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Changes to *The Social Report 2006*

There have been only minor changes to the outcome domains and indicators used in this year's edition of the social report.

Table AP1 **Changes to the indicators in *The Social Report 2006***

Outcome Domain	Change
Knowledge and Skills	The indicators have been reordered to reflect the typical progress of learning throughout a person's life
Cultural Identity	The relevant hours for Māori Television and Prime Television have been added to the indicator Local content programming on New Zealand television
Leisure and Recreation	The Participation in sport and active leisure indicator has been changed to pick up information from SPARC's Continuous Monitoring Survey 2005
Physical Environment	The Drinking water quality indicator has been redefined to cover the total population whose drinking water complies with the 2000 Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand relating to <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Social Connectedness	The information on family/whānau activities is no longer being collected, so the second indicator in the domain focuses only on regular contact with family and friends

FUTURE WORK

Although there have been no major changes to the outcome domains or indicators in this year's social report, a number of areas were identified during consultation as needing further work. These areas will be investigated as resources are available as part of the ongoing social report work programme.

The Health domain currently has no robust indicator of mental health. While suicide captures some aspects of mental health, and is an important negative outcome in its own right, it is not necessarily strongly correlated with the overall prevalence of mental health issues. A key area for further work will be to identify a better measure of mental health.

The current indicator of perceived corruption is based on surveys from international sources rather than reflecting how New Zealanders feel about their government. Because it is primarily an international ranking, in which New Zealand is consistently at the top, it is not particularly useful for tracking changes over time. An indicator of trust in government may have value in place of, or in addition to, the indicator of perceived corruption.

The Cultural Identity domain currently captures very little information about cultural groups other than those defined primarily by ethnicity. For example, the distinct linguistic and cultural group of people who are deaf and who use New Zealand Sign Language as their first or preferred language is not captured by the social report's existing cultural identity indicators. A priority for work in this domain is to investigate options for a more robust and inclusive indicator of the cultural vitality of different population groups.

The Leisure and Recreation outcome domain was introduced as part of *The Social Report 2004*. There is only a limited range of information available to provide indicators for this domain, and the scope of the domain has not been reviewed since it was introduced. Further work could usefully review the scope of the domain and investigate new indicators in this area.

Technical details

People

Limitations of data: The family data presented in this report relates to families within households. In official statistics, a family is defined as two or more people living in the same household who comprise either a couple, with or without children, or one parent and their children. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. People who were temporarily away from home on census night are included as part of the family. There is no data available on parents and children who live in different households.

Data sources:

Population size and growth: *Statistics New Zealand, National Population Estimates Information Release; Census of Population and Dwellings; National Population Projections, 2004 (base), mid-range Series 5, assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, long-term annual net migration gain of 10,000, Series 6 (low fertility), Series 6 (high migration); External Migration Information Release, INFOS series VTBA.SJT (natural increase) and EMIQ.S3E (net migration).*

Fertility: *Statistics New Zealand (2006a): Births, Additional Tables (Age-specific Fertility Rates by Single Year of Age for Māori, Non-Māori, Total, Ethnic groups); international comparison from Demographic Trends 2005, Table 2.12, latest years available; teenage fertility rates: UK, Office for National Statistics, Social Trends 36: 2006 edition, Table 2.16; US, National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol 54 No 8, December 29, 2005, Table 1.*

Geographic and ethnic distribution of the population: *Statistics New Zealand, 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings; Ethnic Population Projections, 2004 (base).*

Age and sex structure of the population: *Statistics New Zealand, National Population Estimates by single year of age, mean for the year ended December, National Population Estimates Information Release.*

Household structure: *Statistics New Zealand, 1996 Census: Families and Households, Table 1; 2001 Census: National Summary, Table 36.*

Families with dependent children: *Table P3: Families with dependent children, by family type, 1976 to 2001; Statistics New Zealand, 1976, 1981, 1986, unpublished census data; 1991 Census: New Zealanders at Home, Tables 16, 17; 1996 Census: Families and Households, Tables 16, 21, 26; 2001 Census: Families and Households, Tables 13, 24; international comparison data: UK: Office for National Statistics (2002) Social Trends 32: 2002 edition, Table 2.17, Families with dependent children headed by lone parents; US: Census Bureau (2001) America's Families and Living Arrangements, Table FG7, Family groups with own children under 18; Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census, Cat. 6203, Families with dependent children under 18; Canada: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, Cat. No 95F0316XCBo1004, Families with children under 18.*

People with disability: *Statistics New Zealand (2001a) Disability Counts, Tables 1.01a, 1.02a; Ministry of Health (2004c) Living with Disability in New Zealand, Tables 4.29, 5.25.*

Same-sex couples: *Statistics New Zealand 2001 Census: Families and Households, Tables 7, 11.*

Health

H1 HEALTH EXPECTANCY

Definition/formulae: The total number of years a newborn can expect to live without any self-reported functional limitation requiring the assistance of another person or a complex assistive device.

Notes:

- 2001 estimates have been revised following the official release of 2000–2002 complete life tables in March 2004.
- Independent life expectancy estimates for 1996 have been revised slightly, reflecting changes to the smoothing method required for the 2001 data and the release of 2000–2002 complete life tables.
- Māori and non-Māori rates are based on estimates for ages 0–85 years because of the small number of Māori aged over 85 years, and are referred to here as “partial” independent life expectancies.

Limitations of data: The ability to monitor health expectancy on a regular basis depends on the availability of information about disability and levels of disability.

This measure of health expectancy (titled independent life expectancy in *The Social Report 2003*) has inherent limitations as a population health indicator. An indicator that included all levels of disability – not just a single dependency threshold – would provide a more precise measure of health (ie a health-adjusted life expectancy). The social preferences (disability weights) needed to construct such an indicator are still under development in New Zealand.

Data source: Ministry of Health, revised data.

H2 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Definition/formulae: The expected number of years a person would live if they were subject throughout their lives to the current age-specific mortality rates.

Note: Ethnic-specific estimates for the period 1980–1982 to 1995–1997 have been adjusted for undercounting in the ethnic mortality statistics using census ethnic definitions and were revised after the official release of the 2000–2002 complete life tables in March 2004. The figures differ from those published by Statistics New Zealand for the same period and are not comparable with earlier estimates.

The analysis associating life expectancy with levels of deprivation is based on NZDep96, a small-area index of deprivation based on a principal-component analysis of nine socio-economic variables from the 1996 Census. The index has been converted to a scale ranging from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the least deprived 10 percent of small areas, and 10 represents the most deprived 10 percent. The small areas are about the size of a census meshblock and have populations of at least 100 people.

Limitations of data: Available annually from abridged life tables for the total population only. Official Māori/non-Māori data is only available five-yearly from complete life tables based on a three-year period around census years.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2006f) *New Zealand Abridged Life Table: 2003–2005 abridged life tables*: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/tables/abridged-life-tables.htm>; Statistics New Zealand (2004c) *New Zealand Life Tables: 2000–2002, Table 1*; Statistics New Zealand (2006b) *Information Release, Deaths December 2005* (www.stats.nz). Ministry of Health (ethnic-specific data for 1985–1987, 1990–1992); Ministry of Health (1999a) *Our Health, Our Future: Hauora Pakari, Kōiora Roa, The Health of New Zealanders 1999, Chapter 2*. Tobias and Cheung (2003) *Monitoring Health Inequalities: Life Expectancy and Small Area Deprivation in New Zealand, Table 3*. OECD (2005c) *OECD Health Data 2004, Table 1*.

