New and Updated CV-19 Related Surveys in New Zealand, Early-July 2020: Research Note 9

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1 Introduction

This research note compiles existing surveys (and similar data analysis) that deal with:

- Individual views, attitudes and behaviours around the virus itself, and
- Views, attitudes and behaviours about wider aspects such as the effects on families, the economy, and the state.

To prevent it becoming unwieldy, much of the material included in Research Notes 1-8 has not been retained in this iteration. Former Research Notes can be found here: https://thepolicyobservatory.aut.ac.nz/publications/covid-19-survey-research-notes.
A compilation of all the survey material from these Research Notes will be done later in 2020.

Several market research firms and research sponsors are in (or have been in) the field. This is a very public-spirited movement. Some report that response-rates were higher when people were at home during lockdown. The author welcomes information about research not included in this Research Note.

This research note endeavours to pull together current programmes to see how they interrelate and indicate future information needs.

Several of these studies have (or intend to have) an over-time element, in particularly comparing the Stage 4 v Stage 1 Levels of response. This means regular updating of this research note is needed. A few surveys enable breakdown of their data by social background characteristics. Many operations are being offered as a public service.

This is also an interesting study into the pattern of survey reactions to disasters and similar events: reporting via the media does not always provide all relevant details.

Research is compiled at:
MBIE (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment) CV19 database
https://www.mbie.govt.nz/science-and-technology/science-and-innovation/research-and-data/nzris/covid-19-research-database/

Statistics New Zealand has established a collaborative working space on Micro Soft Teams to share this kind of information. Security settings mean that only those at government agencies can access the platform at the moment. They are proposing to shift the catalogue to the platform and have a two-tier system where:

- Survey managers/point people can access the catalogue and make updates
- Those wanting to receive updates will continue to get a weekly update sent by email from Statistics New Zealand.

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See Research Note 8, p.4.

3.318 Facebook (COVID) Symptom Survey
https://jpsm.umd.edu/research/facebook-%28covid%29-symptom-survey

University of Maryland researchers are teaming up with Facebook to provide the survey methodology muscle needed to obtain a much-needed global view of the worldwide COVID-19 crisis—where it's growing, where it's abating and where the next hot spot could develop. The questionnaire asks about any coronavirus symptoms respondents are experiencing, testing availability and results and contacts with the infected. It has sections on mental health, economic conditions and demographics of respondents as well. The partnership with Facebook allows us to reach a population that is complicated to reach through random sampling, and allows us to survey the global population in over 28 different languages.

Facebook founder and CEO Mark Zuckerberg said Monday in a Washington Post op-ed that social networks are uniquely able to provide actionable data on the coronavirus to health officials and policymakers worldwide. "This is work that social networks are well-situated to do," Zuckerberg wrote. "By distributing surveys to large numbers of people whose identities we know, we can quickly generate enough signal to correct for biases and ensure sampling is done properly."

On the Maryland campus, JPSM is partnering with other researchers, including School of Public Health experts in epidemiology and health policy who are modeling projected scenarios for state and local leaders to help inform decisions about mitigation strategies and a timeline for reopening. Another collaboration, aimed at data visualization and establishing a computing framework for data aggregation, is with the Center for Geospatial Information Science. What parts of the globe are dealing primarily with COVID-like illnesses, and which are primarily experiencing influenza-like symptoms.

3.319 COVID-19 Patient Experience Survey Health Quality & Safety Commission (19 June 2020)
https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-06/covid-19_patient_experience_survey_-_information_for_patients.pdf

The Commission works with clinicians, providers and consumers to improve health and disability support services. Ipsos has been commissioned by the Commission to conduct a survey to explore patient experience of care during COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all of us and has changed the way health care in New Zealand is delivered.

The survey will be open from 22 June – 12 July 2020. A selection of patients enrolled with and who had a consultation with their general practice during the survey sample period (27 April–10 May 2020) may be invited to participate. A selection of patients who did not have a consultation with their general practice during this time will also be invited for comparison. Children under 15 years will not be surveyed.

4 Surveys

4.1 Ministry of Health: the COVID-Health and Wellbeing Survey

About 300 people (aged 15 years+) interviewed each day who previously took part in the New Zealand Health Survey, and at the time agreed they could be contacted in future for further research. A 10-15 minute phone interview with trained interviewers from CBG Health Research Limited, beginning on 30 March. The data is now weighted.

T1: 30th March-5th April, N= 1,580; response rate of 75%;
T2: 6th-12th April, N=1945;
T3: 13th-19th April, N=2087;
T4: 20th-26th April, N=2361;
T5: 27th April-3rd May, N=1625;
T6: 3-10th May, N=2243;
T7: 11-17th May, N=2184;
T8: 18-24th May, N=2102;
T9: 25-31st May, N= 2111
T10: 1st-7th June, N= 1920
T11: 8-14th June, N= 1720
T12: 15-21st June, N=1785.

Key findings from the 11th week of surveying (8-14 June 2020) include:

- Most respondents find the current Alert Level rules clear (97%) and easy to follow (99%)
- Most (89%) still see themselves as in good health
- 82% are satisfied with life these days
- 6% of respondents experienced anxiety or depression symptoms in the past week
- 18% felt lonely or isolated to some extent in the past week, compared with 34% in the first week of surveying
- 6% have struggled to pay basic living costs, such as for food or accommodation, in the past week
- Some initial worries are gradually decreasing over time. For example, 14% are worried about the risk of getting COVID-19 compared with 39% in the first week of surveying.

COVID-19 Health and Wellbeing weekly report, week 11 - results as of 14 June 2020 (Word, 360 KB)

Besides weekly reporting of results, there is to be investigation into differences between groups such as ethnic groups, age groups, gender, neighbourhood deprivation, etc., together with the results from more questions from the survey, for example new questions on child wellbeing. The webpage for the survey is here:
A symptom similar to covid-19 includes a cough, a high temperature (at least 38 deg C), shortness of breath, sore throat, sneezing, runny nose, or temporary loss of taste or smell. However, having these symptoms does not necessarily mean the respondent has covid-19. The symptoms are similar to other illnesses, such as cold and flu.
https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/national-collections-and-surveys/surveys/covid-19-health-and-wellbeing-survey

T1 results can be found in Research Notes 2-8. They are not included here for space reasons.

