



# Napier City Council

## SIL Research | Social Monitor 2020

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this research was to inform the Napier City Council process of formulating policies and initiatives to enhance the social wellbeing of Napier's community.

Research was conducted between 11 August 2020 and 21 September 2020. A total of n=450 surveys were used in the final analysis.

The main findings were as follows:

- In 2020, the most important aspects of overall community life in Napier were on a par with or improved compared to 2019.
- The main area with a weakened performance in 2020 was perceived safety in Napier.
- The *Social Index* - derived by summing scores from all questions designed to evaluate residents' quality of life – was 71.4 (a good level) overall in 2020. This score improved slightly compared to 2019, and it was associated with age, property type and income.

## Overall life in Napier:

- 79% of residents rated their life in Napier from 'good' to 'very good' (74% in 2019), and more residents in 2020 (82%) than in 2019 (76%) saw themselves living in Napier in the next five years.
- Positive changes to improve safety perceptions have the potential to increase the odds of residents staying in Napier.
- Although fewer residents agreed their quality of life had improved in 2020 (34%, compared to 42% in 2019), more residents believed their quality of life remained the same. The most cited reasons for improved quality of life were similar to 2019: 'Generally better/Satisfied with current life' and 'Work-related changes'.
- Climate and natural resources continued to be the features residents liked most about their lives in Napier.
- More than half of residents (57%) agreed they had enough or more money for a comfortable living (55% in 2019).

## Safety:

- 73% of residents agreed they feel safe in Napier to some extent (75% in 2019).
- There has been an apparent increase in residents who felt unsafe in Napier since 2014; this trend continued in 2020.
- 36% of residents felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark; a significant decline from 46% in 2019.
- 22% of residents mentioned 'Safety concern/Crime level' as a reason for a reduced quality of life (up from 9% in 2019).
- Security and safety were the top suggested improvements for neighbourhoods in 3-out-of-4 wards; in Ahuriri ward this suggestion was the second most cited (after traffic, transport issues).

## Health and community mental wellbeing:

- 70% of residents believed they were personally in good health (up from 58% in 2019).
- Napier residents continued to report a good level of moderate-intensity activity (6.9 hours on average per week); this result was higher than minimum recommendations outlined by the World Health Organisation.
- The Mental Wellbeing Index – a total level of indicative psychological distress - was moderate (10.3, maximum score = 20) and similar to 2019, with no apparent negative effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### Employment, volunteering and education:

- 63% of residents were employed at the time of the survey. There was no reported decline in employment in Napier compared to 2019.
- 42% of residents stated they had sometimes or regularly participated in volunteering activities in the last 12 months (similar to 44% in 2019).

#### Other findings:

- Napier residents provided, on average, positive ratings in relation to *social connections* (78%, up from 73%), *housing and neighbourhood* (82%, compared to 77% in 2019) and *accessibility* (60%, compared to 63% in 2019).
- In 2020, more residents (89%) stated they have friends or relatives they can count on in times of trouble (81% in 2019). This was a significant improvement, and it could be associated with the social impact of COVID-19.
- Overall, 49% of residents were satisfied with the Council's provision of Civil Defence delivery, and 44% believed their community could cope after a major event or disaster. Both results improved slightly in 2020.

#### COVID-19 impact:

- Half of all residents felt concerned about the coronavirus/COVID-19 situation (49%). The level of concern decreased sufficiently compared to the June 2020 Wellbeing survey (61%).
- There has been no increase in reported negative impacts on residents or their families due to COVID-19, compared to June 2020.
- The impacts of COVID-19 and lockdown were named as the main reasons for quality of life declining in 2020.
- Residents who reported a positive COVID-19 impact tended to be more involved in walking/cycling.
- Overall, 49% of residents agreed they spend the same amount of time walking/cycling as they did during lockdown; another 20% reported an increase in their walking/cycling since that time.

#### Areas of potential development:

- Six areas were found to be most influential on overall life in Napier, quality of life and the retention index: *'suitable house'*, *'personal health'*, *'interest or pleasure in doing things'*, *'easy to get around'*, *'feeling safe at night'* and for the neighbourhood to have *'everything needed'*.
- The top three areas associated with a decline in quality of life were *'health problems'*, *'increased cost of living'* and *'water issues'*; water was also mentioned as a potential improvement for Napier generally.



# METHODOLOGY

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

As a part of their biennial work programme, Napier City Council (NCC) has commissioned a Social Monitor survey since 1998.

Since 2019, the Social Monitor survey has been conducted by SIL Research, an independent Market Research Company. The purpose of this research is to inform the Council process of formulating policies and initiatives to enhance the social wellbeing of Napier's community.

## QUESTIONNAIRE AND PROJECT SPECIFICS

In 2019, SIL Research, together with NCC, developed a revised Social Monitor questionnaire. This survey, with a few minor adjustments, was repeated in 2020.

The 2020 survey included questions related to COVID-19 to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on the wellbeing of the Napier community, and to monitor these results over time.

The questionnaire was tested prior to full-scale data collection to ensure the survey was fit for purpose.

SIL used a multi-layered sampling technique to ensure a proportional spread of respondents from each of four electoral wards, by age and gender distribution.

## DATA COLLECTION

Research was conducted between 11 August 2020 and 21 September 2020. Multiple data collection methods were utilised to ensure residents were represented. A mixed-methods approach included: (1) Telephone survey (CATI), (2) Social media (available via SIL Research social media platforms, such as Facebook for Napier residents), (3) Postal survey forms (500 forms were delivered), and (4) NCC Facebook posts.

A total of n=450 surveys were used in the final analysis.

## DATA ANALYSIS

Surveys were conducted proportional to the population in each of Napier's wards. Post-stratification (weighting) was then applied to reflect the ward, gender and age group proportions as determined by the Statistics New Zealand 2018 Census. The main analysis was conducted on age groups 18 years or older.

SIL Research ensured quality control during the fieldwork period. In addition, a quality control check was performed using follow-up calls across randomly selected respondents (10% of those who agreed to the follow up) to verify the key responses.

Further checks included, but were not limited to, removal of incomplete responses and responses coming from outside of Napier.

The main resident groups analysed in this report were: ward, age, gender, ethnicity, home ownership and tenure in Napier. During the analysis stage of this report, Chi-square tests were used when comparing group results in tables. The threshold for reporting any statistically significant differences was a p-value of 0.05 (corresponding to a confidence level of 95%). Where differences were outside this threshold (less than 95%), no comments were made; where differences were within this threshold, comments have been made within the context of their practical relevance to NCC.

Using Statistics New Zealand population projections for the NCC catchment area, a sample size of n=450 across 44,376 residents aged 18 years and over allows for a 95% confidence level +/- 4.6% where residents are split 50/50 on any given issues, and a 95% confidence level +/- 3.7% where residents are split 80/20.

### NOTES ON REPORTING

The 2020 findings are compared to 2019 Social Monitor and 2020 COVID-19 Wellbeing survey results (where applicable).

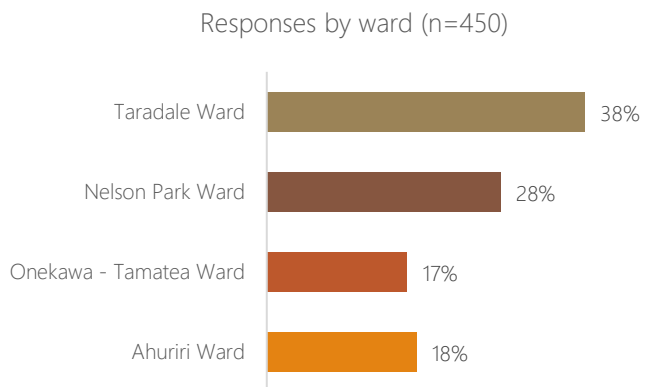
The survey included several question statements about life in Napier; each question was rated using a 1-5 Likert scale (e.g. 'Strongly disagree' to 'Strongly agree'). Respondents were also provided with a 'Don't know' option.

'Agree' percentages represent positive responses (ratings of 4-5).

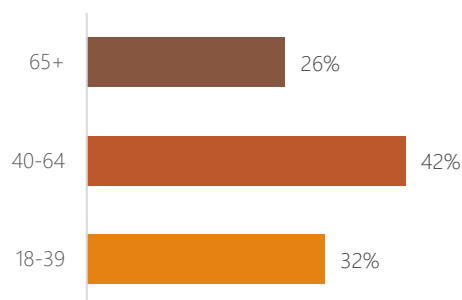
Due to rounding, figures with percentages may not add to 100%. Reported percentages were calculated on actual results, not rounded values.

The term 'Resident' has been used to represent respondents who participated in the survey.

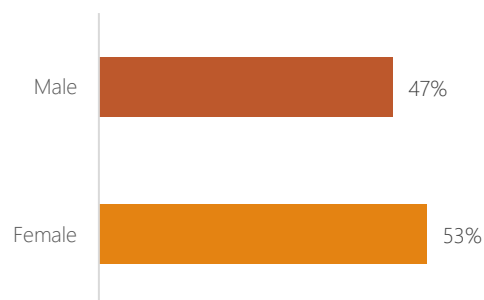
Where results are reported by groups, estimates of results may not be statistically reliable due to the high margins of error (small sample sizes).



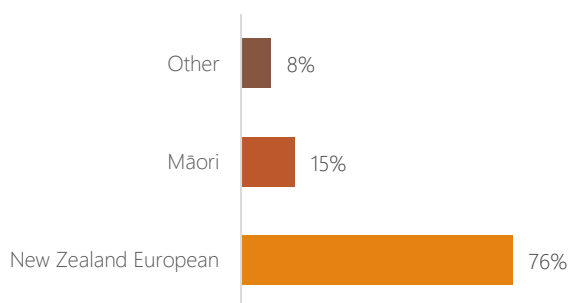
Responses by age (n=450)



Responses by gender (n=450)



Responses by ethnicity, aggregated (n=450)



Note: results are representative of key demographic groups (age, gender, ethnicity and ward). The target was based on 2018 New Zealand Census information.

# KEY FINDINGS

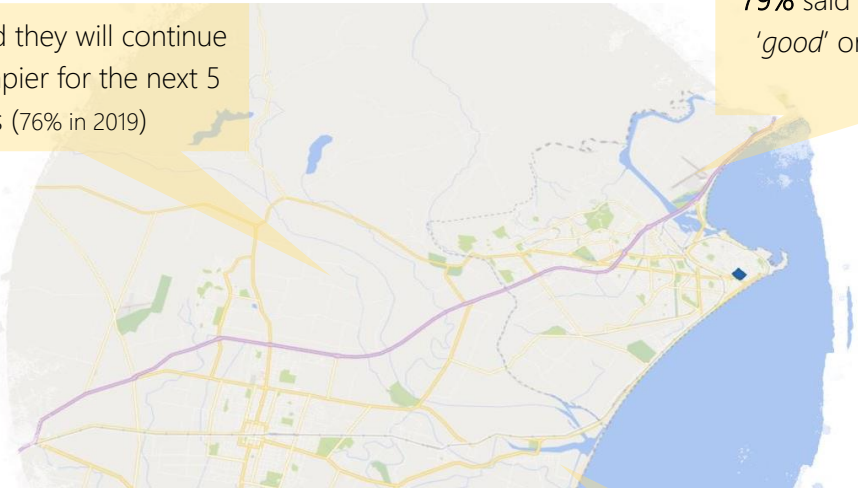
Top reasons to like life in Napier:

Weather (climate, sun)  
Outdoors (beach, nature, Marine Parade)



82% agreed they will continue living in Napier for the next 5 years (76% in 2019)

79% said their life in Napier is 'good' or 'very good' (74% in 2019)



Social Index = **71.4\*** (68.8 in 2019)  
(a multifaceted measure of the overall quality of life)

<b>Group 1 = 77.0</b> Aged 65+ Home owners Average income \$20,000 - \$50,000	<b>Group 2 = 67.2</b> Mixed age groups Greater proportion of renters Average income less than \$20,000 - \$50,000	<b>Group 3 = 73.5</b> Aged 40-64 Home owners Greater proportion of average income \$100,000+	<b>Group 4 = 69.3</b> Greater proportion aged 18-39 Mixed home owners and renters Greater proportion of average income \$70,000 - \$100,000
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Overall, **34%** of residents agreed their quality of life had improved (42% in 2019), **40%** indicated it remained the same (24% in 2019)

\*Indicative scale: 0-27 – low level, 28-53 – moderate level, 54-80 – good level, 81-106 – high level



73% agreed they feel safe in Napier (75% in 2019)






70% believed they were in good health (58% in 2019)



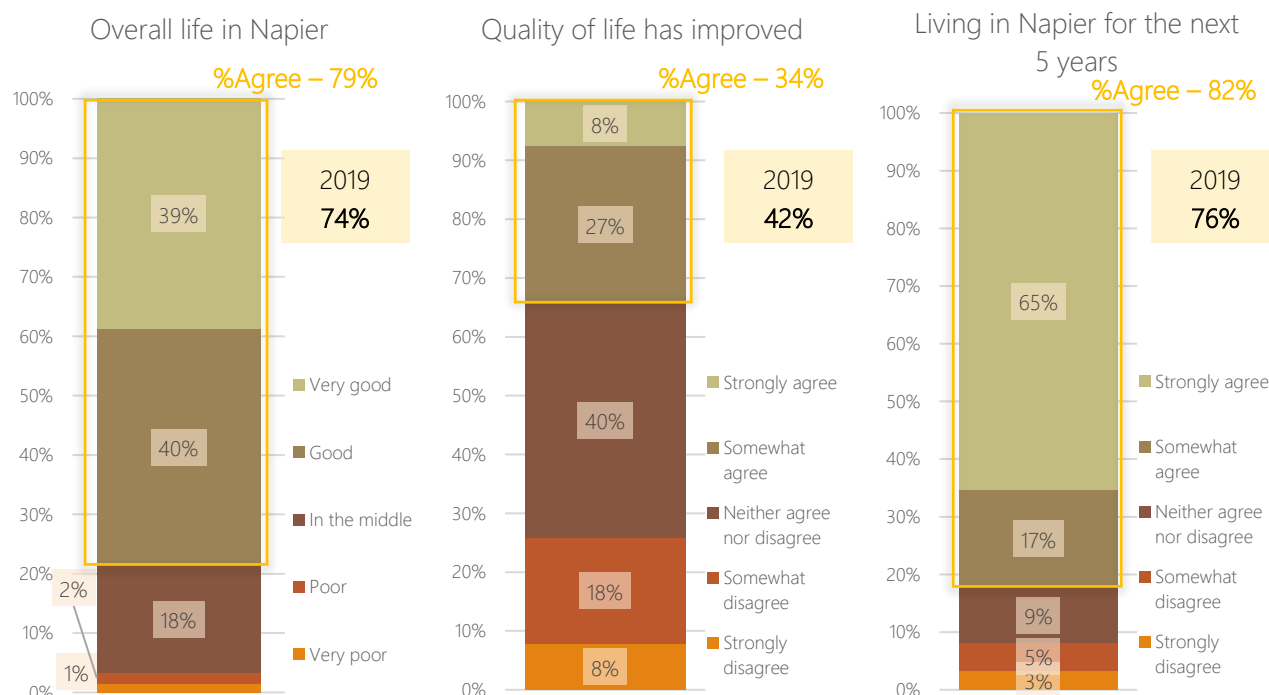
Mental wellbeing index = **10.3\*** (10.7 in 2019)

\*moderate level of psychological distress. Low scores (0-8) indicate low levels of psychological distress and high scores (16-20) indicate higher levels of psychological distress.