H3 SUICIDE

Definition/formulae: The age-standardised rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-standardised to Segi's world population.

Note: The figures for 2003 are provisional and subject to revision.

Limitations of data: Because suicide is a relatively rare event in statistical terms, rates of suicide can vary markedly from year to year. Any interpretation of trends requires an examination of rates over several years. Deaths by suicide are subject to a coroner's inquiry and can only be officially deemed suicide once an inquest is complete. This means there can be a considerable delay in the publication of the final statistics.

Data on the rates of suicide for geographical regions and cities may be of little value for reporting comparisons because of the low numbers, and hence highly variable suicide rates. For example, where populations are small, the rate of suicide can be greatly inflated by one or two deaths.

Data on attempted suicide is only available for those admitted to hospital as inpatients or day patients for self-inflicted injury. Those cared for in hospital but not admitted and those cared for by primary or community care services are not reported. Therefore, the actual rate of attempted suicide is likely to be much higher than that reported in official statistics.

Comparability over time is affected by a change in the population concept in 1991 (from de facto to resident), and the change in the ethnicity classification in 1995. Ethnic-specific mortality data is also subject to some uncertainty due to the differences in collection across different providers.

A comparison of international trends in suicide is problematic due to the differences in the methods used to classify suicide. The New Zealand age-standardised rate in the international comparison data has been calculated in a manner consistent with

the international figures available, and may differ slightly from the rates presented elsewhere (Ministry of Health, 2006, p 13).

Data sources: Ministry of Health, *New Zealand Health Information Service (unpublished tables)*; Ministry of Health (2006) *Suicide Facts: Provisional 2003 Statistics (all ages)*.
Beautrais (2000) *Restricting Access to Means of Suicide in New Zealand: A Report Prepared for the Ministry of Health on Methods of Suicide in New Zealand*.
World Health Organisation (2004).

H4 CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who ever smoke any ready-made cigarettes or roll-your-own tobacco cigarettes. Information on smoking prevalence was collected from quarterly surveys conducted by ACNielsen Ltd and reported by the Ministry of Health.

Ethnic rates are age-standardised using the WHO world population.

Limitations of data: The international comparison is affected by differences in the collection and classification of the data. The classification of ethnicity information changed from 1997 onwards. Therefore, ethnic-specific data before and after 1997 may not be comparable.

The 2004 data was collected from people aged 18 years and over.

Data sources: Ministry of Health (2005) *Tobacco Facts 2005*.
OECD (2005c) *OECD Health Data 2005, Frequently requested data: Tobacco consumption: % of daily smokers among adult population*.

H5 OBESITY

Definition/formulae: Obesity is defined as the accumulation of excess body fat to the extent that health is adversely affected (WHO 2000). It is measured using a Body Mass Index (BMI) which is calculated by dividing weight (in kilograms) by height (in metres) squared. Adults with a BMI greater than 30 kg/m² are classified as obese. In the 1997 National Nutrition Survey and the 2002/2003 New Zealand Health Survey, the cut-off for Māori and Pacific peoples was set slightly higher, at 32 kg/m². For children, the measure is the proportion of 5–14 year olds whose BMI (weight/height²) meets the international definition of obesity established by Cole et al (2000). The definition adapts the widely used cut-off point for adults (30kg/m²) to produce age- and sex-specific cut-offs for children and youth aged 2–18 years.

Information on obesity is based on the 2002/2003 New Zealand Health Survey, the 1997 National Nutrition survey, the 2002 National Children's Nutrition Survey, the 1989/1990 Life in New Zealand (LINZ) Study, and the 1977 National Diet Survey. Although there was some variation in survey design and response rates, as well as in height and weight measurement methods, these surveys are considered to be reasonably comparable.

Limitations of data: The cut-off level is arbitrary and does not necessarily correspond to levels of health risk. There is some debate about whether a separate cut-off for Māori and Pacific peoples is warranted. The 1989/1990 data for Māori should be viewed with caution as the number of Māori in the survey was small.

Data sources: Ministry of Health (2004a) *A Portrait of Health: Key Results of the 2002/2003 New Zealand Health Survey*; Ministry of Health (2004b) *Tracking the Obesity Epidemic: New Zealand 1977–2003*; Ministry of Health (2002) *An Indication of New Zealanders' Health*; Ministry of Health (1999b) *NZ Food: NZ People*; Ministry of Health (2003c) *NZ Food, NZ Children: Key results of the 2002 National Children's Nutrition Survey*.
OECD (2005c) *OECD Health Data 2005, Frequently requested data: Obesity*.

Knowledge and Skills

K1 PARTICIPATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Definition/formulae: The number of children aged 3 and 4 years enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) programmes as a proportion of the estimated population aged 3 and 4 years. ECE programmes include: licensed ECE services (kindergartens, playcentres, education and care services, home-based services, casual education and care (no regular roll), correspondence school and te kōhanga reo); licence-exempt ECE services (early childhood development funded playgroups, Pacific peoples early childhood groups, and playcentres); and licence-exempt kōhanga reo.

Limitations of data: Rates of participation are only “apparent” because children may be enrolled in more than one ECE centre. The rates may therefore be inflated. The measure does not provide information on the length of participation or on the quality of the programmes, both of which are relevant to positive educational outcomes.

Data sources: Ministry of Education, *Early Childhood Education Statistics, Participation in early childhood education*, <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/datacube/engagement/dsau11.html>; *Prior participation in early childhood education: new entrants*, <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/indicators/engagement/dsau16.html>; Ministry of Education (various years) *Education Statistics of New Zealand, Education Statistics News Sheet, v 10, no 1, March 2001; unpublished tables.*

K2 SCHOOL LEAVERS WITH HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS

Definition/formulae: The number of students leaving school with qualifications higher than National Certificate of Educational Attainment (NCEA) Level 1, as a proportion of the total number of school leavers during the year. Before 2004, these qualifications included Sixth Form Certificate, Higher School Certificate, Entrance Qualification and University Bursary. From 2004, the equivalent qualifications are: 30 or more credits at NCEA Level 2, NCEA Level 2, 30 or more credits at NCEA Level 3, and NCEA Level 3 or higher.

Note: The definition of this indicator was changed in the 2005 edition of this report to reflect the introduction of the National Certificate of Educational Attainment in 2002. In 2003, Sixth Form Certificate was being phased out and was offered for the last time in 2004.

Limitations of data: Policy changes relating to qualifications affect comparability over time. A full description of changes to qualifications over the period 1970–2001 is available at this webpage: <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/qualifications/ssq/changes.html>

From 2002, the school leaver data collection was changed as a result of the introduction of NCEA in 2002. School leaver data is now based on the concept of achievement, where students are required both to participate and to achieve credits in order to be counted as having a qualification. Before 2002, school leaver data was based on the concept of participation. For example, if a student sat School Certificate, they were deemed to have School Certificate regardless of their grade. This change means there is discontinuity with the data for earlier years.

The available data on school leavers’ highest qualifications does not allow a breakdown by the number of subjects passed or the grades achieved.

Data source: Ministry of Education (various years) *Education Statistics of New Zealand; Ministry of Education website*, [http://www.minedu.govt.nz/School Leaver Statistics](http://www.minedu.govt.nz/School%20Leaver%20Statistics); 2004 data from <http://educationcounts.edcentre.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/hp-school-leavers.html>

K3 PARTICIPATION IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

Definition/formulae: Participation in tertiary education is calculated by: the number of students aged 15 years and over enrolled with a tertiary education provider (see below) at 31 July in formal qualifications (or programmes of study) of greater than 0.03 Equivalent Full-time Tertiary Study (EFTS). The data excludes all non-formal learning, on-job industry training and private training establishments which neither received tuition subsidies nor were approved for student loans and allowances.