	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13
How clear to you are the rules around where you can go and what you can do during the current COVID-19 Alert Level												
Very/ clear	98	99	99	97	97	96	96	97	97	97	97	97
How easy are you finding it to follow the rules at the current COVID-19 Alert Level?												
Very/ easy	98	98	97	97	98	97	98	97	97	99	99	99
Have you lost your main source of income as result of COVID-19? For example, by being made redundant, or having to close your business												
Yes	11	10	7	7	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4
Applied for Government Wage Support, Yes	36	34	35	34	35	33	37	34	35	36	35	35
Households getting along 'badly', 'very badly'	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Able to support wellbeing of children, 'not well', 'not well at all'	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	0
In general, would you say your health right now is... [86]	92	91	91	90	90	90	90	91	89	89	83	88
Experienced CV19 symptom	-	-	15	12	10	11	12	9	11	11	14	17
Meeting sleep duration recommendations	71	71	69	69	72	70	70	72	72	68	70	70
Satisfied/Satisfied with Life			70	73	75	75	78	77	76	82	81	83
Depressive, anxious	12	11	11	11	10	8	9	9	10	6	9	8
Lonely/isolated (a little of the time)	34	38	35	35	32	31	24	21	19	18	19	18
Overall level of well-being during lockdown												
Better			23	22	23	26	28	30	25	26	24	25
Same			54	59	57	57	59	60	63	67	70	67
Worse			23	19	20	17	13	10	11	7	6	8
Feel Calm/relaxed (strong, somewhat)	83	81	79	80	82	83	86	86	85	88	86	86
I am nervous when think about current circumstances	34	32	30	29	26	22	21	22	21	16	20	24
I'm worried about the health of my family members	59	61	54	50	48	49	45	39	39	33	39	45
I'm worried about the risk of getting cv-19	32	29	30	25	24	25	23	16	15	14	18	22
Information from main media source made then slightly/very worried	60	59	48	44	36	37	32	28	26	28	40	49
Have struggled to pay for basic living costs in the past week: Strongly Agree	6	5	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	5
I feel stressed about leaving home	58	59	54	54								7

T1: How often have you been bothered by…	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Little interest or pleasure in doing things?	83	9	4	4
Feeling down, depressed or hopeless?	84	11	3	2
Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge?	67	23	6	4
Not being able to stop or control worrying?	82	11	4	3
Depressive, Anxious	-	14	11	11

4.2 Health Promotion Agency The impact of lockdown on health risk behaviours: Results from a survey of alcohol, tobacco and gambling use during the COVID-19 Level 4 lockdown. https://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications/the-impact-of-lockdown-on-health-risk-behaviours. Report published 17 April. Data collected 7-13 April.
See Research Note 5, pp. 16-19.

4.2b Ministry of Justice Sector (Pulse) Survey
Where available and appropriate, data collected by the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) between October 2018 and September 2019 are presented alongside the survey results. These data are intended to provide a reference to similar topics and questions before the introduction of Alert Level 4. Looking at the pattern of difference can be informative. However, unless otherwise suggested, readers are advised to avoid direct comparison of these survey results with the NZCVS. A key difference is that the NZCVS data is based on 12 months experience rather than on one week and there are differences in the way questions are asked and the research methods used. 15yrs +; cati phone interviews.
https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/Pulse-survey-report-3-20200505.pdf

		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9
	Earlier Data	12-20 Apr	21-27 Apr	28 Apr –4May	5 -11 May	12-18 May	19-25 May	28 May	2-8 June	-15 June
N=		357	273	239	327	273	315	352	219	287
Social Connection										
Communicated with family/whanau/friends outside of household (easy)		98	98	97	96	98	97	92	94	97
Communicated with family/whanau/friends outside of household on at least 4 days	83	82	82	80	82	83	81			
Means-										
Phone/video call		94	92	89	90	94	88			
Text/instant messaging		69	64	62	64	69	71			
Social media		51	43	47	46	55	47			
Email		29	22	21	19	19	17			
Home visit		22	15	12	19	14	26			

In public area		15	11	19	14	22	33			
Other		4	7	5	8	11	18			
Communication V/easy		90	91	94		96	95			
Did not feel lonely	69	66	71	68	86	88	92	91	90	94
[Lonely]	86	84	88	85	86	88	92			
[Some of the time]		11	8	9	9	7	6	5	7	5
Feel lonely a little of the time	17	18	17	18						
Feel lonely most of time		4	4	2	4	5	2	4	3	1
Safety										
Feel v unsafe at home		1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	0	2	1	2
Feel v unsafe at home, alone @ night	5							4	3	
V/Unsafe walking in neighbourhood		1.7	2.2	0.8	1.5	3	1	2	2	1
V/Unsafe walking in neighbourhood alone @ night	20							15	14	
V/Unsafe using public transport								0.9	2.3	2
V/Unsafe in central city									12	6
V/Unsafe travelling to essential services		2.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	2	2			
Notices problem in neighbourhood		28	27	29	27	27	29	32	29	30
..dangerous driving	38	14	13	11	15	13	15	15	17	16
..noisy neighbours	29	8	7	11	9	13	11	12	10	12
Perception of Safety										
Not worry about being a victim of crime		77	89	79	81	82	83	81	84	79
Worry a bit	33	13	7	12	11	11	10	15	11	14
Worry most/all of time	8	3	1	8	3	3	1	0	1	1
Have easy access to talk to someone if feel unsafe		91	95	90	94	92	94			
..hard		4	2	3	1	4	1			
Psychological distress…										
Nervous all/most time		18					*5*			
..high		3	2	3						
moderate		7	4	5	6	7	5			
low	88	89	93	*93*	*94*	*93*	*95*	*93*	*95*	*97*
Felt hopeless		10								
Felt restless, fidgety		27								
So depressed nothing could cheer up		6								
Felt everything an effort		17								
Felt worthless		7								

Experiencing Crime/reporting to police										
Reported to Police		0	4	14	17		13	29	18	0
Didn't experience crime										
Experienced nonviolent crime		0	0	0	3	3	5			
Experienced a CV19 related scam		6	5	2		5	3		4	
Understand/Sticking to CV19 Rules										
L4/3 rules v/clear to understand		96	99	88						
Rules v/unclear		1	1	6						
Easy to follow rules		92	97	91						
Not easy		2	1	9						
Perception of Justice System										
CJ response to CV19 good/excellent		78	79	69			74	76	77	76
Response poor		2				3	4	1	1	2
Financial Pressure										
Could afford unexpected expense of $500 without borrowing	78	82	84	83	81		80	81	87	86
..could not	20	16	14	16	17		17	17	12	13
Did not attempt to access any long-term investments		81	78	79	79	67	66	68	64	65
Experienced problems in accessing long-term investment		12	27	17	23	10	16	12	8	13
Concerns about participating in a jury service due to the COVID-19 situation								22	11	19

4.3 Ipsos, New Zealand (Via Research Association and on site
https://www.ipsos.com/en-nz
(https://www.researchassociation.org.nz/resources/)
See also Research Note 3, pp. 23-24 and Research Note 8, p.9.

