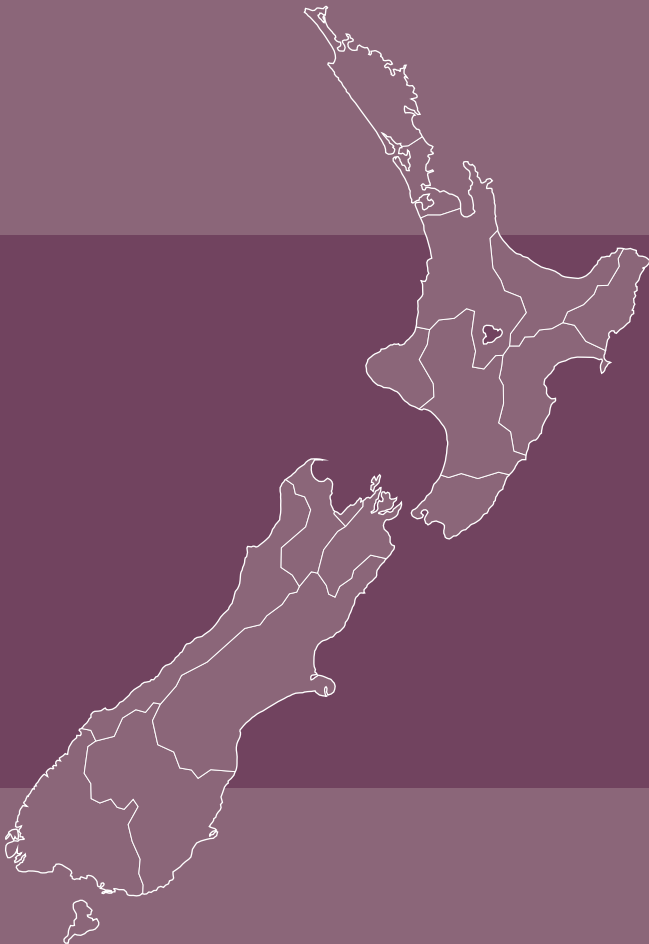


the social report 2010

regional indicators



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Introduction

The Social Report 2010: Regional indicators

The social report uses a set of statistical indicators to provide a picture of progress towards better social outcomes for New Zealanders. The regional indicators report uses the same or similar measures to show how social wellbeing outcomes vary across the country, by regional council area and by territorial authority area.

In this document, we present social report indicator information for 16 areas of New Zealand. These include the 12 regional council areas: Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington, Canterbury, West Coast, Otago and Southland; and four unitary authority areas: Gisborne District Council, Nelson City Council, Marlborough District Council and Tasman District Council. Collectively, these areas are referred to as "regional council areas" or simply "regions". Because of the small size of some of the regional populations, it is sometimes necessary to combine regions to produce more robust results.

We present information in maps and tables for 20 social report indicators, and update half of them from last year. Indicators not updated are those that rely on the five-yearly population census or surveys or events (such as local authority elections) that are not repeated annually.

The map colours show how the regions compare, from dark green (best outcome against the indicator) through to dark red (worst outcome against the indicator), with regions in between shaded in lighter colours. The colour coding of the maps is consistent for all the indicators. Dark green always indicates regions with the best outcomes, regardless of whether this is associated with a low figure (eg cigarette smoking) or a high figure (eg participation in early childhood education). While each map shows the variation in outcomes by region, the actual difference in the outcomes may be small. The maps show information for the most recent year. The tables include time series information where possible. In this year's report, the tables include indicator results at the national level for comparison.

The maps and tables in this document, along with the data tables for territorial authority areas, are available on the social report website, www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz.

A further five tables of regional information, grouped into six combined regions, are also available on the social report website. These tables use data from the 2008 New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) for new or expanded indicators in this year's social report. The new information includes: reported voter turnout; personal discrimination; contact with family and friends; voluntary work; and overall life satisfaction.

Further information about changes in this year's regional indicators report, technical details and data sources used for the indicators is available in the Appendix.

To provide a context for the indicators, we begin the report with two tables of population information, using the most recent estimates available. These tables illustrate the wide variation in the size and ethnic diversity of New Zealand's regional populations.

Population

Estimated resident population, at 30 June 2006-2009

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	% of total New Zealand population (2009)
Northland	152,700	153,800	154,700	155,800	3.6
Auckland	1,371,000	1,394,000	1,414,700	1,436,500	33.3
Waikato	395,100	398,600	402,200	406,500	9.4
Bay of Plenty	265,300	267,700	269,900	272,300	6.3
Gisborne	46,000	45,900	46,000	46,200	1.1
Hawke's Bay	152,100	152,500	152,800	153,400	3.6
Taranaki	107,300	107,200	107,500	108,100	2.5
Manawatu-Wanganui	229,400	229,000	229,200	230,200	5.3
Wellington	466,300	470,300	473,800	478,600	11.1
Tasman	45,800	46,100	46,500	46,800	1.1
Nelson	44,300	44,400	44,700	45,000	1.0
Marlborough	43,600	44,000	44,500	45,000	1.0
West Coast	32,100	32,200	32,400	32,600	0.8
Canterbury	540,000	546,900	552,900	559,200	13.0
Otago	199,800	201,700	203,500	205,400	4.8
Southland	93,200	93,000	93,000	93,500	2.2
New Zealand	4,184,600	4,228,300	4,268,900	4,315,800	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Population by ethnic group¹

Estimated resident population by ethnic group, at 30 June 2006

Region	Total	European or Other ²	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	Middle Eastern, Latin American, African (MELAA)
Northland	152,700	118,200	48,000	4,340	3,110	410
Auckland	1,371,000	856,300	156,600	203,000	268,600	20,700
Waikato	395,100	317,300	84,000	13,250	20,600	2,720
Bay of Plenty	265,300	206,500	73,500	7,300	8,910	870
Gisborne	46,000	28,700	21,500	1,520	900	100
Hawke's Bay	152,100	120,700	36,400	6,080	3,920	620
Taranaki	107,300	95,500	17,250	1,540	2,430	250
Manawatu-Wanganui	229,400	191,900	45,900	6,510	9,130	1,190
Wellington	466,300	368,100	61,000	38,700	40,800	5,830
Tasman	45,800	43,900	3,310	360	620	120
Nelson	44,300	41,100	3,940	780	1,210	160
Marlborough	43,600	40,500	4,600	710	730	210
West Coast	32,100	30,400	3,150	340	410	80
Canterbury	540,000	483,300	40,100	12,100	32,800	3,660
Otago	199,800	184,000	13,450	3,480	8,860	1,450
Southland	93,200	86,500	11,200	1,600	1,320	170
New Zealand	4,184,600	3,213,300	624,300	301,600	404,400	38,600

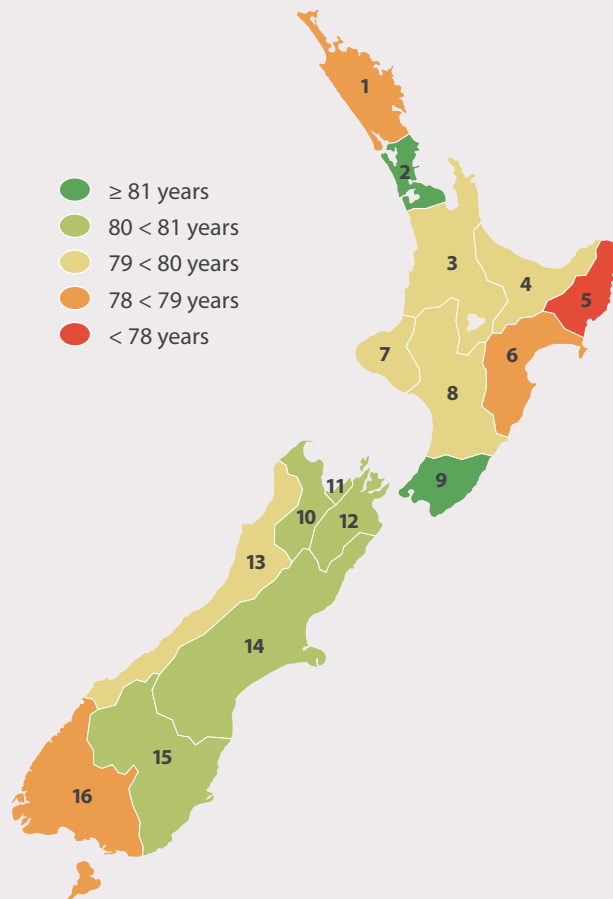
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Notes: (1) Includes all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted once in each applicable group. (2) Other includes the category "New Zealander".

Life expectancy

Definition: Life expectancy at birth indicates the total number of years a person could expect to live, based on the mortality rates of the population at each age in a given year or period.