Modern Apprenticeship students who are studying courses that fit into the above definition are included in the statistics (typically, doing block courses at a polytechnic). If their learning is totally on the job they will not be included.

Community education courses are excluded from the statistics.

Public tertiary education institutions include: universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, and wānanga. Private tertiary education consists of: private providers receiving a tuition subsidy, private providers with qualifications approved for loans and allowances, private providers receiving a Ministry of Education grant, and other private providers registered with the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.

The Māori and non-Māori total tertiary participation rates in this section have been age-standardised to the estimated total resident population aged 15 years and over, as at 30 June 2005.

Limitations of data: Changes in the number of institutions, the status of institutions, and the types of courses offered affect comparisons over time.

Data sources: Ministry of Education website, <http://www.minedu.govt.nz>; Tertiary Statistics; Ministry of Education (2002a) *Participation in Tertiary Education*, August 2002; *Education Statistics of New Zealand for 2001*; 2005 data supplied by Ministry of Education. OECD (2005a) *Education at a Glance 2005*, Table C1.2.

K4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION

Definition/formulae: The proportion of adults aged 25–64 years with educational attainment of at least upper secondary school level, defined in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97) as Level 3 and above.

ISCED 3 includes: local polytechnic certificate or diploma, trade certificate or advanced trade certificate, University Bursary, Scholarship, Higher School Certificate, Sixth Form Certificate, University Entrance in one or more subjects, School Certificate in one or more subjects, other school qualification.

ISCED 4 includes: technician's certificate, New Zealand certificate or diploma.

ISCED 5B includes: university certificate or diploma, teacher's certificate or diploma, nursing certificate or diploma, other tertiary qualification.

ISCED 5A/6 includes: post-graduate degree, certificate or diploma, bachelor's degree.

Limitations of data: There are substantial differences in the typical duration of ISCED 3 programmes between countries, ranging from two to five years of secondary schooling.

Statistical weights used to rate sample data up to population estimates are updated every five years following each population census, requiring a revision of historical data. In mid-2004, the Household Labour Force Survey was revised back to the start of the survey (March 1986). As a result, some figures published in this report may not match figures published in earlier editions of the social report.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Household Labour Force Survey*. OECD (2005a) *Education at a Glance 2005*, Tables A1.2a, A1.3a, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/684518581842>

K5 ADULT LITERACY SKILLS IN ENGLISH

Definition/formulae: Respondents in the International Adult Literacy Survey were asked to carry out various everyday tasks. "Prose literacy" refers to the knowledge and skills required to use information from texts, such as editorials, news stories, poems and fiction; "document literacy" refers to the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information contained in various formats such as job applications, payroll forms, transportation timetables, maps, tables and graphics; and "quantitative literacy" refers to the knowledge and skills required to apply arithmetic operations such as balancing a cheque book, completing an order form or determining the amount of interest on a loan. The achievement attained on each of the literacy domains is grouped into one of five "skill levels". Level 1 represents the lowest ability range and level 5 the highest. Level 3 is considered a suitable minimum for coping with the demands of everyday life and work in a complex, advanced society. It denotes roughly the skill level required for successful secondary school completion and university entry. Like higher levels, it requires the ability to integrate several sources of information and solve more complex problems.

Limitations of data: The first international adult literacy survey was conducted in 1994/1995; the New Zealand survey took place in 1996.

Data sources: Ministry of Education (2001b) *More than Words: The New Zealand Adult Literacy Strategy*.
OECD (2000) *Literacy in the Information Age: Final Report of the Adult Literacy Survey*, p 137.

Paid Work

PW1 UNEMPLOYMENT

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the labour force (aged 15 years and over) that is unemployed. The labour force is the sum of those defined as employed and those defined as unemployed. Hence the unemployment rate is defined as unemployed / (employed and unemployed). The unemployed are defined in the Household Labour Force Survey as those who are without a paid job (or unpaid work in a relative's business) and who have actively sought work in the four weeks before the survey and who are available to take work. "Actively seeking" includes any actions such as contacting an employer, asking friends and relatives and contacting an employment agency or Work and Income but excludes those who have only checked newspaper advertisements.

Standardised unemployment rates used for international comparison are seasonally-adjusted rates.

Limitations of data: Data is based on a sample survey and is therefore subject to sampling error. The definition of the unemployed excludes some people who regard themselves as unemployed, including the "discouraged unemployed" – those not meeting the "actively seeking work" criterion. This group is classified in the "not in the labour force" category. The unemployment rate also excludes those who have part-time employment but who are seeking to work more hours.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2006d), *Household Labour Force Survey*. The Household Labour Force Survey figures were rebased using the latest census information in the June 2004 quarter. The data for all quarters was revised and therefore there may be some differences between the numbers in this report and those published in earlier editions.
OECD (2005b) *OECD Employment Outlook, 2005, Statistical Annex*, Table A p 237, Table G p 258; OECD (2006b) *Main Economic Indicators*, May 2006, p 17: Standardised Unemployment Rates.

PW2 EMPLOYMENT

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population aged 15–64 years employed for at least one hour per week. The employed are those who worked for pay or profit for one hour or more in the week before the survey or who worked unpaid in a relative's business or who have a job but did not work that week because of leave, sickness or industrial disputes. The definition used here relates to the population aged 15–64 years, rather than to those aged 15 years and over; otherwise results are skewed by differences in the proportions of the sub-populations over 65 years, particularly when comparing males with females and comparing different ethnic groups.

Limitations of data: As above, data is subject to sampling error. The definition of employment includes those working one hour or more per week, so this will include some people who are likely to regard their status as closer to unemployment than to employment. For example, people on the unemployment benefit and searching for work but working a few hours a week will be counted as employed.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2006d), Household Labour Force Survey. The Household Labour Force Survey figures were rebased using the latest census information in the June 2004 quarter. The data for all quarters was revised and therefore there may be some differences between the numbers in this report and those published in earlier editions. OECD (2005b) OECD Employment Outlook, 2005, Statistical Annex, Table B pp 238–240.

PW3 MEDIAN HOURLY EARNINGS

Definition/formulae: Median hourly earnings for employees earning income from wage and salary jobs as measured by the New Zealand Income Survey, an annual supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey.

Limitations of data: The final data set consists of approximately 28,000 valid person records including 4,000 imputed person records. Hourly earnings relate to the number of hours usually worked and the usual income rather than the number of hours actually worked and the actual income. Proxy interviewing may be used to collect data on income under certain circumstances. Estimates from sample surveys are subject to error.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2006g), New Zealand Income Survey, Hot Off the Press, June 1997 to June 2004 (revised), June 2004, June 2005, Table 10, and unpublished data derived by the Ministry of Social Development.

PW4 WORKPLACE INJURY CLAIMS

Definition/formulae: The number of work-related accident claims reported to the ACC per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees (one part-time employee = 0.5 full-time employee).

Full-time equivalent employee data is as estimated by Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey.

Limitations of data: The data does not include workplace accidents where no claim was made to ACC. In some cases, there are also delays between when the accident happened and the claim being reported to the ACC. For example, there were 240,500 injuries reported for the 2003 calendar year by March 2004, and 246,600 by March 2005, an increase of 3 percent.

