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A National Survey of Neighbourhood Experiences and Characteristics: Opportunities for Data Use

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About This Report

Title

A National Survey of Neighbourhood Experiences and Characteristics: Opportunities for Data Use

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Abstract

This report sets out the opportunities presented by the data collected by the National Survey of people's neighbourhood experiences and neighbourhood characteristics.

Reference

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1 Executive Summary

Beacon has undertaken a survey of 1,613 people around their behaviours, perceptions and experiences in relation to their neighbourhoods. That survey provides, for the first time, direct evidence as to the impact of built environment densities and use profiles on aspects of neighbourhood sustainability.

Debates on the merits or otherwise of the intensification of urban settlements and the trend to mixed use neighbourhoods have to date been largely uninformed by empirical evidence. Those debates continue as territorial authorities throughout the country attempt to optimise the social and economic as well as environmental performance of New Zealand's cities and towns. This survey provides territorial authorities, and any others interested in the built environment a unique database. To facilitate access to that data, this report sets out the survey method and profiles the socio-demographic and neighbourhood characteristics of participants. It also sets out the structure of the database.

The survey was undertaken to provide a baseline for Beacon's Neighbourhood Sustainability Resident Self-Report Tool. The data provides an opportunity for stakeholders in built efficiency, sustainable development, and the social and economic well-being of our settlements to explore some of the critical impacts of neighbourhood form. In particular, the survey sample structure has been designed to facilitate an analysis of the relationship between the use of neighbourhoods built environments and the density characteristics of neighbourhoods on one hand and resident satisfaction behaviour and experiences on the other.

The survey is based on a neighbourhood built environment taxonomy with two parameters: (a) built environment mix. This is measured in terms of the proportion of residential units within an area in relation to all built units, and (b) built environment density. This is measured in terms of the residential units per hectare.

Those measures generated taxonomy of built environments consisting of six categories:

- High [density] mixed
- High [density] non-mixed
- Medium [density] mixed
- Medium [density] non-mixed
- Low [density] mixed
- Low [density] non-mixed

No New Zealand suburbs were found to be high density and non-mixed use. The predominant neighbourhood form is low density and non-mixed. Over half of the dwellings in New Zealand's urban settings are situated in low density, non-mixed neighbourhoods. Auckland and Wellington show a greater pattern of intensification than other cities. Auckland City has almost a third of its dwellings in non-mixed medium density.

The target for the national baseline survey was 1,600 interviews distributed evenly across the five key neighbourhood mix types identified in the sample frame. A variety of options with regard to minimising sample error and complexity were considered. An equal split of dwellings in each built environment category was selected. The margin of error at the 95 percent confidence level is ±3.3 percent.

Interviewing was undertaken between 26 May and 6 July 2008. The first night of interviewing was used to pilot the questionnaire and test for flow and comprehension of questions as well as survey length. A response rate of 19 percent was achieved for this survey. A total of 1,613 interviews were completed.

The data collected is stored on an SPSS database. SPSS data can be transferred from SPSS to other data platforms by way of ASCII. The database structure is set out in Table 9, and the variable labels, codes and values are set out in Table 10.

Customised tables can be requested via Beacon Pathway Ltd (office@beaconpathway.co.nz). Not all data is currently available. No unit data will be made available. Data will be provided at the discretion of Beacon. Provision of data, if available, will be undertaken on a cost of extraction basis.

1 Introduction

In the course of developing a framework to encourage neighbourhood built environments that are sustainable, Beacon has undertaken a survey of people's behaviours, perceptions and experiences of their neighbourhoods. That survey of 1,613 participants provides, for the first time, direct evidence of the impact of built environment densities and use mix on aspects of neighbourhood sustainability.

Debates on the merits or otherwise of the intensification of urban settlements and the trend to mixed use neighbourhoods have, to date, been largely uninformed by empirical evidence. Those debates continue as territorial authorities throughout the country attempt to optimise the social and economic as well as environmental performance of New Zealand's cities and towns. This survey provides territorial authorities, and any others interested in the built environment, a unique database. To facilitate access to that data, this report sets out the survey method and profiles the socio-demographic and neighbourhood characteristics of participants. It also sets out the structure of the database.

The data from that survey are currently stored in an SPSS data platform which allows data extractions and provision of customised tables.

2 Beacon and Neighbourhoods

Beacon's vision is that New Zealander's will all live in "homes and neighbourhoods that work well into the future and don't cost the earth."

In relation to neighbourhoods, Beacon's goal is for:

Every new subdivision and any redeveloped subdivision or neighbourhood from 2008 onwards to be developed with references to a nationally recognised sustainability framework.

Beacon has developed a Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework (NSF) that recognises that well-designed and built houses can not be sustainable if they are situated in unsustainable neighbourhoods. The NSF and those tools have been described in various reports and papers, but in summary, the NSF provides an innovative integration of the environmental, social and economic elements of neighbourhoods around six critical domains for neighbourhood sustainability. Those are set out in Figure 1. The specification of the domains can be found in Appendix A of this report.

Two tools have been developed to assess neighbourhoods in relation to those domains and to identify key adaptations of existing neighbourhoods and amendments to the design of new neighbourhoods to improve their sustainability. Those tools are:

- The Neighbourhood Built Environment Observational Assessment Tool.
- The Resident Self-Report Tool

Figure 1 Goals, critical domains and elements for sustainable neighbourhoods (Saville-Smith* et al*, 2005)

The Neighbourhood Built Environment Observation Assessment Tool is used for both planned, new neighbourhood developments and for existing neighbourhoods. The Resident Self Report Tool is used to assess neighbourhood sustainability on the basis on the resident behaviours and perceptions. Consequently, the Resident Self-Report Tool can only be used in neighbourhoods in which there is a resident population. Lietz *et al*., (2006) demonstrated the importance of assessing resident perceptions and behaviour as well as observations of the built environment if a complete picture of neighbourhood sustainability was to be developed.