	House and neighbourhood average agreement score <b>82%</b> (77% in 2019)
	Social connections average agreement score <b>78%</b> (73% in 2019)
	Accessibility average agreement score <b>60%</b> (63% in 2019)



## OVERALL LIFE IN NAPIER

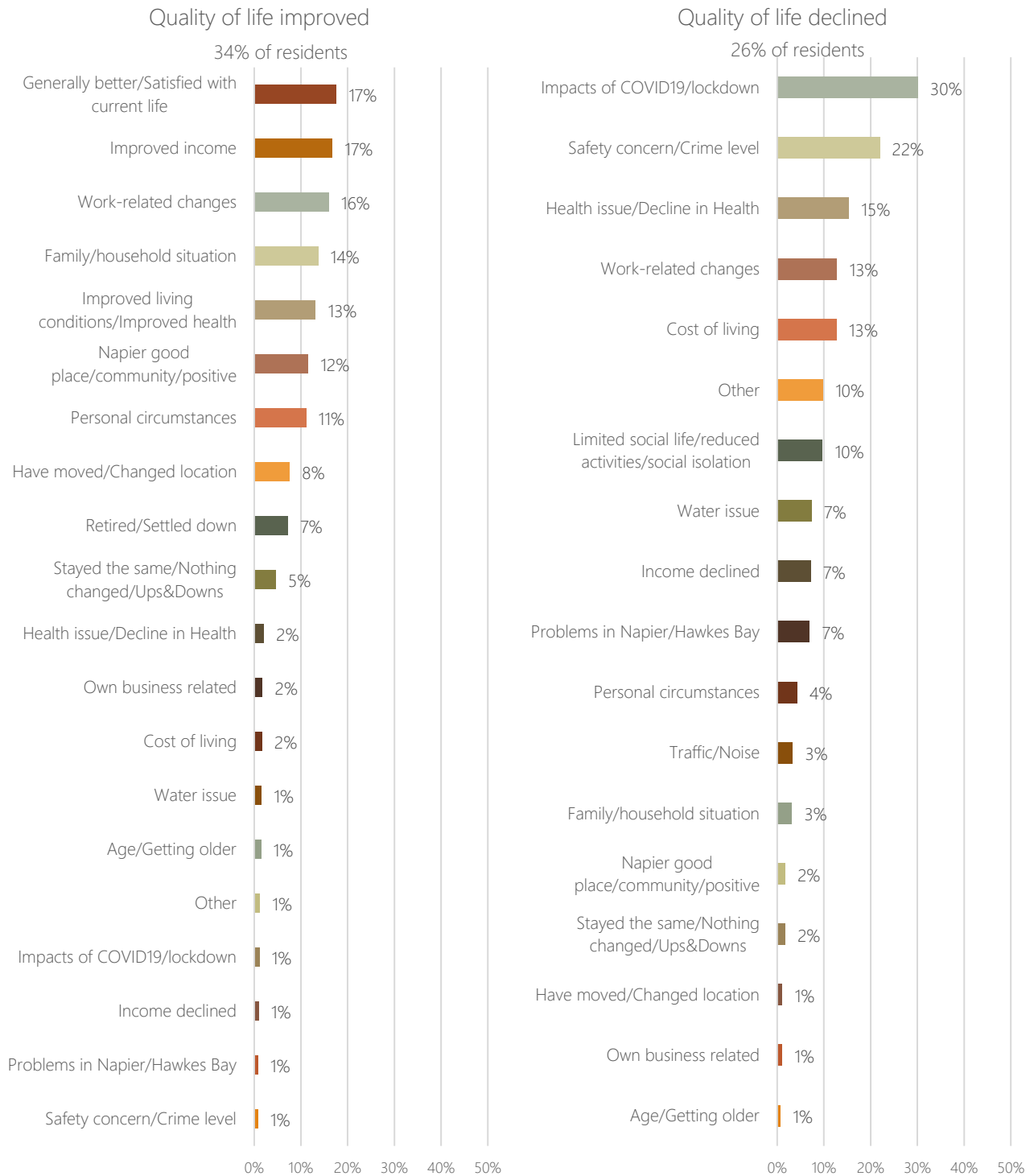


- Overall, **79%** of residents rated their **life in Napier** from **'good' to 'very good'**. This result was slightly above 74% in 2019 but within the margin of error. Older residents aged 65+ (88%), and residents from Taradale (83%) and Ahuriri (88%) wards, were more likely to find their life in Napier was **'good'** or **'very good'**.
- One-third (**34%**) of residents agreed their **quality of life** had **improved** in the last three years. Although this result was down compared to 2019 (42%), more residents in 2020 (40%, compared to 24% in 2019) felt their quality of life remained the same.
- The **retention index** was high; **82%** of residents saw themselves remaining in Napier in the next five years.
- Older residents, home owners, and residents who had lived in Napier 10+ years were more likely to see themselves remaining in Napier.
- Top three **reasons** for an **improved quality** of life were **'Generally better/Satisfied with current life'**, **'Improved income'** and **'Work-related changes'** (similar to 2019).
- Top two **reasons** for a perceived **decline** in quality of life differed in 2020 compared to 2019: **'Impact of COVID-19'** and **'Safety concern/Crime level'**.
- Perceived feeling of safety had the greatest impact on combined ratings of overall life, life quality and retention.

Table 1 % Agree results by ward

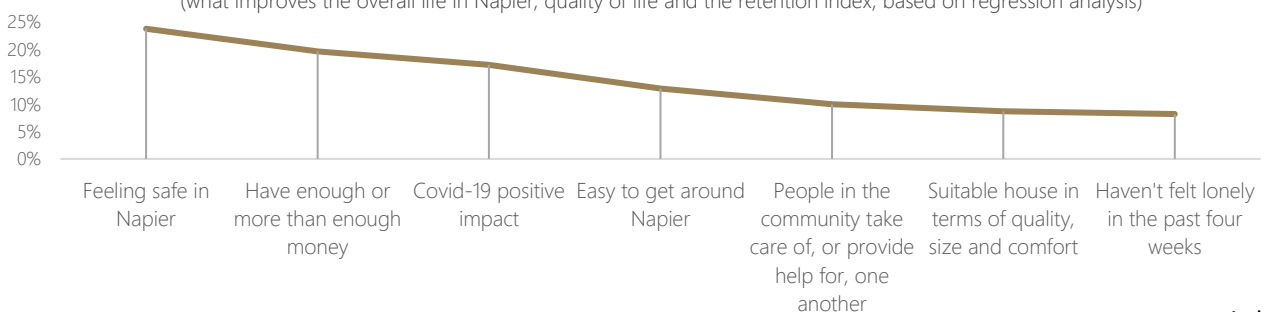
	Overall life in Napier*	Quality of life has improved	Living in Napier for the next 5 years
Ahuriri Ward	88%	32%	86%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	70%	38%	77%
Nelson Park Ward	72%	44%	80%
Taradale Ward	83%	27%	85%

# REASONS BEHIND CHANGES IN QUALITY OF LIFE



## Relative weight

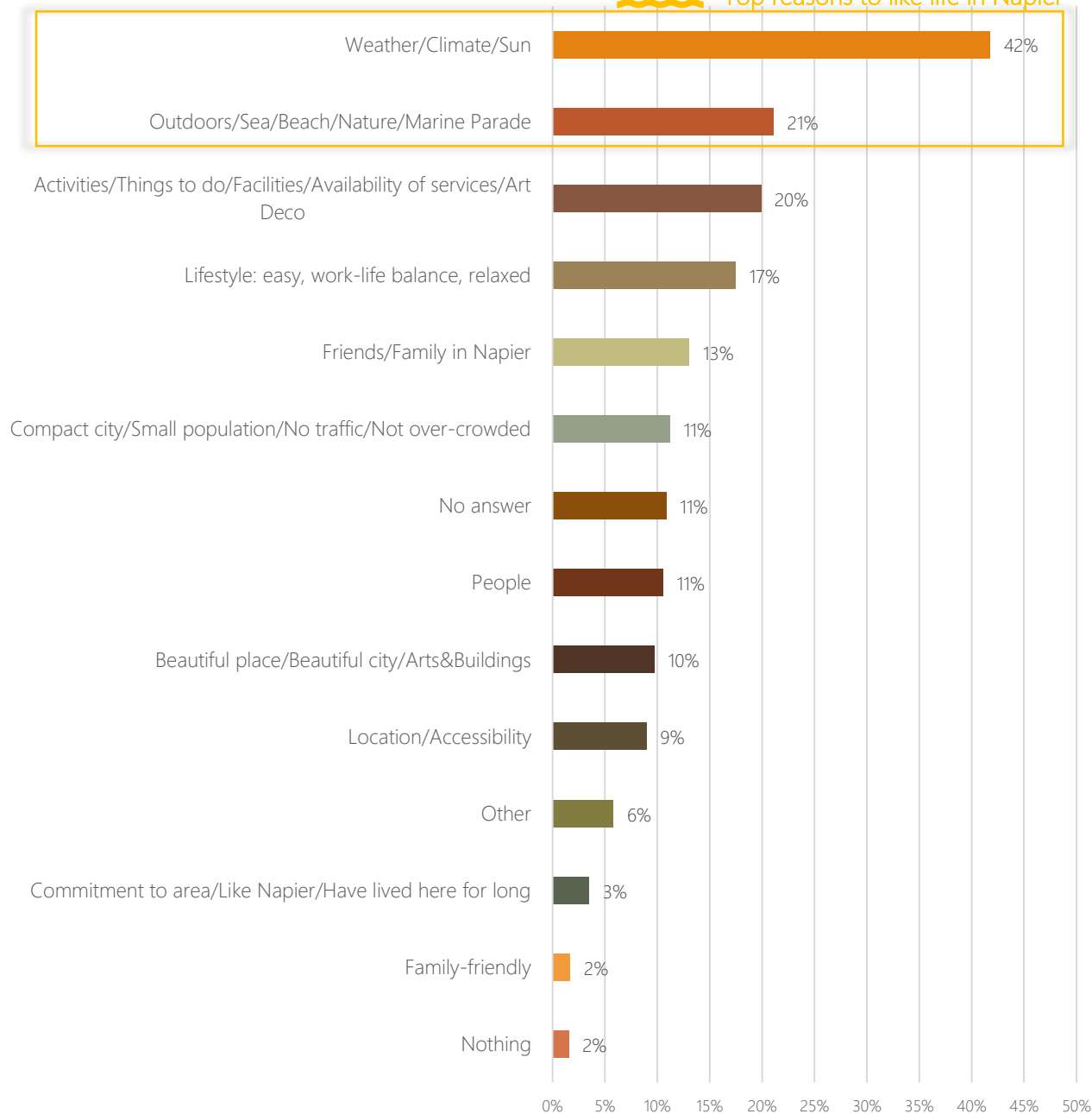
(what improves the overall life in Napier, quality of life and the retention index, based on regression analysis)



## LIKE LIVING IN NAPIER



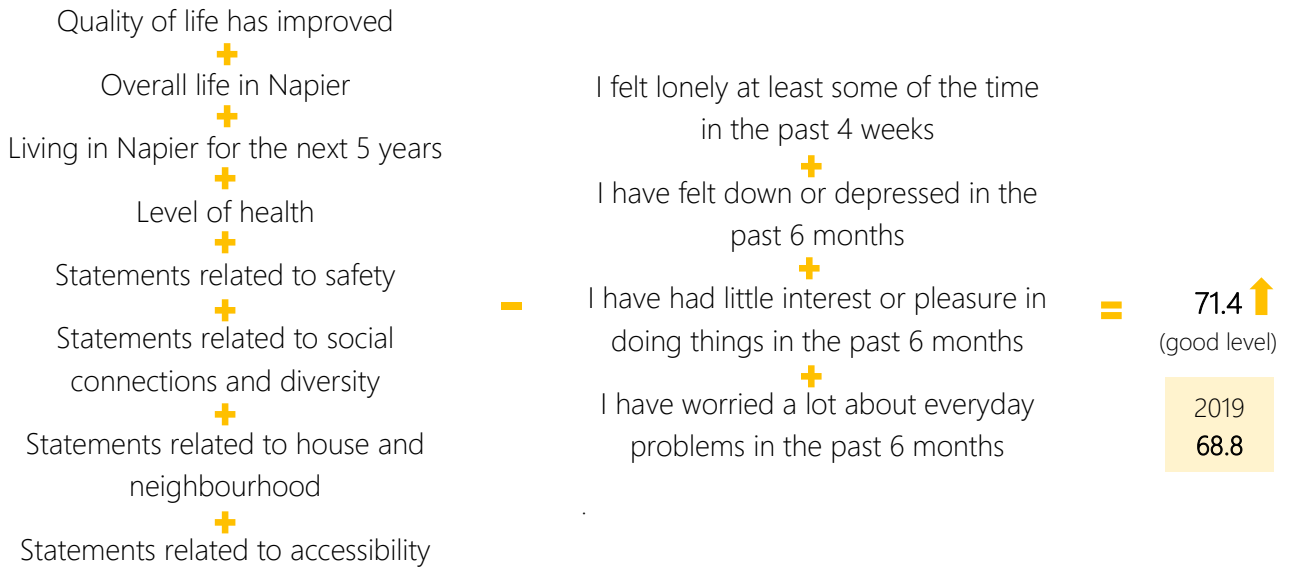
### Top reasons to like life in Napier



- Similar to 2019, climate and natural resources ('*Outdoors/Sea/Beach/Nature/Marine Parade*') were what residents liked the most about their lives in Napier.