4.4 Dynata (via Research Association)
See also https://www.dynata.com/dynata-global-trends-report-special-edition-series-covid-19
See Research Note 5, pp. 19-21.

4.5 Research New Zealand: https://www.researchnz.com/

Online surveys (n=1000) of a nationally representative sample of New Zealanders, 18 years of age and over were undertaken the samples have been weighted by gender and age to ensure the results are representative of the population 18 years and over.

Online weekly surveys of a nationally representative sample of New Zealanders, 18 years of age and over (n=1000):

- T1: Thursday 19 and Sunday 22 March
- T2: 26-29 March
- T3: 2-5th April
- T4: 9-12th April
- T5: 23rd-26t^{h} April
- T6: 30th April-3 May
- T7: 7-10th May
- T8: 14-17th May
- T9: 22-25th May
- T10: 29-31st May
- T11: 4-8th June
- T12: 11-15th June.

Concerns (% Agreeing):	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5	Time 6
How you would manage if you/someone in your household had to self-isolate for 14 days	63%					
There is a sufficient supply of PPE for front-line staff				78%		
There is a sufficient supply of medical testing equipment				71%		
Businesses being able to get Government CV-19 services (e.g. wage subsidies)		70%				
People being able to get Government CV-19 services (e.g. pension, benefits)		66%	72%			
NZers are acting on Government information and limiting their contact with others (agree)		87%	79%	87%		59+5
Wearing of face masks in public should be mandatory				48%		

Concerns (% Agreeing):	T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6	T7	T 8	T9	T10	T11	T12
The chances of you/someone close to you becoming seriously ill from the virus	86%	92%		89%	81%	84%	83%	80%	76%	71%	67%	64%
The chances of you getting the virus	80%	92%	90%									
Not being able to pay your mortgage/rent	64%	57%	64%	60%	55/ 56%		56%	61%	49/53%	58/53%	51/49%	48/50%
Looking forward to…												
..get together with family/ friends							57%		55			
..eating out at restaurant							30%					
..having more freedom							35%					
.. getting a haircut							33%					
..taking a trip to another part of the country							25%					
..Visiting shops							23%					
..Getting back to work/study							13%					
..Going to gym							11%					
..Sending kids back to school/ECE							9%					
How you would manage if you/someone in your household had to self-isolate for 14 days	63%											
That your household might run short of food/other grocery items	62%	52%	35%	29%	39%		38%	39%	32%	34%	34%	32%
Losing your job	9%	57%	67%	67%	62%	65%	61%	67%	60%	63%	66%	63%
Concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on their children		86%		71%	76%			75%	76%	71%		67%
The lack of physical contact with elderly relatives outside bubble						74%	72%					
The lack of physical contact with relatives in other regions						76%	73%					
Concerned the situation has impacted young people's future prospects						43%						
It had been particularly hard on teens and young adults						56%						
Businesses being able to get Government CV-19 services (e.g. wage subsidies)		70%										
People being able to get Government CV-19 services (e.g. pension, benefits)		66%	72%									
The ability of the economy to recover				92%	92%	92%	90%	92%	89%	91%	90%	88%

Confident that we will move from Alert Level 2 to Alert Level 1 restrictions							61%				
Comfortable providing businesses with personal details for contact tracing purposes							79%				

	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	
NZers are acting on Government information and limiting their contact with others (agree)	87%	79%	74%				
The lockdown should be extended for another 2 weeks at least		60%					
The Police should get tougher with people who ignore the movement restrictions		85%					
A 10pm curfew should be introduced to control unnecessary movement		72%					
The situation is having a detrimental impact on students doing NCEA or tertiary studies			57%				
The General Election should be delayed because of the Covid situation			41%				
Went physically shopping for non-essentials				42			
NZers observing social distancing – all time				5	7	5	
NZers observing social distancing – most time				59	52	50	
NZers observing social distancing – occasionally				27	32	31	
NZers observing social distancing – not at all				8	9	13	
had started keeping a log or using an app for tracing purposes				18			
NZers are contact tracing – all time					20	16	
NZers are contact tracing – most time					30	30	
NZers are contact tracing – occasionally					20	24	
NZers are contact tracing – not at all					30	29	
Support NZ-made				75			
Buying more from local businesses				59			
Buying more from NZ (cf. o/s) businesses				42			
Are doing more to support hospitality industry				25			
Are doing more to support the NZ tourism industry				21			

T4: How Keeping Occupied:

Regular contact with friends/family though online/mobile phone/chat groups	74%
Watched old movies	58%
Shared recipes	28%
Had virtual drinks with friends & family	20%
Started vegie garden	7%
Made online dance/song/skit with people in bubble	7%
Attended a virtual concert/play/performance	7%

T5: After Alert Level 3

	T5	T6	T7
Will return to work	44%	42%	71%
Reasons why not return to work…			
Org. doesn't meet criteria to reopen	58%		
Concerns with feeling safe at work	16%		
Concerns with catching CV19 and bringing back to bubble	14%		
Concerns with staying at home to care for children/because children may not be safe at pre/school	7%		
Concerns with traveling on public transport	5%		
They are /can work successfully from home	15%		
Will buy takeaways	47%		
Did buy takeaways		37%	
Would extend bubble	36%		
Did extend bubble		37%	
Will send children back to preschool/school	12%		65%
Did send children back to preschool/school		7%	

Expectations re Opening of Borders:

	T11 Australia	T11 Pacific	T11 Rest of World	T12 Australia	T12 Pacific	T12 Rest of World
Next month (Jul 2020)	21	25	3	18	31	5
3 months (Sept 2020)	37	32	6	37	31	9
6 months (Dec 2020)	24	21	21	230	18	10
9 months	5	6	15	7	6	
12 months	6	7	22			22
18 months	3	2	14			19
24 months	2	2	8			14
After 2 years	4	3	10			21

4.6 Stickybeak (For *The Spinoff*)

See Research Note 7, pp. 13-15.

5th Round June 8 Exclusive new poll: Public support for Covid response remains sky high https://thespinoff.co.nz/politics/16-06-2020/exclusive-new-poll-public-support-for-covid-response-remains-sky-high/ A total of n=575 sample was achieved of adults in New Zealand.