2005–2007



Expected years of life from birth, 1995–1997 to 2005–2007

Region	Males			Females		
	1995–1997	2000–2002	2005–2007	1995–1997	2000–2002	2005–2007
1 Northland	72.8	74.0	76.3	78.6	80.1	81.2
2 Auckland	75.2	77.5	79.4	80.2	82.1	83.2
3 Waikato	74.3	75.9	77.2	80.0	81.0	81.8
4 Bay of Plenty	73.0	75.4	77.1	79.2	80.5	81.9
5 Gisborne	70.7	72.6	73.8	76.4	78.9	78.1
6 Hawke's Bay	73.3	75.4	76.3	78.9	79.8	80.7
7 Taranaki	74.9	75.9	77.2	80.3	80.6	81.5
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	73.8	75.2	76.5	79.0	79.9	81.4
9 Wellington	74.8	76.9	78.9	79.9	81.6	83.0
10 Tasman	74.8	77.2	78.9	80.6	82.0	82.5
11 Nelson	75.8	76.1	78.9	79.4	81.4	82.3
12 Marlborough	74.4	76.8	78.1	79.6	80.6	82.1
13 West Coast	72.3	74.2	76.9	78.4	81.4	81.6
14 Canterbury	75.0	77.0	79.0	80.4	82.2	82.6
15 Otago	74.7	76.8	78.7	80.4	81.7	82.7
16 Southland	73.3	74.5	75.9	79.0	80.1	81.9
New Zealand	74.4	76.3	78.0	79.7	81.1	82.2

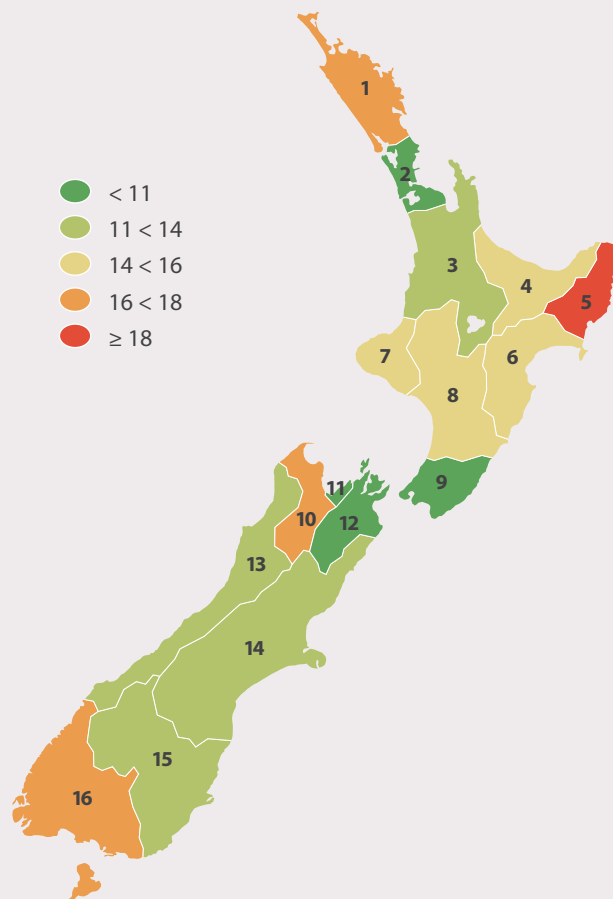
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: The data used for the map is the average of the expected years of life for males and females.

Suicide

The number of suicides per 100,000 population.

2003–2007



Suicide deaths per 100,000 population, 2003-2007

Region	Male	Female	Total
1 Northland	27.1	7.8	17.1
2 Auckland	15.3	5.3	10.1
3 Waikato	19.1	4.5	11.5
4 Bay of Plenty	24.9	5.2	14.6
5 Gisborne	32.6	5.2	18.5
6 Hawke's Bay	23.2	7.8	15.2
7 Taranaki	23.0	6.1	14.4
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	24.0	6.3	15.0
9 Wellington	14.5	5.6	9.9
10 Tasman	23.0	10.8	16.6
11 Nelson	14.5	4.7	9.5
12 Marlborough	15.3	4.7	9.9
13 West Coast	22.9	4.8	13.8
14 Canterbury	17.2	6.8	11.9
15 Otago	15.3	7.1	11.1
16 Southland	29.4	4.5	17.0
New Zealand	18.3	5.8	11.9

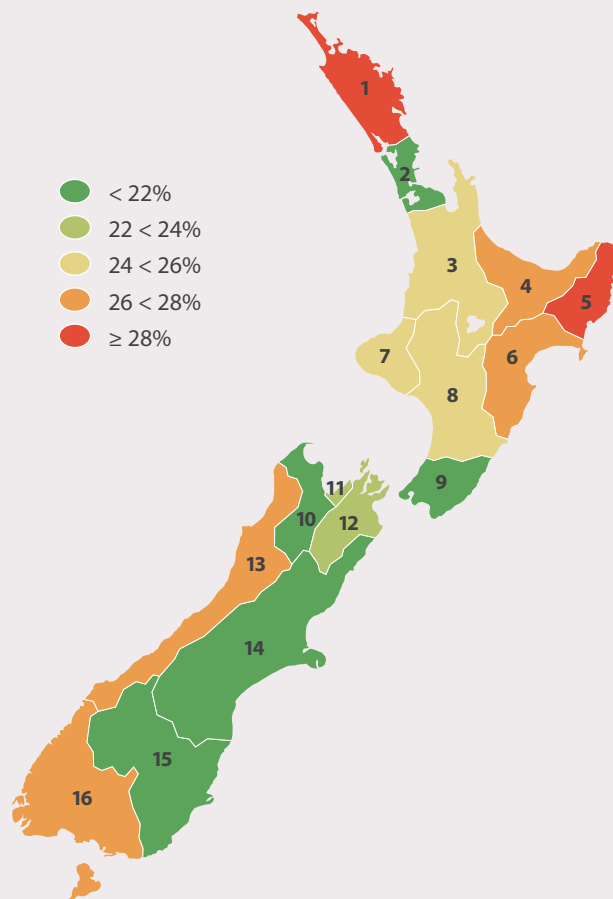
Source: Ministry of Health

Note: Age-standardised to WHO standard population.

Cigarette smoking

Definition: The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes.

2006



Current smokers as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, 1981, 1996, 2006

Region	1981	1996	2006
1 Northland	33.9	29.7	28.8
2 Auckland	31.9	22.3	18.9
3 Waikato	33.0	25.9	24.4
4 Bay of Plenty	35.0	28.4	26.6
5 Gisborne	37.0	31.5	32.0
6 Hawke's Bay	35.0	28.5	27.7
7 Taranaki	32.4	25.8	24.8
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	33.0	26.0	25.9
9 Wellington	33.4	23.5	20.4
10 Tasman	29.6	23.7	21.0
11 Nelson	28.9	23.4	22.1
12 Marlborough	29.5	23.7	23.6
13 West Coast	33.4	28.2	27.8
14 Canterbury	29.8	22.5	20.5
15 Otago	32.6	23.6	20.7
16 Southland	33.8	27.3	26.7
New Zealand	32.5	24.3	21.9

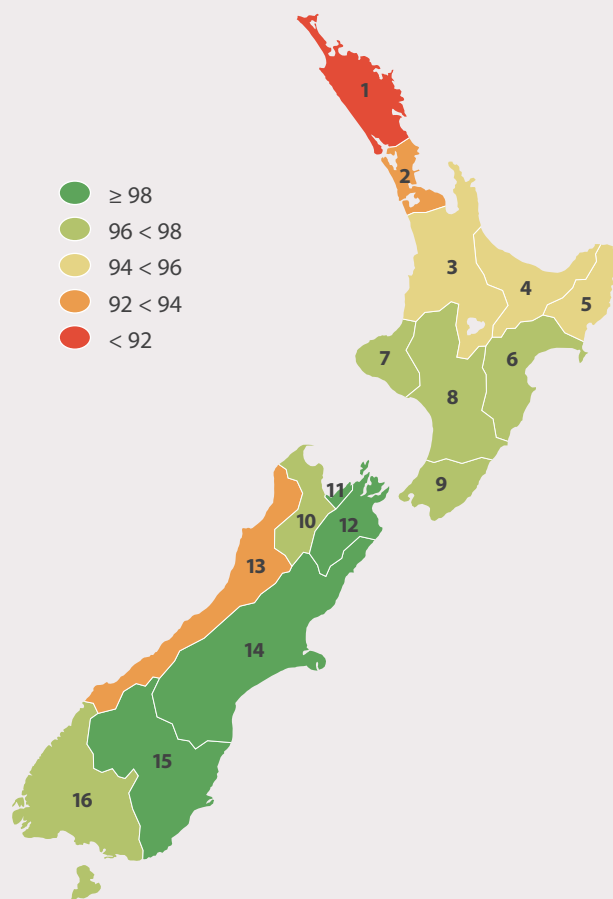
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: Age-standardised to WHO standard population.

Participation in early childhood education

Definition: The proportion of new school entrants (Year 1 students) who had attended early childhood education services.

2009



Percentage of Year 1 students who had attended early childhood education services

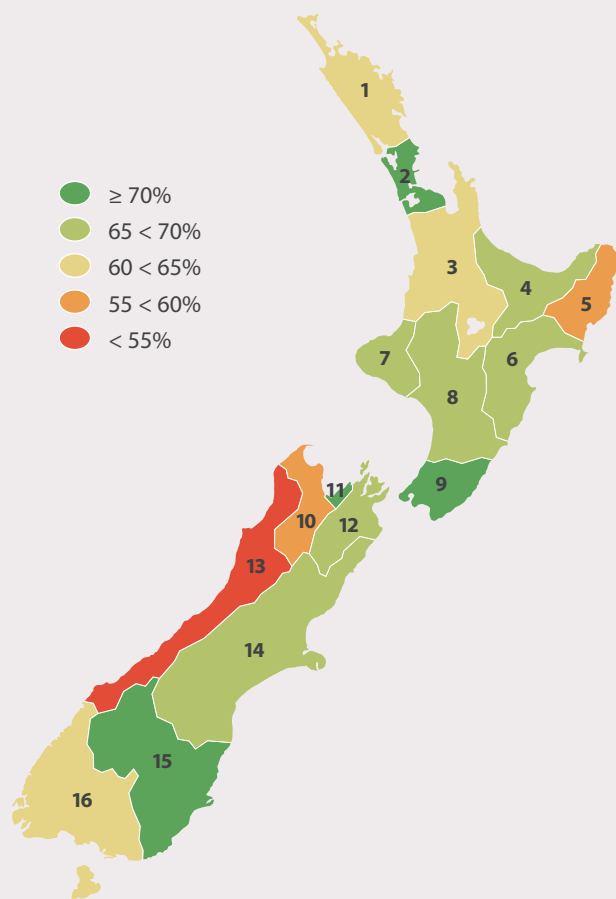
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	89.4	91.1	91.0	89.5
2 Auckland	91.7	91.7	91.6	92.5
3 Waikato	95.0	94.9	94.4	94.2
4 Bay of Plenty	93.3	94.9	94.2	95.9
5 Gisborne	91.7	91.7	91.6	94.2
6 Hawke's Bay	96.3	95.6	96.5	97.4
7 Taranaki	96.3	97.6	96.9	96.8
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	96.2	96.0	97.4	97.5
9 Wellington	97.2	96.9	97.2	97.2
10 Tasman	95.4	97.6	98.1	96.4
11 Nelson	97.1	97.1	96.5	98.7
12 Marlborough	97.5	97.3	97.6	98.3
13 West Coast	94.9	97.7	94.1	93.4
14 Canterbury	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.5
15 Otago	97.8	98.2	98.7	98.5
16 Southland	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.7
New Zealand	94.5	94.7	94.7	95.1

Source: Ministry of Education

School leavers with higher qualifications

Definition: The proportion of secondary school leavers who left school with a qualification at National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above.

