

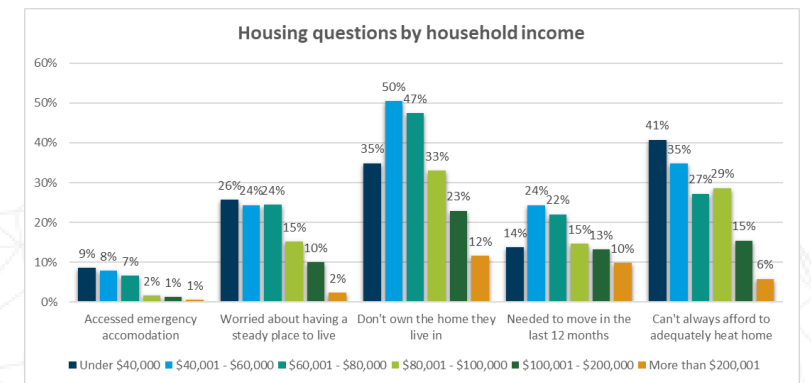
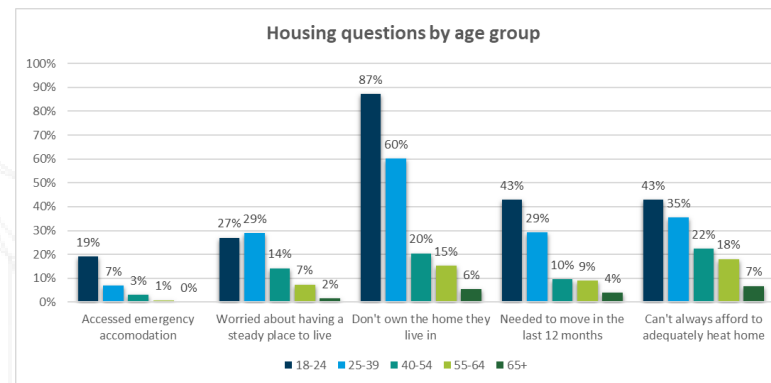
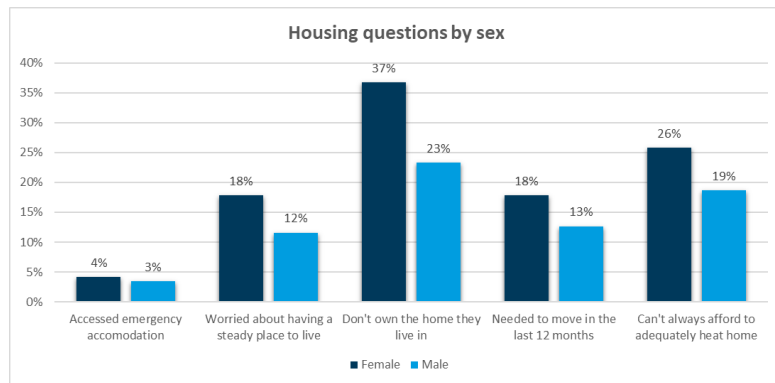
# QoL SURVEY – HOUSING RESULTS BY DEMOGRAPHIC