The Neighbourhood Built Environment Observational Assessment Tool consists of two types of credits against which the neighbourhood is assessed. The first set is credits which can be measured, such as the density of the development or the percentage of dwellings within a certain distance of a bus stop. The second set consists of credits which require professional judgement, such as whether there is good surveillance of a public space. The following characteristics are measured:

- Access to basic every day facilities within walking distance
  - Schools
  - Reserves
  - Local shops.
- Access to, and adequacy of, public transport within walking distance.
- Quality of space
  - Streetscape, including but not limited to walk ability
  - Public open space.
- Efficient use of space and viability of local centres
  - Residential density
  - Previous use of the site.
- Diversity
  - Mixed use
  - Public space
  - Housing diversity (cost, size, typology).
- Protection and enhancement of the natural environment
  - Storm water management
  - Protection and creation of habitat
  - Riparian, coastal and wetland management.
- Dwelling level sustainability.[1]

The Resident Self-Report Tool involves collecting self-report data from neighbourhood residents. It can only be applied to existing neighbourhoods.

[1] ***The dwelling level sustainability measures are based on Beacon's HSS High Standard of Sustainability®.***

In the course of developing and refining the NSF, Beacon has undertaken an extensive and unique statistical survey. The data from that survey provide an opportunity for stakeholders in efficiency of building environments and the sustainable development and social and economic well-being of our settlements to explore some of the critical impacts of neighbourhood form. In particular, the survey sample structure has been designed to facilitate an analysis of the relationship between the use profile of neighbourhood built environments and the density characteristics of neighbourhoods, on one hand, and resident satisfaction, behaviour, and experiences on the other.

3 The National Neighbourhood Survey 2008

This section sets out the instrumentation, sample framework, sample selection, implementation and analytic approach to the national neighbourhood survey.

3.1 Survey Instrument

The instrument for collecting neighbourhood behaviours data was defined by structure of the Resident Self-Report Tool developed in the course of the NSF development. Appendix B presents the Resident Self-Report Questionnaire. Some limited additional data was also collected in the national survey for analytic purposes. The questionnaire used for the national neighbourhood survey can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 Sample Frame

The challenge to establishing a national baseline of neighbourhood behaviours and experiences is to establish a sample frame. The two critical built environment characteristics emerging from the policy and planning debate around sustainable neighbourhoods are: neighbourhood use mix, and neighbourhood density.[2]

To draw a representative sample of New Zealanders experiencing different conditions in relation to neighbourhood mix and neighbourhood density, it was necessary to have a profile of New Zealand's neighbourhoods across its major urban areas and the number of dwellings situated in each of those neighbourhood types. Prior to this research, no such profile existed. That profile was developed by:

- Creating a built environment taxonomy;
- Using Quotable Value New Zealand (QVNZ) data to categorise New Zealand's urban neighbourhoods at the 2006 Statistics New Zealand mesh block level in relation to mix and density respectively;
- Aggregating mesh blocks to New Zealand Fire Service Suburbs;
- Applying the neighbourhood taxonomy to the suburbs, and
- Establishing the quantum of dwellings in each built environment type.

[2] ***Saville-Smith, K., Lietz, K., Bijoux, D., and Howell, M., 2005 Draft Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework, Report NH101/2 for Beacon Pathway Ltd.; Lietz, K., Bijoux, D., Saville-Smith, K., and Howell, M., 2006, Testing the Prototype Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework, Report NH102/16 for Beacon Pathway Ltd***

The Built Environment Taxonomy

The built environment taxonomy consists of two parameters:

- Built environment mix – This is measured in terms of the proportion of residential units within an area in relation to all built units.
- Built environment density – This is measured in terms of the residential units per hectare.

Table 1 set out the measures for mix and density respectively.

Mix Category	Mix Measure	Density Category	Density Measure
Non-Mixed	<36% residential or >78% residential	Low residential density	0-14 units of use per hectare
Mixed	36%-77.9% residential	Medium residential density	15-30 units of use per hectare
		High residential density	31 units of use or more per hectare

Table 1 The Measurement of Built Environment Mix and Density Characteristics

Those measures generated taxonomy of built environments consisting of six categories:

- High [density] mixed
- High [density] non-mixed
- Medium [density] mixed
- Medium [density] non-mixed
- Low [density] mixed
- Low [density] non-mixed

3.2.2 Profiling New Zealand's Urban Suburbs

Although suburbs embrace a number of neighbourhoods, an initial application of the built environment taxonomy at the mesh block level found that there was relatively little differentiation within suburbs. It was reasonable to assume, therefore, that the characteristics of the suburb could be used as a sentinel indicator of the built environment characteristics of the neighbourhoods within those suburbs. For that reason a profile of New Zealand suburbs was generated based on an extract of QVNZ data specified as follows:

- Geographical Areas:
  - Auckland City Council
  - Waitakere City
  - North Shore City Council
  - Manukau City Council
  - Hamilton City Council
  - Wellington City Council
  - Upper Hutt City Council
  - Hutt City Council
  - Porirua City Council

- Christchurch City Council
- Waimakariri District Council
- Dunedin City Council.

- Property categories:
  - Residential:
    - RD - Residential dwellings or houses
    - RF – any dwelling that shares a party wall or land with another dwelling
    - RC – residential dwelling converted to flats (and generally owned as a single property)
    - RH – residential home and income
    - RR – residential purpose built rental flats.
  - All commercial
  - All Industrial
  - All Rural
  - Other.
- Other variables including units of use, total land area, building floor area.

The data extract provided for the data variables reported for each mesh block in the identified geographical areas using the Statistics NZ 2006 mesh blocks. Each mesh block was aligned to a New Zealand Fire Service suburb to allow the mesh blocks to be grouped. All mesh blocks with no residential property categories and all island and sea-based mesh blocks were removed along with areas non-contiguous to urban conurbations.

Table 2 sets out the proportions of dwellings New Zealand's major cities in each of the taxonomy categories. It will be noted that no New Zealand suburbs were found to be high density and non-mixed use. The predominance of low density and non-mixed built environments is very evident. Over half of the dwellings in these urban areas are situated in low density, non-mixed neighbourhoods.

City	High Density Mixed	Medium Density Mixed	Medium Density Non-mixed	Low Density Mixed	Low Density Non-mixed	Total
Auckland City	14.67%	13.24%	31.29%	0.00%	40.80%	100%
Manukau	0.00%	15.56%	15.23%	4.34%	64.88%	100%
Waitakere	0.00%	0.00%	10.89%	19.20%	69.91%	100%
Hamilton	2.03%	15.62%	13.24%	10.19%	58.93%	100%
Hutt City	0.00%	2.71%	14.04%	12.32%	70.93%	100%
Wellington	11.42%	17.61%	17.65%	10.05%	43.28%	100%
Christchurch	1.50%	14.80%	21.90%	10.39%	51.41%	100%
Dunedin	0.00%	5.12%	18.80%	17.48%	58.60%	100%
Total	*5.53%*	*12.27%*	*20.58%*	*8.25%*	*53.36%*	*100%*

Table 2 Proportions of Dwellings in Selected Cities by Built Environment Category

Figure 2 shows Auckland and Wellington as the cities with a greater pattern of intensification than other cities. However, Auckland has almost a third of its stock in non-mixed medium density.

