



New Zealand General Social Survey 2010 Results for Auckland

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New Zealand General Social Survey 2010. Results for Auckland

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Executive Summary

The New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) is a two-yearly national survey conducted by Statistics New Zealand that provides information on the well-being of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. Face-to-face interviews with 8550 individuals were conducted by Statistics New Zealand between April 2010 and March 2011.

This report presents data for the 1,961 Auckland respondents. This information is shown for a range of population groups defined by age, gender, labour force status, occupation, education, household and personal income, New Zealand Deprivation Index rating of their local area, family type, marital status, and ethnicity. The primary purpose of this report is to provide a view of levels of well-being, and how these vary across different groups within the Auckland population.

Relatively **high levels of overall life satisfaction** were reported by Auckland respondents in the 2010 General Social Survey. When asked how they felt about their life as a whole right now, 88.7 per cent of Auckland respondents reported they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

The NZGSS 2010 found:

- Almost all Aucklanders (94 percent) said they could get **support in a time of crisis** from someone living in another household.
- More than 90 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed had **face-to-face contact** with friends they don't live with, and nearly 80 per cent had face-to-face contact with family they don't live with, at least once in the last four weeks.
- Most people (89.6%) said they had excellent, very good, or good **health**.
- Nearly one-third had undertaken **voluntary work** for a group or organisation in the last four weeks (30.6%).

However:

- Half of Aucklanders (52.1%) reported they had '**not enough**' or '**just enough**' **money** to meet their everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing, and other necessities.
- Over a third of respondents (35.6%) reported having one or more major **problems relating to the house or flat** they live in. The main problems reported were in relation to heating, size, and dampness.
- One-third said they felt **unsafe walking alone** in their neighbourhood at night (35%).
- Nearly a quarter (23.8%) felt they did not have enough **contact with family** members they don't live with, and nearly one fifth felt they did not have enough **contact with friends** they don't live with (18.6%).
- More than 1 in 10 (11.6%) felt they had been **discriminated against** in the past 12 months.
- Fifteen per cent reported **feeling isolated** from those around them at least some of the time 'in the last four weeks'.

The patterns in well-being evident in the NZGSS 2010 data for Auckland are **consistent with the first survey in 2008**.

Age

Middle aged (40-64 years) respondents reported being **less satisfied** with their lives as a whole than those aged 15-39 and 65 and over. The proportion of Aucklanders who were dissatisfied with their lives increased as people moved from young adulthood through to middle age, and then decreased again as people moved into older age. This perhaps reflects increasing work pressures and family responsibilities people face as they move through the first three life stages (3.8% of those aged 15-24 'very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied'; 4.2% of those aged 25-39; 8% of those aged 40-64; 3.5% of those aged 65 and over).

Along reporting being dissatisfied with their lives overall at higher rates, those aged 40 to 64:

- Were more likely than those at other life stages to report **feeling isolated** at least some of the time (17.2% compared to 9.8% of those aged 15-24; 15.4% of those aged 25-39; and 12% of those aged 65 and over)
- Were more likely to report being **too busy with their job** to engage in all the leisure activities they would like to compared with those at other life stages (61.3% compared to 22.1% of those aged 15-24; 50% of those aged 25-39; 14.2% of those aged 65 and over)

In contrast, older people (65 and over):

- Were more likely than those at other life stages to report they were **'very satisfied' with their lives** overall (93.5 % compared to 89.9% of those aged 15-24; 90.1% of those aged 25-39; 85.5% of those aged 40-64).
- Were less likely than those at other life stages to report not having **enough money** to meet their everyday needs (10.1% compared to 20.2% of those aged 15-24).
- Were less likely than those at other life stages to feel they had been **discriminated against** in the last 12 months (3.5% compared to 17.8% of those aged 15-24; 11.2% of those aged 25-39 and 11.7% of those aged 40-64)
- Were more likely than those at other life stages to report having **just the right amount of contact with family** they don't live with (83.5% compared to 68.3% of 15-24 year-olds; 72.8% of 25-39 year-olds; and 73.2% of 40-64 year-olds)
- However, older people were more likely to describe their **health** as fair or poor compared with those at other life stages (20.6% compared to 5% of 25-39 year-olds), and more likely than those at other life stages to report feeling **unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood** at night (48.1% compared to 32.6% of 40-64 year-olds).

Gender

Both males and females had high levels of satisfaction with their lives overall. 'Satisfied' or 'very satisfied' were the responses given by 90.3 per cent of male respondents and 87.3 per cent of female respondents.

Female respondents:

- Were less likely to report being 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their **knowledge, skills, and abilities** (85.6%) compared to males (92.2%).
- Were more likely to report feeling **unsafe walking around their neighbourhood** at night (48.7%) compared to males (21.4%)

Employment Status

Unemployed people reported much lower levels of overall life satisfaction than employed people and those who were not in the labour force. Unemployed people were three times more likely (14.4%) than employed people (4.8%) to say they were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their lives overall.

Unemployed respondents:

- Were more likely to report being a **regular smoker** (20.6%) compared to employed respondents (12.6%) and those not in the labour force (13.9%)
- Were more likely (12.8%) than employed respondents (3.1%) and those not in the labour force (7.2%) to describe their **standard of living** as **low** or very low.
- Were more likely (14%) than employed respondents (5.4%) and those not in the labour force (5.7%) to report being 'very dissatisfied' or '**dissatisfied**' with their current **standard of living**.
- Were more likely to report having **not enough money** (45%) compared to employed respondents (14.5%) and those not in the labour force (20.7%).
- Reported being prepared for **natural disasters** at lower rates than employed respondents.
- Were more likely to report feeling that they **do not belong to New Zealand** (22.1%) compared to employed respondents (5.1%) and those not in the labour force (6.5%).
- Were more likely to report having been **discriminated against** in the last 12 months (23.9%) compared to employed respondents (11%) and those not in the labour force (11.3%).

Household Income

Overall life satisfaction increased with household income level. People living in a household with an annual income of \$25,000 or less were four times more likely (11.4%) to report feeling 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their lives overall than those living in a household with an annual income over \$150,000 (2.8%).

The largest increase in life satisfaction occurred between the two lowest household income groups ('\$25,000 or less' and '\$25,001–\$50,000').

People living in a household with an annual income of under \$25,001:

- Were over five times more likely to say they had '**fair**' or '**poor** health compared with people with an annual household income of over \$150,000 (25.5 per cent compared with 4.2 percent).
- Were more likely to be **regular smokers** (21.8%) compared to those with household incomes over \$150,000 (7.9%).
- Were less likely to describe themselves as 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their **knowledge, skills, and abilities** (83.2%) compared to those with household incomes over \$150,000 (94.9%).
- Were much more likely to report being **dissatisfied** with their **standard of living** (13%) compared to those with household incomes of more than \$150,000 (0.9%). Seven per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed reported being dissatisfied with their standard of living.
- Were more likely (29%) than those with higher household incomes to report **not having enough money** to meet their everyday needs.

- Were more likely (9.8%) than those with higher household incomes to report that they were **dissatisfied with where they were currently living**.
- Were more likely to report feeling **unsafe** or very unsafe when **walking alone at night** in their neighbourhood (51.6% compared to 29.4% of those with a household income over \$150,000).
- Were more likely to know nobody outside of their household who could help with minor tasks (11.4% compared to only 3.6% of those with household incomes over \$150,000) or in a **time of crisis** (9.8% compared to 2.4% of those with household incomes over \$150,000).
- Were more likely to report feeling **isolated from others** all, most or some of the time (24.6%) compared to those on higher household incomes (\$70,001-\$100,000 10.4%; \$100,001 - \$150,000 13.5%; over \$150,000 13%).
- Were less likely to agree with the statement “It is good for NZ to be made up of **different ethnic groups**” (84.5% compared to 93.8% of those with a household income of over \$150,000).

However, there were no statistically significant differences between household income categories in rates of experience of **discrimination**.

Education

Overall, Aucklanders with educational qualifications were more satisfied with their lives than those with no qualifications.

People with no formal qualifications:

- Were nearly three times as likely to describe their **health** as ‘fair’ or ‘**poor**’ compared with those with a bachelors degree or equivalent (15.2% compared to 5.2%).
- Were more likely (30.8%) than those with an educational qualification to report **not having enough money** to meet their everyday needs (11% of those with postgraduate qualifications). The more highly qualified a person, the more likely they were to report that they had ‘more than enough’ money to meet their everyday needs
- Were more likely to report feeling **unsafe** or very unsafe when **walking alone at night** in their neighbourhood (46.3% compared to 27.4% of those with a bachelors degree or equivalent).
- Were more likely to report that they had **nobody to ask for help** with minor tasks such as minding a child for a brief period (14% compared to 3.1% of those with a bachelors degree or equivalent).
- Were less likely to ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ with the statement “It is good for NZ to have **immigrants who are from many different cultures**” (73.2% compared to 90.3% of those with postgraduate qualifications).

Family Type

People living in one-parent family households reported being satisfied with their lives at lower rates than people living in other family types. They were more likely to say they were ‘dissatisfied’ or ‘very dissatisfied’ with their lives overall (13.1% of single parents with dependent child(ren) and 15.1% of those with adult child(ren)) compared with people in couple households (4.8% of couples with dependent child(ren) and 1.6% of those with adult child(ren)).

People in one-parent families:

- Were more likely to describe their **health** as 'fair' or '**poor**' (single parents with dependent child(ren) 15.4% and those with adult child(ren) 14.2%) compared with people in couple households (7.5% of couples with dependent child(ren) and 4.8% of those with adult child(ren)). Single parents were more likely than other family types to report feeling downhearted and depressed and being affected by emotional problems.
- Were less likely to report feeling satisfied with their **knowledge, skills and abilities** (single parents with dependent child(ren) 78.6% and those with adult child(ren) 82.9%) compared with people in couple households (89.3% of couples with dependent child(ren) and 89.5% of those with adult child(ren)).
- Were more likely to describe their **standard of living** as **low** or very low (single parents with dependent child(ren) 14.7%, and with adult child(ren) 10.4%) compared with people in couple households (5.2% of couples with dependent child(ren) and 0.4% of those with adult child(ren)).
- Were more likely to feel they **did not have enough money** to meet their everyday needs than any other family type (single parents with dependent child(ren) 43.6% and with adult child(ren) 31.5%) compared with people in couple households (17.1% of couples with dependent child(ren) and 12.8% of those with adult child(ren)).
- Were more likely to feel they had been **discriminated against** in the last 12 months (single parents with dependent child(ren) 22% and with adult child(ren) 23.6%) compared to other family types (around 10%).

Single parents with adult children were more likely to report feeling **isolated** from others all of the time (4.4%) compared to 1.2 per cent of those not in a family nucleus and less than one per cent of all other family types.

Ethnicity

Ethnic groups have different age profiles that can impact on patterns of reported well-being. Māori, Pacific peoples, and Asian ethnic groups have a younger median age than the European ethnic group. Levels of unemployment, household income, and home ownership can also differ between ethnic groups and are likely to contribute to differences in well-being.

The 2010 survey asked respondents which ethnic group or groups they belonged to, and they were able to identify with more than one ethnic group.

Overall levels of **life satisfaction** and feelings of **social isolation** were **similar** across the major ethnic groups in Auckland.

Those who identified as **Māori** only:

- Were more likely to describe their **health** as fair or **poor** (21.2%) compared to Europeans (9.9%), Pacific peoples (8.5%) and Asians (9.5%).
- Were nearly four times more likely than Europeans to be regular **smokers** (43.9% compared to 11.6%)
- Were less likely to report being satisfied with their **knowledge, skills and abilities** (84.2%) compared to Europeans (90.8%)

- Were more likely to describe their **standard of living** as **low** or fairly low (13.4%) compared to Europeans (2.4%).
- Were more likely (30.3%) than Europeans (14.6%) to report having **not enough money**.
- Were more likely to report having a **major problem with their house or flat** (48.2%) compared to Europeans (34.8%) and Asians (30.2%)
- Reported being **less prepared for natural disasters** than other ethnic groups.
- Were more likely (79.2%) than all other groups (Europeans 66.6%; Pacific peoples 65.8%; Asians 48.3%) to have given **unpaid help to others** (not including voluntary work). Māori were also more likely than other ethnic groups to have provided this help once a week or more often.
- Were more likely than other groups to report a **lack of fair treatment** by local council staff, the police, staff at government departments and staff at schools.
- Were more likely to **disagree** with the statement “It is good for NZ to have **immigrants who are from many different cultures**” (16%) compared to Europeans (8.6%), Pacific peoples (6.5%) and Asians (1.3%)

Those who identified as **Pacific peoples** only:

- Were twice as likely as Europeans to be regular **smokers** (22.5% compared to 11.6%).
- Were less likely to report being satisfied with their **knowledge, skills and abilities** (83.7%) compared to Europeans (90.8%).
- Were more likely to describe their **standard of living** as **low** or fairly low (14.6%) compared to Europeans (2.4%).
- Were more likely (38.7%) than Europeans (14.6%) to report having **not enough money**.
- Were more likely to report having a **major problem with their house or flat** (52%) compared to Europeans (34.8%) and Asians (30.2%)
- Reported being **less prepared for natural disasters** than other ethnic groups.
- Were less likely to report feeling **very safe at work** (29.4%) compared to Europeans (57.9%)
- Were more likely than other groups to provide some form of **support to family members** not living with them.
- Were more likely to have **nobody to help** them with **minor tasks** (15.4%) and in a **time of crisis** (11%) compared to Europeans (4.1% and 2.8%).

Those who identified as **Asian** only:

- Were more likely to report that they hadn't seen (43.6%) or had non-face-to-face **contact** (12.1%) **with family or relatives** they weren't living with in the last four weeks compared to Europeans (15.7% and 5.5%)
- Were more likely to have **nobody to help** with **minor tasks** (12.8%) and in a **time of crisis** (11%) compared to Europeans (4.1% and 2.8%)
- Were less likely to report having a **crime** committed against them in the past 12 months (11%) compared to Europeans (19.1%) and Māori (20%).
- Were more likely to report that it was **difficult to express their identity** (26.3%) compared to Europeans (12.1%) and Pacific peoples (10.4%).
- Were more likely to report feeling that they **do not belong to New Zealand** (10.9%) compared to Europeans (4.7%) and Māori (1.9%).

- Were more likely to report having been **discriminated against** in the past 12 months (18.3%) compared to Europeans (9.2%).
- Were more likely to 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the statement "It is good for NZ to have **immigrants who are from many different cultures**" (95.2%) compared to Māori (66.8%).

Those who identified as **European** only:

- Were less likely to report feeling **calm and peaceful** all or most of the time (69.7%) compared to Asians (84.9%) and Māori (78.5%).
- Were more likely to describe their **standard of living** as **high** or fairly high (58.7%).

Methodology

The New Zealand General Social Survey 2010 (NZGSS) is the second of a two-yearly face-to-face survey of respondents throughout New Zealand conducted by Statistics New Zealand. This survey provides wide-ranging data on social and economic outcomes of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. It offers a comprehensive examination of aspects of social health, safety and well-being. Similar surveys are conducted in other OECD countries, and international comparisons of findings are broadly comparable.

Interviews were conducted by Statistics New Zealand between April 2010 and March 2011. The 2010 NZGSS personal questionnaire was answered by 8550 individuals, who were interviewed in their homes by trained interviewers. Interview durations averaged 45 minutes.

Dwellings were selected at random using a multistage sample design. The response rate was 81 percent. Data was weighted to make adjustments to the survey findings to correct for small imbalances in the sample. A sample description is provided in the Appendix.¹

This report presents the high-level results of the General Social Survey for Auckland, based on 1,961 respondents from the Auckland sub-sample of the NZGSS. It presents an overview of the findings – detailed results are available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit, Auckland Council.

Area breakdowns within the Auckland Region were not provided by Statistics New Zealand. Differences are reported in terms of statistical significance at the .05 level, with adjustments made for multiple comparisons. All percentages and bases shown on charts and in tables are weighted to ensure correct levels of sample representation. Numbers of respondents vary from question to question due to non-response or question relevance, or both. In some cases, base numbers are very low, meaning there is a large margin of error and result should be treated as indicative.

Note that all questions were structured – there were no open questions. Where reasons or some form of explanation were required, respondents were given a list of possible alternatives to choose from.

Demographic differences are reported in terms being of greater (or lesser) prevalence compared to the average. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these differences. For example,

¹ For definitions and details of data quality please visit the Statistics New Zealand NZGSS 2010 website: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Households/nzgss_HOTP2010.aspx

ethnic groups are by no means homogeneous within each group, and a number of key factors such as levels of social deprivation may have confounding effects.

Sample size	Maximum margin of error (%)
1961	±2.2
1500	±2.5
1000	±3.1
900	±3.3
800	±3.5
700	±3.7
600	±4.0
500	±4.4
400	±4.9
300	±5.7
200	±6.9
100	±9.8
90	±10.3
80	±11.0
70	±11.7
60	±12.7
50	±13.9
40	±15.5
30	±17.9

Comparison of 2008 and 2010 data

This section details differences in the data for Auckland between the General Social Surveys of 2010 and 2008. With only two General Social Surveys having been conducted at this stage, it is not possible to describe trends in well-being over time. It is, however, worth noting statistically significant differences between the two data sets in order to identify areas in which trends may emerge in the future.

As might be expected in such a short time-frame, there is little difference between the data for Auckland from the General Social Survey (GSS) 2010 and that from GSS 2008. The following is an overview of the more significant differences:

- **Overall life satisfaction:** The proportion of Auckland respondents who reported that they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with their life as a whole rose from 85.8 per cent in 2008 to 88.7 per cent in 2010.
- **Health:** There was no statistically significant difference in how Aucklanders rated their health overall, but there was a decrease in the proportion of respondents who reported smoking one or more cigarettes a day from 16.7 per cent in 2008 to 13.3 per cent in 2010.

- **Paid work:** There was an increase in the proportion of respondents in employment who reported that their employment was part time from 17.7 per cent (2008) to 20.9 per cent (2010).
- **Standard of living:** The percentage of Auckland respondents who rated their standard of living as “high” or “fairly high” rose from 45.9 per cent in 2008 to 49.2 per cent in 2010.
- **Physical environment:**
 - There was a rise in the percentage of respondents who reported being “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the following:
 - Their access to public transport: from 64.8 per cent (2008) to 69.6 per cent (2010).
 - The condition of public transport vehicles, such as buses and trains: from 60.1 per cent to 69 per cent.
 - The quality of council services such as water supply, drainage, rubbish collection: from 69.1 per cent to 74.9 per cent.
 - The state of the lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines that they had been to: from 75.9 per cent to 80.9 per cent.
 - The state of the native bush, forests, nature reserves, and open green spaces that they had been to: from 84.6 per cent to 89.8 per cent.
 - There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having the following in preparation for a natural disaster:
 - water for three days: from 33.7 per cent to 37.9 per cent;
 - a portable radio: from 63.6 per cent to 68 per cent;
 - spare batteries: from 68.9 per cent to 72.9 per cent;
 - heavy and tall furniture that is secured: from 24.1 per cent to 35.1 per cent;
 - a hot water cylinder that is secured: from 71.5 per cent to 83.6 per cent.
- **Safety and security:**
 - There were increases in the percentage of respondents who reported feeling very safe or safe in the following contexts:
 - at work: from 93.5 per cent in 2008 to 97.3 per cent in 2010;
 - waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains during the day: from 83.7 per cent to 94.5 per cent;
 - waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains at night: from 32.2 per cent to 59.1 per cent;
 - walking alone during the day in their neighbourhood: from 93.4 per cent to 97.5 per cent;
 - walking alone at night in their neighbourhood: from 48.2 per cent to 65 per cent.
- **Culture and identity:**
 - Among those respondents who reported that they don’t belong to New Zealand, the percentage who reported that they feel that they belong to any other country rose from 65.8 per cent to 78.4 per cent.
 - There was a decline in the percentage of respondents who reported that it was “sometimes difficult” or “difficult” to express their own identity in New Zealand from 18.6 per cent in 2008 to 15.3 per cent in 2010.

- **Human rights:**

- When asked in which situations they had experienced discrimination, an increased percentage of respondents selected the option “when using transport of any kind” (from 5.6 per cent in 2008 to 14.3 per cent in 2010) and a decreased percentage responded “when dealing with people involved in health care” (from 10.6 per cent in 2008 to 3.7 per cent in 2010).
- When asked why they experienced discrimination, a decreased percentage of respondents identified their skin colour as the reason (from 34 per cent in 2008 to 20.6 per cent in 2010), and an increased percentage identified sexual orientation as the reason (from 1 per cent in 2008 to 4.4 per cent in 2010).
- There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures” from 74.1 per cent in 2008 to 80.7 per cent in 2010.

1.0 Overall Life Satisfaction

Relatively high levels of overall life satisfaction were reported by Auckland respondents in the 2010 General Social Survey. When asked how they felt about their life as a whole right now, 88.7 per cent of Auckland respondents reported they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' was the response given by 5.5 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. Overall life satisfaction is slightly higher in Auckland than in the New Zealand population as a whole. 'Satisfied' or 'very satisfied' was the response given by 87 per cent of respondents across the country.

However, satisfaction with life varied across different groups within the population:

- Gender:** Male respondents in Auckland reported slightly higher levels of satisfaction with their lives overall than female respondents. 'Satisfied' or 'very satisfied' was the response given by 90.3 per cent of men as compared to 87.3 per cent of women. A greater percentage of women (6.1%) than men (4.9%) reported being 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their life as a whole. There is less of a difference in overall life satisfaction between male and female respondents in the New Zealand population as a whole.
- Age:** Satisfaction levels appear to be highest in older age with 93.5 per cent of those aged 65 years and older responding that they were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' and only 3.5 per cent responding 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'. Satisfaction levels were lowest – 85.5 per cent responding 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' – for those aged 40 to 64 years. The proportion of Aucklanders who were dissatisfied with their lives increased from young adults through to middle age (40–64 years), then decreased again as people moved into older age.

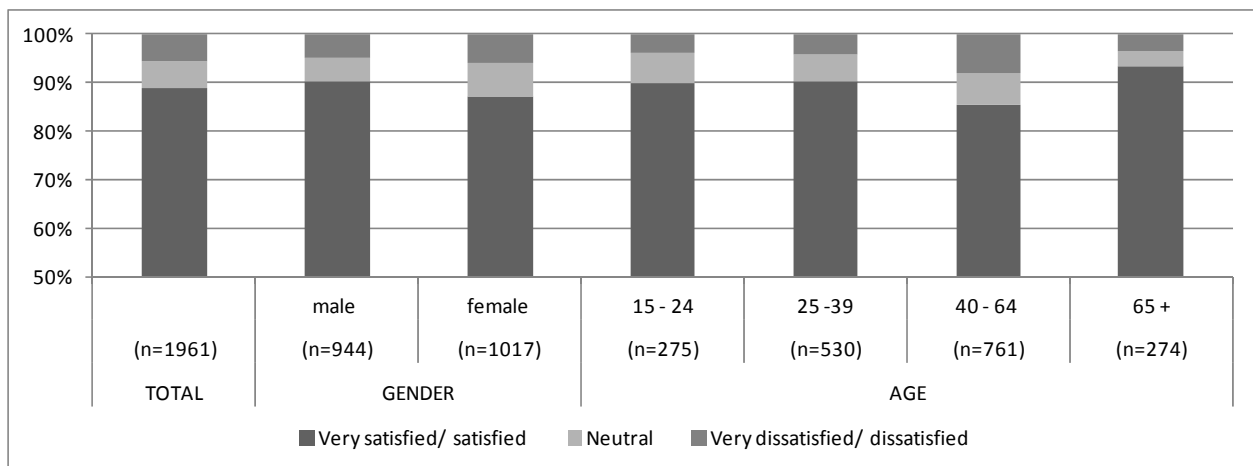


Figure 1: Overall Life Satisfaction – Total, Gender, Age

- **Marital status:** Partnered respondents reported higher levels of overall life satisfaction than those without partners. 'Satisfied' or 'very satisfied' was the response given by 90.3 per cent of partnered respondents as compared to 86.4 per cent of non-partnered respondents.
- **Family Type:** Higher percentages of couples without children and couples with adult children described themselves as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their lives overall – 91.7 per cent and 92.9 per cent respectively. Single parents with at least one dependent child, and single parents with adult children reported lowest rates of overall life satisfaction, with 77.1 per cent and 77.9 per cent respectively describing themselves as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

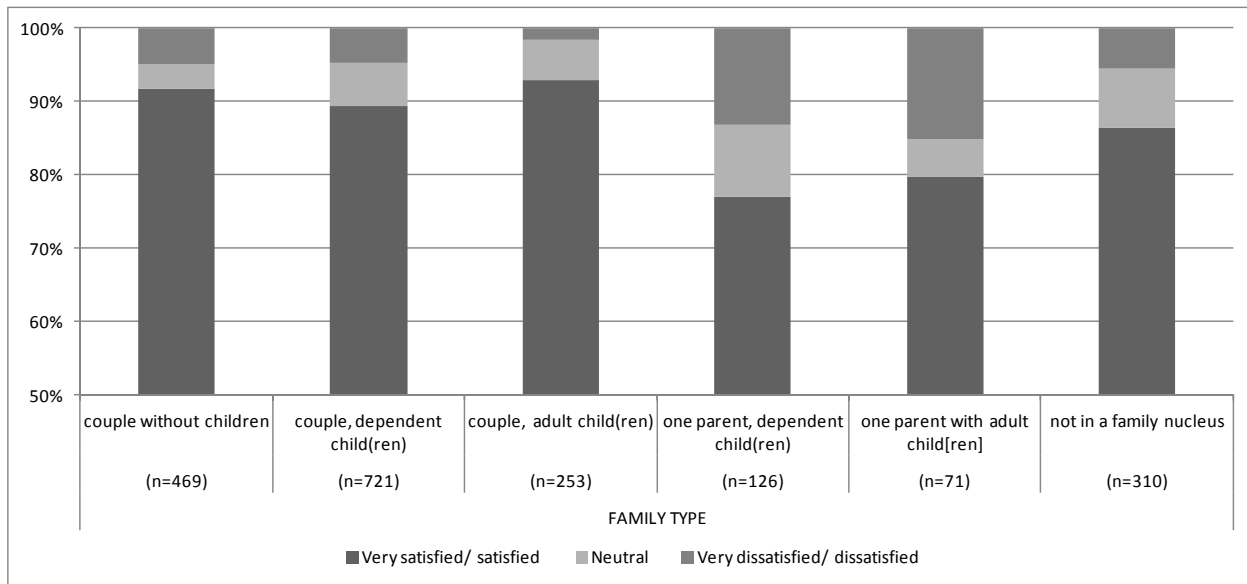


Figure 2: Overall Life Satisfaction - Family Type

- **Education:** As with income, rates of life satisfaction rise with levels of educational attainment. 'Satisfied' or 'very satisfied' was the response of 94 per cent of those with some form of postgraduate qualification as compared with 86.9 per cent of those with no qualification.

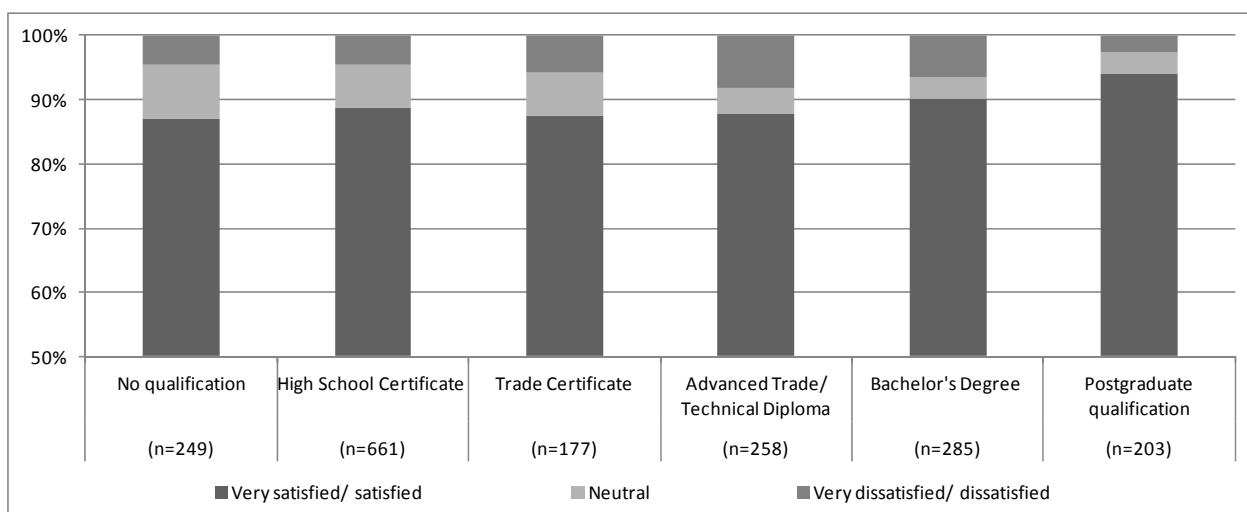


Figure 3: Overall Life Satisfaction – Education

- Income and deprivation:** Respondents with high personal incomes reported higher levels of life satisfaction than those with lower personal incomes. For incomes \$40,001- \$70,000 and Over \$70,000, 95.2 per cent and 92.9 per cent of respondents respectively described themselves as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their lives as a whole, as compared to 86.4 per cent and 84.1 per cent respectively of those with incomes \$20,00 and under and \$20,001-\$40,000. Rates of life satisfaction also rose fairly consistently with levels of household income.

The proportion of Aucklanders who were satisfied with their lives was higher for those living in areas rated as less deprived in the NZ Deprivation Index. Of those living in areas rated '1-2 least deprived' 93.6 per cent described themselves as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' compared to 82.2 per cent of those living in areas rated '9-10 most deprived'.

Those respondents who earn under \$20,000 and are on a government benefit report particularly low levels of overall life satisfaction with only 67.7 per cent describing themselves as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' and 20.5 per cent describing themselves as 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'.

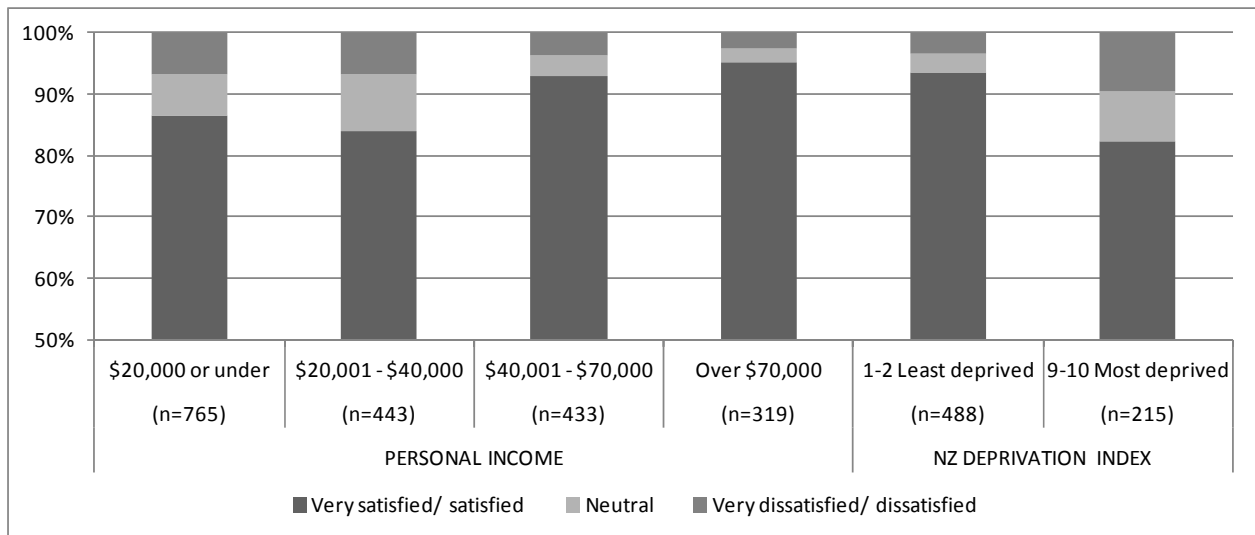


Figure 4: Overall Life Satisfaction - Income and Deprivation

- Employment status:** Unemployed respondents were less satisfied with their lives as a whole (72.1 per cent responded 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied') than employed respondents and those not in the labour force (89.9 per cent and 88.6 per cent respectively responded 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied').
- Occupation:** Those in managerial and professional occupations report higher levels of life satisfaction, with 92.1 per cent responding 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. The least satisfied occupational category is 'labourers, machine operators and drivers', of whom 86.5 per cent gave 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' as a response.

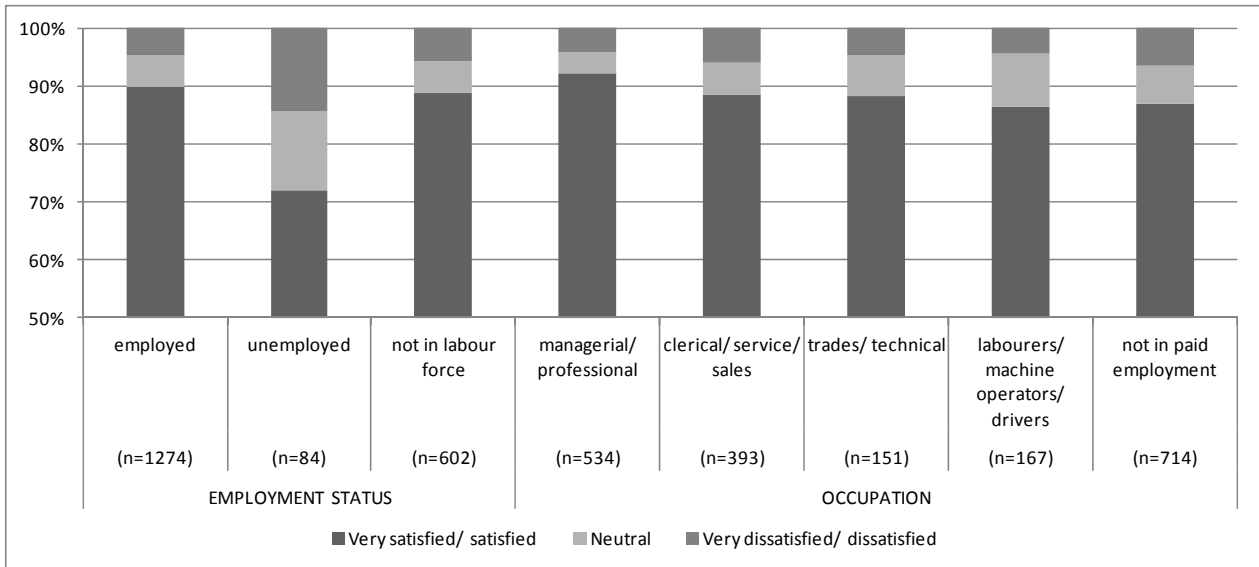


Figure 5: Overall Life Satisfaction - Employment Status and Occupation

- **Ethnicity:** There were no statistically significant differences between ethnic groups in overall life satisfaction.

