

WhakahouTake VitalUpdate TAURANGA 2020

Ngā hunga hauā – Disabled people



He mihi

Acknowledgement

Our Vital Update research project for Tauranga has helped give a voice to a diverse group of community members. For this, we are deeply grateful.

Thank you for sharing your voice

First of all, we thank the disabled people and their carers in our Tauranga community for taking the time to give us your feedback, for your honesty about your experiences, as well as your aspirations for the future of our city.

Contributing sponsors and organisations

Help from sponsors has been critical. Including the Acorn Foundation, TECT, Bay Trust and Tauranga City Council.

We would also like to acknowledge the support of Huikakahu Kawe in ensuring that our research material and reporting was reflective of a bilingual approach and acknowledged the importance of mana whenua in Tauranga Moana.

We couldn't have done this research without the following groups:

- Accessible Properties NZ Ltd
- Next Steps
- SILC
- Tauranga Community Housing Trust

Thanks to their help, our research project has reached diverse members of the Tauranga community. With our focus being on inclusion we are now in a position to better understand the needs and aspirations of priority populations.

A special mention also goes to the Tauranga City Council Community Development Team. They put a huge effort into project management and ensured the research was focused on community engagement.

***Kia mātau ki ngā hapori – kia
whai take mō ngā rā kei te
heke mai***

***Knowing our community – to inform
our future***

Rārangi take

Table of contents

| | |
|---|----|
| He mihi: Acknowledgement | 2 |
| He kupu whakataki: Introduction | 5 |
| Tuhinga whakarāpopoto: Executive summary – Disabled people | 6 |
| Tataraunga: Demographic profile | 12 |
| Wawatanga o Tauranga Whānui: Aspirations for Tauranga | 15 |
| Ngā whare me ngā paerewa oranga: Housing and standards of living | 24 |
| Oranga hapori: Social wellbeing | 34 |
| Whakaruruhau: Safety | 44 |
| Tiro whānui ngā rōpū whakaarotau: Overview of priority groups | 50 |
| Ngā tāpiritanga: Appendices | 53 |
| • Appendix 1. Analysis and research notes | 54 |
| • Appendix 2. About the people | 55 |
| • Appendix 3. Housing situation | 57 |
| • Appendix 4. Household income and meeting needs | 57 |
| • Appendix 5. Housing expenses – rent, board and mortgages | 58 |
| • Appendix 6. Savings | 58 |
| • Appendix 7. How people keep expenses down | 59 |
| • Appendix 8. Feeling alone and contact with friends and family | 59 |
| • Appendix 9. Reasons to have less contact with relatives/friends | 60 |
| • Appendix 10. Access to technology | 61 |
| • Appendix 11. Events in the community | 62 |

Tēnā koutou katoa

Kia hiwa rā! Kia hiwa rā! Kia hiwa rā i tēnei tuku!
Kia hiwa rā i tērā tuku! Kia hiwa rā! Kia hiwa rā!
E wehi ana ki te Atua
Te timatanga me te otinga o ngā mea katoa
Tēnei tonu te tangi apakura ki ngā mate
Haere i te ara takimano
Haere i te ara ka rere kore ki muri
E moe e! Haere atu ra!
Nau mai piki mai kia koutou te hunga ora
Nau mai hara mai ki Te Pou taketake e karanga nei
Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa!



Photo credit: Moana Radio

He kupu whakataki

Introduction

'Vital Update – Tauranga' is a research project that looks at the geographic communities in Tauranga: who makes them up, and what are their needs, wants and aspirations for their neighbourhoods and the wider city.

Acorn Foundation, TECT, BayTrust and Tauranga City Council teamed up to carry out this research, so we can all create a better future for residents. The information we have gained helps us to plan future work in our communities and create a vision for Tauranga's tomorrow.

At the start of the Vital Update – Tauranga, we had five objectives, and with your support we have been able to make significant progress in the following areas:

- Understand the change in priorities for our community at suburban, and city-wide levels.
- Ensure that a community voice is reflected in the Tauranga City Council's 'Long Term Plan'.
- Ensure that a community voice is evident in the Tauranga City Council's work programmes.
- Understand areas that may require further development/consultation.
- Provide city-wide data that is useful to the wider community.

It was important to us to hear from members of our community who identify as either living with a disability or are carers of people living with a disability. These voices are not always captured in a significant way through traditional research processes, and it was vital that this research did not replicate this history. One in five New Zealanders are estimated to live with a long-term impairment, which equates to approximately 22,000 people living in Tauranga. Most of us are likely to experience a reduction in our sensory functions, mobility or mental capacity at some stage of our lives. So, the issue of disability affects us all.

We received 714 responses from Tauranga residents who identify as either a disabled person or are carers of a disabled person. All responses were collected before 14 February 2020 which was pre COVID-19 lockdown, and therefore our findings do not reflect the changes that may have occurred in our community since then. We are truly grateful to everyone who participated in this project and we look forward to working on the issues you have identified through your feedback.

*Ma te mōhio ki a tātou o āiane i ka
whakatata mai te pae tawhiti*

*Knowing who we are today makes
the distant horizon within our reach*

Tuhinga whakarāpopoto

Executive summary – Disabled people



This part of our research looks at disabled people as well as people who care for a disabled person. We were able to determine that **10.2%** of residents in Tauranga identify as a disabled person and another 6% are caring for a disabled person. Those numbers indicate that there are over 20,000 people in Tauranga who either identify as a disabled person or care for a disabled person on a daily basis.

We have heard from 714 people in total: 444 disabled people and 312 carers. A total of 42 respondents in our research identified as a disabled person while they also care for another disabled person.

What is disability?

Statistics NZ defines disability as "any self-perceived limitation in activity resulting from a long-term condition or health problem; lasting longer or expected to last longer than six months or more and not completely eliminated by an assistive device".¹

Statistics NZ also draws on the World Health Organisation's functional definition of disability of "... any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner of within the range considered normal for a human being".¹

NOTE FOR THE READER:

This report is based on the respondents (714) who identified as a disabled person or someone caring for a disabled person. This means that the actual percentages may differ slightly from the full report, as the Disabled People report not only reflects percentages from the 714 responses received, but also represents broader estimations of the disabled people population across Tauranga. We recommend that if you are looking for the data on disabled people, you refer to the data within this report.

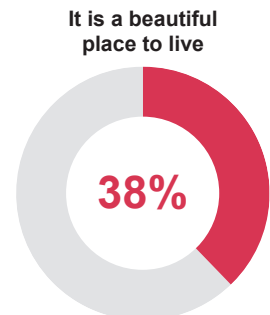
Your vision matters

You help to create our beautiful city, so we asked you three questions about your life in Tauranga.

1 What you love about living in Tauranga

There are many reasons why Tauranga residents love their city.

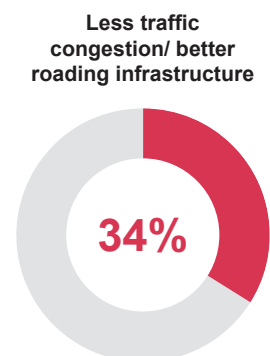
- It is a beautiful place to live, close to the beach and has access to mountains and hills **(38%)**
- It is our home, family is here, grew up here **(30%)**
- Climate and weather **(26%)**



2 One thing you would like to change

Changes are critical – we are counting on your opinions to show us which direction we should be heading.

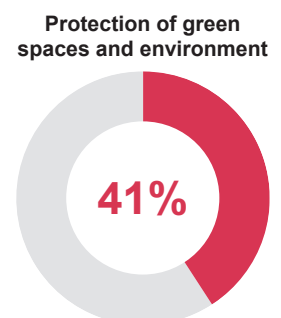
- Less traffic congestion/better roading infrastructure **(34%)**
- More public transport **(13%)**
- Vibrant city centre/better city planning **(9%)**



3 What needs to be preserved and protected

Every single one of us needs to make sure we take care of our city and our communities.

- Green spaces/environment **(41%)**
- Waterways **(28%)**
- Māori culture **(19%)**



Ngā whare me ngā paerewa oranga – Housing and standards of living

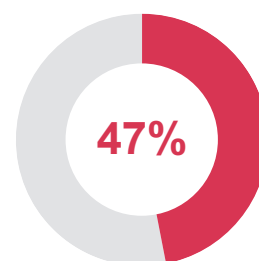
How you live matters.

Housing and standards of living are key issues that impact your quality of life and your city.

1 Home ownership

- 47% of disabled people and 65% of their carers own houses in Tauranga.
- Females (52%) are considerably more likely than males (41%) to own a house. 73% of disabled people aged 65+ own their house.

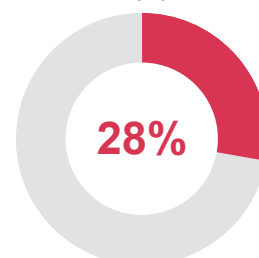
Own a house



2 Renting a house

- A large proportion of both carers (32%) and disabled people (28%) are living in rental housing.
- Disabled people aged 25–44 are the highest proportion of renters (51%) compared to other age groups.

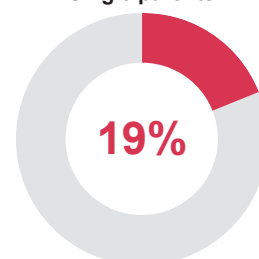
Rent



3 Single parents

- 19% of disabled people are single parents.
- The proportion of single parents within the disabled community is much higher than in Tauranga overall (5%).

Single parents



4 Homelessness

- Disabled people are slightly more likely to become homeless (6% compared with 3% for Tauranga overall).
- Disabled people aged 45–64 are at the highest risk of experiencing homelessness.

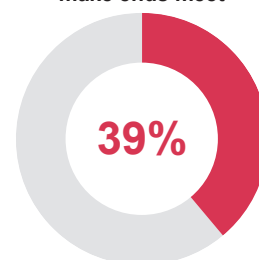
5 Independent living

- 63% of disabled people enjoy independent living.
- This proportion is especially high for females (78%), people aged 45–64 (80%) and 65+ (78%).

6 Employment

- 58% of disabled people are in employment (including paid, unpaid and voluntary work), with one third (33%) having difficulties accessing employment opportunities.
- The majority of these responses (72%) reported difficulties in finding an employer that accepts their disability.

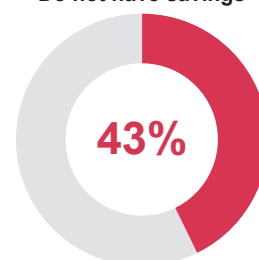
Do not have enough to make ends meet



7 Savings

- Nearly two out of five disabled people (39%) and one out of five carers (21%) do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs. This is a significantly higher number compared with Tauranga overall (14%).

Do not have savings



NOTES:

This result may reflect a wide range of scenarios, including but not limited to:

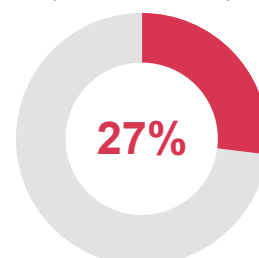
- People who own the house they are living in
- People who are living with their parents, who may own/ partially own the house with their family members
- People who are own/partially own the house they are living in, with other dependant adults in their care
- People who co-own the house they are living in with other parties
- People who have inherited the house they are living in
- People who have ownership through family trust

Community connection and loneliness was a key focus, including how people feel welcomed to our city. Technology access was critical to this, as it contributes to the feeling of connection. Access to services and facilities was also considered – as well as transport, as it impacts on connection.

1 Feeling alone

- People belonging to this priority group tend to feel more isolated.
- **27%** of disabled people and **16%** of carers feel alone often or all of the time.
- Disabled people aged 16–24 (**44%**) and 25–44 (**40%**) are considerably more likely to feel alone often or all the time compared with disabled people overall (**27%**) and Tauranga overall (**11%**).

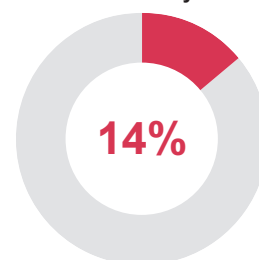
Feel alone
(often/all the time)



2 Contact with friends and family

- Disabled people are twice as likely not to have contact with friends and family (**14%** vs. **7%** for Tauranga overall for people 'never' or 'rarely' having contact with friends and family).
- Males (**16%**) are slightly more likely than females (**12%**) not to have contact with friends and family.
- Disabled people aged 25–44 (**17%**) and 45–64 (**20%**) have the least contact with friends and family.
- The main barrier for having contact with friends and family is distance (**51%** disabled people and **57%** carers).
- Other factors contributing to lack of contact is health for disabled people (**26%**), and being too busy for carers (**39%**).

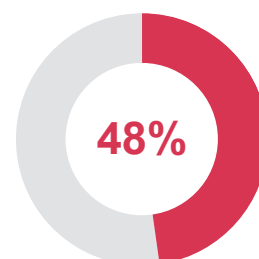
Never or rarely have
contact with friends
and family



3 Events

- People from this priority group are just as likely to attend a community event as any other resident in Tauranga.
- When asked about types of events they would like to see more, the most common answer for this priority group was 'cheaper/more affordable events' (**18%**).
- People from this priority group are just as likely to attend a community event as any other resident in Tauranga – **48%** say they never or rarely attend events.

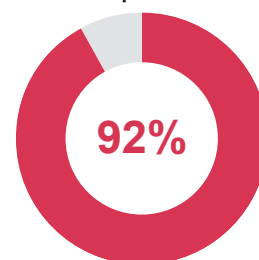
Never or rarely
attend events



4 Transport

- The majority of disabled people and their carers (**92%**) have access to transportation that meets their needs.
- Over eight out of 10 (**86%**) have access to a private car and **35%** are able to use public transport.
- The most common barriers for not having access to transport include: not being able to drive a private car, public transport is too expensive and does not meet their needs.
- Three out of 10 (**31%**) indicated that their mobility limitations are because there are not enough people to help them.

Have access to
transportation

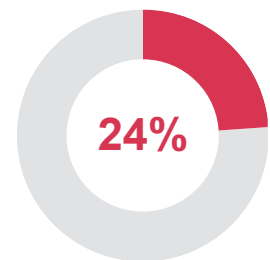


We think it is critical that you feel safe in your city – to live without fear. Here is what we discovered.

1 Crime

- Disabled people are more vulnerable when it comes to crime.
- Almost a quarter (**24%**) reported having crimes committed against them in the last 18 months, which is considerably higher than for Tauranga overall (**18%**).

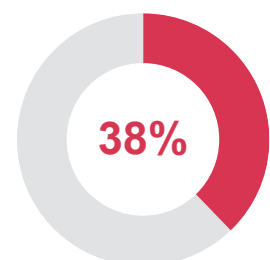
Became victims of crime



2 Alcohol

- Disabled people consume considerably less alcohol than Tauranga residents overall with only **38%** having at least one alcoholic beverage a week.
- There are also considerably less people in this priority group that would have over 10 standard drinks per week (**5%** vs. **8%** for Tauranga overall).
- Of those surveyed, females (**40%**) and disabled people aged 25–44 (**47%**) and 65+ (**45%**) are considerably more likely to consume alcohol.

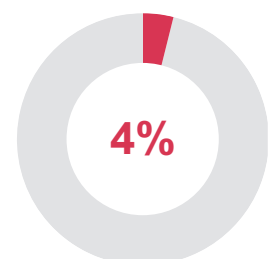
Consume alcohol



3 Drugs

- Disabled young people (16–24) have a significantly higher proportion of respondents (**13%**) who reported taking illicit drugs in the week prior to completing the survey compared to the average of this priority group (**4%**) and Tauranga residents overall (**3%**).

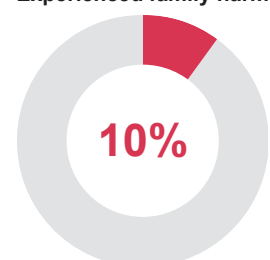
Taken drugs in the last week



4 Family harm

- Disabled people are more than twice as likely to become victims of family harm (**10%** vs. **4%** for Tauranga overall).
- Females (**15%**) and disabled people aged 45–64 (**16%**) are the most vulnerable.
- Out of those who are affected by family harm, over eight out of 10 (**81%**) experienced domestic violence incidents.

Experienced family harm



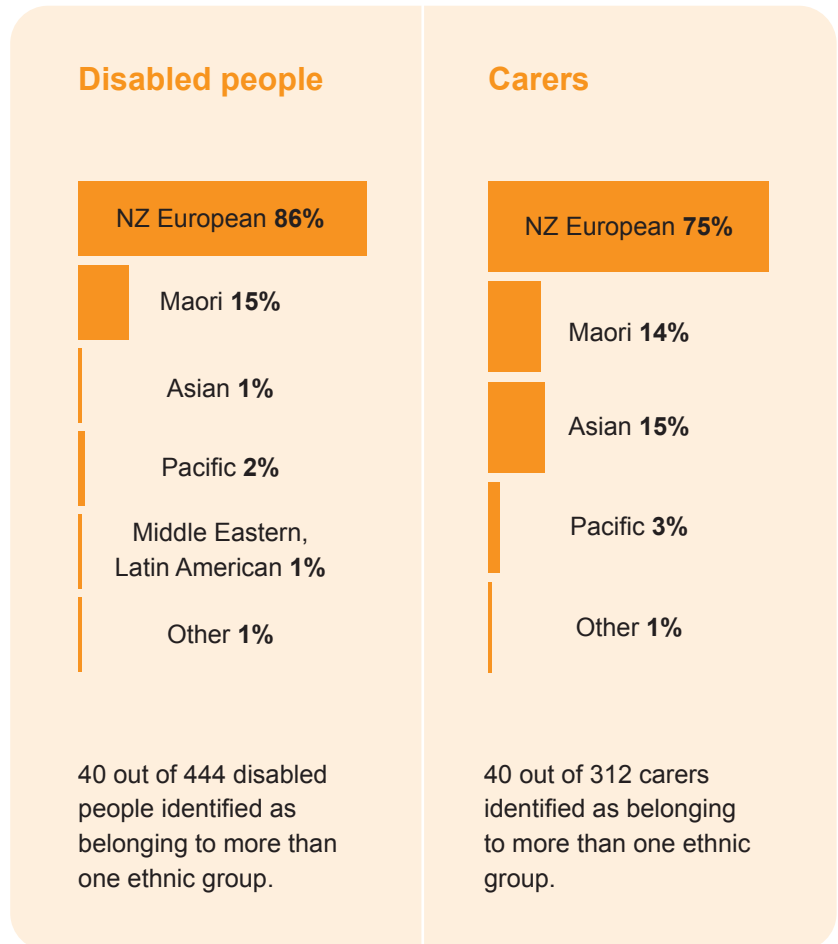
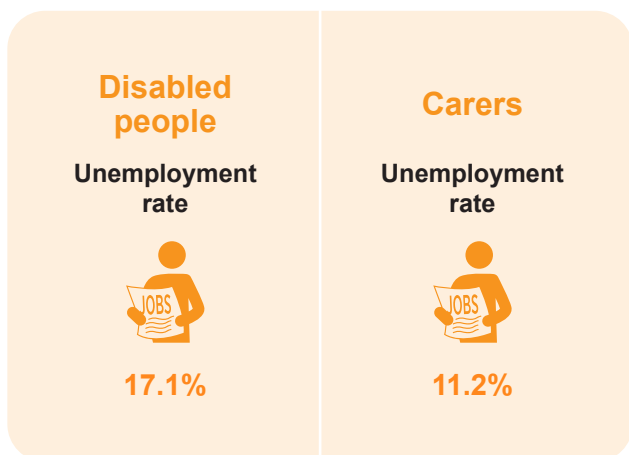
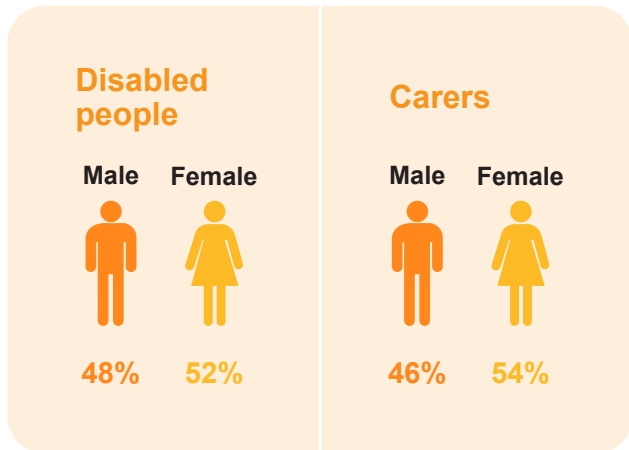
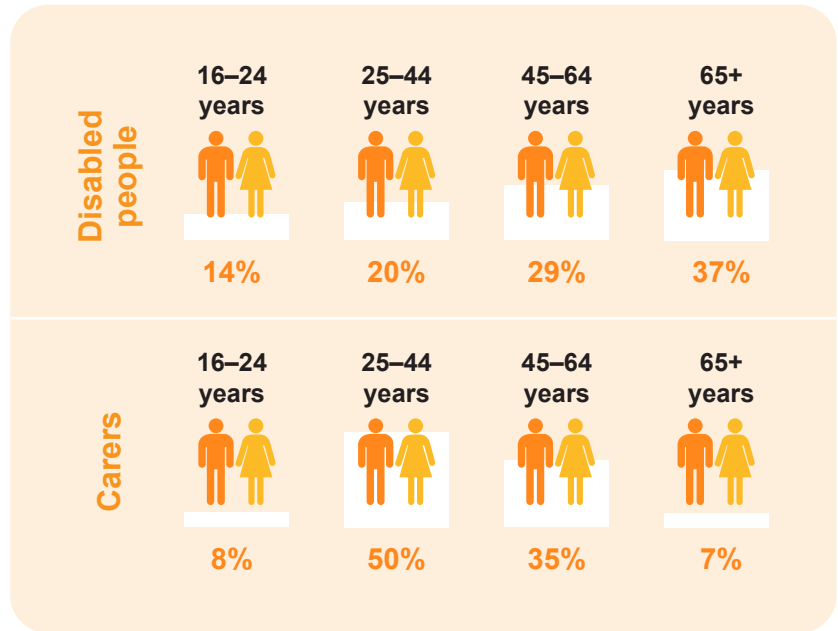
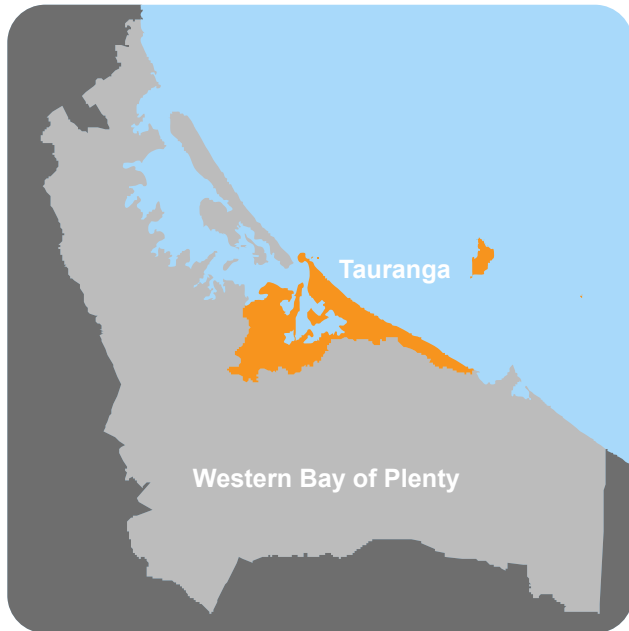
Tataraunga