6th Round June 19th https://thespinoff.co.nz/politics/23-06-2020/exclusive-poll-reveals-public-impact-of-failures-in-nz-covid-quarantine-system/

The sixth in a series of demographically weighted polls by Stickybeak for *The Spinoff* conducted over recent months. Respondents were self-selecting participants, recruited via Facebook and Instagram. A total of n=700 sample of adults in New Zealand. Results in this report are weighted by age, gender and region to statistics from the 2018 Census. https://thespinoff.co.nz/politics/23-06-2020/exclusive-poll-reveals-public-impact-of-failures-in-nz-covid-quarantine-system

Government response	T5	T6
1 “excellent”	74%	53%
2	11	21
3	7	12
4		6
5 “terrible”	6	7

Concern about a possible second wave of the virus	T5	T6
1 “very”	27%	50%
2	15	22
3	27	18
4	13	10
5 “not at all”	18	14

The performance of the quarantine and isolation system for new arrivals	T5	T6
1 “very confident”		19
2		18
3		24
4		14
5 “not at all”		25

Should there be a senior resignation following the big revelation of last week?

Yes	45%	No	40%	noncommittal	15%

Should New Zealand prioritise a border opening with Australia or the Pacific Islands or whether we “should not be thinking of bubbles at all” at this time, some 47% went for the latter. Enthusiasm for an

Australian bubble	29%	
Pacific bubble	24%	
Should not be thinking of bubbles at all	47%	
Confidence in the contact tracing system working effectively	T5	T6
1 “very”	30	20
2	25	23
3	24	27
4	9	15
5 Not at all	12	16
Expectations of a negative personal financial impact	T5	T6
1 “A lot	25	31
2	16	16
3	24	20
4	11	10
5 Not at all	25	23

Was the timing of the shift down to Level 1 about right?	
Too late	12%
Too early	7%
About right	81%
Support NZ’s Closed border policy	

Yes	83%
No	9%
Unsure	3%
Prospect of a "trans-Tasman bubble"	
They'd visit within the next year	59%
In next 3 months	
As soon as I could	10%
In next 6 months	11%
Can't say	13%
In next year	18%
No plans	41%

4.7 UMR: Covid-19 survey report
See Research Note 5, pp. 24-26.

4.8 Colmar Brunton survey of New Zealanders' support for government response
See Research Note 5, pp. 26-34 for earlier surveys.

New poll:
1 NEWS Colmar Brunton Poll 20 –24 June N = 1,007 eligible voters, including N=404 polled via landline phone and N=603 polled via mobile phone.

"Do you think the New Zealand Government has responded appropriately to the Coronavirus outbreak?" Total eligible New Zealand voters:

	8-12 February	20 May	24 Jun
Yes	62%	92%	83%
No	25%	7%	14%
Don't know / Not sure what Coronavirus is	12%	2%	3%

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (83%) to think the Government has responded appropriately to the Coronavirus outbreak include:
- Labour party supporters (97%)
- Wellingtonians (92%).

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (14%) to think the Government has not responded appropriately to the Coronavirus outbreak include:
- National party supporters (29%)
- Those aged 70+ (19%).

4.9 Stuff Facebook poll
See Research Note 3, pp. 31.

4.10 Opinion Compare survey March and early April
Opinion Compare surveys of New Zealanders, as reported in the *New Zealand Herald*.
https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12322059
See Research Note 3, p. 32.

4.11 Utting Research/Stuff
See Research Note 3, pp. 32-33.

4.12 Forward Wellbeing Survey
https://www.researchassociation.org.nz/resources/Documents/FORWARD%20NZ%20Wellbeing%20Tracking%20Report-%20Week%201%20and%202%2010-4-20.pdf
See Research Note 7, pp. 15-18.

4.13 Kudos Organisational Dynamics Ltd: Life after Lockdown
See Research Note 5, pp. 37-39.

4.14 Te Pūtahitangi te Waipounamu survey of South Island Māori
See Research Note 3, p.38.

4.15 Horizon
See Research Note 7, pp. 18-20 for previous surveys.

New survey:
Large majorities think Ardern best to manage pandemic, economy. 20 Jun 2020.
https://horizonpoll.co.nz/page/582/large-majorities-think-ardern-best-to-manage-pandemic-economy

Online Survey between June 10 and 14 N=1636

Best parliamentary party leader to manage …	Jacinda Ardern	Todd Muller	David Clark (then Health Minister)	Winston Peters	James Shaw/ Marama Davidson	None
the pandemic response	66%	14%	4	3	1% each	10%
the economic recovery	53%	24%	3	4	2% each	

<u>All</u> demographic groups **<u>except</u>** those with household income greater than $200,000 per year and those who gave their party vote to the Conservative Party in 2017 rate Ardern as best to manage the pandemic response. Those with household income of more than $200,000 per year and those who gave their party vote to the then Conservative Party in 2017 prefer Muller.

Among those who are registered and 100% likely to vote, the preference for Muller improves from 14% to 18%; the preference for Ardern drops marginally from 66% to 65%.

Males tend to rate Muller more highly than females. Those who say they are registered and 100% likely to vote, however, are 55% female (females constitute 51% of the adult population).

Ardern is seen as better to manage the economic recovery from the pandemic response than Muller. Females again rank Ardern more highly than males (17% of males think that "None of these" would be best to manage the economic recovery, versus 9% of females), but tend to rank Muller equally with males.

Those aged 65+ rank Muller more highly than Ardern on economic recovery. Those aged 65+ constitute 24% of those survey respondents who are both registered and 100% likely to vote, compared with the adult population ratio of 20%.

Those with household income of more than $200,000 per year (3% of those respondents who are registered and 100% likely to vote) and personal income of more than $100,000 per year (6% of those registered and 100% likely to vote) rank Muller ahead of Ardern; however, all other income groups rank Ardern ahead of Muller.

Farm Owners/managers (2% of those registered and 100% likely to vote) and Retirees/ Superannuitants (16% of those registered and 100% likely to vote) rank Muller ahead of Ardern. Business proprietors/self-employed rank them as equal. All other occupation groups rank Ardern ahead of Muller.

Muller comes closer to Ardern among respondents in couple-only households (34% of those registered and 100% likely to vote) but Ardern still out-points Muller among those respondents. Those who gave their party vote to the National Party in 2017 think Muller would be better than Ardern to manage the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic response, as do those who gave their party to vote to the then Conservative Party (however, among those who gave their party vote to the then Conservative Party, David Seymour is ranked as best to manage the economic recovery). Among all other 2017 voters, however, Ardern is ranked ahead of Muller.

Overall, 52% of those registered and 100% likely to vote rank Ardern as best to manage the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic response, while 29% rank Muller as best.

4.16 Sibley et al Short-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and a nationwide lockdown on institutional trust, attitudes to government, health and wellbeing. Pre-Publication Copy.
See Research Note 5, pp. 41-42.