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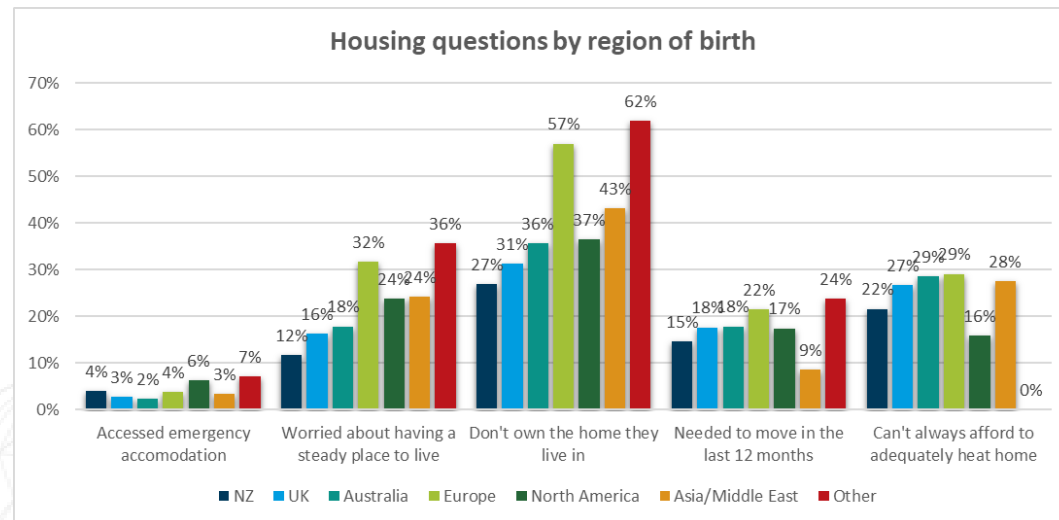
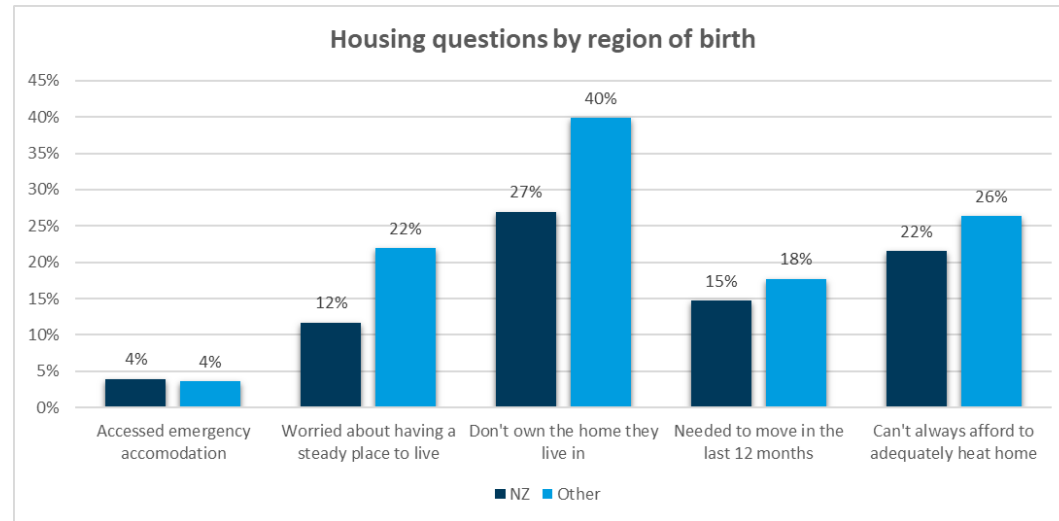
- Housing was a particular focus area of the 2022 Quality of Life survey. Questions asked included;
  - In the last 12 months have you accessed emergency accommodation or experienced insecure accommodation?
  - How would you best describe your current living situation?
  - Do you own or rent the home you currently live in?
  - Have you needed to move house within the district in the last 12 months?
  - Can you afford to adequately heat your home?
- Younger, female, and those born overseas are the residents more likely to encounter housing stress.
- Those experiencing housing stress are more likely to have worse ratings of mental health and overall quality of life.

# HOUSING RESULTS BY SEX, AGE, HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- Females appear to have greater levels of housing stress than males. In particular 37% of female respondents don't own the home they live in compared to 23% of males. Significant differences also appear in being able to always afford to heat their home, worrying about having a steady place to live, and having needed to move in the last 12 months.
- Younger residents generally have more concerns with their housing situation, particularly those aged 18-39. These respondents are much more likely to not own their own home, have needed to move in the last 12 months, and have accessed emergency accommodation.
- Unsurprisingly, those in lower income bands are more likely to have negative responses. In some questions the lowest income band appear to have more positive results than those earning more, a possible reason for which could be retirees falling into this category.

