

PERCEPTIONS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHRISTCHURCH 2008 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY RESULTS

A SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS



Engaging our communities



Community Outcomes Monitoring Series
Monitoring and Research Team
Strategy and Planning Group
April 2009

More Information

For more information about the Quality of Life Survey results or methodology, please see the Quality of Life Project website (www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz); the Christchurch City Council's Community Outcomes Monitoring Programme (www.ccc.govt.nz/LTCCP/communityoutcomes/monitoring); or contact:

Kath Jamieson
Principal Research Adviser
Team Leader, Monitoring and Research
Strategy and Planning Group
DDI 941 8885
kath.jamieson@ccc.govt.nz

Executive Summary

The 2008 Quality of Life Survey provides insight into how Christchurch residents feel about their well being. The survey is part of the 12 cities Quality of Life Project which looks at well being issues across some of New Zealand's larger metropolitan areas. Quality of Life Surveys are undertaken every two years, with the first conducted in 2002.

The Quality of Life Survey forms part of Christchurch City Council's approach to engaging our communities in dialogue about a range of issues that impact on resident well being. The information we collect through initiatives such as this gives us insight into how Christchurch is faring in relation to our 2006/2012 LTCCP community outcomes. It also helps us identify issues we and/or our partners might need to focus on through our 2009/2019 LTCCP and through partner agency strategic plans to ensure we continue to make progress toward achieving the city's outcomes.

COMPARING RESULTS: 2008 VERSUS 2006; CHRISTCHURCH VERSUS 12 CITIES

	Measure	Christchurch Trend 2006 – 2008		Christchurch versus 12 cities average 2008	
		✓ Increase	✗ Decrease – Remained the same	✓ Higher	✗ Lower – The same
Quality of Life	Overall quality of life	✓	93% say it is very good or good, up slightly from 91% in 2006	—	ChCh: 93%; 12 cities: 92%
A Safe City	Perceptions of safety – walking alone in neighbourhood	✗	2008: 58% feel very safe or fairly safe, down slightly from 61% in 2006	—	ChCh: 58%; 12 cities: 59%
	Perceptions of safety – city centre after dark	✗	32% feel very safe or fairly safe, down from 37% in 2006 Reasons people feel unsafe in the city centre after dark: media portrayal of crime / crime rates increasing (40%); presence of dangerous people (36%)	✗	ChCh: 32%; 12 cities: 49%
	City issues causing problems: Dangerous driving	✗	80% see it as a problem, up from 76% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 80%; 12 cities: 73%
	City issues causing problems: Car theft and damage	✗	71% see it as a problem, up from 64% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 71%; 12 cities: 62%
	City issues causing problems: Vandalism	✗	61% see it as a problem, up from 58% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 61%; 12 cities: 53%
	City issues causing problems: People perceived as dangerous	✗	57% see it as a problem, up from 52% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 57%; 12 cities: 50%
A City of Inclusive & Diverse Communities	Feeling of sense of community with others in local neighbourhood	✗	49% feel sense of community, down from 52% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 49%; 12 cities: 54%
	Loneliness and isolation	✓	87% say rarely or never lonely or isolated, up from 81% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 87%; 12 cities: 83%
	Trust in others	✓	80% trust others to varying degrees, up from 76% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 80%; 12 cities: 77%
	Impact of ethnic diversity on city	✓	63% say makes city a better place to live, up from 60% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 63%; 12 cities: 59%
A Well Governed City	Understanding of Council decision making	✗	32% say they understand, down slightly from 35% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 32%; 12 cities: 34%
	Having a say in Council decision making	✓	47% want more of a say, down slightly from 50% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 47%; 12 cities: 49%
	Confidence Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of the city	✗	41% have confidence, down from 46% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 41%; 12 cities: 44%
	Influence on Council decision making	— / ✗	7% say they have a large influence, similar to 8% in 2006; 50% say they have some influence, down slightly from 53% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 7%; 12 cities: 10%
A Prosperous City	Having enough money to meet basic needs	—	12% say they don't have enough money; 38% say they only have just enough money, both the same as in 2006	✓	ChCh: 12%; 12 cities: 14%
A Healthy City	State of health	✓	64% say their health is excellent or very good, up slightly from 62% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 64%; 12 cities: 61%
	Experience of barriers to visiting doctors	✓	Only 5% didn't visit doctor when wanted to in previous year, down from 20% in 2006. Cost no longer the main barrier with only 12% of those who didn't go citing cost as main reason (down from 55% in 2006). Main barrier is now general GP accessibility issues such as waiting times (34%)	—	ChCh: 5%; 12 cities: 6%
	Physical activity	✗	50% say they are physically active on five or more days a week, down from 58% in 2006; 8% say they are never active, up slightly from 6% in 2006	—	ChCh: 50%; 12 cities: 49%
	Happiness	✓	91% are happy or very happy, up from 87% in 2006	—	ChCh: 91%; 12 cities: 90%
	Life satisfaction	—	87% satisfied with their lives in 2008, almost the same as in 2006 (86%)	—	ChCh: 87%; 12 cities: 88%
	Presence of negative stress	✗ / ✓	7% face negative stress most or all of the time, down slightly from 10% in 2006; 49% experience negative stress sometimes, up from 44% in 2006 Almost all (99%) have someone to turn to for support in times of stress	—	ChCh: 7%; 12 cities: 8%
	Perceptions of air pollution	✓	58% see it as a problem, down from 63% in 2006	✗	ChCh: 58%; 12 cities: 25%

A City for Recreation,	Work/life balance	—	77% are satisfied with their work/life balance, almost the same as in 2006 (78%)	—	ChCh: 77%; 12 cities: 76%
	Presence of culturally rich and diverse arts scene	✘	74% agree or strongly agree, down slightly on 77% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 74%; 12 cities: 69%
An Attractive and Well Designed City	Pride in look and feel of city	✓	71% agree or strongly agree, up from 68% in 2006 Reasons for pride in look and feel of city: green, beautiful parks and gardens (26%); good place to live/lifestyle (14%)	✓	ChCh: 71%; 12 cities: 62%
	Ease of access to parks and green space	—	96% say it is easy or very easy to access, higher than in any other city, and the same as in 2006	✓	ChCh: 96%; 12 cities: 91%
	Ease of access to public transport facilities	✘	95% say it is easy or very easy to access, up from 88% in 2006	✓	ChCh: 84%; 12 cities: 69%
	Perceptions of public transport	— / ✓	Affordable (68%, down slightly from 71% in 2006); safe (76%, up from 69% in 2006); frequent (74%) and reliable (75%)	✓	Affordable: ChCh: 68%; 12 cities: 53% Safe: ChCh: 76%; 12 cities: 74% Frequent: 74%; 12 cities: 53% Reliable: 75%; 12 cities: 54%

HOW ARE WE DOING IN RELATION TO PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOMES?

Overall, Christchurch continues to do reasonably well in terms of resident perceptions of well being. Most report having a good quality of life and this has continued to increase slightly since 2004. Most people remain satisfied with their lives in general and with the balance between their work and leisure time. Many continue to say they are healthy, but levels of physical activity have fallen since 2006, with fewer people now saying they are active every day. Cost no longer presents as a barrier for most Christchurch residents in accessing doctors services and in the cases where people aren't accessing doctors, long waiting lists and inability of GPs to fit patients in is now the main barrier. Despite fewer people reporting barriers to accessing primary healthcare (and most notably cost barriers), proportionally fewer low income people are saying they are very healthy compared to two years ago. Slightly more residents say they are happy than in 2006, but stress remains a feature in peoples' lives.

Christchurch residents continue to belong to a diverse range of social networks and groups, from family and work/school networks to hobby groups, sports clubs and online communities. While some types of networks, such as online communities, are increasing in popularity, especially with young people, some of the more traditional networks (such as church and voluntary groups) are declining as main networks for Christchurch residents. An increasing proportion trust others and continuing with a positive trend, an increasing proportion see ethnic diversity as making Christchurch a better place to live (with the most common reason being that diversity broadens perspectives and outlooks and brings new ideas to the city).

An increasing proportion of Christchurch people feel a sense of pride in the look and feel of the city and this is related directly to the our image as a city with easy access to beautiful parks and gardens and also to the lifestyle opportunities Christchurch offers it's residents. Residents continue to feel good about their public transport system and are more likely to see it as affordable, frequent and reliable than those in other larger cities. They also see public transport as increasingly safe to use and most agree they have easy access to public transport facilities.

There remains work to be done with our communities and with other key stakeholders/partners to ensure Christchurch continues to make progress. While most Christchurch residents continue to feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and the city centre during the day, the same cannot be said of perceptions of safety at night, particularly in the city centre, with a growing proportion feeling unsafe. The presence of people perceived as dangerous and media portrayal of crime / crime rates increasing remain the two main reasons Christchurch residents give for feeling unsafe in their city centre after dark. Negative perceptions of problem issues such as car theft and damage, dangerous driving, vandalism and graffiti have increased markedly in recent years and these continue to contribute to general negative perceptions of safety, leaving people feeling unsafe in their local environment.

While there has been a continuing decline in the proportion of residents saying they feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhoods, there has also been a reduction in the proportion of people feeling lonely or isolated. Young people are less likely to feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, but this is probably not surprising as they are more likely than other age groups to engage in social networks based on shared interests and beliefs rather than geography.

The presence of rubbish and litter is a growing problem the city must address in order to remain attractive and appealing to residents and visitors. The way people feel about their urban environment impacts on their willingness to participate in community life.

We continue to see declines in the proportions of Christchurch residents understanding how our Council makes its decisions and in their overall confidence that we make decisions that are in the best interests of our city. Dislike of specific decisions is a big driver of lack of confidence. Older people particularly perceive this as an issue. The challenge remains for us to engage more effectively with our communities.

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	6
Survey Methodology	6
Key Findings	7
Overall Quality of Life	7
A Safe City	8
A City of Inclusive and Diverse Communities	15
A City of People Who Value and Protect the Natural Environment	18
A Well Governed City	19
A Prosperous City	24
A Healthy City	25
A City of Recreation, Fun and Creativity	30
An Attractive and Well Designed City	32
Implications for Achieving Community Outcomes	37
Appendix One: Sample Design	38

INTRODUCTION

This report is the third in an ongoing series of Quality of Life Survey studies. It draws on the views of 500 Christchurch residents interviewed as part of the 2008 Quality of Life Survey and looks at resident perceptions of well being issues that relate directly to Christchurch's Community Outcomes.

The 2008 Quality of Life Survey is part of an ongoing series of biennial surveys conducted as part of the Quality of Life Project. The survey was first undertaken in 2002. The Quality of Life Project was initiated in 1999 to measure the impacts of urbanisation and its effects on the well being of residents of large urban areas of New Zealand. Using outcome indicators of well being, the collaborative project has grown over the years to include 12 cities: Rodney, North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Tauranga, Porirua, Lower Hutt, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

This report provides a summary of the main Christchurch-specific findings from the 2008 survey and the progress we have made as a city since the last survey in 2006. Results are presented under relevant LTCCP community outcome headings. More detailed findings are presented as part of the Christchurch City Council's Community Outcomes Monitoring Programme where Indicator Reporting Sheets outline key trends. Indicator Reporting Sheets are available on the Council website at: (www.ccc.govt.nz/LTCCP/communityoutcomes/monitoring).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 20 minute telephone survey is a collaborative effort on the part of the 12 Quality of Life Project cities and the Ministry of Social Development. With a total weighted sample size of 8,155 New Zealanders aged 15 years and over (n=500 for each of the 12 cities and n=2,000 from the rest of New Zealand), the survey is one of the country's largest body of social research on resident perceptions of well being¹.

The survey response rate was 37% at the national level and 34% for Christchurch. The data in this report has been weighted to reflect the Christchurch population. The weighted sample of 510 Christchurch residents has a maximum margin of error of +/-4.3% at the 95% confidence level.

Note: Small ethnic group base sizes mean that results cannot be presented by ethnic group.

See Appendix One: Research Sample for more information about the survey sample.

Definitions

- *New Zealand average* = total New Zealand
- *12 cities average* = 12 Quality of Life Project cities of Rodney, North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Tauranga, Porirua, Lower Hutt, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin
- *Rest of New Zealand* = those living outside of the 12 Quality of Life Project cities
- *Rest of the sample combined* = all of the sample except Christchurch respondents (used for statistical tests of significance)
- *Weighting*: Weighting has been used in the survey to correct for imbalances in sample representation arising from a) the use of the Electoral Roll as a sample frame and the different selection probabilities arising from telematching and b) quotas not being fully achieved. The weights have been calibrated to match the population percentage figures for the quota control variables of ethnicity, age and gender.

¹ In 2008, Auckland and Wellington regional councils purchased booster samples in the survey to provide representative data for their regions, bringing the total weighted survey sample to 8,155. The usual sample size for the survey is 7,500 (with 500 respondents from each of the 12 cities and with 1,500 respondents coming from outside of the 12 cities).

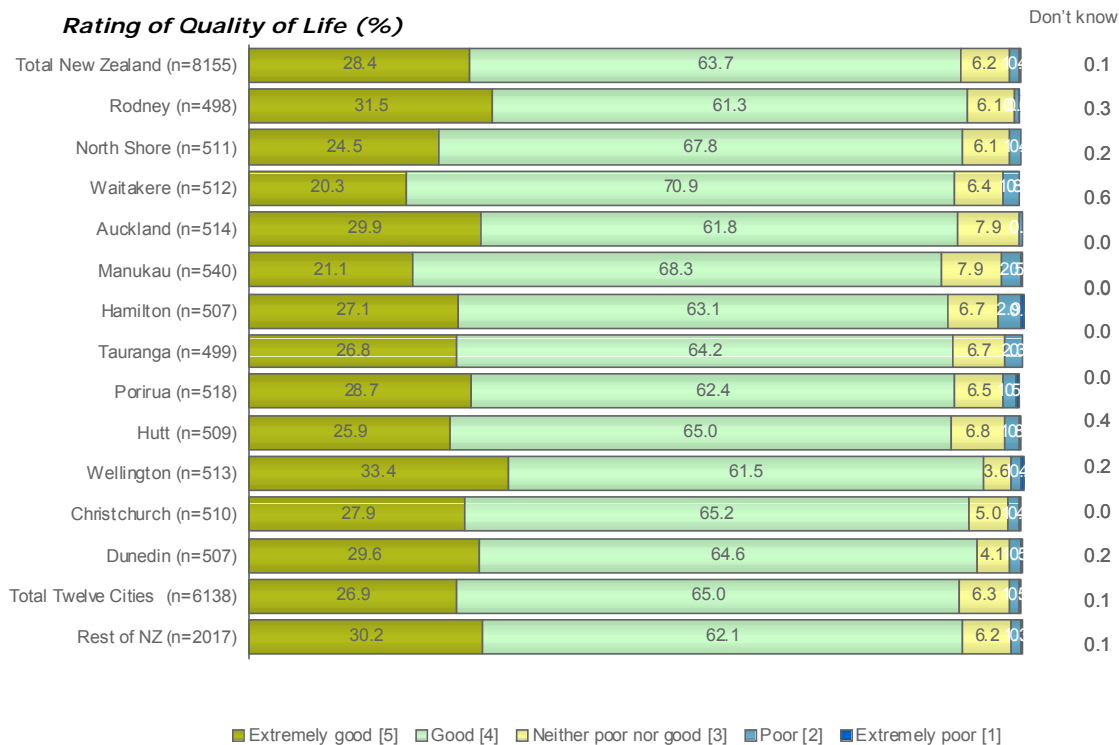
KEY FINDINGS

The key Christchurch findings from the 2008 Quality of Life Survey have been presented under the Christchurch Community Outcomes to which they relate.

OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

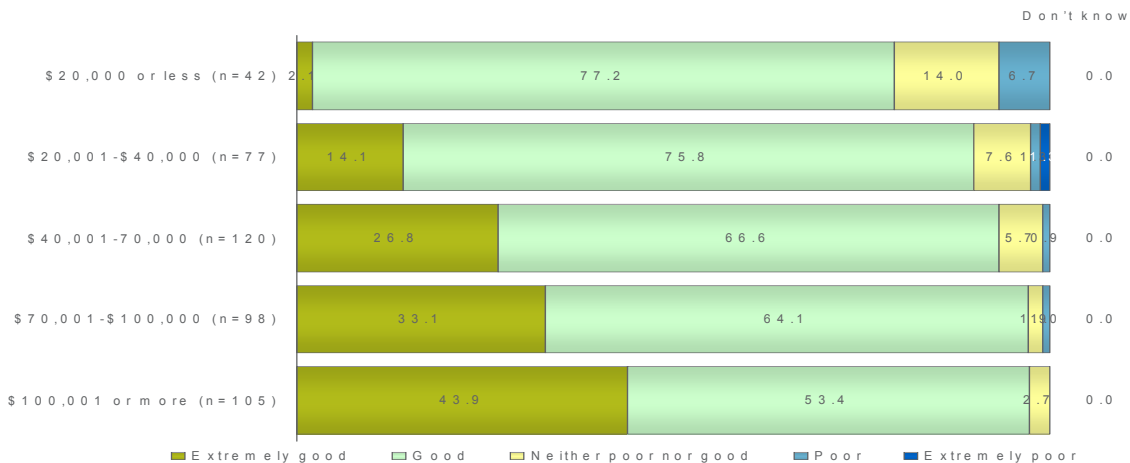
The majority (93%) of Christchurch residents say their overall quality of life is good or extremely good, the same proportion as the national average (92%) and slightly higher than the 2006 Christchurch rate of 91%.

Over a quarter (28 %) rate their overall quality of life as extremely good and only 2% say their overall quality of life is poor or extremely poor.



Age, ethnicity and gender do not appear to play significant roles in residents' ratings of their quality of life. However, as could be expected, those with lower household incomes are more likely to rate their quality of life negatively, with 21% of those earning \$20,000 per annum or less rating it as poor or extremely poor compared to none earning \$100,000 or more.

