41)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=83)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=98)	\$100,001 or more (n=112)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	43	26	57	48	58
People from work or school	47	21	16	42	57	64
A hobby or interest group	28	32	35	27	33	27
A sports club	26	20	27	16	30	32
A church or spiritual group	18	22	21	11	16	18
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	18	14	12	13	7
None of the above	15	15	18	19	13	8

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (58%).

Those *less* likely to mention they belong to an *online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums* are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (26%).

Those more likely to mention *people from work or school* are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (57%) and \$100,001 or more (64%).

Those *less* likely to mention *people from work or school* are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (16%).

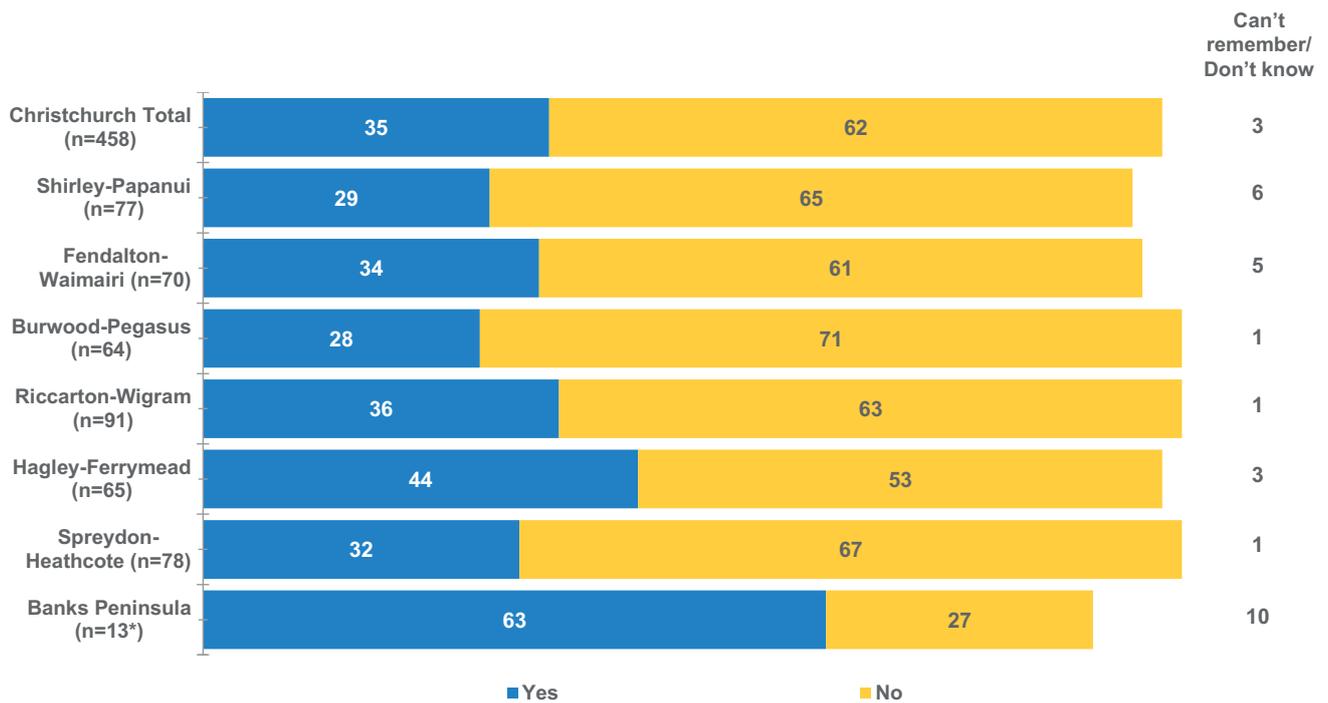
Those *less* likely to belong to a *sports club* are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (16%).

### 6.3 CONTACT WITH NEIGHBOURHOOD PEOPLE

Within the last 12 months, more than one third (35%) of Christchurch respondents have had strong positive contact such as support or close friendship with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. having BBQs or drinks together).

Figure 6.3.1: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ward (%)

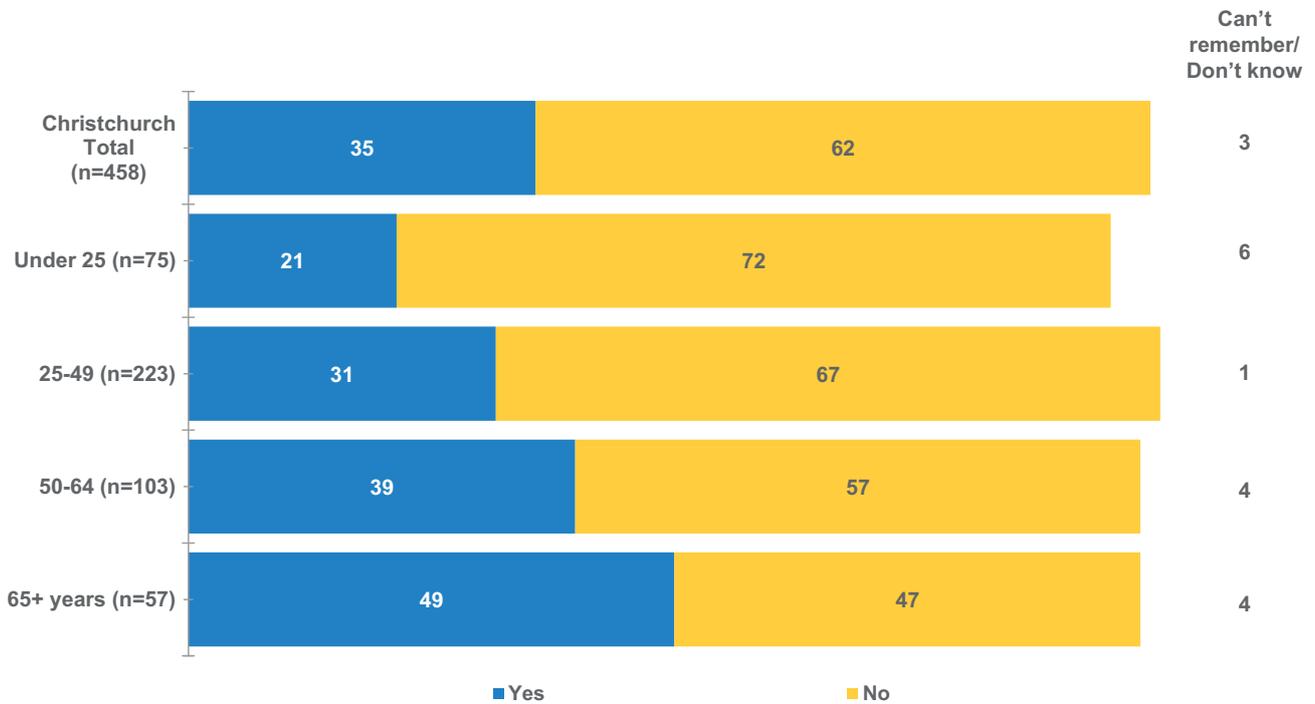


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents having had strong positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.2: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

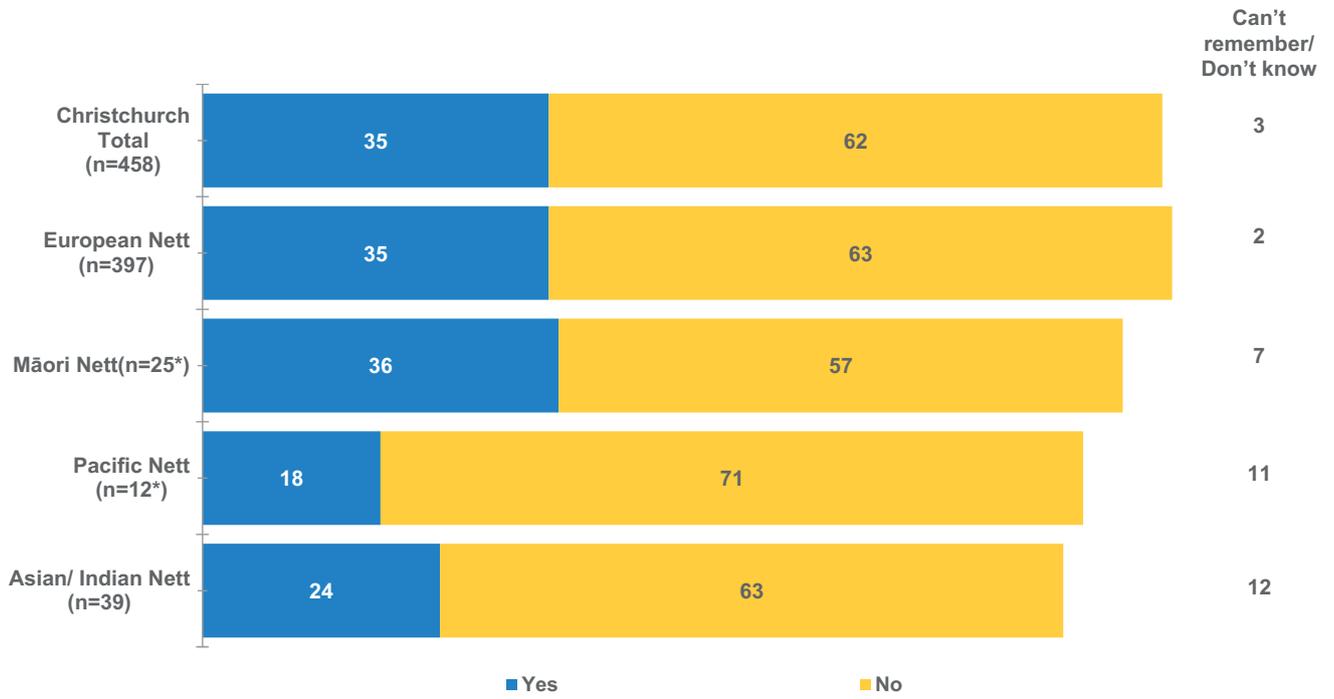
Those more likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Aged 65+ years (49%).

Those less likely to have had strong positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Under 25 years (21%).

Figure 6.3.3: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)

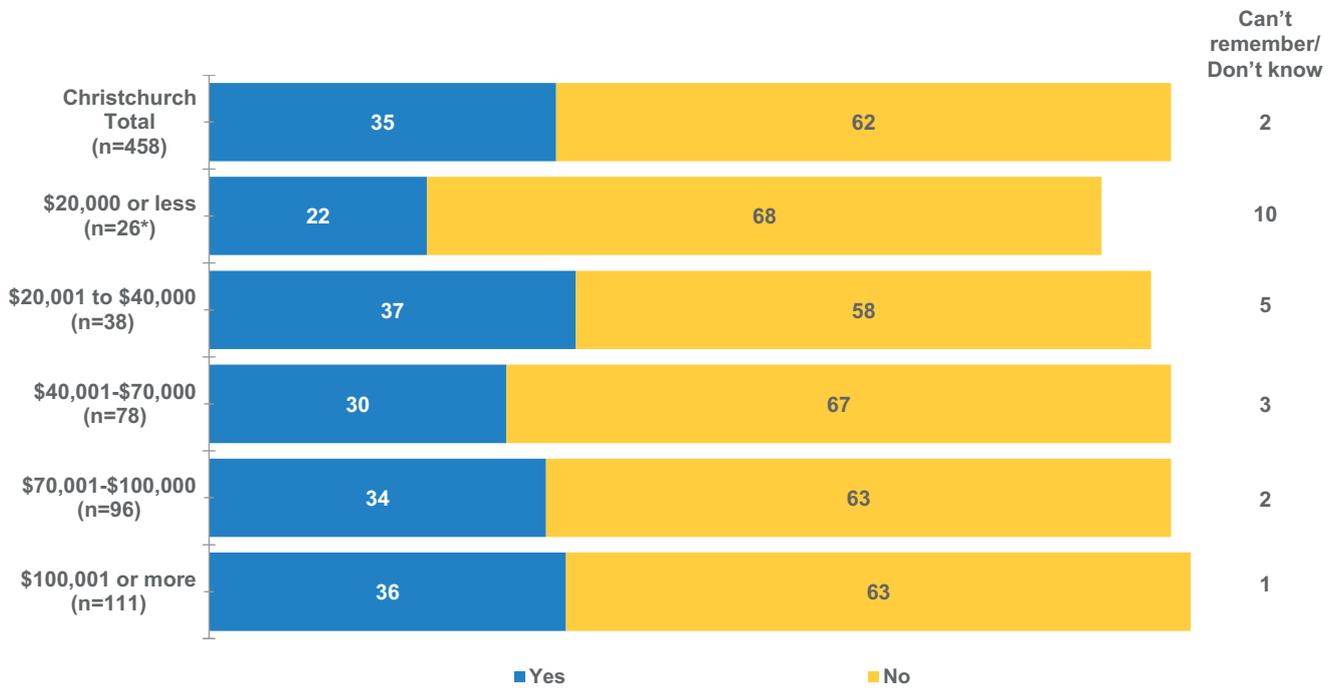


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents having had strong positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.4: Strong positive contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



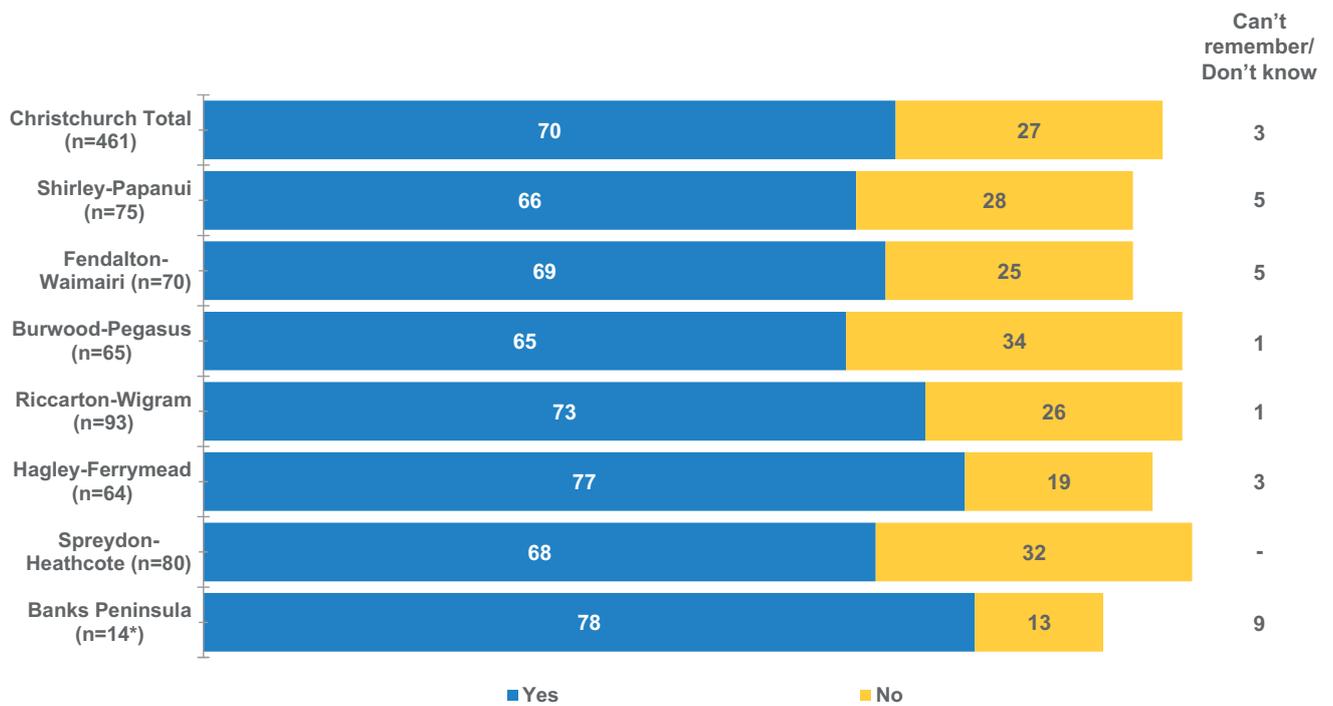
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had strong positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Within the last 12 months, seven in ten (70%) Christchurch respondents have had positive contact such as a visit or asking each other for small favours, with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.5: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ward (%)

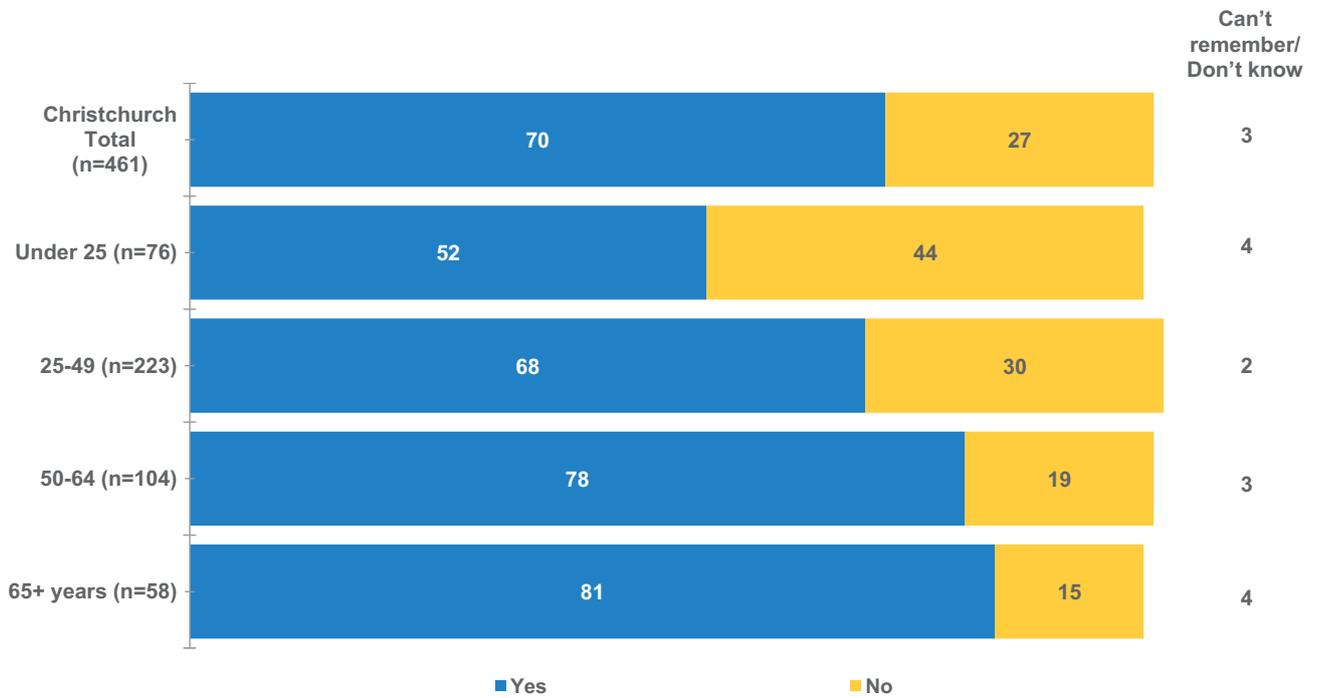


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents having had positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.6: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (78%).

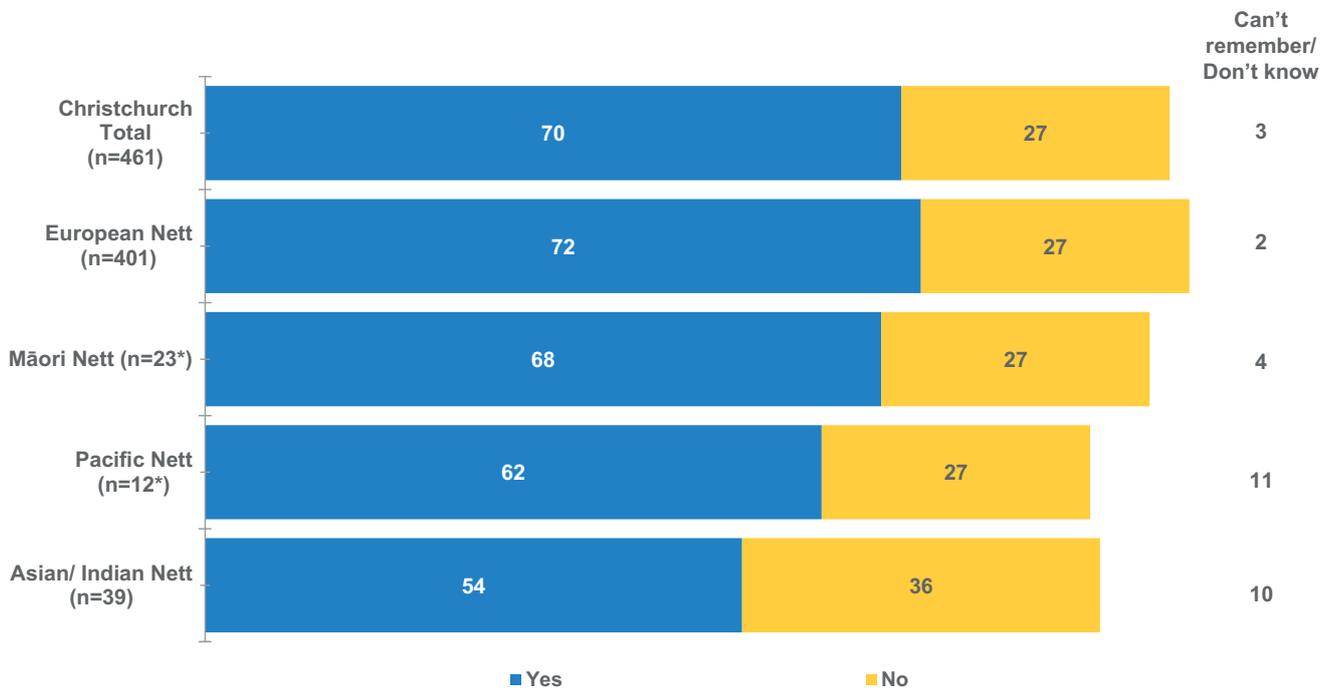
Those less likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Under 25 years (52%).

Those less likely to say that they have **not** had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Aged 65+ years (15% compared to the Christchurch total of 27%).

Figure 6.3.7: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)



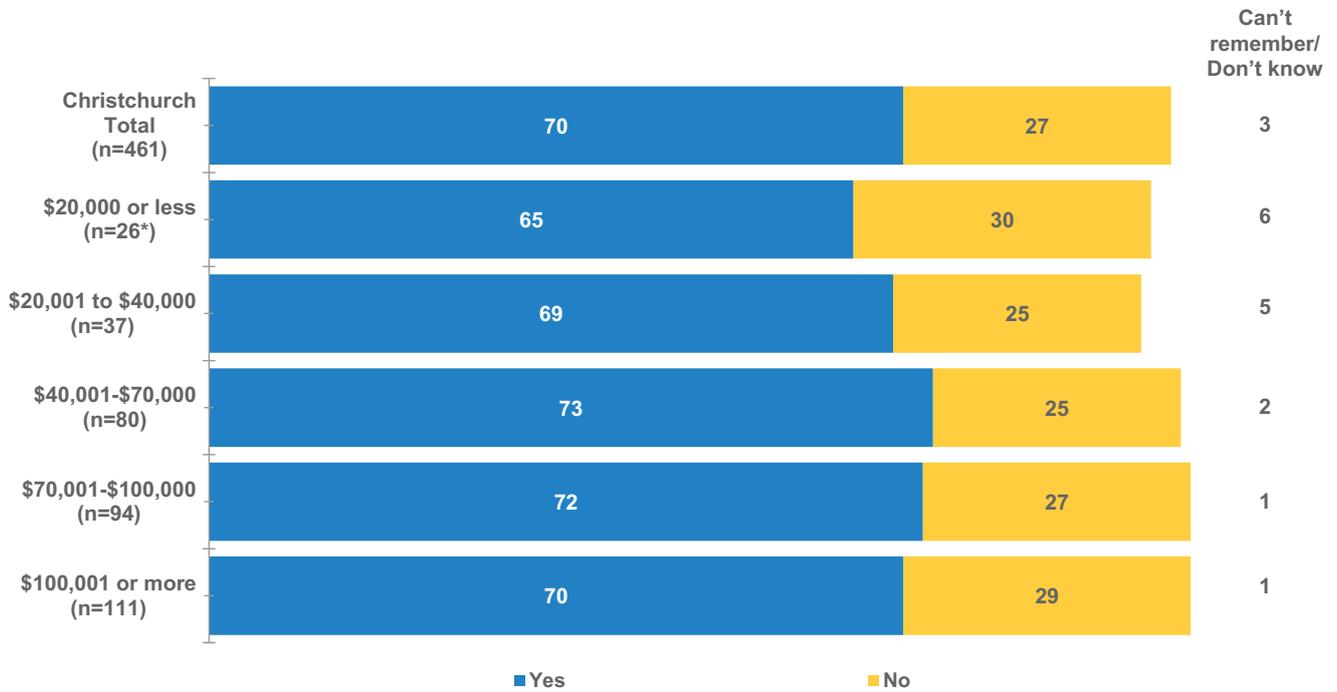
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those *less* likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Asian/Indian (54%).

Figure 6.3.8: Positive contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



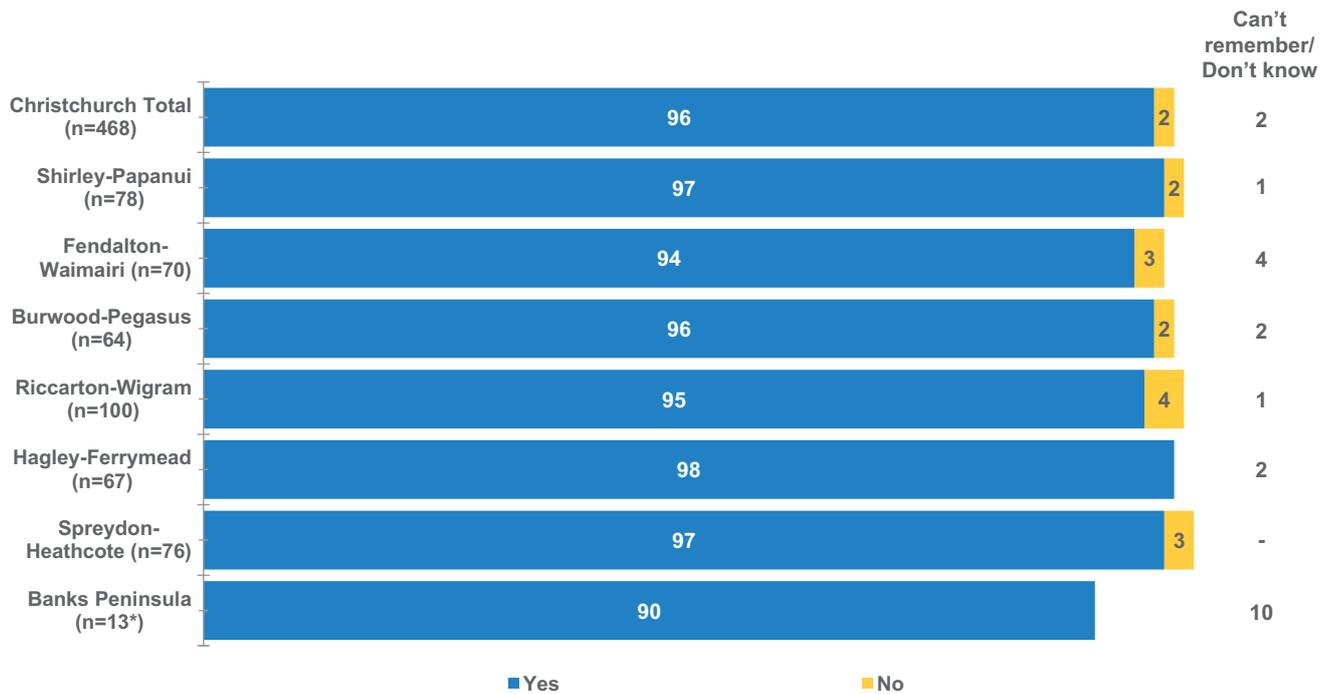
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Within the last 12 months, the majority (96%) of Christchurch respondents have had some positive contact with people in their neighbourhood such as a nod or saying hello.

Figure 6.3.9: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people – by ward (%)

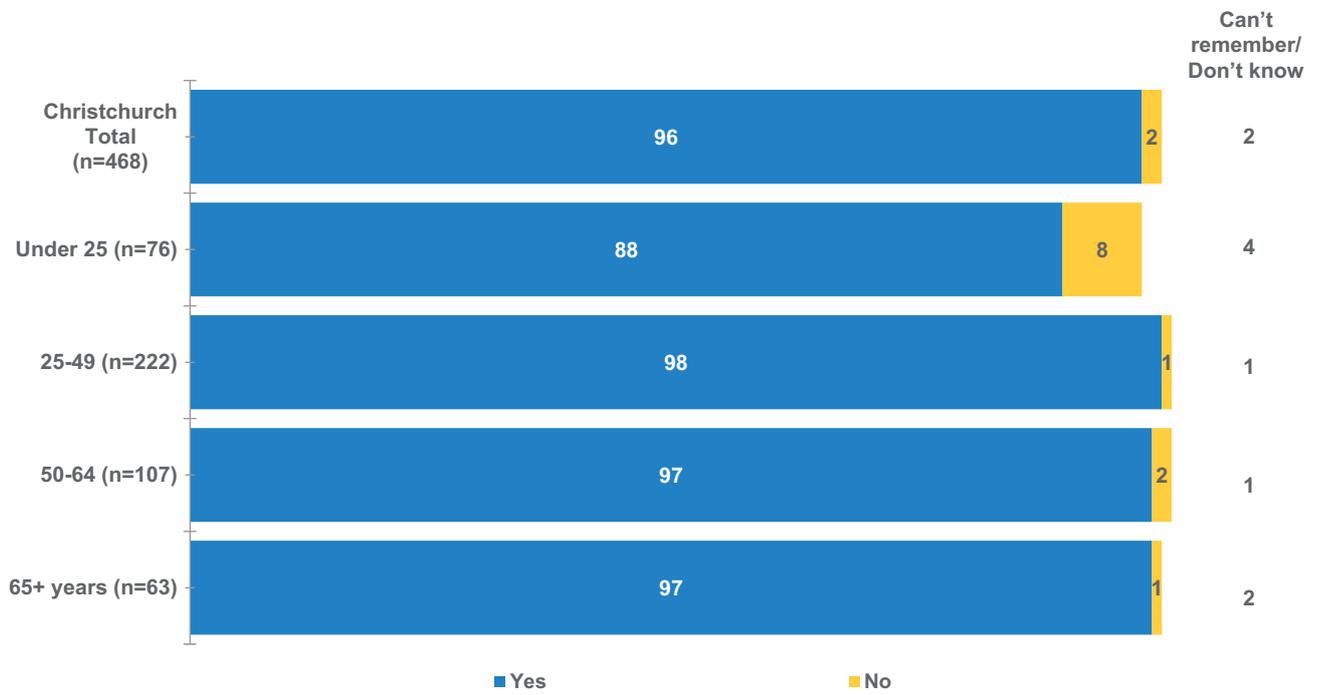


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents having had positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Figure 6.3.10: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)

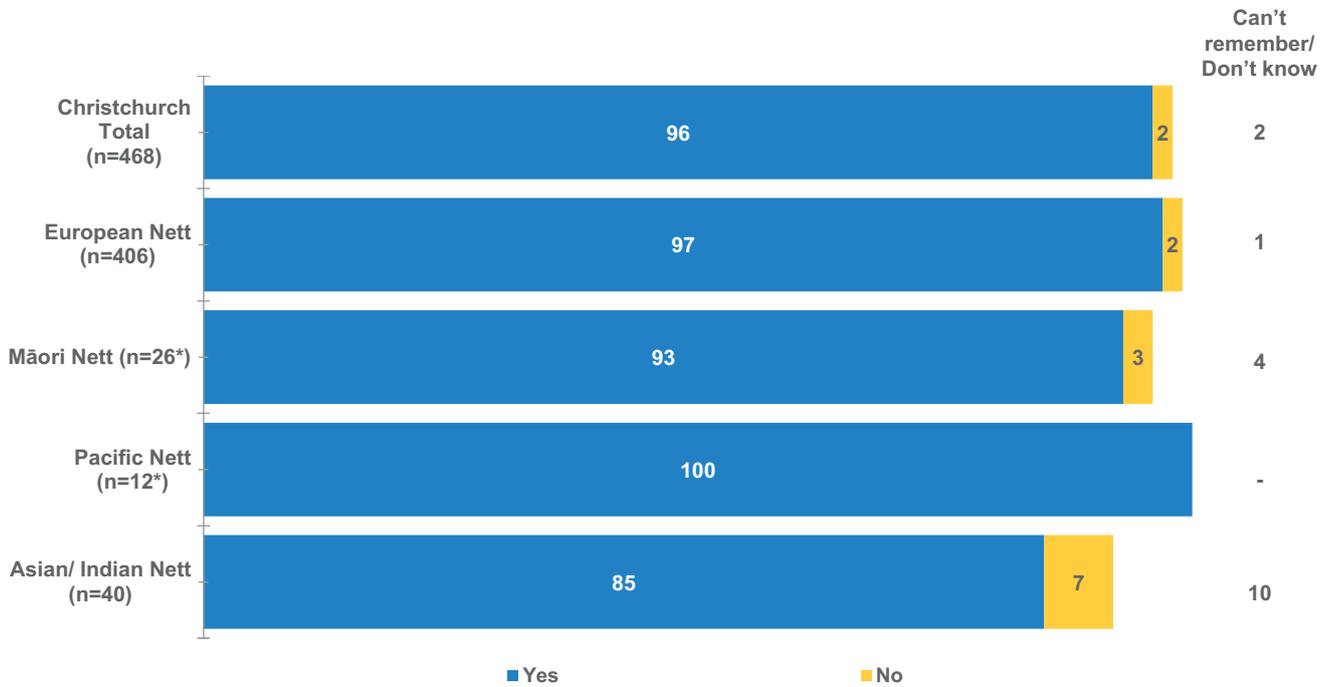


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Under 25 years (88%).

Figure 6.3.11: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people - by ethnicity (%)

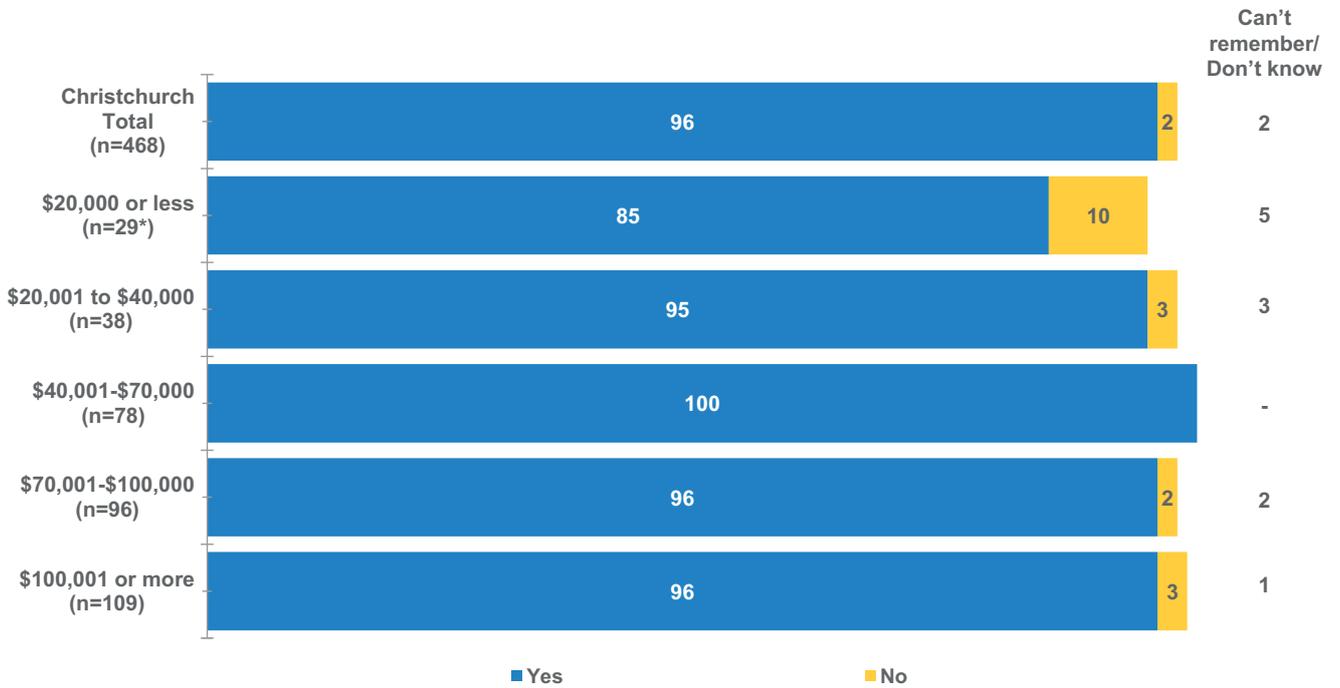


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those less likely to have had positive contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Asian/Indian (85%).

Figure 6.3.12: Some positive contact with neighbourhood people - by household income (%)



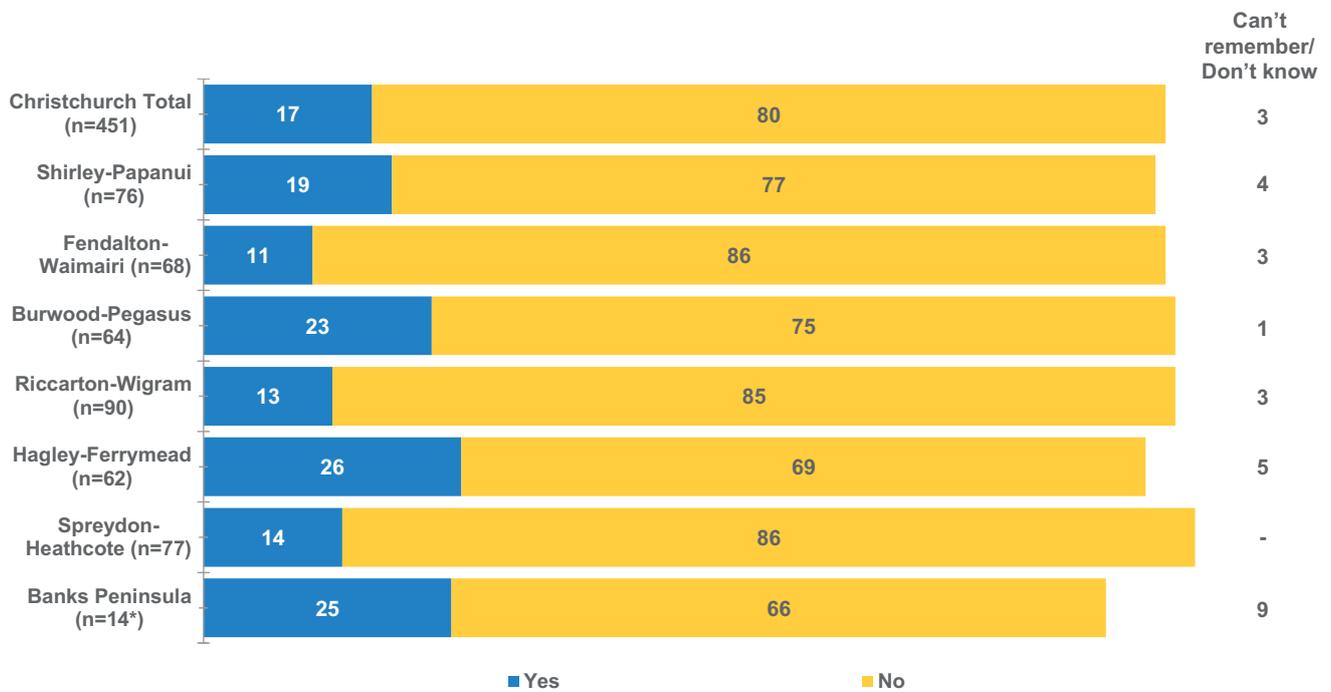
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents having had positive contact with neighbourhood people.

Almost two in ten (17%) Christchurch respondents have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood such as not getting on with them in the last 12 months.

Figure 6.3.13: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by ward (%)



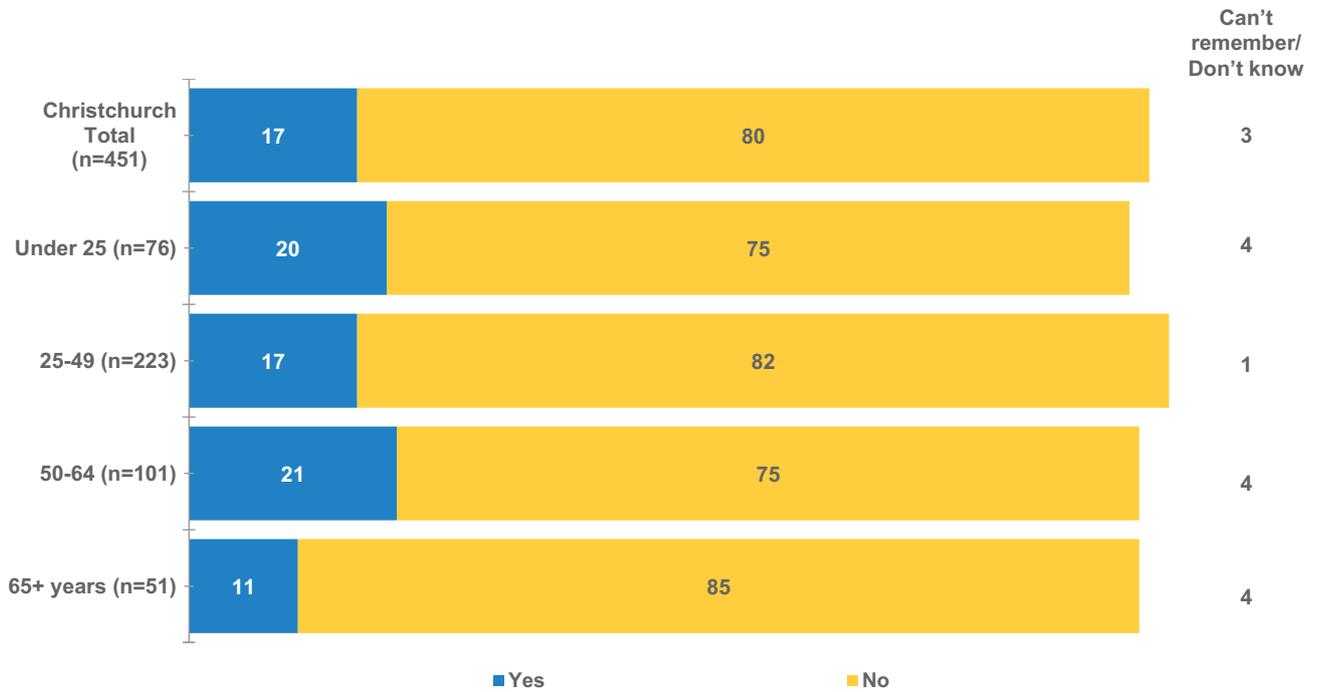
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those less likely to say that they have not had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (69%).

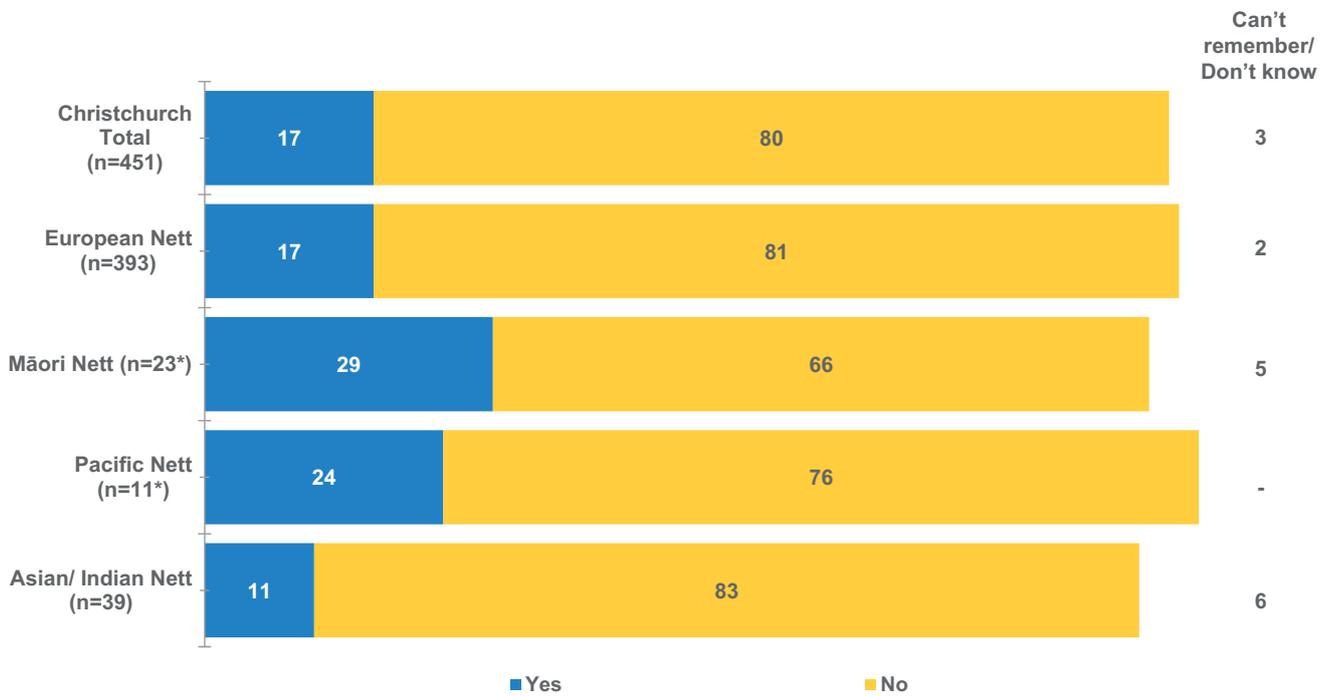
Figure 6.3.14: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents having had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.15: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)

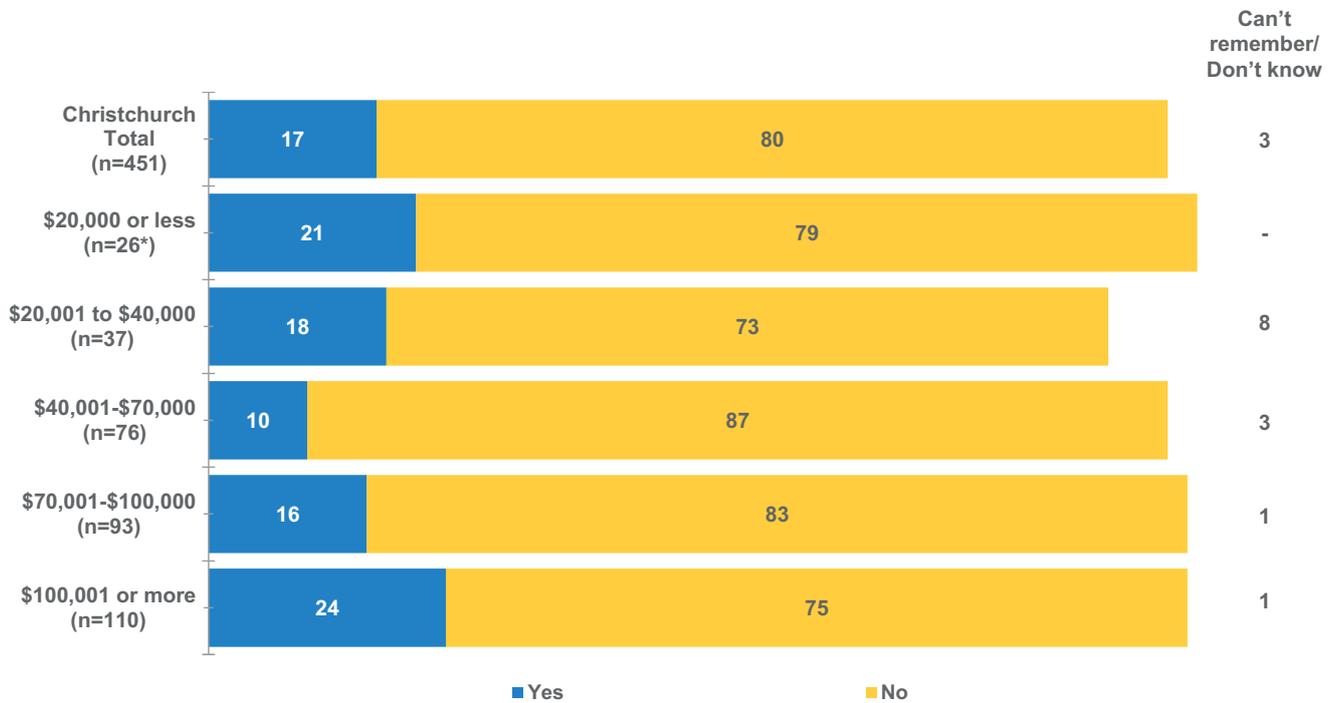


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents having had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.16: Some negative contact with neighbourhood people - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

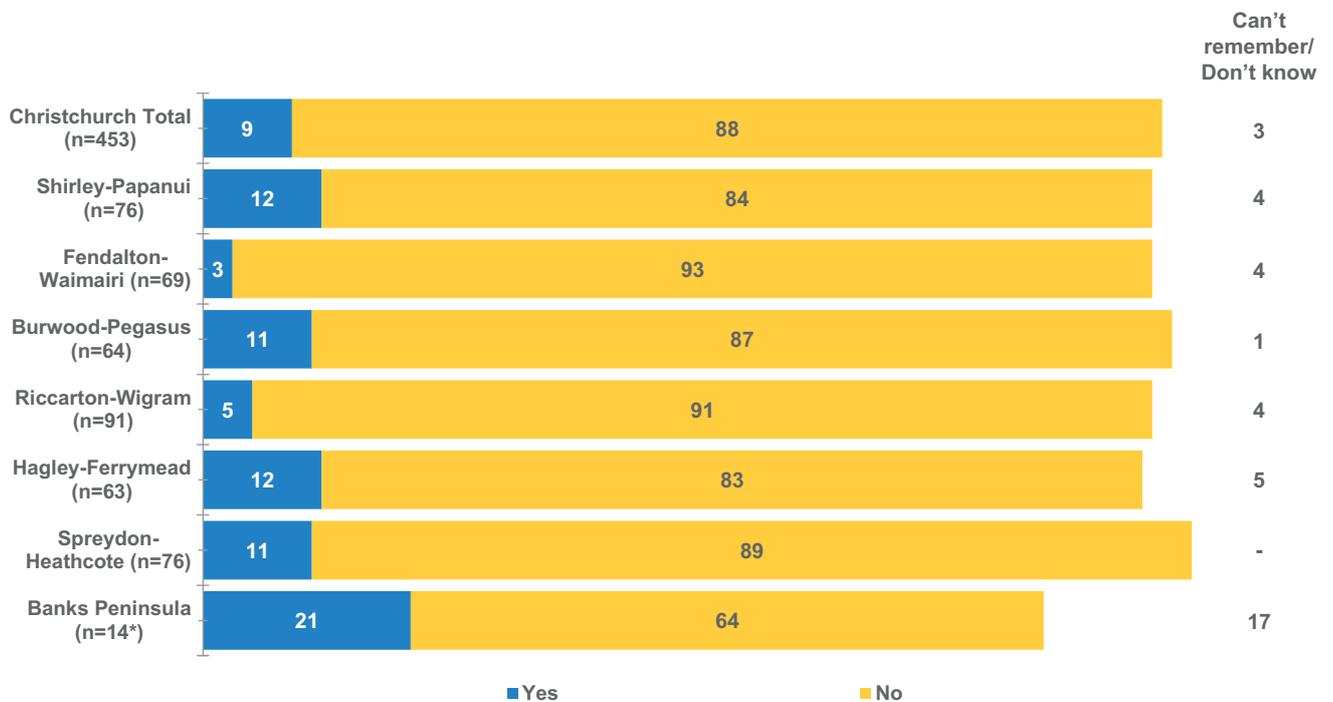
\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to have had some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (24%).

One in ten (9%) Christchurch respondents have had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood where there is outright tension or disagreement in the last 12 months.

Figure 6.3.17: Negative contact with neighbourhood people - by ward (%)

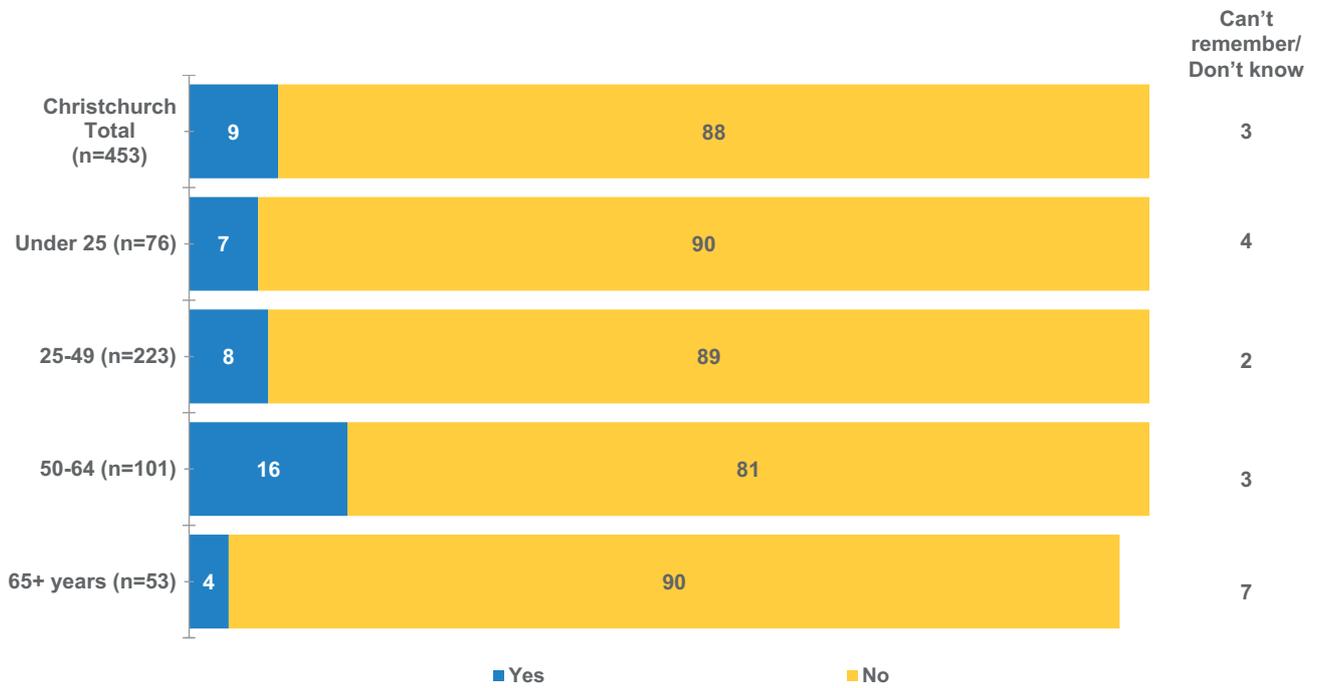


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents having had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.18: Negative contact with neighbourhood people - by age (%)

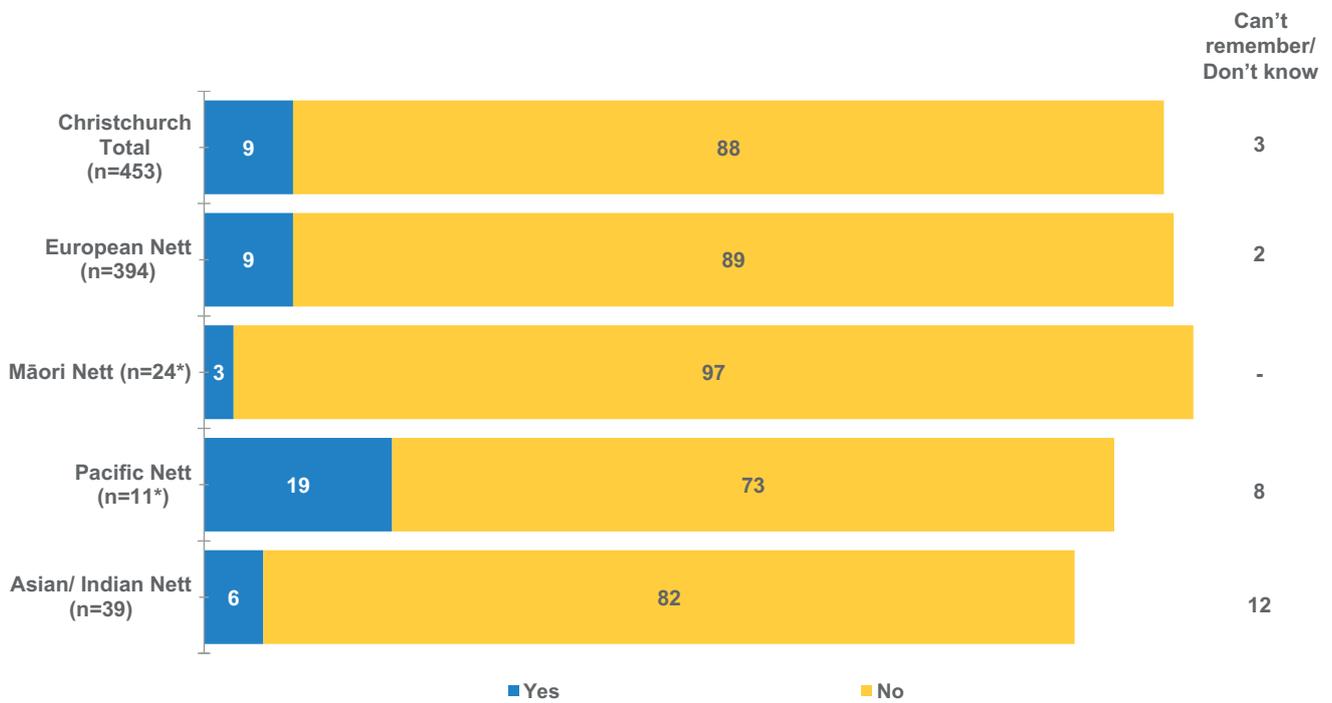


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to have had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (16%).

Figure 6.3.19: Negative contact with neighbourhood people – by ethnicity (%)

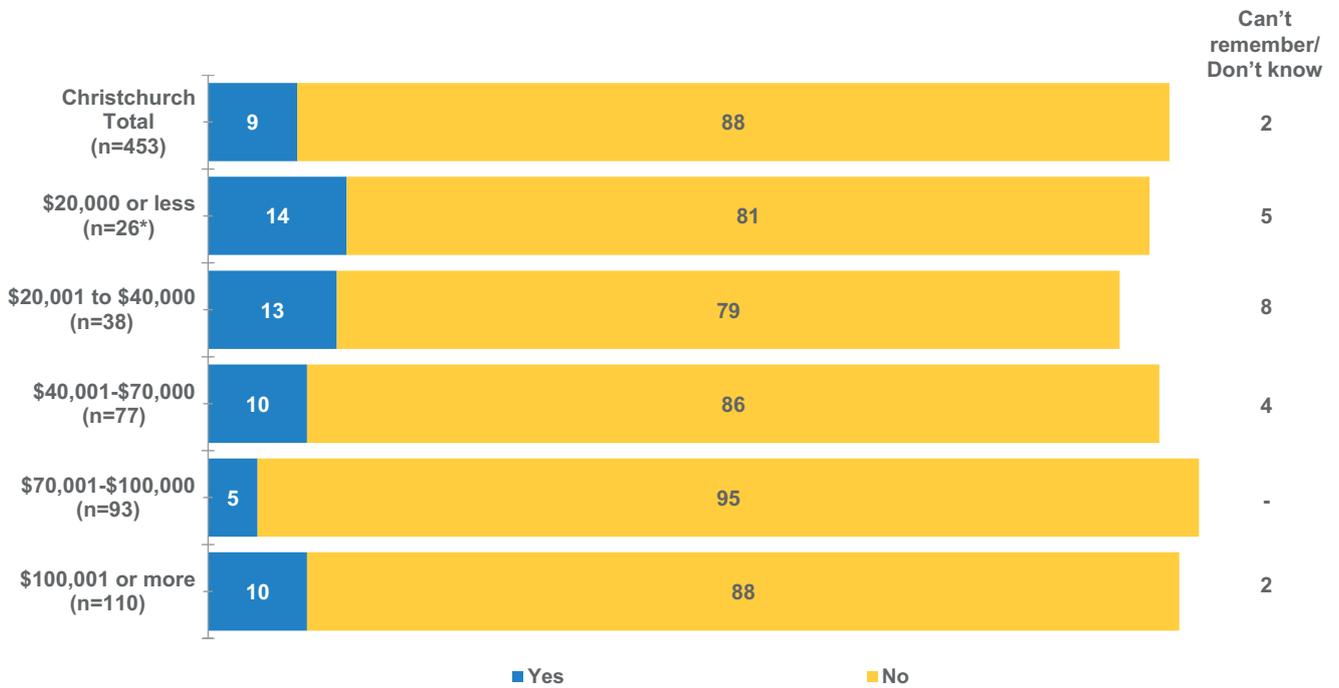


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents having had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 6.3.20: Negative contact with neighbourhood people – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

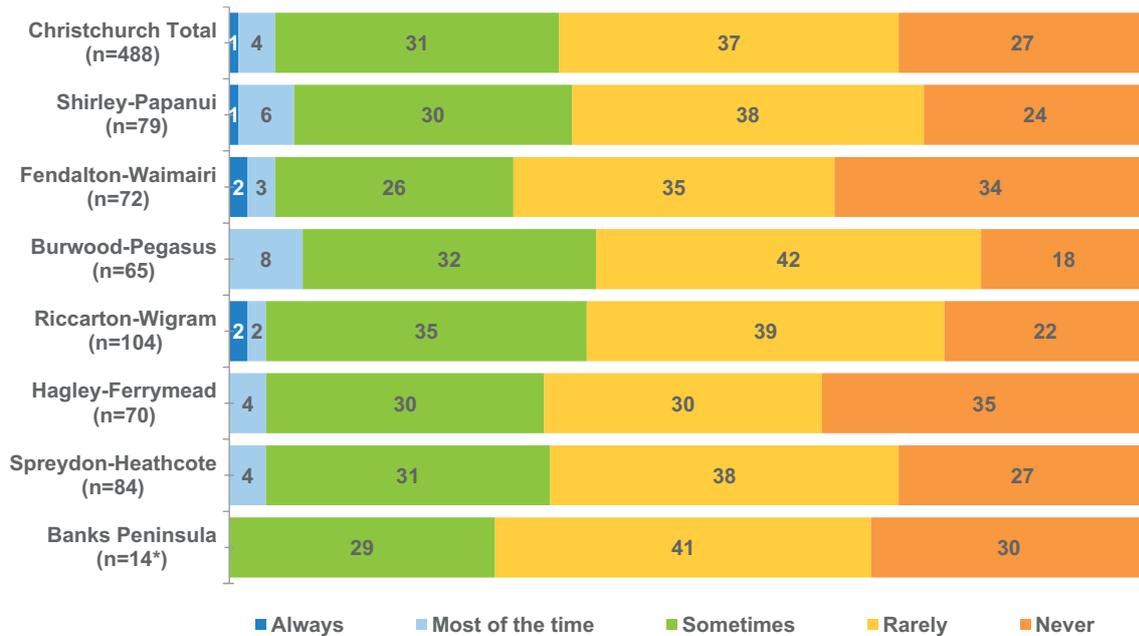
Those more likely to say they have **not** had negative contact with people in their neighbourhood are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (95%).

## 6.4 FEELING OF ISOLATION

Almost two thirds (64%) of Christchurch respondents have rarely felt isolated or lonely over the past 12 months, with 27% saying *never* and 37% saying *rarely*.

Figure 6.4.1: Feeling of isolation - by ward (%)

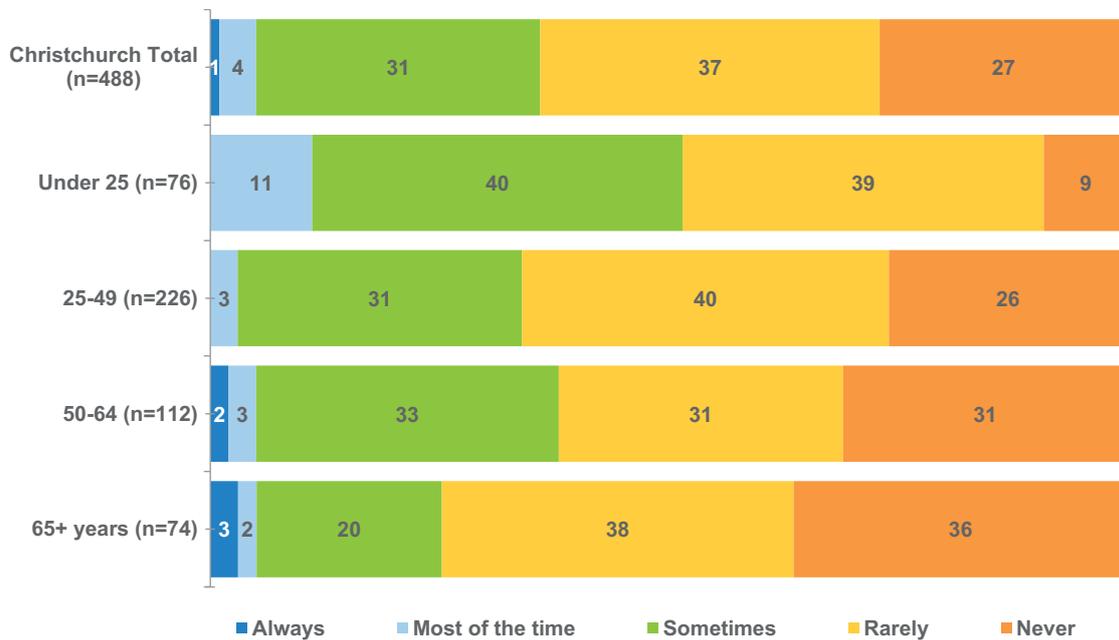


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' feelings of isolation.

Figure 6.4.2: Feeling of isolation – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

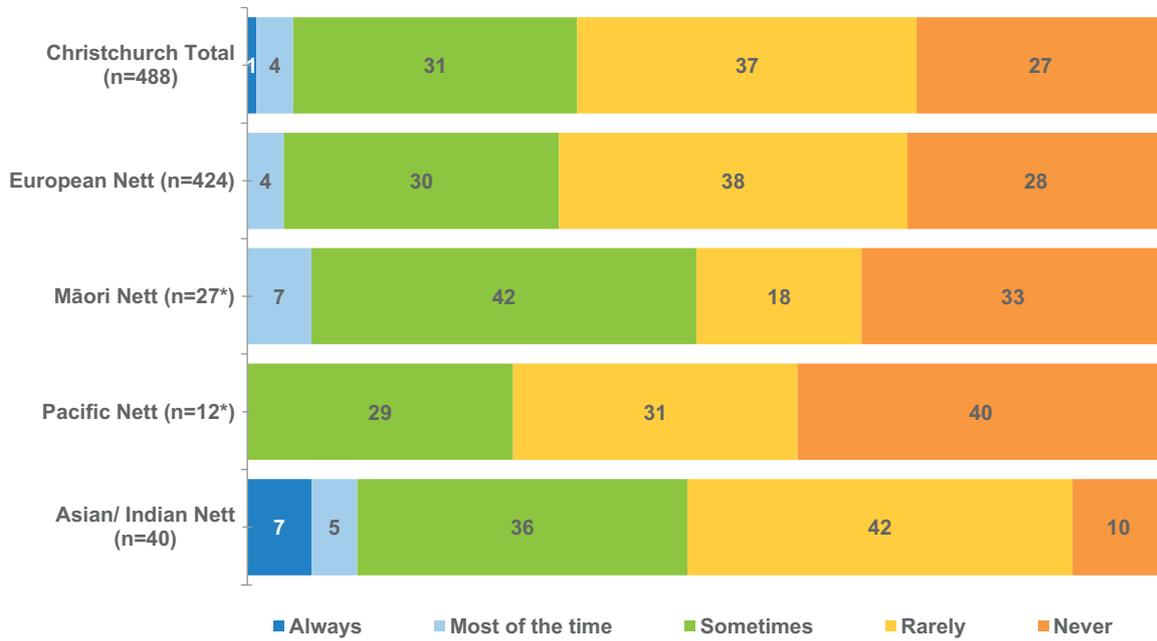
Those more likely to say that they have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated over the past 12 months are:

- Aged 65+ years (74%).