2.0 Health

This section explores the physical and emotional health of respondents. Health appears to be significantly affected by age, income and ethnicity, with older people, those with low incomes, and Māori reporting poor health in relation to a number of indicators. The poor overall health reported by older respondents appears to primarily reflect poor physical health, as respondents aged 65 and over reported greater feelings of calm and peacefulness and less feelings of downheartedness and depression than those in other age groups.

Overall health

Question 1: Would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

Around two-thirds of respondents (66.1%) said their health is 'excellent' or 'very good'. 'Fair' or 'poor' was the response of 10.3 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. The following sectors of the Auckland population described their health as 'excellent' or 'very good' at higher rates than the Auckland population as a whole:

- Young people (75.3% of 15 to 24 year olds compared to 46.5% of those aged 65 and over)
- Couples with at least one dependent child or adult child(ren) (70.2% and 71.1% respectively compared to 59.8% of those not living in a family nucleus)
- Employed people (71.9% compared to 59.5% of unemployed respondents and 54.9% of respondents not in the labour force)
- Those in managerial or professional occupations (76.4%) and those in trades or technical occupations (72.5%)
- Those with higher personal and household incomes (71.2% for personal incomes \$40,001-\$70,000, 76.1% for personal incomes over \$70,000, 72.3% for household incomes \$70,001-\$100,000, 74.1% for household incomes \$100,001-\$150,000 and 73.5% for household incomes over \$150,000)
- The least deprived, that is those rated 1-2 on the NZ Deprivation Index (72.6%)
- Those with higher levels of educational attainment (73% of those with an advanced trade or technical diploma, 72.4% of those with a bachelors degree or equivalent and 79.8% of those with some form of postgraduate qualification)



Figure 6: Good overall health

Some sectors of the population described their health as 'fair' or 'poor' at higher rates the Auckland population as a whole (10.3%):

- Older people (20.6% of respondents aged 65 and over compared to 5% of 25 to 39 year olds)
- Women (12.4% compared to 8.1% of men)
- Single people (12.7% compared to 8.8% of partnered respondents)
- Single parents with at least one dependent child or adult child(ren) (15.4% and 14.2% respectively)
- Respondents not living in a family nucleus (17%)
- Respondents not in paid employment (16.8% of unemployed and 16.6% of those not in the labour force)
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (13% compared to 5.1% of those in managerial or professional occupations)
- Those with low personal and household incomes (15% for personal incomes \$20,000 or less, 25.5% for household incomes of \$25,000 or less and 16.3% for household incomes \$25,001-\$50,000)
- Those living in the most deprived areas, that is those areas rated 9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index (16%)
- Māori (21.1%)
- Those with no qualifications (15.2% compared to 5.2% of those with a bachelor's degree of equivalent)
- Those who earn under \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (34.8%)

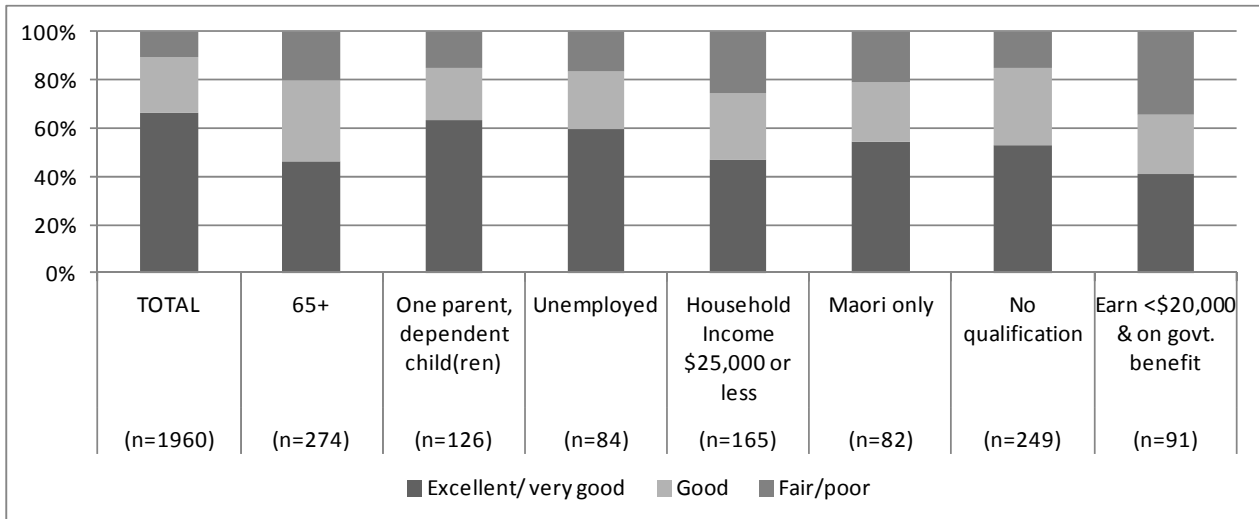


Figure 7: Poor overall health

Physical health

Question 2: Please tell me if your health now limits you in the following activities:

- moderate activities such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf.
- climbing several flights of stairs.

Most respondents do not report any limitations in moderate activities (87.8%), or climbing stairs (86%). 'A lot' or 'a little' difficulty with was reported by 12.3 per cent of respondents in relation to moderate activities, and by 13.1 per cent of respondents in relation to climbing stairs.

Health limitations on these activities appear to be age related. For moderate activities, 11.1 per cent of those aged 65 or over say their health limits moderate activities 'a lot' compared to 3.5 per cent of all respondents. For climbing stairs, 14.7 per cent of those aged 65 or over say their health limits moderate activities 'a lot' compared to 4.3 per cent of all respondents.

Question 3: During the past four weeks, how much of the time have you accomplished less than you would like as a result of your physical health?

The majority (71.6%) report that physical health placed no constraint on accomplishing what they wanted to do. Only 6.1 per cent say that health restricted what they wanted to do all or most of the time.

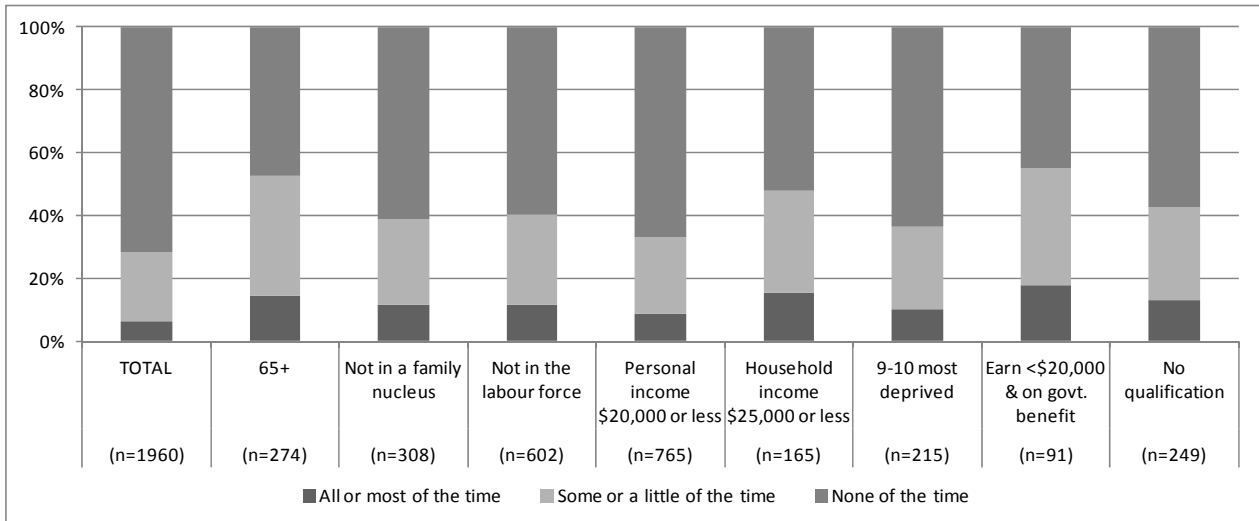


Figure 8: Physical health – accomplished less

Question 4: During the past four weeks, how much of the time were you limited in the kind of work or other regular daily activities you do as a result of your physical health?

Over seventy per cent (72.6%) of Aucklanders surveyed reported no limitations. Six per cent were limited all or most of the time. The distribution of responses was almost identical for questions three and four. Responding ‘all’ or ‘most’ of the time to these two questions was more common (compared to the total Auckland population) for:

- People aged 65 years and over (14.6% for Q3 and 13.6% for Q4)
- Those not in a family unit (11.4% for Q3 and 11.1% for Q4)
- Those not in the labour force, including retirees (11.5% for Q3 and Q4)
- Those on low personal incomes (for those earning \$20,000 or less, 8.9% for Q3 and 9.2% for Q4)
- Those on lower household incomes (for those earning \$25,000 or less, 15.4% for Q3 and 15.3% for Q4)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index, 10.2% for Q3 and 9.8% for Q4)
- Those with no formal educational qualifications (13.2% for Q3 and 12.2% for Q4)
- Those who earn under \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (17.8% for Q3 and 16.6% for Q4)

Question 5: During the past four weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work including both work outside the home and housework?

Pain did not interfere with the normal work of 63.9 per cent of respondents, but a quarter (25%) said that pain interfered ‘moderately’ or ‘a little bit’. ‘Extremely’ or ‘quite a bit’ was the response of 11.1 per cent of respondents.

Reporting that pain interfered ‘extremely’ or ‘quite a bit’ was more common for:

- Older people (16.8% of those aged 65 and above)
- Couples without children (13.2%) and those not in a family nucleus (15.4%)
- Those not in the labour force (16%)
- Those with low incomes (13.7% of those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less, 21% of those with a household income of \$25,000 or less, and 15.3% of those with a household income of \$25,001 - \$50,000)
- Those with no qualifications (15.3%) and those with a Trade Certificate or other Level 4 qualification (15.9%)
- More deprived respondents (14.9% of those rated 7-8 and 14.7% of those rated 9-10)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (14.5%)

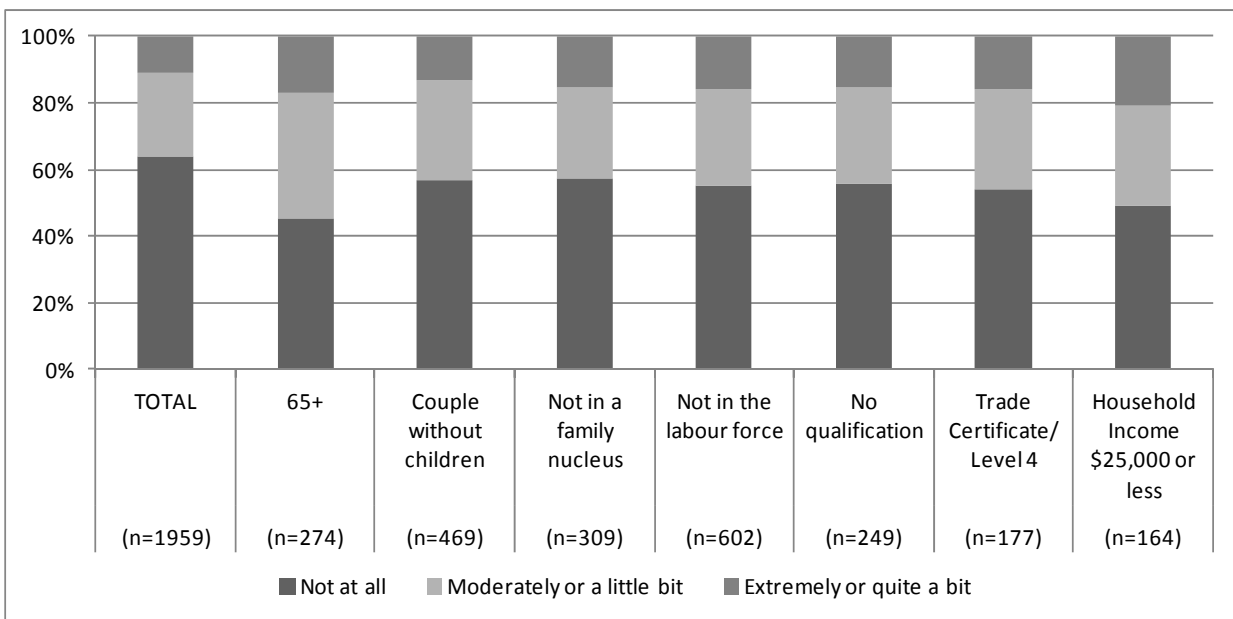


Figure 9: Pain

Emotional health and well-being

Question 6: During the past four weeks, how much of the time have you accomplished less than you would like as a result of any emotional problems, such as feeling depressed or anxious?

The majority of respondents (73.3%) say they were not limited in doing what they wanted due to emotional problems. Three per cent say they were hindered by emotional problems all or most of the time.

Saying less was accomplished at least a little of the time due to emotional problems was higher (compared to 26.7% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Females (29.7%), compared with males (23.4%)
- Older people (29.4% of those aged 65 and over)
- Single people (30.9%), compared with those married or living with a partner (23.9%)

- Single parents with at least one dependent child (44.1%), single parents with adult child(ren) (30.9%), and those not in a family nucleus (32.6%)
- The unemployed (34.2%)
- Those working in clerical, service and sales occupations (32.6%)
- Those with lower incomes (30.2% for those with personal incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000, and 47.8% of those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (32.6% of those in areas rated 9-10)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (48%)
- Māori (33.3%) and European/Māori (30.2%)
- Those with no formal educational qualification (35%).

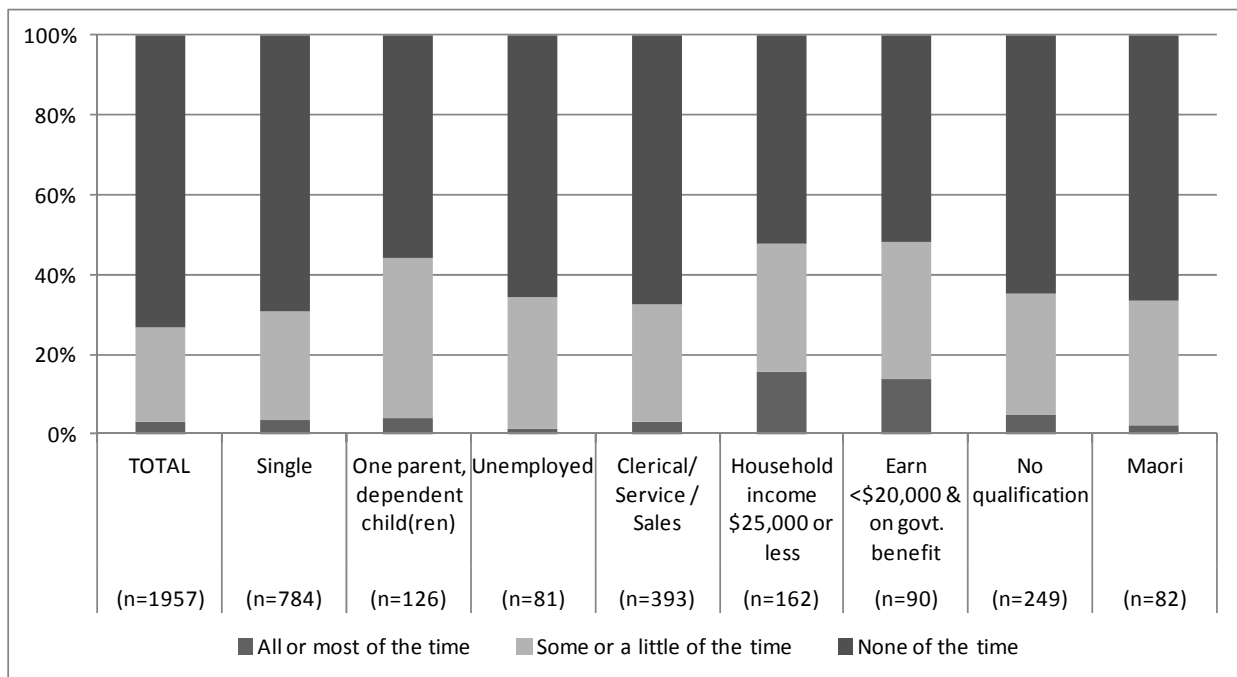


Figure 10: Emotional health – accomplished less

Question 7: During the past four weeks, how much of the time did you do work or other regular daily activities less carefully than usual as a result of any emotional problems, such as feeling depressed or anxious?

Just over three-quarters of respondents said they did not do their work or regular daily activities less carefully than usual as a result of any emotional problem. Only 2.2 per cent said this occurred ‘all’ or ‘most of the time’.

Working less carefully as a result of emotional problems at least a little of the time is higher (compared to 23.2% overall) for:

- Females (25.6%), compared with males (20.7%)
- Single people (27.6%), compared with those married or living with a partner (20.4%)
- Single parents with at least one dependent child (34.3%), single parents with adult child(ren) (29.1%), and those not in a family nucleus (30.1%)

- The unemployed (34.2%) and those not in the labour force (27.3%)
- Those working in clerical, service and sales occupations (28.2%)
- Those with lower incomes (27% for those with personal incomes of \$20,001 - \$40,000, and 34.6% of those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (28.1% of those in areas rated 9-10)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (46%)
- Māori (31.9%) and European/Māori (27.1%)
- Those with no formal educational qualification (30%).

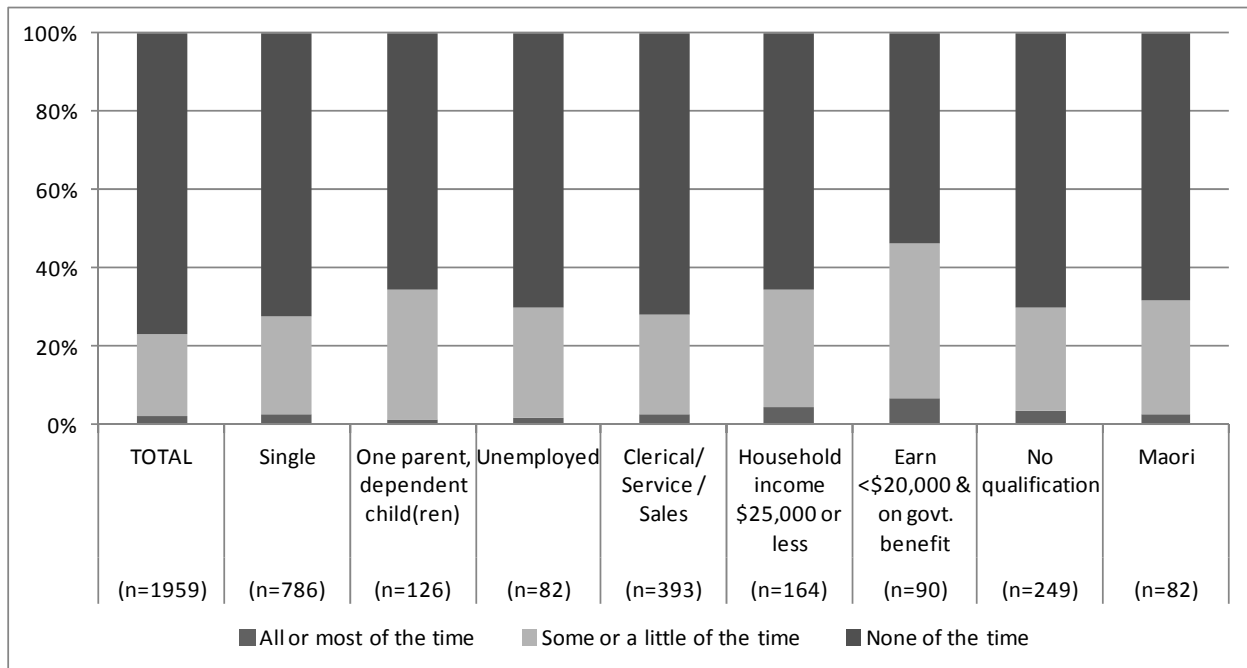


Figure 11: Emotional health - worked less carefully

Question 8: How much of the time during the past four weeks have you felt calm and peaceful?

The majority of respondents (72.8%) said they felt calm and peaceful all or most of the time. Only 1.8 per cent said they felt calm and peaceful none of the time.

Rates of feeling calm and peaceful all or most of the time declined with age from 77.1 per cent of 15-24 year olds to 67.7 per cent of 40-64 year olds, but increased for older respondents (76.1% of those aged 65 and over).

Feeling calm and peaceful all or most of the time is lower (compared to 72.8% for the total Auckland population) for:

- Females (70.4%), compared with males (75.4%),
- Single parents with dependent children (62.2%) and single parents with adult children (62.3%), as well as those not in a family nucleus (68.8%)
- Those working in clerical, service and sales occupations (67.1%)

- Those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (70%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (69.1%)
- European only (69.7%) and European/Māori (65.9%)
- Those with no qualifications (69.5%) and those with a Trade Certificate or other Level 4 qualification (68.4%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (59.1%)

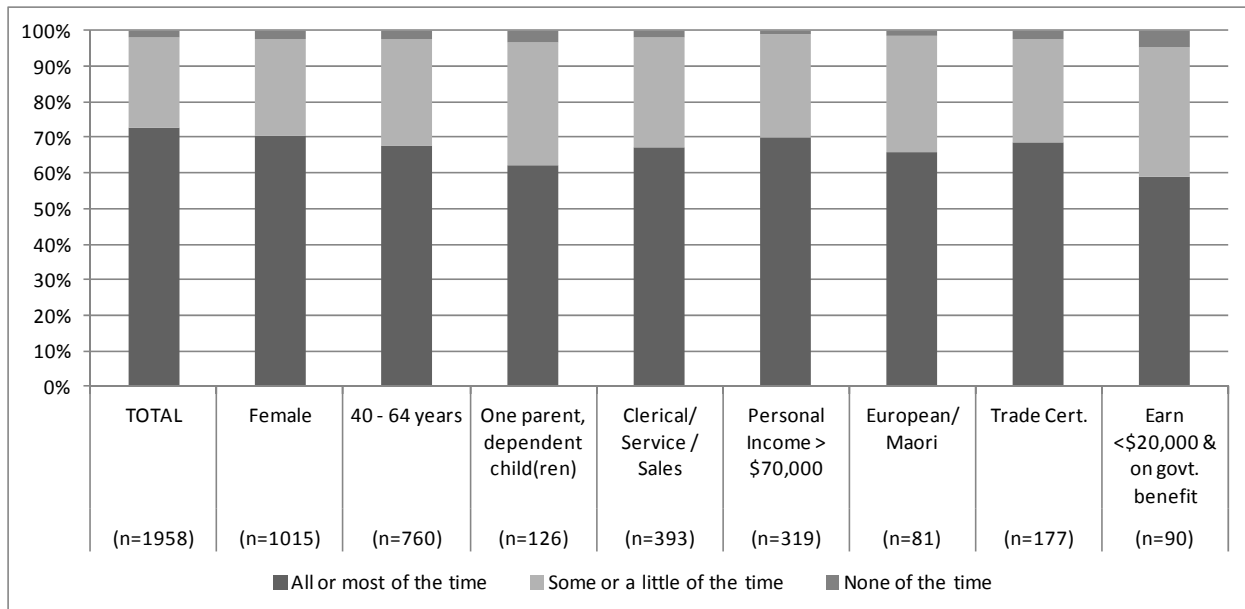


Figure 12: Feeling calm and peaceful

Question 9: How much of the time during the past four weeks did you have a lot of energy?

Just over two thirds of respondents said they had a lot of energy all or most of the time. However, 30.4 per cent said they had a lot of energy only ‘some’ or ‘a little’ of the time.

Having a lot of energy all or most of the time was reported at lower rates (compared to 67.3% of all Auckland respondents) by:

- Female respondents (62.2%, compared to 72.7% for males)
- Older respondents (51.9% of those aged 65 and over)
- Single parents with dependent children (61.5%) and single parents with adult children (54.4%), as well as those not in a family nucleus (58.6%)
- Those not in the labour force (59.2%)
- Those with lower household incomes (52.2% of those earning \$25,000 or less and 59.5% of those earning \$25,001-\$50,000)
- Māori (60.2%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (52.3%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (50%)

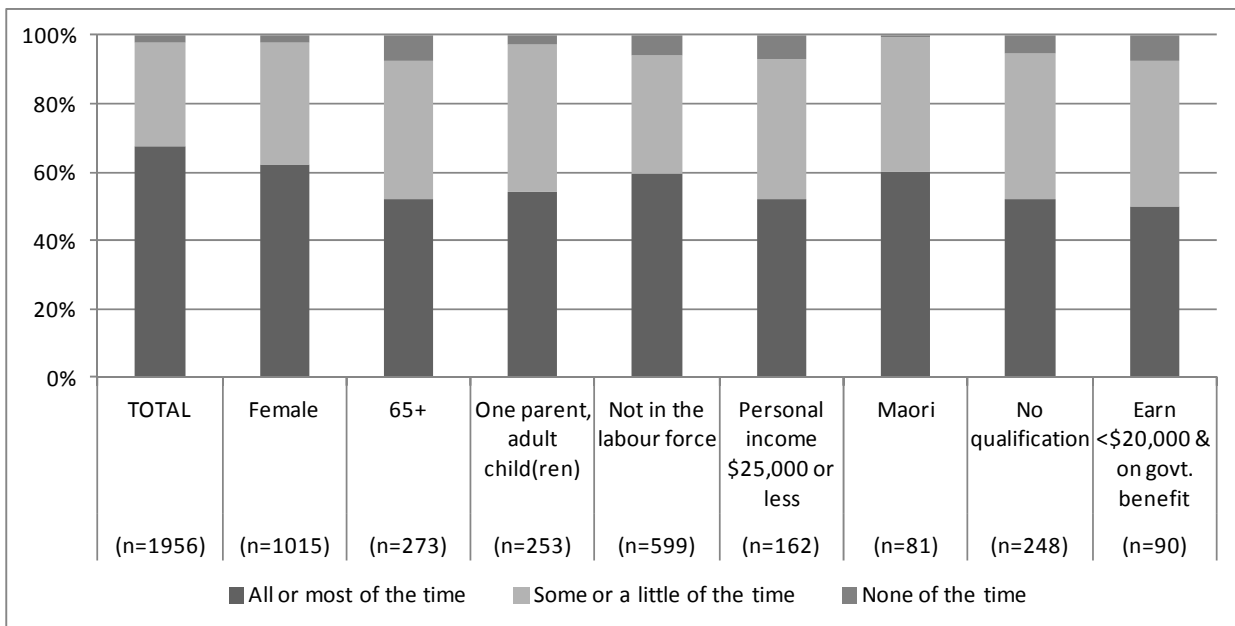


Figure 13: Having a lot of energy

Question 10: How much of the time during the past four weeks have you felt downhearted and depressed?

Feeling downhearted and depressed had not been experienced by 58.6 per cent of respondents. Only 6.1 per cent said they feel downhearted and depressed ‘all’ or ‘most of the time’. However, a further 35.3 per cent are more mildly affected, being depressed ‘some’ or ‘a little of the time’.

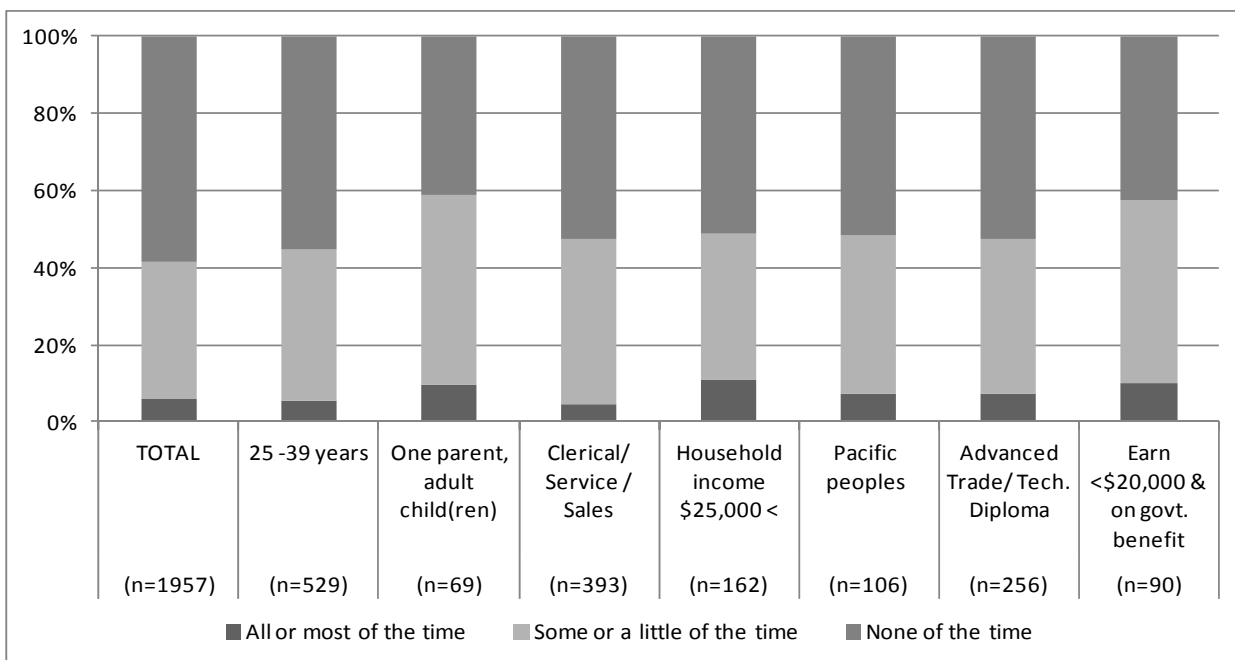


Figure 14: Feeling downhearted or depressed

Being downhearted and depressed none of the time is reported at lower rates (compared to 58.6% of all Auckland respondents) by:

- Those aged 25-39 (55.1%) and those aged 40-64 (55.3%)
- Single parents with dependent children (53.5%) and single parents with adult children (41.1%), as well as those not in a family nucleus (54.8%)
- Those working in clerical, service and sale occupations (52.7%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (52.8%)
- Those with lower household incomes (51.3% of those earning \$25,000 or less)
- Pacific peoples only (51.8%) and European/Māori (53%)
- Those with an advanced trade qualification or a technical diploma (52.6%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (42.5%)

Question 11: During the past four weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities, such as visiting friends, relatives etc?

Nearly three quarters of respondents (74.1%) said that physical health or emotional problems had not interfered with their social activities. Only 5.7 per cent said these interfered all or most of the time.

Reporting that physical health or emotional problems interfered with social activities 'none of time' was less common for:

- Female respondents (69.8%)
- Those aged 65 or more (64.1%)
- Single parents with dependent children (58.1%) and single parents with adult children (60.2%), as well as those not in a family nucleus (68.2%)
- Those not in the labour force (68.8%)
- Those with low incomes (69.3% of those with personal incomes of \$20,000 or less, 55.5% of those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less, and 68.1% of those with household incomes of \$25,001-\$50,000)
- Māori only (69.1%), Pacific Peoples only (61.5%) and European/Māori (67.3%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (66.9%)
- More deprived respondents (67.7% of those rated 7-8 and 65.2% of those rated 9-10)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (45.1%)

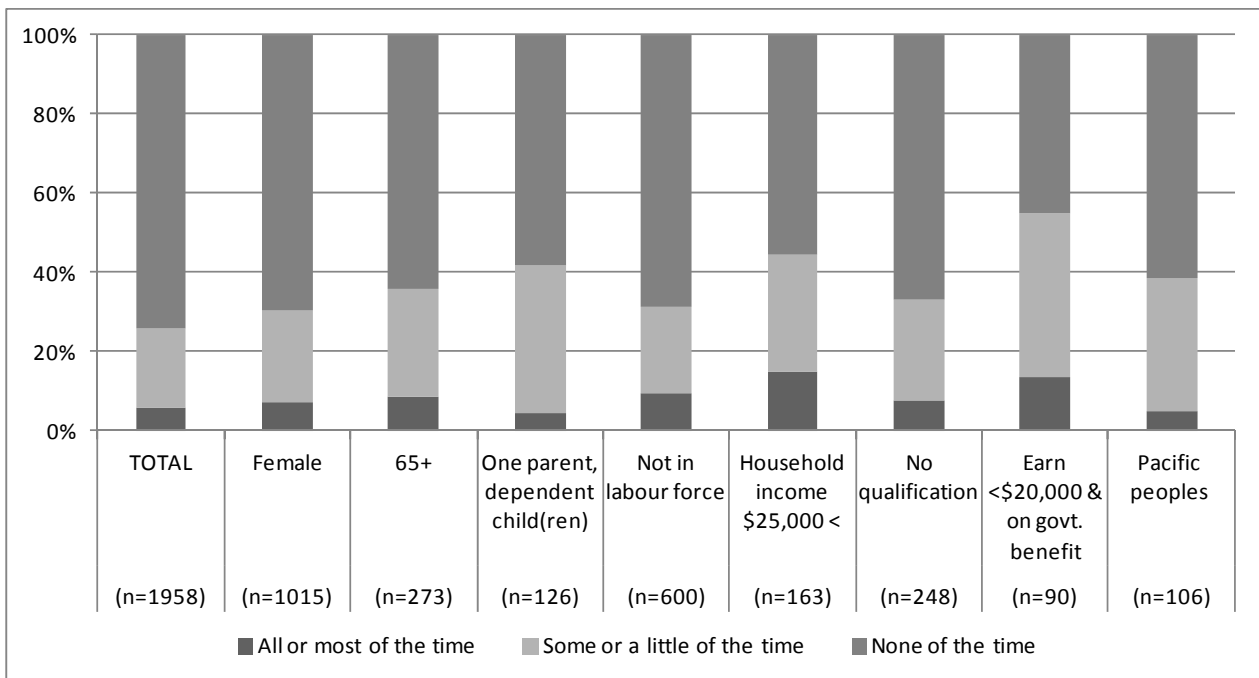


Figure 15: Physical or emotional problems interfering with social activities

Smoking

Question 12: Do you smoke cigarettes regularly, that is, one or more a day? (Don't count pipes, cigars, or cigarillos. Count only tobacco cigarettes)

Thirteen per cent of Aucklanders surveyed say they are regular smokers.