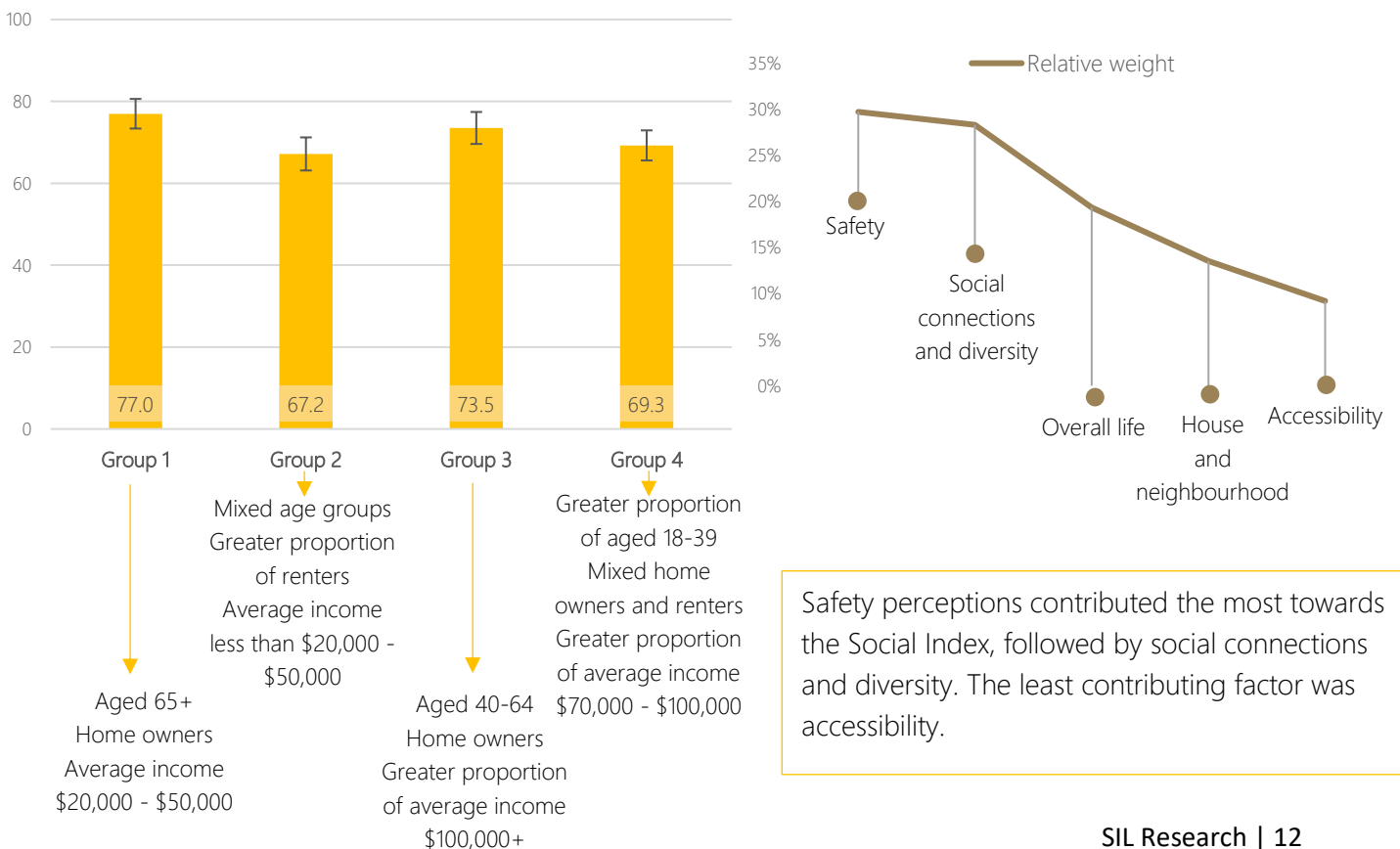
# SOCIAL INDEX

The **Social Index** was derived by summing scores from all questions designed to evaluate residents' quality of life. Note: mental wellbeing questions were deducted from the total score (negative scale type of questions), and 'Don't know' scored zero.



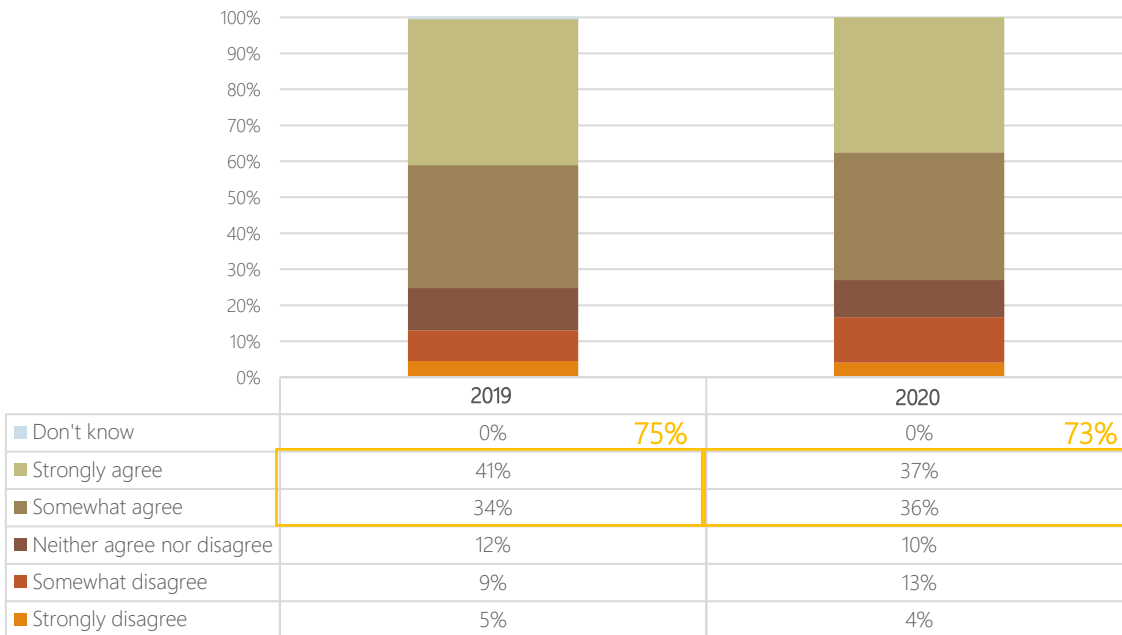
Indicative scale: 0-27 – low level, 28-53 – moderate level, 54-80 – good level, 81-106 – high level

The Social Index improved slightly in 2020, varied from the minimum of 14 to the maximum of 102 and depended on social demographics (age, home ownership and income). As a result, four main groups were identified.



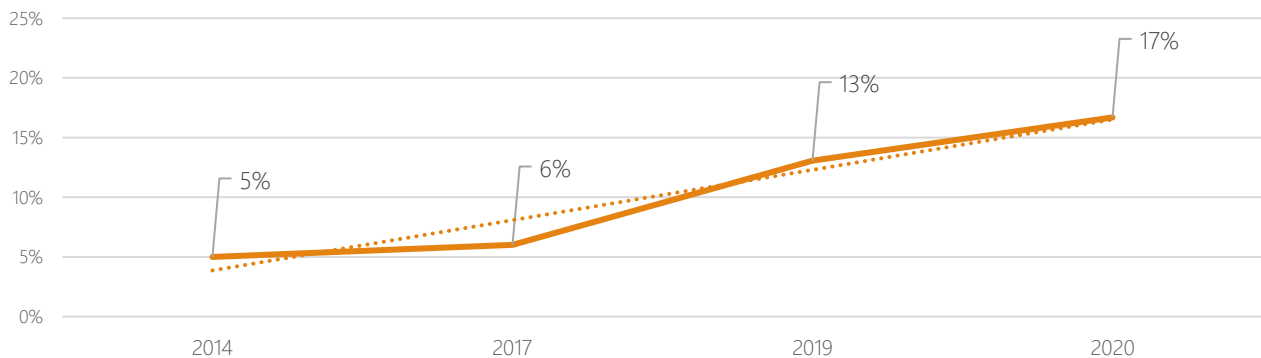
# SAFETY

Overall feel safe in Napier



- Overall, **73%** of residents stated they **feel safe in Napier** ('Somewhat' or 'Strongly agree').
- There has been an apparent increase in residents who felt unsafe in Napier since 2014, which continued in 2020 (17% felt unsafe to some extent).
- In 2020, the proportion of residents who felt safe was similar across the wards.
- Perceptions of safety when going out were much higher during the **day (84%)** compared to **night-time (48%)**.
- **74%** of residents felt safe **at home at night** (77% in 2019).
- **36%** of residents felt **safe walking alone** in their neighbourhood **after dark**; a significant decline compared to 46% in 2019. Onekawa-Tamatea and Nelson Park wards were considered less safe to walk after dark.
- **38%** felt **safe using public transport** in Napier; however, one-third (34%) could not provide a rating. When adjusted for public transport users only, 58% reported feeling safe.
- **75%** of residents felt **safe making online transactions** (69% in 2019).

Feeling unsafe in Napier (historical trend)



## SAFETY BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

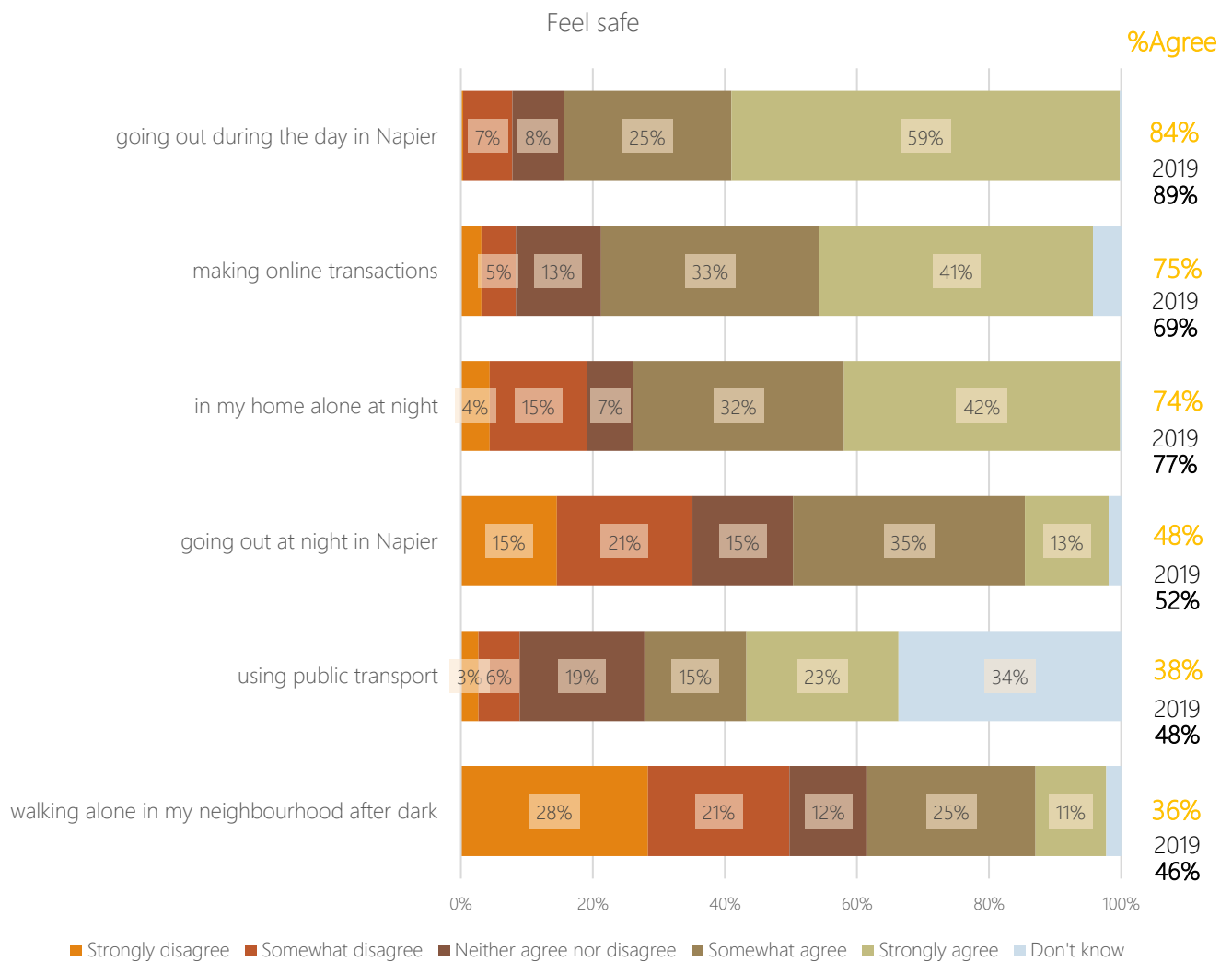
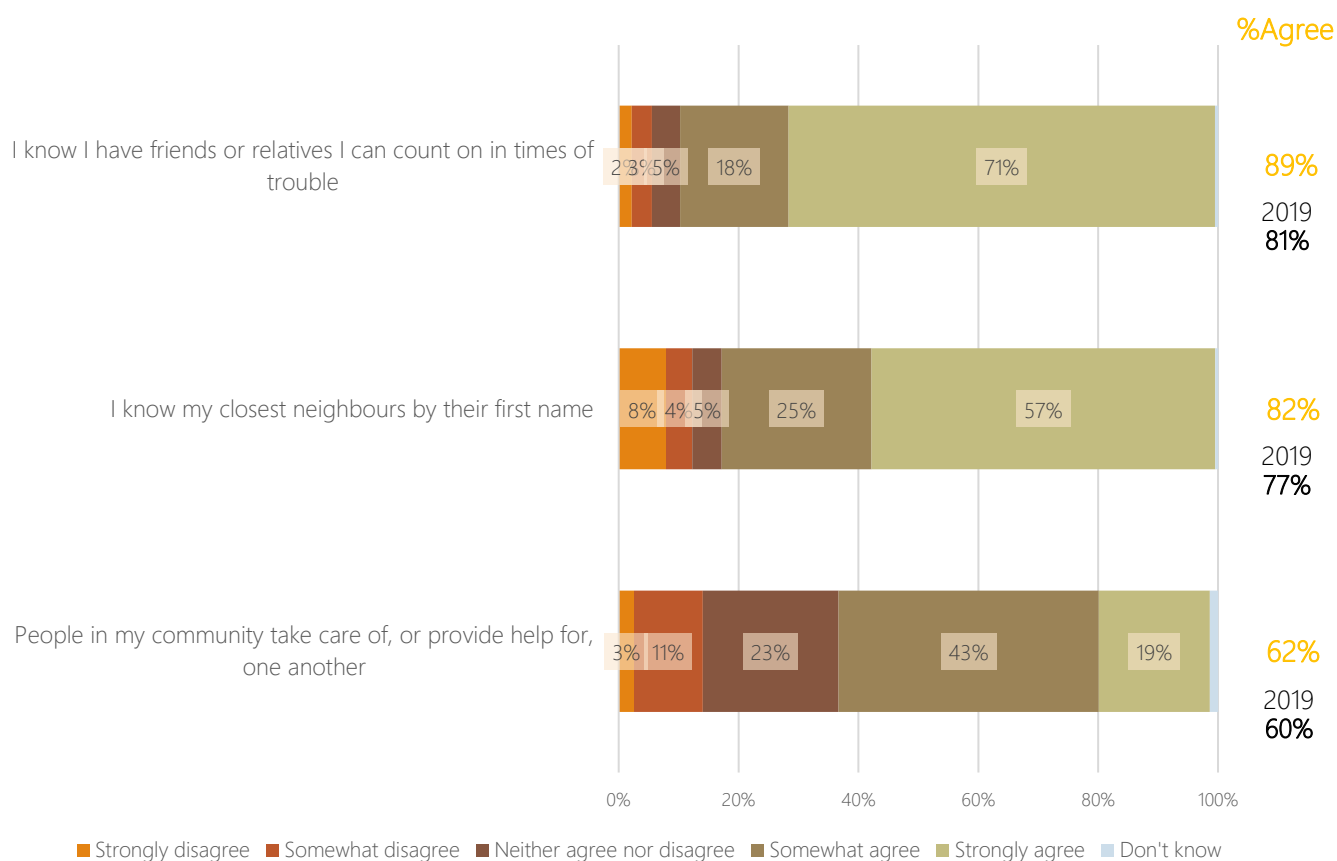