Rating of Quality of Life by Household Income (%)

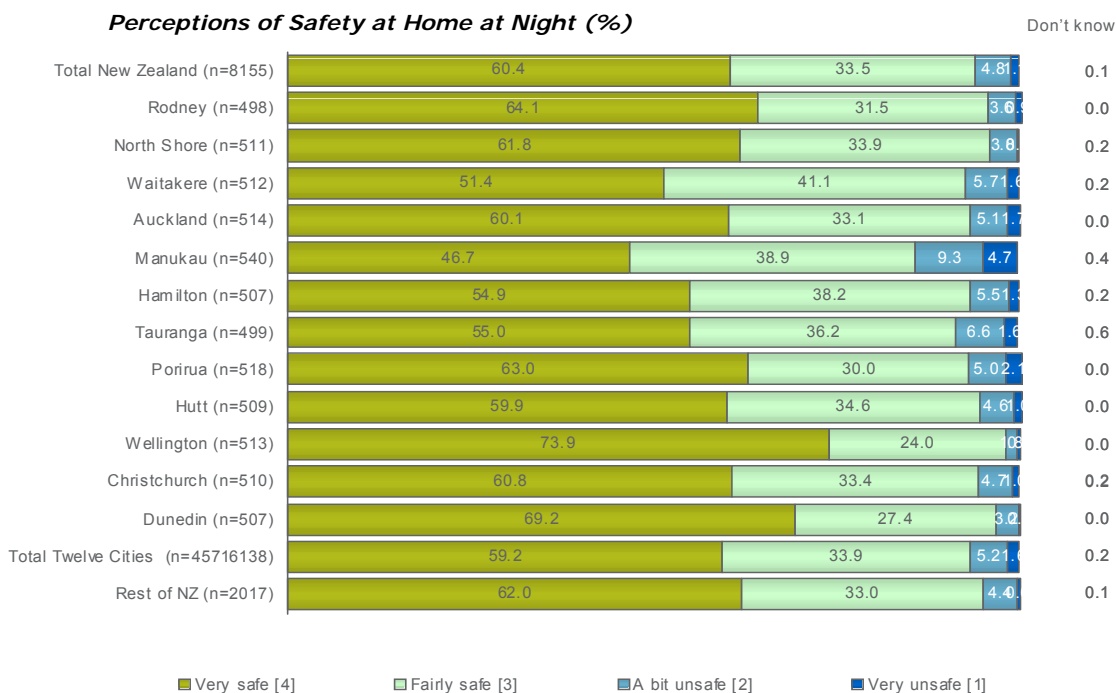
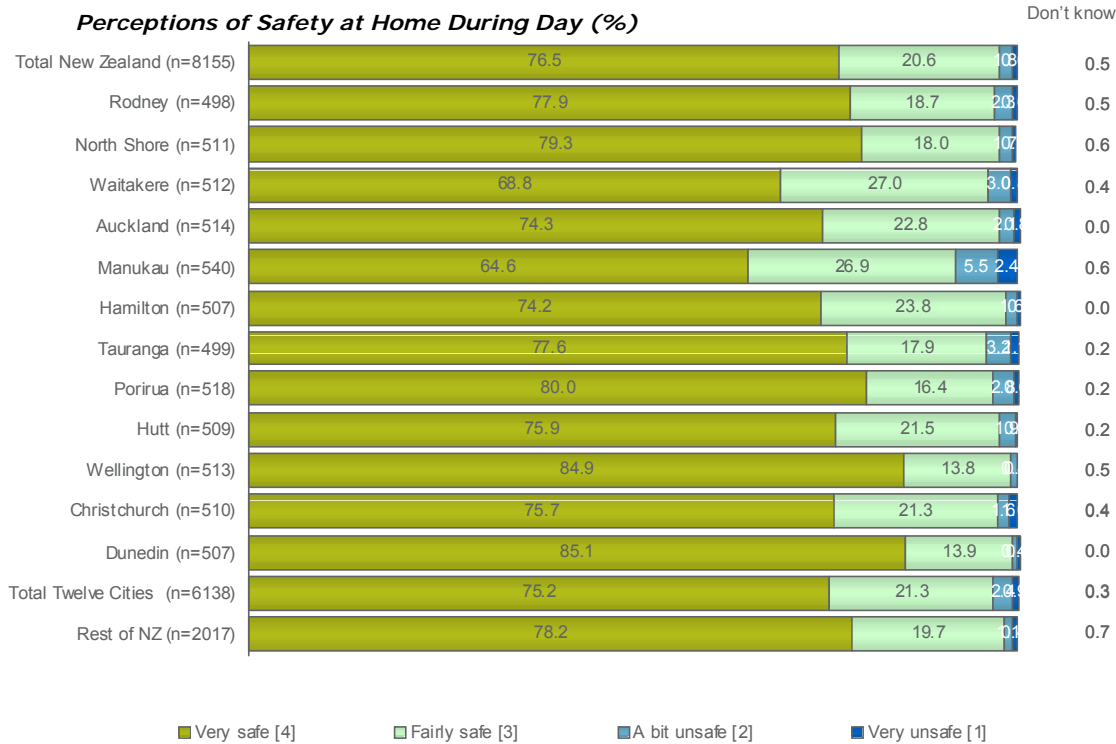


A SAFE CITY

Residents Continue to Have Varied Perceptions of Safety Depending on the Time of Day and Location

Most Continue to Feel Safe at Home

Almost all Christchurch residents (97%) say they feel safe in their homes during the day, the same rate as the national average. And similar proportions feel safe in their homes at night time (94%), again the same as the national average. The same proportion of Christchurch residents felt safe at home at night in 2006 (94%). As found in previous Quality of Life Surveys, Christchurch males (67%) are more likely to feel very safe at home at night than females (56%), but there is no statistically significant difference by sex.



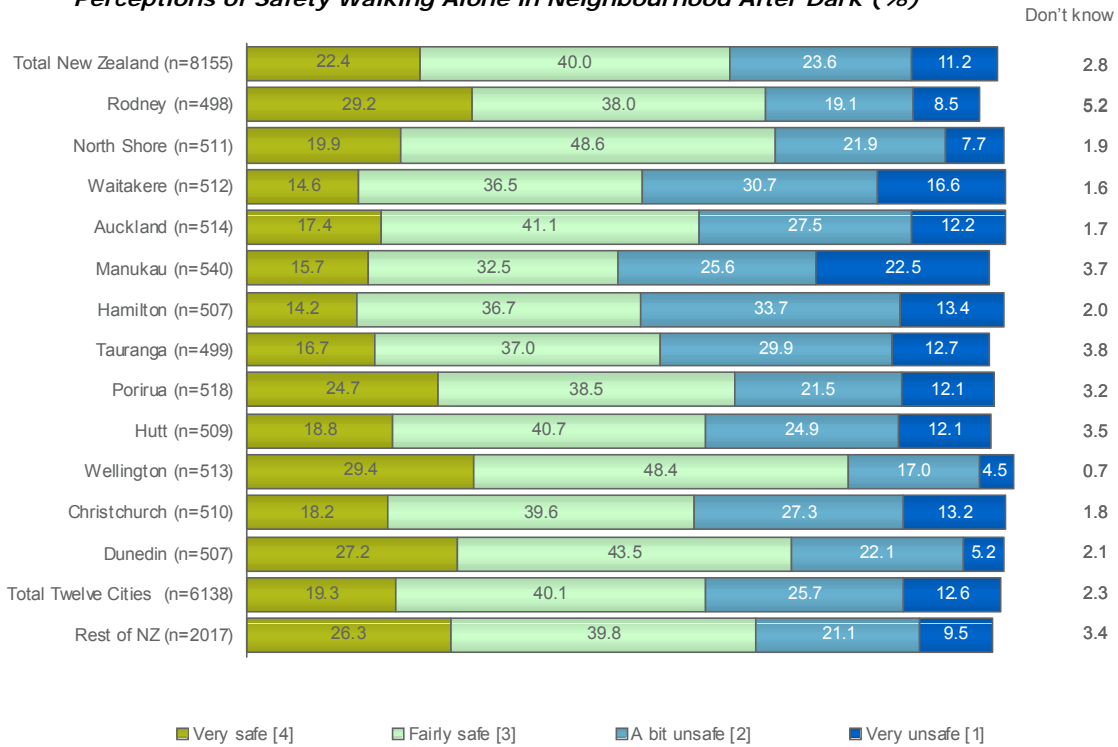
Fewer Feel Safe Walking in Their Neighbourhood After Dark

Just over half (58%) of Christchurch residents feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, slightly lower than the national average (62%). However, over a third (41%) feel unsafe walking in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 22% in Wellington, 40% in Auckland and 48% in Manukau.

In 2006, 61% of Christchurch people felt safe in their neighbourhood after dark. Nationally, there has also been a decline since 2006 in the proportion of people feeling safe in their neighbourhoods after dark.

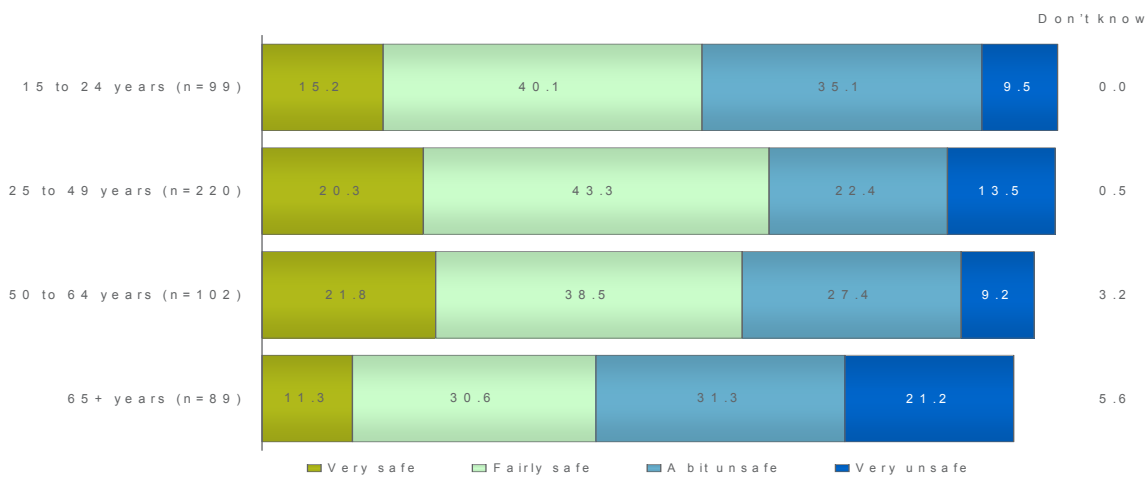
Looking at the ends of the spectrum, there has been a large decline in the proportion of people feeling very safe in their neighbourhood: 18% in 2008, down from 30% in 2006. There has been a corresponding increase in those feeling very unsafe: 13% in 2008, up from 6% in 2006.

Perceptions of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood After Dark (%)



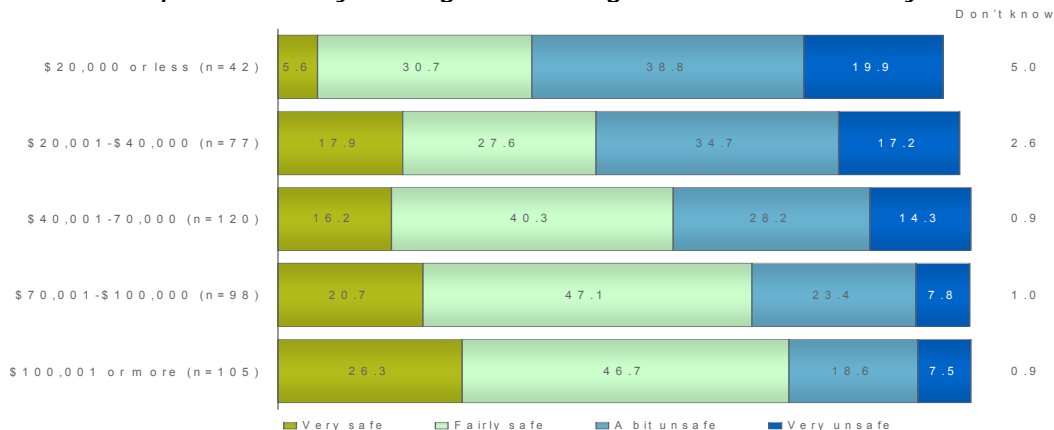
Those less likely to feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are aged 65 years or older (42% compared to the Christchurch average of 58%). By contrast, 64% of 25 to 49 year olds feel safe in their neighbourhoods after dark.

Perceptions of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood After Dark by Age (%)



As household income increases so does the likelihood that residents will feel safe in their neighbourhood, a trend that has continued since the 2006 survey. Those with a household income of \$100,000 or more are more likely to feel safe than the Christchurch average (73% compared to 58% for the Christchurch average). While there are no significant differences by ethnicity, there are differences by sex, with females more likely than males to feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (56% compared to the Christchurch average of 40%). Only 23% of males feel unsafe in these circumstances.

Perceptions of Safety Walking Alone in Neighbourhood After Dark by Household Income (%)



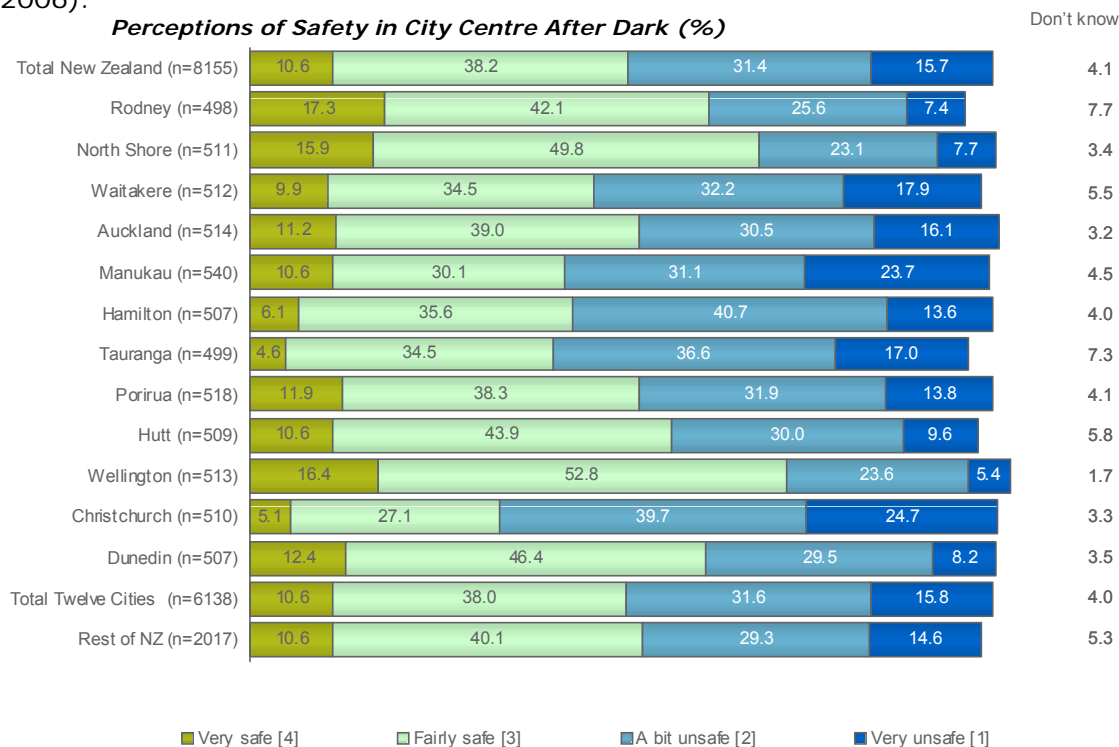
Only One in Three Feel Safe in the City Centre After Dark

While 91% feel safe in the Christchurch city centre during the day, the outlook continues to worsen for our city when looking at perceptions of safety in the city centre after dark. In 2008, 32% said they felt safe in our city centre after dark, down from 37% in 2006.

Christchurch residents are significantly more likely to feel unsafe or very unsafe (65%) than the 12 cities average of 47% (Auckland: 47%, Wellington: 29%; Manukau: 55%). In fact, a quarter (25%) of Christchurch residents say they feel very unsafe in our city centre after dark, the highest rate of any of the 12 cities. Only 5% of Wellington residents and 16% of Auckland residents feel very unsafe in their city centres after dark. The national average is 16%.

There has been an increasing proportion feeling unsafe in Christchurch's city centre after dark since 2004, when only 9% felt very unsafe (37% in 2006 and by 2008 25% felt unsafe). Looking at the ends of the spectrum, there has been a slight decline in the proportion feeling very safe (5% in 2008 versus 8% in 2006) and a marginal increase in those feeling very unsafe (25% in 2008 versus 23% in 2006).

Perceptions of Safety in City Centre After Dark (%)



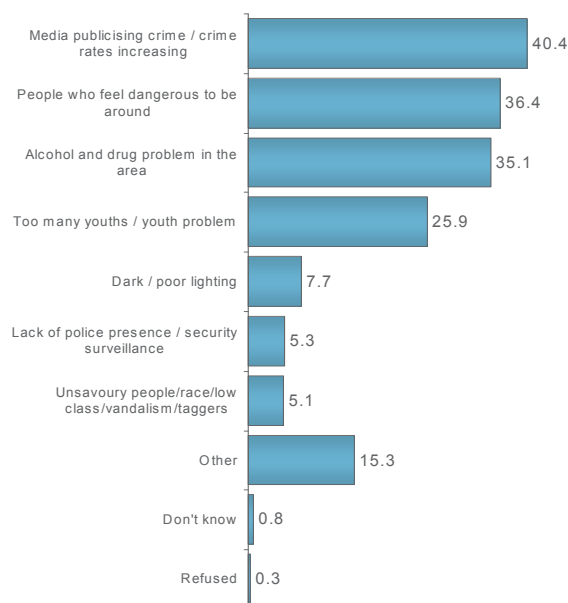
There are no significant differences by age or ethnicity. However, females (74%) are more likely to feel unsafe than males (54%) and those on household incomes of \$20,000 or less are also less likely to feel safe (17% compared to the Christchurch average of 32%).

Varied Reasons Given for Feeling Unsafe in City Centre After Dark

The reasons Christchurch residents give for feeling unsafe in the city centre after dark are varied:

- Profile of rising crime rates publicised in the media: 40%
- Presence of dangerous people: 36%
- Alcohol or drug problems in the area: 35%
- Youth problems: 26%

Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons for Feeling Unsafe in City Centre After Dark (%)



The same four reasons are given nationally. However, Christchurch residents rate the profile of crime in the media / crime rates increasing as a more important reason than the national average. However, young people aged 15 to 24 years old are less likely than the Christchurch average to rate this as a main reason (with presence of dangerous people and alcohol and drug problems in the central city being their primary concerns). Only 5% of Christchurch residents say lack of police presence is a factor in their negative perceptions of safety (the same as the national average).

Most Perceive Their Neighbourhoods as Safe for Children

Three quarters (74%) of Christchurch residents say their local neighbourhood is safe for children to play in unsupervised, a similar level to 2006 (76%), while 24% say it is unsafe. These are in similar proportions to the national average for each. However, Christchurch residents in the prime child rearing age brackets are more likely to rate their neighbourhood as unsafe for children (31% compared to a Christchurch average of 24%).