Rates of regular smoking were higher for:

- Single parents with dependent children (27.6%) and those not in a family nucleus (17.9%)
- The unemployed (20.6%)
- Those working in occupations classified as 'Trades/Technical' (23.8%) and 'Labourers/ Machine Operators/ Drivers' (17.8%)
- People with low household incomes (\$25,000 or less 21.8%, \$25,001-\$50,000 17.6%)
- Māori only (43.9%), Pacific peoples only (22.5%) and European/Māori (20.8%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (20.5%)
- More deprived respondents (19.7% of those rated 7-8 and 26.4% of those rated 9-10)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (36.6%)

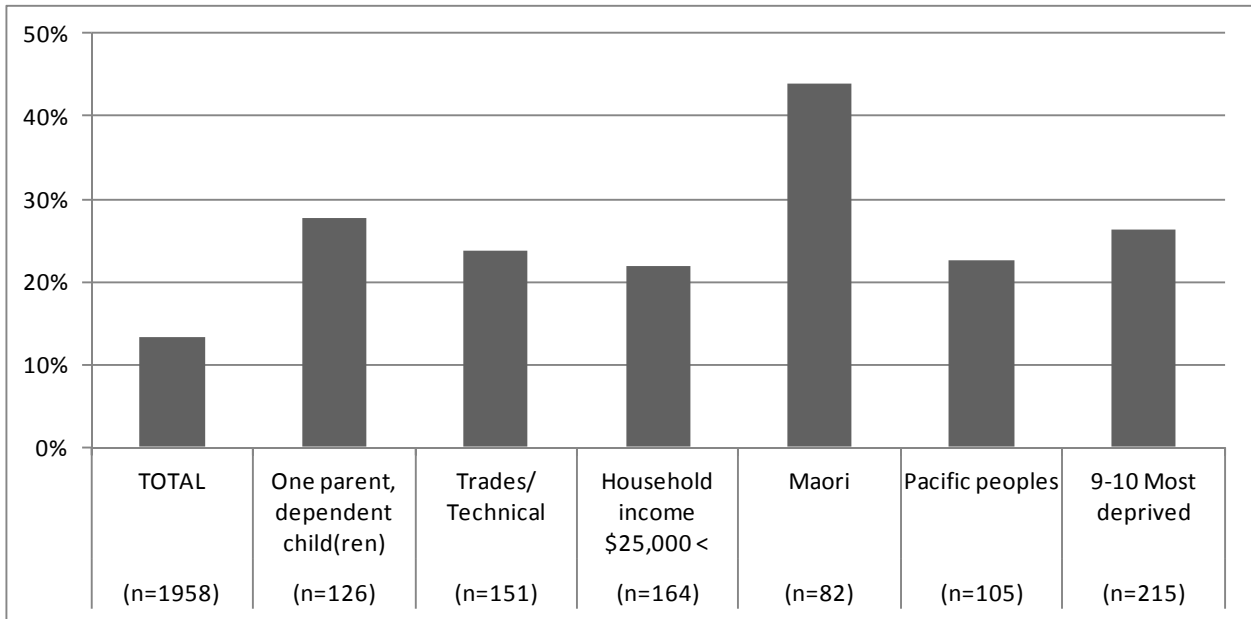


Figure 16: Regular smoking

Question 13: Have you ever been a regular smoker of one or more cigarettes a day?

This question was only asked of those not currently smoking (n=1697). Of those not currently smoking, over a quarter (28.5%) had been a regular smoker at some time.

3.0 Knowledge and Skills

This section is about the knowledge, skills and abilities gained over one’s life from experience, education, training and work. Barriers to further education are explored where they exist. This section also measures Aucklanders’ perception of the importance of formal education.

Question 1: In general, how do you feel about your knowledge, skills and abilities?

Most respondents (88.8%) were ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Proportions of respondents describing themselves as ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ are lower (compared to all Auckland respondents) for:

- Females (85.6% compared to 92.2% of males)
- Single parents with at least one dependent child (78.6%)
- Those not in paid employment (84.1%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,000 and under (84.6%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (83.2%)
- Māori (84.2%), Pacific people (83.7%) and European/Māori (77.6%)
- Those with no formal qualification (81%).
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (75.9%)

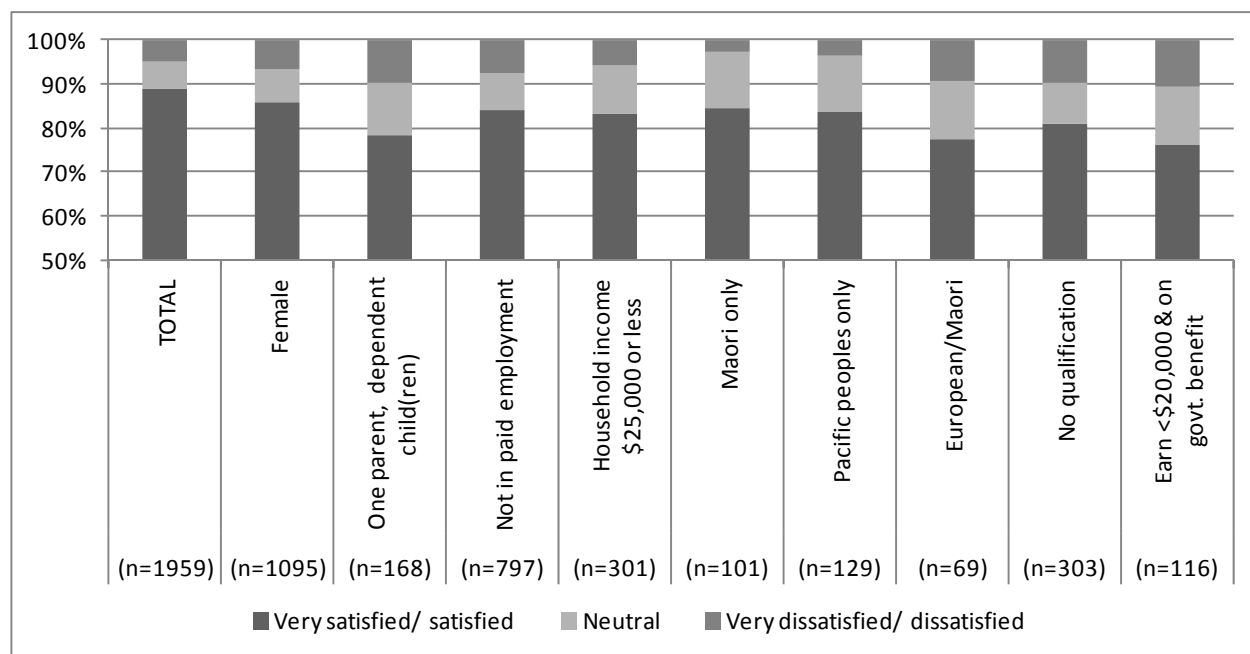


Figure 17: Knowledge and Skills - Overall Satisfaction

Question 2: Why are you dissatisfied with your knowledge, skills and abilities?

This question was asked only of those very dissatisfied or dissatisfied about their knowledge, skill and abilities (4.8% of total sample; n=104). Their main reasons for dissatisfaction are:

- I don't have the right *type* of knowledge, skills and abilities to do what *I want* to do in life (33% of those who are dissatisfied)
- I don't have the right *level* of knowledge, skills and abilities to do what *I want* to do in life (30.6%)
- I didn't take the right subjects at school to do what I want to do in life (25.5%)
- I don't have the right *type* of knowledge, skills and abilities *needed in the workplace* (21.7%)

Question 3: In this question study and training includes what people do at schools, universities and places like that, but it also includes other ways of learning too. Are you currently doing any study or training?

This question applied to those who were very dissatisfied, dissatisfied or neutral about their knowledge, skills, and abilities (13% of total sample; n=238). Of these respondents, 23.8 per cent said they were currently undertaking a course of study or training.

The following sectors of the population were more likely to be currently undertaking a course of study or training:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (59% of those who are dissatisfied)
- Single people (41.1%)
- Couples with adult children (43.6%)
- Those working in occupations classified as 'Trades/Technical' (48.2%)
- Those earning \$20,000 or less (30.5%)

Question 4: Would you like to do any study or training now?

This question was directed only to those who were very dissatisfied, dissatisfied or neutral about their knowledge, skills, and abilities, and currently *not* engaged in any study (n=189). Around half of these (52.8%) say they would like to be studying now. The following groups reported that they would like to be studying at higher rates:

- People aged under 40 years (15 to 24 years, 69.4%; 25 to 39 years, 61.8%)
- Those who are married or living with a partner (58.8%), compared with singles (42.2%)
- Those currently in employment (64.3%)
- Those in clerical, service or sales occupations (89.8%)
- Those on household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (70.71%) and \$100,001 - \$150,000 (72.9%).

Question 5: What is preventing you from doing the study or training you'd like to do?

Respondents to this question were narrowed down to those who are neutral or dissatisfied with their knowledge, skills and abilities, and are not currently studying, but would like to be (around 6% of total sample; n=91). The main barriers were:

- I'm too busy with family (48.5%)
- The cost of study (43.8%)

- I have too little time (32.8%)
- My age (23.4%).

Question 6: Which of the answers on (this showcard) matches your feelings about education?

All respondents were asked this question. Nearly all (97.9%) say that education is ‘very important’ or ‘important’. A little over three quarters (77.2%) say it is ‘very important’. Ratings of ‘very important’ are high across all demographic groups, but are relatively lower for:²

- Males (72.3%), compared with females (81.8%)
- Those aged 15 to 24 years (63.3%)
- Single people (69.4% compared to 82.4% of partnered people)
- Unemployed respondents (62.8%)
- Those working in trades and technical occupations (66.8%), and labourers, machine operators and drivers (66.5%).
- Those with no qualifications (62.9%) and those whose highest qualification was a high school certificate or equivalent (71.3%).

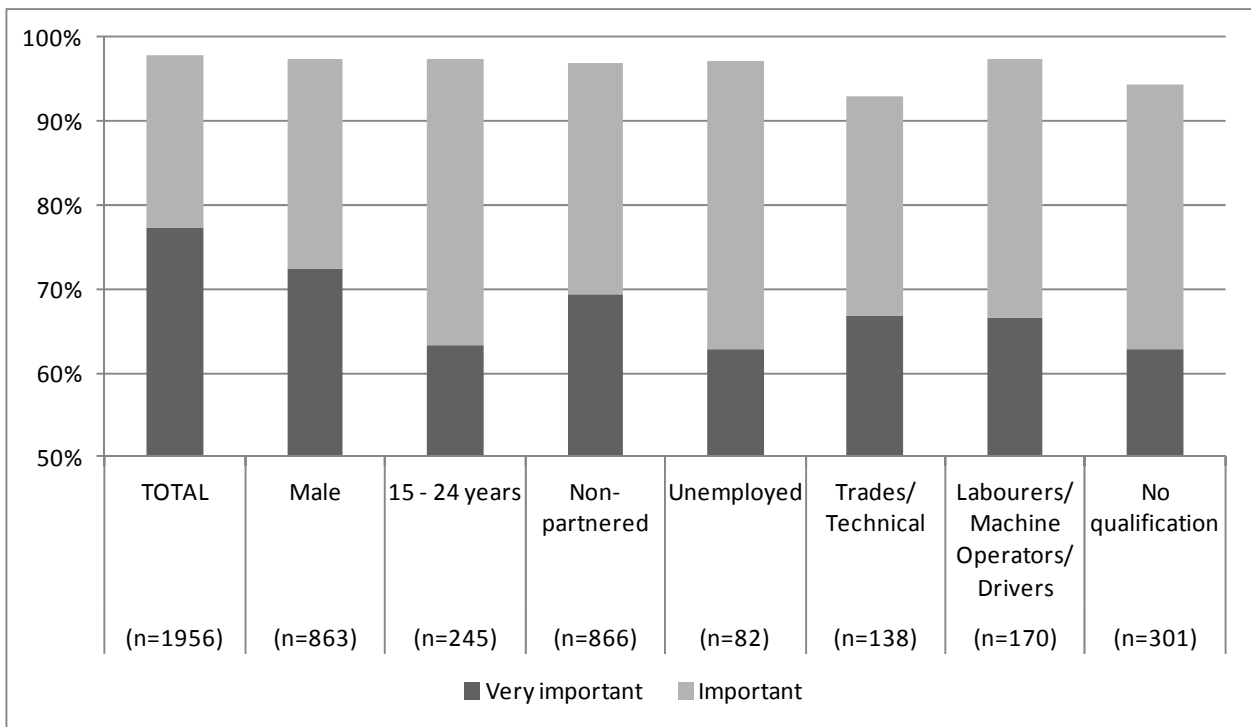


Figure 18: Importance of education

² With base numbers being as large as they are, only a few percentage points difference are statistically significant.

4.0 Paid Work

This section explores employment status, whether that work is full or part-time, permanent or otherwise, and occupations. It appears that the nature of paid work engaged in by respondents varies by gender, age group, family type and ethnicity. Job satisfaction on the other hand appears to be primarily dependent on a person's income, qualifications and occupation, with those in managerial and professional occupations most satisfied and those in clerical, service and sales occupations least satisfied.

Of all Auckland respondents, nearly two-thirds (65%) were employed in some capacity. The unemployed (i.e. not working but looking for work) constituted 4.3 per cent of respondents, while 30.7 per cent described themselves as not in the labour force.

The rate of employment is higher for:

- Males (71.4%), compared with females (59.1%). Female respondents were more likely to report that they were not in the work force – 36.7 percent, compared to 24.2 per cent of males.
- Those who are married or living with a partner (73.1%), compared with singles (53%)
- Couples with adult children (76.8%)
- Those with higher educational levels: 85.6 per cent of those with a Bachelor's degree and 80.1 per cent of those with a postgraduate qualification.

Unemployment is higher for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 years (10.4%)
- Non-partnered respondents (7.2%), compared to 2.3 per cent for partnered respondents
- Single parents with at least one dependent child (11%; note that an additional 39.3% of single parents are not in the labour force)
- Those classified as European/Māori (11.1%). Those classified as 'Māori only' and 'Pacific Peoples Only' reported being not in the labour force at higher rates, 41.7 per cent and 41.4 per cent respectively.

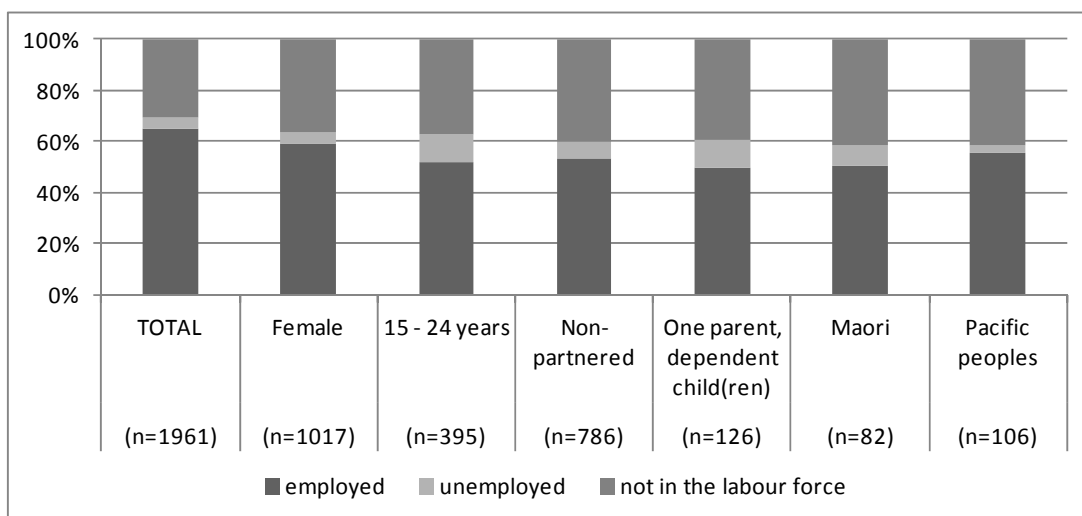


Figure 19: Employment Status

Of those Auckland respondents in employment (n=1271), 79.1 per cent work full time and 20.9 per cent work part time. Part time work is more common for:

- Females (30.6%), compared with males (12.3%)
- Those aged 15 to 24 (43.9%), and aged 65 years and over (48.4%)
- Singles (31.4%), compared with those who are married or living with a partner (15.8%)
- Single parents with at least one dependent child (51.1%)
- Those on personal incomes of \$20,000 or less (67.9%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (64.2%)
- Those with no formal qualification (23.6%) and those with a High School Certificate as their highest qualification (33.1%).

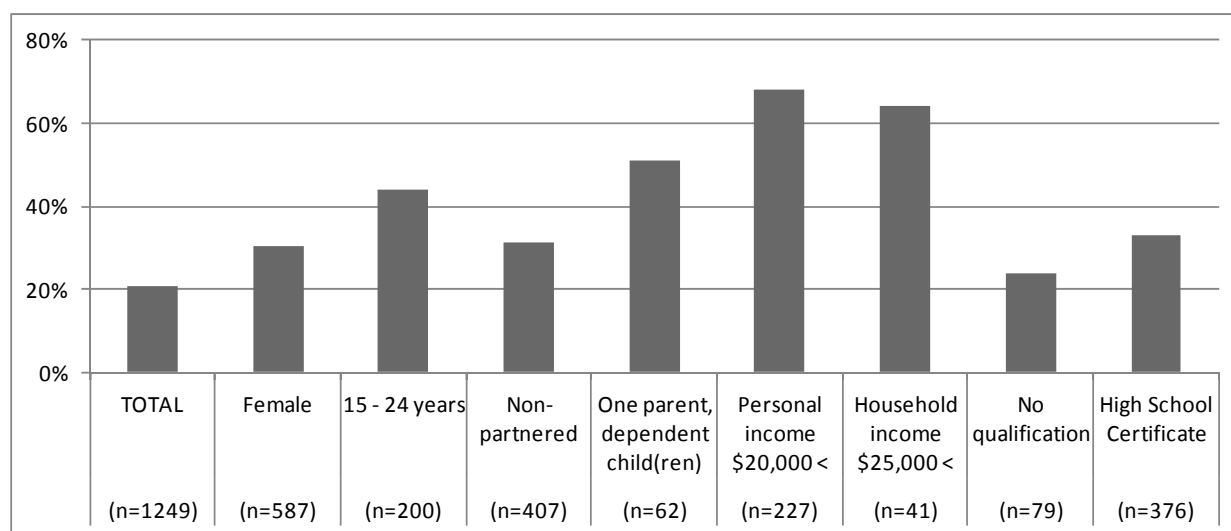


Figure 20: Part Time Employment

Question 1: What employment arrangement applies to your job?

Three-quarters (74.5%) of those employed are in permanent employment. Permanent employment is lower for:

- Males (71.2%), compared to 78.1 per cent of females
- Those aged 15 to 24 years (57.2%); young people had temporary and casual employment arrangements at higher rates than average.
- Those who are single (66.2%), compared with those who are married or living with a partner (78.4%)
- Single parents with at least one dependent child (64.4%)
- Those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less (47.6%)
- Labourers (52.4%).

Question 2: How many jobs do you currently have?

Most (90.2%) employed respondents have one job. A further 5.9 per cent have two jobs, and 2.4 per cent have three jobs. Having more than one job is more common (compared to 8.3% for all employed Aucklanders) for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (11.5%)

- Single parents with at least one dependent child (10.1%)
- Those in managerial or professional occupations (11.5%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (10.5%) and \$50,001-\$70,000 (12%)
- Those classified as 'European only' (10.2%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (13.5%)

Question 3: Which one of the categories would you consider your job to be in?

Managers constitute 16.2 per cent of employed Auckland respondents. Higher proportions of the following population sectors are managers:

- Males (19.1%)
- Those employed respondents who are married or living with a partner (22%)
- Those with a personal income over \$70,000 (28.7%)
- Those classified as Māori only (22%) and European/Māori (23.7%)

Just over a quarter (26.7%) of employed respondents described themselves as professionals. Working as a professional was more common for:

- Those with higher personal incomes: 41 per cent of those earning over \$70,000
- Those classified as European only (28.5%) and Asian only (31%)
- Respondents with a Bachelor's degree (49.8%), or some form of postgraduate qualification (56.1%)

Working in a trade or as a technician was reported by 12.1 per cent of employed respondents and 17.7 per cent of males.

Thirteen per cent of employed respondents work in clerical occupations or administration. Females (20.6%), European/Māori (28%) and those whose highest qualification is a High School Certificate (17%) work in clerical occupations or administration at higher rates.

Community and Personal Service workers constitute 8.8 per cent of employed Aucklanders, with higher rates for those aged 15-24 (15.5%), those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less (14.3%) and respondents whose highest qualification is a High School Certificate (14.1%).

A tenth (9.7%) of employed respondents described their employment as being in sales. Sales work is more common among:

- Females (11.9%)
- Those aged 15 to 24 (19.4%)
- Single people (13.3%)
- Those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less (21.2%)
- Respondents whose highest qualification is a High School Certificate (14%)

'Machinery Operators and Drivers' constitute 4.2 per cent of employed Aucklanders surveyed. Higher proportions of the following population sectors work as machinery operators and drivers:

- Males (6.7%)
- Those with personal incomes between \$20,001 and \$40,000 (7.7%)
- Māori (11.5%), Pacific peoples (17.6%), and European/Māori (7.2%)
- Respondents with no formal qualification (15.5%)

Question 4: Think about the last four weeks in your job. How do you feel about your job?

The majority of employed respondents (79.3%) are 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their job. Job satisfaction was more common for:

- Married respondents and those living with a partner (81.4%) compared to 74.8 per cent of single people
- Those earning over \$70,000 (85.1%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (85.2%)
- Those with some form of postgraduate qualification (87.1%)

Dissatisfaction ratings ('very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied') are higher (compared to 9.6% of all employed Auckland respondents) for:

- Clerical, service and sales workers (13.5%)
- Respondents whose highest qualification is a High School Certificate (13.1%)

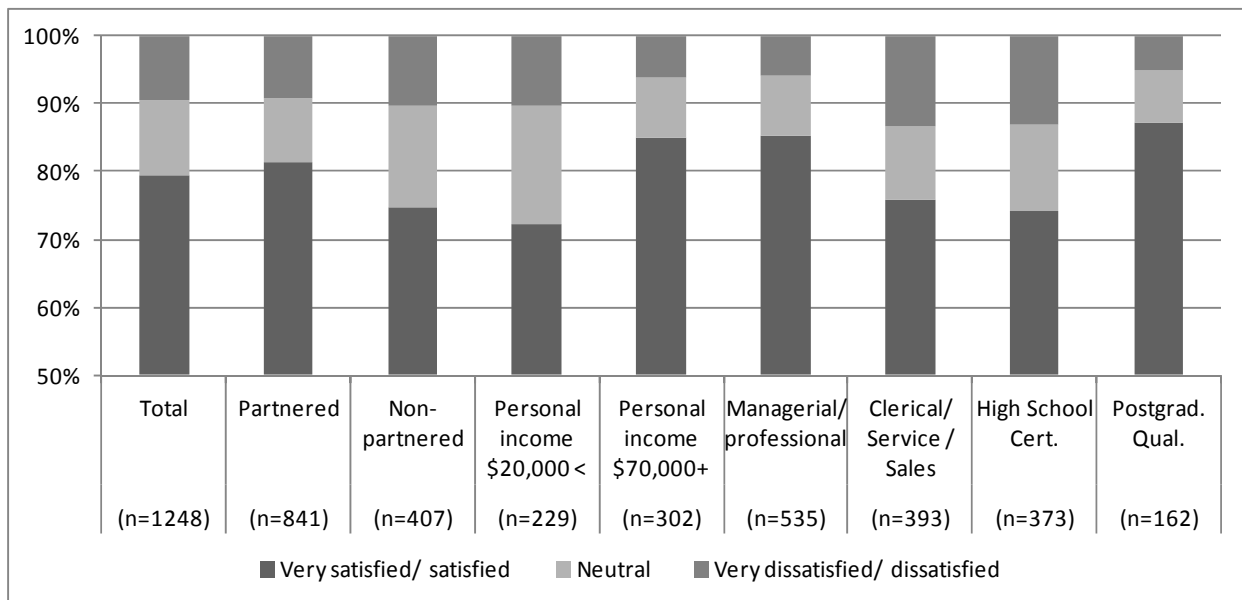


Figure 21: Job Satisfaction

Question 5: If you had the opportunity, would you choose to work more hours and receive more pay, work the same amount of hours and receive the same pay, or work less hours and receive less pay?

Just under a third (32.5%) of employed respondents would like to work more hours for more pay; 56.5 per cent would work the same hours for the same money; and 9.4 per cent would work fewer hours for less money.

The desire to work more hours for more pay was more common among:

- Males (35.7%), compared to 28.8% of females
- Those aged 15 to 24 (52%)
- Single respondents (41.4%)

- Single parents with at least one dependent child (42.6%) and single parents with adult children (53.5%)
- Those with lower personal incomes (51.5% of those earning \$20,00 or less and 41.2% of those earning \$20,001-\$40,000)
- The following household income brackets: \$25,000 or less (44.3%), \$25,001-\$50,000 (46%) and \$70,001-\$100,000 (44.9%).
- Those working in trades or technical occupations (42.3%) and labourers, machine operators and drivers (43.9%)
- Pacific people (54.5%) and Asians (50.8%).

5.0 Standard of Living

This section explores how people rate their overall standard of living and how satisfied people are with that. It looks in more detail at discretionary spending in terms of possession of standard material possessions, spending on common activities which require significant discretionary income, and incidence of various means of saving money.

As would be expected, the distribution of responses to these questions were affected by income and related variables. The unemployed, single parents, labourers, machine operators and drivers, Māori and Pacific peoples, and those with no formal qualifications were more likely than the average Aucklander to report having a low standard of living, being dissatisfied with their standard of living, not having enough money, now owning many of the standard material possessions and not engaging in common activities. This reflects the prevalence of lower incomes and higher levels of deprivation among such groups.

Question 1: Generally, how would you rate your standard of living?

Half of respondents (49.2%) rated their standard of living as 'high' or 'fairly high'. Only 4.6 per cent rated it as 'low' or 'fairly low'.

Having a fairly low or low standard of living is more prevalent for:

- Single people (6.4%, compared to 3.6% of partnered respondents)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (14.7%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (10.4%)
- Unemployed respondents (12.8%) and those not in the labour force (7.2%)
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (11.1%)
- Those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (12.5%) and \$25,001-\$50,000 (10.1%)
- Those living in areas rated 9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index (14.3%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (17.9%)
- Māori (13.4%), European/Māori (13.6%) and Pacific peoples (14.5%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (9.4%).

Having a high or fairly high standard of living is more prevalent (compared to 49.2% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (55.4%)
- Managers and professionals (62.1%)
- Those with a personal income of \$70,000 or more (77.1%)
- Those with a household income of \$100,001-\$150,000 (57%), and over \$150,000 (79.4%)
- The less deprived (66.2% of those rated 1-2, 59.2% of those rated 3-4)
- Europeans (58.7%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (72%) and advanced trade or technical diplomas (58.7%).

Recent migrants (i.e. those who arrived in 2006 or later) were less likely (37.4%) than those who arrived before 2006 or were born in New Zealand (50%) to rate their standard of living as high or fairly high.

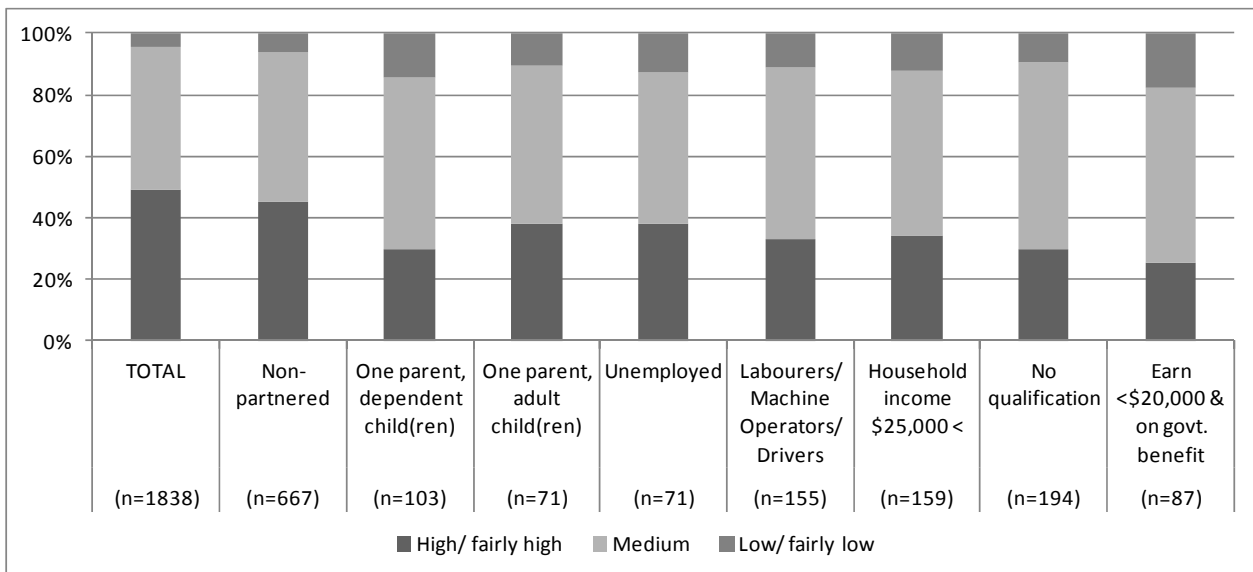


Figure 22: Rating of standard of living

Question 2: Generally, how satisfied are you with your current standard of living?

The majority of respondents (80.3%) were very satisfied or satisfied with their standard of living. 'Dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' was the response given by 5.9 per cent of respondents. Being 'very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' was reported at higher rates by:

- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (13%), and single parents with adult child(ren) (12.1%)
- Those who are unemployed (14%)
- Those on household incomes of \$25,000 or less (13%)
- More deprived respondents (7-8 10.2%, 9-10 10.4%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (14.8%)

Being 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with current standard of living is more common (compared to 80.3% for all Auckland respondents) for:

- Those aged 65 and over (89.4%)
- Married respondents and those living with a partner (82.2%) compared to 77.1 per cent of single respondents
- Couples without children (86%) and couples with adult child(ren) (88.5%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (86.9%)
- Those on personal incomes over \$70,000 (90.7%) and household incomes over \$150,000 (91.4%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (89.3%)
- The least deprived (rated 1-2 on the NZ Deprivation Index, 88.4%)

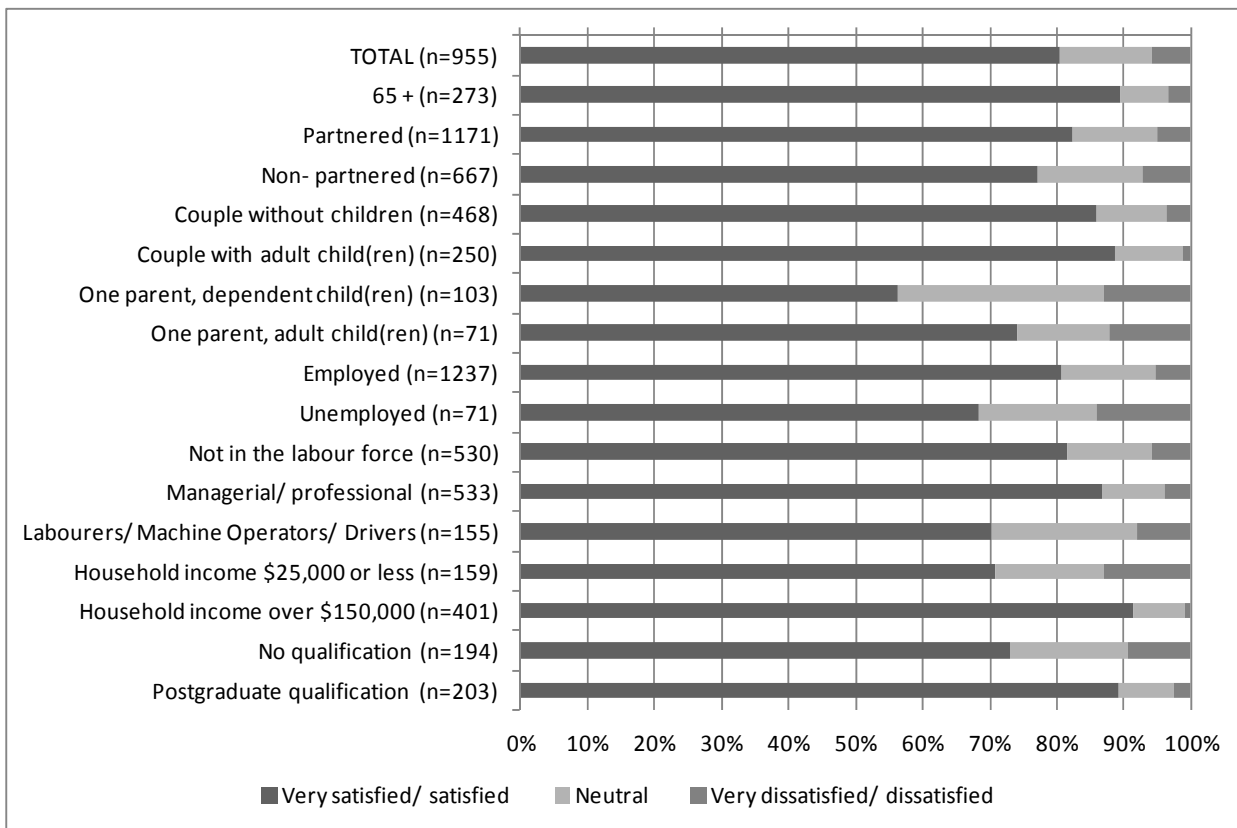


Figure 23: Satisfaction with standard of living

Satisfaction with standard of living was related to rating of standard of living. For example, 65.9 per cent of those who rated their standard of living as high reported that they were very satisfied with their standard of living. In contrast, zero per cent of those who rated their standard of living as low reported being very satisfied with their standard of living. Nearly half (48.2%) of those who rated their standard of living as low reported that they were very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with their standard of living, compared to only 1.2 per cent of those who rated their standard of living as high.

Question 3: Think about how well your (combined) income meets your everyday needs for such things as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. Would you say you have, not enough money, just enough money, enough money, or more than enough money?

Just under half of respondents (47.9%) said they have enough or more than enough money for necessities such as accommodation, food and clothing. A further third (34.6%) said they have just enough money for necessities and one in six (17.5%) say they do not have enough.