Table 2 % Agree results by ward

	going out during the day in Napier	making online transactions	in my home alone at night*	going out at night in Napier	using public transport	walking alone in my neighbourhood after dark*
Ahuriri Ward	90%	70%	73%	53%	35%	49%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	82%	73%	69%	43%	40%	25%
Nelson Park Ward	84%	79%	67%	48%	42%	27%
Taradale Ward	83%	74%	81%	47%	37%	42%

## SOCIAL CONNECTIONS



- Overall, Napier residents provided positive ratings in relation to **social connections**, with a slight improvement in 2020 (78% on average) compared to 2019 (73%).
- In 2020, more residents (89%) stated they **have friends or relatives they can count on** in times of trouble (81% in 2019). This was a significant improvement, and could be associated with the impact of COVID-19.
- **82%** of residents stated they **know their closest neighbour** by their first name (77% in 2019, marginal improvement).
- **62%** of residents believed people in their community **take care of or provide help** for one another (60% in 2019).
- **77%** of residents felt accepted by the community (69% in 2019). Older residents (65+) were more likely to agree with this statement (86%).
- Two-thirds of residents (**68%**) believed their **community is diverse** and **multi-cultural**, and that **people are tolerant** of others (**58%**); both results were similar to 2019.
- All four wards recorded an improved score in relation to 'I know I have friends or relatives I can count on in times of trouble'; Ahuriri ward exhibited the greatest improvement.
- Other noticeable differences by ward since 2019 were:
  - More residents in Ahuriri ward agreed they know their closest neighbour by their first name and feel accepted by the community.
  - More residents in Onekawa - Tamatea ward agreed people in their community take care of, or provide help for, one another, and they feel accepted by the community.
  - Taradale ward showed the most consistent results between years.



Social connections  
average agreement score  
**78%**

2019  
**73%**

# DIVERSITY

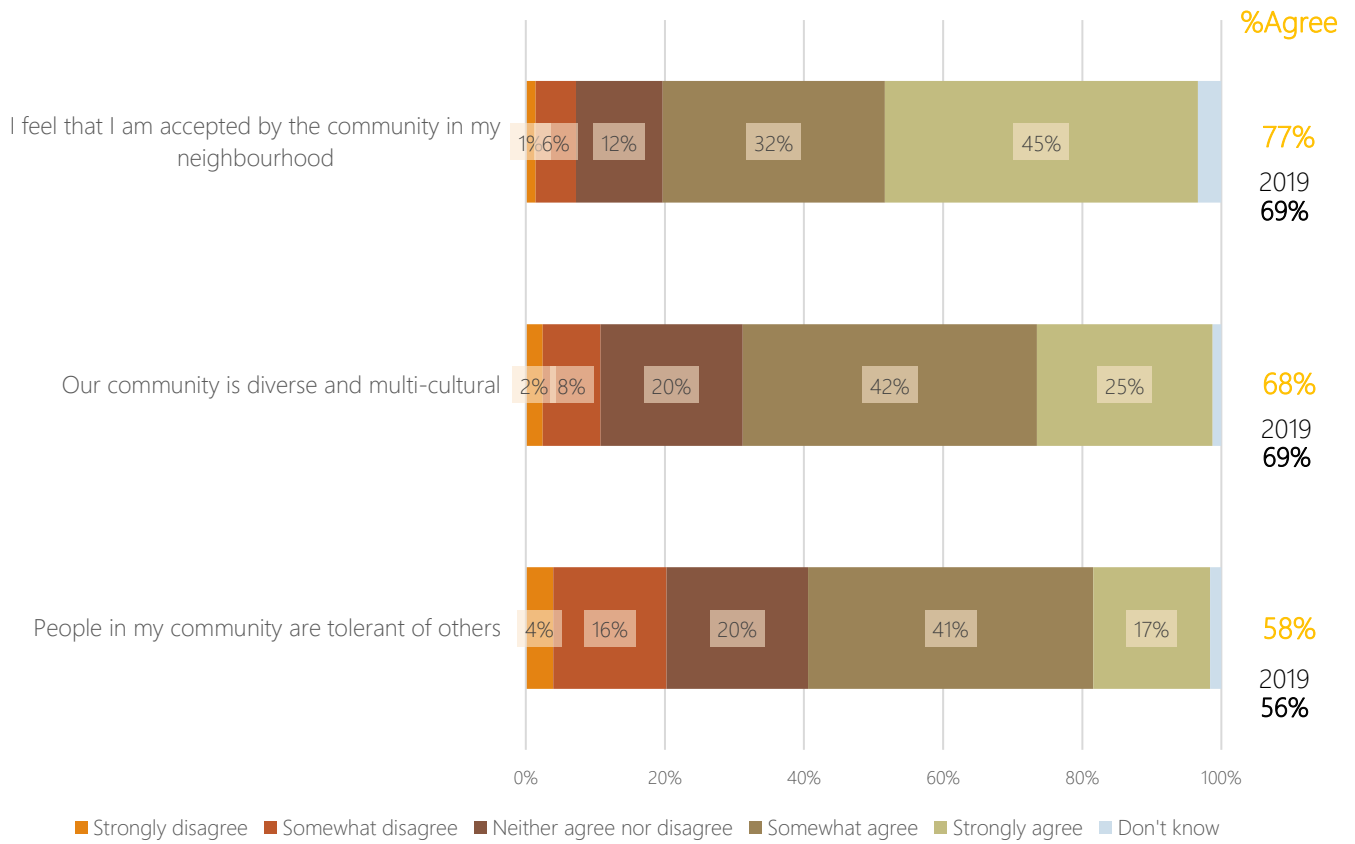


Table 3 % Agree results by ward

	I know I have friends or relatives I can count on	I know my closest neighbours by their first name	People in my community take care of one another	I feel that I am accepted by the community	Our community is diverse and multi-cultural	People in my community are tolerant of others
Ahuriri Ward	87%	85%	66%	81%	68%	58%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	94%	81%	59%	72%	70%	62%
Nelson Park Ward	89%	81%	58%	74%	62%	53%
Taradale Ward	89%	82%	64%	80%	71%	59%

Table 4 % Agree results by ward

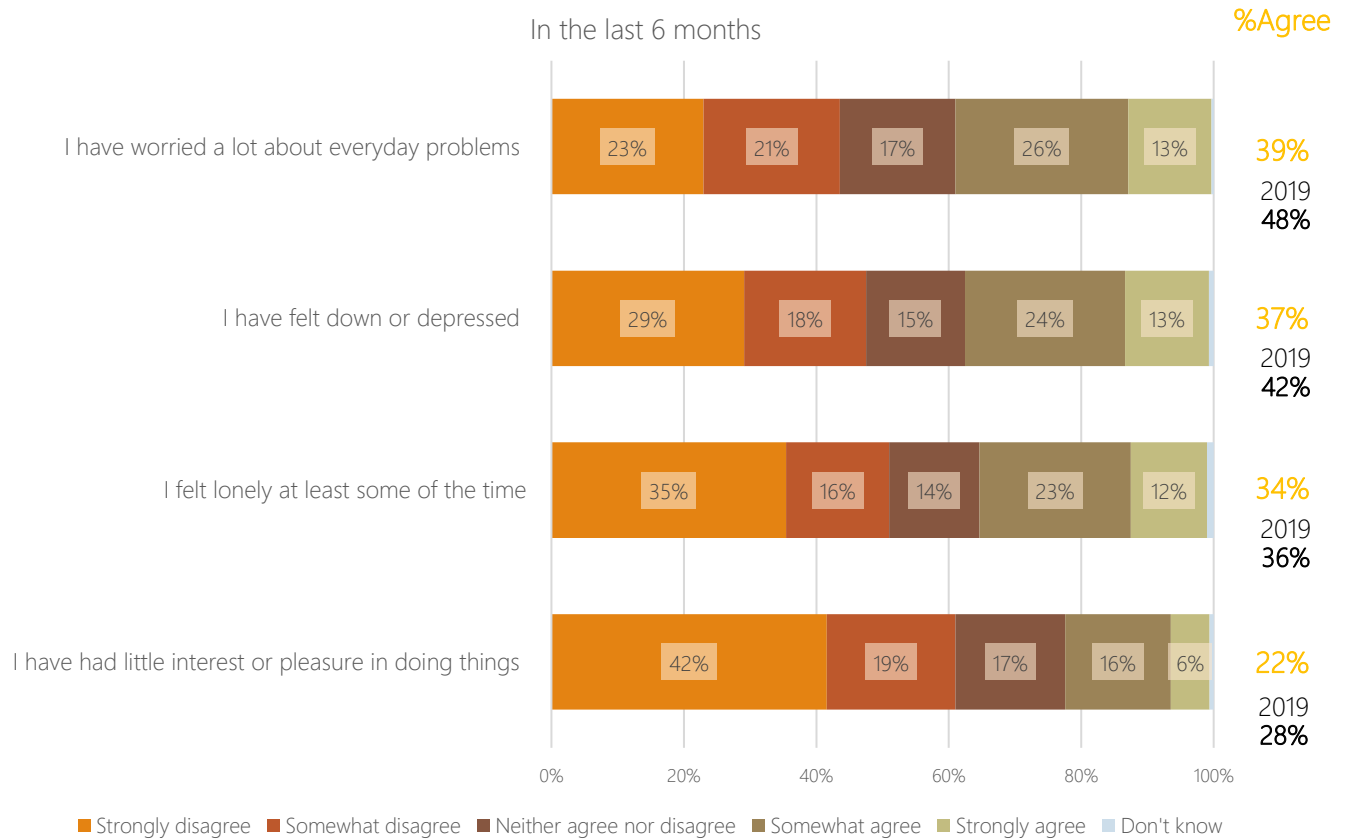
	Social connections average score
Ahuriri Ward	80%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	78%
Nelson Park Ward	76%
Taradale Ward	78%

Table 5 % Agree results by age

	I feel that I am accepted by the community
18-39	75%
40-64	73%
65+	86%



# COMMUNITY MENTAL WELLBEING



- In 2020, fewer residents stated they had **worried about everyday problems** (39%, compared to 48% in 2019) or **had little interest** in doing things (22%, compared to 28% in 2019).
- About one-third of residents indicated they **felt lonely** (34%) or **down and depressed** (37%).
- Younger residents (46%), and females (39%), were more likely to feel lonely in the past 6 months.
- The Mental Wellbeing Index – a total level of indicative psychological distress - was moderate (10.3, maximum score = 20). This result was similar to 2019.
- According to survey results, the most vulnerable groups were residents aged 18-39, females, with lower income (\$20,000 or less) and living in a rented property.

## Mental wellbeing index:

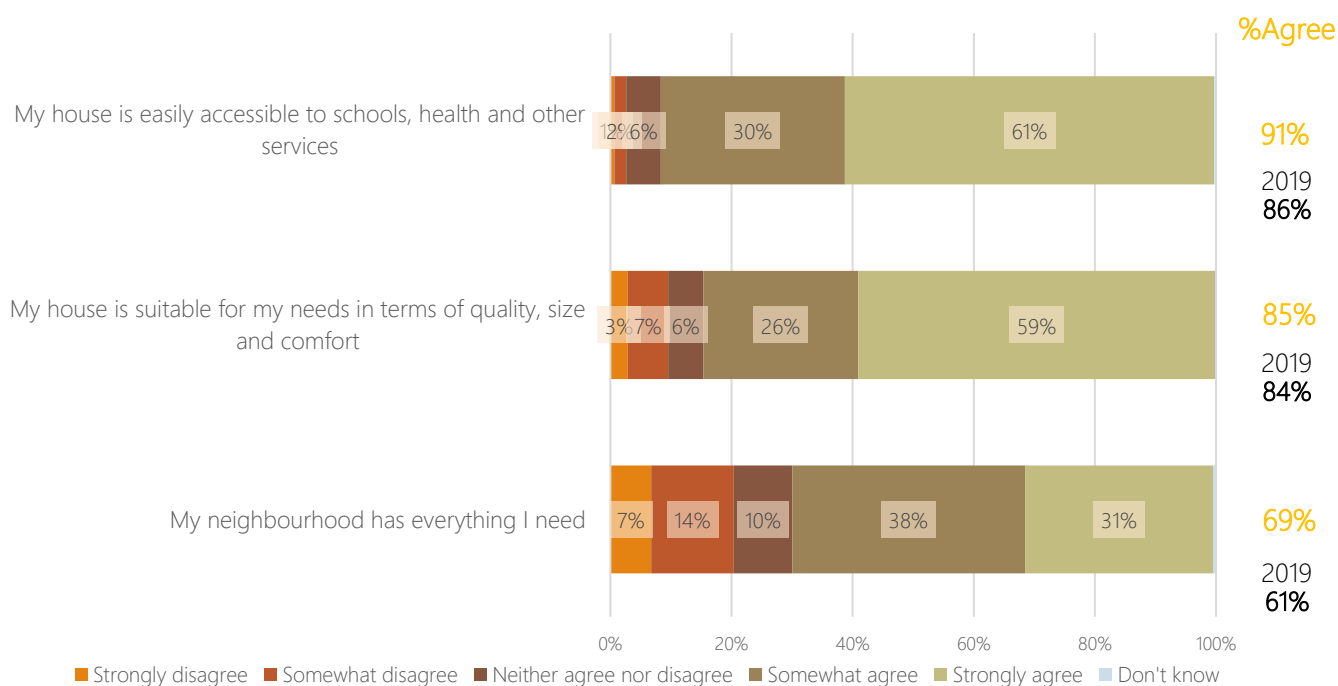
The survey asked four questions related to community level of psychological distress. Each question was scored from 1 = 'Strongly disagree' to 5 = 'Strongly agree'. Scores of the four questions were then summed, yielding a maximum score of 20 ('Don't know' scored zero).

Overall, low scores (0-8) indicated low levels of psychological distress and high scores indicated higher levels of psychological distress (16-20). Note: these results are indicative only and do not replace a Mental Health assessment.