4.17 Perceptive surveys
Perceptive CovID-19 insights tracker: Personal and business surveys. (Data in this Research Note reproduced with permission.)
https://www.perceptive.co.nz/covid-19-new-zealand-insights-tracker?_ga=2.27522868.961548850.1586205366-366033772.1585964207. Also via Research Association.

Sample of ~N=1000 New Zealanders over 18 years old; weighted to be nationally represented (Age, Gender, Location). 5-10 minute survey. Fieldwork timing:

- T1: 19-23rd March (Alert Level 2) N=1041;
- T2 26th March (Alert Level 4) N=966;
- T3: 31st March N=1000;
- T4: 7th April N=1010;
- T5: 14th April N=1026;
- T6: 21st April N=1069;
- T7: 29th April N=1014;
- T8: 5th May N=1030;
- T9: 13th May N=1049;
- T10: 20th May, N=1007;
- T11: 3rd June, N=1002;
- T12: 16th June, N=1019.

Q Thinking back over the last week, how often did you feel (Often + Very Often)

Feeling	*T1*	*T2*	*T3*	*T4*	*T5*	*T6*	*T7*	*T8*	*T9*	*T10*	*T11*	*T12*
Loving	54	54	53	52	53	51	51	54	52	56	52	55
Happy	50	51	44	49	49	53	52	50	50	53	49	54
Positive	49	49	47	48	48	37	49	51	50	55	48	55
Content	42	44	40	43	43	52	48	48	45	50	43	48
Stressed	37	36	33	30	26	46	26	28	26	24	30	28
Joyful	35	36	30	33	31	27	34	35	35	39	33	39
Scared	21	16	20	18	14	12	10	10	11	10	18	9
Sad	21	22	19	19	17	18	16	16	16	14	19	16
Negative	19	22	18	18	17	17	16	16	17	16	18	16
Angry	13	16	14	14	13	12	13	12	12	12	14	11

Concern…

…High concern	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12
With CV-19	44	52	53	48	43	35	35	34	30	29	23	25
Impact On…..												
Other NZers	81	81	76	75	73	70	71	69	71	69	62	63
Globally	86	88	85	87	84	85	85	84	83	83	81	85
International businesses	88	90	90	90	91	89	88	88	88	88	87	87
Local businesses	88	92	90	91	90	89	90	89	89	87	83	81
My children's education	25	22	22	20	21	22	20	22	20	20	18	18
My friends/families health	66	60	59	56	50	50	48	51	49	51	45	47
My friends/families mental health	47	62	56	54	52	50	50	53	52	49	44	47
My health	58	51	48	45	43	42	39	40	43	43	35	40
My mental health	38	50	46	43	43	41	41	43	45	42	40	41
My/your family's financial situation	66	63	62	58	43	55	50	53	52	51	50	50
The global economy	90	92	92	92	92	93	90	91	91	92	90	90
NZ economy	90	92	91	91	90	89	88	90	88	88	85	84
NZ healthcare system	85	58	82	78	72	66	67	69	67	64	59	62
Information from Government												
I receive a lot but necessary	66	75	75	77	79	79	76	79	75	76	75	72
I receive a lot of information & am overwhelmed	19	18	18	16	15	27	30	13	16	15	14	16
I feel I'm not getting enough information and want more	14	5	6	6	6	3	4	7	7	6	7	6

I am not getting any and prefer in this way	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		3	
Information from media												
I receive a lot of information but necessary	51	61	60	65	64	68	64	67	67	65	68	65
I feel I'm not getting enough information and want more	42	34	35	29	30	27	30	26	27	29	25	24
I am not getting any and prefer in this way	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	5
I receive a lot of information & am overwhelmed	2	1	1	1	2	2	2					
Is Government doing enough												
Yes doing as much as they can	55	76	67	66	74	79	75	75	75	76	75	73
Yes but should do more	31	18	24	27	19	15	18	18	17	16	16	19
No, not enough	13	3	7	5	3	3	5	4		5	3	5

How would you rate the following industries based on how they are responding to the COVID-19 crisis?

Positive	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12
Energy/Power	39	38	36	35	35	31	35	33	35	34	32	
Supermarket	81	72	77	78	78	77	76	77	76	73	72	
Healthcare	75	80	76	78	78	74	73	72	68	67	65	
Banking	54	47	48	45	45	44	42	41	38	38	38	
Broadband	49	51	48	46	46	44	45	42	41	41	39	
Retail	46	37	37	37	37	33	41	39	43	47	45	
Insurance	25	24	20	20	20	21	23	21	20	22	22	

Result of CV19 Pandemic										T10	T11	T12
I've had my hours reduced										50	52	49
Paid thru govt subsidy										25	21	25
I've been asked to take paid leave										5	3	4
I've had my salary reduced										5	3	4
I've been asked to take unpaid leave										11	8	10
NA												

4.18 AUT Survey Kiwis carry on calmly during COVID-19**.**
See Research Note 5, pp. 45.

4.19 Youthline COVID-19 Research
See Research Note 5, pp. 45-46.

4.20 Kantar Covid-19 Surveys
See Research Note 7, pp. 23-25.

4.21 Global attitudes to COVID19 pandemic and response
Australia Institute: International & Security Affairs Program (Bill Brownee)
https://www.tai.org.au/sites/default/files/April%202020%20-%20Global%20attitudes%20to%20COVID-19%20pandemic%20and%20response%20%5BWEB%5D.pdf
See Research Note 5, pp. 48-49.

4.22 TEU Survey May 5th. Latest Survey – 'Business as usual'? Or a time for solid consultation and planning? https://teu.ac.nz/news/latest-survey-business-as-usual-or-a-time-for-solid-consultation-and-planning
See Research Note 5, pp. 49.

4.23 People enjoy working from home 7th May
See Research Note 5, pp. 49.

4.24 Essential Workers' Bubbles: Crowding, Housing Affordability and Tenure
See Research Note 5, pp. 50.

4.25 Parents and School
See Research Note 5, pp. 50.

4.26 Teachers and School
See Research Note 5, pp. 50.

4.27 Radio New Zealand – Your Media Matters
See Research Note 5, pp. 50.

4.28 Blackbox Global Survey
See Research Note 7, p.25.

4.29 Newshub-Reid Research Poll: Overwhelming number of Kiwis back Government's lockdown decision
See Research Note 7, pp. 26-7.