Not having enough money was reported at higher rates by:

- Females (19.5%), compared to 15.3 per cent of males
- Those aged 15-24 (20.2%) and those aged 25-39 (19.5%), compared to only 10.1 per cent of those aged 65 and over

- Single respondents (25.4%), compared to 13 per cent of respondents who are married or living with a partner
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (43.6%), and single parents with adult child(ren) (31.5%)
- Unemployed respondents (45%)
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (22.6%), compared to 11.1 per cent of those in managerial and professional occupations
- Respondents on personal incomes of \$20,000 or less (25.9%), household incomes of \$25,000 or less (29%) and household incomes of \$25,001-\$50,000 (24.3%)
- Māori (30.3%) and Pacific peoples (38.7%)
- Respondents without formal qualification (30.8%)
- More deprived respondents (28.2% of those rated 7-8, 31.6% of those rated 9-10)
- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (48.3%)

The lower respondents rated their standard of living, the more likely they were to report not having enough money. For example, 71.9 per cent of respondents who described their standard of living as high reported that they had enough or more than enough money, but these responses were given by only 5.3 per cent of those who rated their standard of living as fairly low and 5.9 per cent who rated their standard of living as low. While only 11.4 per cent of those who rated their standard of living as high said they didn't have enough money, 83.1 per cent of those who rated their standard of living as low reported having not enough money.

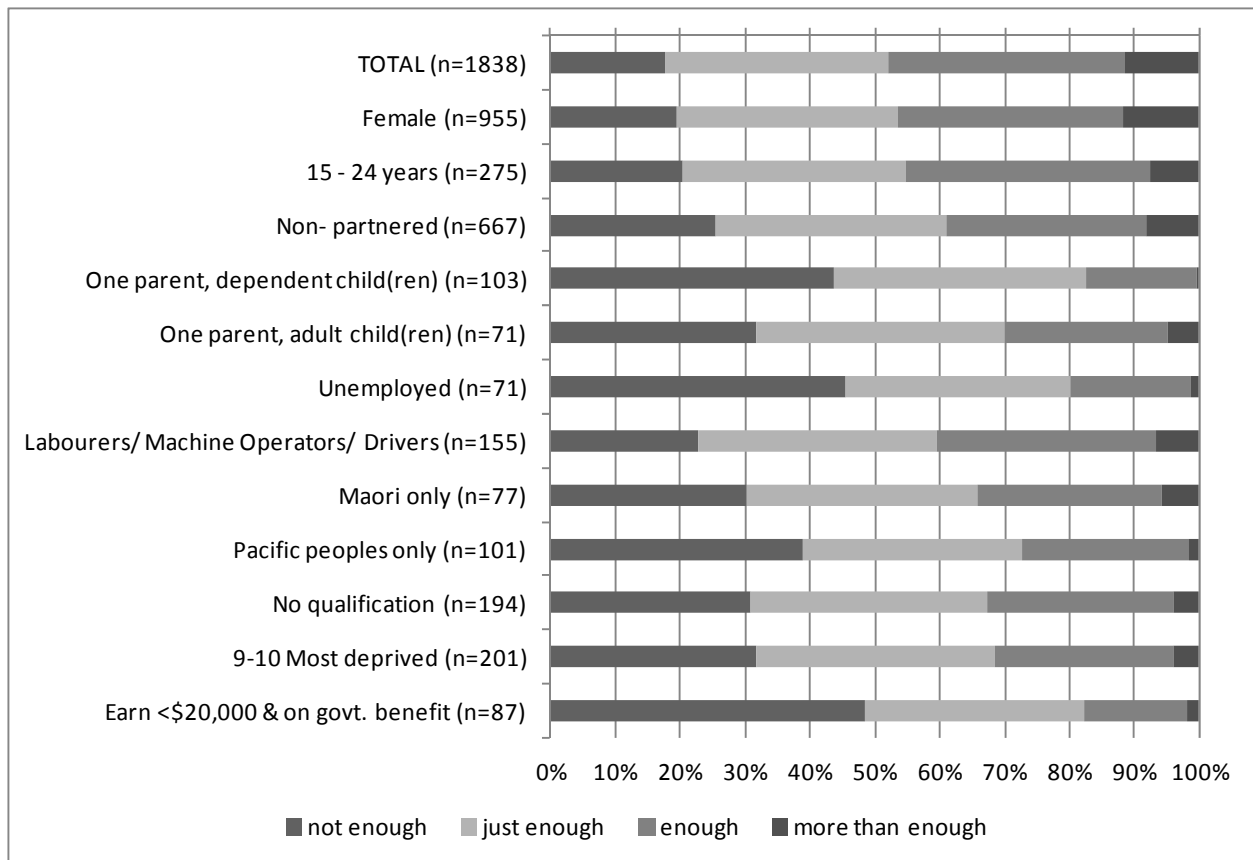


Figure 24: Sufficiency of money for necessities

Question 4: Do you have (or have access to):

- **A telephone**
- **A washing machine**
- **Heating in all main rooms**
- **A good pair of shoes**
- **A best outfit for special occasions**
- **A personal computer**
- **Home contents insurance**

The majority of residents have (or have access to) all of these items. Nearly all have a telephone (97.2%), washing machine (98.2%), a good pair of shoes (97.3%), and a best outfit for special occasions (93%). Comparatively fewer have heating in all main rooms (80.9%), a personal computer (86.6%), or home contents insurance (77.4%).

Not possessing all or several of the above items was more common among certain groups than it was for Auckland respondents as a whole. These groups included:

- Respondents aged 15 to 24
- Single people
- Single parents with at least one dependent child
- Those not in a family nucleus
- Unemployed respondents
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers
- Those earning less than \$20,000
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,000 or less
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,001-\$50,000
- Those living in the most deprived areas (9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index)
- Māori only
- Pacific peoples only
- European/Māori
- Respondents with no formal qualifications
- Those who earn under \$20,000 and are on a government benefit

The table below shows the percentage of each of these groups who do *not* possess the items in question.

Table 1: Non-ownership of standard material goods (%)

	Telepho ne	Washing machine	Heating in all main rooms	Good pair of shoes	Best outfit	Personal compute r	Home contents insuranc e
TOTAL	2.8	1.8	19.1	2.7	7.0	13.4	22.6
15-24	7.4	4.5	19.2	4.3	7.4	14.0	33.5
Singles	4.8	3.6	22.7	3.9	8.6	21.2	31.1
One parent, dependent child(ren)	13.0	3.9	36.9	11.1	19.0	23.0	51.2
Not in family nucleus	5.4	6.2	23.5	3.0	8.6	29.9	33.5
Unemployed	10.8	6.1	27.5	7.7	12.1	15.7	51.7
Labourers/ Machine Operators/ Drivers	8.2	5.9	28.9	3.7	14.6	27.6	32.8
Personal income \$20,000 or less	3.2	3.0	22.0	4.6	8.8	22.9	31.4
Household income \$25,000 or less	5.6	5.2	28.8	6.1	12.6	38.9	41.8
Household income \$25,001- \$50,000	6.0	3.6	24.1	5.2	11.2	27.2	38.5
Most deprived (9-10)	8.4	6.5	37.4	4.4	12.9	30.8	53.9
Maori only	20.6	5.0	46.0	16.0	19.1	42.4	59.1
Pacific peoples only	8.8	7.0	46.0	8.3	12.7	29.7	48.0
European/Maori	11.6	10.4	12.9	3.4	15.5	22.0	34.1
No formal qualifications	7.8	3.5	39.1	6.0	15.5	48.0	40.3
Earn <\$20,000 and on govt. benefit	10.1	9.9	35.5	12.9	22.6	29.6	57.9

Respondents who reported that they did not possess particular items were then asked why they did not: cost, a lack of desire for the item, or some other reason. Cost was the reason given by the following proportions of respondents who did not own each item:

- Telephone (55%)
- Washing machine (49.8%)
- Heating in all main rooms (46.6%)
- Good pair of shoes (64.2%)
- Best outfit for special occasions (50.2%)
- Personal computer (36.8%)
- Home contents insurance (57.9%).

Question 5: Can you tell me whether you:

- **give presents to family or friends on birthdays, Christmas, or other special occasions**
- **visit the hairdresser once every three months**
- **have holidays away from home every year**
- **have a holiday overseas at least every 3 years**
- **have a night out at least once a fortnight**
- **have family or friends over for a meal at least once a month**
- **have enough room for family to stay the night**

Most respondents gave presents on birthdays and special occasions (94.6%), and have enough room for family to stay the night (85.4%). Having family and friends over for a meal at least once a month was also reasonably common, reported by 71.4 per cent of respondents. Two thirds of respondents visit the hairdresser once every three months (66.3%) and have holidays away from home every year (66.8%). Having a holiday overseas at least every 3 years was reported by 57.4 per cent of respondents. Just over half (51.5%) of respondents have a night out at least once a fortnight.

Not engaging in all or several of the above activities was more common among certain groups than it was for Auckland respondents as a whole. The table below shows the percentage of each of these groups who do *not* engage in the activities in question.

Table 2: Non-engagement in common activities (%)

	Presents to family/friends on special occasions	Visit the hairdresser once every three months	Holiday away from home every year	Holiday overseas at least every 3 years	A night out at least once a fortnight	Family/friends over at least once a month	Enough room for family to stay the night
TOTAL	5.4	33.7	33.0	42.5	48.4	28.4	14.4
Singles	8.3	38.0	39.6	52.1	37.3	33.2	17.5
One parent, dependent child(ren)	8.7	57.2	51.4	62.4	52.0	32.6	20.5
Not in family nucleus	9.9	29.5	37.4	53.5	40.1	36.3	21.2
Not in the labour force	10.3	40.7	46.8	53.6	61.6	33.0	14.9
Unemployed	6.9	55.5	47.8	62.5	42.0	45.5	22.7
Labourers/ Machine Operators/ Drivers	3.4	43.1	40.8	55.9	47.0	31.6	18.2
Personal income \$20,000 or less	8.9	43.5	44.4	52.3	54.3	34.4	18.5
Household income \$25,000 or less	13.1	44.3	58.5	61.1	59.7	40.7	24.8
Household income \$25,001-\$50,000	10.0	45.0	49.2	60.4	59.7	35.5	17.2
9-10 NZ Deprivation Index	10.5	57.4	56.4	62.7	64.6	37.9	25.2
7-8 NZ Deprivation Index	8.9	42.7	43.6	53.5	55.9	32.3	17.9
Maori only	7.2	61.8	45.7	80.4	62.8	31.1	15.5
Pacific peoples only	7.6	53.2	55.2	55.7	53.1	27.0	24.8
No formal qualifications	14.0	47.7	59.0	71.7	64.6	42.9	20.2
Earn <\$20,000 and on got. Benefit	12.9	74.7	62.5	67.6	56.5	44.7	24.0

Some groups did not engage in one or a few of these activities at higher rates than the Auckland population as a whole:

- Single parents with adult child(ren) were more likely than the average Aucklander not to get their hair cut every 3 months (42.5%), not to have holidays away from home every year (51.3%), and not to have family or friends over for a meal at least once a month (35.5%).
- European/Māori were more likely than the average Aucklander not to get their hair cut every 3 months (53.3%)

- Those aged 65 and over were more likely than the average Aucklander not to have holidays away from home every year (42.5%), not to have a holiday overseas at least every 3 years (51.8%), and not to have a night out at least once a fortnight (63.2%)
- Asians were more likely than the average Aucklander not to have holidays away from home every year (40.1%).
- Respondents with a trade certificate or level 4 qualification were more likely than the average Aucklander not to have a holiday overseas at least every 3 years (52.7%).
- Female respondents were more likely than males (44%) and the average Aucklander not to have a night out at least once a fortnight (52.5%)
- Couples with at least one dependent child were more likely than the average Aucklander not to have a night out at least once a fortnight (57%)

Respondents who reported that they did not engage in particular activities were then asked why they did not: cost, a lack of desire to engage in that activity, or some other reason. Cost was the reason given by the following proportions of respondents who did not engage in each activity:

- Of those who reported that they do not give presents to family or friends on special occasions, 40.9 per cent gave cost as the reason.
- Of those who reported that they do *not* visit the hairdresser once every three months, 33 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Females (49.6% of those who don't engage in this activity)
 - Single parents with at least one dependent child (63.7%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (60.5%)
 - Those earning \$20,001-\$40,000 (44.8%)
 - Those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (50.1%)
 - Pacific peoples only (46.9%)
- Of those who reported that they do *not* have holidays away from home every year, 62 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Couples with adult child(ren) (79.8%) and single parents with at least one dependent child (77.6% of those who don't engage in this activity)
 - Labourers, machine operators and drivers (87.9%)
 - Pacific peoples only (78.1%)
 - Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (76.5%)
- Of those who reported that they do *not* have a holiday overseas at least every 3 years, 67 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Females (73% of those who don't engage in this activity)
 - Those aged 40 to 64 (75%)
 - Couples with adult child(ren) (83%) and single parents with at least one dependent child (86.1%)
 - Labourers, machine operators and drivers (79.1%)
- Of those who reported that they do *not* have a night out at least once a fortnight, 31.3 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Single parents with at least one dependent child (60% of those who don't engage in this activity)

- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (45.5%)
 - Pacific peoples only (46.7%)
 - Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (51%)
- Of those who reported that they do *not* have family or friends over for a meal at least once a month, 14.8 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Single parents with at least one dependent child (39.7% of those who don't engage in this activity)
 - Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (25.9%) and \$25,001-\$50,000 (26.6%)
 - Māori only (26.1%), Pacific peoples only (41.7%) and Asian only (23.3%)
 - Those with no qualifications (27.4%)
 - More deprived respondents (7-8 25.1%; 9-10 30.6%)
 - Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (39.3%)
 - Of those who reported that they do *not* have enough room for family to stay the night, 29.3 per cent gave cost as the reason. Cost is more of a barrier for:
 - Those aged 40 to 64 (41.4% of those who don't engage in this activity)
 - Couples with adult child(ren) (55.7%) and single parents with at least one dependent child (61.8%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (44%)
 - Labourers, machine operators and drivers (48.4%)
 - Those with household incomes of \$25,001-\$50,000 (47.5%)
 - Māori only (68.6%), Pacific peoples only (53.5%) and European/Māori (50.8%)
 - Those with no qualifications (41.1%)

Question 6: I am now going to read out a list of things some people do to help keep costs down. In the last 12 months, have you done any of these things?

- **gone without fresh fruit and vegetables**
- **continued wearing clothing that was worn out because couldn't afford a replacement**
- **put off buying clothing for as long as possible**
- **stayed in bed longer to save on heating costs**
- **postponed or put off visits to the doctor**
- **not picked up a prescription**
- **spent less time on hobbies than you would like to**
- **done without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places**

Around half of respondents had put off buying clothing for as long as possible (51.1%) and done without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places (48.7%) a little or a lot of the time. Spending less time on hobbies a little or a lot of the time was reported by 36.9 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. Nearly a quarter (24.2%) of respondents reported that they had continued wearing clothing that was worn out a little or a lot of the time because they couldn't afford a replacement. Postponing or putting off visiting the doctor a little or a lot of the time was reported by 19 per cent of respondents, while 14.5 per cent reported going without fresh fruit and vegetables a little or a lot of the time. One in ten (9.7%) respondents had stayed in bed longer to save on heating costs a lot or a little of the time. Not picking up a prescription a lot or a little of the time was reported by 8.8 per cent of respondents.

Some sectors of the population engaged in just a few cost saving measures a little or a lot of the time at higher rates than for the Auckland population as a whole:

- Going without fresh fruit and vegetables a little or a lot of the time was reported by 18.2 per cent of single people, compared to 12.4 per cent of respondents who are married or living with a partner.
- Females:
 - continued wearing clothing that was worn out because couldn't afford a replacement (26.2%) compared to 22.1 per cent of males
 - put off buying clothing for as long as possible (55.9%) compared to 46 per cent of males
 - stayed in bed longer to save on heating costs (11.9%) compared to 7.3 per cent of males
 - went without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places (53.7%) compared to 43.2 per cent of males
- Those not in a family nucleus were more likely than the average Aucklander to go without fresh fruit and vegetables (19.2%) and stay in bed longer to save on heating costs (13%) a little or a lot of the time.
- Going without fresh fruit and vegetables a little or a lot of the time was reported by 19.3 per cent of those not in the labour force.
- Couples with dependent children:
 - put off buying clothing for as long as possible (57.9%)
 - spent less time on hobbies than you would like to (42.5%)
 - done without or cut back on trips to the shops or other local places (54.5%)
- Those aged 40 to 64 were more likely than the average Aucklander to report wearing clothing that was worn out because couldn't afford a replacement (26%) and to report cut back on trips to the shops or other local places (50.6%) a little or a lot of the time.
- Respondents with a trade certificate or other level 4 qualifications were more likely than the average Aucklander to report spending less time on hobbies (44.5%) and to report cut back on trips to the shops or other local places (54.4%) a little or a lot of the time.

The following table shows groups who reported engaging in most of these cost saving activities at higher rates than for the Auckland population as a whole. It shows the percentage of each group who reported engaging in each activity a little or a lot of the time.

Table 3: Engagement in cost saving measures (%)

	Gone w/o fruit and veg.	Wore worn clothing	Put off buying clothing	Stayed in bed	Postponed visits to doctor	Didn't pick up prescription	Less time on hobbies	Cut back on trips to shops
TOTAL	14.5	24.2	51.1	9.7	19.0	8.8	36.9	48.7
25-39 years	15.3	28.0	62.3	9.9	23.9	12.2	50.0	58.8
One parent, dependent child(ren)	29.6	43.7	76.3	17.3	40.7	26.3	65.2	67.4
One parent, adult child(ren)	17.4	28.0	51.4	15.0	26.2	12.6	39.1	61.3
Unemployed	27.3	41.6	59.7	22.9	37.8	16.0	49.3	56.8
Labourers/ Machine Operators/ Drivers	29.0	33.4	60.8	16.8	24.3	13.5	51.0	61.4
Personal income \$20,000 or less	19.7	30.2	57.1	12.9	19.9	11.2	36.9	52.2
Personal income \$20,001 - \$40,000	20.7	27.9	52.7	11.9	25.5	12.4	40.2	49.9
Household income \$25,000 or less	24.7	33.6	56.9	17.0	22.0	12.8	40.8	54.4
Household income \$25,001 - \$50,000	23.0	29.3	55.0	13.3	24.4	15.2	35.8	49.1
Household income \$50,001 - \$70,000	22.8	29.8	60.0	10.9	25.2	14.0	43.7	56.5
Maori only	34.7	48.2	57.5	21.1	28.8	21.2	53.6	62.2
Pacific peoples only	48.1	46.2	67.6	26.3	28.8	23.3	56.3	68.8
European/ Maori	25.0	37.7	60.1	12.4	38.2	16.9	33.0	56.6
No qualification	29.8	38.7	57.4	19.0	26.6	17.4	43.0	55.4
9-10 NZ Deprivation	33.8	41.4	60.9	16.4	27.2	15.8	43.9	56.7
7-8 NZ Deprivation	19.2	29.9	54.5	19.7	24.1	14.1	42.2	54.0
Earn <\$20,000 and on got. Benefit	44.3	65.4	74.3	24.7	41.6	21.8	55.7	63.5

6.0 Housing

This chapter is about how satisfied people are with their current accommodation, and the prevalence of major problems with housing and neighbourhoods.

Respondents with low incomes and those living in areas of high deprivation reported a lack of satisfaction with housing and major problems with housing at higher rates than the Auckland population as a whole. Such dissatisfaction and problems were also more common among households with dependent children and respondents aged 25 to 39, suggesting that young parents find it more difficult to meet their housing needs.

Question 1: How do you feel about where you are currently living?

The majority of respondents (86.2%) feel very satisfied or satisfied with where they are currently living. 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' were the responses given by 6.1 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed.

Rates of satisfaction are higher for:

- Respondents aged 65 and over (92.7%)
- Couples with adult child(ren) (92.10%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$70,000 or more (93.8%)
- Those with household incomes of \$150,000 or more (92.8%)
- The least deprived respondents (92.6%)

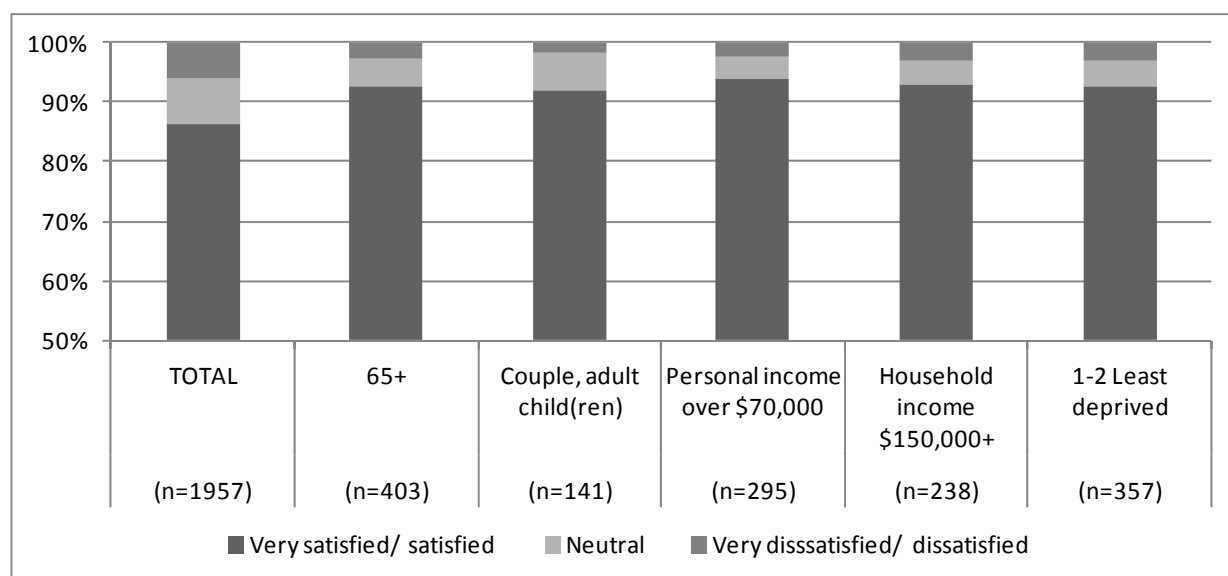


Figure 25: Satisfied with housing

Rates of dissatisfaction are higher (compared to 6.1 % of all Auckland respondents) for:

- Single parents with at least one dependent child (11.9%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,001 to \$40,000 (9.8%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (9.8%)
- Pacific peoples only (9.7%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (15.4%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (10.5%)

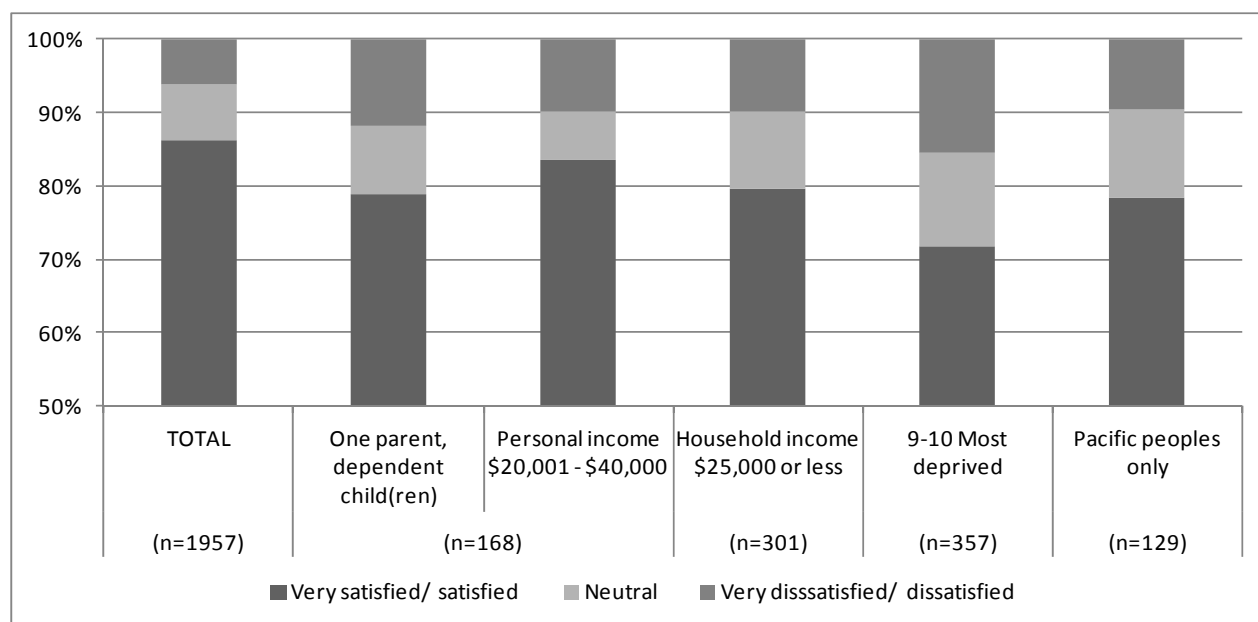


Figure 26: Dissatisfied with housing

Question 2: Are any of these things major problems with this house/flat?

- It's too small
- It's hard to get to from the street
- It's in poor condition
- It's damp
- It's too cold or difficult to heat/ keep warm
- There are pests such as mice or insects
- It's too expensive
- None of the above

Nearly two thirds of respondents (64.4%) responded 'none of the above', i.e. there are no major problems with the house or flat.

Having a major problem with housing was more prevalent (compared to 35.6% for all Aucklanders surveyed) among:

- Females (38.9%) compared to 32.1 per cent of males
- Those aged 25-39 years (49.3%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (50.4%), couples with dependent child(ren) (41.7%), and single parents with adult child(ren) (47.3%)
- Those in trades and technical occupations (51.6%)
- Māori (48.2%) and Pacific peoples (52%)

- Those living in the most deprived areas (50.4%)
- Those who earn under \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (53.6%)

The most common major problem reported was houses that were cold or difficult to heat, which was mentioned by 13.8 per cent of Auckland respondents. About one in ten respondents reported that their house or flat was too small (10.5%) or damp (10.2%). Less common problems included 'too expensive', reported by 6.1 per cent of respondents, 'in poor condition', reported by 7 per cent of respondents, 'pests', reported by 6.6 per cent of respondents, and 'hard to get to from the street', reported by 2.4 per cent of respondents.

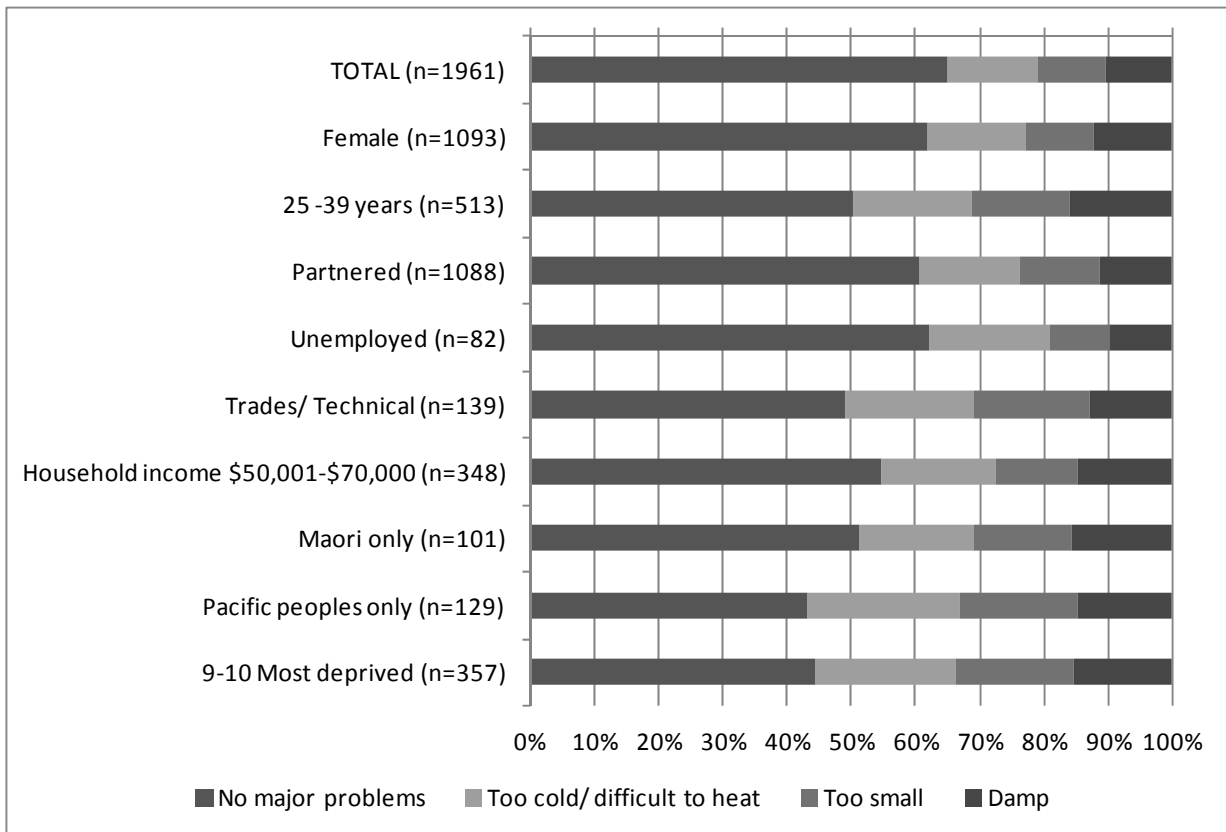


Figure 27: Major problems with housing

The following population sectors were more likely (compared to 13.8% of Aucklanders surveyed) to report that their house or flat was too cold or difficult to heat:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (18.8%)
- Unemployed respondents (18.2%)
- Those working in trades or technical occupations (19.7%)
- Those with household incomes between \$50,001 and \$70,000 (19%)
- Pacific peoples (26.4%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index, 24.2%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (23.7%)

The following population sectors were more likely (compared to 10.5% for all Auckland respondents) to report that their house or flat was too small:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (15.3%)
- Couples with at least one dependent child (14.5%), and single parents with at least one dependent child (16.6%)
- Those working in trades or technical occupations (17.7%)
- Pacific peoples (20.5%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (20.4%)

Damp housing was reported at higher rates (compared to 10.2% of Aucklanders surveyed) by:

- Females (12.1%) compared to 8.2 per cent of males
- Those aged 25 to 39 (16.1%)
- Those with household incomes between \$50,001 and \$70,000 (15.9%)
- Māori (15.9%) and Pacific peoples (16.6%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (17.1%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (20%)

Question 3: Are any of these things major problems with your street or neighbourhood?

- | | |
|---|--|
| • noise or vibration | • air pollution from traffic fumes, industry |
| • problem neighbours | • it's not safe |
| • it's too far from work | • other major problem |
| • barking dogs | • none of the above |
| • it's too far from other things I want to get to | |

In this survey, 71.1 per cent of respondents reported no major problem with their street or neighbourhood. Having a major problem was more common (compared to 28.7% for the total Auckland population) for:

- Single parents with adult children (49.6%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (39.8%)

The main neighbourhood-related problem is noise, reported by 10.7 per cent of respondents. Problem neighbours and distance from work were reported by 7.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent of respondents respectively. All other major problems were reported by less than five per cent of respondents.

7.0 Physical Environment

This section deals with the public’s perception of amenities, including ease of access to facilities, the condition of those facilities, the quality of public transport, and the quality of council services such as roads, rubbish collection, and water supply. Conservation issues, including savings of energy and water savings, and the preservation of the natural environment are also included, as is peoples’ preparedness for a natural disaster.

Poor access to facilities and natural spaces such as lakes and forests was reported at higher rates by those with lower incomes, the more deprived, single parents, Māori and Pacific peoples. Such groups were also less prepared for natural disasters.

Amenities

Question 1: How many of the facilities that you want to go to can you easily get to?

Most respondents (91.2%) find they can get to all or most key amenities easily. Very few have more difficult access. Easy access to all or most facilities is relatively lower for:

- Unemployed respondents (85.2%) and those not in the labour force (86.8%)
- Those on personal incomes of \$20,000 or less (86.9%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (85.7%)
- Māori (82.3%) and Pacific peoples (74.8%)
- Those with no formal qualification (81.5%)
- Those living in more deprived areas (85.2% of those living in areas rated 7-8; 86.7% of those living in areas rated 9-10)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (72.8%)



Figure 28: Access to amenities

Question 2: How do you feel about the condition of facilities in your town, city or rural area?

Most respondents (88.8%) are very satisfied or satisfied with their facilities. The majority (61.6%) are 'satisfied', with a little over a quarter being 'very satisfied'. Only 2.7 per cent have any dissatisfaction.

Satisfaction with facilities is relatively lower for:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (85.5%)
- Single respondents (86.8%)
- Single parents with adult children (82.9%)
- The unemployed (80.2%)
- Those with no formal qualification (80.3%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (80.3%)

Public transport

Question 3: How do you feel about your access to public transport in your town, city or rural area?

Of those for whom public transport is both available and relevant (n=1397), just over two-thirds (69.6%) were very satisfied or satisfied with access. 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' was the response of 17.2 per cent of respondents.

Satisfaction with access to public transport is higher for:

- Those aged 65 and over (81.4%)
- Single respondents (75.7%)
- Single parents with adult children (79.5%) and those not in a family nucleus (80.1%)
- Those not in the labour force (79.6%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,001 to \$50,000 (81.3%)
- Māori (86.1%) and Pacific peoples (86.4%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (82.2%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (86.9%).