2008



Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or higher

Region	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	46.9	52.2	57.9	63.9
2 Auckland	62.1	65.7	69.6	76.0
3 Waikato	52.9	54.0	59.9	64.8
4 Bay of Plenty	49.2	53.2	61.0	65.7
5 Gisborne	42.3	48.1	54.7	58.3
6 Hawke's Bay	55.9	57.4	64.4	67.4
7 Taranaki	52.7	56.6	58.2	66.4
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	55.0	58.9	65.2	68.7
9 Wellington	62.2	62.7	70.0	76.7
10 Tasman	46.3	51.3	57.3	59.7
11 Nelson	63.8	70.4	67.4	76.1
12 Marlborough	54.4	60.3	64.3	66.4
13 West Coast	35.1	34.8	44.8	50.4
14 Canterbury	58.1	62.5	68.4	69.2
15 Otago	65.4	67.0	70.4	75.0
16 Southland	57.0	58.8	61.4	63.8
New Zealand	57.1	60.2	65.5	70.9

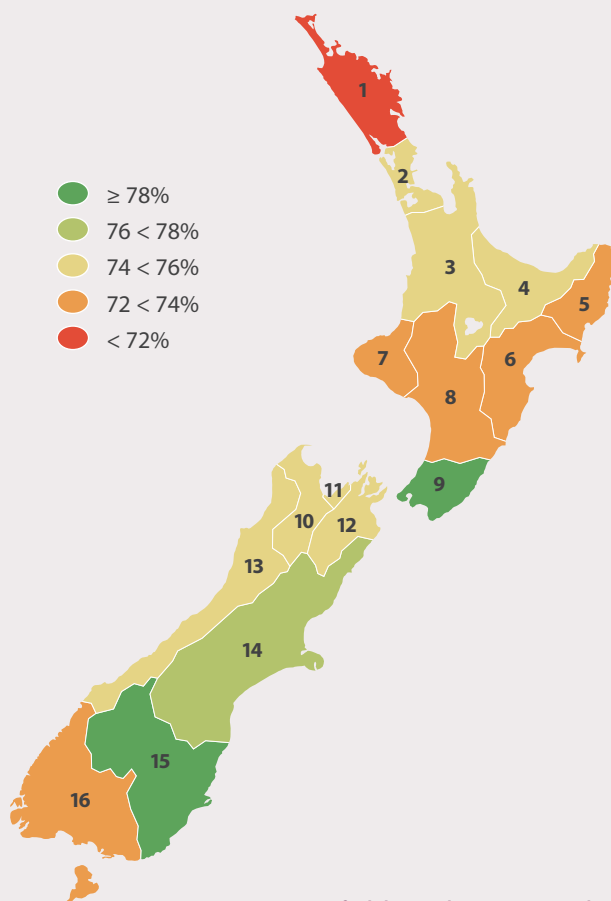
Source: Ministry of Education

Note: NCEA stands for National Certificate of Educational Achievement.

Educational attainment of the adult population

Definition: The proportion of adults aged 25–64 years with an educational attainment of at least upper secondary school level. At least upper secondary school level includes any formal qualification at NCEA Level 1 (or its predecessor, School Certificate) or higher.

2009



Percentage of adults aged 25-64 years with at least upper secondary school qualifications, selected years, 1986-2009

Region	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	49.5	61.3	61.9	65.7	68.3	72.7	71.5	71.3
2 Auckland	59.2	64.0	70.2	74.2	74.0	75.5	74.3	74.0
3 Waikato	51.1	59.2	63.4	69.6	72.9	74.2	74.2	75.0
4 Bay of Plenty	52.5	62.2	64.9	69.6	74.5	74.5	73.5	74.2
5 Gisborne	54.2	53.8	63.4	65.3	72.4	72.5	72.9	72.7
6 Hawke's Bay	54.2	53.8	63.4	65.3	72.4	72.5	72.9	72.7
7 Taranaki	49.1	55.0	64.7	68.3	70.4	69.7	70.2	72.7
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	52.3	59.7	65.0	66.7	67.7	70.4	71.2	72.3
9 Wellington	64.4	67.5	72.1	78.4	78.6	80.4	78.9	79.7
10 Tasman								
11 Nelson	54.0	61.8	65.0	68.0	77.1	78.1	76.8	75.0
12 Marlborough								
13 West Coast								
14 Canterbury	57.5	66.3	72.1	76.2	76.3	77.2	77.7	77.5
15 Otago	59.4	57.8	65.8	73.8	76.7	79.0	80.9	79.8
16 Southland	44.0	54.1	58.9	63.1	71.5	72.2	73.4	72.5
New Zealand	56.4	62.2	67.9	72.4	74.3	75.7	75.2	75.3

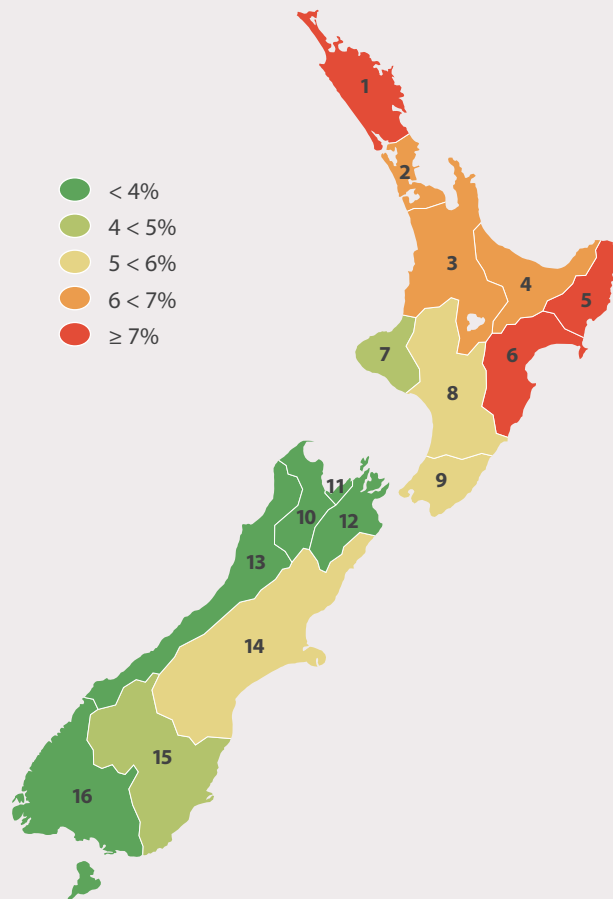
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey. Revised data for all years.

Notes: (1) Average for December years. (2) At least upper secondary equals NCEA Level 1 (or its predecessor, School Certificate) or higher.

Unemployment

Definition: The unemployment rate¹ is the number of people aged 15 years and over who are not employed and who are actively seeking and available for paid work, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, as measured by the Household Labour Force Survey.

2009



Unemployment rate (the percentage of the labour force² who are unemployed)

Region	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	6.6	13.9	9.9	8.2	5.2	4.3	5.8	8.9
2 Auckland	3.2	11.6	5.3	5.0	3.7	3.9	4.7	6.9
3 Waikato	5.5	11.0	7.2	6.2	3.5	3.7	4.3	6.2
4 Bay of Plenty	4.8	12.7	8.4	8.4	4.2	3.6	4.4	6.8
5 Gisborne	5.2	11.3	7.8	6.7	4.3	4.8	5.9	8.3
6 Hawke's Bay	5.2	11.3	7.8	6.7	4.3	4.8	5.9	8.3
7 Taranaki	5.5	12.2	7.4	5.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.2
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	4.5	11.5	6.6	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.2	5.8
9 Wellington	2.9	8.4	6.3	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.9	5.8
10 Tasman								
11 Nelson	3.4	8.6	6.0	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.7
12 Marlborough								
13 West Coast								
14 Canterbury	4.2	9.3	6.2	5.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	5.3
15 Otago	5.8	8.3	5.0	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.8
16 Southland	5.1	9.2	4.9	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.5
New Zealand	4.2	10.6	6.3	5.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey, average for December years.

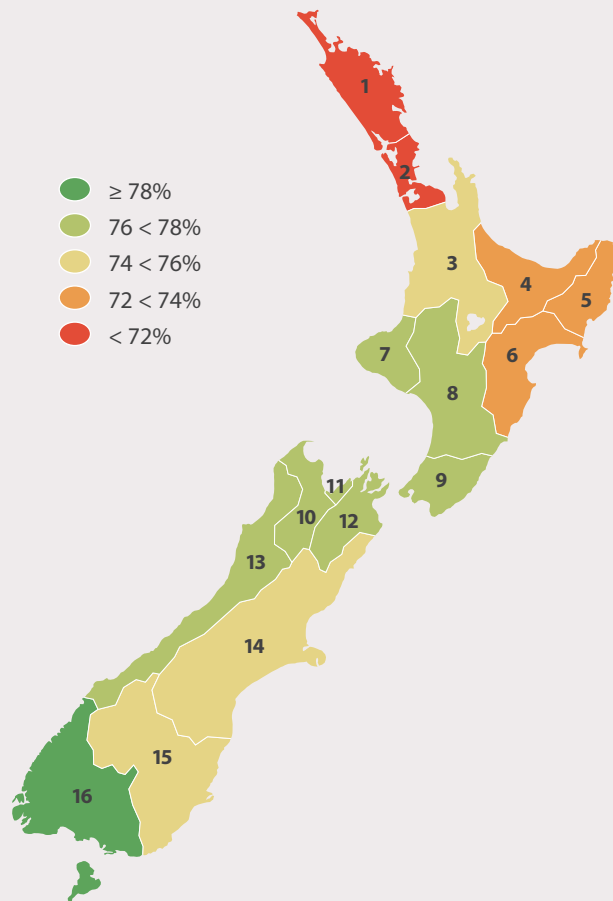
Notes: (1) The measure used in the social report is the official unemployment rate, reported as an annual average.