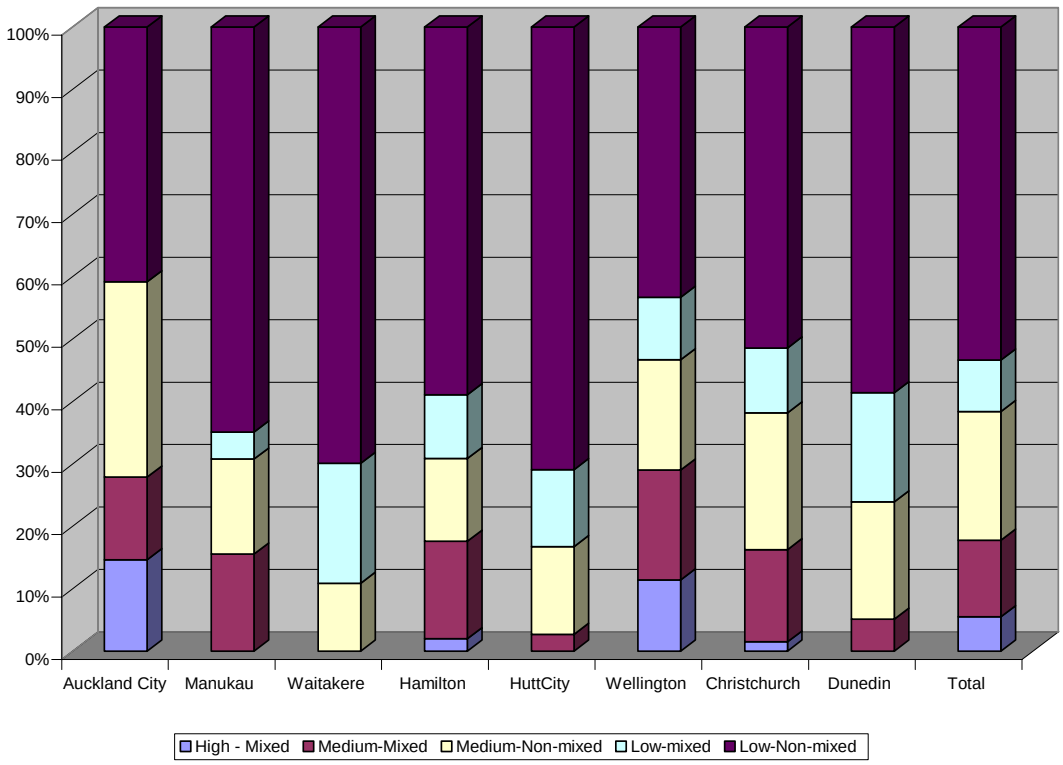

Figure 2 Proportions of Dwellings in Selected Cities by Density/Mix Category

3.3 A Stratified Random Sample

The target for the national baseline survey was 1,600 interviews distributed evenly across the five key neighbourhood mix types identified in the sample frame. A variety of options with regard to minimising sample error and complexity were considered. The two most important options were the proportional allocation and an equal split between each built environment category. The advantage of the proportional allocation is the lower margin of error at the 95 percent confidence level which is ±2.5 percent.

Using this equal split had two advantages. Firstly, it simplified the random sampling procedures for the telephone survey company. Secondly, it provided more robust sample sizes in relation to each of the built environment categories. For the 'equal split' sample, the margin of error at the 95 percent confidence level is ±3.3 percent. As Table 3 shows, however, there was some increase in the margin of error.

Built Environment Category	Dwellings	Percent	Proportional Allocation		Equal Split	
			Sample Size	Margin of Error	Sample Size	Margin of Error
High - Mixed	33302	5.5%	89	0.106	320	0.056
Medium-Mixed	73854	12.3%	196	0.071	320	0.056
Medium-Non-mixed	123832	20.6%	329	0.055	320	0.056
Low-mixed	49645	8.3%	132	0.087	320	0.056
Low-Non-mixed	321092	53.4%	854	0.034	320	0.056
Overall	*601725*	*100.0%*	*1600*	*0.025*	*1600*	*0.033*

Table 3 Proportions of Dwellings in Selected Cities by Built Environment Category

The small decrease in overall margin of error was accepted as a trade-off for the analytic benefits of having larger sample sizes for each of the built environment categories and the increased simplicity of implementation.

3.4 Survey Implementation and Analysis

A company specialising in telephone survey was commissioned to undertake telephone surveying using a slightly amended questionnaire to align to the requirements of the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system used by that company for interviewing. Interviewing was undertaken between 26 May and 6 July 2008. The first night of interviewing was used to pilot the questionnaire and test for flow and comprehension of questions as well as survey length. A response rate of 19 percent was achieved for this survey. A total of 1,613 interviews were completed. Raw data was collated and quality checked by the surveying company before being provided for analysis. The closed-ended questions were pre-coded and analysed in SPSS. The data was then subject to both univariate analysis of frequencies and cross-tabulations.

4 Profile of Survey Participants

This section sets out the socio-demographic profile of participants and provides a limited analysis of the distribution of those characteristics across the neighbourhood use/density taxonomy. It also comments on sample bias.

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics

Data related to five socio-demographic variables were collected. Those variables are:

- Personal income
- Household income
- Tenure
- Household size, and
- Life stage.

4.1.1 Personal and Household Income

Over a quarter (27.2 percent) of the survey participants reported incomes of $20,000 or less. Most households, however, had access to income beyond the personal incomes of the participants in the survey. Only 9 percent of households were reported as having incomes of $20,000 or less (Table 4).