4.30 Connecting with Customers during Uncertainty Tuesday 19th May, Track NZ
See Research Note 7, p.27.

4.31 The Spinoff level two poll: How employees feel about going back to work May 13
See Research Note 7, pp. 27-8.

4.32 Comment Why polls can't be trusted – and why we love them anyway. Rob Limb
See Research Note 7, p. 29.

4.33 Coronavirus: Aucklanders give thumbs up to council's Covid-19 response
See Research Note 7, p. 29.

4.34 Research First Kiwis' Travel Ambitions in a Covid-19 World
See Research Note 7, pp. 29-31.

4.35 CFF Financial Hardship Survey
See Research Note 7, pp. 31-24.

4.36 How has COVID-19 affected drinking in Aotearoa New Zealand? Shore, Massey University.
wwwshoreandwhariki.ac.nz
You can help us find out! We are researchers from Massey University, and our short survey is about where New Zealanders are getting alcohol and how they are drinking during COVID-19 restrictions. The results will support future discussions of alcohol regulation in New Zealand.

4.37 Covid 19 Prejudice against Asians in NZ lower than elsewhere, study finds. 24 June 2020.
https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12342486
Story by Lincoln Tan

Despite many reports of Chinese and Asian people in New Zealand experiencing racism and xenophobia because of Covid-19, the levels here are lower than other parts of the world, a new study has found. A Massey University study led by Professor Stephen Croucher examined the relationship between social media use, prejudice towards Asians and foreigners and beliefs about Covid-19 in 16 countries, including New Zealand. After analysing data from the USA, Spain and Italy, the researchers found the level of racism directed towards Asians in New Zealand is lower than elsewhere. Respondents here scored significantly higher on their level of contact with Asians when compared with those in the US, Italy and Spain. prejudice levels towards Asians in New Zealand during the Covid-19 pandemic has clearly been lower than in the other three nations. On a scale of one to five, New Zealanders scored 3.54 on symbolic and 3.32 on realistic threat, while the scores for the US, Italy and Spain ranged from 3.71 to 3.82 for symbolic threat and 3.67 to 3.79 for realistic threat. New Zealanders scored 2.48 for the level of contact with Asians, while United States respondents scored 1.93, Spaniards scored 2.31, and Italians scored 1.92.

"Symbolic threats are beliefs that a minority will change a dominant culture's way of life, while realistic threats relate to welfare, political and economic power, essentially to what extent a minority group challenges the resources of the dominant cultural group"

Survey respondents were also asked, "Who is to blame for the spread of Covid-19?" New Zealanders top three answers, in order, were "tourists", "not closing borders early enough" and "the Chinese".

4.38 Life in lockdown: The economic and social effect of lockdown during Alert Level 4 in New Zealand. Kate C. Prickett, Michael Fletcher, Simon Chapple, Nguyen Doan, and Conal Smith, VUW
https://www.wgtn.ac.nz/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1865512/WP-20-03-covid-19-life-in-lockdown.pdf

Results Summary for Phase 1.

Work and income during lockdown:

- The estimated unemployment rate doubled from 5.3% immediately prior to lockdown to 10.3% by the third week of lockdown.

● Seven percent of people previously employed lost their jobs three weeks into lockdown (generalised to a national level to approximately 180,000 people) and two percent of people gained work.
● Among those employed prior to lockdown, during lockdown one third were essential workers, one third were able to work from home, and 28% remained employed but unable to work.
● Workers in retail and transportation industries reported higher job losses and higher rates of remaining employed but unable to work.
● Workers from higher income households and with higher education were more likely to be able to work from home.
● New Zealand Europeans were least likely to experience job loss.
● Nearly half (44%) of respondents were living in a household where at least one adult had experienced job or income loss.
Work status, job and economic loss and personal wellbeing during lockdown:
● Compared to other workers, essential workers were more likely to report feelings of anger (20% vs. 16%) and stress (47% vs. 38%) during lockdown.
● Experiencing job and income loss was associated with lower wellbeing, in terms of feelings of anger (21% among those who lost their jobs and 19% among those who lost income vs. 14% with no economic loss), depression (30% and 26% vs. 16%), stress (35% and 35% vs. 24%), and loneliness (19% and 13% vs. 9%), compared to those who did not experience economic loss.
● Being in households where another adult experienced job or income loss was also associated with poorer wellbeing.
● The adverse impact of job and income loss on wellbeing was stronger among young people (18-24 years) and those in low-income households (less than $30,000pa).
Work status, job and income loss, and family functioning during lockdown:
● Overall, families were remarkably robust under lockdown. There was little perceived change in family functioning during lockdown.
● Focussing on those who lost jobs, men reported a moderate decline in couple supportiveness and women with partners who lost jobs reported large declines in couple supportiveness.
● Mothers of young children reported a small decline in their parental role satisfaction during lockdown, whereas mothers of teenagers experienced a moderate increase.
● There was little change in fathers' parental role satisfaction.
Work-family conflict and family wellbeing during lockdown:
● Over half (52%) of working mothers and nearly half (47%) of working fathers reported an increase in family demands.
● Increases in family demands were larger for mothers compared to fathers, generally, with the gender gap widest among parents of young children. Working mothers with children aged 0-4 years old experienced a large increase in family time demands (81% of a standard deviation increase)—double that of fathers of young children.
● Despite the increase in family demands for parents, there was no compensating decline in job demands—work time demands among those who continued working remained constant.
● Working mothers (49%) were somewhat more likely than working fathers (42%) to report that family demands and job demands were in conflict.
● Work-family conflict was associated with more negative emotions and less positive ones during the day, with the wellbeing gap stronger among mothers.

Greater work-family conflict was associated with an increase in partner conflict and a decrease in partner supportiveness, and declines in parental role satisfaction. These changes were stronger among mothers.

Taken together, this report highlights that close to half of all New Zealanders experienced an economic loss during Alert Level 4 lockdown. It confirms that the wellbeing losses among those who experienced job or income loss are also likely to have been substantial. Essential workers reported slightly more stress during this time. Those who remained employed but could not work—a sizeable proportion who were likely being supported by the government wage subsidy programme—reported better wellbeing than other workers during lockdown and much better wellbeing than those who lost their jobs, demonstrating the positive impact of job security despite being unable to work.

In terms of family functioning, families as a whole were considerably less stressed by fears that lockdown would strain relationships. Balancing work and family demands under lockdown, however, created time pressure and stress among working parents, in particular working mothers of young children.

Overall, these findings can inform policy responses in the labour market that are aimed at both economic and wellbeing recovery, and in the event of potential future lockdowns.

4.39 Coronavirus: Psychologists reveal New Zealand's political shift during lockdown

Report on a study in *The-Dominion-Post*, 09 Jun 2020
https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/health/coronavirus/121692752/coronavirus-psychologists-reveal-new-zealands-political-shift-during-lockdown

People largely did what they were told during the lockdown. A survey of 5000 has found people submitted to New Zealand's tough rules during the lockdown, even when they may have usually questioned authority.