Demographic profile



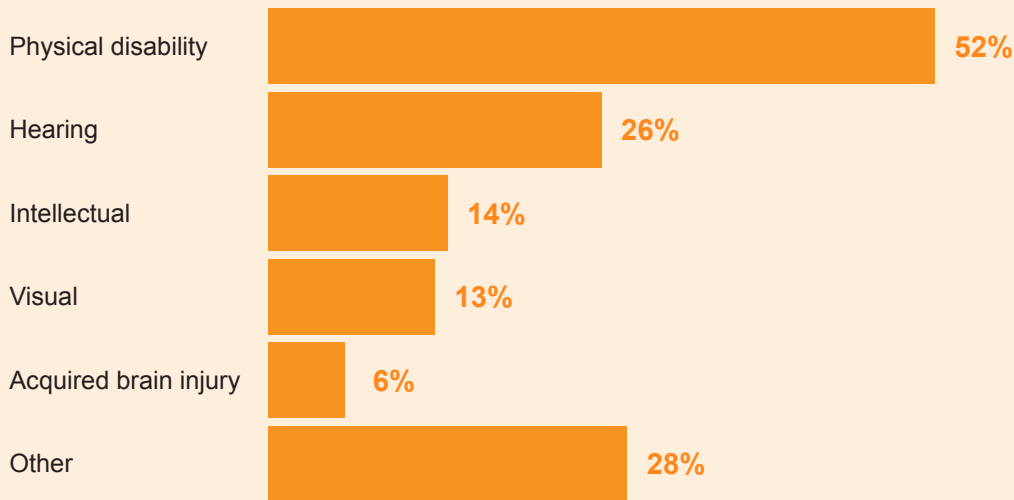
Ngā kaiurupare – Respondents: disabled people

These pages represent the demographics of the 714 survey respondents who identified as a disabled person or as carers of a disabled person.



Ngā Kaiurupare – Respondents: disabled people

Types of disabilities



Others include:

- Mental health
- Autism
- Medical conditions
- Dyslexia
- ADHD
- Long-term injury
- Sensory

Have ASD and Irlen syndrome.

Parkinson's Disease and associated Physical & Mental impairment.

Have chronic pain.

M.E, IT'S, recurring abandonment and grief disorder, Fibromyalgia, TMJ disorder.

I have two autoimmune diseases which cause issues with cognitive ability and physical ability through chronic pain and my son has ASD.

Dyslexic/dysgraphic/ chronic fatigue.

I have a rare neurological disease, that causes immobility.

Have amputated lower left arm.

Depression and anxiety and social anxiety.

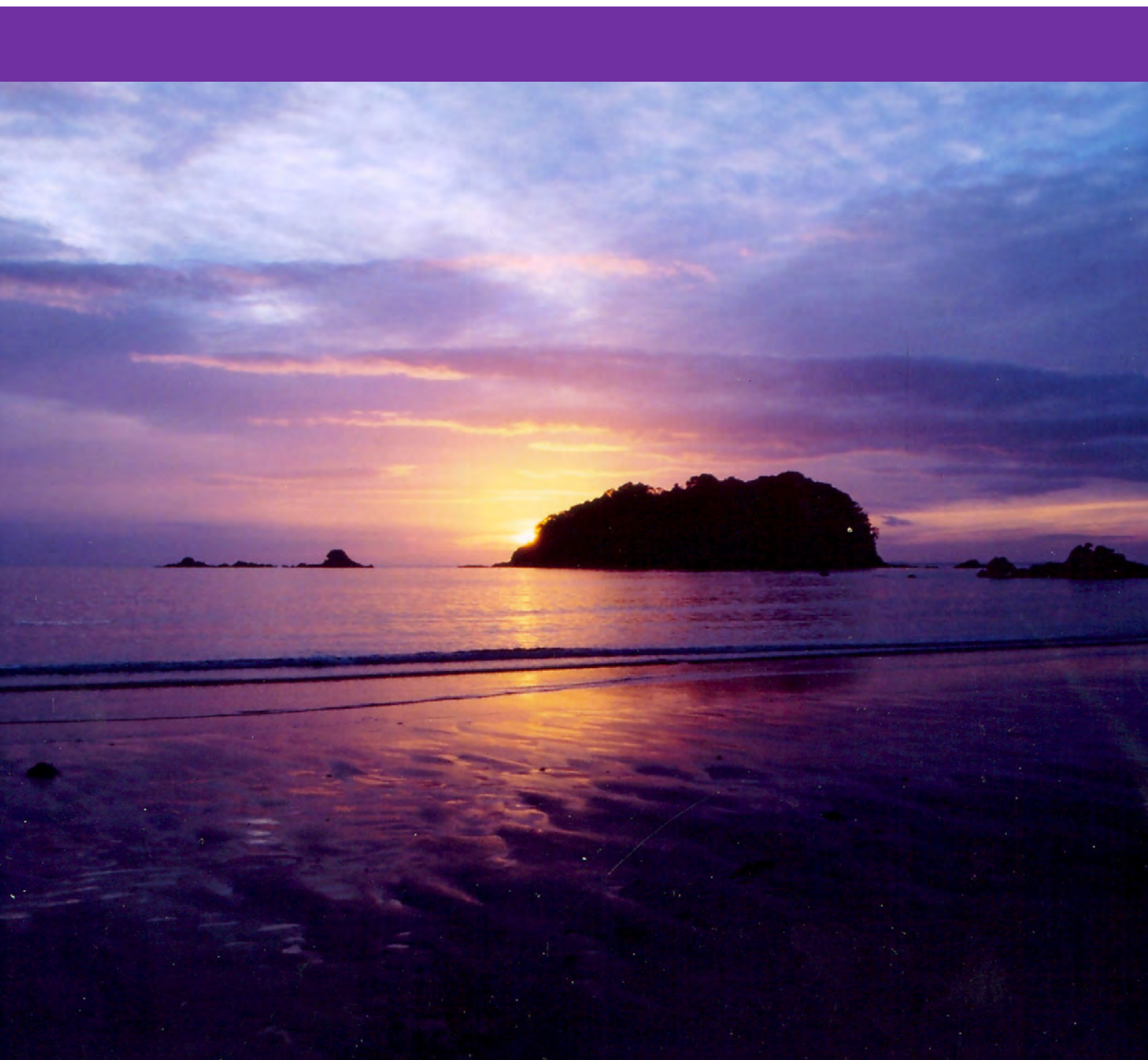
Have Type 2 diabetes.

Back injury preventing me from working, but I'm getting better to try working again very soon.

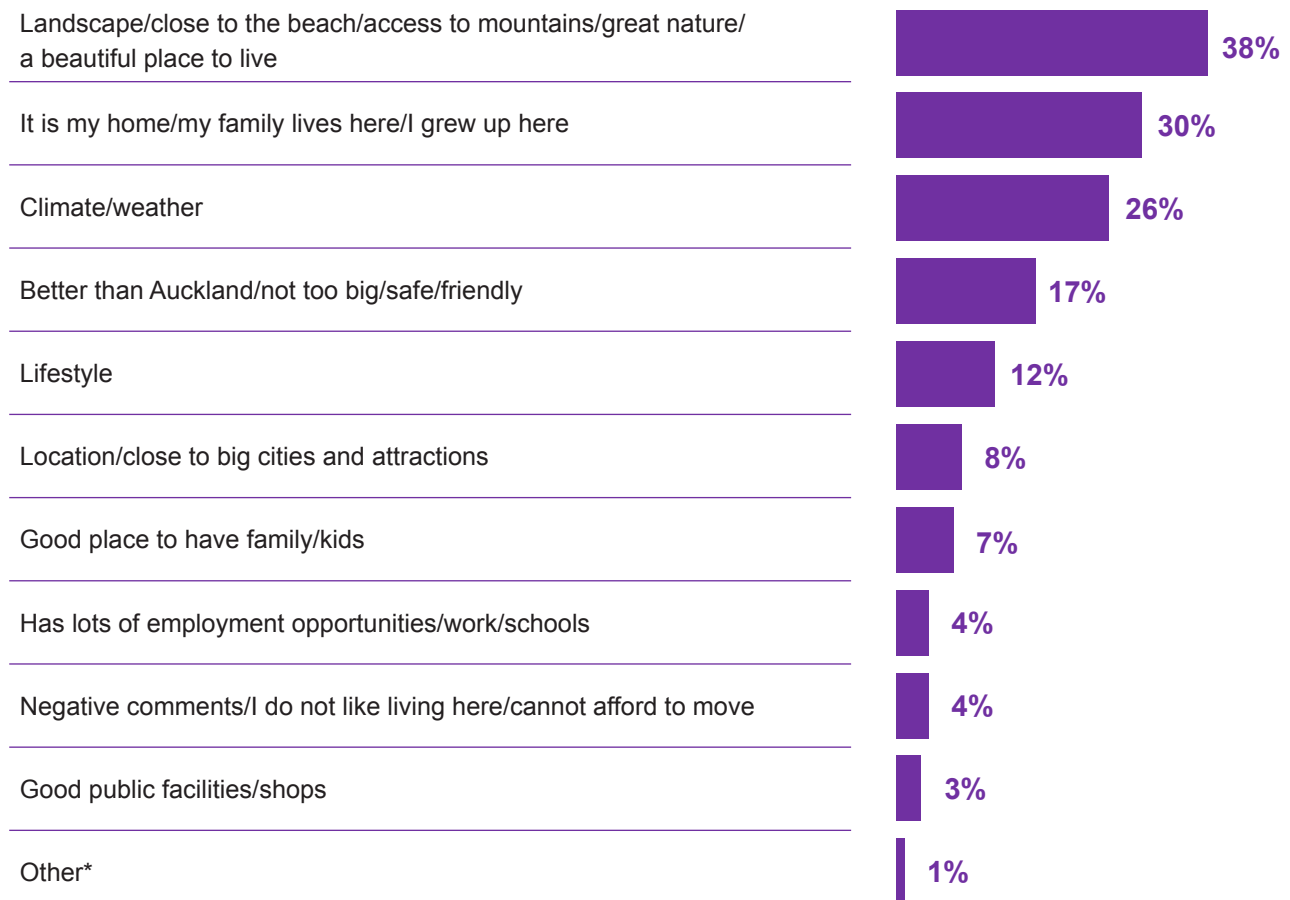
Seizures and asthma.

Wawatanga o Tauranga Whānui

Aspirations for Tauranga



Why people love living in Tauranga



Key differences – for the groups below, the overall results significantly differ.

Age – 16–24, Ethnicity – Asian

Better than Auckland/not too big/
safe/friendly

32% and 38% respectively

Ethnicity – Asian

Has lots of employment opportunities/
work/schools

15%

NOTES:

The next page contains comments that were marked as 'Other' as well as interesting comments that were put in one of the main categories.

1. Sample: n=714; Left a comment n=675
2. Q52. What is the main reason you love living in Tauranga?



With poor health I enjoy the security of family and closeness to the hospital if required. Enjoyment of beaches, walks and parks etc. Closeness to shops and facilities.

Not far to go to all major North Island cities. Easy access to kaimoana.

Good retail opportunities, easy access to other cities/towns in New Zealand.

Easy to get around, not as spread out as some cities. Suburbs are fairly handy and the climate is ideal.

Have lived here most of my life. Love the beaches and the great walks.

The beach, sun. No frosts in winter, great climate. So close to all towns and cities.

Fresh water, beautiful parks and forest walks. Rivers, stunning lakes, fishing, boating, we have it all.

Good weather and a safe community. People still speak to each other.

My mother's family were among the first settlers to this area, so along with this and the great climate it is home and has been for most of my life.

Taku tūrangawaewae nō konei tāku whānau. Tāku hononga ki ngā iwi tokotoru o Tauranga Moana. Mana whenua, mana moana, mana tangata.

It is friendly, love the climate and it is by the beach.

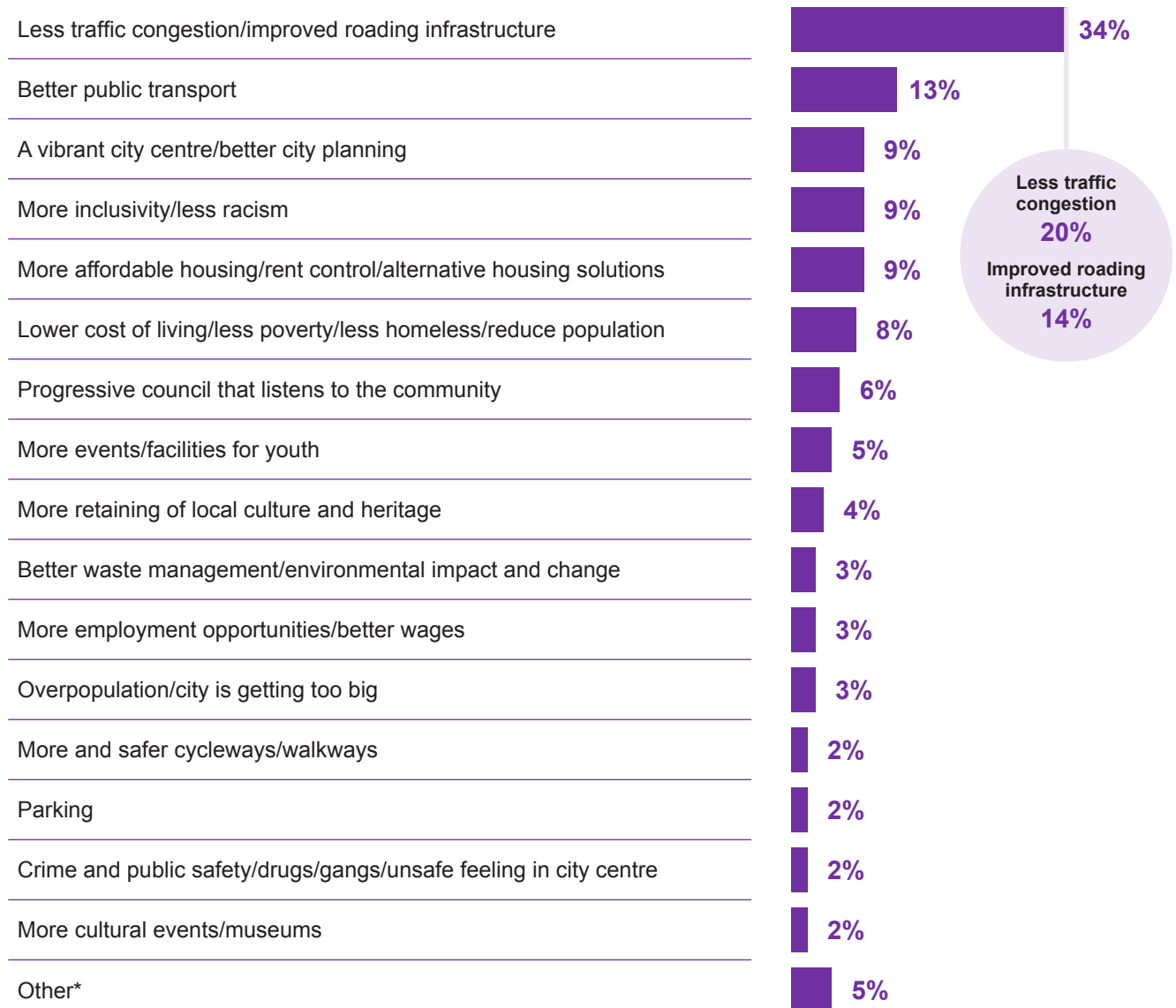
No one knowing me, a new start, not being judged. Stability for myself and my children.

The relaxed atmosphere and attitudes of most people.

Everything I want to do is easily accessible.



The one thing people would change



Key differences – for the groups below, the overall results significantly differ.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Age – 16–24 Lower cost of living/less poverty/less homeless/ reduce population 20% | Ethnicity – Pacific More inclusivity/less racism 76% | Ethnicity – Middle Eastern, Latin American, African Better waste management/ environmental impact and change 46% |
|--|--|--|

NOTES:

The next page contains comments that were marked as 'Other' as well as interesting comments that were put in one of the main categories.

1. Sample: n=714; Left a comment n=628
2. Q53. If you could change one thing about Tauranga, what would it be?

Changes – what people say

“

Better roading for bottlenecks.
Create another couple of lanes on the other side of the Pōhutukawa's in the run up to Hairini Crossing and Welcome Bay. No need to remove them.

Fewer conservative people,
fewer gullible people,
less crime.

More love. Love for our people
(homeless and all races) and
the environment (retain our
mature trees and water quality
and stop spraying cancerous
herbicides).

Cheaper or more free things.
More Māori signage.

People's attitudes towards newcomers! Many employers have gotten away with treating employees badly for many years and this behaviour passes through into the community against people choosing to come and live here. We need to shake off the \$10 Tauranga label and stop the "I'm local so I'm better than you" behaviour.

Have fewer parks,
there's too many.

Make things cheaper – gas
\$1.50. That everyone had
their own housing and were
comfortable.

Genuine involvement with
local iwi.

Fix the public transport system
so less cars would have
to be used.

Make it accessible to people
with disabilities. Raised speed
humps so I don't need to try to
get down curbs.