*\*Note: small sample sizes within groups, estimates of results may not be statistically reliable due to the high margins of error*

TOTAL AVERAGE SCORE*		10.3	2019
AGE	18-39	11.5	10.7
	40-64	10.2	
	65+	9.2	
ETHNICITY	New Zealand		
	European	10.2	
	Māori	10.7	
	Pacific	13.1	
	Asian	11.2	
	Other	10.8	
HOME OWNERSHIP INCOME	Owned	9.8	
	Rented	12.1	
	\$20,000 or less	12.0	
	\$20,001-\$30,000	10.4	
	\$30,001-\$50,000	9.6	
	\$50,001-\$70,000	11.9	
	\$70,001-\$100,000	10.6	
\$100,001 or more	9.6		

# HOUSING AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

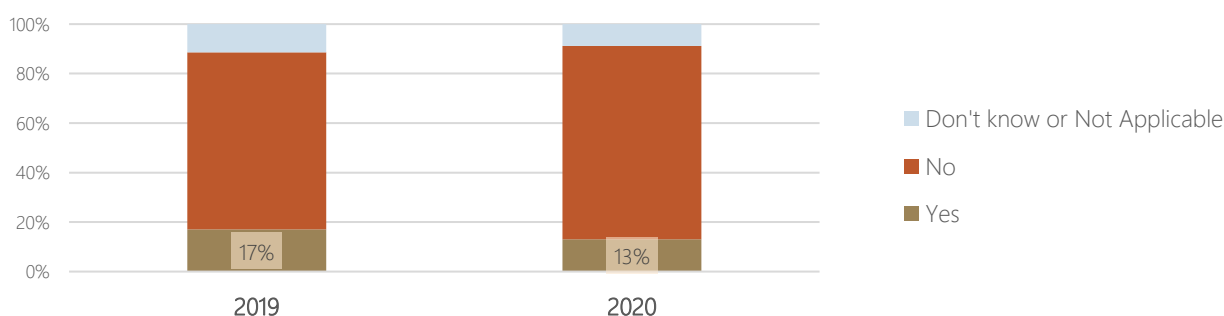


- 91% of residents agreed their house was **easily accessible** to schools, health and other services (similar to 86% in 2019), and **suitable for their needs** (85%, similar to 84% in 2019).
- In 2020, more residents agreed their **neighbourhood had everything they need** (69%, compared to 61% in 2019). Fewer residents from Nelson Park ward agreed with this statement.
- Less than 1-in-5 residents (13%) mentioned they **worried about losing their house** (similar to 2019).
- The two main reasons for worrying about losing a house were 'Renting, insecurity of renting, owner selling' (44%) and 'Low income, rising costs' (36%).

Table 6 %Agree results by ward

	My house is easily accessible to schools, health and other services	My house is suitable for my needs in terms of quality, size and comfort	My neighbourhood has everything I need*
Ahuriri Ward	81%	85%	71%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	94%	82%	74%
Nelson Park Ward	92%	78%	61%
Taradale Ward	95%	90%	73%

## Worried about losing the house

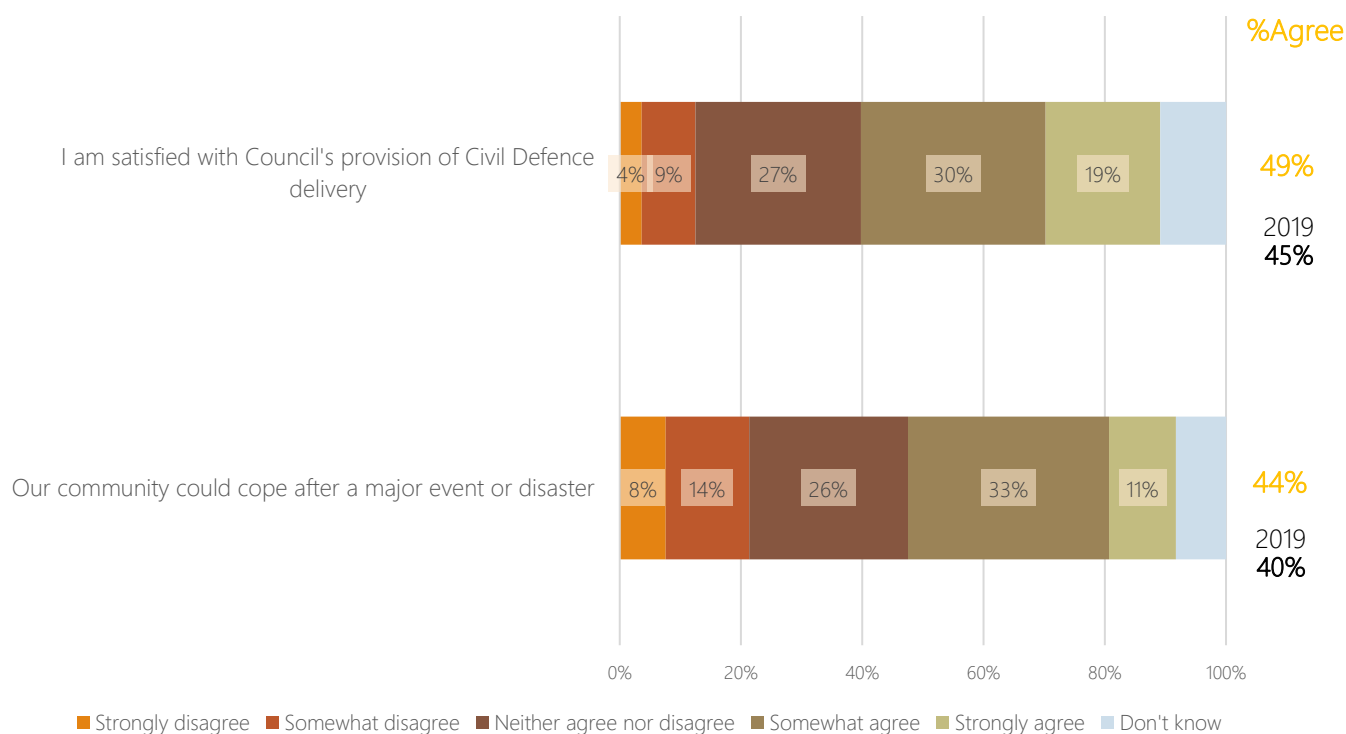


House and neighbourhood average agreement score

2019  
77%

82%

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

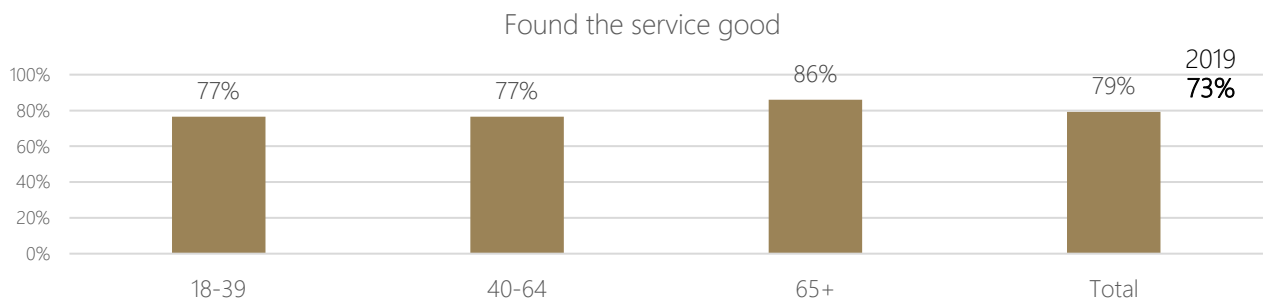
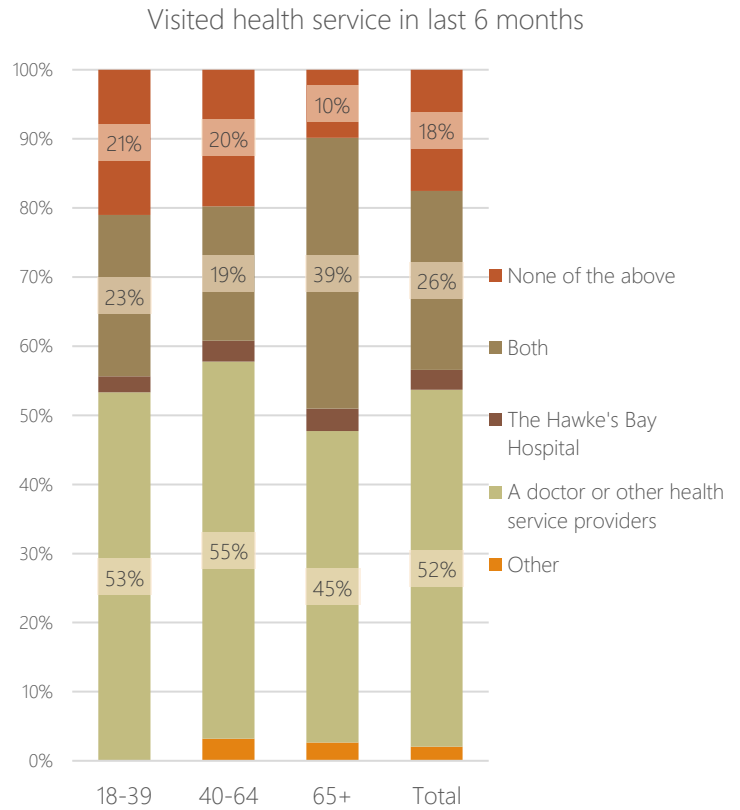
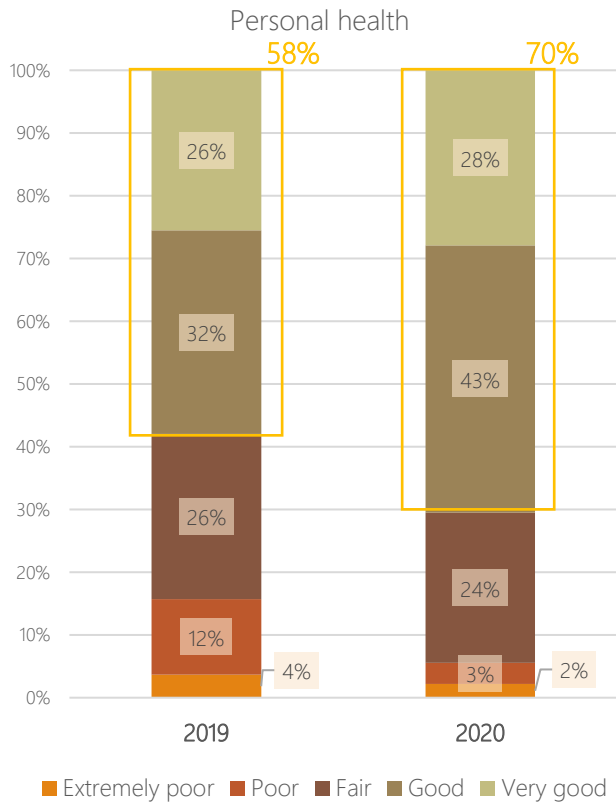


- Overall, **49%** of residents were satisfied with the Council's provision of **Civil Defence** delivery, and **44%** believed their community could **cope after a major event or disaster**. Both results improved slightly in 2020.
- Fewer residents from Onekawa-Tamatea agreed their community could cope after a major event or disaster.

Table 7 % Agree results by ward

	I am satisfied with Council's provision of Civil Defence delivery	Our community could cope after a major event or disaster*
Ahuriri Ward	52%	48%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	43%	39%
Nelson Park Ward	51%	40%
Taradale Ward	50%	48%

# COMMUNITY HEALTH



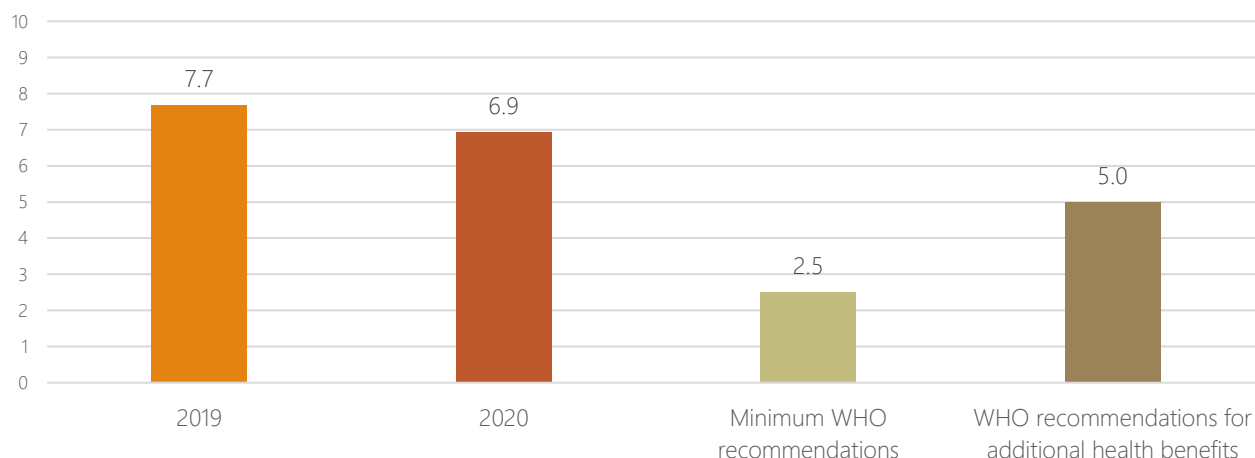
- Perceptions of personal health improved in 2020 compared to 2019; **70%** of residents believed they were in 'good' or 'very good' health. More younger residents continued to describe their health as poor.
- 80%** of residents had visited a health care provider and/or the Hospital in the last 6 months. Older residents were more likely to visit a health service, and the majority (86%) rated these services positively.