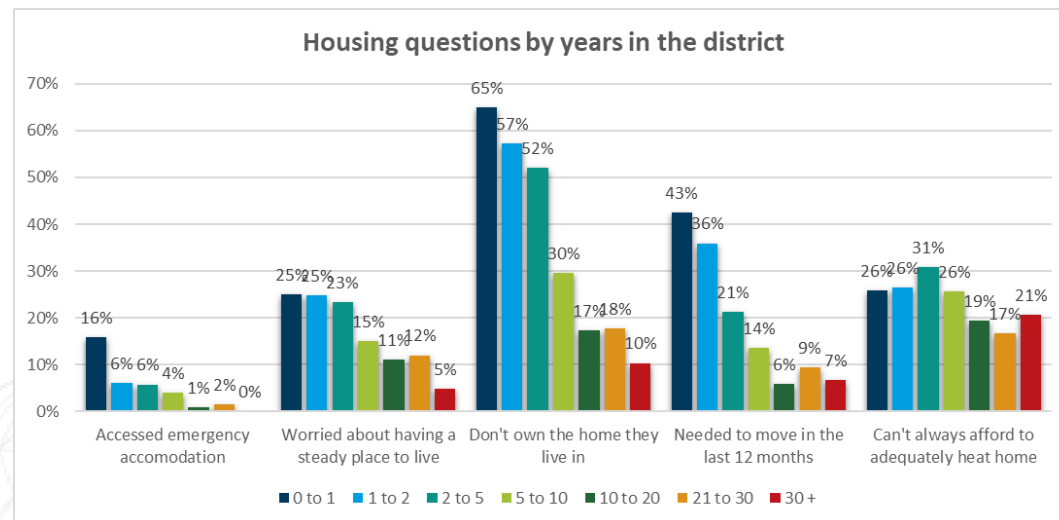
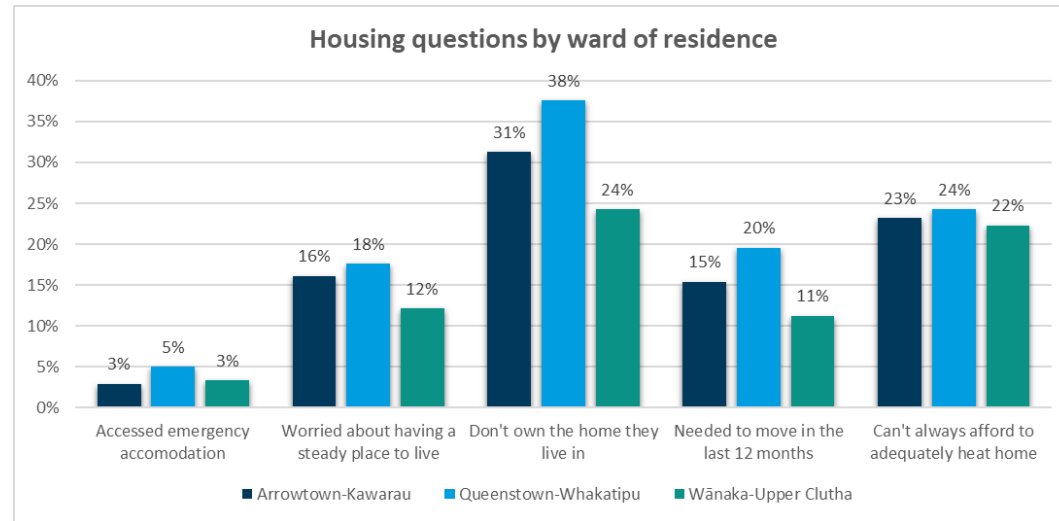


# HOUSING RESULTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH



- Respondents that were born overseas experienced greater housing stress than those born in New Zealand.
- This was particularly the case regarding not owning the property they live in (40% vs 27%), and worrying about having a steady place to live (22% vs 12%).
- Those born Europe and Other (predominantly Latin America) regions were the respondents that reported the greatest proportion of negative responses to these questions.