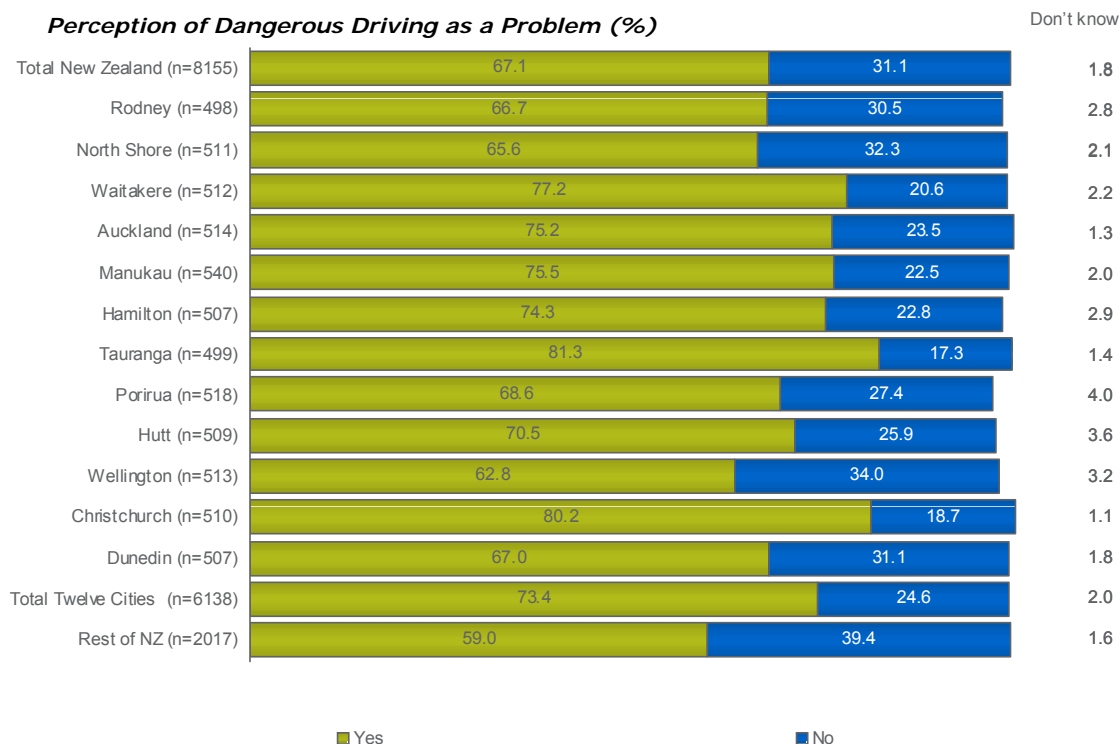
City Issues Continue to Cause Problems and Impact on Resident Perceptions of Safety

The most commonly perceived of city issues causing problems for Christchurch residents over the last 12 months was dangerous driving (80% said it was a problem), followed by car theft or damage to cars (71%), vandalism (61%) and the presence of unsafe people (57%).

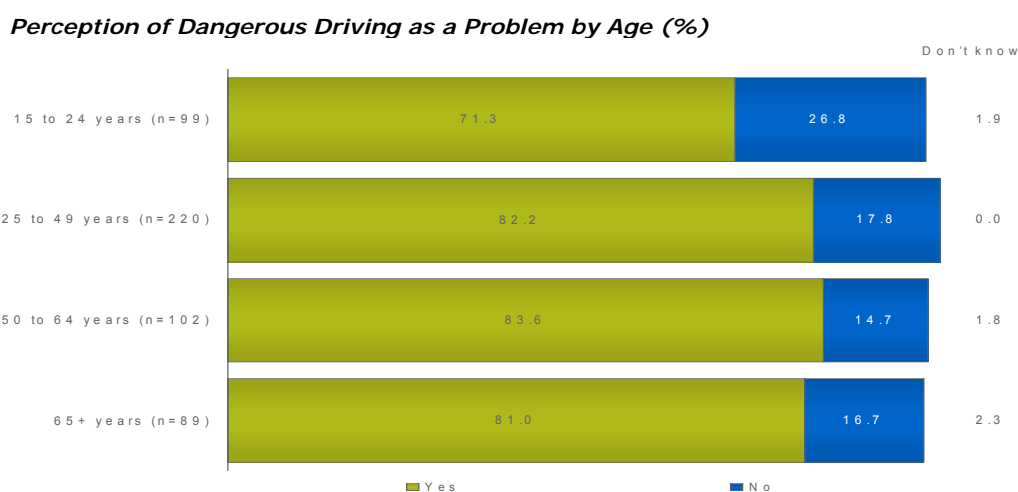
Dangerous Driving

Dangerous driving (including drink driving and speeding) is perceived as a problem by over three quarters or four in five (80%) of Christchurch people and of the big cities it is higher only in Tauranga (81%). The national average is 67% and the 12 cities average is 73%, while Auckland's is

75% and Manukau's 76%. There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of Christchurch people seeing dangerous driving as a problem (76% in 2006 and 60% in 2004²).



There is no significant difference in perception of dangerous driving by age, although younger people aged 15 to 24 years (71%) are less likely to see it as a problem than the Christchurch average of 80%.



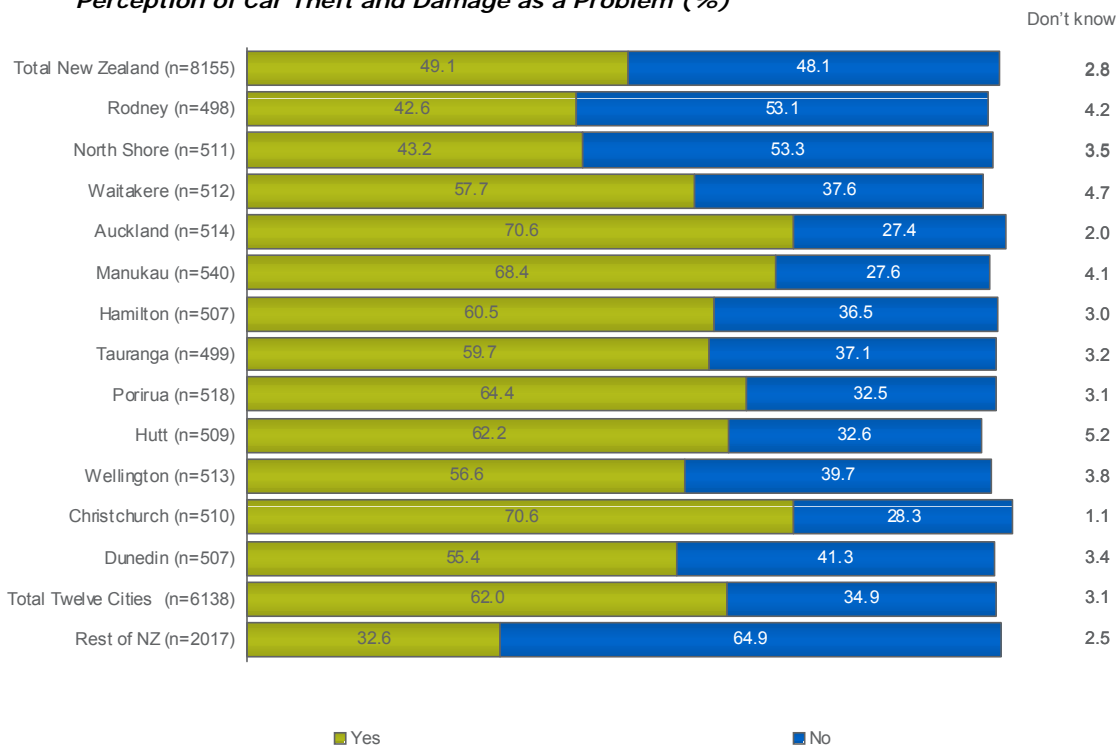
Car Theft, Damage to Cars, Theft From Cars

Car theft, damage to cars and theft from cars is a growing problem in the eyes of Christchurch residents, with 71% saying it is a problem (up from 64% in 2006). This is the same proportion as Auckland, with both cities the highest of any of the 12 cities. The national average is 49% and the 12 cities average is 62%. The proportion of people seeing car theft and damage as a problem has doubled since 2004 when 35% rated it as a problem in their local area³.

² In the 2004 Quality of Life Survey, respondents were asked about perceptions of problems in their local area, whereas in the 2006 and 2008 surveys they were asked about problems in their city. This may account for some of the rates of increase in perception of problems as city issues may be more likely to be identified as problems in the city as a whole than they are in the neighbourhood where a respondent lives.

³ Ibid.

Perception of Car Theft and Damage as a Problem (%)

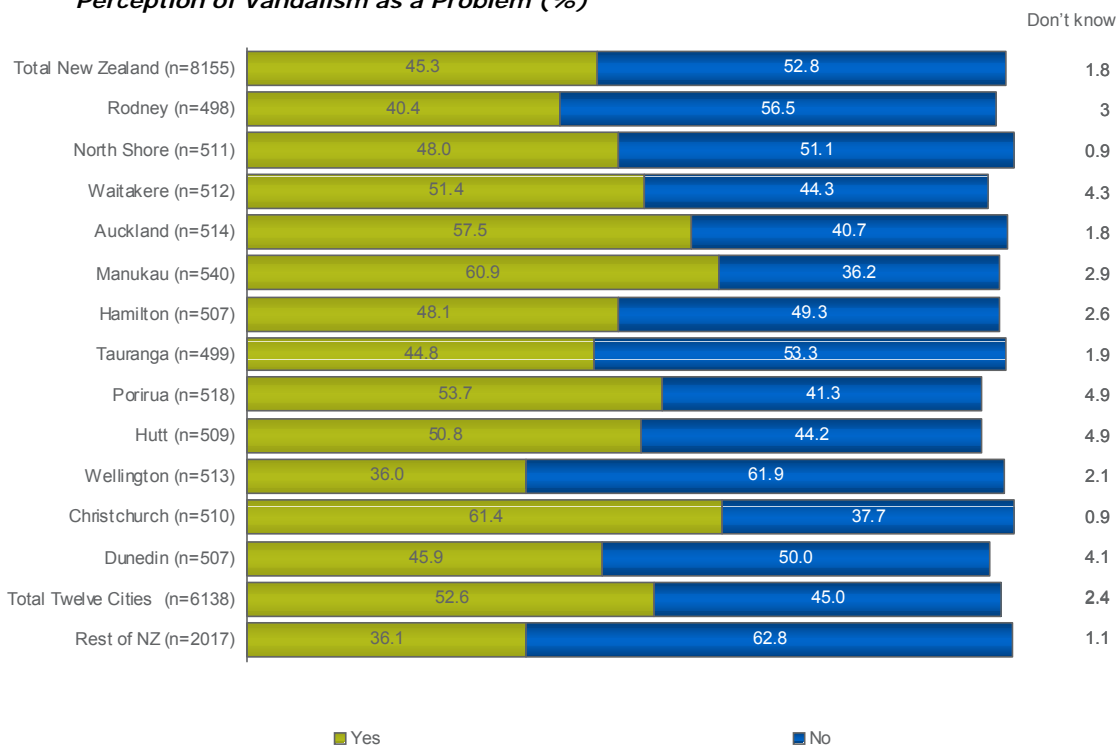


Those aged 50 to 64 years (79%) and those aged 50 to 64 years were more likely to see car theft and damage as a problem compared to those aged 25 to 49 years (67%) and those aged 15 to 24 years (64%).

Vandalism

Vandalism is also a perceived as a problem for an increasing proportion of Christchurch residents. Three fifths (61%) say it is a problem, compared to a national average of 45% and a 12 cities average of 53%. It is also perceived as a problem in Auckland (56%) and Manukau (61%), and is less of a problem in Wellington (41%). The proportion of Christchurch residents saying vandalism is a problem has increased from 58% in 2006 and has almost doubled from 33% in 2004⁴.

Perception of Vandalism as a Problem (%)



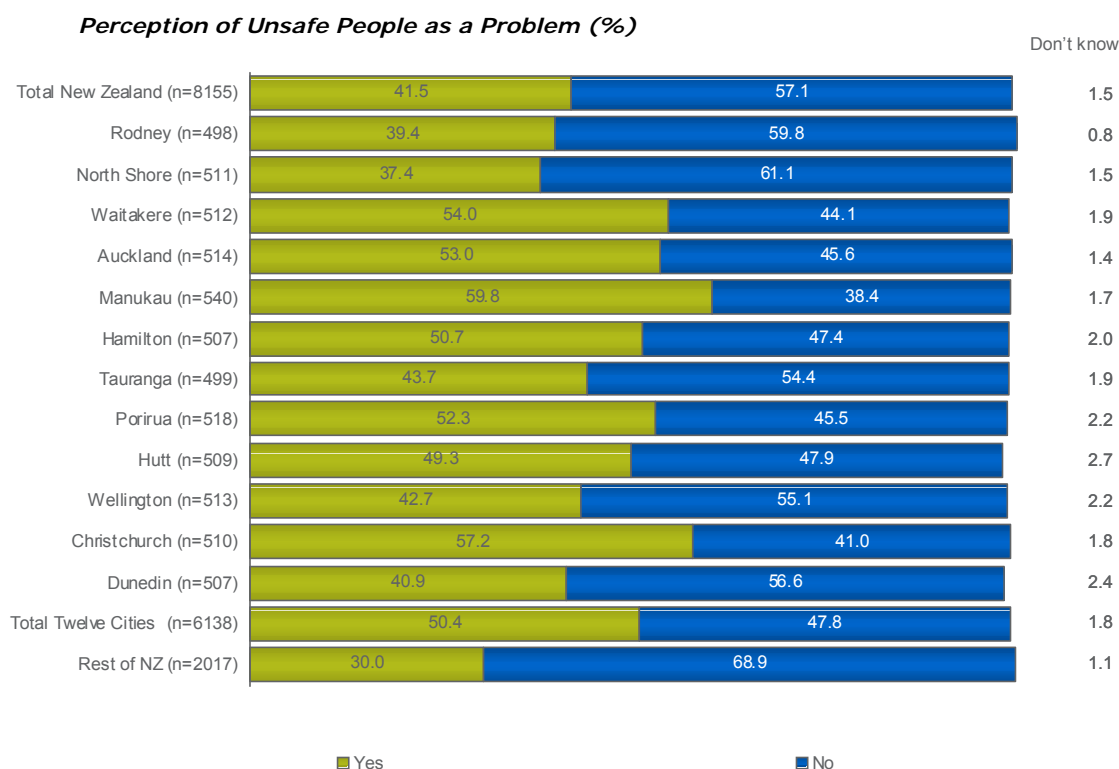
⁴ Ibid.

Those significantly less likely to view vandalism as a problem are younger people aged 15-24 years, while those aged 50-64 years are significantly more likely than the Christchurch average to view vandalism as a problem.

Unsafe/Unsavory People (due to behaviours, attitudes or appearance)

Manukau and Christchurch residents are significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined to say that people they feel unsafe around because of their behaviour, attitude or appearance are a problem (60% in Manukau and 57% in Christchurch). The national average remains at 42% (as it was in 2006) and the 12 cities average is 57%. Negative perceptions about unsavory people impacting on feelings of safety in Christchurch sat at 52% in 2006 and have almost tripled from 23% in 2004⁵.

There are no significant differences by age, gender, ethnicity or household income in relation to perceiving the presence of unsafe people as a problem.



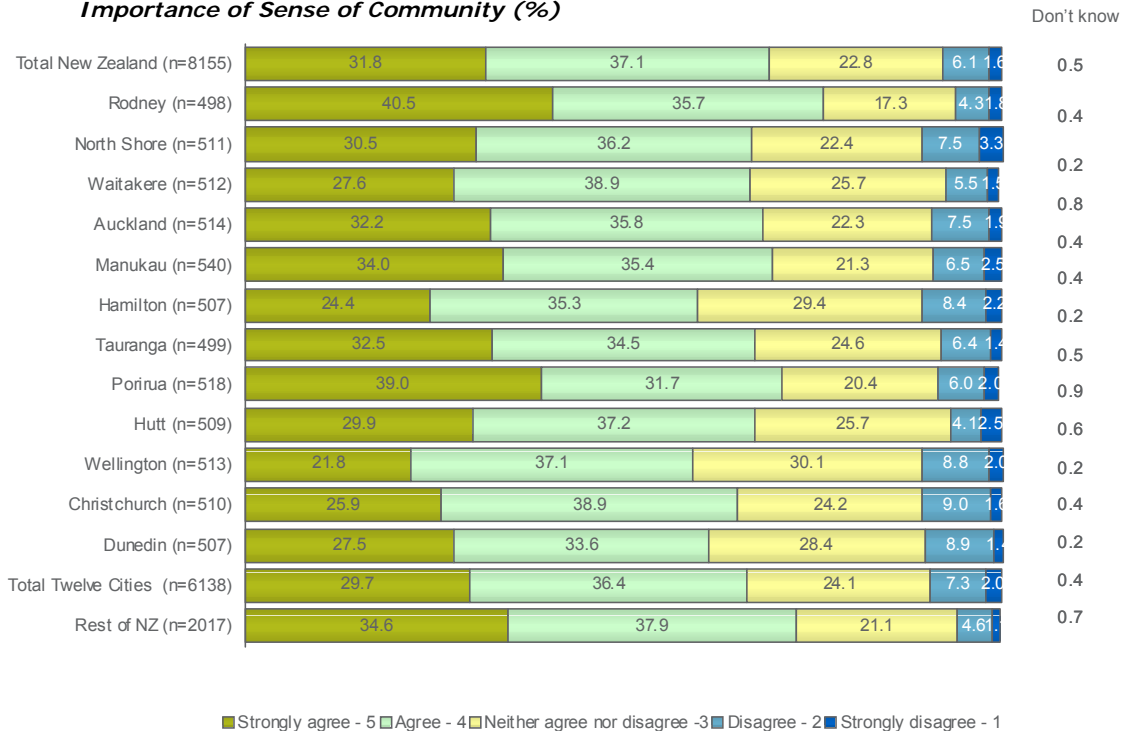
⁵ Ibid.

A CITY OF INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

A Sense of Community is Important to Many

Two thirds (65%) of Christchurch residents say it is important for them to feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood, a slight decline from 67% in 2006. This is slightly lower than the national average of 69%. There has been a fall since 2004 when 74% said sense of community was important. Those more likely to see a sense of community as being important are aged 50 to 64 years (77%) and those less likely to see it as important are aged 15 to 24 years (46%).