Those *less* likely to say that they have *rarely* or *never* felt isolated over the past 12 months are:

- Under 25 years (48%).

Figure 6.4.3: Feeling of isolation - by ethnicity (%)

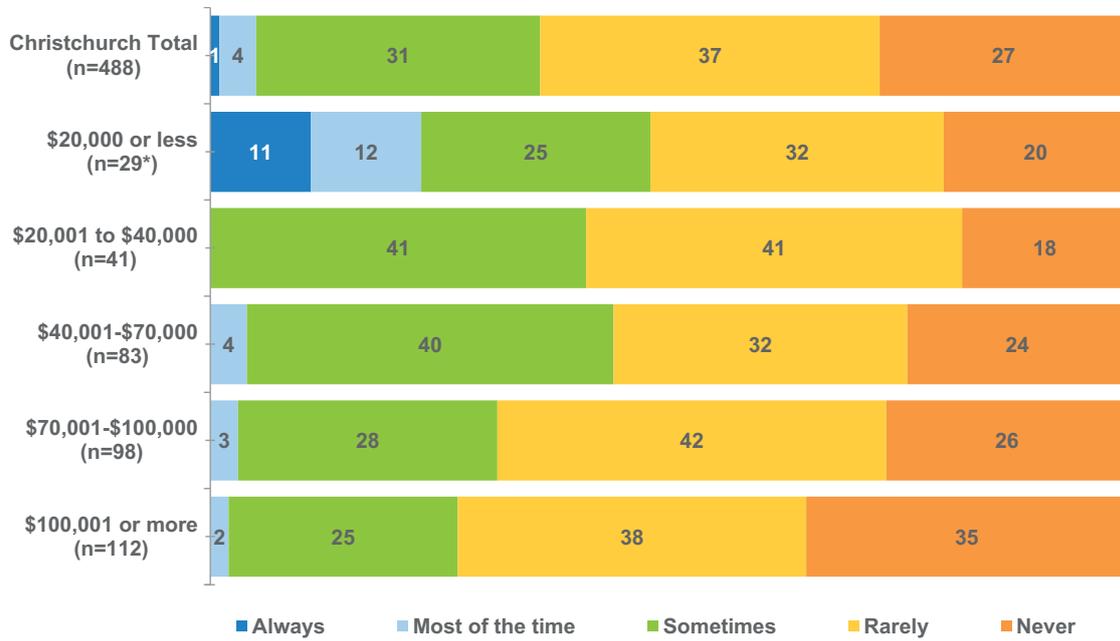


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' feelings of isolation.

Figure 6.4.4: Feeling of isolation – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

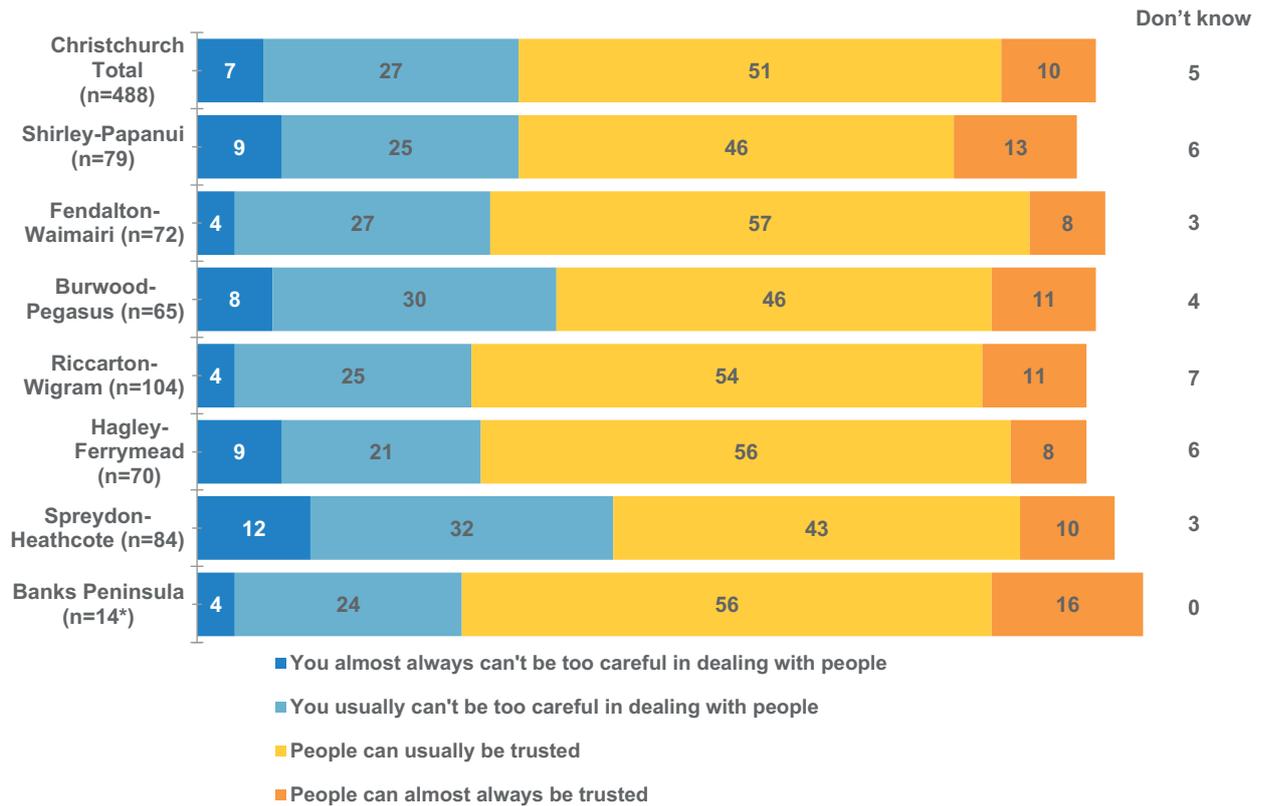
Those more likely to say that they *rarely* or *never* felt isolated over the past 12 months are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (73%).

## 6.5 TRUST

Six in ten (61%) of Christchurch respondents feel that in general, people can be trusted, with 10% saying people can *almost always* be trusted and 51% saying people can *usually be trusted*.

Figure 6.5.1: Sense of trust - by ward (%)



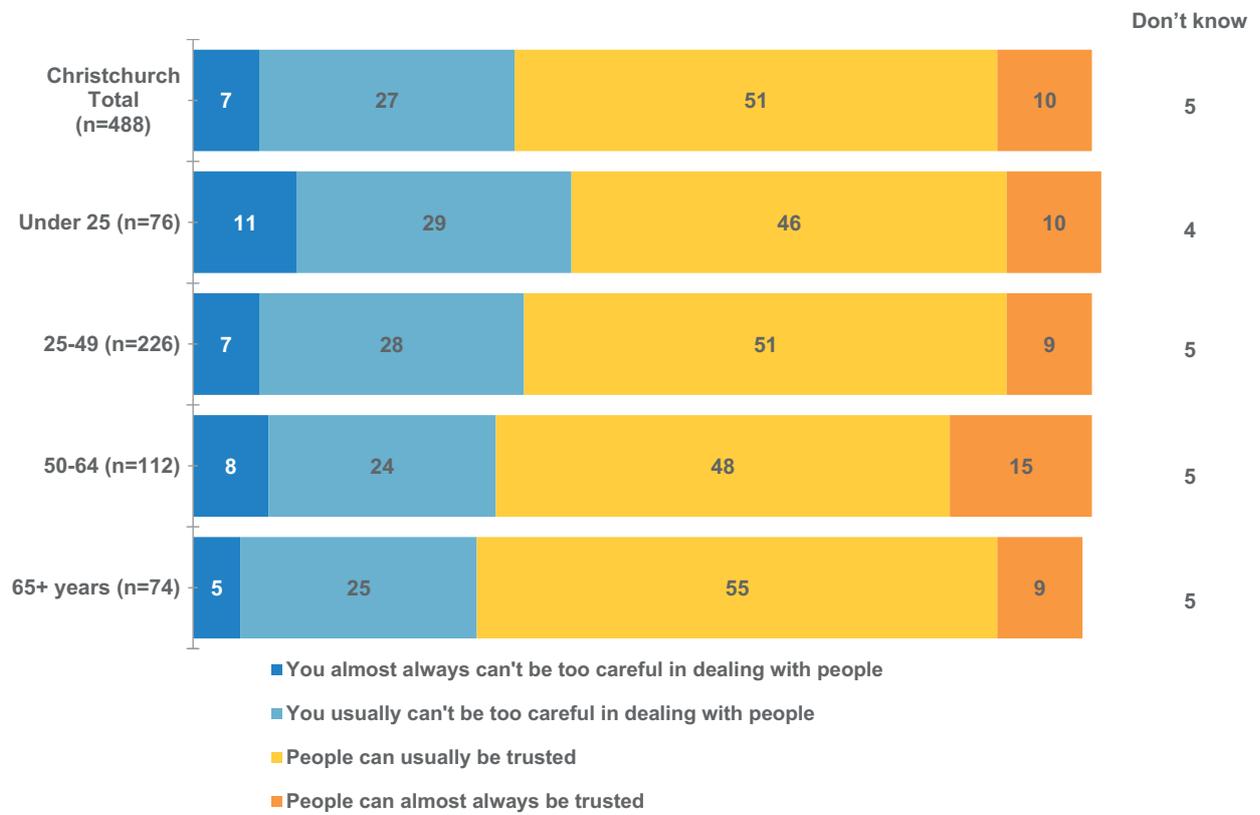
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to say that *you almost always or usually can't be too careful in dealing with people* are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (44% compared to the Christchurch total of 34%).

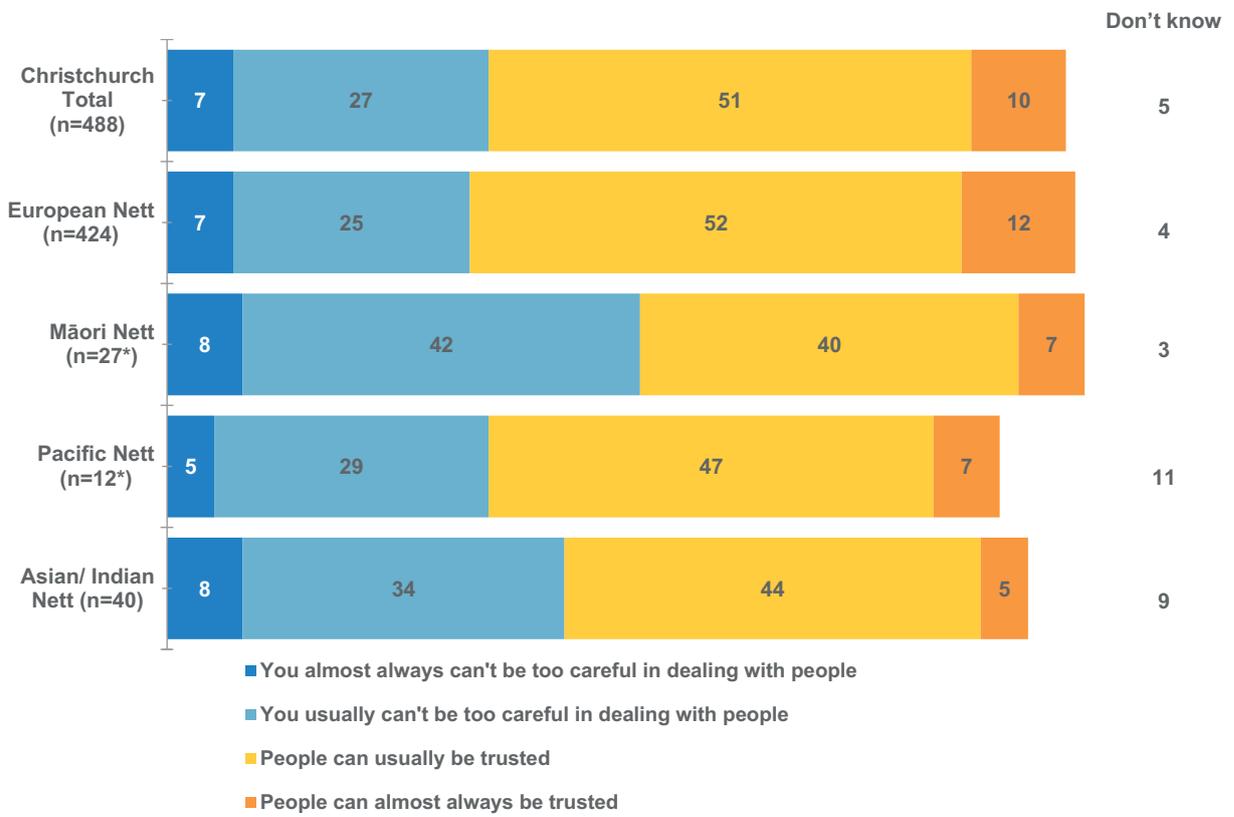
Figure 6.5.2: Sense of trust – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' sense of trust.

Figure 6.5.3: Sense of trust - by ethnicity (%)

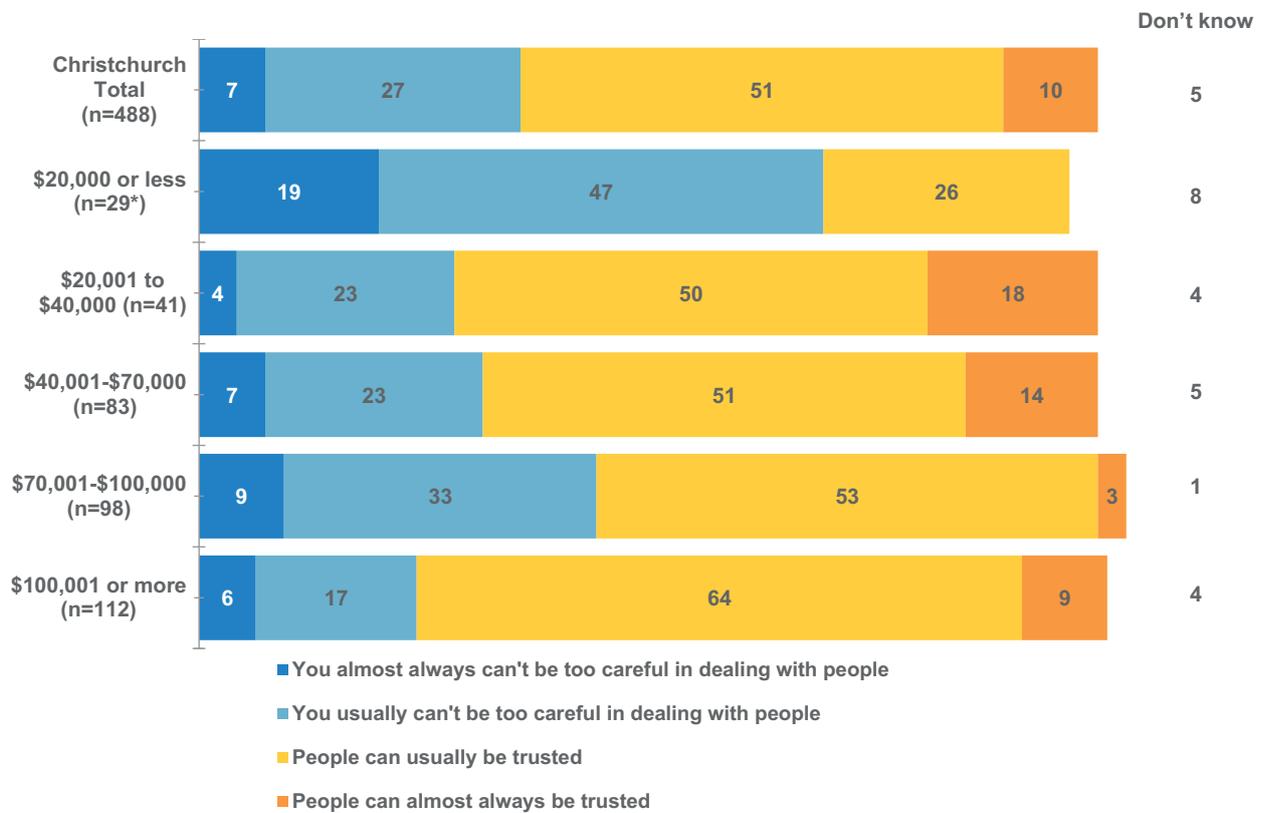


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' sense of trust.

Figure 6.5.4: Sense of trust – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

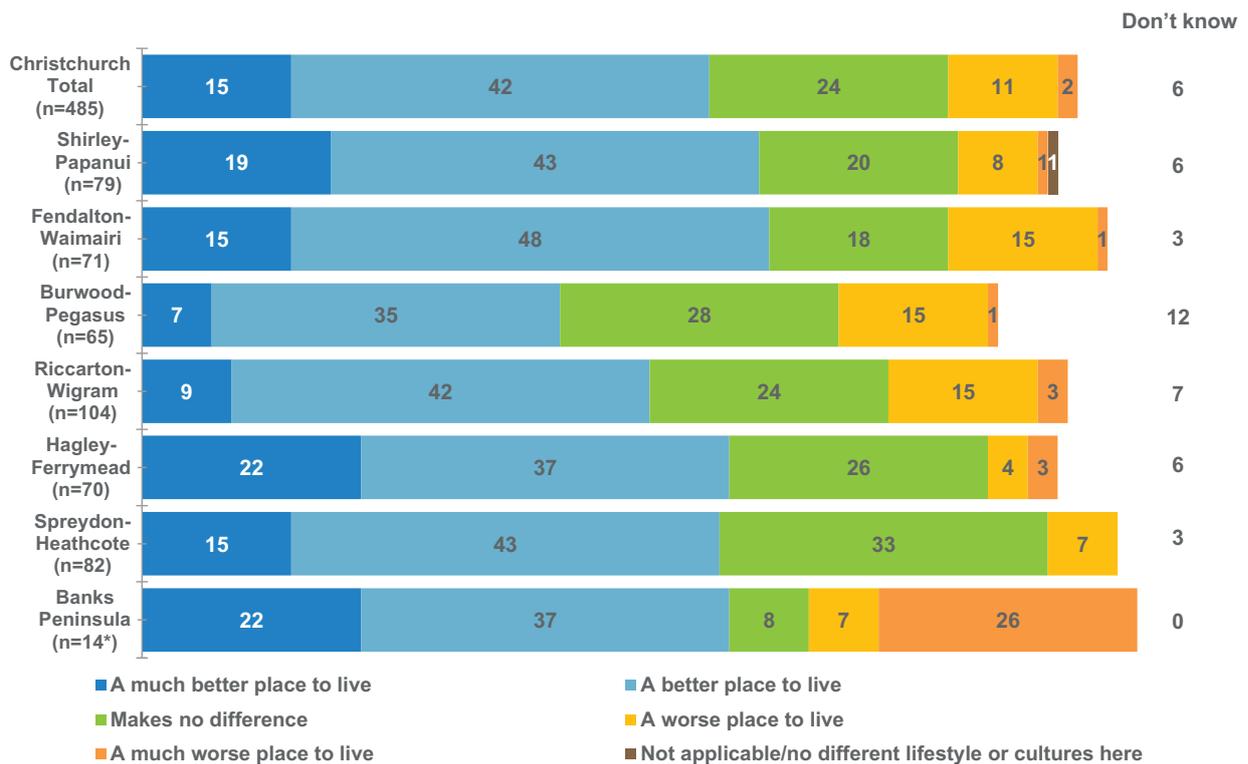
Those more likely to agree that people can *almost always* or *usually be trusted* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (73%).

## 6.6 IMPACT OF GREATER CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Over half (57%) of Christchurch respondents feel that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes their area a better place to live, with 15% saying it is *a much better place to live* and 42% saying it is *a better place to live*.

Figure 6.6.1: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by ward (%)



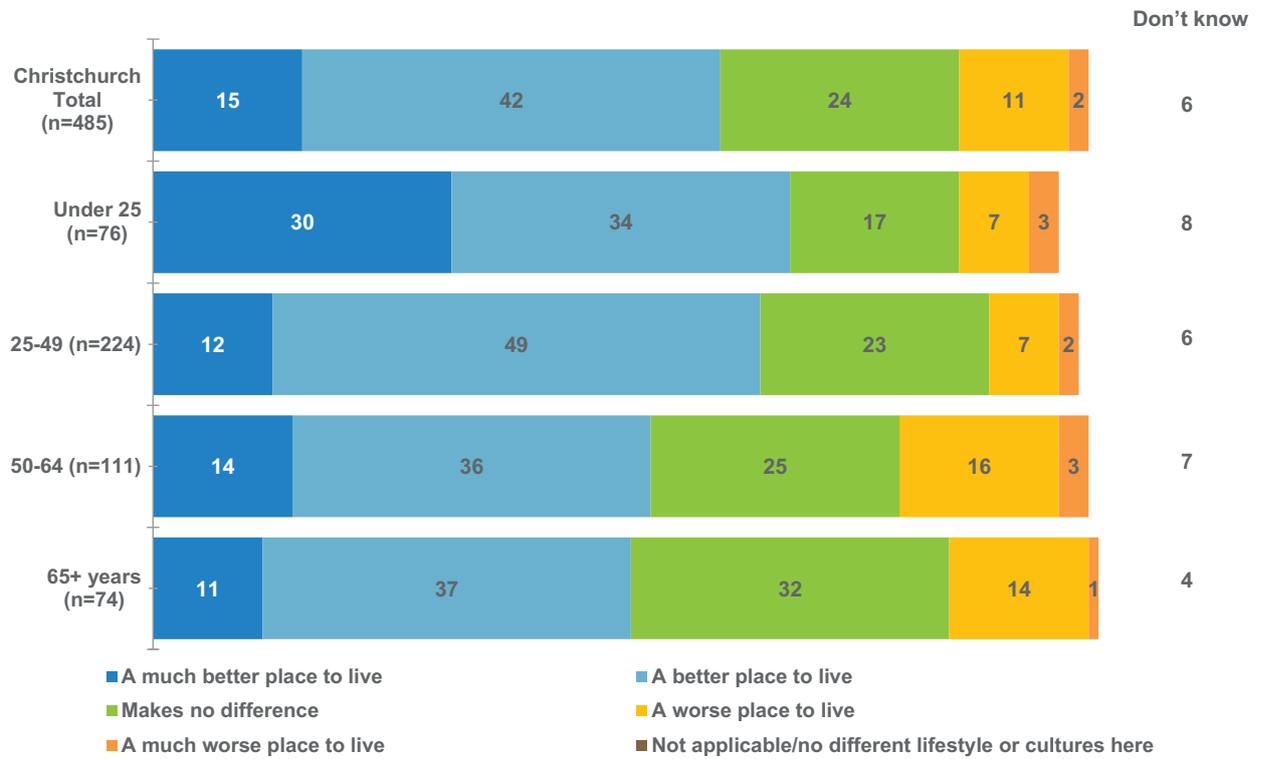
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (42%).

Figure 6.6.2: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by age (%)

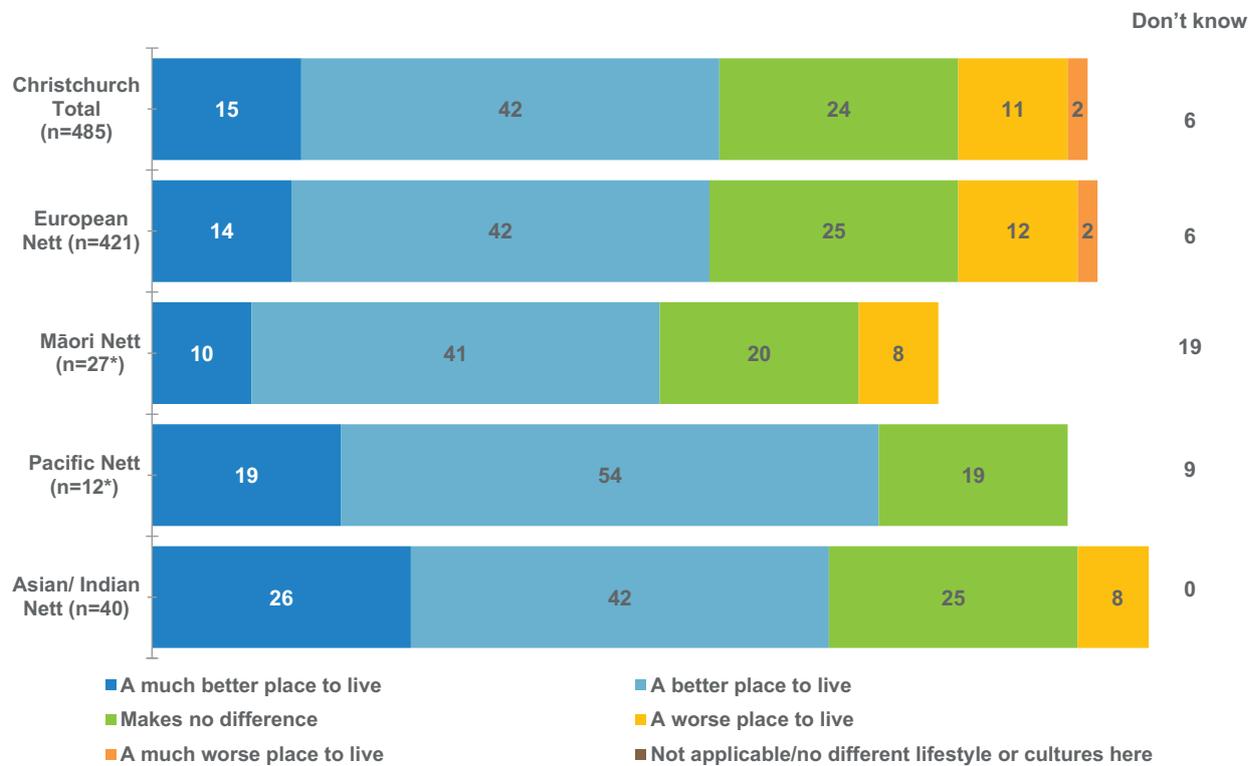


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 50 to 64 years (19% compared to the Christchurch total of 13%).

Figure 6.6.3: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity - by ethnicity (%)

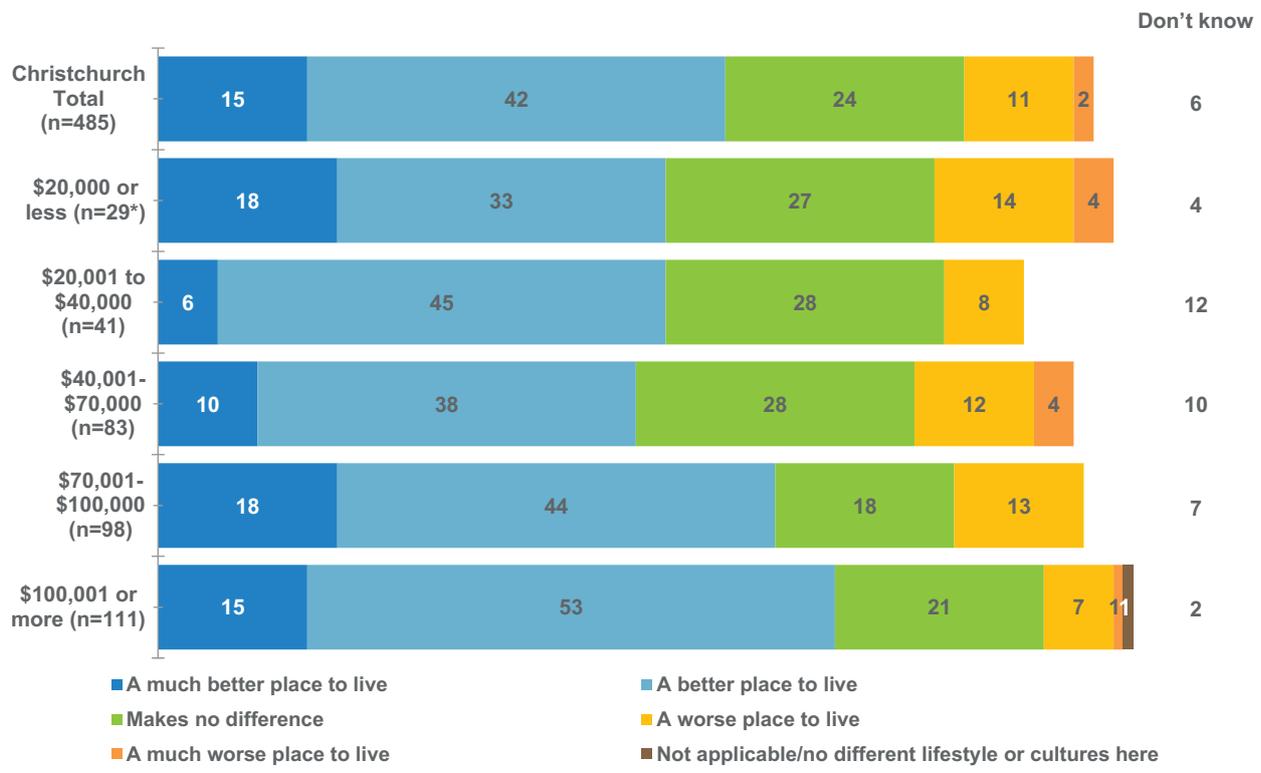


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' perceptions of the impact of greater cultural diversity.

Figure 6.6.4: Perception of impact of greater cultural diversity – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

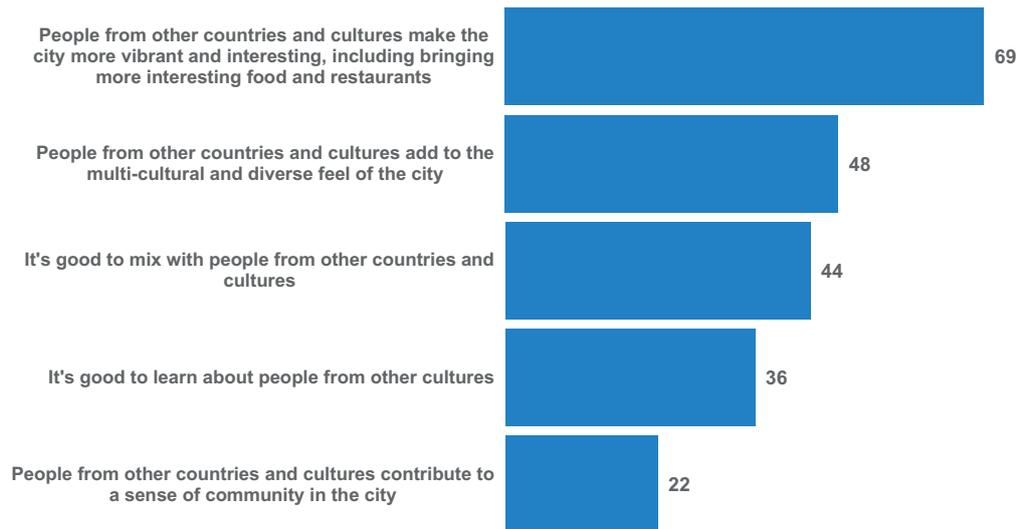
\*Caution small base size

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (68%).

The most frequently mentioned reasons for greater cultural diversity having a positive impact is *people from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants* (69%) and *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* (48%).

**Figure 6.6.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity - city level (%)**



Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered) n=276

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

**Table 6.6.1: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity – by ward (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=276)	Shirley-Papanui (n=51)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=45)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=27*)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=54)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=43)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=47)	Banks Peninsula (n=9*)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	69	70	78	71	61	69	63	89
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	48	32	46	47	56	43	58	79
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	36	34	47	53	32	63	44
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	34	40	27	33	27	51	40
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	13	20	31	19	28	31	10
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Don't know	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those *less* likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* are:

- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (32% compared to the Christchurch total of 48%).

Those more likely to mention *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (63% compared to the Christchurch total of 44%).

Those more likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (51% compared to the Christchurch total of 36%).

**Table 6.6.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity - by age (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=276)	Under 25 (n=49)	25-49 (n=137)	50-64 (n=55)	65+ years (n=35)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	69	76	71	66	61
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	48	48	45	43	60
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	72	46	25	35
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	69	34	21	30
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	40	20	13	22
Other	0	2	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	1	0	0

*Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)*

Those more likely to mention *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* are:

- Under 25 years (72% compared to the Christchurch total of 44%).

Those *less* likely to mention *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (25%).

Those more likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

- Under 25 years (69% compared to the Christchurch total of 36%).

Those *less* likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (21%).

Those more likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city* are:

- Under 25 years (40% compared to the Christchurch total of 22%).

**Table 6.6.3: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity – by gender (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=276)	Male (n=118)	Female (n=158)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	69	75	64
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	48	54	42
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	50	39
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	45	29
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	29	16
Other	0	1	0
Don't know	0	0	1

*Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)*

Those more likely to mention *it's good to learn about people from other countries* are:

- Male (45% compared to the Christchurch total of 36%).

Those more likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city* are:

- Male (29% compared to the Christchurch total of 22%).

**Table 6.6.4: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity - by ethnicity (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=276)	European Nett (n=237)	Māori Nett (n=14*)	Pacific Nett (n=9*)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=26*)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	69	70	55	66	66
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	48	46	48	47	48
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	43	34	29	59
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	33	13	60	62
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	20	14	39	37
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents thinking greater cultural diversity has a positive impact in their area.

**Table 6.6.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity - by household income (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=276)	\$20,000 or less (n=16*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=21*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=39)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=61)	\$100,001 or more (n=75)
People from other countries and cultures make the city more vibrant and interesting, including bringing more interesting food and restaurants	69	56	57	62	67	85
People from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city	48	37	63	42	49	46
It's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures	44	38	49	47	48	41
It's good to learn about people from other cultures	36	46	34	28	38	34
People from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city	22	28	19	26	18	20
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)

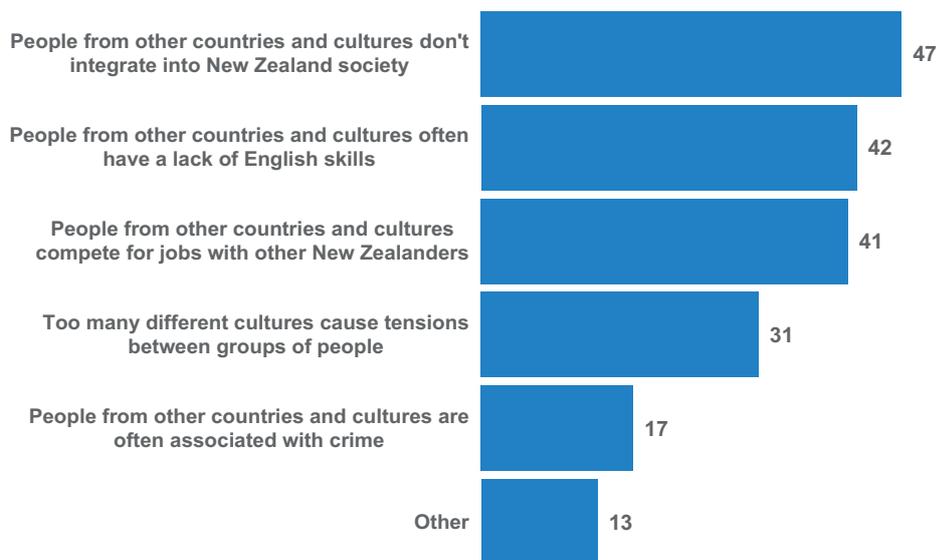
\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to mention *people from other countries and cultures add to the multi-cultural and diverse feel of the city* are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (85% compared to the Christchurch total of 69%).

The most frequently mentioned reason for greater cultural diversity having a negative impact is *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* (47%). The next most frequently mentioned reason is *people from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills* (42%). Christchurch respondents are *less* likely to mention that *people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society* than respondents in other cities (47% cf. 61% in other cities).

Figure 6.6.6.: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – city level



Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered) n=61

**Table 6.6.7: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – by ward (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=61)	Shirley-Papanui (n=7*)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=11*)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=11*)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=18*)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=5*)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=5*)	Banks Peninsula (n=4*)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	47	57	61	43	39	19	36	79
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	42	43	38	36	60	16	40	27
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	41	69	40	17	55	16	43	27
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	31	59	40	11	30	45	21	0
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	17	29	10	0	17	59	20	0
Other	13	13	7	30	5	0	0	48

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' thinking cultural diversity has a negative impact.

**Table 6.6.8: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – by age (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=61)	Under 25 (n=7*)	25-49 (n=21*)	50-64 (n=21*)	65+ years (n=12*)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	47	59	52	48	32
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	42	43	47	42	34
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	41	43	38	43	42
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	31	43	14	34	44
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	17	0	5	33	17
Other	13	32	24	0	8

*Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)*

**\*Caution small base sizes**

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' thinking cultural diversity has a negative impact.

**Table 6.6.9: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – by gender (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=61)	Male (n=39)	Female (n=22*)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	47	52	39
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	42	44	38
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	41	41	43
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	31	32	30
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	17	18	14
Other	13	16	8

*Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)*

**\*Caution small base sizes**

There are no significant differences over 5% by gender for respondents' thinking cultural diversity has a negative impact.

**Table 6.6.10: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – by ethnicity (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=61)	European Nett (n=56)	Māori Nett (n=3*)	Pacific Nett (n=0)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=3*)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	47	44	38	0	70
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	42	42	100	0	68
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	41	41	62	0	68
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	31	32	26	0	38
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	17	16	0	0	38
Other	13	14	35	0	0

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' thinking cultural diversity has a negative impact.

**Table 6.6.11: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – by household income (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=61)	\$20,000 or less (n=5*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=3*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=13*)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=12*)	\$100,001 or more (n=9*)
People from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society	47	21	61	48	51	55
People from other countries and cultures often have a lack of English skills	42	21	31	49	57	25
People from other countries and cultures compete for jobs with other New Zealanders	41	40	70	52	24	35
Too many different cultures cause tensions between groups of people	31	81	70	29	28	48
People from other countries and cultures are often associated with crime	17	21	31	0	18	22
Other	13	0	0	31	9	0

Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)

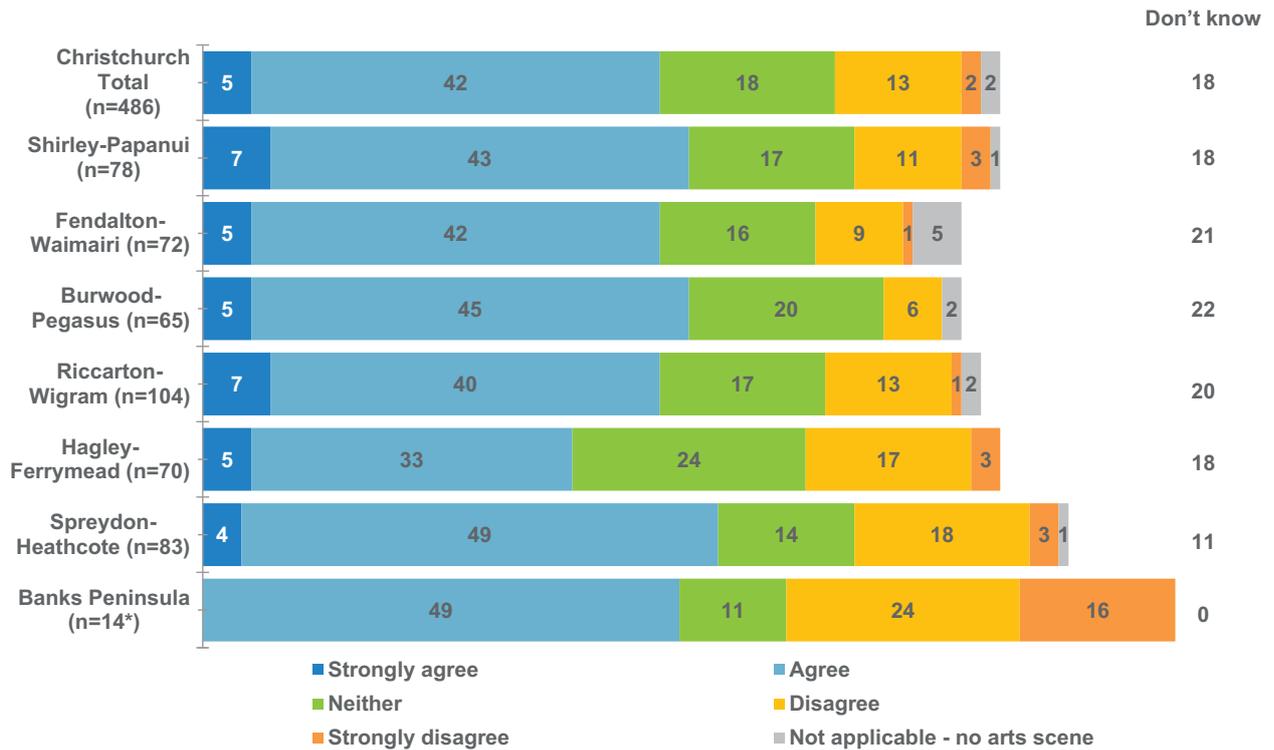
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' thinking cultural diversity has a negative impact.

## 6.7 CULTURALLY RICH AND DIVERSE ARTS SCENE

Just under a half (47%) of Christchurch respondents agree their area/city has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, with 5% who *strongly agree* and 42% who *agree*.

Figure 6.7.1: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by ward (%)



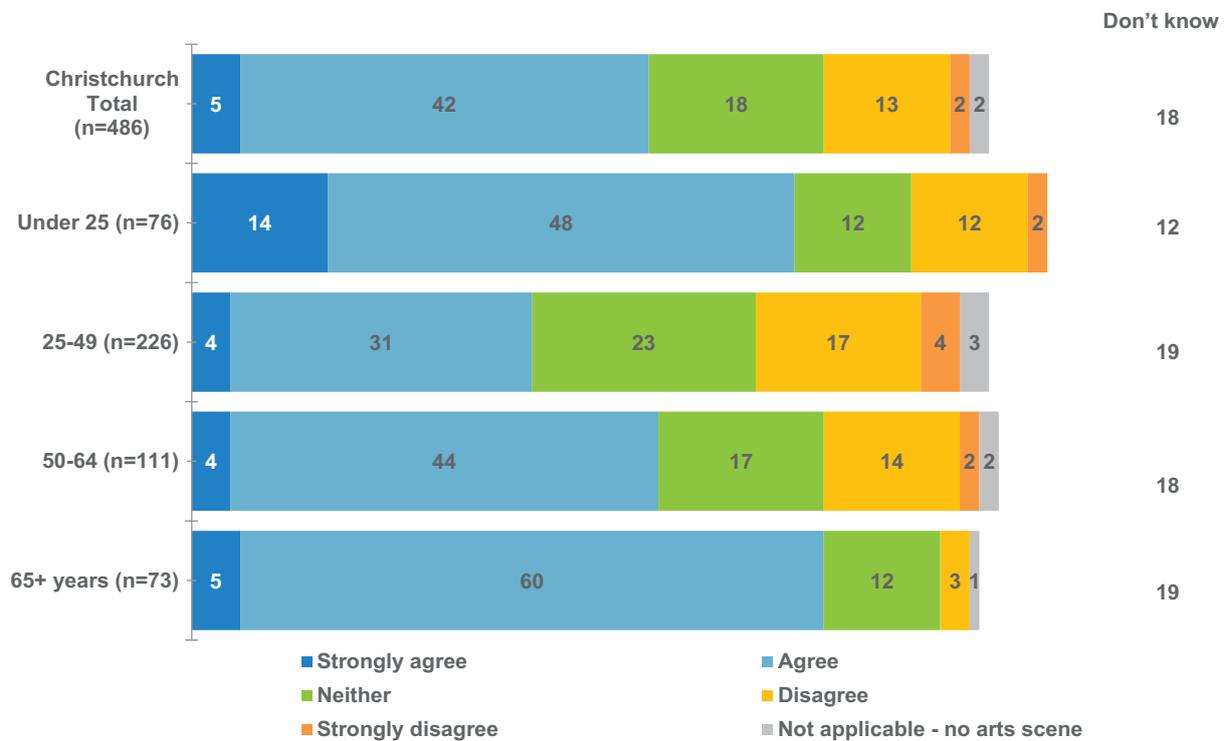
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (6% compared to the Christchurch total of 15%).

Figure 6.7.2: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Under 25 years (62%) and 65+ years (65%).

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

- Aged 25 to 49 years (35%).

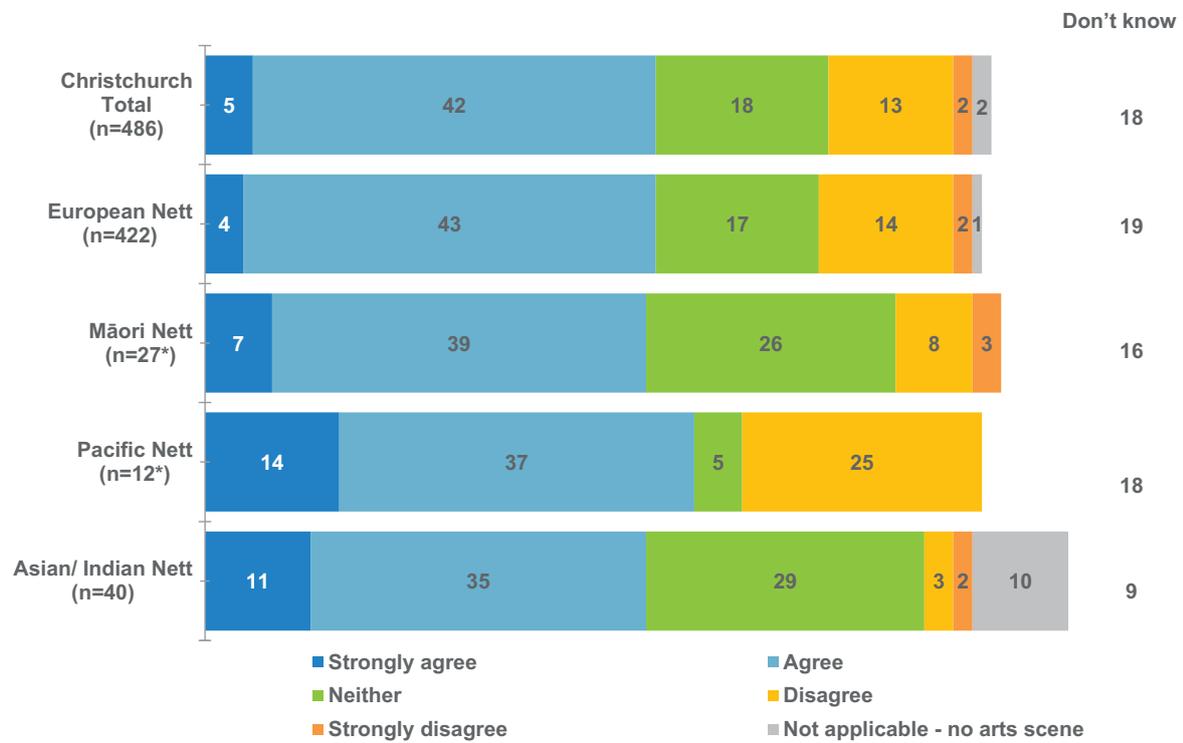
Those more likely to disagree (*strongly disagree* or *disagree*) that their area/city has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (21%).

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

- Aged 65+ years (3%).

Figure 6.7.3: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene - by ethnicity (%)

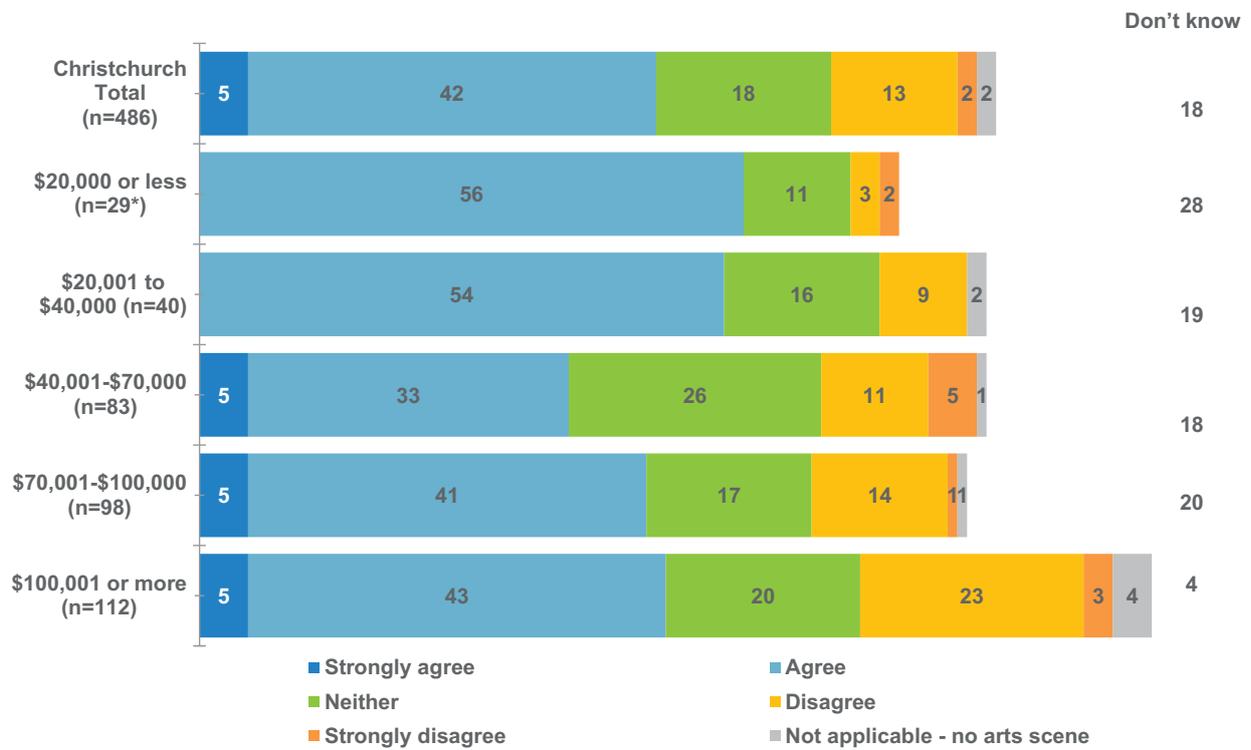


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to whether respondents feel that Christchurch has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene.

Figure 6.7.4: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (26% compared to the Christchurch total of 15%).

# COUNCIL PROCESSES

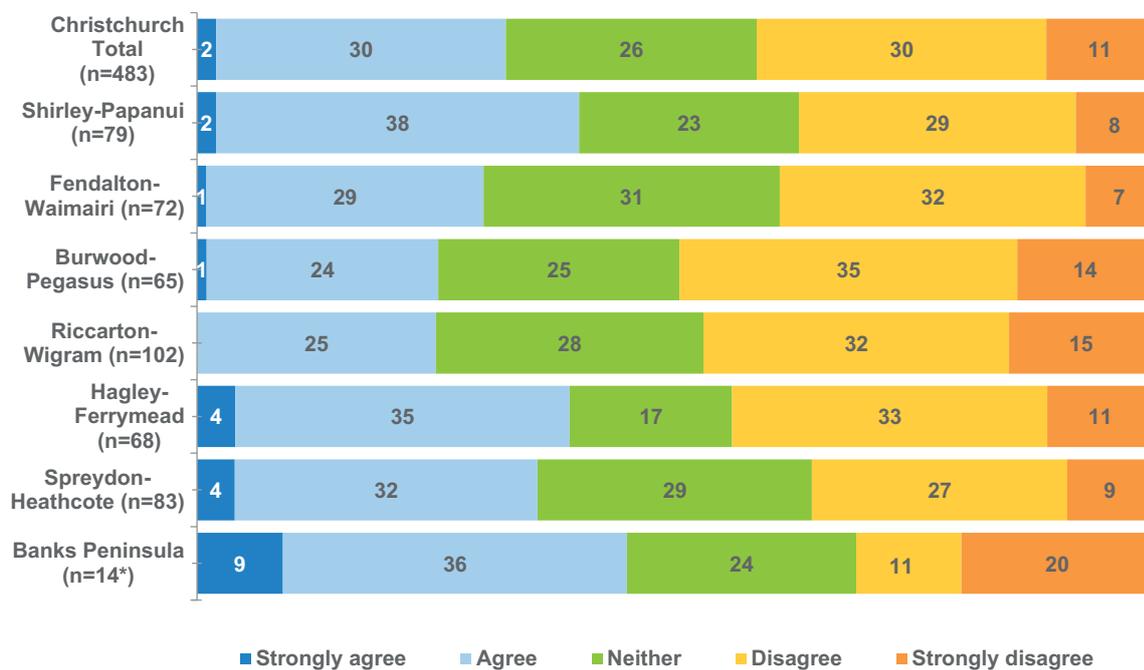


## COUNCIL PROCESSES

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their local Council, including their understanding of, and confidence in, their Council's decision-making process.

One third of Christchurch respondents (32%) agree with the statement "Overall, I understand how my Council makes decisions", responding with a rating of either strongly agree (2%) or agree (30%).

Figure 7.1.1: Understanding of Council decision-making process – by ward (%)

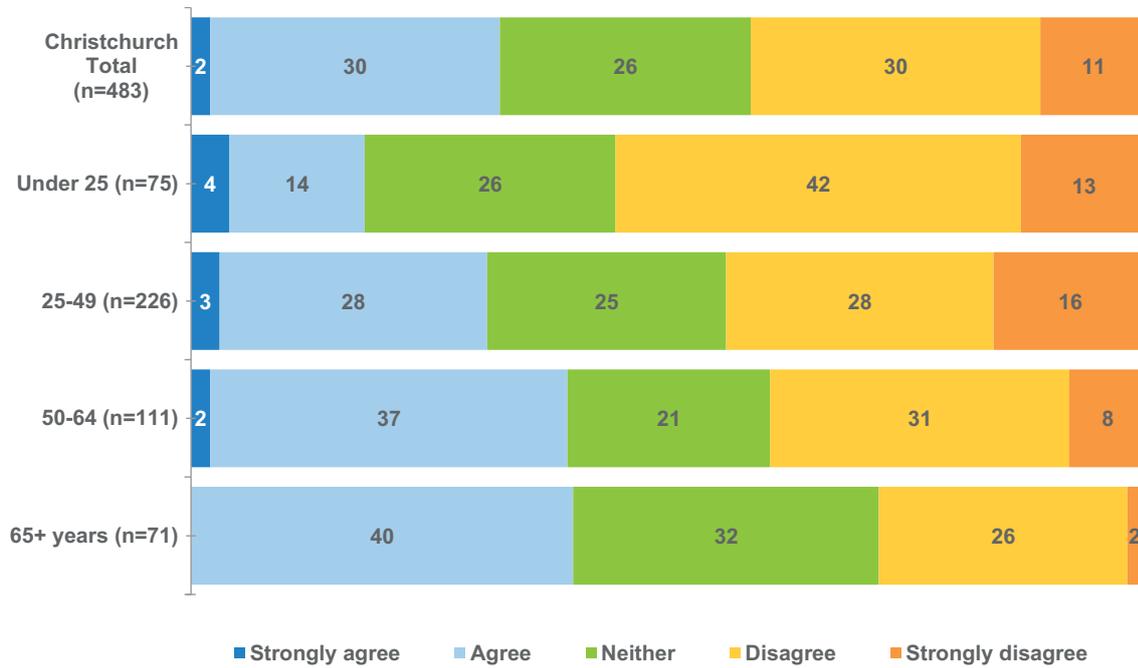


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents' understanding of the Council decision-making process.

Figure 7.1.2: Understanding of Council decision-making process - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

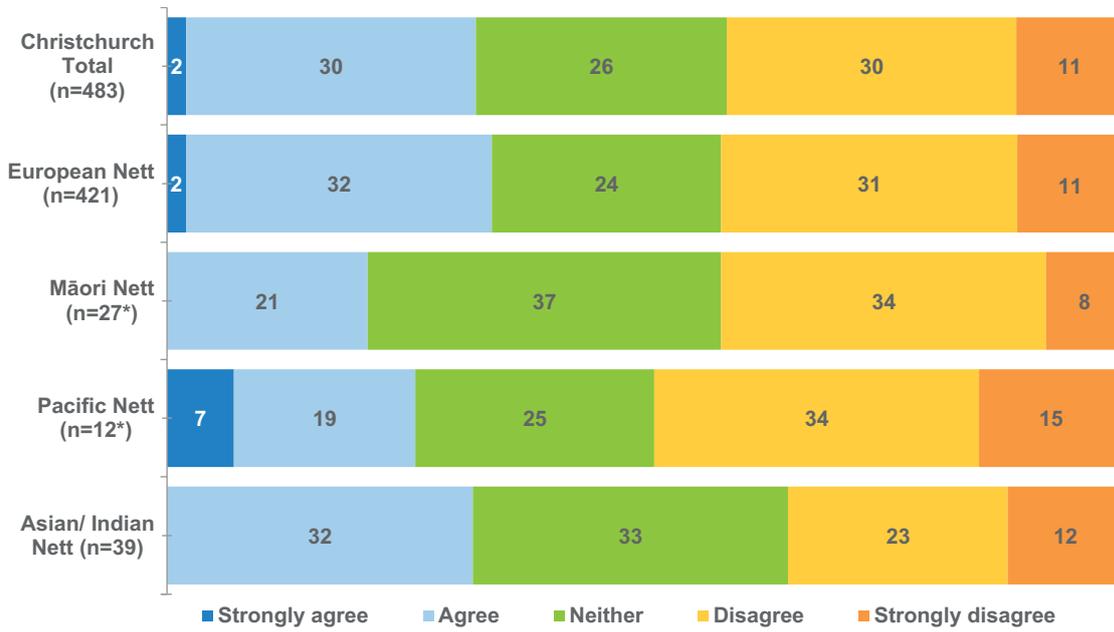
Those *less likely to strongly agree or agree* that they understand how their Council makes decisions are:

- Under 25 years (18%).

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

- Aged 65+ years (28% compared to the Christchurch total of 41%).

Figure 7.1.3: Understanding of Council decision-making process - ethnicity (%)

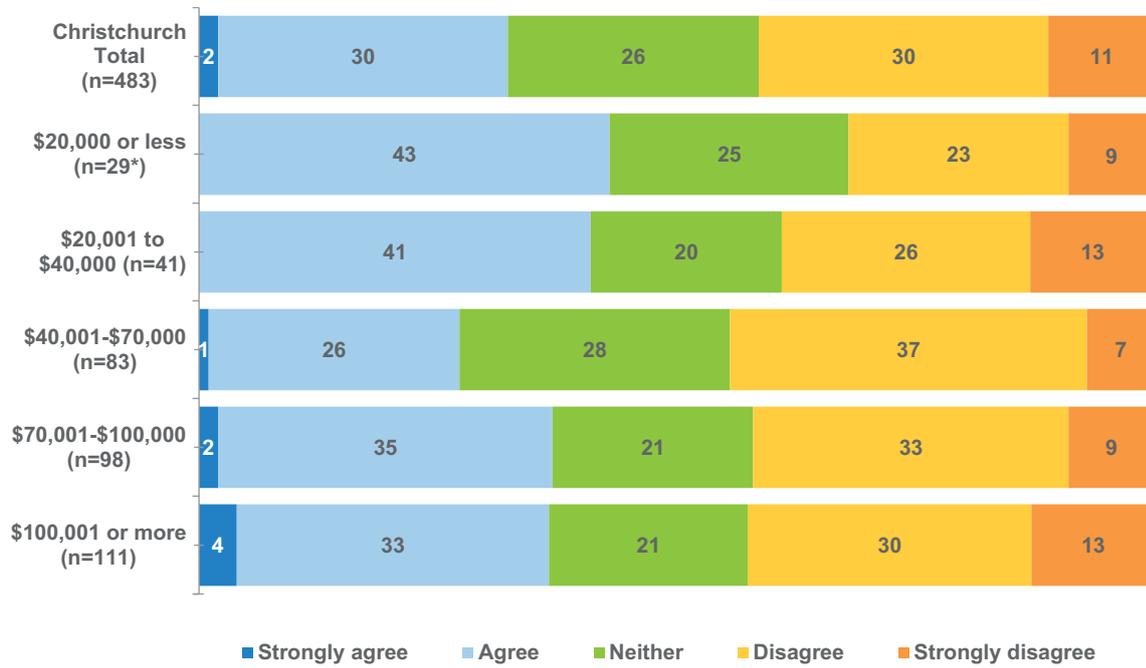


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' understanding of the Council decision-making process.

Figure 7.1.4: Understanding of Council decision-making process - by household income (%)



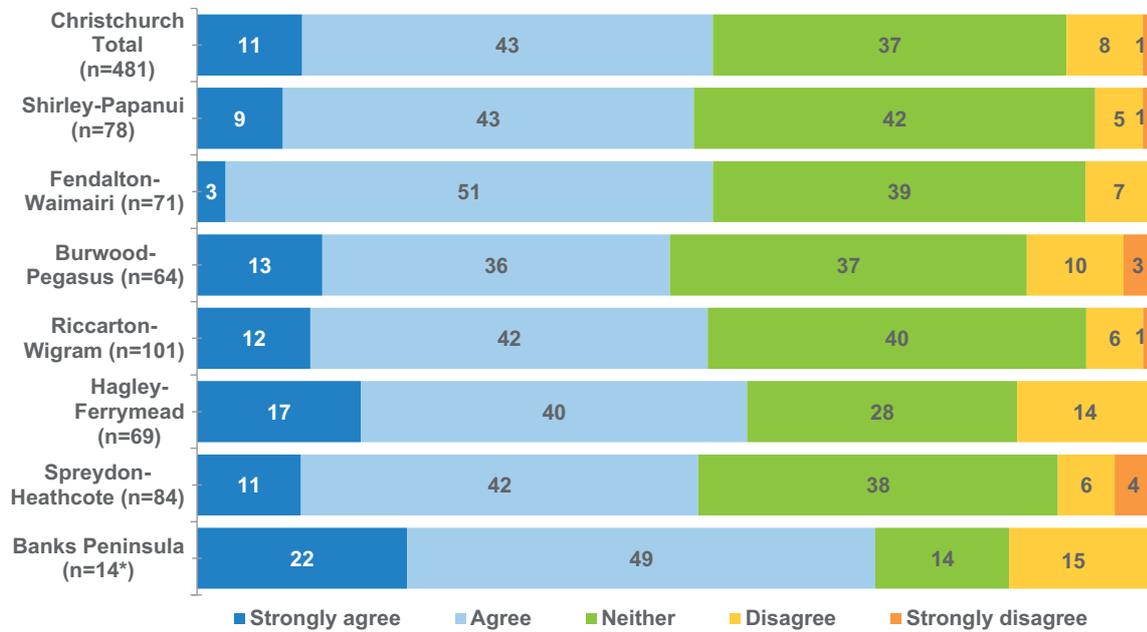
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents' understanding of the Council decision-making process.

Over half of Christchurch respondents (54%) agree that they would like to have more say in what their Council does, with 11% saying they *strongly agree* and 43% saying they *agree*.

Figure 7.2.1: Desire to have more say in what Council does - by ward (%)

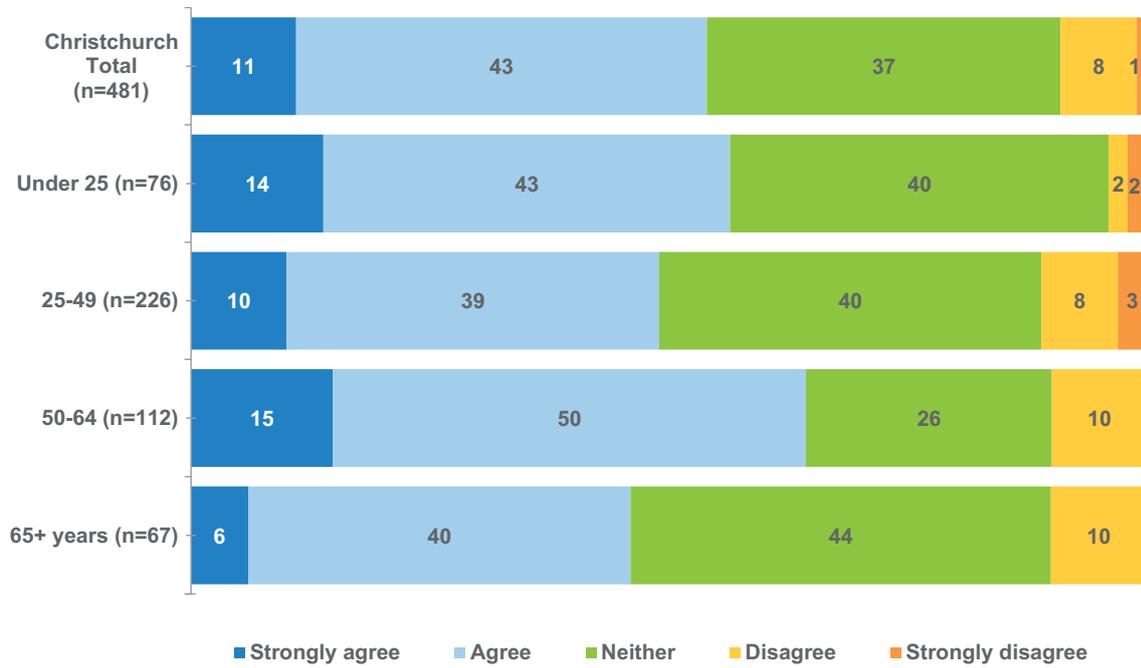


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents' desire to have more say in what the Council does.