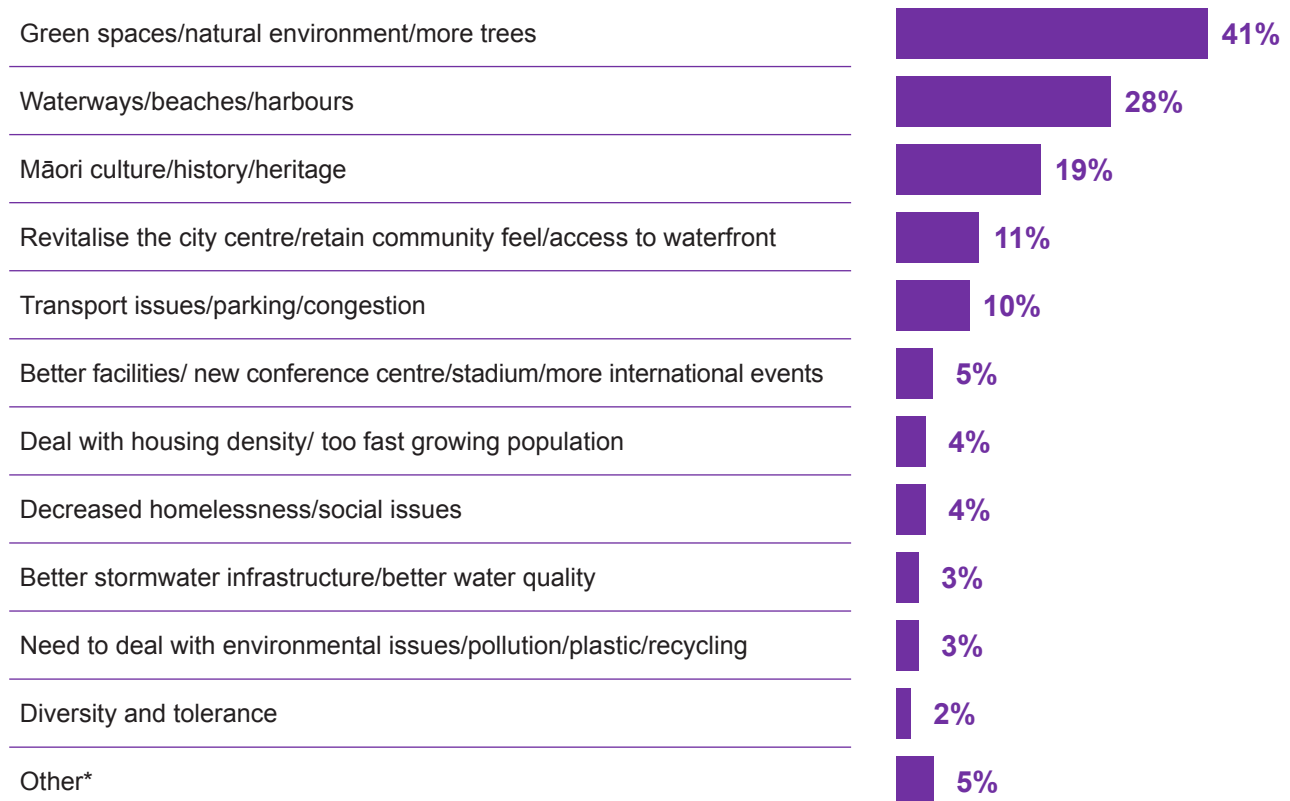
The base track of Mount
Maunganui to be fully
accessible to wheelchairs.

Better planning of
infrastructure before letting
housing go ahead. It seems all
the council are concerned with
is more houses for more rates
income.

Some city flower
gardens please.

”

Preservation and protection – how the city can thrive in the next ten years



Key differences – for the groups below, the overall results significantly differ.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ethnicity – Pacific</p> <p>Green spaces/natural environment/ more trees</p> <p>88%</p> | <p>Ethnicity – Middle Eastern, Latin American, African</p> <p>Transport issues/parking/congestion</p> <p>51%</p> |
|---|--|

NOTES:

The next page contains comments that were marked as 'Other' as well as interesting comments that were put in one of the main categories.

1. Sample: n=714; Left a comment n=545
2. Q54. In your opinion, is there anything in Tauranga that needs to be preserved/protected for the city to continue to thrive in the next 10 years?
3. Comments that were not related to the question were not considered.

Preservation and protection – what people say

“

Protect the environment. Plant more trees and get people out of cars as their main mode of transport.

Our lovely coastal beaches and parks.

It is critical to preserve/protect Tauranga's flora/fauna, natural beauty, green spaces, beaches and Māori areas of cultural significance as the combination of all these form parts of the wider appeal that Tauranga has.

Our artistic culture and creativity, our environment.

Tauranga in the last number of years has provided recognised sports facilities for several national sporting codes. Many achievements have been accomplished by top local athletes which should be recognised in a hall of fame.

It's history. A Māori arts and crafts centre, a museum of Māori history in Tauranga.

We need to value and nurture our joint history good and bad – it is what makes us Tauranga – marae, marae communities, historical stories both Māori and Pākehā.

Inclusion of all people in the community.

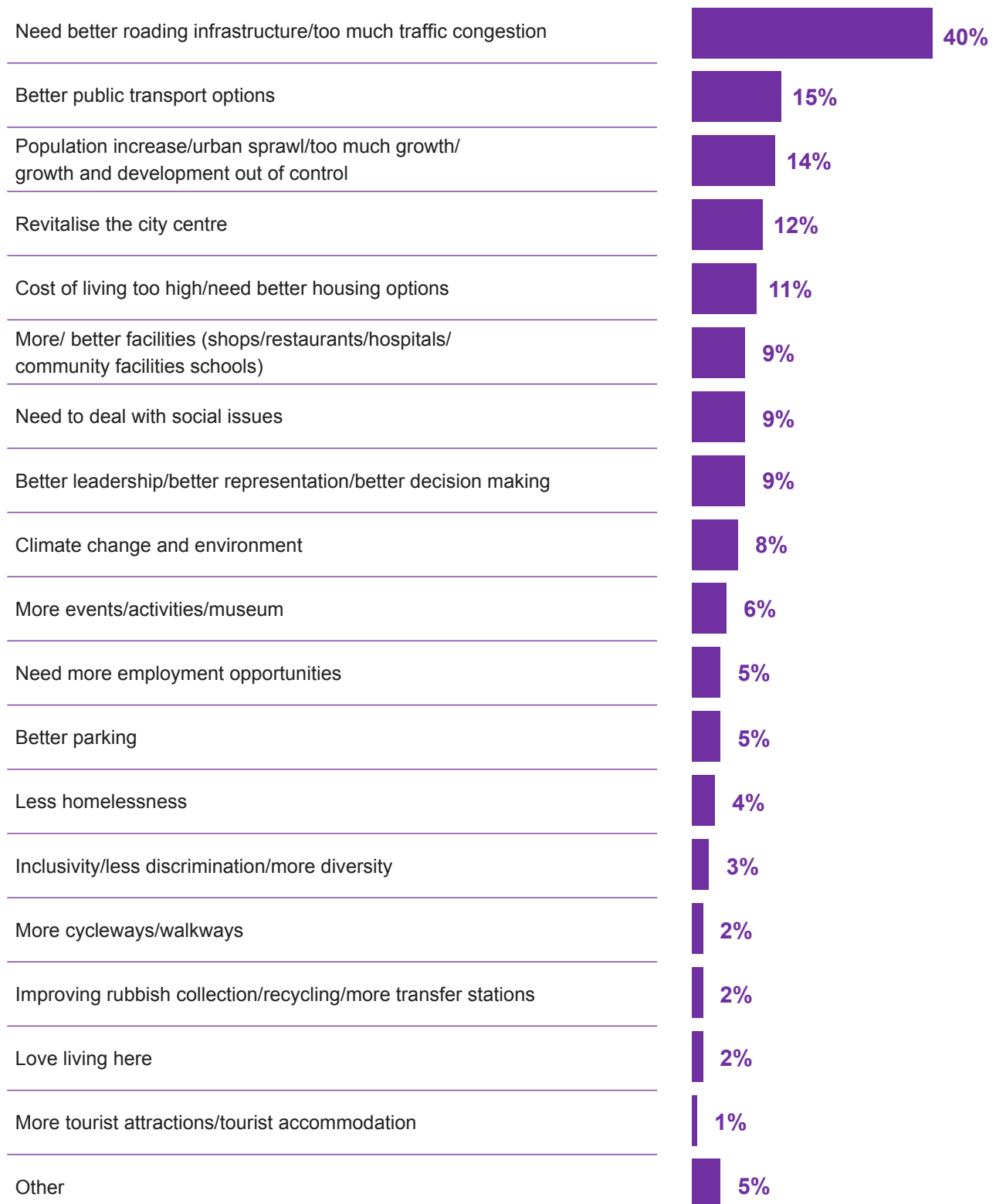
Schools! Small classes need to be preserved and our learning support is critical.

Support for the businesses here as they provide the jobs and facilities for the people.

The track around the Mount needs to be preserved in a good condition so people with disabilities can access the wonderful experience it gives when you are able to go around. It needs to be accessible for everyone.

”

Tauranga's future – other things people say about its future



NOTES:

The next page contains comments that were marked as 'Other' as well as interesting comments that were put in one of the main categories.

1. Sample: n=714; Left a comment n=78
2. Q55. Do you have any other comments about the future of Tauranga?

Preservation and protection – what people say

“

We have growth areas outside the city centre. They will be filling up available land. Job shortage in some trades. Kiwi fruit is a major. Fewer actual working folk than before.

I would like to see a closed in, up high area for wheelchair users to safely view the stock cars at the Bay Park Arena.

Any new buildings should be designed to suit the ambience of the existing stock.

Keep our port development going.

Given that 28% of our population currently identify as disabled (and it will continue to rise with our aging population, accessibility needs to be at the top of the agenda! Our city needs to celebrate and invest in the arts to create the kind of diversity and colour and culture to make it buzz, to give our city heart, to make it more than a pretty place to be.

Bring Tauranga up to date in all aspects of a community city. Not just a beach and a stopping place you go through and do not stay.

Better planning for infrastructure as the city grows, listen to the locals.

I would just like to see Tauranga thrive and have an economic boost for the people.

I think Tauranga is handling the population increase very well.

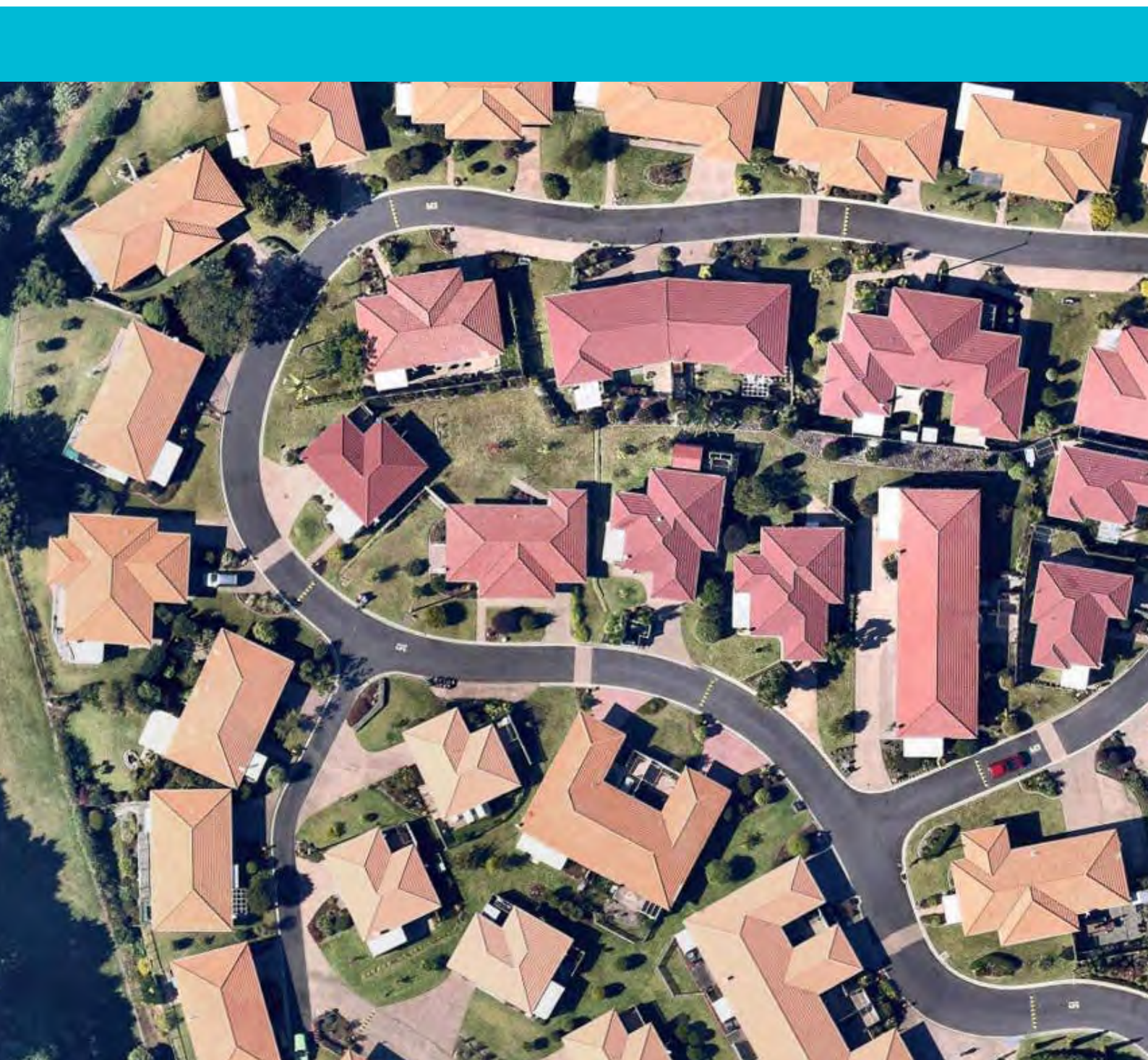
Community based facilities rather than centralised.

It would be nice if we could look at residential living/ subdivisions closer to Tauranga City instead of moving towards Te Puke.

”

Ngā whare me ngā paerewa oranga

Housing and standards of living



Housing and standards of living – what is most important?

Housing

Home ownership

- Close to half of disabled people (47%) own a house, which is considerably lower than 68% for Tauranga overall.
- Females (52%) are considerably more likely than males (41%) to own a house.

Homelessness

- Disabled people are more likely (6%) to experience homelessness in comparison with 3% for Tauranga overall with people aged 45–64 (12%) being at a higher risk.

Renting

- Around three out of ten disabled people (28%) are renting the houses they are currently living in.
- The highest proportion of renters is people aged 25–44 (51%).

Living independently

- Over six out of ten disabled people (63%) live independently and do not require supported living or in-home care.
- This proportion is especially high for females (78%), people aged 45–64 (80%) and 65+ (78%).

Living alone

- 23% of disabled people live alone.
- Females (30%) are considerably more likely to live alone than males (15%) and people aged 65+ (38%).
- No young disabled people aged 16–24 years live alone.

Single parents

- 19% of disabled people are single parents.
- The proportion of single parents in the disabled community is much higher than in Tauranga overall (5%) and carers (9%).
- Females (15%) and disabled people aged 45–64 (17%) are more likely than other groups to be single parents.

Employment

- 58% of disabled people are in employment (including paid, unpaid and voluntary work).
- However, 33% reported having some difficulties accessing employment opportunities.
- The predominant reasons for this included: difficulty finding an employer that accepts their disability (72%) and having problems getting to and from work (29%).

Meeting every day needs

- Nearly two out of five disabled people (39%) do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs.
- This is a significantly higher number in comparison with Tauranga overall (14%).
- Disabled people aged 25–44 years are at greatest financial hardship in comparison to other age groups, 60% mentioned that they do not have enough money to meet every day needs.

Savings

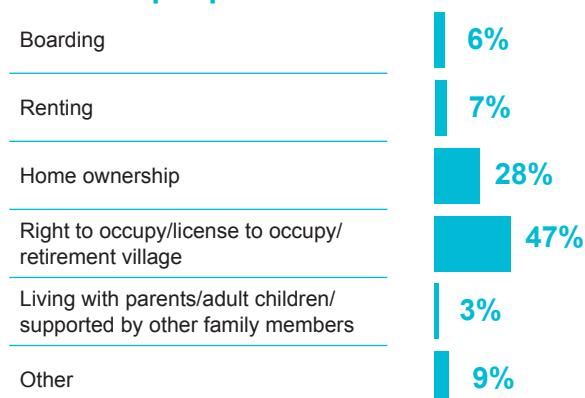
- Over four out of ten disabled people (43%) and just under a quarter of carers (24%) do not have any savings.
- There are significantly more males (53%) than females (34%) who do not have any savings. Youth (16–24 years) have the highest proportion of people without any savings (62%).
- 61% of disabled people do not have enough savings to last beyond one month if their circumstances changed.

Keeping expenses down

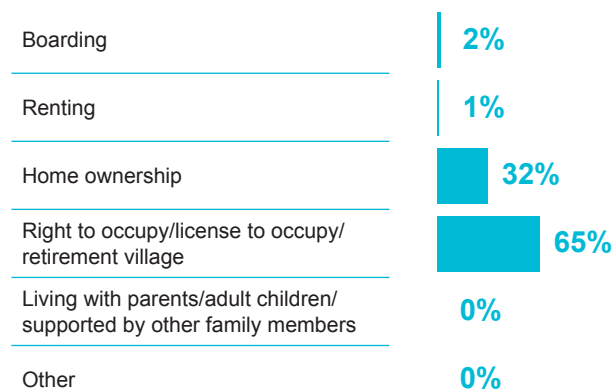
- Disabled people cut down spending on their hobbies (51%), will hold off buying new clothes (50%) or going out (46%) to keep their weekly expenses down when necessary.

People's housing situation

Disabled people



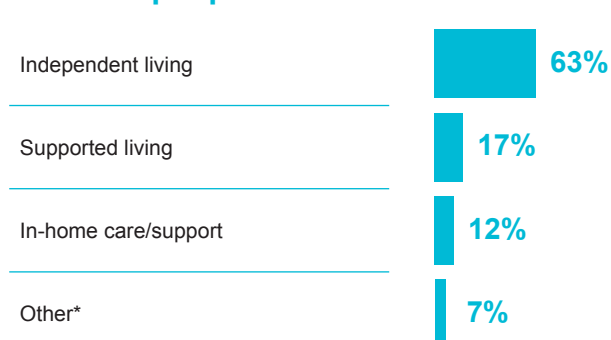
Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 The proportion of disabled people experiencing homelessness (6%) is considerably higher than for Tauranga overall (3%). Disabled people aged 45–64 (12%) are considerably more likely to experience homelessness.
- 2 Close to half of disabled people (47%) and almost two thirds of carers (65%) own a house. Disabled females (52%) are more likely than disabled males (41%) to own a house.
- 3 Around three out of ten disabled people (28%) and their carers (32%) are renting the houses they are currently living in. For disabled people, the proportion of renters is highest for 2544 year olds (51%).
- 4 Over six out of ten disabled people (63%) live independently and do not require supported living or in-home care. This proportion is especially high for females (78%), people aged 45–64 (80%) and 65+ (78%).