Importance of Sense of Community (%)

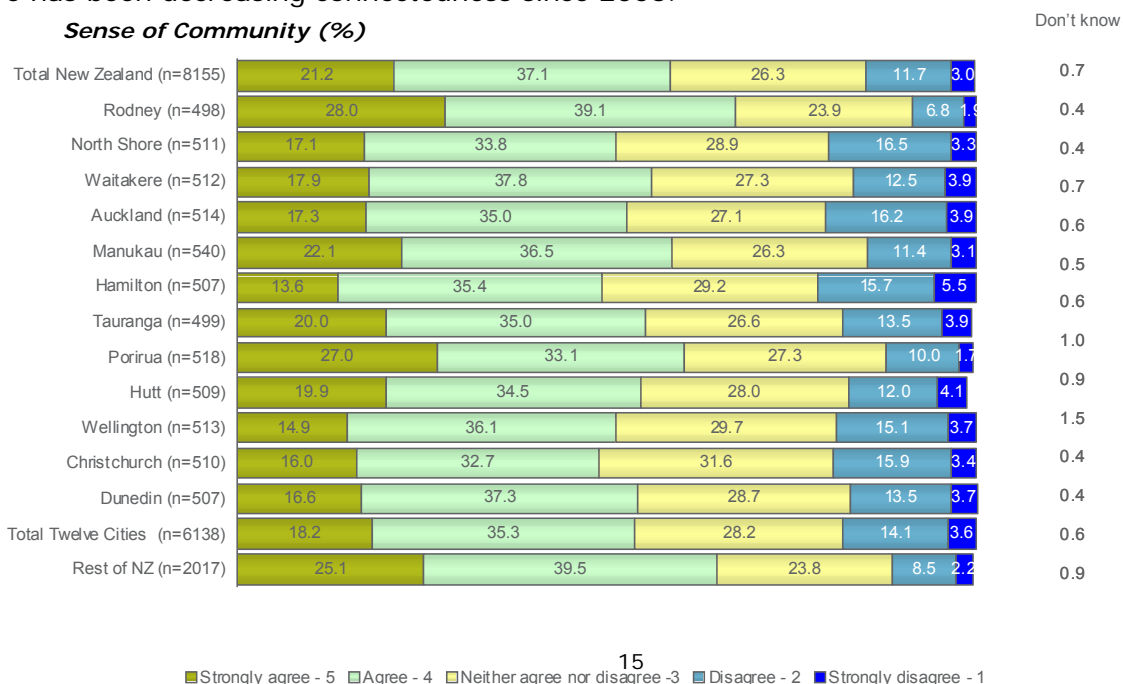


Base: All respondents

Declining Proportion of Residents Feeling a Sense of Community

Christchurch residents are less likely to say they feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood than the national and 12 cities averages (49%, 58% and 54% respectively). Likewise, only 49% of Hamilton residents and 51% of Wellington residents feel a sense of community. In 2006 52% of Christchurch residents felt a sense of community (57% in 2004). Christchurch's declining sense of community echoes the pattern for the 12 cities combined, where there has been decreasing connectedness since 2006.

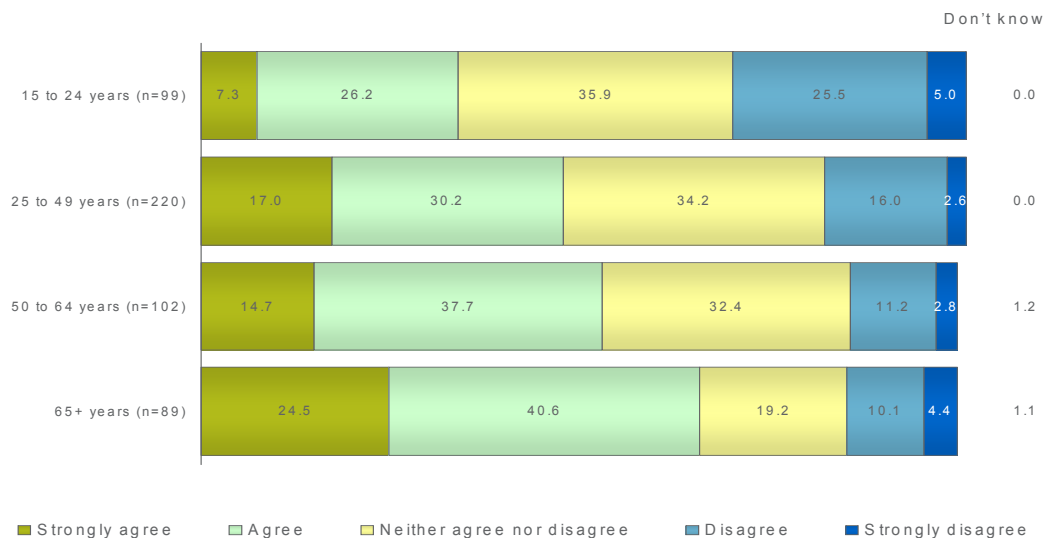
Sense of Community (%)



Base: All respondents

Those aged 15-24 years (34%) are significantly less likely to feel a sense of community than other age groups. A similar pattern was found in 2004 and 2006. Conversely, those aged 65 years and over are more likely to feel a sense of community than others (65% compared to a city average of 49%).

Sense of Community by Age (%)



There were no significant differences by ethnic group or household income brackets.

Christchurch Residents Belong to a Diverse Range of Social Networks

Christchurch residents continue to be involved in a diverse range of social networks and groups, with the most common being family networks and work/school related networks:

- 85% belong to a family network (up from 63% in 2006)
- 64% belong to a network of people from work or school (up from 51% in 2006)
- 39% belong to a hobby or interest group (up from 36% in 2006)
- 36% belong to a sports club (up from 34% in 2006)
- 33% belong to an online community or interest group (up from 18% in 2006)
- 27% belong to a church or spiritual group (down from 31% in 2006)
- 15% belong to a community or voluntary group such as Rotary, the RSA or Lions (down from 23% in 2006)

Young people aged 15 to 24 years are much more likely to belong to an online community or interest group than other age groups (78%, compared to 31% of 25 to 49 year olds, 13% of 50 to 64 year olds and 11% of those aged 65 years or over).

Only 2% of Christchurch residents say they belong to no social networks, down from 7% in 2006.

The above figures are reasonably consistent with the national average and averages for the other large cities.

Fewer are Lonely and Isolated

The majority (87%) of Christchurch people say they rarely or never feel isolated, although just over one in ten (13%) say they feel lonely or isolated sometimes, most of the time or all of the time (down from 19% in 2006; 17% in 2004).

Degree of Trust in Others Growing

Four in five (80%) Christchurch people believe that other people can be trusted, an increase from 76% in 2006 and 68% in 2004. However, one in five (19%) say they don't trust others (down from 22% in 2006 and 32% in 2004). These findings are consistent with the national average. Wellington residents are more likely to trust others (86%), while Manukau residents were the least likely of the 12 cities to trust others (67%).

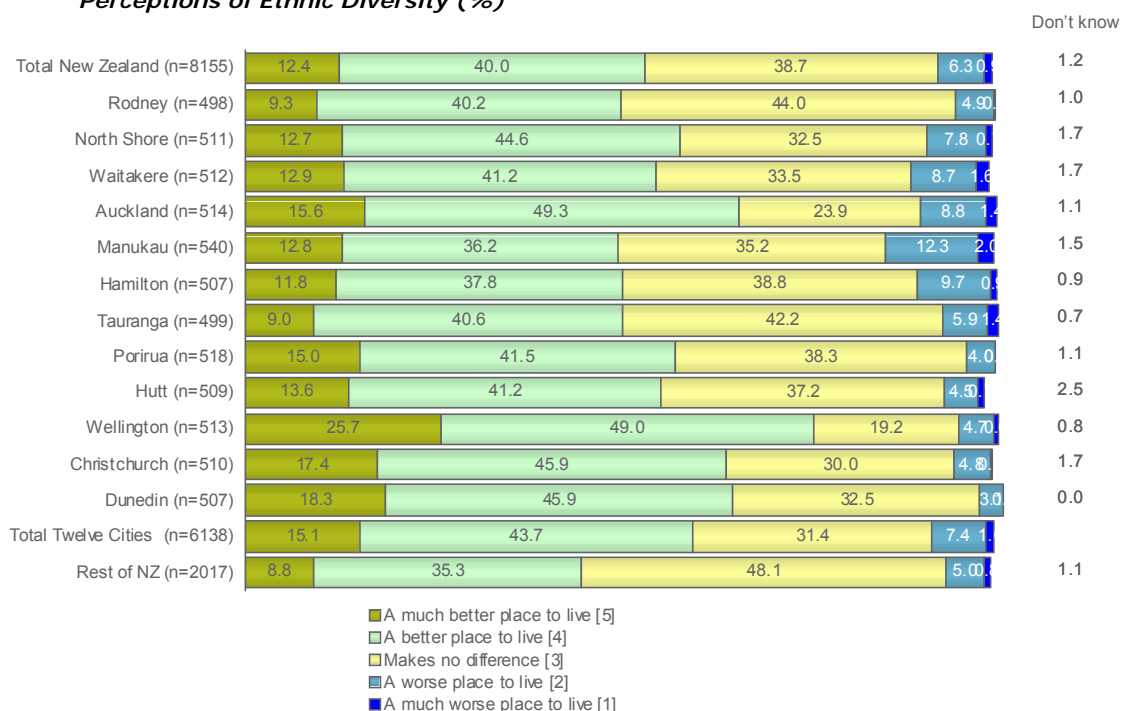
Perceptions of Ethnic Diversity Continue to Improve

More than three in five (63%) Christchurch residents believe that ethnic diversity makes the city a better or much better place to live, a similar proportion to Auckland (65%) and more than the national average of 52%. However, Christchurch's rate is lower than the Wellington average of 75%. Of cities most likely to see diversity as a positive factor, Christchurch ranked in the top four. There has been a slight improvement in Christchurch results since 2006 (60%). There were no significant differences by age, ethnicity or household income.

Christchurch residents were more likely than the national average to say that diversity is good in that it brings a broader perspective and new ideas to the city (63% of those who said diversity was positive mentioned this as a reason). Another common reason cited is that diversity provides a good mix of cultures in the city and makes us appreciate different cultures.

Only 5% of Christchurch people feel that ethnic diversity makes the city a worse or much worse place to live, down from 7% in 2006 and 12% in 2004. Lack of integration into New Zealand society was the most common reason cited by these Christchurch residents.

Perceptions of Ethnic Diversity (%)

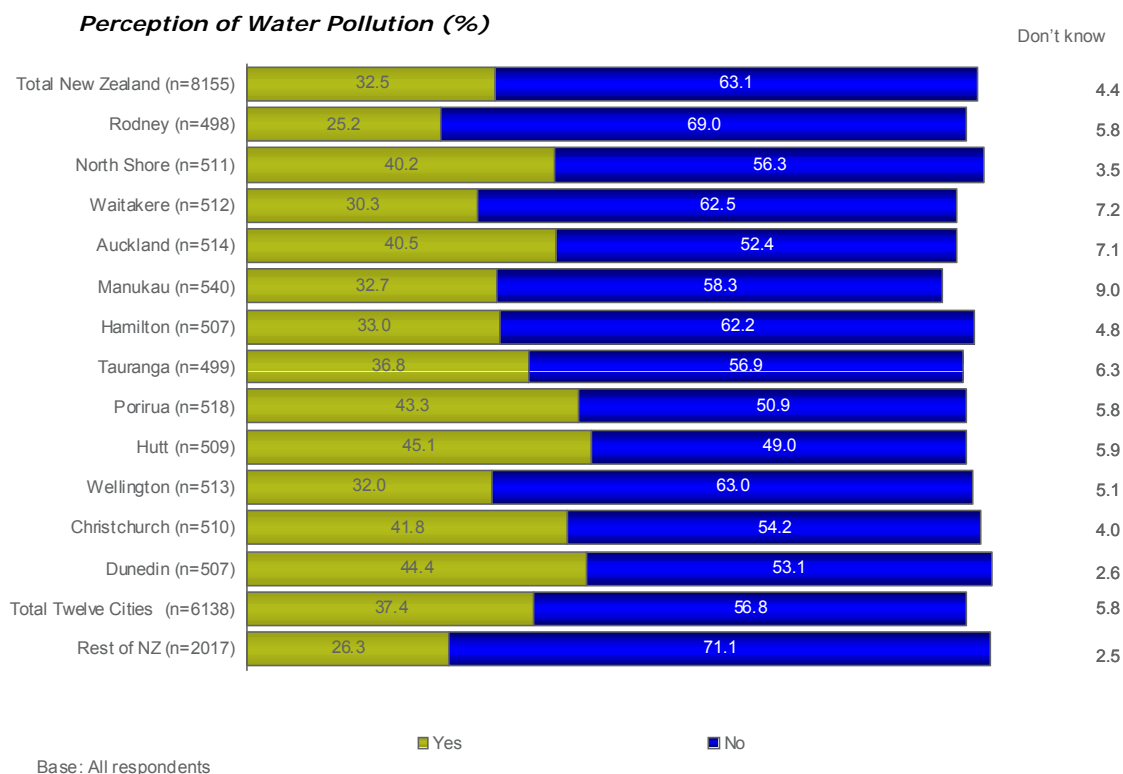


Base: All respondents

A CITY OF PEOPLE WHO VALUE AND PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Water Pollution Remains an Issue

Forty two percent of Christchurch residents say that water pollution (including pollution in streams, rivers, lakes and in the sea) is a problem, up from 39% in 2006 and 21% in 2004⁶. One in three (33%) New Zealanders say that water pollution has been a problem in their city or local area over the last 12 months. Hutt, Dunedin and Porirua residents are more likely than Christchurch residents to see water pollution as a problem.



⁶ In the 2004 Quality of Life Survey, respondents were asked about perceptions of problems in their local area, whereas in the 2006 and 2008 surveys they were asked about problems in their city. This may account for some of the rates of increase in perception of problems as city issues may be more likely to be identified as problems in the city as a whole than they are in the neighbourhood where a respondent lives.

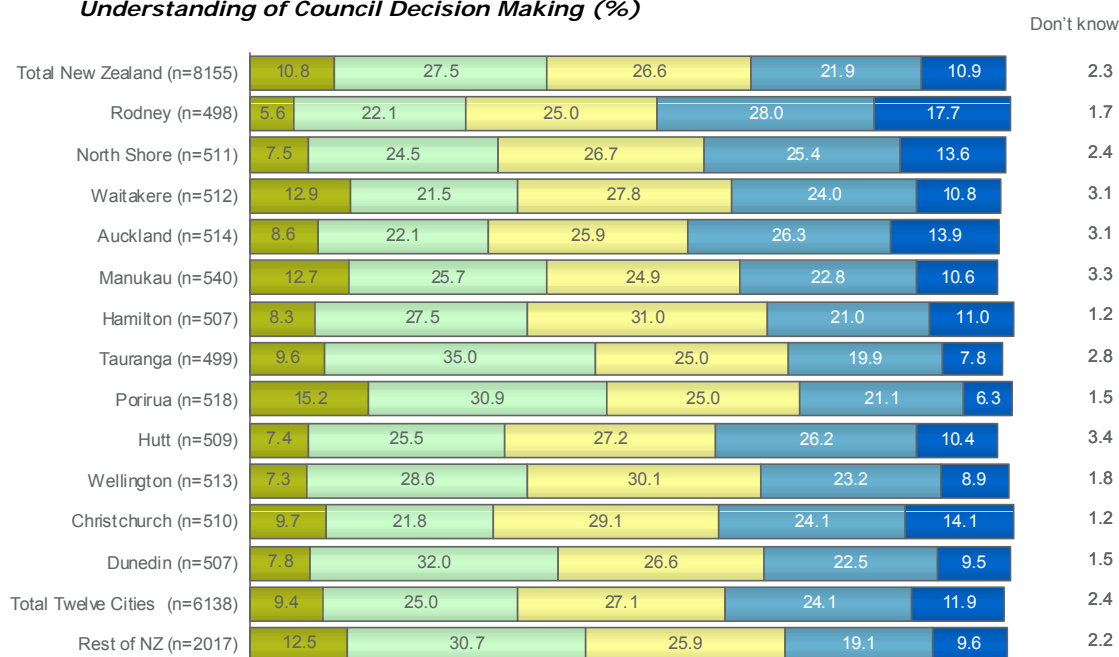
A WELL GOVERNED CITY

Few Understand Council Decision Making and the Proportion Continues to Fall

Only one in three (32%) Christchurch residents say they understand how the Christchurch City Council makes its decisions, down from 35% in 2006 (46% in 2004). This is lower than the national average of 38%. Other large cities don't fair much better: Auckland (31%) and Hamilton and Wellington (both on 36%).

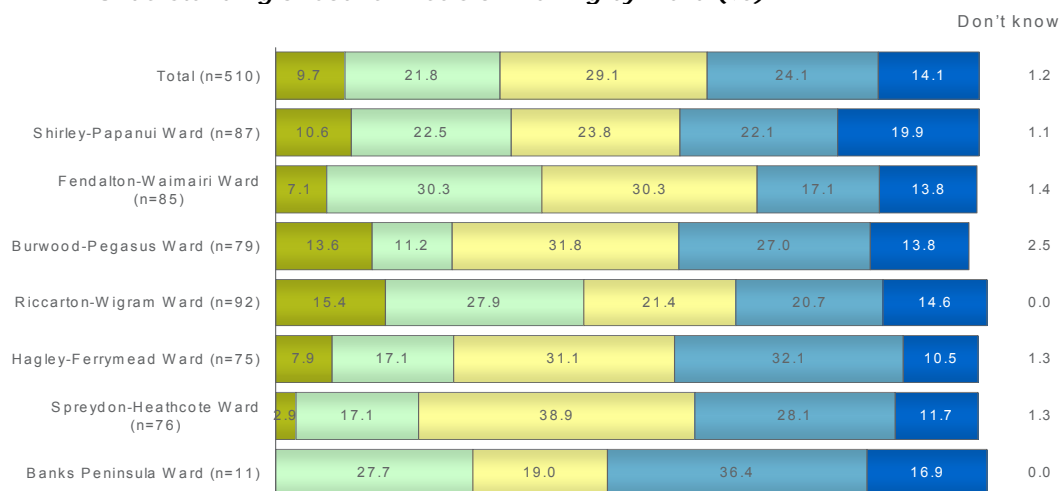
Looking at the ends of the spectrum, the same proportion said they strongly agreed they understood Council decision making in 2008 and 2006 (10% respectively), while there has been a marginal increase in those saying they strongly disagreed (14% in 2008 versus 12% in 2006).