Figure 7.2.2: Desire to have more say in what Council does – by age (%)

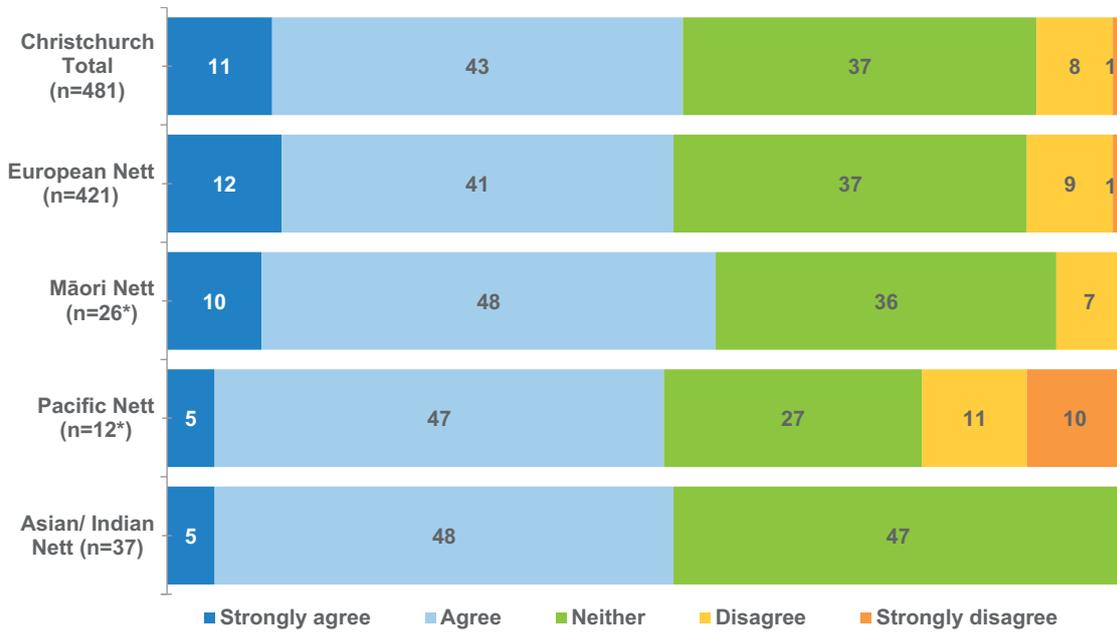


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 50 to 64 years (65%)

Figure 7.2.3: Desire to have more say in what Council does - by ethnicity (%)

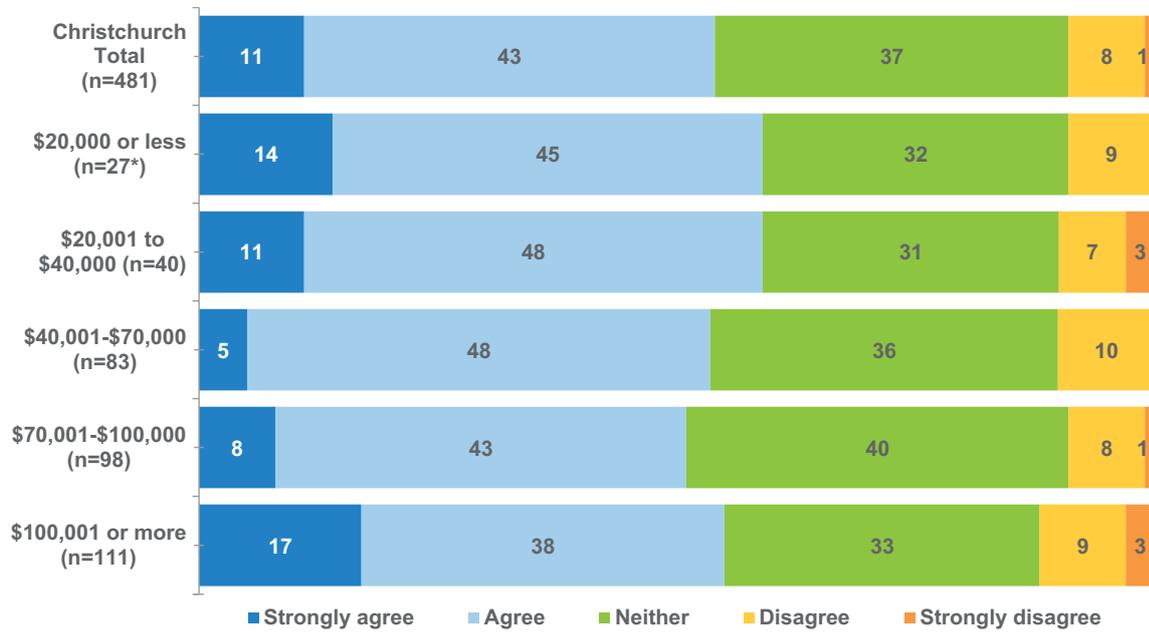


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' desire to have more say in what the Council does.

Figure 7.2.4: Desire to have more say in what Council does – by household income (%)



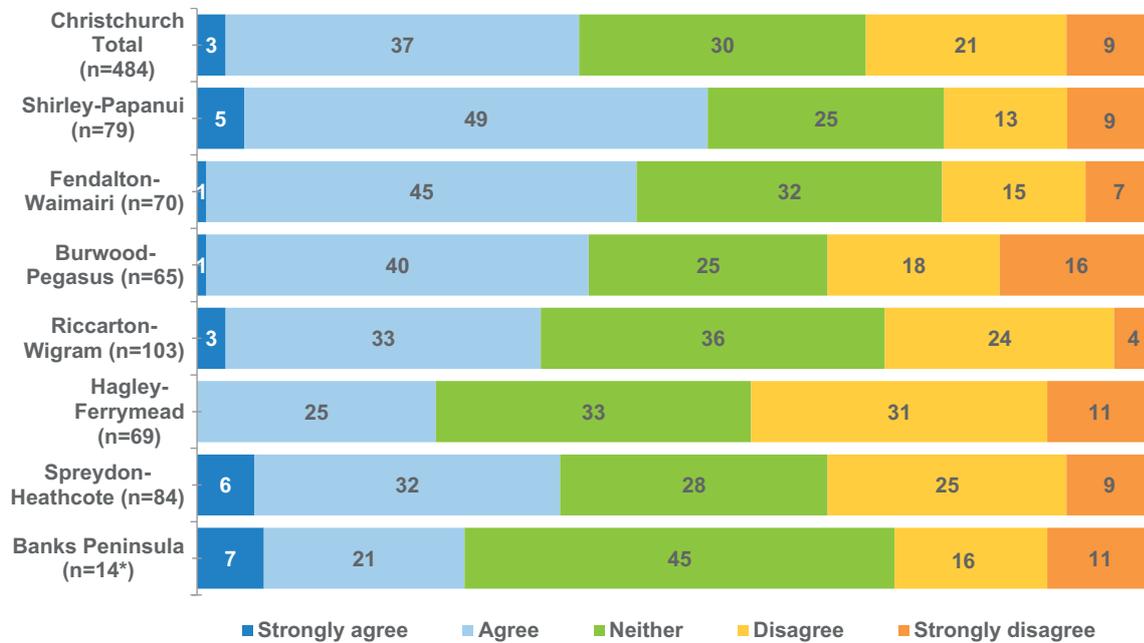
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents’ desire to have more say in what the Council does.

Four in ten (40%) of Christchurch respondents have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city, responding with a rating of either *strongly agree* (3%) or *agree* (37%).

Figure 7.3.1: Confidence in Council decision-making – by ward (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

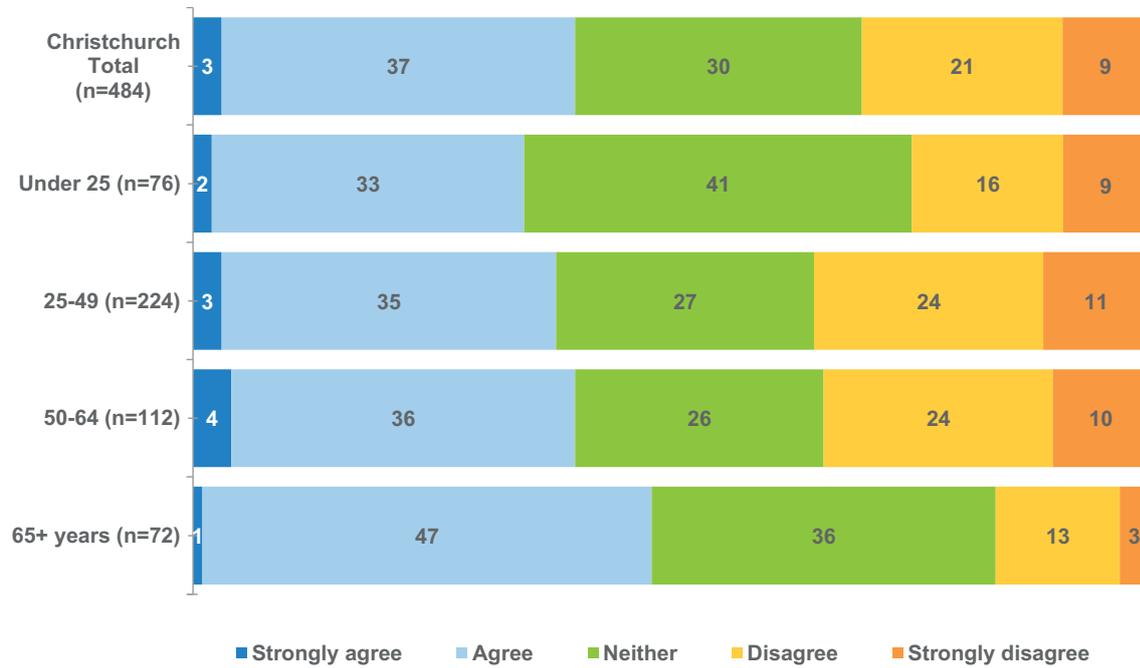
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (54%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (25%).

Figure 7.3.2: Confidence in Council decision-making – by age (%)

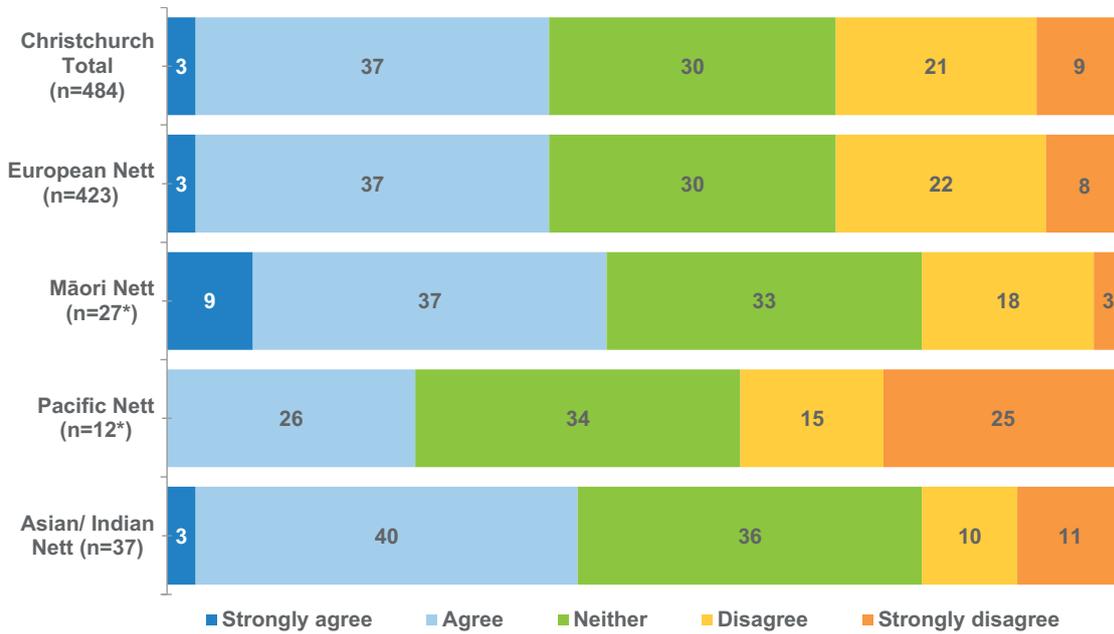


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to disagree (*disagree* or *strongly disagree*) that they have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Aged 65+ years (16% compared to the Christchurch total of 30%).

Figure 7.3.3: Confidence in Council decision-making – by ethnicity (%)

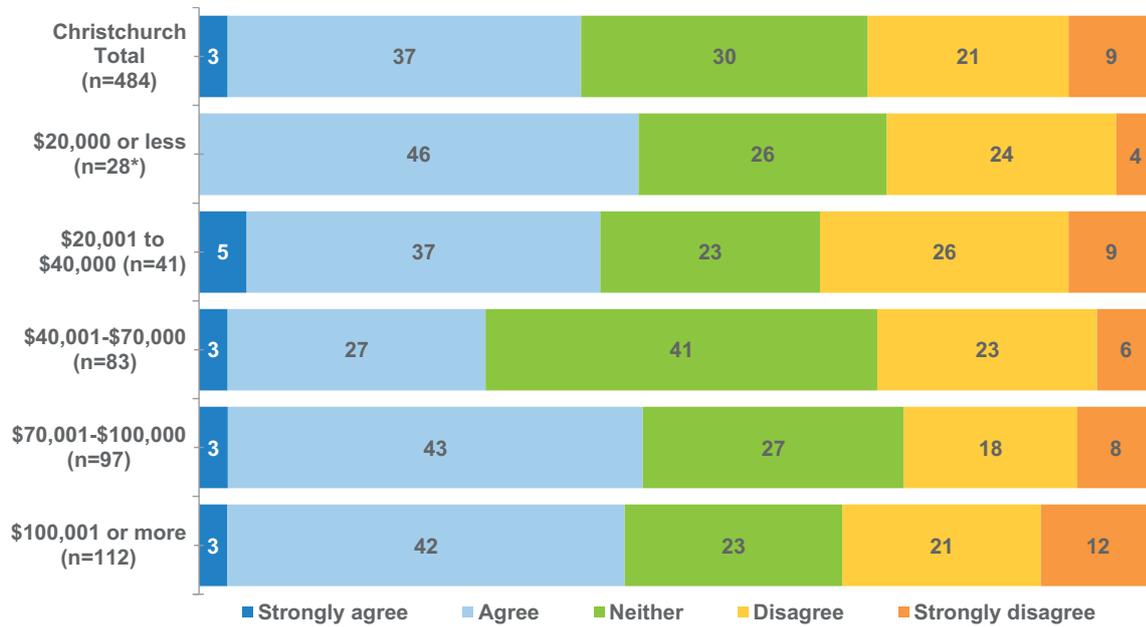


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city.

Figure 7.3.4: Confidence in Council decision making – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

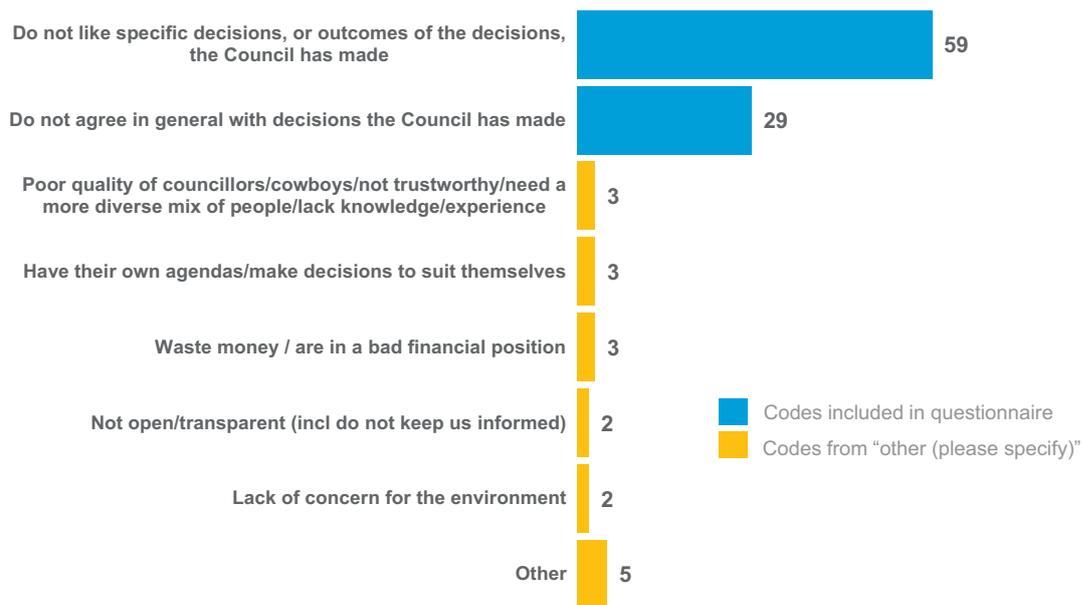
Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city are:

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (30%).

Respondents who disagreed that they had confidence in their Council making decisions in the best interests of their city were asked why they feel this way.

The most frequently mentioned reason for a lack of confidence in Council decision-making being in the best interests of the city is *do not like specific decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made* (59%). This is followed by *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* (29%).

**Figure 7.4.1: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision-making – city level (%)**



Base: Those who do not have confidence in Council decisions (excluding not answered) n=146

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Table 7.4.2: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision-making - by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	Shirley- Papanui (n=17*)	Fendalton- Waimairi (n=15*)	Burwood- Pegasus (n=23*)	Riccarton -Wigram (n=30)	Hagley- Ferrymead (n=29*)	Spreydon- Heathcote (n=28*)	Banks Peninsula (n=4*)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	59	56	66	59	67	53	25
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	30	38	21	39	12	31	75
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	6	7	5	0	0	3	0
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	0	0	13	0	0	4	0
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	0	0	0	3	7	4	0
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	0	0	5	2	3	0	0
Lack of concern for the environment	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Other	5	12	0	0	2	6	8	0
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0

Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents' reasons for lacking confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city.

Table 7.4.3: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making - by age (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	Under 25 (n=19*)	25-49 (n=78)	50-64 (n=38)	65+ years (n=11*)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	33	50	79	82
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	52	37	10	9
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	0	3	6	0
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	0	1	8	0
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	0	4	3	0
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	4	1	3	0
Lack of concern for the environment	2	0	0	2	8
Other	5	15	3	5	0
Don't know	1	0	2	0	0

Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those who are more likely to lack confidence in Council decision-making because they *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions the council has made* are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (79% compared to the Christchurch total of 59%).

Those who are *less* likely to lack confidence in Council decision-making because they *do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions the council has made* are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (50%).

Those who are more likely to lack confidence in Council decision-making because they *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (37% compared to the Christchurch total of 29%).

Those who are *less* likely to lack confidence in Council decision-making *do not agree in general with decisions the Council has made* are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (10%).

Table 7.4.4: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making – by gender (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	Male (n=76)	Female (n=70)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	55	64
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	31	26
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	4	2
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	3	3
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	2	3
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	3	1
Lack of concern for the environment	2	2	2
Other	5	3	7
Don't know	1	0	2

*Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered)*

There are no significant differences over 5% by gender in relation to respondents' reasons for lacking confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city.

Table 7.4.5: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	European Nett (n=130)	Māori Nett (n=6*)	Pacific Nett (n=4*)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=8*)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	61	17	28	78
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	28	23	72	22
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	3	0	0	0
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	2	0	0	0
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	2	17	0	0
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	2	0	0	0
Lack of concern for the environment	2	2	20	0	0
Other	5	4	17	0	0
Don't know	1	0	23	0	0

Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' reasons for lacking confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city.

Table 7.4.6: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making – by household income (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	\$20,000 or less (n=8*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=15*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=24*)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=26*)	\$100,001 or more (n=36)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	71	75	58	59	58
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	15	25	28	34	27
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	0	0	0	0	9
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	0	0	0	0	3
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	0	0	4	4	3
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	0	0	4	0	3
Lack of concern for the environment	2	25	0	0	0	0
Other	5	0	0	4	12	0
Don't know	1	0	0	6	0	0

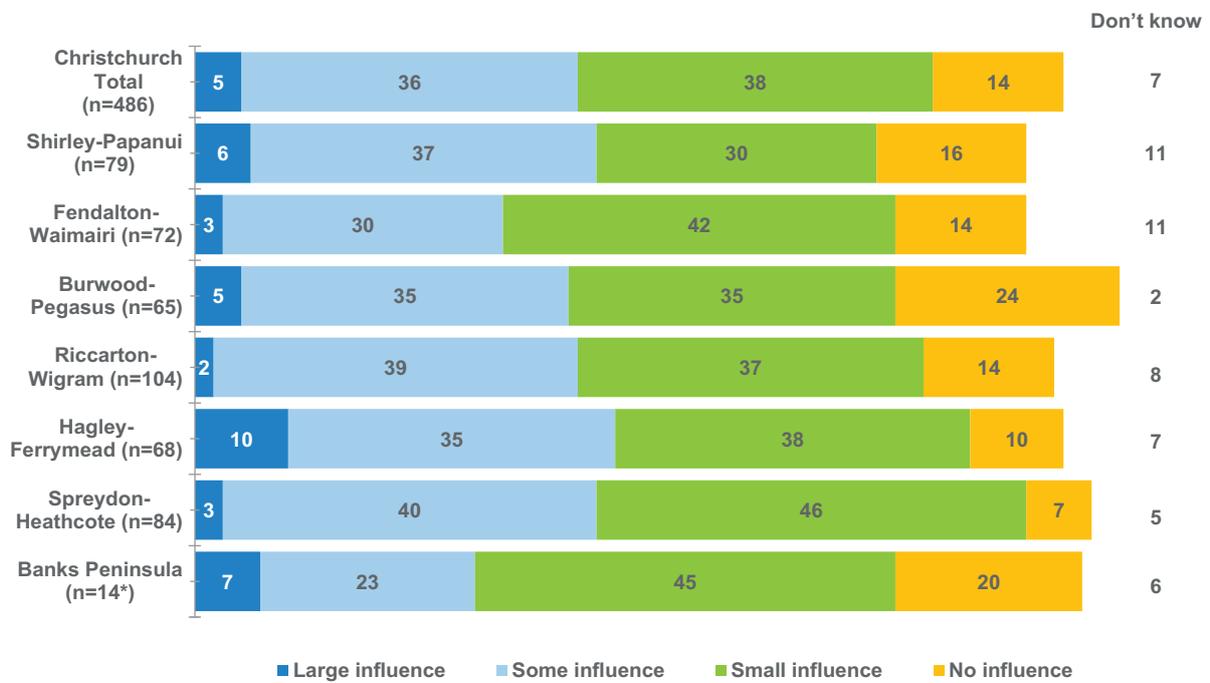
Base: Those who do not have confidence in council decisions (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to respondents' reasons for lacking confidence that the Council makes decisions in the best interests of their city.

Four in ten (41%) Christchurch respondents say the public has an influence on decisions the Council makes (5% say a *large influence*, 36% *some influence*).

Figure 7.5.1: Perception of public’s influence on Council decision making – by ward (%)

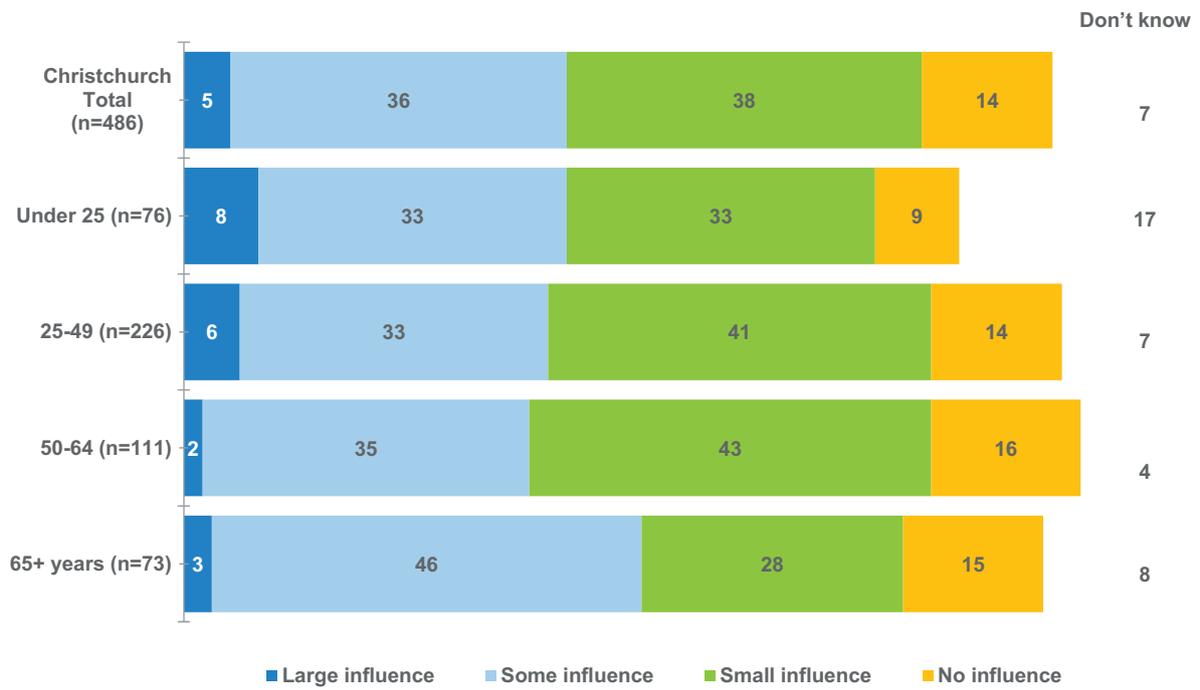


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward relating to respondents’ perceptions of whether the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes.

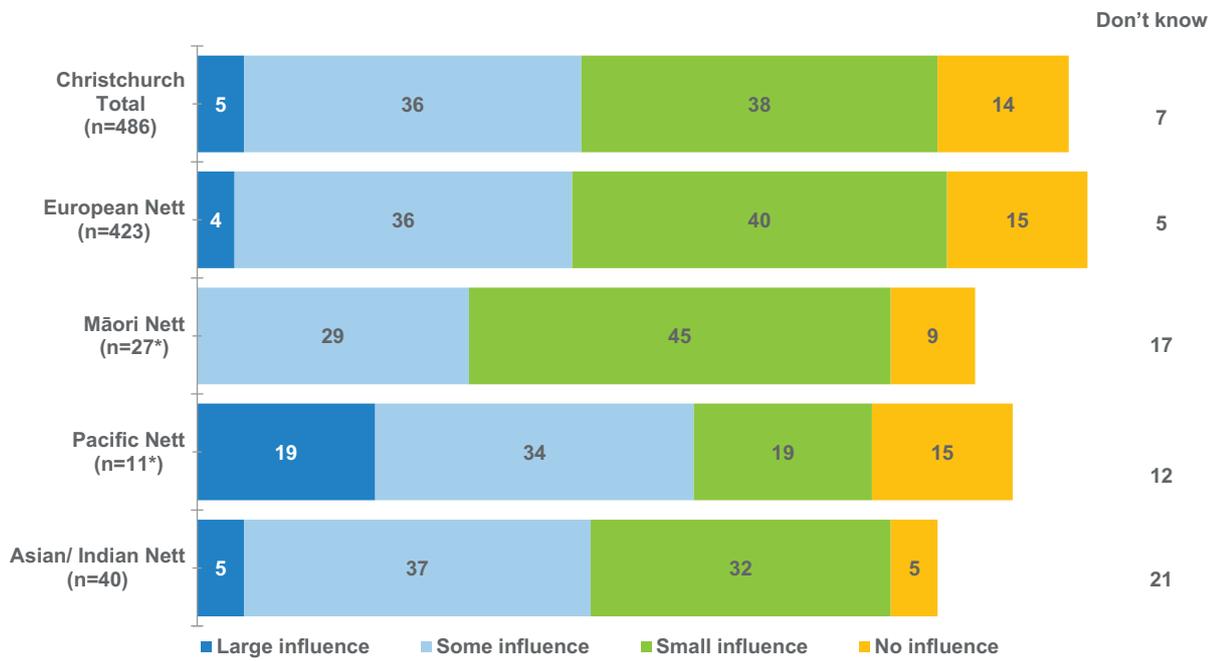
Figure 7.5.2: Perception of public’s influence on Council decision making - by age(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age relating to respondents’ perceptions of whether the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes.

Figure 7.5.3: Perception of public’s influence on Council decision making – by ethnicity (%)

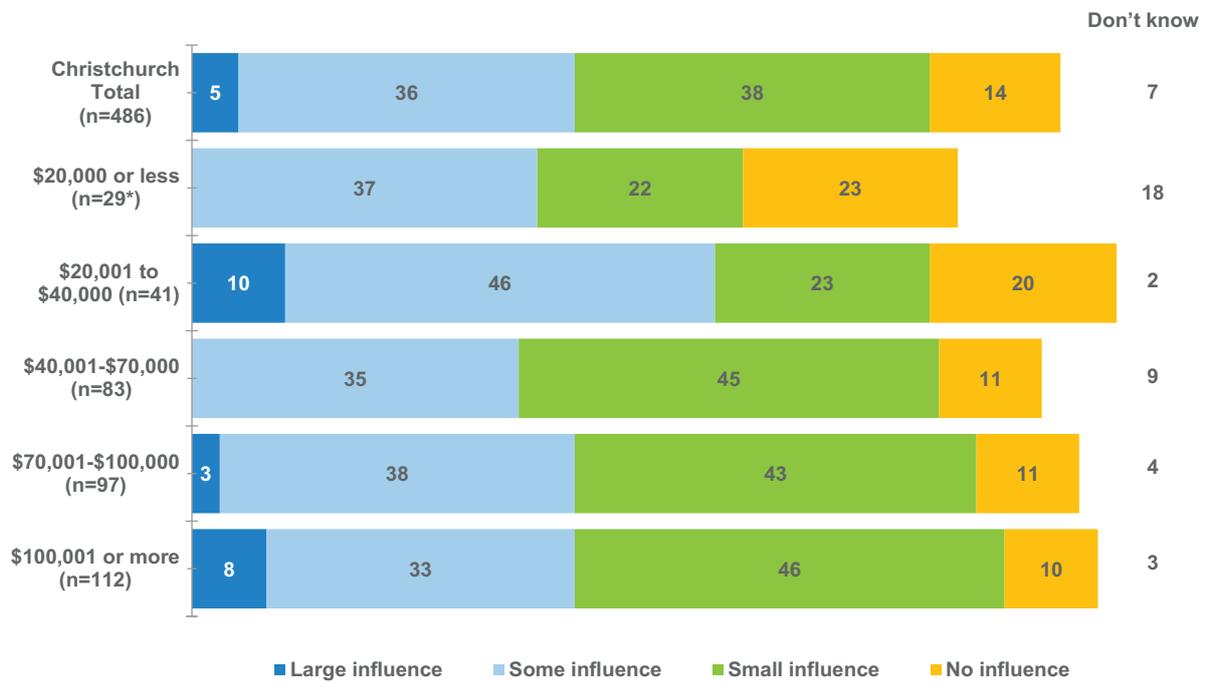


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity relating to respondents’ perceptions of whether the public has an influence on the decisions the Council makes.

Figure 7.5.4: Perception of public’s influence on Council decision making – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to say the public has an influence (*large influence* or *some influence*) on the decisions the Council makes are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (56%).

# BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



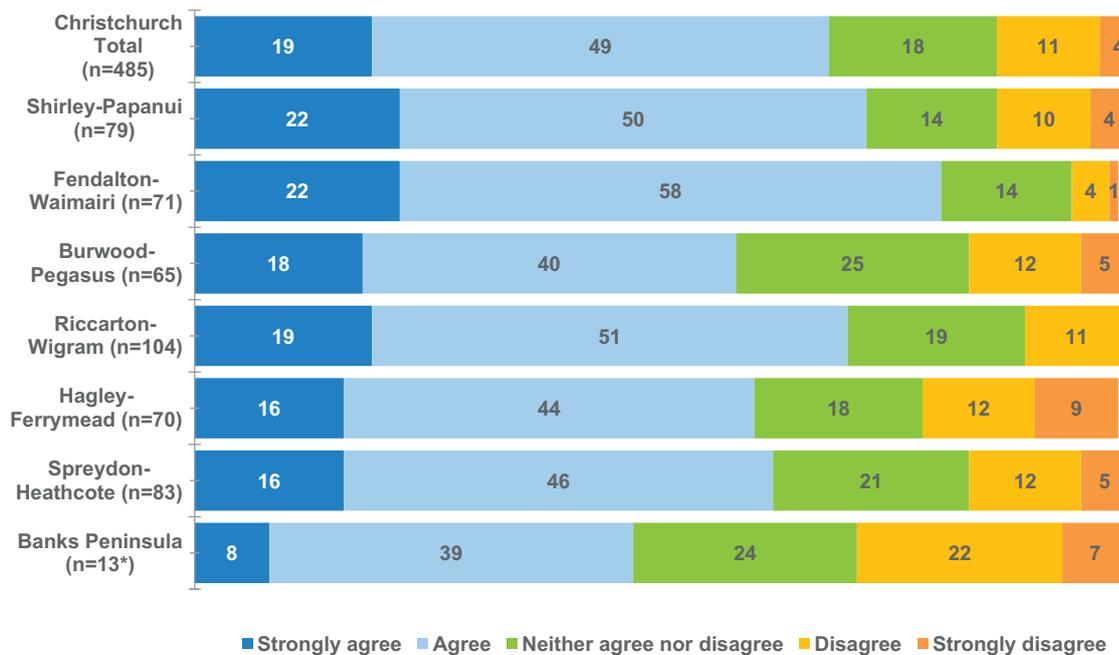
## BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section reports on respondents' perceptions of their city, ease of access to local parks and rating of issues in their local area in the previous 12 months.

### 8.1 PERCEPTION OF CITY AS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE

Two thirds (68%) of Christchurch respondents agree that their city is a great place to live, with 19% saying *strongly agree* and 49% saying *agree*. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely than respondents in other cities to agree that their city/local area is a great place to live (68% cf. 78% in other cities).

Figure 8.1.1: Perception of city/local area as a great place to live – by ward (%)



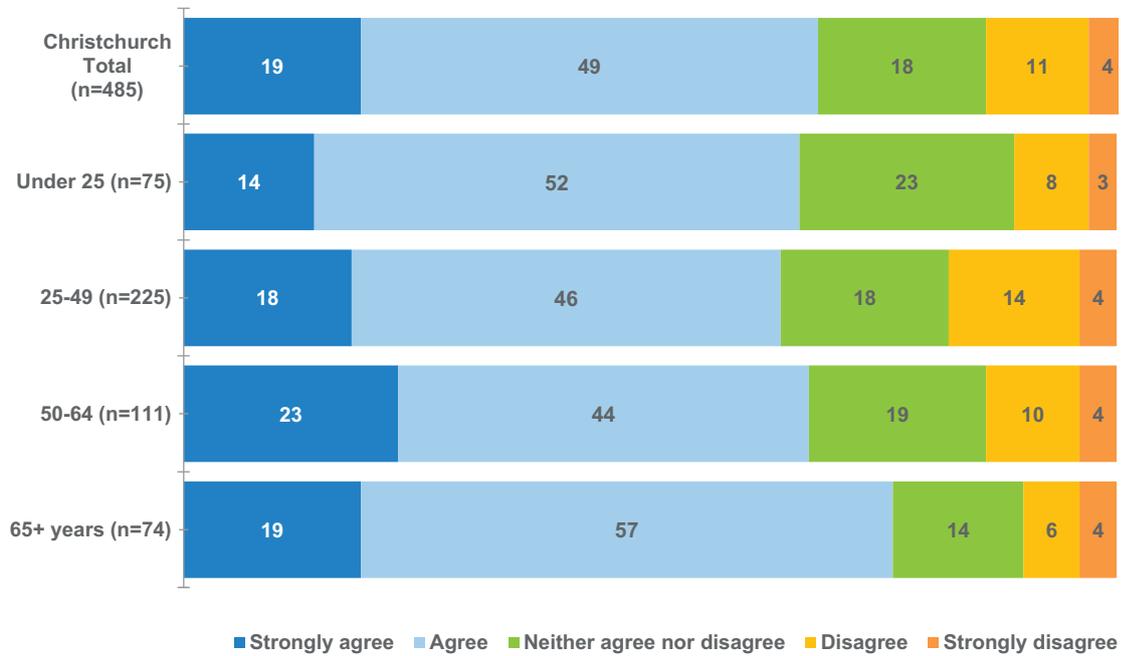
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that Christchurch is a great place to live are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (80%).

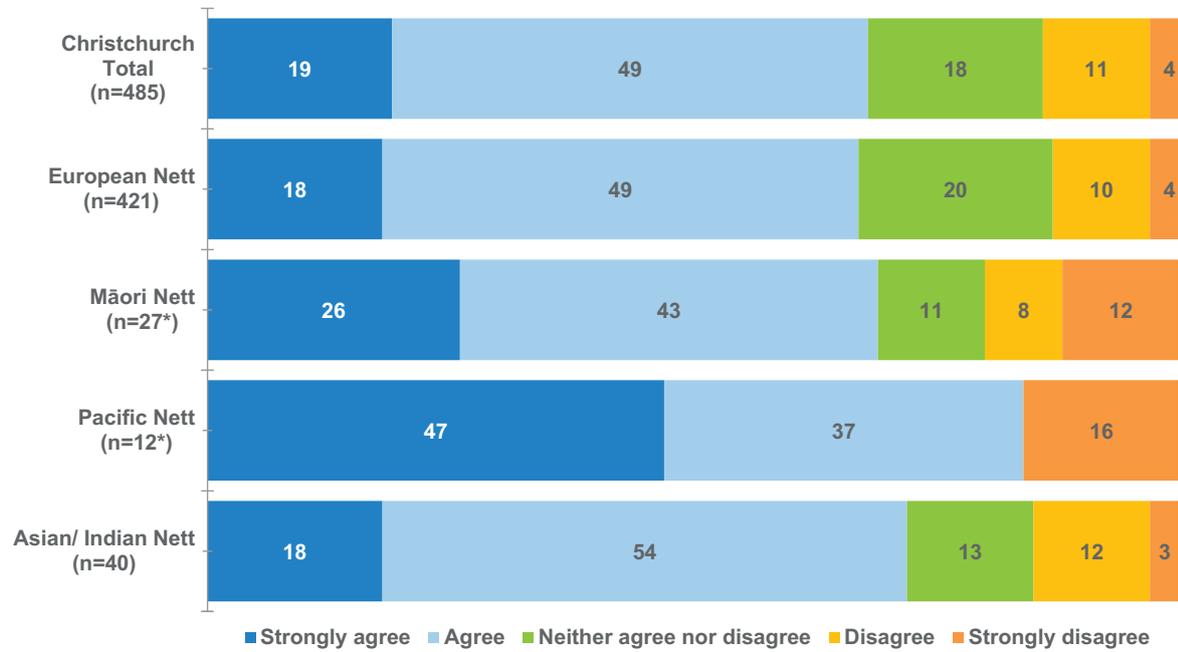
Figure 8.1.2: Perception of city/local area as a great place to live – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perceptions of Christchurch as a great place to live.

Figure 8.1.3: Perception of city/local area as a great place to live – by ethnicity (%)

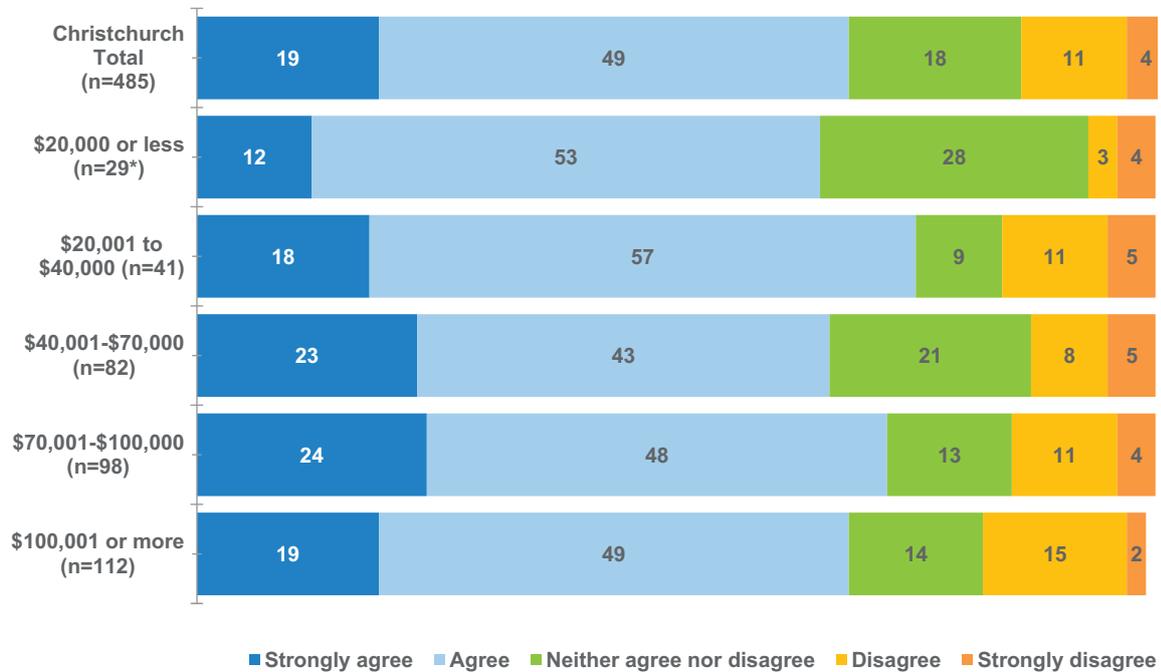


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perceptions of Christchurch as a great place to live.

Figure 8.1.4: Perception of city/local area as a great place to live – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

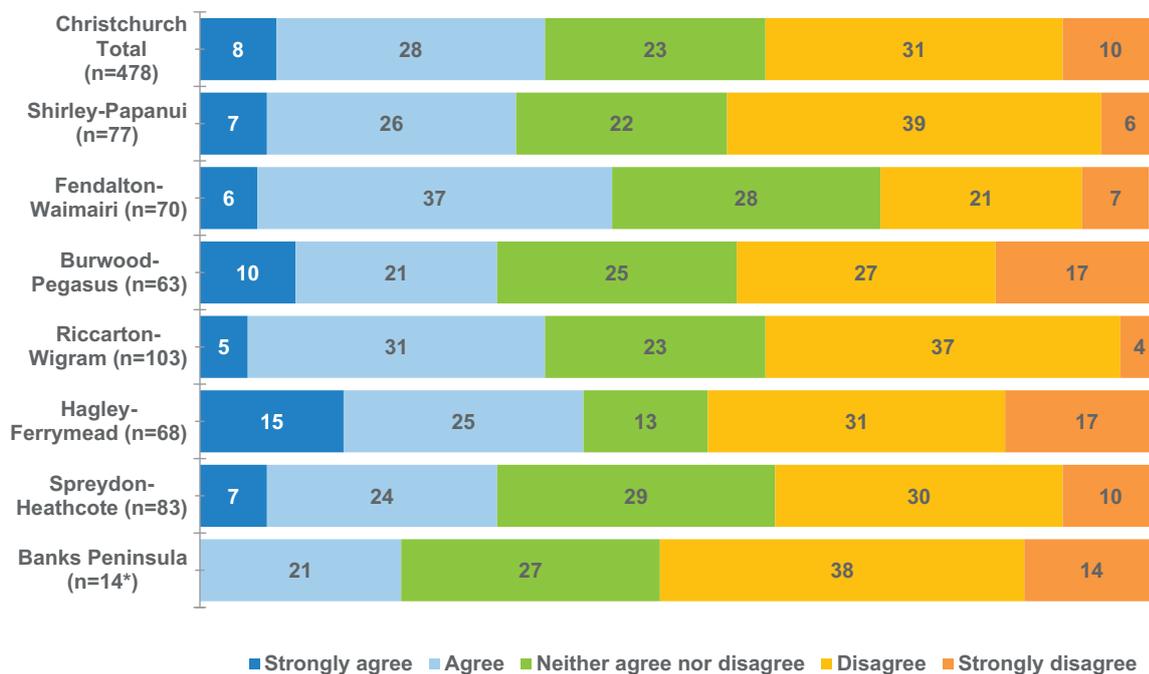
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of Christchurch as a great place to live.

## 8.2 PRIDE IN THE LOOK AND FEEL OF THE CITY

Over a third (36%) of Christchurch respondents *strongly agree* or *agree* that they feel a sense of pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely than respondents in other cities to agree that they feel a sense of pride in their area (36% cf. 61% in other cities).

Figure 8.2.1: Pride in the look and feel of the city - by ward (%)



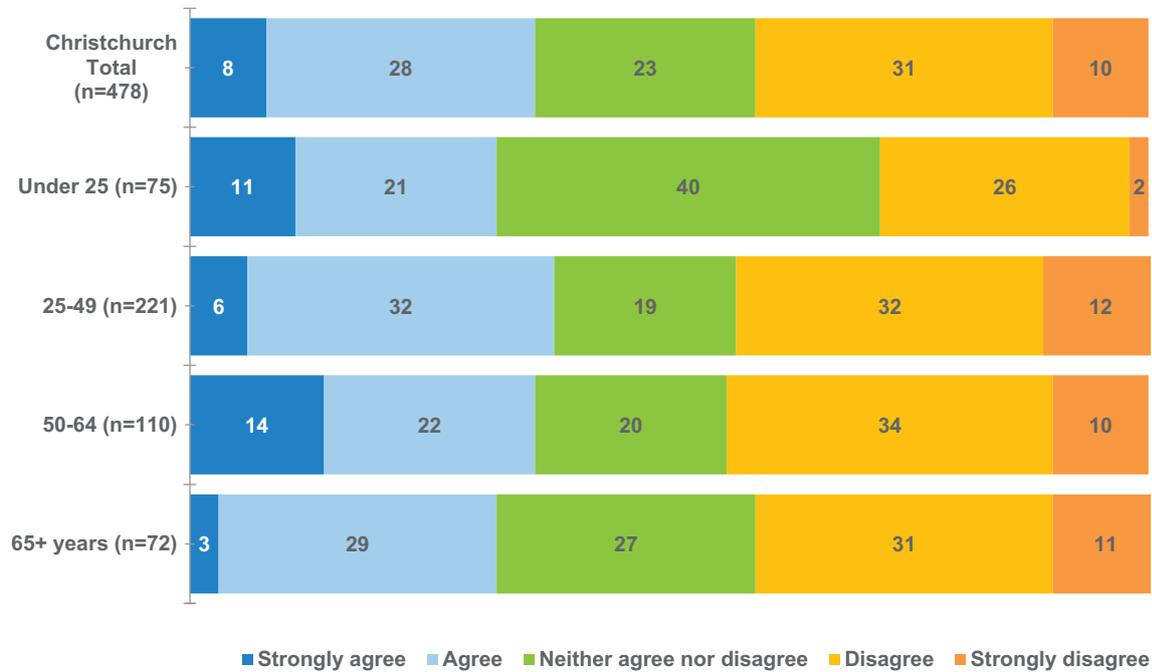
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those *less* likely to disagree that they have a sense of pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (28% compared to the Christchurch total of 41%).

Figure 8.2.2: Pride in the look and feel of the city – by age (%)

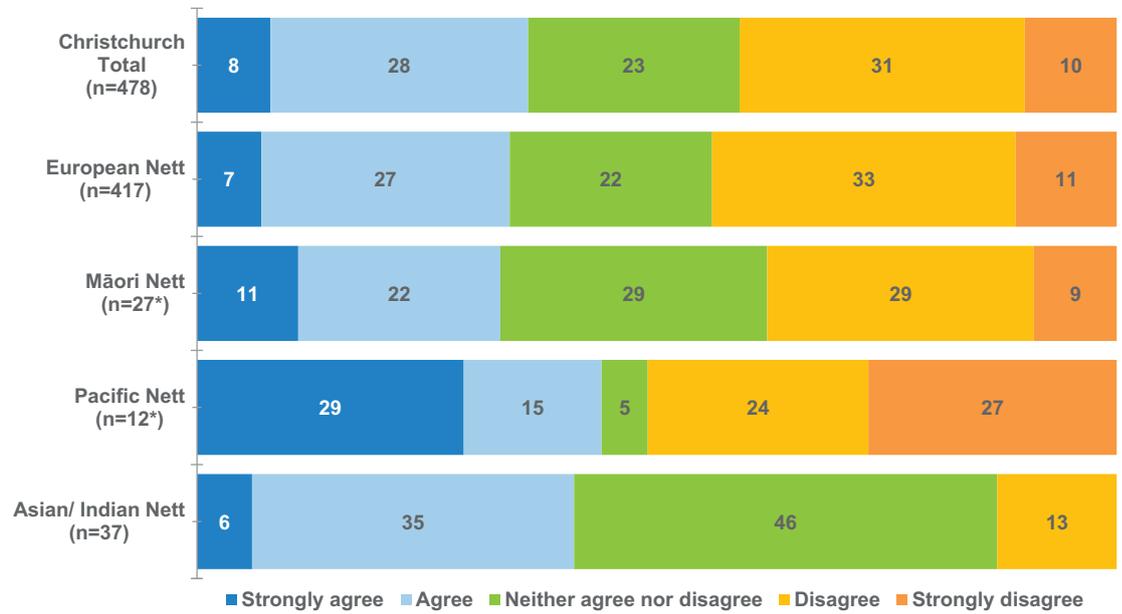


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those *less* likely to disagree that they have a sense of pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels are:

- Under 25 years (28% compared to the Christchurch total of 41%).

Figure 8.2.3: Pride in the look and feel of the city – by ethnicity (%)



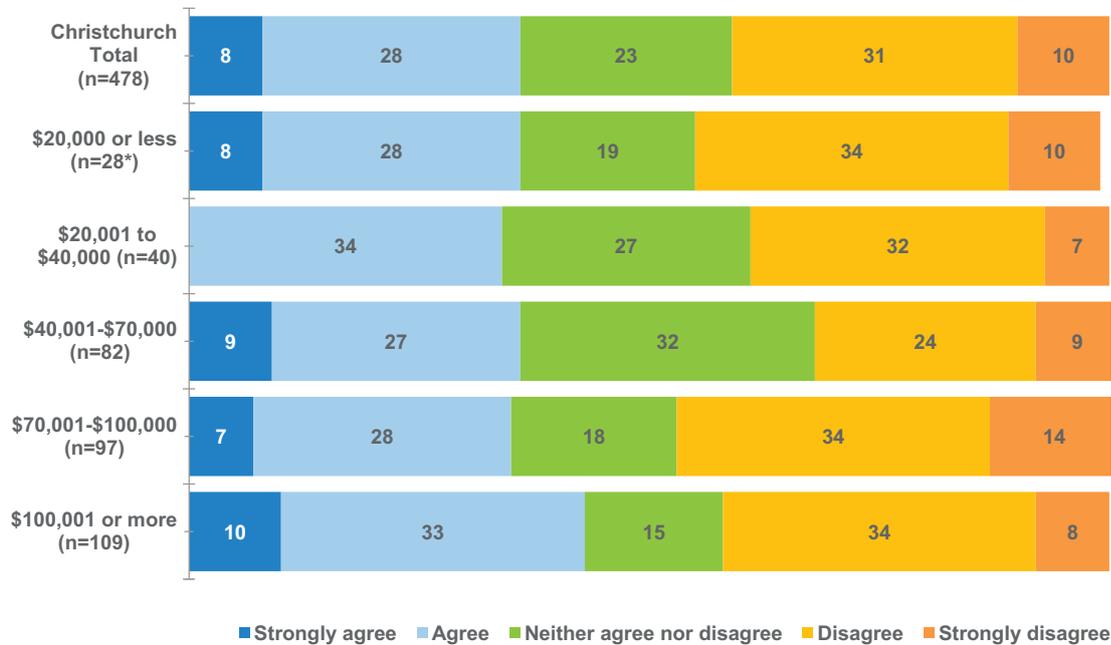
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those less likely to disagree that they have a sense of pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels are:

- Of Asian/Indian descent (13% compared to the Christchurch total of 41%).

Figure 8.2.4: Pride in the look and feel of the city – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

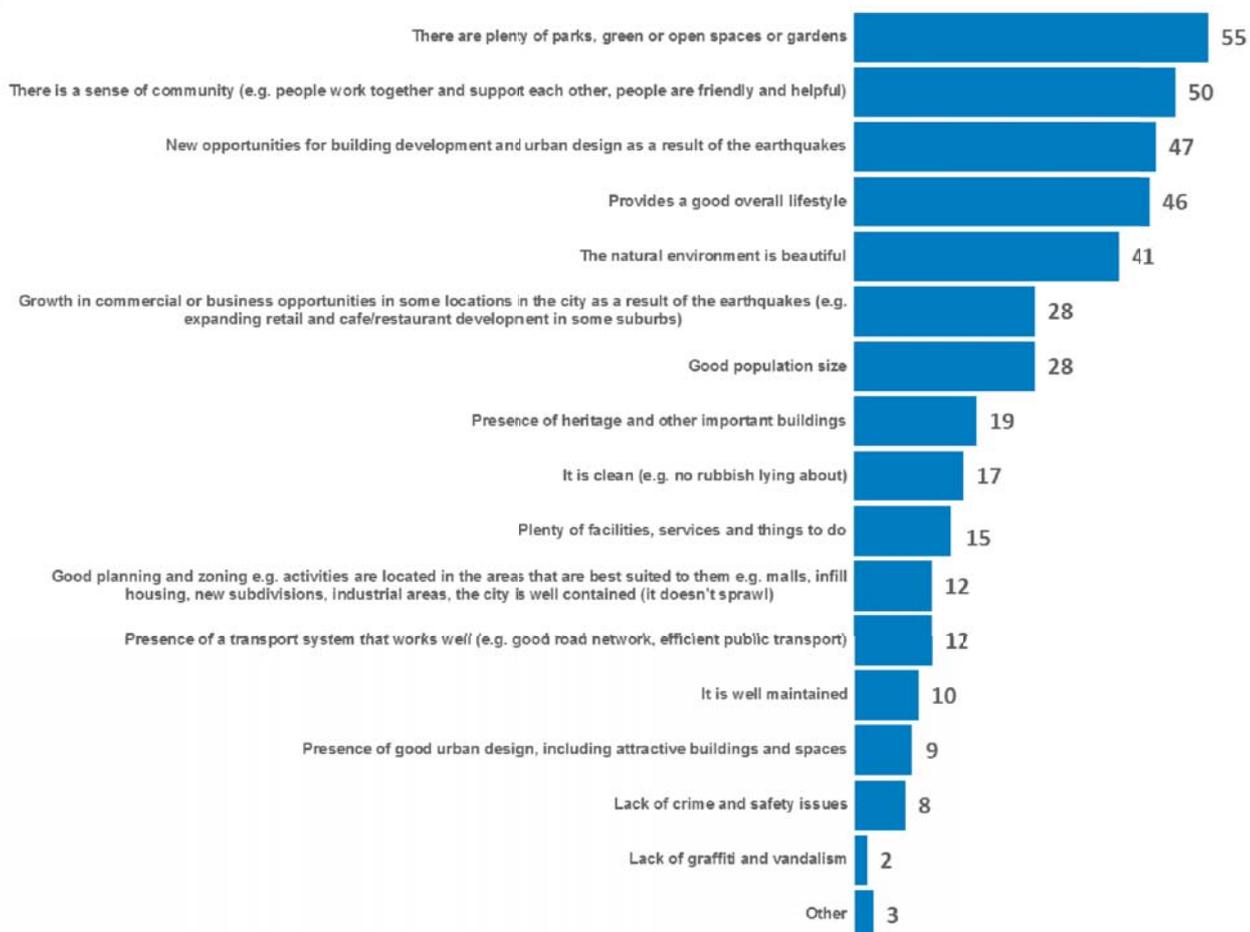
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income relating to respondents' pride in the city's look and feel.

The most frequently mentioned reason given by those who feel a sense of pride in their city is that there are *plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens* (55%). The next most frequently mentioned reason for a sense of pride is *there is a sense of community e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful* (50%).

Just under half of Christchurch respondents (47%) consider that *new opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes* is a reason for a sense of pride in their city. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely than respondents in other cities to mention their city *provides a good overall lifestyle* as a reason for a sense of pride in their city (46% cf. 52% in other cities).

Figure 8.2.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city - city level (%)



Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=168

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Table 8.2.1: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city – by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=168)	Shirley- Papanui (n=25*)	Fendalton- Waimairi (n=31)	Burwood -Pegasus (n=19*)	Riccarton- Wigram (n=38)	Hagley- Ferrymead (n=27*)	Spreydon- Heathcote (n=25*)	Banks Peninsula (n=3*)
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	55	60	63	56	58	34	64	0
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	50	32	49	62	59	52	45	62
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	47	35	40	63	44	57	52	36
Provides a good overall lifestyle	46	49	38	35	50	46	56	73
The natural environment is beautiful	41	44	54	33	37	37	36	36
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and cafe/restaurant development in some suburbs)	28	23	26	28	30	38	20	36
Good population size	28	16	33	23	37	18	30	38
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	19	28	18	26	17	11	16	0
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	17	16	27	0	25	8	14	36
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	15	15	13	18	18	14	9	36
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)	12	5	18	5	12	8	24	0
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	12	3	7	18	11	15	19	0
It is well maintained	10	5	18	12	14	4	7	0
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	9	5	5	10	10	19	7	0
Lack of crime and safety issues	8	5	14	6	8	4	10	0
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	2	0	7	0	6	0	0	0
Other	3	5	0	6	0	13	0	0

Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' reasons for pride in the the look and feel of the city.

Table 8.2.2: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city - by age (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=168)	Under 25 (n=22*)	25-49 (n=83)	50-64 (n=40)	65+ years (n=23*)
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	55	66	53	46	66
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	50	58	46	56	47
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	47	49	45	44	56
Provides a good overall lifestyle	46	47	48	45	43
The natural environment is beautiful	41	48	41	40	36
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and cafe/restaurant development in some suburbs)	28	47	19	33	31
Good population size	28	28	31	24	23
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	19	26	18	17	17
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	17	23	13	12	31
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	15	13	11	18	22
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)	12	5	15	5	21
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	12	24	8	7	18
It is well maintained	10	5	14	4	13
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	9	9	11	10	5
Lack of crime and safety issues	8	10	8	5	10
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	2	5	3	3	0
Other	3	11	1	0	9

Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those less likely to mention *growth in commercial or business opportunities as a result of the earthquakes* as a reason for having pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (19% compared to the Christchurch total of 28%).

Table 8.2.3: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city – by gender (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=168)	Male (n=81)	Female (n=87)
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	55	57	54
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	50	43	58
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	47	44	50
Provides a good overall lifestyle	46	54	39
The natural environment is beautiful	41	40	42
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and cafe/restaurant development in some suburbs)	28	24	32
Good population size	28	29	26
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	19	23	14
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	17	18	16
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	15	13	16
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)	12	13	12
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	12	12	11
It is well maintained	10	12	8
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	9	8	10
Lack of crime and safety issues	8	8	8
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	2	3	1
Other	3	5	2

Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

Those less likely to mention *provides a good overall lifestyle* as a reason for having pride in the way Christchurch looks and feels are:

- Female (39% compared to the Christchurch total of 46%).

**Table 8.2.4: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city – by ethnicity (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=168)	European Nett (n=144)	Māori Nett (n=9*)	Pacific Nett (n=5*)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=14*)
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	55	57	76	0	51
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	50	53	56	66	25
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	47	53	60	84	0
Provides a good overall lifestyle	46	46	44	57	54
The natural environment is beautiful	41	39	40	67	64
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and cafe/restaurant development in some suburbs)	28	31	21	41	8
Good population size	28	26	33	0	42
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	19	19	31	0	20
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	17	15	10	0	44
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	15	16	36	17	0
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)	12	12	21	0	21
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	12	12	20	0	17
It is well maintained	10	11	0	0	14
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	9	10	10	0	6
Lack of crime and safety issues	8	6	10	0	21
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	2	2	0	0	0
Other	3	4	0	0	0

Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to mention *new opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes* as a reason for having a sense of pride in their city are:

- European (53% compared to the Christchurch total of 47%).

Table 8.2.5: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city – by household income (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=168)	\$20,000 or less (n=10*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=13*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=30)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=32)	\$100,001 or more (n=45)
There are plenty of parks, green or open spaces or gardens	55	53	70	51	53	66
There is a sense of community (e.g. people work together and support each other, people are friendly and helpful)	50	37	33	57	49	51
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	47	43	48	46	52	51
Provides a good overall lifestyle	46	51	33	46	45	59
The natural environment is beautiful	41	45	23	41	46	42
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and cafe/restaurant development in some suburbs)	28	49	32	34	22	26
Good population size	28	25	21	29	21	33
Presence of heritage and other important buildings	19	31	8	13	15	22
It is clean (e.g. no rubbish lying about)	17	34	23	7	13	19
Plenty of facilities, services and things to do	15	11	18	7	21	11
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)	12	22	8	3	10	16
Presence of a transport system that works well (e.g. good road network, efficient public transport)	12	23	8	11	9	16
It is well maintained	10	12	8	3	18	9
Presence of good urban design, including attractive buildings and spaces	9	12	6	3	9	9
Lack of crime and safety issues	8	25	6	7	3	11
Lack of graffiti and vandalism	2	0	0	0	4	4
Other	3	12	0	4	7	0

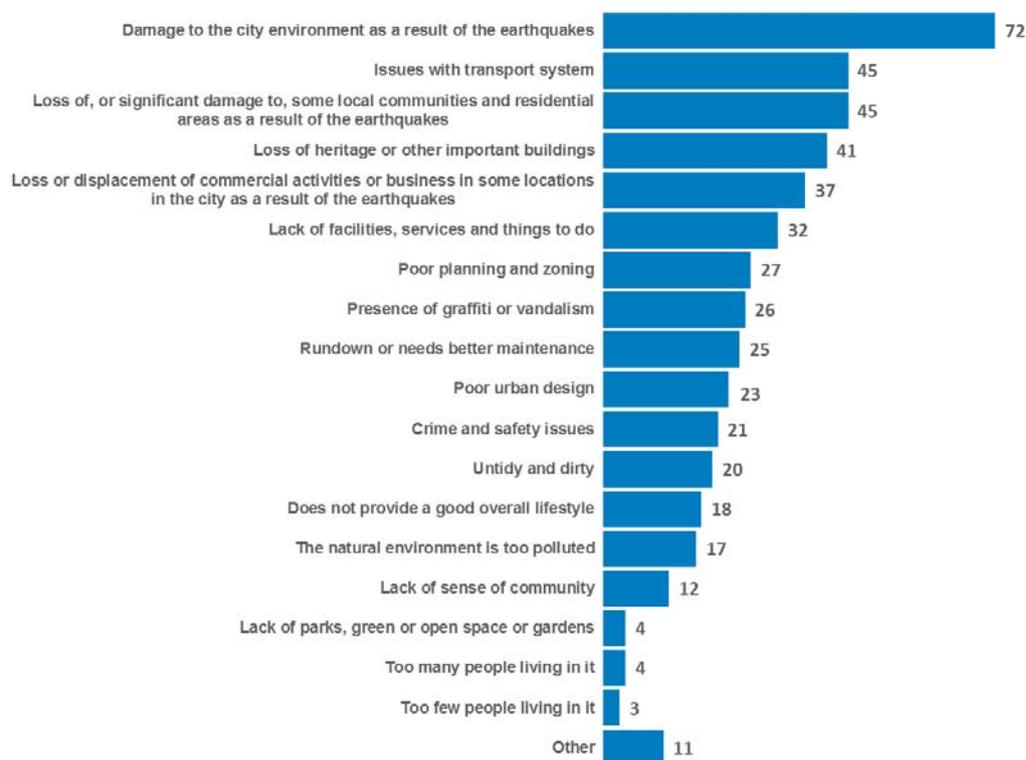
Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city.

The most frequently mentioned reason for those who do not feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of their city is *damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes e.g. building demolitions, cordons, damage to infrastructure such as roads, closure of facilities* (72%). This is followed by *issues with transport system (e.g. too many cars or congested road networks, inefficient public transport)* (45%) and *loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes* (45%).

Figure 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city - city level(%)



Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered) n=199

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Table 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city– by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=199)	Shirley- Papanui (n=34)	Fendalton- Waimairi (n=21*)	Burwood- Pegasus (n=29*)	Riccarton- Wigram (n=42)	Hagley- Ferrymead (n=32)	Spreydon- Heathcote (n=34)	Banks Peninsula (n=7*)
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes	72	82	67	69	70	79	63	56
Issues with transport system	45	50	57	27	49	39	52	40
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	45	46	36	64	38	61	28	40
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	41	55	19	37	39	43	45	30
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	37	38	40	36	43	42	25	26
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	32	34	26	41	33	29	26	26
Poor planning and zoning	27	27	15	30	28	24	38	0
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	26	23	41	36	25	30	14	0
Rundown or needs better maintenance	25	25	31	34	20	24	16	26
Poor urban design	23	17	10	29	25	27	28	13
Crime and safety issues	21	12	14	15	43	16	21	13
Untidy and dirty	20	20	5	30	22	16	24	26
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	18	9	9	25	19	33	15	0
The natural environment is too polluted	17	8	11	14	20	18	30	18
Lack of sense of community	12	14	4	10	22	9	8	13
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	4	6	0	3	8	3	4	0
Too many people living in it	4	0	0	0	11	0	8	13
Too few people living in it	3	6	6	0	5	3	3	0
Other	11	11	0	23	6	10	13	13

Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those who are less likely to mention *loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes* as a reason for lack of pride in the look and feel of their city are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (28% compared to the Christchurch total of 45%).

**Table 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city - by age (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=199)	Under 25 (n=23*)	25-49 (n=97)	50-64 (n=49)	65+ years (n=30)
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes	72	72	72	69	74
Issues with transport system	45	47	49	45	37
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	45	38	46	43	51
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	41	44	36	54	34
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	37	48	36	29	44
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	32	50	36	27	18
Poor planning and zoning	27	33	25	36	16
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	26	15	23	27	38
Rundown or needs better maintenance	25	26	27	17	28
Poor urban design	23	47	22	32	0
Crime and safety issues	21	29	16	20	29
Untidy and dirty	20	24	22	20	15
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	18	18	14	16	29
The natural environment is too polluted	17	29	12	20	18
Lack of sense of community	12	11	12	12	13
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	4	13	2	0	11
Too many people living in it	4	4	2	6	6
Too few people living in it	3	0	5	2	3
Other	11	11	10	14	6

Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to mention *loss of heritage or other important buildings* as a reason for lacking pride in the look and feel of their city are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (54% compared to the Christchurch total of 41%).

Table 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city – by gender (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=199)	Male (n=89)	Female (n=109)
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes	72	75	68
Issues with transport system	45	55	37
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	45	47	43
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	41	39	43
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	37	38	35
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	32	32	31
Poor planning and zoning	27	29	25
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	26	28	25
Rundown or needs better maintenance	25	23	27
Poor urban design	23	32	15
Crime and safety issues	21	20	22
Untidy and dirty	20	23	18
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	18	19	18
The natural environment is too polluted	17	17	17
Lack of sense of community	12	11	13
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	4	3	5
Too many people living in it	4	4	3
Too few people living in it	3	5	2
Other	11	12	10

Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to mention *issues with the transport system* as a reason for lack of pride in the look and feel of their city are:

- Male (55% compared to the Christchurch total of 45%).

**Table 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city – by ethnicity (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=199)	European Nett (n=181)	Māori Nett (n=10 <sup>a</sup> )	Pacific Nett (n=6 <sup>a</sup> )	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=5 <sup>a</sup> )
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes	72	72	91	84	80
Issues with transport system	45	46	47	49	39
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	45	46	33	70	39
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	41	39	34	56	59
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	37	36	38	70	61
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	32	32	48	70	0
Poor planning and zoning	27	27	14	56	0
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	26	26	18	38	0
Rundown or needs better maintenance	25	24	28	36	19
Poor urban design	23	24	9	0	0
Crime and safety issues	21	19	39	0	24
Untidy and dirty	20	20	33	28	17
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	18	17	48	31	0
The natural environment is too polluted	17	17	30	0	24
Lack of sense of community	12	11	39	0	0
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	4	3	28	0	17
Too many people living in it	4	4	9	0	20
Too few people living in it	3	3	0	0	17
Other	11	11	0	19	0

*Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)*

*\*Caution small base sizes*

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' reasons for lacking a sense of pride in the look and feel of their city.