(2) The labour force is the population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Employment

Definition: The employment rate is the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years employed for at least one hour per week, as measured by the Household Labour Force Survey.

2009



Employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15–64 years who are employed)

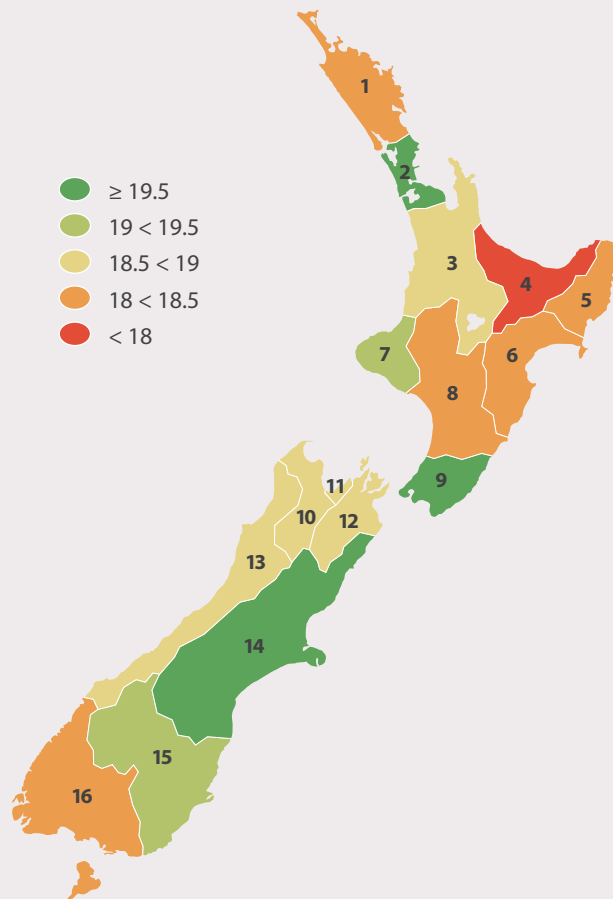
Region	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	65.8	60.5	63.1	64.9	73.2	74.3	70.5	67.7
2 Auckland	74.5	65.6	72.4	69.9	71.9	71.8	71.8	69.5
3 Waikato	69.7	65.7	69.2	70.9	75.7	77.1	76.6	74.0
4 Bay of Plenty	69.8	62.5	66.2	67.8	76.1	76.9	74.5	72.2
5 Gisborne	70.4	59.9	67.5	69.5	75.0	76.0	74.4	72.0
6 Hawke's Bay	70.7	63.1	67.7	72.4	77.1	77.6	76.6	76.9
7 Taranaki	70.7	62.1	66.5	68.5	73.3	71.7	73.2	73.1
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	76.0	68.9	72.8	75.1	75.2	77.3	76.7	76.3
9 Wellington	70.5	68.7	72.5	75.6	77.9	77.9	77.3	76.5
10 Tasman	70.5	68.7	72.5	75.6	77.9	77.9	77.3	76.5
11 Nelson	70.5	68.7	72.5	75.6	77.9	77.9	77.3	76.5
12 Marlborough	70.5	68.7	72.5	75.6	77.9	77.9	77.3	76.5
13 West Coast	70.5	68.7	72.5	75.6	77.9	77.9	77.3	76.5
14 Canterbury	72.0	66.2	72.6	74.8	78.7	78.0	77.3	74.8
15 Otago	70.2	64.9	69.6	71.7	75.6	75.9	75.8	74.4
16 Southland	69.5	67.9	71.9	75.9	79.8	81.4	80.8	80.4
New Zealand	72.2	65.3	70.6	71.4	74.9	75.2	74.7	72.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey, average for December years.

Median hourly earnings

Definition: Median hourly earnings from all wages and salaries for employees aged 15 years and over earning income from wage and salary jobs, as measured by the New Zealand Income Survey, adjusted for inflation.

2009



Median hourly earnings (\$) from all wage and salary jobs for employees aged 15 years and over working in wage and salary jobs, in June 2009 dollars

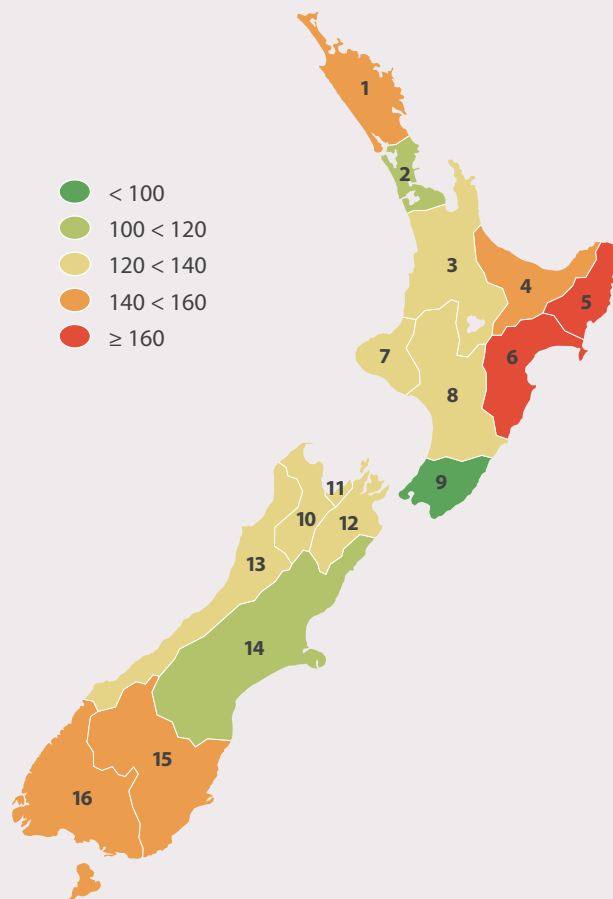
Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	14.65	15.48	15.56	16.10	16.04	16.81	16.80	18.17
2 Auckland	18.01	18.45	18.67	18.12	19.16	20.12	19.91	20.62
3 Waikato	16.16	15.90	15.92	16.31	17.42	17.89	17.84	18.89
4 Bay of Plenty	15.88	15.90	15.57	15.71	17.10	17.30	17.60	17.90
5 Gisborne	15.84	15.55	15.81	15.83	16.63	16.79	17.19	18.14
6 Hawke's Bay								
7 Taranaki	16.48	15.65	15.50	15.71	17.08	17.60	18.10	19.18
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	14.77	15.11	15.35	15.71	16.04	16.79	17.10	18.00
9 Wellington	18.53	19.51	18.67	18.73	20.04	20.98	20.25	20.50
10 Tasman								
11 Nelson	15.21	15.27	15.56	15.46	17.07	17.74	18.10	18.50
12 Marlborough								
13 West Coast								
14 Canterbury	15.84	16.54	16.55	16.22	17.82	18.36	18.33	19.60
15 Otago	16.30	15.27	14.94	15.71	17.64	18.04	17.90	19.18
16 Southland	17.02	15.27	16.59	16.04	17.99	17.44	17.74	18.00
New Zealand	16.78	16.96	16.84	16.91	18.17	18.88	18.81	19.47

Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey, and Ministry of Social Development

Work-related injury claims

Definition: The number of work-related accident insurance claims reported to the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), excluding those employees who received accident and emergency treatment only.

2008



The number of work-related injury claims per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees

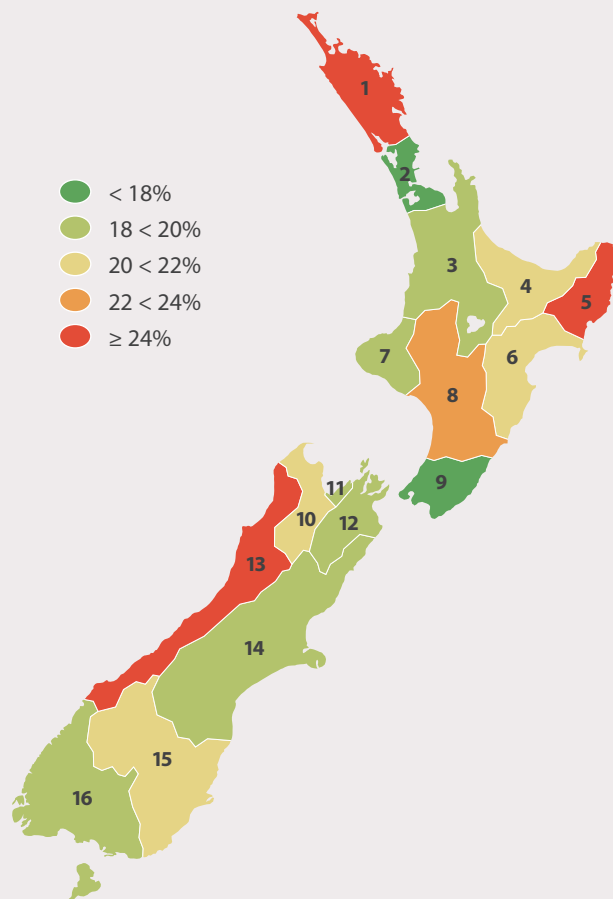
Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	200	196	193	167	161	143	147
2 Auckland	118	120	119	119	111	106	105
3 Waikato	172	167	176	175	157	141	134
4 Bay of Plenty	171	178	174	201	177	155	156
5 Gisborne	190	194	187	182	173	175	160
6 Hawke's Bay	190	194	187	182	173	175	160
7 Taranaki	164	155	156	146	142	133	124
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	155	150	149	139	137	140	126
9 Wellington	82	80	77	76	70	71	65
10 Tasman							
11 Nelson							
12 Marlborough	163	165	149	148	151	153	135
13 West Coast							
14 Canterbury	146	148	136	124	120	120	111
15 Otago	171	244	154	164	166	164	157
16 Southland							
New Zealand	143	141	138	134	128	123	117

Source: Statistics New Zealand
Note: 2008 data is provisional

Population with low incomes

Definition: The proportion of people living in households with real gross income less than 60 percent of the median household equivalised national gross income benchmarked at 2001.