The survey included an array of complex political questions measuring Right Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) - typified by submission to authority, traditional values, and support for a "tough government." Authoritarianism was typified by three dimensions: submission to authority, traditional values like "old-fashioned ways" being the best way to live, and aggression, for example: "we should smash all the negative elements that are causing trouble in our society." People widely agreed to concepts such as "leaders should be obeyed without question", and "young people should not defy authority." Police presence during the lockdown persisted with little complaint from the public.

The survey used the Identity Leadership Inventory (ILI) to judge responses. The ILI allows us to assess whether people view Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern as being of one 'us', doing things for 'us', crafting a sense of 'us', and whether she brings 'us' together. People responded very positively to all ILI items, demonstrating a view that Ardern was displaying all the traits that make a great leader.

4.40 Social 'bubbles' provide important care and support needs: Lessons from New Zealand

Covid and Bubbles. Read Here: http://www.lse.ac.uk/News/Latest-news-from-LSE/2020/e-May-20/Social-'bubbles'-provide-important-care-and-support-needs-Lessons-from-New-Zealand

Bursting the Bubble Fallacy and Covid-19: Read Here:
https://thespinoff.co.nz/society/29-04-2020/bursting-the-bubble-fallacy-lockdown-and-the-problematic-concept-of-home/

Allowing exclusive social networks of people (bubbles) to meet during the coronavirus crisis can provide important support to isolated people or those with emotional or care needs, a new paper has found. The new report studies the use of bubbles in New Zealand, where they were introduced as part of lockdown measures in response to COVID-19. The bubbles began as small and exclusive - typically centred on a single household – and were allowed to expand and merge as transmission slowed. New Zealand was one of the first countries to allow citizens to socialise in multi-household bubbles on a mass scale. Since April 2020, the researchers have been conducting mixed-method research on the experiences of life under lockdown in New Zealand and the UK. The report draws on the findings of two public surveys distributed to New Zealanders via social media, an online research panel and seven in-depth ethnographic interviews.

The researchers found bubbles are effective at providing support to those with complex childcare needs. They are also helpful in protecting some citizens from the mental health problems and emotional suffering that isolation can provoke, by allowing individuals living alone to 'buddy' up, first with another single-person household then later with another bigger bubble.

The study found bubbles are an important way of recognising that many people do not live in a typical 'nuclear household' and are living alone, as single parents or with flatmates. Compliance with bubble regulations was found to be high. However, the researchers found more clarity from the government on what was or was not permitted would have been helpful, as would greater flexibility in cases where people need to meet multiple care obligations, or are in bubble arrangements that break down.

They also recommend the introduction of an app or website to help people work out the acceptability of their bubble and how secure it would be. In addition, they suggest the publication of detailed advice on establishing 'ground rules' for bubbles - as the research shows people have many different understandings of how bubbles work and what is acceptable social distancing behaviour. With recent news about the significant mental health impacts of lockdown, the researchers suggest bubbles could be a very helpful support mechanism. They highlight how bubbles should be framed within a context of kindness and as providing support to those most in need rather than being used purely for socialising purposes.

5 Organisation Surveys

5.1 Perceptive, Business decision-makers' survey
See Research Note 5, pp. 50-51.

5.2 House-Buying: OneRoof survey of real estate agents and property experts.
Published 6th April. See Research Note 3, p. 45.

5.3 Renters Survey
See Research Note 5, pp. 52.

5.4 Finder survey on broadband issues
See Research Note 5, pp. 52.

5.5 Business surveys
See Research Note 5, pp. 52-53.

5.6 United Way Survey of Charities
See Research Note 5, pp. 54.

5.7 Survey of GPs
See Research Note 3, p. 47.

5.8 New Zealand Pandemic Business Response Pulse Surveys
See Research Note 7, pp. 35-36.

5.9 Museums in the time of coronavirus Museums Aotearoa/NEMO survey
See Research Note 5, pp. 55.

5.10 Real Estate Agents Survey
See Research Note 5, pp. 55.

5.11 National survey of employers
See Research Note 5, pp. 55.

5.12 Covid-19 Business-Health Survey
See Research Note 5, pp. 55-56.

5.13 Business Snapshot Colmar Brunton
See Research Note 5, pp. 56.

5.14 Forsyth Barr survey: SMEs want wage subsidy scheme extended
See Research Note 5, pp. 56.

5.15: Survey on Tourism
See Research Note 7, p. 37.

5.16 Tourism Businesses Survey. Coronavirus: Almost 300 tourism businesses at 'high risk' of closing. May
See Research Note 7, p37.

5.17 EY Survey: Lingering fear of infection means consumers will be slow to return to planes, bars and concerts, survey show.
See Research Note 7, p37.

5.18 COVID-19 Remote Working Employee Pulse Survey
This project is being led in New Zealand by Dr. Paula O'Kane, A/P Sara Walton and Dr. Diane Ruwhiu from the Work Futures Otago team at the University of Otago, in conjunction with Prof Alma McCarthy, Prof Alan Ahearne and Dr Katerina Bohle-Carbonell at NUI Galway and Tomás Ó Síocháin and Deirdre Frost of NUI Galway (Ireland).
See Research Note 8, pp. 18-19.

5.19: Auckland North Community and Development Auckland Social Sector Survey May 2020
https://ancad.org.nz/ancad-social-sector-survey-covid-19-may-2020.

5.20 Restaurant Association Surveys.
See Research Note 7, p.37.

5.21 Covid 19 coronavirus: Sport sector survey details health of Northland codes
See Research Note 7, p.38.

5.22 Philanthropy New Zealand
https://philanthropy.org.nz/community-covid19-impact-survey/
On Tuesday we released a survey for community organisations to get a fuller snapshot of the impact of COVID-19.The survey tagline - Time to shine, time to take stock, time to shape the future – highlights our aim to show the contribution of community groups, get and share data on where they're at, and use this insight in recovery discussions and decision making. This survey is a partnership between Hui E! Community Aotearoa, Volunteering New Zealand, the Centre for Social Impact and ourselves. We'd love you to support this goal through participating, sharing it and encouraging your community group networks to fill it out and have their say!

5.23 New Zealand Drug Foundation.
Survey identifies drug use changes during lockdown https://www.drugfoundation.org.nz/news-media-and-events/survey-identifies-drug-use-changes-during-lockdown/ 07 May
See Research Note 8, pp. 19-20.

5.24 New Zealand China Businesses Survey
https://nzchinacouncil.org.nz/2020/02/81-of-nz-businesses-surveyed-expect-the-coronavirus-outbreak-to-lead-to-a-10-downturn-in-2020-china-revenue/ February 21, 2020
See Research Note 8, pp. 20-21.