Income	Personal Income		Household Income	
	Participants	Percent	Participants	Percent
$20,000 or less	439	27.2	145	9.0
$20,001-$40,000	313	19.4	224	13.9
$40,001-$70,000	416	25.8	354	21.9
$70,001 or more	299	18.5	669	41.5
Not stated	146	9.1	221	13.7
Total	*1613*	*100*	*1613*	*100*

Table 4 Personal and Household Income

Participants living in areas of high density and mixed use have the highest household income profiles. Over half the participants in those areas have household incomes in excess of $70,000. Low density mixed use areas have the lowest household income profile with 31.3 percent of households having incomes of $40,000 or less (Table 5).

Household Income	% High Mixed	% Medium Mixed	% Medium Non-mixed	% Low Mixed	% Low Non-mixed
$20,000 or less	6.6	10.2	6.2	11.7	10.3
$20,001-$40,000	9.4	13.6	14.0	19.6	12.8
$40,001-$70,000	17.5	21.0	20.5	25.5	25.2
$70,001 or more	51.3	43.2	46.3	29.4	37.4
Not stated	15.3	12.0	13.0	13.8	14.3
Total	*100.1*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*

Table 5 Household Income Profiles of Built Environment Categories (n=1613)

4.1.2 Tenure Status

The participants in the national neighbourhood survey are overwhelmingly owner occupiers. This is consistent with national tenure patterns. Only 29.9 percent are in rental accommodation. The tenure status of households, however, is strongly related to the built environment category (Table 6).

Dwelling Tenure	% High Mixed	% Medium Mixed	% Medium Non-mixed	% Low Mixed	% Low Non-mixed	% All Areas
Owned	52.5	57.7	74.2	69.3	79.4	66.6
Rented	44.1	38.6	22.7	26.7	17.8	29.9
Other	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.1
Not stated	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.4
Total	*100.1*	*100*	*100.1*	*100*	*100*	*100*

Table 6 Tenure Status by Built Environment Categories (n=1613)

Higher density areas have high proportions of rental housing. Mixed areas, irrespective of density, also tend to have higher proportions of rental housing. This reflects the strong historical association between suburbanisation and the desire for home ownership (Kilmarton and Thorns, 1978; Wilkes and Shirley, 1984). That profile is important in relation to the assessment by the NSF which incorporates measures of resident satisfaction. International research consistently shows that typically both neighbourhood and housing satisfaction and attachment tends to be higher among owner occupiers (Diaz-Serrano, 2006). Consequently, one could expect the sustainability scores of higher density areas to be depressed by lower levels of attachment and higher levels of intention to move.

4.1.3 Household Size

About a fifth of participants live in one-person households with around a third living in couple-only households. The occupancy rate is 2.78 persons per dwelling (Table 7). High density areas are least likely to have larger households.

Household Size	% High Mixed	% Medium Mixed	% Medium Non-mixed	% Low Mixed	% Low Non-mixed	% All Areas
1 person	23.8	23.8	17.7	19.0	17.1	20.3
2 people	46.3	33.0	33.5	27.9	32.1	34.5
3 people	17.8	15.4	15.5	17.2	17.4	16.7
4 or more people	11.2	27.2	33.0	35.0	32.8	27.8
Not stated	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Total	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*

Table 7 Household Size by Built Environment Categories (n=1613)

4.1.4 Life Stage

The presence of dependent household members has a profound impact on the services and amenities required by households. Both children under five years old and people 65 years of age or more tend to spend considerable time both in their dwellings and in their neighbourhoods. It is desirable for older people and children to live in walkable neighbourhoods well serviced by public transport with public amenities such as schools, shops, public space and services to be located within or near the neighbourhood (Saville-Smith, 2008). Table 8 shows that there is a tendency for households with members in the dependent ages are most likely to be found in low density areas.

Household Life Stage	% High Mixed	% Medium Mixed	% Medium Non-mixed	% Low Mixed	% Low Non-mixed	% All areas
No children under 5 yrs	95.3	87.5	84.7	82.4	79.9	86.0
Children under 5yrs	4.7	12.5	15.3	17.6	20.1	14.0
No older people	82.6	82.6	81.3	76.8	79.0	80.4
Older people 65 years or more	17.4	17.4	18.7	23.2	21.0	19.6

Table 8 Household Life Stage by Built Environment Categories (n=1613)

4.2 Sample Bias

Population surveying is inherently prone to sample bias. Telephone surveying obviously is vulnerable to bias due to the inability to contact individuals who have no telephone or cell-phone access. Similarly, some groups are more likely to respond to surveying than others.

Typically low income households are less likely to respond to surveys than higher income households. In 2006, 51.1 percent of the population had a personal income over $20,001 per annum. Among the respondents to the neighbourhood survey 63.7 percent report a personal income of over $20,001 per annum. So this tendency is evident in that the neighbourhood sample over-represents higher income individuals. The household income figures show a similar bias towards higher income households. In 2006, those households earning $20,000 or less was 13.8% of all households, while 29.3 percent of households had income in excess of $70,000. High income households (particularly in the $70,001 or more bracket) are relatively more over-represented in our neighbourhood sample and households in the $20,000 or less bracket are relatively under-represented.

Overall the sample shows a slight under-representation of households in rental tenure and a slight over-representation of owner-occupier households but this bias is small. There is no apparent bias in household size. However, the neighbourhood sample under-represents households with pre-schoolers and over-represents households with no children under 5 years. In 2006 22.8 percent of households had children aged five years or younger. However, there is no apparent bias for households with a reference person aged 65 years or older. At the 2006 census, 20 percent of households nationally had a person aged 65 years or older as a reference person. This matches with the neighbourhood sample.

5 Database Structure, Variables, and Data Access

The data collected from the National Survey is stored on an SPSS database. SPSS data can be transferred from SPSS to other data platforms by way of ASCII.

5.1 Database Structure

The database structure is set out in Table 9 below.