Understanding of Council Decision Making (%)



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

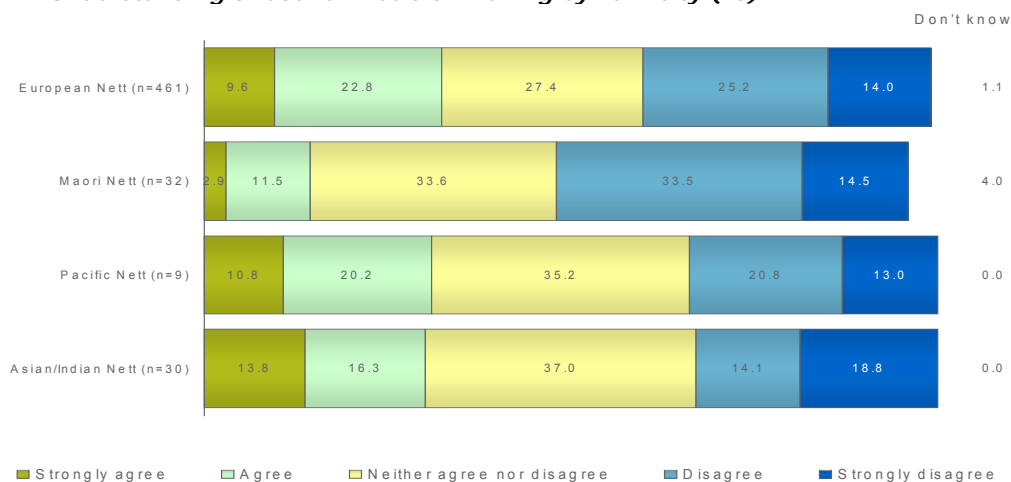
Understanding of Council Decision Making by Ward (%)



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Maori are less likely to agree that they understand how the Council makes decisions (14% compared to a Christchurch average of 32%).

Understanding of Council Decision Making by Ethnicity (%)



Many Would Like to Have More of a Say

Almost half (47%) of Christchurch residents would like to have more of a say in Council decision making, a similar proportion to the national average (48%) and 12 cities average (49%). Again, similar results are found in Auckland (51%). Wellington and Hamilton have lower rates (36% and 37% respectively). Almost two thirds (61%) of Manukau residents want more of a say in their Council decision making. A similar percentage of Christchurch residents said they wanted more of a say in Council decision making in 2006 (50%) and in 2004 (48%).

Confidence in Council Decision Making Continues to Fall

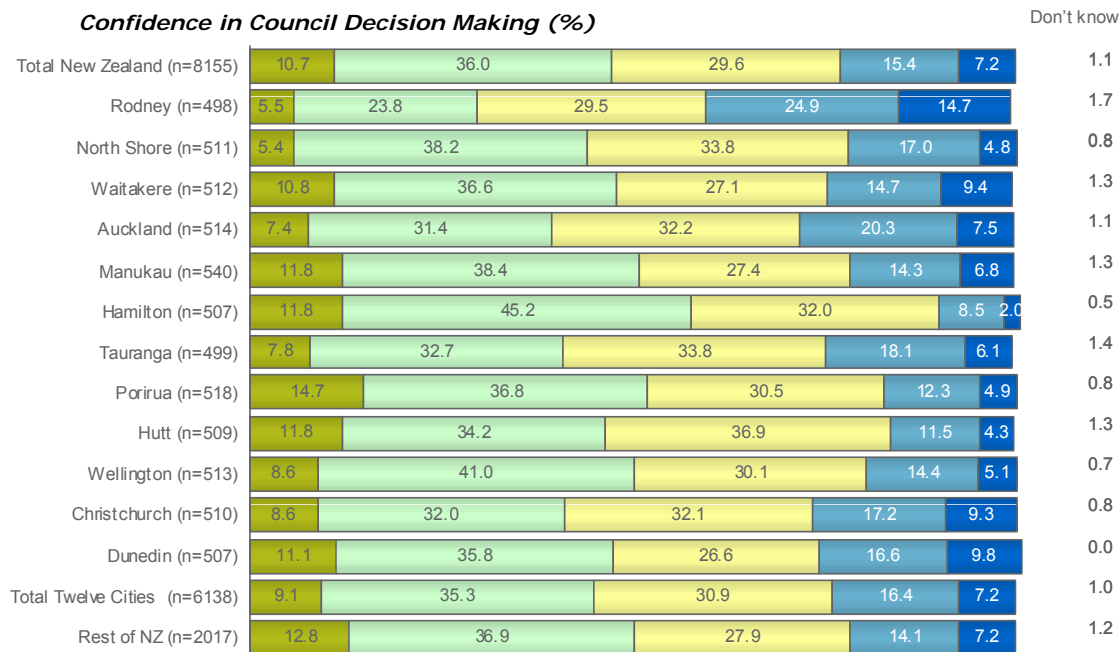
Two in five (41%) Christchurch residents say they have confidence the Christchurch City Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of the city, lower than the national average of 47%. Only 9% strongly agree they have confidence. Hamilton fares better on 57%, while Auckland's results are similar to Christchurch's (39%).

The trend over the last three survey periods has been toward a fall in the proportion of people saying they have confidence in Council decision making: 46% in 2006 and 57% in 2004. Christchurch's results echo the 12 cities average where confidence sits 44%.

Looking at the ends of the spectrum, similar proportions in 2008 and 2006 said they strongly agreed that the Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of the city (9% in 2008 and 10% in 2006). However, there has been an increase in those strongly disagreeing (9% in 2008 and 5% in 2006).

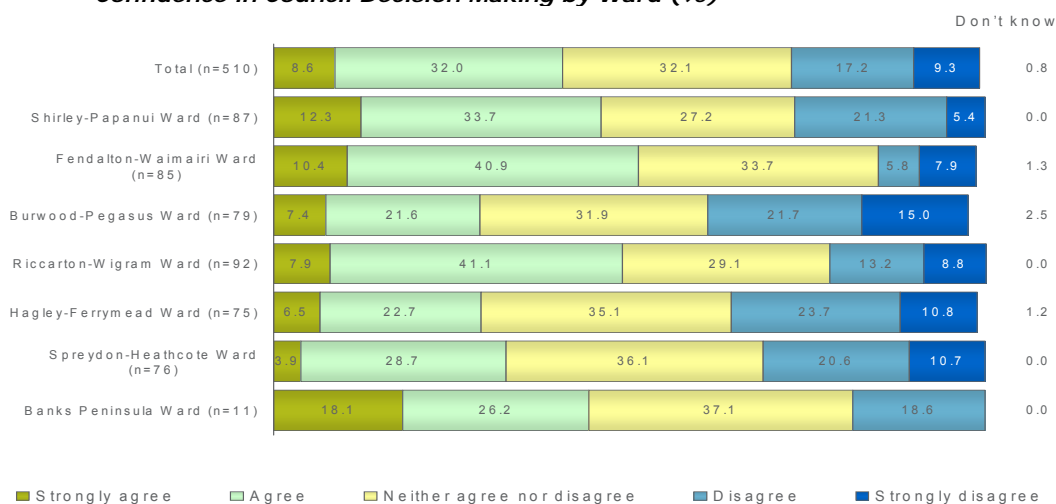
Given the continued negative trend, residents were asked in the 2008 Survey why they lacked confidence in their Council. The top three reasons cited by Christchurch residents were: a dislike of specific decisions or outcomes of decisions the Council has made (45%); the Council wasting money / being in a bad financial position (30%); and a perceived lack of public consultation / lack of listening to public submissions (29%). Those living in Christchurch (45%) and Dunedin (43%) were significantly more likely than those from other cities and the national average to mention a dislike of specific decisions as a reason for lack of confidence (the national average for this reason was 26%). Lack of consultation / not listening to public submissions was cited as a more common reason than dislike of specific decisions in many of the other larger cities.

Confidence in Council Decision Making (%)



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

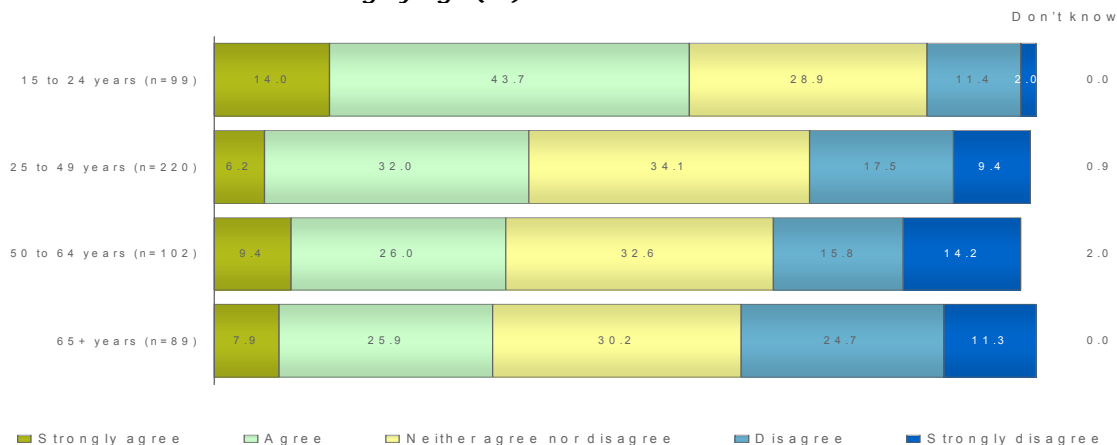
Confidence in Council Decision Making by Ward (%)



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

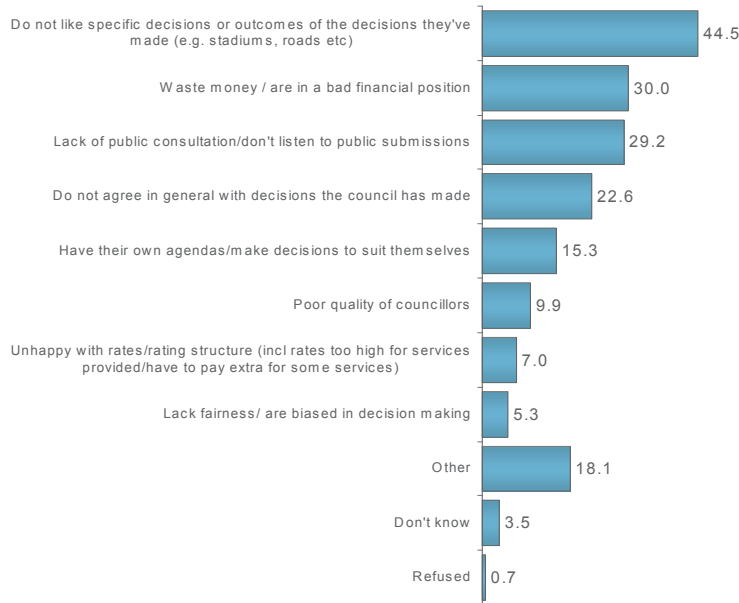
As age increases, confidence in Council decision making declines. Those aged 15 to 24 years (58%) are significantly more likely to have confidence in Council decision making compared to a city average of 41%.

Confidence in Council Decision Making by Age (%)



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Council Decision Making (%)

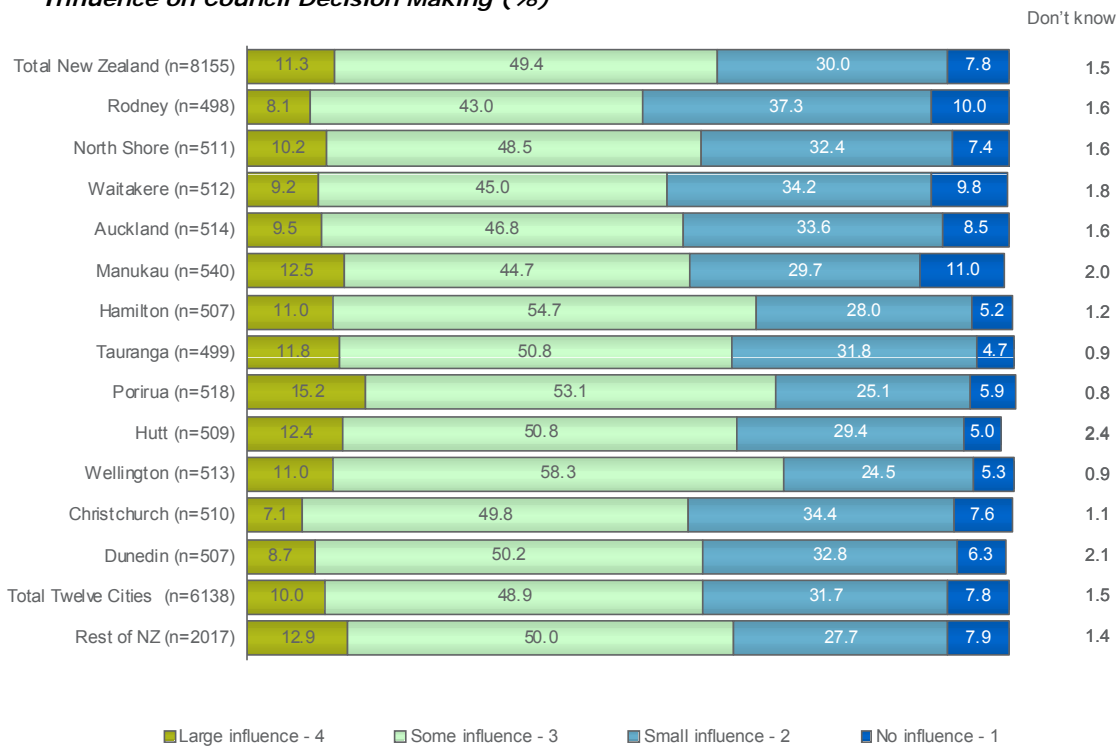


Over Half of Residents Feel The Public has Influence on Council Decision Making

More than half (57%) of Christchurch residents feel the public has an influence on Council decision making (50% say they have some influence and 7% say they have a large influence). Christchurch's results are fairly consistent with the national average (61% - 49% of New Zealanders say some influence and 11% say a large influence). Wellington, Porirua and Hamilton residents are more likely than residents in other cities to say they have an influence.

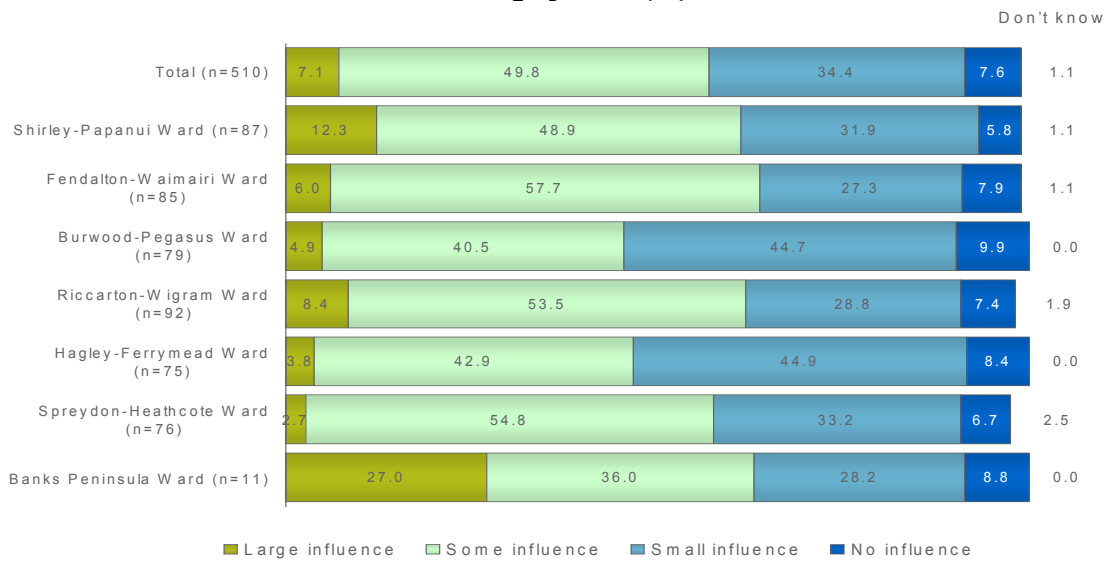
Little has changed in Christchurch since 2006, when 8% said they had a large influence on Council decision making.

Influence on Council Decision Making (%)



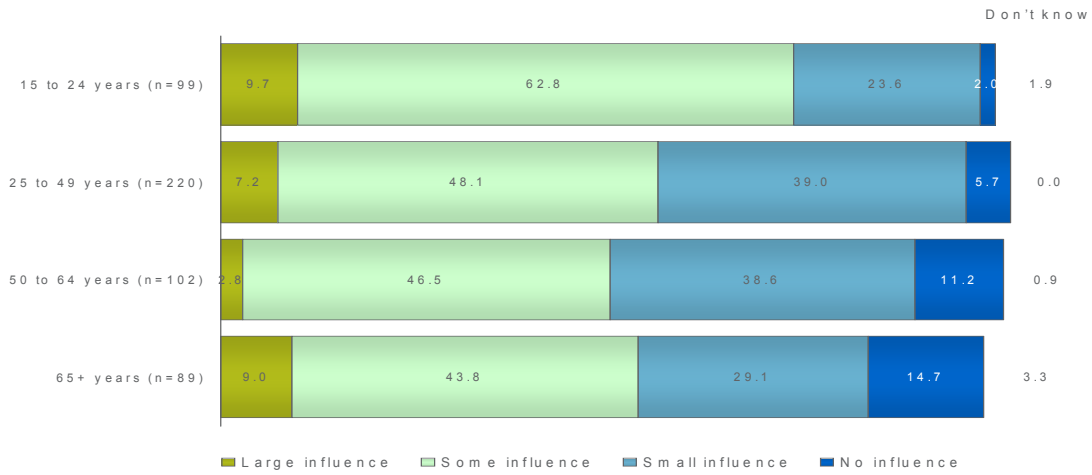
Base: All respondents

Influence on Council Decision Making by Ward (%)



Younger people aged 15 to 24 years (73%) are significantly more likely to feel the public has influence on Council decisions than the average.