Disabled people



NOTES:

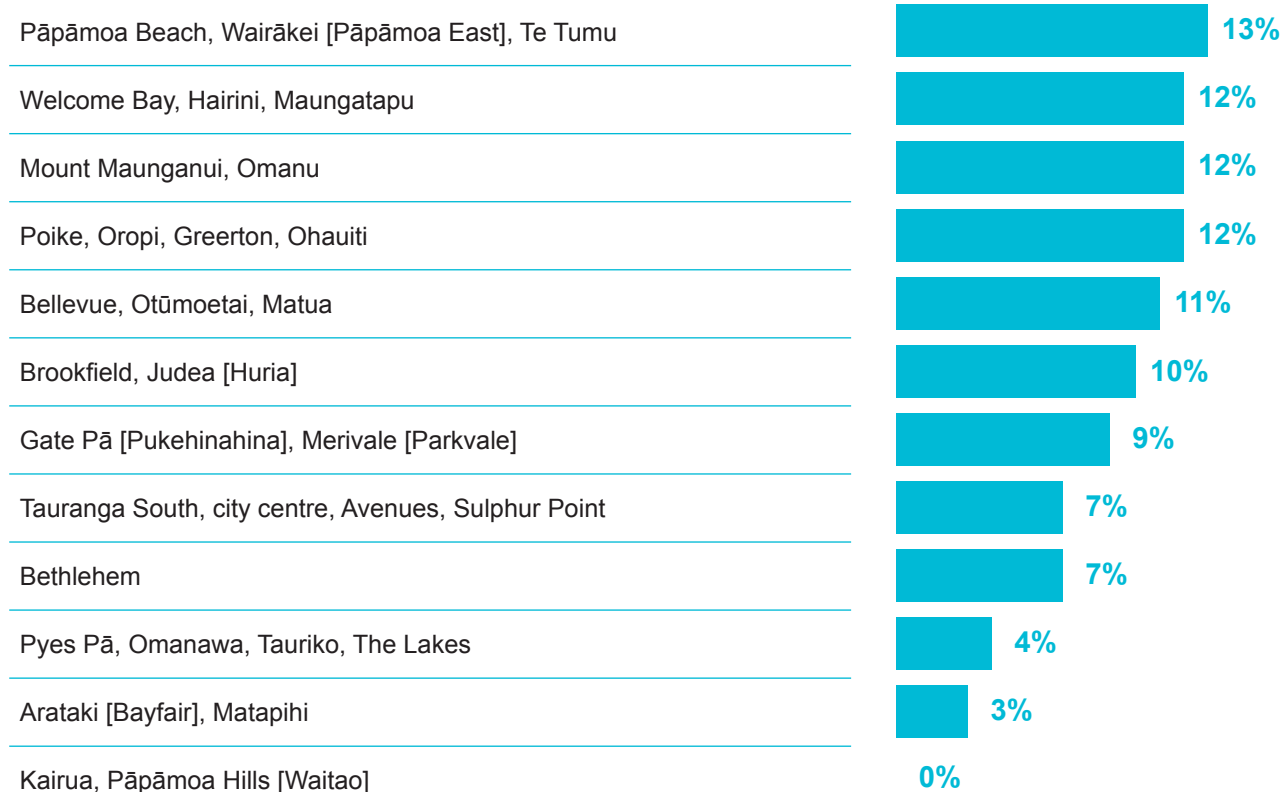
*Some of the comments from 'Other' are listed next to the chart.

1. Sample: Disabled people n=433; Carers n=312
2. Q15. Which of the following describes your current housing?
3. D3. How would you (or your dependant) describe your current living status?

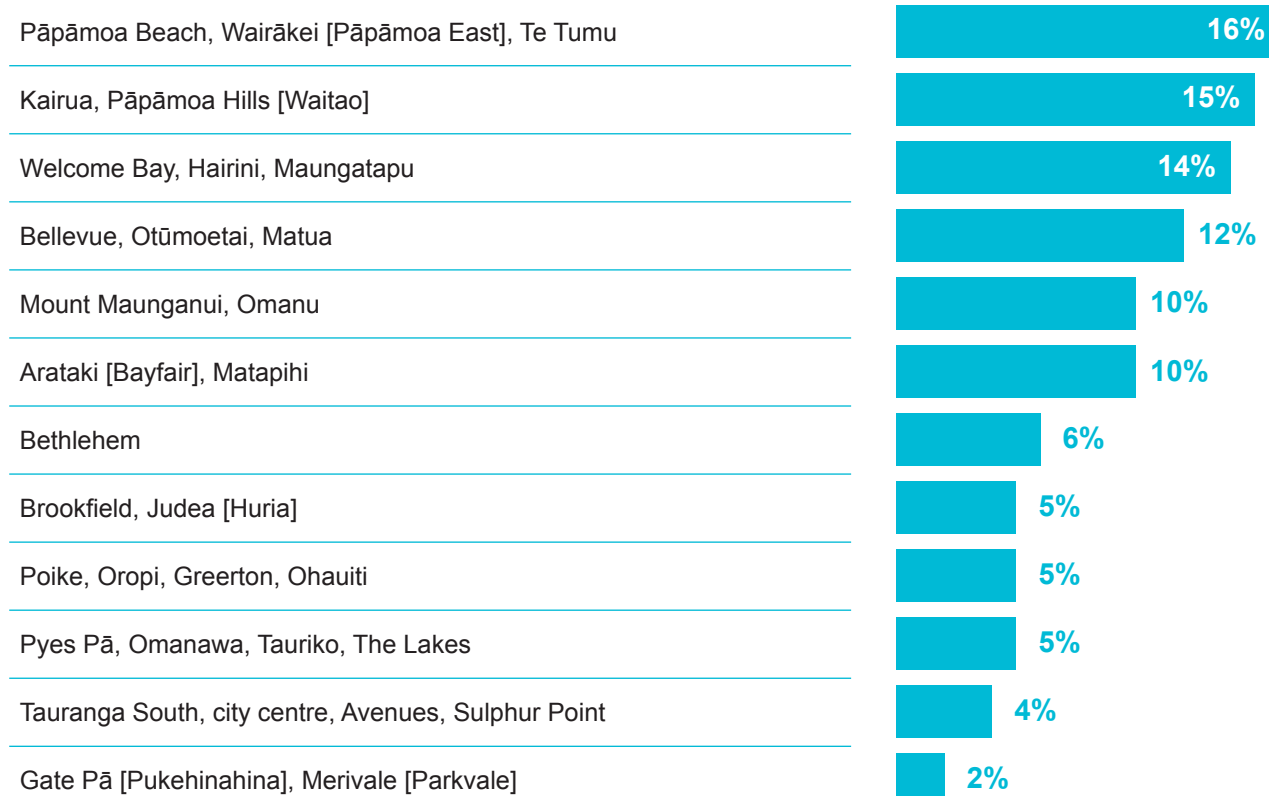
See 'Appendix 3. Housing situation' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Renting and homeownership

Renting



Homeownership

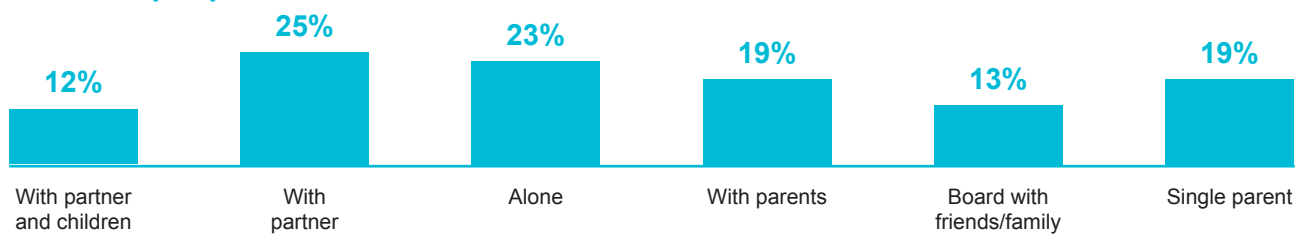


NOTES:

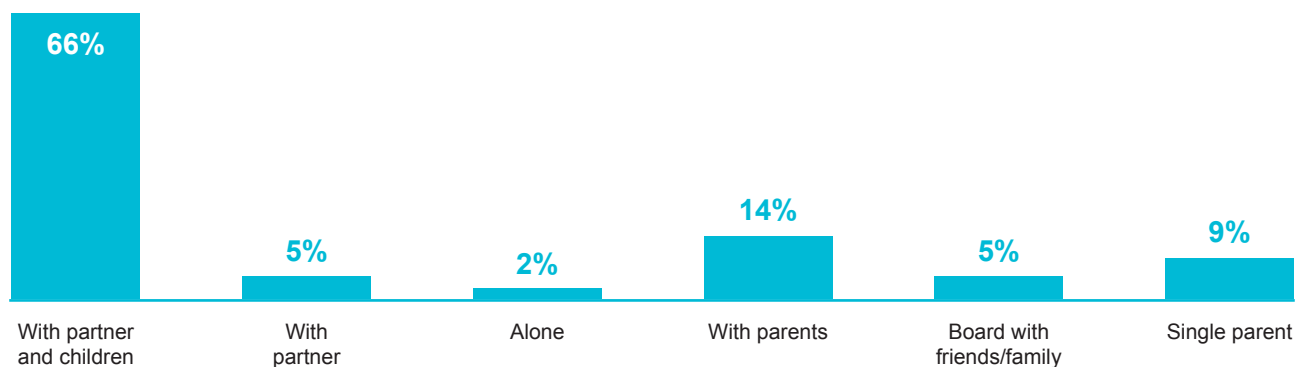
1. Q15. Which of the following describes your current housing? n=724

Living arrangements

Disabled people



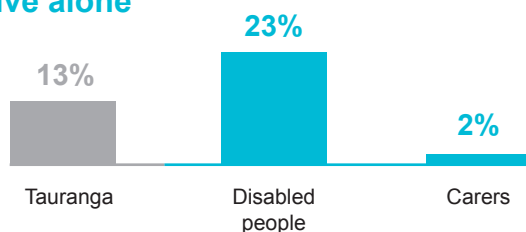
Carers



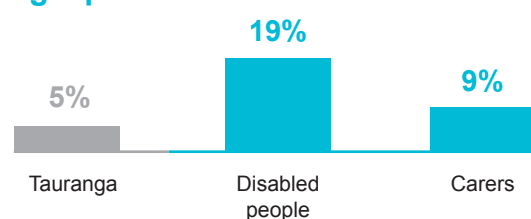
What have we learnt?

- 23% of disabled people live alone. Females (30%) are considerably more likely to live alone than males (15%). Responses show that 38% of disabled people aged 65+ years live alone, while none of the disabled people aged 16–24 years live alone.
- 19% of disabled people are single parents. The proportion of single parents within the disabled community is much higher than in Tauranga overall (5%) and carers (9%). Females (15%) and disabled people aged 45–64 (17%) are considerably more likely than other age groups to be single parents.
- Two thirds of carers (66%) live with their partner/spouse and children, with another 14% living with their parents. This indicates that four out of five carers take care of their direct family members.

Live alone

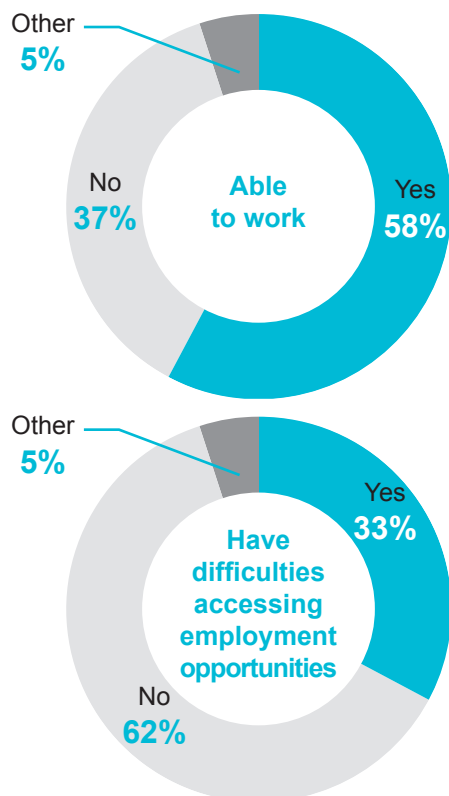


Single parent

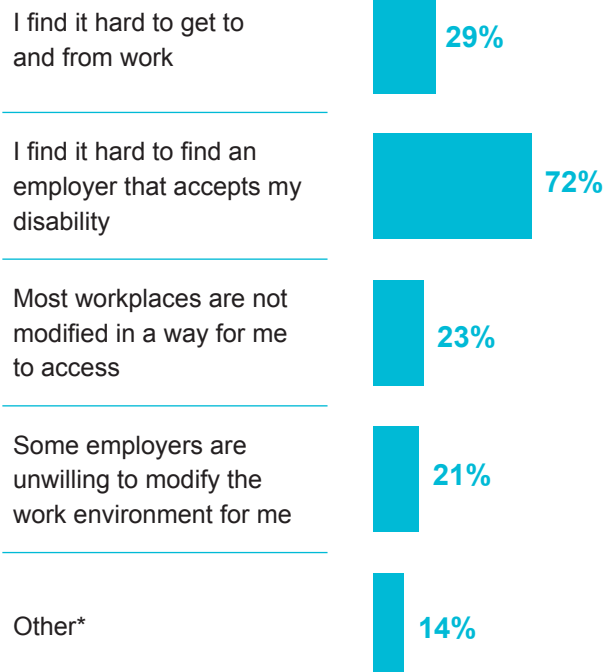


NOTES:

- Sample: Disabled people n=428; Carers n=310.
- Q17. Which of the following describes who you live with?



What are the difficulties



What have we learnt?

1

36% of disabled people are retired, 34% are in paid employment, 12% are students, 12% volunteer, 7% are beneficiaries and 2% are in unpaid employment

I can't leave the house so would need a job that I can do on a computer from home but haven't found one like that.

ASD can make me unreliable.

I'm an ACC Beneficiary stuck in-between a rock and a hard place.

My disability has affected my ability to perform a lot of tasks without assistance.

Blind in one eye.

Can't face going out of my home to work. Must be able to work from home.

The extra financial cost of having a disability is prohibitive when it comes to travel.

In a wheelchair.

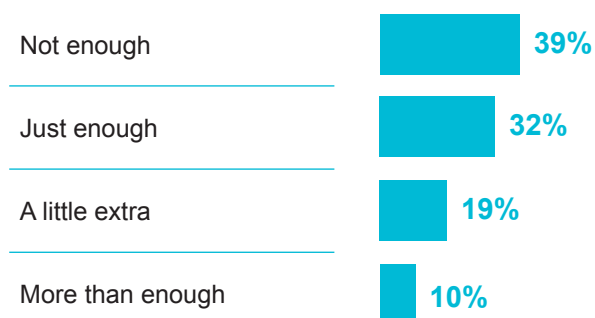
NOTES:

*We have included some comments below on how people described their difficulties with accessing employment opportunities.

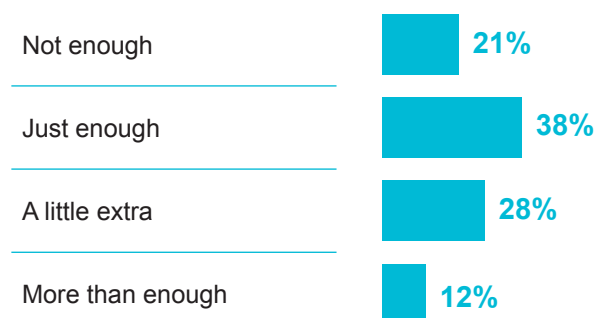
1. Sample: Disabled people n=444; Carers n=312
2. D4. Are you (or your dependant) able to work?
3. D5. Do you (or your dependant) have difficulties in accessing employment opportunities?
4. D6. If yes, what are these difficulties? Please select all that apply.

Household incomes and meeting needs

Disabled people



Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 Nearly two out of five disabled people (39%) and one out of five carers (21%) do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs. This is a significantly higher number compared with Tauranga overall (14%).
- 2 Disabled people aged 25–44 years experience the greatest financial hardship in comparison to other age groups, 60% reported that they do not have enough money to meet every day needs.
- 3 A small proportion of disabled people (10%) and carers (12%) indicated that they have 'more than enough'.

What people say:

None, although we budget for 2 weeks, we can only afford \$40 groceries for four people, five cats. Work and Income cut us off because I earn \$30 too much.

Make do. Grateful to get anything.

I live mostly on savings, not income.

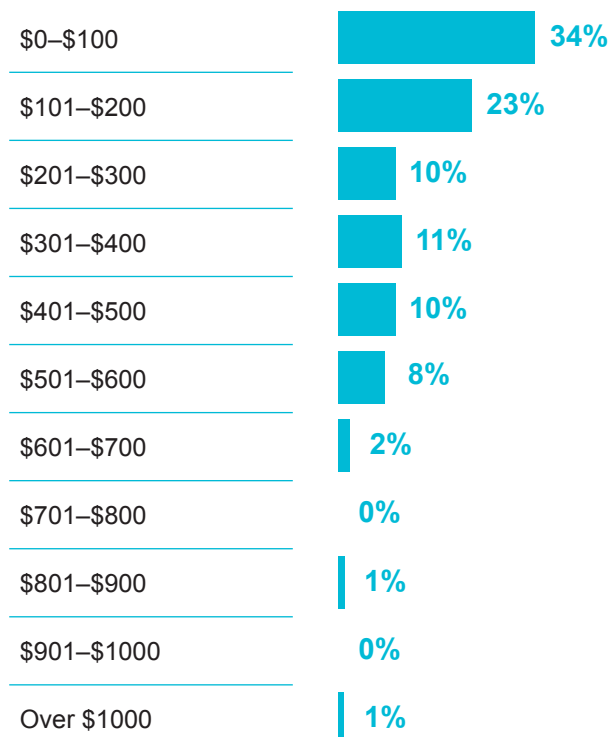
Depends on circumstances.

NOTES:

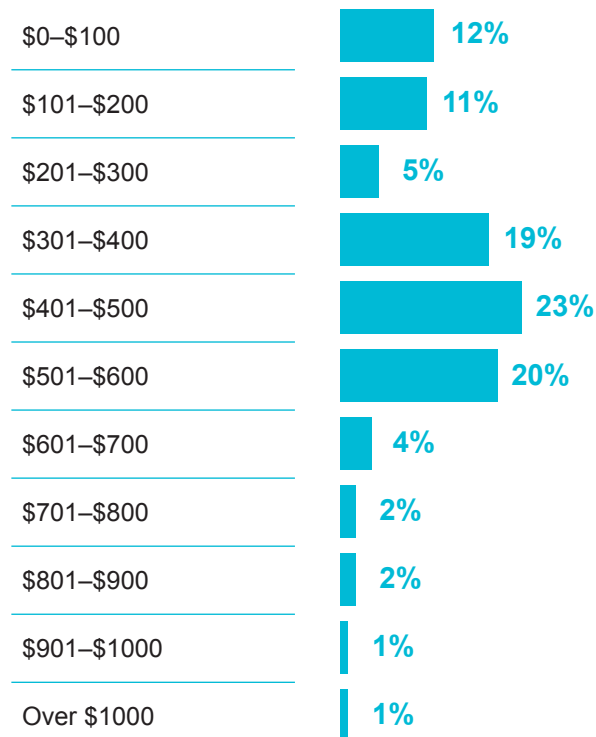
1. Sample: Disabled people n=434 ; Carers n=312, excluding do not know.
2. Q21. Thinking about how well your household income meets your everyday needs (e.g. accommodation, food, clothing) – money wise would you say you have...
3. See 'Appendix 4. Household income meeting the needs' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Housing expenses – weekly rent, board and mortgages

Disabled people



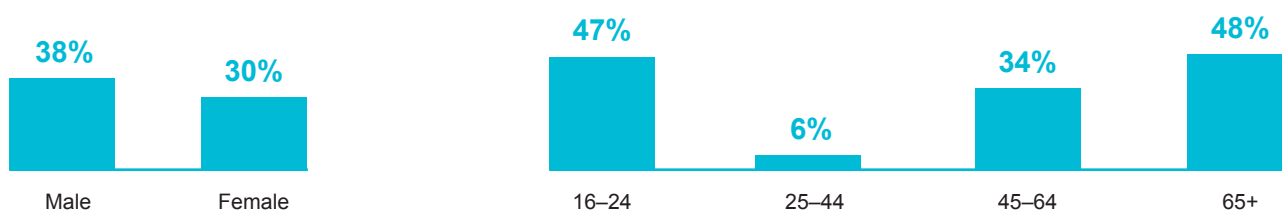
Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 Over half (57%) of disabled people are spending \$0–\$200 weekly on their accommodation.
- 2 Compared to disabled people (57%) and Tauranga overall (41%) just 23% of carers spend less than \$200 per week on rent/board or mortgage.
- 3 Over six out of 10 carers (62%) are spending \$300–\$600 on accommodation.
- 4 On average disabled people spend \$234.74 weekly on accommodation; carers spend \$400.40.

