superu

Families and Whānau Status Report

2015

TECHNICAL COMPANION REPORT

Our purpose

The purpose of the Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (Superu) is to increase the use of evidence by people across the social sector so that they can make better decisions – about funding, policies or services – to improve the lives of New Zealanders, New Zealand communities, families and whānau.

Acknowledgements

Superu would like to thank all of those individuals and organisations that contributed to the publication of this technical companion report

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Introduction

This report is a companion to the Families and Whānau Status Report 2015 (Status Report 2015). It contains supplementary information and data about the Family and Whānau indicators presented in the Status Report.

The 2015 Status Report presents for the first time New Zealand family and whānau wellbeing indicators using family and whānau frameworks developed for this purpose. It is the third report of an on-going research series which meets the legislative requirement for the Families Commission[1], now operating as the Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (Superu), for "an annual Families Status Report that measures and monitors the wellbeing of New Zealand families" (Families Commission Amendment Act 2014).

The purpose of this technical companion report is to provide additional information about the process we used to identify indicators to include in the Status Report and the full range of responses across family types for the indicators presented. The companion report also includes the qualitative responses not presented in the Status Report 2015. It does not aim to provide a fuller exposition of the Status Report 2015. Readers are referred to the Status Report 2015 for a description of the conceptual family and whānau wellbeing frameworks and the rationale for the family categories used in this report.

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1   Families Commission Amendment Act 2014. This gained Royal Assent in March 2014. The 2013 Status Report was a commitment the Families Commission made to the Government through its Statement of Intent for 2012-2015.

02

Selecting family and whānau wellbeing indicators

This section reviews selection criteria and data sources for the family and whānau wellbeing indicators. This review was carried out for Superu by the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER). Appendix A in the 2015 Family and Whānau Status Report provides an overview of how we selected the family and whānau indicators and the datasets we used.

2.1 Developing selection criteria

The Family Wellbeing Framework, developed by the New Zealand Families Commission (2013), has been used to select the indicators for the 2015 Family and Whānau Status Report. The framework identifies four core functions of family wellbeing and factors that influence and contribute to the ability of families to fulfil their core functions.

It identifies six theme areas for which family indicators have been selected. These are:

• Health

• Relationships and connections

• Economic security and housing

• Safety and environment

• Skills, learning and employment

• Identity and sense of belonging.

Moving from theory to empirical measurement of wellbeing is difficult because concepts of wellbeing typically have many dimensions (see for example, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2012[2]). There is no single concept of family and no single agreed concept of whānau. Moreover, there is a strong argument that the concept of family and whānau is based around social bonds and connections between individual family members rather than simply the sum of individual family or whānau members. The strength of social bonds within communities will play an important role in driving wellbeing outcomes for family and whānau.

Both local and national environment factors will affect family and whānau groups. Family wellbeing, at least in part, is captured by the resilience families provide (as part of a network of institutions) not necessarily by outcomes. That suggests family and whānau wellbeing is more than the sum of individual wellbeing.

Since concepts of family and whānau are multi-dimensional and not well-defined, it is unlikely a single indicator will capture the range of factors that influence family functioning. That makes reporting against a matrix that separates concepts into several dimensions potentially useful. Such an exercise makes it easier to identify dimensions that are well-served with existing datasets and dimensions where data coverage is sparse.

Moreover, matching indicators against a well-specified matrix of concepts helps address the practical question of how many indicators to include. Measured against a matrix, it is easier to assess how many indicators to include against a specific domain or concept. Within a specific domain, it is possible to test whether an additional indicator is likely to change the policy interpretation of the domain.

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2   Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2012). *Social and emotional wellbeing: development of a Children's Headline indicator.* Cat. no. PHE 158, AIHW, Canberra.

Cotterell and Crothers (2011)[3] provide some guidance on the question of how many indicators to include. They note that with regard to the Ministry of Social Development's Social Report (2010)[4] "...a key feature of successive editions of the report has been to restrict the number of indicators to about 40 to encourage focussed attention. Other composite indicators use as few as four indicators (see for example the United Nations Human Development Index, UNDP 2014[5]) an approach consistent with the advice from Statistics New Zealand.

The family and whānau indicators also need to be interpretable against the concept we seek to measure. It is not sufficient to include an indicator that is related to the concept. Instead the indicator should be clearly defined as promoting or reducing family and whānau wellbeing. Indeed, the Ministry of Social Development use interpretability to distinguish indicators from other statistics:

"The key feature of a social indicator is that any change can be interpreted as progress towards, or a movement away from, the desired outcome. This distinguishes social indicators from other social statistics that cannot be interpreted in this way. For example, while a rise in the median age of parents living with dependent children is a useful statistic for describing social change, the change itself cannot be said to be necessarily "good" or "bad".
(Ministry of Social Development 2010)

Ideally, primary data, collated from surveys targeted to the family and whānau framework should be used. Such an approach is rare internationally for many reasons, but principally because collecting primary data with sufficient sample size to draw robust inferences is costly. Instead, secondary data sources, not specifically targeted to frameworks and concepts, are widely used to produce social indicators.

3   Cotterell, G. & Crothers, C. (2011). "Social indicators and social reporting in New Zealand and the potential of the family, whānau and wellbeing project." *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 37, 152-65.

4   Ministry of Social Development. (2010). *The Social Report 2010*, Ministry of Social Development, Wellington, New Zealand.

5   UNDP. (2014). *Human Development Report 2014, Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. United Nations Development Programme, Washington DC.

2.2_ Domestic and international approaches

There are a variety of criteria which can be used for the selection of social indicators which have been discussed and used for over forty years (see for example Allardt 1971[6]; Berger-Schmitt and Jankowitsch 1999[7]; Mitchell and Parkins 2011[8]; Noor et al. 2014[9]; Ministry of Social Development 2010[4]).

One useful approach for considering suitable indicators for family and whānau wellbeing in New Zealand exists in the criteria adopted by the Ministry of Social Development. Their social reporting programme is a long-standing report which has been running since the early 2000s.

TABLE
01

Indicator selection criteria for MSD's social report

Source:
MSD Social Report

Criteria	Comment
Relevant to the social outcome of interest	The indicator should be the most accurate statistic available for measuring both the level and extent of change in the social outcome of interest, and it should adequately reflect what it is intended to measure (ie it should be valid)
Based on broad support	There should be wide support amongst consumers of the indicators and stakeholders for the indicators chosen, ensuring that they report on a broadly shared understanding of wellbeing
Grounded in research	There should be a sound evidence base providing detail on causal processes affecting outcomes
Capable of being disaggregated	It should be possible to break the data down by age, sex, socio-economic status, ethnicity, family or household type and region, so we can compare outcomes for different population groups
Available consistently over time	The indicator should be able to be defined and measured consistently over time to enable the accurate monitoring of trends
Statistically sound	The indicator uses high-quality data and the method used to construct it is statistically robust
Timely	Data should be collected and reported regularly, with as little lag between collection and release as possible to ensure indicators are providing up-to-date information
Nationally available	The indicator reflects progress at a national level and is not confined to particular geographic areas, age groups and so on
Internationally comparable	As well as reflecting the social goals of New Zealanders, indicators should be consistent with those used in international monitoring programmes for comparisons.

This list of criteria in Table 1 is helpful in considering family and whānau wellbeing indicators in New Zealand. The criteria that is perhaps least critical for a consideration of family wellbeing is the desire for international compatibility – there are very few international indicator reports on family wellbeing that we can benchmark ourselves to.

6 Allardt, E. (1971). *A frame of reference for selecting social indicators.* Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Helsinki.

7 Berger-Schmitt, R., & Jankowitsch, B. (1999). *Systems of social indicators and social reporting: The state of the art,* EU Reporting Working Paper No. 1, Subproject European System of Social Indicators. Social Indicators Department, Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA), Mannheim, Germany. Retrieved May 18, 2010, from http://www.gesis.org/fileadmin/upload/dienstleistung/daten/soz_indikatoren/eusi/paper1.pdf

8 Mitchell, R.E. & Parkins, J.R. (2011). "The challenge of developing social indicators for cumulative effects assessment and land use planning. *Ecology and Society* 16(2): 29. URL: http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol16/iss2/art29/

9 Noor, N.M., Gandhi, A.D., Ishak, I., & Wok, S. (2014). "Development of Indicators for Family Wellbeing in Malaysia", *Social Indicators Research* 115(1): 279–318.

The criteria in Table 1 can only guide us in producing a unique set of indicators. This is true not only for the Social Report criteria, but for all indicator criteria. They also impose some formidable information requirements (the international and domestic literature on causes, say, of educational or health outcomes is both huge and often contentious). The criteria do however allow the creation of a narrative framework for discussion of indicator selection.

There are several important issues from the perspective of family wellbeing that are not addressed by the Ministry of Social Development's framework. These include considering different potential indicators within a wellbeing theme (eg Economic security and housing) and the extent to which different criteria can be traded off against one another to select the most suitable indicator. These trade-offs depend on value judgements. There are also issues to be considered when developing a suite of indicators, as opposed to selecting individual indicators per se, both between and within domains. The relationships between different indicators, which have different strengths and weaknesses, in different wellbeing domains, are not specified. For example, many indicators in several domains may be strong by many criteria but exclude a population group – for example, often when considering family wellbeing children's views are excluded.

Exclusion of children from many family wellbeing indicators is a key gap since children have fewer options than adults to leave or be heard within families, if they do not feel they are functioning well. That being the case, selection of a specific indicator which includes children's perspectives may be prioritised, even if it is weak in terms of other criteria.

A myriad of approaches exist to constructing and presenting indicators (see for example the survey by Bandura (2006)[10] of composite indicators that list 178 different exercises and span environmental sustainability, country risk assessment, Foreign Direct Investment, Globalisation and Freedom of the Press). Here we focus on the more limited number of exercises that relate to social indicators and place particular emphasis on studies that relate to families. These studies include the Canadian index of wellbeing and the OECD's "How's life?" report. Other examples include Australia's Institute of Health and Welfare's guidelines on indicators collection, used to produce key national indicators of children's health, development and wellbeing.

Table 2 shows the key criteria for constructing indicators for three international studies alongside recommended criteria from Statistics New Zealand and MSD's Social Report. The table shows validity, relevance, timeliness, consistency, statistically soundness and interpretability as reoccurring themes across the columns – themes we pick up on in our subject and data criteria. Other criteria include the ability to disaggregate indicators and spur action (see the last row of Statistics New Zealand's and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's criteria).

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10   Bandura, R. (2006). *A Survey of Composite Indices Measuring Country Performance: 2006 Update.* United Nations Development Programme – Office of Development Studies.

TABLE
02

Summary of criteria used to select indicators for selected international and New Zealand studies

Source: MSD, 2010; Michalos et al. 2011[11] for the Canadian index; Statistics New Zealand, 2011[12]; OECD, 2008[13]; Stott, 2014[14]

Criteria	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Statistics New Zealand	The Canadian Index of Wellbeing	MSD – Social Report 2010	OECD – How's Life? 2011
Valid		Be valid and meaningful	Reliable, valid, and sensitive to changes Obtained by an open consultative process	Relevant to the social outcome of interest Based on broad support	Have face validity Are commonly used and accepted
Relevant	Worth measuring Relevant to policy and practice	Be specific to the underlying phenomenon Linked with policy or emerging issues	Relevant to the concerns of our target audiences	Nationally significant	Focus on summary outcomes
Timely	Be feasible to collect within an appropriate timeframe	Timeliness	Timely, easy to obtain, and updated often	Timely	
Consistent	Measurable over time to measure results of actions	Consistency over time		Consistent over time	Are amenable to change and sensitive to policy interventions
Comparable		Allowing international comparison	Comparable across groups, jurisdictions	Internationally comparable	Ensure comparability across countries
Statistically sound	Compliant with national processes of data definitions	Be statistically sound		Statistically sound	
Interpretable	Understandable by people who need to act	Be intelligible and easily interpreted	Easy to understand Contributes to a coherent view		
Other	Able to galvanise action	Compel, interest and excite Be grounded in research Ability to be disaggregated	Politically unbiased Objective or subjective Positive or negative	Is able to be disaggregated	Ensure maxim coverage Uses a recurrent instrument

11   Michalos, A.C., Smale, B., Labonté, R., Muharjarine, N., Scott, K., Moore, K., Swystun, L., Holden, B., Bernardin, H., Dunning, B., Graham, P., Guhn, M., Gadermann, A.M., Zumbo, B.D., Morgan, A., Brooker, A-S., & Hyman, I. (2011). *The Canadian Index of Wellbeing*. Technical Report 1.0., Canadian Index of Wellbeing and University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON.

12   Statistics New Zealand (2011). *Indicator guidelines*, Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand. http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/indicator-guidelines.aspx

13   OECD. (2008). *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators – Methodology and User Guide*. Report jointly prepared by the OECD and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, OECD, Paris.

14   Stott, H. (2014). *Administrative data sources for measuring family wellbeing*. Report to the Families Commission, unpublished report.

The case of Australia is informative since they adopt a similar approach to family wellbeing. Families Australia (2006)[15] suggest that four main themes are important:

- physical safety and physical and mental health
- supportive intra-family relationships
- social connections outside the family, including in the local community, and
- economic security and independence.

2.3_ Data sources

The Family and Whānau indicators were sourced from the following data collections:

- The General Social Survey (GSS), Statistics New Zealand
- Te Kupenga, Statistics New Zealand
- Census of Population and Dwellings (Census), Statistics New Zealand
- Household Economic Survey, Statistics New Zealand
- Household Disability Survey, Statistics New Zealand
- Youth 2000 series, Adolescent Health Research Group, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, University of Auckland.

The completion of the first ever national survey of Māori wellbeing in 2013 provided us with an opportunity to use data specifically relevant to measuring whānau wellbeing not available before. The predominant focus of the whānau wellbeing indicators was on developing benchmark indicators using the Te Kupenga data. This was supplemented by some indicator information from the 2014 Census.

The selection of family wellbeing data sources required more consideration and review of potential sources and their suitability. In the first instance, we have used the General Social Survey to provide many of our indicators. This is the most suitable data source for most of those reported. We are also exploring the potential use of the New Zealand Health Survey as an alternative source for health-related indicators.

As noted above a comprehensive review of data sources was undertaken to identify data that could be used for reporting family indicators. Table 3 contains a list of the data sources that were considered and the main reason why the data source was not used.

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15   Families Australia. (2006). *Family Wellbeing in Australia: A Families Australia Vision*. Families Australia, Canberra.

TABLE

03

Data sources currently identified as not suitable for family and whānau indicators

Data source	Main issues
Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) claims data	No family type data, work safety covered in GSS
Accident Compensation Corporation – injury data	Limited subject match to framework, work safety also covered in GSS
Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey 2006	Education covered in Census and GSS
Adult National Nutrition Survey 2008/09	Health better covered in Health Survey and GSS
Benefit Dynamics Data	Limited match between data collected and framework
Child, Youth and Family	No family type
Creative New Zealand – New Zealanders and the arts: Attitudes, attendance, and participation survey	Limited match between data collected and framework
Department of Corrections – sentencing data	Covered in GSS
Early Childhood Education (ECE)	Education covered in Census and GSS
GP Patient Survey	Limited match between data collected and framework
Heritage New Zealand (data collator)	Limited match between data collected and framework
Household Savings Survey 2001	Limited match between data collected and framework
Human Rights Commission – Discrimination and Harassment Survey, conducted by UMR Research	Covered in GSS
Inland Revenue – person and business tax data, Student Loans and Allowances data	Working for families data could provide additional insights
IRD/MSD Families Income and Benefit Datasets	Rigorous data construction could provide asset accumulation info
Kiwis Count survey, State Services Commission	Limited match between data collected and framework
Linked Employer-Employee data	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment – migration and movements data	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Education – ENROL (School Student Enrolment Register)	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Education – July roll returns	Education covered in Census and GSS
Ministry of Health – National Immunisation Register	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Health, Mortality Collection – Suicide facts: Deaths and intentional self-harm hospitalisations	Subject criteria do not match, limited family information
Ministry of Health, Mortality Collection – Mortality and demographic data 2010	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Justice – charges data	Limited match between data collected and framework

Data source	Main issues
Ministry of Social Development – benefit data, Student Loans and Allowances data	Limited match between data collected and framework
Ministry of Education Schools datasets	Limited family information, education covered in Census and GSS
Ministry of Education Tertiary datasets	Limited family information, education covered in Census and GSS
MSD integrated individual-level research data on child and youth	Time consuming to obtain
National Children's Nutrition Survey 2002	Limited match between data collected and framework
National Immunisation Register	Limited match between data collected and framework
National Maternity Collection	Limited match between data collected and framework
National Nutrition Survey 1997	Not sufficiently timely
New Zealand Alcohol and Drug Use Survey 2007/08	Limited match between data collected and framework
New Zealand Cancer Registry (NZCR)	Limited match between data collected and framework
New Zealand Customs Service – departure and arrival cards data	Limited match between data collected and framework
New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey	Has family type data, but lacks timeliness – now on 5-year cycle
New Zealand Household Travel Survey	Limited match between data collected and framework
New Zealand Police database	Subject criteria do not match
New Zealand Tobacco Use Survey	Limited match between data collected and framework
New Zealand Transport Agency's Crash Analysis System (CAS), extracted by the Ministry of Transport	Limited match between data collected and framework
Oral Health Survey	Limited match between data collected and framework
Primary Health Organisation (PHO) Enrolment Collection	Limited match between data collected and framework
PRIMHD – mental health data	Covered in GSS
Quality of Life Survey – part of the Quality of Life Project, headed by local councils under the Local Government Act (2002)	Not sufficiently timely
Residential Tenancy Bonds file	Limited match between data collected and framework
Statistics NZ – Household Use of Information and Communication Technology Survey (supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey)	Useful information but is a one-off lacking timeliness
Statistics NZ – New Zealand Income Survey	Better coverage provided in HES

Data source	Main issues
Statistics NZ – Survey of Family Income and Employment data	No longer collected
Statistics NZ. Life expectancies come from life tables, which are based on deaths registered in New Zealand and the estimated resident population	Limited match between data collected and framework
Student Loans Integrated dataset	Limited match between data collected and framework
Survey of Dynamics and Motivations for Migration in New Zealand, 2007	Lacks timeliness
Survey of Working Life	Lacks timeliness
The Mortality Collection	Limited match between data collected and framework
The National Minimum Data Set	Limited match between data collected and framework
The National Non-Admitted Patients Collection	Limited match between data collected and framework
Time Use Survey	Infrequent and not sufficiently timely
Values Survey	Not sufficiently timely
World Health Organisation Study of Oral Health Outcomes (SOHO) 1988 New Zealand data	Subject criteria do not match and no family type selected

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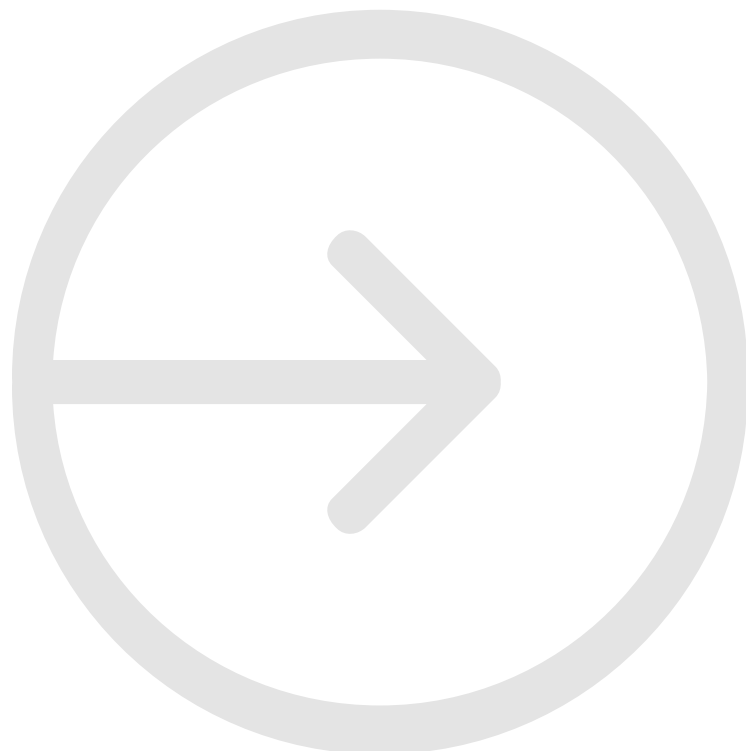
03

Family wellbeing indicator related data

This chapter presents graphs and tables for the family wellbeing indicators reported in the 2015 Families and Whānau Status Report. Graphs are presented according to the specifications of each of the indicators and for change over time. Each graph is accompanied by a table presenting data across all of the response options for the most recent year that data was available. The indicators have been grouped by the six wellbeing domains used by the Family Wellbeing Framework.

3.1_ Health

Indicator: Good general health

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type that rate their health as good, very good or excellent

Data source: General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
Question HWAQ01: "In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

Figure 1 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who report good or better health status
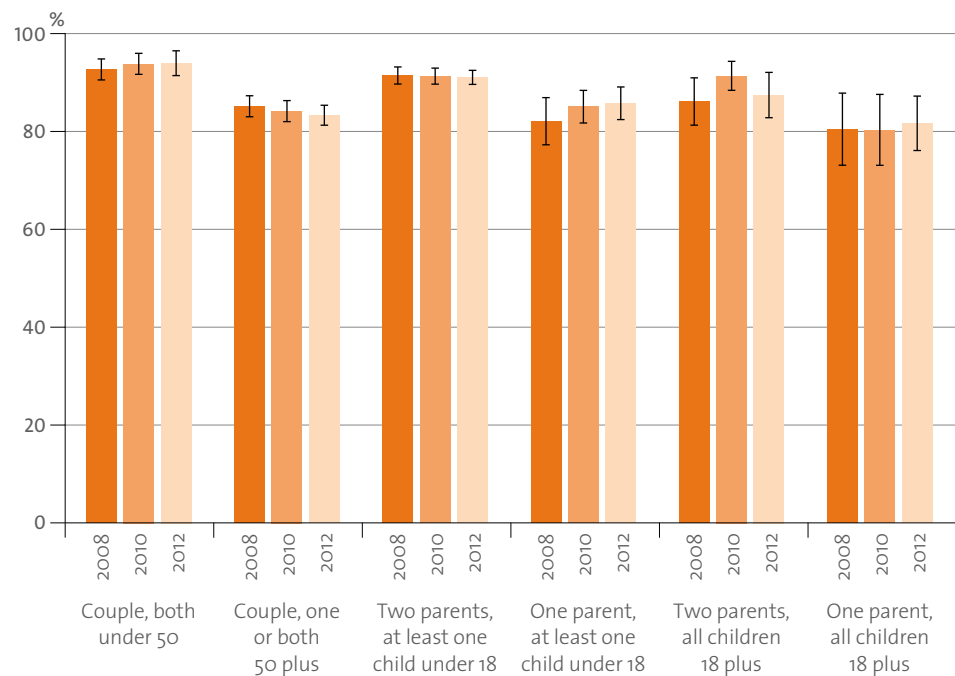
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

04

Percentage of individuals by family type reporting each health status category (2012)

Family type	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Residual
Couple, both under 50	24.60 (±3.86)	39.87 (±4.85)	29.56 (±4.64)	4.61 (±2.20)	1.35 (±0.80)	- (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	18.06 (±2.05)	37.66 (±2.68)	27.51 (±2.61)	13.29 (±1.71)	3.43 (±0.94)	0.05 (±0.09)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	27.11 (±2.38)	40.94 (±2.21)	23.08 (±2.05)	7.47 (±1.19)	1.40 (±0.47)	- (-)
One parent, at least one child under 18	20.78 (±4.12)	37.19 (±5.18)	27.87 (±4.58)	10.06 (±2.74)	4.10 (±1.61)	- (-)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	23.59 (±4.79)	35.24 (±5.75)	28.67 (±5.26)	10.36 (±3.88)	2.14 (±1.65)	- (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	16.75 (±5.89)	36.10 (±7.61)	28.89 (±5.56)	13.27 (±5.17)	4.99 (±2.62)	- (-)

Notes: 95% confidence interval in parentheses. Residual category includes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

Indicator: No disability

Description: Percentage of individuals within family type that do not have a
                long-term disability

Data source: Statistics New Zealand Household Disability Survey (2013)

Figure 2 _ Percentage of individuals of each family type with no long-term disability (2013)
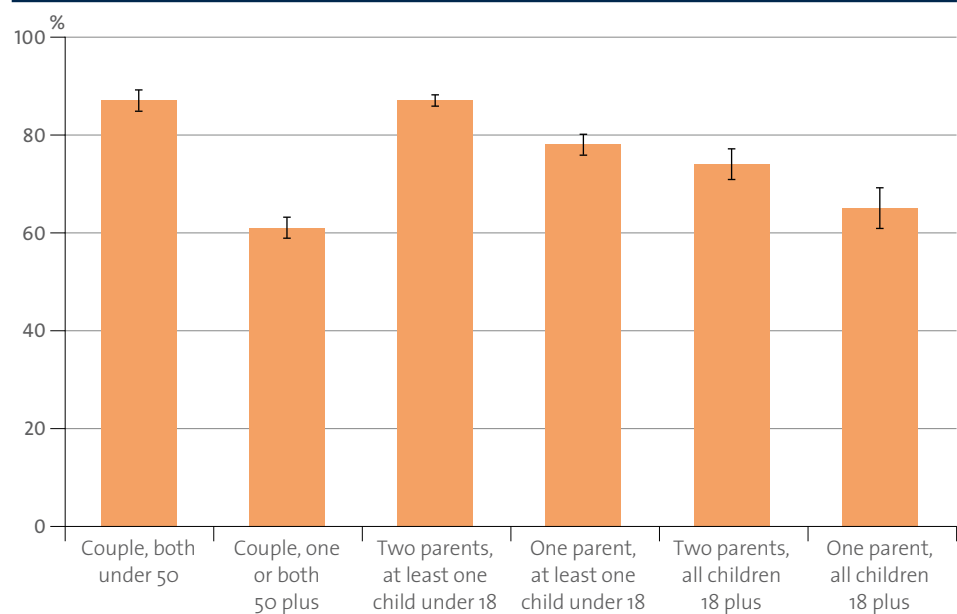
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Data is from individuals living in private households. Excludes individuals where family type is unknown.

TABLE 05

Percentage of individuals within each family type reporting no long-term disabilities (2013)

Family type	No disability
Couple, both under 50	87 (±2)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	61 (±2)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	87 (±1)
One parent, at least one child under 18	78 (±2)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	74 (±3)
One parent, all children 18 plus	65 (±4)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Physically healthy

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type with health equal to or higher than the median

Data source: General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
Calculated from the SF12 questions about physical health, and emotional and stress problems.