Information on workplace injuries for 2004 is based on a new set of indicators developed by Statistics New Zealand. Comparable figures are available for 2001–2003 but information from these years is not directly comparable with previous figures on workplace injuries. The data for 2003 was revised by Statistics New Zealand in 2005.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2005a) Injury Statistics – Work-related claims, 2004, Information Release.

PW5 SATISFACTION WITH WORK-LIFE BALANCE

Definition/formulae: The proportion of employed people who are "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with their work-life balance according to the *Quality of Life in New Zealand's Largest Cities Survey 2004*.

Limitations of data: Subjective measures of wellbeing reflect people's perceptions of their own situation, which may differ from their objective status. The survey had a low response rate (22 percent) which means care should be taken in interpreting the data.

Note: Ethnicity is based on multiple responses and is sourced from unpublished tables produced by the Ministry of Social Development.

Data source: Auckland City Council et al (2005) *Quality of Life in New Zealand's Largest Cities*. The survey was commissioned by 12 of New Zealand's cities and districts, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, to monitor trends in wellbeing. The total (national) sample size in the 2004 survey was 7,800, which has a maximum margin of error of +/- 1.1 percent at the 95 percent confidence interval. Interviews were conducted to meet gender, ethnicity, age and ward/region quotas to ensure the sample was representative of the New Zealand population as a whole.

Economic Standard of Living

EC1 MARKET INCOME PER PERSON

Definition/formulae: Real Gross National Disposable Income (RGNDI) measures the real purchasing power of the net income of New Zealand residents from both domestic and overseas sources after taking account of income resulting from international transfers. GNDI is Gross National Income (GNI), previously called Gross National Product (GNP), plus net international transfers. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person (as used in the OECD comparisons) is real income produced inside the New Zealand national boundary, excluding the international transfers included in GNDI.

Derivation of RGNDI: In the published tables, RGNDI is calculated as follows: constant price gross domestic product (production-based measure) plus constant price trading gain/loss plus constant price total net income and transfers. Constant price trading gain/loss is defined as current price exports divided by the imports implicit price index less constant price exports. Constant price total net income and transfers equals investment income credits less investment income debits plus transfers credits less transfers debits, all divided by the imports implicit price index.

Limitations of data: Major limitations to the use of RGNDI as an indicator of wellbeing include its failure to include non-marketed (and, therefore, non-priced) activities (barring the exception of imputed rentals on owner-occupied dwellings). RGNDI provides no information on income distribution. Finally, evidence suggests monetary measures have a very weak cross-sectional and limited time series correlation with self-assessed measures of wellbeing.

Note: The use of real GDP for OECD comparisons may over-state New Zealand's relative position because of New Zealand's growing and high per capita net external debt.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Real GNDI per capita, INFOS series SNCA.S6RBo6NZ*; Statistics New Zealand (2001c) *Measuring Unpaid Work in New Zealand 1999 Table 1 p 15, Table 4 p 17*. OECD (2006a) *Annual National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Volume 1, 1993–2004, Comparative Tables B based on PPPs*.

EC2 INCOME INEQUALITY

Definition/formulae: The ratio of the 80th percentile of equivalised disposable household income to the 20th percentile of equivalised disposable household income. This indicator takes into account household size and composition. For international comparisons, we have compared GINI co-efficients.

Adjustment for family size was made by means of a per capita equivalisation process based on the 1988 Revised Jensen Equivalence Scale.

Limitations of data: International comparisons have been made with data from years around 2000.

Data sources: *Household Economic Survey*. Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the Ministry of Social Policy/Ministry of Social Development. Forster M and d'Ercole M M (2005) *Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries in the Second Half of the 1990s, OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No 22*.

EC3 POPULATION WITH LOW INCOMES

Definition/formulae: The measures have been constructed using economic family units as the base unit of analysis. An economic family is operationally defined as:

- financially independent single adult (not married nor living as married, not caring for dependent children)
- sole-parent family – ie financially independent single adult (not married nor living as married) caring for one or more dependent children
- couple (married or living as married, not caring for dependent children)
- two-parent family – ie couple (married or living as married) caring for one or more dependent children.

All young adults are considered financially independent at 18 years of age; 16 and 17 year olds are also considered financially independent if they are receiving a benefit in their own right or if they are employed for 30 hours or more per week.

Conceptually, an economic family is a group of co-resident people whose financial affairs are common or have been merged to the extent the people are substantially interdependent (with an individual not part of such a group being considered to constitute an economic family in its minimal form).

Housing costs have been apportioned to economic family units. Account was taken of the housing costs of the economic family unit by subtracting its housing cost from its after-tax income. The resulting amounts were inflation-adjusted using the Consumers Price Index (CPI) for all groups, excluding housing.

The adjustment for family size was made by means of a per capita equivalisation process based on the 1988 Revised Jensen Equivalence Scale. The resulting amount – Housing-adjusted Equivalised Disposable Income (HEDY) – can be regarded as an income-based proxy measure of standard of living. The HEDY is the metric on which the low thresholds are specified.

Changes from 1988 to 2004 have been tracked in terms of the proportion of economic families with HEDY values below 40 percent, 50 percent and 60 percent of the median HEDY in 1998. This definition means the measures are based on constant-value benchmarks. The three measures are referred to as the 40 percent line, the 50 percent line

and the 60 percent line. For the purpose of this analysis, the self-employed have been included.

Note: While technical analysis done to date indicates the measurement approach is well-grounded and robust, future work may point to the use of other thresholds as more informative for social monitoring.

The methodology used to calculate the figures used in the international comparison section follows that used by the OECD: the income concept is equivalised household disposable income; the equivalence scale is the square root scale (ie equivalence scale elasticity = 0.5); equivalent household income is attributed to all individuals in the household; individuals are ranked by their attributed equivalent disposable income to get the median for that year; the thresholds are set at 60 percent of this (contemporary) median.

Limitations of data: The HEDY metric is an imperfect indicator of living standards, which are influenced by factors other than income and housing cost. People with the same income level can have greatly different standards of living as a result of their lifecycle stage (youth, middle age, older people), their ownership of assets, the extent to which they receive assistance from others, and the extent to which they have atypical expenditure commitments (eg unusually high medical costs, debt repayments, transport costs and electricity costs). People who experience a lengthy period of substantial restriction are likely to have different life outcomes to those who experience only a transient episode.

Family ethnicity is defined in this indicator by the presence of an adult of a particular ethnic group. The figures for families defined in this way are not mutually exclusive.

Housing costs is the sum of annualised accommodation expenditure codes (includes mortgage payments (principal and interest), payments to local authorities, property rent, rent of a private dwelling, boarding house, student accommodation not paid with formal fees). In this indicator the Accommodation Supplement is counted as income.

Note: The weightings used for the Household Economic Survey were revised for all years in 2001. Some figures in the 2003 and 2004 editions of this report may therefore differ from those presented in *The Social Report 2001*.

In 2005, it was discovered the method used previously to convert household accommodation costs to economic family housing costs attributed higher costs to dependent children aged 15–17 years than should have been the case. The effect of this was to artificially depress the after-housing-cost income for some family units with dependent children in this age range. This had the flow-on effect of slightly raising the number of economic family units that appeared to have after-housing-cost incomes below the HEDY low-income threshold. The revision that has been applied removes this distortion and slightly reduces the numbers of economic family units falling below the threshold as a result.