Influence on Council Decision Making by Age (%)

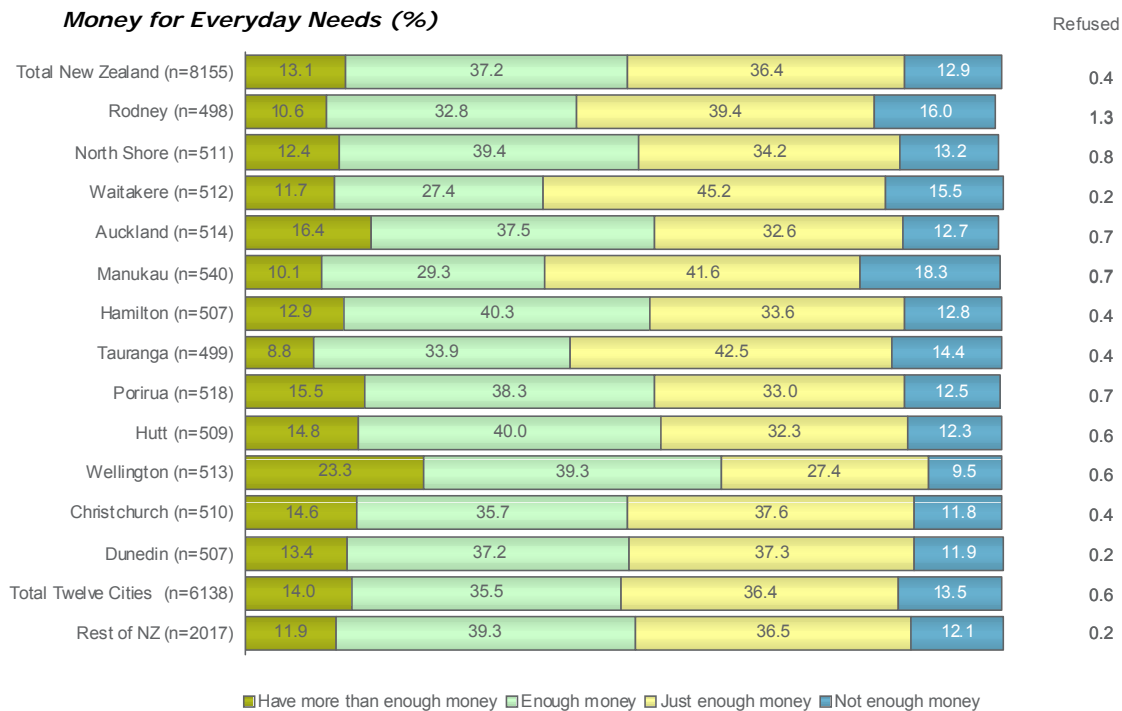


A PROSPEROUS CITY

Most Residents Have Enough Income for Necessities

Fifteen percent of Christchurch people say they have more than enough money to meet their living needs and another 36% say they have enough to meet their needs things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. Another 38% of Christchurch residents say they have just enough money for necessities. However, one in eight (12%) Christchurch residents say they do not have enough income to meet their everyday needs (the same proportion as in 2006)⁷. In 2006 a similar proportion said they had more than enough (15% in 2008 versus 14% in 2006).

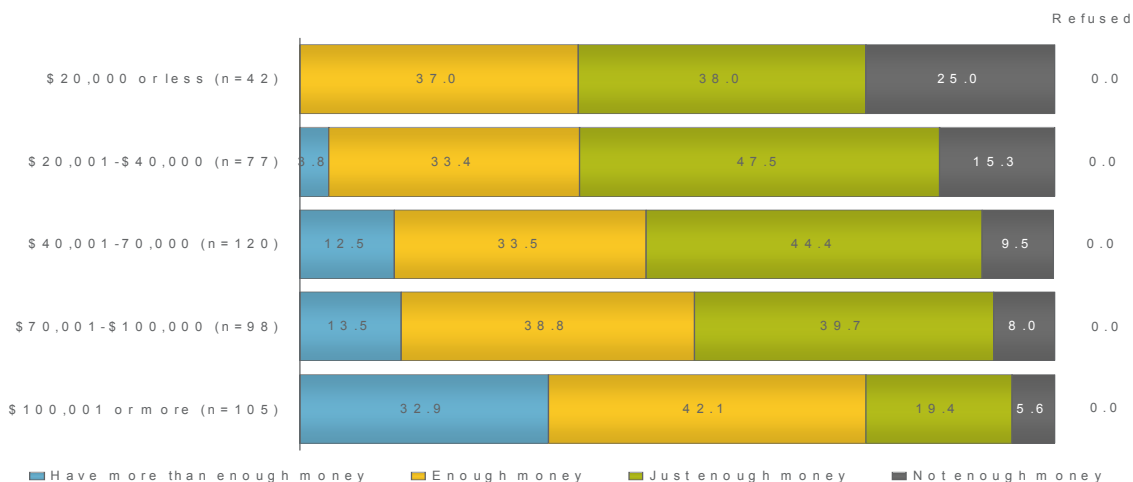
Christchurch's rate for those without enough money sits close to the national average of 13% and is consistent with that found in other larger cities: Auckland and Hamilton (both 13%) and Dunedin (12%).



Base: All respondents

Those aged between 25 and 49 years (56%) and those with household incomes of \$20,000 to \$40,000 per annum (63%) are significantly more likely than the Christchurch average (49%) to say they don't have enough or only just have enough money for necessities.

Money for Everyday Needs by Household Income (%)



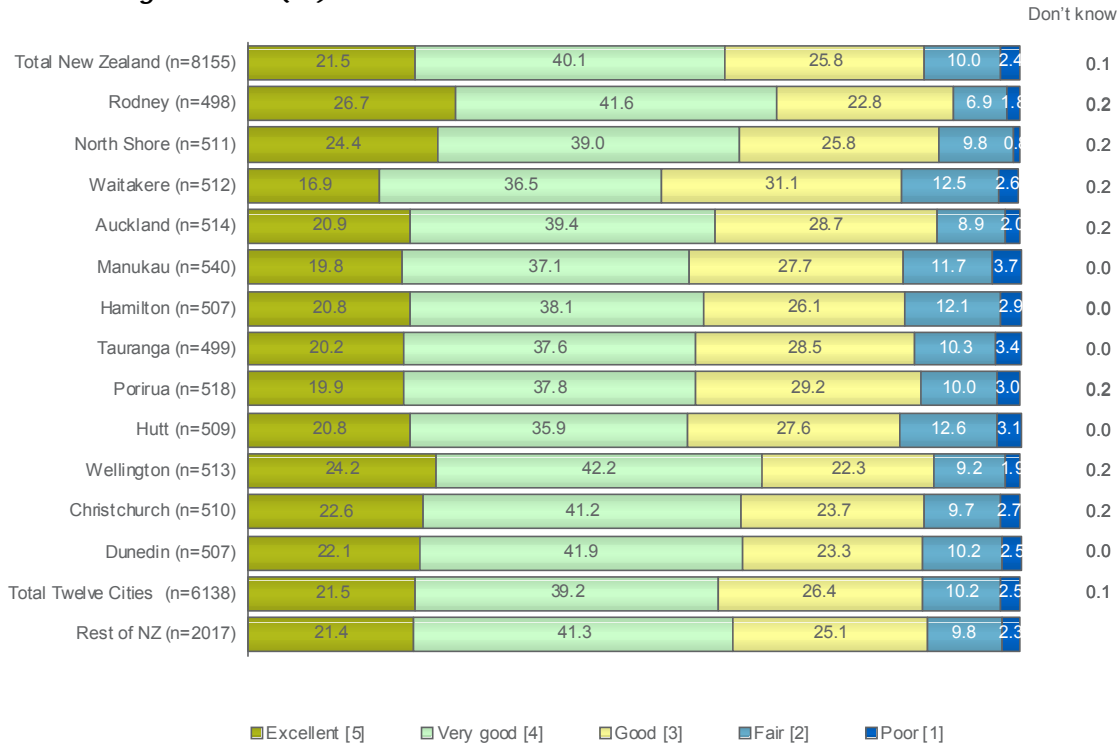
⁷ The survey was infield July and late October 2008, just prior to the sharp downturn in the global economic situation. It is possible that as the recession continues to impact on New Zealand, with its associated job losses and the falling value of personal investments, more people will experience financial hardship.

A HEALTHY CITY

Most Say They Are Healthy, Except Low Income Earners

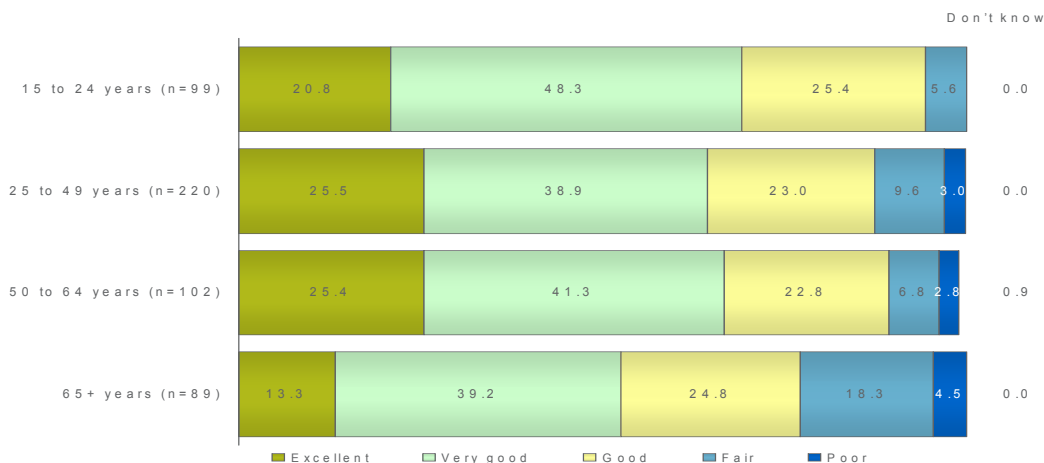
Two thirds (64%) of Christchurch residents say their health is excellent or very good, while another 24% say their health is good. These rates are similar to the national averages (62% and 26% respectively) and are similar to 2006 figures where 62% of Christchurch people said their health was excellent or very good. Christchurch's results are similar to those found in the other large cities.

Rating of Health (%)



Christchurch residents aged 65 years or older are less likely to rate their health as excellent or very good (53% compared to 64% Christchurch average).

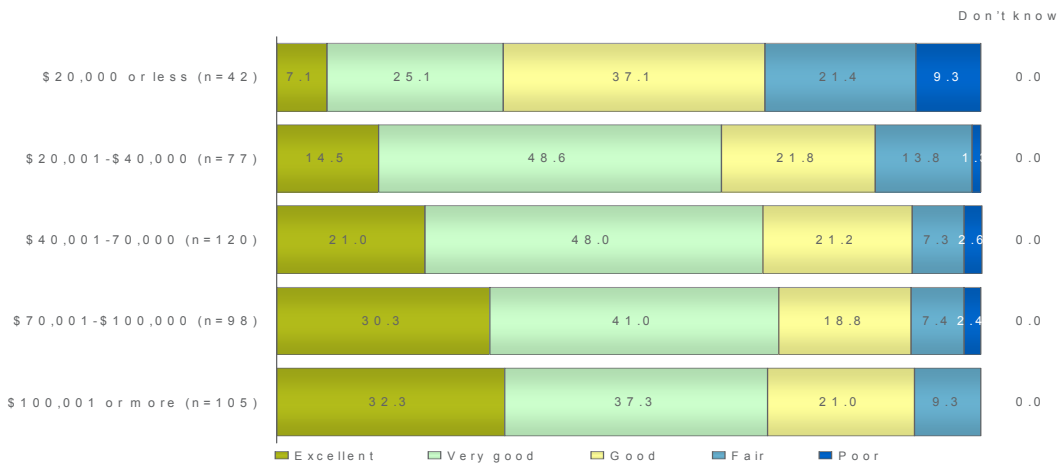
Rating of Health by Age (%)



There are no significant differences by ethnicity in ratings of overall health for Christchurch residents.

Those with household incomes of \$20,00 or less per annum are less likely to rate their health as excellent or very good (32% compared to 64% Christchurch average). Fewer low income Christchurch residents now rate their health very positively compared to 2006 (50% in 2006).

Rating of Health by Household Income (%)



Fewer Facing Barriers to Accessing Doctors

While the majority (95%) of Christchurch residents experience no barriers visiting a general practitioner, 5% said there had been a time in the last year when they wanted to see a doctor about their health but didn't (down from 20% in 2006). The national average is 6% and Christchurch figures are consistent with those found in other large cities. There are also no significant differences in results by age, gender, ethnicity or household income in Christchurch.

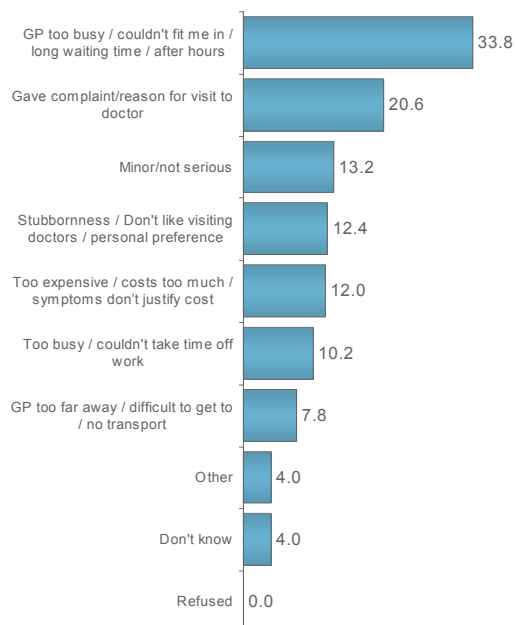
Of Christchurch people who experience barriers accessing a doctor, there has been a change in the main reason cited between 2006 and 2008. In 2008, GP waiting times / GP too busy was the main reason (34%). Cost, which was the main barrier in both 2004 (64%) and 2006 (55%), dropped to being the fifth most common reason for Christchurch residents in 2008 (12%). Nationally, there was also a significant decrease in the proportion of people who said cost was a barrier (now the third most common reason for New Zealanders).

Barriers to Visiting Doctors (%)

	Total	Rodney	North Shore	Waikare	Auckland	Manukau	Hamilton	Tauranga	Porirua	Hutt	Wellington	Christchurch	Dunedin	Rest of NZ
n=	470.0	20.0	26.0	29.0	24.0	30.0	39.0	32.0	41.0	34.0	31.0	24.0	24.0	116.0
GP too busy / couldn't fit me in / long waiting time / after hours	33.1	36.8	42.5	19.8	24.1	9.3	34.3	27.7	49.9	63.1	40.1	33.8	30.8	36.1
Too busy / couldn't take time off work	18.0	22.7	21.0	21.4	29.4	30.3	21.6	10.6	17.2	12.0	23.6	10.2	24.1	13.6
Too expensive / costs too much / symptoms don't justify cost	17.1	5.3	23.1	18.8	20.9	24.4	27.2	32.6	10.5	5.6	6.3	12.0	22.9	15.3
Gave complaint/reason for visit to doctor	11.2	11.5	3.4	10.1	9.8	15.9	10.6	11.0	9.5	0.0	12.4	20.6	4.1	11.4
Minor/not serious	9.1	0.0	7.5	14.4	3.8	16.4	6.9	6.7	12.0	10.3	11.1	13.2	0.0	8.8
GP too far away / difficult to get to / no transport	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.4	6.4	7.8	9.5	5.7
Stubbornness / Don't like visiting doctors / personal preference	5.0	5.3	0.0	3.6	12.8	4.1	4.7	0.0	6.8	2.6	5.8	12.4	3.7	3.5
Other	15.0	14.9	8.4	27.8	4.0	13.7	6.9	11.4	8.7	12.1	6.0	4.0	13.4	21.1
Don't know	2.7	16.0	3.9	0.0	3.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.0	7.7	1.5
Refused	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5

Base: Respondents who wanted to see a GP in the last 12 months, but didn't get to

Barriers to Visiting Doctors for Christchurch Residents (%)

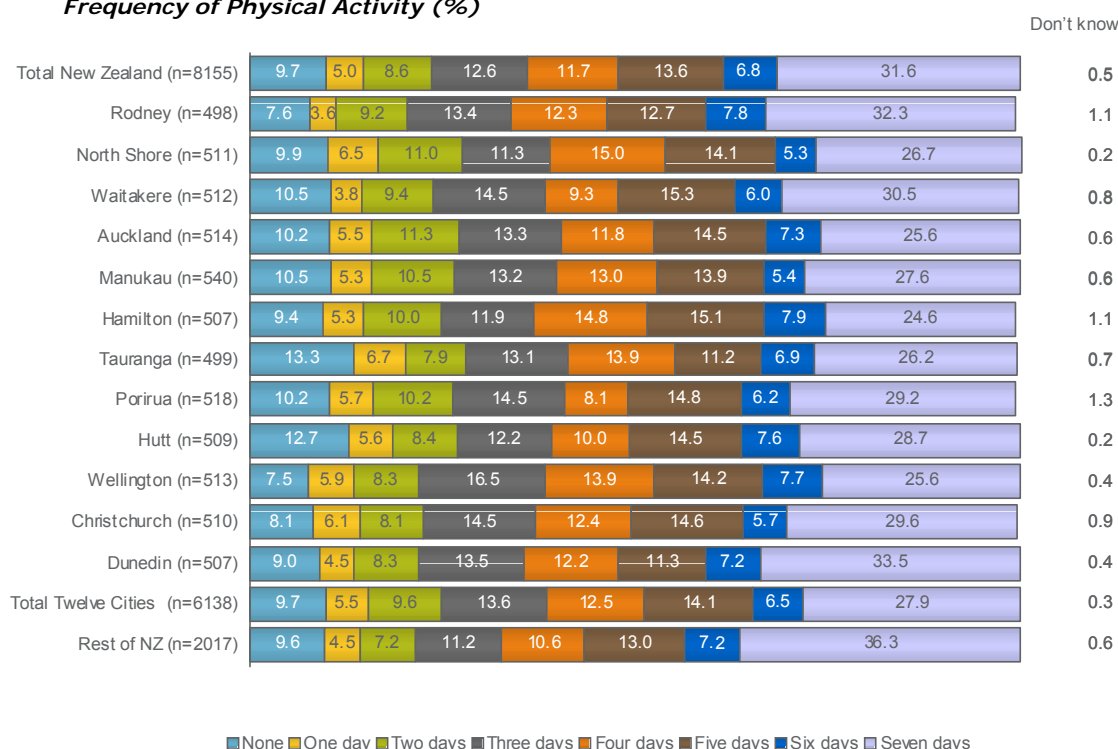


Fall in Those Physically Active

Half (50%) of Christchurch people say they were physically active for five or more days in the week preceding the survey, down from 58% in 2006⁸. That included doing either 15 minutes or more of vigorous activity or 30 minutes or more of moderate activity. This was similar to the national average (52%). Nationally and in the 12 cities combined, there has also been a decrease in levels of physical activity since 2006.