Variable	Position	Label	Measurement Level	Column Width	Missing Values
Case	1	<none>	Scale	11	
M#	2	LOCATION NUMBER	Nominal	12	
N#	3	LOCATION NAME	Nominal	22	
mixmatrix	4	Mix combinations from Matrix	Scale	16	
mix_recode1	5	Recoded Mix combinations from Matrix - into mix type	Scale	8	
mix_recode2	6	Recoded Mix combinations from Matrix - into density type	Scale	8	
Q1#	7	Q1. Best Intentions	Nominal	10	
Q2#	8	Q2. Travel	Nominal	10	
Q3#	9	Q3. Distance	Nominal	10	
q3_kms	10	Q3. Actual kilometres	Scale	8	97 - 99
Q4#	11	Q4. public spaces	Nominal	10	
Q5#	12	Q5. community	Nominal	10	
Q6#	13	Q6. Knowledge	Nominal	10	
Q7#	14	Q7. by name	Nominal	10	98
Q8#	15	Q8. Chat or greet	Nominal	10	
Q9#	16	Q9. Safety	Nominal	10	
Q10#	17	Q10. Noise	Nominal	10	
Q11#A	18	Q11. neighbourhood statements - This is a friendly neighbourhood	Nominal	10	
Q11#B	19	Q11. neighbourhood statements - I feel that I belong to this neighbourhood	Nominal	10	
Q11#C	20	Q11. neighbourhood statements - My neighbourhood reflects the type of person I am	Nominal	10	
Q12#	21	Q12. Crime	Nominal	10	

Q13#	22	Q13. Energy efficiency	Nominal	10	
Q14#	23	Q14. Water efficiency	Nominal	10	
Q15#	24	Q15. Compost	Nominal	10	
Q16#A	25	Q16. Wildlife - Leave an area undisturbed for wildlife	Scale	10	
Q16#B	26	Q16. Wildlife - Provide and maintain shrubs or trees rich in nectar, pollen, berries, nuts, seeds	Scale	10	
Q16#C	27	Q16. Wildlife - Provide and maintain a pond	Scale	10	
Q16#D	28	Q16. Wildlife - Provide food and water for wildlife	Scale	10	
Q16#E	29	Q16. Wildlife - Use organic gardening methods	Scale	10	
Q16#CQ	30	Q16. Wildlife - Not applicable - we have no outdoor spaces or garden DO NOT READ	Scale	10	
Q16#CS	31	Q16. Wildlife - No / none of the above DO NOT READ	Scale	10	
rec_q16	32	Recode Q16. Household does one or more activities to encourage wildlife	Scale	10	
Q17#	33	Q17. Other homes	Scale	10	
Q18#	34	Q18. Local food	Scale	10	
Q19#A	35	Q19. Facilities - Local doctors	Scale	10	
Q19#B	36	Q19. Facilities - Library Services	Scale	10	
Q19#C	37	Q19. Facilities - Early Child Care Centres	Scale	10	
Q19#D	38	Q19. Facilities - Shops	Scale	10	
Q19#E	39	Q19. Facilities - Parks	Scale	10	
Q19#F	40	Q19. Facilities - Playgrounds	Scale	10	
Q19#G	41	Q19. Facilities - Sports fields	Scale	10	
Q19#H	42	Q19. Facilities - Community Centres	Scale	10	
Q19#I	43	Q19. Facilities - Social Services	Scale	10	
Q19#J	44	Q19. Facilities - Churches	Scale	10	
Q19#K	45	Q19. Facilities - Police Presence	Scale	10	
Q20#	46	Q20. Personal income	Scale	10	
Q21#	47	Q21. Total income	Scale	12	

recode_q21	48	Recode Q21. Total income	Scale	13	98, 99
Q22#	49	Q22. Ownership	Scale	15	
recode_q22	50	Recode Q22. Ownership	Scale	8	98, 99
Q23a	51	Q23a 5 or younger	Nominal	7	98, 99
recode_q23a	52	Recode Q23a. 5 or younger	Scale	8	98, 99
Q23b	53	Q23b. 6 to 16	Nominal	7	98, 99
Q23c	54	Q23c. 17 to 64	Nominal	7	98, 99
Q23d	55	Q23d. 65 or more	Nominal	7	98, 99
Q24#	56	Q24. Assistance	Scale	10	
Q25#	57	Q25. Comments	Scale	10	
q23total	58	total number in household	Scale	10	98, 99

Table 9 SPSS Database Structure and Measurement Levels

5.2 Variables

The variable labels, codes and values are set out in Table 10 below.

Label/code		Value
Mixmatrix	1	high mixed
	2	low mixed
	3	medium mixed
	4	low non mixed
	5	medium non mixed
mix_recode1	1	mixed
	2	non mixed
mix_recode2	1	high
	2	medium
	3	low
Q1#	1	I intend to move because this house is not suitable
	2	I intend to move because of the neighbourhood
	3	I intend to move because of other reasons
	4	I do not intend to move within the next few years
	98	Don’t know

Q2#	1	Public transport
	2	Driving a car/van alone
	3	Driving a car/van with household member as passenger
	4	Driving a car/van with a passenger who is not a household me
	5	Passenger in car/van driven by a household member
	6	Passenger in a car/van driven by someone outside your household
	7	On foot/bicycle
	96	Other
	97	Not applicable – don't travel to work or study.
Q3#	1	Number of kilometres
	97	Household does not use a vehicle
	98	Don't know
q3_kms	97(a)	Household does not use a vehicle
	98(a)	Don't know
Q4#	1	Yes
	2	No
Q5#	1	2-3 times a week
	2	About once a Week
	3	Once a Month
	4	Less than once a month
	97	No - Do not take part in, help or support community or neigh
	98	Don't know
Q6#	1	Many people
	2	Some people or
	3	A few people in your neighbourhood
	4	Do not know any people
Q7#	1	Yes
	2	No
	98(a)	n/a- doesn't know any people in neighbourhood
Q8#	1	Yes

Q9#	1	Very safe
	2	Fairly safe
	3	A bit unsafe or
	4	Very unsafe
	97	Not applicable / Don't walk at night
Q10#	1	Not a problem
	2	A minor problem or
	3	A serious problem
Q11#A	1	Strongly Agree
	2	Agree
	3	Neither
	4	Disagree
	5	Strongly Disagree
	98	Don't know
Q11#B	1	Strongly Agree
	2	Agree
	3	Neither
	4	Disagree
	5	Strongly Disagree
	98	Don't know
Q11#C	1	Strongly Agree
	2	Agree
	3	Neither
	4	Disagree
	5	Strongly Disagree
	98	Don't know
Q12#	1	Not a problem
	2	A minor problem or
	3	A serious problem
Q13#	1	Yes
	2	No
	98	Don't know

	1	Yes
	2	No
	98	Don’t know
	1	Yes
	2	No
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	NO
	1	YES
	0	yes
	1	no
	1	Very good
	2	Fairly good
	3	Neither good nor bad
	4	Fairly bad or
	5	Very bad
	98	Don’t know