Data sources: Derived from the Household Economic Survey by the Ministry of Social Policy/Ministry of Social Development. Forster M and d'Ercole M M (2005) *Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries in the Second Half of the 1990s*, OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No 22.

EC4 POPULATION WITH LOW LIVING STANDARDS

Definition/formulae: The Economic Living Standard Index (ELSI) is a direct measure of material standard of living. It is based on information on the extent to which respondents economise on consumption because of cost; have ownership restrictions because of cost; have social participation restrictions because of cost; people's own rating of their standard of living; and people's rating of the adequacy of their incomes to meet day-to-day needs. The ELSI scale has seven reporting levels for living standards: level 1 "severe hardship", level 2 "significant hardship", level 3 "some hardship", level 4 "fairly comfortable", level 5 "comfortable", level 6 "good", level 7 "very good". Lower living standards encompass the bottom three categories (levels 1–3) of the ELSI scale.

The ELSI measure is a relatively new tool and there is still more to be understood about some of its properties. It is not a final product and ongoing scrutiny and analysis are expected to lead to improvements.

See EC3 Population with low incomes for an operational definition of "economic families".

Family ethnicity is defined in this indicator by the presence of an adult of a particular ethnic group. The figures for families defined in this way are not mutually exclusive.

Limitations of data: Measures only material wellbeing not quality of life generally.

Data source: Ministry of Social Development 2004 and revised 2000 Standard of Living Survey, unpublished analysis results produced by the Ministry of Social Development; see also *Living Standards 2004 report* (Ministry of Social Development (2006)) for more detail on the topic.

EC5 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Definition/formulae: The proportion of households and the proportion of people within households with housing cost outgoings-to-income ratio greater than 30 percent.

Household incomes have been equivalised using the 1988 Revised Jensen Equivalence Scale.

Housing costs are the sum of annualised accommodation expenditure codes (includes mortgage payments (principal and interest), payments to local authorities, property rent, rent of a private dwelling, boarding house and student accommodation not paid with formal fees). In this indicator the Accommodation Supplement is counted as income.

Limitations of data: Measures of housing affordability do not shed light on the issues of housing quality, suitability or sustainability, nor do they explain why affordability problems may exist, or the extent to which inadequate housing is occupied to avoid affordability problems. Furthermore, marginally-housed families are often hidden from official statistics and therefore are not counted among those with an affordability problem.

Household ethnicity is defined in this indicator by the presence of an adult of a particular ethnic group. The figures for households defined in this way are not mutually exclusive.

Data source: Derived from the Household Economic Survey by the Ministry of Social Development.

EC6 HOUSEHOLD CROWDING

Definition/formulae: The Canadian National Occupancy standard sets the bedroom requirements of a household according to the following compositional criteria:

- there should be no more than two people per bedroom
- parents or couples share a bedroom
- children under five years, either of the same or of the opposite sex, may reasonably share a bedroom
- children under 18 years of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
- a child aged 5–17 years should not share a bedroom with one under five of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

Limitations of data: There is no contemporary official statistic or index of household crowding in New Zealand. There are many frameworks or models used in many countries for analysing the incidence of crowding. It is unlikely any single measure of crowding could adequately summarise such a complex and multi-faceted issue as crowding.

There is no definitive evidence crowding leads to negative social outcomes, but there are associations between living in crowded circumstances and negative outcomes. The mechanisms by which these outcomes result are not clear.

The Canadian Crowding Index is not an objective index of crowding. The extent to which household members will perceive themselves as living in crowded circumstances is dependent on many factors including social and cultural expectations. Furthermore, it cannot be assumed households requiring one or more additional bedrooms (based on the Canadian index) will suffer negative social outcomes.

The Canadian Crowding Index is used here as it is both sensitive to household size and composition. The measure sets a bedroom requirement for households based on precise criteria.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (1998) *New Zealand Now – Housing*, pp 56–63; Statistics New Zealand, unpublished data from the 2001 Census. Ministry of Social Policy (2001) *Definitions of Crowding and the Effects of Crowding on Health: A Literature Review, Research Series Report 1*, p 4.

Civil and Political Rights

CP1 VOTER TURNOUT

Definition/formulae: The total number of votes cast is divided by the estimated number of people who would have been eligible to vote (voting-age population) on election day, and expressed as a percentage. To be eligible to vote, a person must be at least 18 years old and meet residential and certain other criteria.

Limitations of data: The voting-age population is based on population estimates that are subject to revision. The 1984 figure is based on the estimated de facto population aged 18 years and over, as at 30 June 1984.

Data sources: Electoral Commission (2005) www.electionresults.govt.nz
Statistics New Zealand, *estimated de facto population by age*.
Department of Internal Affairs (2006) *Local Authority Election Statistics 2004*.
Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006a), *PARLINE Database, Last election*.

CP2 REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

Definition/formulae: The proportion of elected Members of Parliament and local government bodies who are women.

Data sources: Electoral Commission (2002) *The New Zealand Electoral Compendium, 3rd edition*.
Department of Internal Affairs (2006) *Local Authority Election Statistics 2004*.
Inter-Parliamentary Union (2006b) *Women in National Parliaments, Situation as of 28 February 2006*.

CP3 PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION

Definition/formulae: The proportion of people aged 18 years and over who perceived selected groups as being the targets of discrimination (ie subject to “some discrimination” or “a great deal of discrimination”).

Limitations of data: Surveys on perceived discrimination do not measure actual levels of discrimination against groups.

The margin of error for a 50 percent figure at the “95 percent confidence level” is 3.6 percent.

Data source: Human Rights Commission *Omnibus Results (Feb 2006)*.

CP4 PERCEIVED CORRUPTION

Definition/formulae: The degree of corruption perceived to exist among New Zealand politicians and public officials according to surveys of business people, academics and risk analysts is used by Transparency International to construct the Corruption Perceptions Index. Corruption is defined as the “abuse of public office for private gain”. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (highly clean).

The index is based on a three-year rolling average of pooled survey results. The Corruption Perceptions Index 2004 was based on survey data provided between 2002 and 2004 and was drawn from 18 different polls and surveys from 12 independent institutions. The New Zealand data was drawn from nine surveys and the overall score of 9.6 was within a confidence range of 9.4–9.6.

Limitations of data: The Corruption Perceptions Index score is a subjective measure; there is no hard empirical data on levels of corruption that can be used for cross-country comparison. It was not designed to provide comparisons over time, since each year the surveys included in the index vary. The index is a relative measure: New Zealand’s ranking depends not only on perceptions of corruption in New Zealand but also on perceptions of corruption in the other countries surveyed. If comparisons with earlier years are made, they should be based on a country’s score, not its rank.

Data source: Transparency International *Corruption Perceptions Index 2005*.

Cultural Identity

CI1 LOCAL CONTENT PROGRAMMING ON NEW ZEALAND TELEVISION

Definition/formulae: The hours of local content broadcast on TV One, TV2, TV3, Prime Television and Māori Television in prime-time, expressed as a percentage of the total prime-time schedule. New Zealand programming includes first runs and repeats across all five channels.

Limitations of data: The number of local content hours broadcast on other free-to-air or pay channels is not included in the data presented here. Up until 2002 the hours data in table CI 1.1 was measured over 24 hours; from 2003 onwards it was measured over 18 hours (6am to midnight).

Data sources: NZ On Air (2006) *Local Content, New Zealand Television, 2005*, NZ On Air (1999) *Local Content and Diversity: Television in Ten Countries*, NZ On Air: Wellington.