**Table 8.2.6: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in city's look and feel – by household income (%)**

	Christchurch Total (n=199)	\$20,000 or less (n=12*)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=16*)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=27*)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=47)	\$100,001 or more (n=47)
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes	72	75	82	56	77	83
Issues with transport system	45	27	53	60	46	43
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	45	69	55	39	43	49
Loss of heritage or other important buildings	41	56	45	16	47	45
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	37	57	51	33	45	38
Lack of facilities, services and things to do	32	20	30	39	29	35
Poor planning and zoning	27	23	43	33	27	17
Presence of graffiti or vandalism	26	48	30	19	27	16
Rundown or needs better maintenance	25	40	42	17	35	14
Poor urban design	23	7	23	35	16	31
Crime and safety issues	21	51	30	24	17	8
Untidy and dirty	20	32	18	25	22	12
Does not provide a good overall lifestyle	18	32	25	15	14	8
The natural environment is too polluted	17	38	18	17	15	8
Lack of sense of community	12	20	12	6	14	7
Lack of parks, green or open space or gardens	4	15	13	0	2	2
Too many people living in it	4	0	0	4	0	2
Too few people living in it	3	0	11	3	5	5
Other	11	9	17	6	8	14

Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

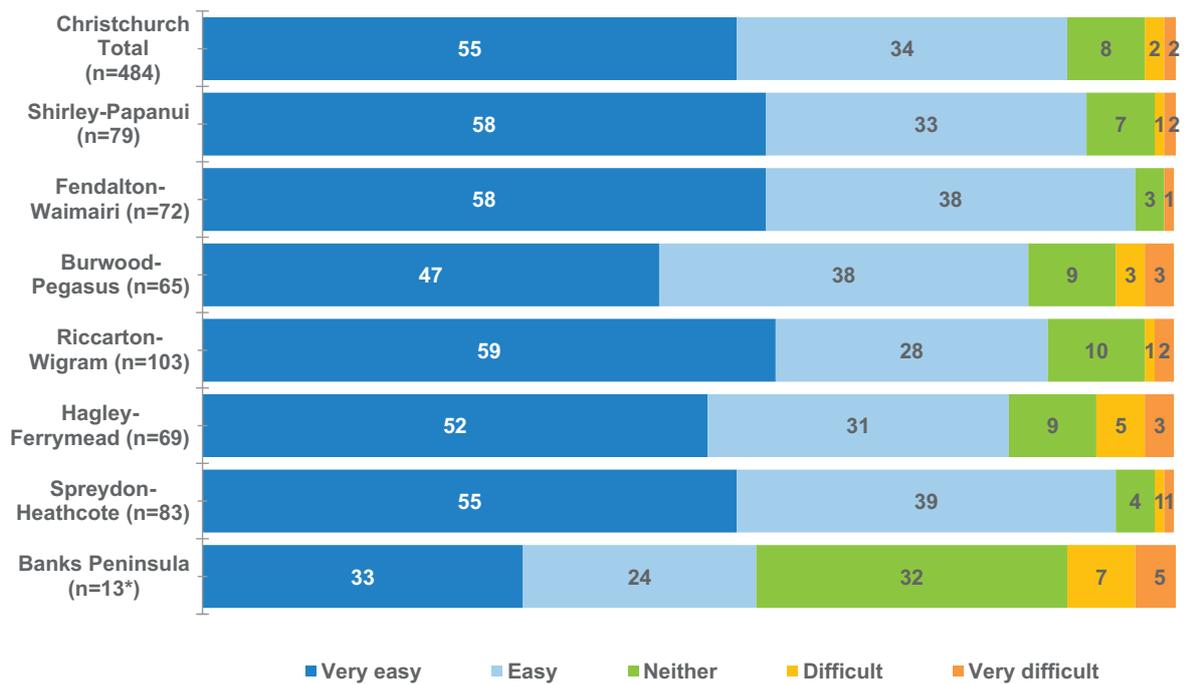
Those more likely to mention *damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes* as a reason for lacking pride in the look and feel of their city are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (83% compared to the Christchurch total of 72%).

### 8.3 EASE OF ACCESS TO LOCAL PARK OR OTHER GREEN SPACE

Nearly nine in ten (89%) Christchurch respondents find it *very easy* or *easy* to get to a local park or other green space in their city.

Figure 8.3.1: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by ward (%)



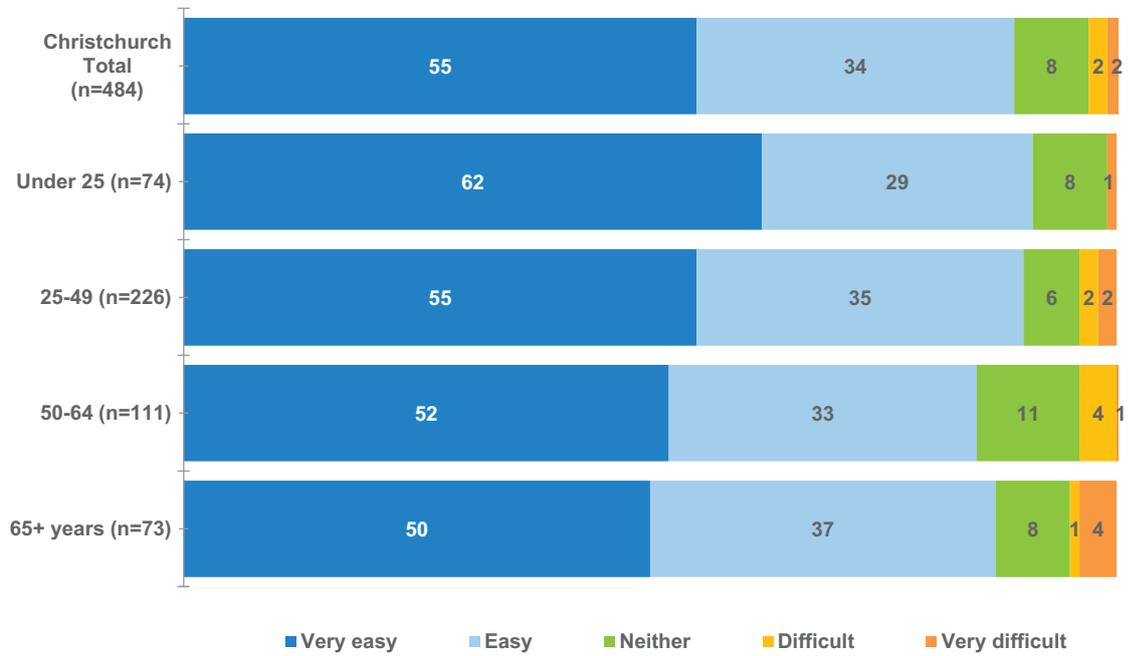
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to find it *very easy* or *easy* to find a local park or green space in their area:

- Live in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (96%).

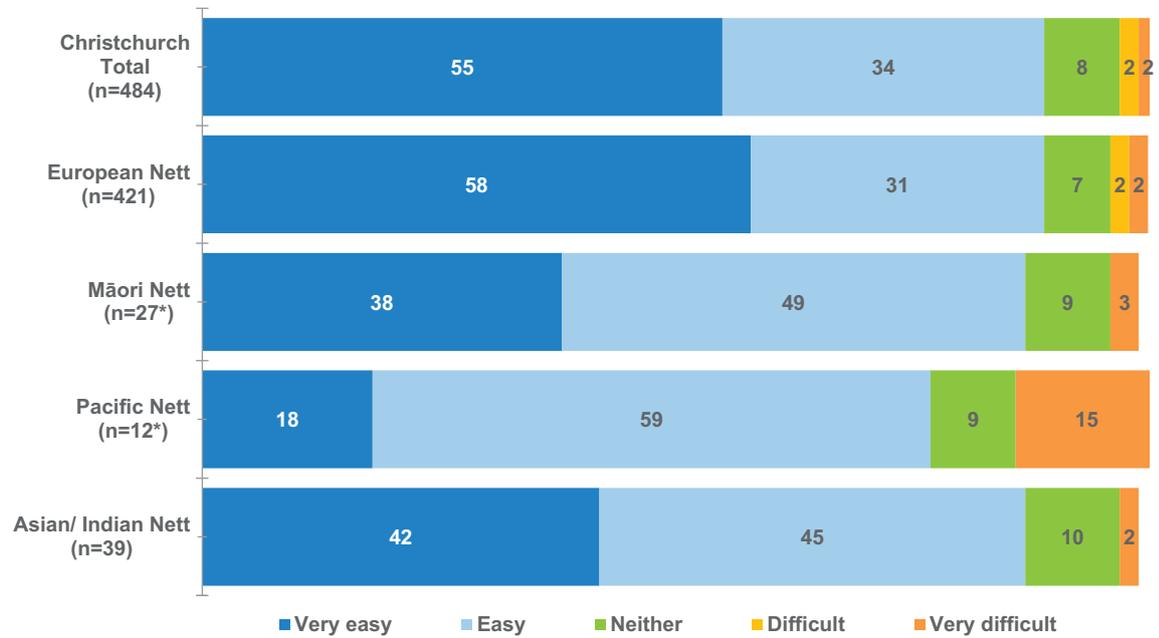
Figure 8.3.2: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for ease of access to local parks or green spaces.

Figure 8.3.3: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by ethnicity (%)

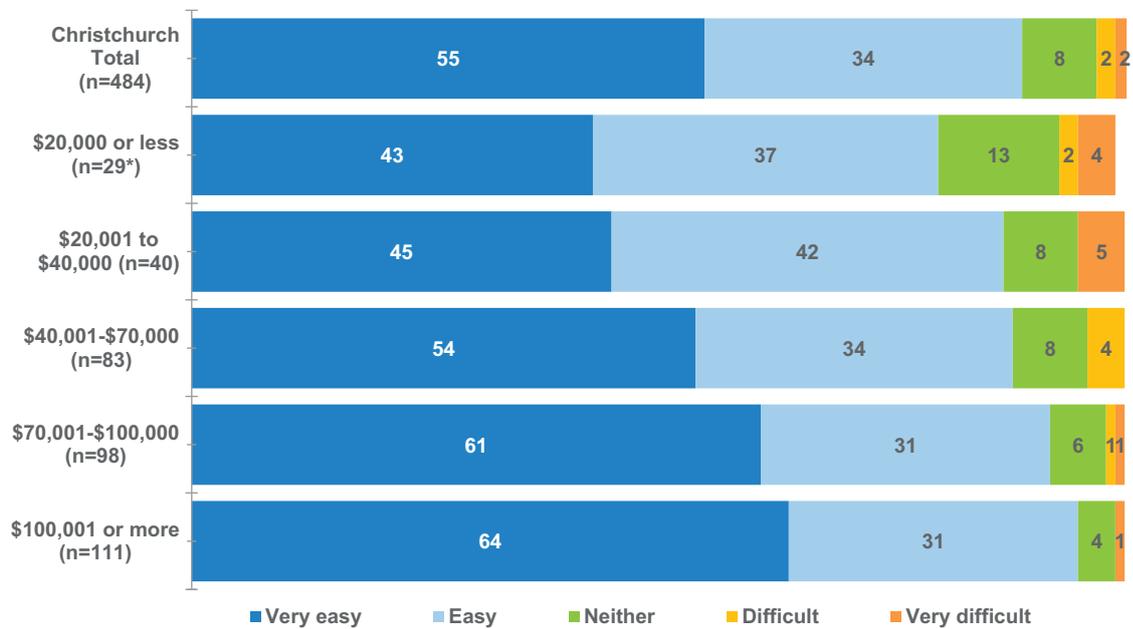


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for ease of access to local parks or green spaces.

Figure 8.3.4: Ease of access to local park or other green space – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to find it *very easy* or *easy* to find a local park or green space in their area are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (95%).

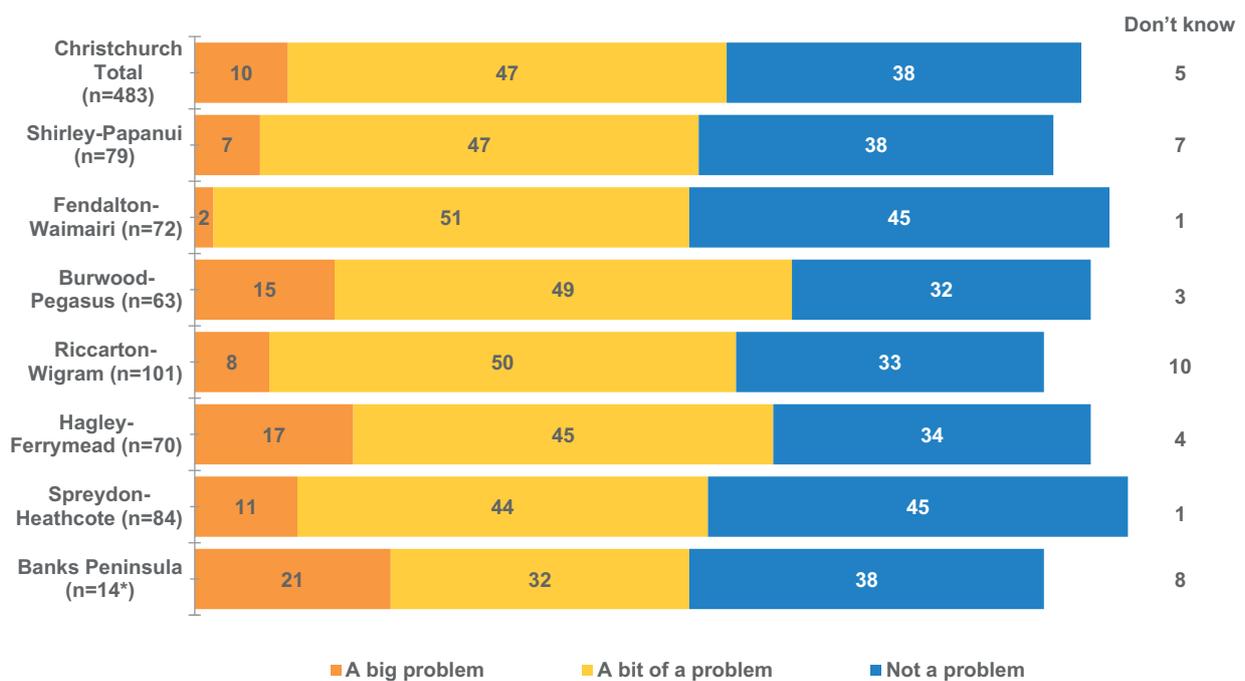
## 8.4 PERCEPTION OF PRESENCE OF RUBBISH AND POLLUTION

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which a list of 12 possible issues have been a problem in their local area in the previous 12 months. Results for six issues are reported on here (e.g. rubbish or litter, graffiti, air, water and noise pollution and the continued presence of earthquake related building rubble and general damage). The rest were reported in Section 5: Crime and Safety.

### Rubbish or Litter

Over half (57%) of Christchurch respondents perceive *rubbish or litter lying on the street* to have been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 10% considering it *a big problem* and 47% *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.1: Rubbish or litter as a problem – by ward (%)

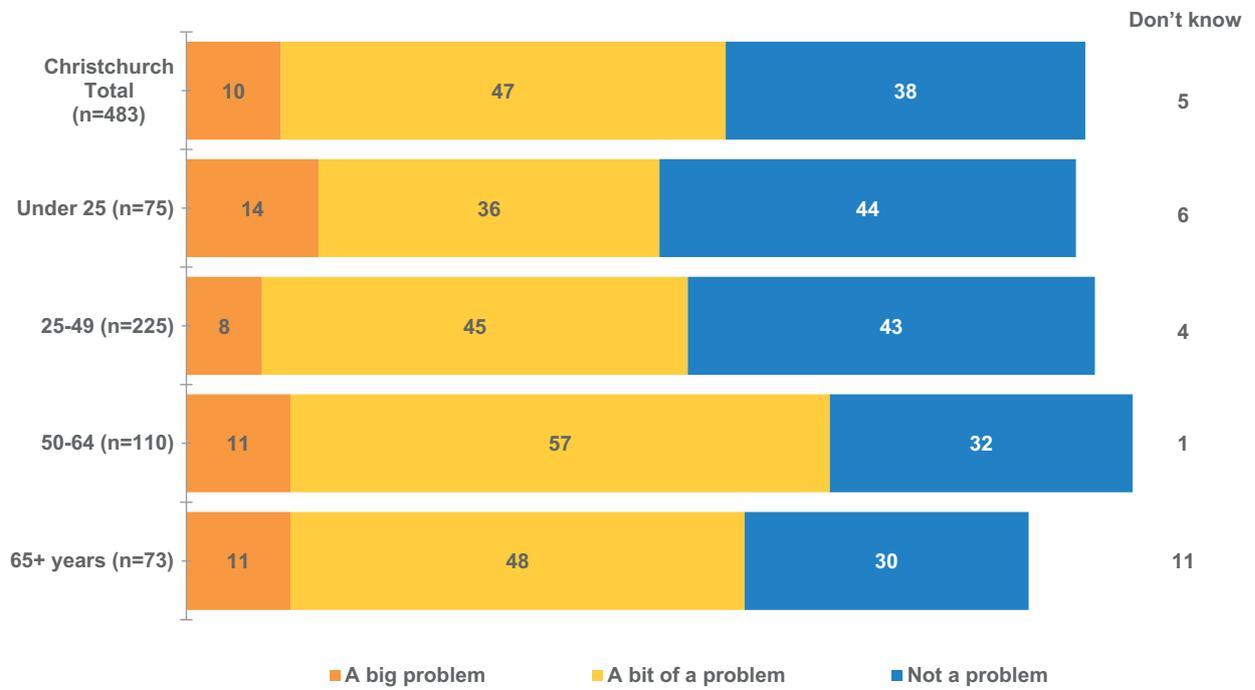


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' perceptions of rubbish or litter as a problem.

Figure 8.4.2: Rubbish or litter as a problem – by age (%)

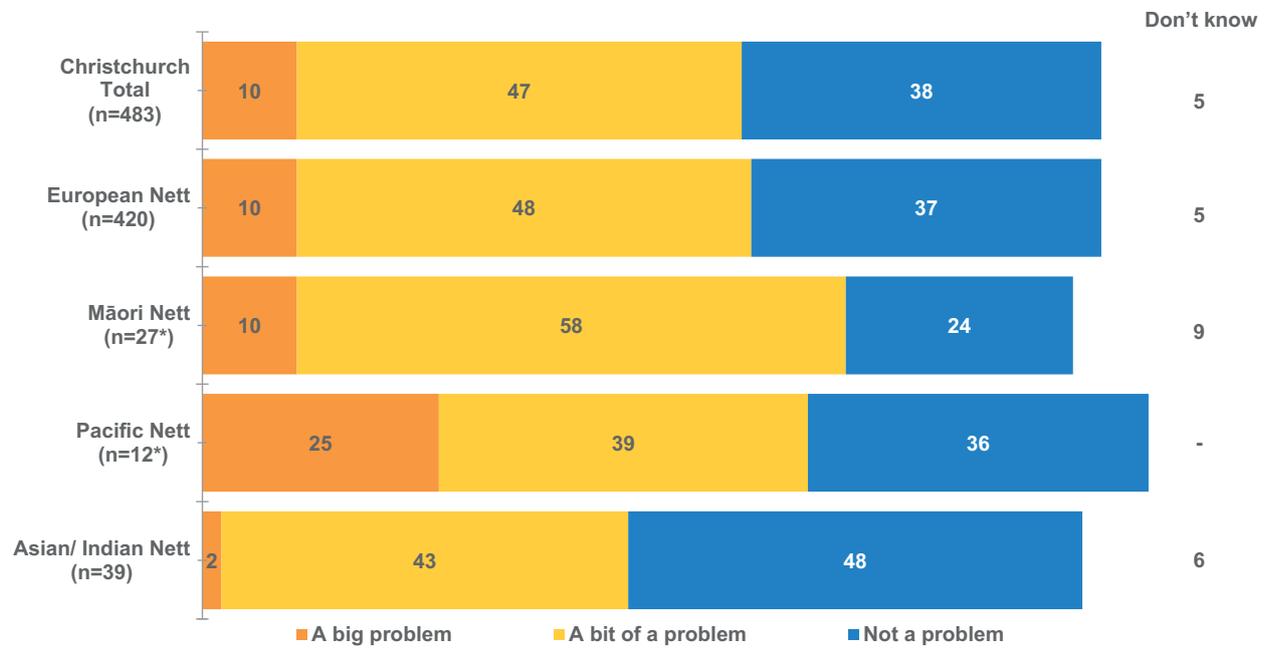


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to perceive rubbish or litter as a problem are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (68%).

Figure 8.4.3: Rubbish or litter as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

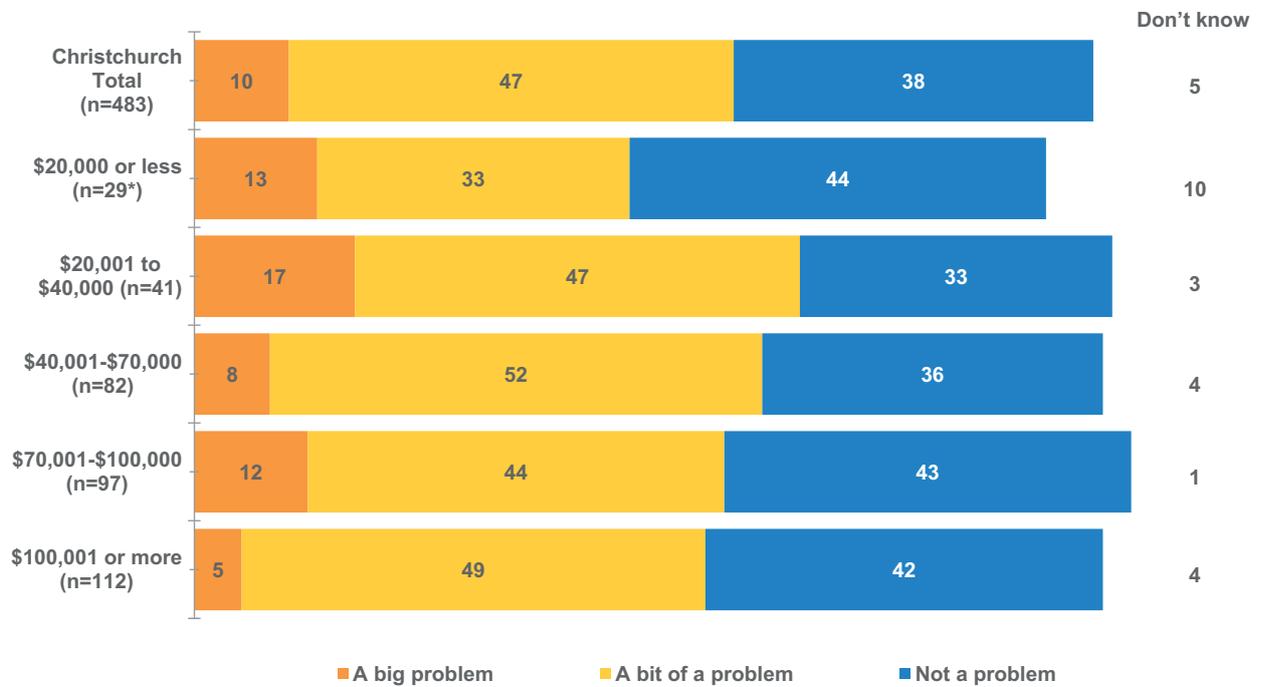


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perceptions of rubbish or litter as a problem.

Figure 8.4.4: Rubbish or litter as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

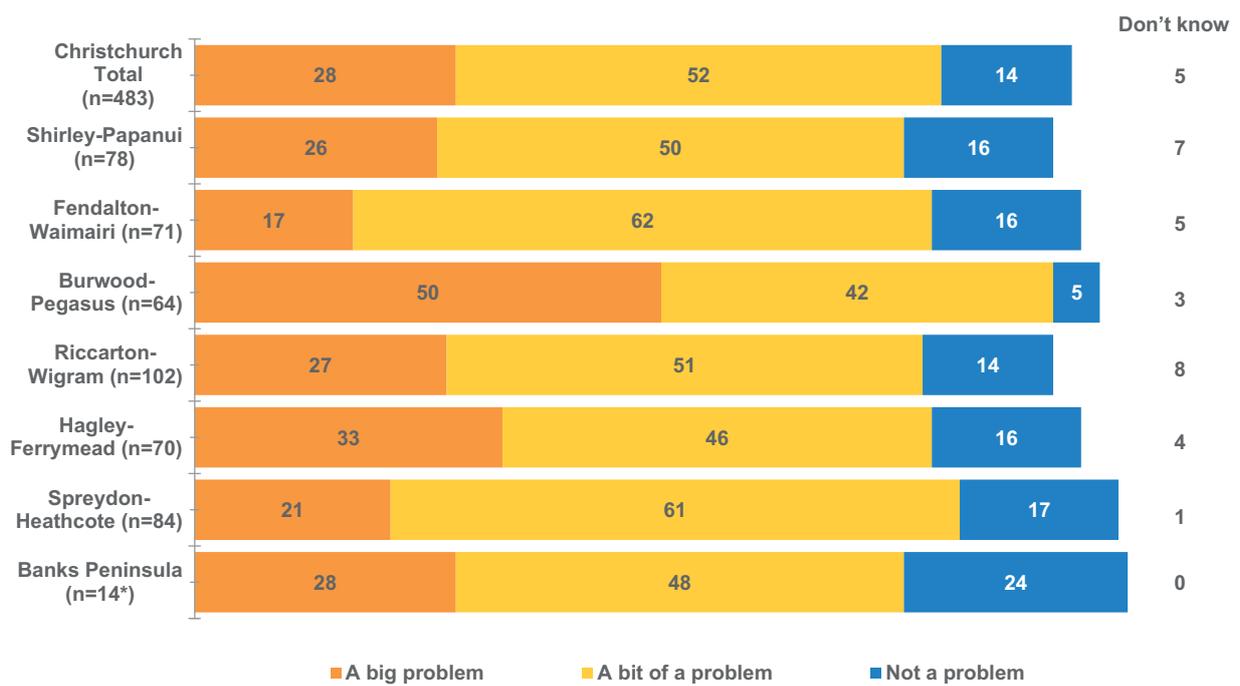
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of rubbish or litter as a problem.

### Graffiti and tagging

Eight in ten (80%) Christchurch respondents perceive graffiti or tagging to be a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 28% considering it *a big problem* and 52% *a bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.5: Graffiti as a problem – by ward (%)



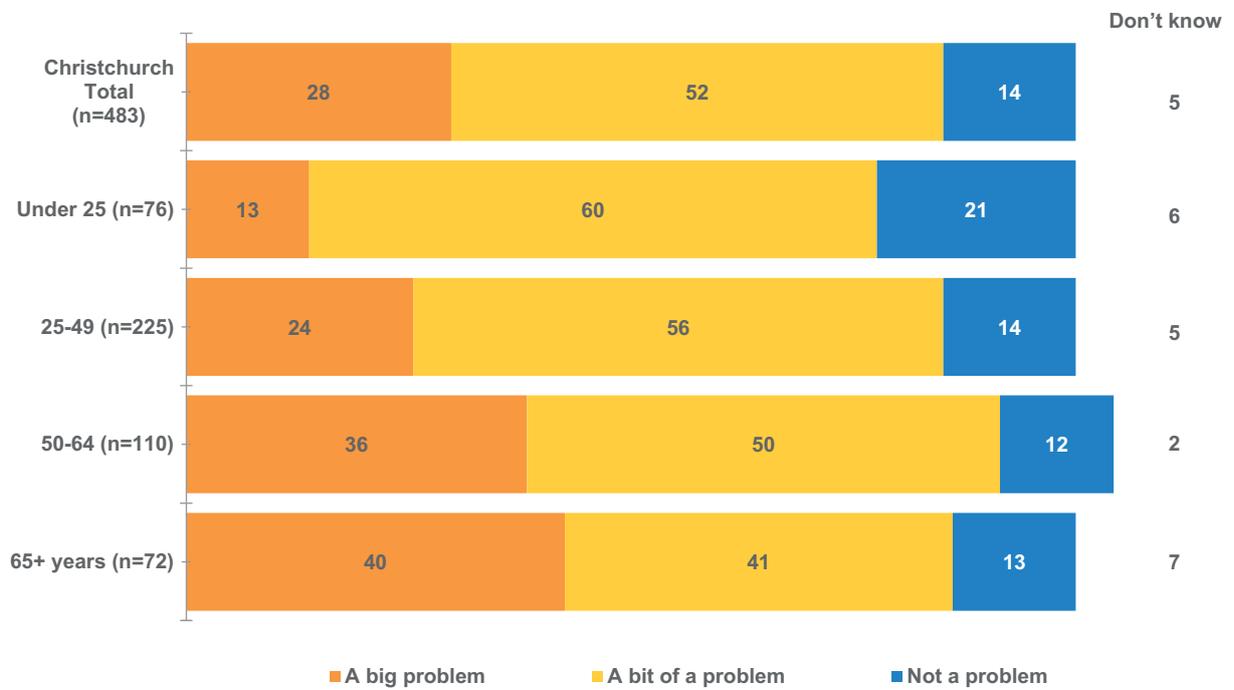
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to perceive graffiti or tagging as a problem are:

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (92%).

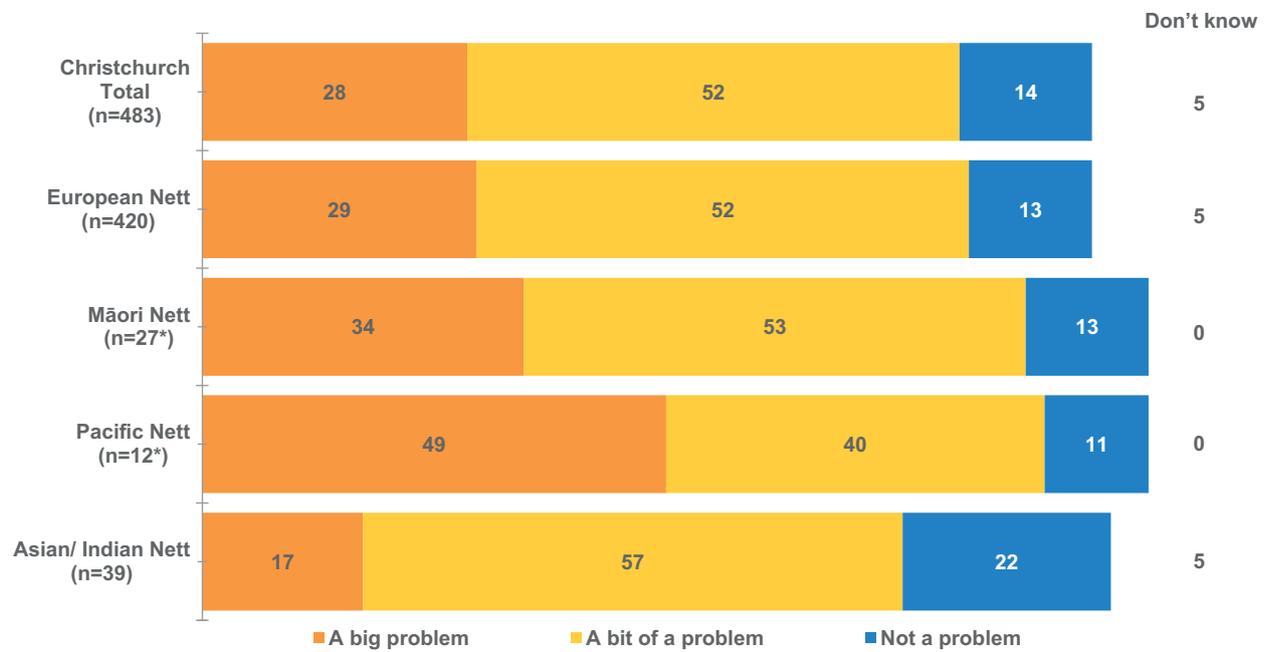
Figure 8.4.6: Graffiti as a problem – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perceptions of graffiti or tagging as a problem.

Figure 8.4.7: Graffiti as a problem – by ethnicity (%)

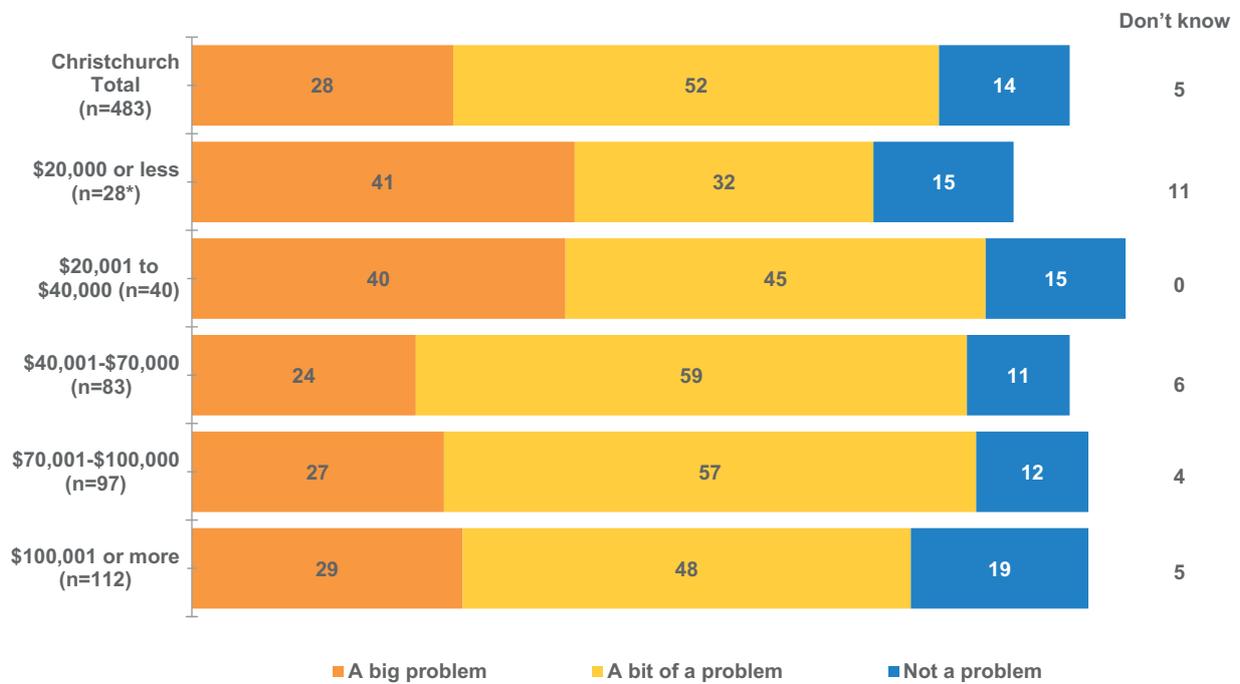


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perceptions of graffiti or tagging as a problem.

Figure 8.4.8: Graffiti as a problem – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

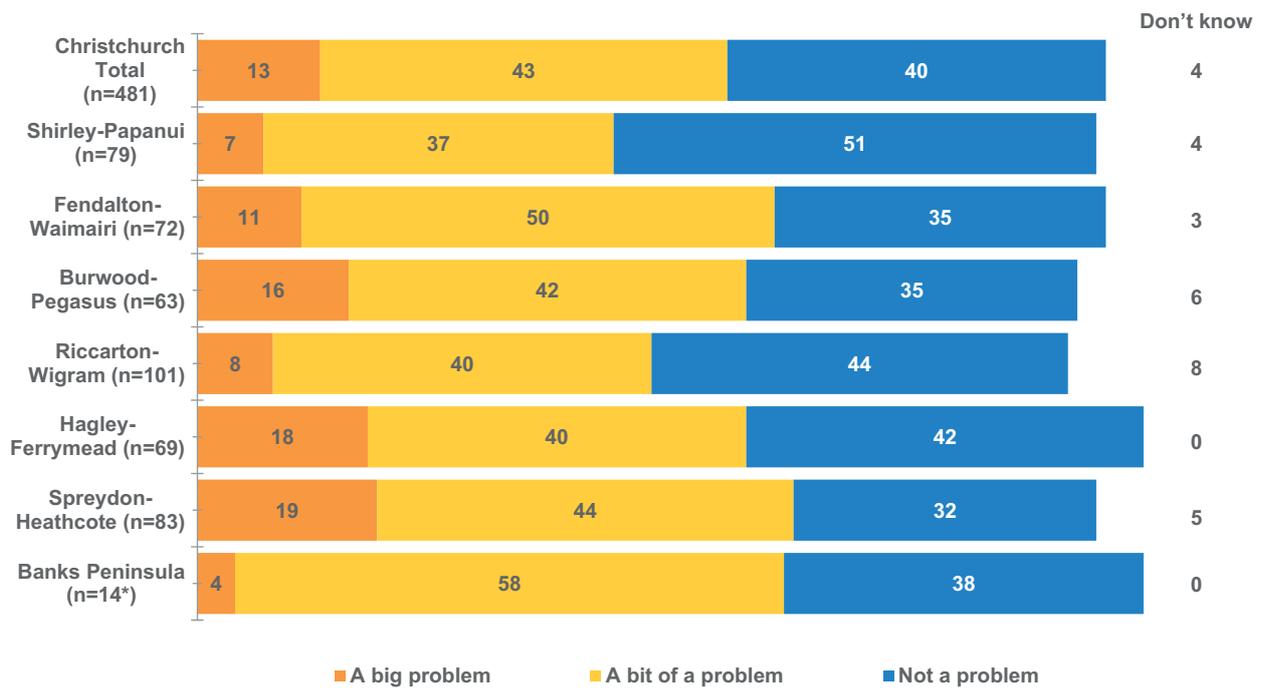
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of graffiti or tagging as a problem.

### Air pollution

Over half (56%) of Christchurch respondents perceive air pollution to have been a problem in their city over the last 12 months, with 13% indicating it is a *big problem* and 43% indicating it is a *bit of a problem*.

Figure 8.4.9: Air pollution – by ward (%)



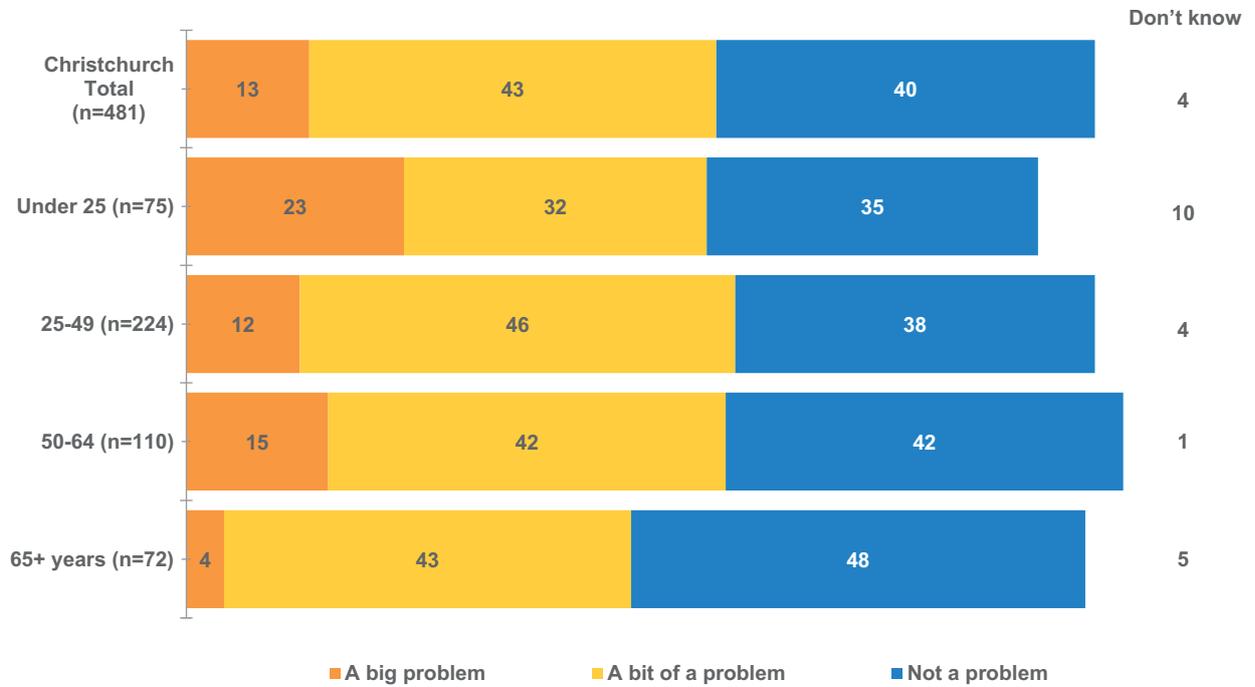
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those less likely to perceive air pollution as a problem in their city or local area are:

- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (44%).

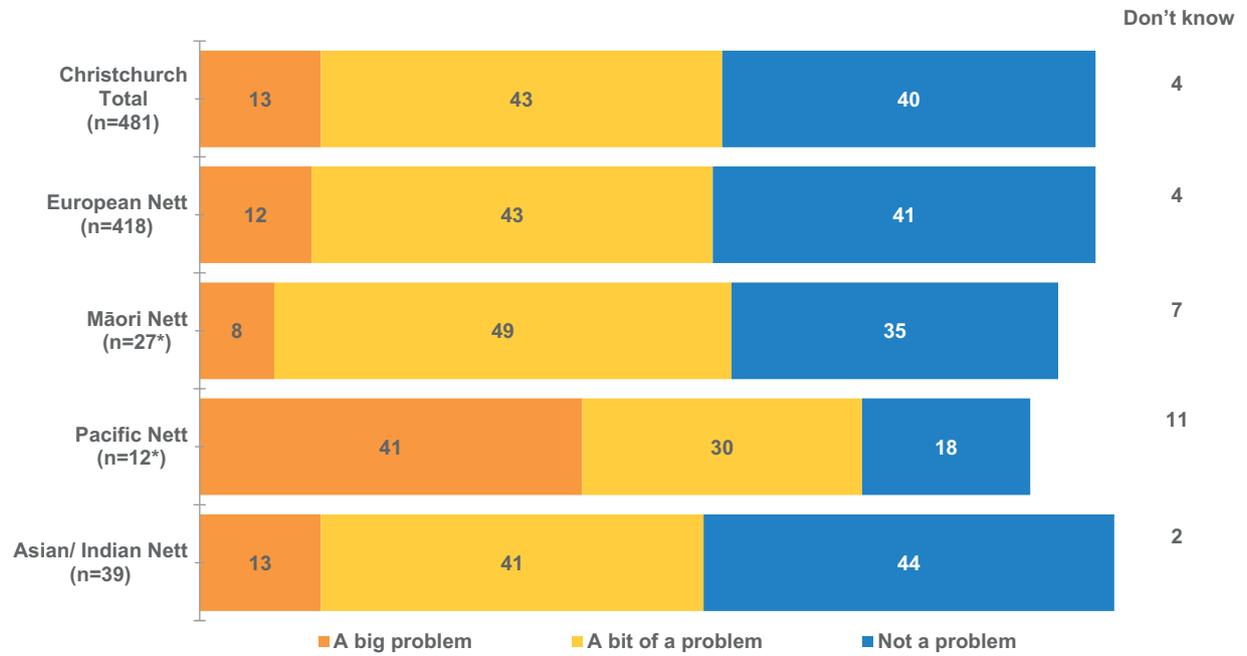
Figure 8.4.10: Air pollution – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perceptions of air pollution as a problem.

Figure 8.4.11: Air pollution – by ethnicity (%)

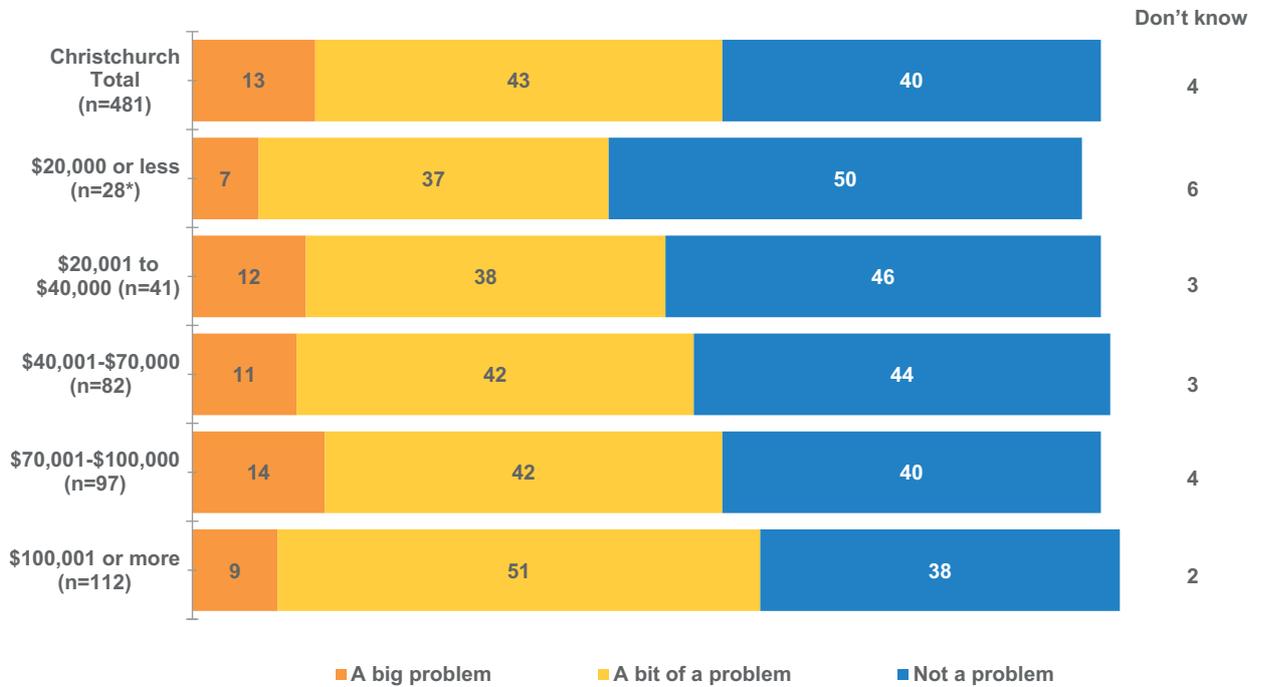


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perceptions of air pollution as a problem.

Figure 8.4.12: Air pollution – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

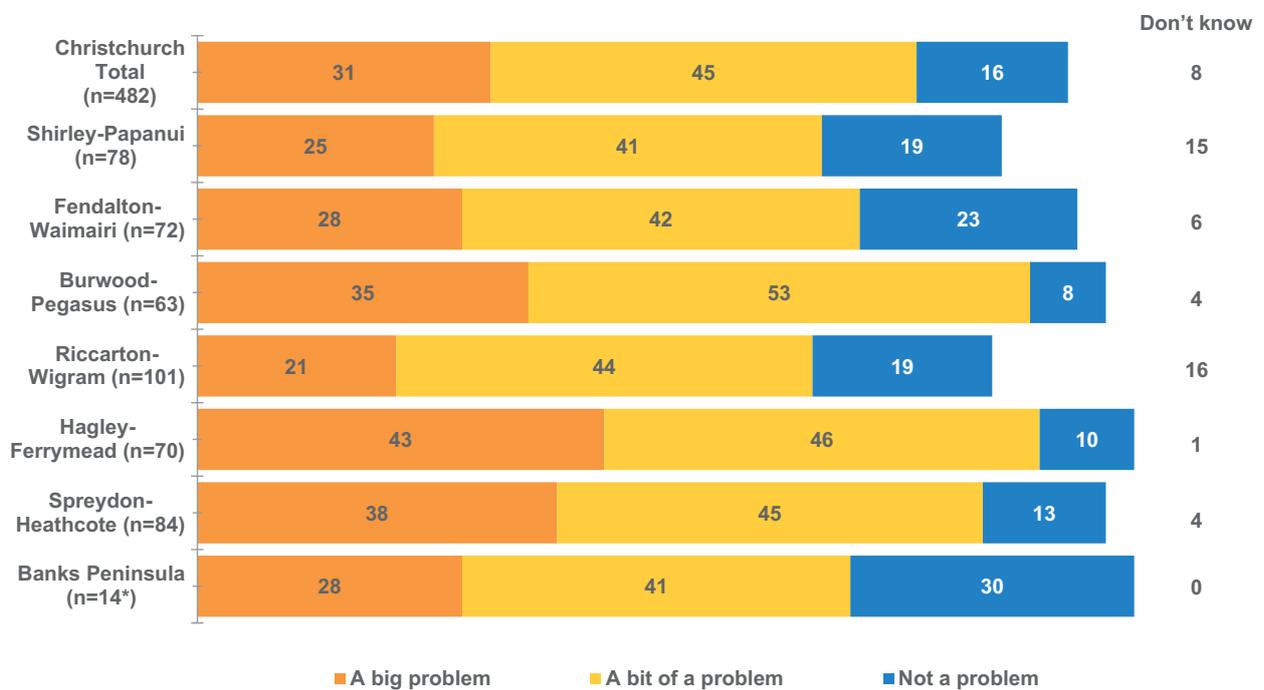
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of air pollution as a problem.

### Water pollution

Three quarters (76%) of Christchurch respondents perceive water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea) to have been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 31% indicating it is *a big problem* and 45% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely than respondents in other cities to perceive water pollution as a problem (76% cf. 44% in other cities).

Figure 8.4.13: Water pollution – by ward (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

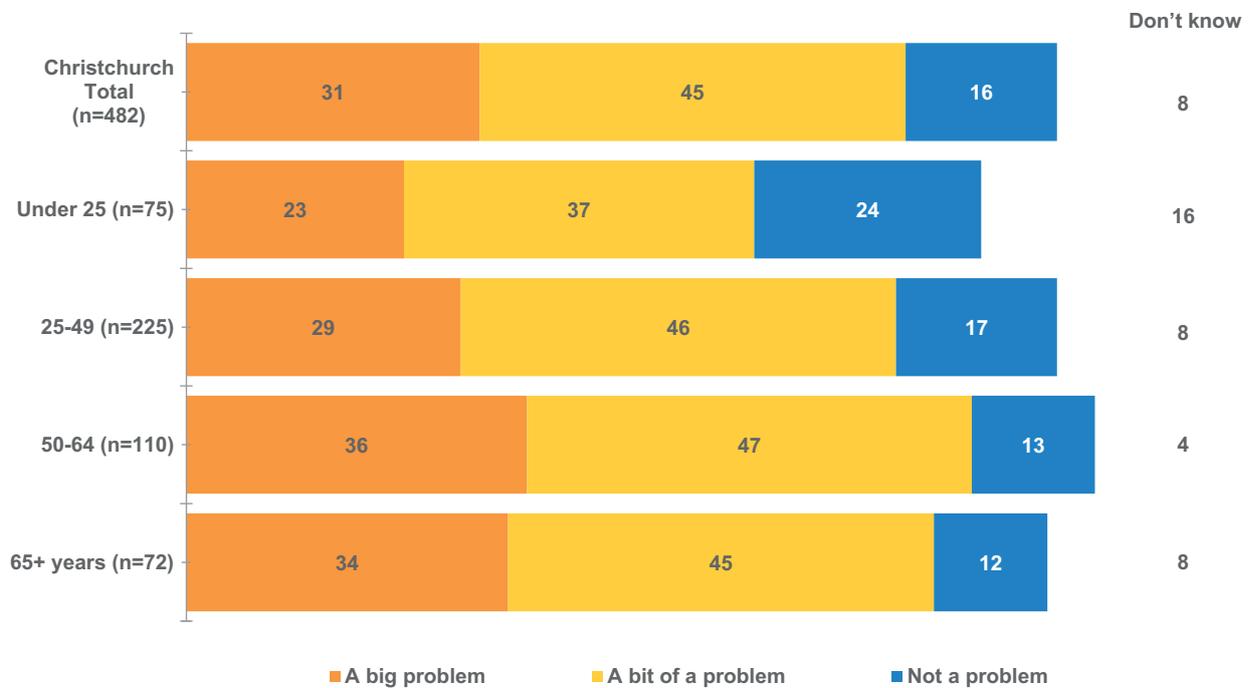
Those more likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (88%) and the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (89%).

Those less likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Living in the Riccarton-Wigram ward (65%) and the Shirley-Papanui ward (66%).

Figure 8.4.14: Water pollution – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

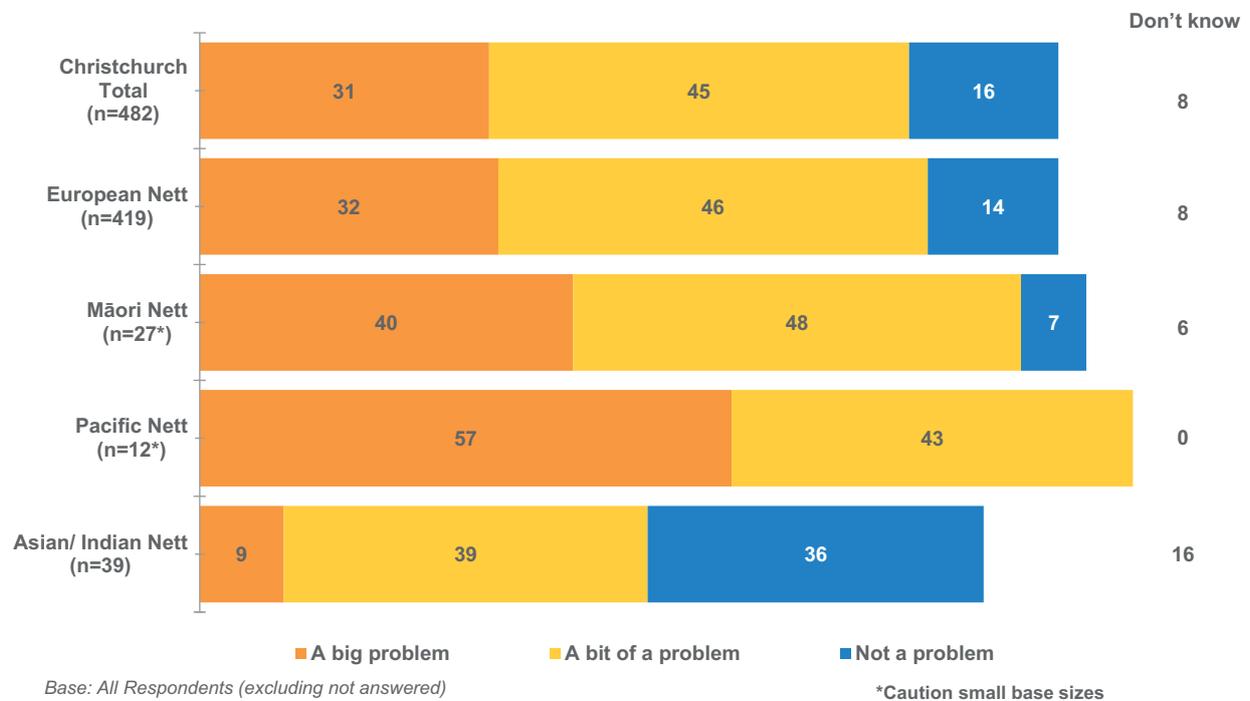
Those more likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (83%).

Those less likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Under 25 years (60%).

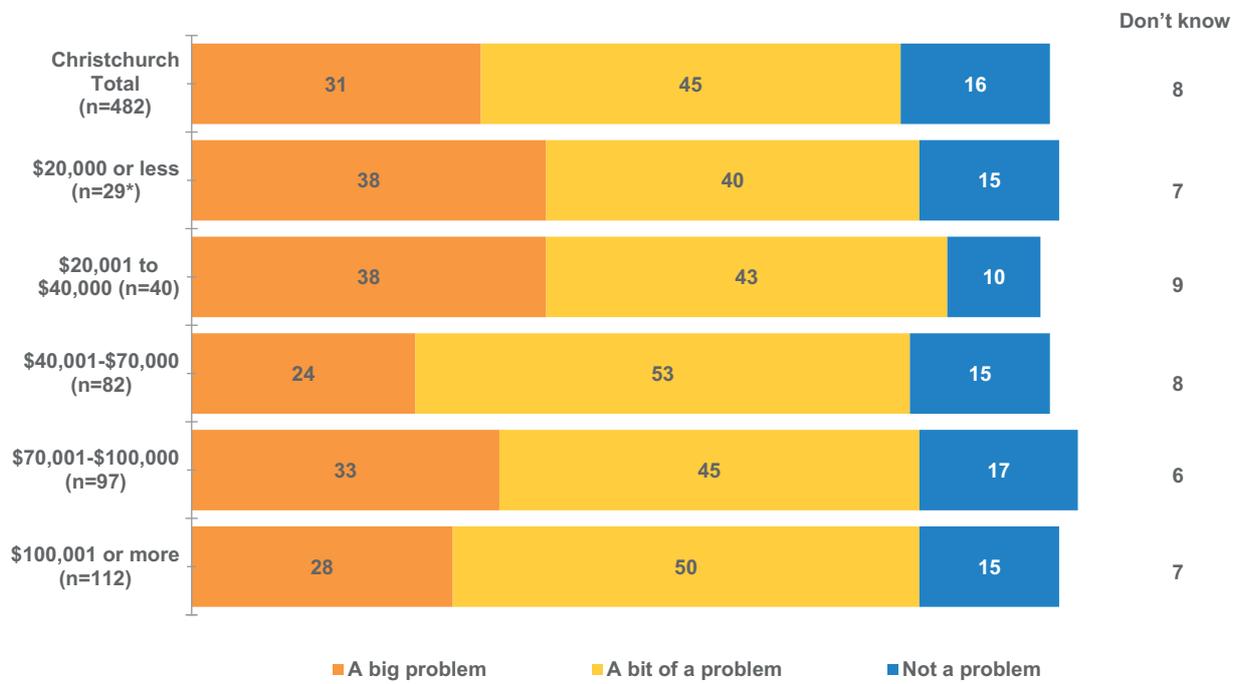
Figure 8.4.15: Water pollution - by ethnicity (%)



Those *less* likely to agree that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Asian/Indian (48%).

Figure 8.4.16: Water pollution – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

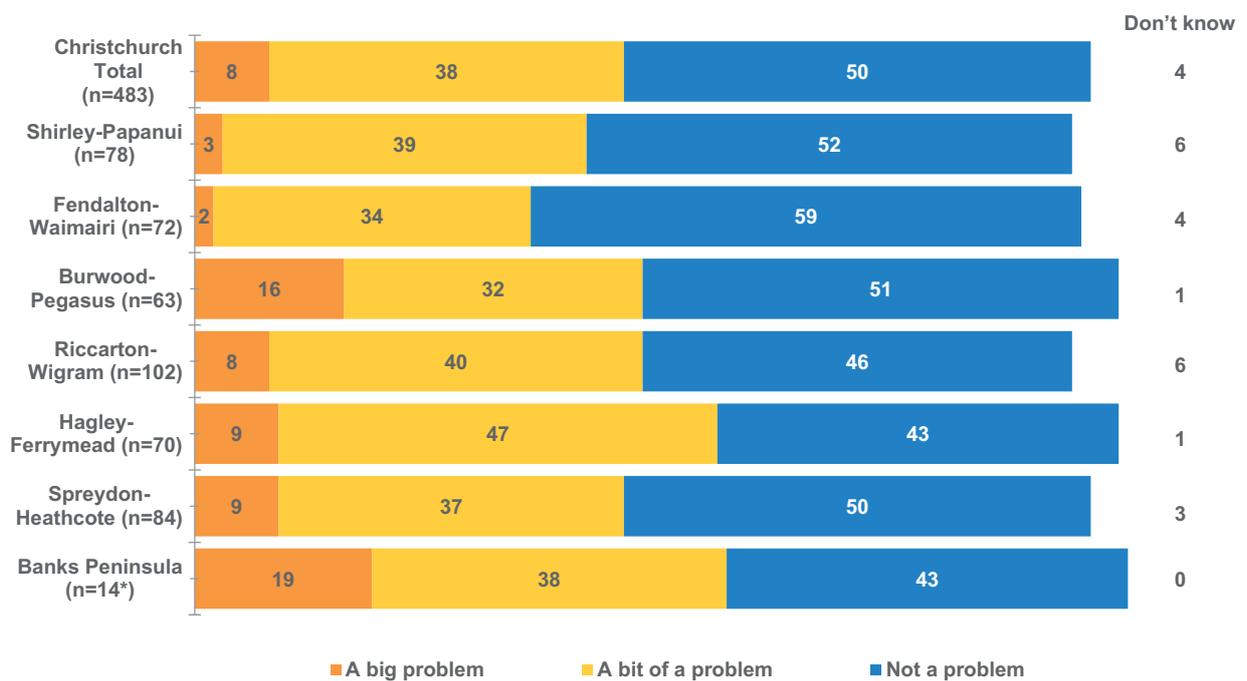
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of water pollution as a problem.

### Noise pollution

Nearly half (46%) of Christchurch respondents perceive noise pollution to be a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months, with 8% indicating it is *a big problem* and 38% indicating it is *a bit of a problem*. Christchurch respondents are more likely than respondents in other cities to perceive noise pollution as a problem (46% cf. 40% in other cities).

Figure 8.4.17: Noise pollution – by ward (%)

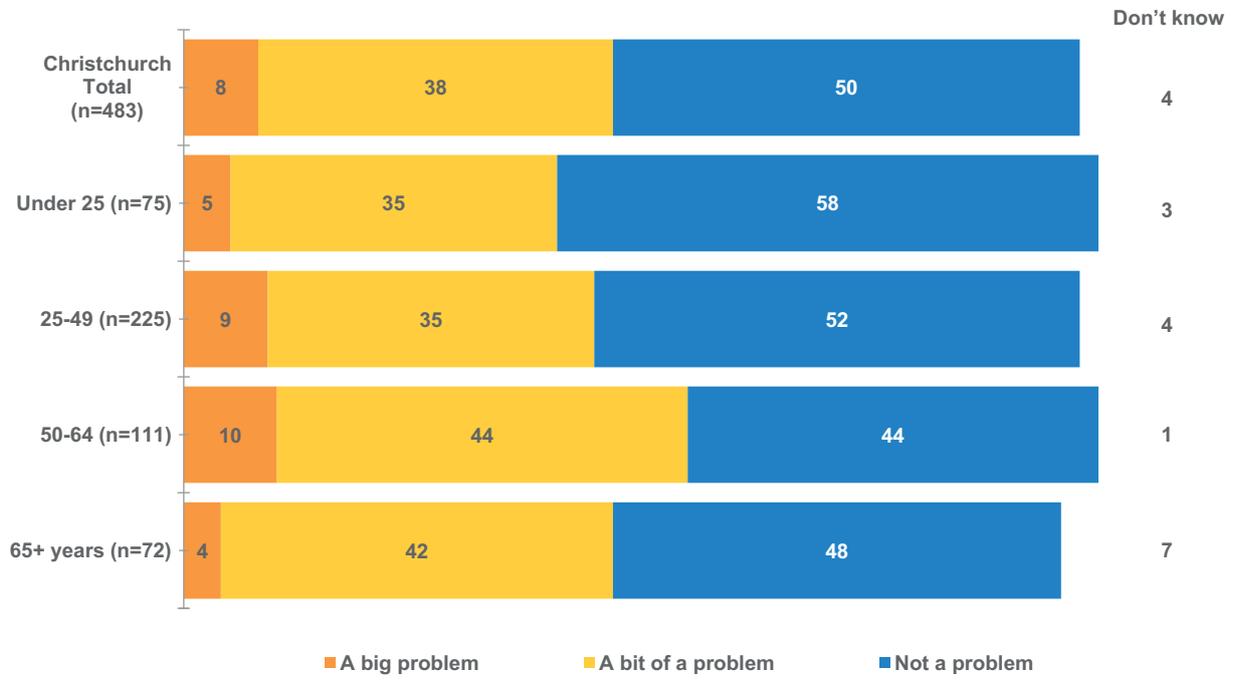


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' perceptions of noise pollution as a problem.

Figure 8.4.18: Noise pollution – by age (%)

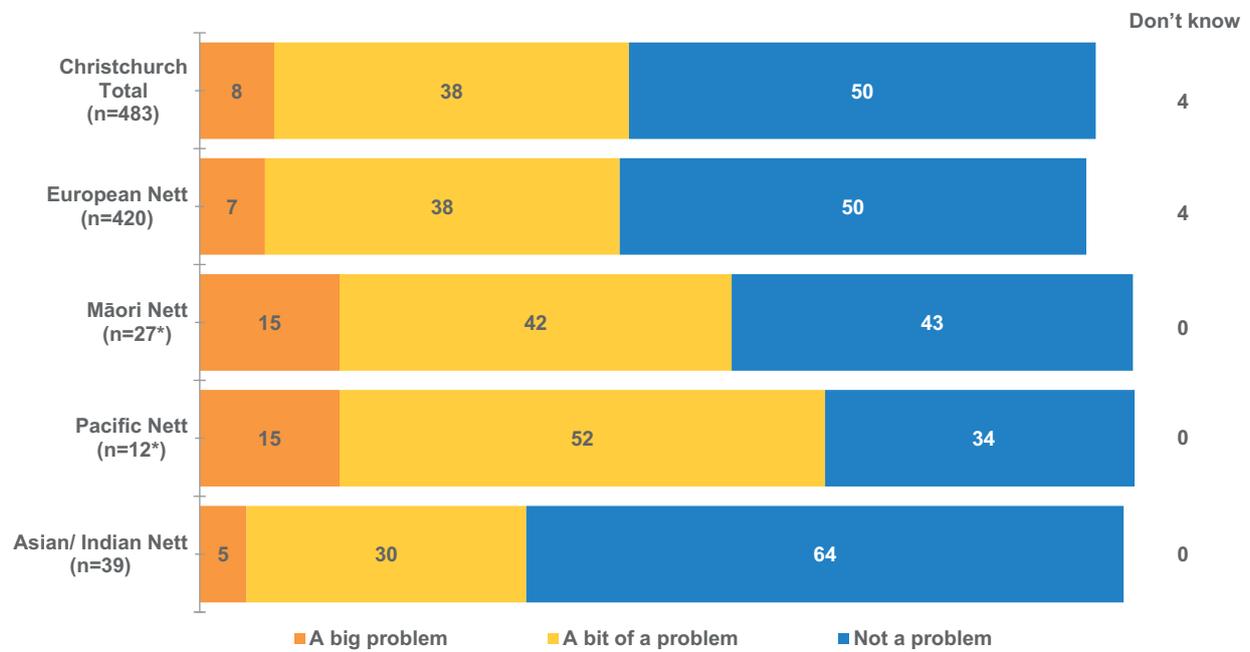


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to agree that noise pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (54%).