Q18#	1	0% -25% - Nothing to a quarter
	2	26% -50% - Over a quarter to a half
	3	51% -75% - Over a half to three quarters
	4	76% -100% - Over three quarters to all
	98	Don’t know
Q19#A	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#B	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#C	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#D	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate

Q19#D	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#E	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#F	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#G	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know

Q19#H	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#I	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#J	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know
Q19#K	1	Unavailable and sorely needed
	2	Available but inadequate
	3	Just adequate
	4	Good or
	5	Very good
	97	Unavailable but not needed
	98	Don’t know

Q20#	1	Up to $15,000
	2	Between $15,001 and $20,000
	3	Between $20,001 and $30,000
	4	Between $30,001 and $40,000
	5	Between $40,001 and $50,000
	6	Between $50,001 and $70,000 or
	7	$70,001 or more
	99	Refused
21#	1	Up to $15,000
	2	Between $15,001 and $20,000
	3	Between $20,001 and $30,000
	4	Between $30,001 and $40,000
	5	Between $40,001 and $50,000
	6	Between $50,001 and $70,000 or
	7	$70,001 or more
	98	Don’t know
	99	Refused
recode_q21	1	Up to $20,000
	2	Between $20,001 and $40,000
	3	Between $40,001 and $70,000
	4	$70,001 or more
	98(a)	Don’t know
	99(a)	Refused
Q22#	1	Owned mortgage free (by yourself, or someone you live with)
	2	Owned, but with a mortgage
	3	Rented through a private landlord
	4	Rented through Housing New Zealand Corporation
	96	Other
	98	Don’t know
	99	Refused

recode_q22	1	owned
	2	rented
	3	other
	98(a)	don't know
	99(a)	refused
recode_q23a	1	children 5 or under
	2	no children five or under
Q24#	1	Yes
	2	No
	98	Don’t know
Q25#	1	Comments
	2	No
	a Missing value	

Table 10 Variable Labels, Codes and Values

5.3 Access

Customised tables can be requested via Beacon Pathway Ltd (office@beaconpathway.co.nz). Not all data is currently available. No unit data will be made available. Data will be provided at the discretion of Beacon. Provision of data, if available, will be undertaken on a cost of extraction basis.

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7 Appendix A: Definitions and Descriptions of Terms Used in the NSF

Application scale	Neighbourhood	Spatial nodes in which households and dwellings are clustered. Provide for residential functions and may facilitate non-residential functions through a built environment that allows for the interconnection and mutual use of infrastructure and services among neighbours and neighbouring dwellings. Connecting spaces between individual dwellings and the city system. Consist of the neighbours of a cluster of dwellings. Consist of boundaries that are loosely defined although those boundaries will typically go beyond a household's directly adjacent neighbours. Arenas of casual interaction. Key site of the routines of everyday life**.**
Critical Outcome domains for neighbourhood built environment	Functional Flexibility	The built environment can be continuously adapted to the needs of diverse and changing populations, social, economic and environment conditions: adaptability to changes in household structure adaptability to changes in transport costs and choices adaptability to changing ethnic and socio-economic mix of the population adaptability to the effects of climate change
	Neighbourhood Satisfaction	The built environment maximises the key determinants of neighbourhood satisfaction: housing quality durability and low levels of dilapidation street safety low noise disturbance opportunities for casual social interaction opportunities for enclave living.
	Minimised Costs	The built environment minimises the direct and indirect costs and cost uncertainty for households and cities associated with: travel dwelling and section provision, maintenance and repair infrastructure provision, maintenance and repair facility provision, maintenance and repair.
	Effective Governance and Civic Life	The built environment encourages: casual social interaction at street level access to neighbourhood and city wide facilities and amenities equitable access to basic services and amenities for children and adults with diverse levels of mobility within the neighbourhoods formal interaction and spaces for formal interactions for neighbourhood governance, civic participation and government.
	Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	The neighbourhood built environment encourages resource efficiency, resource conservation and the use of more sustainable resources in relation to: maximisation of dwelling performance land consumption transport energy consumption energy and other resource sources sustainable and renewable sources of energy, water and materials. Lifecycle impacts

	Maximised Bio-physical Health	The neighbourhood built environment is designed to protect and enhance the biosphere, with particular focus on:: reducing negative impacts on air quality ensuring aquatic health protecting/enhancing biodiversity and soil quality
Neighbourhood built environment elements	Infrastructure	The fixed physical elements associated with shared services, including water infrastructure (wastewater, stormwater and potable water), transport infrastructure (roads, footpaths, cycleways, public transport), energy infrastructure (gas and electricity), communications infrastructure (phone, cable TV, etc) and waste infrastructure (e.g. recycling depot)
	Buildings	Neighbourhood buildings include private dwellings, community buildings (such as schools or a community house), public buildings (such as libraries or a town hall) and commercial buildings. Some private buildings have a public use, such as cafes, bars or the foyer of an office building or apartment complex.
	Space	Space is the area not covered by buildings or infrastructure. It includes private space (such as gardens), public space (such as parks and squares) and publicly used private space (such as a privately owned square in a shopping complex).

8 Appendix B: Resident Self-Report Questionnaire

YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

This survey helps us assess whether your neighbourhood provides a liveable and sustainable environment. By understanding your views and experiences, and the views and experiences of your neighbours, we can better assess whether changes in this and in other neighbourhoods need to be made. Your views are important.

CONFIDENTIALITY: All data collected in this survey will be aggregated. Your responses are confidential. No individual details will be used in reports or summaries. No individual details will be released to any other persons or organisations.

1. Which statement best reflects your intentions within the next few years?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 I intend to move because this house is not suitable.
- ❑ 2 I intend to move because of the neighbourhood.
- ❑ 3 I intend to move because of other reasons.
- ❑ 4 I do not intend to move within the next few years.

2. How do you usually travel to your main place of work or study?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Public transport
- ❑ 2 Driving a car/van alone
- ❑ 3 Driving a car/van with household member as passenger
- ❑ 4 Driving a car/van with a passenger who is not a household member
- ❑ 5 Passenger in car/van driven by a household member
- ❑ 6 Passenger in a car/van driven by someone outside your household
- ❑ 7 On foot/bicycle
- ❑ 8 Other
- ❑ 9 Not applicable, I don't travel to work or study.