Figure 3 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type with average or better physical health (percentage with score higher than median)
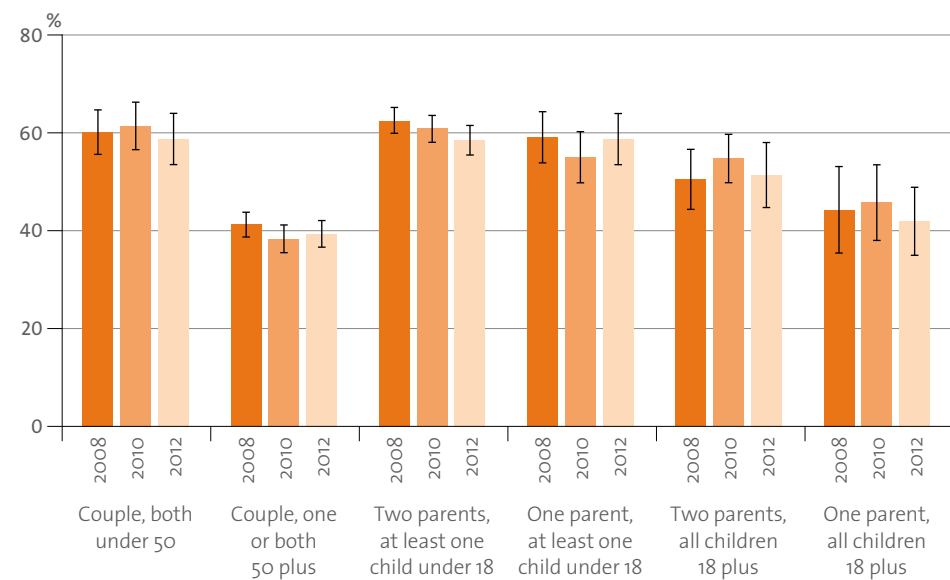
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE
06

Percentage of individuals within each family type with physical health above or below the median (2012)

Family type	Higher than median	Lower than median	Residual
Couple, both under 50	58.73 (±5.07)	41.27 (±5.07)	0.00 (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	39.16 (±2.60)	60.23 (±2.53)	0.60 (±0.46)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	58.36 (±2.88)	41.60 (±2.89)	0.04 (±0.08)
One parent, at least one child under 18	58.71 (±5.02)	40.89 (±5.04)	0.40 (±0.31)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	51.32 (±6.51)	48.68 (±6.51)	0.00 (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	41.85 (±6.77)	58.15 (±6.77)	0.00 (-)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Residual category includes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

Indicator: Mentally healthy

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who score equal to or higher than the median

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008 and 2012)
Calculated from the SF12 questions about physical health, and emotional and stress problems.

Figure 4 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type with average or better emotional health (score higher than median)
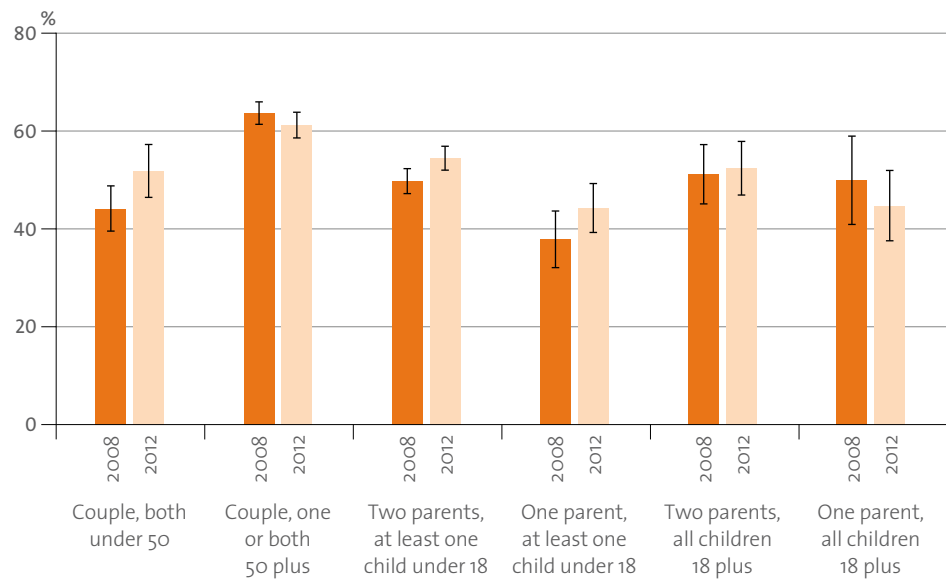
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

07

Percentage of individuals within each family type with emotional health above and below the median (2012)

Family type	Higher than median	Lower than median	Residual
Couple, both under 50	51.78 (±5.40)	48.22 (±5.40)	0.00 (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	60.79 (±2.62)	38.60 (±2.62)	0.60 (±0.46)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	54.33 (±2.43)	45.63 (±2.43)	0.04 (±0.08)
One parent, at least one child under 18	43.98 (±4.99)	55.62 (±4.96)	0.40 (±0.31)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	52.28 (±5.48)	47.72 (±5.48)	0.00 (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	44.67 (±7.18)	55.33 (±7.18)	0.00 (-)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Calculated from the SF12 questions about physical health, and emotional and stress problems.

Indicator: Do not smoke

Description: Percentage of each family type where no one smokes

Data source: Census (2006 and 2013)
Question 21 (2013) "do you smoke cigarettes regularly (that is, one or more a day)?"

Figure 5 _ Percentage of families within each family type where no one smokes
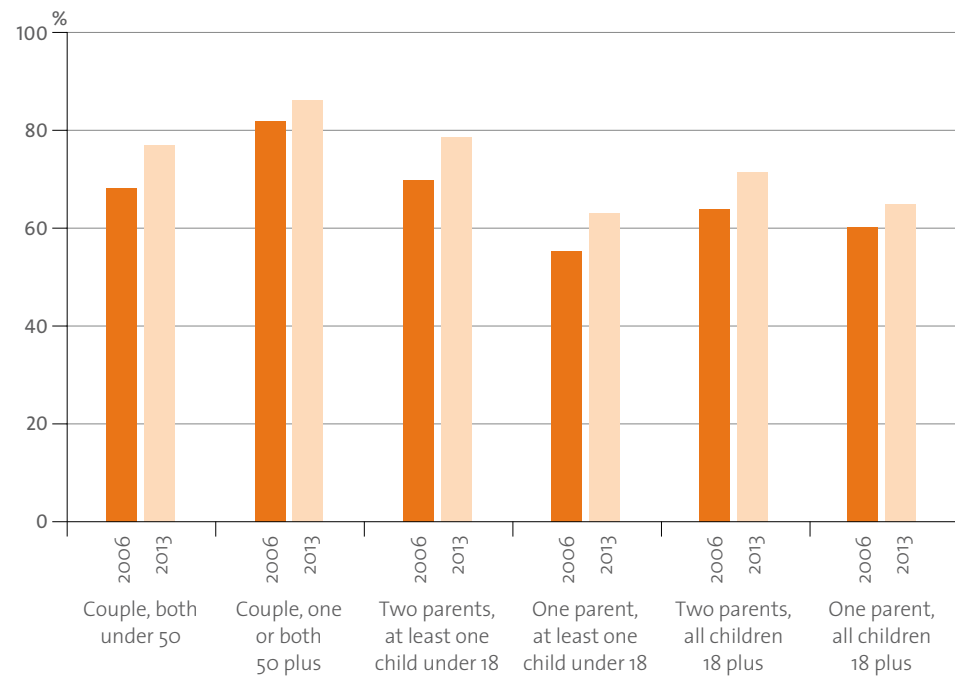
Note: Excludes families where no one specified if they smoked or not.

TABLE 08

Percentage of families within each family type with no regular smokers or with regular smokers

Family type	No regular smokers	One or more regular smokers
2006		
Couple, both under 50	68.1	31.9
Couple, one or both 50 plus	81.8	18.2
Two parents, at least one child under 18	69.8	30.2
One parent, at least one child under 18	55.3	44.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	63.8	36.2
One parent, all children 18 plus	60.2	39.8
2013		
Couple, both under 50	77.0	23.0
Couple, one or both 50 plus	86.1	13.9
Two parents, at least one child under 18	78.6	21.4
One parent, at least one child under 18	63.1	36.9
Two parents, all children 18 plus	71.4	28.6
One parent, all children 18 plus	64.3	35.7

Notes: Excludes families where no one specified if they smoked or not.

3.2_ Relationships and Connections

Indicator: Right level of extended family contact

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type who report about the right amount of contact with their extended family

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
SOCQ05: Think about all types of contact you have with family or relatives (who don't live with you). Would you say that you have too much contact, about the right amount of contact, or not enough contact with them?

Figure 6 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who report about the right amount of contact with their extended family
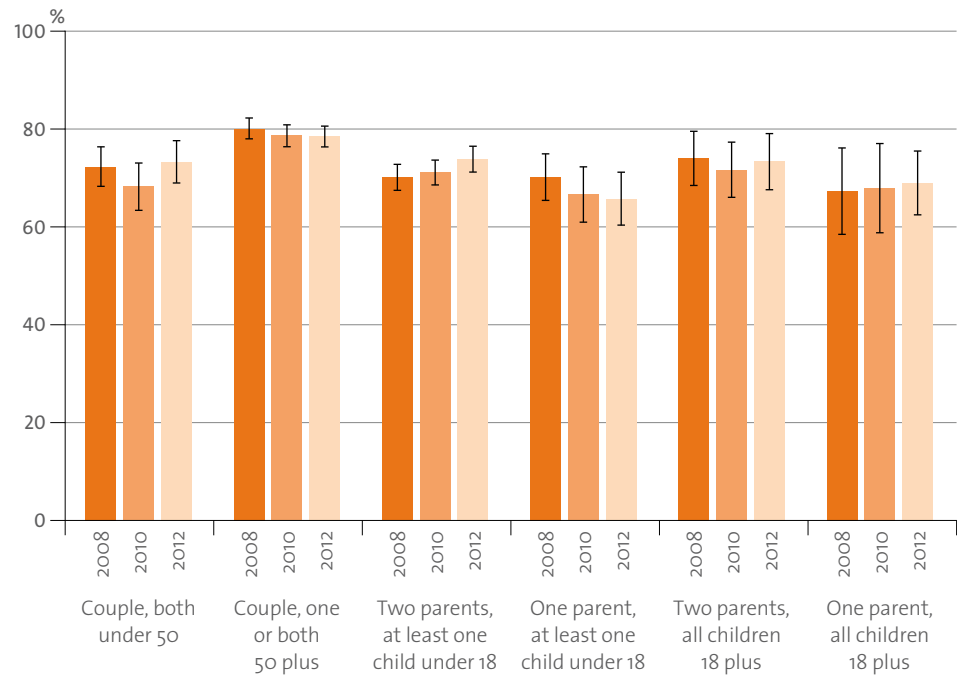
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

09

Percentage of individuals in each family type reporting how much contact they have with family and relatives (2012)

Family type	Too much	About the right amount	Not enough	Residual
Couple, both under 50	2.93 (±1.84)	73.41 (±4.23)	23.66 (±3.98)	0.00 (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	1.02 (±0.56)	78.26 (±2.04)	20.22 (±2.02)	0.50 (±0.34)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	3.14 (±0.83)	73.62 (±2.53)	22.85 (±2.26)	0.39 (±0.31)
One parent, at least one child under 18	5.78 (±3.05)	64.92 (±5.28)	28.03 (±4.56)	1.28 (±0.95)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	2.38 (±1.61)	73.01 (±5.73)	23.97 (±5.31)	0.64 (±0.98)
One parent, all children 18 plus	2.09 (±2.01)	68.73 (±6.42)	28.72 (±6.41)	0.46 (±0.65)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Residual category includes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

Indicator: Give support to extended family

Description: Percentage of individuals who give at least one type of support

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
SUPQ09: Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 38 [listed over page], do you (you or your partner) give any of them any of these types of support? You can choose as many as you need."

Figure 7 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type reporting any of the listed types of support for their extended family
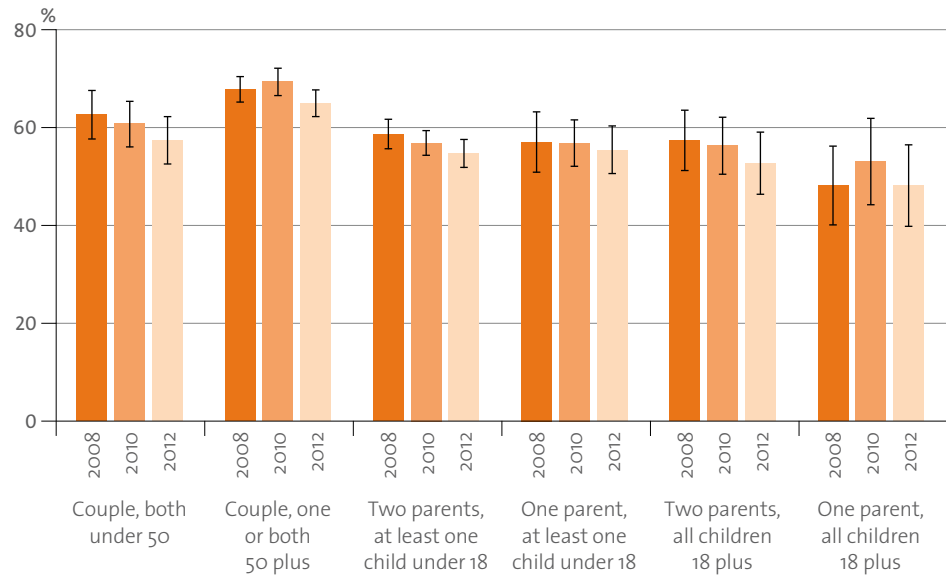
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE 10

Percentages of individuals within each family type who gave listed types of support for their extended family (2012)

Family type	1. Groceries	2. Clothing	3. Pay bills	4. Pay rent	5. Pocket money	6. Provide money	7. Money for education	8. Child support	9. Have them stay	10. Childcare	11. Care to ill	12. Help with cleaning	13. Help with transport	14. Other	At least one
Couple, both under 50	19.3 (±3.7)	16.4 (±3.4)	17.3 (±4.0)	9.4 (±2.3)	15.4 (±3.7)	9.6 (±2.8)	11.3 (±3.1)	4.8 (±1.7)	21.9 (±4.2)	17.5 (±4.0)	8.5 (±2.2)	18.2 (±3.5)	19.4 (±4.6)	6.2 (±3.0)	57.3
Couple, one or both 50 plus	19.0 (±2.2)	17.7 (±2.3)	20.7 (±2.1)	10.5 (±1.8)	20.1 (±1.9)	17.9 (±2.0)	17.0 (±2.0)	0.9 (±0.5)	26.2 (±2.5)	26.5 (±2.4)	14.1 (±2.0)	17.2 (±2.1)	23.1 (±2.2)	5.7 (±1.2)	64.9
Two parents, at least one child under 18	13.5 (±1.9)	13.9 (±1.9)	15.7 (±1.9)	8.8 (±1.5)	14.2 (±2.1)	10.2 (±1.7)	8.9 (±1.4)	3.6 (±0.8)	18.4 (±2.2)	17.2 (±2.1)	12.4 (±1.8)	19.9 (±2.1)	18.1 (±1.9)	3.4 (±1.0)	54.6
One parent, at least one child under 18	16.1 (±3.7)	12.5 (±3.2)	13.3 (±4.3)	5.7 (±2.1)	17.5 (±4.1)	5.6 (±2.1)	8.4 (±3.1)	4.7 (±2.1)	20.4 (±3.8)	19.4 (±3.6)	10.6 (±2.4)	20.1 (±3.8)	18.2 (±2.8)	3.0 (±1.4)	55.3
Two parents, all children 18 plus	17.6 (±4.6)	16.1 (±4.3)	16.7 (±4.6)	10.1 (±3.1)	18.4 (±4.6)	11.3 (±3.2)	10.4 (±3.2)	1.2 (±±1.1)	17.7 (±4.2)	12.5 (±3.2)	13.5 (±3.9)	16.8 (±4.9)	23.2 (±4.5)	2.8 (±1.6)	52.6
One parent, all children 18 plus	11.7 (±4.4)	8.6 (±3.8)	13.5 (±4.6)	7.8 (±4.1)	11.6 (±4.0)	6.5 (±3.5)	6.7 (±3.5)	1.0 (±±1.4)	13.5 (±4.2)	15.9 (±5.0)	7.7 (±4.0)	16.0 (±5.5)	12.2 (±4.6)	3.3 (±2.7)	48.1

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Respondents are asked to choose from this list:

1. Provide or pay for groceries
2. Provide or pay for needed clothing
3. Give them money to pay bills or pay debt
4. Give them money to pay rent or other housing costs
5. Give them pocket money or an allowance
6. Give them money for big cost items or events (eg car, furniture, wedding)
7. Give them money for educational costs or text books
8. Child support payments
9. Have them stay in this house/flat for some of the time
10. Provide childcare or childminding
11. Provide care for children who are ill or disabled
12. Give them help around the house on a regular basis such as cleaning or gardening
13. Give them transport on a regular basis such as driving places or lending the car
14. Other – please specify.

Indicator: Voluntary work – community

Description: Percentage of families within each family type where at least one person voluntarily helps others outside their household

Data source: Census (2006 and 2013)

Question 46: Respondents were asked: "Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question. In the last 4 weeks, which of these [activities listed below] have you done without pay?"

Figure 8 _ Percentage of families within each family type where at least one person did unpaid work outside of their own family
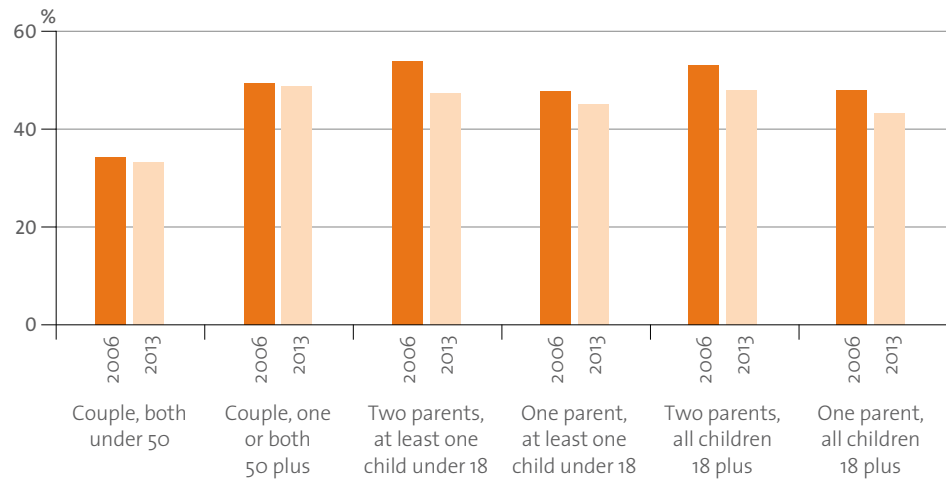
Note: Only includes households where at least one person in the family responded to doing unpaid work outside the family.

TABLE

11

Percentage of families in each family type where at least one person in the family carried out unpaid activities outside their own family (2013)

Family type	1. Cared for a child	2. Cared for an ill or disabled person	3. Provided other help or unpaid activity	At least one of the three activities
Couple, both under 50	18.1	8.8	15.7	33.2
Couple, one or both 50 plus	24.4	16.6	26.4	48.7
Two parents, at least one child under 18	26.8	13.3	27.9	47.3
One parent, at least one child under 18	31.2	17.1	19.0	47.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	21.9	19.9	21.7	48.0
One parent, all children 18 plus	21.9	16.6	21.9	43.3

1. Looked after a child (who does NOT live in my household)

2. Looked after someone who is ill or has a disability (who does NOT live in my household)

3. Other help or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae.

Indicator: Family fun

Description: Percentage of youth who have family fun often or a lot

Data source: Youth 2000 Series (2007 and 2012)
Respondents were asked "How much do you and your family have fun together?"

Figure 9 _ Percentage of youth within each family type who report having family fun "often" or "a lot"
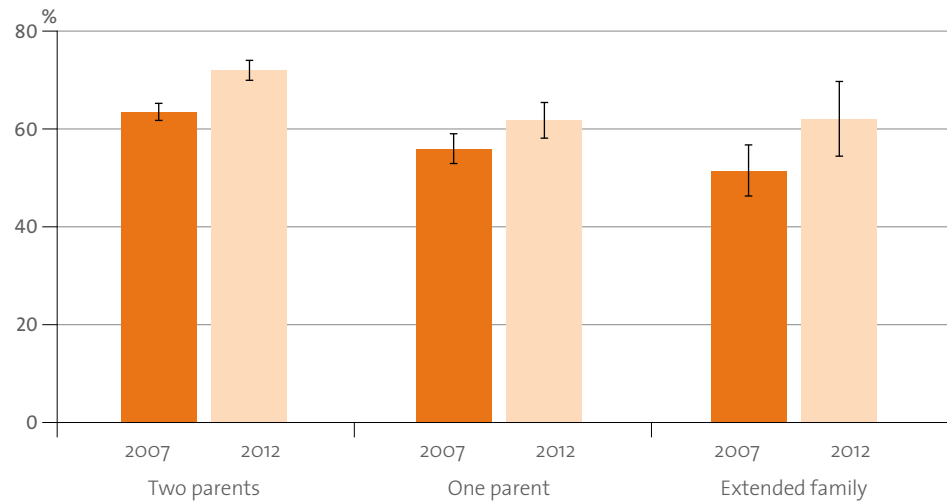
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

12

Percentage of youth within each family type reporting how often their families have fun together

Family type	A lot	Often	Sometimes	Not at all
2007				
Two parents, at least one child under 18	27.0 (±1.35)	36.5 (±1.25)	33.1 (±1.50)	3.5 (±0.45)
One parent, at least one child under 18	23.0 (±1.65)	32.9 (±2.25)	39.3 (±2.35)	4.8 (±0.90)
2012				
Two parents, at least one child under 18	31.4 (±2.10)	40.6 (±1.45)	25.3 (±1.45)	2.7 (±0.40)
One parent, at least one child under 18	26.6 (±2.65)	35.0 (±2.35)	33.1 (±2.65)	5.3 (±1.15)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Family meals

Description: Percentage of youth in each family type who report having a family meal together at least three times in the past seven days

Data source: Youth 2000 Series (2007 and 2012)
Respondents were asked "During the past 7 days, how many times did all, or most, of your family living in your house eat a meal together?"

Figure 10 _ Percentage of youth in each family type who report having a family meal together at least three times in past seven days
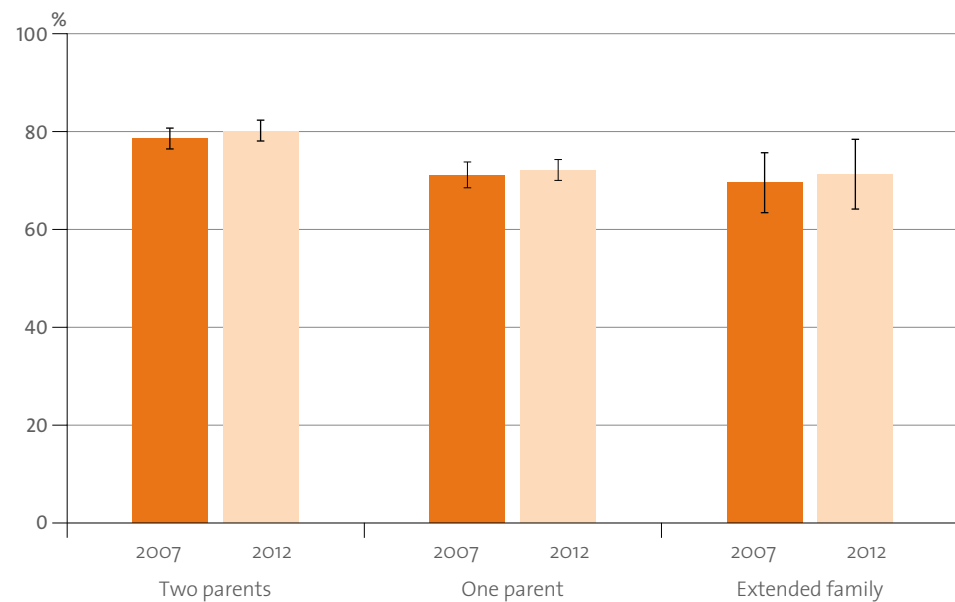
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

13

Percentage of youth within each family type reporting how often their families ate a meal together during the previous seven days

Family type	Never	1–2 times	3–4 times	5–6 times	7 or more times
2007					
Two parents, at least one child under 18	7.1 (±0.65)	14.5 (±1.35)	17.6 (±1.05)	24.5 (±1.40)	36.4 (±1.75)
One parent, at least one child under 18	11.0 (±1.55)	17.9 (±1.95)	19.4 (±1.80)	20.6 (±2.00)	31.1 (±2.35)
2012					
Two parents, at least one child under 18	6.9 (±0.85)	13.0 (±1.00)	15.2 (±0.90)	21.4 (±1.75)	43.5 (±1.60)
One parent, at least one child under 18	11.3 (±1.95)	16.5 (±1.60)	17.6 (±1.95)	19.7 (±2.10)	34.9 (±2.40)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

3.3_ Economic Security and Housing

Indicator: Adequate income

Description: Percentage of families at or above 60% median equivalised family disposable income

Data source: Household Economic Survey (2008/2009 and 2012/2013)

Definitions: Excludes multiple family households
Disposal income is after tax
Equivalisation scale is Jensen, J. (1988). Income equivalencies and the estimation of family expenditures on children, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington (unpublished).