Table 8 % Agree results by age

	%Good and %Very good health
18-39	62%
40-64	77%
65+	71%

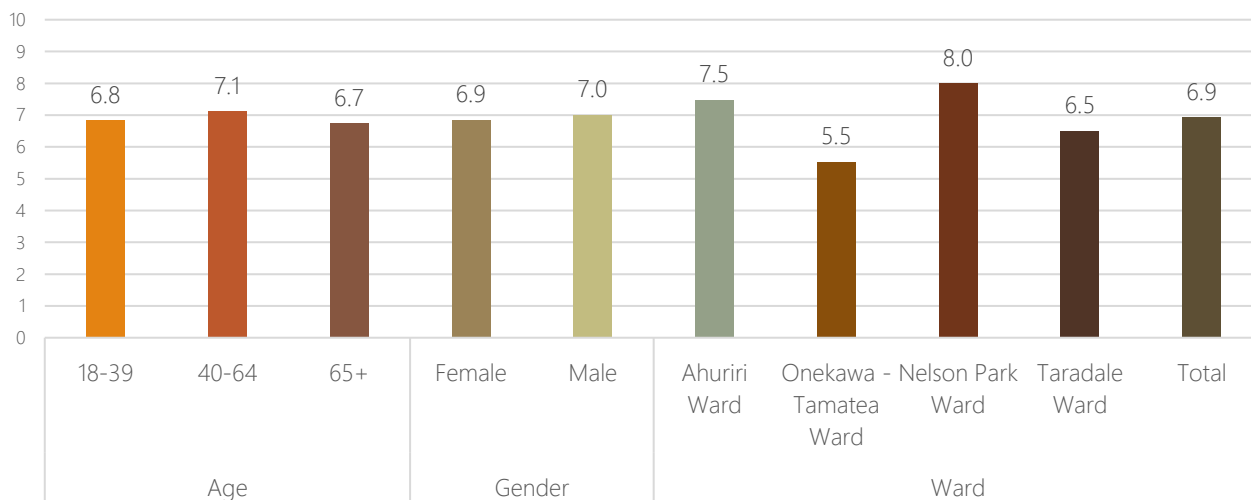
## COMMUNITY HEALTH

Average levels of moderate-intensity activity (hours per week)\*



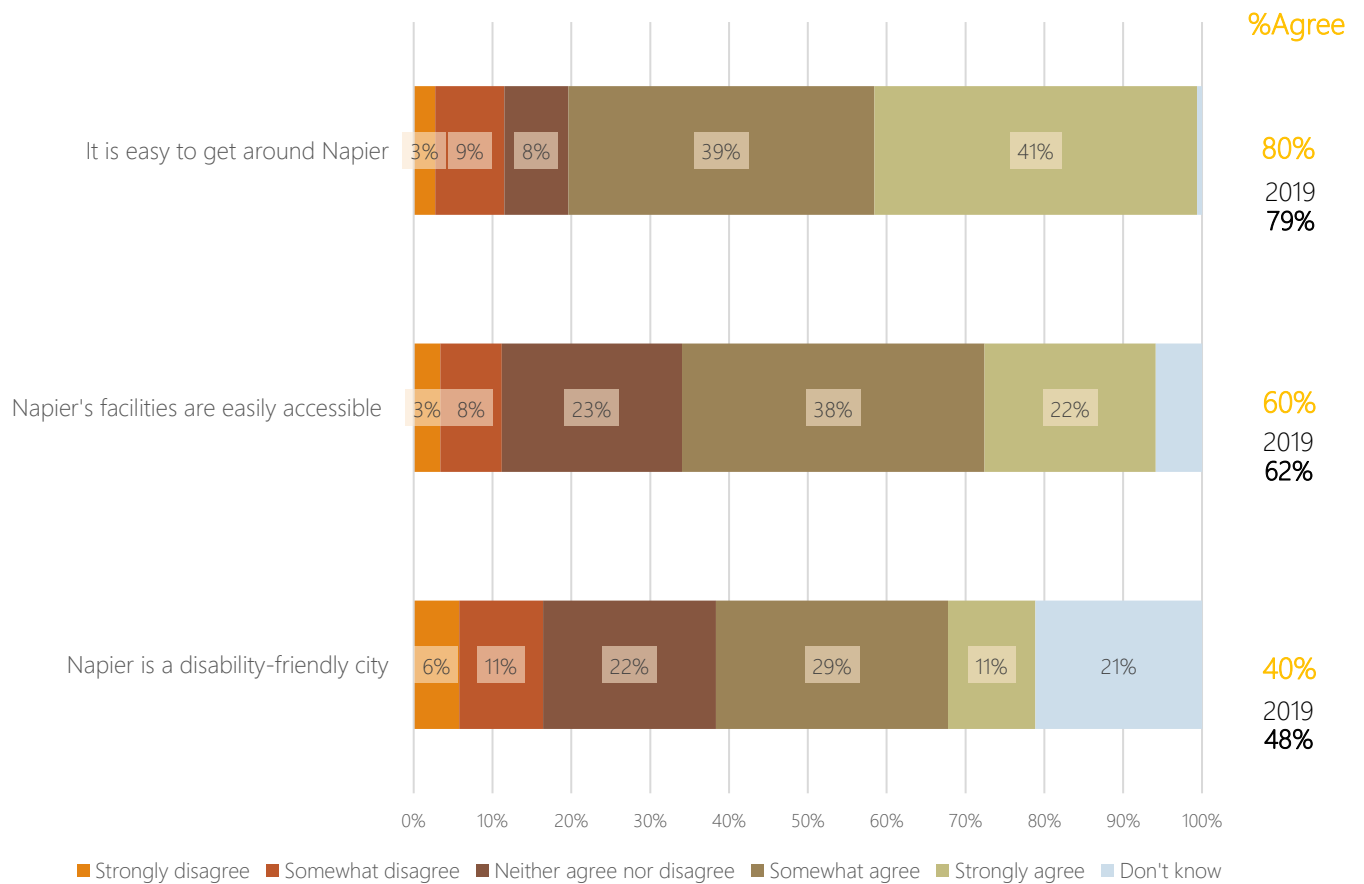
- Residents reported a **good level of moderate-intensity activity (6.9 hours on average per week)** in the community; no statistically significant difference between 2019-2020 results was recorded. This result exceeds the global recommendations on physical activity published by WHO.
- Onekawa-Tamatea residents exhibited a lower level of activity, on average, compared to the rest of Napier.

2020 activity



n=433. \*REPORTED RESULTS ARE BASED ON OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS. IF A RANGE OF HOURS WAS PROVIDED, THE AVERAGE NUMBER WAS USED IN THE ANALYSIS. GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. 2010. *GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR HEALTH*. WARD WAS NOT A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR. LARGE VARIATION IN AVERAGE ACTIVITY; TWO POTENTIAL OUTLIERS WERE REMOVED.

# ACCESSIBILITY



- Overall, the **accessibility** average score in 2020 (60%) was similar to 2019 results (63%).
- **80%** of residents found it **easy to get around** Napier (similar to 79%).
- City features (size, layout, good roads, convenience) were the main reasons for positive ratings.
- Residents who provided negative ratings ('*Strongly*' and '*Somewhat disagree*') stated the bus service needs improvement; the second most cited improvement was '*Car parking*'.
- **60%** of residents stated that Napier's **facilities are easily accessible** (similar to 62% in 2019).
- Fewer residents in 2020 found Napier to be a disability-friendly city (**40%**), although the proportion of '*Don't know*' responses was high (21%).



Accessibility  
average agreement score  
**60%**

2019  
**63%**

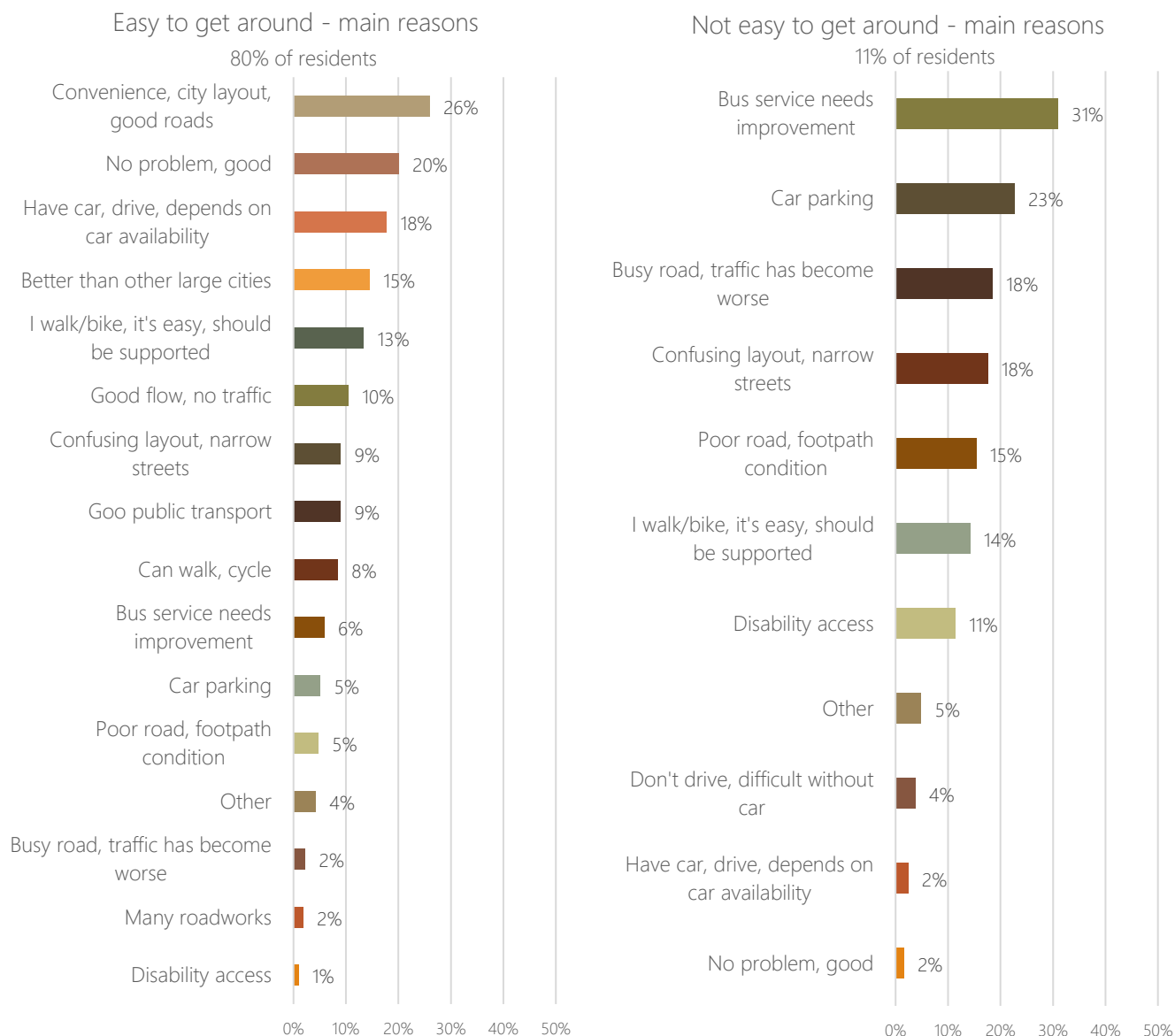
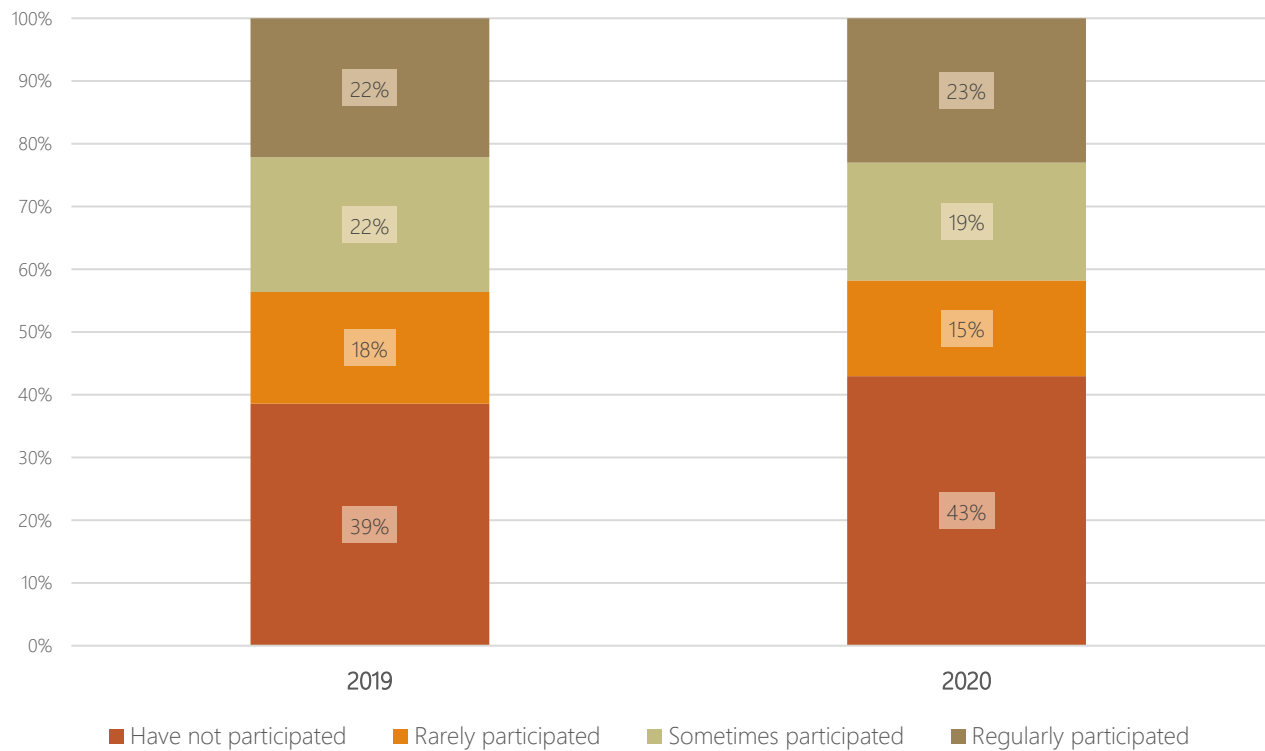


Table 9 % Agree results by ward

	It is easy to get around Napier	Napier's facilities are easily accessible	Napier is a disability-friendly city
Ahuriri Ward	80%	56%	35%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	76%	59%	48%
Nelson Park Ward	82%	61%	38%
Taradale Ward	79%	62%	42%

## VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITY

Have participated in unpaid (volunteer) activities in the last 12 months



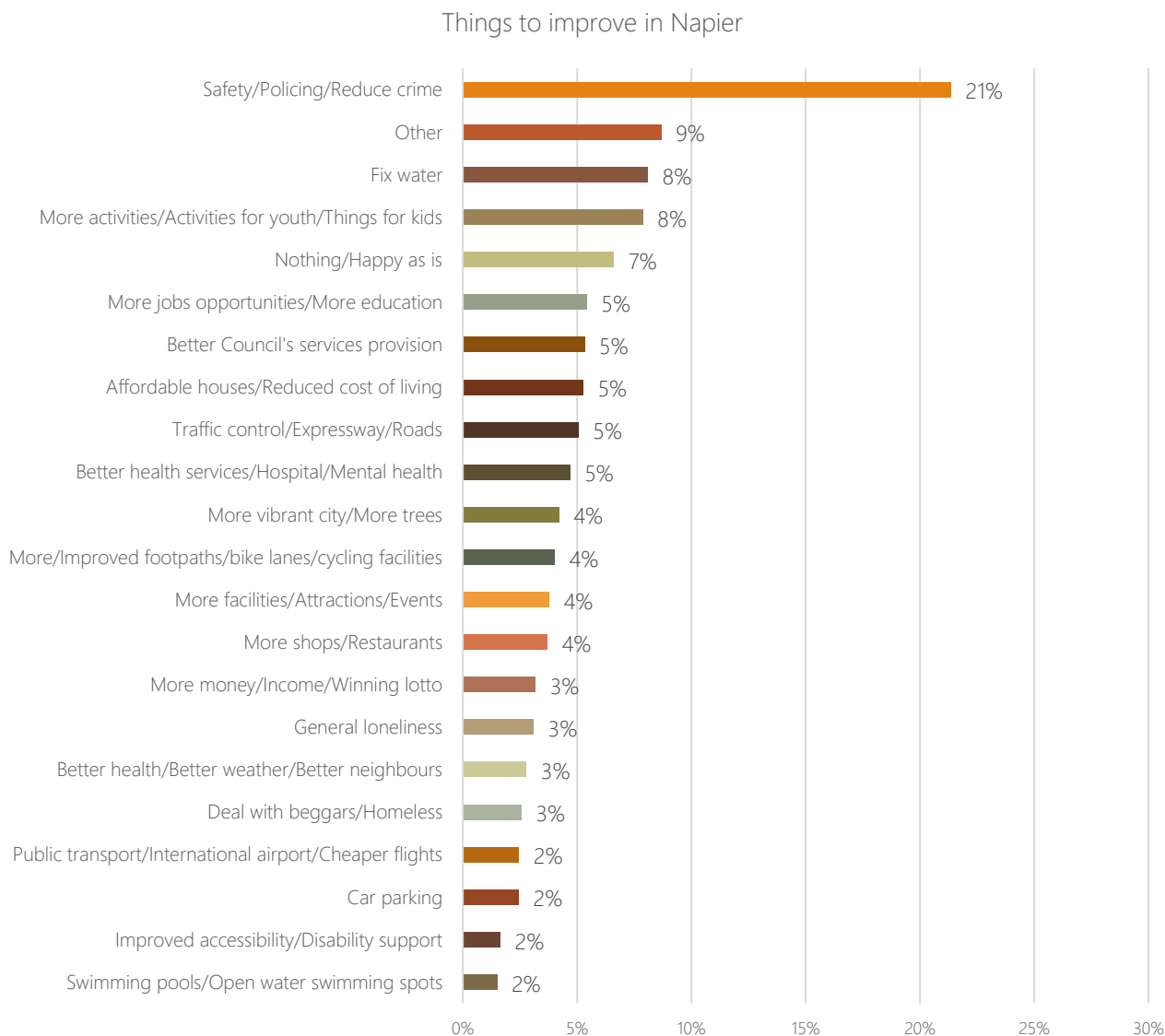
- Overall, **42%** of residents stated they had sometimes or regularly **participated in volunteering activities** in the last 12 months (similar to 44% in 2019).
- Younger residents aged between 18-39 years (25%), and males (33%), were less likely to volunteer.

Table 10 % Agree results by age

	%Sometimes + %Regular
18-39	25%
40-64	48%
65+	52%



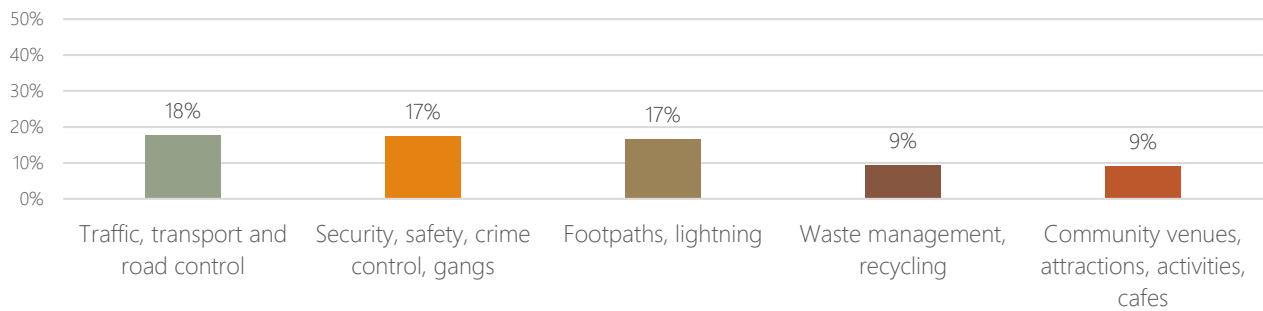
## SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS



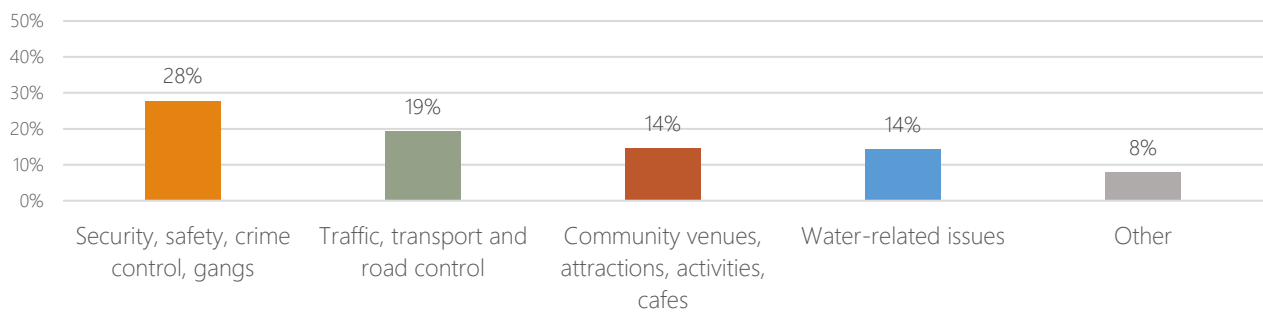
- In 2020, the most cited improvement needed in Napier was '*Safety/Policing/Reduce crime*'; almost one-quarter (21%) of residents suggested this.
- When residents were asked what could be improved in their neighbourhood, '*Security, safety, crime control, gangs*' was the top choice in 3-out-of-4 wards; in Ahuriri ward this suggestion was the second most cited.
- The second most-named area for improvement was '*Traffic, transport and road control*'.

Top 5 suggested improvements for neighbourhood by ward\*

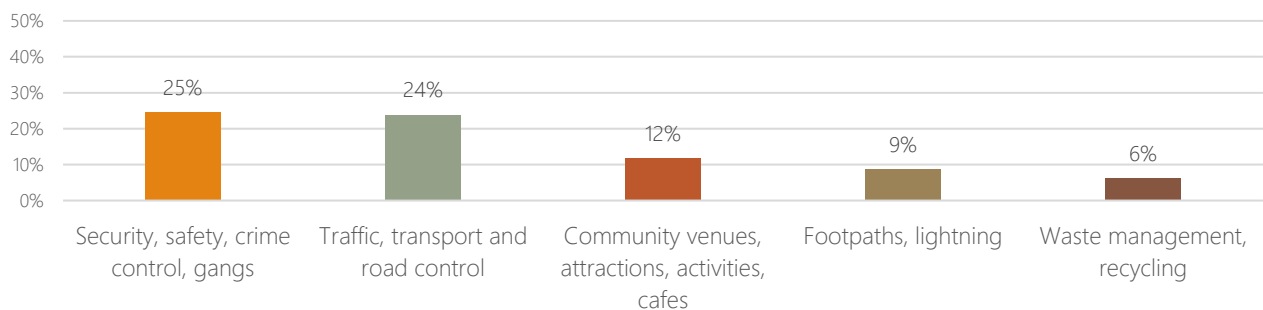
Ahuriri Ward



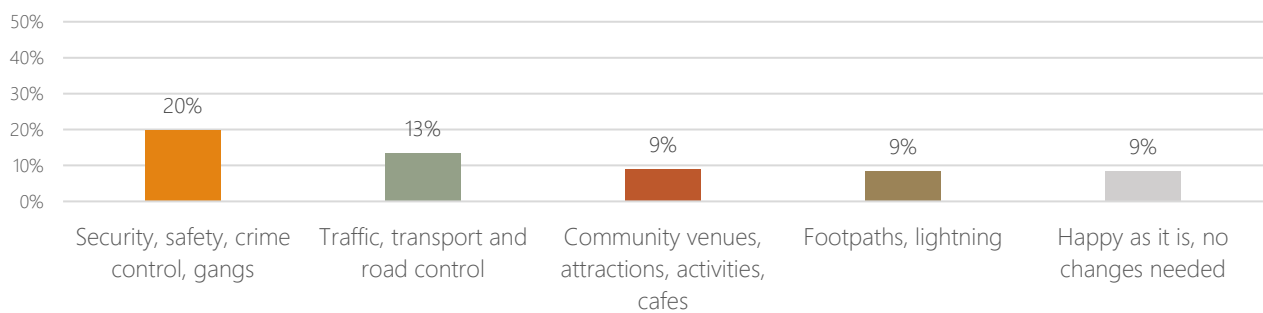
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward



Nelson Park Ward

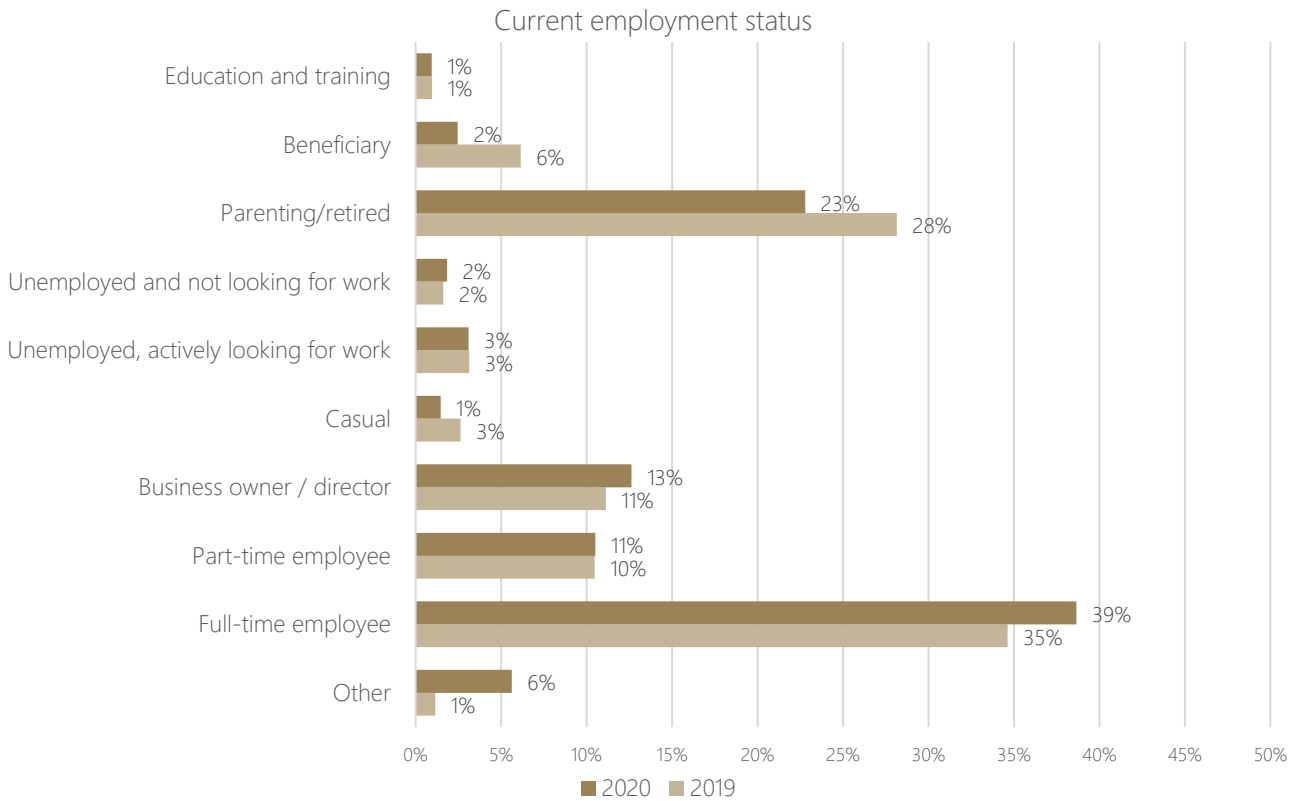


Taradale Ward

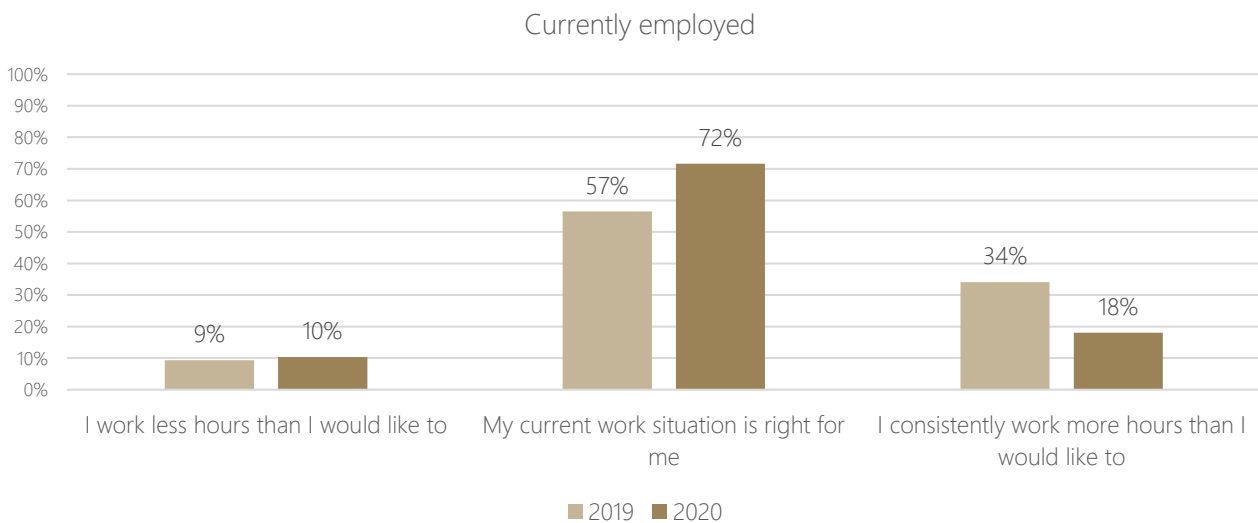


\*Note: open-ended comments sorted into categories (top 5 categories are presented by ward). Totals may exceed 100% owing to multiple responses for each respondent.