CI2 MĀORI LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

Definition/formulae: Māori language speakers as a proportion of the Māori ethnic group. Māori language speakers are defined as those able to hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori.

Limitations of data: The data relies on self-reporting rather than measuring the actual level of fluency in the population. More detailed information on the level of fluency among Māori language speakers is available from a nationwide survey done in 1995. This data is not directly comparable with the census data because different definitions were used.

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand (2002b) *New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings: Māori*. Te Puni Kōkiri (2001) *Provisional results of the 2001 Survey of the Health of the Māori Language*.

CI3 LANGUAGE RETENTION

Definition/formulae: The proportion of people who can speak the “first language” (excluding English) of their ethnic group, for ethnic groups (other than Māori) with an established resident population in New Zealand, as recorded in the 2001 Census. The ability to speak a language is defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in that language. First language refers to an indigenous language associated with a given ethnicity rather than the first language of an individual.

Several criteria were used to identify ethnic groups with an established resident population in New Zealand. These included total population size, years since the group’s arrival in New Zealand and the age distribution and birthplace (overseas and within New Zealand) of group members. These variables provide a measure of the influence of time and of the demographic characteristics of the groups. Each variable was applied independently to a large list of ethnic groups from which 15 were selected under the broad categories of Pacific peoples, Asian and European. To be selected, a group needed to have: a New Zealand resident population of over 2,000 people; a broad age distribution to investigate the impact of age on language retention; and sufficient numbers born in New Zealand to make meaningful comparisons with overseas-born residents.

Limitations of data: While a direct link can usually be made between a language and an ethnic group, this is not always the case. Some ethnicities are associated with several languages and one language can span several ethnicities. While English is an official language of some groups selected in these tables, the 2001 Census does not distinguish between different varieties of the English language. English has therefore been excluded as a first language within these tables. Because both the census variables ethnic group and language spoken allow more than one response, there may be some individuals who appear in more than one ethnic group category.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand (2004a) *Concerning Language*.

Leisure and Recreation

L1 SATISFACTION WITH LEISURE TIME

Definition/formulae: The proportion of people aged 15 and over who are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with their leisure time, according to the *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities Survey 2004*.

Limitations of data: For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance.

Data source: Auckland City Council et al (2005) *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities*. For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance.

L2 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND ACTIVE LEISURE

Definition/formulae: The proportion of adults (15 years and over) who were physically active as defined by the *Sport and Recreation Continuous Monitoring Survey 2005*.

Being physically active means people took part in at least 2.5 hours of physical activity and did five or more sessions (half an hour or more) in the seven days before being interviewed. Physically active people are either “sufficiently active” or “highly active”. Highly active means doing some vigorous physical activity during the week in addition to the requirements for being rated as physically active. Sufficiently active people meet the basic criteria for being physically active. The other categories of physical activity measured in the survey are “sedentary”, defined as doing no physical activity per week, and “insufficiently active”, defined as doing less than 2.5 hours per week or doing fewer than five sessions per week.

The regions used in the indicator are defined as follows:

- *Auckland region includes the following councils:* Rodney District, North Shore City, Waitakere City, Auckland City, Manukau City, Papakura District, Franklin District
- *North includes:* Far North District, Whangarei District, Kaipara District, Thames-Coromandel District, Hauraki District, Waikato District, Matamata-Piako District, Hamilton City, Waipa District, Otorohanga District, South Waikato District, Waitomo District, Taupo District, Western Bay of Plenty District, Tauranga District, Rotorua District, Whakatane District, Kawerau District, Opotiki District, Gisborne District, Wairoa District, Ruapehu District

- *Central includes:* Hastings District, Napier City, Central Hawke’s Bay District, New Plymouth District, Stratford District, South Taranaki District, Wanganui District, Rangitikei District, Manawatu District, Palmerston North City, Tararua District, Horowhenua District, Kapiti Coast District, Porirua City, Upper Hutt City, Lower Hutt City, Wellington City, Masterton District, Carterton District, South Wairarapa District
- *South covers:* the whole of the South Island, excluding the Chatham Islands.

Limitations of data: The sampling errors associated with the continuous monitoring survey mean the ethnicity data needs to be treated with caution.

Data source: *Overcoming Obstacles to Action: Report commissioned by Sport and Recreation New Zealand giving results of Continuous Monitoring Survey (2006)*.

L3 PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL AND ARTS ACTIVITIES

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who experienced a cultural activity as measured in the *2002 Cultural Experiences Survey*. Respondents were asked to report on activities they experienced over either a 12-month period (for goods and services accessed or experienced relatively infrequently) or a four-week recall period (for activities experienced on a more regular basis). The survey was undertaken as a supplement to the 2002 March-quarter *Household Labour Force Survey*.

Limitations of data: This was an ad hoc survey, and is not comparable with the indicator in *The Social Report 2001*. The focus of this survey was on experience/consumption; it did not include participation such as acting or performing.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand (2002a) *2002 Cultural Experiences Survey*.

Physical Environment

EN1 AIR QUALITY

Definition/formulae: The level of ambient concentrations of PM₁₀ averaged annually are reported for five major urban centres in New Zealand. These levels are compared with the government's PM₁₀ guideline value of 20 mg/m³ (20 micrograms per cubic metre) averaged annually. PM₁₀ is particulate matter that is less than 10 microns in diameter.

Limitations of data: Data is reported only at specific sites in the five major cities and therefore does not always represent the pollution levels that will be experienced over an entire town or city. The data, being so location-specific, cannot be compared with an OECD median. In September 2005, new air-quality standards based on daily average PM₁₀ concentrations were introduced. Regional and unitary authorities declared 42 "airsheds" where air quality may, or is known to, exceed the standards for PM₁₀. When sufficient data is available, we will report against these standards also.

Some PM₁₀ monitoring methods can be subject to "volatile loss" causing an under-estimation of PM₁₀ levels. Any data used in this report that may be subject to volatile loss has been adjusted by regionally-determined factors, or generic factors where regional factors were not available.

Data source: Ministry for the Environment unpublished data 2006.

EN2 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Definition/formulae: The 2000 Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand (DWSNZ) requires that all water leaving the treatment plant must be free of both faecal coliform bacteria (including *E. coli*) and *Cryptosporidium*. Additionally, adequate monitoring and the use of a registered laboratory are required to demonstrate full compliance with this standard. The indicator is the proportion of the total population whose water supply complies with the 2000 DWSNZ for *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium*.

Limitations of data: Drinking water rated not fully compliant may be the result of failing one of the two microbiological criteria, of failing to adequately demonstrate compliance by using a non-registered laboratory, or of no or inadequate monitoring.

Data source: Water Information New Zealand Database May 2006.

Safety

SS1 INTENTIONAL INJURY CHILD MORTALITY

Definition/formulae: The number of children under 15 years of age who have died as a result of an intentional injury, per 100,000 children under 15 years. (ICD-9 codes E960–E969, (up to 1999); ICD-10 codes X85–Y09 (from 2001)).

Limitations of data: Because of the changes in the classification of ethnicity in death-registration data since September 1995, ethnicity data for 1996 and later years is not comparable with data from before 1996.