2006



The proportion (%) of people living in households with incomes below 60% of the 2001 median

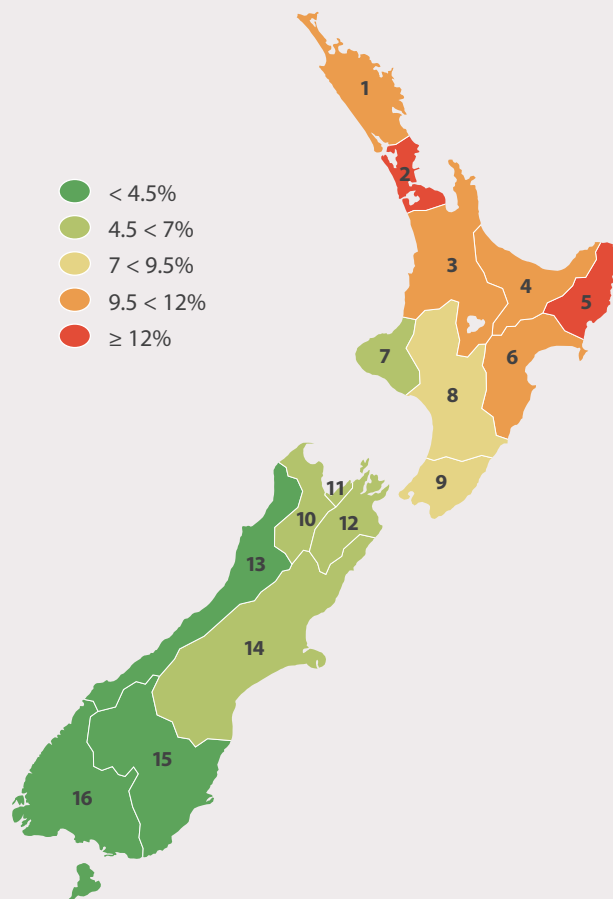
Region	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
1 Northland	23.9	38.9	35.6	30.2	25.2
2 Auckland	15.0	22.1	20.4	18.2	15.6
3 Waikato	20.3	28.4	25.5	22.4	18.8
4 Bay of Plenty	20.0	32.1	27.7	24.7	21.1
5 Gisborne	24.1	35.4	33.3	30.1	24.7
6 Hawke's Bay	20.8	30.9	29.1	24.6	20.4
7 Taranaki	19.1	28.8	25.7	23.9	19.7
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	21.3	30.3	29.2	25.6	22.6
9 Wellington	13.2	19.1	18.7	15.8	14.1
10 Tasman	25.7	33.3	28.4	24.0	20.3
11 Nelson	16.4	26.1	24.2	23.0	19.0
12 Marlborough	23.7	30.2	25.9	21.5	18.0
13 West Coast	25.0	36.2	32.8	30.6	24.9
14 Canterbury	19.7	27.7	24.1	21.2	18.2
15 Otago	21.2	30.0	27.7	23.9	20.7
16 Southland	20.3	29.0	25.5	22.0	19.4
New Zealand	18.3	26.6	24.3	21.2	18.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Household crowding

Definition: The proportion of the population living in crowded housing (ie requiring one or more additional bedrooms, as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index).

2006



The percentage of the population living in households requiring at least one additional bedroom¹

Region	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
1 Northland	15.9	14.5	13.2	11.6	11.9
2 Auckland	16.4	15.7	15.8	15.3	15.7
3 Waikato	12.9	11.8	10.5	9.4	9.6
4 Bay of Plenty	15.5	13.3	12.2	10.4	10.4
5 Gisborne	18.3	16.8	15.6	14.6	15.2
6 Hawke's Bay	13.6	12.5	10.9	10.5	10.5
7 Taranaki	10.1	8.8	6.9	5.8	6.1
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	10.8	9.9	8.1	7.0	7.1
9 Wellington	12.1	11.3	10.1	9.3	9.1
10 Tasman	9.6	7.6	5.9	5.3	4.7
11 Nelson	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.0	5.2
12 Marlborough	8.2	8.0	6.1	5.1	5.4
13 West Coast	9.9	7.6	6.0	4.2	4.2
14 Canterbury	8.5	7.7	6.3	5.0	5.6
15 Otago	8.0	6.9	5.3	4.2	4.3
16 Southland	10.1	8.5	5.7	4.1	4.1
New Zealand	12.8	11.8	10.9	10.1	10.4

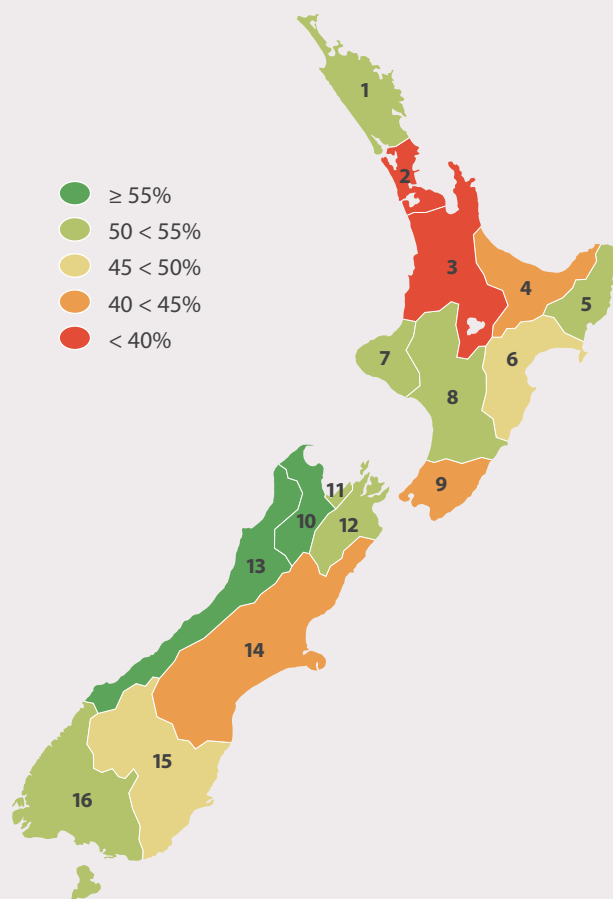
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: (1) Crowding as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index.

Voter turnout – local authority elections

Definition: The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in local authority elections for regional councils.

2007



Proportion (%) of enrolled residential and ratepayer electors who voted in regional council elections¹

Region	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
1 Northland	66	59	56	60	45	49	51
2 Auckland	40	44	34	46	43	42	38
3 Waikato	57	54	53	57	49	45	37
4 Bay of Plenty	61	61	54	54	52	45	44
5 Gisborne	74	72	61	67	63	52	52
6 Hawke's Bay	60	57	58	56	55	47	45
7 Taranaki	69	62	57	61	61	55	52
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	63	54	58	53	53	54	51
9 Wellington	52	50	51	52	50	43	43
10 Tasman	75	67	64	63	59	52	55
11 Nelson	66	70	56	56	53	48	51
12 Marlborough	72	65	66	68	66	62	52
13 West Coast	74	70	70	72	79	68	57
14 Canterbury	64	54	51	56	52	43	44
15 Otago	69	58	57	66	61	56	49
16 Southland	71	65	64	68	59	56	51
New Zealand	56	52	48	53	49	45	43

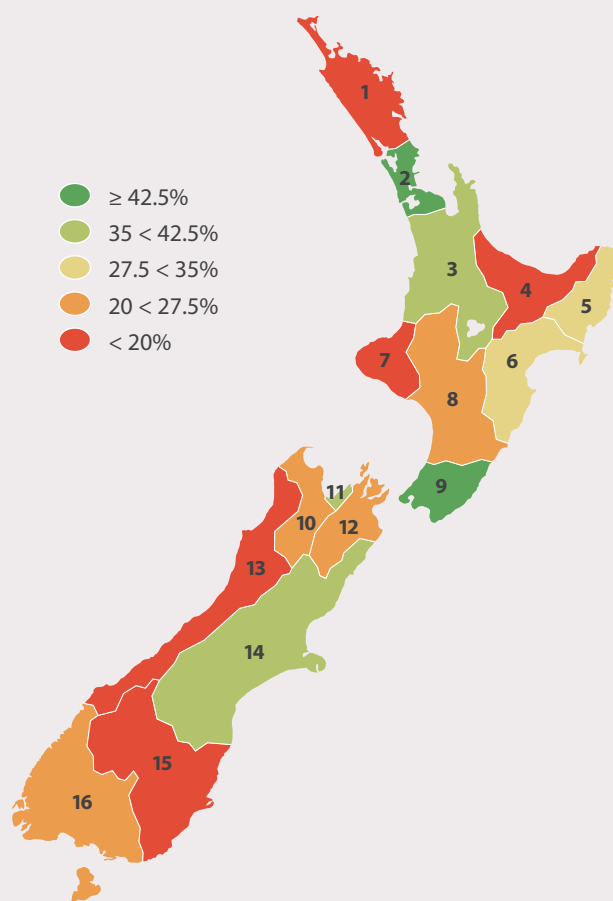
Source: Department of Internal Affairs

Note: (1) City council elections for Nelson; district council elections for Gisborne, Marlborough and Tasman.

Representation of women in local government

Definition: The percentage of elected regional council members who are women.