# EMPLOYMENT

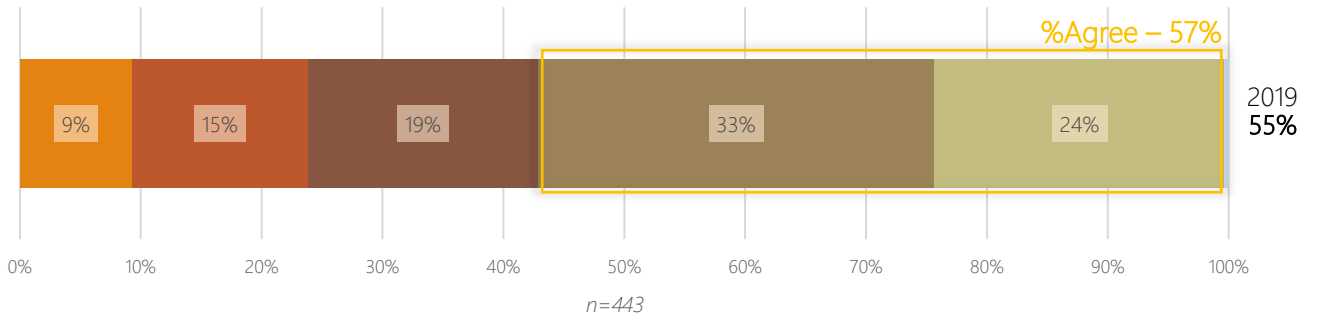


- Overall, **63%** of residents were **employed** (full-time, part-time, casual or business owner) in 2020, which was similar to 2019 (59%).
- 83% of residents aged 18-39, and 80% of residents aged 40-64, were employed.
- 72% of employed residents believed their work situation was right for them.
- A decrease in those working more hours than preferred was offset by a corresponding increase in those working the right number of hours for them.

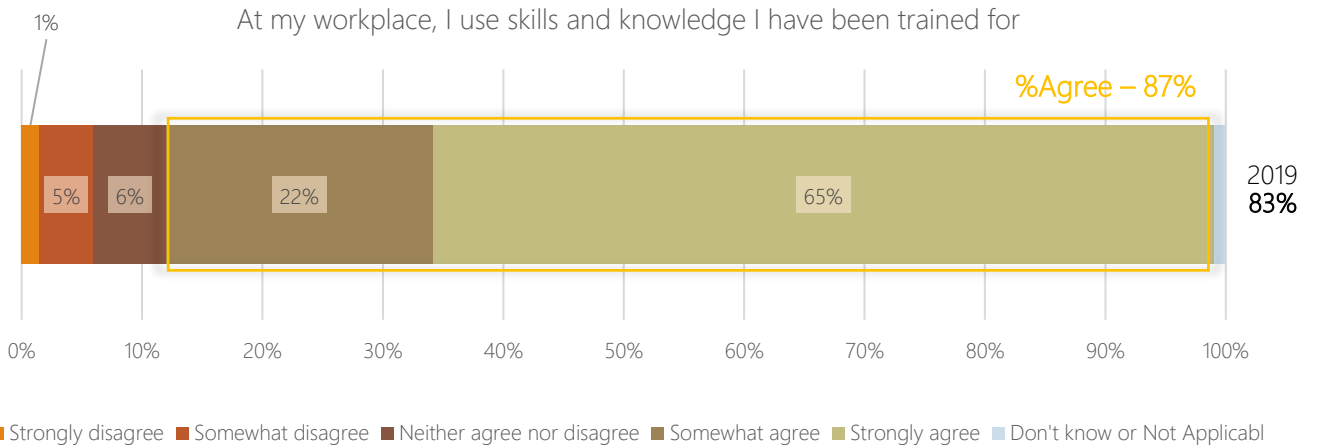


# EMPLOYMENT

I have enough or more than enough money for a comfortable living



At my workplace, I use skills and knowledge I have been trained for



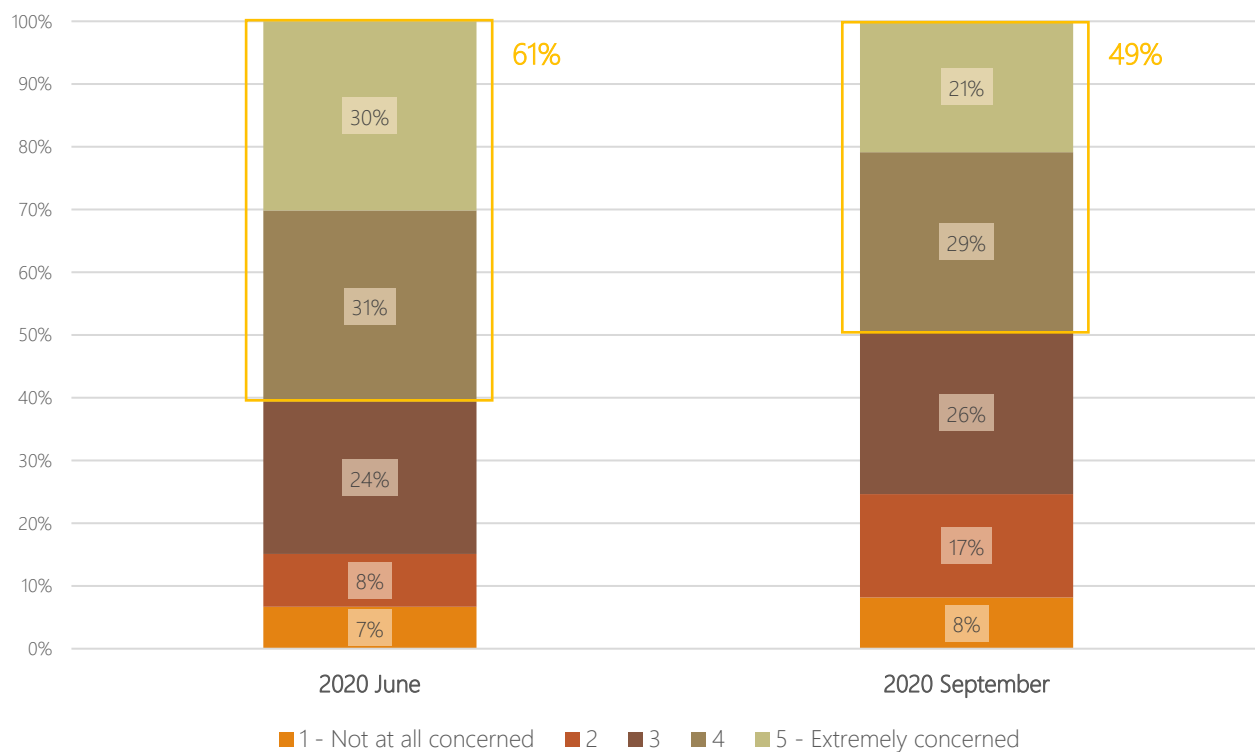
- Overall, **57%** of residents agreed they had **enough or more money** for a **comfortable living**. This result was similar to 2019, and increased with both household income and age.
- However, 9% of residents strongly disagreed they had enough money (16% in 2019).
- 87%** of employed residents believed they **used the skills and knowledge** they had been trained for (similar to 83% in 2019).

Table 11 % Agree results by age

	Have enough or more than enough money
18-39	48%
40-64	57%
65+	67%

## COVID-19 IMPACT

Level of concern about the coronavirus/COVID-19 situation in New Zealand

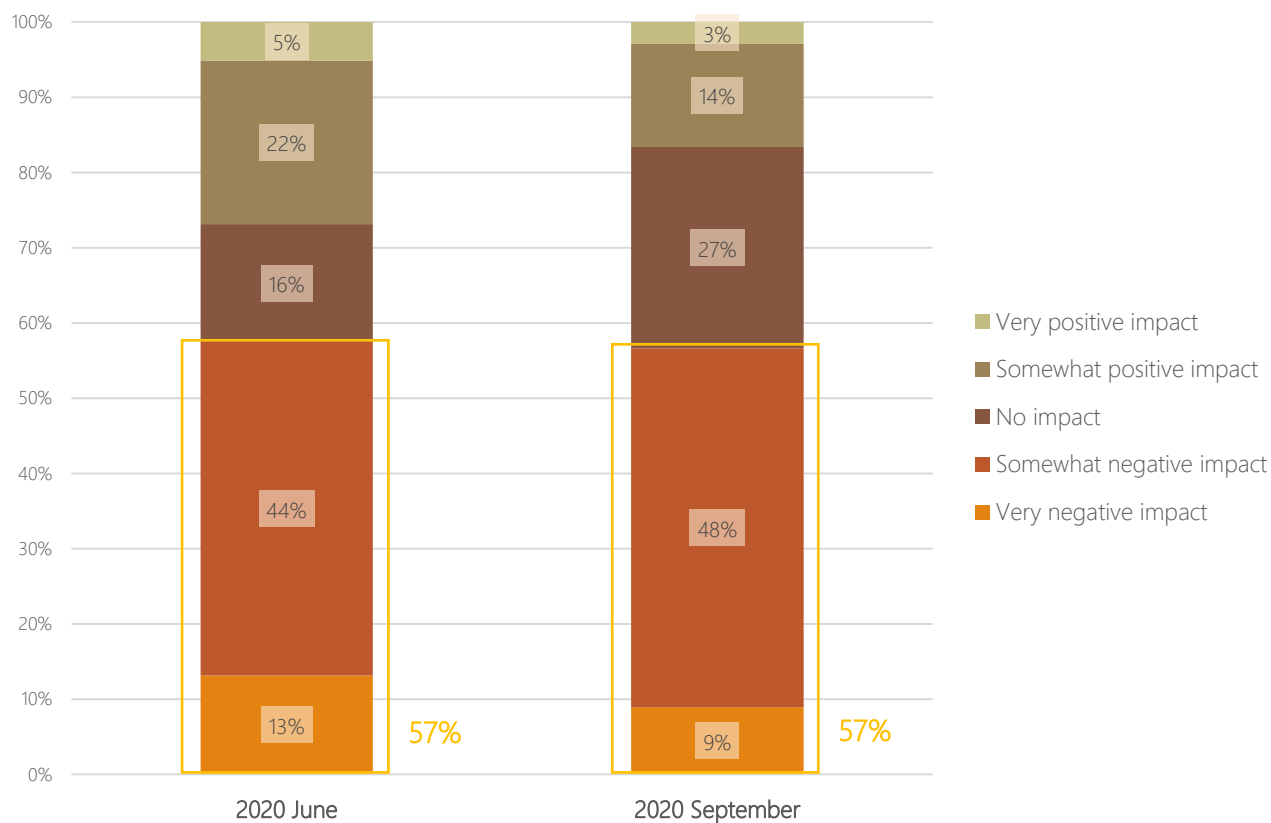


- Half of residents felt **concerned** about the **coronavirus/COVID-19** situation (**49%**). The percentage of residents who felt concerned decreased significantly compared to the June 2020 survey results (61%).
- Younger residents (18-39), and male residents, were the least concerned about this issue.

Table 12 % Agree results by age

	Concerned
18-39	35%
40-64	53%
65+	61%

## COVID-19 IMPACT



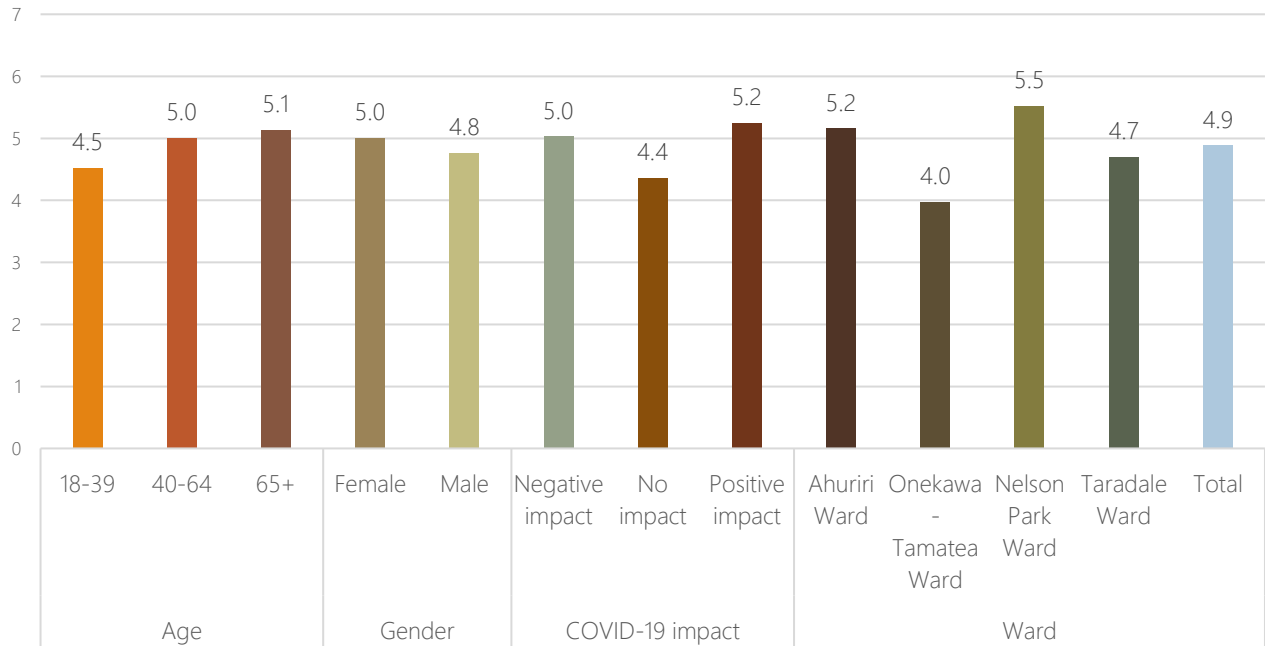
- 57% of Napier residents stated the COVID-19 situation had an overall **negative impact** on them or their family (the same as in June 2020); 27% reported **no impact** (greater compared to June 2020), and 17% reported an overall **positive impact**.
- More residents aged between 40-64, and with an average income between \$50,000-\$100,000, reported experiencing a negative impact.

Table 13 % Agree results by age

	Negative impact	No impact	Positive impact
18-39	50%	31%	19%
40-64	67%	19%	14%
65+	48%	35%	17%

# COVID-19 IMPACT

Average walking/cycling activity (hours per week)\*



- In September 2020, **49%** of residents reported the **same amount of time** spent on **walking/cycling** since the lockdown.
- This result corresponded with **53%** of residents who, in June 2020, believed they had done **more walking and/or cycling** as a result of the national lockdown, and the majority of these residents expected to continue their new regime.
- Another **20%** reported an **increase** in their **walking/cycling activity**.
- On average, Napier residents reported **4.9 hours** per week of walking/cycling.
- Fewer Onekawa-Tamatea ward residents reported walking/cycling, which corresponded with their overall lower activity levels.
- Residents who reported a positive COVID-19 impact tended to be more involved in walking/cycling.
- Overall, in September, 89% of residents who reported the same or increased level of activity since lockdown ended also agreed they would continue this activity in the next 6 months.

The amount of time spent on walking/cycling since the lockdown period ended