\$0–\$100 (Disabled people)

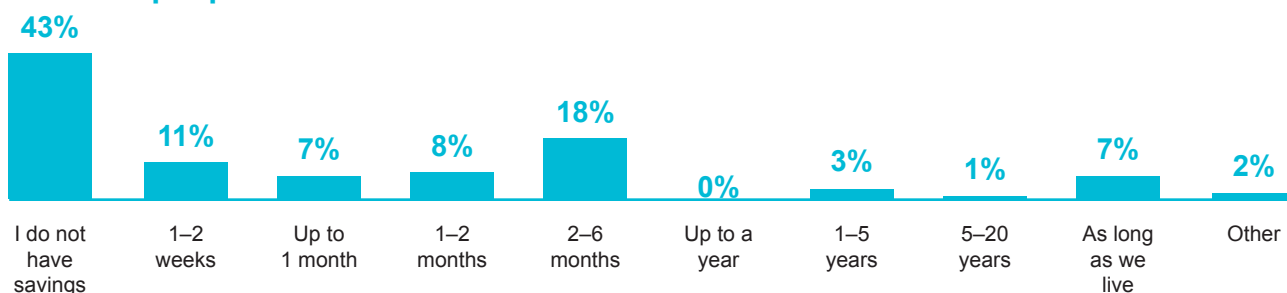


NOTES:

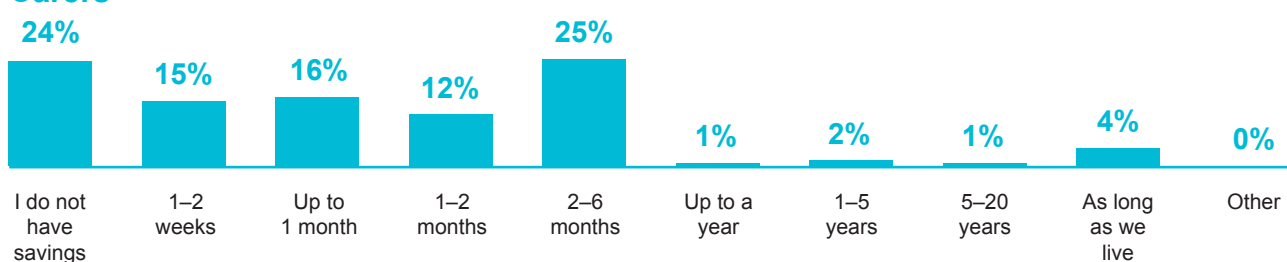
1. Sample: Disabled people n=344 ; Carers n=262, excluding 'Prefer not to say'.
 2. Q20. What are your rent/board/mortgage costs?
- See 'Appendix 5. Weekly rent/board/mortgage expenses' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Savings – how much, how little

Disabled people



Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 Over four out of ten disabled people (43%) and just under a quarter of carers (24%) do not have any savings.
- 2 61% of disabled people and 55% of carers do not have enough savings to last beyond one month if their circumstances changed.
- 3 For disabled people there are significantly more males (53%) compared to females (34%) who do not have any savings. Disabled youth (16–24 years) have the highest proportion of people without any savings (62%).
- 4 7% of disabled people and 4% of carers feel financially secure for as long as they live with access to superannuation, KiwiSaver and pensions.

What people say:

I have Superannuation and live on that, savings for 2.5 years.

I live at home and my parents support me.

Live on invested capital.

Only have KiwiSaver – can't touch til 65.

Depends on how long I live.

If my husband's health is better in the future then possibly we could have some savings, otherwise it's not possible with just my pay.

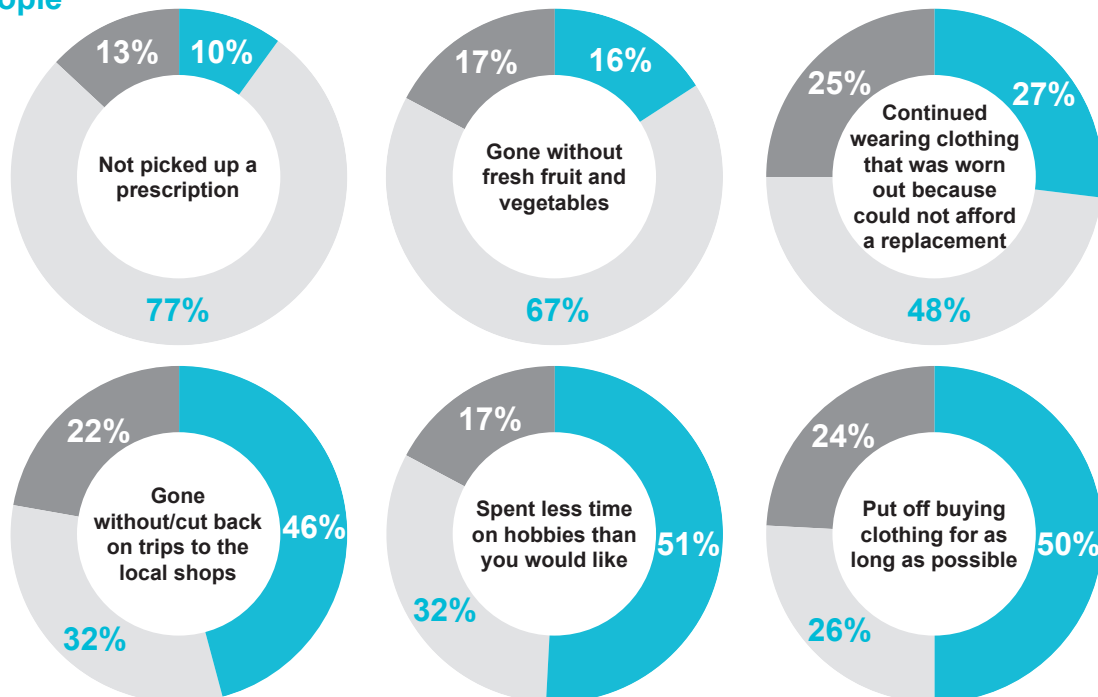
NOTES:

1. Sample: Disabled people n=419; Carers n=310.
2. Q22. If you were to have a change in circumstances that affected your income (e.g. loss of job) how long would you be able to get by using your savings.
3. See 'Appendix 6. Savings' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

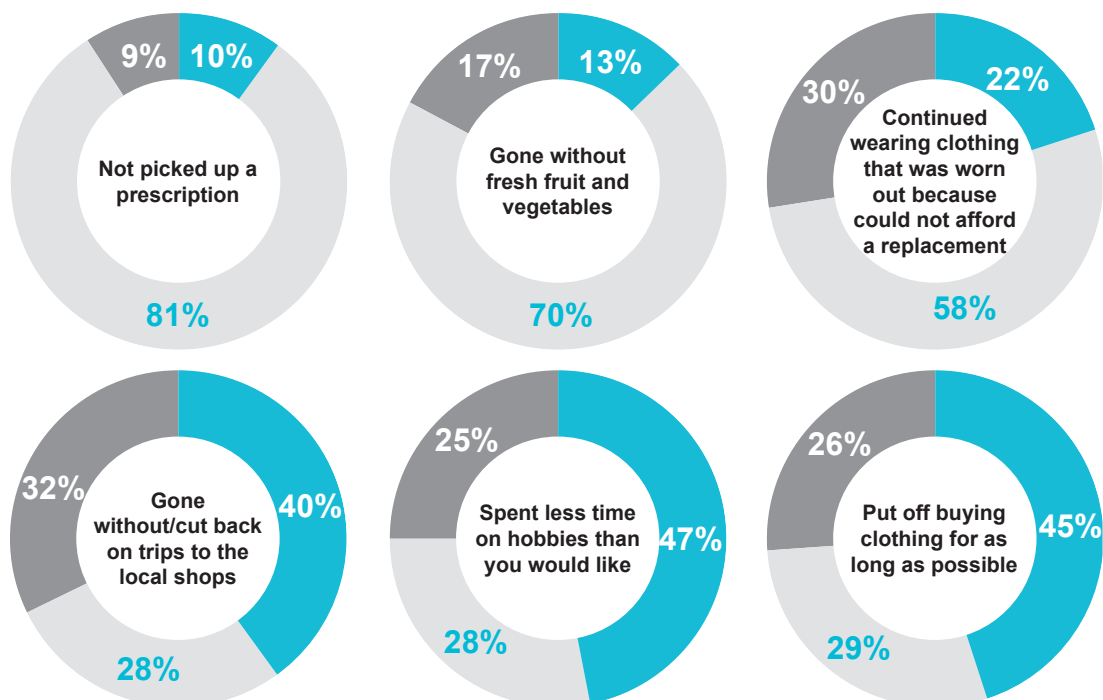
How people keep expenses down

Often/all the time
 Never/rarely
 Neither

Disabled people



Carers



NOTES:

- Sample: Disabled people n=432; Carers n=310, excluding 'do not know';
 - Q23. In the last 12 months have you experienced any of the following? (excluding 'do not know'), scores are calculated for people who indicated they didn't have enough income to meet everyday needs.
- See 'Appendix 7. Gone without' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Oranga hāpori

Social wellbeing



Social wellbeing – what is most important?

Connecting with the community and spending time with friends and family is very important for our social wellbeing.

Feeling alone

- 27% of disabled people feel alone often or all the time. Disabled people aged 16–24 (44%) and 25–44 (40%) are considerably more likely to feel alone often or all the time compared with disabled people overall (27%) and Tauranga overall (11%).

Contact with friends and family

- Disabled people are twice as likely to not have contact with friends and family (14% vs. 7% for Tauranga overall for people 'never' or 'rarely' having contact with friends and family).
- Males (16%) are slightly more likely than females (12%) to not have contact with friends and family as well as people aged 25–44 (17%) and 45–64 (20%).
- However, 86% of disabled people reported having contact with friends and family all the time, often or sometimes.
- Even though this number is high, there is a large gap between the people belonging to this priority group and Tauranga overall (93%).
- The most common reasons for having less contact with family and friends include distance (51%) and health (26%).

Access to technology

- Disabled people have significantly less access to technology compared with Tauranga overall.
- Only 87% have access to a computer (93% for Tauranga), 91% have access to the internet (96% for Tauranga) and 88% have access to social media and emails (96% for Tauranga).

Local events

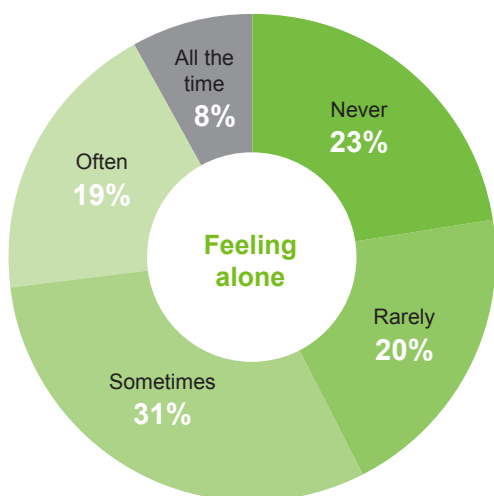
- People from this priority group are just as likely to attend a community event as any other residents in Tauranga (39% vs 39% for Tauranga overall of those who often or occasionally attend an event).
- However, responses indicate that for disabled people, 13% have greater concerns for their safety in relation to events, than Tauranga residents overall (5%).
- 18% of disabled people would like to see more free, cheaper, and more affordable events.

Transport

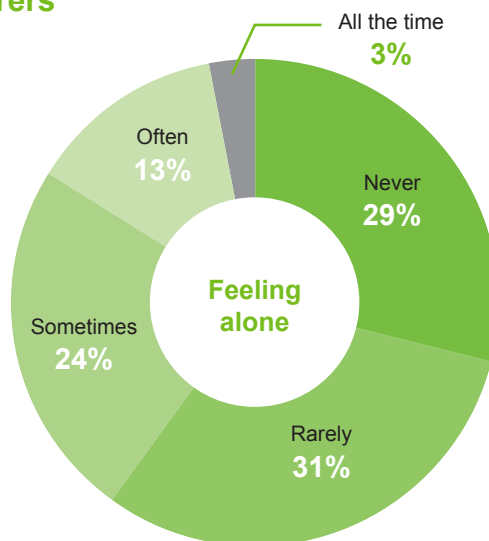
- The majority of disabled people and their carers (92%) have access to transportation that meets their needs.
- Over eight out of ten (86%) have access to a private car, 35% are able to use public transport to get around.
- The most common barriers for not having access to transport include: not being able to drive a private car, it is too expensive and public transport not meeting their needs.
- Three out of ten (31%) indicated that their mobility limitations are because there are not enough people to help them.

Who feels alone and how often

Disabled people



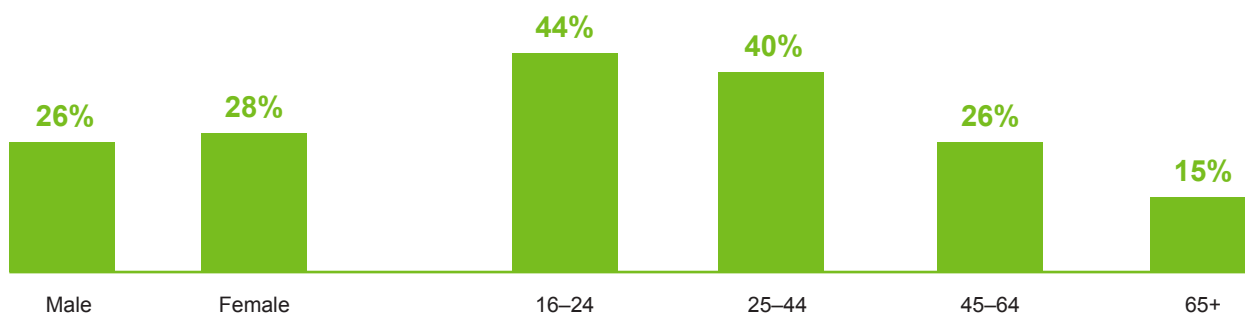
Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 27% of disabled people and 16% of carers feel alone often or all the time.
- 2 Disabled people feel more alone than the national average (13.9%) with almost six out of ten (58%) feeling alone all, most or some of the time.
- 3 Disabled people aged 16–24 (44%) and 25–44 years (40%) are considerably more likely to feel alone often or all the time, compared with disabled people overall (27%) and Tauranga overall (11%).

Disabled people – Feeling alone often/all the time

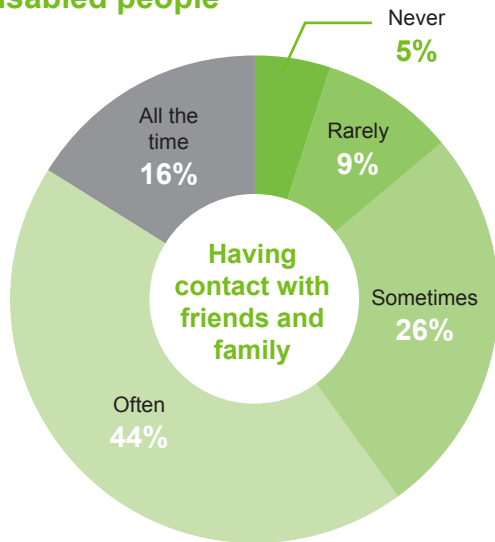


NOTES:

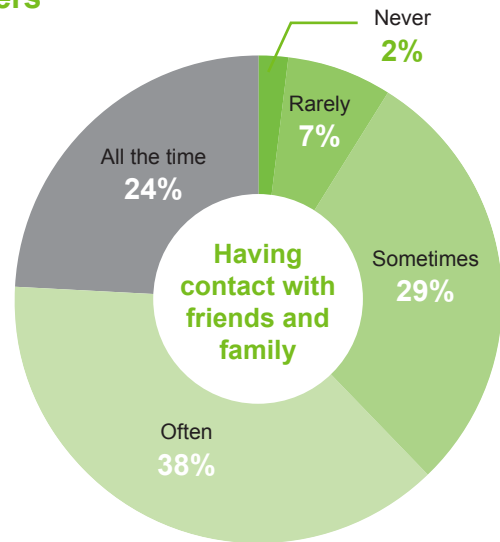
1. Q24. In the last four weeks, how often have you felt alone? Sample: Disabled people n=440; Carers n=307, excluding 'do not know'. See 'Appendix 8. Feeling alone and contact with friends and family' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Social connection – contact with family and friends

Disabled people



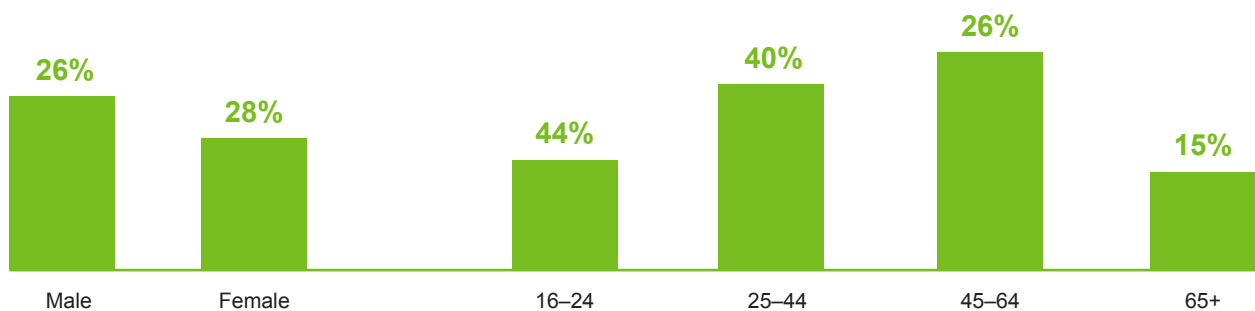
Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 Disabled people are twice as likely to not have contact with friends and family (14% vs. 7% for Tauranga overall for people 'never' or 'rarely' having contact with friends and family).
- 2 Males (16%) are slightly more likely than females (12%) to not have contact with friends and family. Disabled people aged 25–44 (17%) and 45–64 years (20%) have the least contact with friends and family.
- 3 86% of disabled people have contact with friends and family all the time, often or sometimes. Even though this number is high, there is a large gap between the people belonging to this priority group and Tauranga overall (93%).

Disabled people – Having contact with family and friends never/rarely



NOTES:

1. Q25. In the last four weeks, how often have you had contact with relatives or friends? (who do not live with you)
Sample: Disabled people n=443; Carers n=309, excluding 'do not know'.

See 'Appendix 8. Feeling alone and contact with friends and family' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Reasons to have less contact with friends and family

Reasons why people find it hard to have contact with family or friends who do not live with them.

Disabled people

| | |
|---|-----|
| They live too far away | 51% |
| Health related/poor health | 26% |
| They are not available when I am | 25% |
| I am too busy | 21% |
| No personal transport | 14% |
| I cannot afford to go see them using public transport available | 13% |
| I lost contact/cannot contact them | 6% |
| I cannot get the childcare I need to be able to go out | 5% |
| They choose not to have contact with me/family issues | 1% |
| Cannot afford gas | 1% |
| Other | 2% |

Carers

| | |
|---|-----|
| They live too far away | 57% |
| I am too busy | 39% |
| They are not available when I am | 25% |
| I cannot get the childcare I need to be able to go out | 11% |
| I cannot afford to go see them using public transport available | 9% |
| Health related/poor health | 7% |
| No personal transport | 1% |
| I lost contact/cannot contact them | 1% |
| Cannot afford gas | 1% |
| They choose not to have contact with me/family issues | 0% |
| Other | 0% |

What people say:

No longer drink and this has impacted social life.

Personal choice of an introvert.

Family court restrictions.

Can't land a job, equals no money, equals no life.

No friends in NZ.

Waiting for access to my son through Family Court.

Not being comfortable seeing them.

Accommodation expenses is a put off.

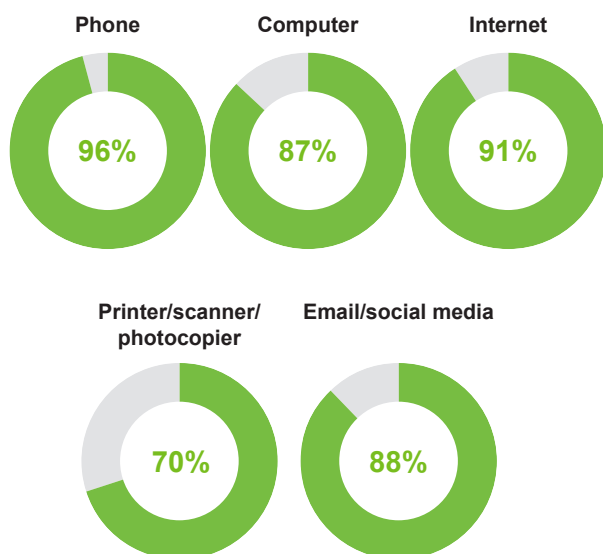
A combination of factors.