2007



Women as a proportion (%) of elected regional council members¹

Region	2001	2004	2007
1 Northland	25	13	13
2 Auckland	38	46	46
3 Waikato	50	36	42
4 Bay of Plenty	33	7	15
5 Gisborne	29	36	29
6 Hawke's Bay	33	33	33
7 Taranaki	10	10	9
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	18	27	25
9 Wellington	31	38	46
10 Tasman	15	23	23
11 Nelson	42	25	42
12 Marlborough	25	25	23
13 West Coast	0	0	0
14 Canterbury	21	36	36
15 Otago	17	17	18
16 Southland	17	17	25
New Zealand	26	25	27

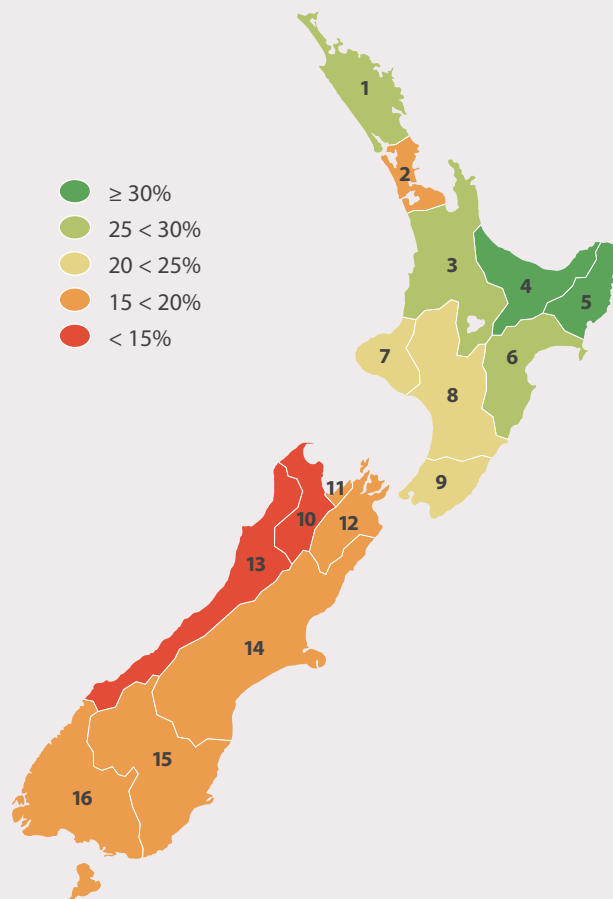
Source: Department of Internal Affairs

Note: (1) City council members for Nelson; district council members for Gisborne, Marlborough and Tasman.

Māori language speakers

Definition: The number of Māori who reported in the five-yearly population census they could hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori, as a proportion of the Māori population.

2006



Proportion (%) of Māori speakers in the Māori population

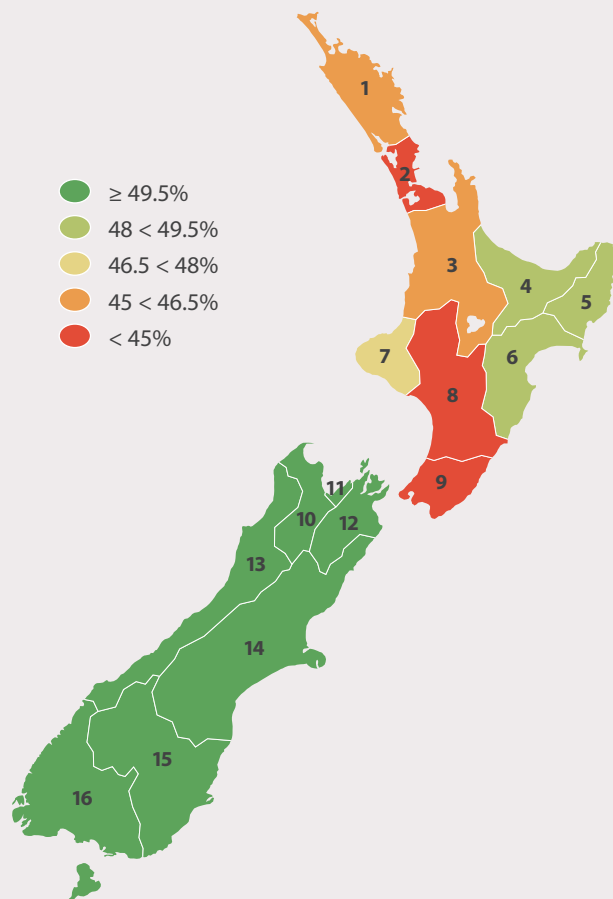
Region	1996	2001	2006
1 Northland	29.4	29.6	27.9
2 Auckland	20.5	20.7	19.8
3 Waikato	27.0	27.1	25.4
4 Bay of Plenty	31.8	31.4	30.3
5 Gisborne	34.4	34.1	31.8
6 Hawke's Bay	27.1	26.7	25.3
7 Taranaki	23.9	23.5	20.4
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	25.2	24.9	23.8
9 Wellington	24.1	24.3	22.6
10 Tasman	14.8	16.3	14.7
11 Nelson	16.8	19.8	18.4
12 Marlborough	16.0	16.8	15.6
13 West Coast	13.8	14.4	12.4
14 Canterbury	16.8	18.0	16.3
15 Otago	15.5	17.1	15.5
16 Southland	17.6	18.7	16.4
New Zealand	24.7	25.2	23.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Participation in physical activity

Definition: The proportion of the population aged 16 years and over who met physical activity guidelines (ie were physically active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days over the last week), as measured by the 2007/2008 Active New Zealand Survey.

2007/2008



Proportion (%) of population aged 16 years and over who met physical activity guidelines

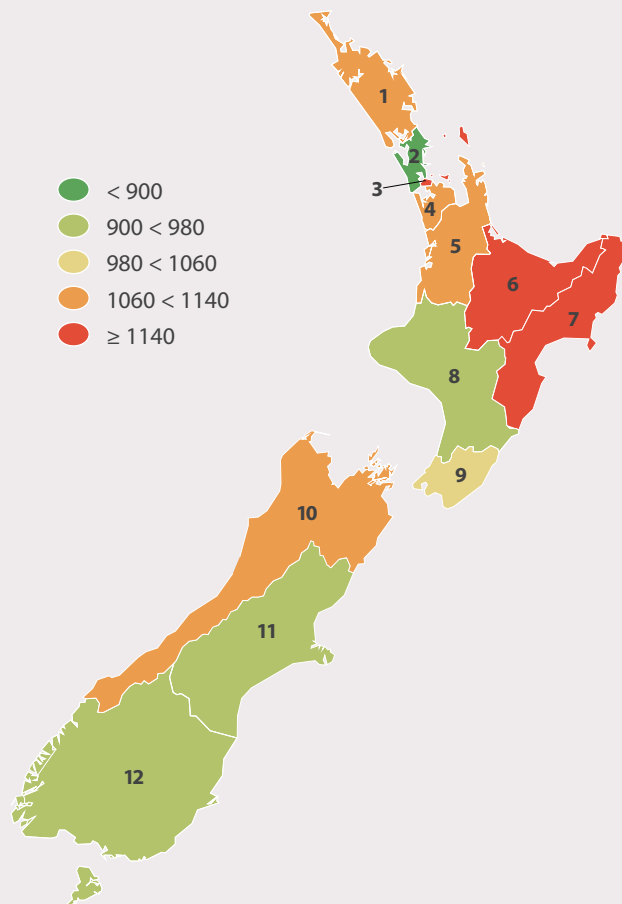
Region	2007/2008
1 Northland	45
2 Auckland	44
3 Waikato	46
4 Bay of Plenty	48
5 Gisborne	49
6 Hawke's Bay	49
7 Taranaki	47
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	44
9 Wellington	44
10 Tasman	50
11 Nelson	50
12 Marlborough	50
13 West Coast	53
14 Canterbury	53
15 Otago	51
16 Southland	53
New Zealand	48

Source: Sport and Recreation New Zealand

Recorded criminal offences

Definition: The recorded criminal offence rate per 10,000 population.

2009



Recorded criminal offences per 10,000 population

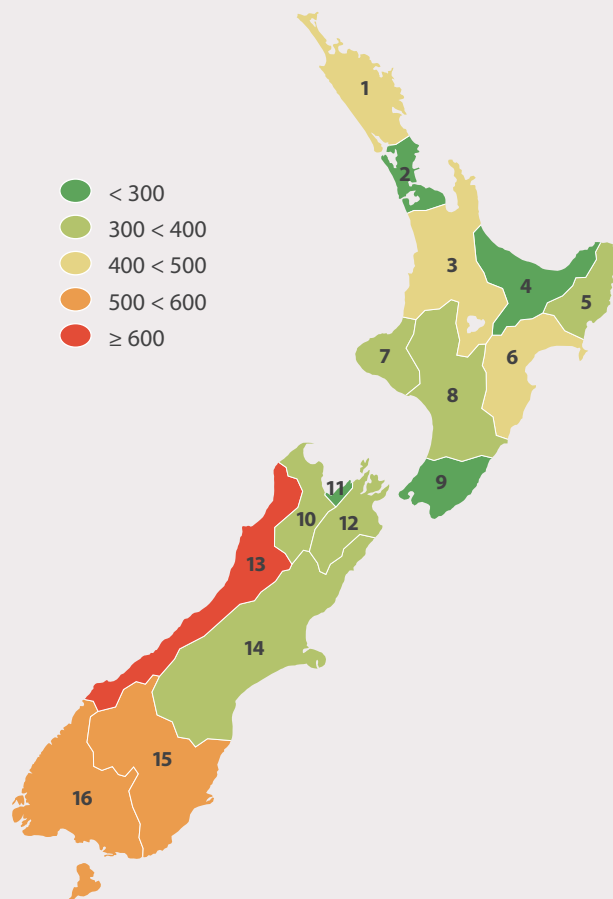
Police district	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	1,161	1,159	1,140	1,196	1,106	1,021	1,035	1,005	1,046	1,040	1,116
2 Waitemata	859	861	834	858	860	778	763	793	752	760	769
3 Auckland	1,445	1,473	1,552	1,557	1,536	1,337	1,325	1,327	1,381	1,312	1,333
4 Counties/Manukau	1,143	1,137	1,116	1,169	1,099	949	1,037	1,120	1,063	1,045	1,118
5 Waikato	1,245	1,112	1,081	1,090	1,010	931	993	1,073	1,027	979	1,068
6 Bay Of Plenty	1,318	1,269	1,323	1,303	1,286	1,204	1,131	1,059	1,105	1,060	1,190
7 Eastern	1,245	1,274	1,246	1,309	1,250	1,148	1,166	1,241	1,226	1,210	1,275
8 Central	1,195	1,107	1,047	1,020	1,002	874	893	957	951	963	932
9 Wellington	1,009	994	1,002	997	1,045	952	907	945	947	1,025	1,021
10 Tasman	1,020	1,026	990	1,030	1,026	1,001	941	945	960	1,017	1,086
11 Canterbury	1,074	1,003	995	985	996	937	855	880	884	938	957
12 Southern	1,140	1,059	1,013	1,074	1,102	984	993	980	971	963	952
New Zealand	1,142	1,108	1,099	1,115	1,099	994	986	1,014	1,008	1,011	1,046

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Road casualties

Definition: The number of people killed or injured in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 of the population.