Figure 11 _ Percentage of families at or above 60% median equivalised family disposable income
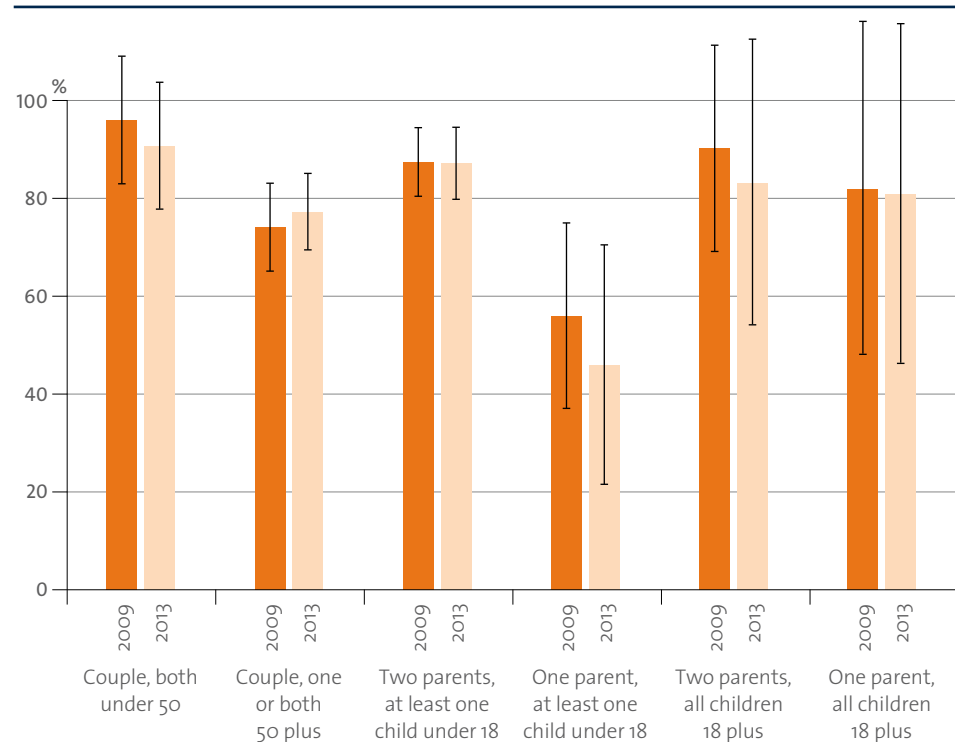
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE 14

Number of families within each family type at or above 60% median equivalised family income (2013)

Family type	Less than 60% of median (1000s)	60% or more of median (1000s)	Total (1000s)
Couple, both under 50	S	117.7 (±13)	129.8
Couple, one or both 50 plus	73.7 (±6.3)	249.1 (±7.8)	322.8
Two parents, at least one child under 18	51.8 (±5.0)	351.6 (±7.4)	403.5
One parent, at least one child under 18	60.7 (±25.9)	51.6 (±24.4)	112.3
Two parents, all children 18 plus	S	82.6 (±29.2)	99.4
One parent, all children 18 plus	S	30.0 (±34.7)	37.1

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. S = data suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Indicator: Living in better neighbourhoods

Description: Percentage of families within each family type living in the least deprived (decile 1–5) neighbourhoods

Data source: New Zealand Deprivation Index (2013), Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington

Figure 12 _ Percentage of families within each family type who live in the least deprived (decile 1–5) neighbourhoods (2013)
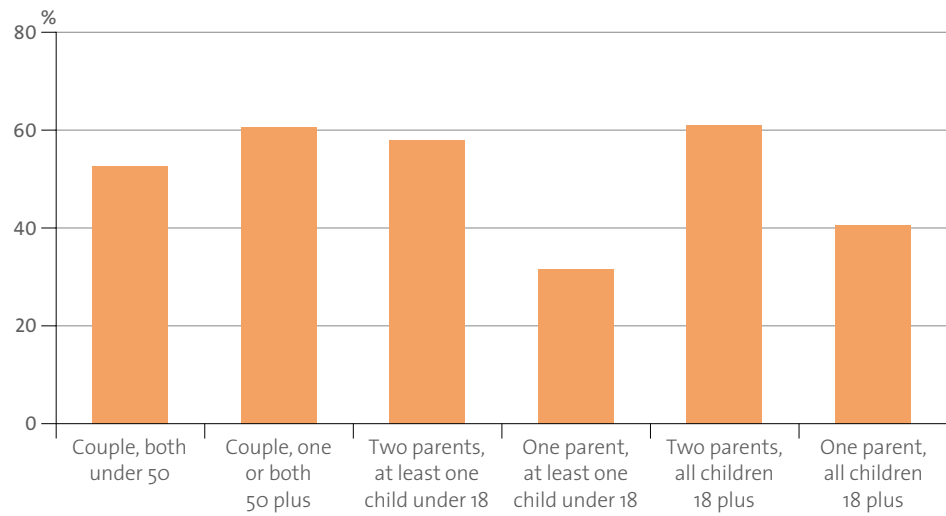
TABLE

15

Percentage of families within each family type in each deprivation decile (2013)

Family type	Decile									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Couple, both under 50	8.63	10.18	10.82	11.42	11.57	11.39	10.65	10.46	8.86	6.03
Couple, one or both 50 plus	13.03	12.92	12.24	11.22	10.69	10.07	9.31	8.07	6.93	4.86
Two parents, at least one child under 18	13.31	12.30	11.49	10.75	10.16	9.54	8.80	8.29	7.99	7.36
One parent, at least one child under 18	3.90	5.52	6.42	7.27	8.47	9.54	10.87	12.66	15.14	20.21
Two parents, all children 18 plus	14.57	13.58	12.11	10.90	9.75	9.01	8.11	7.83	7.37	6.76
One parent, all children 18 plus	6.42	7.74	8.19	8.70	9.51	9.97	10.94	11.51	12.83	14.23

Indicator: Medium or better standard of living

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type that are satisfied or very satisfied with their standard of living

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
ELSQ07: Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 19 [categories listed below], how satisfied are you with your current standard of living?"

Figure 13 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who are satisfied or very satisfied with their standard of living
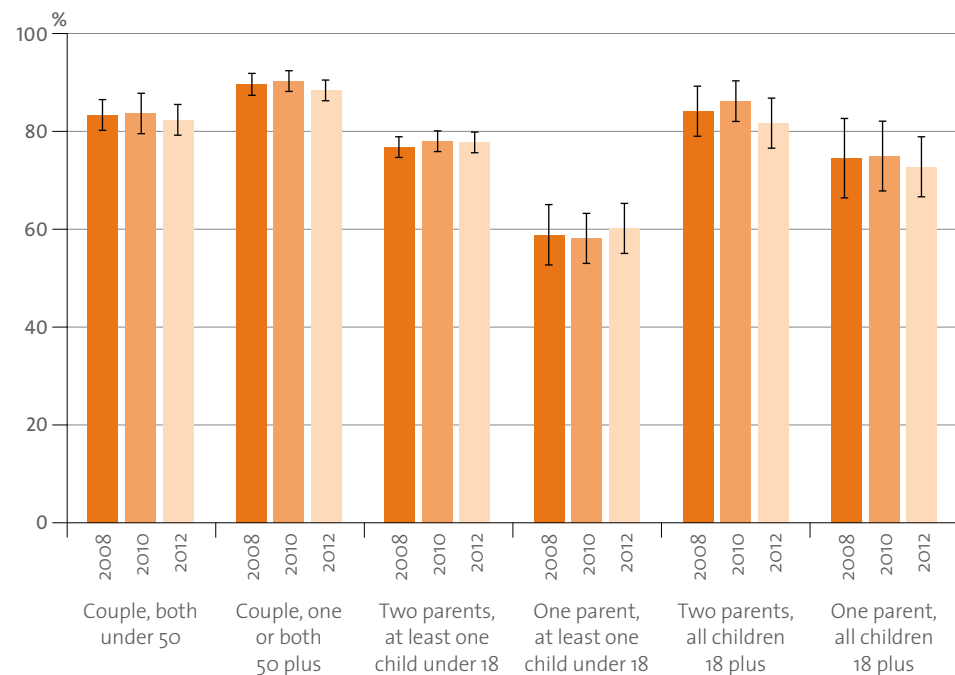
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE 16

Percentage of individuals in each family type rating their satisfaction with their standard of living (2012)

Family type	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied /very dissatisfied	Residual
Couple, both under 50	23.99 (±4.25)	58.28 (±4.18)	10.23 (±2.74)	7.49 (±2.37)	0.00 (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	32.33 (±2.38)	55.75 (±2.65)	7.72 (±1.36)	3.99 (±0.93)	0.21 (±0.19)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	18.99 (±2.11)	49.66 (±2.39)	12.61 (±1.67)	7.13 (±1.28)	11.61 (±1.48)
One parent, at least one child under 18	9.40 (±2.65)	41.41 (±5.06)	20.04 (±3.68)	13.76 (±2.83)	15.39 (±3.04)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	30.02 (±5.93)	51.54 (±6.18)	11.88 (±3.32)	6.56 (±2.94)	0.00 (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	18.29 (±5.60)	54.43 (±7.13)	17.56 (±5.69)	9.72 (±3.74)	0.00 (-)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Residuals includes individuals that did not respond or were not asked the question.

Indicator: Affordable housing

Description: Percentage of families within each family type where housing costs are less than 25% of equivalised family disposable income

Data source: Household Economic Survey (2009 and 2013)

Figure 14 _ Percentage of families within each family type with housing costs less than 25 percent of family disposable income
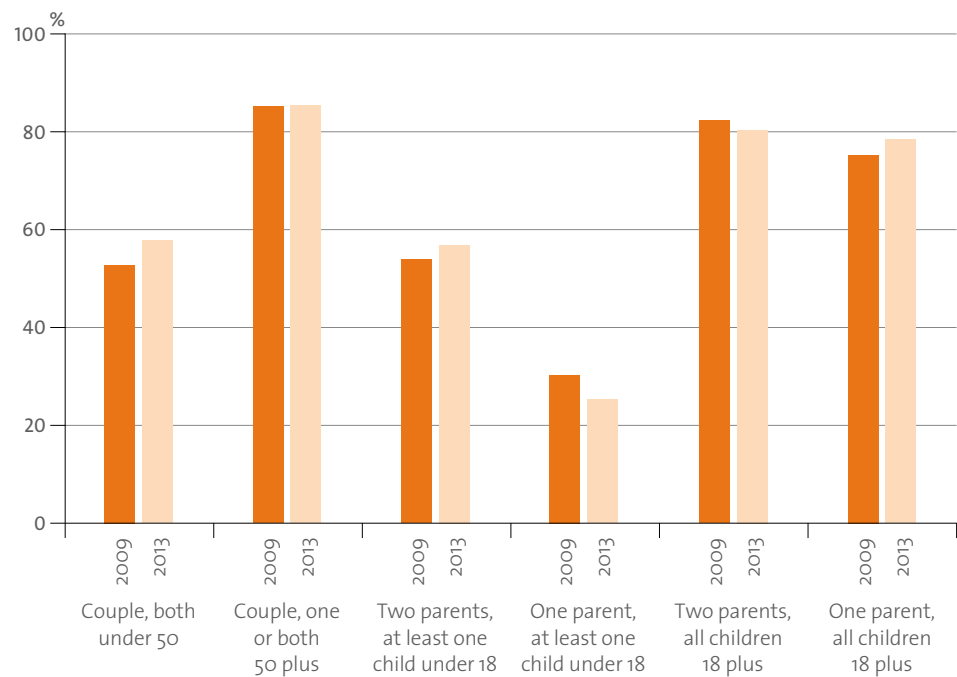
Notes: Excludes multiple family households. Disposable income is after tax. Equivalisation scale is Jensen, J. (1988). Income equivalencies and the estimation of family expenditures on children, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington (unpublished). Housing costs include expenditure on rents and mortgages, property rates, and building related insurance.

TABLE
17

Number of families within each family type with housing costs above or below 25 percent of disposable income (2013)

Family type	Less than 25 percent (1000s)	25 percent or more (1000s)	Total (1000s)
Couple, both under 50	74.9 (±20)	54.9 (±23)	129.8 (±12)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	275.2 (±6)	45.4 (±26)	322.8 (±5)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	229.0 (±11)	174.5 (±13)	403.5 (±6)
One parent, at least one child under 18	28.4 (±38)	83.4 (±22)	112.3 (±19)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	79.8 (±27)	S (–)	99.4 (±22)
One parent, all children 18 plus	29.1 (±34)	S (–)	37.1 (±27)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Excludes multiple family households. S = data suppressed for confidentiality reasons. Disposal income is after tax. Equivalisation scale is Jensen, J. (1988). Income equivalencies and the estimation of family expenditures on children, Department of Social Welfare, Wellington (unpublished). Housing costs include expenditure on rents and mortgages, property rates, and building related insurance. Totals include households where a ratio cannot be derived as family disposable income is negative or zero.

Indicator: No housing problems

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type with no
               housing problems

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
               HOUQ03: Respondents were asked "Think about any major problems
               you have with this house/flat. Looking at showcard 23 [listed over page]
               are any of these things major problems for you. You can choose as many
               as you need."

Figure 15 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who do not have any major problems with their house or flat
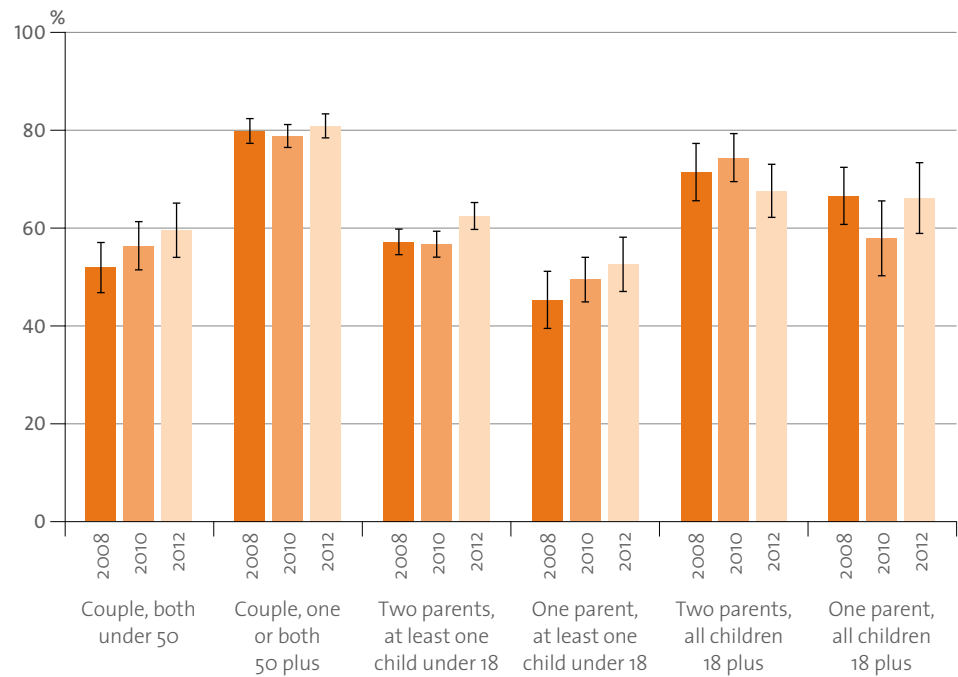
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded
'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

18

Percentage of individuals within each family type who do not report one or any listed major problems for their house or flat (2012)

Family type	1. Too small	2. Hard to access	3. Poor condition	4. Damp	5. Too cold	6. Pests	7. Too expensive	8. Other	9. No major problems
Couple, both under 50	90.3 (±2.7)	97.9 (±1.2)	94.7 (±1.8)	87.7 (±3.5)	81.9 (±3.9)	94.8 (±2.0)	93.3 (±8.3)	92.7 (±4.7)	59.5
Couple, one or both 50 plus	96.6 (±1.1)	98.8 (±0.6)	97.1 (±0.9)	96.1 (±1.0)	93.1 (±1.3)	97.0 (±0.9)	97.7 (±2.4)	95.8 (±2.0)	80.8
Two parents, at least one child under 18	86.2 (±1.6)	98.1 (±0.8)	92.9 (±1.2)	90.1 (±1.3)	83.5 (±1.9)	92.1 (±1.4)	93.4 (±3.9)	94.9 (±2.1)	62.4
One parent, at least one child under 18	87.7 (±3.0)	98.7 (±0.9)	89.4 (±2.3)	82.6 (±4.6)	74.3 (±4.5)	87.5 (±4.0)	91.0 (±8.5)	95.3 (±4.0)	52.5
Two parents, all children 18 plus	89.0 (±3.9)	98.1 (±1.5)	94.7 (±2.8)	91.9 (±3.3)	87.1 (±4.4)	92.7 (±2.7)	96.0 (±6.3)	93.5 (±5.3)	67.5
One parent, all children 18 plus	86.6 (±5.8)	99.2 (±1.0)	93.5 (±3.5)	90.8 (±3.9)	83.0 (±5.3)	93.7 (±3.3)	93.5 (±12.1)	94.9 (±6.9)	66.1

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Respondents were asked to choose from this list (only asked in 2012):

1. It's too small
2. It's hard to get to from the street
3. It's in poor condition
4. It's damp
5. It's too cold or difficult to heat/ keep warm
6. There are pests such as mice or insects
7. It's too expensive
8. Other major problems
9. No major problems.

3.4_ Safety and Environment

Indicator: Feel safe at home

Description: Percentage of youth within each family type who feel safe at home all or most of the time

Data source: Youth 2000 Series (2007 and 2012)
Responses to "Home – Do you feel safe at home?"

Figure 16 _ Percentage of youth within each family type who feel safe at home all or most of the time
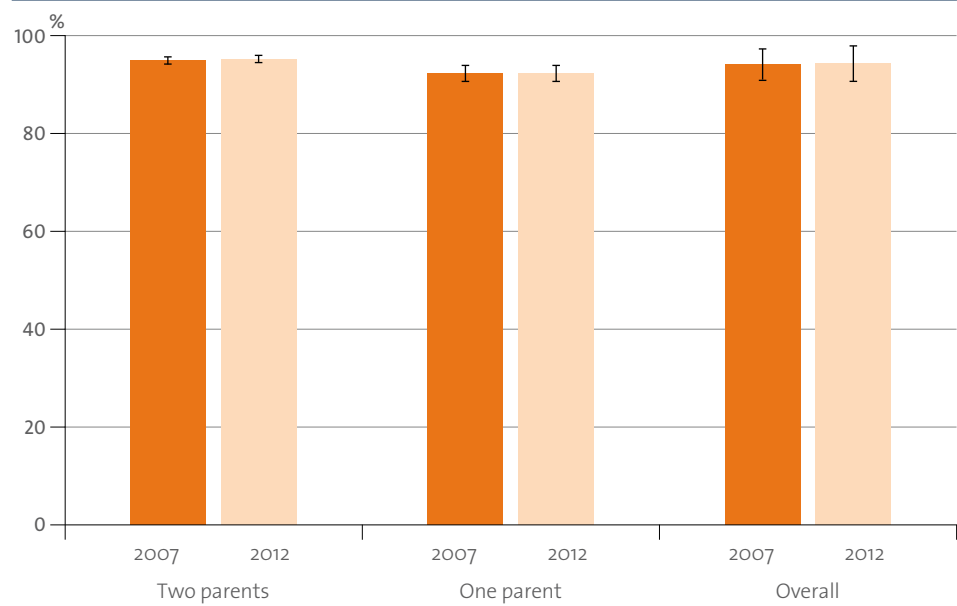
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
19

Percentages of
youth within
each family type
reporting how safe
they feel at home

Family type	Yes, all the time	Yes, most of the time	Sometimes	No, mostly not	Not at all
2007					
Two parents	74.2 (±1.7)	20.7 (±1.5)	4.2 (±0.6)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.4 (±0.2)
One parent	67.4 (±2.6)	24.9 (±2.1)	6.1 (±1.2)	1.1 (±0.6)	0.4 (±0.4)
2012					
Two parents	77.6 (±1.3)	17.6 (±1.2)	4.1 (±0.6)	0.5 (±0.2)	0.2 (±0.1)
One parent	71.6 (±2.3)	20.6 (±1.8)	6.8 (±1.4)	0.6 (±0.4)	0.4 (±0.3)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Feel safe at work

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type who feel safe or very safe at work

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
SAFQ01A-E: Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 33 [categories listed below], in your day-to-day life, overall, how safe do you feel in the following situations: ...at work?"

Figure 17 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who feel safe or very safe at work
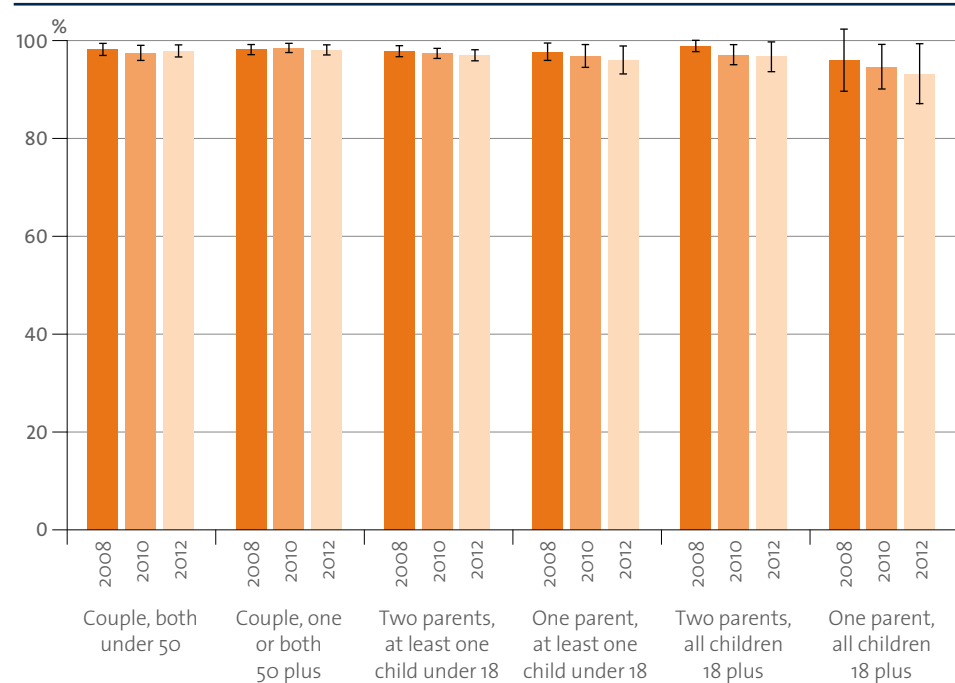
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE 20

Percentage of individuals in each family type reporting how safe they feel at work (2012)

Family type	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe/very unsafe	Not applicable	Residual
Couple, both under 50	41.82 (±4.44)	44.02 (±4.85)	1.93 (±0.95)	0.89 (±0.69)	11.34 (±3.04)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	27.16 (±2.57)	25.68 (±2.34)	1.08 (±0.51)	1.07 (±0.49)	45.00 (±2.46)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	36.26 (±2.86)	32.92 (±2.25)	2.25 (±0.74)	1.47 (±0.65)	27.10 (±2.32)
One parent, at least one child under 18	22.49 (±4.25)	20.22 (±3.38)	1.82 (±1.20)	0.74 (±0.63)	54.73 (±4.90)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	36.56 (±5.51)	35.60 (±5.64)	2.45 (±2.18)	2.62 (±1.88)	22.76 (±4.49)
One parent, all children 18 plus	20.04 (±6.01)	24.03 (±5.72)	3.28 (±2.95)	2.35 (±3.09)	50.29 (±7.51)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Feel safe at night in neighbourhood

Description: Percentage of individuals within each family type who feel safe or very safe walking alone at night

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
SAFQ01A-E: Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 33 [categories listed below], in your day-to-day life, overall, how safe do you feel in the following situations: …walking alone at night in your neighbourhood?"

Figure 18 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who feel safe or very safe walking alone during the night
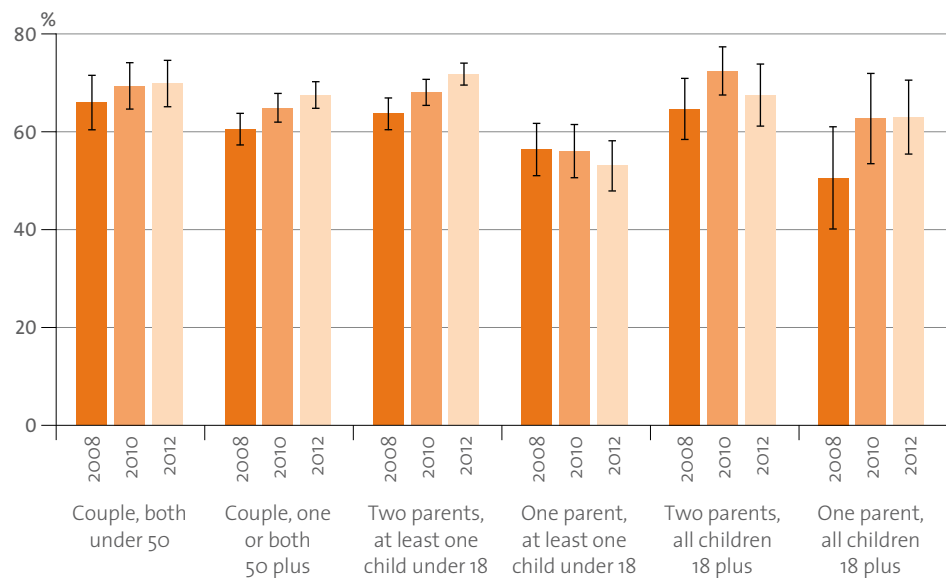
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE
21

Percentage of individuals in each family type reporting how safe they feel walking alone at night (2012)

Family type	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Not applicable	Residual
Couple, both under 50	15.96 (±3.88)	50.64 (±5.46)	22.66 (±4.35)	6.20 (±2.30)	4.48 (±1.89)	0.05 (±0.10)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	16.66 (±2.01)	42.01 (±2.35)	23.92 (±2.10)	4.51 (±1.08)	12.56 (±2.11)	0.34 (±0.25)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	17.78 (±2.12)	48.57 (±2.41)	20.64 (±1.76)	5.54 (±0.95)	7.09 (±1.63)	0.38 (±0.29)
One parent, at least one child under 18	15.27 (±4.42)	34.06 (±4.15)	33.69 (±4.85)	10.06 (±2.60)	6.61 (±2.17)	0.31 (±0.31)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	16.25 (±4.91)	43.71 (±5.43)	23.32 (±5.35)	5.68 (±2.24)	10.66 (±3.64)	0.37 (±0.56)
One parent, all children 18 plus	10.46 (±6.02)	46.75 (±7.50)	24.20 (±6.13)	9.47 (±3.87)	8.37 (±3.30)	0.75 (±1.11)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Easy access to services

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who can easily get to most or all services they need

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
PHYQ01: Respondents were asked: "Looking at showcard 25 [listed below], overall, how many of the facilities you want to go to can you can easily get to?"

Figure 19 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who can easily get to all or most services
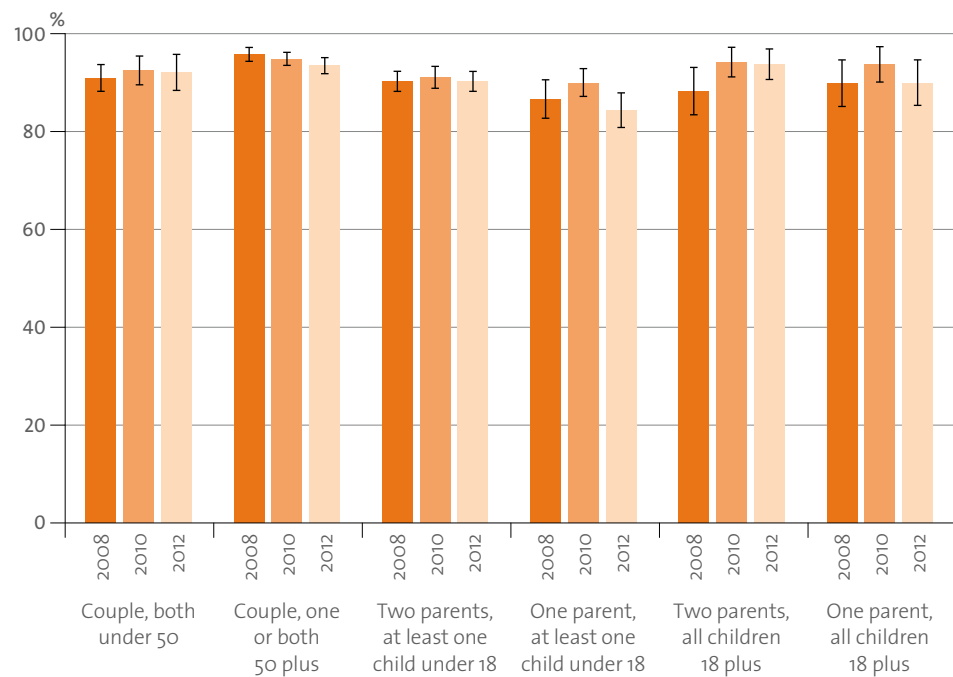
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes 'Never want or need to go to any of them/ housebound/residential/refused' and 'don't know.'