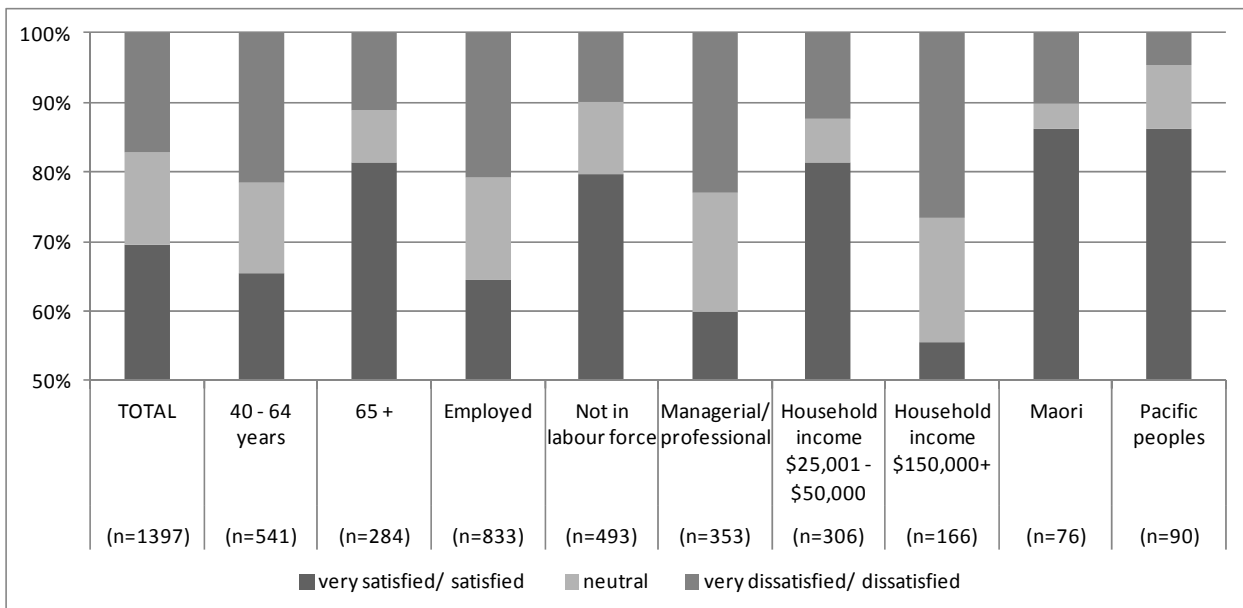


Figure 29: Access to public transport

Dissatisfaction with access to public transport is higher (compared to 17.2% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 40-64 years (21.6%)
- Married respondents and those living with partners (21.2%)
- Employed respondents (20.9%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (22.9%)
- Those on personal incomes over \$70,000 (30%)
- Those with household incomes over \$150,000 (26.7%).

Question 4: How do you feel about the condition of public transport vehicles, such as buses and trains, in your town, city or rural area?

Of those for whom public transport is both available and relevant, 69 per cent said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the condition of public transport vehicles in their area. One in ten said they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Satisfaction with condition of public transport vehicles is higher for:

- Those age 65 and over (85.9%)
- Those not in the labour force (78.2%)
- Māori (84.2%) and Pacific peoples (79.5%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (78.1%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (82.6%).

Dissatisfaction is higher for:

- Those in managerial and professional occupations (14%)
- Those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (16.9%).

Council services

Question 5: Overall, how do you feel about the quality of council services such as water supply, drainage rubbish collection and roads in your town, city or rural area?

Of those who had access to Auckland Council services (n=1943), three quarters (74.9%) were very satisfied or satisfied with those services. Very dissatisfied or dissatisfied were the responses given by 11.6 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed.

Satisfaction with council services received is higher for:

- Those aged 65 and over (81.5%)
- Asian ethnicity only (83.4%).

Dissatisfaction is higher for:

- Single parents with adult children (17.2%)
- Those who work in trades and technical occupations (19.6%)
- Part Māori/ European (19.9%).

Sustainability

Question 6: Of the things that you know you can recycle, how much of this does your household actually recycle?

Recycling of all or most of what could be recycled was reported in 86.2 per cent of households (n=1954).

Recycling all or most is higher for European ethnicity only (88.4%) and lower for Pacific Peoples (71.8%). No other demographic differences are evident.

Question 7: How often does your household do things to minimise energy use? (Energy includes things like electricity, wood, coal, gas or petrol, which may be used for things such as cooking, heating, lighting and transport.)

In just over half of households (58.5%), energy savings measures were made all or most of the time. In just 2 per cent of households, no energy savings were being made.

Minimising energy use all or most of the time is more common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (72.2%)
- Those not in the labour force (66.4%)
- Those with lower household incomes (\$25,000 or less 67.6%; \$25,001-\$50,000 67.7%; \$50,001-\$70,000 65.1%)
- Asian ethnicity only (68.7%).

Question 8: How often does your household do things to minimise water use?

In just over half of households, (53.8%) water savings were made all or most of the time. For 7.7 per cent of households, no water savings were being made.

Higher proportions of the following groups did things to minimise water use all or most of the time:

- Those aged 65 and over (rising steadily from 46.3% of those aged 15 to 24 to 67% of those aged 65 or more)
- Those with lower household incomes (\$25,000 or less 64.7%; \$25,001-\$50,000 65.1%)
- Those of Asian ethnicity only (67%).

Minimising water use all or most of the time was less common for:

- Couples with dependent children (47.6%)
- Employed respondents (49.5%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (47.6%)
- Those earning \$70,000 or more (42.7%)
- Those with household incomes of \$150,000 or more (39.5%)
- Those of European/Māori ethnicity (47.8%).

Question 9: What are the reasons your household does things to minimise water use?

Minimising water use for environmental reasons was reported by 42.7 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. The proportion of respondents who conserved water for environmental reasons rose with age from 35.2 per cent of those aged 15 to 24 to 48.4 per cent of those aged 65 and over.

Environmental reasons given for water use minimisation were more common for:

- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (44.5%) as compared to 40 per cent of single respondents
- Couples without children (48.9%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (51.2%)
- Those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (53.8%)
- Those with a postgraduate qualification (57.5%).

Environmental reasons are less common for:

- Couples and single parents with dependent children (38.8 per cent and 32.9 per cent respectively)
- Those in trades and technical occupations (28.2%)
- Those with low personal incomes (\$20,000 or less 38.5%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (37.7%)
- Māori (25.5%) and Pacific Peoples (22.2%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (34%)
- More deprived respondents (7-8 32.4%; 9-10 34%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (30.8%).

The fact that households on lower incomes are more likely to conserve energy and water, but less likely to do so for environmental reasons, suggests that such measures may be a means of reducing expenses for such households.

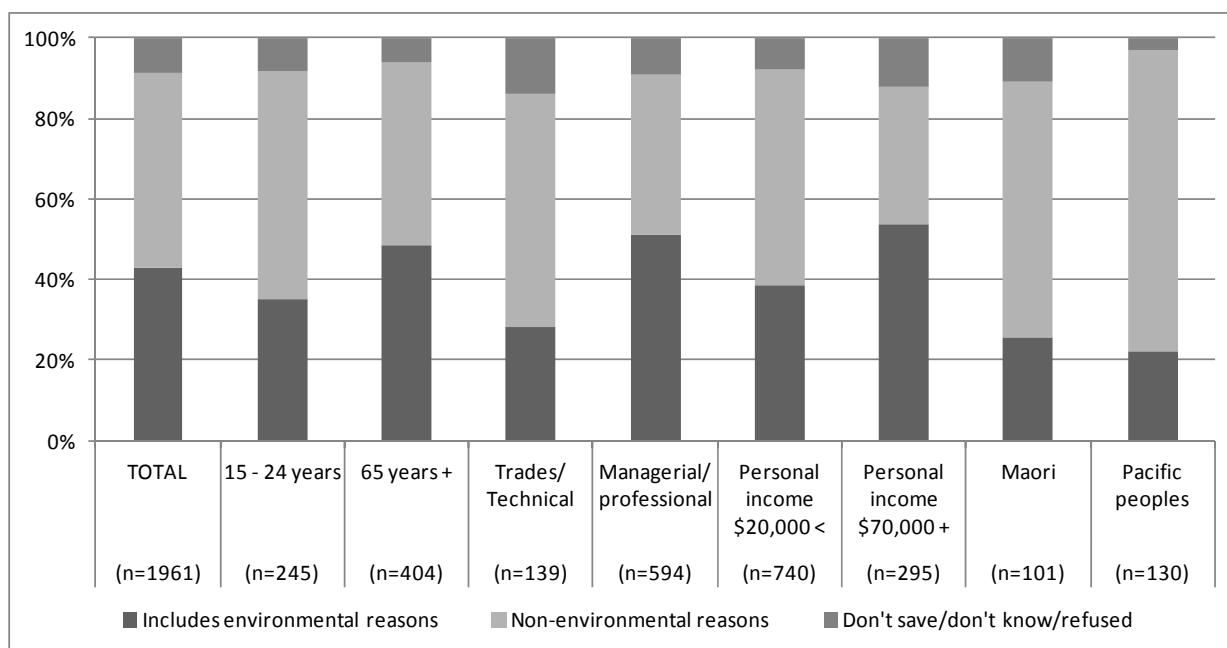


Figure 30: Reasons for water conservation

The natural environment

Question 10: Please think about all the lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines in your local area that you've been to, or would like to go to. How many of these places can you easily get to?

Of those respondents who have or want access to lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines in their local area (n=1915), 78.8 per cent reported that they could easily get to all or most of them. Only 1.5 per cent of respondents reported that none of these natural bodies of water were easily accessible to them.

Greater proportions of the following population sectors reported that they could easily get to all or most of the lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines in their local area:

- Males (82.5%) compared to 75.3 per cent of females
- Partnered respondents (82.7%) compared to 73 per cent of single respondents
- Couples without children (86.3%)
- Managers and professionals (87.5%) and those in trades and technical occupations (85.5%)
- Those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (92.9%) and household incomes over \$150,000 (84.1%)
- Those of European ethnicity only (84.8%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (89.8%)
- Less deprived respondents (85.6% of those rated 1-2; 85.2% of those rated 3-4).

Reporting easy access to all or most of these bodies of water was less common for:

- Those aged 15-24 (67.7%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (65.2%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (63.3%)
- Māori (65.2%) and Pacific peoples (54.4%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (63.9%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index, 57.4%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (63.2%).

Question 11: Overall, how do you feel about the state of the lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans and coastlines that you've been to?

Most respondents (80.9%) reported being 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the state of those that they had been to. 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' was the response of 7.9 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed.

Rates of satisfaction were higher for those with postgraduate qualifications (89%), while rates of dissatisfaction were higher for those aged 65 and over (11.9%), Māori only (13.5%), European/Māori (20.9%), and those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (17.4%).

Question 12: Please think about all the native bush, forests, nature reserves and open green spaces in your local area that you have been to, or would like to go to. How many of these places can you easily get to?

Of those respondents who have or want access to native bush, forests, nature reserves and open green spaces in their local area (n=1890), easy access to all or most of these was reported by 82.3 per cent of respondents. Less than one per cent reported that they couldn't access any of these natural resources easily.

Reporting easy access to all or most native bush, forests, nature reserves and open green spaces was more common (compared to 82.3% for all respondents) for:

- Males (86.7%) compared to 78.1 per cent of females
- Partnered respondents (87.1%) compared to three quarters of single respondents
- Couples without children (87.1%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (86.9%) and those in trades and technical occupations (91%)
- Those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (92.1%)
- European ethnicity only (87.8%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (89.3%)
- The least deprived (87.9%).

Easy access to all or most of these natural resources is lower for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (74.8%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (69.5%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (63.1%)
- Māori (70.6%) and Pacific Peoples (67.1%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (64.6%)

- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (60.8%).

Question 13: Overall, how do you feel about the state of the native bush, forests, nature reserves, and open green spaces that you've been to?

Most respondents (89.8%) were satisfied or very satisfied with the state of the native bush, forests, nature reserves, and open green spaces that they had been to (base = total sample minus housebound and non-response; n=1880). 'Very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' was the response given by 2.8 per cent of respondents.

Satisfaction was more common for:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (93.1%)
- Those of Asian ethnicity (93.8%)

Satisfaction is lower for:

- Those of Māori (77.7%) and Pacific ethnicity (80.3%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (83.9%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (82.1%)

Preparedness for natural disaster

Question 14: There are many things that households may do to prepare for natural disasters such as earthquakes and tidal waves. Does your household have the following?

Households were most prepared in terms of having warm clothes (98.4%), blankets or sleeping bags (97.4%), a can opener (97.1%), and a torch (91.9%). They were least prepared in terms of having an emergency plan (only 21.1% of households), heavy furniture secured (30%), water for three days (37.9%), and face or dust masks (37.8%).

The following population sectors reported being prepared for natural disasters at lower rates than the Auckland population as a whole:

- Females
- Those aged 25 to 39
- Single respondents
- Single parents with dependent children
- Unemployed respondents
- Those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less
- Māori and Pacific peoples
- Those living in the most deprived areas
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit

The table below shows the proportion of each of the least prepared population sectors who reported that they *have* each of the items in question.

Table 4: Poor preparedness for natural disasters (n=1961(total sample) unless otherwise indicated)

	TOTAL	Female	25 -39	Non-partnered	One parent, dependent child(ren)	Unemployed	Māori only	Pacific only	9-10 Most deprived
water for 3 days	37.9%	34.3%	32.2%	34.5%	26.3%	32.3%	30.7%	34.1%	33.6%
food for 3 days	86.6%	84.3%	83.6%	85.3%	71.0%	79.1%	74.5%	76.4%	80.6%
can opener	97.1%	97.4%	96.2%	96.9%	94.9%	92.0%	96.9%	90.0%	93.1%
face or dust masks	37.8%	34.4%	30.2%	34.1%	22.6%	28.0%	29.8%	25.5%	27.3%
torch	91.9%	91.2%	90.1%	89.5%	79.1%	86.2%	83.5%	80.4%	83.3%
portable radio	68.0%	67.5%	56.1%	68.1%	53.4%	66.8%	59.1%	62.2%	58.9%
spare batteries	72.9%	70.2%	67.4%	71.0%	59.6%	70.8%	59.3%	50.3%	61.2%
warm clothes	98.4%	97.9%	98.1%	98.8%	97.5%	97.0%	98.1%	96.3%	97.8%
blankets	97.4%	97.0%	96.2%	97.9%	98.8%	94.9%	99.6%	96.6%	97.4%
first aid kit	82.3%	82.1%	77.8%	78.9%	66.4%	74.4%	72.3%	67.5%	74.5%
emergency plan	21.1%	21.0%	18.4%	17.8%	18.3%	12.1%	27.6%	14.6%	21.5%
furniture secured (n=1675)	30.0%	29.6%	27.9%	26.9%	25.1%	27.5%	20.1%	20.3%	20.0%
hot water cylinder secured (n=1789)	76.3%	75.0%	74.4%	79.1%	67.3%	82.2%	78.6%	75.5%	76.4%

8.0 Safety and Security

This section explores residents' perceptions of levels of safety, incidence of experience of any crime, and the effects of those experiences. Safety at work, the consequences of injury and accident, and road safety are also examined. The incidence of other harms and the consequences thereof are the final area of focus. Consistent patterns in the distribution of responses were not evident across the different questions.

Situational safety

Question 1: In your day-to-day life, overall, how safe do you feel in the following situations?

- **at work**
- **waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains during the day**
- **waiting for or using public transport such as buses and trains at night**
- **walking alone during the day in your neighbourhood**
- **walking alone at night in your neighbourhood**

High proportions (97.3%) of all demographic groups reported feeling 'very safe' or 'safe' at work. Differences are evident in ratings of 'very safe', which were lower, compared to 53.7 per cent for the Auckland population as a whole, for:

- Those in trades and technical occupations (37.5% 'very safe')
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (29.8%)
- Those of Pacific ethnicity (29.4%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (32.9%) and those with trade certificates or level four qualifications (39.6%)

Most people (94.5%) for whom waiting for or using public transport during the day is applicable (n=1260) say that this is 'very safe' or 'safe'. Reporting feeling very safe or safe in this situation was less common for:

- Females (92.2%) compared to 97.1 per cent of males
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (88.1%)

Waiting for or using public transport at night was perceived as much less safe, with only 59.1 per cent of those for whom this is relevant (n=1057) reporting that they feel 'safe' or 'very safe' when doing so. Overall, 40.9 per cent regard this as 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe', with higher proportions of unsafe responses for:

- Females (53.8%) compared to 28.2 per cent of males
- Those not in the labour force (48.3%)
- Those not in paid employment (46.3%, compared to 35% of those in managerial and professional occupations)
- Those earning \$20,001 to \$40,000 (47.9%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,001-\$50,000 (51.4% compared to 30.2% of those earning \$100,001-\$150,000)
- Those with no formal qualification (54.7%) and those with advanced trade or technical diplomas (50.2%)

- Respondents living in areas rated 7-8 on the NZ Deprivation Index (51.3%)

Most people (97.5%) regard walking around their neighbourhoods by day as being 'safe' or 'very safe'. Reporting feeling very safe or safe in this situation was less common for:

- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (90.7%)

By contrast, only two thirds (65%) of those for whom walking around their neighbourhood at night is relevant (n=1698) reported that they feel 'safe' or 'very safe' when doing so. Overall, 35 per cent regard this as 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe', with higher proportions of unsafe responses for:

- Females (48.7%) compared to 21.4 per cent of males
- Those aged 65 and over (48.1%)
- Those not in the labour force (44.8%)
- Those earning \$20,000 or less (41.1%) and those earning \$20,001-\$40,000 (41.6%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (51.6%)
- Those with no formal qualification (46.3%)
- More deprived respondents (51.2% of those rated 7-8; 50.6% of those rated 9-10)

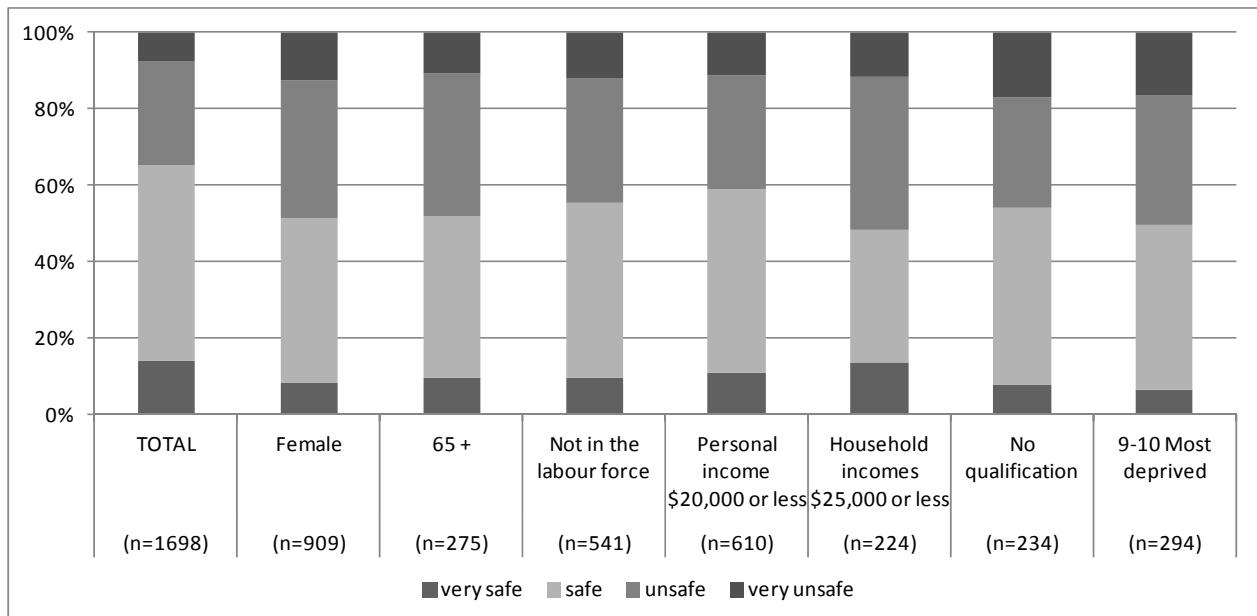


Figure 31: Safety when walking alone at night

Crime

Question 2: In the last 12 months, did you have any crimes committed against you? (Includes harassment, assault, verbal abuse, theft, vandalism, arson, but not traffic accidents)

Crime has affected 17.2 per cent of respondents in the last 12 months. Reporting having a crime committed against them was more common among:

- Those in managerial and professional occupations (21.3%)
- Those with household incomes of \$100,001-\$150,000 (22.3%)

- Part Māori/ Europeans (24.1%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (25.7%)

Reporting having a crime committed against them was less common among:

- Those aged 65 and over (9.6%)
- Asians (11%)

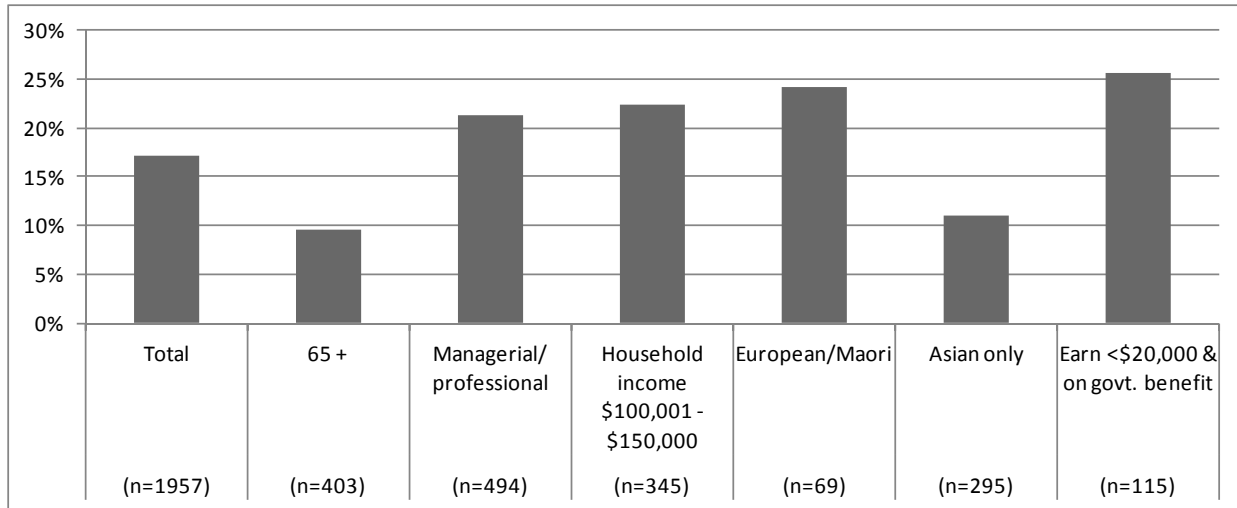


Figure 32: Respondents who have had crimes committed against them

Question 3: Was there more than one crime?

Of those experiencing crime in the last 12 months (n=337), 35.6 per cent say they were affected by more than one crime.

Question 4: Was there violence involved?

Of those who had experienced *one* crime (n=217), 15.4 per cent reported that violence was involved. Those aged 15-24 were more likely to have experienced violent crime (33.7% of those who had been victims of *one* crime).

Question 5: How many of these crimes involved violence?

Of those who had experienced *more than one* crime (n=120), 20.1 per cent reported that more than one of these crimes had involved violence. The following population sectors were more likely to have experienced more than one violent crime:

- Those who worked in clerical, service and sales occupations (40.1% of those who had experienced more than one crime)
- Pacific Peoples (85.7% of those who had experienced more than one crime).

Question 6: Did any of these things happen to you as a result of that crime/those crimes involving violence?

Those who had experienced violent crime in the last 12 months (n=72) reported the following consequences:

- emotional hurt or severe distress (33.9%)
- costs to cover or things to replace or repair (33.6%)
- a physical injury or health problem (25.7%)
- nothing happened to them (25.7%).

Physical injury or health problems were more likely to have been experienced by:

- Those aged 15-24 (37.3%)
- Single respondents (38.2%) compared to 13.7 per cent of partnered respondents

Emotional hurt or severe distress were more likely to have been experienced by those aged 40 to 64 (66.6%).

Those aged 25 to 39 (74.2%) and those with personal incomes of \$40,001 to \$70,000 (59.8%) were more likely to report that nothing had happened.

Question 7: Overall, what effect has that crime/have those crimes involving violence had on your quality of life?

Nearly two-thirds (64.2%) of respondents reported that the violent crime had had no effect on them. Quality of life was slightly worsened by violent crime for 18.1 per cent of respondents who had experienced such crimes and was significantly worsened for 5.5 per cent of respondents. 'It worked out better in the end' was the response of 12.3 per cent of those who had experienced violent crime.

Question 8: Did any of these things happen to you as a result of that non-violent crime/those non-violent crimes?

Those who had experienced non-violent crime in the last 12 months (n=288) reported the following consequences:

- emotional hurt or severe distress (3.9%)
- costs to cover or things to replace or repair (9.5%)
- nothing happened to them (3.4%)

Question 9: Overall, what effect has that non-violent crime/have those non-violent crimes had on your quality of life?

In terms of quality of life, two-thirds (67.6%) of respondents reported that non-violent crime had had no effect on them. Quality of life was slightly worsened by non-violent crime for 22.3 per cent of respondents who had experienced such crimes and was significantly worsened for 5.6 per cent of respondents. 'It worked out better in the end' was the response of 4.6 per cent of those who had experienced violent crime.

Safety at work

Question 10: In the last 12 months, did you have any kind of physical health problem or injury while working? This could be anything from an accident to a long-term back problem or Occupational Overuse Syndrome.

One in ten Aucklanders surveyed reported having a physical health problem or injury while working during the past 12 months. Of those respondents who had worked in the past 12 months (n=1499), 13.5 per cent had experienced a physical health problem or injury while working.

Physical health problems and injuries while working were more common for:

- Those aged 40 to 64 (15.6% of those who had worked in the past 12 months)
- Those in trades and technical occupations (22.4%)
- Those earning \$40,001 to \$70,000 (18%)
- Those with trade certificates or level 4 qualifications (24.4%)

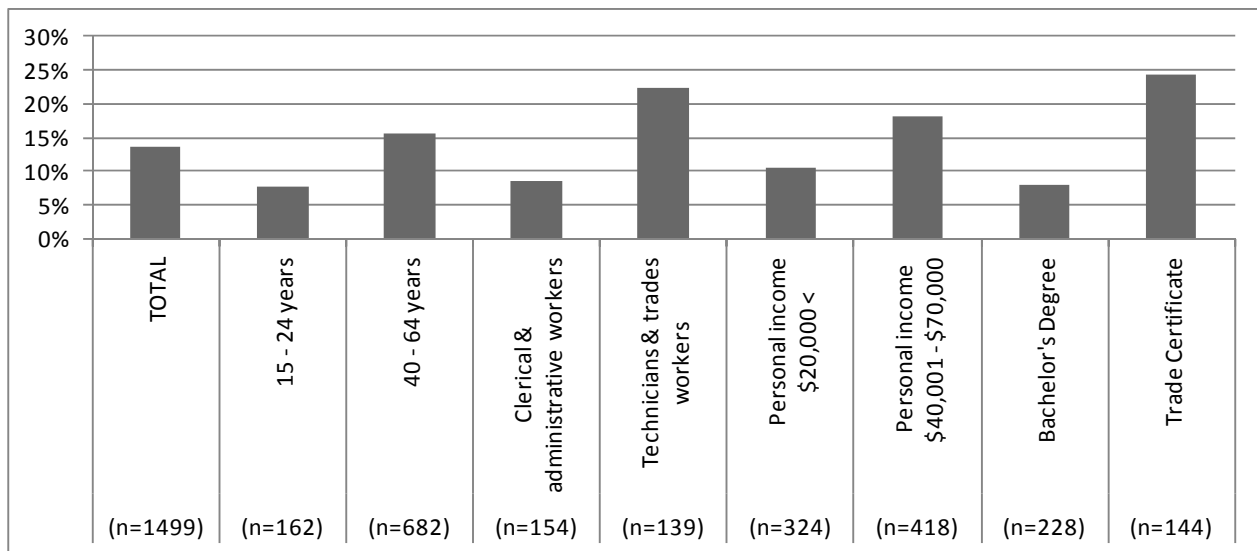


Figure 33: Respondents who had physical health problems or injuries at work

Question 11: Did this cause you to have any additional costs, loss of money or income?

Of those who had had physical health problems or injuries while at work (n=203), 47.2 per cent reported that this had caused them to incur additional costs, loss of money or loss of income. Those earning \$20,000 or less were more likely to report having incurred additional costs as a result of work-related health problems (63.5%).

Question 12: In the last 12 months, did you experience any emotional hurt or severe distress because of work?

Emotional hurt or severe distress because of work were experienced by 15.5 per cent of working respondents (n=1500). Such problems were reported at higher rates by those aged 40 to 64 (19.3%) and those with personal incomes over \$70,000 (19.2%).

Question 13: Did this cause you to have any additional costs, loss of money or income?

Of those who had experienced emotional hurt or severe distress because of work (n=232), 29.3 per cent reported that this had caused them to incur additional costs, loss of money or loss of income. Those whose highest qualification is a high school certificate or equivalent were more likely to have incurred such costs with 40.4 per cent reporting that this had occurred.

Question 14: Overall, what effect have all those incidents at work had on your quality of life?

A third (34%) of respondents who had experienced such incidents (both physical health and emotional problems; n=353) reported that all these incidents at work had made their quality of life slightly worse. No effect on quality of life was reported by 46.5 per cent of respondents. Only 6.4 per cent of respondents for whom this question was relevant reported that such incidents at work had made their quality of life significantly worse.

Single parents with adult children were more likely to report that their quality of life had been made significantly worse, with 29.5 per cent doing so.

Road safety

Question 15: In the last 12 months, have you had any traffic accidents? This could be as a driver, a passenger, a pedestrian, or a cyclist.

Traffic accidents were reported by 10.8 per cent of respondents. The following groups were more likely to report having had a traffic accident in the last 12 months:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (16.8%)
- Those in clerical, service and sales occupations (15%)
- Those with household incomes of \$100,001 to \$150,000 (16.2%).

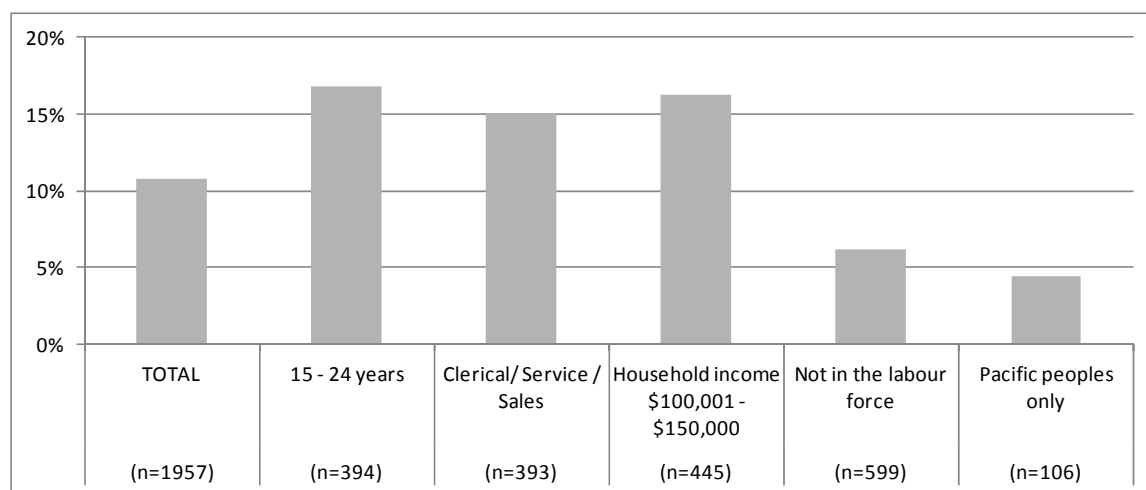


Figure 34: Respondents who had traffic accidents

Traffic accidents were reported at lower rates by those not in the labour force (6.2%) and Pacific peoples (4.4%).

Question 16: Was there more than one accident?

Nearly a quarter (23.3%) of respondents who had had a traffic accident (n=212), had had more than one accident. Reporting more than one accident was more common for those aged 15 to 24 (38.5% of those who had had a traffic accident) and single respondents (33.1%).

Question 17: Did any of these things happen to you as a result of that accident/those accidents?

Respondents who had had traffic accidents reported the following consequences:

- Costs to cover or things to replace or repair (52.1%)
- Nothing happened (37.4%)
- Emotional hurt or severe distress (11.4%)
- Physical injury or health problem (10.7%).

Males (47.4%) were more likely than females (28.3) to report that nothing happened as a consequence of a traffic accident. Reporting physical injury or health problems as a consequence of a traffic accident was more common for Māori (42.5%). Having costs to cover or things to replace or repair was more common for labourers, machine operators and drivers (77.2%).

Reporting emotional hurt or severe distress as a consequence of a traffic accident was more common (compared to 11.4% of all Auckland respondents) for:

- Females (15.7%) compared to 6.5 per cent of males
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (47.9%) and single parents with adult children (36.9%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,001-\$50,000 (35.9%)
- Māori (34.8%)
- Those earning under \$20,000 and on a government benefit (34%).

Question 18: Overall, what effect has that/have those accidents had on your quality of life?

Curiously, 10.4 per cent of respondents reported that things had worked out better in the end as a consequence of their traffic accident. The most common response was that the traffic accident had had no effect on quality of life, which was reported by 71.8 per cent of respondents. 'Slightly worse' was the response of 14.5 per cent of respondents, while 3.2 per cent said that the traffic accident(s) had significantly worsened their quality of life.

The following population sectors were more likely to respond 'worked out better in the end':

- Those aged 15 to 24 (19%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (31.3%)
- Labourers, machine operators and drivers (26.5%)
- Māori (53%) and Pacific peoples (55.2%).

Reporting that quality of life was significantly worse as a consequence of a traffic accident was more likely for:

- Single parents with adult children (36.9%)
- European/Māori (18.6%).

The following population sectors were more likely to report that the traffic accident had had no effect on their quality of life:

- Those with higher personal incomes (\$40,001-\$70,000 83.2%; over \$70,000 87.1%)
- Those with higher household incomes (\$100,001-\$150,000 86.9%; over \$150,000 80.4%)
- Europeans (78.1%)
- The least deprived (87.2%).

Other accidents

Question 19: In the last 12 months, have you had something else happen to (i.e. accidents other than traffic or work-related) you that you have not already mentioned?

Most respondents (92.9%) had *not* had an accident that was neither traffic nor work related. Those aged 25 to 39 were more likely to report that they had not had such an accident (96.5%) as were Asians (97.6%)

Question 20: Did more than one thing (accidents other than traffic or work-related) happen to you?

Of those respondents who had had some form of non-work or traffic-related accident (n=139), 31.7 per cent reported that they had had more than one such accident. Reporting more than one such accident was more common for females (41%) than for males (23.8%).

Question 21: Did any of these things happen to you as a result of that accident/those accidents?

Respondents who had had accidents that were neither work nor traffic related reported the following consequences:

- Physical injury or health problem (81.7%)
- Costs to cover or things to replace or repair (25.3%)
- Nothing happened (6.6%)
- Emotional hurt or severe distress (11.4%)

Reporting a physical injury or health problem was more common for:

- Males (87.9%) compared to 74.4 per cent of females
- Couples without children (87.2%) and couples with dependent child(ren) (87.9%).

Having costs to cover or things to replace or repair was more common for those aged 40 to 64 (38.3%) and for the unemployed (67%). A greater proportion of single parents with dependent

child(ren) than the Auckland population as a whole reported emotional hurt or severe distress (67.8%) as a result of such accidents.

Question 22: Overall, what effect has that incident/have those incidents had on your quality of life?