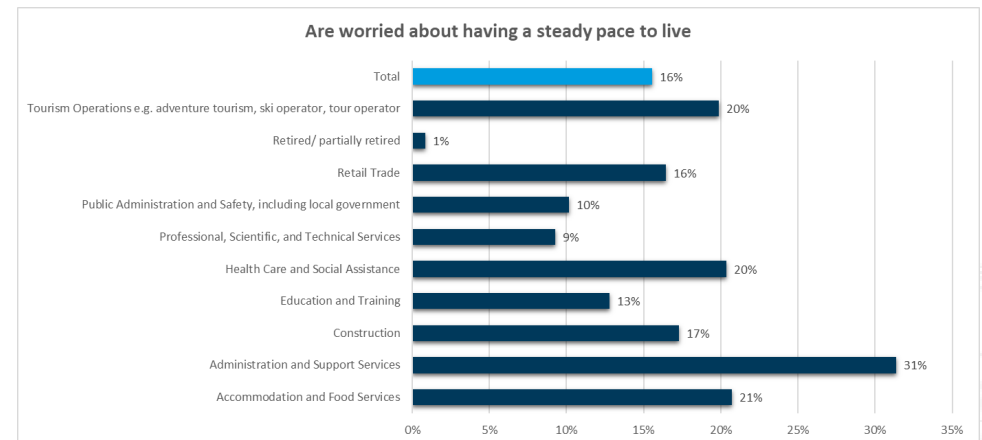
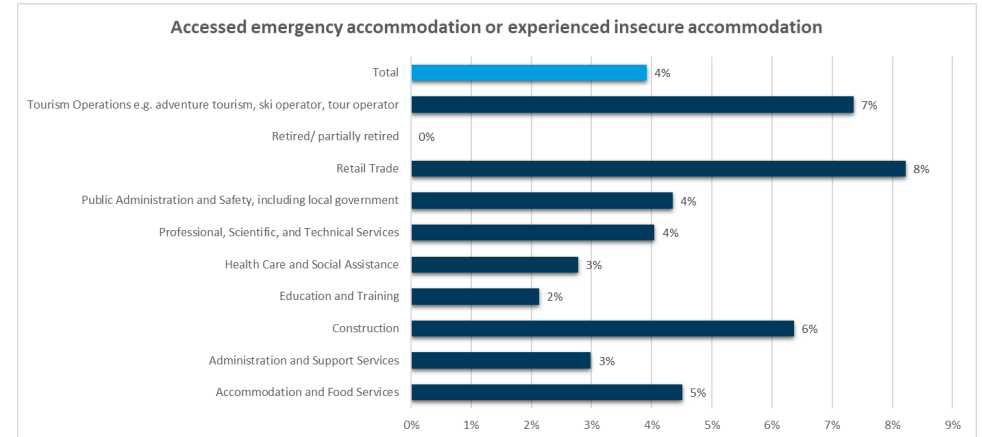
# HOUSING RESULTS BY LOCATION AND TIME IN THE DISTRICT