Figure 8.4.19: Noise pollution – by ethnicity (%)

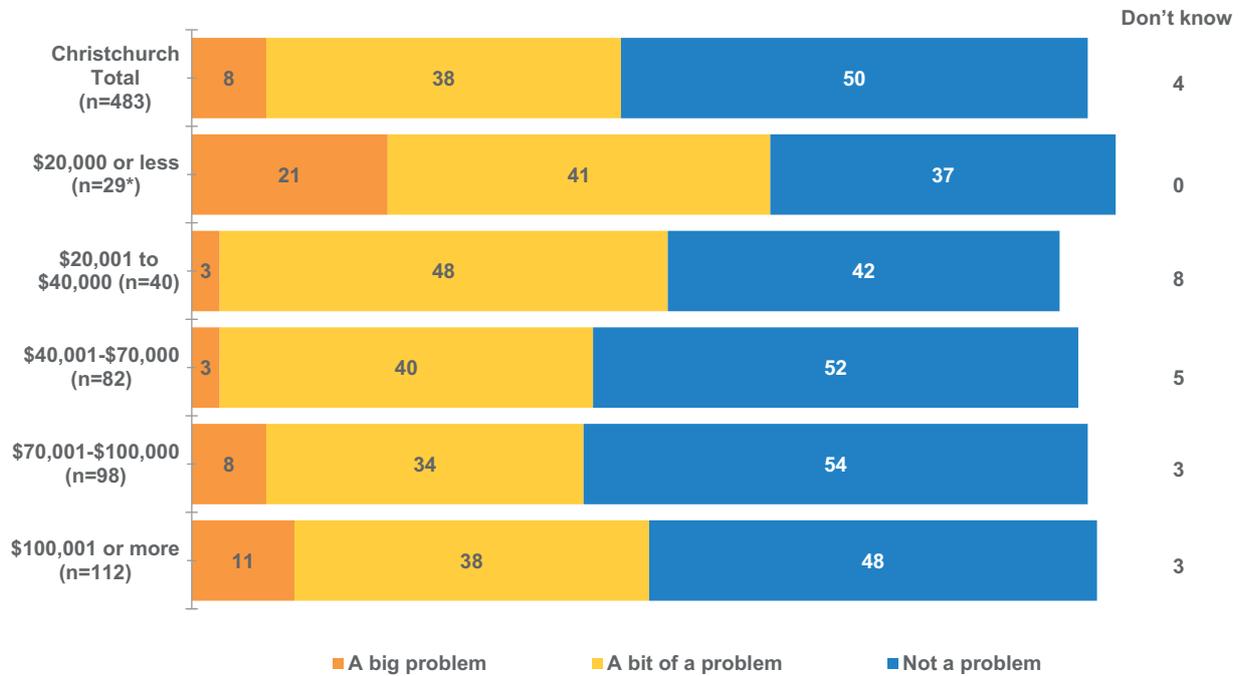


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perceptions of noise pollution as a problem.

Figure 8.4.20: Noise pollution - by household income (%)

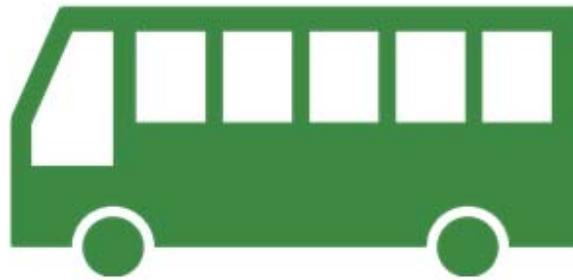


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perceptions of noise pollution as a problem.

# TRANSPORT



## TRANSPORT

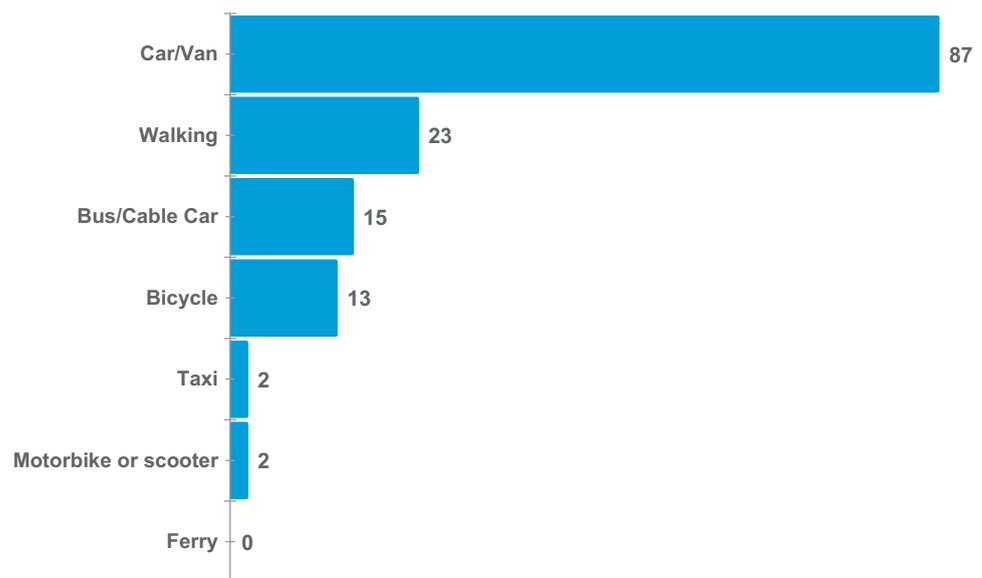
*This section reports on respondents' use of public and private transport and their perceptions of transport types. Public transport refers to: cable cars, ferries, trains and buses (including school buses). Public transport does not include taxis.*

### 9.1 MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT

Respondents were asked to nominate the main form of transport that they use for their daily activities such as work, study and shopping. They could choose more than one option for this question.

The majority (87%) of Christchurch respondents state that their main form of transport is a car or van.

Figure 9.1.1: Main form of transport – city level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=488

Figure 9.1.2: Main form of transport – by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=488)	Shirley-Papanui (n=79)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=72)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=65)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=104)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=70)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=84)	Banks Peninsula (n=14*)
Car/Van	87	89	92	87	88	84	78	100
Walking	23	20	27	19	25	15	34	12
Bus/Cable Car	15	11	10	14	17	17	20	7
Bicycle	13	12	10	9	17	17	13	7
Taxi	2	3	1	1	4	3	0	8
Motorbike or scooter	2	4	1	3	2	0	1	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Train	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (78%).

Those *more* likely to say their main form of transport is walking are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (34% compared to the Christchurch total of 23%).

Figure 9.1.3: Main form of transport – by age (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=488)	Under 25 (n=76)	25-49 years (n=226)	50-64 years (n=112)	65+ years (n=74)
Car/Van	87	77	89	88	88
Walking	23	38	13	22	37
Bus/Cable Car	15	29	12	9	18
Bicycle	13	25	13	14	4
Taxi	2	3	1	1	6
Motorbike or scooter	2	4	1	3	0
Ferry	0	0	0	1	0
Train	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	2	0	1	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is a car or van are:

- Under 25 years (77%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is walking are:

- Under 25 years (38%) and aged 65+ years (37%).

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is walking are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (13%).

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is the bus are:

- Under 25 years (29% compared to the Christchurch total of 15%)

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is the bicycle are:

- Under 25 years (25% compared to the Christchurch total of 13%)

Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is the bicycle are:

- Aged 65+ years (4%).

Figure 9.1.3: Main form of transport – by ethnicity (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=488)	European Nett (n=424)	Maori Nett (n=27)	Pacific Nett (n=12)	Asian/ Indian Nett (n=40)
Car/Van	87	89	67	77	86
Walking	23	23	27	7	32
Bus/Cable Car	15	12	28	32	35
Bicycle	13	13	12	7	17
Taxi	2	1	10	0	6
Motorbike or scooter	2	2	5	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0
Train	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	1	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0

Those more likely to say their main form of transport is the bus are:

- Asian/Indian (35%).

Figure 9.1.3: Main form of transport – by household income (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=488)	\$20,000 or less (n=29)	\$20,001 to \$40,000 (n=41)	\$40,001-\$70,000 (n=83)	\$70,001-\$100,000 (n=98)	\$100,001 or more (n=112)
Car/Van	87	78	90	88	91	87
Walking	23	35	36	26	17	14
Bus/Cable Car	15	27	21	16	14	12
Bicycle	13	8	13	18	13	16
Taxi	2	7	0	0	1	1
Motorbike or scooter	2	3	0	0	0	3
Ferry	0	0	2	0	0	0
Train	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	3	0	0	1
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0

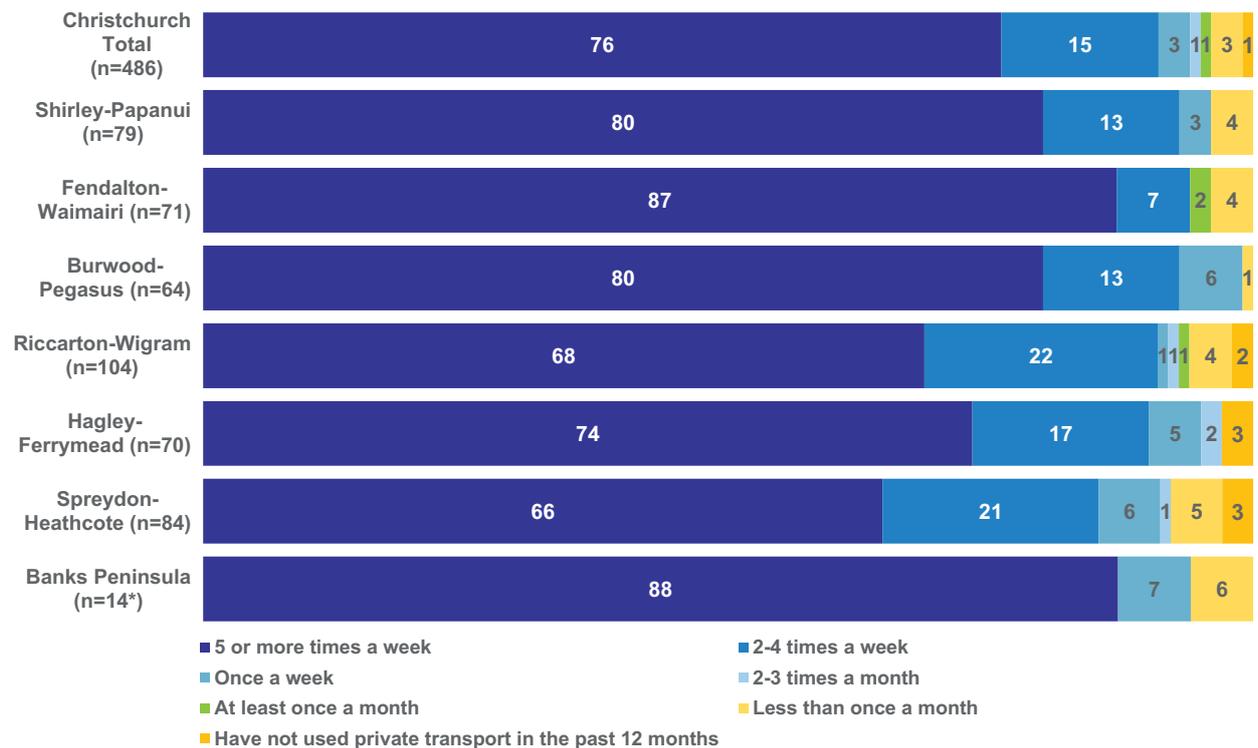
Those *less* likely to say their main form of transport is walking are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (14%).

## 9.2 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT

The majority (91%) of Christchurch respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of private transport, with 76% using it five or more times a week.

Figure 9.2.1: Frequency of use of private transport – by ward (%)

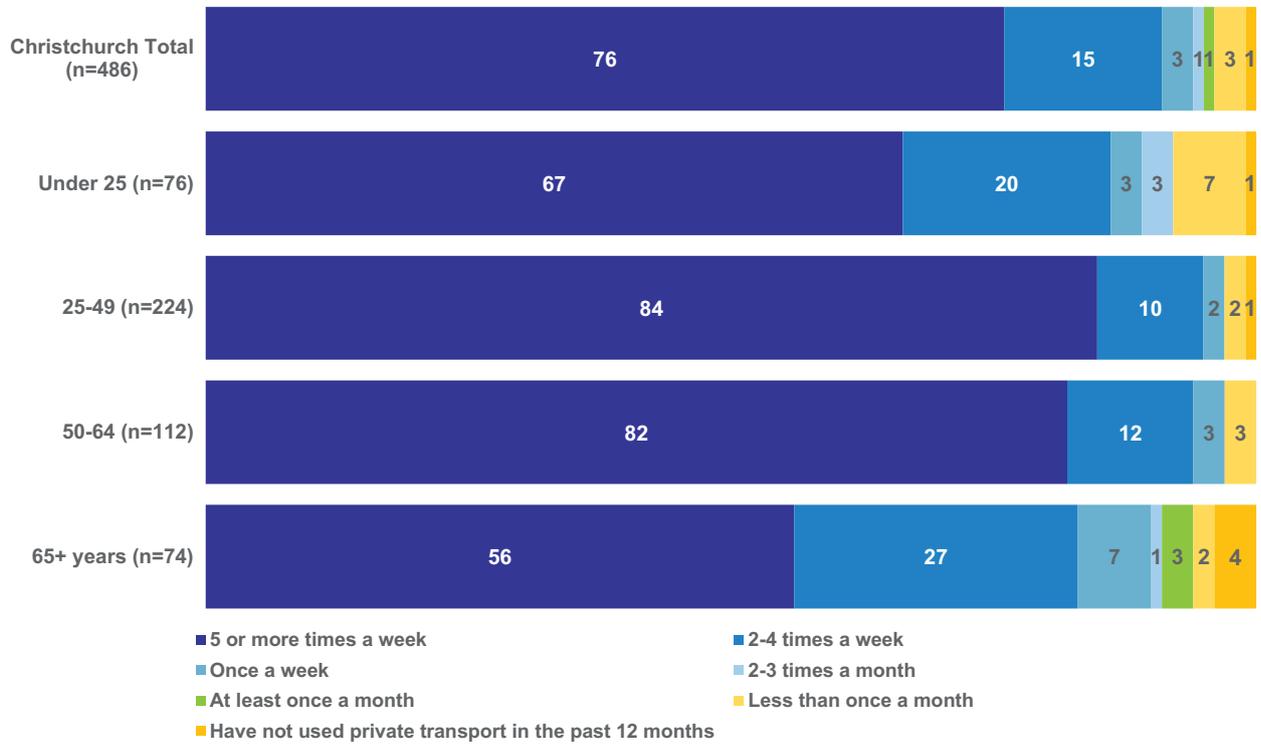


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward relating to frequency of use of private transport.

Figure 9.2.2: Frequency of use of private transport - by age(%)

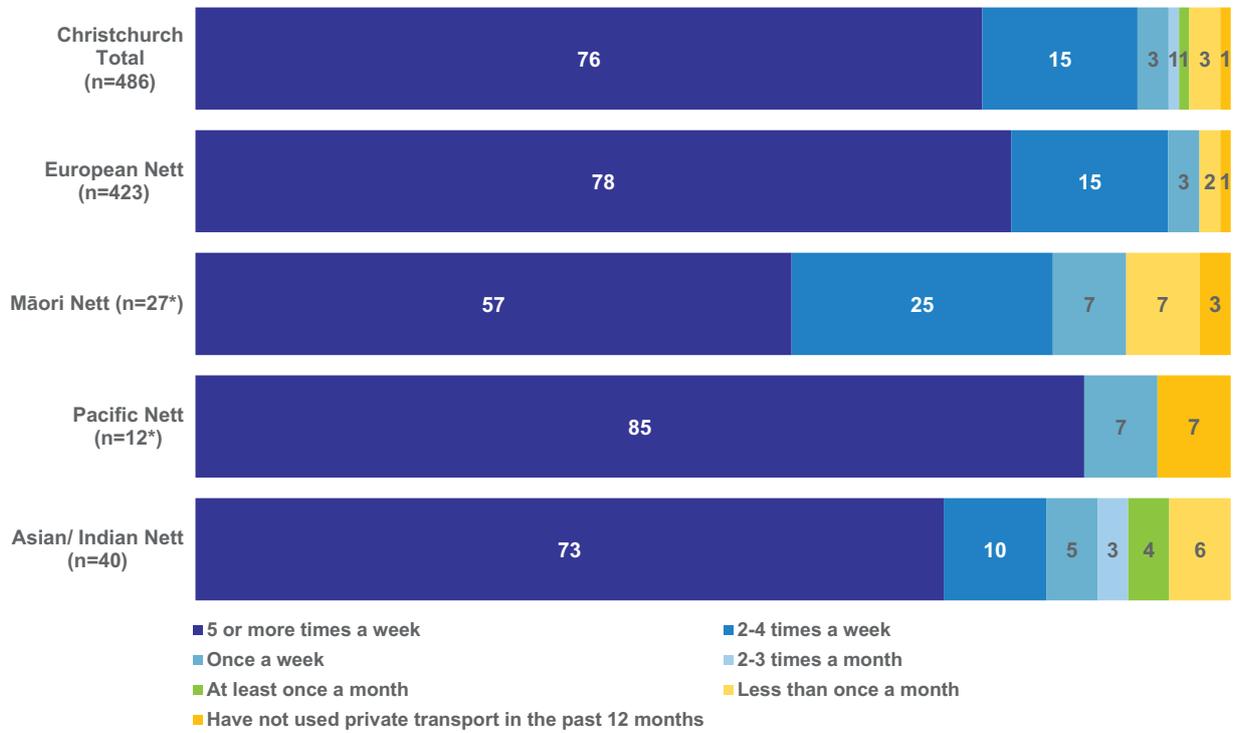


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those less likely to be regular users (twice a week or more) of private transport are:

- Aged 65+ years (83%).

Figure 9.2.3: Frequency of use of private transport – by ethnicity (%)

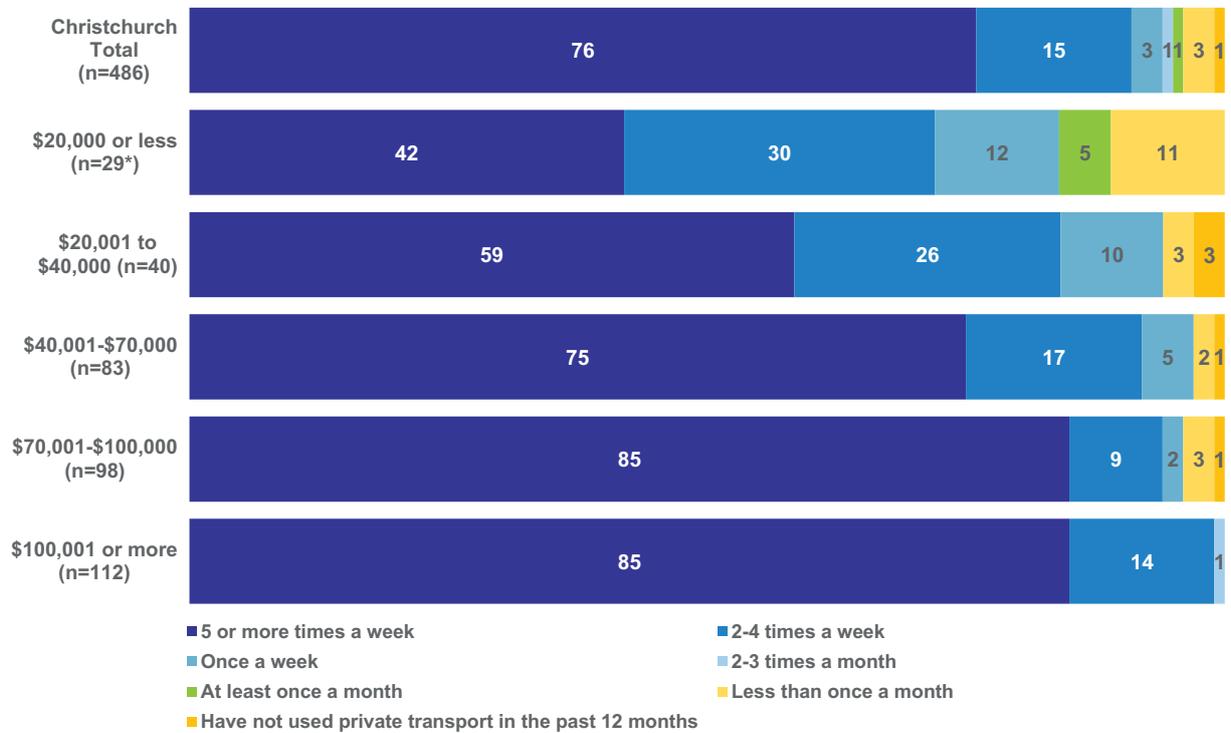


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to frequency of use of private transport.

Figure 9.2.4: Frequency of use of private transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

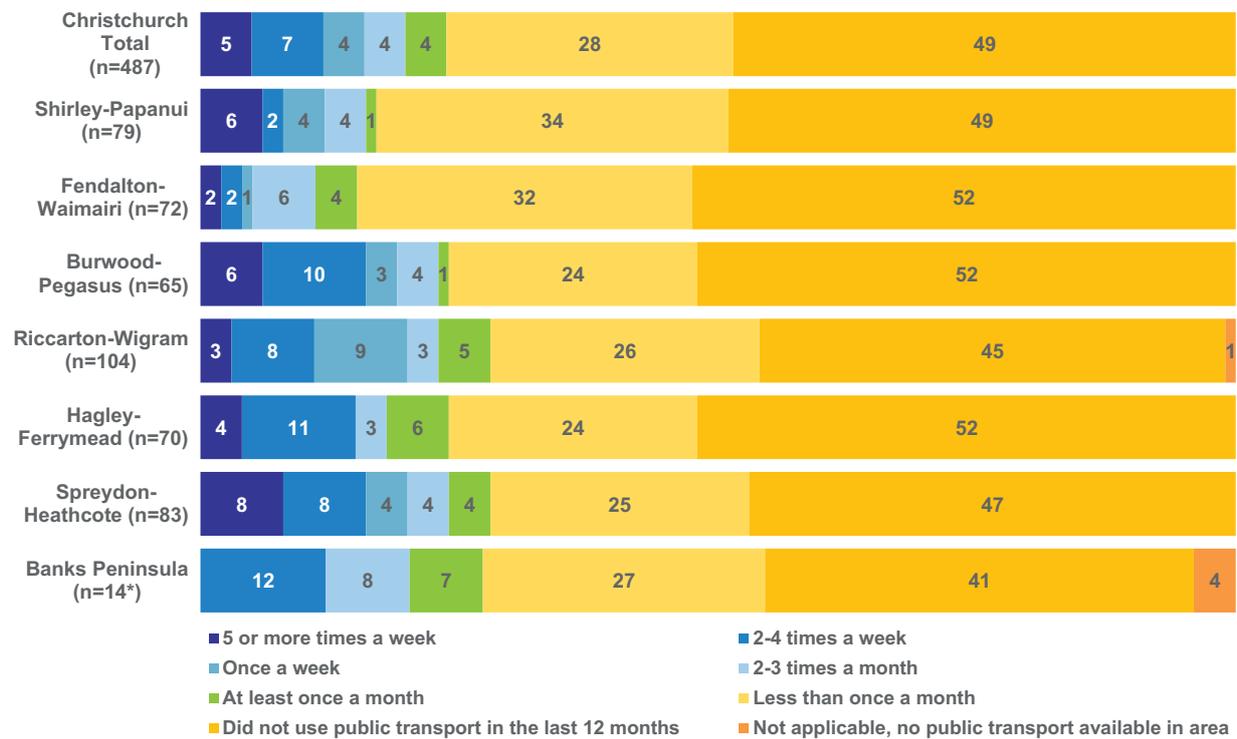
Those more likely to be regular users (twice a week or more) of private transport are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (99%).

### 9.3 FREQUENCY OF USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Just 12% of Christchurch respondents are regular users (twice a week or more often) of public transport, with 5% using it five or more times a week. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely than respondents in other cities to use public transport regularly (12% cf. 21% in other cities).

Figure 9.3.1: Frequency of use of public transport – by ward (%)



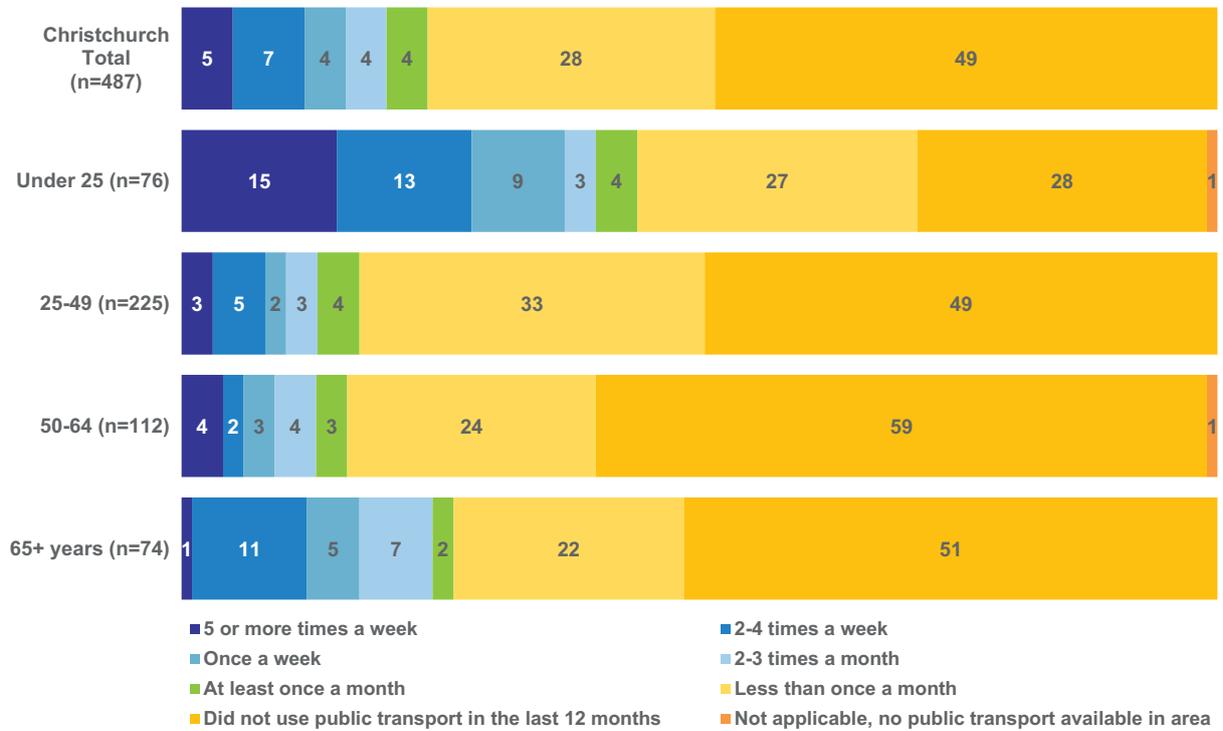
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those *less* likely to be regular users (twice a week or more) of public transport are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (4%).

Figure 9.3.2: Frequency of use of public transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

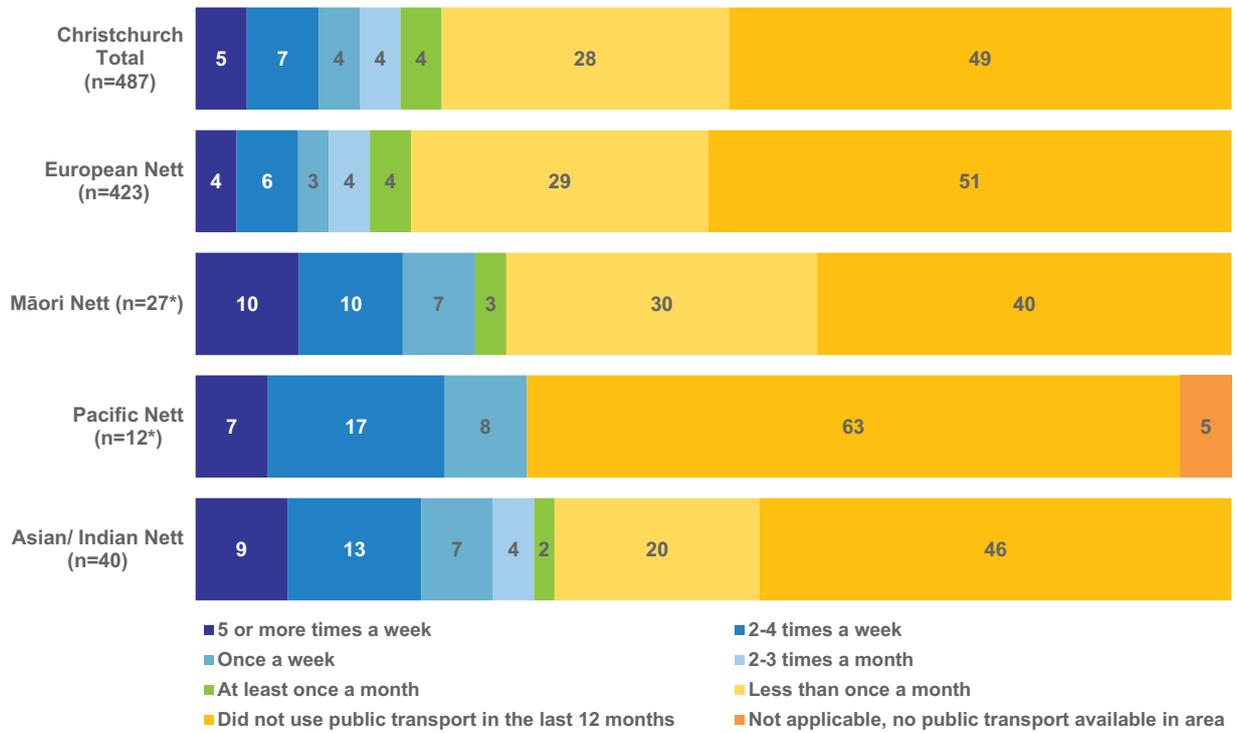
Those more likely to be regular users of public transport (twice a week or more often) are:

- Under 25 years (28%).

Those more likely **never** to use public transport are:

- Aged 50 to 64 years (60% compared to Christchurch total of 49%).

Figure 9.3.3: Frequency of use of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

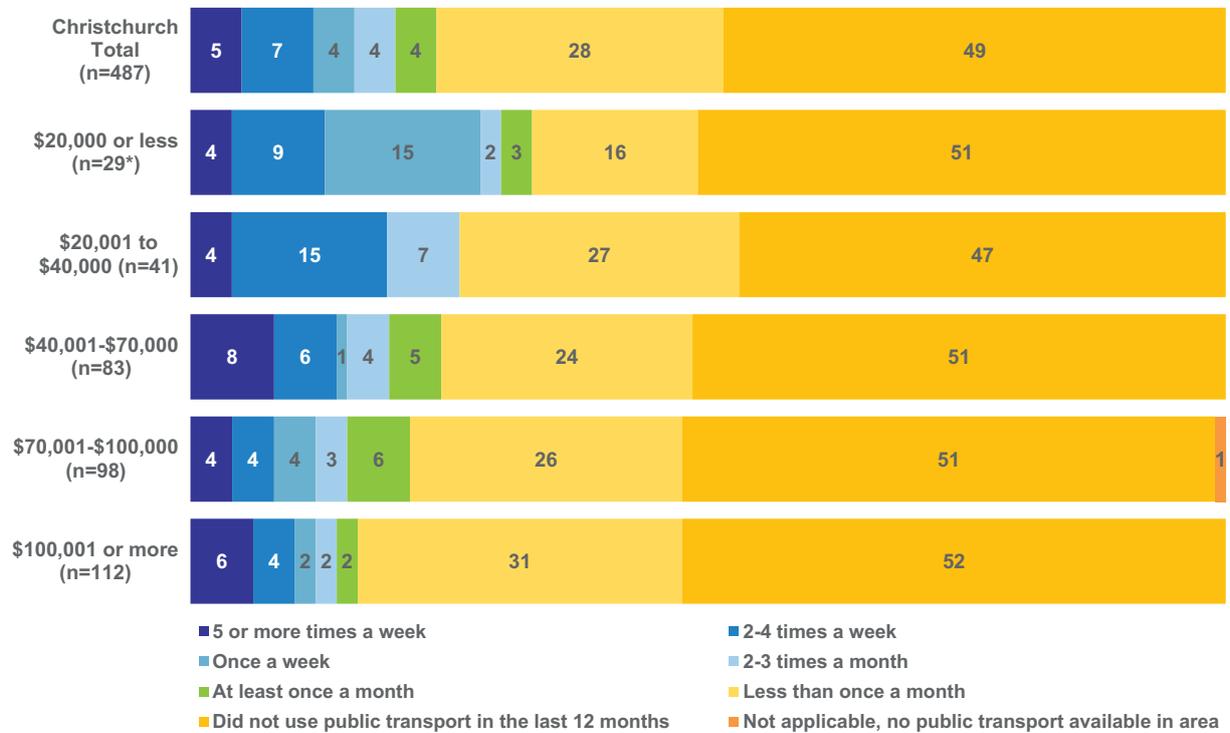


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Those more likely to be regular users of public transport are:

- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (22%).

Figure 9.3.4: Frequency of use of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income in relation to frequency of use of public transport.

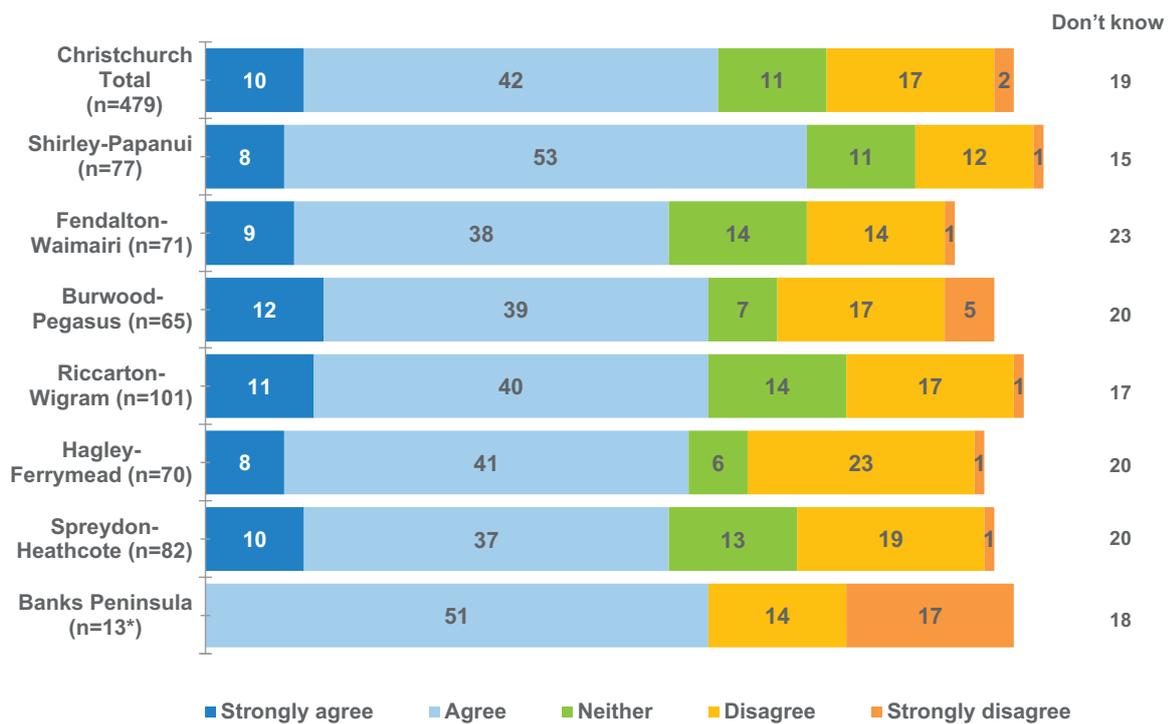
## 9.4 PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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

### AFFORDABILITY

Half (52%) of Christchurch respondents agree that public transport is affordable, with 10% strongly agreeing and 42% agreeing. Christchurch respondents are more likely than respondents in other cities to agree that public transport is affordable (52% cf. 43% in other cities).

Figure 9.4.1: Perception of affordability of public transport – by ward (%)

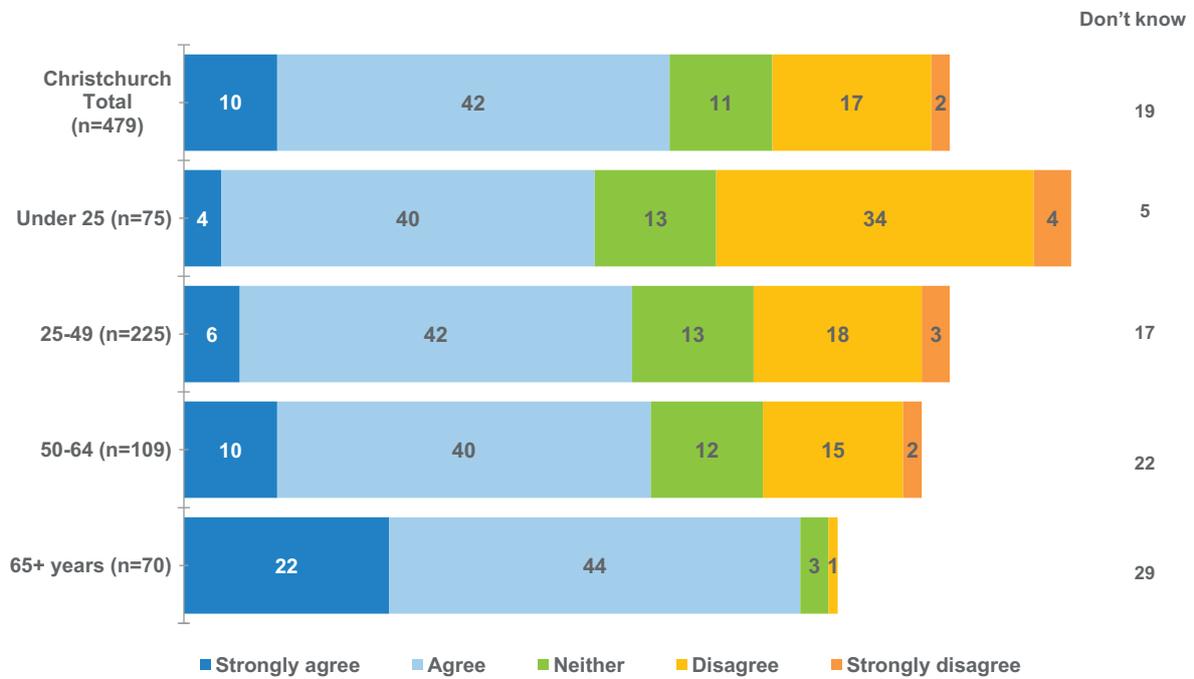


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' perception of the affordability of public transport.

Figure 9.4.2: Perception of affordability of public transport - by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and Not applicable, no public transport available in area)

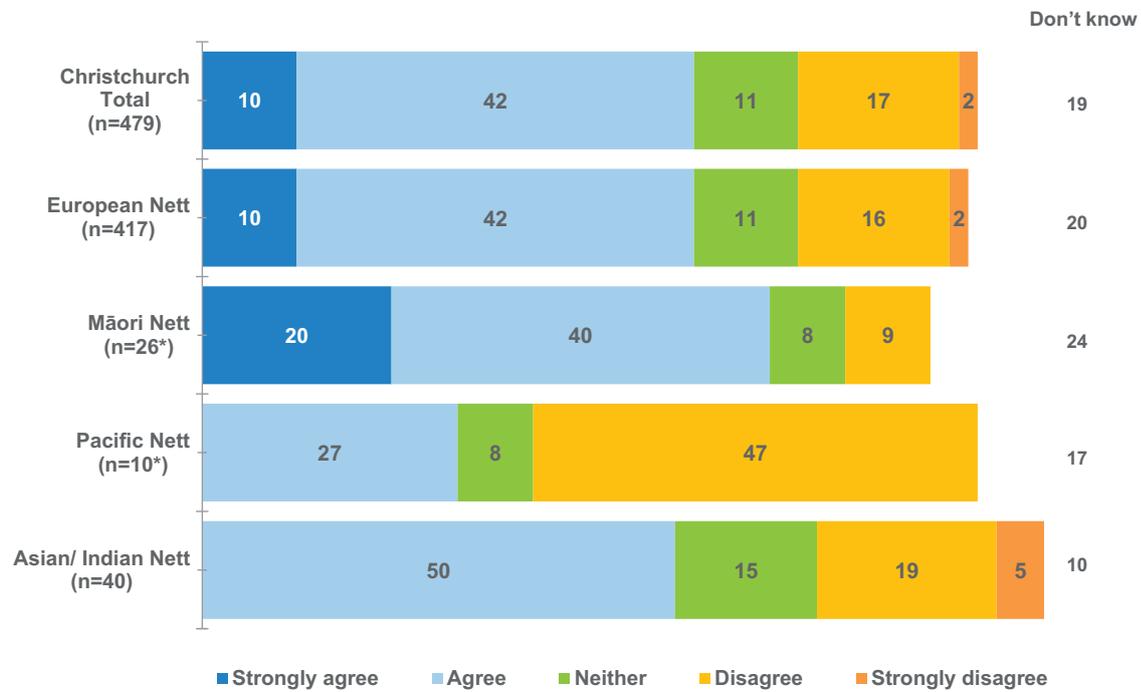
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree or agree*) public transport is affordable are:

- Aged 65+ years (66%).

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

- Under 25 years (38% compared to the Christchurch total of 19%).

Figure 9.4.3: Perception of affordability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

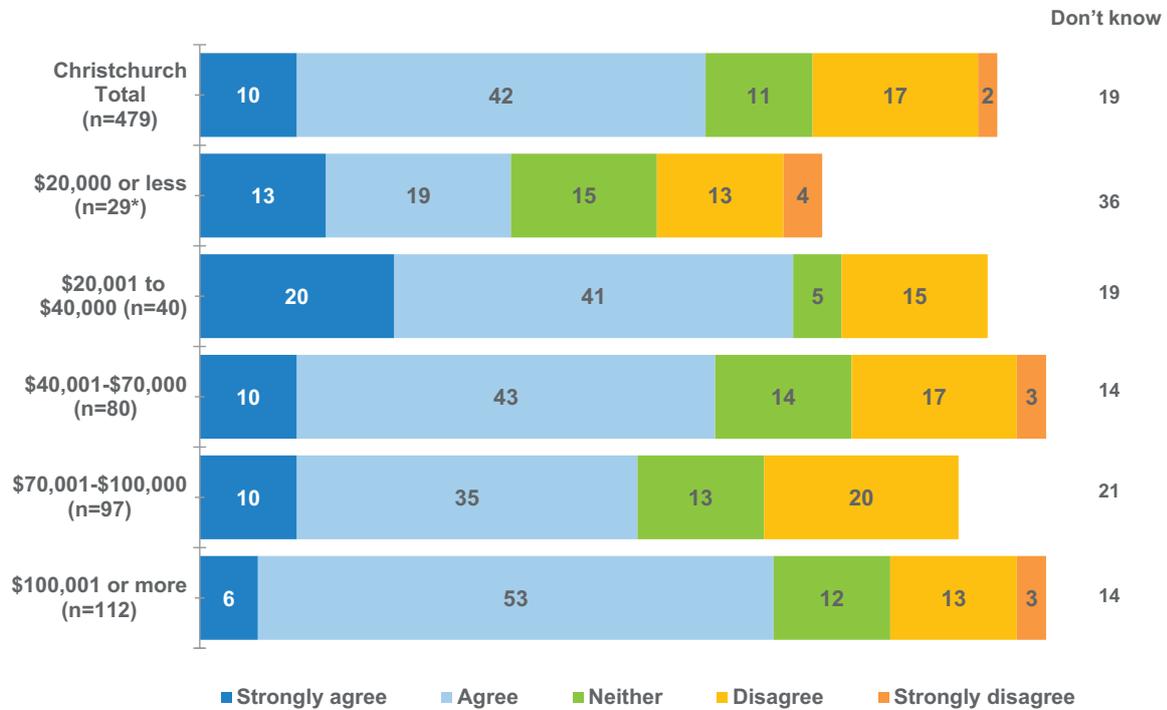


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and Not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of the affordability of public transport.

Figure 9.4.4: Perception of affordability of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

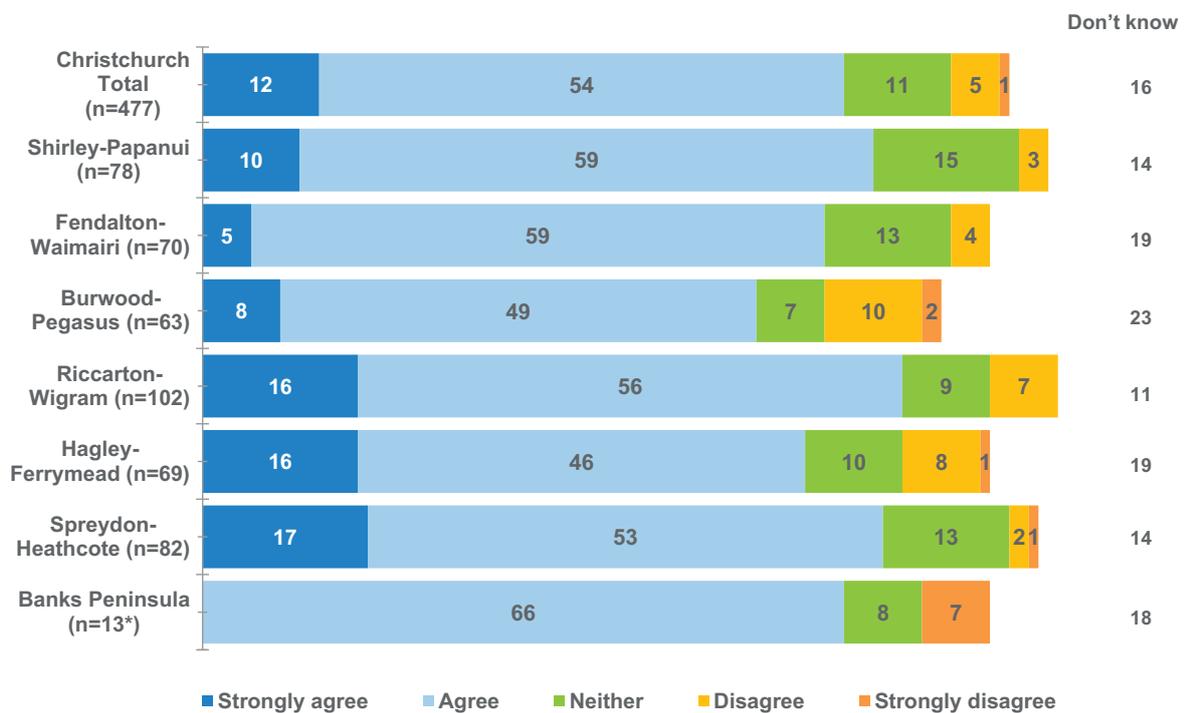
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of the affordability of public transport.

### SAFETY

Two thirds (66%) of Christchurch respondents agree that public transport is safe, with 12% strongly agreeing and 54% agreeing. Christchurch respondents are *less* likely than respondents in other cities to agree that public transport is safe (66% cf. 73% in other cities).

Figure 9.4.6: Perception of safety of public transport – by ward (%)



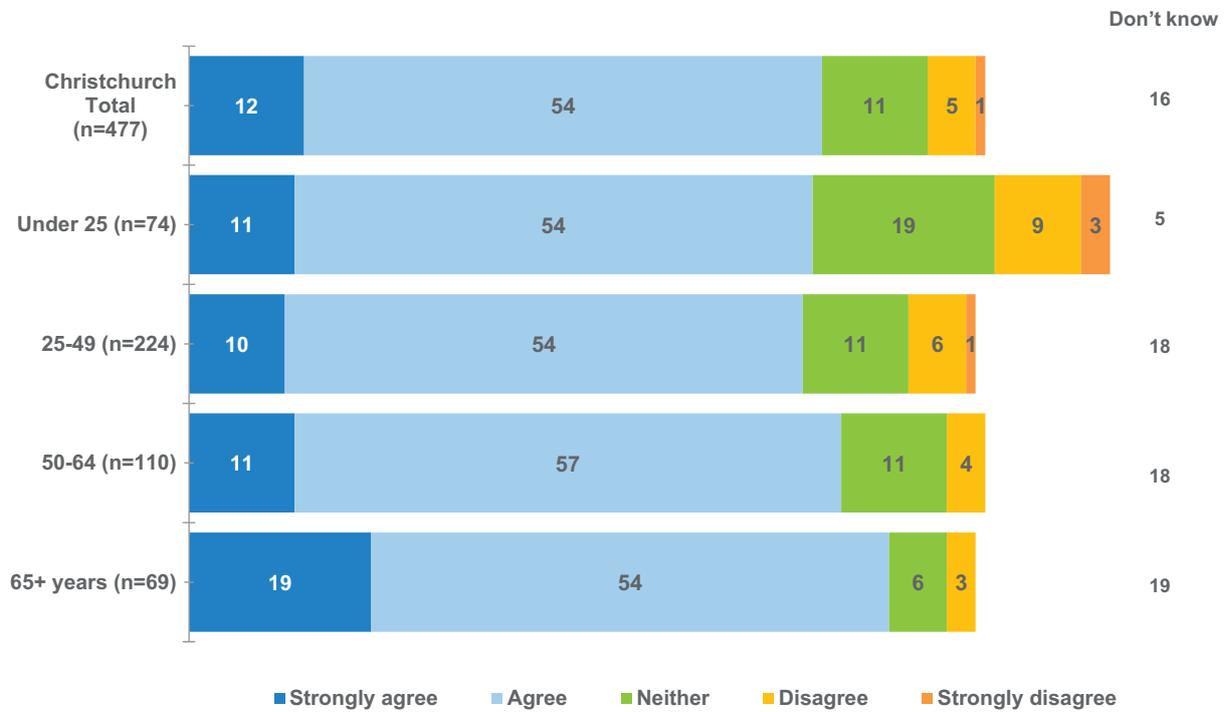
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

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

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (12% compared to the Christchurch total of 6%).

Figure 9.4.7: Perception of safety of public transport – by age (%)

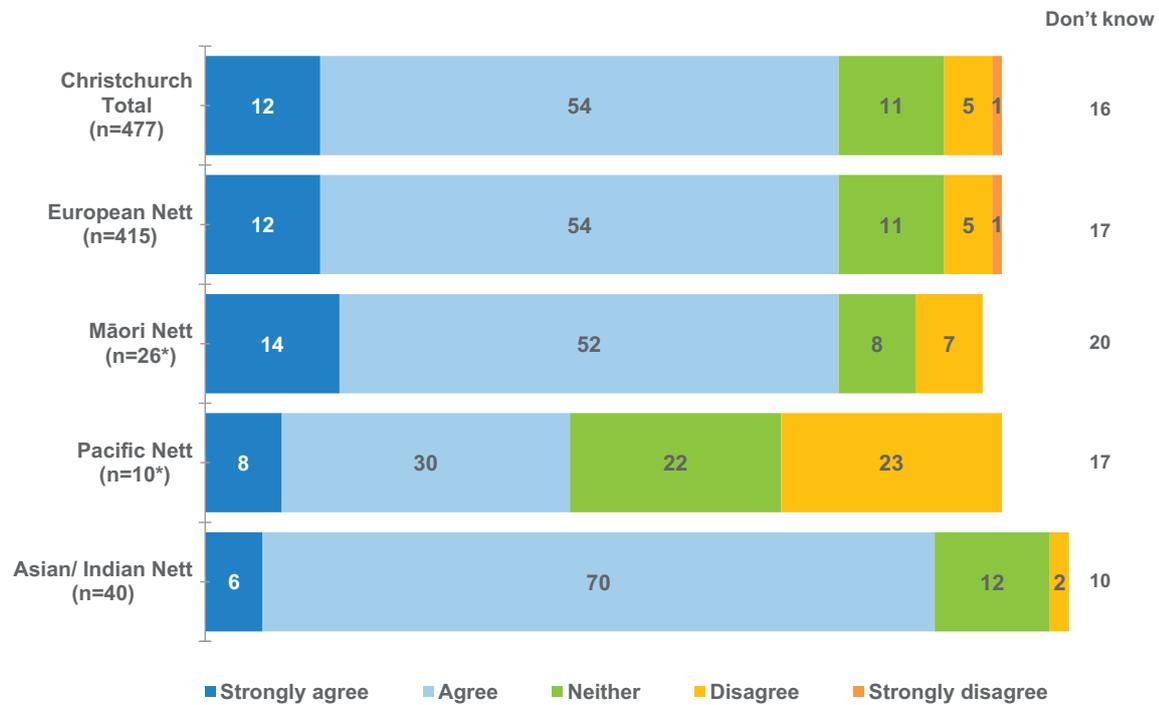


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

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

- Under 25 years (12% compared to the Christchurch total of 6%).

Figure 9.4.8: Perception of safety of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

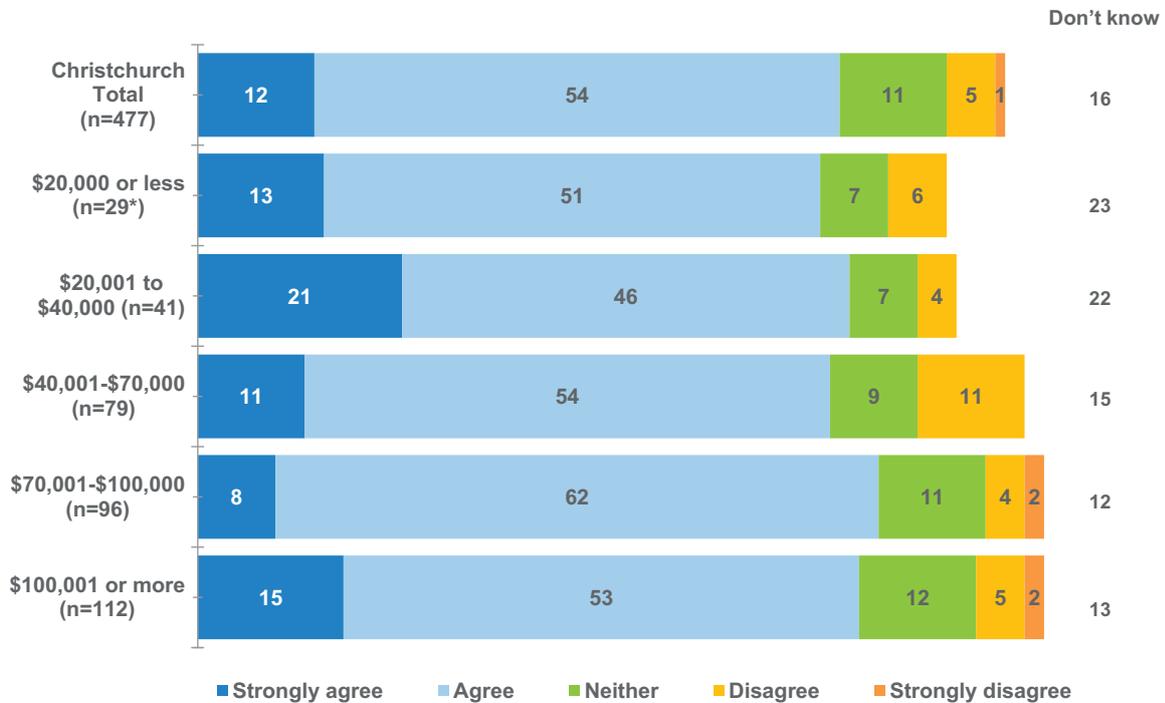


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and Not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of the safety of public transport.

Figure 9.4.9: Perception of safety of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

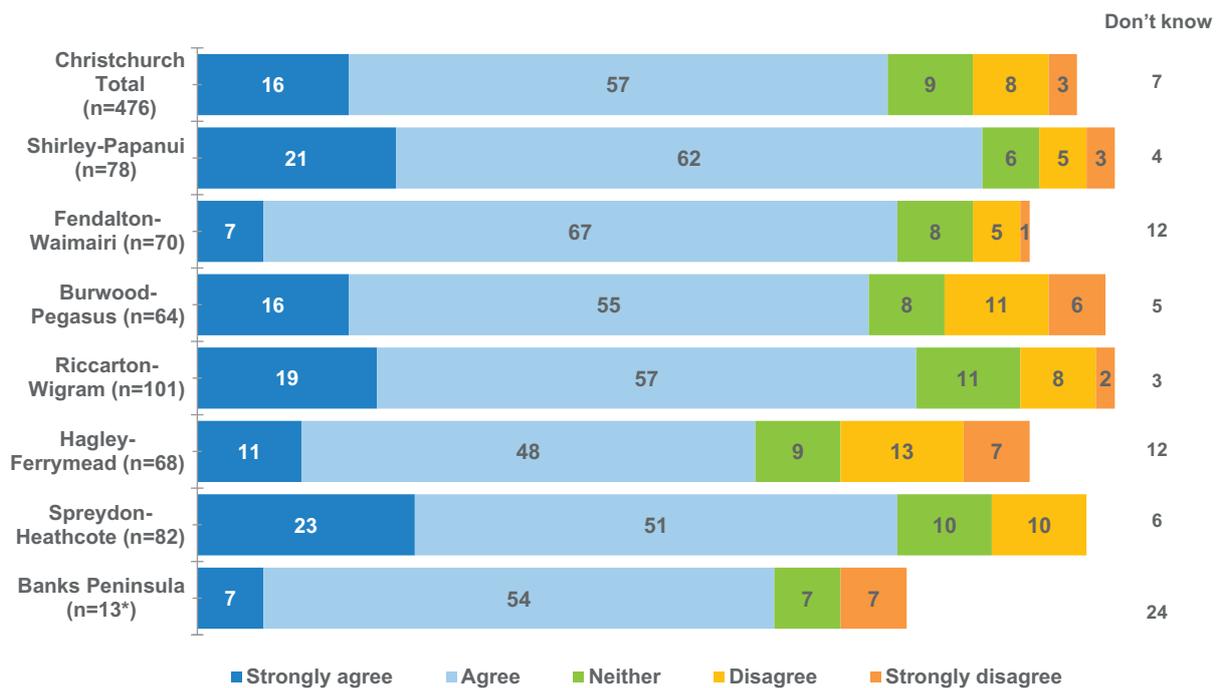
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of the safety of public transport.

## ACCESSIBILITY

Seven in ten (73%) Christchurch respondents agree that public transport is easy to get to, with 16% strongly agreeing and 57% agreeing.

Figure 9.4.11: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by ward (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

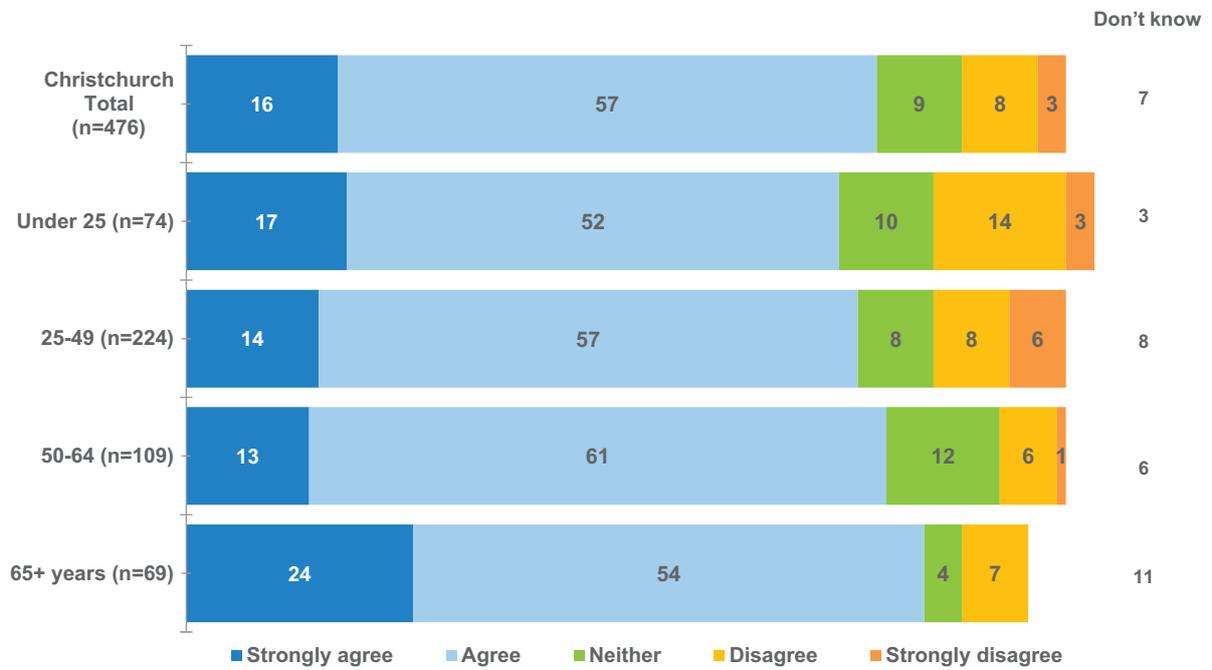
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is easy to get to are:

- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (83%).

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

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (59%).

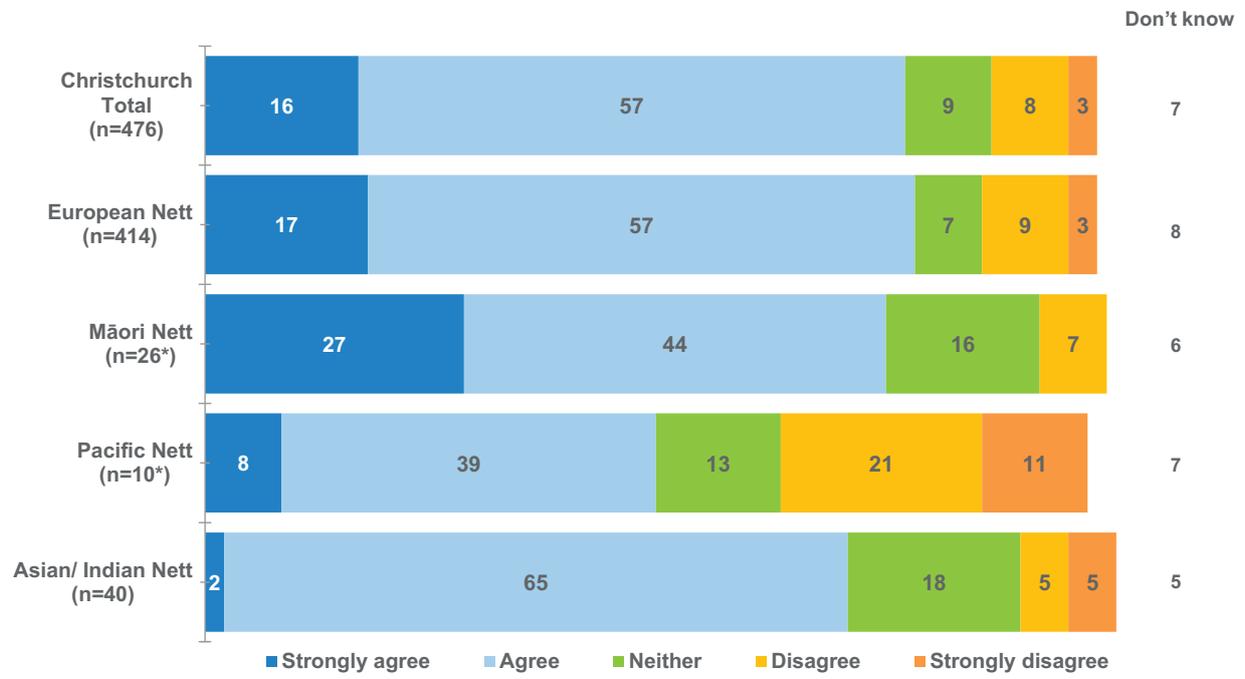
Figure 9.4.12: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and Not applicable, no public transport available in area)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perception of the accessibility of public transport.

Figure 9.4.13: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by ethnicity (%)

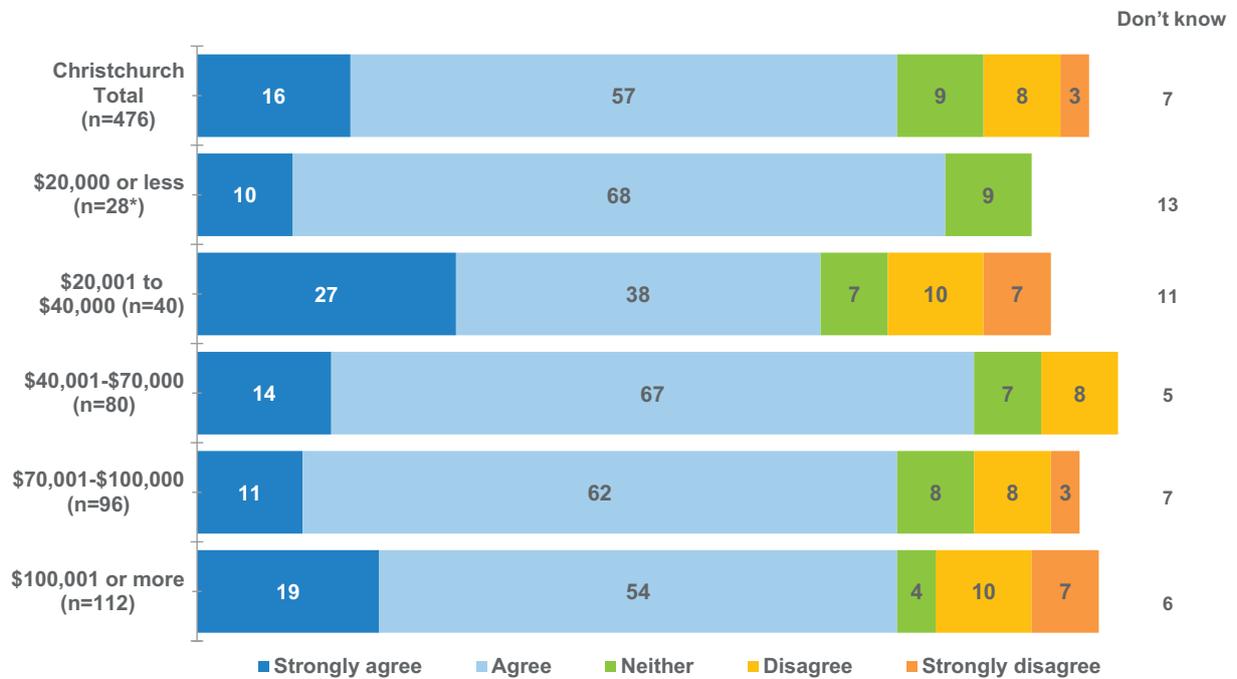


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of the accessibility of public transport.

Figure 9.4.14: Perception of ease of access to public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

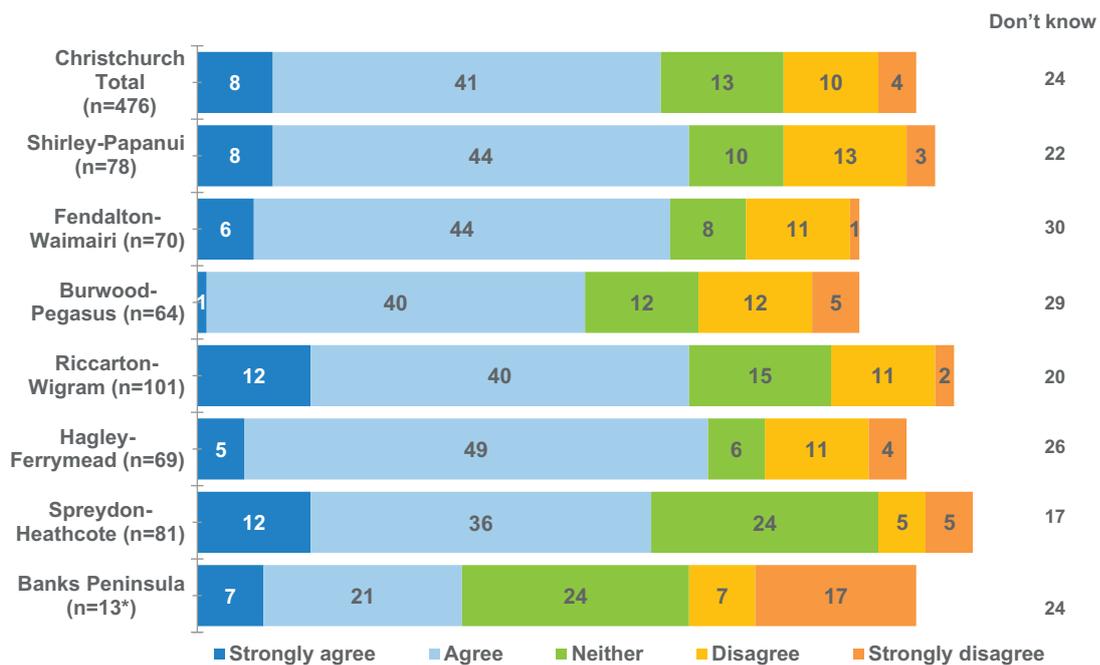
\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of the accessibility of public transport.