Of those respondents who had had an accident that was not related to work or traffic, most stated that this incident had had no effect on their quality of life (48.2%) or had made their quality of life slightly worse (43.2%). Only 5.3 per cent of respondents reported that their quality of life had been significantly worsened by this incident, while 2.9 per cent reported that 'it worked out better in the end'.

Reporting that such accidents had had no effect on quality of life was more common for:

- Males (57%) compared to 38.1 per cent of females
- Those aged 15 to 24 (76.4%)
- Labourers, machine operators and driers (79.6%).

The following population sectors were more likely to report that 'it worked out better in the end':

- Those aged 65 and over (11.9%)
- Those not in the labour force (8.4%).

Māori were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report that such accidents had significantly worsened their quality of life, with 44.3 per cent of Māori who had experienced such incidents giving this response.

Safety, security and quality of life

The total effect on quality of life of all these different safety and security incidents (including crime, work-related, traffic and others) are as follows:

- No experience of a safety or security incident: 58.8 per cent (base = total sample; n=1957)
- Significantly worsened quality of life: 2.5 percent
- Slightly worse 12. percent
- No effect: 23.5 percent
- It worked out better in the end: 3.1 percent

The following sectors of the population are more likely to have had their quality of life significantly worsened by a safety and security incident:

- Single parents with adult children (10.1%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (4.1%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (4.7%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (6.2%)

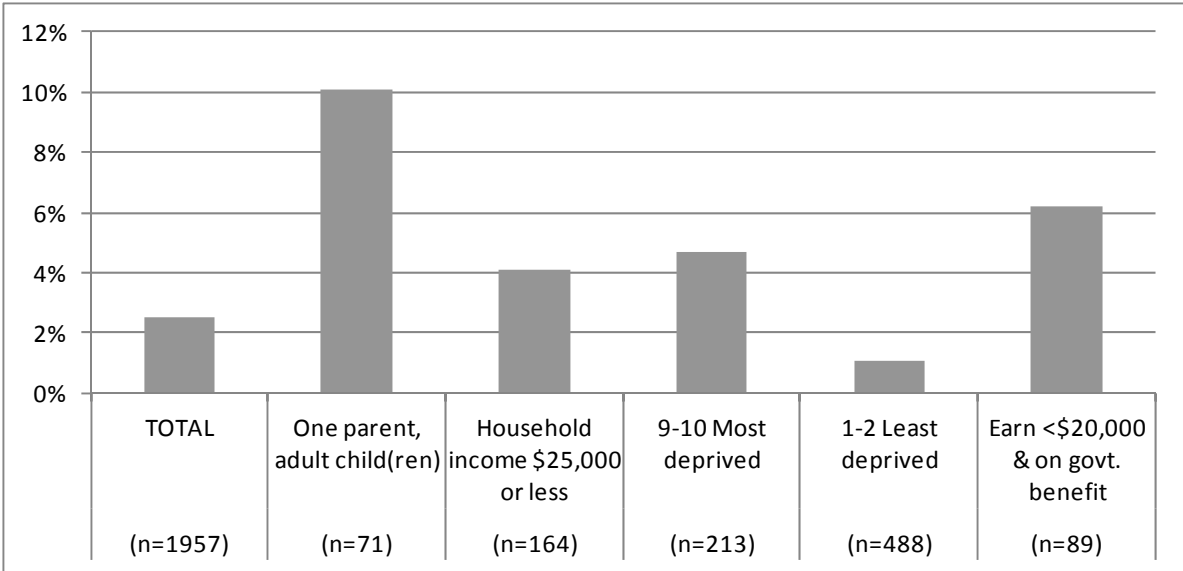


Figure 35: Quality of life – ‘significantly worse’ responses

9.0 Support across households

This section examines the support given by respondents to family members not living in the same household as the respondent. Specific categories considered are:

- Children aged under 18 years
- Children aged 18 to 24 years
- Family or relatives aged under 18 years
- Family or relatives aged 18 to 24 years
- Family or relatives aged 25 to 64 years
- Relatives aged 65 years and over.

It is not possible to report on demographic differences in responses to some of these questions due to low base numbers. However, one general trend that emerges is that Pacific peoples are more likely than other groups to provide support to family members not living with them.

Question 1: Do you or your partner have any children aged under 18 who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

Those respondents who have children aged under 18 years not living at home (n=108), supported these children in the form of:

- Providing or paying for groceries (45.7%)
- Providing or paying for needed clothing (49.3%)
- Giving them spending money (46.3%)
- Giving them money for educational costs or text books (41.4%)
- Paying child support (34.5%)
- Having the children stay with them some of the time (31.7%), and
- Providing transport on a regular basis (37.8%).

Less common forms of help are:

- Giving them money to pay bills or debt (23.9%)
- Giving them money for housing costs/rent (10.7%)
- Giving them money for big cost items (12.3%)
- Helping around the house on a regular basis (13.8%)
- Providing care to children who are ill/disabled (8.6%).

No support was provided by 12.3 per cent of respondents with children aged under 18 years not living at home.

Of those providing support (n=95), 59.1 per cent supported one child, 21.3 per cent supported two children, and the remainder (19.7%) supported three or more children.

Question 2: Do you or your partner have any children aged 18 to 24 who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

Of those respondents who have children aged 18 to 24 not living at home (n=174), 38.5 per cent provide no form of support for them. The following forms of support were provided for these children:

- Providing or paying for groceries (21.8% of those who have children aged 18 to 24 not living at home)
- Giving them money for educational costs or text books (25.9%)
- Having the children stay with them some of the time (21%)
- Giving them money to pay bills or debt (20.7%)
- Providing transport on a regular basis (18.4%).
- Providing or paying for needed clothing (17.8%)
- Giving them money for housing costs/rent (11.9%)
- Helping around the house on a regular basis (9%)
- Providing childcare/child minding (4.7%)
- Paying child support (1.6%)
- Providing care to children who are ill/disabled (0.8%).

Of those providing support (n=107), most (80.7%) were supporting one child aged 18 to 24, 16.8 per cent were supporting two children and 2.5 per cent were supporting three or more.

Question 4: Do you or your partner have any family or relatives (other than those already mentioned) aged under 18 who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

Two-thirds (67.5%) of respondents who have relatives aged under 18 who don't live with them (n=1326) don't provide any form of support for these family members.

The main forms of assistance provided were:

- Providing childcare/child minding (15.8% of those with relatives under 18)
- Having them stay some of the time (8%)
- Giving them spending money (6.9%)
- Giving them money for educational costs/text books (5.2%)
- Providing transport on regular basis (5.1%)
- Providing or paying for needed clothing (4.4%).

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged under 18 was *less* common (compared to 67.5% of all Aucklanders with relatives aged under 18) for:

- Females (63.7% compared to 71.7% of males)
- Those aged 65 and over (52.5%)
- Couples without children (58.3%)
- Those not in the labour force (61.5%)
- Pacific peoples (52.5% compared to 74.5% of Asians).

Question 5: Do you or your partner have any family or relatives (other than those already mentioned) aged 18 to 24 who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

Most (80.2%) respondents who have family or relatives aged 18 to 24 who don't live with them (n=1166) do not provide any form of support to these family members.

The main forms of assistance provided were:

- Having them stay some of the time (5.7% of those with relatives aged 18 to 24)
- Giving them spending money (5.3%)
- Providing childcare/child minding (4.2%)
- Giving them money to pay bills or debt (3.5%)
- Giving them money for educational costs/text books (3%)
- Providing transport on a regular basis (3%).

Question 6: Do you or your partner have any family or relatives aged 25 to 64 who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

Two-thirds (67.4%) of respondents with relatives aged 25 to 64 years not living with them (n=1732) provide no form of support to these family members.

The following forms of support were provided for relatives aged 25 to 64:

- Giving them money to pay bills or debt (8.2% of those with relatives aged 25 to 64 years)
- Providing childcare/child minding (7.9%)
- Providing transport on regular basis (7%)
- Having them stay some of the time (6.7%)
- Helping around the house on a regular basis (6.7%)
- Providing or paying for groceries (5.8%)
- Giving them spending money (5.7%)
- Giving them money for big cost items (5.2%)
- Providing care to relatives who are ill/disabled (3.9%)
- Providing or paying for needed clothing (3.8%)
- Giving them money for housing costs/rent (3.6%)
- Giving them money for educational costs/text books (2.2%).

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged 25 to 64 was *more* common (compared to 67.4% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 15-24 (75.9%)
- Single respondents (70.4% compared to 65.4% of partnered respondents)
- Those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less (74.1%).

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged 25 to 64 was *less* common for:

- Couples without children (60.2% compared to 76.9% of single parents with at least one dependent child)
- Pacific peoples (51.7% compared to 74% of Asians).

Question 7: Do you or your partner have any family or relatives aged 65 and over who don't live with you? Do you give any of them any of these types of support?

One-third (32.3%) of respondents with relatives aged 65 and over not living with them (n=1467) provide some form of support to these family members.

The following forms of support were provided for relatives aged 65 and over:

- Helping around the house on a regular basis (11.4% of those with relatives aged and over)
- Providing care to relatives who are ill/disabled (10.4%)
- Providing transport on regular basis (9.2%)
- Giving them spending money (6.5%)
- Having them stay some of the time (5.9%)
- Giving them money to pay bills or debt (5.2%)
- Providing or paying for groceries (4.7%)
- Giving them money for housing costs/rent (2.5%)
- Giving them money for big cost items (2.4%)
- Providing or paying for needed clothing (1.9%)
- Giving them money for educational costs/text books (0.1%)
- Providing childcare/child minding (0.1%).

Providing *no* form of support to relatives aged 65 and over was *more* common (compared to 67.7% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 40-64 (58.1%)
- Single respondents (71.2% compared to 65.7% of partnered respondents)
- Labourers (83.3%)
- Those in clerical, service and sales occupations (73% compared to 61.5% of those in managerial and professional occupations)
- Those with a personal income of \$20,000 or less (74.1%)

Providing *some* form of support to relatives aged 65 and over was *more* common for Pacific peoples (51.1%).

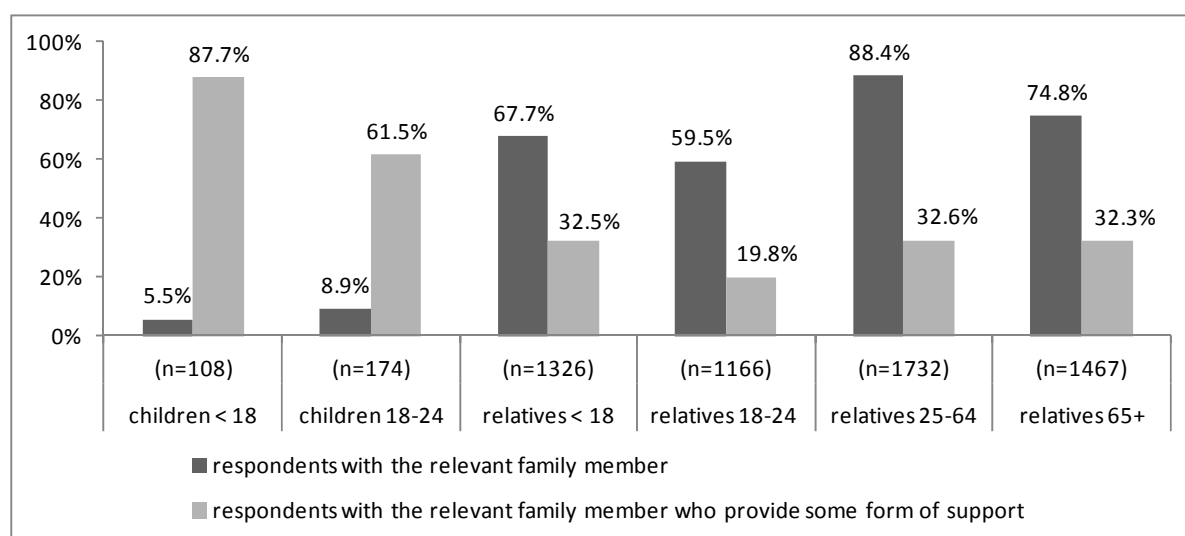


Figure 36: Support for family members in other households

10.0 Social Connectedness

This section is about how much family and friends stay in touch with each other and how this is accomplished. It also looks at social isolation and barriers to social contact, providing help to others, voluntary work, and other forms of unpaid help to others.

There are no consistent patterns across measures of contact with friends and family, and social isolation. In terms of support from others, however, those with low incomes and those living in the most deprived areas as well as Asians and Pacific peoples appear to lack support.

Contact with family and friends

Question 1: In the last four weeks, have you seen any family or relatives [who don't live with you]? (Face-to-face)

Most Aucklanders surveyed (79.7%) had had face-to-face contact with family or relatives they didn't live with in the last four weeks. This form of social connectedness was more common for:

- Females (81.1%) compared to 77.3 per cent of males
- Those aged 65 and over (85.1%)
- The least deprived (84.8%)

Reporting that they hadn't seen family or relatives they weren't living with in the last four weeks was more common (compared to 20.3% for the all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (22.8%)
- Asians (43.6%)

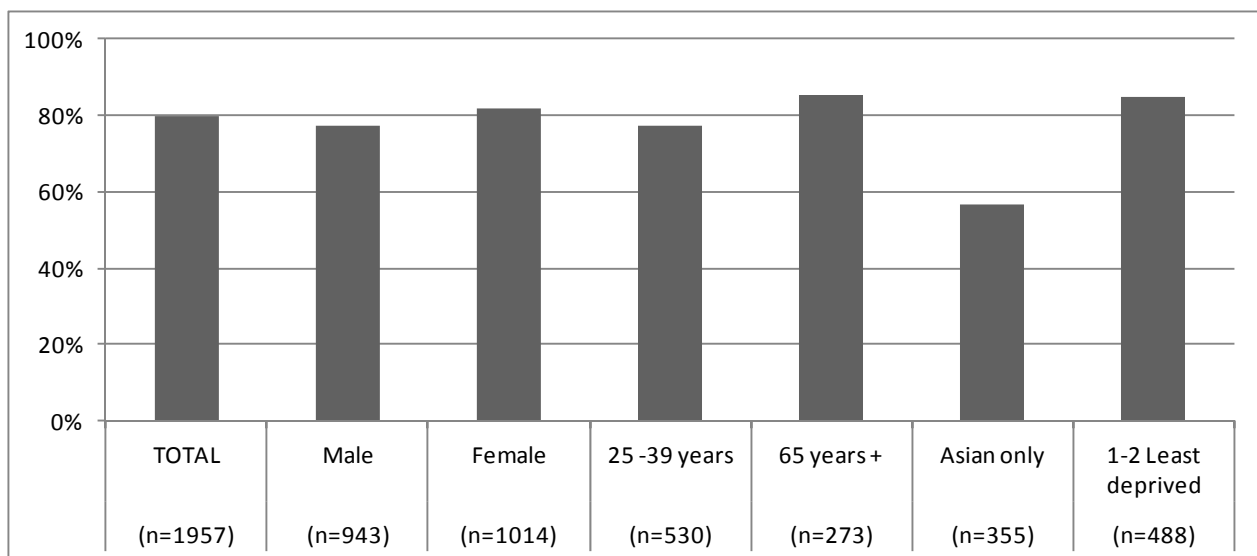


Figure 37: Face-to-face contact with family ('yes' responses)

Question 2: In the last four weeks, how often have you seen them? (Face-to-face)

A third of those who had seen family or relatives in the last four weeks (n=1558) reported that they had done so around 1 to 2 times a week. One in five saw their family around once a fortnight and a further 18.3 per cent saw family they weren't living with at least once in the last four weeks. Daily face-to-face contact with family they weren't living with was reported by 10.8 per cent of respondents, while 17.1 per cent saw family and relatives around 3 to 6 times a week.

Seeing family or relatives they weren't living with at least once a week was more common (compared to 61.1% for all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Females (65%) compared to 56.6 per cent of males
- Those not in the labour force (67%) compared to 58.2 per cent of employed respondents
- Pacific peoples (76.4%) compared to 58.5 per cent of Europeans
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (70.5%) compared to 52.9 per cent of those with Bachelor's degrees or equivalent
- Those living in the most deprived areas (73%) compared to 59.2 per cent of those living in areas classified as least deprived

Question 3: In the last four weeks, have you had at least one of these types of contact (e.g. telephone, internet) with family or relatives [who don't live with you]? (Non-face-to-face)

Most Aucklanders surveyed (93%) had had non-face-to-face contact with family or relatives they didn't live with in the last four weeks. The following population sectors were more likely (compared to 7% of the Auckland population as a whole) to *not* have had contact with family or relatives:

- Males (8.8%) compared to 5.3 per cent of females
- Those aged 15 to 24 (15.1%)
- Single respondents (11.4%) compared to 3.8 per cent of respondents who were married or living with a partner
- Couples with dependent child(ren) (8.7%) and those not in a family nucleus (8.2%), compared to 3.3 per cent of couples without children.
- Unemployed respondents (13.9%) compared to 4.1 per cent of employed respondents
- Those earning \$20,000 or less (11.7%) compared to 3.2 per cent of those earning over \$70,000
- Asians (12.1%), compared to 5.5 per cent of Europeans
- Those with no qualifications (17.1%) compared to 2.5 per cent of those with postgraduate qualifications
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (16.1%)

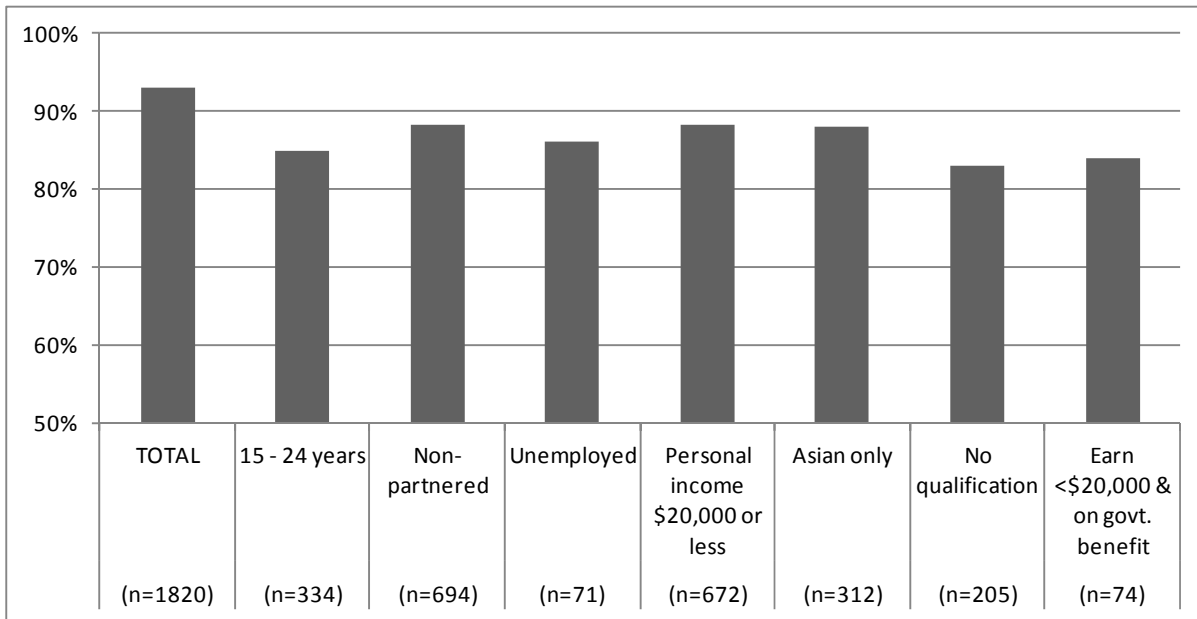


Figure 38: Non-face-to-face contact with family ('yes' responses)

Question 4: In the last four weeks, how often have you had non-face-to-face contact with them?

Just over a third (37.1%) of respondents who had had non-face-to-face contact with family or relatives they weren't living with, had done so around one to two times a week. Daily contact was reported by 19 per cent of respondents, while nearly a quarter (23.6%) had had non-face-to-face contact around 3 to 6 times a week. 'Around once a fortnight' was the response of 11.4 per cent of respondents who had had non-face-to-face contact, and a further 8.9 per cent saw family they weren't living with a least once in the last four weeks.

Non-face-to-face contact less often than once a week was more likely (compared to 20.3% average for those who had this form of contact) to be reported by:

- Males (23.5%) compared to 17.4 per cent of females
- Those in trades and technical occupations (29.2%)

Question 5: Think about all the types of contact you have with family or relatives [who don't live with you]. Would you say that you have too much contact, about the right amount of contact, or not enough contact with them?

Around three-quarters (72.6%) of Aucklanders say they have had the right amount of contact with family or relatives. However, a quarter (24%) say they have not had enough contact. A small proportion (3%) say they have too much contact.

Reporting just the right amount of contact was more common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (83.2%)
- Those not in the labour force (76.4%).

Having not enough contact was more common for those in clerical, service or sales occupations (29.2%).

Question 6: In the last four weeks, have you seen any friends [who don't live with you]? (Face-to-face)

Most respondents (93%) had had face-to-face contact with friends who don't live with them in the last four weeks. Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to have had face-to-face contact with friends, with 97.1 per cent having done so.

Higher proportions of the following population sectors reported *not* having had face-to-face contact with friends (compared to 7% of all Aucklanders surveyed):

- Single parents with adult children (15.2%)
- Those not in the labour force (10.4%), compared to 5.4 per cent of employed respondents
- Those on lower personal incomes (8.5% of those earning \$20,000 or less compared to 3.6% of those earning \$70,000 or more)
- Those on lower household incomes (10.1% of those earning \$25,000 or less compared to 2.8% of those earning \$100,000 to \$150,000)
- Those with no qualifications (16.9%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (11.6%)
- Those earning \$20,000 or less and on a government benefit (14.7%)

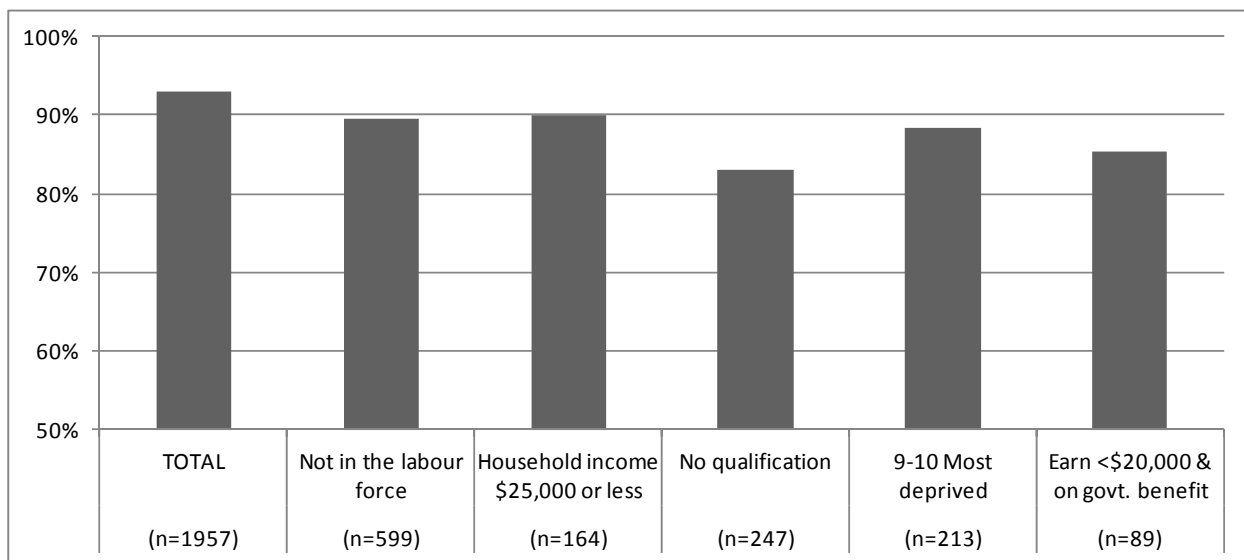


Figure 39: Face-to-face contact with friends ('yes' responses)

Question 7: In the last four weeks, how often have you seen them?

Three quarters (76.1%) of respondents who had seen friends in the last four weeks (n=1819), had seen them at least once a week. This includes 18.8 per cent who saw their friends daily, 20.8 per cent who saw their friends around 3 to 6 times a week and 36.5 per cent who saw their friends around one to two times a week. Seeing friends at least once a week was reported at higher rates by:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (93.2%)
- Single respondents (85%)
- Single parents with dependent children (87.3%)

- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (86.1%)

Of those respondents who had seen friends in the last four weeks, nearly a quarter (23.9%) had seen them less than once a week. This includes 14.5 per cent who saw their friends around once a fortnight and 9.4 per cent who saw them at least once in the last four weeks. Seeing friends less than once a week was reported at higher rates by:

- Those aged 40 to 64 (33.1%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (29.9%)
- Single parents with adult children (33.4%)
- Those with household incomes of \$50,001 to \$70,000 (30.4%)

Question 8: In the last four weeks, have you had at least one of these types of contact (e.g. telephone, internet) with friends who don't live with you? (Non-face-to-face)

Most respondents (95.2%) had had non-face-to-face contact with friends who didn't live with them in the last four weeks. Higher proportions of the following population sectors reported *not* having had non-face-to-face contact with friends (compared to 4.8% of all Aucklanders surveyed):

- Those aged 65 and over (9.7%)
- Those not in the labour force (9.6%)
- Those on lower household incomes (11.2% of those earning \$25,000 or less and 10.4% of those with a household income of \$25,001-\$50,000 compared to 1.9% of those earning \$100,000 to \$150,000)
- Pacific Peoples only (11.6%)
- Those with no qualifications (13.2%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (13.2%)
- Those earning \$20,000 or less and on a government benefit (10.6%)

Question 9: In the last four weeks, how often have you had non-face-to-face contact them?

Of those who had non-face-to-face-contact with friends, most (83.1%) had done so at least once a week.

Having this form of contact less often than once a week was more common (compared to 16.9% of all who had this form of contact) for:

- Those aged 40 to 64 (23.1%)
- Respondents who are married or living with a partner (19.8%, compared to 12.4% of single respondents)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (20.8%)
- Those with no qualifications (22.3%)

Question 10: Think about all the types of contact you have with friends [who don't live with you]. Would you say that you have too much contact, about the right amount of contact, or not enough contact with them?

Of all Aucklanders surveyed (n=1957), the majority (78.4%) report having about the right amount of contact with friends. Nineteen per cent had not enough contact. Having the right amount of contact was higher for:

- Those aged 65 and over (90.3%)
- Those not in paid employment (82.7%).

The following population sectors were more likely to report that they had not had enough contact with friends, compared to the overall average of 19%:

- Couples with at least one dependent child (23.2%)
- Employed respondents (22%) compared to 13.7 per cent of those not in the labour force
- Those in clerical, service and sales occupations (24.7%).



Figure 40: Level of contact with friends

Social isolation

Question 11: In the last four weeks, how often have you felt isolated from others?

Very few respondents (3.6%) said they felt isolated all or most of the time. Two-thirds (67.5%) said they didn't feel isolated at all.

Feeling isolated at least some of the time is higher (compared to 14.6% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Females (16.9%) compared to 11.9 per cent of males
- Those aged 40 to 64 (17.2%)
- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (29.7%)

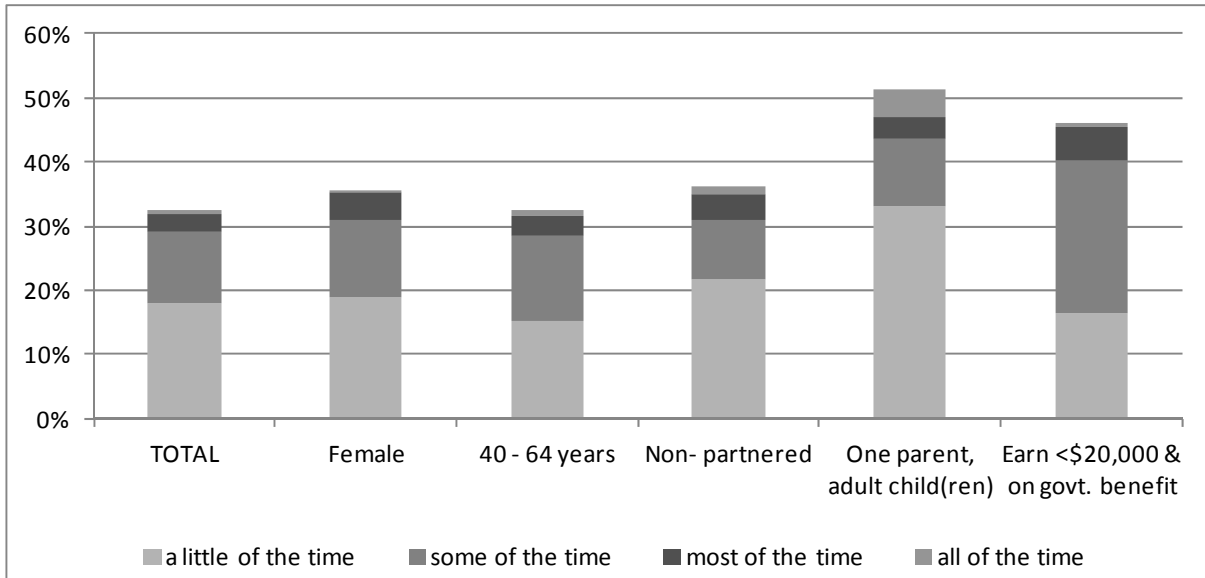


Figure 41: Social isolation

Question 12: Which of these things, if any, make it hard for you to have contact with family or friends?

For those feeling isolated at least a little of the time (32.5% of total, n=795), the main barriers to contact were as follows:

- They live in a different town, city or country, or have recently moved (47.4%)
- Too busy with work (37.3%)
- Family or friends aren't available when they are available (26.7%)
- Too busy with family (23.3%)
- Family or friends are too busy (21.1%)
- Too tired at times that could see or contact them (18.8%)
- Can't afford to see or contact them (14%)
- They choose not to contact their family and friends (11.4%)

Males were more likely than females to report being too busy with friends (7.7% compared to 2.8% of females) and too busy with work (44.3% compared to 31.3% of females).

Different barriers to contact with friends and family were more relevant to some age groups than to others. Those aged 15 to 24 were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report that

- They are too busy with friends (11.2%)
- They are too busy with study (29%)
- Their family or friends aren't available when they are available (30.9%).

Those aged 25 to 39 were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report that they:

- Can't get childcare to go out (9.7%)

- Are too busy with family (32.5%)
- Are too busy with work (45.7%).

The following barriers to contact were more common for those aged 40 to 64 than for the Auckland population as a whole:

- Too tired (24.8%)
- Too busy with family (25.9%)
- Too busy with work (45.5%)
- Family/friends choose not to contact them (6.1%).

The following barriers to contact were more common for those aged 65 and over than for the Auckland population as a whole:

- Health related reasons (17.5%)
- Family/friends choose not to contact them (7.2%).

The distribution of responses also differed between single respondents and those who were married or living with a partner. Partnered respondents were more likely than non-partnered respondents to report being too tired (22.4%), being too busy with family (29.9%), being too busy with work (45.5%), and that their friends or family live in a different town, city or country, or have recently moved (52.4%). The following barriers were more common among single respondents than partnered respondents: too busy with friends (7.4%), too busy with study (18.8%), and choosing not to contact family and friends (15%).

Different barriers to contact were more relevant to different family types. Couples without children were more likely to report that health problems made contact difficult (7%), while the inability to get childcare was reported as a problem at higher rates by couples with dependent children (10.9%) and single parents with dependent children (20.2%).

Employed respondents were more likely than unemployed respondents and those not in the labour force to report being busy with work (52.8%), while those not in the labour force were more likely to cite health related reasons (13.7%).

Those with personal incomes of \$20,000 or less were more likely to report:

- Health related reasons (8%)
- Being too busy with friends (7.5%)
- Being too busy with study (18.5%).

Those with personal incomes of more than \$70,000 were more likely to report:

- Being too tired (22.9%)
- Being too busy with work (68.3%).

The inability to afford to see or contact friends or family (17.8%) and being too tired (25.9%) appeared to be particular problems for those earning \$20,001-\$40,000.

In terms of household income, health related reasons were more common for those with low incomes (\$25,000 or less 9.2%, \$25,001-\$50,000 12.3%), while being too busy at work was more common for those with higher incomes (\$100,001-\$150,000 40.7%; over \$150,000 56.5%).

In terms of level of deprivation, those from the most deprived areas (Deprivation Index 9-10) were more likely to report health related reasons (9.1%) and that they couldn't afford to see or contact friends or family (21.5%).

Those who identified as 'Pacific peoples only' were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report that they were too busy with friends (10.5%), too busy with family (47.7%) and had no way of seeing or contacting their friends and family (16.8%).

Those with postgraduate qualifications were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report that their friends or family live in a different town, city or country, or have recently moved (73.1%) and that they were too busy with work (54.8%).

Availability of help from others

Question 13: Thinking just about people who don't live with you, is there anyone who you could ask for help with these kinds of things?

- **look after pets or water your garden while away from home**
- **collect mail or check your house while away from home**
- **mind a child for a brief period**
- **help with moving or lifting objects**
- **help out when you are sick with the flu or injured with a sprained ankle**

Nearly all (93.5%) residents knew of someone outside of their household who could help with the minor tasks described above.

Not knowing someone to help was more common (compared to 6.5% of all Auckland respondents) among:

- Those who are not in the labour force (10.6%)
- Machinery operators and drivers (10.3%)
- Those on lower personal incomes (8.7% of those earning \$20,000 or less compared to 2.4% of those earning \$70,000 or over)
- Those with lower household incomes (11.4% of those earning \$25,000 or less and 9.1% of those earning \$25,000-\$50,000 compared to only 3.6% of those with household incomes over \$150,000)
- Pacific peoples (15.4%) and Asians (12.8%)
- Those with no formal qualification (14%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (12.3%)
- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (13.1%).