NOTES:

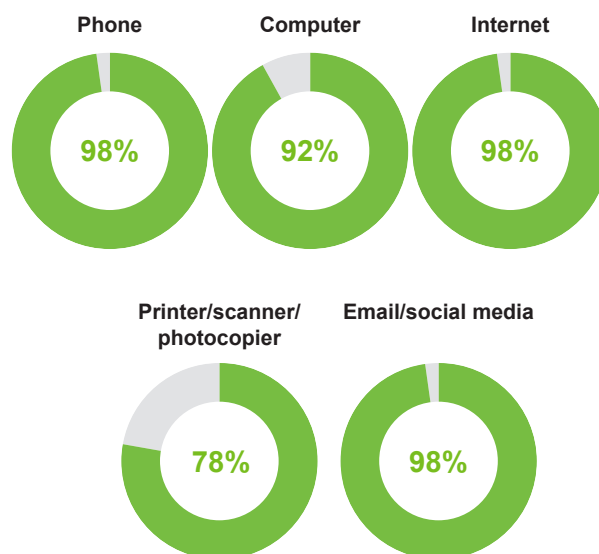
1. Sample: Disabled people n=443, answered 'Not applicable' or 'do not know' n= 99(22%); Carers n=311; answered 'Not applicable' or 'do not know' n= 55(17%). Percentages are kept of the total sample.
 2. Q26. What makes it hard to have contact with family or friends who do not live with you?
- See 'Appendix 9. Reasons to have less contact with relatives and friends' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Access to technology

Disabled people



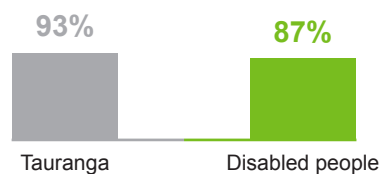
Carers



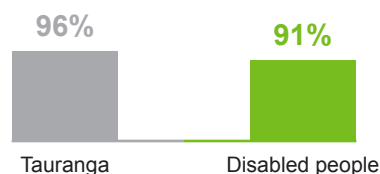
Reasons for using a computer, laptop or tablet



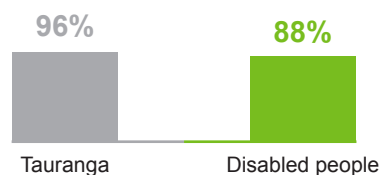
Access to computer



Access to internet



Access to email/social media

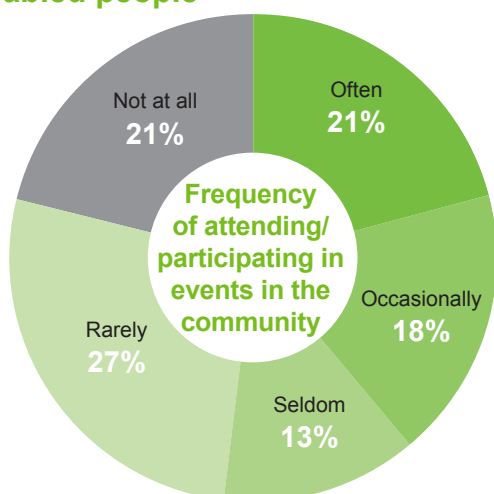


NOTES:

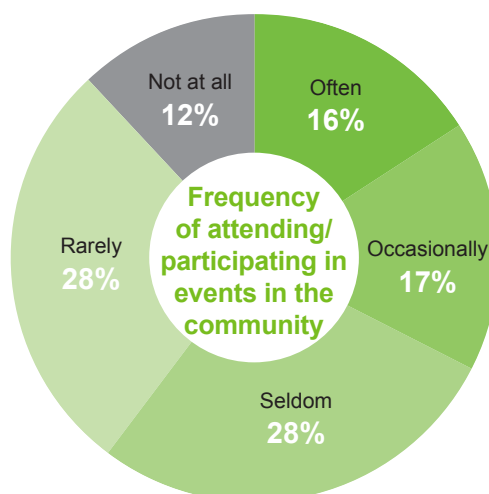
1. Q27. Do you have access to the following? Disabled people n=444; Carers n=312.
 2. Q28. Do you have access to a computer, laptop or tablet for the following purposes? Please select all that apply. Disabled people n=444; Carers n=312.
- See 'Appendix 10. Access to technology' for more detailed profile of the respondents.

Event attendance in the community

Disabled people



Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 People from this priority group are just as likely to attend a community event as any other resident in Tauranga (39% vs 39% for Tauranga overall of those who often or occasionally attend an event).
- 2 Disabled people (13%) reported being more concerned for their safety in regard to events in comparison to 5% of Tauranga residents overall.

Reasons for not attending events

Disabled people

| | |
|--|-----|
| Type of events are not appealing | 58% |
| Lack of personal funds to attend | 46% |
| Lack of transport | 18% |
| Concerns for safety | 13% |
| Health related issues | 9% |
| Not enough advertisements/ do not know of events | 5% |
| Time of events does not suit/too busy | 1% |
| Too tired/cannot be bothered | 1% |
| Do not have anyone to go with | 1% |
| Problems with parking/traffic congestion | 1% |
| Other | 2% |

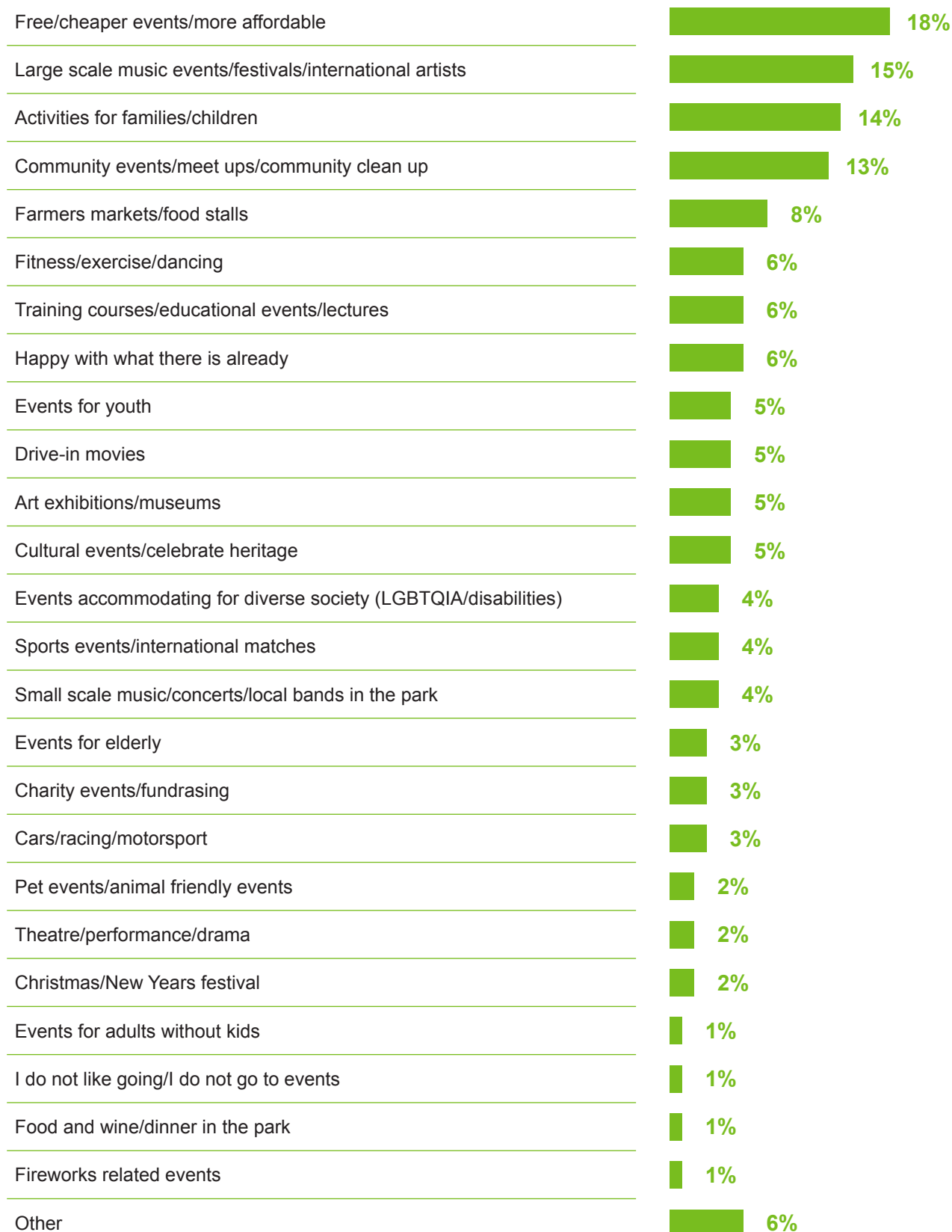
Carers

| | |
|---|-----|
| Type of events are not appealing | 48% |
| Lack of personal funds to attend | 37% |
| Lack of transport | 10% |
| Health related issues | 9% |
| Time of events does not suit/too busy | 7% |
| Not enough advertisements/do not know of events | 6% |
| Concerns for safety | 4% |
| Too tired/cannot be bothered | 3% |
| Do not have anyone to go with | 1% |
| Problems with parking/traffic congestion | 1% |
| Other | 3% |

NOTES:

1. Sample: Disabled people n=444; Carers n=312.
 2. Q29. On average, how often do you attend and/or participate in events in your community?
- See 'Appendix 11. Events in the community' for more detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Events people would like to attend



NOTES:

1. Sample: Disabled people n=198 ; Carers n=171.
2. Q31. What kinds of events would you like to see more of in your community?

Events – what people say

“

More exciting ones and something for us to do.

I do not believe TECT should be putting on events. Their sponsorship to the helicopter rescue is essential and also St John. Events should not be TECT business.

Mountain biking races, family-friendly.

Reserve at Ohauiti could have more public events.

More Homeless events to keep people off the streets.

Public events.

Anything that does not include disrespectful youth.

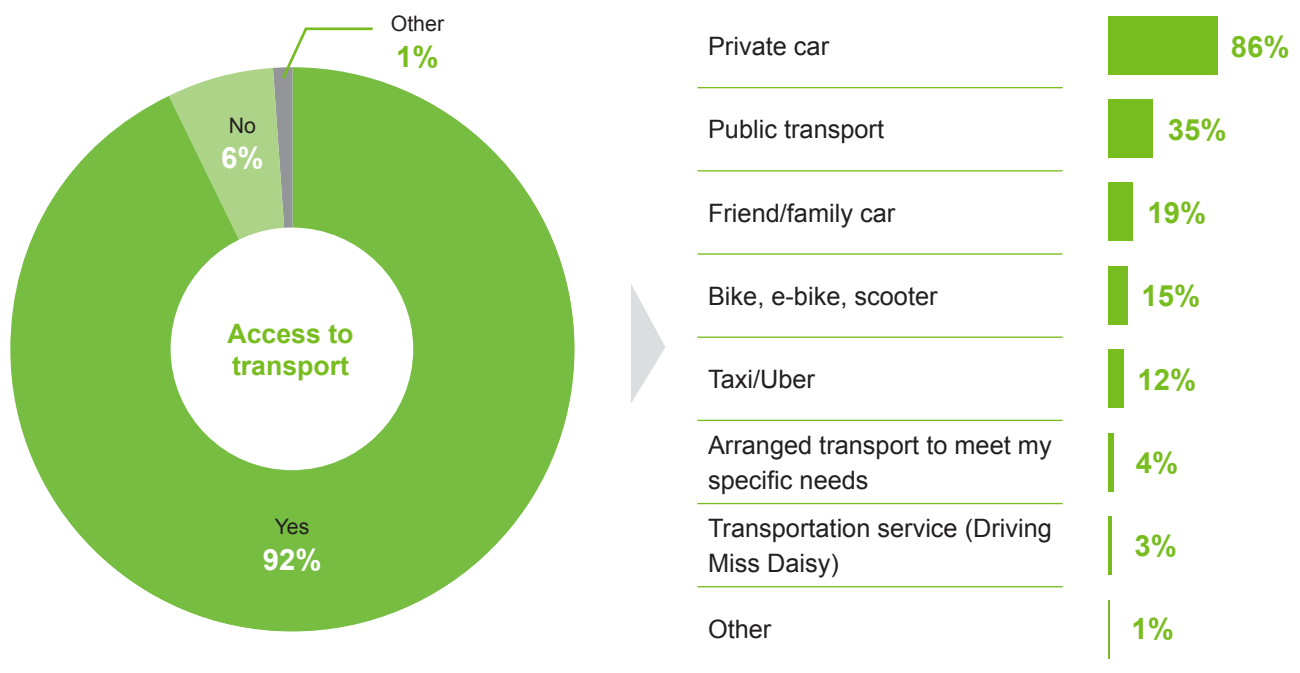
More access to what's already going on by reducing costs for seniors on a fixed income.

More opportunities to meet with Councillors to discuss current issues in Tauranga.

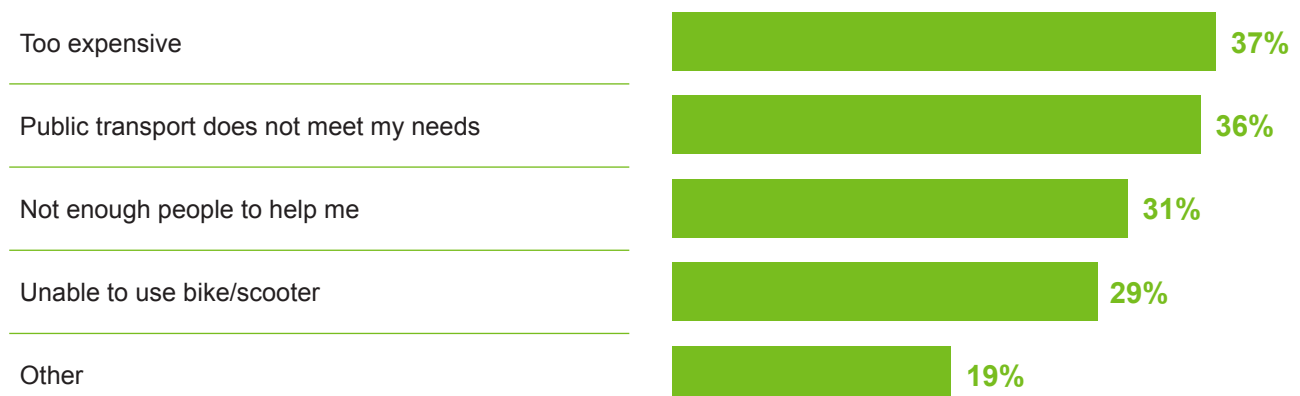
Video games events.

”

How people move around in their community



What are the barriers?



What have we learnt?

- 1 The majority of disabled people and their carers (92%) have access to transportation that meets their needs.
- 2 Over eight out of ten (86%) have access to a private car, 35% are able to use public transport to get around.
- 3 The most common barriers for not having access to transport include: not being able to drive a private car, it is too expensive and public transport not meeting their needs.
- 4 Three out of ten (31%) indicated that their mobility limitations are because there are not enough people to help them.

NOTES:

1. Sample: n=655.
2. D7. Do you (or your dependant) have access to transportation?
3. D8. If yes, what transportation do you (or your dependant) use? Please select all that apply.
4. D9. If no, what are the barriers for you (or your dependant) in accessing transportation? Please select all that apply.

Whakaruruhau **Safety**



Safety – what is most important?

Crime

- The proportion of disabled people who had crimes committed against them in the last 18 months (24%) is significantly higher than for Tauranga overall (18%).
- However, the proportion of carers who had crimes committed against them (19%) is similar to Tauranga overall.
- People aged 45–64 (36%) are considerably more likely to become victims of a crime.

Alcohol consumption and drug use

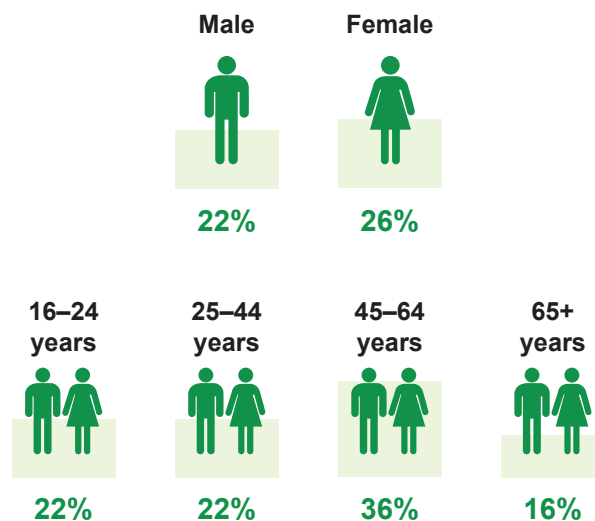
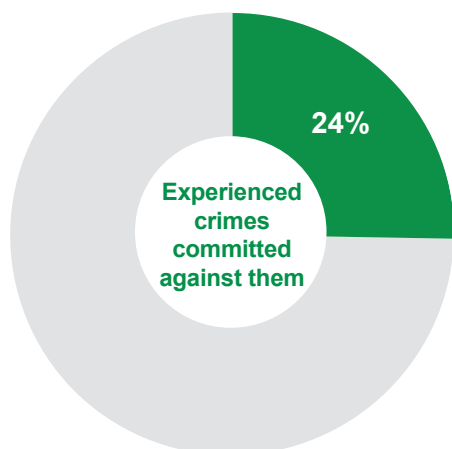
- Disabled people (38%) consume considerably less alcohol than Tauranga overall (63%).
- However, females (40%), as well as disabled people aged 25–44 years (47%) and 65+ (45%) are considerably more likely to consume alcohol.
- Groups that are more likely to consume more than ten standard alcoholic beverages every week include: males (7%) and people aged 45–64 (6%).
- Disabled young people have a significantly higher proportion of respondents (13%) who reported using illicit drugs in the week prior to the survey, compared to the average of this priority group (4%) and Tauranga overall (3%).

Family harm

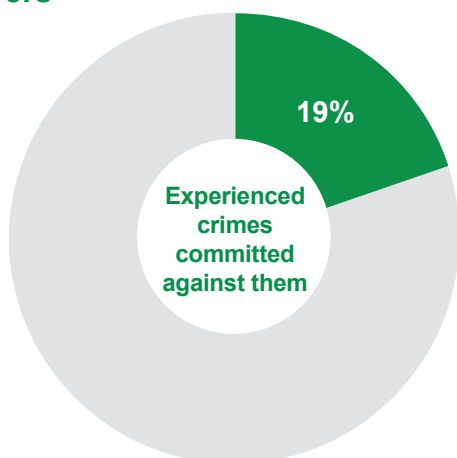
- Disabled people are more than twice as likely to become victims of family harm (10% vs. 4% for Tauranga overall).
- Females (15%) and disabled people aged 45–64 years (16%) are the most vulnerable.
- Out of those who were affected by family harm, over eight out of ten (81%) experienced domestic violence incidents, 49% were victims of child abuse or neglect and a further 45% experienced sexual assault.