3. If your household uses one or more vehicles, how many kms were driven in those vehicles in the last four weeks?

Please state total kms _____

4. Are there public open spaces (e.g. squares, public green spaces) near where you live?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

If yes, do you use these spaces for meeting people or other recreation:

- ❑ 1 At least once a month
- ❑ 2 Less often than once a month
- ❑ 3 I don't use these spaces

5. Wildlife in gardens or outdoor private spaces (e.g. terraces, patios, decks) can be encouraged by any of the following. Do you do any of those activities?

Please tick (✓) all that apply

- ❑ 1 Gardening
- ❑ 2 Organic gardening
- ❑ 2 Providing and maintaining trees and/or shrubs rich in nuts, seeds, nectar, pollen and/or berries
- ❑ 3 Preserving an undisturbed wild area
- ❑ 4 Providing and maintaining a pond
- ❑ 5 Providing water and/or food for wildlife such as a bird-feeder
- ❑ 6 Not applicable – we have no garden or outdoor private space

6. Do you take part in, support or help in any way local community or neighbourhood groups?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 No
- ❑ 2 More than Once a Week
- ❑ 3 Once a Week
- ❑ 4 Once a Month
- ❑ 5 Less than Once a Month

7. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Very safe
- ❑ 2 Fairly safe
- ❑ 3 A bit unsafe
- ❑ 4 Very unsafe
- ❑ 5 don't walk at night

8. How much of a problem is noise from neighbours in your neighbourhood?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Not a problem
- ❑ 2 Minor problem
- ❑ 3 Serious problem

9. Thinking about where you live, do you know:

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Many people
- ❑ 2 Some people
- ❑ 3 A few people
- ❑ 4 Do not know people

10. Do you know ANY of your neighbours by name?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

11. Do you chat with or greet your neighbours?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

12. Do you live in an energy efficient home?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No
- ❑ 3 Don't know

13. Do you live in a water efficient home?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No
- ❑ 3 Don't know

14. Do you use composting facilities in your garden or nearby?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

15. How would you rate the condition of other homes/gardens in your neighbourhood?

Please tick (✓) one box only

- ❑ 1 Very good
- ❑ 2 Fairly good
- ❑ 3 Neither good nor bad
- ❑ 4 Fairly bad
- ❑ 5 Very bad

16. How much of your food expenditure is spent in your local neighbourhood compared with shops outside your local neighbourhood? *Please tick (✓) one box only*

- ❑ 1 0-25% - Nothing to a quarter
- ❑ 2 26-50% - Over a quarter to a half
- ❑ 3 51-75% - Over a half to three quarters
- ❑ 4 76-100% - Over three quarters to all

17. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Please tick (✓) <u>one</u> box only for each statement

(a) This is a friendly neighbourhood	**I feel that I belong to this neighbourhood**	**(c) My neighbourhood reflects the type of person I am**
❑ 1 Strongly Agree	❑ 1 Strongly Agree	❑ 1 Strongly Agree
❑ 2 Tend to Agree	❑ 2 Tend to Agree	❑ 2 Tend to Agree
❑ 3 Neither	❑ 3 Neither	❑ 3 Neither
❑ 4 Tend to Disagree	❑ 4 Tend to Disagree	❑ 4 Tend to Disagree
❑ 5 Strongly Disagree	❑ 5 Strongly Disagree	❑ 5 Strongly Disagree

THANK YOU - IF YOU WANT TO TELL US MORE ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD USE THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

9 Appendix C: National Neighbourhood Survey

CRESA Neighbourhood Survey
Research New Zealand #3798
7 May 2008

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is ^I from Research New Zealand. We are conducting research on behalf of CRESA about community development and energy efficiency in New Zealand neighbourhoods.
We are surveying both men and women; in your household we would like to talk to the male aged 15 years and over who has his birthday next. Could you please tell me his name, and may I speak with him please?
This research takes about 10-15 minutes. When would suit, or is now a good time?
IF MALE NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR FEMALE
Could you please tell me, of the females aged 15 years and over in this household, what is the name of the one who has the next birthday? Could I please speak with her?
If person not available, ask:
When would be a good time for me to call back to speak to him/her?
Make appointment

Reintroduce as necessary
Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is ^I from Research New Zealand. We are conducting research on behalf of CRESA about community development and energy efficiency in New Zealand neighbourhoods. This research takes about 10-15 minutes. When would suit, or is now a good time?

Background information only if needed:

- This is genuine market research. I'm not selling anything.
- Information provided is confidential. We report summary results about groups; we do not identify which individuals have said what.
- CRESA or the Centre for Research Evaluation and Social Assessment is a private research company whose research focuses on encouraging community development and sustainable communities.

Read
As part of our quality improvement process, my Supervisor may listen to this call.

1) First of all, can you please tell me which of the following statements best reflects your intentions within the next few years? Read

- ❑ 1 I intend to move because this house is not suitable
- ❑ 2 I intend to move because of the neighbourhood
- ❑ 3 I intend to move because of other reasons
- ❑ 4 I do not intend to move within the next few years
- ❑ 98 Don't know **Do not read**

2) And can you please tell me how you usually travel to your main place of work or study?
Probe to check if respondent is a passenger or a driver

- ❑ 1 Public transport
- ❑ 2 Driving a car/van alone
- ❑ 3 Driving a car/van with household member as passenger
- ❑ 4 Driving a car/van with a passenger who is not a household member
- ❑ 5 Passenger in car/van driven by a household member
- ❑ 6 Passenger in a car/van driven by someone outside your household
- ❑ 7 On foot/bicycle
- ❑ 96 Other Specify
- ❑ 97 Not applicable - don't travel to work or study.

3) If your household uses one or more vehicles, how many kilometres in total were driven in those vehicles in the last month? A rough estimate is okay.

- ❑ 1 Number of kilometres Specify
- ❑ 97 Household does not use a vehicle
- ❑ 98 Don't know

4) Now thinking about where you live, do you use nearby open public spaces such as green spaces or public areas such as squares, at least once a month for recreation or meeting people?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

5) Do you take part in, support or help local community or neighbourhood groups in any way?
If Yes: How Often?