TABLE
22

Percentages of individuals in each family type reporting how many services they can easily access (2012)

Family type	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Only a few of them	None of them	Never want or need to any*
Couple, both under 50	55.54 (±5.56)	36.33 (±6.08)	6.34 (±3.02)	1.50 (±1.07)	0.14 (±0.20)	0.14 (±0.28)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	70.03 (±2.90)	23.04 (±2.46)	3.72 (±1.11)	1.85 (±0.75)	1.01 (±0.73)	0.35 (±0.27)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	60.10 (±2.92)	29.71 (±2.51)	6.09 (±1.37)	3.21 (±1.09)	0.44 (±0.40)	0.45 (±0.80)
One parent, at least one child under 18	55.16 (±4.90)	28.70 (±4.32)	10.01 (±3.09)	3.96 (±1.69)	1.61 (±1.57)	0.57 (±0.51)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	68.13 (±5.10)	25.44 (±5.08)	3.89 (±1.76)	2.41 (±2.32)	0.00 (-)	0.13 (±0.26)
One parent, all children 18 plus	61.05 (±7.33)	28.24 (±6.54)	3.87 (±2.50)	4.67 (±3.00)	1.52 (±1.78)	0.64 (±1.09)

*includes housebound and residential
Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: No neighbourhood problems

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who have no major street or neighbourhood problems

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008 and 2012)
HOUQ04: Respondents were asked "Think about any major problems you have with the street or neighbourhood. Looking at showcard 24 [listed over page] are any of these things major problems for you. You can choose as many as you need."

Figure 20 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who report no major neighbourhood problems
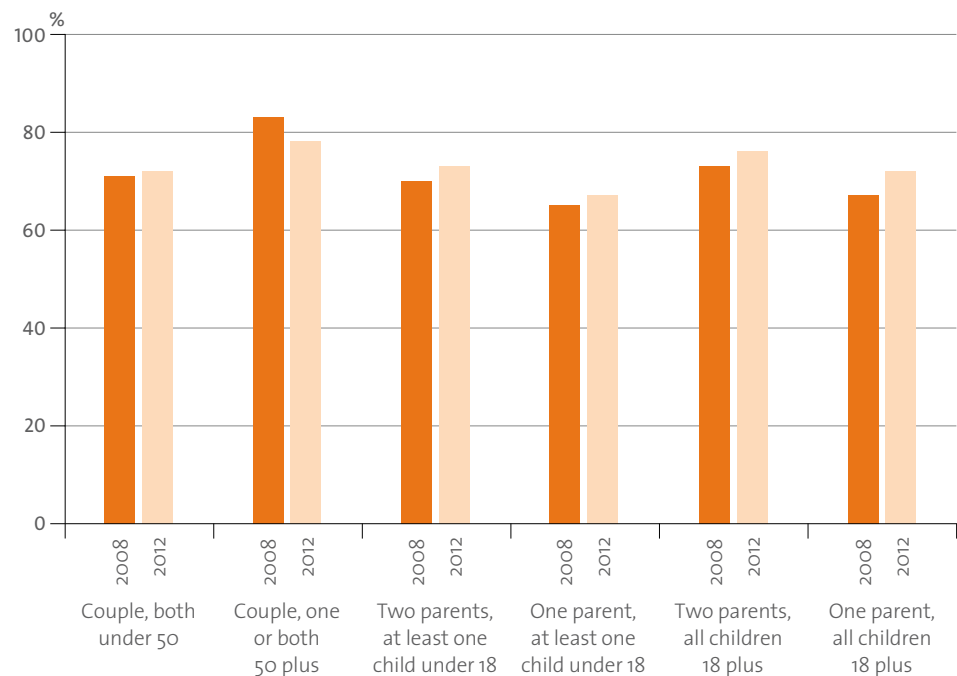
Note: Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'
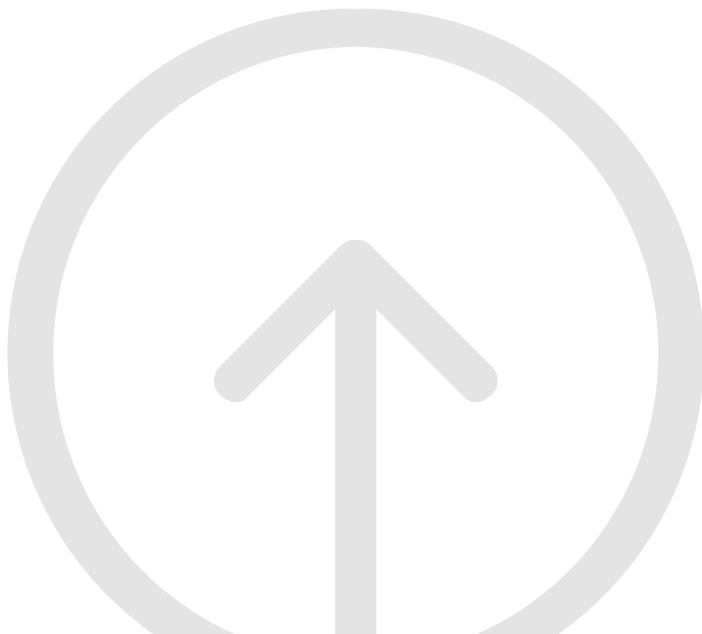
TABLE
23

Percentage of individuals in each family type who did not report listed major neighbourhood problems (2012)

Family type	1. Far from work	2. Far from other	3. Unsafe	4. Noise	5. Air quality	6. Problem neighbours	7. Barking dogs	8. Other problem	No major problems
Couple, both under 50	95.4 (±1.9)	99.0 (±1.2)	96.0 (±1.9)	88.8 (±2.7)	98.2 (±1.1)	91.2 (±2.7)	92.1 (±2.6)	95.5 (±3.6)	72.3
Couple, one or both 50 plus	98.4 (±0.7)	97.9 (±1.0)	98.9 (±0.5)	91.8 (±1.7)	97.8 (±0.8)	94.5 (±1.3)	94.5 (±1.1)	96.2 (±2.2)	78.1
Two parents, at least one child under 18	96.0 (±0.9)	95.8 (±1.1)	97.0 (±0.7)	89.7 (±1.6)	96.7 (±1.1)	93.1 (±1.2)	93.9 (±1.3)	95.9 (±1.9)	72.8
One parent, at least one child under 18	97.0 (±1.8)	96.4 (±1.7)	94.1 (±2.0)	87.0 (±2.9)	96.0 (±1.5)	90.4 (±2.6)	90.8 (±2.4)	95.0 (±4.0)	66.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	95.6 (±2.7)	95.9 (±2.4)	96.6 (±2.4)	92.5 (±3.0)	98.2 (±1.4)	93.2 (±2.8)	93.7 (±2.7)	96.6 (±4.6)	75.6
One parent, all children 18 plus	94.9 (±3.9)	96.7 (±2.9)	96.5 (±2.7)	89.9 (±4.5)	96.7 (±2.5)	90.2 (±4.2)	93.0 (±3.6)	93.7 (±7.2)	71.6

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Respondents were asked to choose from this list:

1. It's too far from work
2. It's too far from other things I want to get to
3. It's not safe
4. Noise or vibration
5. Air pollution from traffic fumes, industry or other smoke
6. Problem neighbours
7. Barking dogs
8. Other major problems.

3.5_ Skills, Learning and Employment

Indicator: Post-secondary education

Description: Percentage of families of each family type where at least one person has post-secondary qualification

Data source: Census (2006 and 2013)
Q28: Print your highest qualification, and the main subject.

Figure 21 _ Percentage of families within each family type where at least one person has a post-secondary qualification
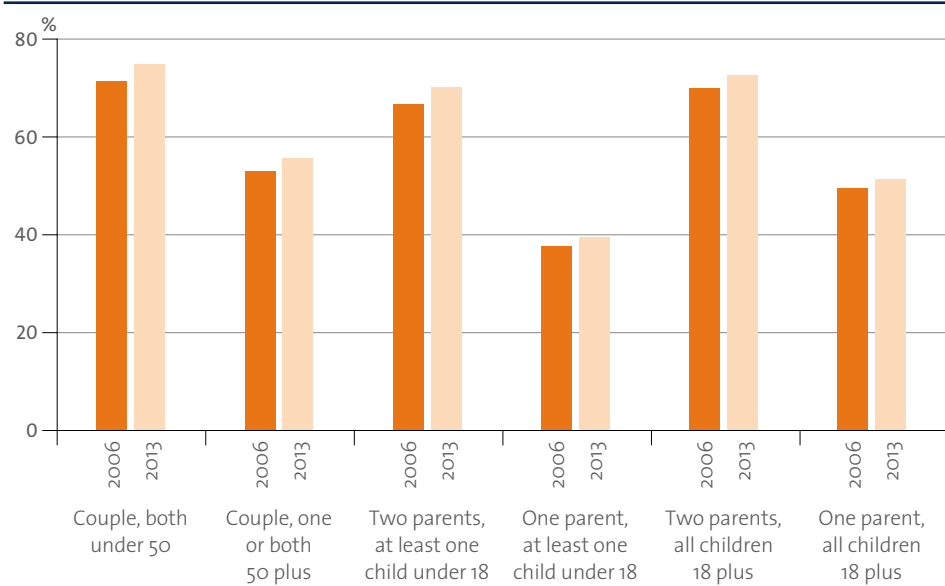
Notes: Uses an individual's highest qualification. Excludes those families where all members did not report a qualification.

TABLE

24

Percentages of families within each family type where at least one person has a post-secondary qualification

Family type	At least one post-secondary qualification
2006	
Couple, both under 50	71.4%
Couple, one or both 50 plus	52.9%
Two parents, at least one child under 18	66.6%
One parent, at least one child under 18	37.6%
Two parents, all children 18 plus	70.0%
One parent, all children 18 plus	49.5%
2013	
Couple, both under 50	74.8%
Couple, one or both 50 plus	55.7%
Two parents, at least one child under 18	70.2%
One parent, at least one child under 18	39.6%
Two parents, all children 18 plus	72.5%
One parent, all children 18 plus	51.3%

Notes: Uses an individual's highest qualification. Excludes those families where all members did not report a qualification.

Indicator: Believe education important

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who believe education is important or very important

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
KASQ07: Respondents were asked: "Which of the answers on showcard 10 matches your feelings about education?"

Figure 22 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who believe education is important or very important
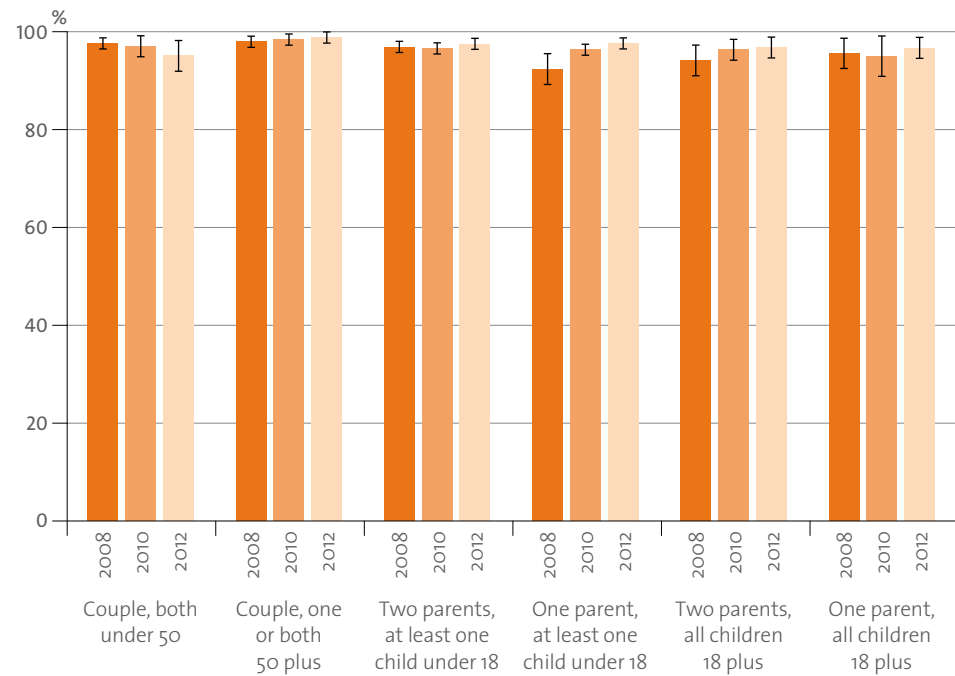
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE 25

Percentage of individuals of each family type reporting their feelings about the importance of education (2012)

Family type	Education is very important	Education is important	Education is neither important nor unimportant	Education is unimportant/ very unimportant	Residual
Couple, both under 50	32.99 (±4.70)	49.34 (±4.62)	4.83 (±1.75)	0.10 (±0.20)	12.74 (±3.39)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	9.75 (±1.26)	35.72 (±2.30)	6.63 (±1.32)	0.37 (±0.28)	47.53 (±2.39)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	22.22 (±1.86)	43.79 (±2.45)	4.99 (±1.00)	0.15 (±0.19)	28.85 (±2.41)
One parent, at least one child under 18	23.39 (±4.31)	19.42 (±3.28)	1.08 (±0.73)	0.00 (-)	56.11 (±4.88)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	25.46 (±5.85)	44.14 (±5.99)	5.00 (±2.35)	0.66 (±0.92)	24.73 (±4.84)
One parent, all children 18 plus	19.11 (±6.28)	26.58 (±6.71)	3.21 (±2.22)	0.00 (-)	51.11 (±7.53)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Residuals include individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

Indicator: Satisfied with knowledge and skills

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who are at least satisfied with their knowledge, skills and abilities

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
KASQ02: Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 7 [listed below], in general, how do you feel about your knowledge, skills and abilities?"

Figure 23 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who are satisfied or very satisfied with their knowledge, skills and abilities
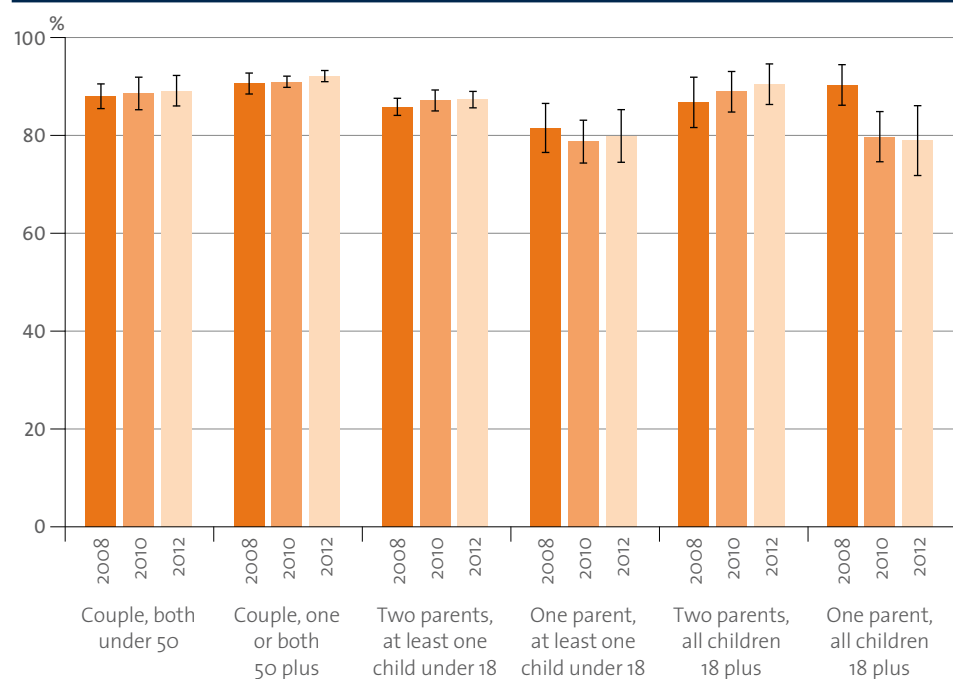
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE

26

Percentage of individuals in each family type reporting their feelings about their knowledge, skills and abilities (2012)

Family type	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied / very dissatisfied	Residual
Couple, both under 50	28.48 (±4.31)	60.31 (±4.92)	6.40 (±2.32)	4.50 (±2.46)	0.32 (±0.63)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	31.53 (±2.49)	60.49 (±2.65)	4.83 (±1.10)	3.06 (±0.77)	0.08 (±0.12)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	23.56 (±1.93)	63.78 (±2.48)	8.30 (±1.54)	4.36 (±1.02)	0.00 (±0.00)
One parent, at least one child under 18	21.37 (±4.16)	58.36 (±4.73)	12.35 (±3.27)	7.73 (±2.39)	0.18 (±0.26)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	26.24 (±4.48)	64.13 (±5.40)	6.88 (±2.82)	2.75 (±2.00)	0.00 (±0.00)
One parent, all children 18 plus	20.41 (±5.38)	58.09 (±7.62)	15.21 (±5.12)	5.82 (±3.59)	0.47 (±0.92)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Residuals include individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

Indicator: Employment

Description: Percentage of families of each family type with at least one person employed

Data source: Census (2006 and 2013)
                Employment is where an individual worked for pay, profit or income for
                an hour or more over the last week

Figure 24 _ Percentage of families within each family type where at least
            one person is employed
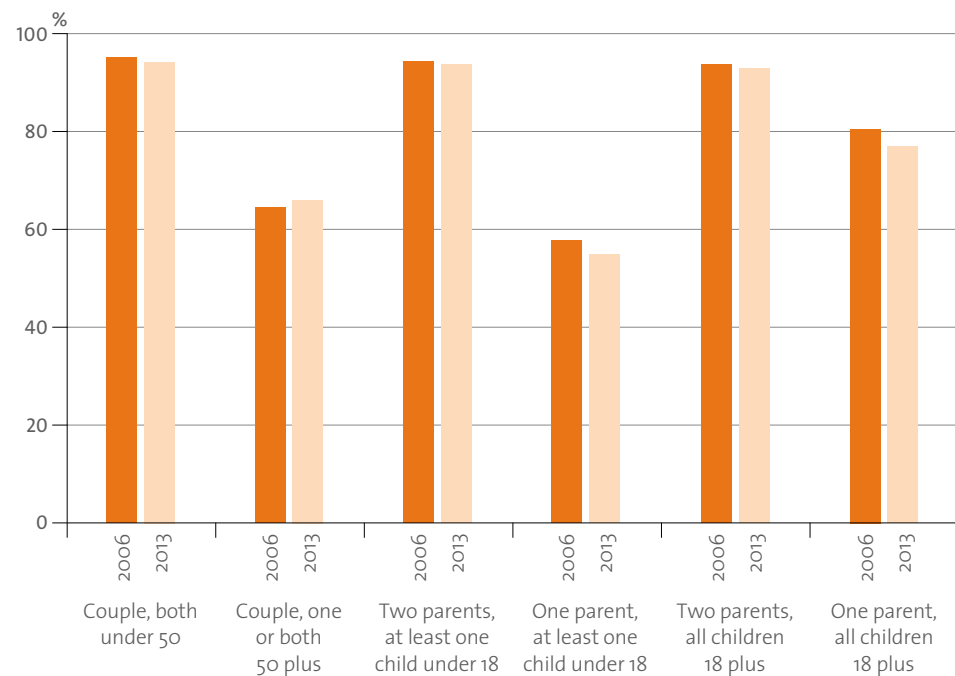
TABLE

27

**Percentage of
families of each
family type in
which at least one
person is employed**

Family type	One person employed
2006	
Couple, both under 50	95.2
Couple, one or both 50 plus	64.4
Two parents, at least one child under 18	94.3
One parent, at least one child under 18	57.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	93.6
One parent, all children 18 plus	80.5
2013	
Couple, both under 50	94.3
Couple, one or both 50 plus	66.0
Two parents, at least one child under 18	93.7
One parent, at least one child under 18	54.8
Two parents, all children 18 plus	92.8
One parent, all children 18 plus	76.9

Indicator: OK with hours and pay

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who would chose the same pay and hours of work

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
WORQ02: Respondents were asked "Think about the total number of hours you work in your job (for all your jobs). Looking at showcard 11 [listed over page], if you had the opportunity, would you choose to:
• Work more hours and receive more pay?
• Work the same amount of hours and receive the same pay?
• Work less hours and receive less pay?

Figure 25 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who would choose their current pay and hours of work
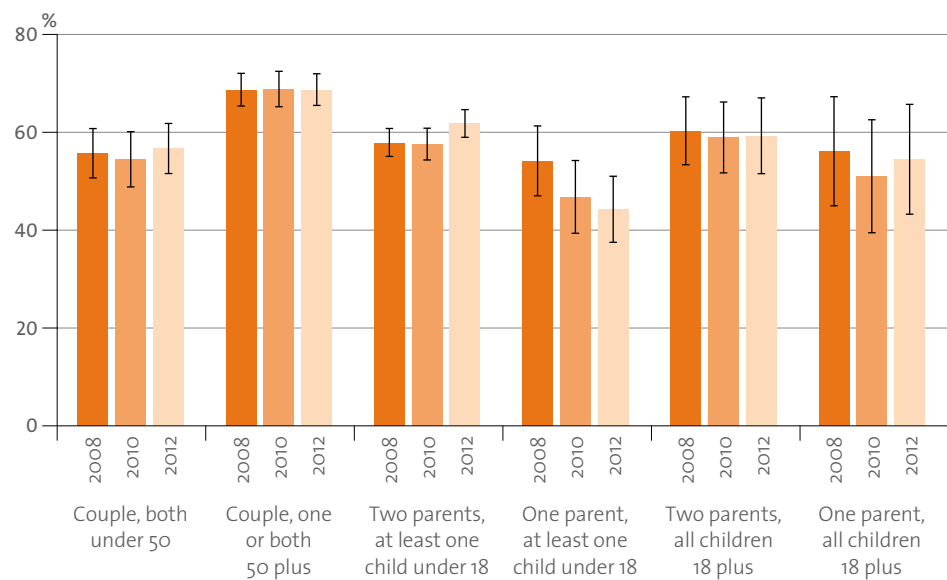
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused.'

TABLE
28

Percentages of individuals within each family type reporting their preferred hours of work (2012)

Family type	Work more hours and receive more pay	Work the same amount of hours and receive the same pay	Work less hours and receive less pay	Doesn't receive pay / residual
Couple, both under 50	32.99 (±4.70)	49.34 (±4.62)	4.83 (±1.75)	12.84 (±3.40)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	9.75 (±1.26)	35.72 (±2.30)	6.63 (±1.32)	47.91 (±2.37)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	22.22 (±1.86)	43.79 (±2.45)	4.99 (±1.00)	29.00 (±2.43)
One parent, at least one child under 18	23.39 (±4.31)	19.42 (±3.28)	1.08 (±0.73)	56.11 (±4.88)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	25.46 (±5.85)	44.14 (±5.99)	5.00 (±2.35)	25.40 (±4.87)
One parent, all children 18 plus	19.11 (±6.28)	26.58 (±6.71)	3.21 (±2.22)	51.11 (±7.53)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

3.6_ Identity and Sense of Belonging

Indicator: Easily express identity

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who find it easy or very easy to express their own identity

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
CULQ04: Respondents were asked: Looking at showcard 53 [categories listed below], here in New Zealand, how easy or difficult is it to express your own identity?

Figure 26 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who find it easy or very easy to express their own identity
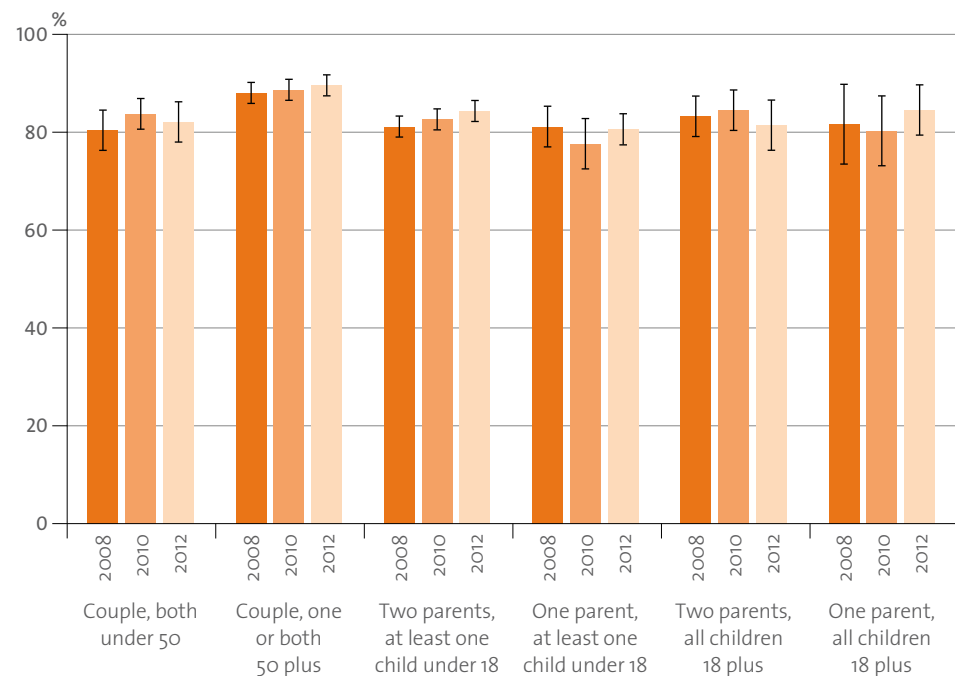
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

TABLE
29

Percentages of individuals within each family type reporting how easily they can express their identity (2012)

Family type	Very easy	Easy	Sometimes easy, sometimes difficult	Difficult / very difficult	Residual
Couple, both under 50	38.47 (±4.82)	43.50 (±5.24)	14.07 (±3.39)	3.95 (±2.22)	0.00 (-)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	43.41 (±3.06)	45.47 (±3.27)	8.73 (±1.59)	1.64 (±0.60)	0.75 (±0.42)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	35.89 (±2.35)	48.25 (±2.62)	13.39 (±1.61)	2.22 (±0.75)	0.25 (±0.23)
One parent, at least one child under 18	38.47 (±4.96)	41.53 (±4.50)	15.70 (±3.07)	3.64 (±1.73)	0.67 (±0.61)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	34.90 (±5.49)	46.46 (±5.16)	15.44 (±4.47)	3.20 (±1.76)	0.00 (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	32.25 (±7.75)	51.47 (±8.65)	10.31 (±4.04)	4.99 (±3.26)	0.98 (±1.35)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: No discrimination

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who have not been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012)
HUMQ05: Respondents were asked "In the last 12 months, have you been treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you because of the group you belong to or seem to belong to?"