2009



Deaths and injuries per 100,000 population

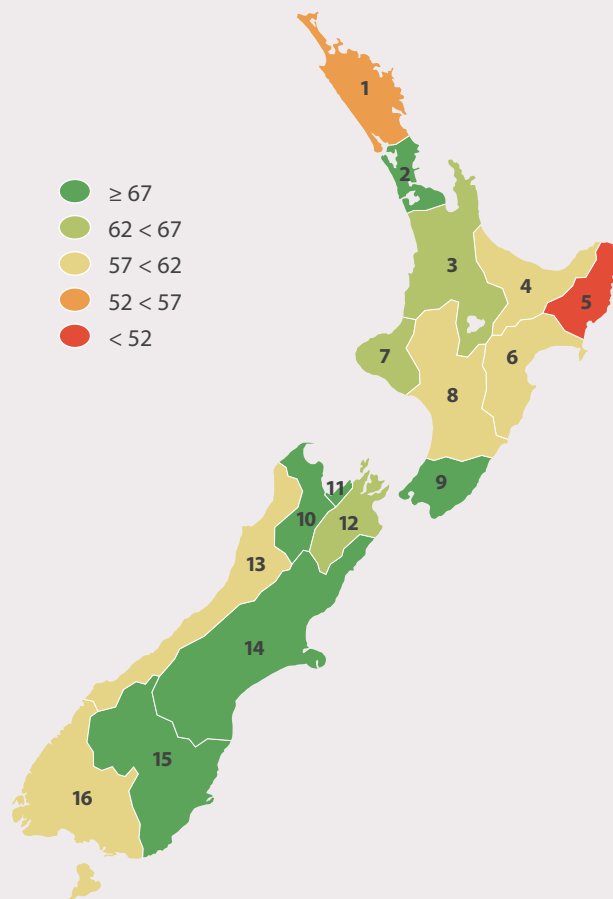
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Northland	320	358	505	514	468	499	512	444	437
2 Auckland	277	300	318	306	298	319	298	289	287
3 Waikato	428	432	468	465	457	453	481	464	456
4 Bay of Plenty	266	330	350	307	281	303	331	290	290
5 Gisborne	321	409	323	307	380	375	272	467	316
6 Hawke's Bay	363	452	442	434	499	468	473	383	457
7 Taranaki	405	417	417	375	380	401	424	426	363
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	361	408	383	369	410	405	396	385	349
9 Wellington	236	246	250	251	252	265	328	307	262
10 Tasman	367	448	463	349	296	314	434	430	335
11 Nelson	268	343	297	316	263	279	300	291	273
12 Marlborough	341	421	321	371	354	412	434	389	333
13 West Coast	522	435	521	461	518	610	543	556	626
14 Canterbury	332	320	319	292	313	339	394	354	334
15 Otago	583	747	660	658	689	648	652	572	551
16 Southland	683	770	707	604	708	809	659	606	582
New Zealand	333	364	370	353	362	376	389	364	346

Source: Ministry of Transport, Statistics New Zealand. Rates derived by Ministry of Social Development

Telephone and internet access in the home

Definition: The proportion of the population with telephone and internet access in the home.

2006



Percentage of the population with telephone and internet access in the home

Region	Telephone access		Internet access	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
1 Northland	93.3	96.7	32.2	56.3
2 Auckland	96.1	98.1	49.0	69.2
3 Waikato	95.3	97.7	38.3	63.2
4 Bay of Plenty	94.6	97.2	36.7	61.3
5 Gisborne	91.2	95.8	28.8	51.6
6 Hawke's Bay	95.2	97.4	36.2	60.8
7 Taranaki	96.3	98.2	38.2	62.3
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	96.0	97.8	37.8	61.5
9 Wellington	97.4	98.6	50.2	71.4
10 Tasman	97.0	98.5	38.0	67.5
11 Nelson	97.6	98.7	42.0	67.3
12 Marlborough	97.6	98.8	38.7	65.3
13 West Coast	94.9	97.0	30.9	58.4
14 Canterbury	98.0	98.9	43.5	69.4
15 Otago	98.0	98.9	41.9	68.3
16 Southland	97.1	98.7	34.5	61.9
New Zealand	96.3	98.1	42.9	66.4

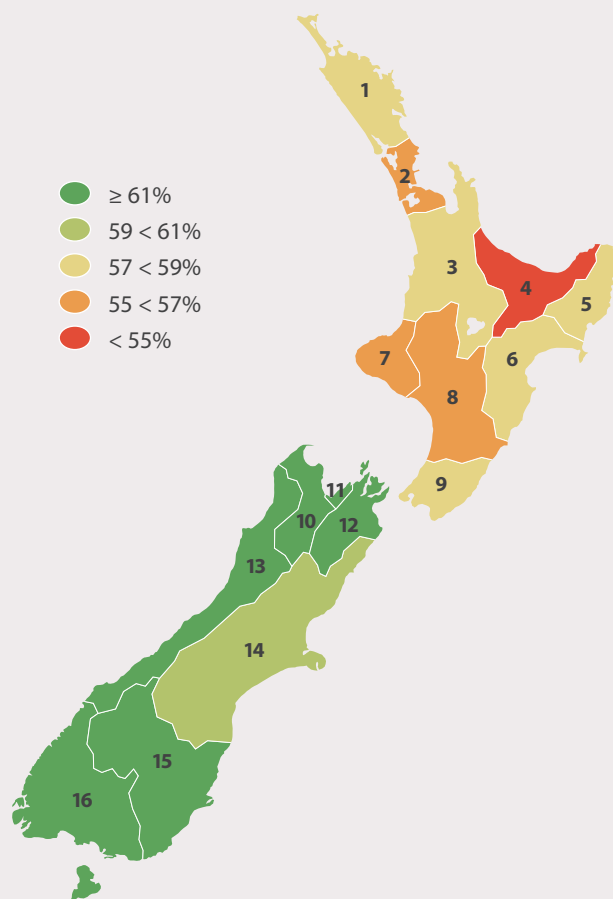
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Note: Internet access data is used for the map.

Contact between young people and their parents

Definition: The proportion of secondary school students aged 12–18 years who said they get enough time with their Mum and/or Dad most of the time, as reported in the Youth'07 survey.

2007



Percentage of secondary school students who said they get enough time with their parent(s) most of the time, 2007

Region	Male	Female
1 Northland	67	46
2 Auckland	60	49
3 Waikato	63	49
4 Bay of Plenty	53	50
5 Gisborne		
6 Hawke's Bay	63	49
7 Taranaki		
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	63	52
9 Wellington	58	58
10 Tasman		
11 Nelson	67	52
12 Marlborough		
13 West Coast		
14 Canterbury	64	53
15 Otago	70	58
16 Southland	63	60
New Zealand	62	50

Source: Adolescent Health Research Group, Ministry of Social Development

Notes: (1) The figure for Gisborne/Hawke's Bay females has been revised.

(2) The figures in the map are weighted averages calculated by MSD from the raw data for males and females.

Appendix: Regional council areas

Changes to The Social Report 2010: Regional indicators

Changes to indicators:

Participation in early childhood education. The measure has been changed to prior participation in ECE by new school entrants (Year 1 students). This measure does not involve double counting and it aligns with the regional data by ethnic group available on the Ministry of Education's Education Counts website: http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/student_participation/early_childhood_education/1931

Workplace injury claims. The social report indicator has been renamed work-related injury claims for consistency with the data source.

Language retention. This indicator has been dropped from the regional report because of inconsistency with the main social report, where outcomes are reported separately for selected ethnic groups with an established resident population in New Zealand, not for the sum of all people in such ethnic groups.

Drinking-water quality. This indicator has been deleted from the social report because of data limitations. Different levels of monitoring for different sizes of water supply make it difficult to interpret the data. This indicator is available in environmental monitoring reports published by other agencies. For the most recent Annual Review of Drinking-Water Quality in New Zealand, see the Ministry of Health's website: <http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/annual-review-drinking-water-quality-nz-2007-08>

Recorded crime. Rates are presented for police districts for consistency with the data source.

Road casualties. As the number of deaths in some regional council areas is small, death and injury data is combined into a single road casualty rate.

Changes in presentation:

A number of changes have been made to streamline the production of the regional social report without the loss of indicator information.

Each indicator has one map (in previous years, some had two). For life expectancy and contact between young people and their parents, there is a single map but the data by sex remains available in the tables below the maps.

Regional tables now include indicator results for New Zealand for comparison.

Changes on the website:

Regional information on the social report website is presented by indicator for all regions, but it is not repackaged for each individual region as in previous years.

The Social Report 2009 included a number of additional tables of census-based regional information which are still current but which have not been repeated in this year's report. These tables can still be accessed from the website as the regional information for *The Social Report 2009* will remain online.