5.25 Colliers Survey Latest survey sheds light on the impact of COVID-19
https://www.colliers.co.nz/en-nz/countries/new-zealand/our-research
The results of our new investor and occupier sentiment survey sheds some light on how landlords, tenants and investors have reacted to the impacts from COVID-19 and expectations for the future.

5.26 Uniting for our communities after COVID-19 Report on survey findings from the Community Empowerment Unit Auckland Council July
http://www.communitywaitakere.org.nz/communitywaitakere/assets/File/noticeboard/ceujun20.pdf

To better understand the changing community as a result of Covid-19 and gain insights to guide future service provision and decision making, Auckland Council's Community Empowerment Unit (CEU) collected quantitative data from 124 community organisations (representing a 52% response rate) through an online survey between 5-13 May 2020. The large majority of responses were from council-funded organisations, a large number of whom are commonly working across the community and social services, youth, capacity building/ mentoring/training, placemaking, education and community safety spaces. Also of note is an even spread of information from different sized community organisations. The data provides a valuable picture of the needs of community organisations overall at a point in time that remains extremely challenging. This is the first attempt by the CEU to survey these organisations and therefore sets a baseline of information. There were limitations in the approach to implementing an online survey, however, the data provides a significant snapshot of organisational and community challenges.
The ability to break down the data according to the demographic served by organisations also provides meaningful insights.
Insight 1 – Organisations have adapted in order to continue delivering services The majority of community organisations have been able to continue delivering services under alert levels 3 and/or 4. Of particular note is that 100% of organisations that identified that they provide services/support

to Pacific peoples and 96% of organisations that identified that they provide services/support to Māori continued to operate. Overall, 52% of community organisations delivered a mixture of both new and existing services, suggesting a positive level of adaptation and flexibility in general.
Insight 2 – Community welfare has been a major focus for organisations. A focus on forming new relationships and partnerships with other groups was prominent amongst all organisation types. Encouraging neighbourhood connectivity and supporting vulnerable populations were other common focus areas.
Insight 3 – Online or contact-less services are the new norm. Two thirds of the community organisations involved in the survey changed their mode of delivery to online services. Another third of community organisations moved to contactless services (but not online). Anecdotal evidence suggests this was done quickly, in response to and in accordance with, the requirements of alert levels 3 and 4.
Insight 4 – Increased demand for services contributes heavily to challenges and concerns of organisations. Overall, demand increased yet access to additional funding, goods and products, and volunteers did not increase – it remained the same. Moreover, a quarter of community organisations saw a reduction in access to funding, goods and products, and volunteers. "The Covid-19 Lockdown period provided the organisation with the challenge of providing alternative (non face to face) support to our community. As per our usual needs assessment process we 'looked for the gaps' and as a result we focussed on those who do not have any/ easy access to online use/information. It also provided us with the opportunity for the team to increase their digital literacy skills and to share and explore online PD opportunities."
The top three challenges or concerns as reported by community organisations overall were:
• meeting increased need in the community
• coping with changes in the funding environment/reduction in funding streams
• ensuring organisations can reach the most vulnerable populations with the services they need.
Insight 5 - Many community organisations require immediate support. Over sixty percent of organisations involved in the survey said that they need support immediately.
Insight 6 - Timing for targeted support is critical for many types of organisations. The need for short term support is highest amongst organisations that identified that they provide services/support to Pacific people, followed by organisations that identified that they provide services/support to Māori. The need for longer term support is highest amongst regional organisations and organisations focused on seniors.
Insight 7 - Increasing funding and financial resilience is most needed. Funding support is at the top of the list for all types of community organisations. What is unknown is whether this support is for operations or human resources, or to assist in the cost of developing or adapting alternative modes of service delivery (which is also high on the needs list).
Insight 8 - Organisational capacity building is a priority for organisations. Three of the five types of support prioritised by community organisations are related to capacity building. These are in relation to: developing/adapting to alternative delivery modes; building strategic partnerships; and social innovation and enterprise.
Insight 9 - More flexibility in council funding and contracting supports recovery and adaptability There is need for flexibility in existing funding arrangements which is likely linked to the finding that demand has increased for half of the community organisations involved in the survey, as well as the fact that many have changed their services and the way they deliver services.
Insight 10 – Together we will get through. Increased connections to each other and to communities has been a positive and prominent outcome of Covid-19, followed by increased digital knowledge. There are opportunities for cross-learning in the areas of building strategic partnerships, developing alternative modes of delivery and using digital technologies, amongst others. "Funding for our organisation has dropped by up to 50%." "The main stress is if funders are willing to adapt the funding, we have already received to fulfil different KPI's that are now online. Also, funders we would have gone to are largely on hold meaning we have no new funding coming in." "Survival may

hit some organisations at a later stage as impacts on membership and various different income streams may change significantly … I'm concerned that we will be seeing not-for-profit organisations discontinue because they run out of money and/or volunteers and do not have a plan on how they can operate in a sustainable manner … building capacity in the context of 'what can an organisation do to reduce its dependency on funding' … will be the biggest challenge and opportunity at the same time."

Based on the insights gained from the data, it is recommended that Phase Two focus on:
1. Gathering more in-depth information about the specific support needed by community organisations, particularly in relation to funding and capacity building from Council, to recover from Covid-19 over the next year, through the collection of qualitative data via focus group discussions or key informant interviews that differentiate organisations based on the service areas they work in.
2. Exploring how CEU can contribute to other Council workstreams to better understand the support needed by organisations that identified that they provide services/support to Māori to respond to the increased vulnerability of Māori as a result of Covid19, and its relevance to the Māori outcomes framework.
3. Gathering more in-depth information from community organisations about potential partnerships and collaboration to understand CEU's role and response going forward. To this end, the next steps are to: 1. Conduct Phase Two of the research. 2. Develop a communications plan. 3. Utilise these insights as part of our work in providing quality advice to local boards

5.27 Return to the office after lockdown? Vocus survey shocks boss
13 Jun https://www.nzherald.co.nz/business/news/article.cfm?c_id=3&objectid=12339408
Like many businesses, Vocus Group had nearly all of its staff working from home during the level 4 and level 3 lockdowns. Survey: N=600 carried out to indicate future preferences.

Preferred work Location

Solely at office	5%
would like to work solely from home	46%
prefer a home/office combo	49%

Of those who wanted a hybrid setup, 20 per cent wanted to spend just one day a week in the office, 46 per cent wanted two days, 28 per cent three days and 6 per cent four days.

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