Crime – our most affected

Disabled people



Carers



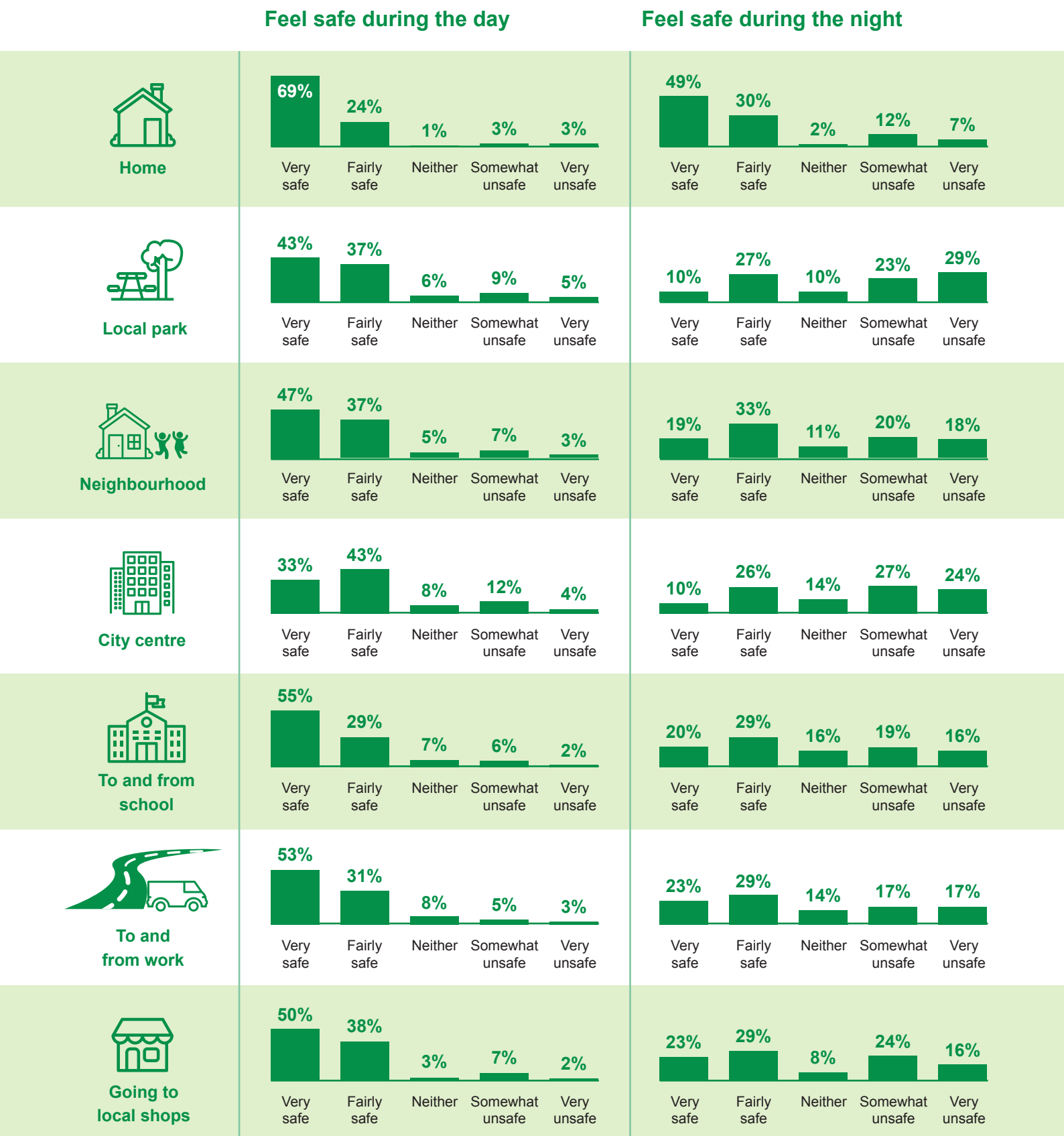
What have we learnt?

- 1 Almost a quarter of disabled people (**24%**) reported experiencing crimes committed against them in the last 18 months. This is significantly higher than **18%** for Tauranga overall.
- 2 The proportion of carers who had crimes committed against them in the last 18 months (**19%**) is similar with **18%** for Tauranga overall.
- 3 People aged 45–64 (**36%**) are considerably more likely to become victims of a crime.
- 4 People aged 65+ years (**16%**) are least likely to be affected by crime.

NOTES:

1. Sample: Disabled people n=444, Carers n=312.
2. Q39. In the last 18 months, did you have any crimes committed against you? (harassment, assault, verbal abuse, theft, vandalism, arson).

How safe people feel during the day and night

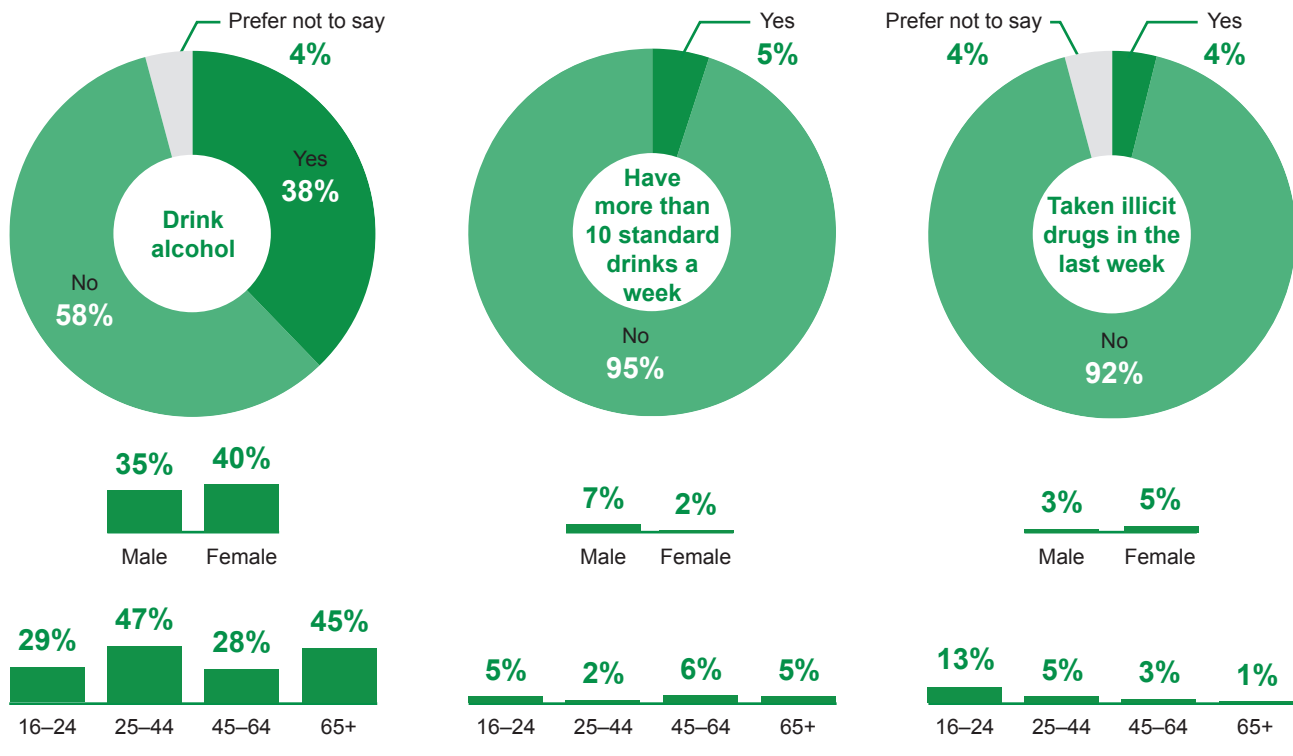


NOTES:

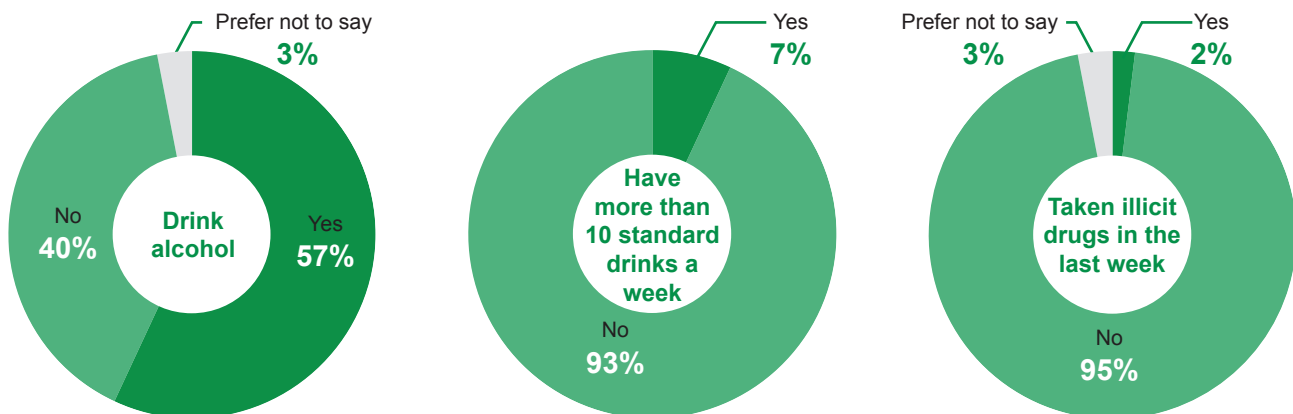
1. Sample: Disabled people n=444, Carers n=312.
2. Q40. Overall, how safe do you feel walking alone in the following spaces during the day?
3. Q41. Overall, how safe do you feel walking alone in the following spaces during the night?

Alcohol consumption and drug use

Disabled people



Carers



What have we learnt?

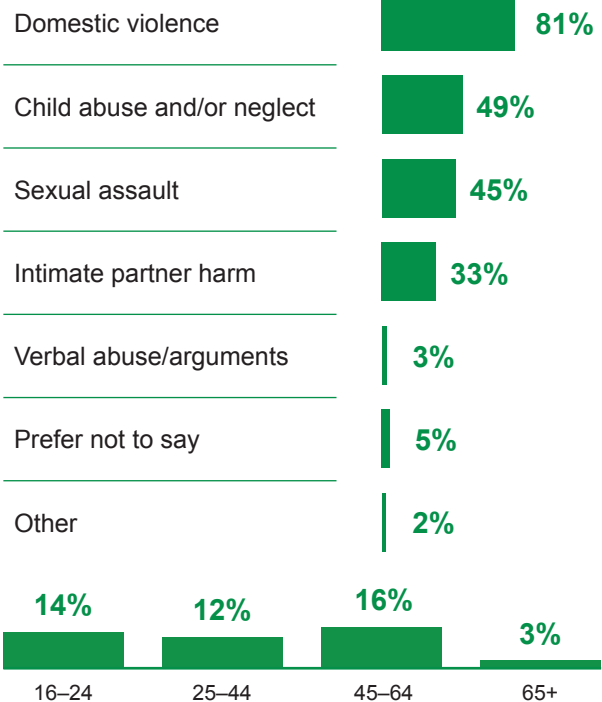
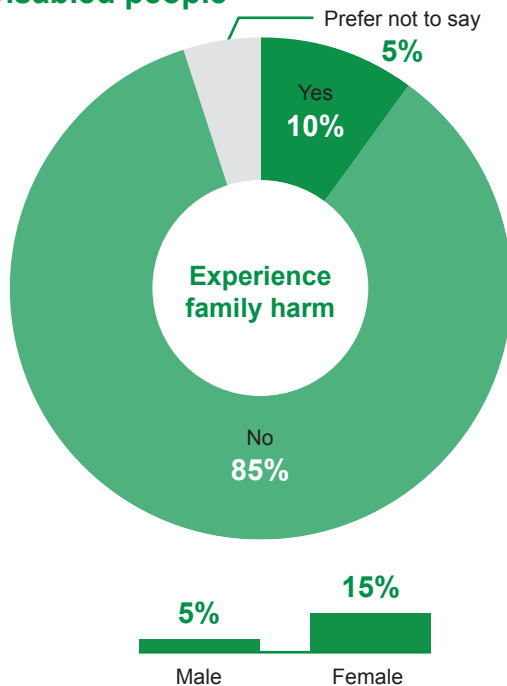
- 1 Disabled people (38%) drink considerably less alcohol than Tauranga overall (63%). However, females (40%) and disabled people aged 25–44 years (47%) and 65+ (45%) are considerably more likely to consume alcohol.
- 2 Disabled young people have a significantly higher proportion of respondents (13%) who reported using illicit drugs in the week prior to the survey compared to the average of this priority group (4%) and Tauranga overall (3%).

NOTES:

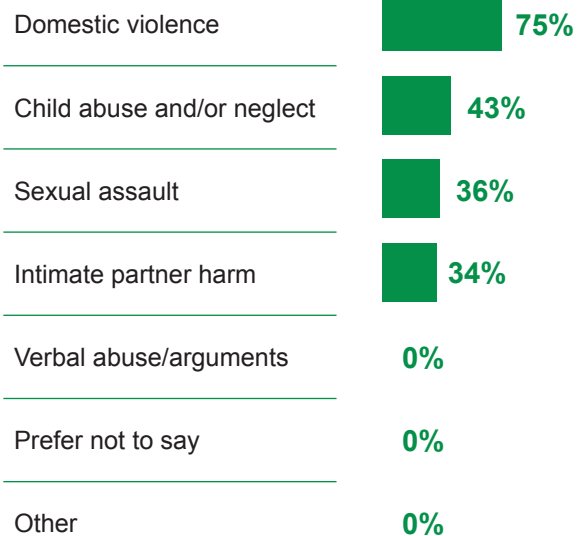
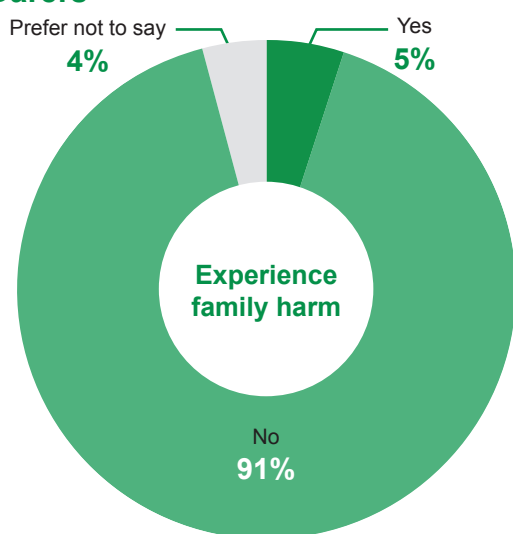
1. Q42. How many alcoholic standard drinks do you have a week? (Standard drink is the equivalent to 100ml glass of wine or 330ml light beer (2.5%), 330ml beer can (4%). Disabled people n=440, Carers n=312.
2. Q43. Have you used illicit drugs in the last week? Disabled people n=442, Carers n=312.

Family harm – who is likely to be impacted

Disabled people



Carers



What have we learnt?

- 1 Disabled people are more than twice as likely to become victims of family harm (10% vs. 4% for Tauranga overall and 5% for carers). Females (15%) and disabled people aged 45–64 years (16%) are the most vulnerable.
- 2 Of those who are affected by family harm, over eight out of ten (81%) experienced domestic violence incidents.

NOTES:

1. Answered Q45 Disabled people n=442, Carers n=312. Affected by family harm Disabled people n=35 Carers n=19.
2. Q45. Are you, or a member of your immediate family affected by family harm?
3. Q46. If yes, what type of family harm? Please select all that apply.

Tiro whānui ngā rōpū whakaarotau

Overview of priority groups



Ngā hunga hauā: Māori

We heard from 84 Māori who identify as ngā hunga hauā.

Type of disability and age

The most common types of disabilities reported by this group included: physical disability (54%), visual disability (19%) and hearing (14%). The majority of disabled Māori who participated in the survey were aged 45–64 years (41%), and 65+ years (21%).

Iwi, rōhe and whakapapa

71 respondents knew their iwi and 15 affiliate to more than one rōhe. 34% whakapapa to Tauranga Moana.

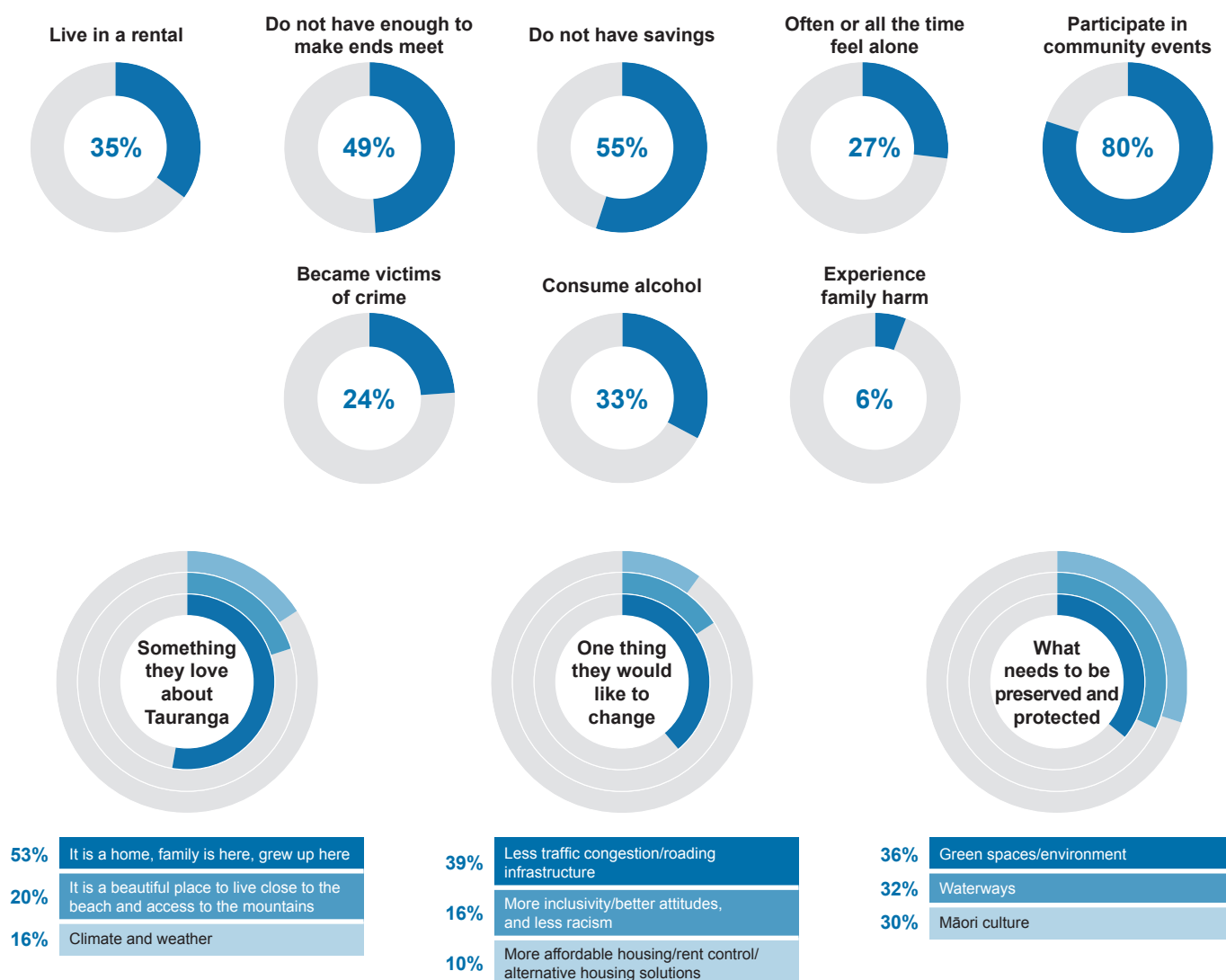
Financial situation

Considerably more disabled Māori (49%) do not have enough to make ends meet financially compared with 39% of disabled people in Tauranga overall. There is a higher proportion of this group as well (55%), compared with disabled people in all Tauranga (43%) who do not have any savings.

Crime

We were able to identify that disabled Māori are considerably more likely to be affected by crime (30%) compared with disabled people in Tauranga (24%) and Māori overall (20%).

Below we show a short overview of this priority group. If you would like more information on this priority group, please refer to the full Māori report [here].



Kaumātua: Ageing population

We were able to identify 191 disabled people aged 65+, who responded to the survey.

Type of disability

The most common disabilities reported by these respondents included: physical disability (70%) and hearing (39%).