## RELIABILITY

Half (49%) of Christchurch respondents rate public transport as reliable (*comes when it says it will*), with 8% who *strongly agree* and 41% who *agree*.

Figure 9.4.16: Perception of reliability of public transport – by ward (%)

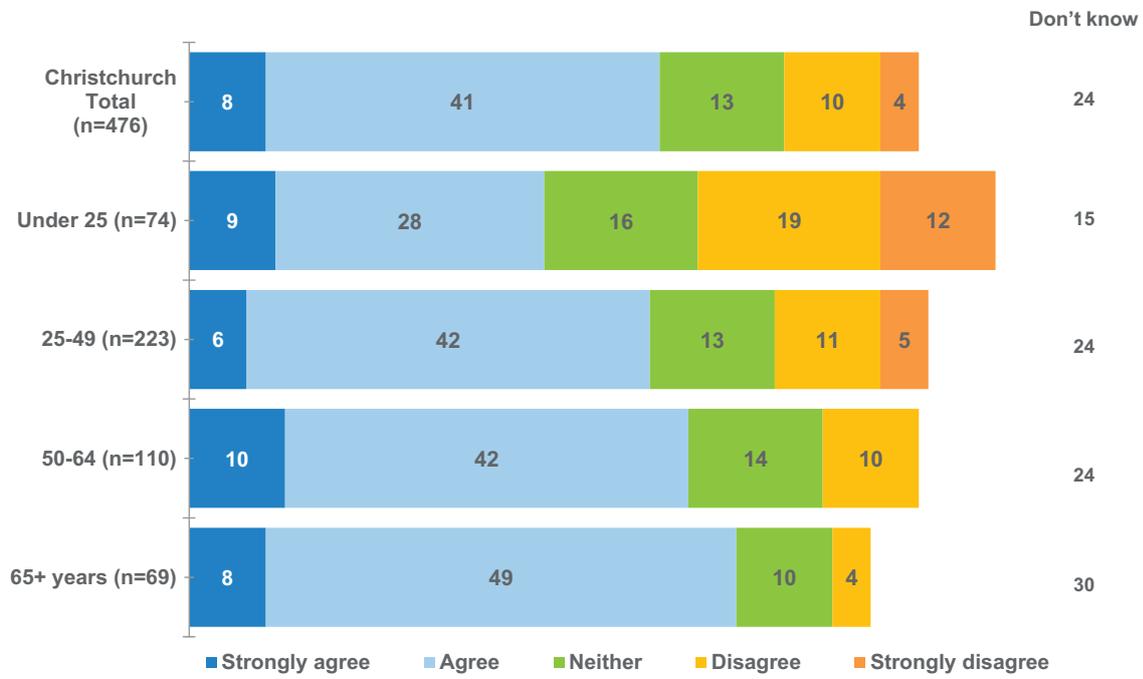


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' perception of the reliability of public transport.

Figure 9.4.17: Perception of reliability of public transport – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

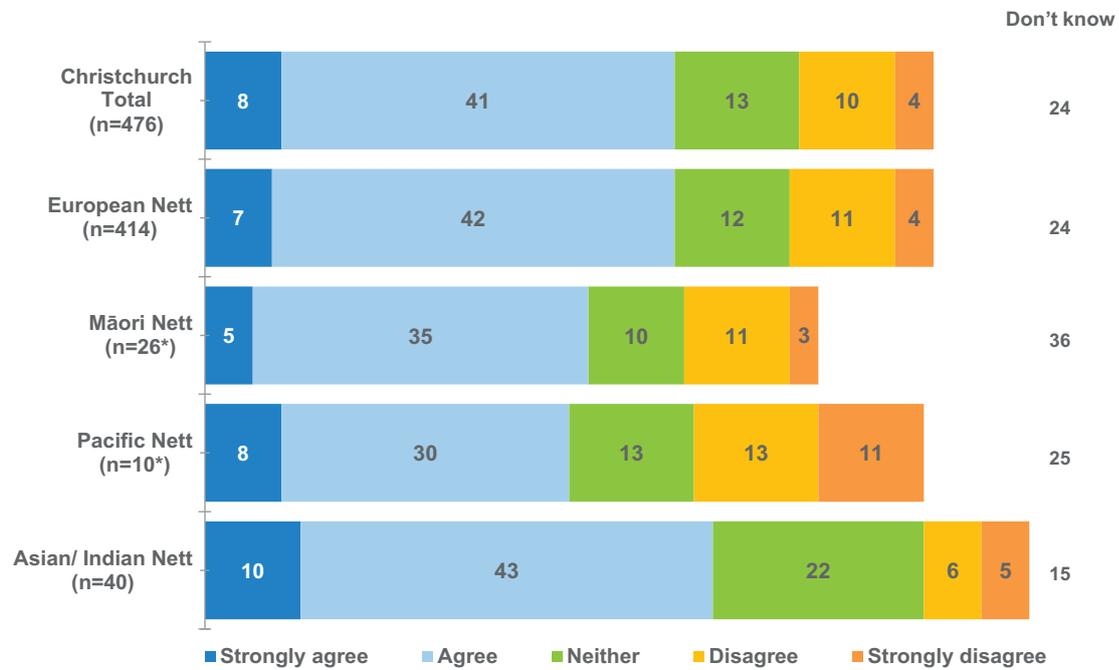
Those less likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that public transport is reliable are:

- Under 25 years (37%).

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

- Aged 65+ years (4% compared to the Christchurch total of 14%).

Figure 9.4.18: Perception of reliability of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

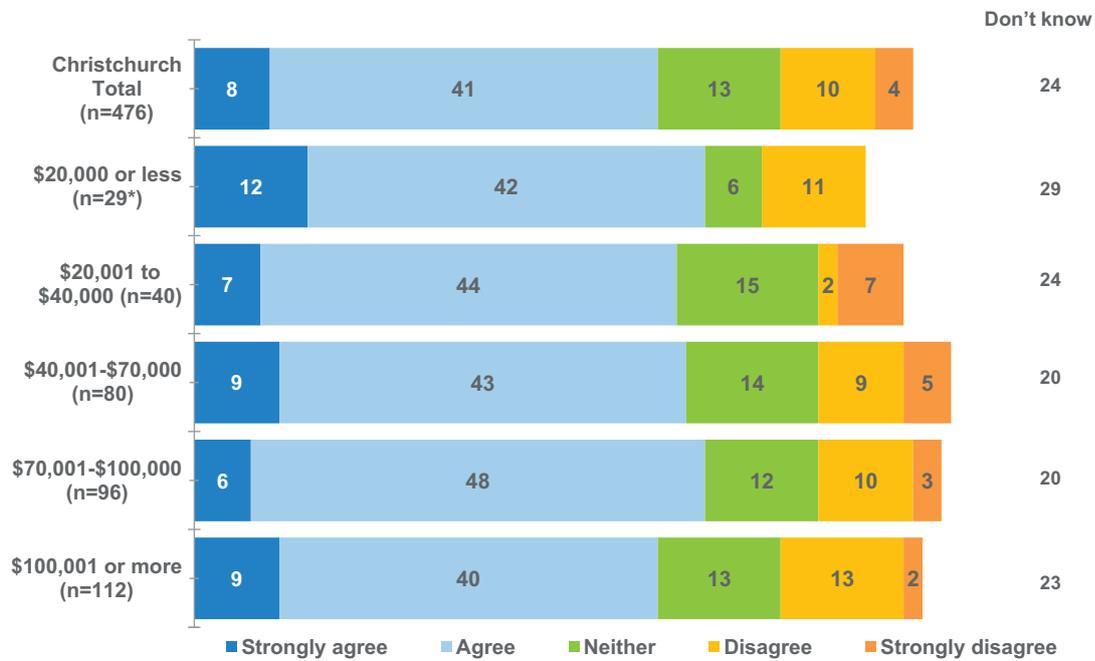


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of the reliability of public transport.

Figure 9.4.19: Perception of reliability of public transport - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

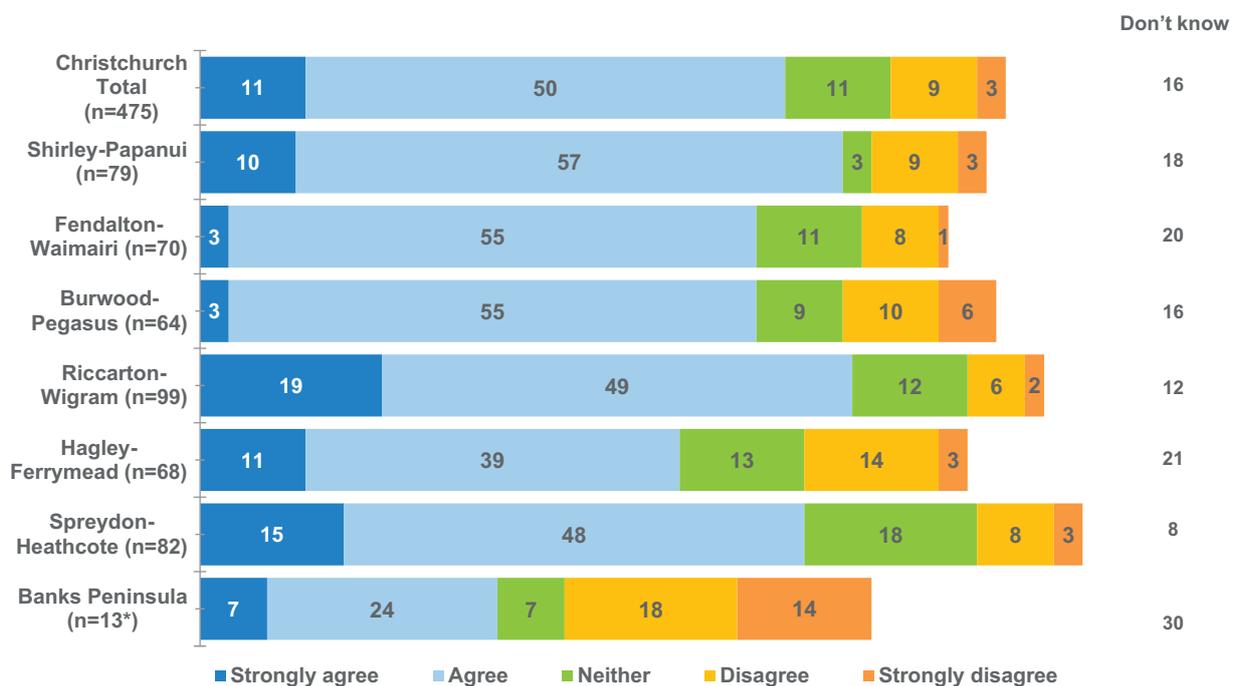
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of the reliability of public transport.

## FREQUENCY

Six in ten (61%) Christchurch respondents rate public transport as frequent (*comes often*), with 11% who *strongly agree* and 50% who *agree*. Christchurch respondents are more likely than respondents in other cities to agree public transport is frequent (61% cf. 53% in other cities).

Figure 9.4.21: Perception of frequency of public transport – by ward (%)

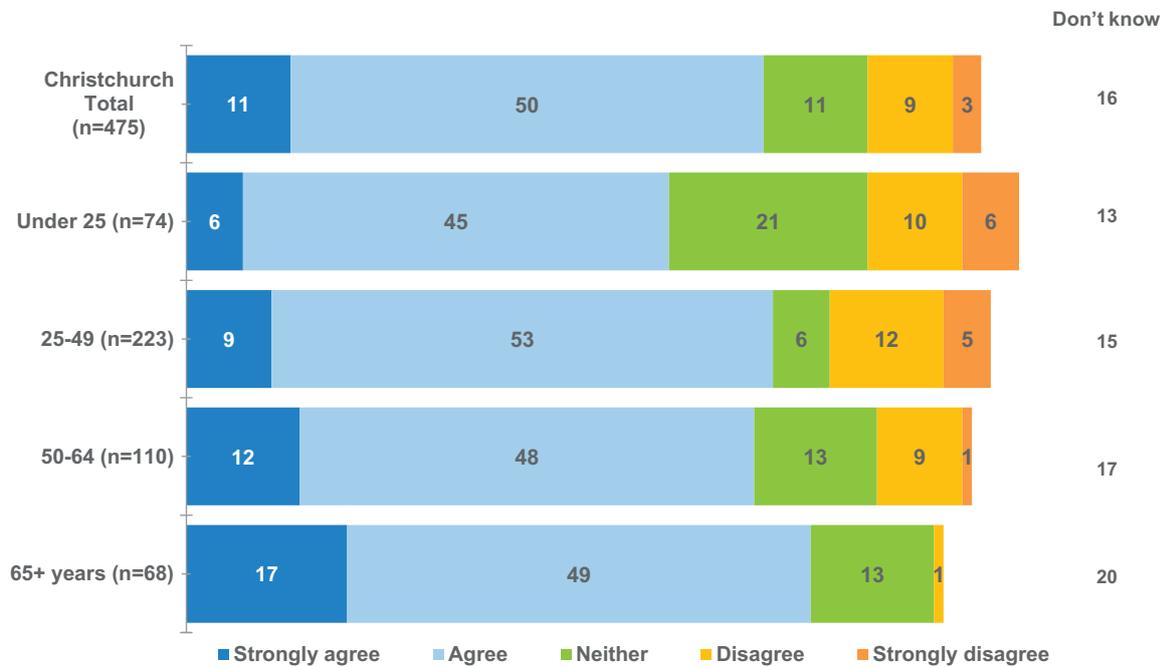


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' perception of the frequency of public transport.

Figure 9.4.22: Perception of frequency of public transport – by age (%)

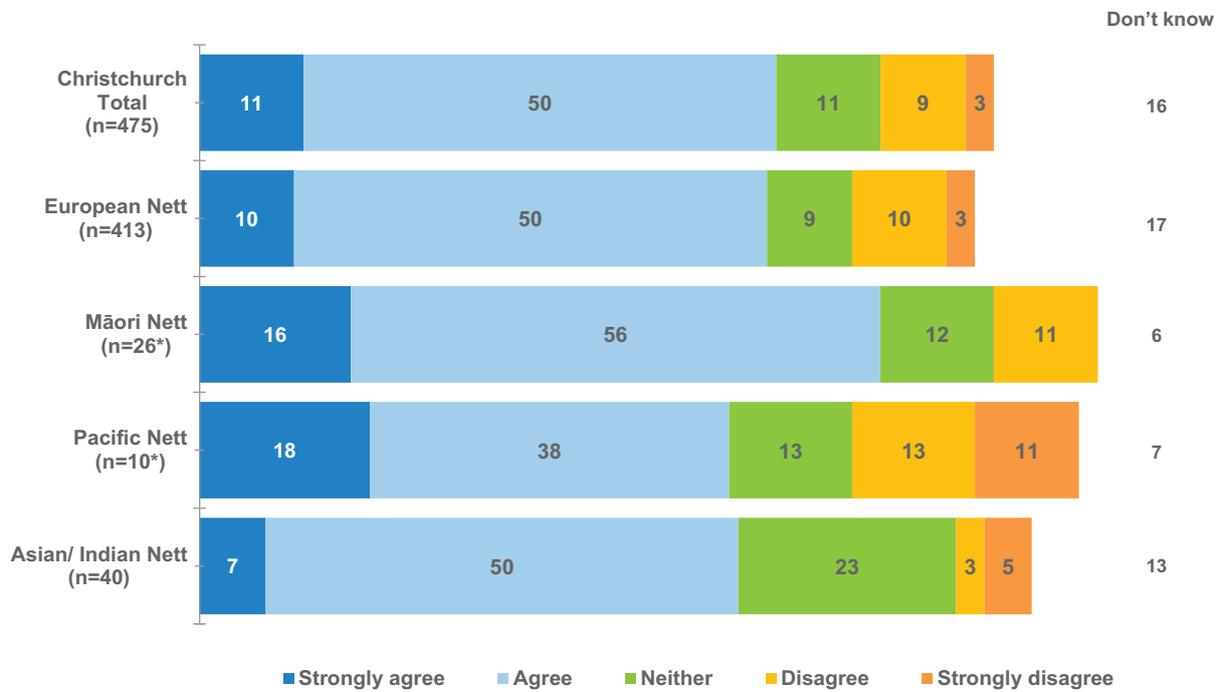


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

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

- Aged 65+ years (1% compared to the Christchurch total of 12%).

Figure 9.4.23: Perception of frequency of public transport – by ethnicity (%)

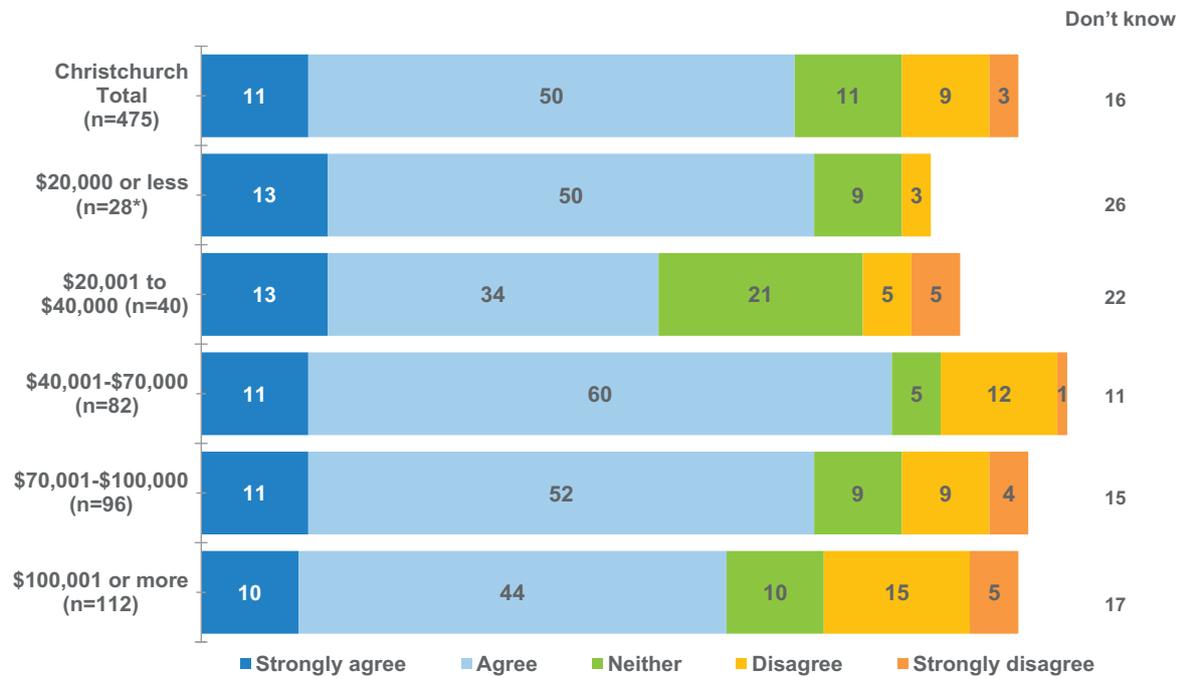


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of the frequency of public transport.

Figure 9.4.24: Perception of frequency of public transport – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Household income earners of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (71%).

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (20% compared to the Christchurch total of 12%).

## 9.5 PERCEPTION OF SPECIFIC MODES OF TRANSPORT

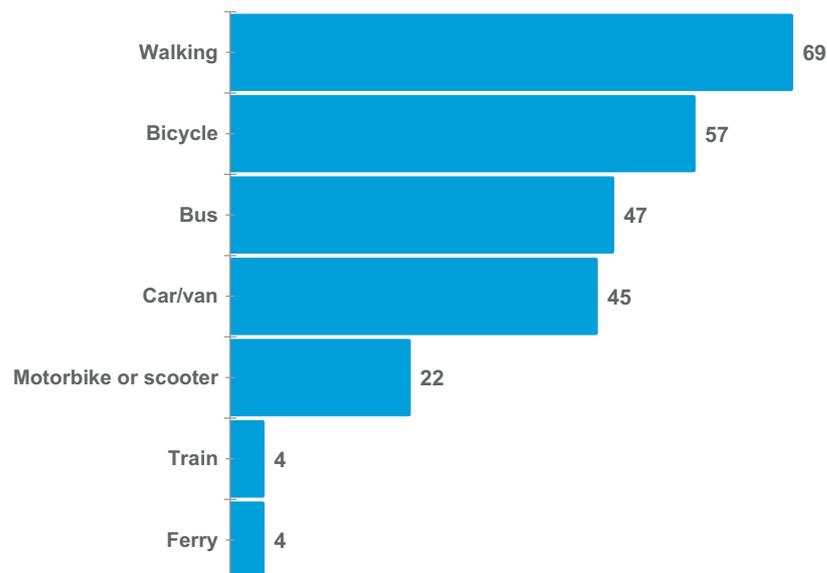
Respondents were asked to indicate which forms of public and private transport they associated with several key words and phrases. This was asked of all respondents, regardless of whether or not they have used each mode of transport.

### AFFORDABILITY

The public transport mode that is most commonly considered to be affordable by Christchurch respondents is the bus (47%).

The private transport modes that are most commonly considered to be affordable by Christchurch respondents are walking (69%) and cycling (57%).

Figure 9.4.5 Perception of affordability of different transport types - city level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=469

Multiple response question. Percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Table 9.4.1 Perception of affordability of different transport types – by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=469)	Shirley-Papanui (n=75)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=70)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=63)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=100)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=70)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=79)	Banks Peninsula (n=12*)
Walking	69	69	74	63	66	68	75	74
Bicycle	57	60	61	55	53	45	67	47
Bus	47	46	51	42	55	36	47	55
Car/van	45	48	43	54	46	48	37	34
Motorbike or scooter	22	25	25	33	17	17	19	10
Train	4	1	10	0	4	3	4	0
Ferry	4	4	7	0	2	1	3	35

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

### Public Transport

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with the bus are:

- Under 25 years (34%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with the train are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (10%).

### Private Transport

Those more likely to associate affordability with walking are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (77%) and \$70,001 to \$100,000 (78%)
- Aged 25 to 49 years (77%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with walking are:

- Aged 65+ years (46%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with cycling are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (74%)
- Under 25 years (70%) and 25 to 49 years (67%)
- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (67%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with cycling are:

- Aged 65+ years (24%)
- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (36%)
- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (45%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with cars/vans are:

- Aged 65+ years (59%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with cars/vans are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (38%).

Those more likely to associate affordability with the motorbike or scooter are:

- Living in the Burwood-Pegasus ward (33%)
- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (30%).

Those *less* likely to associate affordability with the motorbike or scooter are:

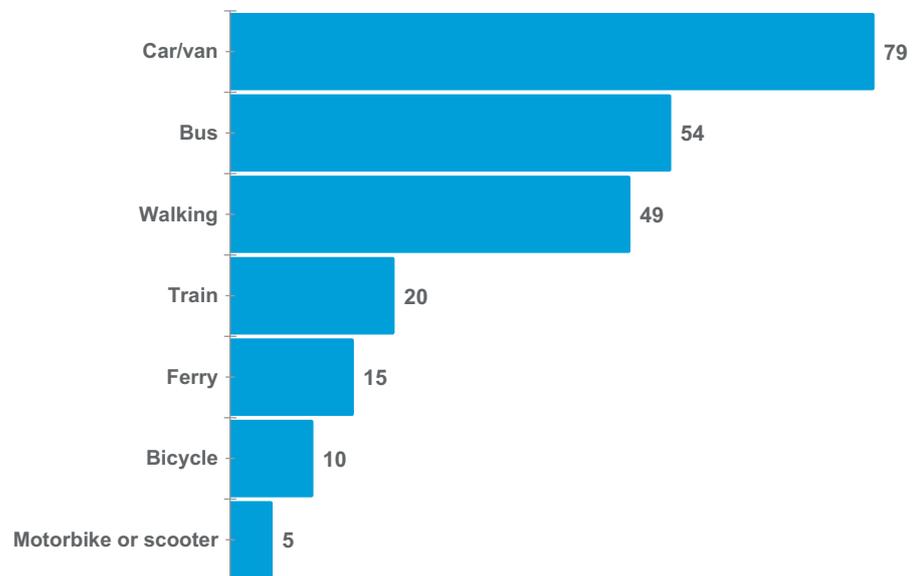
- Aged 65+ years (8%)
- Of Asian/Indian ethnicity (8%).

## SAFETY

The public transport mode that is most commonly considered to be safe by Christchurch respondents is the bus (54%).

The private transport modes most commonly associated with safety are car/van (79%) and walking (49%).

Figure 9.4.10: Perception of safety of different transport types – city level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=449

Table 9.4.2: Perception of safety of different transport types - by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=449)	Shirley-Papanui (n=72)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=66)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=58)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=98)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=64)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=78)	Banks Peninsula (n=13*)
Car/van	79	74	82	89	76	82	77	71
Bus	54	52	53	52	55	46	63	67
Walking	49	54	55	41	42	47	51	66
Train	20	22	25	20	17	14	22	9
Ferry	15	16	14	14	13	10	15	47
Bicycle	10	11	7	8	9	9	14	16
Motorbike or scooter	5	11	7	4	1	4	3	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

#### Public Transport

Those more likely to associate safety with trains are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (31%).

Those *less* likely to associate safety with trains are:

- Aged 65+ years (10%).

Those *less* likely to associate safety with ferries are:

- Aged 65+ years (3%).

#### Private Transport

Those more likely to consider cars/vans as a safe transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (92%).

Those *less* likely to consider cars/vans as a safe transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (66%)
- Aged 65+ years (69%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as safe are:

- Under 25 years (20%).

Those more likely to associate safety with motorbikes or scooters are:

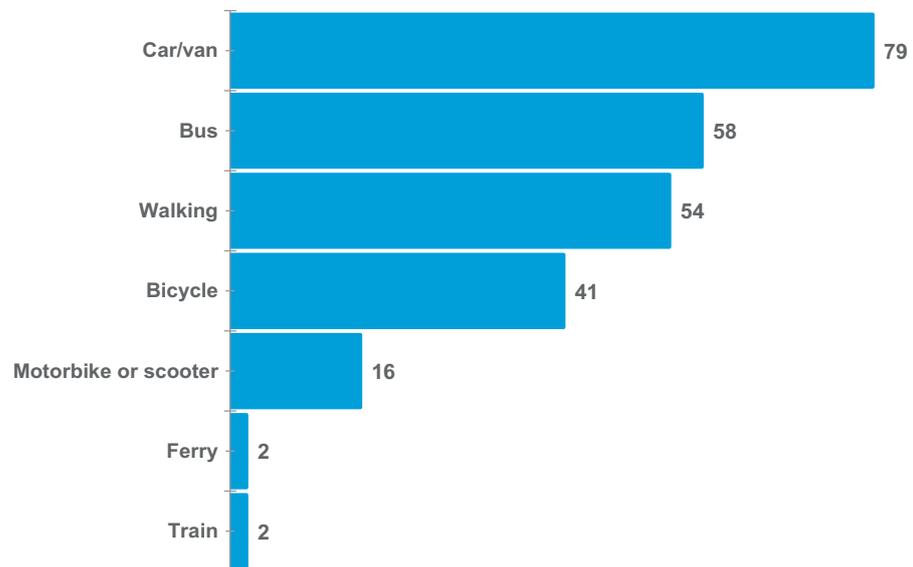
- Living in the Shirley-Papanui ward (11%).

## ACCESSIBILITY

The public transport mode that is most commonly considered to be easy to get to by Christchurch respondents is the bus (58%).

Cars/vans (79%) and walking (54%) are the private modes of transport most commonly associated with accessibility by those living in Christchurch.

Figure 9.4.15: Perception of ease of access to different transport types - city level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=460

Table 9.4.3: Perception of ease of access to different transport types by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=460)	Shirley-Papanui (n=74)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=67)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=61)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=103)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=65)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=77)	Banks Peninsula (n=13*)
Car/van	79	76	84	83	76	82	76	84
Bus	58	61	58	50	61	48	70	36
Walking	54	52	55	46	55	52	60	55
Bicycle	41	36	45	35	36	40	52	38
Motorbike or scooter	16	18	18	19	11	13	17	0
Ferry	2	3	4	2	1	1	0	23
Train	2	4	0	2	2	3	3	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

### Public Transport

Those more likely to consider the bus as easy to access are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (70%).

### Private Transport

Those more likely to consider the car/van as easy to access are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (90%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as easy to access are:

- Aged 65+ years (68%).

Those more likely to consider walking as easy to access are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (65%)
- Aged 25 to 49 years (61%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as easy to access are:

- Aged 65+ years (36%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that is easy to access are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (56%)
- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (52%)
- Under 25 years (52%) and aged 25 to 49 years (47%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling as a transport mode that is easy to access are:

- Aged 65+ years (17%).

Those more likely to consider a motorbike/scooter as an accessible mode of transport are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (25%)
- Under 25 years (24%).

Those *less* likely to consider a motorbike/scooter as an accessible mode of transport are:

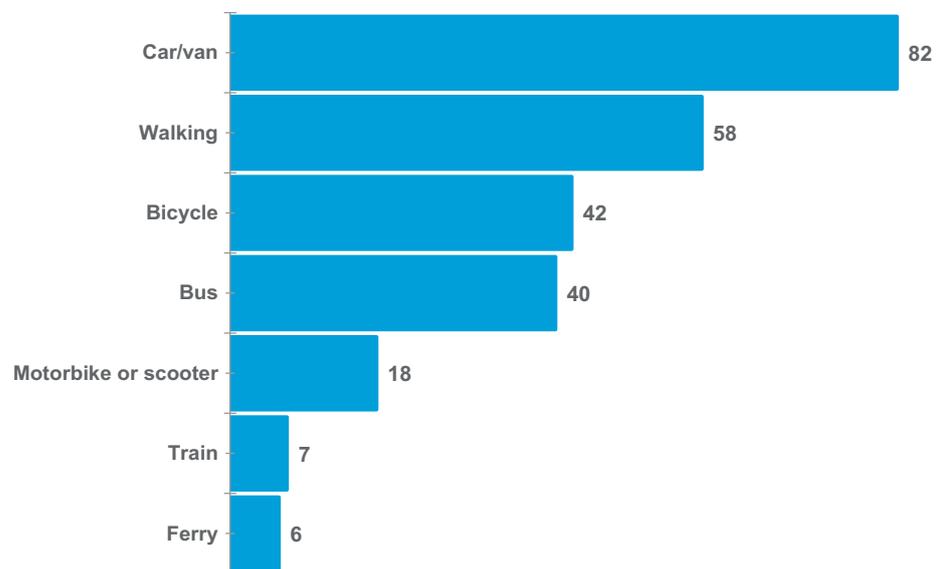
- Aged 65+ years (3%).

## RELIABILITY

The mode of public transport most commonly considered to be reliable by Christchurch respondents is the bus (40%).

Cars/vans (82%) and walking (58%) are the modes of private transport most commonly considered to be reliable by Christchurch respondents.

Figure 9.4.20: Perception of reliability of different transport types - city level(%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=460

Table 9.4.4: Perception of reliability of different transport types – by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=460)	Shirley-Papanui (n=77)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=64)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=62)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=99)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=66)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=78)	Banks Peninsula (n=14*)
Car/van	82	78	81	85	79	88	82	78
Walking	58	56	60	48	59	58	63	64
Bicycle	42	42	44	42	36	40	50	48
Bus	40	35	41	36	46	39	42	35
Motorbike or scooter	18	18	20	21	15	17	21	12
Train	7	4	9	9	7	8	8	0
Ferry	6	4	6	2	3	4	8	42

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

### Public Transport

Those more likely to consider the bus as a reliable transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (50%).

Those *less* likely to consider the bus as a reliable transport mode are:

- Under 25 years (27%).

Those more likely to consider the train as a reliable transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (13%).

### Private Transport

Those more likely to consider the car/van as a reliable transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (93%) and \$70,001 to \$100,000 (89%).

Those *less* likely to consider the car/van as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 65+ years (70%).

Those more likely to consider walking as a reliable transport mode are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (70%).

Those *less* likely to consider walking as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 65+ years (41%).

Those more likely to consider cycling as a reliable transport mode are:

- Under 25 years (58%)
- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (52%) and \$100,001 or more (52%).

Those *less* likely to consider cycling as a reliable transport mode are:

- Aged 65+ years (16%)
- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (27%).

Those more likely to consider motorbikes/scooters as a reliable transport mode:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (25%).

Those *less* likely to consider motorbikes/scooters reliable are:

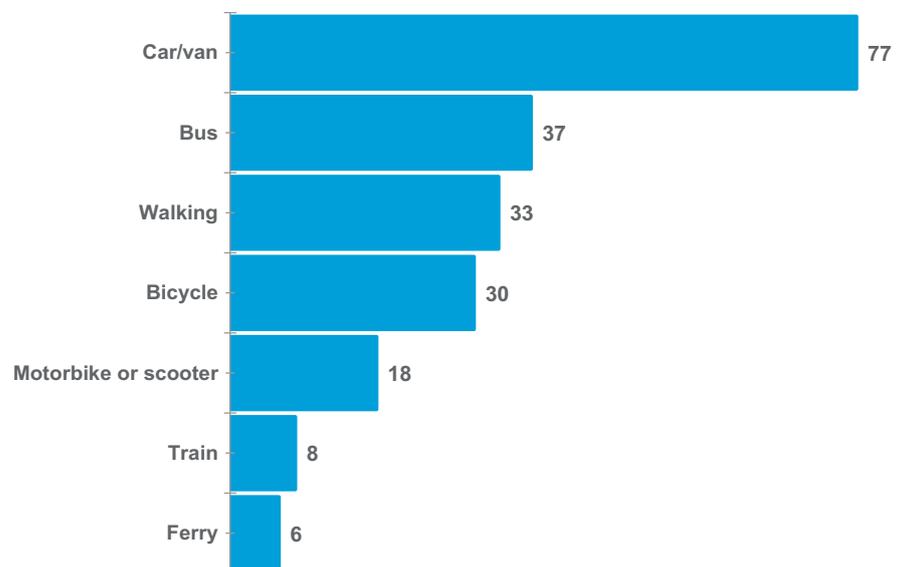
- Aged 65+ years (6%).

## ACCEPTABILITY OF TRAVEL TIME

The public transport mode that is most commonly considered to have an acceptable travel time by Christchurch respondents is the bus (37%).

The private transport mode that is most commonly associated with taking an acceptable amount of travel time is the car/van (77%).

Figure 9.4.25: Perception of acceptability of travel time of different transport types – city level (%)



Base: All respondents (excluding not answered) n=454

Table 9.4.5: Perception of acceptability of travel time of different transport types by ward (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=454)	Shirley-Papanui (n=72)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=64)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=63)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=98)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=66)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=77)	Banks Peninsula (n=14*)
Car/van	77	80	84	75	75	79	73	50
Bus	37	29	36	41	45	30	42	26
Walking	33	33	38	29	32	36	27	37
Bicycle	30	31	32	29	27	29	38	15
Motorbike or scooter	18	21	22	23	13	17	19	9
Train	8	6	14	11	5	8	8	0
Ferry	6	5	6	7	3	4	7	42

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

### Public Transport

Those *less* likely to consider the bus takes an acceptable amount of travel time are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (25%).

### Private Transport

Those more likely to consider cars/vans take an acceptable amount of travel time are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (84%).

Those more likely to consider that cycling takes an acceptable amount of travel time are:

- Household income earners of \$70,001 to \$100,000 (40%).

Those *less* likely to consider that cycling takes an acceptable amount of travel time are:

- Aged 65+ years (15%).

Those more likely to consider that motorbikes/scooters take an acceptable amount of time are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (25%).

Those *less* likely to consider motorbikes/scooters take an acceptable amount of travel time are:

- Aged 65+ years (6%).

# ECONOMIC WELLBEING



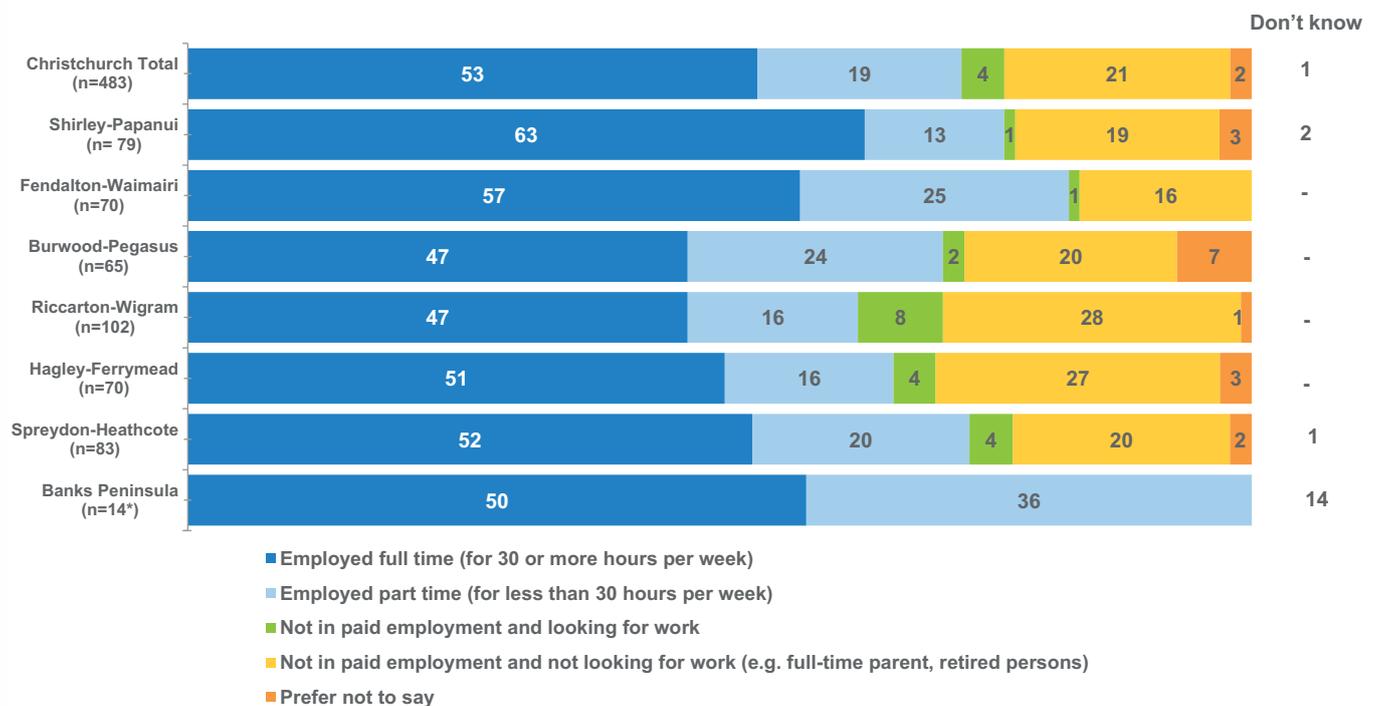
## ECONOMIC WELLBEING

This section reports on respondents' employment status, their perceptions of their work/life balance as well as perceptions of costs of living and housing.

### 10.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

At the time of the survey, more than half of (53%) Christchurch respondents were employed full time (for 30 hours or more per week). In addition to this, another fifth were in part time work (19%). Twenty one percent of the Christchurch respondents were not in paid employment and not looking for work and 4% were not in paid employment and looking for work.

Figure 10.1.1: Employment status - by ward(%)

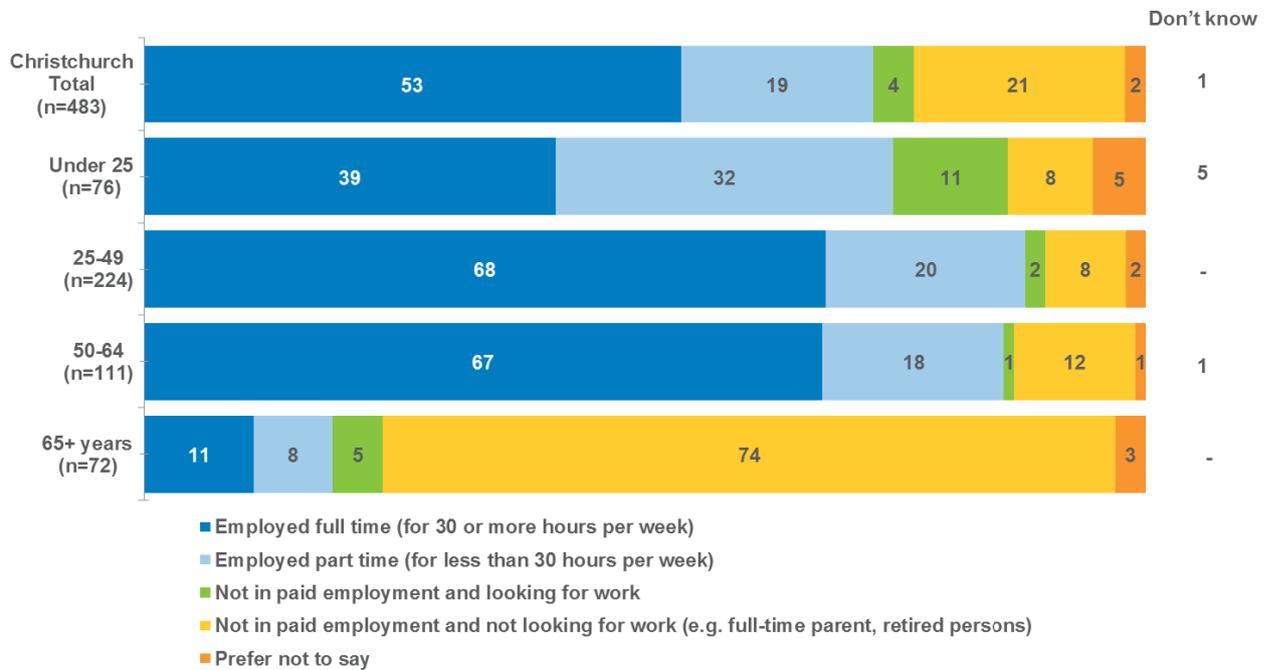


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' employment status.

Figure 10.1.2: Employment status – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

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

- Aged 25 to 49 years (68%) and 50 to 64 years (67%).

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

- Under 25 years (32%).

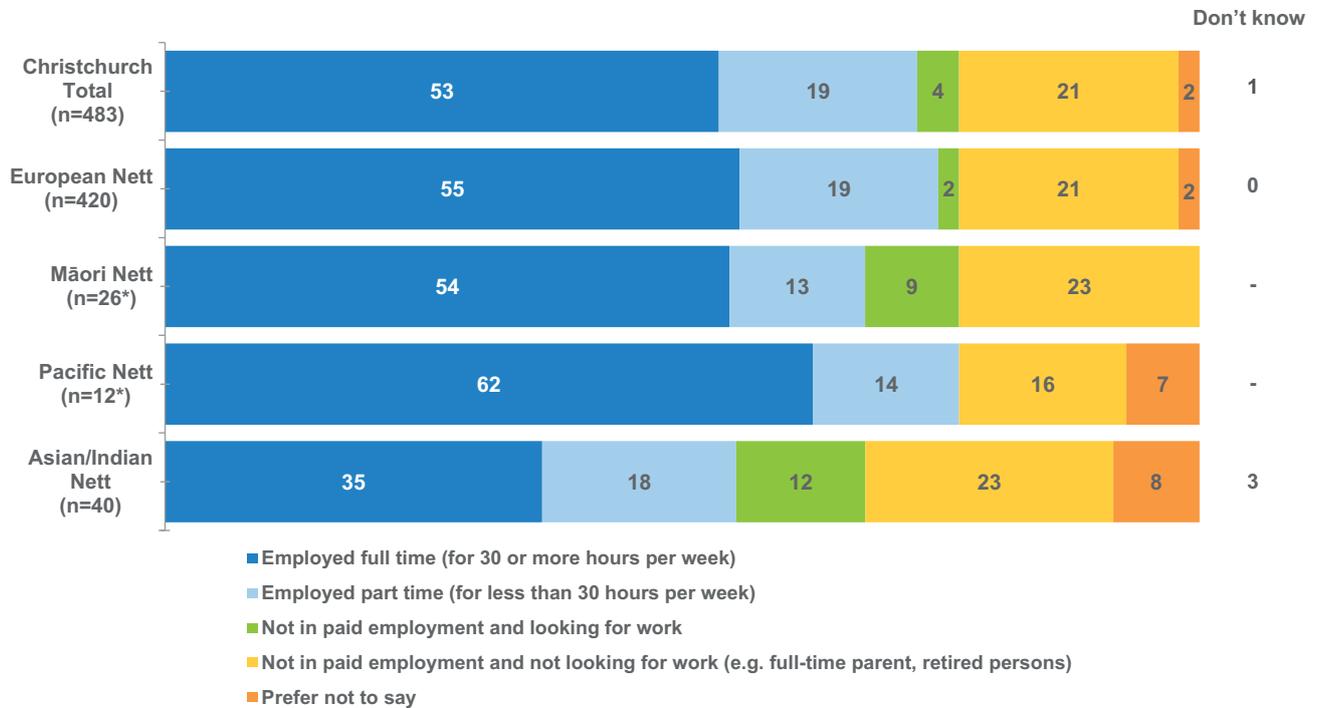
Those more likely to be *not in paid employment and looking for work* are:

- Under 25 years (11% compared to the Christchurch total of 4%).

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

- Aged 65+ years (74%).

Figure 10.1.3: Employment status - by ethnicity (%)



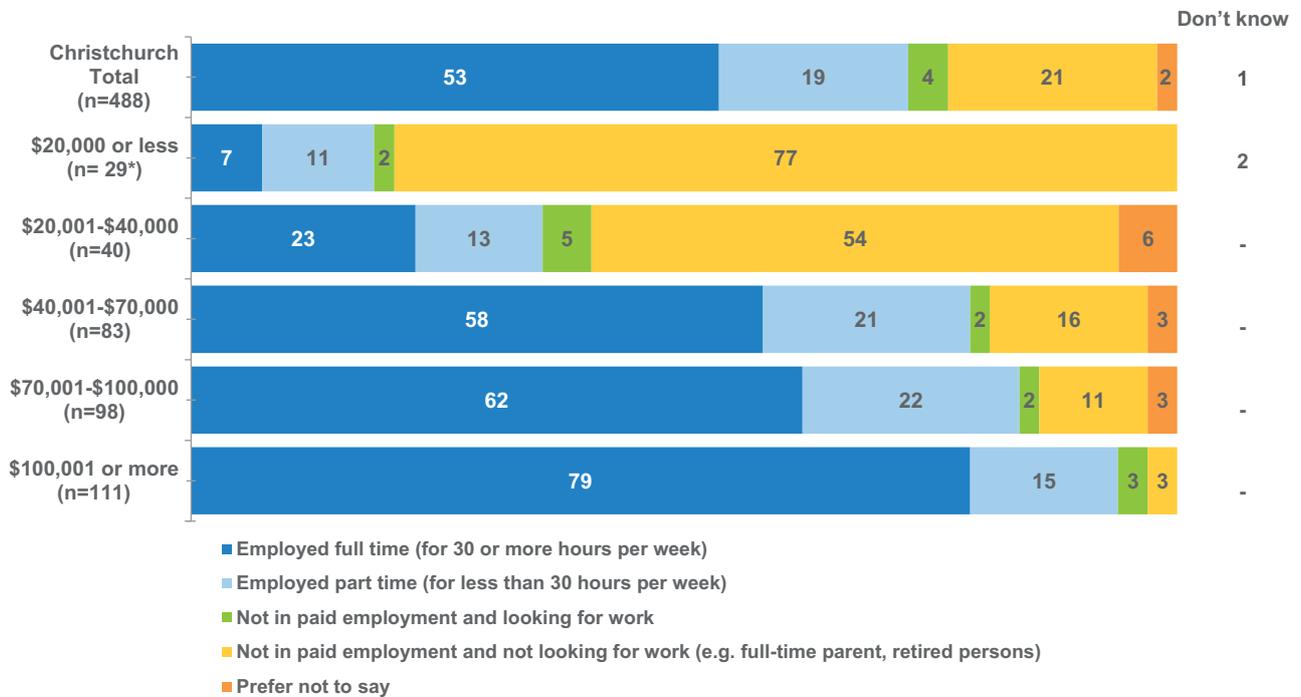
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those of Asian/Indian ethnicity are:

- Less likely to be employed full time (35%)
- More likely to be *not in paid employment and looking for work* time (12% compared to the Christchurch total of 4%).

Figure 10.1.4: Employment status by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

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

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (79%) and \$70,001 to \$100,000 (62%).

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

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (23%).

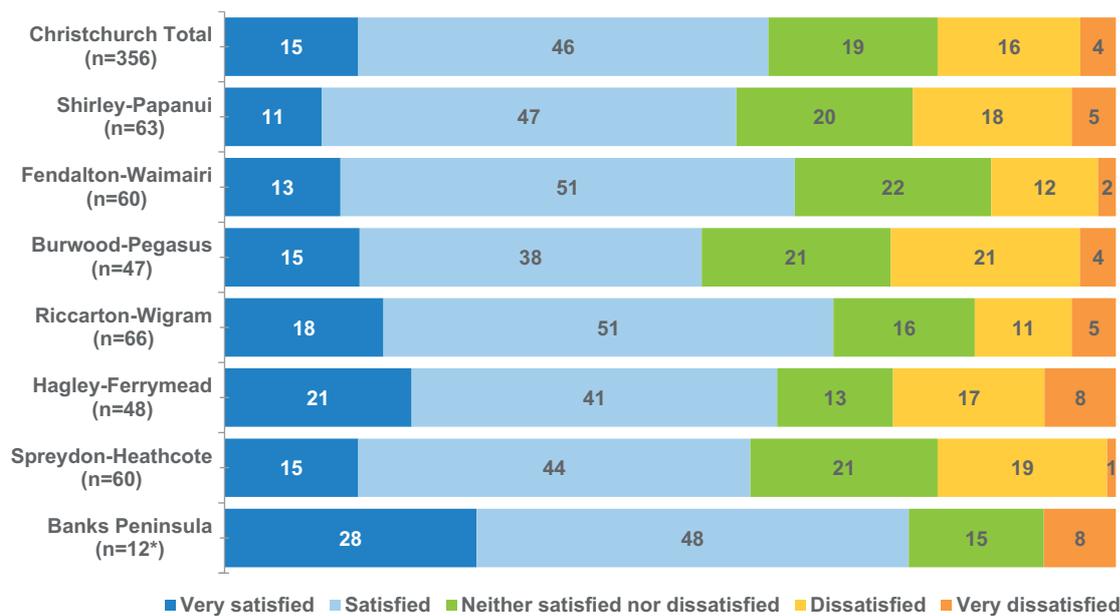
Those more likely to be *not in paid employment and not looking for work* are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (54%).

## 10.2 BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE

Six in ten (61%) Christchurch respondents who were in paid employment were satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of life, with 15% rating *very satisfied* and 46% rating *satisfied*.

Figure 10.2.1: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by ward (%)

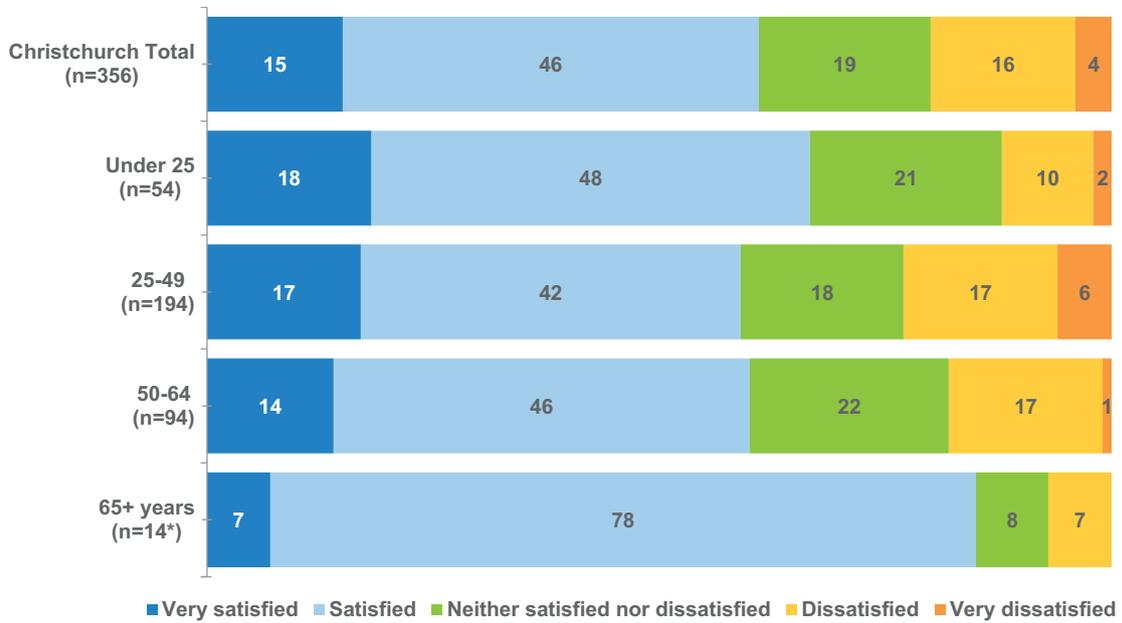


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward for respondents' rating of their work/life balance.

Figure 10.2.2: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by age (%)

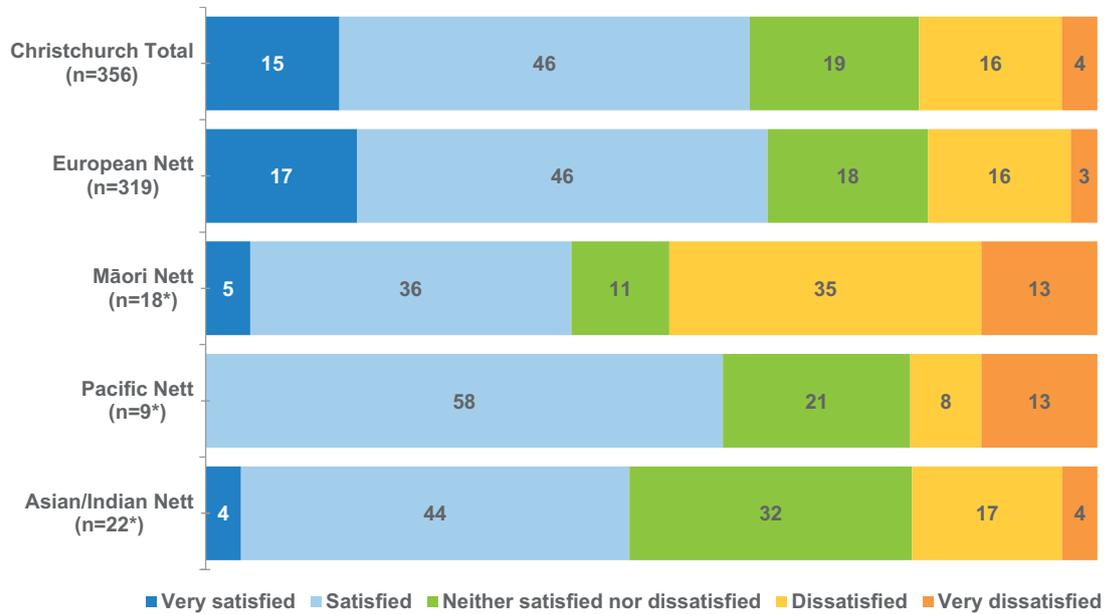


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' rating of their work/life balance.

Figure 10.2.3: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by ethnicity (%)

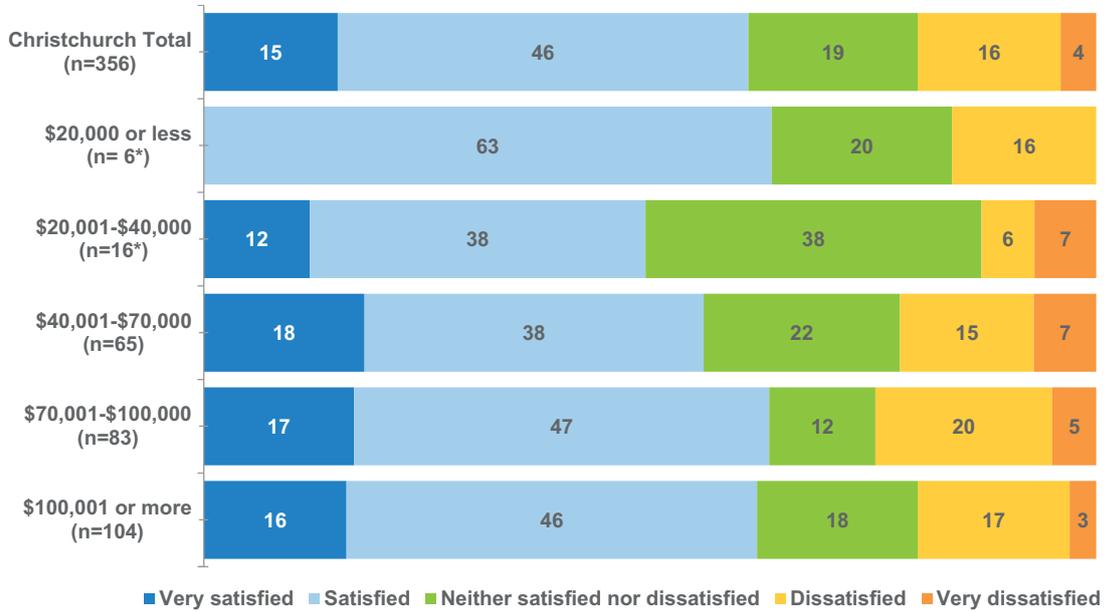


Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' rating of their work/life balance.

Figure 10.2.4: Balance between work and other aspects of life – by household income (%)



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' rating of their work/life balance.

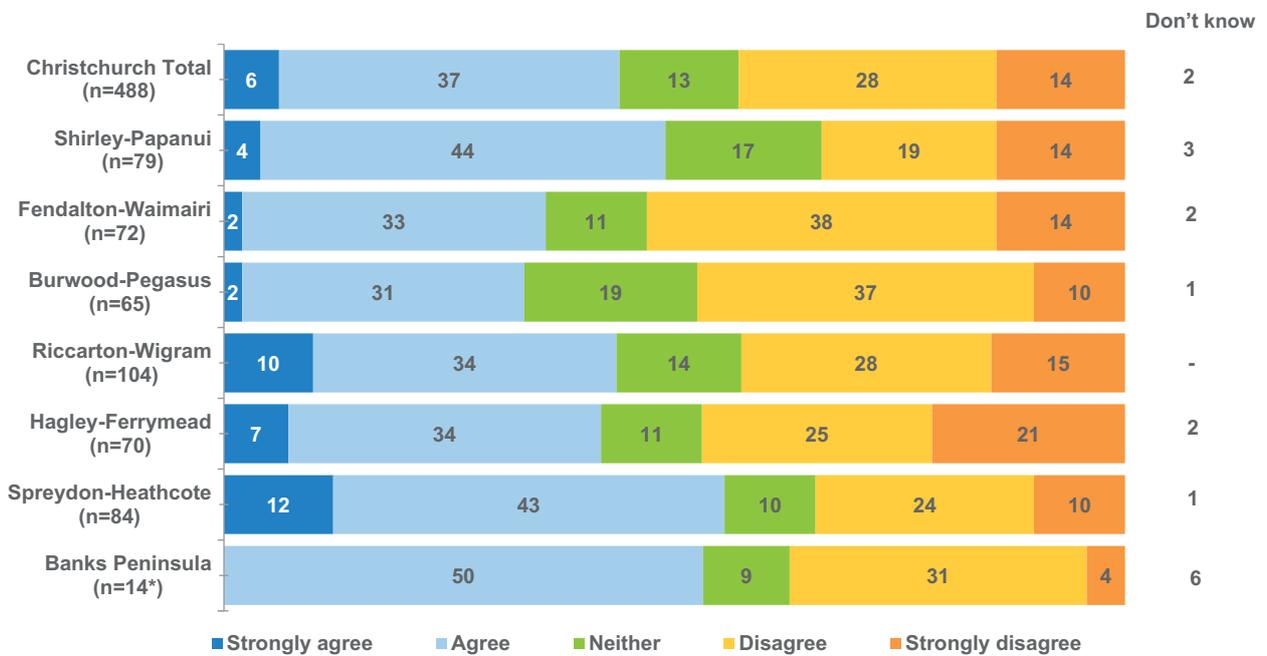
### 10.3 HOUSING COSTS

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with three statements related to the house, townhouse or apartment they currently lived in.

#### Affordability of housing

Four in ten (43%) of Christchurch respondents agree that their housing costs are affordable (housing costs include expenses like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance), with 6% who *strongly agree* and 37% who *agree*.

Figure 10.3.1: Affordability of housing costs – by ward (%)



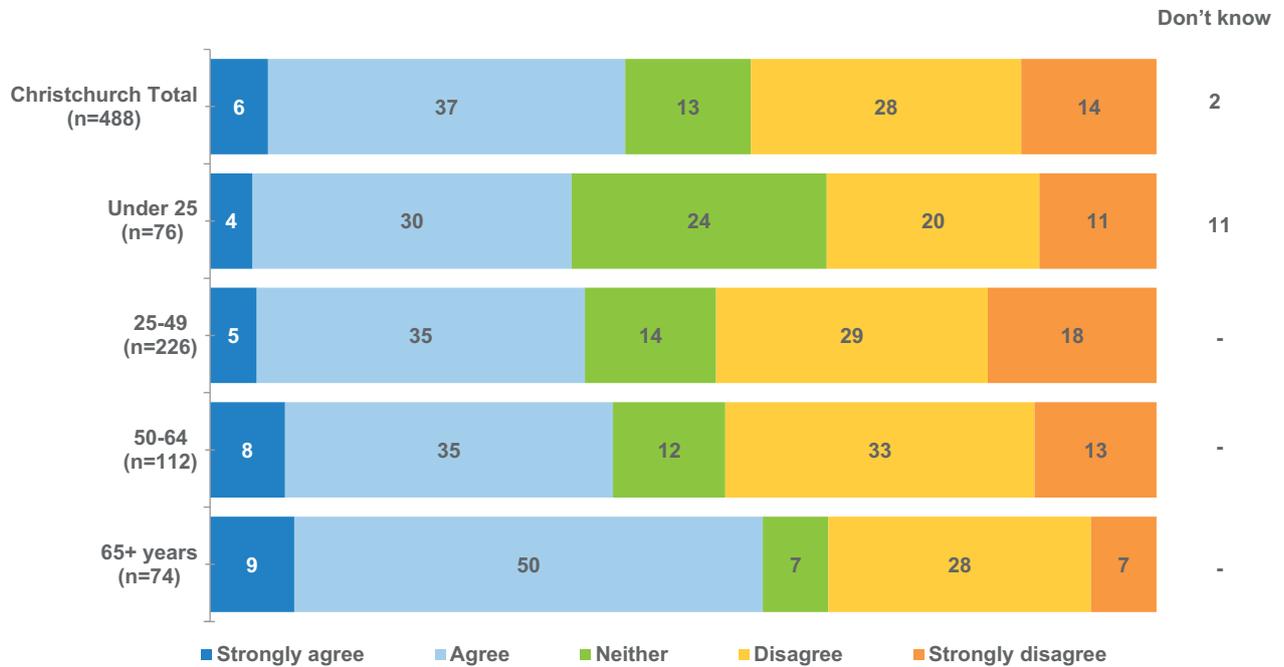
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that housing costs are affordable are:

- Living in the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (55%).

Figure 10.3.2: Affordability of housing costs – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

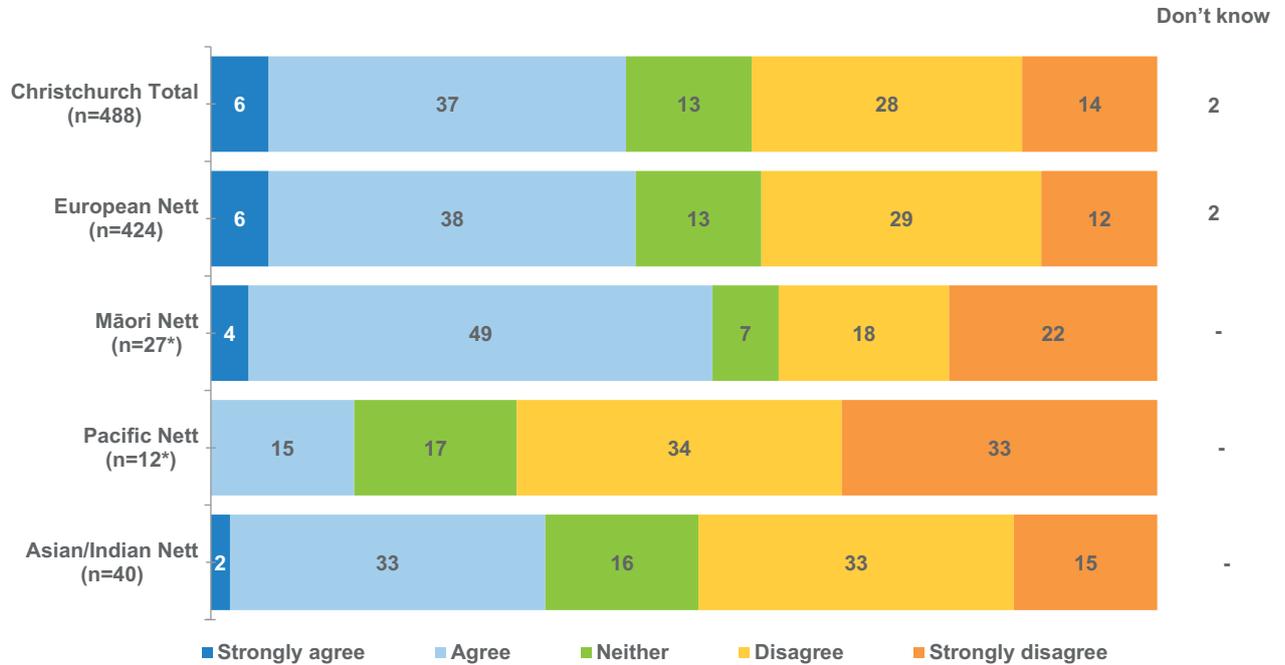
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree or agree*) that housing costs are affordable are:

- Aged 65+ years (59%).

Those *less* likely to disagree (*strongly disagree or disagree*) that housing costs are affordable are:

- Under 25 years (31% compared to Christchurch total of 42%).