Data sources: Ministry of Health Mortality and Demographic Data 2002 and 2003, New Zealand Health Information Service, Tables 3, 3a, M2; Ministry of Health Mortality and Demographic Data 1996, New Zealand Health Information Service, Table 4 p 58, Table 4a p 67; Ministry of Health Mortality and Demographic Data 1997, New Zealand Health Information Service, Table 4 p 55, Table 4a p 63; Ministry of Health Mortality and Demographic Data 1998, New Zealand Health Information Service, Table 4 p 55, Table 4a p 63; Ministry of Health Mortality and Demographic Data 1999, New Zealand Health Information Service, Table 4 p 61, Table 4a p 71, Table 5a p 78. UNICEF (2003) "A League Table of Child Maltreatment Deaths in Rich Nations", Innocenti Report Card, No 5 Table 1(a) p 4; Statistics New Zealand, mean resident population estimates for years ended December.

SS2 CRIMINAL VICTIMISATION

Definition/formulae: The number of individuals who have been the victims of one or more incidents of criminal offending over the 2000 year as a proportion of the population aged 15 years and over, as measured by the 2001 National Survey of Crime Victims. The survey includes all behaviour reported by the respondents which falls within the legal definition of criminal offending. This provides a fuller picture of crime in New Zealand than that collected from police records.

Criminal victimisation prevalence rates for 1995 have been revised slightly.

Limitations of data: The survey includes a wide range of behaviour with varying degrees of seriousness, but excludes offences such as shoplifting and tax evasion as well as victimless crimes such as drug abuse. Many of the reported behaviours may not be regarded as a crime by the victims and they may not regard the incident as requiring police intervention.

Differences in the method of collection and in the questionnaire may affect the comparability of the results from the 2001 and 1996 surveys.

The 2001 survey had a response rate of 62 percent and the 1996 survey had a response rate of 57 percent. The response rates for Māori and Pacific peoples were much lower. The differences in the response rates between the surveys, and the low response rates among Māori and Pacific peoples, may have impacted on both the validity of comparisons between the two surveys and the reliability of the findings of the 2001 survey, especially with respect to Māori and Pacific peoples.

Previous studies suggest sexual offending and domestic abuse are substantially under-reported in criminal victimisation surveys. The results, therefore, should be treated with some caution.

Data source: Morris et al (2003) New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001, Ministry of Justice, customised tables.

SS3 PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Definition/formulae: The proportion of people who reported they felt unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night, as measured by the 2001 National Survey of Crime Victims. People who said they did not walk alone at night were asked how they thought they would feel.

Limitations of data: People's subjective perceptions about safety are not always linked to the actual risk of becoming a crime victim.

Data source: Morris et al (2003) New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001, Ministry of Justice.

SS4 ROAD CASUALTIES

Definition/formulae: Number of deaths caused by motor vehicles per 100,000 population. Number of injured persons resulting from motor vehicle crashes as reported to the police, per 100,000 population. Pedestrians or cyclists killed or injured by motor vehicles are included.

The data was drawn from the following International Classification of Diseases codes: ICD-9, 810–819 (1996–1999); ICD-10, V01–V89 (2000).

Limitations of data: The collection of ethnicity data changed during 1995 for both mortality and hospitalisation data. For mortality data, the basis of ethnicity has changed from a biological concept to a concept of self-identification; in mid-1995 hospitalisation data recorded multiple ethnic groups, whereas previously only one ethnic group could be recorded. Consequently, a comparison of 1996 ethnic-specific data with previous years is misleading: 1996 is the start of a new time series for ethnic-specific data.

Because of a revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 2000 rates are not comparable with rates for 1996–1999.

Data sources: Ministry of Transport; Land Transport New Zealand; New Zealand Health Information Service; New Zealand Travel Surveys; Statistics New Zealand; International Road Traffic and Accident Database (OECD), Issued September 2005. Road casualty data comes from two main sources: injury data from the Traffic Crash Reports completed by police officers who attend the fatal and injury crashes; and mortality and hospitalisation data from the New Zealand Health Information Service (NZHIS). Ethnic-specific rates of death or hospitalisation are only available from NZHIS. The New Zealand Travel Survey 1997/1998 was based on a sample of approximately 14,000 people and the survey report compared results from a similar survey conducted in 1989/1990.

Social Connectedness

SC1 TELEPHONE AND INTERNET ACCESS IN THE HOME

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population with telephone and internet access in the home, as measured by the 2000 and 2004 New Zealand Living Standards Surveys.

The 2000 survey was in two parts: one of 3,060 people aged 65 years and over and the other of 3,682 working-age adults (18–64 years). Both surveys involved face-to-face interviews with nationwide representative samples. The 2004 survey was a nationally representative sample of 4,989 respondents answering on behalf of their economic family.

For further details, see notes for EC4 Population with low living standards. See EC3 Population with low incomes for an operational definition of “economic families”.

Family ethnicity is defined in this indicator by the presence of an adult of a particular ethnic group. The figures for families defined in this way are not mutually exclusive.

Data sources: Ministry of Social Development 2004 and revised 2000 Living Standard Surveys, unpublished analysis results produced by the Ministry of Social Development.
International comparison: Statistics New Zealand (2005) NZ in the OECD.

SC2 REGULAR CONTACT WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population who had family or friends over for a meal at least once a month, as measured by the 2000 and 2004 New Zealand Living Standards Surveys.

The 2000 survey was in two parts: one of 3,060 people aged 65 years and over and the other of 3,682 working-age adults (18–64 years). Both surveys involved face-to-face interviews with nationwide representative samples. The 2004 survey was a nationally representative sample of 4,989 respondents answering on behalf of their economic family.

For further details, see notes for EC4 Population with low living standards. See EC3 Population with low incomes for an operational definition of “economic families”.

Family ethnicity is defined in this indicator by the presence of an adult of a particular ethnic group. The figures for families defined in this way are not mutually exclusive.

Data source: Ministry of Social Development 2004 and revised 2000 Living Standards Surveys, unpublished analysis results produced by the Ministry of Social Development.

SC3 TRUST IN OTHERS

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population who report people can “almost always” or “usually” be trusted, as reported in the *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities Survey 2004*.

Limitations of data: For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance.

Data source: Auckland City Council et al (2005) *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities*. For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance and United Kingdom Performance and Innovation Unit (2002).

SC4 LONELINESS

Definition/formulae: The proportion of the population who are lonely “all of the time”, “often”, or “some of the time”, in the *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities Survey 2004*.

Limitations of data: For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance.

Data source: *Auckland City Council et al (2005) Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities. For more information see PW5 Satisfaction with work-life balance.*

SC5 CONTACT BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR PARENTS

Definition/formulae: The percentage of secondary school students who reported in 2001 that most weeks they got enough time to spend with Mum and/or Dad (or someone who acts as Mum and/or Dad).

Limitations of data: Estimates from sample surveys are subject to error. The achieved sample size for the Youth2000 survey was 9,699 students, 4 percent of the total 2001 New Zealand secondary school roll.