Technical details

People

Estimated resident population of regions at 30 June 2006–2009

Data source: Statistics New Zealand. These estimates are produced annually and are also available by age group and sex, via Table Builder. http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/subnational-pop-estimates-tables.aspx

Estimated resident population of regions, by ethnicity, at 30 June 2006

Data source: Statistics New Zealand. These estimates are produced five-yearly and are also available by age group and sex, via Table Builder. http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/pop-estimates-june.aspx

Subnational population projections are available on Statistics New Zealand's website. These projections are updated every 2–3 years to incorporate the latest demographic information, including subnational population estimates and registered births and deaths. The most recent update was released in February 2010. It contains updated 2006-base projections of the population usually living in the 16 regional council areas (regions) and 73 territorial authority areas (cities and districts) of New Zealand. These projections are also available by age group and sex, via Table Builder.

http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods_and_services/information-releases/subnational-population-projections.aspx

Life expectancy

Definition: Life expectancy at birth indicates the total number of years a person could expect to live, based on the mortality rates of the population at each age in a given year or period.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand (2009) New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–07, Table 4.01 and Table 2.01. The data for regional council areas and territorial authority areas is from the abridged life tables. The data for New Zealand is from the complete life tables.

Suicide

Definition: The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population.

Data notes: The data is age-standardised to the World Health Organization standard population and has been recoded to match regional council boundaries by the Ministry of Health.

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. The figures for 2007 are provisional and subject to revision.

Suicide is a relatively rare event in statistical terms, so rates of suicide death can vary markedly from year to year, especially where populations are small. Because the number of suicides in most areas is small, the data for regional council areas has been aggregated over five years (2003–2007). The denominator is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2005, the midpoint of the 2003–2007 time period. Consistent with a recent change in practice by the Ministry of Health, the population aged under 5 years is included in the denominator.

Data source: Ministry of Health, customised data.

Cigarette smoking

Definition: The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes.

Data notes: The data is age-standardised to the World Health Organization standard population.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings; age-standardised rates derived by the Ministry of Social Development.

Participation in early childhood education

Definition: The percentage of new school entrants (Year 1 students) who had attended early childhood education services.

Services included are: kindergartens, playcentres, education and care services, te kōhanga reo and home-based services. The Correspondence School is not included as it covers multiple regions.

Data notes: The data 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 source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts website, Student Participation, Prior participation in early childhood education: new entrants. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/student_participation/early_childhood_education/1931

School leavers with higher qualifications

Definition: The proportion of secondary school leavers who left school with a qualification at National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above.

Data notes: The data refers to the region in which the school is located, not the residential location of students. The school leaver data collection was changed as a result of the introduction of NCEA in 2002.

Data source: Ministry of Education, Education Counts website, Education and Learning, Qualifications, School leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above. http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/education_and_learning_outcomes/qualifications/1781

Educational attainment of the adult population

Definition: The proportion of adults aged 25–64 years with an educational attainment of (1) at least upper secondary school level. At least upper secondary school level includes any formal qualification at NCEA Level 1 (or its predecessor, School Certificate) or higher.

Data notes: The measure is an annual average rate for December years. Because of small sample sizes, some regions are aggregated to provide more robust data. The data has been revised for all years and will not match previously published figures.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey, customised data.

Unemployment

Definition: The unemployment rate is the number of people aged 15 years and over who are not employed and who are actively seeking and available for paid work, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, as measured by the Household Labour Force Survey. The labour force is the population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or 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, who are available to take work or have a new job to start within the next four weeks. "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.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is therefore subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions are aggregated to provide more robust data. The measure is an annual average rate for December years. Figures for 1986 have been revised. Because data sourced from Infoshare is rounded, figures may differ slightly from those published by Statistics New Zealand, which are based on unrounded data.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey, Infoshare.

Employment

Definition: The employment rate is the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years employed for at least one hour per week, as measured by the Household Labour Force Survey.

The employed are defined in the survey as 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.

Restricting the subject population to ages 15–64 years helps adjust for differences in age structure between populations in different regions.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is therefore subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions are aggregated to provide more robust data. The measure is an annual average rate for December years. The definition of employment includes those working one hour or more per week, so it will include some people who are likely to regard their status as closer to unemployment than to employment. For example, people who are on the unemployment benefit and who are searching for work but who work a few hours a week will be counted as employed. Figures for 1986 have been revised.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey, customised data, rates derived by the Ministry of Social Development.

Median hourly earnings

Definition: Median hourly earnings from all wages and salaries for employees aged 15 years and over earning income from wage and salary jobs, as measured by the New Zealand Income Survey, adjusted for inflation.

The New Zealand Income Survey is an annual supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey and is carried out in the June quarter.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is therefore subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions are aggregated to provide more robust data. Hourly earnings relate to the number of hours usually worked and the usual income rather than to the number of hours actually worked and the actual income. Proxy interviewing may be used to collect data on income under certain circumstances. The data for years up to 2008 is expressed in June 2009 dollars.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey, customised data; Consumer Price Index, All groups plus interest, Infoshare Table CPI017AA.

Work-related injury claims

Definition: The number of work-related injury 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.

Data notes: Data was collected by territorial authority. The regional estimates were calculated by Statistics New Zealand by summing-up the raw data for each territorial authority. The data does not include work-related accidents where no claim was made to the ACC. Claims are included in the data under the calendar year in which the injury occurred. In some cases, there are delays between when the accident happened and when the claim was reported to ACC. Figures for the latest year are provisional. The final figures generally increase from the provisional figures as the final figures include a longer reporting period.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand (2009) Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2008, Information Release.

Economic standard of living

Population with low incomes

Definition: The proportion of people living in households with real gross income less than 60 percent of the median household equivalised national gross income benchmarked at 2001. This allows for an assessment of the number of people living in households with low incomes both at the benchmark period (2001) and in earlier or later periods.

Data notes: Households were used for this exercise rather than families because they are consistently defined over the census periods provided. Household incomes were equivalised using the Revised Jensen Equivalence Scale. This makes an allowance for the impact of household size and structure on income. Incomes for the 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2006 censuses were inflation-adjusted to provide real gross income, so accurate comparisons can be made between each census. The non-response to the census question on which the table is based was quite high, which may affect the results.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Household crowding

Definition: The proportion of the population living in crowded housing (ie requiring one or more additional bedrooms, as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index).

Data notes: 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 5 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 a child aged under 5 years of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

There is no contemporary official statistic or index of household crowding in New Zealand. The Canadian Crowding Index is used here as it is sensitive to both household size and composition. The measure sets a bedroom requirement for households based on precise criteria.

The Canadian Crowding Index is not an objective index of crowding. The extent to which household members see themselves as living in crowded circumstances depends 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) suffer negative social outcomes.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Civil and political rights

Voter turnout – local authority elections

Definition: The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in local authority elections for regional councils.

Data notes: To be eligible to vote, a person must be at least 18 years old and meet residential and certain other criteria. Data is for contested elections (where positions are not contested no election is held). Information for the four unitary authorities – Gisborne, Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman – is based on territorial authority election results.

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs (2009) Local Authority Election Statistics, and customised data.

Representation of women in local government

Definition: The percentage of elected regional council members who are women.

Data notes: Information for the four unitary authorities – Gisborne, Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman – is based on territorial authority election results.

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs (2009) Local Authority Election Statistics, and customised data.

Cultural identity

Māori language speakers

Definition: The number of Māori who reported in the five-yearly population census they could hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori, as a proportion of the Māori population

Data notes: The census data comes from a single question about conversational language ability. It relies on self-assessment rather than on a measurement of the actual level of fluency in the population.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Leisure and recreation

Participation in physical activity

Definition: The proportion of the population aged 16 years and over who met physical activity guidelines (ie were physically active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days over the last week), as measured by the 2007/2008 Active New Zealand Survey.

Data notes: The measure used for regional councils is the 2007/2008 Active New Zealand Survey; the national social report uses the New Zealand Health Surveys. Both surveys produce similar results. Data for the regions is based on 17 Regional Sports Trust areas which align closely with regional council areas. Some regions have been aggregated to provide more robust data. However, the information is based on survey data and, because of small sample sizes at the regional level, it should be used with caution.

Data source: Sport and Recreation New Zealand's 2007/2008 Active New Zealand Survey.

Recorded criminal offences

Definition: The recorded criminal offence rate per 10,000 population.

Data notes: Before a crime can be recorded the matter needs to come to the attention of the police. Research on criminal victimisation indicates that many crimes are never reported to the police. Crimes most likely to be reported include those that involve insurance claims and those where injuries require medical treatment. All reports of incidents, whether from victims, witnesses or third parties, or incidents discovered by the police, and whether crime-related or not, result in a police officer registering an incident report. This data excludes traffic offences.

As well as changes in levels of criminal offending, changes in administrative practices, legal requirements and public awareness of crime can influence trends in recorded crime rates. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting the data.

The data for this indicator is a substitute for criminal victimisation survey data, which is not available at a subnational level. Rates are presented for police districts for consistency with the data source. The data is more valid when used to compare the level of recorded crime between police districts, and less valid when used to measure trends in recorded crime.

The data is for the calendar year.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand recorded crime tables, calendar year offence statistics and estimated resident population as at 30 June for police districts. http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods_and_services/access-data/tablebuilder/recorded-crime-statistics.aspx

Road casualties

Definition: The number of people killed or injured in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 of the population. Pedestrians or cyclists killed or injured by motor vehicles are included.

Data notes: 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 Ministry of Health. Because the number of deaths in most areas is small, deaths and injuries have been combined into a single casualty rate.

Data source: Ministry of Transport New Zealand, customised data.

Social connectedness

Telephone and internet access in the home

Definition: The proportion of the population with telephone access (either landline or cellphone) in the home and internet access in the home.

Data notes: This data is collected at the household level, not at the individual or family level. The circumstances of each individual or family in a household may differ.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Contact between young people and their parents

Definition: The proportion of secondary school students aged 12–18 years who said they get enough time with Mum and/or Dad (or someone who acts as Mum and/or Dad), most of the time, as reported in the Youth'07 survey.

Data notes: The achieved sample size for the Youth'07 survey was 9,107 students, representing 3.4 percent of the total 2007 New Zealand secondary school roll. The survey was the second survey of this type and the data was collected between March and September 2007. Regional data was derived using students' home addresses coded to meshblock areas.

Because of small sample size, some regions have been aggregated to provide more robust results. Estimates from sample surveys are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Data source: Adolescent Health Research Group, University of Auckland, customised data from the Youth'07 survey conducted in 2007.



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