Around one in 12 (8%) Christchurch residents did no physical activity in the seven days preceding the survey, up from 6% in 2006 and 30% said they were physically active daily (down from 39% in 2006).

Frequency of Physical Activity (%)



⁸ These results are consistent with SPARC's 2007/2008 Active New Zealand survey results where 53% of Canterbury West Coast Region respondents said they were active on five or more days a week.

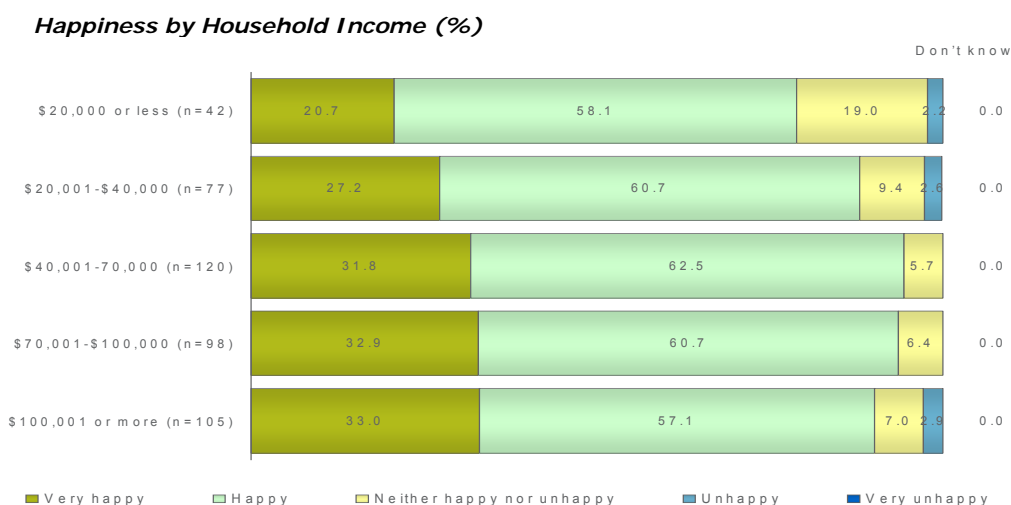
There are no significant differences by age, gender, ethnicity or household income for frequent physical activity (five or more days a week).

Most are Happy and Satisfied With Their Lives and While Stress Remains a Feature, Nearly All Have Support in Times of Stress

Happiness

Most (91%) Christchurch people say they are happy in general, up from 87% in 2006. Only one percent say they are unhappy. These patterns are consistent with national findings.

There are no significant differences in ratings of happiness across age, gender or ethnic groups in Christchurch. However, there are differences by household income, with those with incomes of \$20,000 or less per annum significantly less likely to say they are happy or very happy compared to the Christchurch average.



Satisfaction with Life

Most (87%) Christchurch residents say they are satisfied with their lives in general, with only 3% saying they are dissatisfied. Again, these patterns are consistent with national findings and are consistent with 2006 figures.

At the ends of the spectrum, only 13% with household incomes of \$20,000 or less per annum are very satisfied with their lives compared to 41% of those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more per annum (the Christchurch average is 33%). Maori (51%) and Europeans (34%) were more likely to be very satisfied compared to Pacific Islands people (11%) and Asian/Indians (16%).

Feelings of Stress

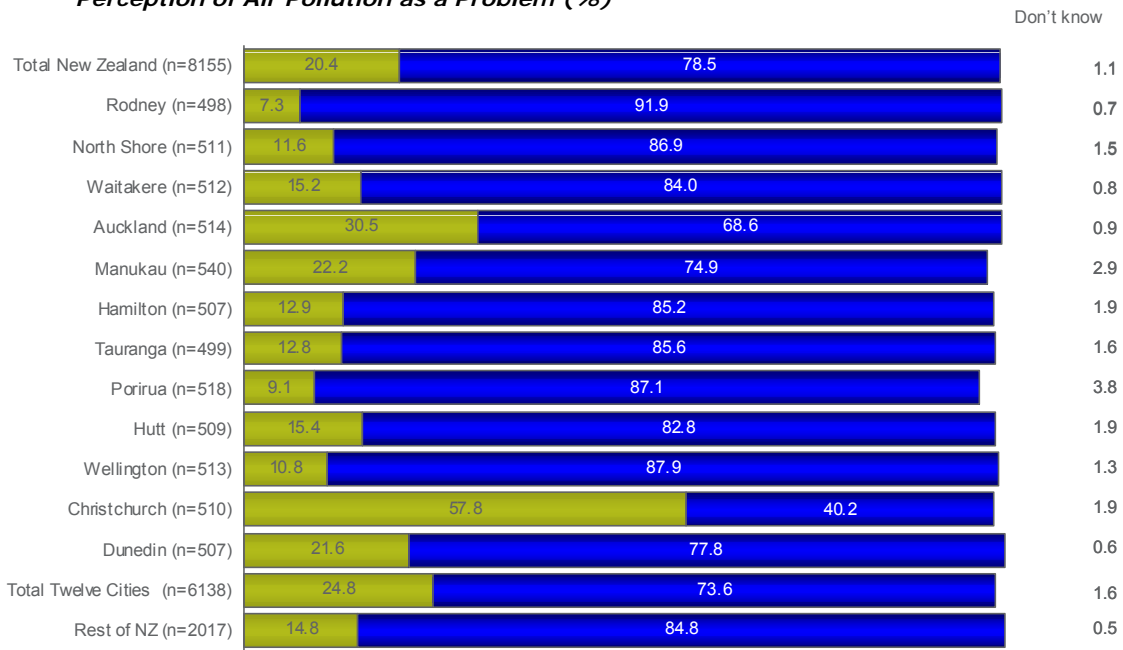
Almost half (43%) of Christchurch residents say they rarely or never had experienced stress that had a negative impact on them in the year preceding the survey, the same as the national average (44%). However, almost one in 12 people (7%, down from 11% in 2006) say they had experienced that type of stress most or all of the time and another 49% (up from 44% in 2006) said they experienced negative stress sometimes. Again, these findings are consistent with the national averages.

Almost all (99%) Christchurch people say they have someone to turn to for support in times of stress.

Air Pollution Remains a Problem, But Rate Has Declined

Christchurch residents are significantly more likely than the national average to say that air pollution is a problem in their city (57% compared to 20% for New Zealand). However, this is a decrease on the 2006 rate when 63% said it was a problem. Auckland residents are the only others to be significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined to see air pollution as a problem (31%).

Perception of Air Pollution as a Problem (%)



Base: All respondents

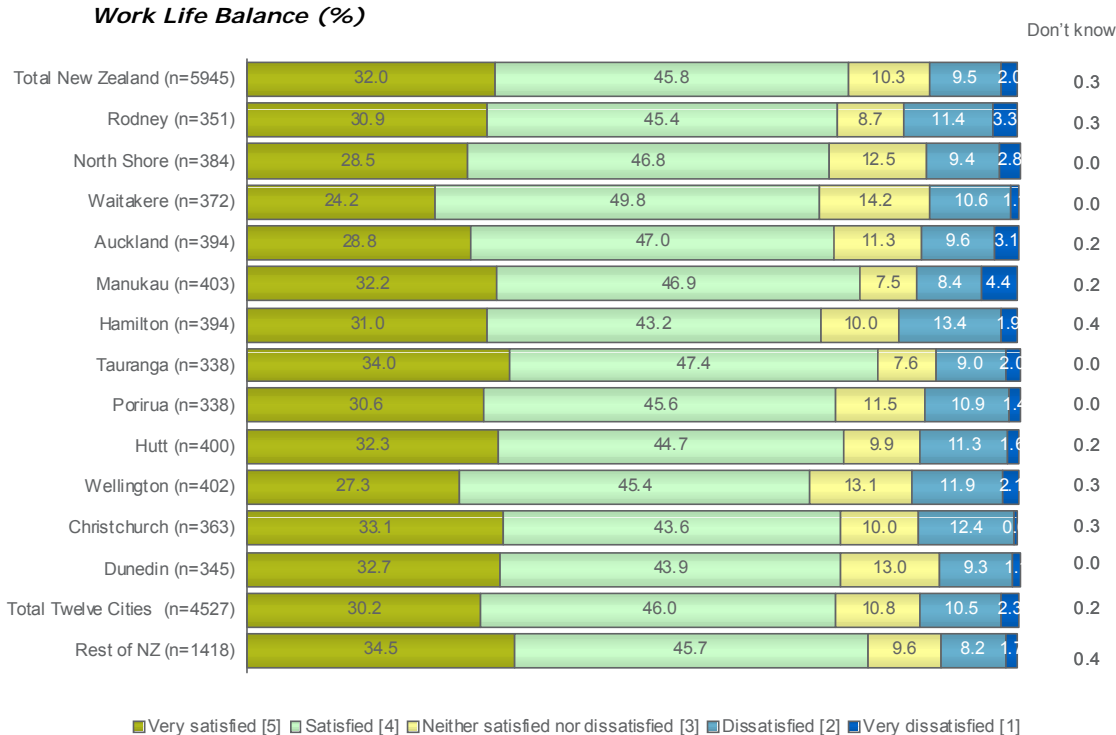
■ Yes

■ No

A CITY FOR RECREATION, FUN AND CREATIVITY

Most Are Satisfied with Their Work/Life Balance and Leisure Time

Three quarters (77%) of Christchurch residents in paid employment are satisfied with the balance between work and other aspects of their life (such as family or leisure). This is similar to the national average of 78%, the Auckland average of 76% and the Wellington average of 73%.



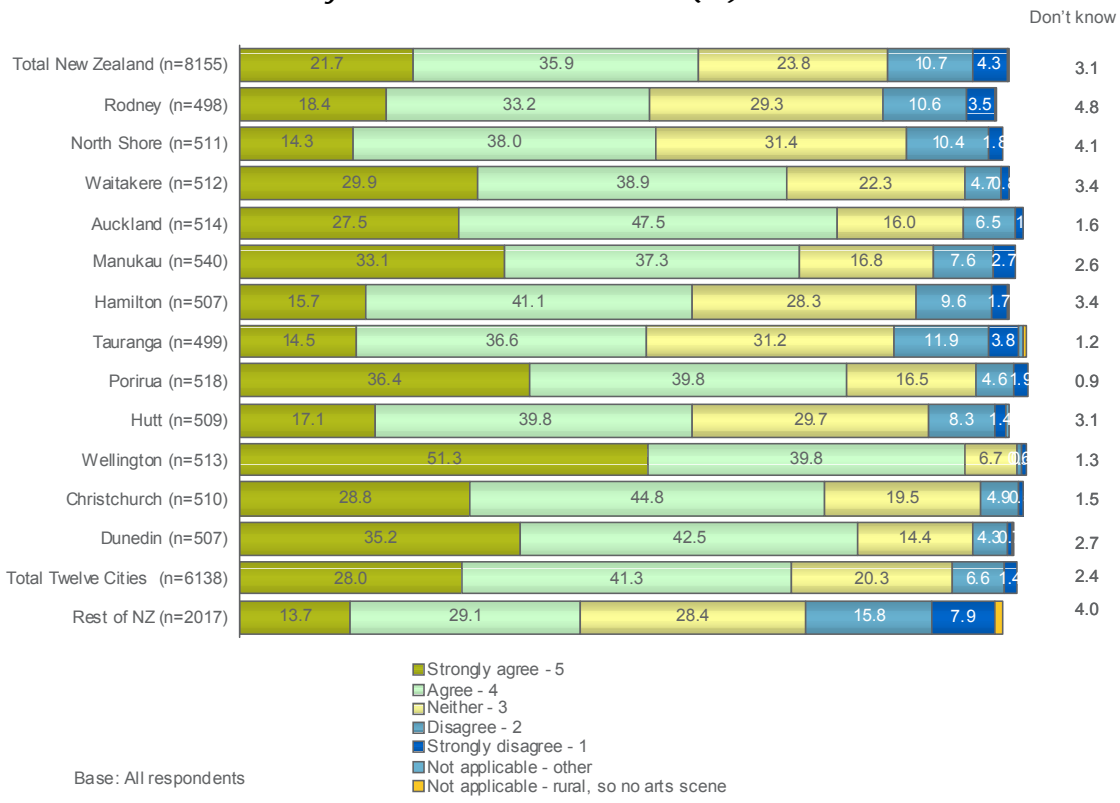
Base: All respondents in paid employment

Three quarters (76%) are satisfied with the quality and quantity of their leisure time. Those aged 65 years and over (93%) are significantly more likely than the Christchurch average to say they are satisfied with their leisure time. Conversely, those in the main income earning age bracket (25 to 49 years) (68%) are significantly less likely to say they are satisfied. Those most likely to be dissatisfied with their leisure time are Maori (19%) and those with household incomes of \$100,000 or above (14% compared to a Christchurch average of 8%).

Many Say Christchurch Has a Culturally Rich and Diverse Arts Scene

Three quarters (74%) of Christchurch residents agree that Christchurch has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene, compared to a national average of 56%. Christchurch results are similar to those found in Auckland (75%) and Manukau (70%). However, we have some way to go compared to Wellington at 91%. In 2006, 77% of people said that Christchurch had a culturally rich and diverse arts scene.

Presence of Culturally Rich and Diverse Arts Scene (%)

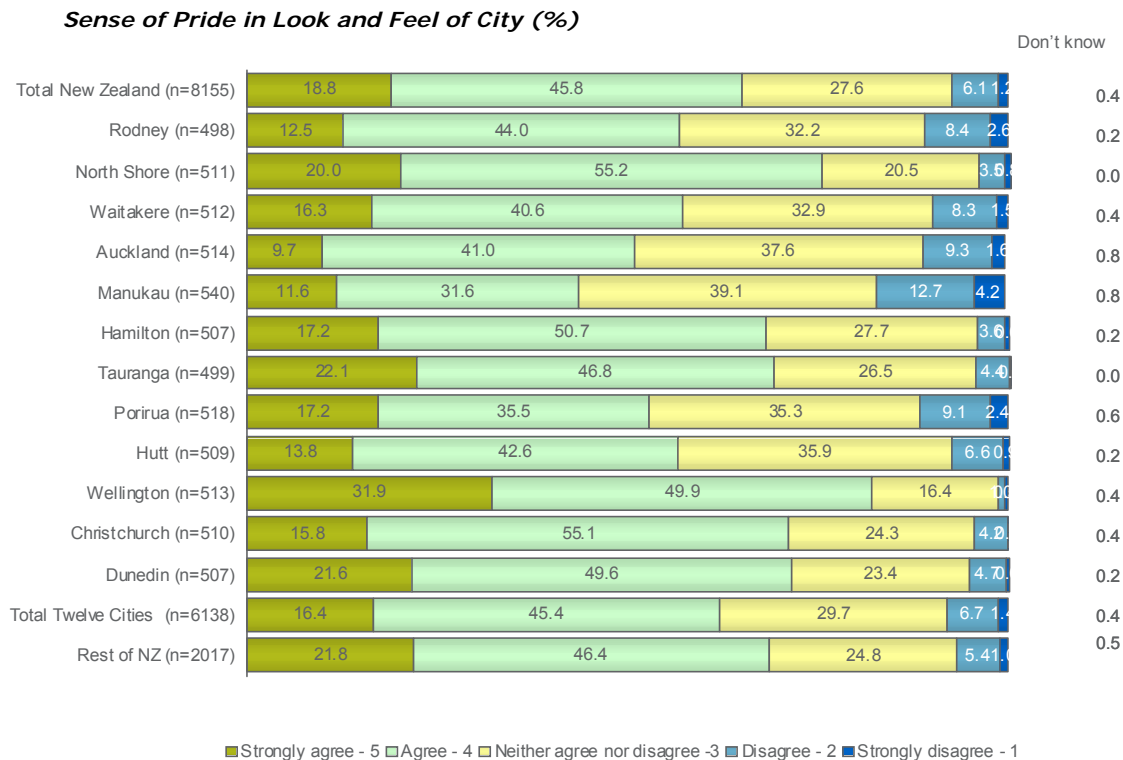


AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL DESIGNED CITY

Residents Feel Pride in Look and Feel of Our City

Almost three quarters (71%) of Christchurch residents have pride in the look and feel of their city, an increase from 68% in 2006. However, rates are still not at 2004 levels when four in five (80%) of people said they felt a sense of pride.

Christchurch, for the second time running, had the fourth highest rating for pride of the 12 Quality of Life Project cities, with Wellington rating 82%. The national average is 65%. Only 51% of Auckland residents and 43% of Manukau residents feel pride in the look and feel of their cities.

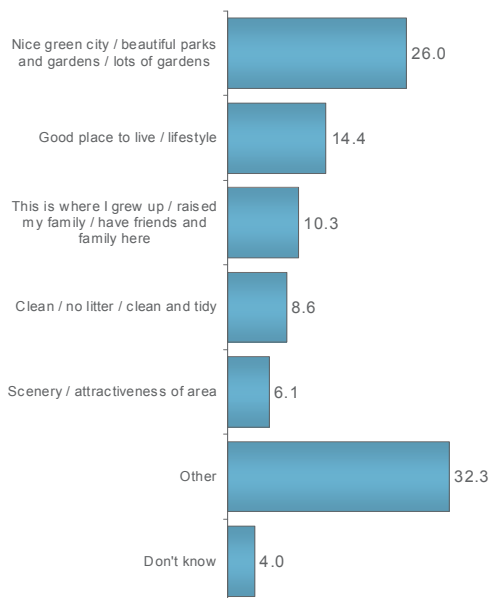


Our Garden City Image Helps, as does Access to Lifestyle

The reasons Christchurch residents give for feeling pride relate directly to our image as a 'garden' city and also to lifestyle factors:

- Nice green city, beautiful parks and gardens (26%) (Christchurch residents are significantly more likely to state this as a reason for pride compared to the rest of the sample combined and it remains a more common reason for pride than in any other large city, as it was in the 2006 survey)
- Good place to live / lifestyle factors (14%)

Reasons for Sense of Pride in Look and Feel of City (%)



Our green, garden city image has remained a common reason for pride across the 2004, 2006 and 2008 Quality of Life Surveys.

The most common reasons for lack of pride are that the city looks dirty / rubbish everywhere and crime / safety issues.