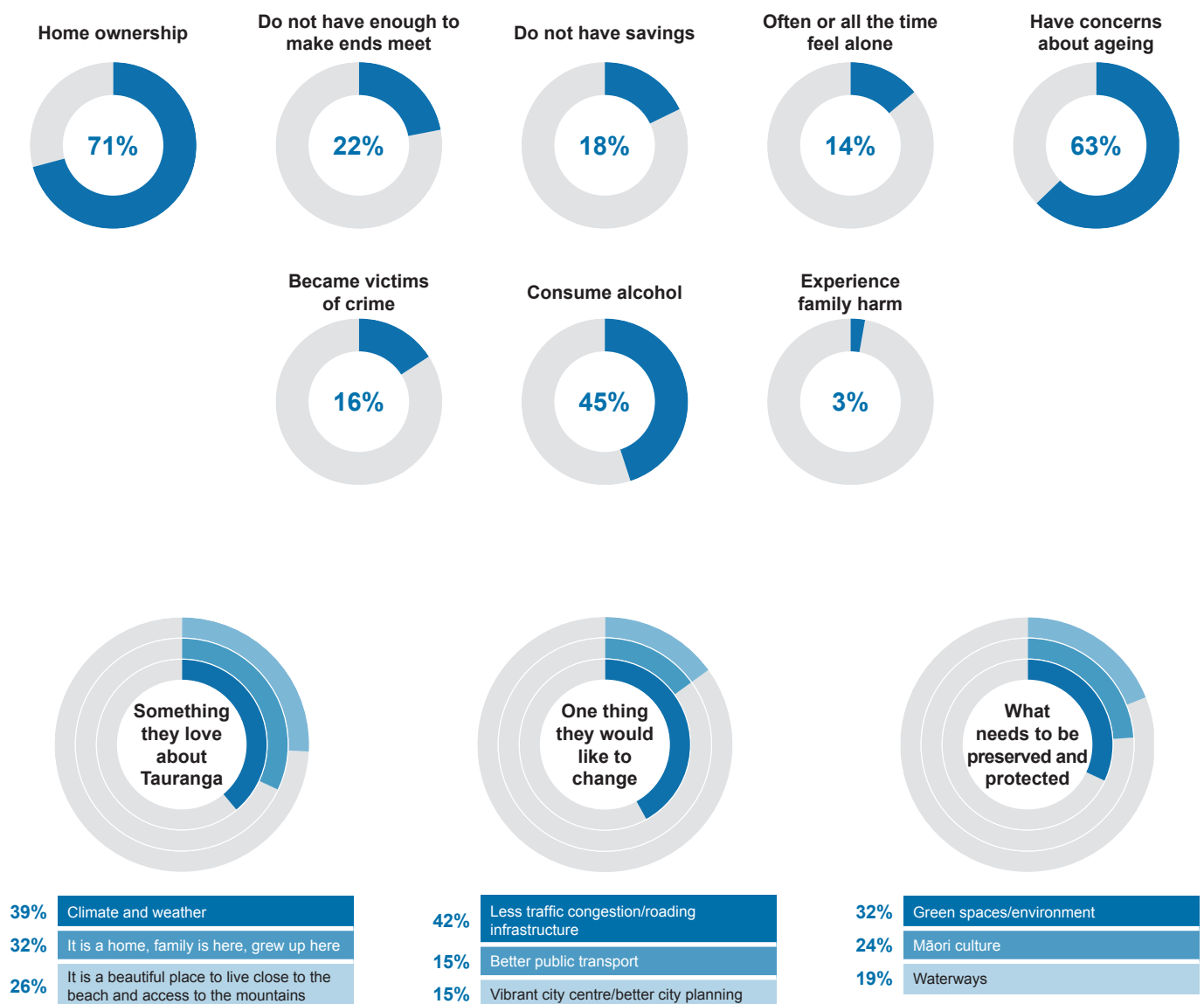
Home ownership

Seven out of ten (71%) disabled people, aged over 65 years – own a house, which is slightly lower than 83% for this priority group overall.

Financial situation

Disabled people aged 65+ have more financial difficulties than other members of the ageing population. Considerably more (22%) compared with 65+ group overall (11%) do not have enough money to meet every day needs. 18% of disabled people within the ageing community do not have any savings, compared with just 7% for all our residents aged 65+.

Below we show a short overview of this priority group. If you would like more information on this priority group, please refer to the full Ageing Population report [here].



Ngā tāpiritanga

Appendices



Appendix 1. Analysis and research notes

Analysis

- Post collection, the data was weighted based on Census 2018 data to ensure that the results were reflective of Tauranga's population. Cross weighting based on age/gender, suburbs and ethnicity was applied.
- It is very important to understand, that weighting allows us to look at the people who took part in our research and be able to extrapolate it to all of Tauranga. Sometimes you might notice a small difference between the data in the main report 'Appendices' section and data in priority groups reports. If you are looking for general information, the main report provides you with an accurate overview. Our margin of error is just $\pm 1.386\%$ at the **95%** confidence interval. Priority reports are based on different sample sizes and in case of reporting data on a particular ethnic group the numbers would be different because a lot of you have identified as more than one ethnicity. We recommend that if you are looking for the data on one of the priority groups or a particular suburb, you would refer to that report's data.
- We thought that people might not be able to choose an answer from the suggested options for some of the questions. That is why we have added 'Other' throughout the survey so everyone had an opportunity to tell us exactly what their situation was. Sometimes 'Other' would make a large proportion of the responses and sometimes it was very small. If you see 'Other' on the charts, we will let you know what people have written in there. Sometimes 'Other' is a higher proportion than some of the answers and a lot of people had written similar answers. We always talk about these in the main body of the report. Sometimes the proportion of 'Other' responses is really small. When this is the case, we have included details in the report in our footnotes.
- There was a sufficient number of ageing population (65+) and Māori disabled people within the respondents for us to be able to look at these groups as a part of a disabled community. However, there was an insufficient number of young people (16–24), people experiencing homelessness and ethnic people with a disability to provide separate snapshot reports on these groups.

Appendix 2. About the people

| | TAURANGA RESIDENTS | COUNT |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Disabled person | 10.2% | 444 |
| Care for a disabled person | 6% | 312 |

| LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN TAURANGA | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| Less than 1 year | 3.3% | 8.0% |
| 1–2 years | 5.0% | 4.4% |
| 3–5 years | 10.6% | 15.7% |
| 6–10 years | 13.6% | 12.9% |
| More than 10 years | 49.8% | 46.7% |
| I have lived here on and off throughout my life | 17.7% | 12.4% |

| SUBURB | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| Arataki [Bayfair], Matapihi | 4.10% | 6.10% |
| Bellevue, Otūmoetai, Matua | 10.80% | 14.20% |
| Bethlehem | 6.10% | 6.70% |
| Brookfield, Judea [Huria] | 7.50% | 7.00% |
| Gate Pā [Pukehinahina], Merivale [Parkvale] | 4.40% | 5.40% |
| Kairua, Pāpāmoa Hills [Waitao] | 9.80% | 0.00% |
| Mount Maunganui, Omanu | 8.60% | 5.10% |
| Pāpāmoa Beach, Wairākei [Pāpāmoa East], Te Tumu | 17.30% | 19.70% |
| Poike, Oropi, Greerton, Ohauiti | 7.20% | 5.90% |
| Pyes Pā, Omanawa, Tauriko, The Lakes | 5.90% | 9.50% |
| Tauranga South, city centre, Avenues, Sulphur Point | 7.40% | 7.20% |
| Welcome Bay, Hairini, Maungatapu | 10.90% | 13.40% |

NOTES:

1. Answered Q45 Disabled people n=442, Carers n=312. Affected by family harm Disabled people n=35, Carers n=19.
2. Q45. Are you, or a member of your immediate family affected by family harm?
3. Q46. If yes, what type of family harm? Please select all that apply.

Appendix 2. About the people

| GENDER | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Male | 48.4% | 45.6% |
| Female | 51.6% | 54.4% |

| ETHNICITY (MULTIPLE CHOICE) | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| NZ European | 86.2% | 74.9% |
| Māori | 14.6% | 14.0% |
| Asian | 1.2% | 15.3% |
| Pacific | 1.5% | 3.1% |
| Middle Eastern, Latin American, African | 1.5% | 0.1% |
| Other | 1.2% | 0.8% |

| AGE | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|-------|-----------------|--------|
| 16–24 | 14.0% | 7.9% |
| 25–34 | 11.0% | 23.0% |
| 35–44 | 8.7% | 27.2% |
| 45–54 | 13.2% | 22.8% |
| 55–64 | 16.0% | 12.6% |
| 65–74 | 19.1% | 4.5% |
| 75–84 | 12.4% | 1.9% |
| 85+ | 5.5% | - |

| EMPLOYMENT STATUS (MULTIPLE CHOICE) | DISABLED PEOPLE | CARERS |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| At school/study | 12.4% | 8.8% |
| Self employed | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Disability benefit/ACC/Sickness | 7.2% | 2.0% |
| Stay at home Mum/parental leave/homemaker | 1.2% | 4.1% |
| Business owner | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Unemployed | 17.1% | 11.2% |
| Unpaid worker/ internship/apprenticeship | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| Casual/seasonal worker | 3.3% | 2.3% |
| Work part-time | 14.2% | 19.6% |
| Work full-time | 14.9% | 50.5% |
| Retired | 35.5% | 7.5% |
| Volunteer | 12.4% | 6.1% |
| Other | 0.7% | 0.0% |

NOTES:

1. Q6. What is your gender?
2. Q7. What age group are you?
3. Q8. What ethnicity do you identify with? Please select all that apply.
4. Q13. Do you have a disability?
5. Q14. Do you have a child or other dependant in your care with a disability?
6. Q11. Do you fall into any of the following categories?

Appendix 3. Housing situation

| HOUSING SITUATION (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Homeless/under housing stress | 9% | 6% | 12% | 1% | 8% | 4% |
| Boarding | 21% | 16% | 4% | <1% | 10% | 5% |
| Renting | 21% | 51% | 33% | 15% | 28% | 28% |
| Home ownership | 11% | 25% | 45% | 73% | 41% | 52% |
| Right to occupy/license to occupy/retirement village | - | - | - | 7% | 1% | 4% |
| Living with parents/adult children/supported by other family members | 38% | 2% | 6% | 3% | 10% | 7% |

| LIVING STATUS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Independent living | 39% | 64% | 80% | 78% | 61% | 78% |
| Supported living | 27% | 22% | 15% | 8% | 19% | 13% |
| In-home care/support | 18% | 11% | 3% | 10% | 12% | 7% |
| Other | 16% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 9% | 2% |

Appendix 4. Household incomes and meeting needs

| HOUSEHOLD INCOME MEETING NEEDS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Not enough | 35% | 60% | 44% | 27% | 44% | 35% |
| Just enough | 18% | 24% | 42% | 34% | 20% | 43% |
| A little extra | 31% | 15% | 9% | 24% | 24% | 14% |
| More than enough | 16% | 2% | 6% | 16% | 12% | 8% |

Appendix 5. Housing expenses – rent, board and mortgages

| WEEKLY RENT/BOARD/MORTGAGE EXPENSES (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| \$0–\$100 | 47% | 6% | 34% | 48% | 38% | 30% |
| \$101–\$200 | 25% | 23% | 18% | 27% | 17% | 29% |
| \$201–\$300 | - | 11% | 17% | 7% | 9% | 11% |
| \$301–\$400 | 17% | 15% | 11% | 4% | 10% | 11% |
| \$401–\$500 | 12% | 18% | 9% | 6% | 11% | 10% |
| \$501–\$600 | - | 16% | 6% | 8% | 9% | 7% |
| \$601–\$700 | - | 4% | 3% | - | 3% | 1% |
| \$701–\$800 | - | - | - | 1% | - | - |
| \$801–\$900 | - | 3% | - | - | - | 2% |
| \$901–\$1000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Over \$1000 | - | 4% | - | - | 2% | - |

Appendix 6. Savings

| SAVINGS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| I do not have savings | 62% | 58% | 47% | 21% | 53% | 34% |
| 1–2 weeks | 1% | 19% | 15% | 7% | 9% | 13% |
| Up to 1 month | 5% | 12% | 4% | 8% | 6% | 8% |
| 1–2 months | 9% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 4% | 11% |
| 2–6 months | 23% | 4% | 18% | 25% | 15% | 21% |
| Up to a year | - | - | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| 1–5 years | - | - | - | 1% | - | 1% |
| 5–20 years | - | - | 3% | 7% | 4% | 2% |
| As long as we live (superannuation/investment etc) | - | - | - | 1% | 1% | - |
| Other | - | - | 2% | 21% | 7% | 8% |

Appendix 7. How people keep expenses down

| GONE WITHOUT (OFTEN/ALWAYS – BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Gone without fresh fruit and vegetables to help keep expenses down | 14% | 23% | 24% | 7% | 18% | 15% |
| Continued wearing clothing that was worn out because couldn't afford a replacement | 26% | 38% | 38% | 13% | 27% | 28% |
| Put off buying clothing for as long as possible to help keep expenses down | 38% | 67% | 71% | 27% | 46% | 53% |
| Not picked up a prescription to help keep expenses down | 10% | 17% | 14% | 3% | 10% | 10% |
| Spent less time on hobbies than you would like to help keep expenses down | 29% | 72% | 69% | 32% | 49% | 52% |
| Gone without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places to help keep expenses down | 33% | 57% | 66% | 28% | 41% | 50% |

Appendix 8. Social connection – contact with friends and family

| FEELING ALONE (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Never | 11% | 21% | 20% | 30% | 26% | 19% |
| Rarely | 11% | 22% | 18% | 24% | 24% | 16% |
| Sometimes | 35% | 18% | 37% | 31% | 24% | 37% |
| Often | 25% | 25% | 21% | 13% | 19% | 19% |
| All the time | 19% | 15% | 5% | 2% | 7% | 9% |

| HAVING CONTACT WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Never | 1% | 6% | 8% | 3% | 8% | 2% |
| Rarely | 9% | 11% | 12% | 6% | 8% | 10% |
| Sometimes | 26% | 21% | 33% | 24% | 20% | 32% |
| Often | 51% | 40% | 38% | 48% | 48% | 40% |
| All the time | 13% | 22% | 9% | 19% | 17% | 15% |

Appendix 9. Social Connection – contact with friends and family

| REASONS TO HAVE LESS CONTACT WITH RELATIVES/ FRIENDS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| They live too far away | 57% | 54% | 53% | 44% | 47% | 54% |
| I can't afford to go see them using public transport available | 26% | 12% | 17% | 5% | 13% | 13% |
| I can't get the childcare I need to be able to go out | - | 12% | 7% | - | 3% | 7% |
| I'm too busy | 39% | 34% | 19% | 8% | 19% | 22% |
| I lost contact/can't contact them | 4% | 4% | 10% | 6% | 8% | 5% |
| Health related /poor health | 10% | 30% | 35% | 24% | 23% | 30% |
| They aren't available when I am | 43% | 23% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 30% |
| No personal transport | 41% | 18% | 12% | 4% | 13% | 16% |
| Not applicable | 22% | 13% | 14% | 33% | 27% | 18% |
| They choose not to have contact with me/family issues | - | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| They are deceased | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Can't afford gas | - | 2% | 3% | - | 1% | 1% |
| Other | - | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |

Appendix 10. Access to technology

| ACCESS TO PHONE (CELL/LANDLINE) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | AT HOME | AT WORK | AT SCHOOL |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Access to phone | 100% | 94% | 91% | 99% | 96% | 19% | 7% |

| ACCESS TO COMPUTER | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | AT HOME | AT WORK | AT SCHOOL |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Access to computer | 100% | 91% | 80% | 85% | 84% | 18% | 8% |

| ACCESS TO INTERNET | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | AT HOME | AT WORK | AT SCHOOL |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Access to internet | 100% | 99% | 89% | 85% | 91% | 19% | 9% |

| ACCESS TO EMAIL/SOCIAL MEDIA | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | AT HOME | AT WORK | AT SCHOOL |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Access to email/social media | 95% | 94% | 85% | 84% | 88% | 17% | 10% |

| ACCESS TO PRINTER/SCANNER/ PHOTOCOPIER | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | AT HOME | AT WORK | AT SCHOOL |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| Access to printer/scanner/photocopier | 95% | 68% | 52% | 75% | 55% | 21% | 11% |

Appendix 11. Events in the community

| ATTENDING EVENTS IN THE COMMUNITY (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Often | 14% | 10% | 14% | 35% | 18% | 24% |
| Occasionally | 16% | 21% | 20% | 16% | 17% | 19% |
| Seldom | 16% | 19% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 16% |
| Rarely | 36% | 32% | 31% | 17% | 28% | 25% |
| Not at all | 17% | 18% | 25% | 22% | 27% | 16% |

| REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING EVENTS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Lack of transport | 24% | 19% | 17% | 14% | 14% | 21% |
| Lack of personal funds to attend | 24% | 59% | 66% | 23% | 41% | 51% |
| Concerns of safety | - | 23% | 16% | 9% | 14% | 12% |
| Type of events are not appealing | 84% | 63% | 42% | 58% | 68% | 45% |
| Health related issues | - | 6% | 9% | 17% | 3% | 16% |
| Time of events doesn't suit/too busy | - | 3% | 1% | - | - | 2% |
| Problems with parking/traffic congestion | - | - | 2% | - | - | 1% |
| Not enough advertisements/do not know of events | - | 6% | 5% | 6% | 3% | 6% |
| Too tired/can't be bothered | - | 2% | 2% | - | 1% | 1% |
| Do not have anyone to go with | - | 2% | 1% | 1% | - | 1% |
| Other | - | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 4% |

Appendix 11. Events in the community

| PREFERENCE FOR TYPES OF THE EVENTS (BY AGE AND GENDER) | 16–24 | 25–44 | 45–64 | 65+ | MALE | FEMALE |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|--------|
| Activities for families/children | 17% | 24% | 12% | 7% | 16% | 13% |
| Markets/farmers markets/food stalls | 8% | 10% | 8% | 6% | 15% | 3% |
| Food and wine/dinner in the park | - | 3% | 1% | - | - | 2% |
| Charity events/fundraising | - | 11% | - | 1% | 4% | 2% |
| Small scale music/concerts/local bands in the park | - | 3% | 2% | 11% | 2% | 6% |
| Sports events/international matches | 10% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 6% | 3% |
| Pet events/animal friendly events | 10% | 2% | - | 0% | 4% | 1% |
| Happy with what there is already | - | - | 7% | 12% | 6% | 5% |
| Cultural events/celebrate heritage | - | 7% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Free/cheaper events/affordable | 18% | 11% | 26% | 13% | 12% | 22% |
| Community events/meet ups/community clean up | 15% | 22% | 11% | 9% | 11% | 15% |
| Training courses/educational events/lectures | 9% | 7% | 6% | 3% | 4% | 7% |
| I do not like going/I do not go to events | - | - | 2% | 1% | - | 2% |
| Art exhibitions/museums | 9% | 9% | 1% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Large scale music events/concerts/festival/ international bands/artists | 26% | 24% | 6% | 11% | 23% | 8% |
| Fitness/exercise/dancing | - | 10% | 4% | 11% | 8% | 5% |
| Drive-in movies | - | - | 14% | 2% | 2% | 8% |
| Theatre/performance/drama | - | 2% | 1% | 6% | 1% | 3% |
| Events for youth | 10% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 7% |
| Events for adults without kids | - | 3% | 1% | - | - | 2% |
| Events that are accommodating for diverse society (LGBTQIA/disabilities) | - | 11% | 5% | 1% | 2% | 6% |
| Events for elderly | - | - | 3% | 7% | - | 5% |
| Christmas/New Year's festival | - | - | 2% | 4% | 3% | 1% |
| Fireworks related events | - | - | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Cars/racing/motorsport | 9% | - | 2% | 2% | 6% | - |
| Other | 21% | 3% | 1% | 7% | 6% | 7% |

More information

You can find more information about individual suburbs by reading the full reports at www.vitalupdate.org.nz or click on the links below:

[Arataki \[Bayfair\], Matapihi](#)

[Bellevue, Otūmoetai, Matua](#)

[Bethlehem](#)

[Brookfield, Judea \[Huria\]](#)

[Gate Pā \[Pukehinahina\], Merivale \[Parkvale\]](#)

[Kairua, Pāpāmoa Hills \[Waitao\]](#)

[Mount Maunganui, Omanu](#)

[Pāpāmoa Beach, Wairākei \[Pāpāmoa East\], Te Tumu](#)

[Poike, Oropi, Greerton, Ohauiti](#)

[Pyes Pā, Omanawa, Tauriko, The Lakes](#)

[Tauranga South, city centre, Avenues, Sulphur Point](#)

[Welcome Bay, Hairini, Maungatapu](#)

You can find more information about our priority groups by reading the full reports at www.vitalupdate.org.nz or click on the links below:

[Kaumātua: Ageing population](#)

[Māori](#)

[Ngā hāpori mātāwaka waetapu: Ethnic communities](#)

[Ngā tāngata noho kāinga kore:](#)

[People experiencing homelessness](#)

[Rangatahi: Youth](#)

If you want to read our full report visit www.vitalupdate.org.nz or click on the link below:

[Main report](#)

If you have any questions or concerns, please, reach out. We will be happy to help:

Key Research: info@keyresearch.co.nz

Acorn Foundation: info@acornfoundation.org.nz

Tauranga City Council
(Community Development Team):
com.dev@tauranga.govt.nz

DISCLAIMER

The information in this report is presented in good faith and on the basis that neither Key Research, nor its employees are liable (whether by reason of error, omission, negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss that has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of the information or advice given.