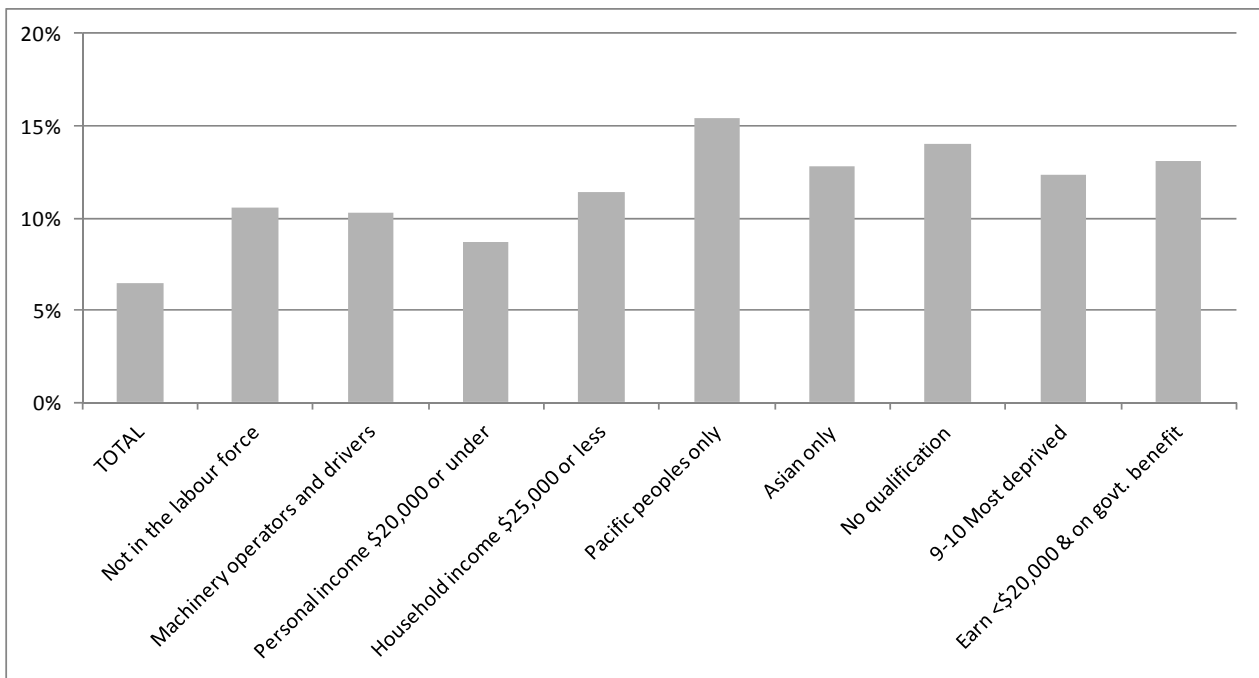


Figure 42: Lack of availability of help with minor tasks ('no' responses)

Question 14: Thinking just about people who you know who don't live with you, is there anyone who you could ask for help with these kinds of things?

- **help out when you have a serious illness or injury**
- **help in maintaining family responsibilities**
- **emotional support**
- **provide a place to stay**

Again, nearly all residents (94%) know of someone outside of their household who could help with the kinds of crises described above.

Not having this kind of support was more common (compared to 5.1% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (9.8%) compared to only 2.4 per cent of those with household incomes of over \$150,000
- Pacific peoples (11%) and Asians (11%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (11.9%)

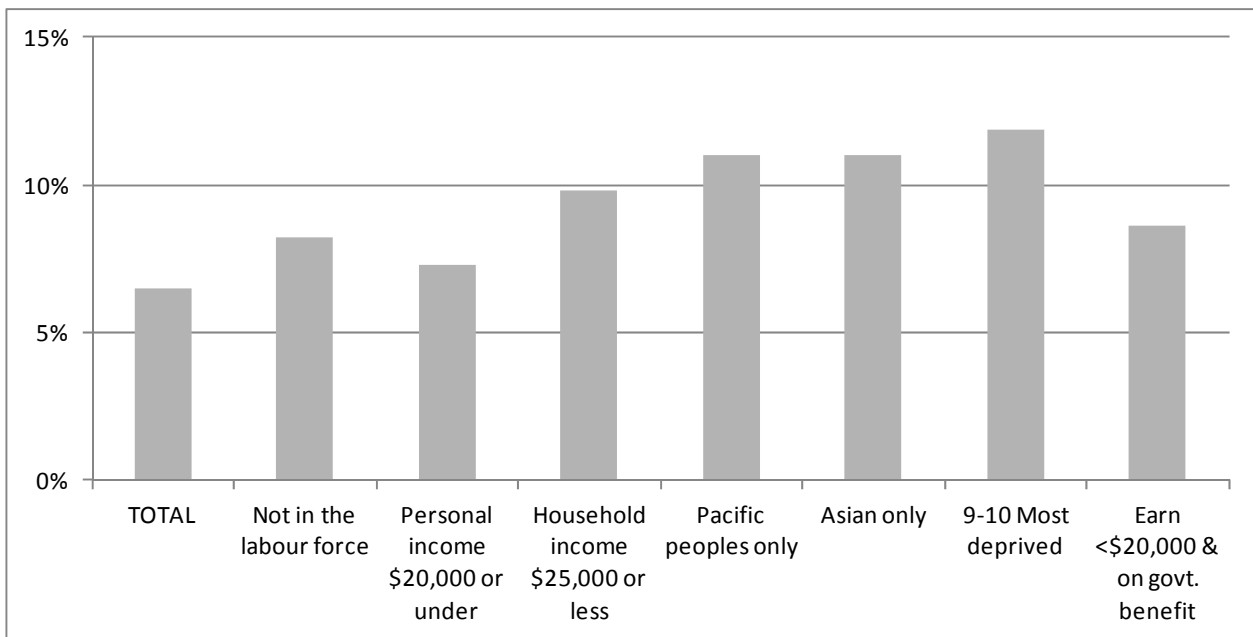


Figure 43: Lack of availability of help in times of crisis ('no' responses)

Voluntary work and other organised activities

Question 15: In the last four weeks, did you do any voluntary work for a group or organisation?

Having done voluntary work for a group or organisation in the last four weeks was reported by 30.4 per cent of Aucklanders surveyed. The incidence of voluntary work is higher for:

- Middle aged and older respondents (40-64 years 33.6%, 65 years and over 33.4%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (36.7%)
- Those with a postgraduate qualification (40.1%)

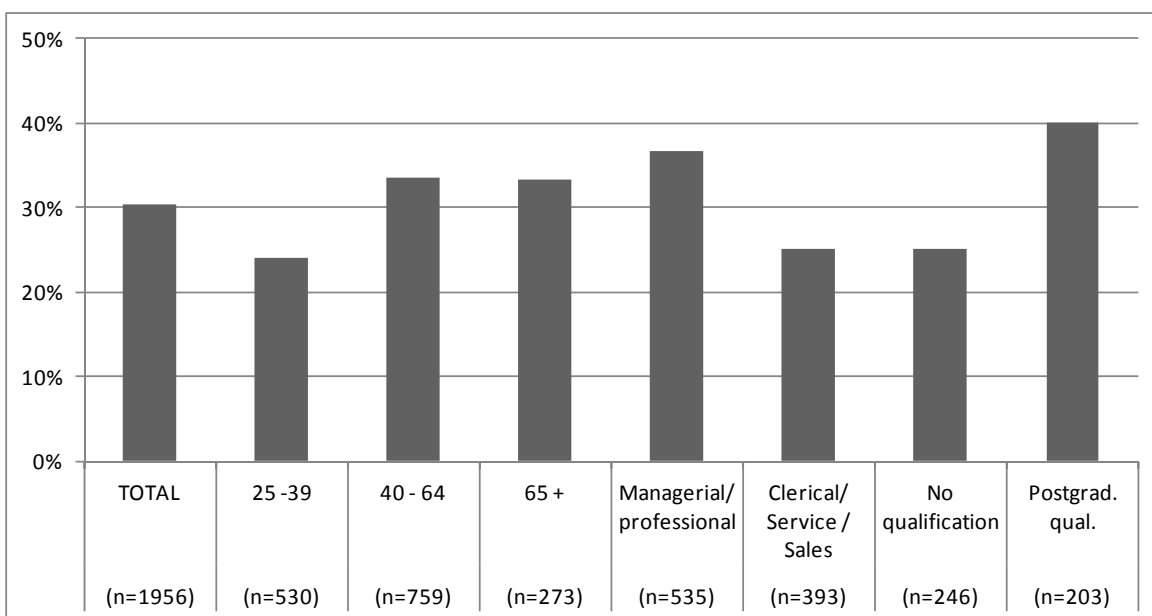


Figure 44: Participation in voluntary work ('yes' responses)

Question 16: In the last four weeks, how often did you do voluntary work for a group or organisation?

Question 17: Did this usually involve face-to-face contact with other people?

Of those engaged in voluntary work (n=594), over half (55.1%) did so once a week or more often. For most respondents (93.2%) their voluntary work involved face-to-face contact. There were no significant differences in the responses of different groups to these questions.

Question 18: Apart from the voluntary work you've just told me about, in the last four weeks did you take part in any activity organised by a group or organisation?

Two fifths of respondents (40.8%) said they took part in organised activities, aside from voluntary work.

Such participation was more common for those with postgraduate qualifications (57.6%) and less common for those with no qualifications (31%), those with trade certificate or level 4 qualifications (30.6%), and those rated 7-8 on the NZ Deprivation Index (31.9%).

Question 19: In the last four weeks, how often did you take part in those activities?

Of those participating (n=798) in other organised activities, two-thirds (65.9%) did so at least once a week.

Unpaid help to others

Question 20: Apart from the voluntary work that you told me about earlier, in the last four weeks did you give any help to people who don't live with you that you did not get paid for?

- helping someone move
- driving places or lending transport
- work around the house such as cooking, cleaning, or gardening
- home repairs or car maintenance
- childcare or childminding
- caring for someone who is ill, disabled, or elderly
- tutoring

Nearly two-thirds (63.4%) of respondents had provided unpaid assistance of the types listed above in the last four weeks.

Unpaid assistance to others is more common for:

- Those aged 40 to 64 (68.8%)
- Single parents with adult children (80.7%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (70.2%)
- Māori (79.2%)

Unpaid assistance to others is less common for:

- Those not in the labour force (55%)

- Those with personal incomes of \$20,000 or less (57.8%)
- Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (52.2%)
- Asians (48.3%)
- Those with no qualifications (53.6%)

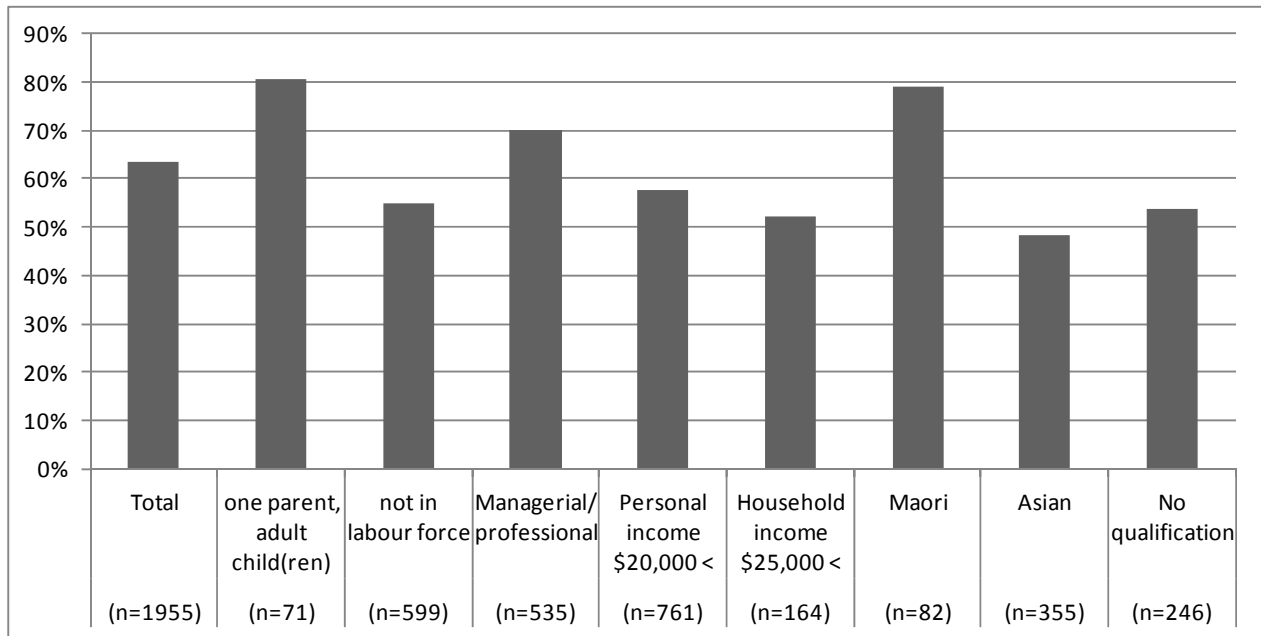


Figure 45: Unpaid help to others ('yes' responses)

Question 21: in the last four weeks, how often did you give that help to them?

Question 22: Did this usually involve face-to-face contact with other people?

Of those respondents who had provided unpaid help in the last 4 weeks (n=1237), 45.9 per cent had provided this form of help once a week or more often.

Providing unpaid help once a week or more often was more common for:

- Females (48.9%, compared to 42.7% of males)
- Those aged 40 to 64 (48.8%)
- Single respondents (49.5% compared to 43.5% of partnered respondents)
- Community and personal service workers (65.9%)
- Māori (56%)

Almost all of this work (97.5%) involved face-to-face contact with other people.

11.0 Leisure and Recreation

This is a brief look at how much leisure time people have, and the extent to which they feel their ability to engage in leisure activities at desired levels is limited.

The following categories of people were more likely to report not having enough leisure time and being limited in their leisure activities: those aged 25 to 39, partnered respondents, couples with dependent children, employed respondents, managers and professionals, those in trades and technical occupations, those with high incomes, and those with postgraduate qualifications. Such groups are likely to have the greatest work and family responsibilities, which is consistent with the fact that the most common reasons given for restricted leisure time and activities are 'busy with work', and 'busy with family'.

Question 1: Thinking about your free time in the last four weeks, do you feel that you had too much free time, the right amount of free time or not enough free time?

Just under half of respondents (46.3%) said they had the right amount of leisure time. However, around the same proportion (43.5%) said they don't have enough.

Having 'not enough' leisure time was more common for:

- Those aged 25-39 (53.3%) and those aged 40-64 (52.7%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (51.7%) compared to 31.2 per cent of single respondents
- Couples with dependent children (56.1%)
- Employed respondents (54.4%)
- Managers and professionals (56.8%) and those in trades and technical occupations (66.2%)
- Those with higher personal incomes (63.4% for those earning over \$70,000)
- Those with household incomes over \$150,000 (52.8%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (56.3%)

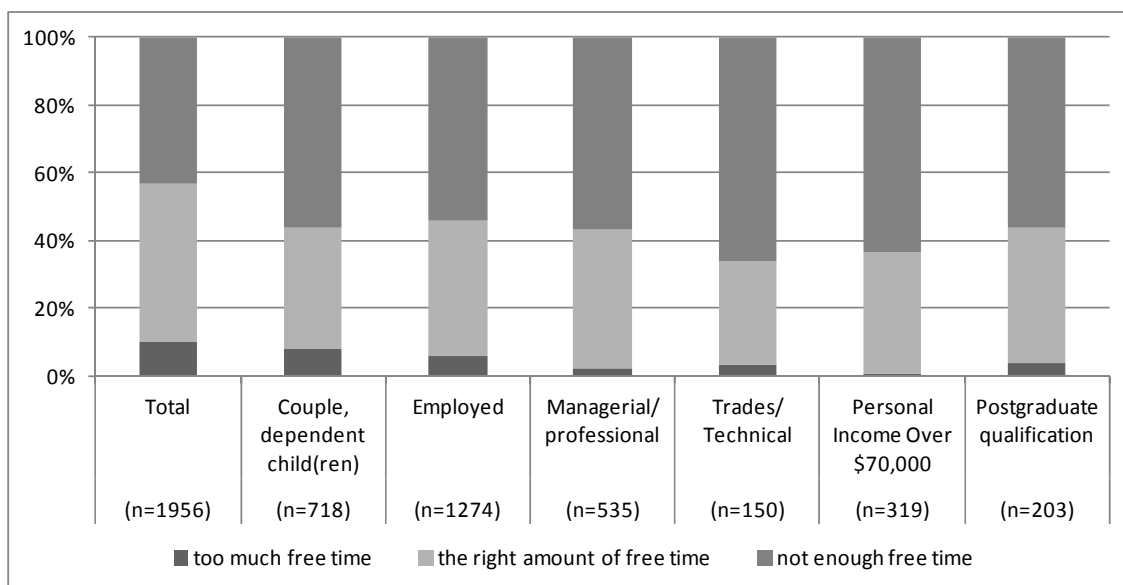


Figure 46: Not enough free time

Question 2: Still thinking about the last four weeks, are there any free time activities or interests that you would like to do but can't?

Just over half of respondents (54%) said they had leisure activities they would like to do but could not. This was more common for:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (63.3%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (57.6%) compared to 48.6 per cent of single respondents
- Couples with dependent children (62%)
- Employed respondents (58.3%)
- Managers and professionals (58.7%), those in clerical, service and sales occupations (60.2%) and those in trades and technical occupations (60.6%)
- Those with personal incomes of over \$70,000 (58.7%)
- Those with household incomes of \$70,001-\$100,000 (61.9%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (61.7%)
- Those rated 5-6 on the NZ Deprivation Index (63.1%)

Question 3: Do you have any free time activities or interests that you would like to be able to do more of?

Two thirds of respondents (65.4%) said that there were free-time activities or interests that they would like to be able to do more of. This was more common for:

- Males (68.3%) compared to 62.8 per cent of females
- Those aged 25 to 39 (73.3%)
- Partnered respondents (68.2%) compared to 61.2 per cent of single respondents
- Couples with dependent child(ren) (72.7%)
- Employed respondents (72.8%)
- Managers and professionals (75.9%), those in clerical, service and sales occupations (73.6%) and those in trades and technical occupations (75.3%)
- Those with personal incomes of over \$70,000 (80.9%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (83.3%)

Question 4: Which of these things make it difficult for you to do all the activities or interests that you would like to do in your free-time?

Respondents who could not do activities that they wanted to or wanted to do more of an activity (n=1384) gave the following reasons most frequently:

- I'm too busy with my job (45.1%)
- I'm too busy with family (36.4%)
- I can't afford it (36.3%)

Other relatively common reasons included:

- I'm too tired at times when I could do it (25.5%)
- I'm too busy with other things (22.5%)
- I'm too busy with study (12.6%)
- Health related reasons (10.2%)

- I can't get the childcare I need to be able to do it (10.0%)
- The place I could do it is too far away (9.8%)

Demographic differences stand out for the various reasons given. The proportion of respondents who reported that they were too busy with their job increases steadily with personal incomes from 13.1 per cent of those earning \$20,000 or less to 76.4 per cent of those earning more than \$70,000. A similar pattern is evident for household incomes: from 8.5 per cent of those with a household income of \$25,000 or less to 60.8 per cent of those with household incomes of more than \$150,000.

The following population sectors were also more likely (compared to 45.1% of all Aucklanders surveyed) to report that they were too busy with their job:

- Males (52.7%), compared to 37.6 per cent of women
- Those aged 40 to 64 (61.3%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (55%) compared to 29.1 per cent of single respondents
- Employed respondents (62.3%)
- Those in managerial and professional occupations (69.9%) and those in trades and technical occupations (70.2%)
- Those with trade and technical diplomas (58.6%) and those with bachelor's degrees or equivalent (57.8%)

The proportion of respondents who reported that they were too busy with family increases steadily with personal incomes (from 26.1 per cent of those earning \$20,000 or less to 46 per cent of those earning more than \$70,000) and with household incomes (from 18.4 per cent of those earning \$25,000 or less to 42.4 per cent of those earning more than \$150,000). There is also a steady increase in the proportion who gave this reason with level of qualification from 25.3 per cent of those with no qualifications to 44.3 per cent of those with postgraduate qualifications. In addition, the following population sectors were more likely (compared to 36.4% of all Aucklanders surveyed) to report that they were too busy with family:

- Those aged 25-39 (45.3%) and 40-64 (45.1%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (46.8%) compared to 19.5 per cent of single respondents
- Couples with dependent child(ren) (57.1%) and single parents with dependent child(ren) (49.1%)
- Employed respondents (40.1%)
- Pacific Peoples (57.4%)

The following population sectors were more likely (compared to 36.3% of all Aucklanders surveyed) to report that the reason for their inability to engage in leisure activities at the desired level was a result of their inability to afford it:

- Those aged 25 to 39 (44.5%)
- Single respondents (44.1%) compared to 31.6% of partnered respondents
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (61.8%)
- Unemployed respondents (79.9%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,001-\$40,000 (44.2%)
- Māori (51.2%)

- Those whose highest qualification is a high school certificate or equivalent (44.3%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (49.4%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (56.6%)

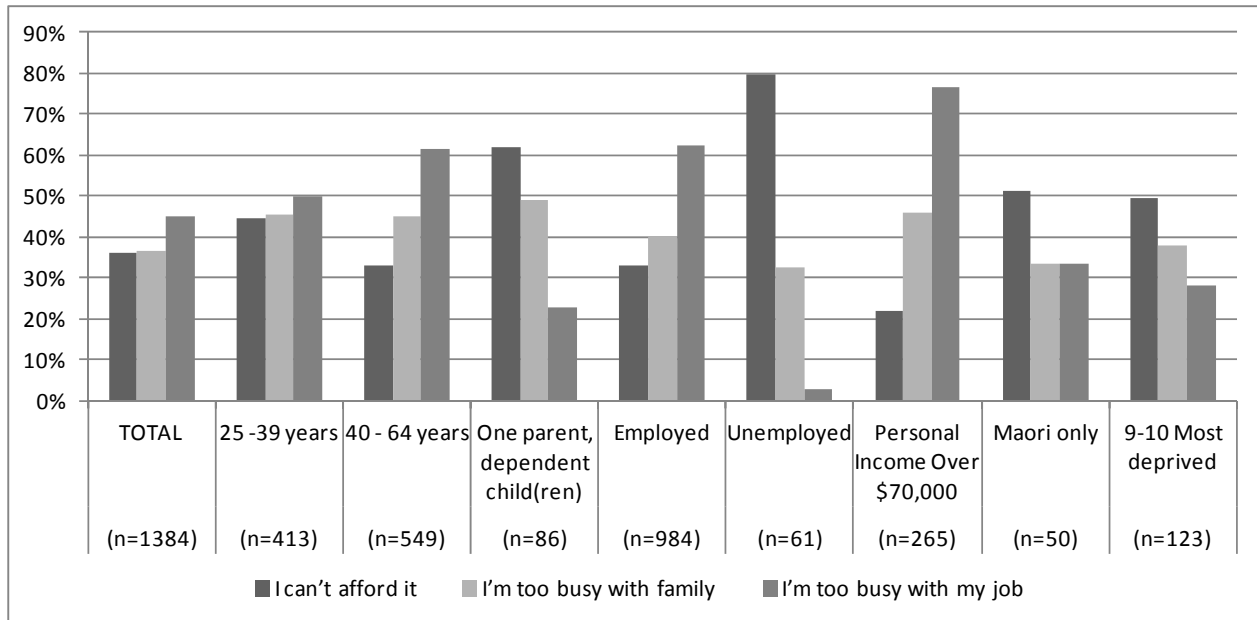


Figure 47: Reasons for limited engagement in leisure activities

The following population sectors were more likely to give each of the reasons below:

- I can't get the childcare I need to be able to do it (10% of all Auckland respondents)
 - Females (13.9%) compared to 6.1 per cent of males
 - Those aged 25 to 39 (19.2%)
 - Couples with dependent child(ren) (18.2%) and single parents with dependent child(ren) (36.3%)
 - Pacific peoples (21.7%) and Māori (16.2%)
 - Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (18%)
- Health related reasons (10.2% of all Auckland respondents)
 - Those aged 65 and over (37.1%)
 - Couples without children (16.5%) and those not in a family nucleus (18.2%)
 - Unemployed respondents (17.8%) and those not in the labour force (22.5%)
 - Those earning \$20,000 or less (14.3%)
 - Those with household incomes of \$25,000 or less (21.7%) and those with household incomes of \$25,001 to \$50,000 (21.2%)
 - Māori (16.4%)
 - Those with no qualifications (19.5%)
 - Those living in the most deprived areas (19.9%)
 - Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (36.4%)
- I'm too tired at times when I could do it (25.5% of all Auckland respondents)
 - Females (29%), compared to 22.1 per cent of males
 - I'm too busy with study (12.6% of all Auckland respondents)

- Females (14.4%), compared to 10.8 per cent of males
 - Those aged 15-24 (39.9%)
 - Single respondents (24.4%) compared to 5.3 per cent of partnered respondents
 - Single parents with dependent child(ren) (21.5%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (25.9%)
 - Those not in the labour force (17.2%)
 - Those earning \$20,000 or less (24.8%)
 - Asians (18.6%)
 - Those whose highest qualification is a high school certificate or equivalent (18.2%).
- The place I could do it is too far away (9.8% of all Auckland respondents)
 - Males (11.9%) compared to 7.9 per cent of females
 - Single respondents (11.8%), compared to 8.6 per cent of partnered respondents
 - Single parents with adult child(ren) (19.1%).

12.0 Culture and Identity

This section deals with respondents' countries of origin, the extent to which they feel that they belong to New Zealand, and the ease or difficulty they experience in expressing their identity.

Respondents who identified as 'Asian only' stand out in this chapter as being more likely than other groups to be the first generation of their family living in New Zealand, to have been raised by parents born overseas, to report feeling that they do not belong to New Zealand, and to report having difficulty expressing their identity.

Generations in New Zealand

Data on number of generations in New Zealand was derived from several other questions. Just over half of Auckland respondents (51.3%) are the third generation of their family living in New Zealand. Over a third (38.2%) are the first generation of their family living in New Zealand, i.e. they are the migrant generation.

There are proportionately more first generation people in the following groups:

- Those aged 25-39 (44.1%)
- Respondents who were married or living with a partner (42.3%)
- Asians (94.5%), Pacific Peoples (67.5%) and 'MELAA only/other ethnicity only' (61.1%)
- Those with a bachelors degree or equivalent (52.5%) and those with Postgraduate qualifications (50%).

There are proportionately more third generation people in the following groups:

- Those aged 15-24 (58.9%) and those aged 65 and over (58.5%)
- Those with personal incomes of more than \$70,000 (58.8%)
- Those with household incomes over \$150,000 (58.9%)
- Europeans (64.9%), Māori (88.4%) and Māori/European (89.7%)
- The least deprived respondents (59.6%)

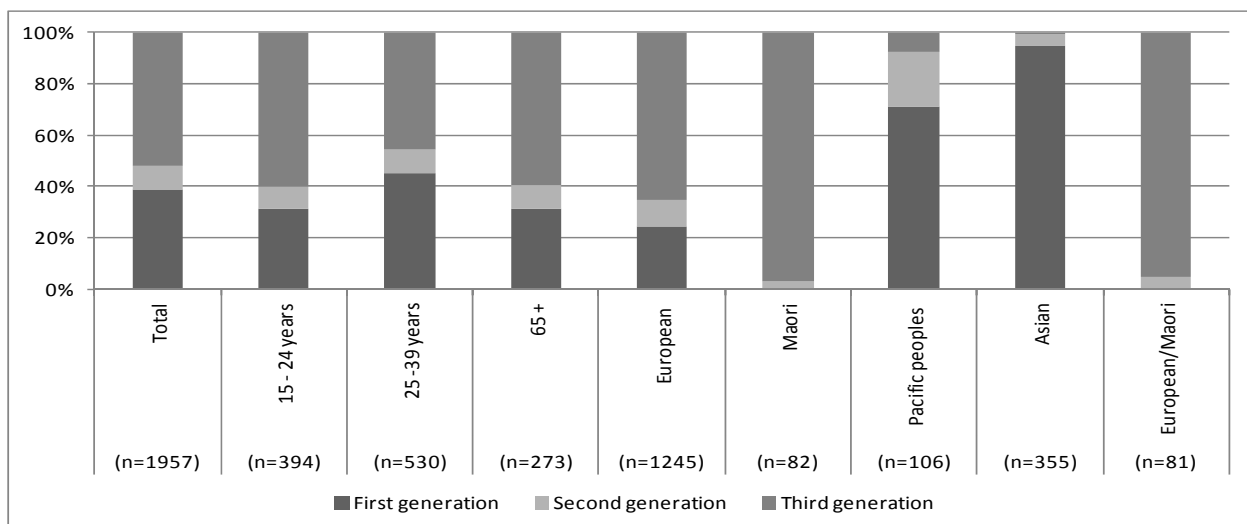


Figure 48: Number of generations in NZ

Data on the birthplace of the people who raised survey respondents was also derived from more than one question. This data suggests that 44.4 per cent of respondents were raised by parents or others who were born overseas, while 38.8 per cent were raised by New Zealand-born parents/caregivers. A further 15.3 per cent were raised by a combination of overseas and New Zealand-born parents/caregivers.

Reporting being raised by overseas born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 25-39 (49.5%)
- Partnered respondents (48.4%)
- Those earning \$70,001-\$100,000 (51.9%)
- Pacific peoples (83.6%) and Asians (98.2%)
- Those with a bachelors degree or equivalent (53.8%) and those with postgraduate qualifications (56.1%).

Reporting being raised by a combination of overseas and New Zealand-born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 15-24 (20.7%)
- Single respondents (19.2%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (24.1%)
- Unemployed respondents (28.5%)
- Māori (29.8%) and European/Māori (21.5%)

Reporting being raised by New Zealand-born parents/caregivers was more common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (44.9%)
- Couples without children (44.4%)
- Those earning over \$150,000 (44.7%)
- Europeans (50.7%), Māori (60.7%) and European/Māori (70.5%)
- Those with trade certificates or other level 4 qualifications (46.3%)
- The least deprived respondents (46.4%)

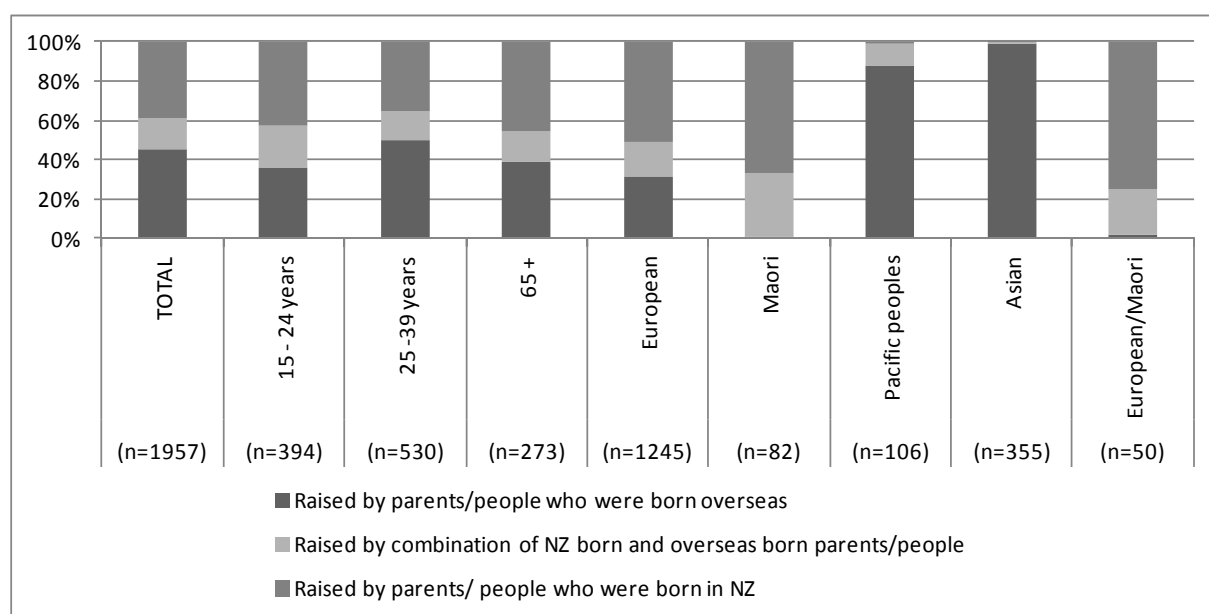


Figure 49: Birthplace of Parents/Caregivers

Feelings of belonging

Question 1: Most people feel that they belong to a particular country – that it is *their* country. Sometimes people feel that they belong to more than one country. Do you feel that you belong to New Zealand?

Nearly all (93.2%) respondents said they felt that they belong to New Zealand. Only 6.3 per cent said they did not.

Reporting that they did *not* feel that they belong to New Zealand was more common for:

- Unemployed respondents (22.1%)
- Asians (10.9%)
- Those with Bachelor's Degrees or equivalent (11.1%)
- Recent migrants: 30.9 per cent of those who arrived in 2006 or later compared to only 4.5 per cent of those who arrived before 2006 or were born in New Zealand.

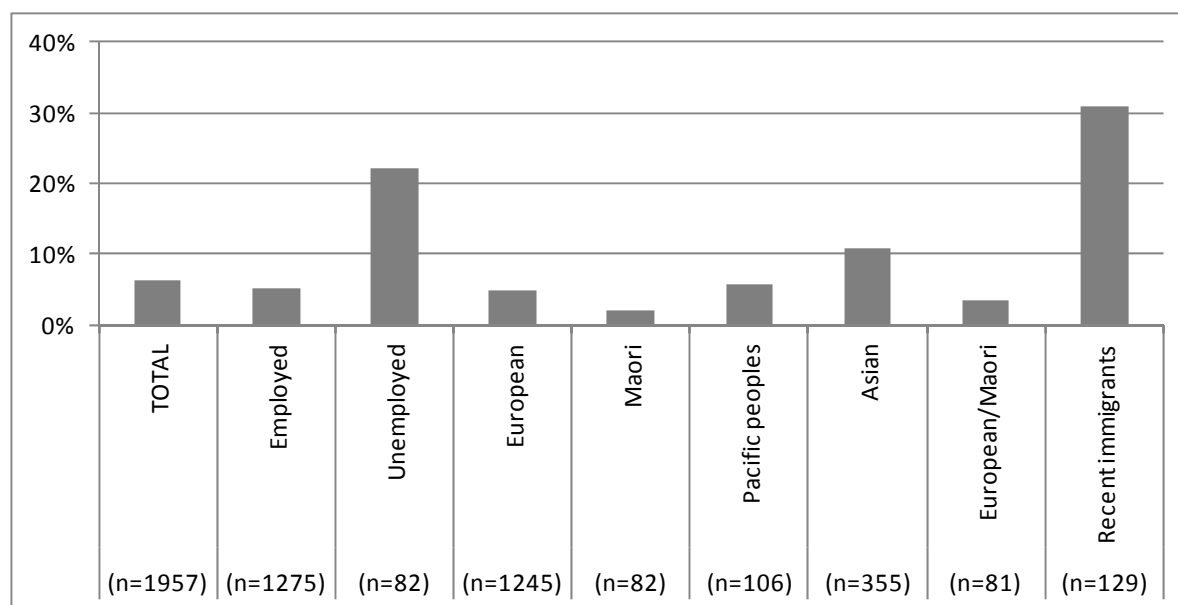


Figure 50: Feelings of belonging to New Zealand ('no' responses)

Question 2: Would you say you feel that you belong to New Zealand very strongly, strongly or not very strongly?