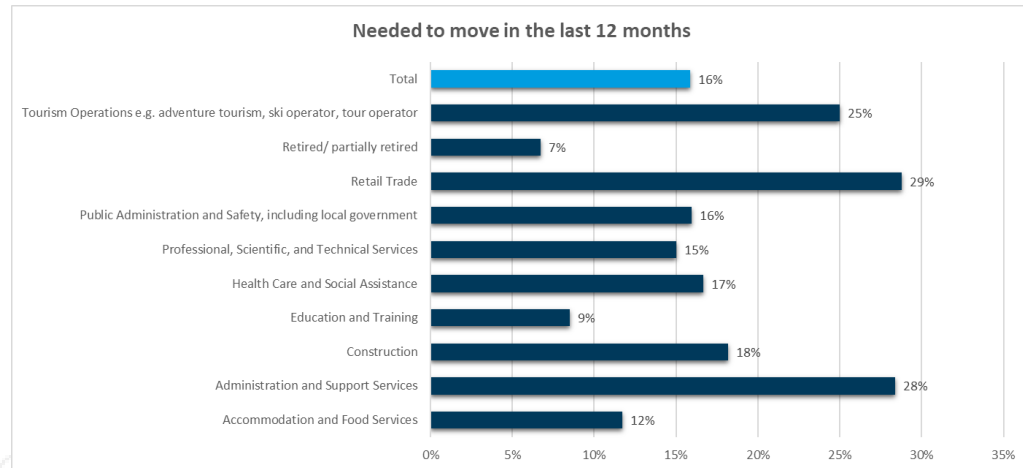
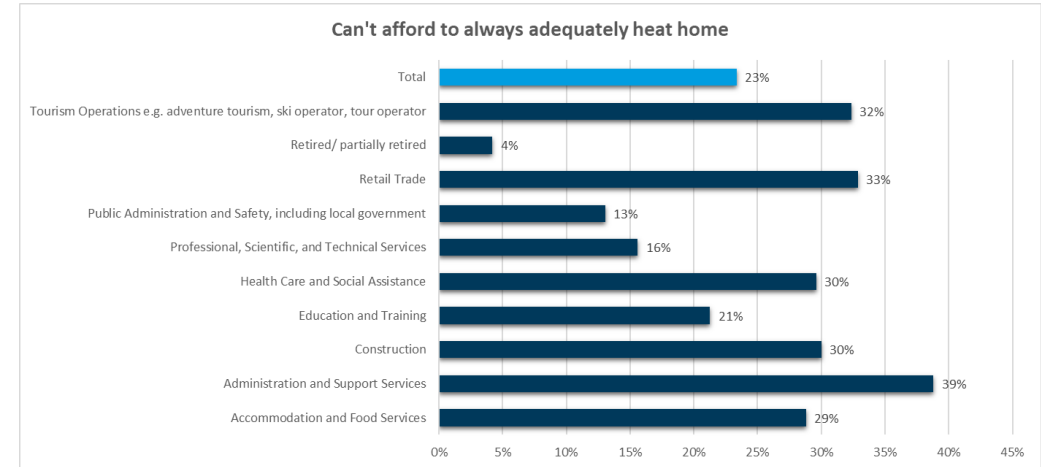
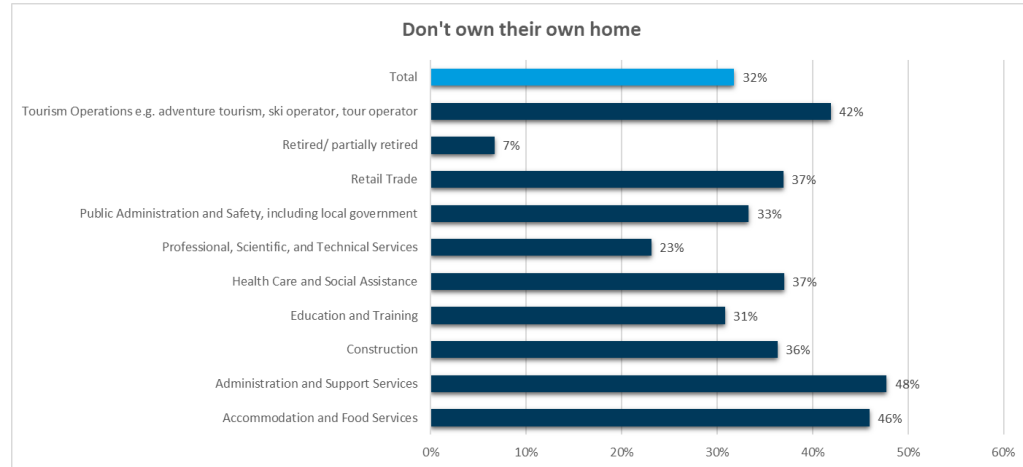
- Respondents that currently live in the Queenstown-Whakatipu ward generally have higher levels of housing stress, particularly when compared to the Upper Clutha area. This correlates with the second graph in that a greater proportion of these residents are newer arrivals to the district.
- Newer arrivals are more likely to have accessed emergency accommodation, not own their home, and have needed to move in the last 12 months.