Figure 27 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who have not been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to
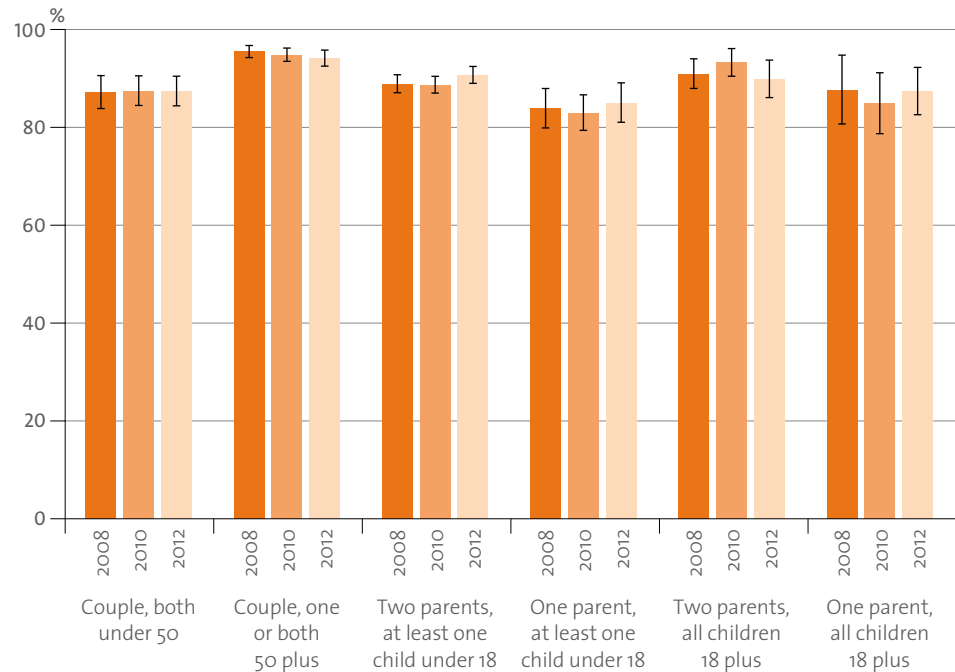
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

TABLE

30

Percentage of individuals within each family type who have or have not been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to (2012)

Family type	Yes	No	Residual
Couple, both under 50	12.54 (±2.90)	87.32 (±2.92)	0.13 (±0.27)
Couple, one or both 50 plus	5.83 (±1.51)	93.85 (±1.48)	0.32 (±0.30)
Two parents, at least one child under 18	9.26 (±1.63)	90.71 (±1.63)	0.03 (±0.06)
One parent, at least one child under 18	14.89 (±3.88)	84.59 (±3.93)	0.52 (±0.52)
Two parents, all children 18 plus	10.15 (±3.67)	89.85 (±3.67)	0.00 (-)
One parent, all children 18 plus	12.59 (±4.74)	87.41 (±4.74)	0.00 (-)

Note: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses.

Indicator: Civil authorities are fair across groups

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who did not raise concern about civil authorities treating people fairly

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012) HUMIntroo2 and HUMS2Q01: This question is about whether you think staff at various organisations in New Zealand accept and tolerate different groups. Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 59 [categories listed below], please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements. Staff at [organisation] treat everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from."

Figure 28 _ Percentage of individuals within family types who did not raise concern about civil authorities (courts, police, judges and government departments) treating people fairly
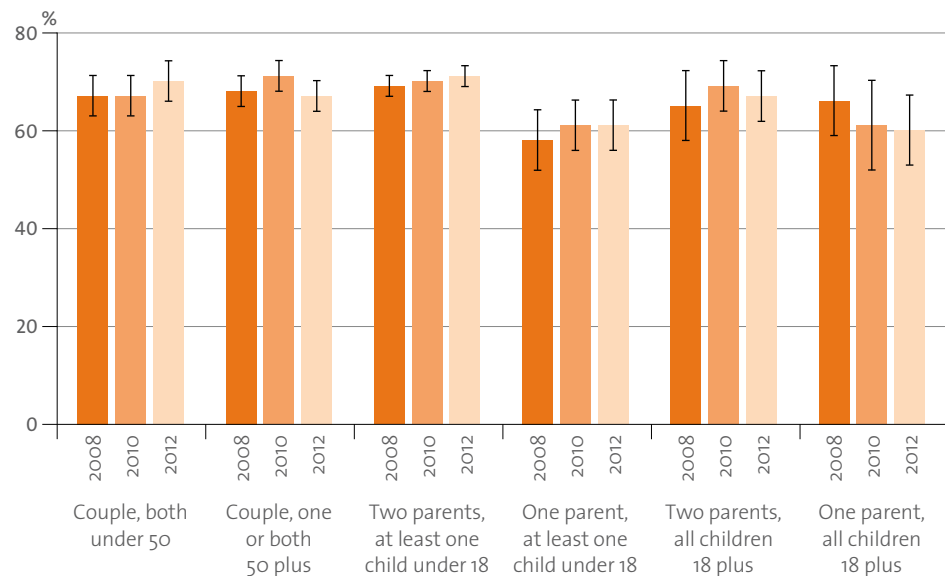
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

TABLE 31

Percentages of individuals raising concerns about staff at civil authorities treating people fairly (2012)

Family type	Council staff	Police	Judges and court staff	Government department staff	Did not raise concern
Couple, both under 50	9.31	15.78	11.43	16.97	70.92
Couple, one or both 50 plus	11.86	8.54	15.06	19.29	67.98
Two parents, at least one child under 18	9.43	12.45	9.35	17.07	72.10
One parent, at least one child under 18	10.31	18.84	14.20	23.96	62.42
Two parents, all children 18 plus	10.26	14.82	12.58	18.68	68.60
One parent, all children 18 plus	9.63	20.90	9.91	25.50	61.54

Notes: A high level of non-responses were recorded for some individual services. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused." Civil authorities included are: staff at your local council; the police in your area; judges and other staff at law courts; staff at government departments.

Indicator: Health & education services are fair across groups

Description: Percentage of individuals of each family type who did not raise concern about health and education services treating people fairly

Data source: New Zealand General Social Survey (2008, 2010 and 2012) HUMIntro02 and HUMS2Q01: This question is about whether you think staff at various organisations in New Zealand accept and tolerate different groups. Respondents were asked "Looking at showcard 59 [categories listed over page], please choose a response that best expresses how you feel about the following statements... Staff at [organisation] treat everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from."

Figure 29 _ Percentage of individuals within each family type who did not raise concern about health and education services (doctors, health services, schools, education facilities) treating people fairly
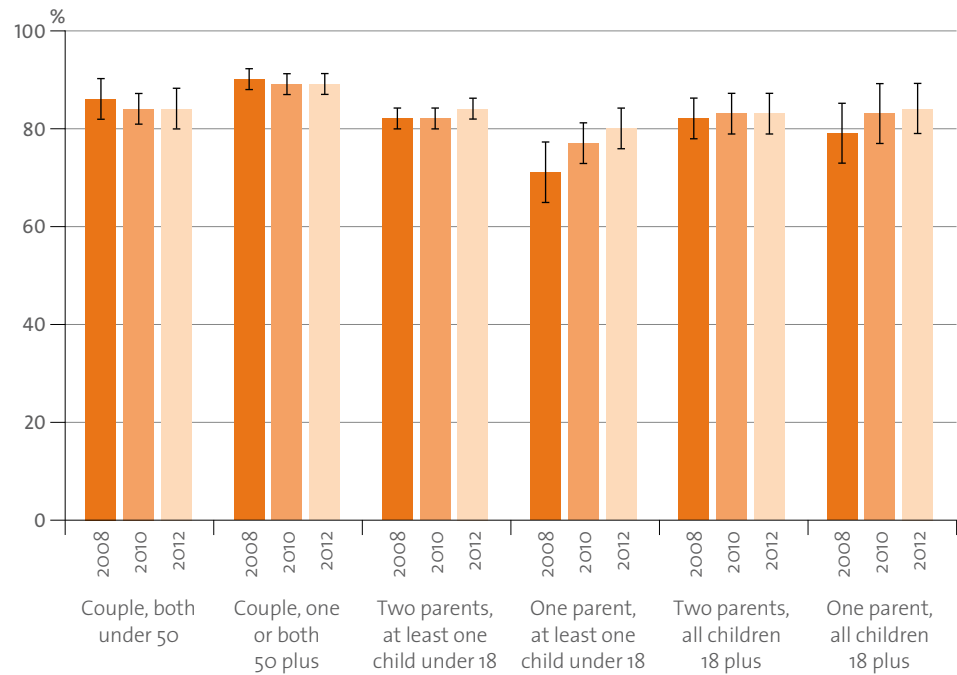
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused."

TABLE

32

Percentages of
individuals in each
family type raising
concerns about
staff at health and
education services
treating people
fairly (2012)

Family type	Doctors	Health services staff	Schools staff	Education facilities staff	Did not raise concern
Couple, both under 50	4.26	4.62	8.80	6.43	83.92
Couple, one or both 50 plus	2.69	4.48	4.19	3.38	89.26
Two parents, at least one child under 18	3.32	4.32	9.81	5.60	83.73
One parent, at least one child under 18	5.45	5.19	13.03	4.93	79.92
Two parents, all children 18 plus	2.87	5.46	9.95	8.31	83.76
One parent, all children 18 plus	1.57	3.50	9.79	6.16	84.04

Notes: A high level of non-responses were recorded for some individual services. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded "don't know" or "refused." Health and education services included are: your local doctors; staff at other health services in your areas; staff at the schools in your area; staff at other education facilities like polytechs or universities in your area.

04

Whānau wellbeing indicator related data

This chapter presents graphs and tables for the whānau wellbeing indicators reported in the 2015 Families and Whānau Status Report. Graphs are presented according to the specifications of each of the indicators that are based on a single response category. Tables are presented showing data for all the response options for the questions used to collect indicator data. The indicators have been grouped by the four capability dimensions used by the Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework.

4.1_ Sustainability of Te Ao Māori

Indicator: Have at least one family member that knows iwi

Description: Percentage of whānau where at least one family member knows their iwi

Data source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 30 _ Percentage of whānau where at least one family member knows their iwi

Single-whānau households
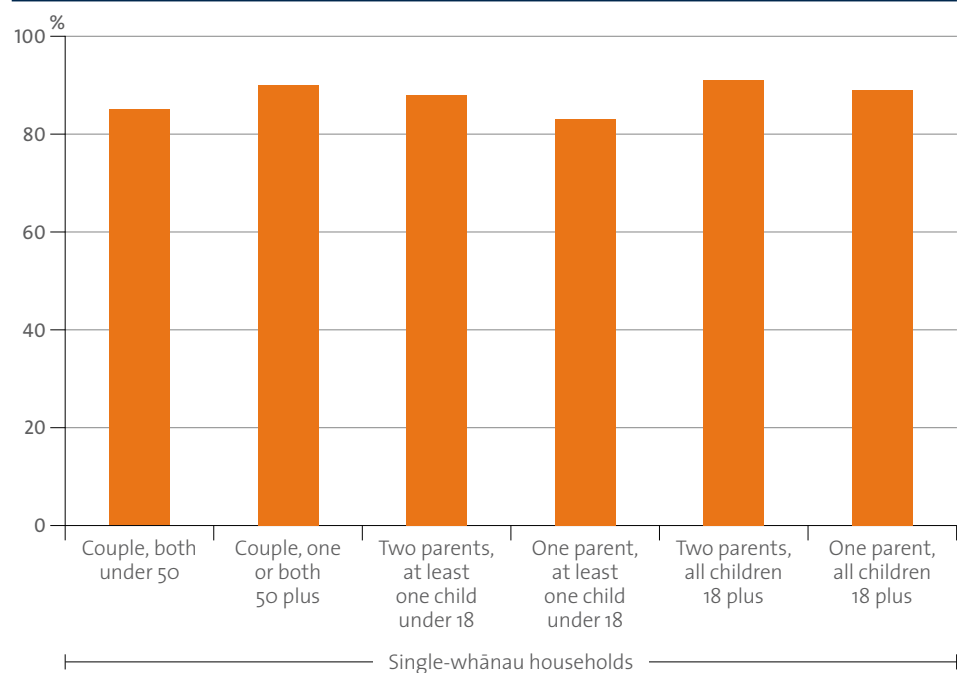
TABLE 33

Percentage of whānau where at least one family member knows their iwi

Whānau type		
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	85.6
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	90.2
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	87.7
	One parent, at least one child under 18	83.4
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	91.0
	One parent, all children 18 plus	89.1

Indicator: Do you identify with a tūrangawaewae?

Description: Percentage of Māori who have an ancestral marae that they think of as a tūrangawaewae

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 31 _ Percentage of Māori who identify with a tūrangawaewae
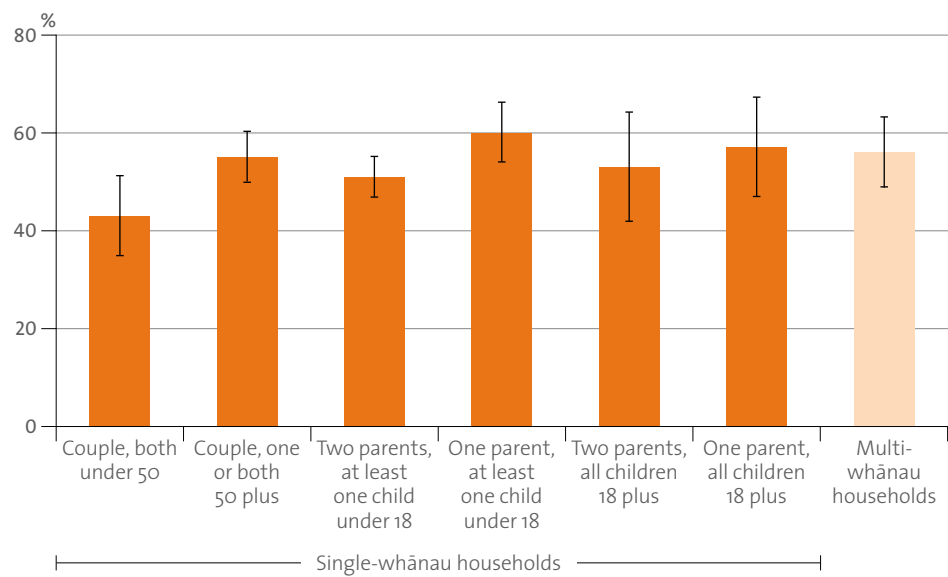
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

34

Percentage of Māori who identify or do not identify with a tūrangawaewae

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	57 (48-66)	43 (35-50)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	45 (40-51)	55 (50-60)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	49 (46-52)	51 (47-55)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	40 (34-46)	60 (54-66)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	47 (37-56)	53 (43-64)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	45 (35-53)	57 (47-66)
Multi-whānau households		44 (37-52)	56 (49-63)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Connected to tūrangawaewae

Description: Percentage of Māori who have a strong or very strong connection to their tūrangawaewae

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 35

How connected do you feel to your tūrangawaewae? Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Very Strong	Strong	Somewhat	Weakly	Very weak	Not Connected
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	12 (09-16)	09 (06-13)	14 (10-19)	S***	S***	58 (49-67)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	24 (20-28)	12 (10-15)	12 (10-15)	03 (02-04)	S***	47 (41-52)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	20 (18-23)	13 (11-14)	13 (11-15)	03 (02-04)	02 (01-03)	50 (46-53)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	24 (21-28)	16 (12-19)	14 (11-17)	03 (02-05)	02 (01-03)	41 (35-46)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	21 (15-27)	14 (08-19)	16 (09-21)	03 (01-04)	S	47 (37-57)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	27 (20-34)	12 (08-18)	10 (05-15)	S	S***	45 (35-53)
Multi-whānau households		26 (22-31)	15 (11-19)	09 (06-12)	04 (02-06)	S	45 (37-53)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Know ancestral marae

Description: Percentage of Māori who identify with a marae tipuna or ancestral marae

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 32 _ Percentage of Māori who know their marae tipuna or ancestral marae

Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

36

Percentage of Māori who do or do not know their marae tipuna or ancestral marae

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	38 (31-47)	62 (52-70)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	27 (22-31)	74 (68-80)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	33 (30-36)	67 (63-71)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	24 (20-29)	76 (69-83)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	28 (20-34)	74 (61-86)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	31 (23-37)	69 (60-81)
Multi-whānau households		27 (20-33)	74 (66-82)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Visit ancestral marae

Description: Percentage of Māori who have been to any of their ancestral marae

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 33 _ Percentage of Māori who have been to any of their ancestral marae
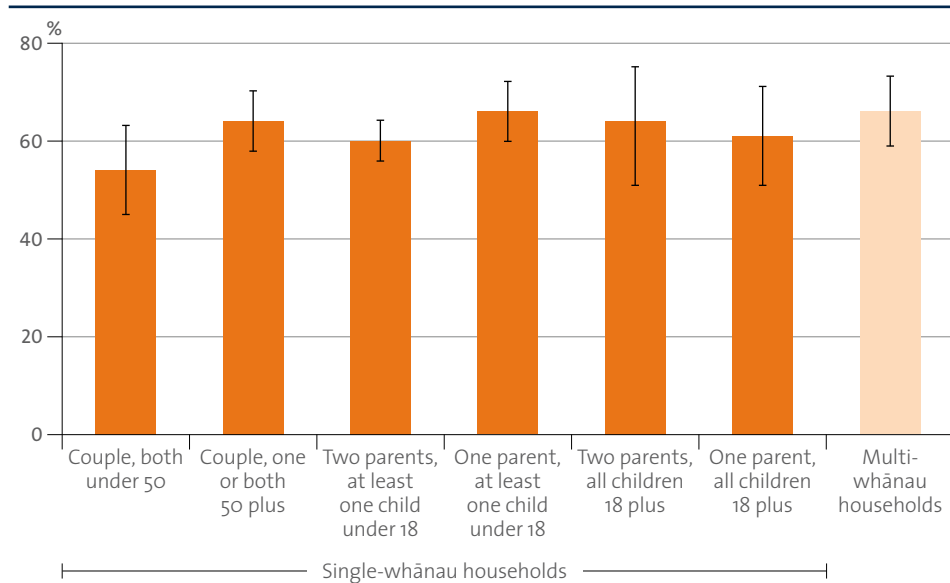
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
37

Percentage of Māori who have or have not been to any of their ancestral marae

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	46 (38-55)	54 (45-62)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	36 (31-42)	64 (58-70)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	40 (37-44)	60 (56-64)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	34 (29-39)	66 (59-72)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	34 (27-44)	64 (52-76)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	39 (30-47)	61 (52-70)
Multi-whānau households		33 (27-40)	66 (59-74)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Unpaid work for marae, hapū, or iwi

Description: Percentage of Māori who provide any help without pay for, or through, a marae, hapū, or iwi in the last four weeks

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 34 _ Percentage of Māori who provide any help without pay for, or through, a marae, hapū, or iwi

Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
38

Percentage of Māori who do or do not provide any help without pay for, or through, a marae, hapū, or iwi

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	88 (78-99)	12 (08-16)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	81 (74-89)	19 (15-22)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	82 (78-86)	18 (15-20)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	79 (72-86)	22 (17-25)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	78 (64-91)	22 (16-28)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	82 (71-92)	18 (14-24)
Multi-whānau households		79 (70-88)	22 (17-26)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Enrolled in kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Description: Percentage of Māori who have been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 35 _ Percentage of Māori who have been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga
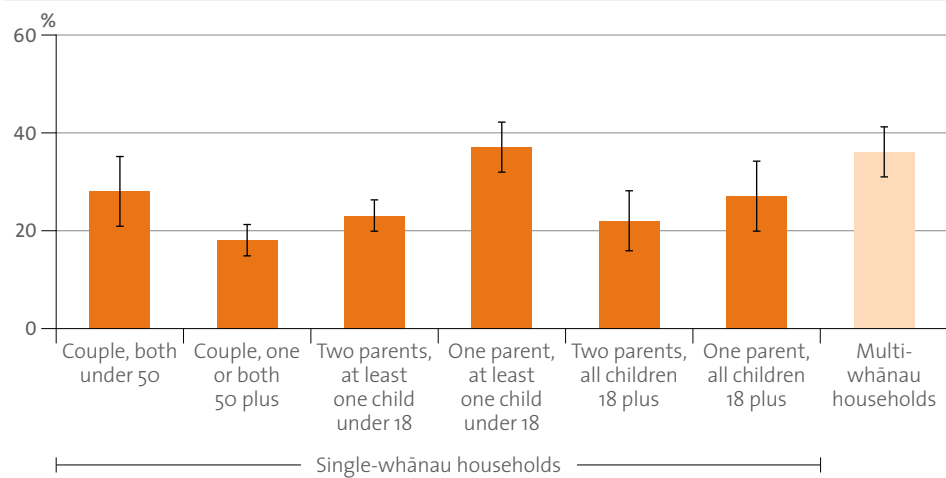
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE 39

Percentage of Māori who have or have not been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	74 (63-83)	28 (21-34)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	82 (75-88)	18 (15-22)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	77 (72-81)	23 (20-26)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	64 (58-70)	37 (32-41)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	78 (65-91)	22 (16-28)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	76 (65-84)	27 (20-32)
Multi-whānau households		64 (56-72)	36 (31-41)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Children enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Description: Percentage of Māori who have a co-resident child who has been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 36 _ Percentage of Māori whose children have been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga
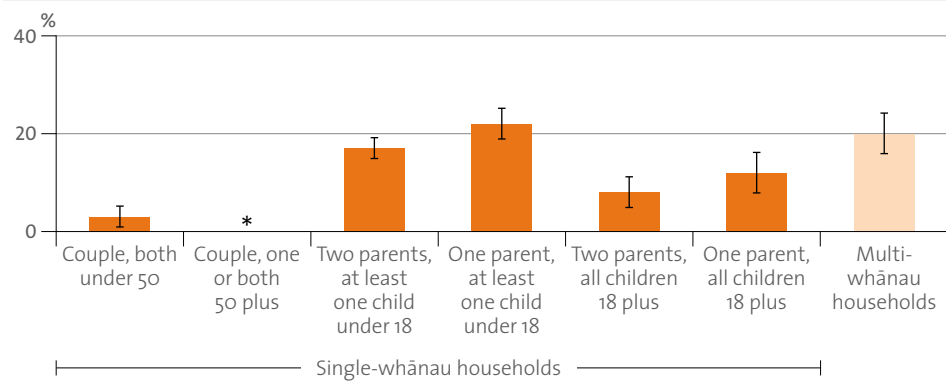
* Data is suppressed for this data point.
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
40

Percentage of Māori whose children have or have not been enrolled in any kōhanga, kura or wānanga

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	98 (87-109)	03 (01-04)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	98 (92-105)	S***
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	83 (78-87)	17 (16-19)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	78 (70-85)	22 (19-26)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	92 (78-105)	08 (05-12)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	88 (77-99)	12 (08-17)
Multi-whānau households		80 (72-89)	20 (16-24)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics NZ data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Registered with iwi

Description: Percentage of Māori who are enrolled on an iwi register

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 37 _ Percentage of Māori who are enrolled on an iwi register
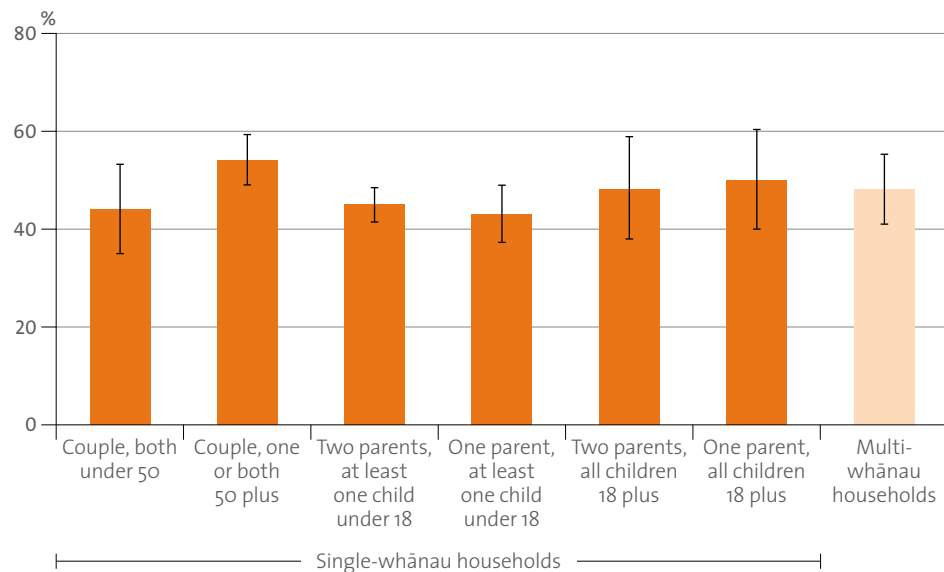
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

41

Percentage of
Māori who are or
are not enrolled on
an iwi register

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	54 (46-64)	44 (35-53)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	46 (40-51)	54 (49-60)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	55 (51-59)	45 (41-49)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	57 (50-62)	43 (39-49)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	54 (40-66)	48 (38-58)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	50 (40-61)	50 (40-59)
Multi-whānau households		53 (46-60)	48 (41-54)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Speak Te Reo

Description: Percentage of Māori with at least one Te Reo speaker in family

Data source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 38 _ Percentage of Māori with at least one Te Reo speaker in family
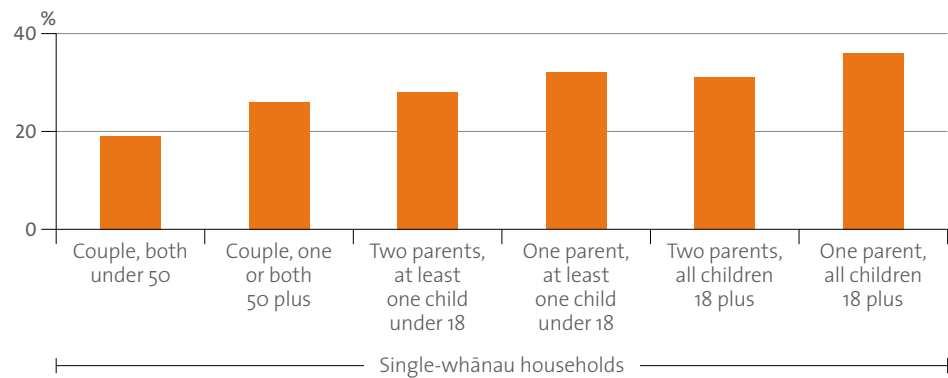
TABLE

42

Percentage of Māori with at least one Te Reo speaker in family

Family type		
Single family households	Couple, both under 50	18.90
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	26.20
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	28.10
	One parent, at least one child under 18	31.70
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	30.70
	One parent, all children 18 plus	35.50
	Total	28.50

4.2_ Social Capability

Indicator: Feeling lonely

Description: Percentage of Māori not reporting feeling lonely in the past four weeks

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 39 _ Percentage of Māori not reporting feeling lonely in the past four weeks
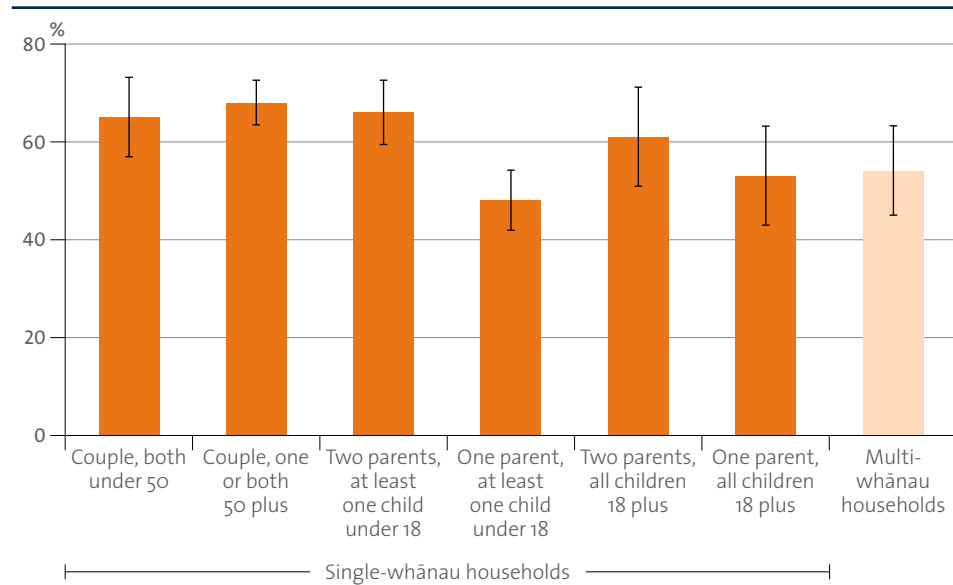
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE 43