- ❑ 1 2-3 times a week
- ❑ 2 About once a Week
- ❑ 3 Once a Month
- ❑ 4 Less than once a month9
- ❑ 97 No Do not take part in, help or support community or neighbourhood groups
- ❑ Don't know

6) And do you know: Read

- ❑ 1 Many people
- ❑ 2 Some people or
- ❑ 3 A few people in your neighbourhood
- ❑ 4 Do not know any people **Do not read**

7) If =4 go to 0, else ask: Do you know any of your neighbours by name?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

8) Do you chat with or greet your neighbours?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

9) How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Read

- ❑ 1 Very safe
- ❑ 2 Fairly safe
- ❑ 3 A bit unsafe or
- ❑ 4 Very unsafe
- ❑ 97 Not applicable/Don't walk at night **Do not read**

10) How much of a problem is noise from neighbours in your neighbourhood? Read

- ❑ 1 Not a problem
- ❑ 2 A minor problem or
- ❑ 3 A serious problem

11) Now, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly agree and 5 is strongly disagree, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Probe: Is that strongly agree/disagree or just agree/disagree?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know
This is a friendly neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	98
I feel that I belong to this neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	98
My neighbourhood reflects the type of person I am	1	2	3	4	5	98

12) How much of a problem do you believe crime is in your neighbourhood? Read

- ❑ 1 Not a problem
- ❑ 2 A minor problem or
- ❑ 3 A serious problem

13) Now thinking about your own home, in your opinion, do you live in an energy efficient home?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No
- ❑ 98 Don't know

14) And do you believe you live in a water efficient home?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No
- ❑ 98 Don't know

15) Do you use composting facilities in your garden or nearby?

- ❑ 1 Yes
- ❑ 2 No

16) Do you do any of the following activities to encourage wildlife in your garden or outdoor private spaces such as patios? Read. Code many

- ❑ 1 Leave an area undisturbed for wildlife
- ❑ 2 Provide and maintain shrubs or trees rich in nectar, pollen, berries, nuts, seeds
- ❑ 3 Provide and maintain a pond
- ❑ 4 Provide food and water for wildlife
- ❑ 5 Use organic gardening methods
- ❑ 95 Not applicable – we have no outdoor spaces or garden **Do not read** ;E
- ❑ 97 No/none of the above **Do not read** ;E

17) How would you rate the condition of other homes and gardens in your neighbourhood? Read1

- ☐ 1 Very good
- ☐ 2 Fairly good
- ☐ 3 Neither good nor bad
- ☐ 4 Fairly bad or
- ☐ 5 Very bad
- ☐ 98 Don't know **Do not read**

18) How much of your food expenditure is spent in your local neighbourhood compared with shops further a field? Read if necessary:

- ☐ 1 0% -25% - Nothing to a quarte
- ☐ 2 26% -50% - Over a quarter to a half
- ☐ 3 51% -75% - Over a half to three quarters
- ☐ 4 76% -100% - Over three quarters to all
- ☐ 98 Don't know **Do not read**

19) Overall, how adequate do you believe the following facilities and services are in your neighbourhood? Do you believe [insert facility/service] are: Read

	Unavailable and sorely needed	Available but inadequate	Just adequate	Good	Very good	Unavailable but not needed **Do not read**	Don't ow **Do not read**
a. Local doctors	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Library Services	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Early Child Care Centres	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Shops	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Parks	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Playgrounds	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Sports fields	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Community Centres	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Social Services	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Churches	1	2	3	4	5	97	98
Police Presence	1	2	3	4	5	97	98

Demographics

20) Now, to help us analyse our data, I would like to ask some questions about you. Can you please tell me, what your annual personal income is? Is it: Read

- ☐ 1 Up to $15,000
- ☐ 2 Between $15,001 and $20,000
- ☐ 3 Between $20,001 and $30,000
- ☐ 4 Between $30,001 and $40,000
- ☐ 5 Between $40,001 and $50,000
- ☐ 6 Between $50,001 and $70,000 or
- ☐ 7 $70,001 or more
- ☐ 99 Refused **Do not read**

i)

21) And can you please tell me what your household's annual total income is? Is it: Read

- ☐ 1 Up to $15,000
- ☐ 2 Between $15,001 and $20,000
- ☐ 3 Between $20,001 and $30,000
- ☐ 4 Between $30,001 and $40,000
- ☐ 5 Between $40,001 and $50,000
- ☐ 6 Between $50,001 and $70,000 or
- ☐ 7 $70,001 or more
- ☐ 98 Don't know **Do not read**
- ☐ 99 Refused **Do not read**

i)

22) Is your home…? Read

- ☐ 1 Owned mortgage free (by yourself, or someone you live with)
- ☐ 2 Owned, but with a mortgage
- ☐ 3 Rented through a private landlord
- ☐ 4 Rented through Housing New Zealand Corporation
- ☐ 96 Other Specify **Do not read**
- ☐ 98 Don't know **Do not read**

23) How many people live in your household in each of the following age groups? Read

- ☐ 1 People 5 years or younger Specify
- ☐ 2 People 6 years to 16 years Specify
- ☐ 3 People 17 years to 64 years Specify
- ☐ 4 People 65 years or more Specify

24) And finally, does anyone living in your household need assistance with every day tasks because of a disability?

- ☐ 1 Yes
- ☐ 2 No
- ☐ 98 Don't know

Closing Questions

25) Thank you for that. Do you have any other comments you'd like to make about the subject of this interview?

- ☐ 1 Comments Specify
- ☐ 2 No

26) May I please confirm your name in case my supervisor needs to check on the quality of this interview? Record first and last name

27) And can I just confirm that you are the *male/female* in the household who is 15 *years or over*, and has the *next birthday*? Code "Yes" if all three elements are confirmed. If answer to any element is "No", code No.

- ☐ 1 Yes
- ☐ 2 No
- ☐ 98 Don't Know**Do not read**
- ☐ 99 Refused**Do not read**

Those are all the questions I have. Thank you very much for your help. My name is Q0IV from Research New Zealand. If you have enquiries about this survey, please ring the Project Manager, Bronwen Hansen on our toll-free number: 0800 500 168. (Wellington respondents 499-3088)

Q99VER interviewer comment

Interviewer – are there any additional comments/issues that need to be noted?

Q99DEC Interviewer declaration

"I certify that this is a true and accurate record of the interview conducted by me in full accordance with the Market Research Code of Practice."

1. Yes Skip to end
2. No

Q99NO interviewer reason

Why have you entered 'No' to the Interviewer Declaration?