Of those who said they felt they belonged to New Zealand (n=1824), about half (51.7%) said they felt this 'very strongly' and a further 49.5 per cent said they felt this 'strongly'. Only 7.7 per cent responded 'not very strongly'.

The response 'not very strongly' was more common for:

- Asians (18.3%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (14.9%)
- Migrants who arrived in New Zealand in 2006 or later (17%)

Question 3: Do you feel that you belong to any other country?

Of those who said they didn't belong to New Zealand (n=132), 78.4 per cent said they belong to another country. Reporting feelings of belonging to another country was more common for those aged 25-39 (91.2%) and migrants who arrived in 2006 or later (94.8%). Reporting *no* feelings of belonging to another country was more likely for those earning over \$70,000 (45.9%).

Freedom of expression of identity

Question 4: People in New Zealand have different lifestyles, cultures, and religions that express their identity. How easy or difficult is it for you to express your own identity?

Most respondents (84.3%) reported that expressing their identity was 'very easy' or 'easy'. While less than one per cent reported that expressing their identity was 'very difficult', 12.8 per cent reported that this was sometimes difficult and a further 1.9 per cent reported that this was 'difficult'.

The following groups were more likely (compared to 15.3% for all Auckland respondents) to report that it is 'sometimes difficult', 'difficult' or 'very difficult' to express their identity:

- Those not in the labour force (18%)
- Those with household incomes of \$50,001-\$70,000 (21.5%)
- Asians (26.3%)
- Those with no qualifications (21.4%)
- Those ranked in the middle of the NZ Deprivation Index (5-6 20.1%)

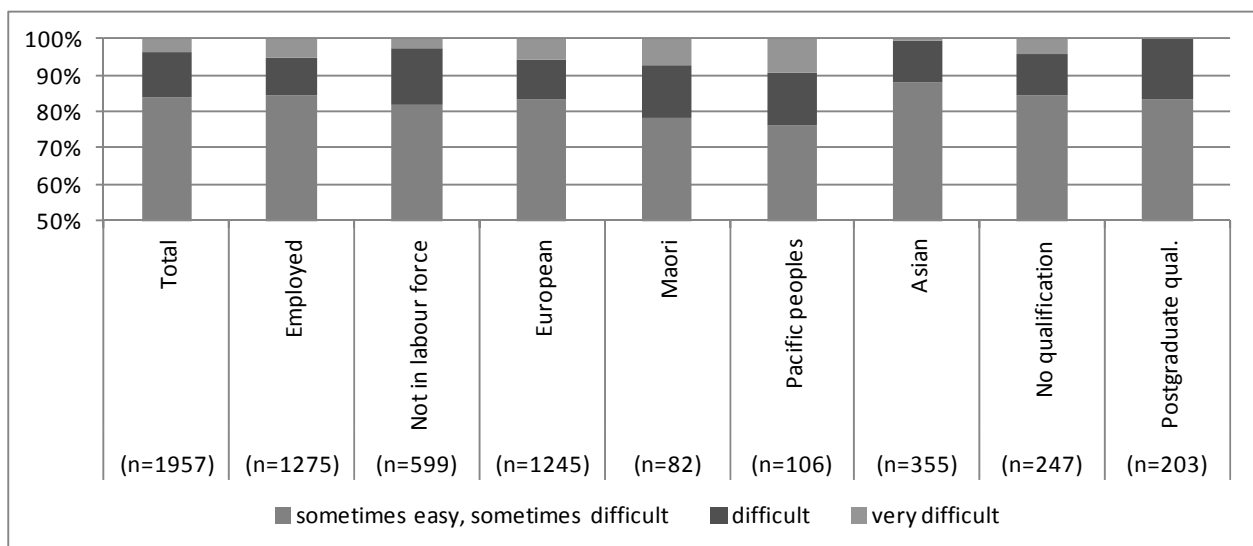


Figure 51: Expression of identity

The following groups were more likely (compared to 42.3% for all Auckland respondents) to report that it is 'very easy' to express their identity:

- Managers and professionals (49.1%)
- Those with personal incomes of over \$70,000 (52.1%)
- Those with household incomes of over \$150,000 (50.9%)

- Europeans (48.2%) and Māori (53%)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (54.5%)
- The least deprived (50%)

Question 5: What things make it difficult for you to express your identity?

Those who reported that it was at least sometimes difficult to express their identity (n=299) were asked to give reasons for this difficulty. The most commonly reported reasons were 'some people won't accept it', reported by 45.9 per cent of those who answered this question, and 'worry about what other people might think', reported by 40.9 per cent of those who answered this question.

Other reasons include:

- Worry about what other people might do (11.8%)
- There is no place to do it (6.6%)
- It is illegal to do it (1%)
- Don't know (5.8%)

The response 'some people won't accept it' was more common for:

- Males (56.2%, compared to 37.5% of females)
- Couples without children (72.1%)

The response 'worry about what other people might think' was more common for:

- Those aged 15-24 years (60.6%)
- Single people (48.7%)
- Couples with adult children (64.9%)

The response 'worry about what other people might do' was more common for:

- Males (17.5% compared to 7.1% of females)
- Pacific Peoples (35.8%)

The response 'It is illegal to do it' was more common for:

- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (7.4%)

13.0 Human Rights

This section explores participation in central government and local body elections, reasons for non-voting, discrimination, tolerance and attitudes toward multiculturalism. Note that for the 'Democracy' section, all results reported are of residents of voting age, that is, 18 and over.

This chapter shows that experience of discrimination was reported at higher rates by young people, single respondents (including single parents) and Asians, while a lack of fair treatment by staff at various organisations (including local employers, staff at local schools and so on) was reported at higher rates by Māori and the unemployed. Less positive attitudes toward multiculturalism are evident among older respondents, poorer and less educated respondents, and Māori.

Democracy

Question 1: The general election is where the whole country votes to decide who will govern the country for the next three years. Did you vote in the last general election?

Seventy eight per cent of Aucklanders voted in the last general election. The following groups were more likely *not* to have voted (compared to 22% of all Aucklanders):

- Those aged 18-24 (55.7%) and those aged 25-39 (27.7%)
- Singles (33.2%)
- Those not in a family nucleus (29.2%)
- The unemployed (63.2%)
- Those in technical and trade occupations (33.4%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,000 and under (30.3%)
- Those of Asian ethnicity only (28.1%)
- Those with a High School Certificate as their highest qualification (29%)
- Those living in the most deprived areas (9-10 on the NZ Deprivation Index, 29.4%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (39.3%)

Question 2: What is the reason you didn't vote?

The most common reasons for not voting in the last general election given by those respondents who didn't vote (n=404) were:

- I was aged less than 18 at the time (13.9%)
- I hadn't been in NZ for long enough (13.6%)
- I didn't get around to it or I forgot about it (13.4%)
- I was overseas (11.9%)
- I wasn't registered to vote (10.6%)

Question 3: Local government elections also happen every three years. The last time you can remember a local government election in an area you were living in, did you vote?

Voting in the last local body election was reported by 60.6 per cent of respondents. Non-voting decreases steadily with age from 67.4 per cent of those aged 15 to 24 through to 11.2 per cent of

those aged 65 and over. The following groups were more likely *not* to have voted (compared to 38.8% of all Aucklanders):

- Single respondents (48.4% did not vote; compared with 33% who have a partner)
- Single parents with dependent children (53.7%)
- Unemployed respondents (69.9%)
- Those in technical and trade occupations (55.1%)
- Those with personal incomes of \$20,000 and under (44.1%)
- Those of Asian ethnicity only (46.1%)
- Those with a High School Certificate as their highest qualification (47.1%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (55.4%)

Question 4: What is the reason you didn't vote?

The most common reasons for not voting in the last local election given by those respondents who didn't vote (n=713) were:

- I didn't know enough about the people standing for election (16.6%)
- I didn't get around to it or I forgot about it (16.3%)

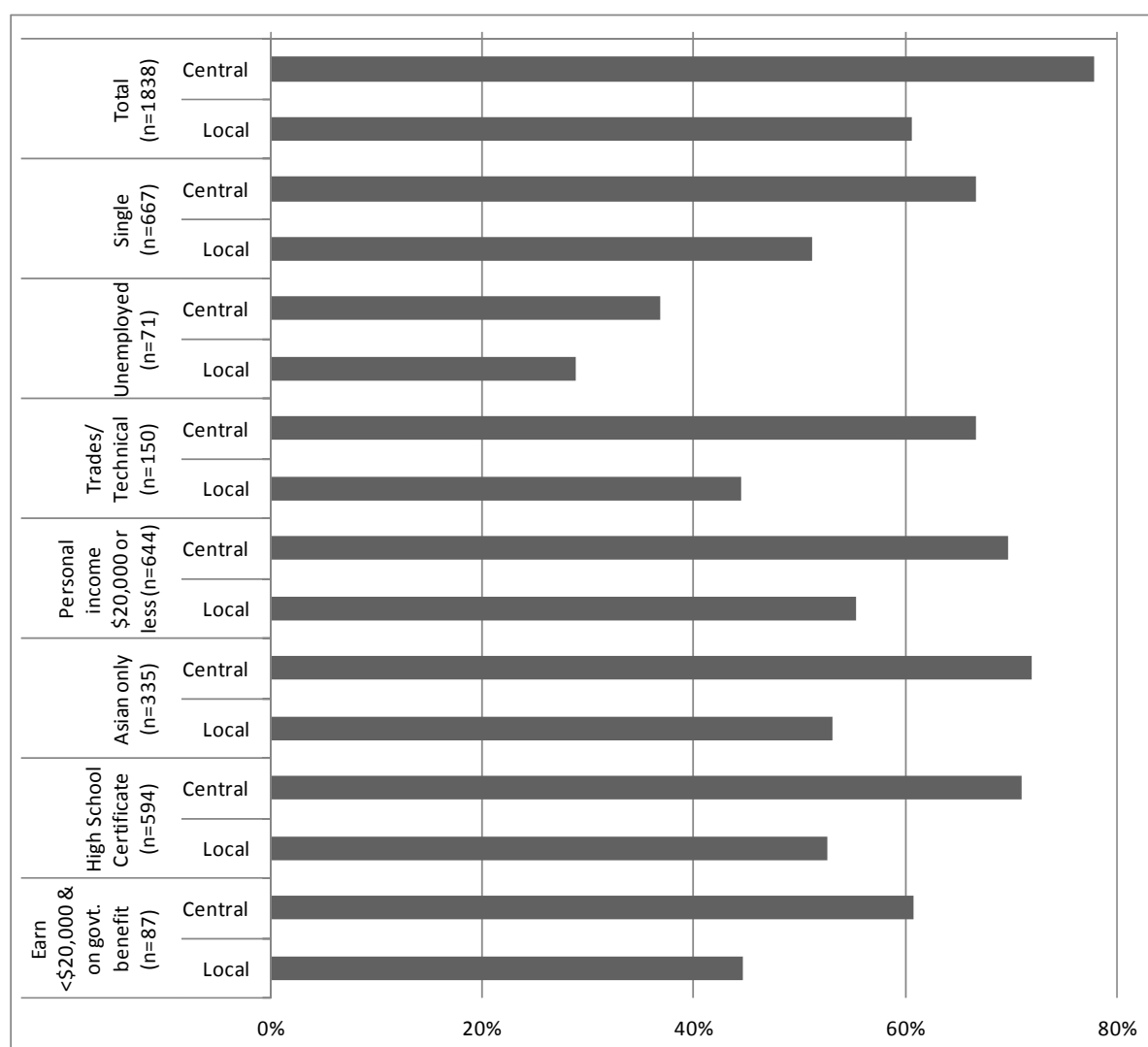


Figure 52: Voting in central and local elections ('yes' responses)

Discrimination

Question 5: In the last 12 months, have you been treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you because of the group you belong to or seem to belong to?

More than one in ten respondents (11.6%) reported having been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to.

Reporting this kind of discrimination was more common for:

- Those aged 15 to 24 (17.8%)
- Single respondents (15.4%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (22%) and single parents with adult child(ren) (23.6%)
- Unemployed respondents (23.9%)
- Community and personal service workers (22.4%)
- Machinery operators and drivers (23.7%)
- Asians (18.3%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (18.9%).

Reporting this kind of discrimination was less common for:

- Those aged 65 and over (3.5%)

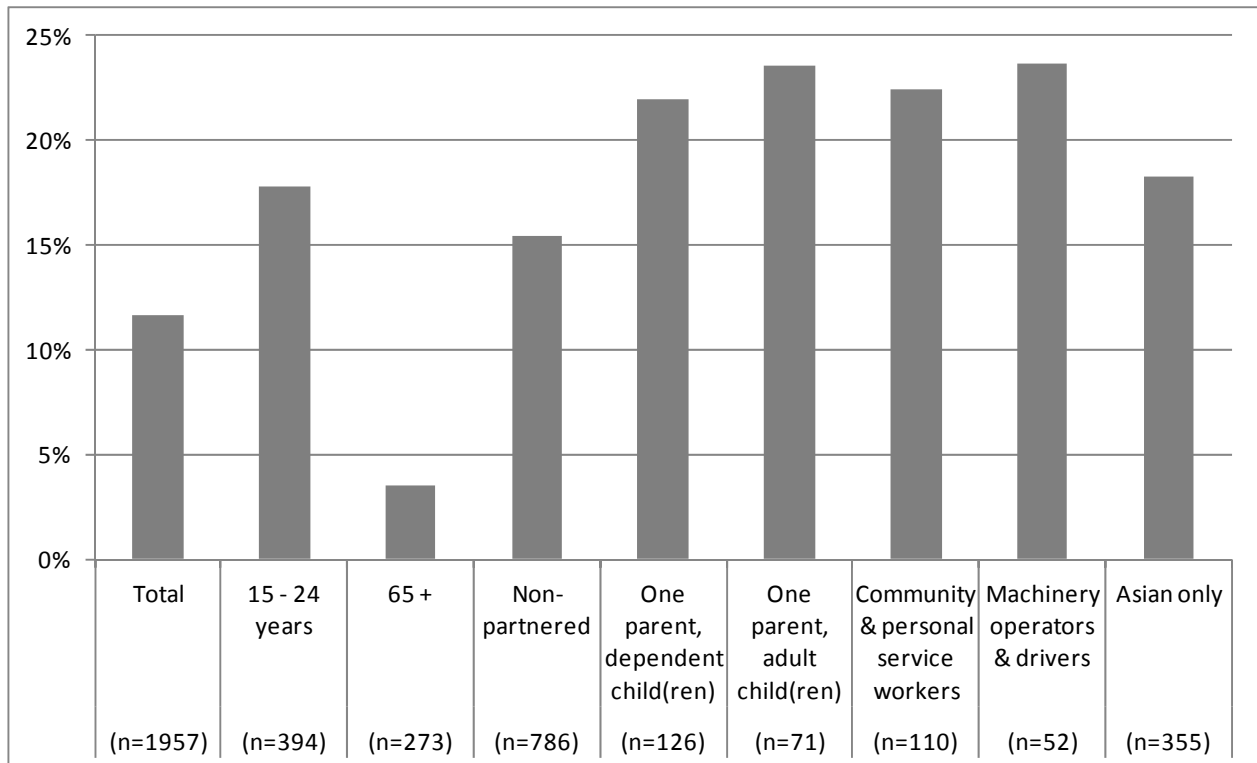


Figure 53: Experience of discrimination

Question 6: How many times in the last 12 months would you say that has happened? Once, two or three times, or more than three times?

Of those who had experienced discrimination (n=228), a quarter said this had happened only once. A third had experienced discrimination two or three times and a further 40.9 per cent had experienced discrimination more than three times in the last 12 months.

Experiencing discrimination more than three times was more common for:

- Single people (49.7%)
- Single parents with adult child(ren) (88.5%)

Question 7: What situation/s you were in when you were discriminated against?

Those who said they were discriminated against reported that this had happened in the following situations:

- On the street or at a public place of some kind (40.7% of those discriminated against).
- At work or while working (34.2%).
- When getting service when buying something (15.7%).
- Dealing with the police (8.7%).
- Using transport of any kind (14.3%)
- When applying for (or keeping) a job or position (7.2%)
- When getting into a school (or other place of learning), or being treated unfairly there (6.3%)
- Dealing with other government officials (6%).

There were some demographic differences in the situations in which discrimination was experienced.

- Young people (15-24) were more likely to report being discriminated against when getting service when buying something (26.7%) and when getting into or at a school (15.5%).
- Those with higher personal incomes were more likely to report discrimination at work (70.9% of those earning over \$70,000), while those with lower personal incomes were more likely to report discrimination while using transport (26.4% of those earning \$20,000 or less).

Question 8: Why do you think people discriminated against you when you were in that situation/those situations?

The main reasons for discrimination experienced were perceived to be:

- Nationality, race or ethnic group (51.4% of those discriminated against)
- Skin colour (20.6%)
- Age (17.9%)
- The way they dress or their appearance (15.9%)
- Language they speak (10.9%)
- Gender (10.6%)
- Occupation (10.4%)
- Religious beliefs (6%)
- Disability or health issue (4.9%)
- Sexual orientation (4.4%)

Different sectors of the population gave different reasons for discrimination. Statistically significant differences include:

- Women were more likely than men (n=118) to report being discriminated against on the basis of their nationality, race or ethnic group (58.6% compared to 44.7%), the language they speak (16% compared to 6%), and their age (23.1% compared to 12.9%)
- Asian respondents (n=65) were more likely than European respondents (n=114) to report being discriminated against on the basis of their nationality, race or ethnic group (91.6% compared to 30.1%).

Question 9: This question is about whether you think staff at various organisations in New Zealand accept and tolerate different groups. Please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements. (This organisation) treats everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from.

Respondents were asked if they thought staff at a variety of service organisations were tolerant and accepting of other groups.

Highest positive ratings for tolerance were given for local doctors – 91.1 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they treat everyone fairly. When asked about staff at other health services, 83.5 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they treat everyone fairly. Just over three quarters (77.5%) over respondents agreed or strongly agreed that staff at local shops and other services treat everyone fairly.

Lowest positive ratings ('agree' or 'strongly agree') are for local employers (50.6%), judges and other staff at law courts (51.8%), staff at government departments (53.9%) and staff at local councils (58.2%).

Highest negative ratings ('disagree' or 'strongly disagree') were given for local employers (19.8%), staff at government departments (16.3%), the police (14.7%), judges and other staff at law courts (11.6%), and staff at local councils (11.6%).

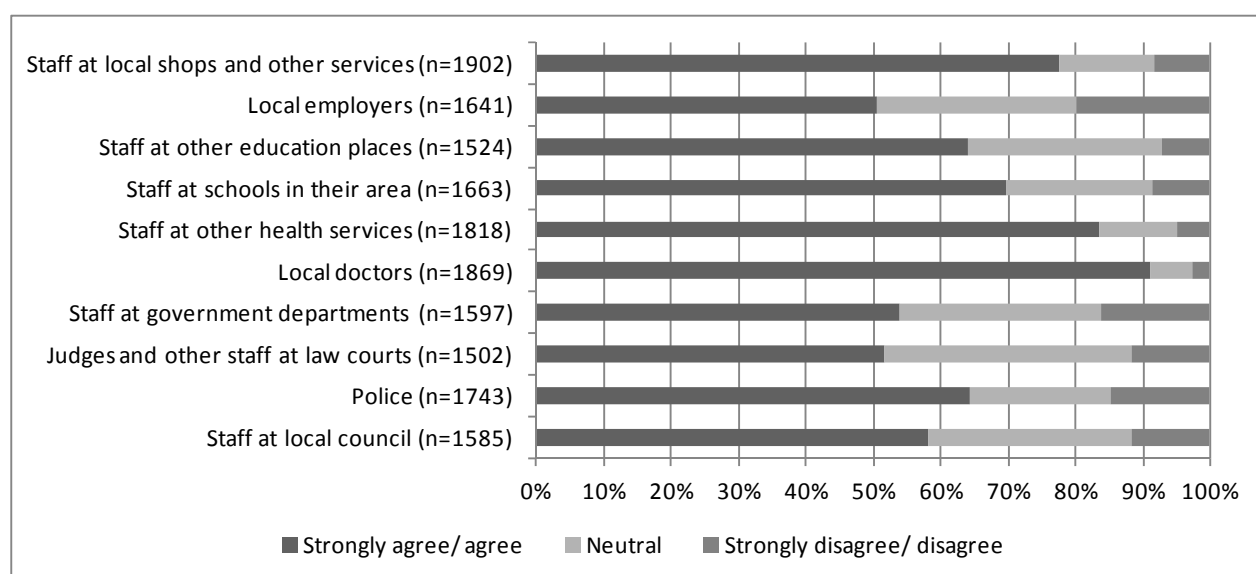


Figure 54: Tolerance of staff at various organisations

Demographic differences were evident in responses to these questions. For example, European/Māori respondents were more likely to 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that staff at other (non-school) education places treat everyone fairly (15.1% compared to 7.1% of all Auckland respondents). When asked about judges and other staff at law courts, the responses 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' were more common (compared to 11.6% for all Auckland respondents) for Māori (20.9%) and those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (26.2%). When asked about staff at local shops and other services, the responses 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' were more common (compared to 8.2% for all Auckland respondents) for those aged 25-39 (10.4%) and the unemployed (13.9%). Māori (28.2%) and European/Māori (36.8%), the unemployed (24% negative) and those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (25.7%) were more likely than Auckland respondents as a whole (16.3%) to 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that staff at government departments treat everyone fairly.

The following groups were more likely than the Auckland population as a whole to report a lack of fair treatment by staff at various organisations:

Local council staff (all Auckland respondents: 58.2% positive and 11.6% negative).

- Males (14.6% negative)
- Unemployed respondents (22.3%)
- Machinery operators and drivers (27%)
- Māori (23.8%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (26.8%)

The police (all Auckland respondents: 64.5% positive and 14.7% negative):

- Those aged 15-24 (21.4% negative)
- Single respondents (18.4%)
- The unemployed (33.4%)
- Māori (22.8%) and Māori/European (23%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (31.4%)

Local doctors (all Auckland respondents: 91.1% positive and 2.8% negative):

- Single respondents (4% negative)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (9.5%)
- The unemployed (7.5%)
- Those who earn less than \$20,000 and are on a government benefit (8.7%)

Staff at other health services (all Auckland respondents: 83.5% positive and 4.9% negative):

- Male respondents (6% negative compared to 3.8% of females)
- Those aged 25-39 (6.7%)
- Single parents with dependent child(ren) (12.1%)

Staff at schools in their area (all Auckland respondents: 70.6% positive and 8.7% negative):

- Those aged 15-24 (13.5% negative)
- Single respondents (10.9% compared to 6.9% of partnered respondents)
- Unemployed respondents (17.3%)
- Māori (19.6%)

Local employers (all Auckland respondents: 50.6% positive and 19.8% negative):

- Those aged 25-39 (25.5% negative)
- The unemployed (29.9%)
- Clerical, service and sales workers (25.3%) and labourers, machine operators and drivers (25.4%)

Attitudes toward multiculturalism

Question 10: Please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements:

- **It is good that people in NZ can have different values.**
- **It is good that people in NZ can have different ways of living.**
- **It is good for NZ to be made up of different ethnic groups.**
- **It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures.**

Overall, positive attitudes to these four key aspects of multiculturalism far outweigh negative attitudes. Positive responses of 'strongly agree' or 'agree' were given by 92.5 per cent of respondents in relation to different values and 92.6 per cent of respondents in relation to different ways of living. The statement for which there was least agreement was that regarding having immigrants from many different cultures (80.7% agree or strongly agree). The statement regarding different ethnic groups received positive responses from 89.1 per cent of respondents.

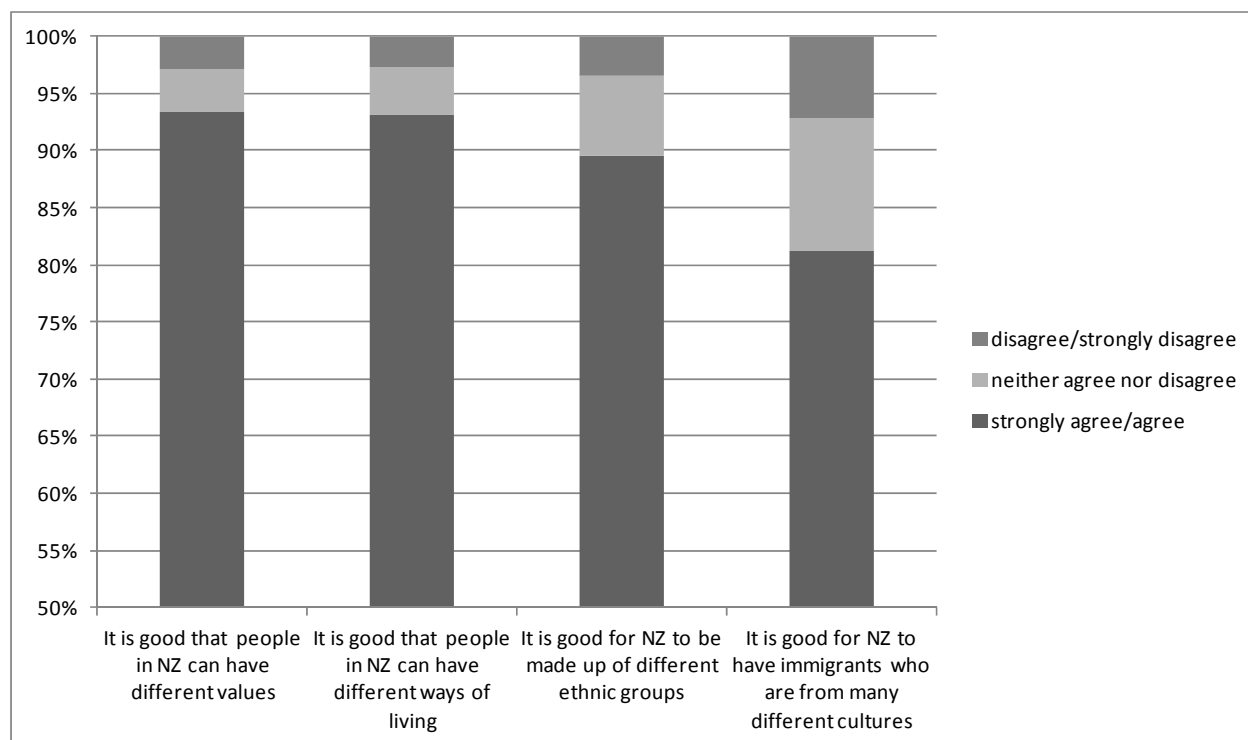


Figure 55: Attitudes towards multiculturalism (n=1957)

The proportion of responses 'agree' or 'strongly agree' in relation to all four statements declines with age:

- Different values: from 96.2 per cent of 15-24 year-olds to 89.6 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Different ways of living: from 95.6 per cent of 15-24 year-olds to 85.4 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Different ethnic groups: from 91.3 per cent of 15-24 year-olds and 91.8 per cent of 25-29 year-olds to 81.6 per cent of those aged 65 and over.
- Immigrants who are from many different cultures: from 84.5 per cent of 15-24 year-olds and 85.7 per cent of 25-29 year-olds to 70 per cent of those aged 65 and over

Other demographic differences in responses were as follows:

The proportion of responses 'agree' or 'strongly agree' in relation to the statement "It is good for NZ to have immigrants who are from many different cultures" was higher for:

- Asians (95.2% compared to 66.8% of Māori)
- Those with postgraduate qualifications (90.3% compared to 83.3 per cent of those with no formal qualifications)
- Those with a household income of over \$150,000 (86.1%), compared to 72 per cent of those with a household income of \$25,000 or less.

The responses 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' in relation to this statement were more common (compared to 7% of all Aucklanders surveyed) for:

- Those aged 65 and over (12.8%)
- Those not in the labour force (9.2%)
- Those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (12.9%)
- Those with no formal qualifications (13.2%)
- Those with trade certificates of other level 4 qualifications (13.4%)
- Māori (16%)
- Those earning less than \$20,000 and on a government benefit (12.3%).

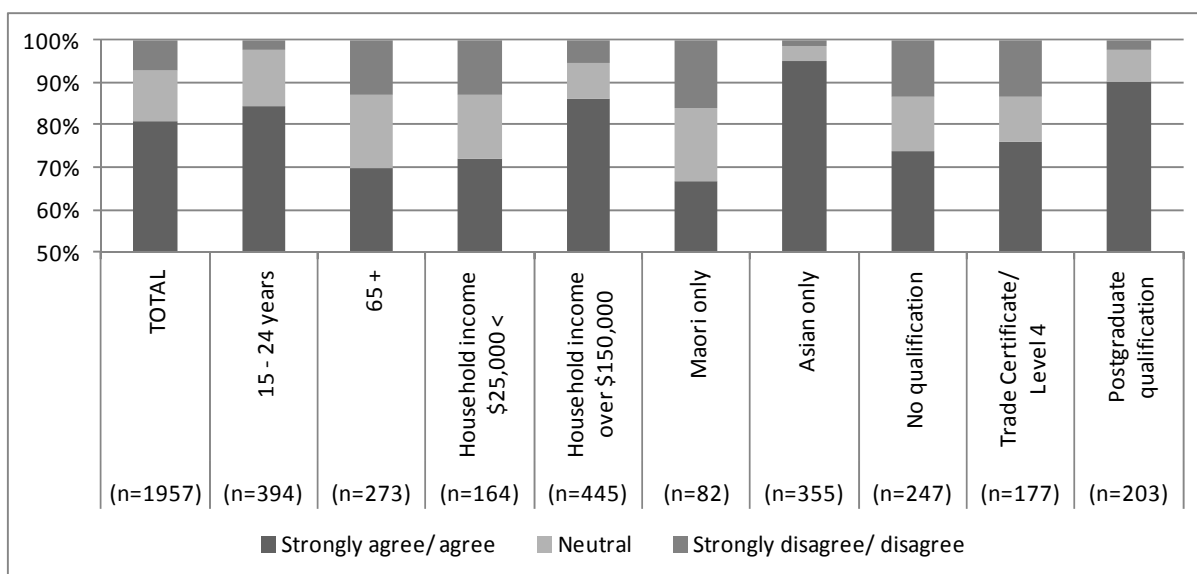


Figure 56: Attitudes toward immigrants from many different cultures

Disagreement with the statement “It is good that people in NZ can have different ways of living” was reported by 5.2 per cent of those aged 65 and over, compared to only 2.7 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed.

Agreement with this statement was more common for those with postgraduate qualifications (97.1%) and less common for those not in the labour force (90.5%) and those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (87.9% compared to 96.2% of those with a household income of over \$150,000). Disagreement was particularly rare for Asians (only 0.2% compared to 2.7% of all Aucklanders).

Disagreement with the statement “It is good for NZ to be made up of different ethnic groups” was reported by 6.7 per cent of those aged 65 and over, compared to only 3.5 per cent of all Aucklanders surveyed. Agreement with this statement was more common for Asians (95.4%) and those with postgraduate qualifications (96.5%) and less common for those with a household income of \$25,000 or less (84.5% compared to 93.8% of those with a household income of over \$150,000).

Appendix A: Sample description

		Raw N	Unweighted	Weighted	Census 2006
Sex	male	866	44.2%	48.2%	48.0%
	female	1095	55.8%	51.8%	52.0%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age (based on those aged 15 years and over)	15 - 24 years	245	12.5%	20.2%	19.5%
	25 -39 years	513	26.2%	27.0%	28.9%
	40 - 64 years	799	40.7%	38.8%	38.9%
	65 years and over	404	20.6%	14.0%	12.7%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Marital Status	partnered	1091	55.6%	59.9%	60.0%
	non-partnered	870	44.4%	40.1%	40.0%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Family Type	couple without children	504	25.7%	23.9%	n/a
	couple with at least one dependent child	584	29.8%	36.8%	n/a
	couple with adult child[ren]	141	7.2%	12.9%	n/a
	one parent/ at least one dependent child	168	8.6%	6.4%	n/a
	one parent with adult child[ren]	57	2.9%	3.6%	n/a
	not in a family nucleus	498	25.4%	15.8%	n/a
	not stated	9	.5%	.5%	n/a
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	

Employment Status	employed	1187	60.5%	65.0%	64.7%
	unemployed	83	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%
	not in the labour force	691	35.2%	30.7%	31.4%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Raw N	Unweighted	Weighted	Census 2006
Occupation	Managerial/ professional	494	25.2%	27.3%	26.8%
	Clerical/ Service / Sales/ Service	359	18.3%	20.1%	21.7%
	Trades/ Technical	139	7.1%	7.7%	8.4%
	Labourers/ Machine Operators/ Drivers	170	8.7%	8.5%	9.2%
	Not in paid employment	799	40.7%	36.4%	33.9%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Personal Income	\$20,000 or under	740	37.7%	39.0%	40.9%
	\$20,001 - \$40,000	491	25.0%	22.6%	27.5%
	\$40,001 - \$70,000	435	22.2%	22.1%	21.2%
	Over \$70,000	295	15.0%	16.3%	10.4%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Household income (NOTE: personal weighting only available. Household weighting should be used)	\$25,000 or less	302	15.4%	8.4%	19.8%
	\$25,001 - \$50,000	427	21.8%	16.2%	20.2%
	\$50,001 - \$70,000	300	15.3%	14.5%	15.0%
	\$70,001 - \$100,000	349	17.8%	19.6%	17.1%
	Over \$100,000	583	29.7%	41.2%	28.0%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	

		Raw N	Unweighted	Weighted	Census 2006
Ethnicity	European only	1278	65.2%	63.6%	49.0%
	Maori only	101	5.2%	4.2%	5.2%
	Pacific peoples only	130	6.6%	5.4%	10.9%
	Asian only	296	15.1%	18.2%	17.5%
	European/Maori	69	3.5%	4.1%	4.0%
	Other combinations of two or more ethnicities	87	4.4%	4.5%	13.3%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Educational attainment	No qualification	304	15.5%	12.7%	18.1%
	High School Certificate or equivalent	601	30.6%	33.7%	33.1%
	Trade Certificate/ Level 4	179	9.1%	9.0%	11.6%
	Advanced Trade/ Technical Diploma	284	14.5%	13.1%	8.5%
	Bachelor's Degree or equivalent	253	12.9%	14.5%	12.7%
	Postgraduate Degree/ Diploma/ Masters/ Doctorate	190	9.7%	10.4%	5.0%
	Not stated	150	7.6%	6.5%	10.9%
	Total	1961	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%