Percentage of Māori reporting feeling lonely in the past four weeks

Whānau type		All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little	None of the time
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S***	08 (05-10)	25 (19-29)	65 (56-74)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	S	02 (01-03)	11 (08-14)	19 (15-23)	68 (62-73)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	01 (0-01)	02 (02-03)	09 (07-10)	22 (19-25)	66 (61-71)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (01-03)	07 (05-09)	16 (13-19)	28 (23-32)	48 (42-54)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	S	S***	12 (07-16)	24 (17-30)	61 (51-73)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S	04 (01-05)	16 (10-21)	27 (20-34)	53 (43-63)
Multi-whānau households		S	04 (02-06)	13 (10-17)	28 (22-34)	54 (46-62)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Experienced crime

Description: Percentage of Māori who have experienced some form of crime in the last 12 months

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 40 _ Percentage of Māori who have experienced some form of crime in the last 12 months
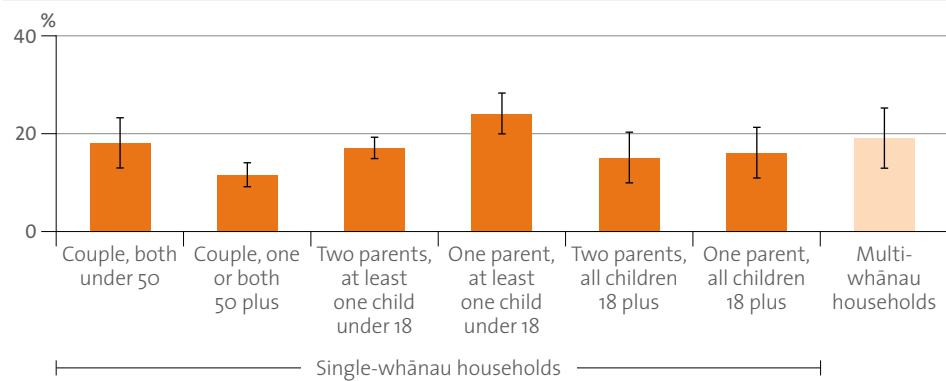
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

44

Percentage of Māori who have or have not experienced some form of crime in the last 12 months

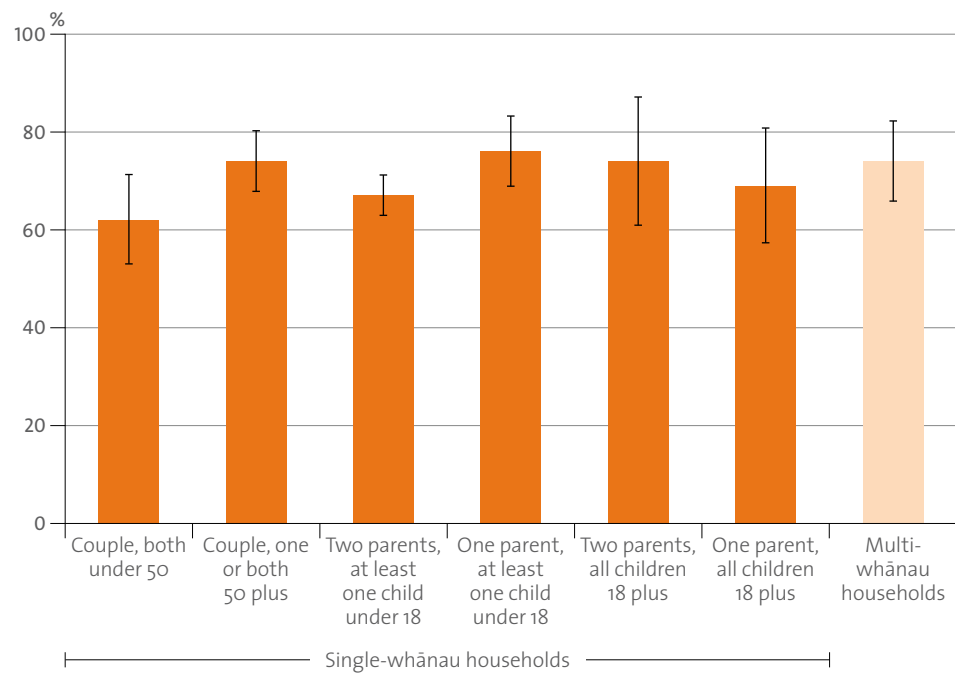| Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	82 (71-91)	18 (14-24)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	89 (82-96)	12 (09-14)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	83 (78-87)	17 (15-20)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	76 (69-83)	24 (20-28)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	83 (71-97)	15 (10-21)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	84 (72-94)	16 (11-23)
Multi-whānau households		82 (73-91)	19 (13-24)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Contact with whānau

Description: Percentage of Māori who think their level of contact with whānau is about right

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 41 _ Percentage of Māori who think their level of contact with whānau is about right
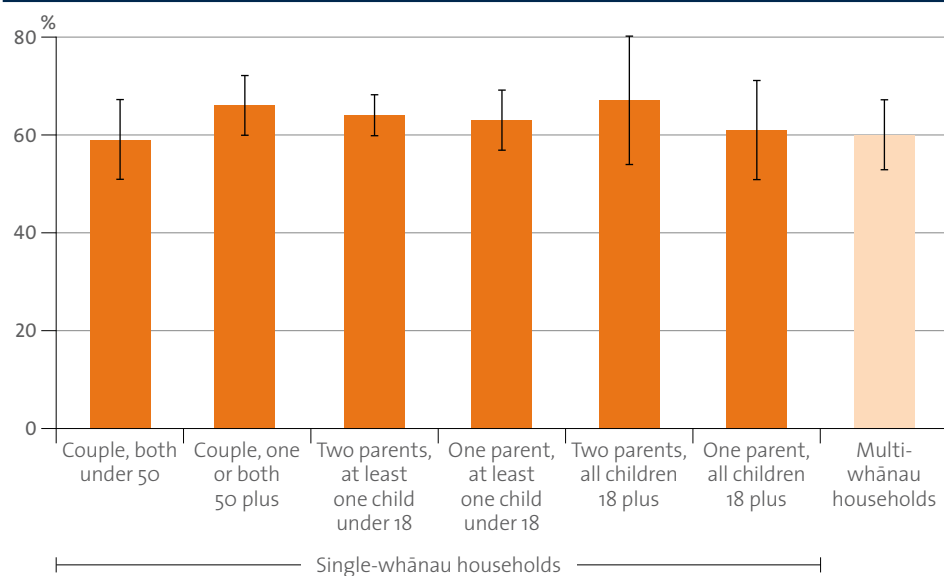
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

45

Level of contact with whānau: Percentages of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Too Much	About Right	Not Enough
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S***	59 (51-69)	38 (30-45)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	02 (01-03)	66 (59-72)	33 (28-38)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	02 (01-03)	64 (59-68)	34 (31-37)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	03 (02-05)	63 (57-68)	34 (29-39)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	S***	67 (54-79)	31 (24-38)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S	61 (51-72)	37 (28-44)
Multi-whānau households		03 (01-04)	60 (52-68)	37 (31-44)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Contact with whānau

Description: Percentage of Māori who have had in-person contact with whānau outside their household in the last four weeks

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 42 _ Percentage of Māori who have had in-person contact with whānau outside their household in the last four weeks
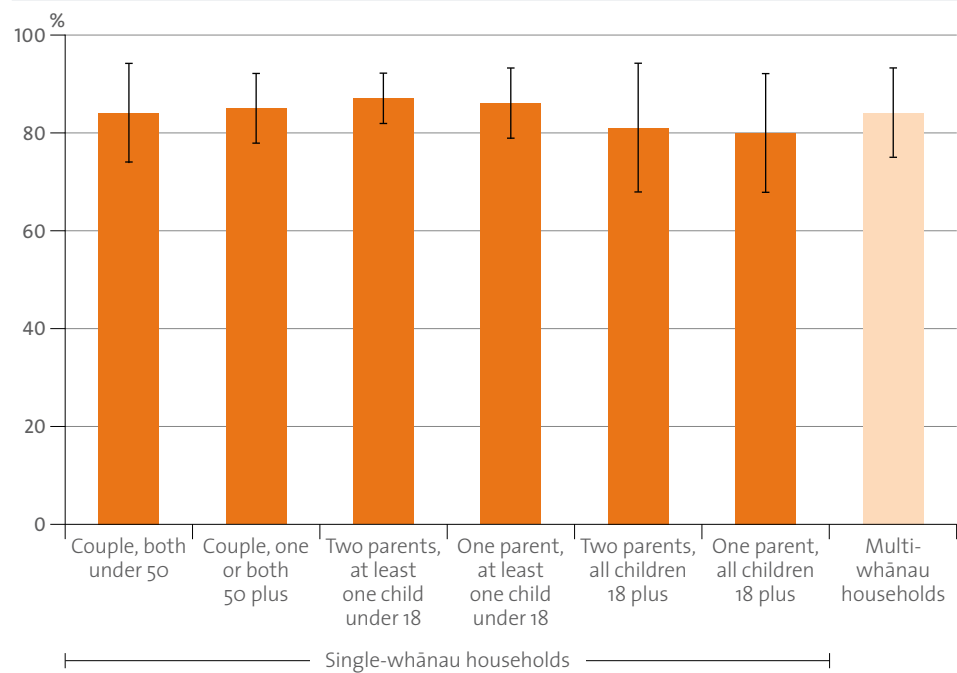
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

46

Percentage of Māori who have or have not had in-person contact with whānau outside their household in the last four weeks

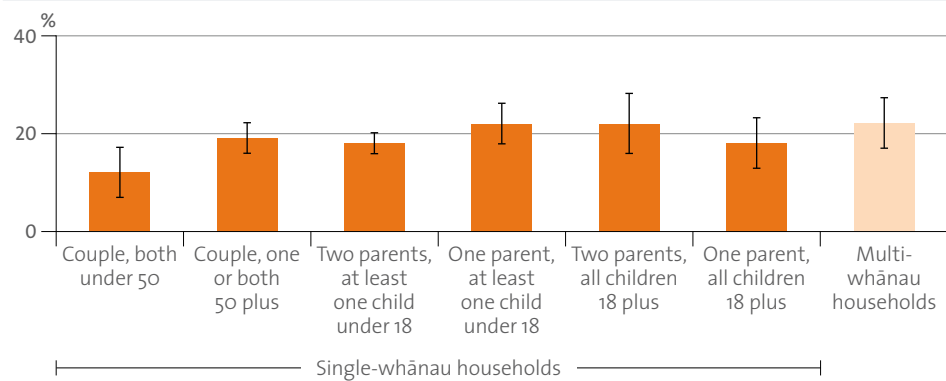| Whānau type		Yes	No
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	84 (74-94)	16 (11-20)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	85 (78-92)	15 (11-18)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	87 (82-91)	14 (11-16)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	86 (79-94)	14 (10-16)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	81 (68-95)	19 (12-25)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	80 (68-90)	20 (14-28)
Multi-whānau households		84 (75-94)	16 (11-21)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Cared for adult

Description: Percentage of Māori who have looked after an adult in another
                    household in the last four weeks

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 43 _ Percentage of Māori who have looked after an adult in another
                   household in the last four weeks
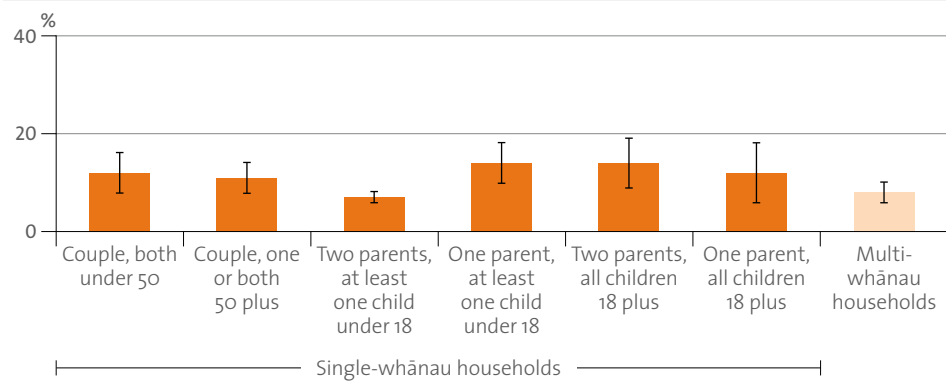
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

47

Percentage of
Māori who have
or have not looked
after an adult
in another
household in the
last four weeks

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	88 (78-98)	12 (08-16)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	89 (83-96)	11 (08-13)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	93 (88-97)	07 (06-08)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	86 (79-93)	14 (11-18)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	85 (72-99)	14 (08-20)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	90 (78-101)	12 (06-17)
Multi-whānau households		92 (82-102)	08 (06-11)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based
upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data
quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Cared for child

Description: Percentage of Māori who have looked after a child in another household in the last four weeks

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 44 _ Percentage of Māori who have looked after a child in another household in the last four weeks

Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	69 (59-78)	32 (25-39)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	68 (62-74)	32 (28-36)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	67 (63-72)	33 (30-36)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	61 (54-67)	40 (35-44)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	68 (56-79)	32 (24-40)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	73 (62-84)	27 (22-33)
Multi-whānau households		65 (58-73)	35 (29-40)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator:　Helped school, church or sports club

Description:　Percentage of Māori who have helped without pay with a church, sports club or other group in the last four weeks

Data source:　Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 45 _ Percentage of Māori who have helped without pay with a church, sports club or other group in the last four weeks
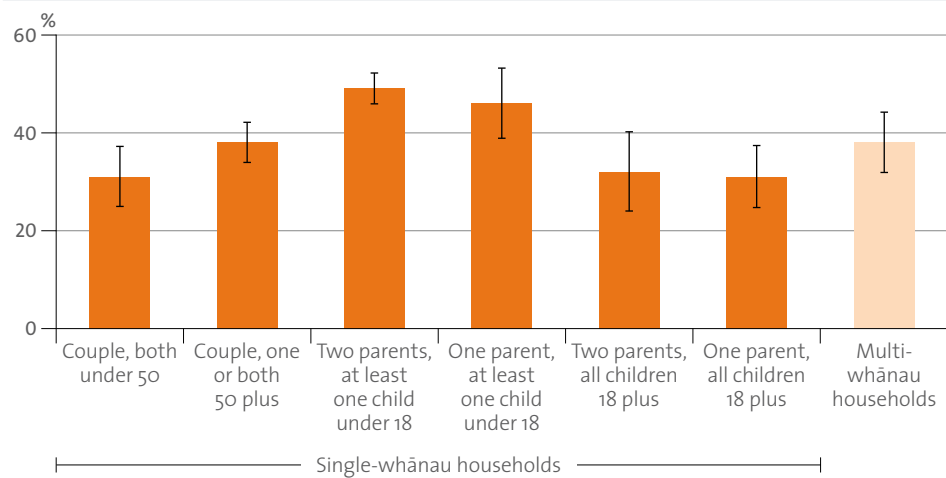
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
49

Percentage of Māori who have or have not helped without pay with a church, sports club or other group in the last four weeks

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	69 (60-78)	31 (25-38)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	61 (56-68)	38 (34-42)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	51 (47-55)	49 (45-52)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	54 (48-60)	46 (40-52)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	66 (54-80)	32 (24-41)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	71 (60-81)	31 (22-37)
Multi-whānau households		62 (55-70)	38 (32-44)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Voted in General Election

Description: Percentage of Māori who voted in the last general election

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 46 _ Percentage of Māori who voted in the last general election
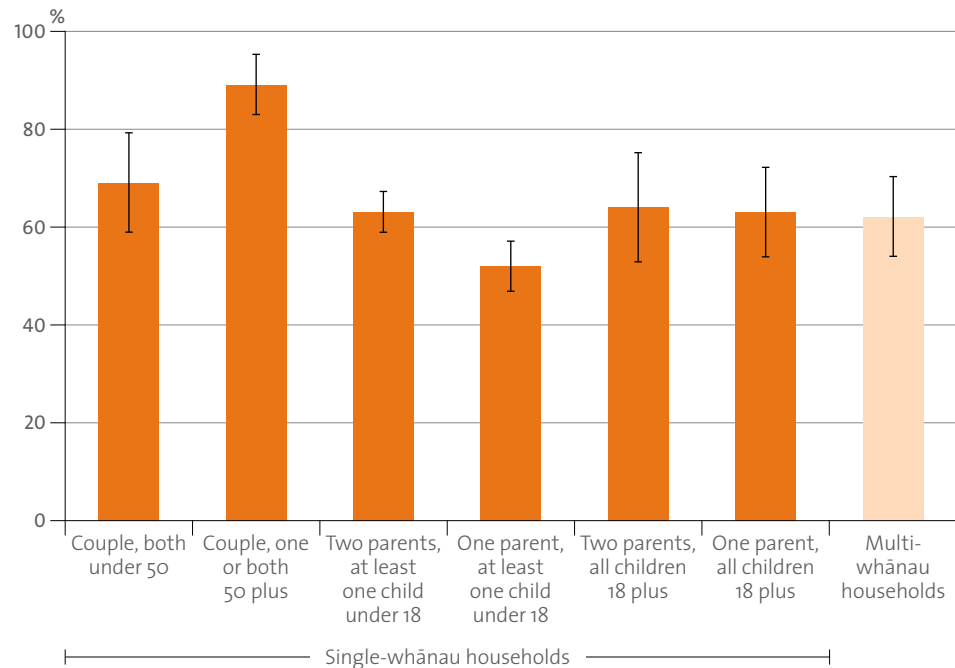
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

50

Percentage of Māori who did or did not vote in the last general election

| Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	31 (25-38)	69 (59-79)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	10 (07-13)	89 (83-96)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	38 (34-41)	63 (59-66)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	48 (43-54)	52 (46-57)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	36 (26-44)	64 (53-76)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	37 (29-44)	63 (55-73)
Multi-whānau households		39 (33-45)	62 (54-70)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Trust in people

Description: Trust in people in New Zealand: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from 8 to 10 on a decile scale

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 51

**Trust in people in New Zealand:
Percentage of Māori ranking trust from
zero (low) to 10 (high)**

| Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	S***	06 (03-09)	06 (04-10)	18 (13-23)	17 (12-20)	31 (24-37)	14 (10-18)	05 (02-06)	S
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	03 (01-04)	S***	02 (01-03)	04 (02-04)	05 (03-07)	22 (19-26)	12 (09-15)	26 (22-30)	19 (14-22)	05 (03-08)	02 (01-03)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	01 (01-02)	01 (01-01)	02 (01-02)	03 (02-04)	06 (04-07)	23 (20-25)	17 (15-19)	26 (23-30)	16 (13-18)	04 (03-05)	01 (01-02)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (01-03)	02 (0-02)	03 (02-05)	06 (04-07)	10 (07-12)	30 (25-34)	16 (12-19)	18 (15-22)	12 (09-15)	02 (01-03)	S
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	03 (01-06)	S	03 (0-07)	03 (01-07)	05 (02-08)	22 (17-28)	17 (12-23)	22 (15-27)	17 (10-22)	03 (01-06)	S
	One parent, all children 18 plus	04 (02-07)	S	S	06 (03-08)	06 (03-10)	29 (21-35)	16 (10-22)	16 (10-21)	14 (08-19)	06 (01-10)	S
Multi-whānau households		03 (01-04)	S***	02 (01-04)	07 (05-10)	09 (05-13)	27 (21-31)	18 (13-22)	19 (14-24)	13 (09-16)	02 (0-03)	S***

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Trust in police

Description: Trust in police treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 52

Trust in police treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from zero (low) to 10 (high)

Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S***	S	S***	05 (02-06)	08 (04-10)	14 (09-18)	14 (08-18)	25 (18-31)	17 (13-23)	09 (06-13)	05 (03-08)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	03 (01-04)	S	04 (02-05)	04 (02-06)	07 (05-09)	13 (11-16)	12 (09-14)	16 (13-20)	23 (19-26)	13 (10-16)	05 (04-07)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	02 (01-02)	02 (01-03)	03 (02-04)	04 (02-05)	04 (03-05)	17 (14-20)	12 (10-13)	21 (18-24)	19 (17-22)	10 (08-12)	06 (05-07)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (01-03)	02 (02-04)	03 (02-05)	05 (04-07)	08 (06-11)	18 (14-21)	09 (06-12)	18 (15-21)	18 (14-22)	09 (06-11)	07 (05-09)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	03 (01-05)	S	05 (02-07)	05 (02-09)	07 (03-12)	12 (08-17)	16 (11-21)	12 (08-17)	22 (15-29)	10 (05-15)	05 (02-10)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S***	04 (01-06)	04 (01-06)	06 (02-09)	06 (03-11)	20 (14-26)	12 (07-16)	14 (10-20)	20 (13-27)	06 (03-11)	04 (02-07)
Multi-whānau households		03 (01-05)	02 (01-03)	04 (02-06)	06 (03-08)	11 (07-14)	19 (14-23)	09 (06-12)	15 (11-19)	18 (13-23)	06 (04-08)	08 (05-11)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Trust in courts

Description: Trust in courts treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 53

Trust in courts treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from zero (low) to 10 (high)

Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S***	S***	S***	03 (02-06)	06 (03-09)	17 (12-23)	12 (08-17)	25 (19-31)	15 (11-19)	08 (04-11)	06 (03-10)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	03 (01-04)	01 (0-02)	04 (02-05)	05 (04-08)	05 (03-07)	18 (14-21)	13 (10-16)	17 (14-21)	21 (17-24)	09 (07-12)	04 (03-06)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	01 (01-02)	01 (01-02)	03 (02-04)	05 (04-06)	05 (04-07)	18 (15-21)	13 (11-15)	19 (17-22)	18 (16-20)	10 (08-12)	06 (04-07)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (02-04)	02 (01-03)	03 (02-05)	06 (04-08)	07 (04-08)	19 (16-22)	11 (08-14)	17 (13-21)	15 (11-18)	10 (07-13)	07 (05-10)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	04 (02-06)	S***	04 (01-05)	07 (04-10)	07 (04-11)	20 (13-26)	11 (07-15)	14 (10-20)	23 (15-31)	07 (03-11)	S***
	One parent, all children 18 plus	02 (01-04)	04 (01-06)	04 (02-07)	04 (02-08)	06 (03-11)	25 (18-31)	13 (07-17)	15 (10-19)	15 (09-19)	08 (03-12)	06 (02-11)
Multi-whānau households		S***	S	03 (02-05)	06 (04-09)	08 (05-11)	19 (15-24)	12 (08-16)	13 (10-17)	17 (13-21)	09 (06-13)	08 (05-11)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Trust in the health system

Description: Trust in people in the health system treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
54

Trust in people in the health system treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from zero (low) to 10 (high)

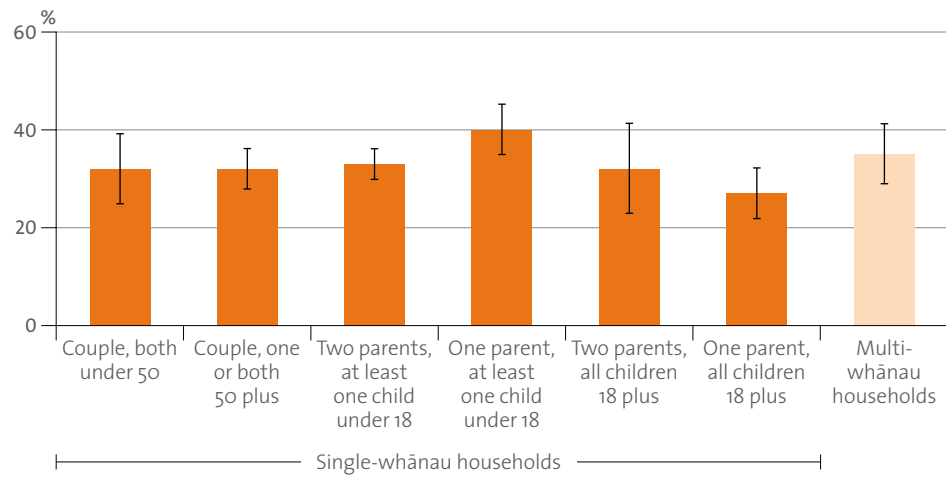| Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	03 (02-05)	06 (03-10)	08 (04-11)	14 (09-18)	15 (11-21)	20 (14-26)	22 (16-26)	06 (04-09)	05 (01-07)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	04 (03-06)	02 (01-03)	04 (03-06)	05 (03-07)	07 (05-10)	12 (10-15)	11 (08-14)	19 (16-24)	19 (16-22)	08 (06-10)	07 (05-09)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	01 (01-02)	01 (01-02)	02 (01-03)	04 (03-05)	07 (06-09)	15 (13-17)	13 (11-15)	21 (18-24)	20 (18-22)	07 (06-09)	06 (05-08)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (01-04)	02 (01-03)	03 (02-04)	05 (03-07)	07 (05-10)	16 (13-19)	10 (08-13)	20 (15-24)	19 (15-22)	07 (05-09)	08 (06-10)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	03 (01-06)	S	03 (01-05)	03 (02-07)	08 (03-12)	15 (10-21)	12 (07-15)	17 (10-23)	19 (14-24)	10 (06-15)	07 (04-10)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	04 (01-06)	S***	06 (03-09)	06 (03-08)	04 (01-06)	20 (13-26)	14 (08-19)	12 (09-17)	20 (15-27)	08 (04-12)	04 (02-06)
Multi-whānau households		S***	S	03 (01-04)	07 (04-10)	09 (06-12)	16 (13-20)	10 (07-14)	18 (14-22)	21 (17-26)	08 (05-11)	05 (03-08)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Trust in the education system

Description: Trust in people in the education system treating people fairly:
Percentage of Māori ranking trust from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 55

Trust in people in the education system treating people fairly: Percentage of Māori ranking trust from zero (low) to 10 (high)

| Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	03 (01-06)	06 (03-09)	09 (05-12)	22 (16-27)	14 (10-19)	26 (19-32)	14 (10-18)	03 (01-05)	02 (0-03)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	03 (01-04)	02 (01-02)	03 (02-04)	04 (03-06)	07 (04-09)	22 (18-26)	15 (12-18)	19 (15-23)	17 (13-22)	04 (03-07)	04 (02-05)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	01 (01-01)	01 (0-01)	03 (02-04)	05 (04-06)	08 (06-09)	18 (15-20)	13 (11-16)	20 (18-23)	20 (17-23)	07 (05-08)	05 (04-06)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	02 (01-02)	02 (0-03)	04 (03-05)	08 (06-10)	07 (06-10)	16 (13-19)	12 (10-15)	23 (19-28)	14 (12-18)	06 (05-09)	04 (02-06)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	03 (01-06)	S	05 (01-08)	07 (04-10)	10 (07-15)	17 (10-23)	14 (10-18)	20 (14-25)	12 (07-17)	07 (03-11)	S***
	One parent, all children 18 plus	04 (01-06)	02 (0-04)	S***	04 (02-07)	06 (03-11)	24 (17-30)	12 (07-16)	18 (13-26)	16 (11-23)	06 (03-11)	S***
Multi-whānau households		S***	02 (0-03)	02 (01-03)	06 (03-08)	10 (06-13)	19 (15-23)	15 (11-19)	18 (14-22)	18 (13-23)	06 (04-08)	04 (02-06)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).
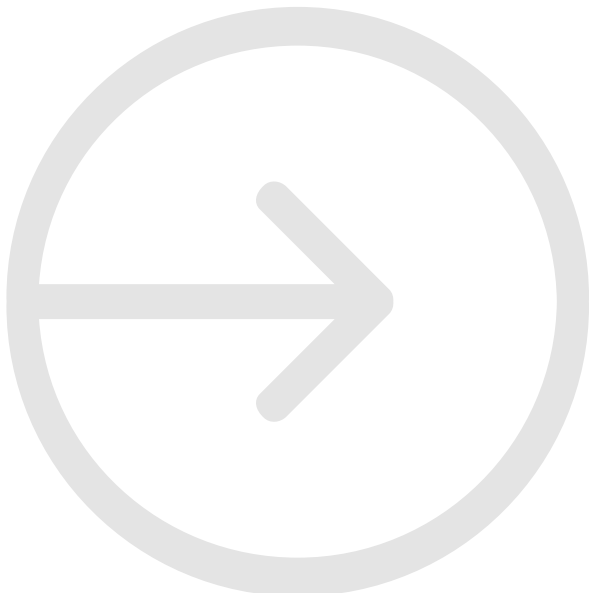
Indicator: Spirituality