Residents Have Easy Access to Parks and Green Space

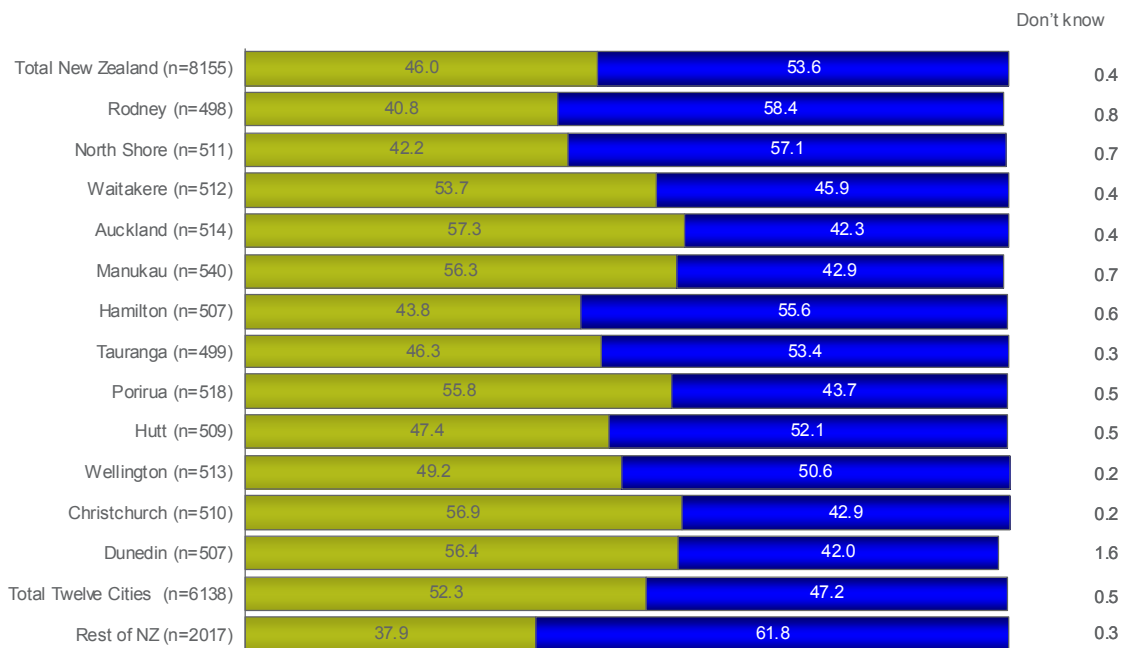
Christchurch residents are significantly more likely than those living in other cities or the rest of New Zealand to find it easy to get to parks and other green space (96%, the same as in 2006), compared to a national average of 91%. Rates for Auckland are 93%; Wellington: 92% and Dunedin: 90%.

Rubbish and Litter are a Problem

Rubbish and Litter

Despite our garden city image, our residents are increasingly seeing rubbish and litter as a problem. Half (57%) of all residents say that rubbish or litter lying on streets is a problem in Christchurch (up from 50% in 2006 and 45% in 2004), compared to a national average of 46%. The rates for other large cities are similar: Auckland (57%) and Manukau, Porirua and Dunedin (all with 56%). Residents in the Rest of New Zealand are less likely to state that rubbish or litter is a problem (38%).

Perception of Rubbish and Litter as a Problem (%)

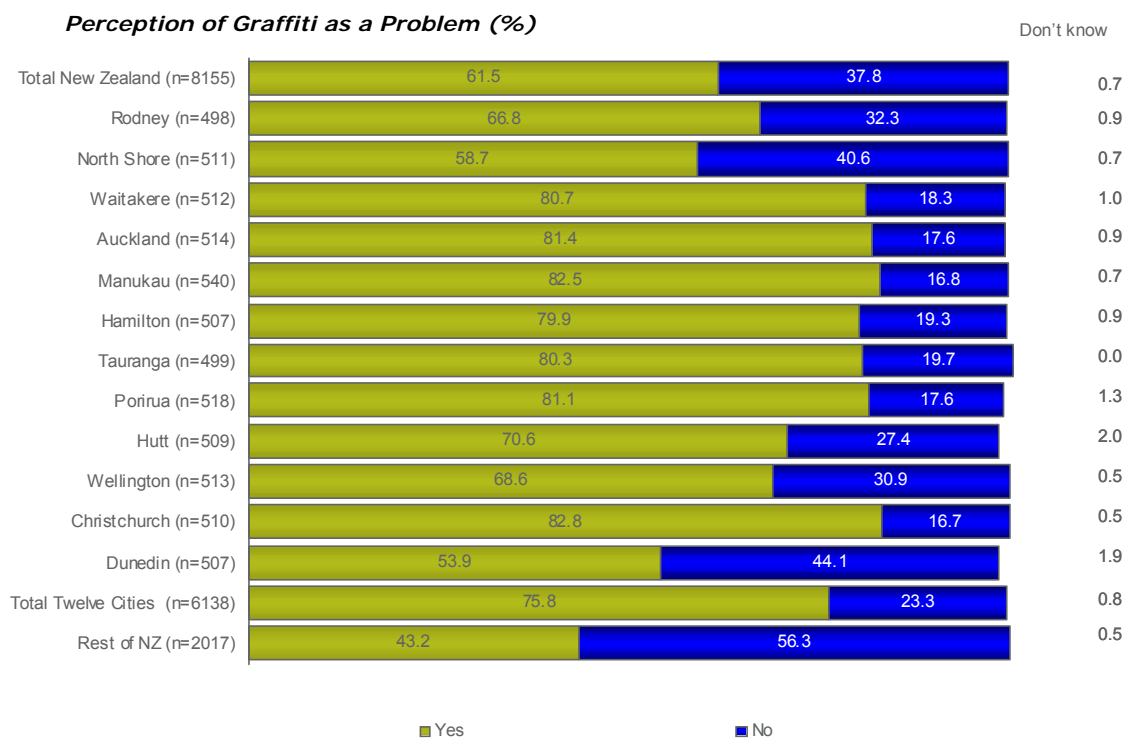


In 2004, similar results were found with 45% of Christchurch people saying rubbish and litter were a problem in their local area⁹.

Graffiti

Christchurch residents are significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined to say graffiti is a problem in their city (83%; national average 62%). This is an increase from 2006 when 72% of Christchurch people said graffiti was a problem. In 2004, 47% said graffiti was a problem¹⁰.

However, other large cities continue to share the problem with Christchurch: Auckland, Waitakere and Porirua (81% each) and Manukau (83%). Graffiti is less of a problem in Wellington where only 69% of residents see it as an issue.



Base: All respondents

Younger residents aged 15 to 24 years old are significantly less likely than the Christchurch average to see graffiti as a problem in the city (71% and 83% respectively).

Noise Pollution Remains a Problem

Christchurch residents are also more likely to see noise pollution as a problem than those in other cities (42% compared to a national average of 30% and a 12 cities average of 34%). In 2006 35% of Christchurch residents said noise pollution was a problem in the city.

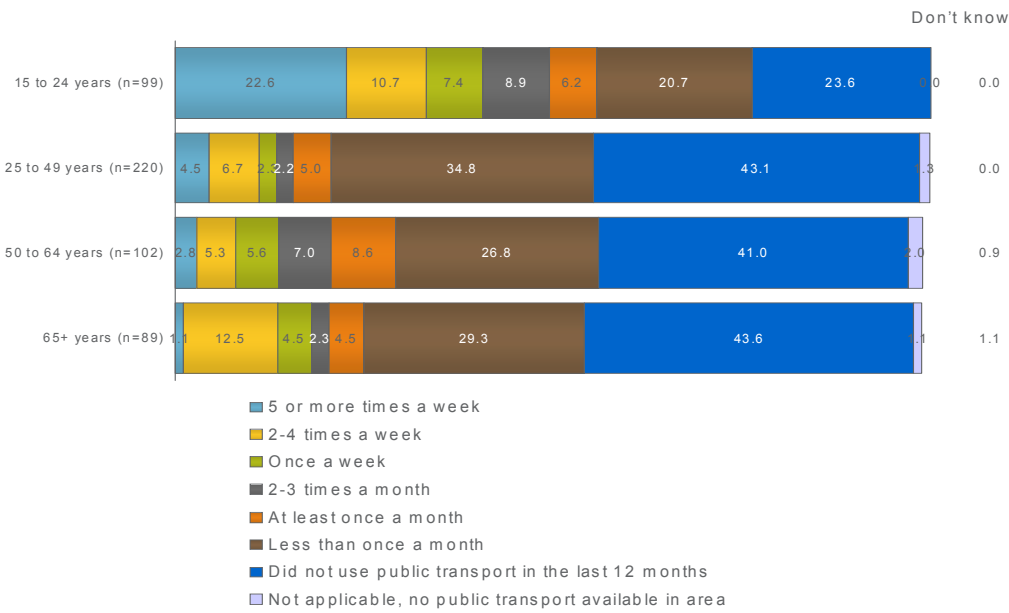
Residents Have Easy Access to Public Transport Facilities

Just under one in six (15%) Christchurch residents are regular users of public transport, with 7% using it five or more times a week and another 8% using it two to four times a week. Young people aged 15 to 24 years are more likely to be regular public transport users (two or more times a week) (33% compared to the Christchurch average of 15%). Of those not using public transport frequently, more than half (51%) say this is because of a preference for private transport. Nearly a quarter of these people say public transport is not convenient (ie. doesn't go where they want to go / service not regular enough).

⁹ In the 2004 Quality of Life Survey, respondents were asked about perceptions of problems in their local area, whereas in the 2006 and 2008 surveys they were asked about problems in their city. This may account for some of the rates of increase in perception of problems as city issues may be more likely to be identified as problems in the city as a whole than they are in the neighbourhood where a respondent lives.

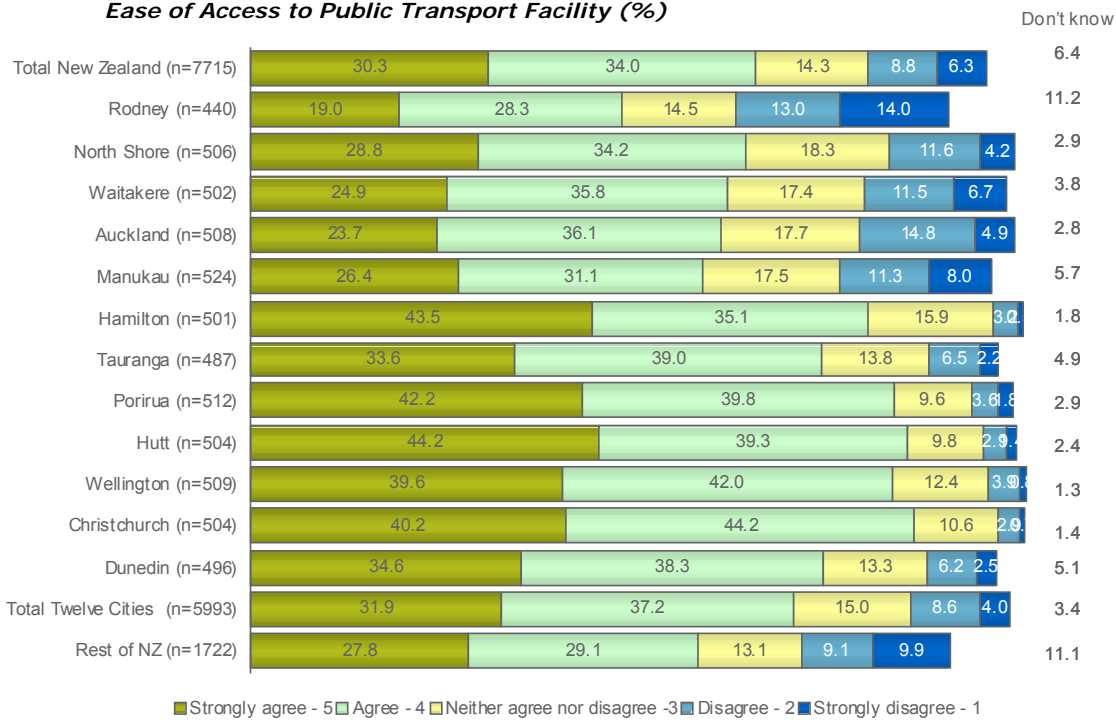
¹⁰ Ibid.

Public Transport Users by Age (%)



The majority (84%) of Christchurch residents say it is easy to get to public transport facilities compared to a national average of 64%. Christchurch residents are slightly more likely to say accessing public transport facilities is easy compared to other cities. In 2006 88% said they had easy access to public transport facilities.

Ease of Access to Public Transport Facility (%)



Base: All respondents excluding those who have no public transport in local area

Continued Positive Perceptions of Public Transport¹¹

It's Affordable

Two thirds (68%) of Christchurch residents say public transport is affordable (down from 71% in 2006), which is significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined (as it was in 2006). The national average is 51%. Only 44% of Auckland residents and 62% of Wellington residents see their public transport as affordable. Young people aged 15 to 24 years (58%), Maori (39%) and

¹¹ Base: those who have public transport available to them in their area.

those with household incomes of \$20,000 or less per annum (16%) are less likely to rate public transport as affordable than the Christchurch average.

It's Safe

Three quarters (76%) of Christchurch residents say public transport is safe (up from 69% in 2006), which is slightly lower than the national average of 72% and lower than the Wellington and Auckland averages of 86% and 73% respectively.

And it's Convenient

In 2006, survey respondents were asked if public transport was convenient. In 2008, convenience was broken down into two parts: frequency and reliability. Seventy four percent of Christchurch residents rate their public transport as frequent, which is significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined. And 75% say it is reliable, again significantly more likely than the rest of the sample combined.

All of Christchurch's public transport perception ratings for 2008 were above the 12 cities averages.

IMPLICATIONS FOR ACHIEVING COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

A SAFE CITY

- *There remains a lot of work to do in building positive perceptions of safety in our city centre at night (which is critical for community well being, for the economic prosperity of central city businesses and for our tourism industry).*
- *More effort must be put into tackling city issues that cause problems and that leave people feeling unsafe in their local environment, such as dangerous driving, car theft and damage, vandalism and graffiti. Dealing with people perceived as dangerous also remains a priority. A growing number of people are perceiving these issues as problems in Christchurch and they impact on how safe people feel in the urban environment. The also impact on the attractiveness of Christchurch to visitors.*
- *Media portrayal of crime continues to play an important role in how people perceive their safety.*
- *Maintain a positive police presence in the community.*

A CITY OF INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

- *Foster a sense of community in our local neighbourhoods and educate our residents as to the importance of community in our everyday lives.*
- *Continue to build on the growing realisation that ethnic diversity is good for our city.*
- *Capitalise on improving levels of trust and see if this can help us improve residents' sense of community and safety in the city.*

A CITY OF PEOPLE WHO VALUE AND PROTECT THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- *Continue to ensure our water resources are protected from pollution.*

A WELL GOVERNED CITY

- *There remains a lot of work to do in engaging our communities in Council decision making in a legislative environment that places emphasis in the importance of community involvement in local government decision making. Older people remain a particular challenge.*
- *More has to be done to instil confidence in Council decision making and to ensure people understand and are aware of our decision making processes, particularly around potentially contentious decisions that impact on resident perceptions.*

A PROSPEROUS CITY

- *Maintain a focus on supporting social initiatives that provide assistance to disadvantaged members of our community, especially during the economic downturn where a growing number of people may experience difficulties meeting everyday needs.*

A HEALTHY CITY

- *Maintain a focus on promoting healthy lifestyles for our residents and on promoting physical activity as a means of achieving this. A focus is needed on lifting levels of frequent physical activity which have fallen since 2006.*
- *Ensure people have adequate access to GPs, particularly where waiting times and inability to be seen by a doctor are issues.*
- *With an increasing proportion of Christchurch residents facing stress in their lives (with a consequent impact on emotional health), positive initiatives that help people to deal with day-to-day stress are likely to benefit city residents.*
- *While negative perceptions of air pollution have fallen in recent years, the issue remains an important one to address because of its negative health and environmental impacts.*

A CITY FOR RECREATION, FUN AND CREATIVITY

- *Continue to promote healthy lifestyles through a positive work / life balance.*
- *Continue to ensure our arts scene remains culturally rich and diverse and ensure residents are aware of cultural opportunities available in the city.*

AN ATTRACTIVE AND WELL DESIGNED CITY

- *Continue to provide liveable neighbourhoods with access to parks and open space as the city grows as this access is vitally important to how Christchurch residents perceive their city and for recreation and health reasons. It will also be an important planning consideration in areas where housing intensification is being encouraged.*
- *Continue to provide access to other key amenities and services such as public transport facilities.*
- *Ensure public transport remains affordable, safe and convenient so residents see it as a viable transport alternative to using motor vehicles.*

APPENDIX ONE: SAMPLE DESIGN

Table One: Interviews Completed By Sex (%) *Base: All respondents*

	Christchurch (n=510)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Male	46.9	47.7
Female	53.1	52.3

Table Two: Interviews Completed By Age (%) *Base: All respondents*

	Christchurch (n=510)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
15-24 years	19.4	18.9
25-49 years	43.1	44.1
50-64 years	20.0	20.3
65 years +	17.5	16.7

Table Three: Interviews Completed By Ethnicity (%) *Base: All respondents. Note: Multiple response question, columns may add to more than 100%*

	Christchurch (n=510)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
European	90.4	87.9
Māori	6.3	6.1
Pacific	1.8	2.2
Asian / Indian	5.9	7.8
Other	0.8	0.8
Unknown	0.8	0.8

Table Four: Interviews Completed By Ward (%) *Base: All respondents*

	Christchurch (n=510)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Shirley-Papanui Ward	17.1	16.9
Fendalton-Waimairi Ward	16.7	17.3
Burwood-Pegasus Ward	15.5	15.5
Riccarton-Wigram Ward	18.0	18.0
Hagley-Ferrymead Ward	14.7	14.3
Spreydon-Heathcote Ward	14.9	14.9
Banks Peninsula Ward	2.16	2.2

Table Five: Interviews Completed By Pre-Tax Household Income (%) *Base: All respondents*

	Christchurch (n=510)	
	Unweighted	Weighted
Loss	0.0	0.0
No income	0.0	0.0
Less than \$10,000	1.0	1.0
\$10,001 - \$20,000	7.3	7.7
\$20,001 - \$30,000	7.3	7.1
\$30,001 - \$40,000	7.8	7.7
\$40,001 - \$50,000	6.3	6.1
\$50,001 - \$60,000	8.2	8.3
\$60,001 - \$70,000	9.0	9.1
\$70,001 - \$100,000	19.2	19.4
More than \$100,000	20.6	20.4
Refused	4.9	4.8
Don't know	8.4	8.4