Data sources: *Adolescent Health Research Group (2003a) New Zealand Youth: A Profile of their Health and Wellbeing, Auckland: University of Auckland, Table on p 46; Adolescent Health Research Group (2003a) New Zealand Youth: A Profile of their Health and Wellbeing: Regional reports (2003b).*

Endnotes

INTRODUCTION

- 1 Durie (2001)
- 2 Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988), vol II p 472
- 3 Disaggregation by ethnicity is problematic. Definitions of ethnicity are inconsistent across data sources and change over time. The way in which we present the data is constrained by the way in which it has been collected
- 4 The “Big Cities” group comprises 12 major metropolitan territorial local authorities: Auckland, Rodney, North Shore, Waitakere, Manukau, Tauranga, Hamilton, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt, Christchurch and Dunedin. The group jointly commissions the *Quality of Life in New Zealand’s Largest Cities Survey* which collects comparable information on social, economic and environmental outcomes within each of the urban areas. In 2004, the survey was done in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and the survey now provides a national sample as well as city samples

PEOPLE

- 5 Statistics New Zealand (2006e)
- 6 Statistics New Zealand (2005b)
- 7 Statistics New Zealand (2006a) p 33
- 8 These figures are based on 2004-based “medium” projections (series 5), assuming medium fertility, medium mortality and a long-term annual net migration gain of 10,000
- 9 These figures are based on “medium” projections (series 6), assuming medium fertility, medium mortality, medium inter-ethnic mobility and medium long-term annual net migration of -2,500 for Māori (from 2002), 500 for Pacific peoples (from 2002), -5,000 for Europeans (from 2005) and 14,000 for the Asian population (from 2009). There are no projections for the other ethnic groups, which together made up less than 1 percent of the population in 2001
- 10 The family data relates to families within households. In official statistics, a family is defined as two or more people living in the same household who comprise either a couple,

with or without children, or one parent and their children. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. People who were temporarily away from home on census night are included as part of the family. There is no data available on parents and children who live in different households

- 11 Disability is defined as any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. People were not considered to have a disability if an assistive device (such as glasses) completely eliminated their limitation. A concept of time was also introduced as a filter – the limitation must have lasted for, or be expected to last for, at least six months or more. See Ministry of Health (2004c) p 55
- 12 Ministry of Health (2004c)
- 13 In part, these figures reflect the older age distribution of people with disabilities and that older people tend to be more poorly qualified, and to be on low incomes

HEALTH

- 14 Howden-Chapman and Tobias (2000)
- 15 Ministry of Health (1999a) p 351
- 16 Tobias and Cheung (2003)
- 17 OECD (2005c)
- 18 2002 figures have been revised and are still provisional; 2003 data is also provisional
- 19 Age-standardised rates are rates that have been adjusted to take account of differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared
- 20 Ministry of Health (2006) p 14
- 21 Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation (2004)
- 22 World Health Organisation (2004)
- 23 Ministry of Health (1999a) p 344
- 24 Data for 2003 is based on the population aged 18 years and over
- 25 Ministry of Health (2005) Table A2 p 21
- 26 Howden-Chapman and Tobias (2000) p 54

- 27 OECD (2005c)
- 28 Ministry of Health (2003b) p 16
- 29 Cole et al (2000)
- 30 Ministry of Health (2002) p 12
- 31 Ministry of Health (2004b) p 14
- 32 Ministry of Health (2004b) p 77
- 33 Ministry of Health (2004b) p 36
- 34 It is difficult to establish trends on only a small number of surveys with limited comparability
- 35 Ministry of Health (2004a), Figure 57 p 88
- 36 OECD (2005c)

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

- 37 See, for example, Wylie (1999)
- 38 OECD (2005a)
- 39 Wylie (1999) and Boocock (1995)
- 40 OECD (2005a)
- 41 The Māori and non-Māori total tertiary participation rates in this section have been age-standardised to the estimated total resident population aged 15 years and over, as at 30 June 2005
- 42 OECD (2005a)
- 43 OECD (2005a)
- 44 Ministry of Education (2001b)
- 45 Ministry of Education (2001b)
- 46 For the purposes of calculating New Zealand's performance relative to the OECD median, Switzerland's score was excluded as it had three separate entries – French, Italian, and German
- 47 OECD (2000)

PAID WORK

- 48 This includes wages and other payments to employees and entrepreneurial income, 1999 Statistics New Zealand data, cited in Department of Labour (1999)
- 49 Wilson (1999)
- 50 OECD (2006b) p 17
- 51 OECD (2005b) p 258
- 52 OECD (2005b) pp 238–240

ECONOMIC STANDARD OF LIVING

- 53 Royal Commission on Social Security in New Zealand (1972)
- 54 Statistics New Zealand (2001c) Table 1 p 15, Table 4 p 17. Per capita value calculated by the Ministry of Social Development
- 55 For a description of the Gini co-efficient, see Statistics New Zealand (1999) p 118
- 56 Forster M and d'Ercole M M (2005) pp 61–62 (with corrections for New Zealand after publication)
- 57 Taken from Figure 6 p 22 in Forster and d'Ercole (2005) using corrected New Zealand data released after the publication of the source document
- 58 Robust data is not available for low-income households by household characteristics (such as ethnicity)
- 59 Baker et al (2000)
- 60 Statistics New Zealand (2003b) p 33
- 61 Percentages do not add to 100 as some people identified with more than one ethnic group
- 62 Persons who received income support in the 12 months before the census. Excludes those who received ACC or New Zealand Superannuation

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

- 63 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (1998)
- 64 The 1988 Royal Commission on Social Policy found that New Zealanders felt wellbeing was strongly associated with the ability to make choices and to not have choices imposed on them. Royal Commission on Social Policy (1988)
- 65 For example, see the section on New Zealand in the United States State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour 2003 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2003/27783.htm>
- 66 Human Rights Commission (2006)
- 67 Marsh and Sahin-Dikmen (2002) pp 40–41
- 68 Inter-Parliamentary Union, PARLINE database, Last election
- 69 Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments

70 These figures exclude Licensing and Land Trusts

CULTURAL IDENTITY

71 Durie et al (2002) and Durie (1999)

72 Statistics New Zealand (2001b)

73 ACNielsen (2005)

74 NZ On Air (1999) p 3

75 All those who identified as Māori in the census are counted as part of the Māori ethnic group in this indicator

76 “Well” or “very well” refers to being able to talk naturally and confidently in Māori about domestic or community subjects without making errors. “Fairly well” refers to being able to communicate their ideas in Māori most of the time but they may make some grammatical errors. “Not very well” refers to being able to give simple instructions in Māori and maintain basic question and answer sequences

77 The census question is a total-response question and the high proportion of Pacific peoples who can speak Māori may reflect the high proportion of people who identified with both ethnic groups in the last census. This is also the case for the European ethnic group

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

78 The 1988 Royal Commission on Social Policy identified “guardianship of the physical resource” as a major part of the “safe prospect” aspect of social wellbeing

79 Statistics New Zealand (1993) p 83

80 Statistics New Zealand (1993)

SAFETY

81 Morris et al (2003) pp 222–224

82 National Research Council (1993)

83 National Road Safety Committee (2000)

84 Morris et al (2003) p 145

85 2005 injury data is provisional

86 Land Transport Safety Authority (2000)

87 International Road Traffic and Accident Database (OECD), September 2005

SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

88 Spellerberg (2001)

89 Donovan and Halpern (2002) p 27

90 Noll and Berger-Schmitt (2000)

91 OECD (2006c)

92 Statistics Canada (2004) and European Commission (2005)

CONCLUSION

93 Trends from 1986 are based on census data for households requiring additional bedrooms as we do not have data for the proportion of the population requiring additional bedrooms from 1986

94 It is difficult to establish trends on only a small number of surveys with limited comparability

95 Trends from 1986 are based on census data for households requiring additional bedrooms as we do not have data for the proportion of the population requiring additional bedrooms from 1986

96 As these figures are not age-standardised, they cannot be compared with the cigarette smoking figures in the body of the report

97 As the ethnicity classification changed in 1997, ethnic-specific data before and after 1997 may not be comparable

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