Description: Percentage of Māori who feel spirituality is very important or important

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE

56

Feelings about spirituality: Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Very important	Quite important	Somewhat important	A little important	Not important
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	20 (15-26)	12 (09-17)	22 (16-28)	23 (17-29)	22 (15-28)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	35 (30-38)	19 (16-24)	14 (11-17)	15 (12-18)	17 (14-20)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	25 (22-28)	19 (17-21)	18 (16-21)	18 (16-21)	20 (17-22)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	32 (27-37)	19 (16-23)	19 (16-24)	15 (12-18)	14 (11-17)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	29 (22-37)	17 (11-24)	17 (10-24)	17 (12-23)	17 (12-23)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	35 (28-42)	20 (14-26)	10 (07-15)	14 (09-20)	18 (13-24)
Multi-whānau households		33 (27-38)	19 (15-23)	21 (16-25)	14 (11-18)	14 (10-18)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

4.3_ Human Resource potential

Indicator: Whānau are doing well

Description: How well is your whānau doing? Percentage of Māori ranking wellness from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 57

How well is your whānau doing? Percentage of Māori ranking wellness from zero (low) to 10 (high)

Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	S	S***	03 (01-06)	11 (06-15)	17 (11-23)	22 (16-27)	25 (20-32)	13 (09-17)	05 (03-07)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	01 (0-02)	S	S	S***	03 (01-04)	11 (08-14)	09 (06-11)	19 (15-23)	26 (22-30)	14 (11-17)	15 (12-19)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	S	S	01 (0-01)	01 (01-02)	02 (01-03)	08 (07-10)	08 (07-10)	24 (22-27)	30 (27-32)	15 (13-16)	11 (09-13)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	S	S	01 (0-01)	02 (01-04)	05 (03-06)	12 (10-14)	11 (08-14)	22 (18-26)	26 (21-29)	12 (09-14)	10 (07-12)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S	03 (01-05)	08 (04-11)	10 (06-15)	20 (14-26)	27 (19-35)	15 (09-20)	14 (09-19)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S***	06 (03-08)	10 (06-16)	08 (04-11)	22 (15-30)	27 (20-33)	12 (08-18)	10 (06-14)
Multi-whānau households		S***	S	S	S***	04 (02-05)	12 (09-16)	13 (09-16)	19 (15-24)	26 (21-32)	10 (07-13)	11 (08-15)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Whānau getting better

Description: Percentage of Māori who feel things for their whānau are getting better

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 47 _ Percentage of Māori who feel things for their whānau are getting better
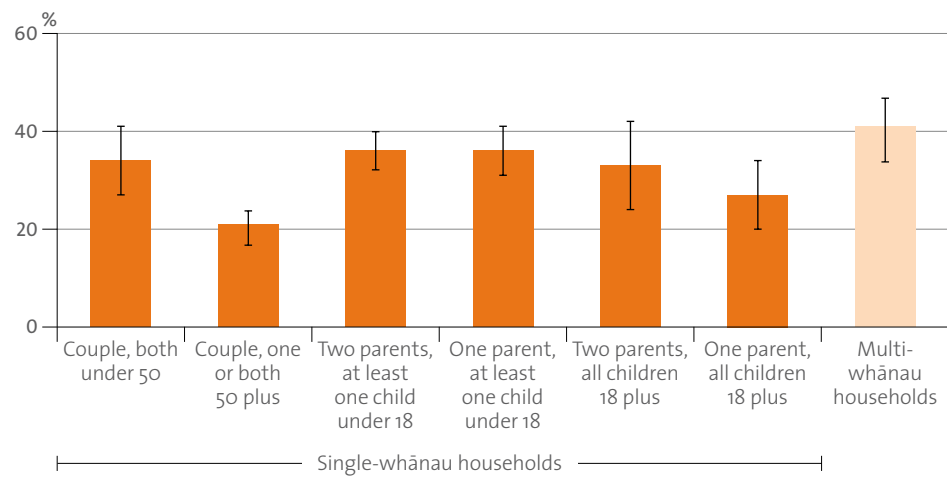
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
58

Are things for your whānau getting better? Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Better	Worse	Same
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	34 (27-41)	13 (09-17)	53 (44-63)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	21 (18-25)	11 (08-14)	68 (61-74)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	36 (33-40)	10 (08-11)	54 (50-58)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	36 (31-41)	14 (11-17)	50 (43-55)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	33 (24-42)	12 (07-16)	55 (45-67)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	27 (20-33)	16 (11-22)	57 (49-67)
Multi-whānau households		41 (34-47)	13 (10-17)	46 (39-52)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Whānau get on well

Description: Percentage of Māori who think their whānau get on well or very well with one another

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
59

How well do your whānau get on with one another? Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Very Well	Well	Neutral	Badly	Very Badly
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	41 (34-49)	41 (34-49)	14 (09-18)	S***	S
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	51 (45-56)	34 (29-39)	11 (09-14)	04 (0-05)	S
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	47 (43-51)	41 (37-44)	10 (08-12)	01 (01-02)	01 (0-01)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	42 (37-46)	40 (35-45)	16 (12-20)	02 (01-04)	S
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	48 (37-58)	36 (28-46)	12 (07-18)	03 (0-05)	S
	One parent, all children 18 plus	45 (37-54)	41 (33-48)	10 (06-14)	S***	S
Multi-whānau households		45 (38-52)	40 (34-45)	14 (10-17)	S***	S

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Access support

Description: Percentage of Māori who find it easy or very easy to access general support

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
60

How easy is
it to access
general support?
Percentage of
Māori in all
categories

Whānau type		Very Easy	Easy	Varies	Hard	Very Hard
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	46 (38-55)	34 (28-41)	15 (11-20)	03 (01-05)	S
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	45 (40-51)	37 (32-43)	12 (09-15)	04 (01-06)	02 (0-03)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	45 (41-49)	35 (32-38)	15 (13-17)	04 (02-05)	01 (01-02)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	39 (34-44)	34 (29-37)	20 (16-23)	05 (03-06)	03 (02-05)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	53 (43-64)	34 (26-42)	09 (04-13)	S***	S***
	One parent, all children 18 plus	37 (30-45)	39 (30-47)	16 (12-22)	04 (02-08)	S***
Multi-whānau households		41 (35-47)	40 (33-46)	15 (11-18)	04 (02-05)	02 (0-04)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Access crisis support

Description: Percentage of Māori who find it easy or very easy to access support in times of need

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
61

How easy is it to access crisis support? Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Very Easy	Easy	Varies	Hard	Very Hard
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	54 (45-62)	29 (23-35)	12 (08-18)	05 (02-07)	S
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	47 (42-53)	36 (31-41)	11 (09-14)	04 (02-06)	S***
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	48 (44-52)	35 (32-39)	12 (10-14)	04 (03-05)	01 (01-02)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	42 (37-48)	34 (30-40)	14 (12-17)	06 (04-07)	03 (02-04)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	55 (44-65)	31 (23-40)	10 (06-14)	03 (01-06)	S
	One parent, all children 18 plus	39 (32-47)	39 (31-48)	16 (11-20)	04 (02-07)	S
Multi-whānau households		43 (37-49)	39 (32-46)	12 (09-15)	04 (02-06)	02 (0-04)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Access cultural support

Description: Percentage of Māori who find it easy or very easy to access cultural support

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE

62

How easy is it to access cultural support? Percentage of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Very Easy	Easy	Varies	Hard	Very Hard
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	29 (23-35)	28 (22-34)	26 (20-33)	11 (07-14)	06 (03-10)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	30 (26-34)	33 (28-38)	22 (19-26)	11 (07-13)	04 (02-07)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	32 (29-35)	31 (28-34)	21 (19-23)	11 (09-14)	05 (03-06)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	36 (31-42)	32 (28-36)	20 (16-23)	08 (06-10)	04 (02-06)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	38 (29-47)	31 (24-37)	16 (12-21)	10 (07-15)	S***
	One parent, all children 18 plus	31 (24-39)	33 (25-41)	24 (17-30)	08 (06-13)	04 (01-05)
Multi-whānau households		36 (29-42)	31 (25-36)	19 (15-23)	10 (06-14)	05 (02-07)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Educational qualifications

Description: Percentage of whānau where no member has a formal educational
              qualification

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

**Figure 48 _ Percentage of whānau where no member has a formal
educational qualification**
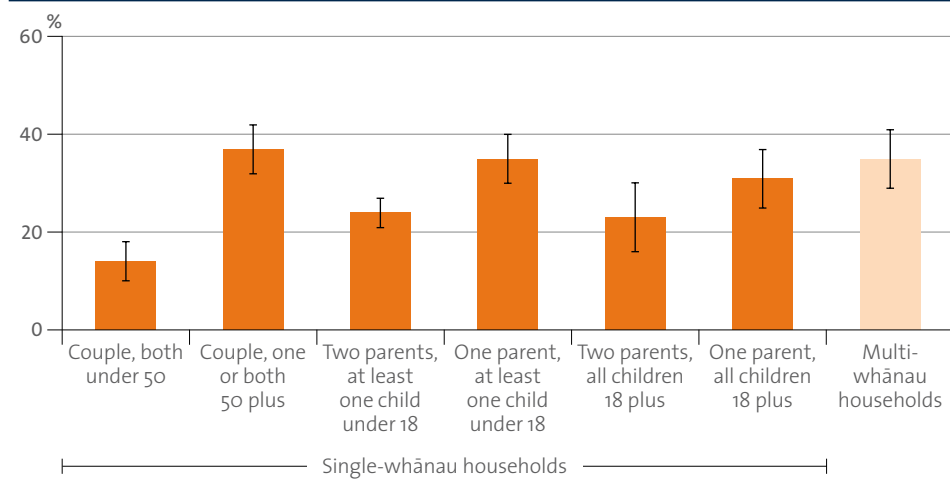
Notes: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes missing data.

TABLE 63 | Percentage of whānau based on
highest educational qualification
of any member

| Whānau type		No Qualification	Level 1-4	Level 5-6	Undergraduate	Post-Graduate	Missing
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	14 (10-17)	54 (45-64)	11 (06-15)	15 (10-20)	05 (02-07)	03 (01-04)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	33 (29-37)	39 (34-44)	09 (07-11)	06 (04-08)	04 (02-05)	10 (07-12)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	23 (20-25)	53 (50-57)	06 (05-08)	09 (08-11)	02 (01-03)	06 (04-07)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	32 (27-37)	46 (41-51)	07 (05-10)	05 (03-07)	02 (01-04)	08 (06-10)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	22 (16-27)	53 (42-64)	05 (02-08)	12 (07-16)	03 (0-06)	05 (02-10)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	29 (23-36)	51 (41-59)	06 (03-09)	06 (02-08)	02 (01-04)	08 (05-11)
Multi-whānau households		33 (27-38)	50 (42-56)	05 (02-08)	05 (03-07)	S	07 (04-0.10)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based
upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand
data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been
suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed
when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Life satisfaction

Description: Percentage of Māori ranking life satisfaction from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
64

Percentage of Māori ranking life satisfaction from zero (low) to 10 (high)

Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	S	S	03 (01-04)	06 (02-09)	05 (02-07)	20 (15-26)	37 (29-44)	17 (13-22)	12 (08-17)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	S	S	S	S	S***	05 (04-08)	05 (03-07)	17 (13-20)	25 (21-29)	18 (15-22)	26 (22-30)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	S	S	S	01 (0-01)	01 (01-02)	05 (04-06)	06 (05-07)	18 (15-20)	33 (30-36)	16 (14-19)	20 (18-23)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	S	S	S***	S***	04 (02-05)	11 (09-14)	09 (06-11)	22 (18-26)	26 (22-29)	12 (09-15)	14 (11-17)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S	02 (0-03)	07 (04-11)	08 (05-13)	19 (12-26)	31 (22-38)	15 (08-21)	17 (13-22)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S***	S***	12 (07-17)	10 (06-14)	20 (15-28)	22 (17-29)	10 (06-16)	16 (11-20)
Multi-whānau households		S	S	S	S	03 (01-04)	11 (08-14)	11 (07-14)	17 (12-21)	25 (21-29)	14 (10-18)	19 (15-24)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Health

Description: Percentage of Māori who report their health as excellent or very good

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
65

In general, how
would you rate
your health?
Percentage of
Māori in all
categories

Whānau type		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	22 (16-28)	38 (31-46)	29 (23-34)	08 (04-11)	S***
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	16 (13-19)	39 (34-43)	28 (23-32)	15 (04-17)	03 (01-05)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	21 (18-24)	40 (36-44)	28 (26-31)	08 (07-10)	02 (01-03)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	18 (14-21)	34 (29-40)	31 (27-35)	13 (10-15)	05 (03-06)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	15 (09-20)	39 (30-47)	31 (23-37)	14 (10-18)	02 (01-03)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	16 (10-21)	31 (22-38)	22 (17-30)	27 (19-33)	06 (02-08)
Multi-whānau households		18 (14-21)	36 (29-42)	27 (23-32)	15 (11-18)	05 (03-07)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based
upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand
data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been
suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed
when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Discrimination at school

Description: Percentages of Māori who have experienced discrimination at school

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 49 _ Percentages of Māori who have experienced discrimination at school
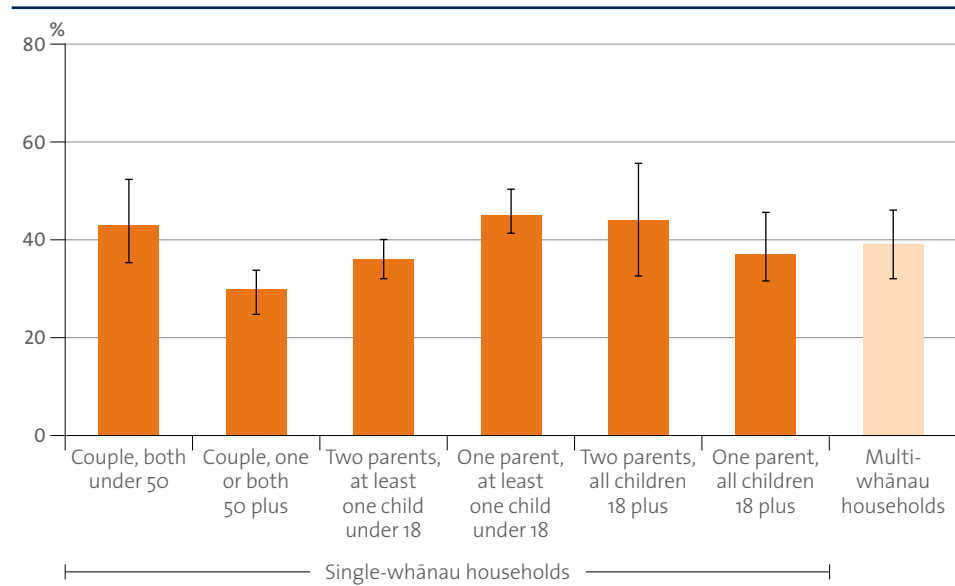
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
66

Percentages of Māori who have or have not experienced discrimination at school

Whānau Type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	56 (47-65)	43 (35-51)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	70 (63-77)	30 (26-34)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	64 (60-67)	36 (33-40)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	55 (48-62)	45 (40-50)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	56 (44-67)	44 (34-56)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	63 (52-72)	37 (31-45)
Multi-whānau households		61 (53-69)	39 (32-46)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Discrimination

Description: Percentages of Māori who have experienced discrimination in the past 12 months

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 50 _ Percentages of Māori who have experienced discrimination in the past 12 months

Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

Whānau type		No	Yes
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	68 (59-77)	32 (25-39)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	85 (78-92)	15 (12-18)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	77 (73-81)	23 (21-26)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	66 (59-73)	34 (31-38)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	73 (61-86)	25 (20-33)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	78 (66-87)	24 (17-30)
Multi-whānau households		71 (63-81)	29 (23-33)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.

Indicator: Control over life

Description: How much control do you feel you have over how your life turns out? Percentages of Māori ranking control over their lives from 8 to 10 (on a decile scale where 10 is complete control)

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE 68

How much control do you feel you have over how your life turns out?
Percentages of Māori ranking control from zero (no control) to 10 (complete control)

Whānau type		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	S	S	S	S	S	08 (04-13)	08 (04-10)	14 (10-19)	31 (24-39)	18 (14-24)	18 (13-23)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	S	S	S	S	02 (01-03)	07 (05-09)	07 (04-10)	14 (10-17)	26 (23-30)	18 (14-21)	25 (21-28)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	S	S	S	S***	01 (01-02)	06 (05-07)	06 (05-08)	19 (17-22)	27 (24-30)	17 (15-19)	22 (20-25)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	S	S	S***	02 (0-03)	02 (01-03)	08 (06-10)	09 (06-11)	16 (13-19)	23 (19-27)	17 (13-20)	22 (18-26)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S	03 (01-05)	07 (04-11)	08 (04-12)	20 (13-26)	22 (15-30)	15 (10-20)	22 (15-27)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	S	S	S	S***	S***	08 (04-13)	10 (06-15)	16 (11-21)	22 (15-29)	12 (09-17)	22 (17-28)
Multi-whānau households		S	S	S	S	04 (02-06)	10 (06-13)	10 (07-13)	13 (09-17)	23 (18-28)	15 (11-19)	25 (20-29)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

4.4_ Economic

Indicator: Sufficient income

Description: Percentages of Māori who have enough income to meet everyday needs

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

TABLE
69

Do you have
enough money
to meet your
everyday needs?
Percentages
of Māori in all
categories

Whānau type		Not Enough	Just Enough	Enough	More Than Enough
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	08 (05-11)	22 (16-28)	49 (40-58)	22 (16-27)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	10 (07-12)	24 (20-28)	49 (44-54)	18 (16-21)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	13 (11-15)	29 (26-32)	43 (40-47)	15 (12-17)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	28 (25-32)	36 (31-41)	29 (25-34)	07 (04-08)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	17 (11-23)	22 (16-29)	41 (33-51)	19 (13-26)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	22 (15-29)	41 (34-50)	31 (24-38)	06 (02-09)
Multi-whānau households		18 (14-22)	37 (31-43)	37 (31-43)	08 (05-11)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.
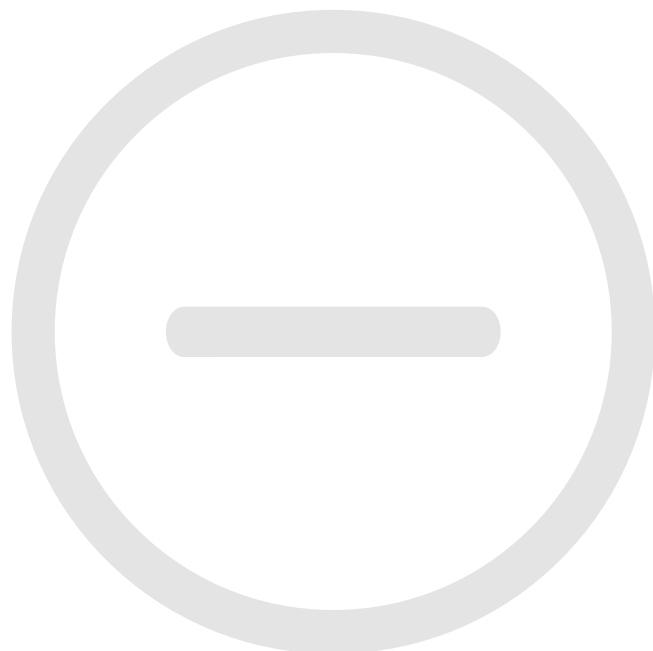
Indicator: Home ownership

Description: Percentage of Māori who own their own home

Data source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 51 _ Percentage of Māori who own their own home
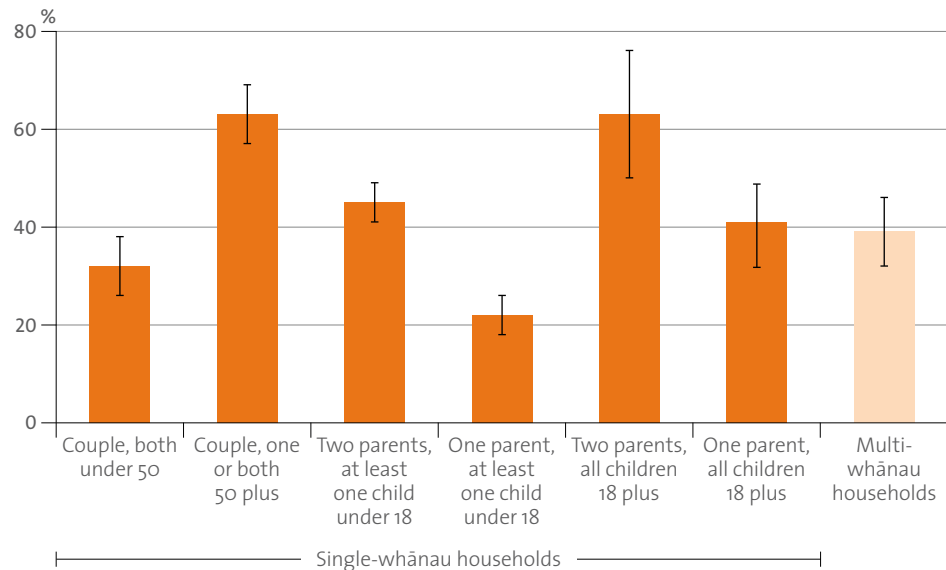
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE
70

Do you own or partly own your home? Percentages of Māori in all categories

Whānau type		Owned or partly owned	Not owned or in family trust	Held in family trust	Residule
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	32 (27-38)	63 (53-72)	05 (02-08)	S
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	63 (57-69)	19 (16-22)	17 (13-20)	S***
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	45 (41-49)	41 (38-44)	12 (10-14)	01 (0-01)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	22 (18-26)	73 (66-80)	04 (02-06)	02 (0-02)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	63 (50-75)	24 (18-30)	12 (07-17)	S
	One parent, all children 18 plus	41 (32-48)	51 (42-61)	06 (03-09)	02 (0-04)
Multi-whānau households		39 (31-45)	50 (44-58)	10 (06-13)	S***

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols, any estimated counts under 500 (indicated by 'S') have been suppressed and all other estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500. Estimates are also suppressed when the relative sample error is 100% or greater (S***).

Indicator: Housing problems

Description: Percentage of Māori who have experienced no major housing problems

Data source: Te Kupenga 2013

Figure 52 _ Percentage of Māori who have experienced no major housing problems
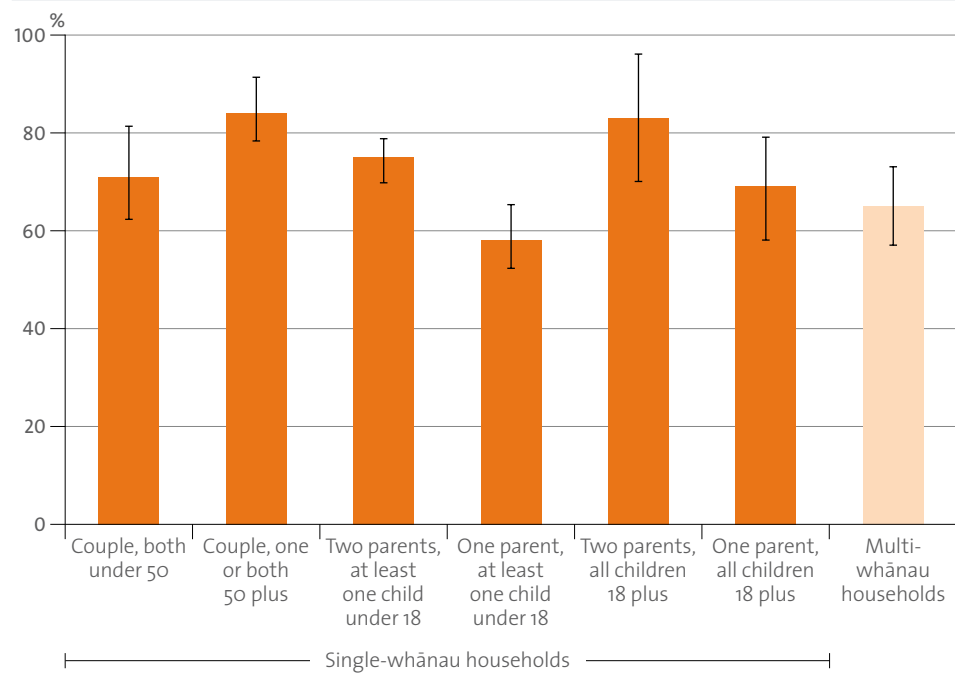
Note: Error bars show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE

71

Problems with the house or flat you live in: Percentages of Māori reporting no, one or more problems

Whānau type		No big problems	One big problem	Two or more big problems
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	71 (62-81)	18 (12-23)	11 (08-15)
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	84 (78-91)	08 (06-11)	07 (05-09)
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	75 (71-80)	13 (10-14)	13 (11-14)
	One parent, at least one child under 18	58 (53-65)	19 (15-22)	22 (19-25)
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	83 (70-95)	09 (06-12)	09 (04-13)
	One parent, all children 18 plus	69 (59-79)	14 (08-19)	16 (11-22)
Multi-whānau households		65 (57-73)	17 (13-21)	19 (15-22)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. The tabulated results are estimated percentages based upon analysis of the weighted Te Kupenga survey data. In accordance with Statistics New Zealand data quality and confidentiality protocols estimates have been rounded to the nearest 500.
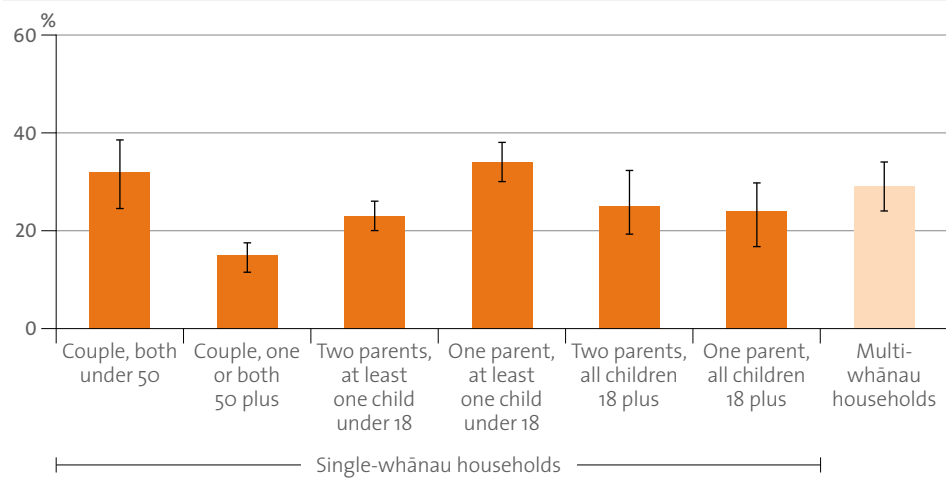
Indicator: Employment

Description: Percentage of whānau with at least one employed adult

Data source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 53 _ Percentage of whānau with at least one employed adult
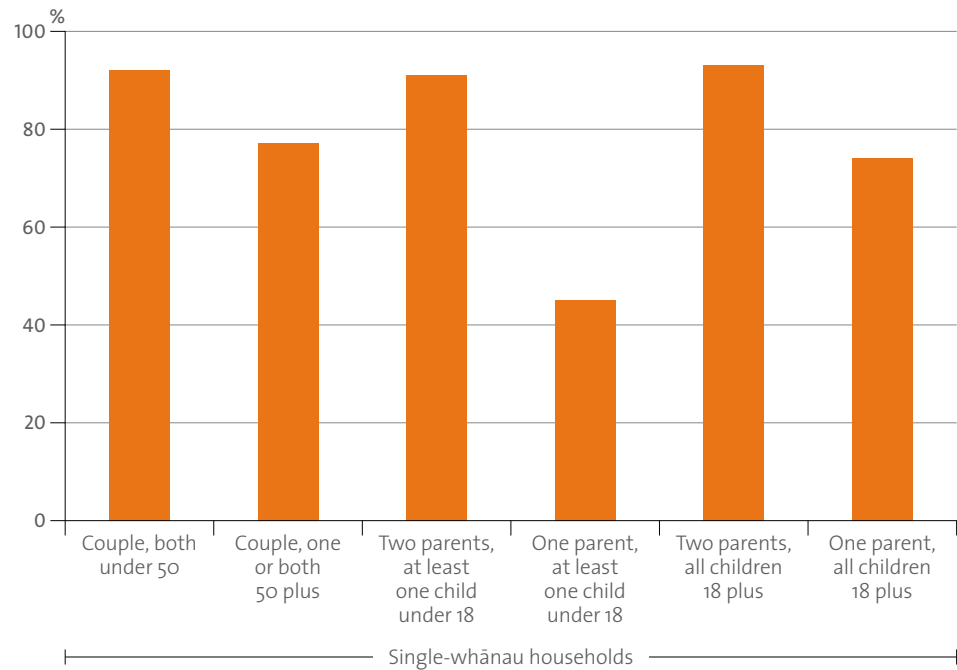
TABLE

72

Percentage of whānau with at least one employed adult

Whānau type		
Single whānau households	Couple, both under 50	92.10
	Couple, one or both 50 plus	77.30
	Two parents, at least one child under 18	91.10
	One parent, at least one child under 18	44.90
	Two parents, all children 18 plus	92.80
	One parent, all children 18 plus	74.00
	Total	75.30

Note: Employment is where an individual worked for pay, profit or income for an hour or more over the last week.