Figure 10.3.3: Affordability of housing costs – by ethnicity (%)

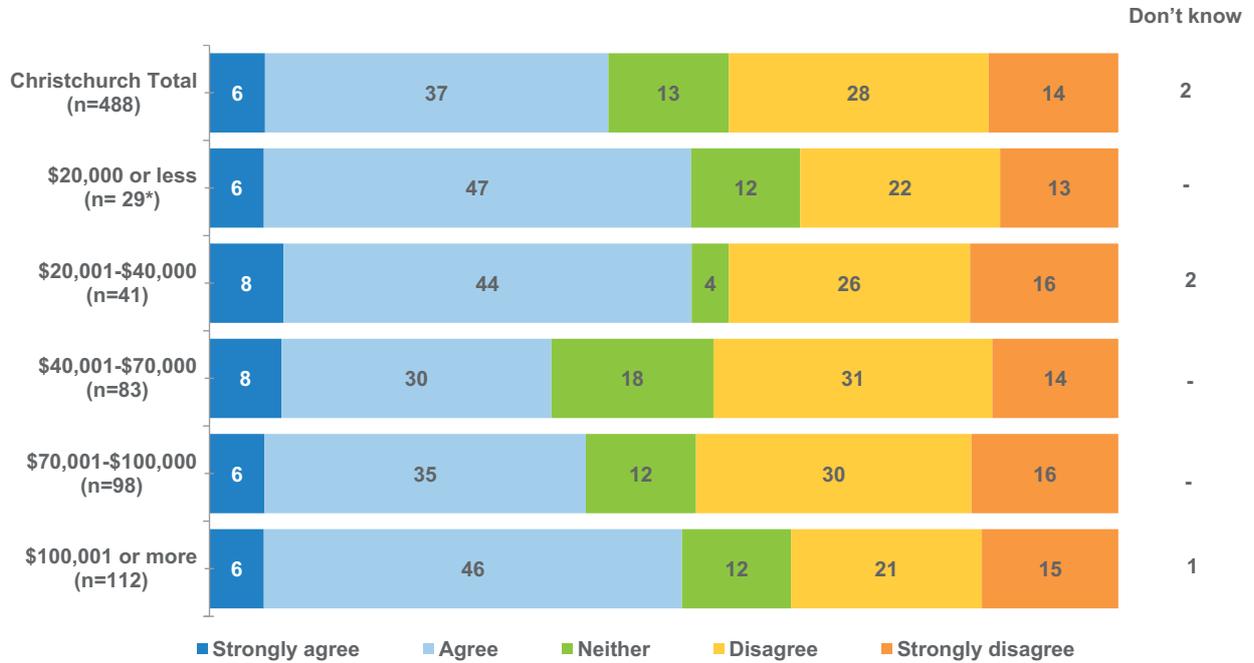


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity relating to respondents' rating of the affordability of housing costs.

Figure 10.3.4: Affordability of housing costs – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

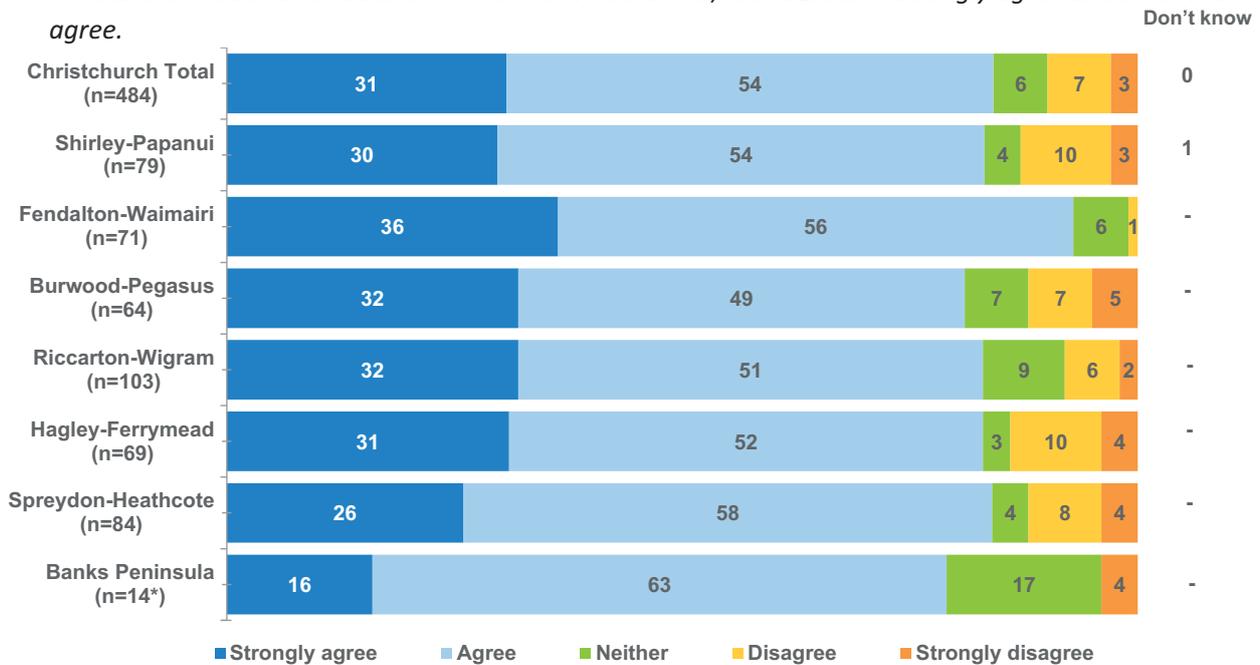
\*Caution small base size

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that housing costs are affordable:

- Have a household income of \$100,001 or more (52%).

### Suitability of type of dwelling

The majority (85%) of Christchurch respondents agree that the type of house or apartment they live in suits their needs and needs of others in the household, with 31% who *strongly agree* and 54% who *agree*.



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

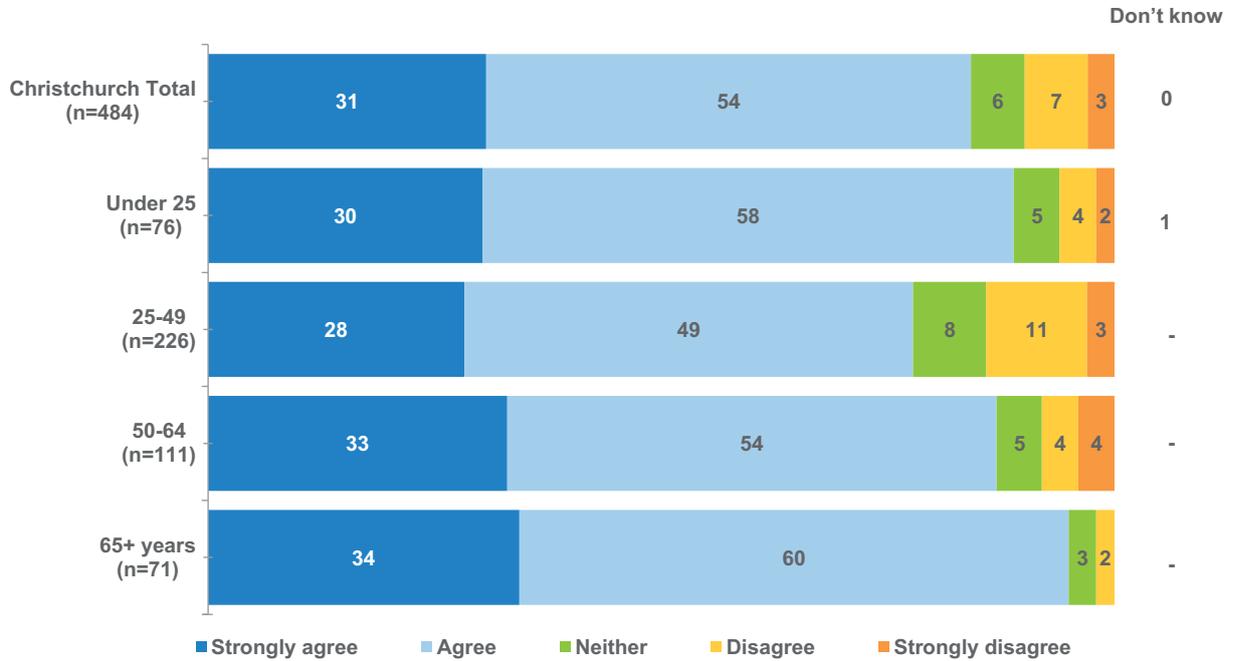
\*Caution small base size

Figure 10.3.5: Suitability of housing type – by ward (%)

Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (92%).

Figure 10.3.6: Suitability of housing type – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

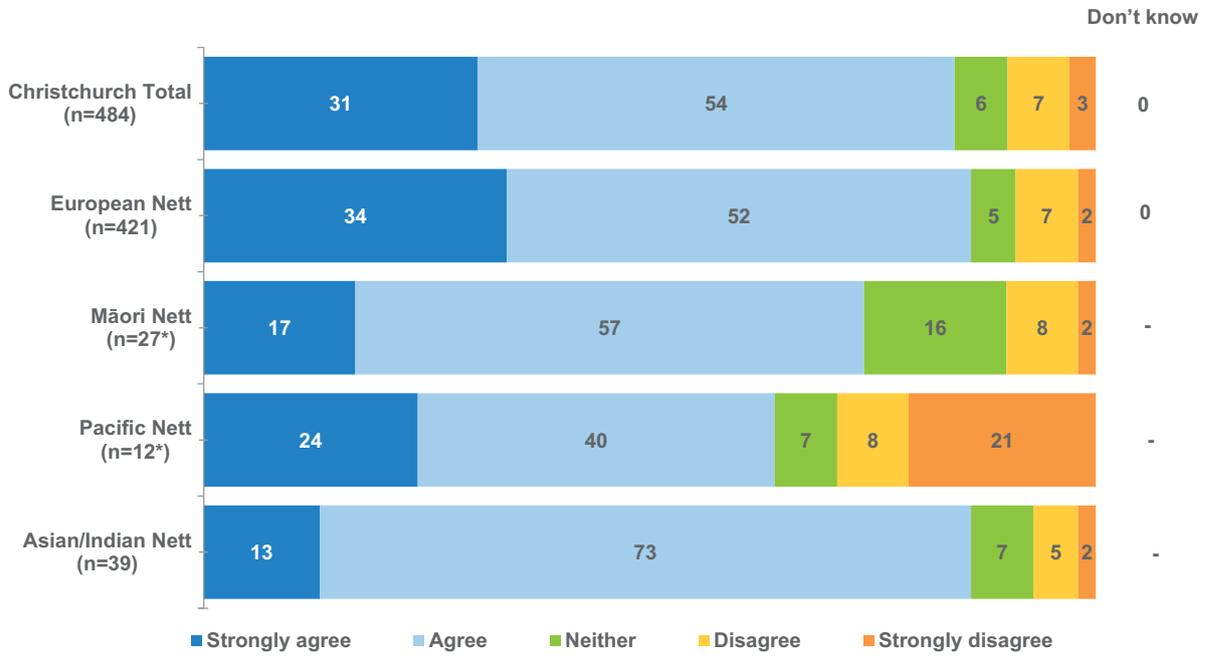
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are:

- Aged 65+ years (94%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing type suits their needs are:

- Aged 25 to 49 years (77%).

Figure 10.3.7: Suitability of housing type – by ethnicity (%)

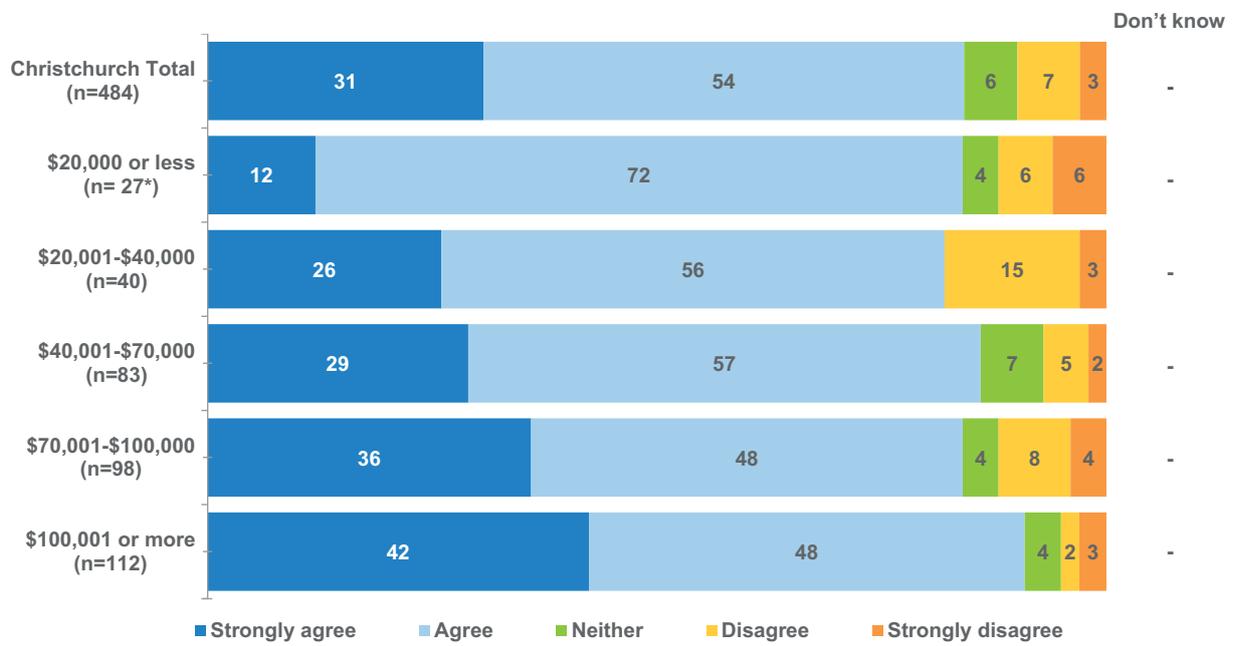


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of whether their dwelling type meets their needs.

Figure 10.3.8: Suitability of housing type – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

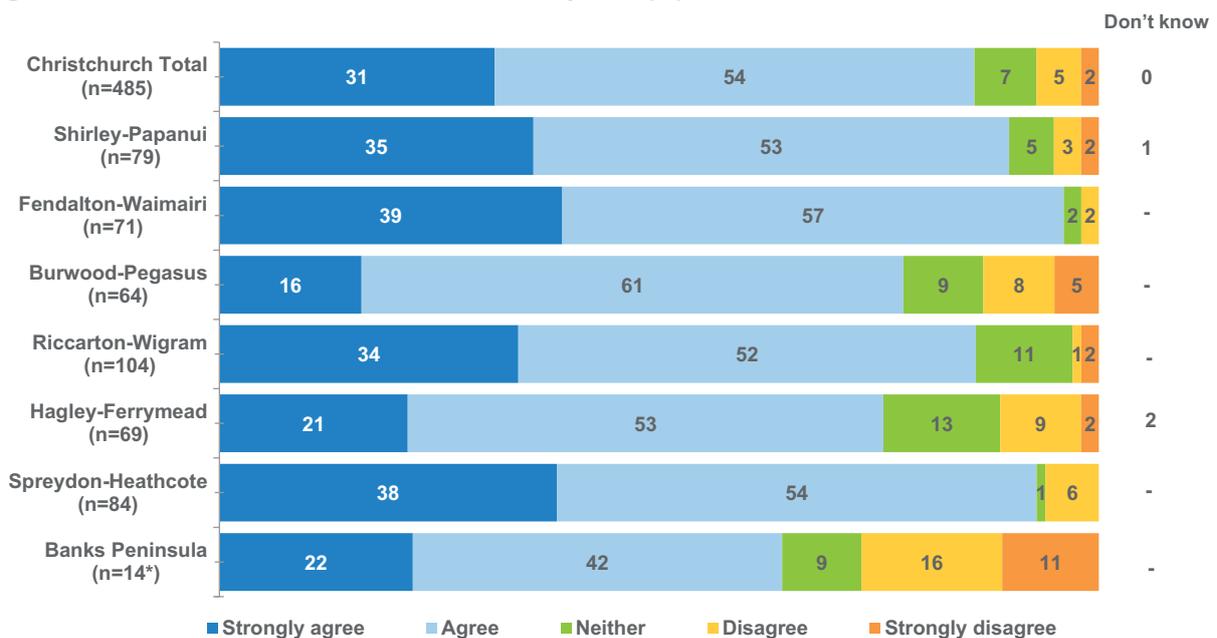
\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of whether their dwelling type meets their needs.

### Suitability of area lived in

The majority (85%) of Christchurch respondents agree that the general area or neighbourhood their house or apartment is in suits their needs and the needs of others in their household with 31% who *strongly agree* and 54% who *agree*.

Figure 10.3.9: Location suits household needs - by ward(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

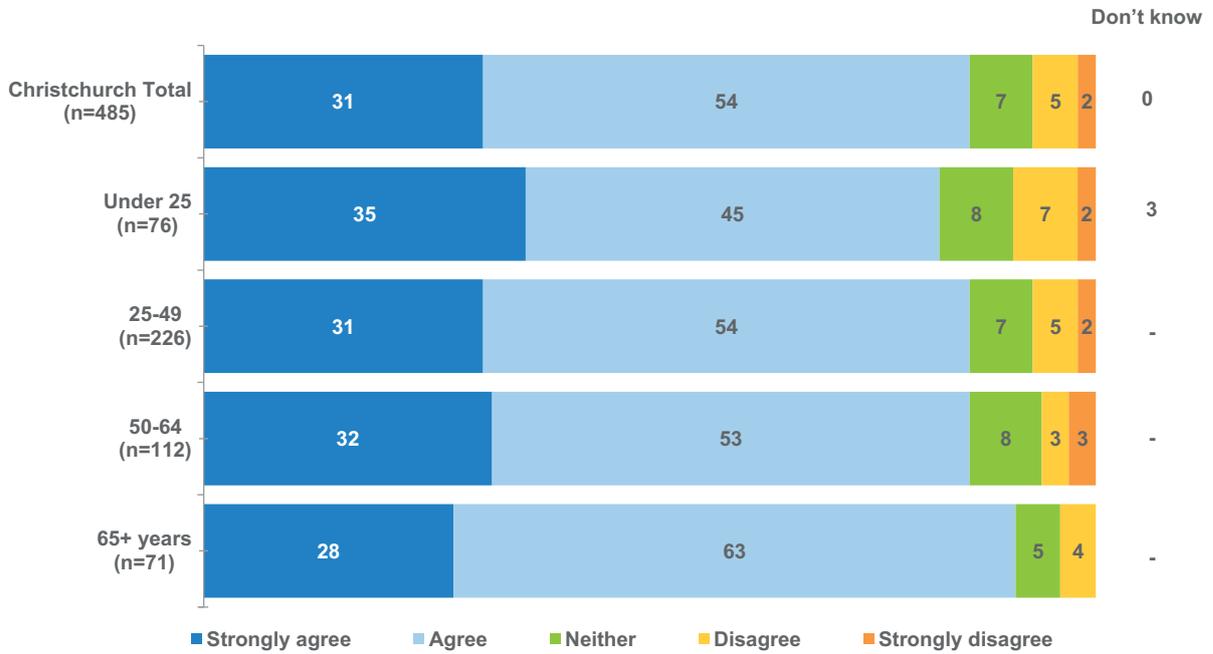
Those more likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

- Living in the Fendalton-Waimairi ward (96%) and the Spreydon-Heathcote ward (92%).

Those *less* likely to agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that their housing location is suitable are:

- Living in the Hagley-Ferrymead ward (74%).

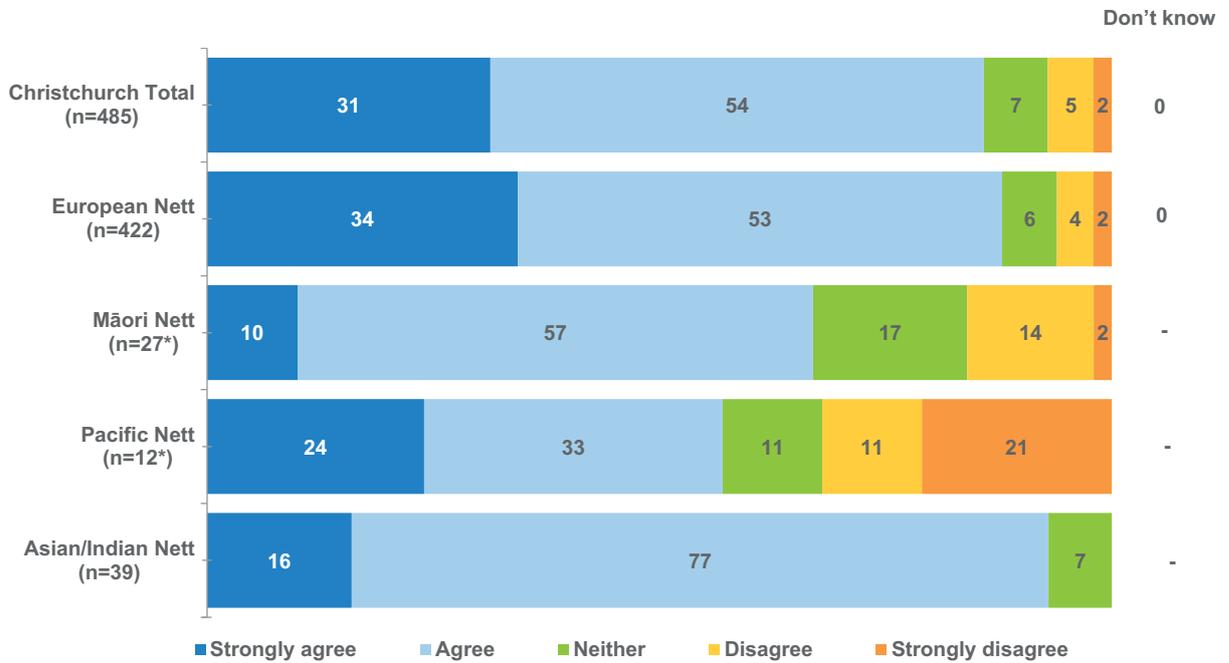
Figure 10.3.10: Location suits household needs - by age(%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age for respondents' perception of whether their location suits their needs.

Figure 10.3.11: Location suits household needs – by ethnicity (%)

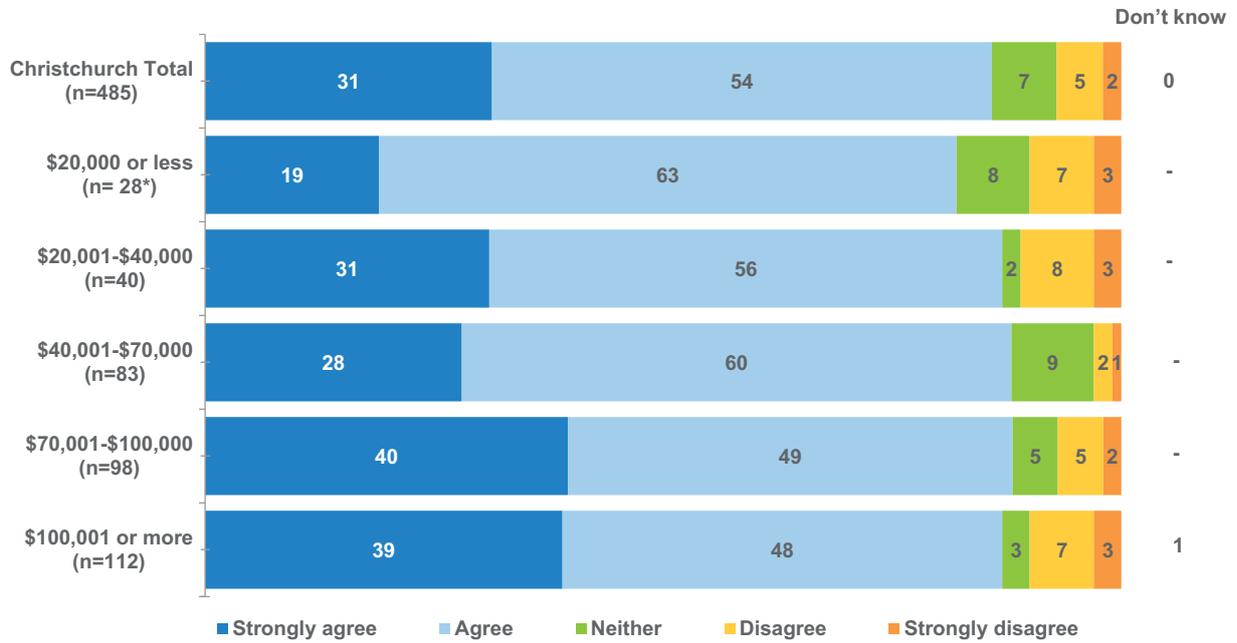


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity for respondents' perception of whether their location suits their needs.

Figure 10.3.12: Location suits household needs - by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

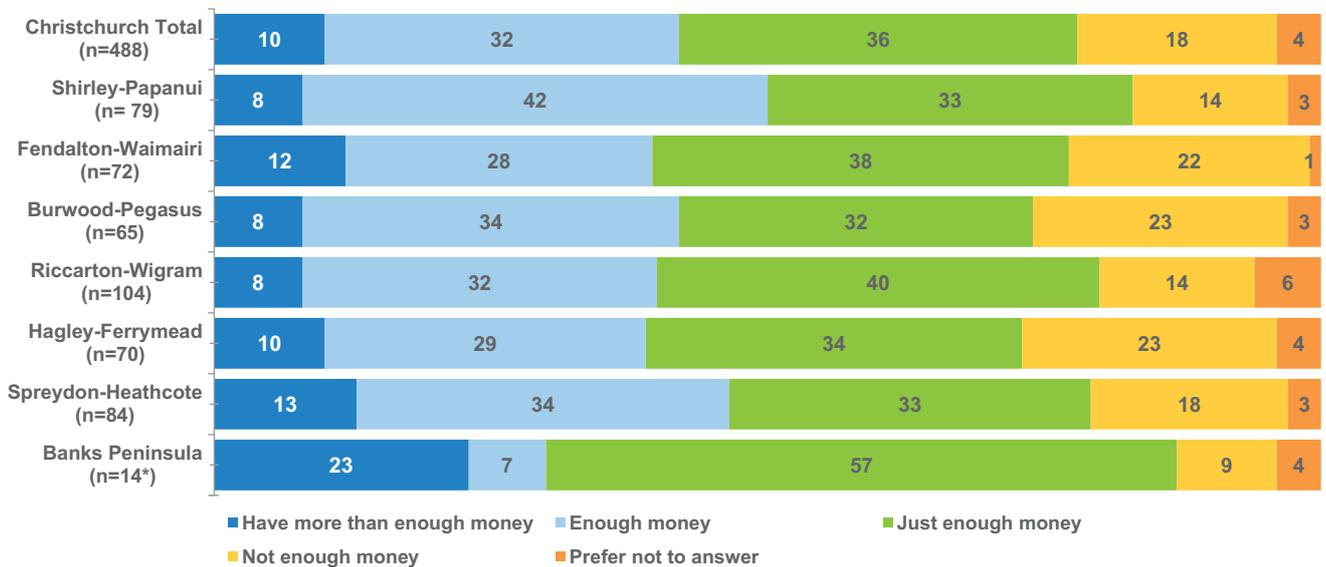
There are no significant differences over 5% by household income for respondents' perception of whether their location suits their needs.

### 10.4 ABILITY TO COVER COSTS OF EVERYDAY NEEDS

One in ten (10%) Christchurch respondents consider that they have *more than enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. An additional three in ten (32%) say they have *enough money*.

Over a third (36%) say they have *just enough money*, while nearly two in ten Christchurch respondents say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.

Figure 10.4.1: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by ward (%)

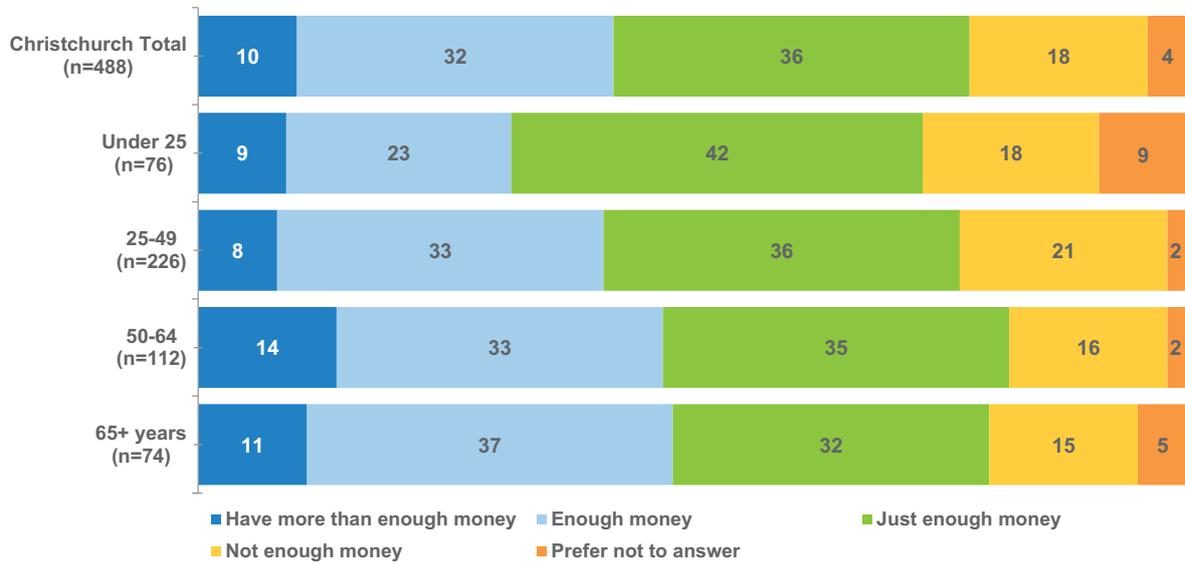


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base size

There are no significant differences over 5% by ward in relation to respondents’ ability to cover the costs of their everyday needs.

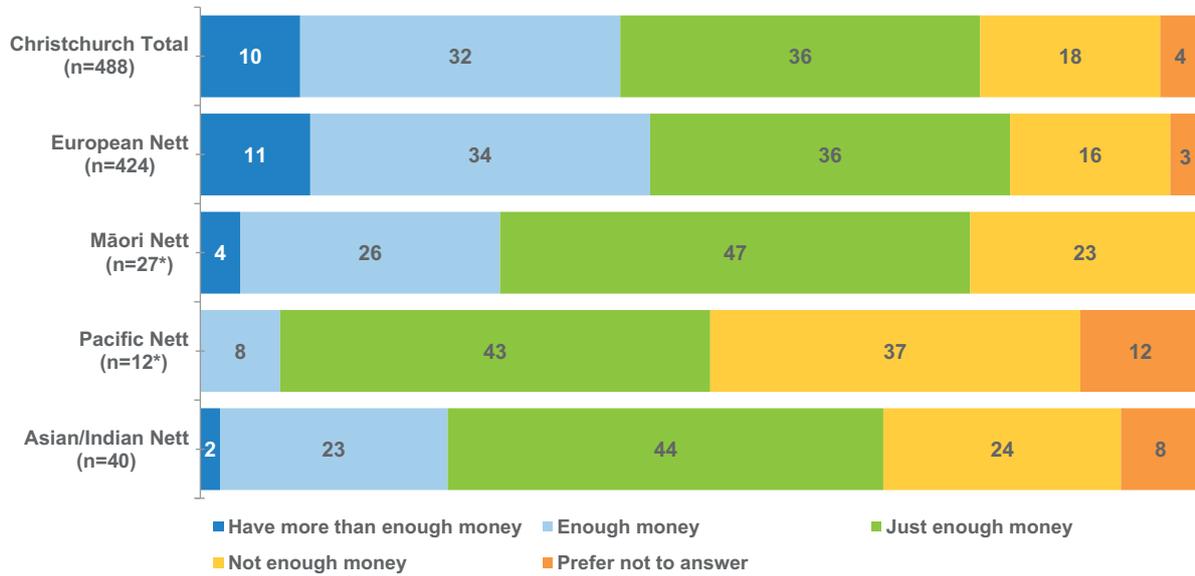
Figure 10.4.2: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by age (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There are no significant differences over 5% by age in relation to respondents' ability to cover the costs of their everyday needs.

Figure 10.4.3: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by ethnicity (%)

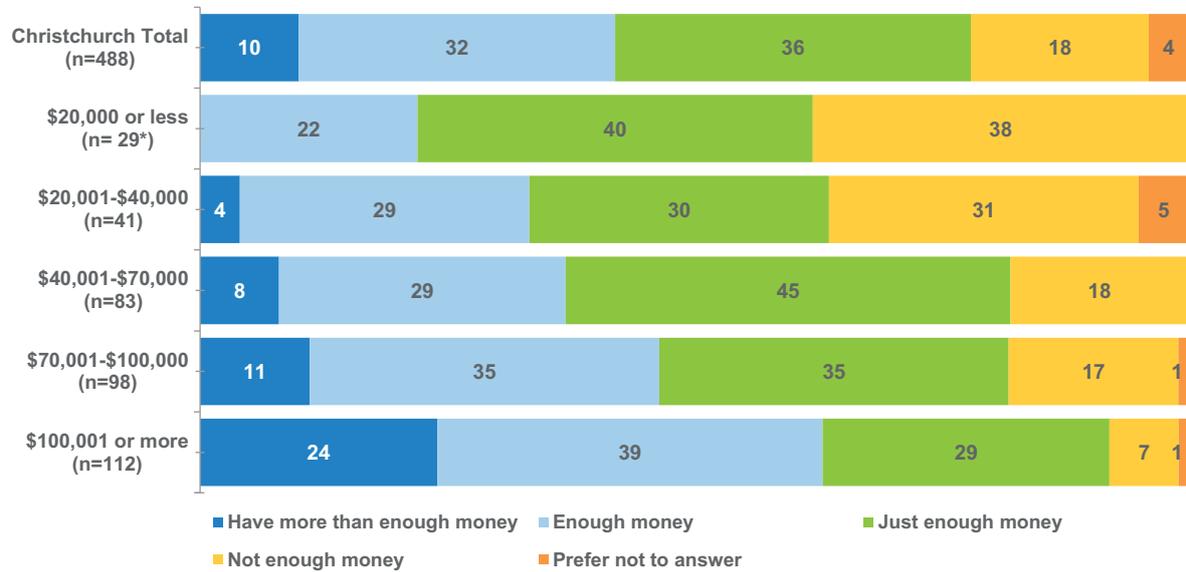


Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

There are no significant differences over 5% by ethnicity in relation to respondents' ability to cover the costs of their everyday needs.

Figure 10.4.4: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs – by household income (%)



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Those more likely to say they *have more than enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday needs are:

- Household income earners of \$100,001 or more (24%).

Those more likely to say that they do *not have enough money* to cover the costs of their everyday needs are:

- Household income earners of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (31%).

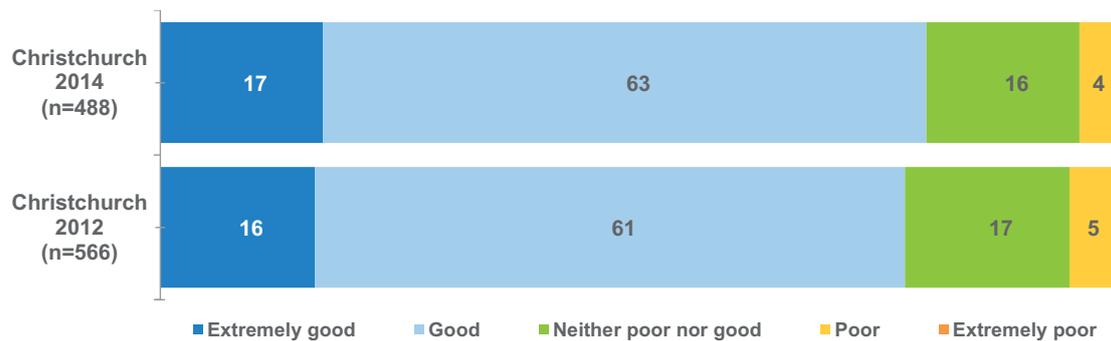
# RESULTS OVER TIME



## TIME SERIES

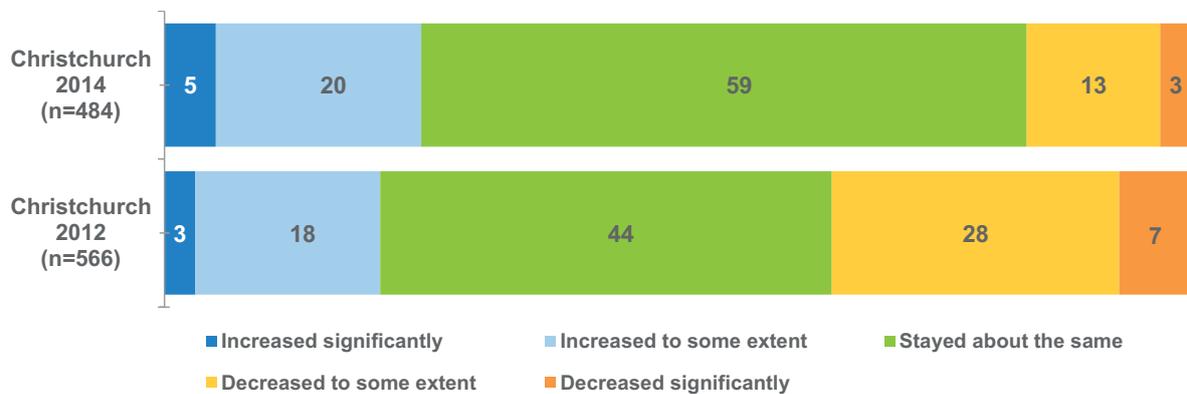
The following charts compare the results of all questions asked in 2014 with results from the 2012 Quality of Life survey. Significant differences over 5% are commented on. For all scale questions, significance testing has been done at the nett level (top two and bottom two boxes).

Chart 1: Overall quality of life – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

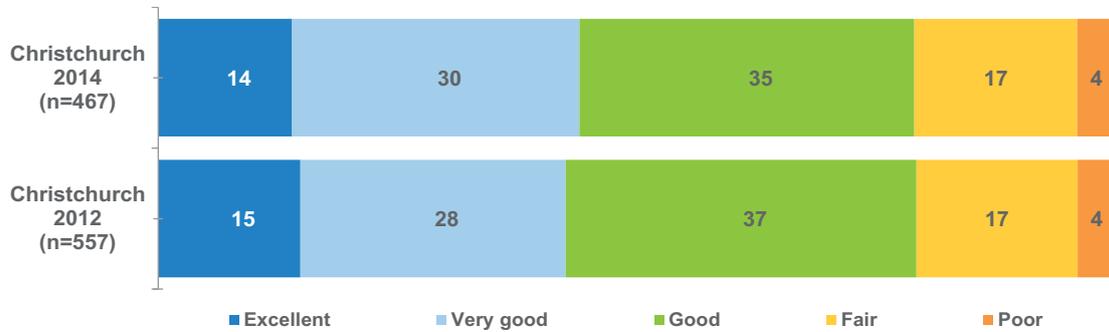
Chart 2: Quality of life compared to 12 months ago – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

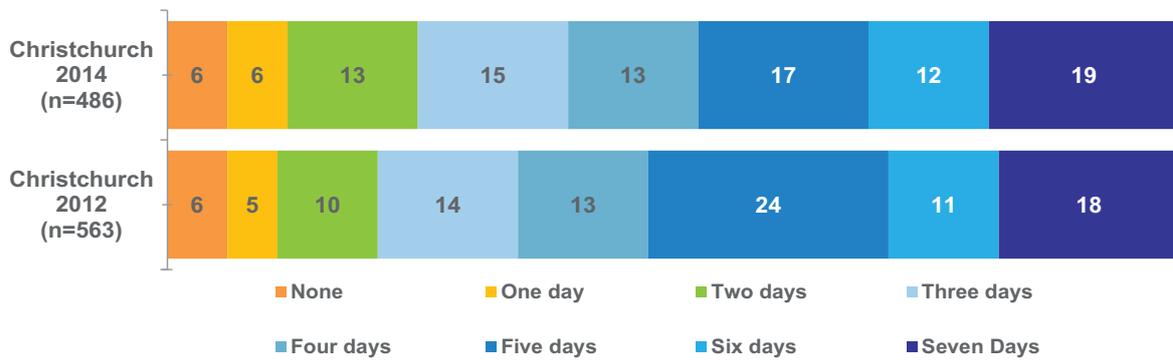
There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of Christchurch respondents who indicate that their quality of life has decreased (*decreased to some extent* or *decreased significantly*) compared to 12 months ago (35% in 2012 cf. 16% in 2014).

Chart 3: Overall health– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 4: Frequency of doing physical activity– 2012/2014



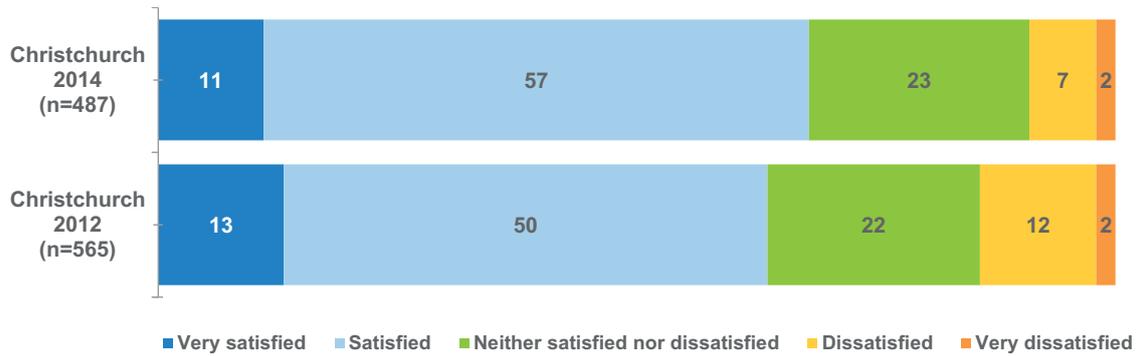
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 5: Emotional wellbeing – 2012/2014



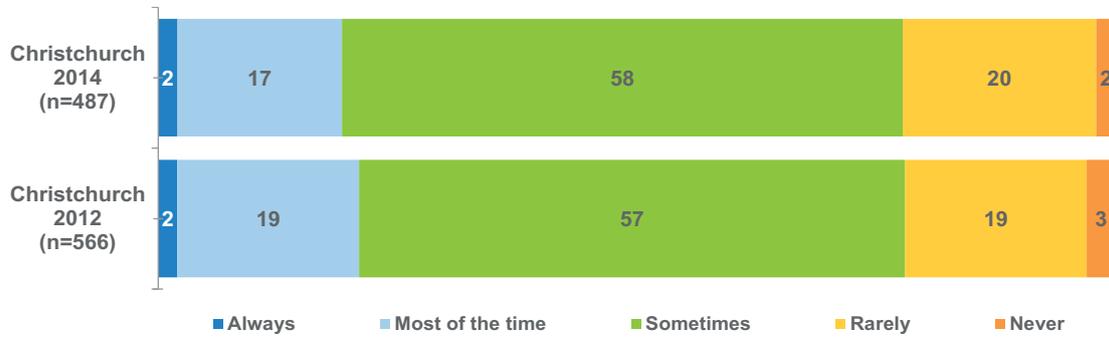
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 6: Satisfaction with life in general – 2012/2014



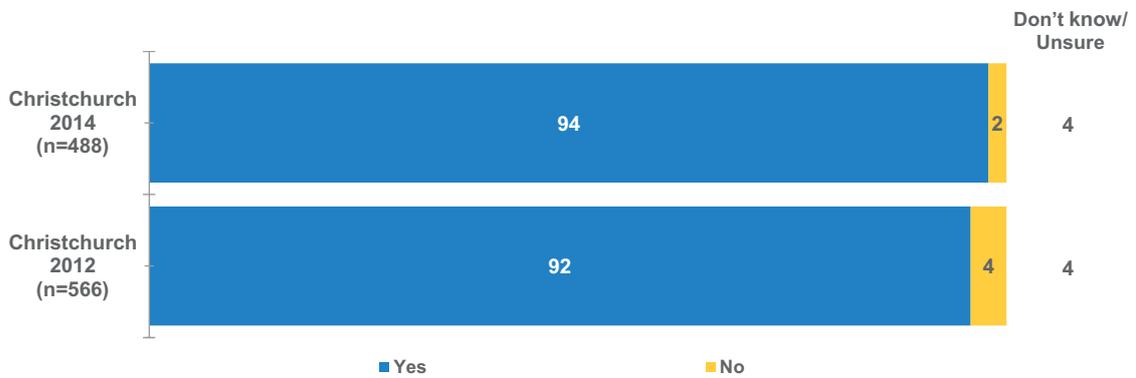
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 7: Frequency of experiencing stress – 2012/2014



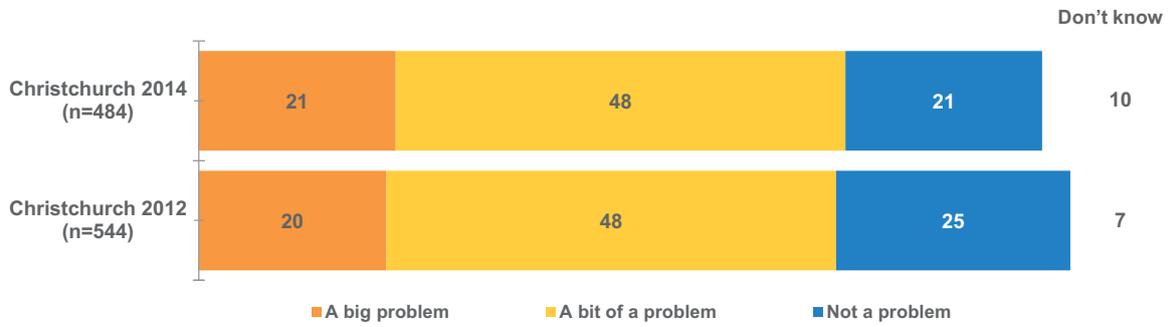
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 8: Availability of support – 2012/2014



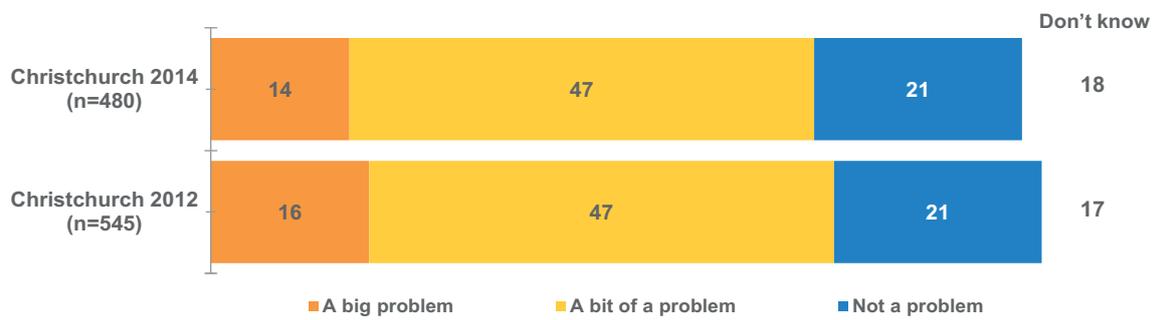
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 9: Vandalism as a problem– 2012/2014



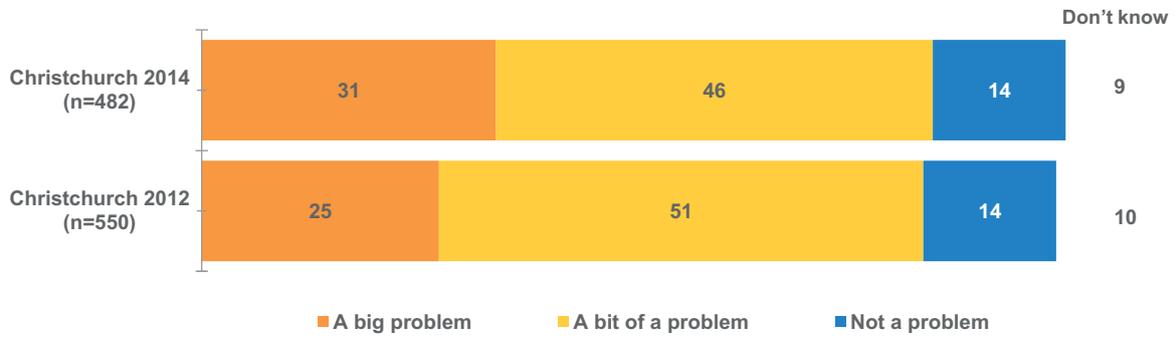
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 10: Car theft and damage to cars as a problem– 2012/2014



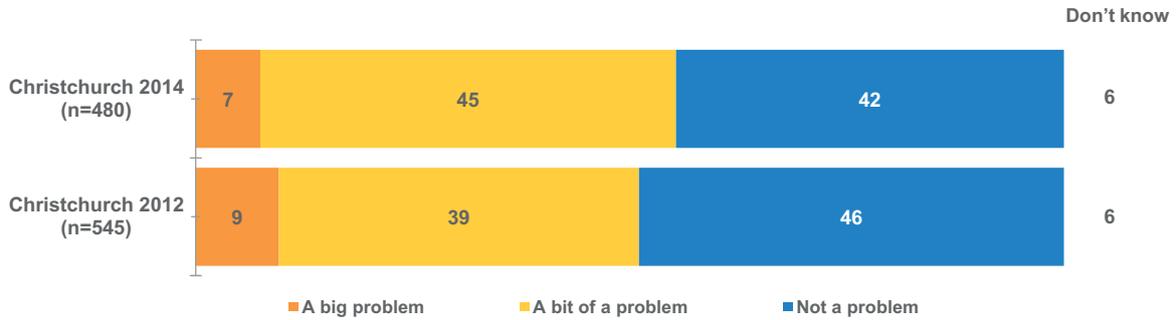
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

**Chart 11: Dangerous driving as a problem – 2012/2014**



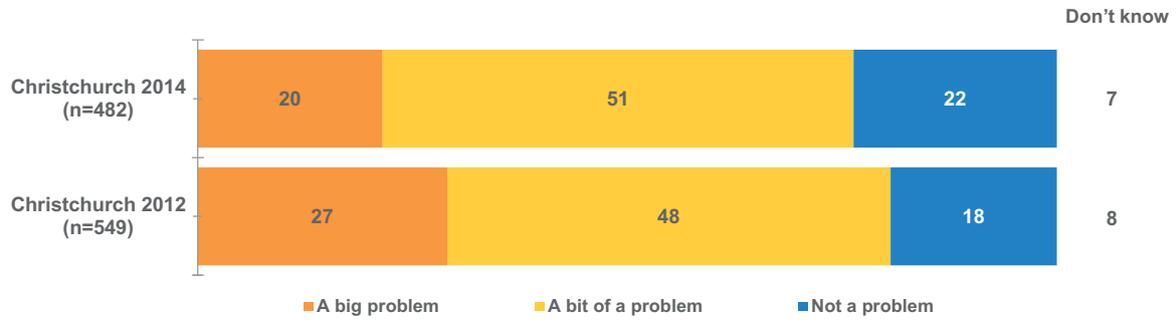
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

**Chart 12: Perception of presence of unsafe people – 2012/2014**



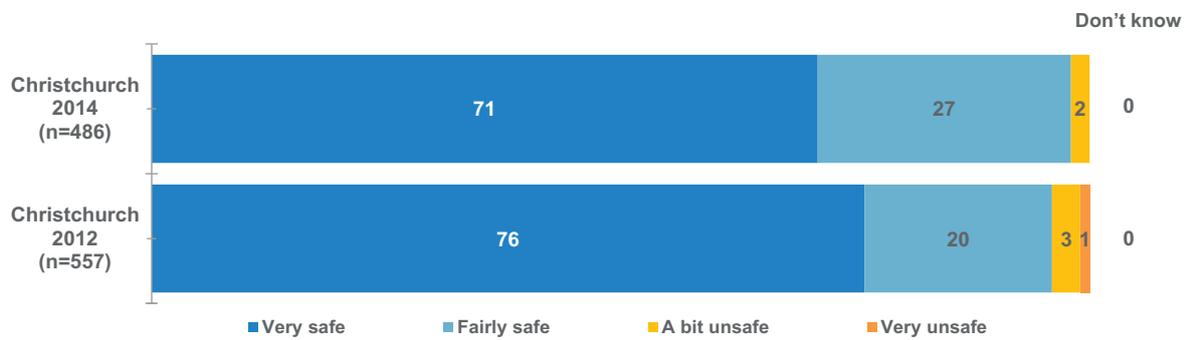
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 13: Alcohol or drug problems– 2012/2014



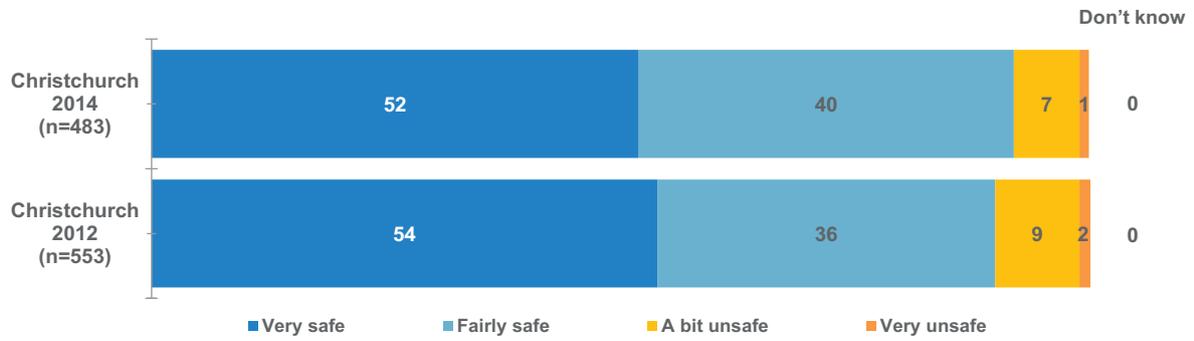
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 14: Sense of safety in your home during the day – 2012/2014



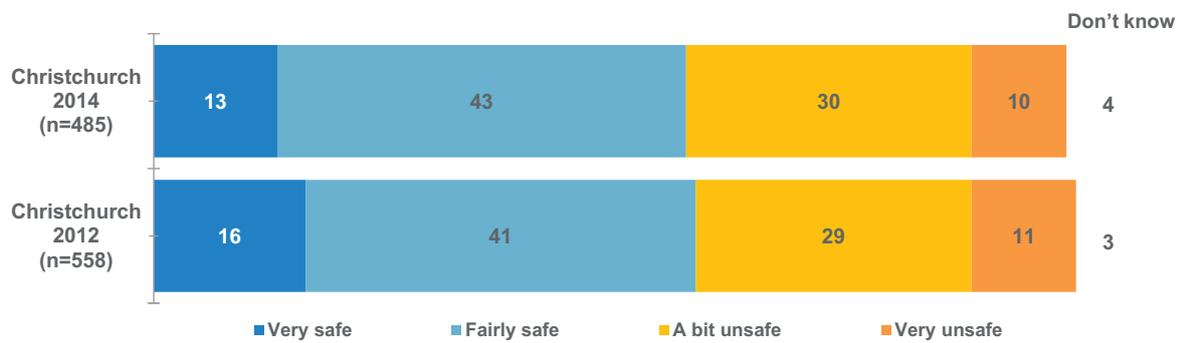
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 15: Sense of safety in your home after dark– 2012/2014



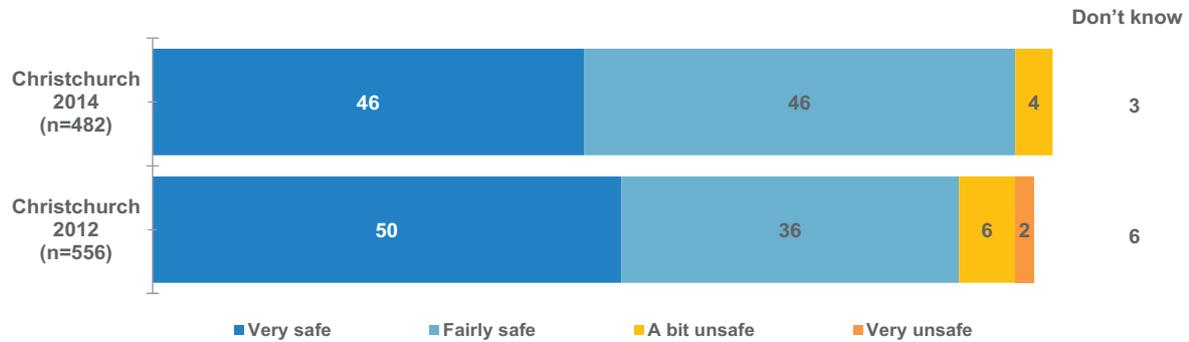
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 16: Sense of safety walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 17: Sense of safety in your city centre during the day– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who indicate that they feel safe (*very safe* or *fairly safe*) in their city centre during the day (86% in 2012 cf. 92% in 2014).

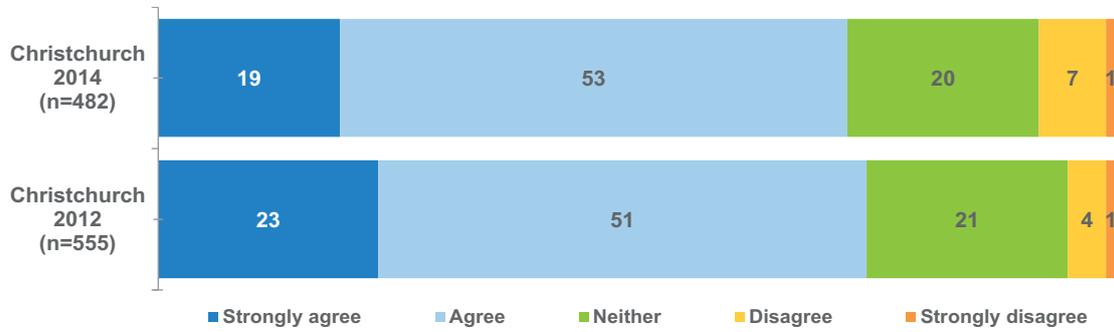
Chart 18: Sense of safety in your city centre after dark– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

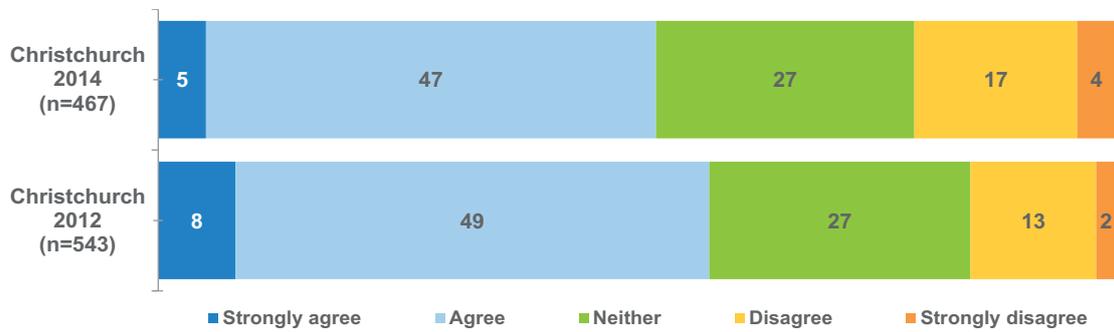
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who feel unsafe (*a bit unsafe* or *very unsafe*) in their city centre after dark (53% in 2012 cf. 60% in 2014).

Chart 19: Importance of sense of community – 2012/2014



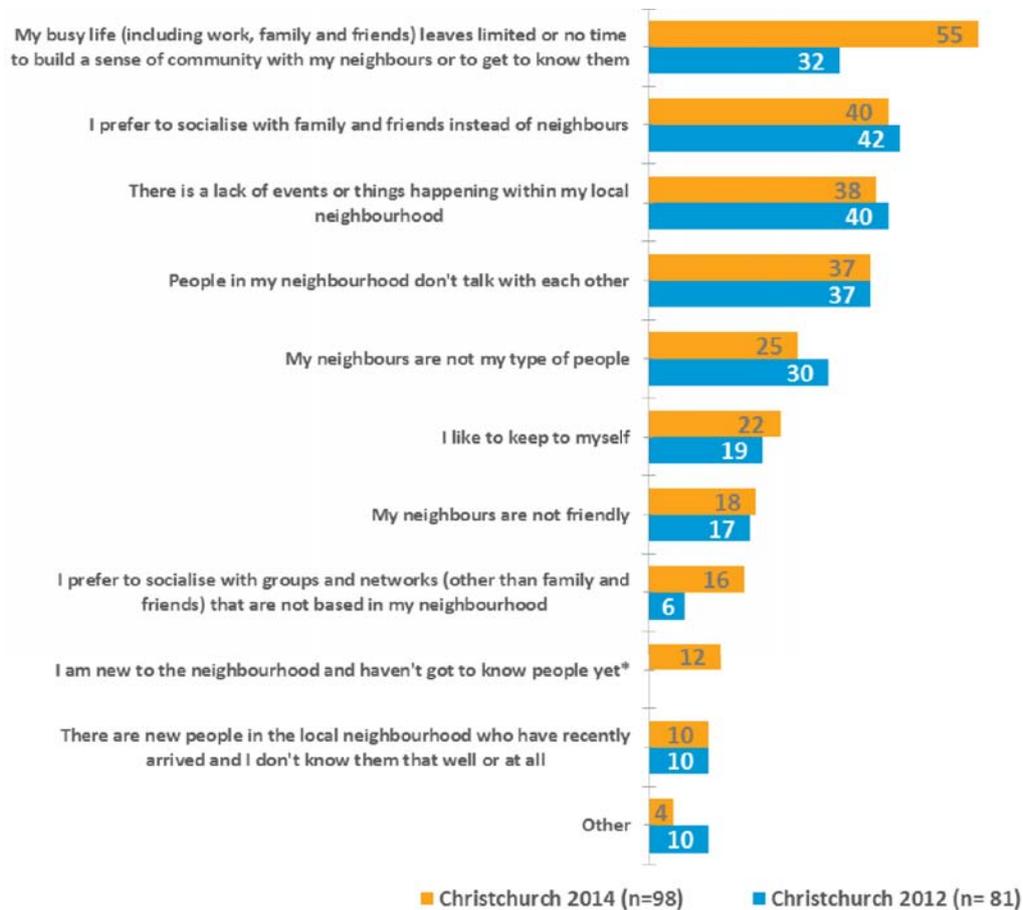
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 20: Feel a sense of community– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 21: Most common reasons for a lack of sense of community – 2012/2014



Base: Those who do not feel a sense of community (excluding not answered)

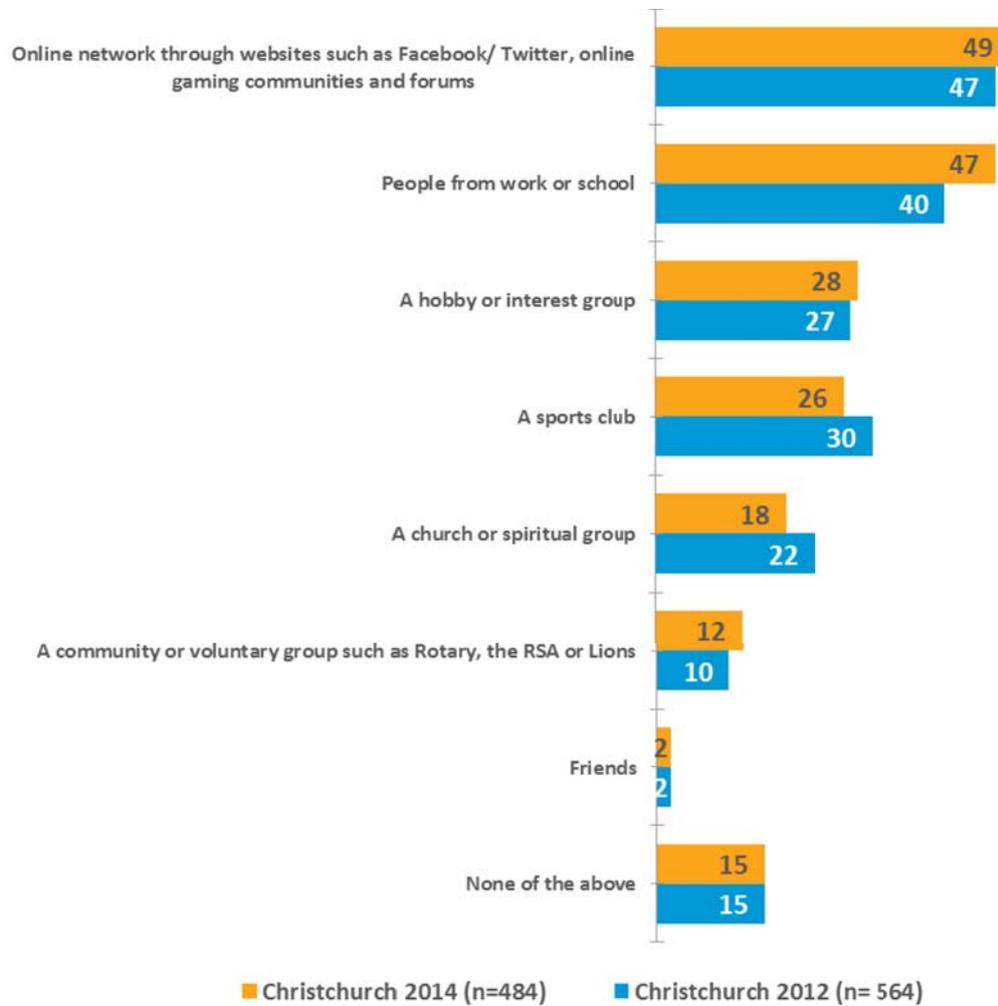
\* New question in 2014

Multiple responses allowed. Percentages will sum to over 100.

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who indicate that they do not feel a sense of community because:

- *My busy life (including work, family and friends) leaves limited or no time to build a sense of community with my neighbours or get to know them* (32% in 2012 cf. 55% in 2014)
- *I prefer to socialise with groups and networks (other than family and friends) that are not based in my neighbourhood* (6% in 2012 cf. 16% in 2014).

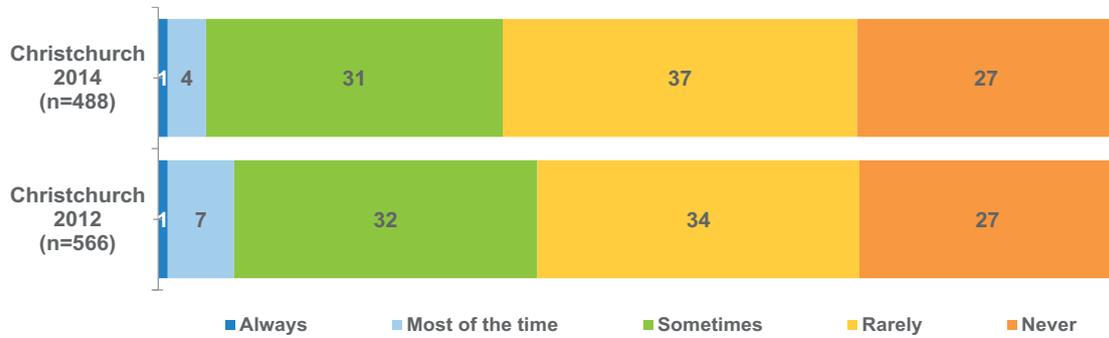
Chart 22: Social networks and groups belonging to – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

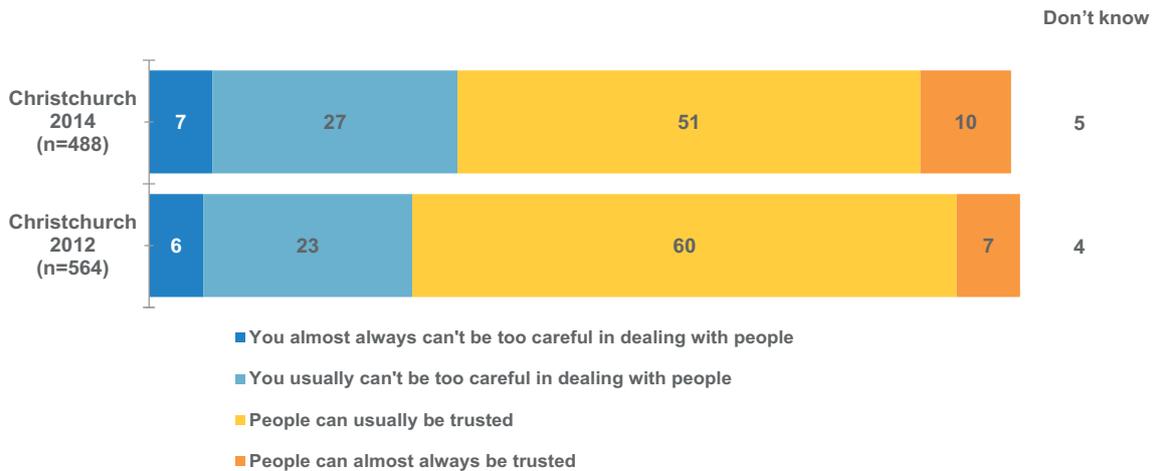
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who indicate that they socialise with groups from work and school (40% in 2012 cf. 47% in 2014).