# HOUSING RESULTS BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY

- Results for each question by occupation category are displayed on the next two pages. Only the top 10 occupation categories are listed.
- Those that are employed in Tourism Operations, Retail, and Administration and Support Services are more likely to answer negatively to each question.
- On the flipside, retiree's and those in Professional and Scientific Services were more likely to respond positively about their housing situation.

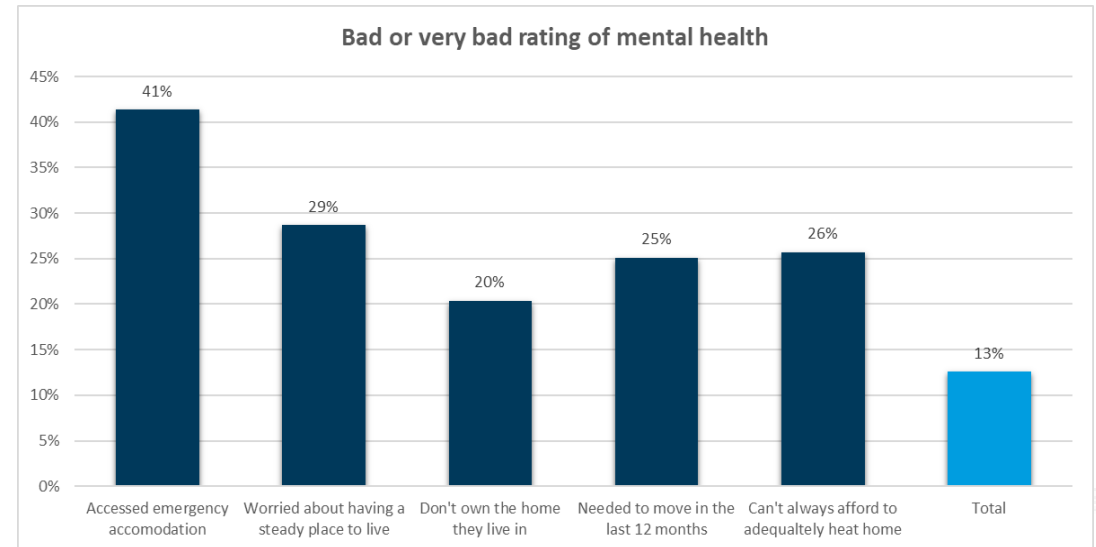


# HOUSING RESULTS BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY



# HOUSING AND MENTAL HEALTH

- This graph shows the percentage of those that answered negatively to each housing question who had bad or very bad ratings of mental health, compared to the total population with bad or very bad ratings of mental health (13%).
- In each question, housing issues were associated with increased negative ratings of mental health.
- In particular, 41% of those who had accessed emergency accommodation rated their mental health as bad or very bad compared to 13% of all responses.
- Furthermore, 29% of those worried about having a steady place to live, 26% unable to always afford to heat their home, and 25% of those who needed to move had bad or very bad ratings of mental health.



# HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- This graph shows the percentage of those that answered negatively to each housing question who had a poor or extremely poor rating of quality of life, compared to the total population with poor or extremely poor rating of quality of life (5%).
- In each question, housing issues were associated with worse ratings of quality of life.
- In particular, 22% of those who had accessed emergency accommodation rated their quality of life as poor or extremely poor compared to 5% of all responses.
- Furthermore, 18% of those worried about having a steady place to live, and 14% of those who needed to move had poor or extremely poor ratings of quality of life.