Chart 23: Feeling of isolation – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

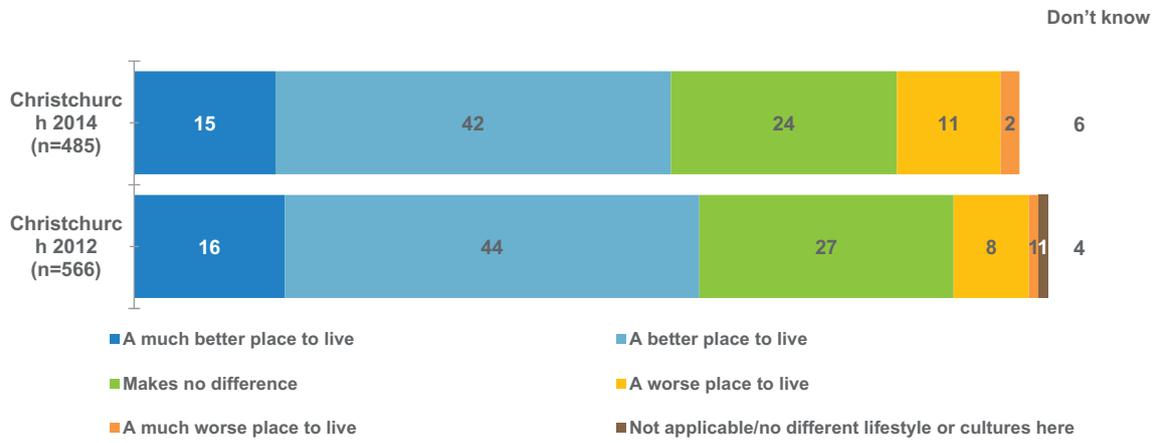
Chart 24: Sense of trust – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

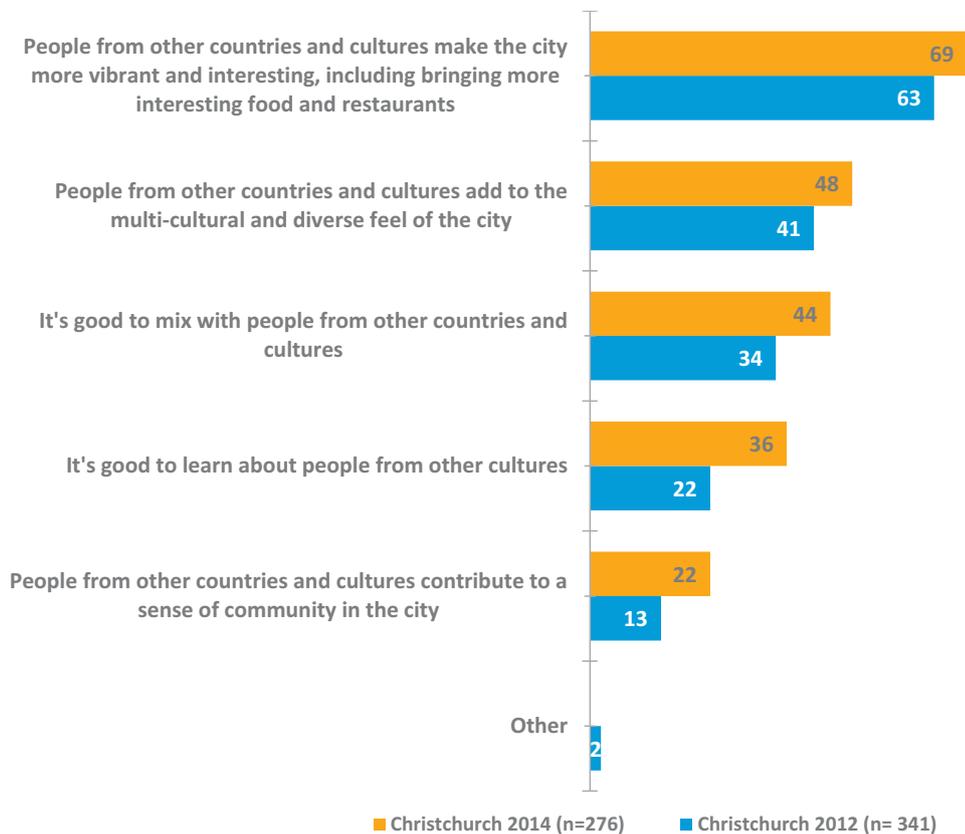
There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who indicate that people can be trusted (*people can usually be trusted or people can almost always be trusted*) (67% in 2012 cf. 61% in 2014).

Chart 25: Impact of cultural diversity– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 26: Most frequently mentioned reasons for positive impact of greater cultural diversity – 2012/2014

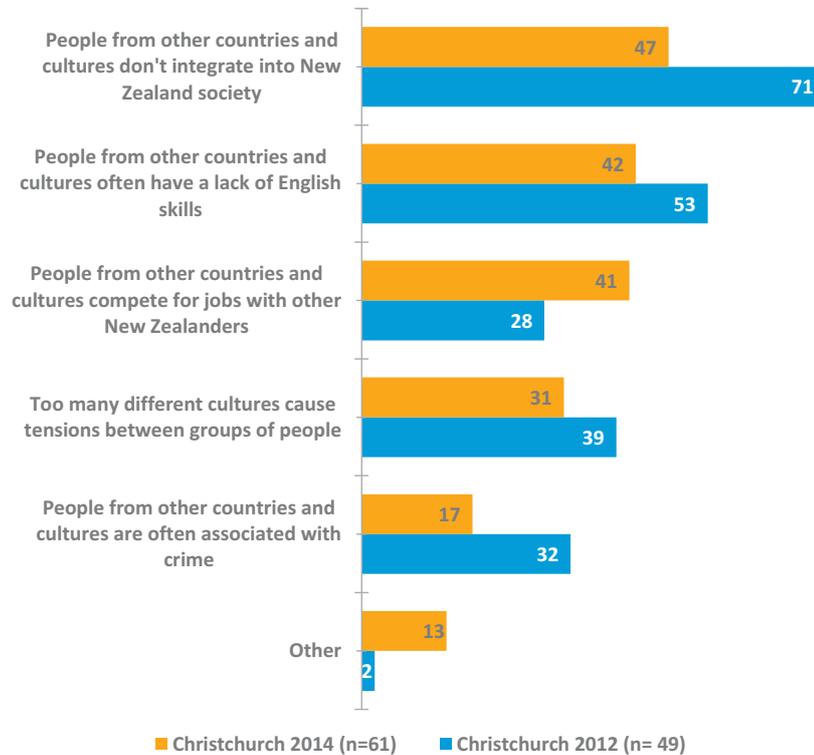


Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures positive (excluding not answered)

There has been a significant increase in the number of respondents indicating that increasing cultural diversity is positive because:

- *it's good to mix with people from other countries and cultures* (34% in 2012 cf. 44% in 2014)
- *it's good to learn about people from other cultures* (22% in 2012 cf. 36% in 2014)
- *people from other countries and cultures contribute to a sense of community in the city* (13% in 2012 cf. 22% in 2014).

**Chart 27: Most frequently mentioned reasons for negative impact of greater cultural diversity – 2012/2014**

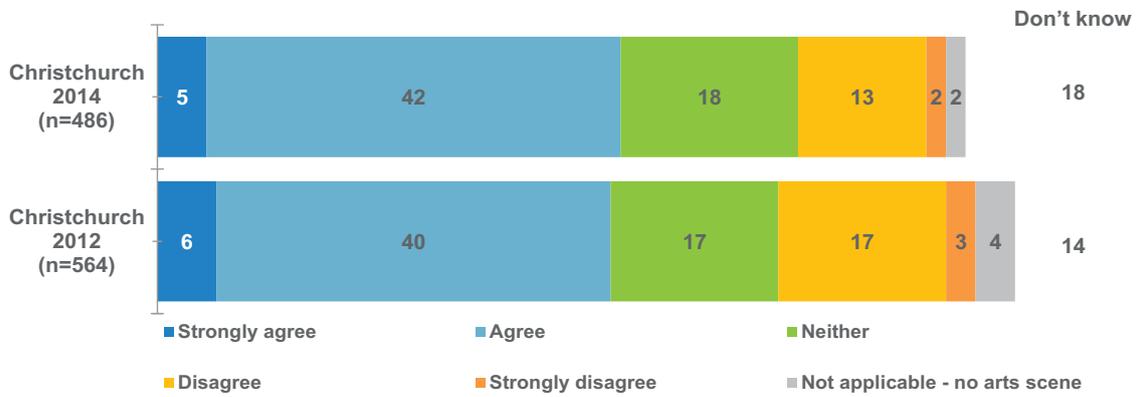


Base: Those who say different lifestyles/cultures negative (excluding not answered)

Of those who have a negative perception of the impact of different cultures and lifestyles in New Zealand, there has been a significant decrease in the number of respondents indicating that increasing cultural diversity is negative because:

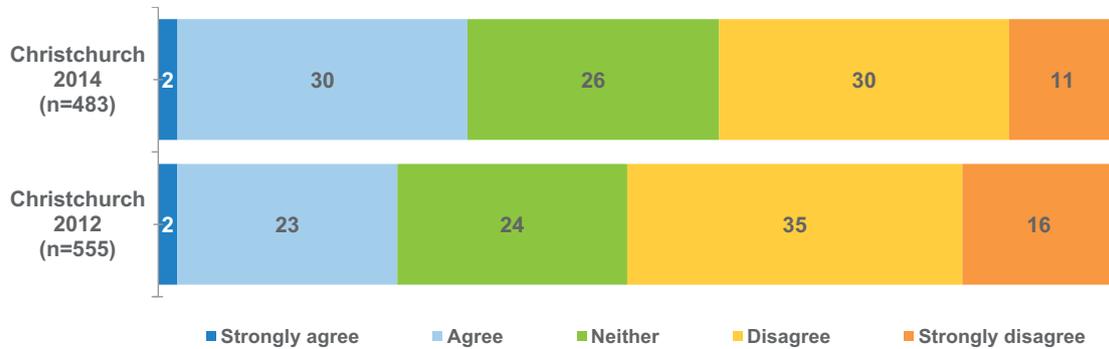
- people from other countries and cultures don't integrate into New Zealand society (71% in 2012 cf. 47% in 2014).

Chart 28: Culturally rich and diverse arts scene – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

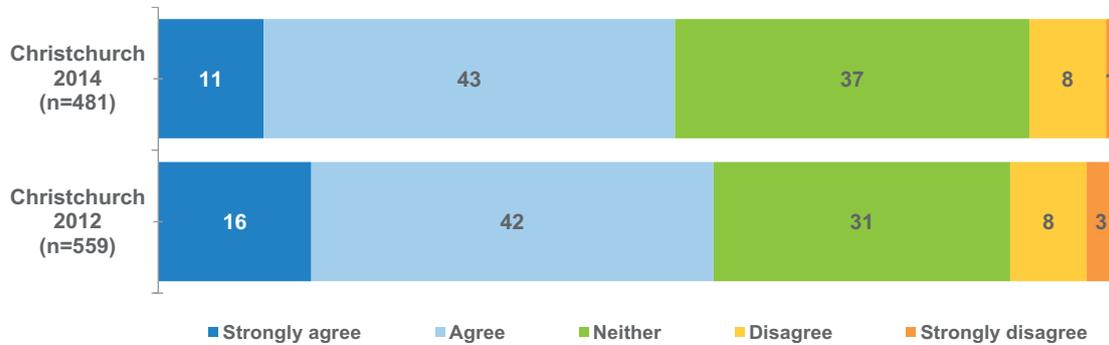
Chart 29: Understanding of Council decision-making process– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

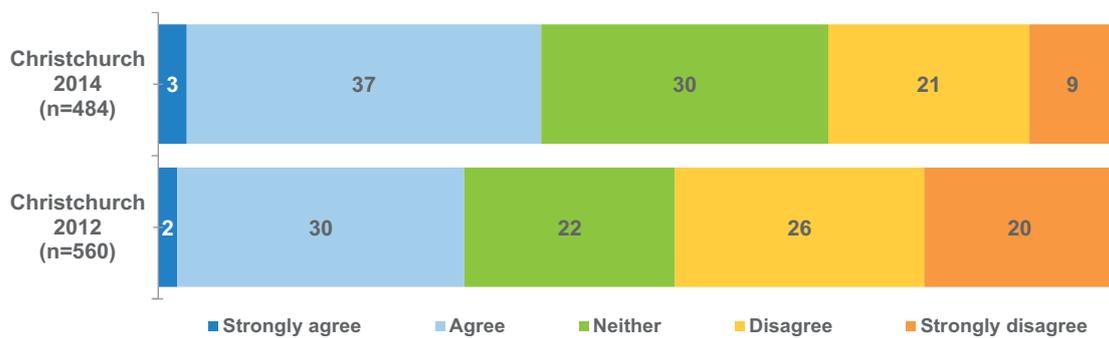
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents agreeing (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have an understanding of the Council’s decision-making process (25% in 2012 cf. 32% in 2014).

Chart 30: Want to have more say in Council decision-making– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

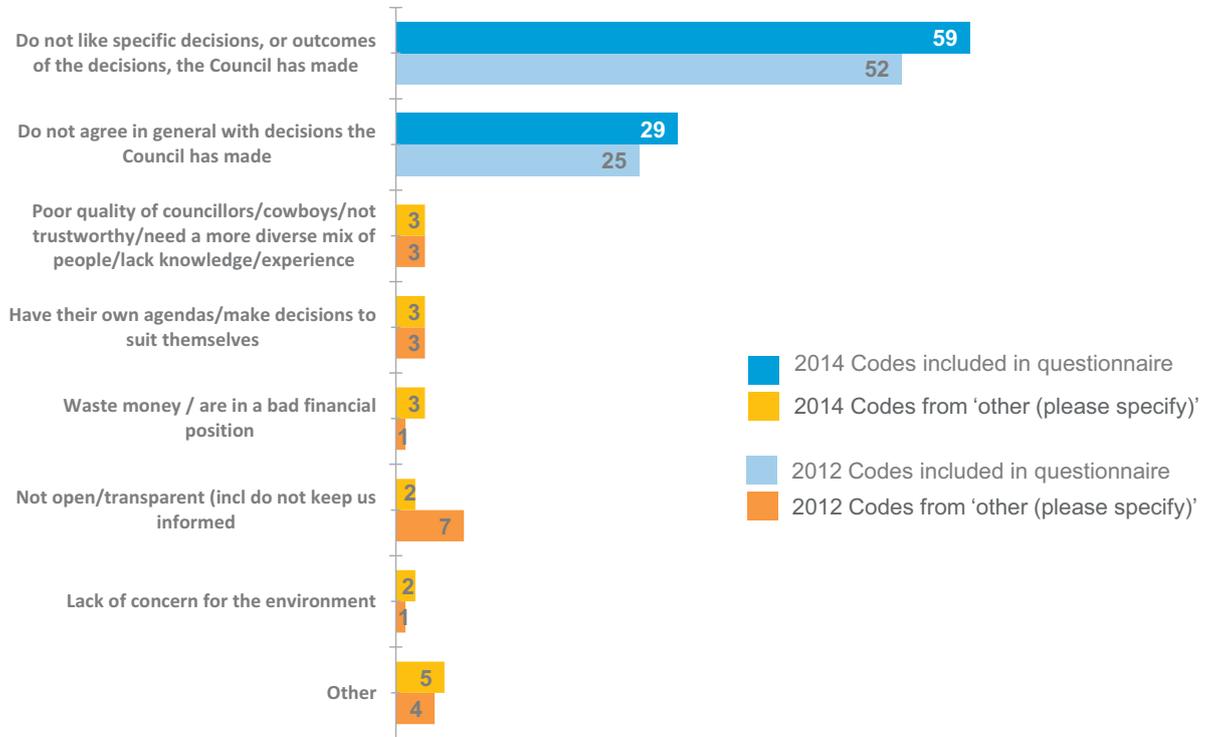
Chart 31: Confidence in Council decision making process– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who agree (*strongly agree* or *agree*) that they have confidence in the Council’s decision-making process (32% in 2012 cf. 40% in 2014).

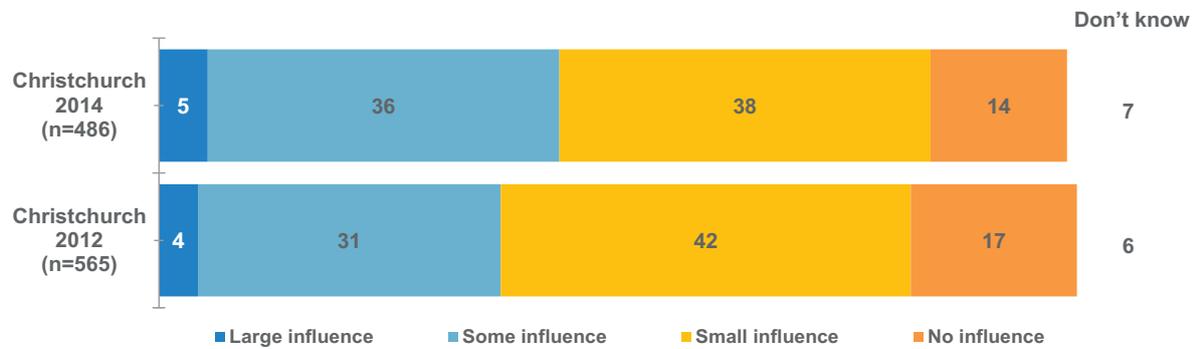
Chart 32: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision-making – 2012/2014



Christchurch 2014 (n=146) Christchurch 2012 (n=252)

Base: Those who do not have confidence in Council decision-making (excluding not answered)

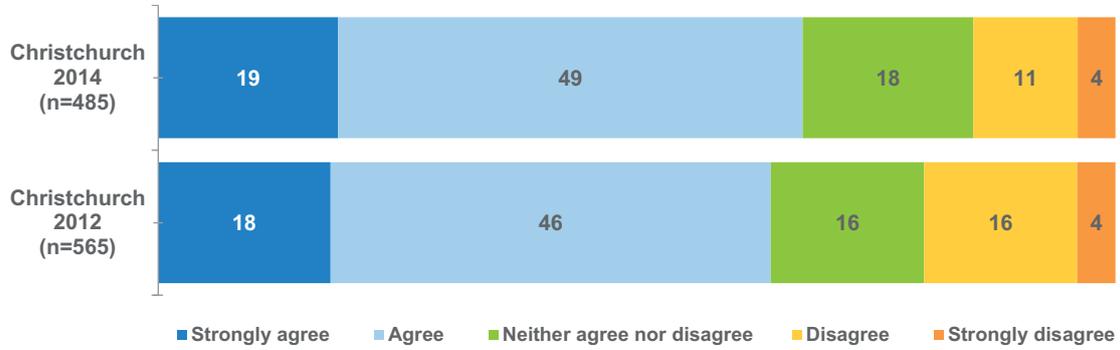
Chart 33: Perception of public's influence on Council decision making – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

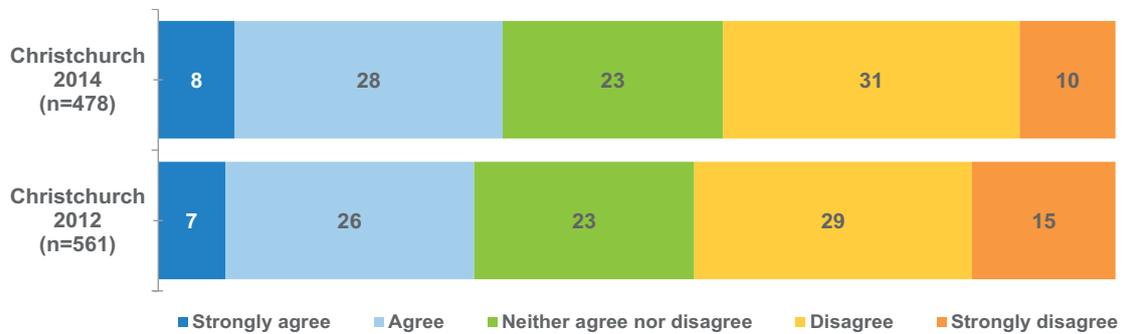
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who consider that the public has a *large influence* or *some influence* on the council's decision-making (35% in 2012 cf. 41% in 2014).

Chart 34: City is a great place to live– 2012/2014



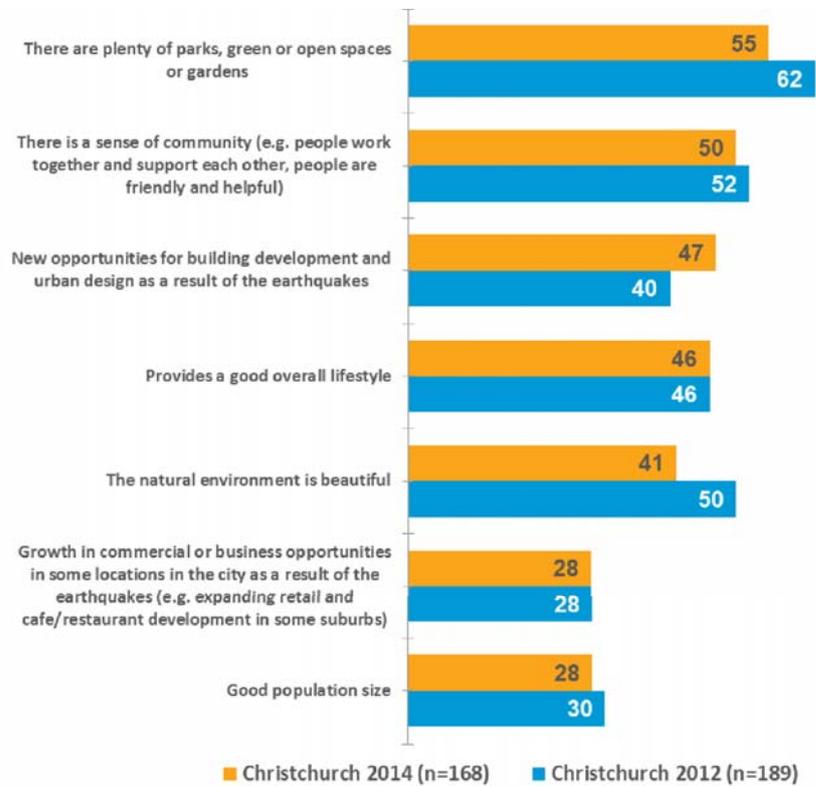
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 35: Pride in city's look and feel



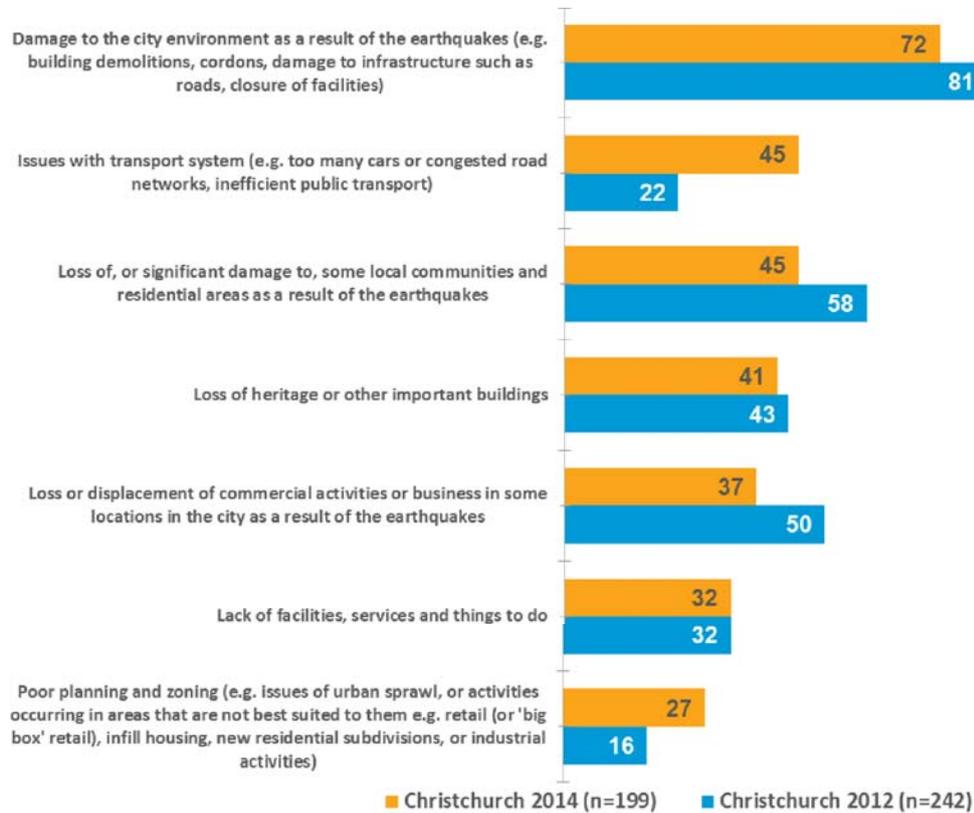
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 36: Most frequently mentioned reasons for pride in the look and feel of the city – 2012/2014



Base: Those who do have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

Chart 37: Most frequently mentioned reasons for lack of pride in the look and feel of the city – 2012/2014



Base: Those who do not have a sense of pride in city (excluding not answered)

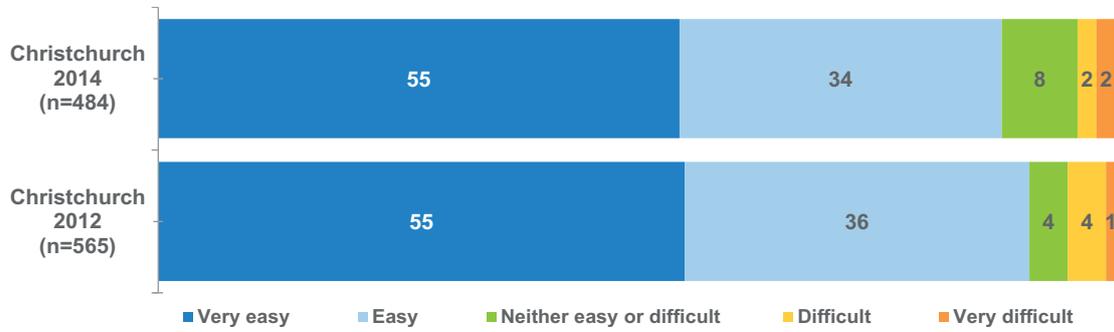
There have been significant increases in the percentage of respondents who do not have a sense of pride in the look and feel of the city because of:

- *issues with the transport system* (22% in 2012 cf. 45% in 2014)
- *poor planning and zoning* (16% in 2012 cf. 27% in 2014).

There have been significant decreases in the percentage of respondents who do not have a sense of pride in the look and feel of the city because of:

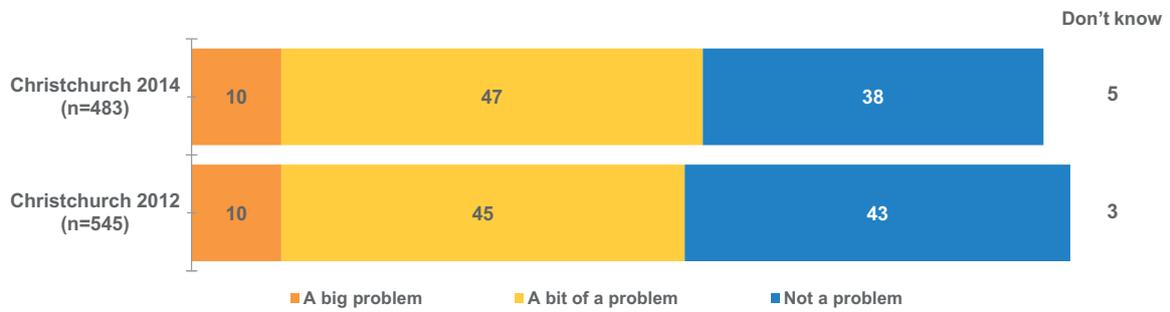
- *damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes* (81% in 2012 cf. 72% in 2014)
- *loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes* (58% in 2012 cf. 45% in 2014)
- *loss or displacement of commercial activities or business as a result of the earthquakes* (50% in 2012 cf. 37% in 2014).

Chart 38: Ease of access to local park or other green space – 2012/2014



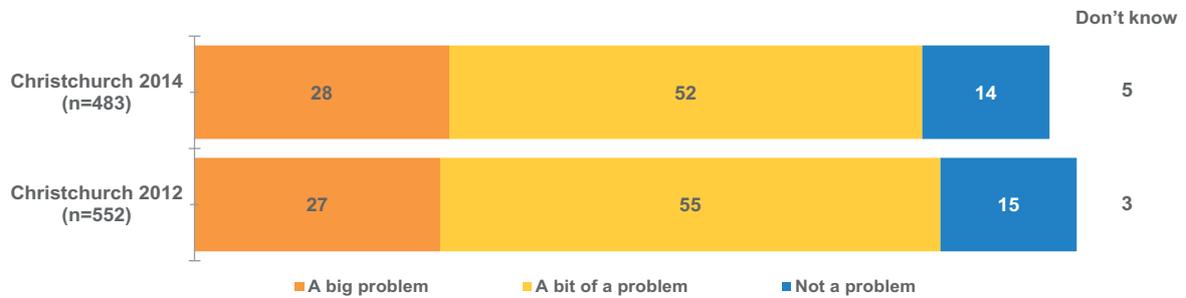
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 39: Rubbish or litter as a problem – 2012/2014



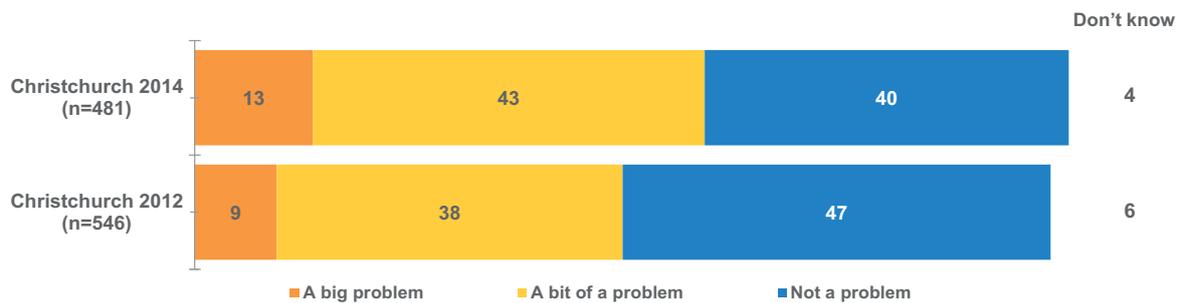
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

**Chart 40: Graffiti as a problem – 2012/2014**



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

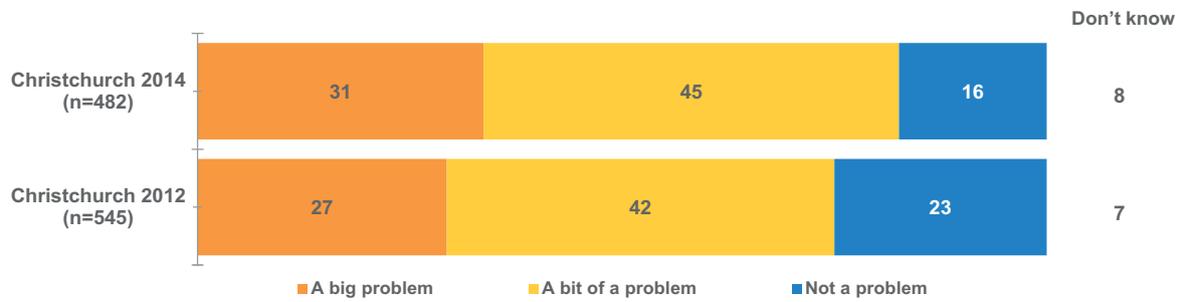
**Chart 41: Air pollution as a problem – 2012/2014**



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who indicate that air pollution is a problem in Christchurch (47% in 2012 cf. 56% in 2014).

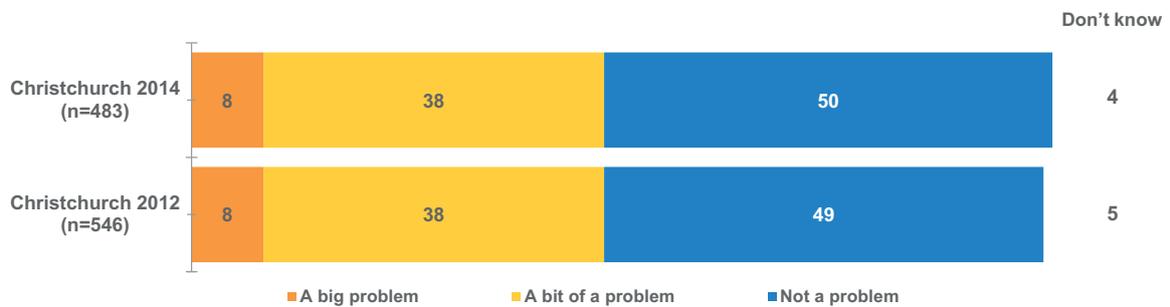
**Chart 42: Water pollution as a problem – 2012/2014**



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

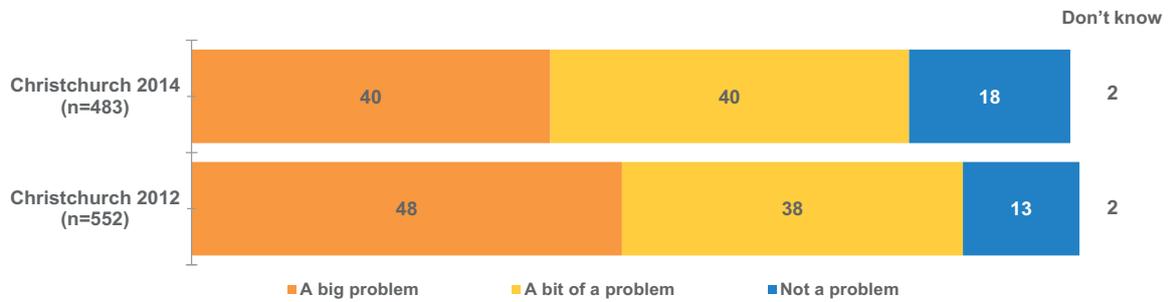
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents indicating that water pollution is a problem in Christchurch (69% in 2012 cf. 76% in 2014).

**Chart 43: Noise pollution as a problem – 2012/2014**



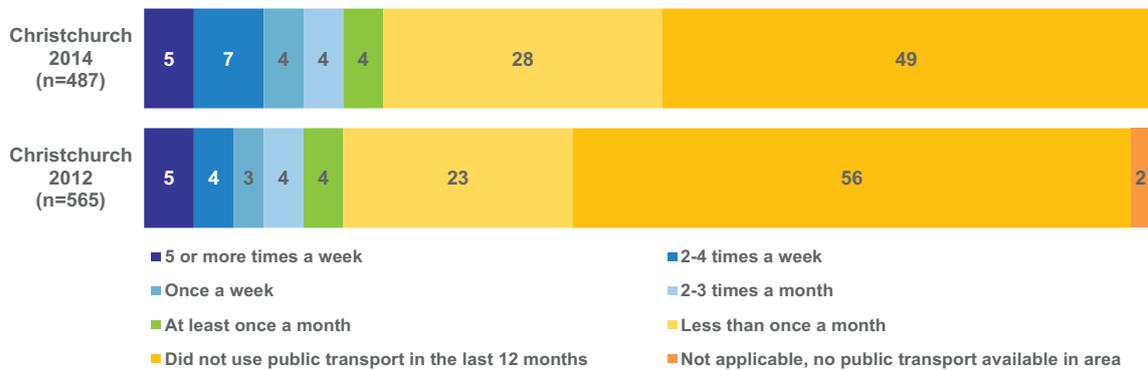
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 44: Continued presence of earthquake rubble as a problem– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

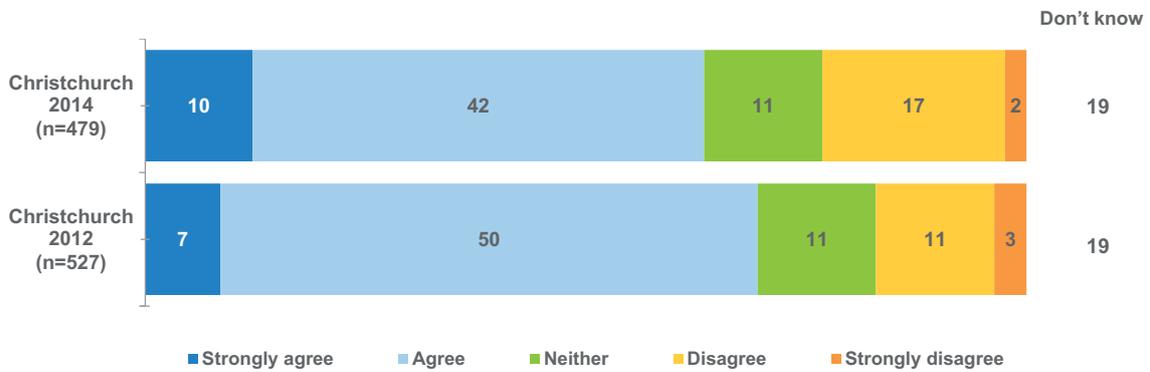
Chart 45: Frequency of use of public transport– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who use public transport less than once a month (58% in 2012 cf. 49% in 2014).

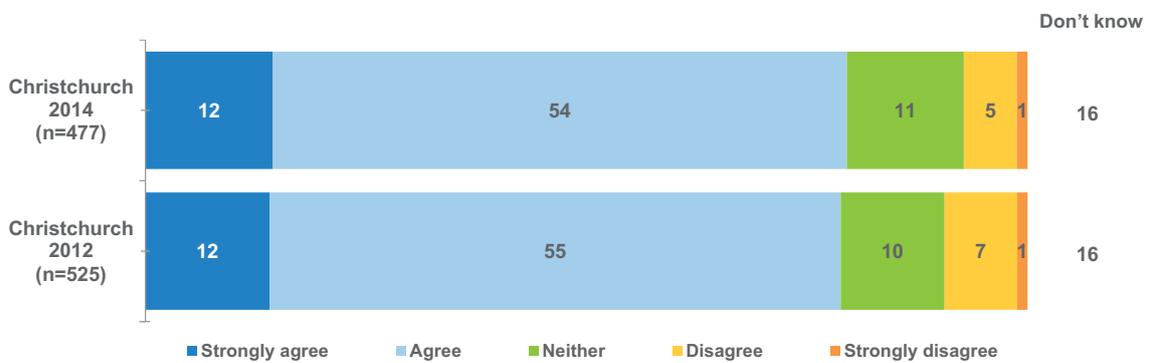
Chart 46: Perception of affordability of public transport – 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

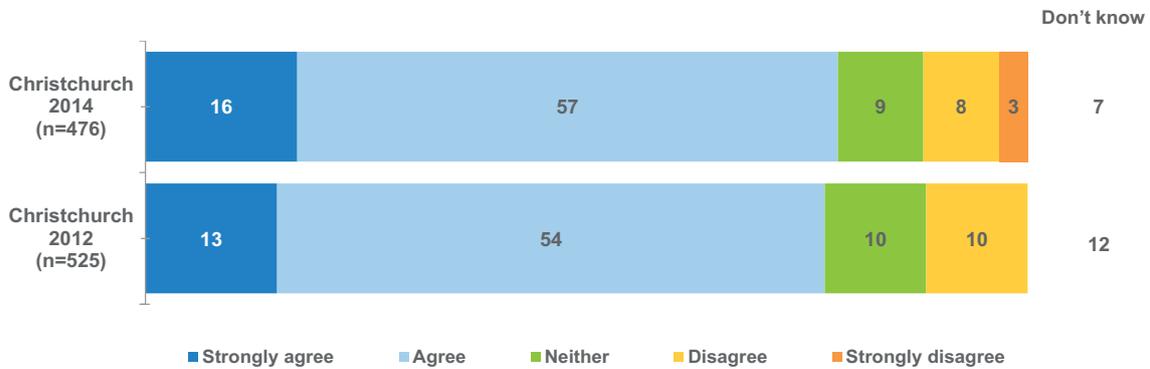
There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents agreeing (*strongly agree or agree*) that public transport is affordable (58% in 2012 cf. 51% in 2014).

Chart 47: Perception of safety of public transport– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

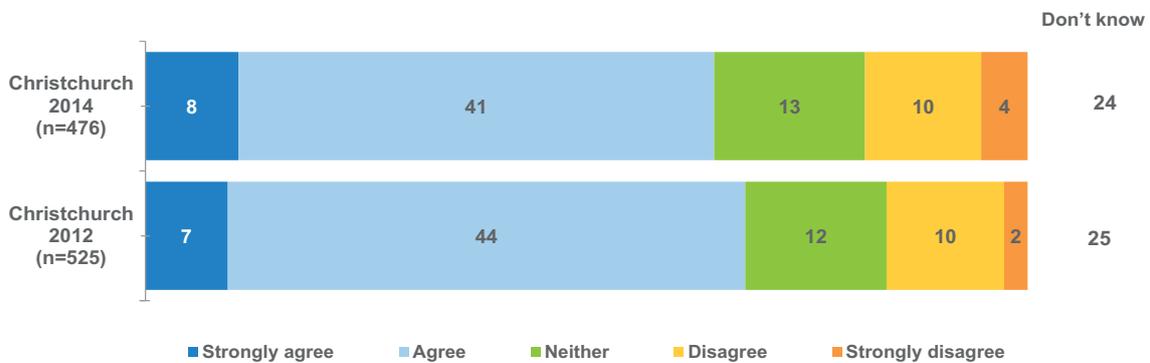
Chart 48: Perception of ease of access to public transport– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

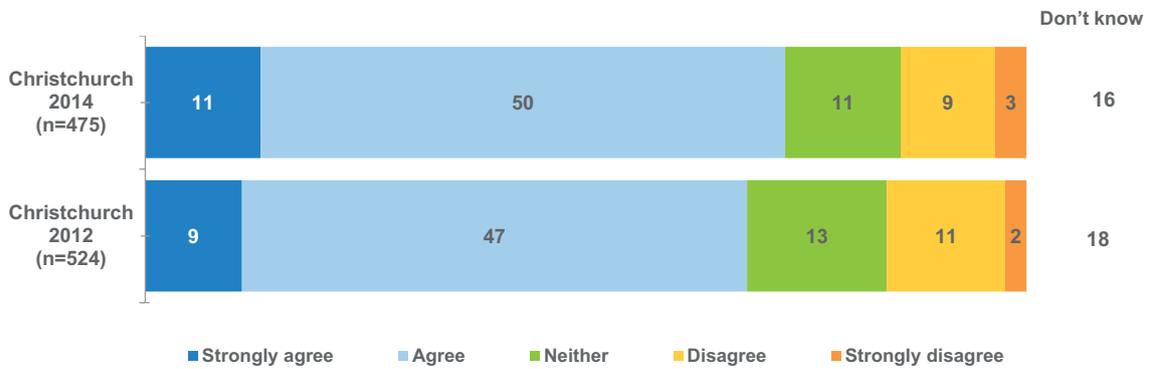
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of respondents who agree (*strongly agree or agree*) that public transport is easy to access (67% in 2012 cf. 73% in 2014).

Chart 49: Perception of reliability of public transport– 2012/2014



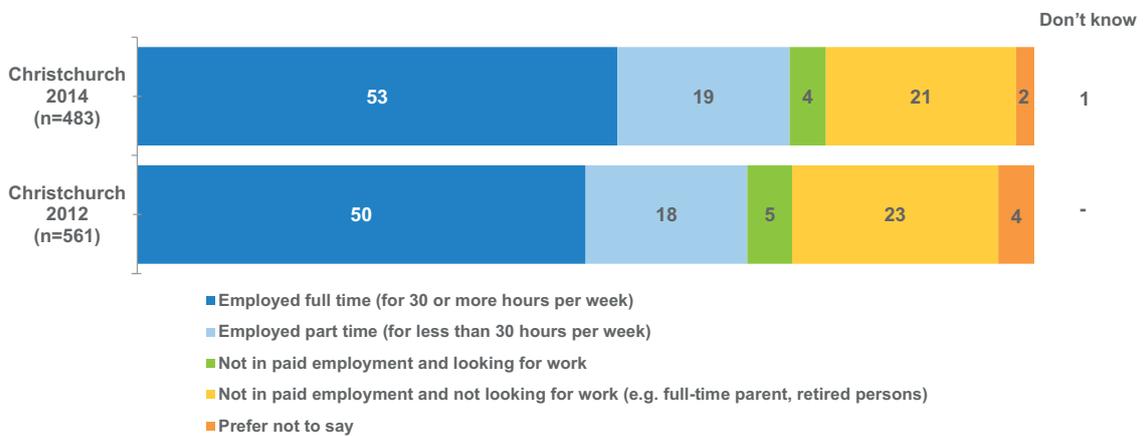
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Chart 50: Perception of frequency of public transport – 2012/2014



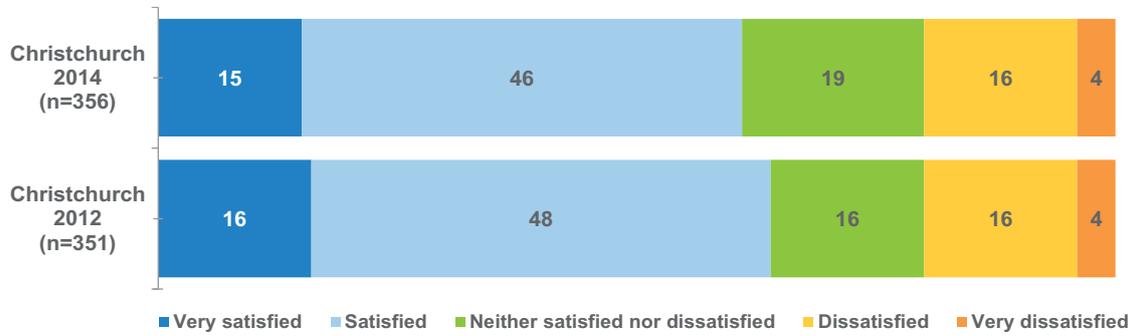
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered and not applicable, no public transport available in area)

Chart 51: Employment status – 2012/2014



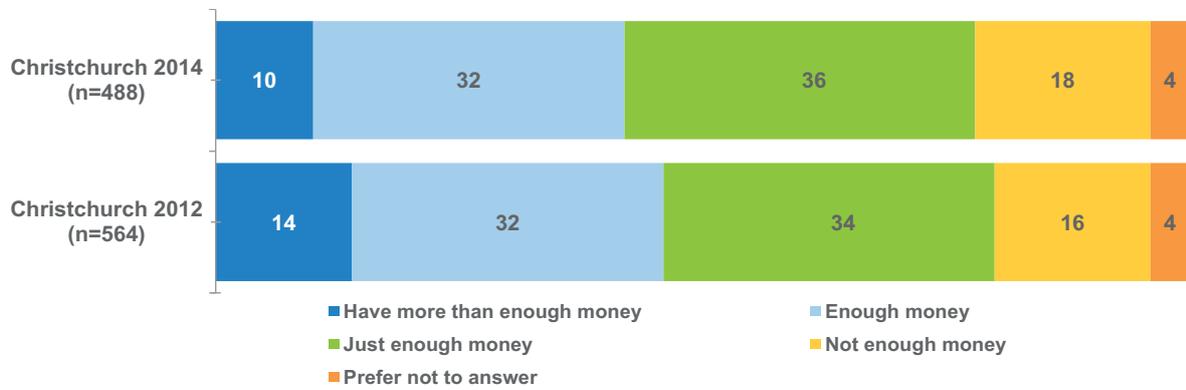
Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

Chart 52: Work/life balance– 2012/2014



Base: Those in paid employment (excluding not answered)

Chart 53: Ability to cover costs of everyday needs– 2012/2014



Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

# APPENDIX II

## SAMPLE PROFILE



## SAMPLE PROFILE

Appendix Table 1: Gender distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=487)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Male	47	49
Female	53	51

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 2: Age distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=488)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
18-24 years	16	14
25-49 years	46	43
50-64 years	23	24
65 years +	15	19

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 3: Ethnicity distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=487)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
European	87	86
Māori	6	6
Pacific	2	2
Asian/Indian	8	9
Other	2	2
Unknown	0	0

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Note: Multiple response question, columns may add to more than 100%



Appendix Table 4: Ward distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=488)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Shirley-Papanui Ward	16	17
Fendalton-Waimairi Ward	15	16
Burwood-Pegasus Ward	13	14
Riccarton-Wigram Ward	21	20
Hagley-Ferrymead Ward	14	15
Spreydon-Heathcote Ward	17	16
Banks Peninsula Ward	3	2

Base: All respondents

Appendix Table 5: Pacific ethnic distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=12)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Samoan	83	82
Cook Islands	17	18
Tongan	-	-
Niuean	-	-
Other Pacific	-	-

Base: Those who identified themselves as Pacific

Appendix Table 6: Asian / Indian ethnic distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=40)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Chinese	58	57
Indian	8	7
Other Asian	38	36

Base: Those who identified themselves as Asian / Indian

Appendix Table 7: Distribution by number of people per household (%)

Christchurch City (n=486)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
One	10	11
Two	34	35
Three	20	19
Four	22	21
Five	8	8
Six or more	6	6

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 8: House ownership distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=487)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
You own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	21	21
You own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	16	18
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	13	12
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	7	8
A family trust owns this house/flat/apartment	7	7
Parents or other family members own this house/flat/apartment	13	12
A private landlord who is NOT related to you owns this house/flat/apartment	19	18
A local authority or city Council owns this house/flat/apartment	1	1
Housing New Zealand own this house/flat/apartment	2	2
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	-	-
Don't know	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 9: Personal annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=483)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	4	4
Less than \$10,000	6	5
\$10,001 - \$20,000	11	12
\$20,001 - \$30,000	13	13
\$30,001 - \$40,000	9	9
\$40,001 - \$60,000	18	18
\$60,001 – or more	24	24
Unknown	14	14

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 10: Household annual pre-tax income distribution (%)

Christchurch City (n=474)		
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	-	-
No income	1	1
Less than \$10,000	1	1
\$10,001 - \$20,000	4	5
\$20,001 - \$30,000	6	6
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3	3
\$40,001 - \$60,000	10	11
\$60,001 - \$80,000	13	13
\$80,001 - \$100,000	15	14
\$100,001 - \$150,000	16	15
More than \$150,001	8	8
Unknown	23	23

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 11: Employment status distribution (%)

	Christchurch City (n=483)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	54	53
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	20	19
Not in paid employment and looking for work	4	4
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full time parent, retired persons)	19	21
Prefer not to say	2	2
Don't know	1	1

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 12: Highest education qualification distribution (%)

	Christchurch City (n=479)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than school certificate or less than 80 credits for NCEA Level 1 (no formal qualifications)	14	16
School certificate or NCEA Level 1	4	4
Sixth form certificate or NCEA Level 2	5	5
Higher School certificate/higher leaving certificate	3	3
National certificate/NZQA	6	6
University entrance from bursary exam	3	3
NZ A or B Bursary or NCEA Level 3	5	4
University Scholarship or NCEA Level 4	1	1
Overseas School Qualifications	4	4
Trade Certificate	10	10
National Diploma	7	7
Teaching or nursing certificate/diploma	4	5
Bachelors degree	18	17
Postgraduate degree (Honours, Masters, PhD)	9	9
Postgraduate Diploma	5	5
Other (please specify)	1	1
Don't know	-	-

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 13: Distribution by time spent living in current area (%)

	Christchurch City (n=477)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	1	1
1 year to just under 2 years	2	2
2 years to just under 5 years	5	6
5 years to just under 10 years	12	12
10 years or more	78	79

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 14: Distribution by time spent living in New Zealand (%)

	Christchurch City (n=111)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Less than 1 year	1	1
1 year to just under 2 years	1	1
2 years to just under 5 years	8	8
5 years to just under 10 years	31	30
10 years or more	59	60

Base: Those who were not born in New Zealand (excluding not answered)

Appendix Table 15: City Centres (%)

	Christchurch City (n=488)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Riccarton	23	22
CBD/Cashel Mall/St/ Cathedral Sq (container mall/pop up mall)	15	14
Papanui incl. Northlands	11	12
Shirley incl. Palms/Palms Shopping Centre	9	10
CBD/ Central city N/S	5	5
Barrington	5	5
Hornby	5	5
Eastgate	5	4
Westfield Mall/ Shopping Centre NFI	4	4
New Brighton	2	2
Avonhead	1	1
Burnside	0	-
Other	26	26
None/no specific area	3	3
Don't know	3	4

Base: All respondents (excluding not answered)

# APPENDIX III

## RESPONSE TO OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS



Throughout the report, responses to open ended questions have shown codes with 2% or 5% or more respondents only. This section of the Appendix shows all responses for each of the open ended questions.

### Appendix 3 Chart 1: Social networks and groups belonging to (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=484)	Shirley-Papanui (n=78)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=72)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=65)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=102)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=70)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=83)	Banks Peninsula (n=14*)
Online network through websites such as Facebook / Twitter, online gaming communities and forums	49	53	43	66	48	38	47	76
People from work or school	47	43	57	39	50	38	50	62
A hobby or interest group	28	22	29	22	30	36	33	16
A sports club	26	22	30	33	26	24	24	21
A church or spiritual group	18	15	22	18	22	16	10	33
A community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions	12	10	12	16	10	11	11	17
Friends	2	0	2	2	3	2	5	7
Family	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Gym/walking group	1	2	0	2	2	3	0	0
Age specific group eg senior citizens or children's	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	0
Ethnic/cultural group	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Other social network or group	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None of the above	15	25	10	11	14	14	17	0

Base: All Respondents (excluding not answered)

\*Caution small base sizes

Appendix 3 Chart 2: Reasons for lack of confidence in Council decision making (%)

	Christchurch Total (n=146)	Shirley-Papanui (n=17*)	Fendalton-Waimairi (n=15*)	Burwood-Pegasus (n=23*)	Riccarton-Wigram (n=30)	Hagley-Ferrymead (n=29*)	Spreydon-Heathcote (n=28*)	Banks Peninsula (n=4*)
Do not like specific decisions, or outcomes of the decisions, the council has made	59	59	56	66	59	67	53	25
Do not agree in general with decisions the council has made	29	30	38	21	39	12	31	75
Have their own agendas/make decisions to suit themselves	3	0	0	13	0	0	4	0
Waste money / are in a bad financial position	3	0	0	0	3	7	4	0
Poor quality of councillors/cowboys/not trustworthy/need a more diverse mix of people/lack knowledge/experience	3	6	7	5	0	0	3	0
Not open/transparent (incl do not keep us informed)	2	0	0	5	2	3	0	0
Lack of concern for the environment	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Indecisive/slow to act/make decisions	1	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
Nothing has been done / no changes made/still lack services (incl not addressing crime problem)	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Too political/in fighting	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Not looking after all areas/suburbs/too much emphasis on central area	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Make short term (popular) decisions with disregard to available services/current infrastructure/ not forward thinking	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Lack fairness/ are biased in decision making/influenced by big business/lobbyists	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other	5	12	0	0	2	6	8	0
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0

# APPENDIX IV

# 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 few years have been particularly difficult for a number of New Zealanders, due to events such as earthquakes, storms and the ongoing impact of the 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.

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

## The city/area you live in

**Q1** Do you currently live in Christchurch?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1	→	<b>Go to Q2</b>
No	2	↓	

**This questionnaire is for Christchurch residents. You can still enter the prize draw by filling in your details at [Q53](#) and returning your survey in the pre-paid envelope.**

**Q2** And how many years have you lived in Christchurch?

Please circle **one** answer

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

**Q3** How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
*"I feel a sense of pride in the way Christchurch 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 disagree that you feel a sense of pride in the way your city 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 Christchurch 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
Damage to the city environment as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. building demolitions, cordons, damage to infrastructure such as roads, closure of facilities)	16
Loss of, or significant damage to, some local communities and residential areas as a result of the earthquakes	17
Loss or displacement of commercial activities or business in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes	18
Other (please specify) _____	19

Now please go to Q6

If you agree that you feel a sense of pride in the way your city looks and feels please answer Q5

**Q5** Please read through the whole list below before selecting your main reason, or reasons, for feeling a sense of pride in the way Christchurch 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
Growth in commercial or business opportunities in some locations in the city as a result of the earthquakes (e.g. expanding retail and café / restaurant development in some suburbs)	15
New opportunities for building development and urban design as a result of the earthquakes	16
Other (please specify) _____	17

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?

*"Christchurch 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

Q8

This question is about the house, townhouse or apartment in which you currently live. How much do you agree or disagree that:

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Your housing costs are affordable. <i>By housing costs we mean things like your rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
The type of house or apartment that you live in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6
The general area or neighbourhood your house or apartment is in suits your needs and the needs of others in your household	1	2	3	4	5	6

### Crime and safety

Q9

Now thinking about issues of crime and safety, in general how safe or unsafe do you feel in the following situations...

*When it says city centre please think about the main business / shopping location that you currently use.*

Please circle **one** answer for each situation

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

Q10

Which area do you regard as your 'city centre'?

*Please think about the main business / shopping location that you currently use.*

---

Q11

To what extent has each of the following been a problem in Christchurch over the past 12 months?

Please circle **one** answer for each problem

	A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Rubbish or litter lying on the streets (this excludes any earthquake related building rubble and damage)	1	2	3	4
Graffiti or tagging	1	2	3	4
Vandalism, other than graffiti or tagging including broken windows in shops and public buildings	1	2	3	4
Car theft, damage to cars or theft from cars	1	2	3	4
Dangerous driving including drink driving and speeding	1	2	3	4
People you feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance	1	2	3	4
Air pollution	1	2	3	4
Water pollution including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea	1	2	3	4
Noise pollution	1	2	3	4
Alcohol or drug problems or anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol	1	2	3	4
People begging on the street	1	2	3	4
Continued presence of earthquake related building rubble and general damage	1	2	3	4

## Transport

Q12

What is the main form of transport you use for your daily activities such as work, study and shopping?

Please circle the **main** form(s) of transport that you use

Bus / cable car	1
Train	2
Ferry	3
Taxi	4
Car / van	5
Motorbike or scooter	6
Walking	7
Bicycle	8
Other (please specify) _____	9

Q13

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

Q14

Over the past 12 months, how often did you use **private** transport?

*For private transport, please include cars/vans, motorbike/scooter, taxis, cycles.*

*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
Have not used private transport in the past 12 months	7

Q15

Thinking about public transport in your local area, based on your experiences or perceptions, do you agree or disagree with the following:

Public transport is...

Please circle **one** answer for each aspect

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Affordable	1	2	3	4	5	6
Safe	1	2	3	4	5	6
Easy to get to	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequent (comes often)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reliable (comes when it says it will)	1	2	3	4	5	6

- Q16** Please indicate the forms of transport you associate with each of the following statements.  
*There are no right or wrong answers - we are interested only in your opinion.*  
*For each aspect, you can select as many forms of transport as you like.*

	Bus	Train	Ferry	Car / van	Motorbike / scooter	Walking	Bicycle
Affordable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Safe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Easy to get to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reliable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Takes an acceptable amount of time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### Council decision making

- Q17** Thinking about your City Council. How would you rate each of the following:

Please circle **one** answer for each statement

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree
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	1	2	3	4	5

Please answer Q18

Go to Q19

**If you 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' that you have confidence in your City Council's decision making, please answer Q18**

- Q18** 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 <b>general</b> with decisions the Council has made	1
Do not like <b>specific</b> decisions or outcomes of the decisions the Council has made	2
Other (please specify) _____	3

### Everyone to answer

- Q19** Overall, how much influence do you feel the public has on the decisions the Council makes?  
Would you say the public has...

Please circle **one** answer

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

### Aspects of your life and your lifestyle

- Q20** Which of the following best describes your current employment status?  
*Employed means you undertake work for pay, profit or other income, or do any work in a family business without pay.*

Please circle  
**one** answer

Employed full time (for 30 or more hours per week)	1	→	Go to Q21
Employed part time (for less than 30 hours per week)	2		
Not in paid employment and looking for work	3		
Not in paid employment and not looking for work (e.g. full-time parent, retired person)	4	→	Go to Q22
Prefer not to say	5		

### If you are in part time or full time employment, please answer Q21

- Q21** 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  
**one** answer

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

- Q22** In general how would you rate your health?

Please circle  
**one** answer

Poor	1
Fair	2
Good	3
Very good	4
Excellent	5

Q23

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

Q24

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	5

Q25

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 Q26



Go to Q27

If you disagree that you feel a sense of community please answer Q26

Q26

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 main 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 the neighbourhood who have recently arrived and I don't know them that well or at all	9
I am new to the neighbourhood and haven't got to know people yet	10
Other (please specify) _____	11

Q27

In the last 12 months, which, if any, of the following types of contact have you had with people in your neighbourhood?

Please circle one answer for each statement

	Yes	No	Can't remember
Negative contact where there's outright tension or disagreement	1	2	3
Some negative contact such as not getting on with them	1	2	3
Some positive contact such as a nod or saying hello	1	2	3
Positive contact such as a visit, or asking each other for small favours	1	2	3
Strong positive contact such as support / close friendship (e.g. having BBQs or drinks together)	1	2	3

Q28

Which of the following statements about trust do you agree with the most?

Please circle one 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	5

**Q29** 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 **all** 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)	7
_____	
None of the above	8

**Q30** 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

**Q31** 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	3

**Q32** 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

Q33

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

Q34

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

Q35

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement?  
*"Christchurch 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	6
Don't know	7

Q36

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 Christchurch ...

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 Q39
A better place to live	4 →	Go to Q38
A much better place to live	5 →	Go to Q38
Not applicable, there are no different lifestyles or cultures here	6 →	Go to Q39
Don't know	7 →	Go to Q39

If you answered a 'worse' or 'much worse place to live' in Q36, please answer Q37

Q37

Why is it a worse place to live?

**Please read through the whole list below** before circling the main reason, or reasons

Please circle your **main** 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) _____	6

If you answered a 'better' or 'much better place to live' in Q36, please answer Q38

Q38

Why is it a better place to live?

**Please read through the whole list below** before circling your main reason, or reasons

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) _____	6

## Overall quality of life

**Q39** Would you say that your overall quality of life is...

Please circle **one** answer

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

**Q40** And why did you describe your overall quality of life in this way?

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**Q41** And compared to 12 months ago, would you say your quality of life has...

Please circle **one** answer

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

→ Go to Q43

**Q42** What, if anything, has happened in the last 12 months to affect your quality of life?

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## 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.

**Q43** 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
Prefer not to say	9
Other (please specify)	10
_____	
Don't know	11

**Q44** In which of the following age groups do you belong?

Please circle **one** answer

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

**Q45** Are you?

Please circle **one** answer

Male	1
Female	2

**Q46** Were you born in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

Yes	1	→ Go to Q48
No	2	

**Q47** How many years have you lived in New Zealand?

Please circle **one** answer

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

**Q48** 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.

Q49

Who owns the residence you live in?*Residence means a house, flat or apartment.*Please circle **one** answer

You own this house/flat/apartment with a mortgage	1
You own this house/flat/apartment without a mortgage	2
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people WITH A MORTGAGE	3
You jointly own this house/flat/apartment with other people WITHOUT A MORTGAGE	4
A family trust owns this house/flat/apartment	5
Parents/other family members or partner own this house/flat/apartment	6
A private landlord who is NOT related to you owns this house/flat/apartment	7
A local authority or city council owns this house/flat/apartment	8
Housing New Zealand owns this house/flat/apartment	9
Other State landlord (such as Department of Conservation, Ministry of Education)	10
Don't know	11

Q50

What is the highest qualification that you have completed that took longer than three months to finish?

Please circle **one** answer

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)_____	16

**Q51**

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	13

**Q52**

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	17

**Q53**

Please fill in your contact details below so that we are able to contact you if you are the winner of one of the three iPad Minis or if we have any questions about your questionnaire (e.g. if we can't read your response).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**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 400 160 toll free.

#### Quality of Life 2014 – Prize Draw Terms and Conditions of Entry

1. Information on how to enter the promotion forms part of these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Entry into the promotion is deemed acceptance of the following terms and conditions.
2. The promotion commences on 11 June 2014 and closes on 16 July 2014 ("Promotional Period").
3. To enter Eligible Respondents must complete and submit the Quality of Life Survey within the Promotional Period by:
  - a. filling out the online survey at [www.acnonline.com/qualityoflife](http://www.acnonline.com/qualityoflife) (using your personalised username and password, provided in the letter sent to you informing you of the survey) including your contact details, or
  - b. returning a completed hard copy of the survey (if this has been provided) with your contact details to the Promoter.
4. Entry is only open to "Eligible Respondents", being individuals who: (i) are residents of New Zealand aged 18 years or older; and (ii) are not employees of the Promoter or the Quality of Life Survey Team; and (iii) are not a spouse, de facto partner, parent, child, sibling (whether natural or by adoption) or household member of such an employee; and (iv) are not professionally connected with the promotion.
5. Each completed survey with accompanying contact details, submitted in accordance with paragraph 3, above, will automatically receive one entry into the prize draw. There is a limit of one entry per Eligible Respondent.
6. The Promoter reserves the right, at any time, to verify the validity of the entry and Eligible Respondent (including a respondent's identity, age and place of residence) and to disqualify any respondent who submits a response that is not in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Entry. Failure by the Promoter to enforce any of its rights at any stage does not constitute a waiver of those rights.
7. The prize draw will take place on 4 August 2014. The winners will be notified within 10 working days of the draw by telephone or email.
8. The first three (3) valid entries drawn at random will each win a 16GB mini iPad (WiFi model). The winners are responsible for any tax associated with the prize.
9. The prize is not transferable or exchangeable. No responsibility is accepted for late, lost, misdirected or illegible entries.
10. The Promoter's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
11. If after 10 working days following the Promoter attempting to contact a winner at the contact details provided the Promoter has been unable to make contact with the winner, that winner will automatically forfeit the prize, and the Promoter will randomly select one further entry who will be contacted by the Promoter by telephone or email and will be the winner of the prize.
12. The winner permits the Quality of Life Survey Team, the Promoter and their affiliates to use the winner's name and biographical information for advertising and promotional purposes, without any compensation.
13. All personal details of the respondents will be stored securely at the office of the Promoter and used to operate and administer the prize draw or to contact the respondent, if necessary, to clarify responses to questions in any hard copy of the survey. A request to access, update or correct any personal information should be directed to the Promoter.
14. The Promoter is ACNielsen (NZ) ULC, L8 150 Willis Street, Te Aro, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand. Phone +64 9 970 6700.
15. The Promoter reserves the right to amend or modify these Terms and Conditions of Entry at any time.
16. The Promoter will not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever which is suffered (including but not limited to indirect or consequential loss) or sustained as a consequence of participation in the promotion or as a consequence of the use and enjoyment of the prize.
17. The promotion is governed by New Zealand law and all respondents agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of New Zealand with respect to any claim or matter arising out of or in connection with this promotion.