05

Family and whānau wellbeing qualitative research

In-depth interviews were conducted with the adult members of 27 families or whānau, with the objective of gaining a greater understanding of: how New Zealanders define their family or whānau (including whether definitions include those living outside of the household); what they take into account when gauging their family or whānau wellbeing (and the relative importance of these considerations); and how they rate their current wellbeing and any changes observed over the previous year.

Families or whānau were generally interviewed in dyads (of couples or parents), because it was believed that this approach would provide a richer understanding of each family or whānau, than would be possible through an individual interview approach.

5.1 Recruitment criteria and approach

Recruitment criteria decisions were decided in consultation between Research New Zealand and Superu and were largely based on the requirement for data to be compatible with Statistics New Zealand definitions of family type. The primary sampling criteria were family type and ethnicity (as defined by Statistics New Zealand).

Ethnicity was prioritised for mixed ethnicity households. That is, couples were not given the option of identifying as multiple ethnicities and were defined as the ethnicity of the partner/spouse whose ethnic group is the smallest in the general population (eg households with a New Zealand European and Māori couple were defined as Māori).

Secondary recruitment criteria included socio-economic status (based on household income) and location. The Māori sample was also specifically recruited to reflect the diverse realities of Māori (as defined by Mason Durie). This included ensuring the sample included whānau: from urban and provincial/rural locations; from various iwi; and with different levels of fluency in Te reo.

Research New Zealand's Māori research partner was responsible for recruiting Māori whānau with the assistance of: Te Korowai Trust/Te Piki Oranga and whānaungatanga networks. A koha was provided to the community groups and individuals who assisted with recruitment.

Families from other ethnicities were recruited from the respondent panel of the professional recruitment company, People for Information (PFI). Recruitment was, for the most part, conducted by telephone. During the recruitment process, the purpose of the research was described and the research sponsor identified. Families or whānau were sent an information sheet about the research (including FAQs) when their interviews were confirmed.

5.2_ Sample characteristics

The final sample of 27 families or whānau included 47 adult respondents (ie children under 18 were excluded). See Table 73 for a summary of the final sample by family type, ethnicity and location and Table 74 for details of the families or whānau included in the final sample.

Family type	Ethnicity				Total
	European	Māori	Pacific People	Asian	
Single parent family	4 (Wellington)	2 (Auckland)	2 (Auckland)	2 (Auckland)	10
Two parent family	2 (Wellington / Nelson)	1 (Wellington)	1 (Auckland)	1 (Wellington)	5
Couple under 50, no children in the household	2 (Wellington)	1 (Nelson)	1 (Wellington)	1 (Wellington)	5
Couple over 50, no children	2 (Wellington / Nelson)	1 (Auckland)	1 (Auckland)	1 (Auckland)	5
Multigenerational family		1 (Nelson)	1 (Auckland)		2
Total	10	6	6	5	27

Note: location of sample in parentheses.

TABLE

74

Details of the families or whānau included in the sample

	Sample	Comments
Family type		
Single parent families	10	Two of the single parent families were male
Two parent families	5	The two parent families included two blended families
Couples without children in the household, 50 years and over	5	
Couples without children in the household, under 50 years	5	
Other families of related persons	2	The two 'other families of related persons' were both multigenerational (ie three generation) families
Ethnicity		
New Zealand European families	10	
Māori whānau	6	Whānau had different iwi affiliations and identified themselves as ranging from non-speakers to fluent in Te reo
Pacific families	6	Pacific families included those who were New Zealand born and those born in the following Pacific nations: Niue, Samoa, Tonga and Cook Islands
Asian families	5	The Asian respondents were from the following countries: Malaysia, Philippines, Hong Kong, India. None were New Zealand born
Socio-economic status		
Low	8	Household income less than $40,000
Medium	9	Household income $41,000–$70,000
High	10	Household income $71,000 plus

5.3_ The research team

The team responsible for this research was led by two experienced qualitative researchers, working in close collaboration with Research New Zealand's Māori research partner and Research New Zealand's Pacific research specialist. The Māori and Pacific members of the research team were fully involved in all stages of the research process and were responsible for ensuring that cultural issues were considered and accurately interpreted.

Procedure

Prior to commencing the recruitment and fieldwork stages of this research, ethics approval was sought and granted by Superu's independent ethics committee. The fieldwork was initiated in mid-October with four pilot interviews, the purpose of which was to ensure the required information was being gathered. As this was found to be the case, the remaining fieldwork commenced immediately and was completed by mid-November 2014.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face in a number of venues, including: respondents' homes, community centres, Research New Zealand's offices and conference centres.

With the exception of the multigenerational families, all respondents were interviewed in dyads. This approach was adopted because it was believed that it would provide a richer understanding of each family or whānau, than would be possible through an individual interview approach. Interviews involved:

- Two parent families under and over 50 years with both partners/spouses.
- Couples without children (in the household) under and over 50 years with both partners/spouses.
- Single parent families interviewed in pairs. Pairs included respondents of the same ethnicity and gender.
- Multigenerational families or whānau included 3–4 respondents.

Each interview included two members of the research team (one taking a facilitator role and the other being responsible for note taking). Interviews with Māori whānau and Pacific families included our Māori research partner and the Pacific researcher, respectively.

Interviews were each approximately 90 minutes in duration. At the beginning of each interview, respondents were asked: to sign a consent form confirming that they understood that their participation was on a voluntary, confidential and fully informed basis; and for permission to be gained to audio-record and transcribe their interview for analysis purposes and for an anonymised transcript to be provided to Superu for their records.

A discussion guide was used as an 'aide memoir', to ensure key themes were consistently explored. Stimulus material was used to assist respondents to express their views and to gather information. Stimulus material included a picture frame, in which respondents were invited to illustrate their families or whānau; a framed circle, to assist respondents to record their family or whānau values, principles and priorities; and a five-point scale, for respondents to rate their family or whānau wellbeing.

As families or whānau were asked to describe wellbeing in their own terms, feedback on the key components of Superu's Family and Whānau Wellbeing Frameworks was

sought indirectly. At the completion of interviews, respondents were offered a koha.

Materials

The discussion guide, information sheet (FAQs) and Consent form were all developed in consultation with Superu.

Analysis and reporting

Analysis commenced during the fieldwork phase of the research and was conducted on an iterative basis, with all members of the research team convening regularly throughout and following the fieldwork stage to debrief, complete written summaries of interviews and discuss insights.

The close involvement of the Māori and Pacific members of the team in all stages of the research ensured that issues of cultural significance were considered and accurately interpreted.

Limitations of this research

It is important to note that the findings of this research are based on a small number of respondents (n=47) selected using a non-random sampling method. Furthermore, while one of the primary selection criteria for the sample was ethnicity, it is important to acknowledge that the final sample does not reflect the diversity within each ethnic sub-sample (eg the many ethnicities within the Asian population).

Finally, as a qualitative research study, the objective of the interviews was to provide an understanding of the findings, rather than to quantify these. Therefore, while it is possible to identify variations in responses, it is not possible to extrapolate these findings in quantitative terms (eg prevalence) to the general public, or to specific groups (eg ethnic or family type). As such, the results must be regarded as indicative only when considering populations of interest.

Researcher insights

It is of note that many of the families or whānau who participated in this research specifically commented that they found the experience positive. This included learning new things about other family or whānau members, and realising how fortunate they were, or how far they had come. Two single parents valued the experience of being able to share their stories with someone in a similar situation so highly that they decided to exchange contact details at the completion of their interview.

5.4_ Qualitative vignettes

These are the voices of the New Zealand families that took part in our research that are not included in the 2015 Family and Whānau Status Report.

5.4.1 _ Pacific Couple under 50, no children in the household

Background

Nati and John are a young Samoan couple, who were both brought up by Samoan born parents. While the couple have been together for a number of years, they honoured Nati's dying father's wishes to delay their plans to marry and move in together until he passed away. Reflecting their commitment to each other and family, during the period of Nati's father's illness they both worked part-time and co-ordinated their shifts, so that one of them was always there to care for him.

Nati: *When dad was alive, we actually were only working part-time... he [John] sacrificed. We weren't even married at the time. We were just like going out a lot, you know, four years.*

So, you know, we were just swapping shifts.

John: *...Yes, it's one of those cultural things that I try to stand by our family... I have one [family motto] that I always live by, and that's just family over everything.*

Nati and John have since married and hope to start a family soon.

Nati: *I will be able to have a baby soon, if I stop smoking, but that's another thing... We are happier now we both have fulltime jobs.*

John: *...I think it all comes down to like being financially stable and having the freedom. Like, I think everything kind of works off that... So, like, getting a home, being able to travel, being able to build a family; it all comes from being a bit more financially free than we are at the moment.*

Determined to have greater financial security than their parents, they now both have fulltime permanent jobs and live by a strict budget.

Nati: *We just want to be financially stable and try to plan things out. You know, because my parents never saved up to buy a family home. That's especially [important] with John. He doesn't want us to be like our parents, you know like with the struggles that they had to go through... Yes, because our parents never thought of the future, they just thought...*

Oh, it's all right, we'll just live day-to-day... Yes, we have a budget that we're trying to stick to. Especially if we want to save for a home and start a family.

Definition of family

The couple illustrated their family together, but each drew themselves (in the centre of the picture) and their own family of origin beside them. John's family included his parents, grandparents, sister, uncles, aunts, cousins, and his best friend and family (whom he describes as "pretty much like a brother to me"). Nati's family included her deceased parents, her full and half-sibling, and her nieces and nephews.

Nati: *Well, mine is my parents, my siblings, then 14 grandkids, so my nieces and nephews. Yes, your side?*

John: *Ok, my side has also got my parents, so that included my grandparents, as well, and that's just all in there. Then my sister. On top of them is my best friend, his wife and their two kids. Then on top of them… it represents say my uncles and aunties and my little cousins, yes.*

While Nati included all her siblings in her description of her family, she was clear that she was not close to all three of her half-siblings, largely because two of the three had struggled to accept the fact that they had the same father.

Nati: *Some of them, I'm not close to. There are three of them that are half-siblings, but only one of them has wanted a relationship with me and my other three siblings… my other sister in [Australia], who is like my second mum… she doesn't mind having a relationship with us, she just doesn't want to acknowledge that my dad is her biological dad… We've known since we were young, yet on their side, they've only just found out in their forties, so it's kind of hard for them.*

What's underpinning family wellbeing?

The couple identified the following as underpinning their wellbeing. The couple's main focus was on working towards establishing a strong financial foundation, to provide themselves and the rest of their family with greater security and freedom in the future. In particular, they wanted to be able to afford to own their own home and to have enough savings to allow them to help out other family members (especially John's parents) when asked.

John: *Both our parents didn't have the mind-set of preparing for the future for us. It wasn't so much them, say, failing to look to the future, it was like they worked hard for it, but it was just they didn't kind of know where to go… Whereas, with us, like we're a bit more self-aware of everything and having that extra bit of education here, like it does make you a bit [more] aware of things that you need to plan towards and things that you need to work on to have the financial freedom and that good life in the future… I've seen how hard they [his parents] worked when I was coming through and like, we don't have the greatest of things, but like to me it was still a great childhood and like, them making me want to say work harder, it just it makes me want to work harder, but it makes me kind of want to give back. Like Nati knows, that's kind of the main thing I do.*

Nati: *Yes… Just looking after the kids and bringing us up. Making sure there was food on the table for us. That was their main priority, because my mum was a nurse and dad was a carpenter at the time. So, they worked really hard, you know, to kind of get there. So, dad would work during the day and then mum at night. So, we would get one parent at a time, just to make it work.*

John: *[I want to be in a position] to at least… repay those that have helped me be a better person.*

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

On being asked to rate their family wellbeing, Nati and John differentiated between different parts of the family because they were functioning at different levels.

John: *You do one for your family and I'll do one of my family and we'll do one together.*

Nati: *Together, yes.*

Perhaps reflecting the fact that they have only recently married and started their lives together, the couple rated their own wellbeing as having been (consistently) very high (five out of five) over the last year, but described the wellbeing of their respective families of origin as more moderate.

Nati: *[The reason their respective families were rated lower] Oh, just with my siblings… you know there are three of them that are half, so it's just difficult… [We're] not as close our parents would have liked.*

John: *I feel like I have a healthy relationship with my side of my family, but [they are] not so much [in] that smiley face area.*

When the family is at its best, as it is currently

The couple both agree they are functioning at their best, because they are supportive of each other, communicate effectively, and generally have a healthy relationship (based on mutual values and priorities).

Nati: *I think communication… For me, I just like being with him and he supports me in everything that I want to try and do. Like, I'd be like I want to lose weight and he'd be like, OK you can, we'll start. He'll help me… sometimes we get on each other's nerves and stuff, but otherwise I think we get along really well and just you know always talk to each other. Yes, just help each other and love one another, eh honey?*

John: *That's me… My definition of wellbeing is having healthy relationships. I think that's what we have. Like Nati says, we kind of work with each other and support each other… like everything we wrote down the principles, values and stuff. Like, those are what we have like strongly.*

John: *…I think that's a real important one… Nothing will get done if you're not talking to each other.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their family wellbeing

While they describe their wellbeing as having been consistently high over the last year, they concede that worries about their financial situation; in particular, if they are sticking to their budget, is sometimes a source of stress.

Nati: *Probably financially, if anything, but not as in relationship-wise. Like, we haven't gone that way you know, or parted ways or anything like that... ...Yes, [like not sticking to the budget] ...he's very scrooge with it. I'm like, can I buy a top? And he's like, no, do you need it? ...and wanting to help his parents out and stuff like that...*

John: *Yes.*

Nati: *So, we feel bad if they need something and we're not able to help them at the time.*

Nati: *Yes, it makes him frustrated, and myself, and we're just not very nice to each other... I'll storm off for a little bit... Yes, just time out from each other... It's like, you know, [I] don't want to see you right now; just walk away.*

Overcoming a problem/issue

Any friction about sticking to their budget is generally quickly resolved, by talking about it and then making up.

Nati: *I can't stay angry for long...*

John: *Too many other things in life to be angry at... Yes, just how we mainly deal with things is just talking them through. Like we kind of have to make each other realise that there's like we've got to make that sacrifice now to have a better life later.*

Nati: *Yes, I'm a bit stubborn sometimes and just like to kick up a fuss, if I don't get what I want. But yes, he brings me back down to earth pretty quickly, after like, well, do you want to do this? Because, it's not going to happen if you want to buy that kind of thing... Yes, so I kind of anyways need reminding about it... But, after five minutes or so, we make up and just want to move on from that... Like, we're just wasting time being angry... it doesn't make us feel any better either.*

John: *I mean, we both understand the goals that we have set for the next few years, so it's just wasting time getting angry at each other.*

5.4.2 _ Asian Couple over 50, no children in the household

Background

An and her husband Jian are a retired couple who immigrated (along with their daughter) to New Zealand from Asia about twenty-five years ago. The main draw-card of starting a new life in New Zealand was access to a relatively stress-free and inclusive education system. As they had hoped, their daughter thrived in the New Zealand education system. An unexpected (but much valued) additional benefit of the New Zealand education system was that An was able to gain entrance to university as a mature student and complete her first degree.

Jian: *We came in '90 or '91 or '89, forgot.*

An: *No, in 1991, I think.*

Jian: *We came for a, wouldn't say short visit, a visit and daughter went to school and apparently enjoys it very much. At that time, I was, either [to] start a new business in [Name of Asian country] or come over here, so decided to come over here. Lived here with friends for a couple of months, before we went back to make arrangements in [Name of Asian country] and came to New Zealand a couple of months later.*

An: *...And, because our daughter loves going to school here, so that decides everything... it took my pressure off, too. Because, while she's studying in [Name of Asian country], I was under stress, worried, and I put pressure on her... I was not happy seeing her struggle, so it's well here, she loves it. Great! She did well... here I could get into Uni as a mature student, that's really good... I too benefit from being able to do my degree here... after nine years I made it. I got a degree. My first degree.*

The couple are happy with their lives in New Zealand and, despite their retirement, they are both busy. As well as enjoying socialising with their daughter, her European-born fiancé and friends; they find time for physical activity (eg swimming, table tennis and badminton), for pursuing their many interests (eg for An, writing classes and for Jian, reading) and for community work.

Jian: *So, we have dinners together, either at their place, or our place... Friends come around for laughter and things.*

An: *This one, he's always got a book he borrowed from the library with him. So, he takes me to painting class or to poetry class. It usually lasts for two hours... He will be either swimming or doing something and, when he's waiting for me, he sits about and reads, yes.*

Jian: *We both went to the Olympic pool to swim, we are regulars. We play badminton on a Thursday... Then Saturdays we have different groups.*

An: *I have a writers' group, once a month... Oh, by the way, I still go to [Name of organisation]... It's a non-government organisation, which gives free courses like arts, creative writing, music, painting, to those who have experienced mental illness.*

Jian: *...We do voluntary work... We coach those special needs students.*

Definition of family/whānau

An and Jian chose to illustrate and define their family independently. An's illustration was of their close family and, as such, depicted herself and Jian holding hands with their daughter and her European-born fiancé. The family circle was then enclosed in a love heart.

An: *That's why I put a heart here, yes. This is binding us together. So, this is our family here... immediate family in [location]... Of course, we have extended family, like his sister-in-law and son, but that's extended family. I have extended family in [Name of Asian country], in the States and Canada, but they are extended family. So, this is our family.*

Jian also chose to illustrate New Zealand family only, but in addition to An, their daughter and her fiancé, he also included his youngest brother, his sister-in-law and her son.

Jian: *That specifies in New Zealand [family]... Because, I have family overseas. There's me on the left; centre left is the dominating position... The right, this is her. We all wear glasses. This is the daughter. This [next to the daughter] is [Name of European country] her fiancée, [the others are] my sister-in-law, my nephew... One more missing... my brother... We see him probably once a year... They are not husband and wife. This is youngest brother, [he] came here long before New Zealand was discovered, then he [got] stuck in (Name) university... He is not very successful in early life to chase girls, so he has given up.*

What's underpinning family wellbeing?

The couple identified the following as being important to the wellbeing of their family.

An: *Work and enjoyment, yes that's very important... he loves cooking... entertaining. What else? We enjoy friends. Teamwork. Anything else? You've got a better brain.*

Jian: *That's what I want. I don't know what you want.*

An: *Oh learning, music and painting.*

Jian: *Poetry, yes!*

An: *Well I'll just say writing.*

Jian: *Yeah! Ok that's a long list.*

An: *That's all.*

Asked to sum up what was the most important to their family wellbeing, they identified love and happiness.

An: *I would say love... All these are love. Love of work and enjoyment of friends, of music...*

Jian: *I don't know, I can think of several words... Happiness, I think.*

An: *Yes, I've got that already... Even [Name], the [daughter's] fiancé he's such a; I call him a gem. He's nice to us. He loves us, because he loves my daughter. So, he extends the love to us. He sort of, yes I think I'm pretty happy with our family.*

Family wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

The couple both rated the current wellbeing of their immediate family as very high (five out of five), but noted that their wellbeing had been lower in periods during the last year.

An: *We're happy.*

Jian: *Yes.*

An: *Yes, we're very happy.*

When the family is at its best, as it is currently

Jian and An both agree that their current high state of family wellbeing is based on a combination of their elation about their daughter's recent engagement and their own general contentment.

An: *Well, because [daughter and fiancé], they have the capability of looking after themselves. They love each other so much and they are planning to get married soon, I hope... My daughter's had boys before, but it's different this time. It's special.*

Jian: *She'd better keep this one.*

An: *...We had a big trip down to [location], and we had a wonderful time and it was during that holiday he proposed to my daughter in front of everyone.*

An: *Then us, we are easily contented, you know.*

Jian: *Yes, we are too easy to be content...*

An: *He's very contented watching the news on the computer, watching whatever series that is on the computer... Then he reads. When he's reading he's happy, and he doesn't have to pay anything, he just goes to the library and borrows books...*

Jian: *Yes.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their family wellbeing

The couple are very clear that their family wellbeing is very much tied to the happiness of each of its members. As such, if one of them is unhappy that makes the others unhappy.

Jian: *She first. She's not happy, she'll make me very unhappy.*

An: *...When I make him unhappy or he makes me unhappy, it would be near unhappy.*

Jian   *...Yes, daughter first. She may not like it. Maybe she's 100, she's 99.9, only .01 behind my daughter ...you know, when she's [daughter's] down, I'm sure I'm down already.*

Situations that have impacted negatively on their wellbeing over the last year include An's health problems and the death of their cat.

An: *...last year, I had quite a lot of problems with my health.*

Jian: *A little bit stressful.*

An: *I had terrible flu.*

Jian: *But, still happy.*

An: *Yes, when I'm not in pain, I'm happy.*

Jian: *Yes.*

An: *...I get very grumpy and then I complain and complain and complain. Then, because for each GP visit, we had to pay... We had to pay $52. That was a bit too much.*

I had to keep on, how many visits in one year? We made 12. I made 12 visits!

Jian: *...Because of her gout, she changed medication.*

An: *...Well, I am bipolar... I consider myself recovered. It's just that other things, flu, flu, flu, gout, gout, gout, gout, pressure, pressure, pressure, pressure.*

An: *Last year, our cat died.*

Jian: *Yes, we lost two cats within two years.*

An: *I would say, quite down. I was quite down.*

Disagreements between An and her daughter have also had a negative impact on the family's wellbeing in the past

An: *Sometimes, when I was under stress, I would say something out [loud], which my daughter thinks, Hey, mum, you're not thinking. What are you talking about? (An)*

Jian: *You are not replying in an intelligent way.*

An: *Then we had confrontations.*

An: *Yes, then afterward, he said, you were wrong there, there, there, here. Of course, at once, I would say I was wrong.*

Overcoming a problem or an issue

An and Jian identified communication, especially talking over dinner, as important to helping them overcome problems.

Jian: *Dinners... Yes... Now our dining room, dining table is away from the television. So, we have to talk... and we feel happy, relaxed, [it] is easier communication.*

5.4.3 _ European Couple under 50, no children in the household

Background

Stephen and Jules are a young couple in their mid-20s who have been together for a little over a year and have recently moved in together. Being in a relatively new relationship, the couple are still learning about each other, albeit recognising that their backgrounds are quite similar.

Jules: *I think our families are quite similar actually.*

Stephen: *Yes, I would have thought so.*

Stephen: *Thinking of the background and things.*

Jules: *Yes, interesting similarities.*

The couple believe that the basis of their relationship is their complementarity and the fact that they are both independent.

Jules: *I think a sense of, what's the term? Complementary, complementing [each other]. I don't know, I just think the balance works really well, with you being loud and social and cooking lots.*

Stephen: *Yes, we are quite contrasting in that regard.*

Jules: *Yes.*

Stephen: *You know, she's short; I'm tall, she's quieter; I'm louder. There is that sort of stuff, actually yes. I think it just means that you work out better odd and even. Whereas, if you are two both the same way, you could clash. Whereas, this way it balances everything out a little bit.*

Definition of family

Although Jules and Stephen illustrated their family on the same sheet, they independently drew their respective families of origin, with the only common connection being themselves.

Stephen: *We'll do it together, we may as well. I think this might be me and you, and then you…*

Jules: *Yes, my family.*

Jules: *Yes. Then there is my siblings. My sister [Name], she's not a child.*

Stephen: *No, that's quite funny. Mine's the same way… Well, I've got Ma and Pa, me and my two brothers, and that would be [Name] who is my youngest brother's long-term girlfriend, yes, and obviously [Partner].*

Jules: *Mine is, I guess, quite similar. Parents and two siblings and my sister's husband.*

Stephen: *Who looks like a child, but that's OK.*

Jules: *Yes.*

Stephen: *Like that. Done. That's it, yes.*

Although each included their parents, siblings and their siblings' partners or spouses (as relevant) in their family definition, they both excluded their deceased grandparents and their aunts, uncles and cousins, as neither felt particularly close to them.

Jules: *I definitely would have included grandparents if they'd been alive, but they're not.*

Stephen: *Yes, that's a good point, I probably would have too. But they've long since shuffled loose.*

Stephen: *You've got cousins and aunts and uncles and all of that sort of carry on, which you know of and are connected to in some way. But certainly, if I was concerned with my immediate surroundings, that would be my limit. That's not to say that I don't like them, or that they're bad people.*

Jules: *It's interesting what you said about cousins, because it never crossed my mind to include aunties, uncles and cousins actually.*

What's underpinning their family wellbeing?

Jules and Stephen thought about themselves and in particular, their respective families of origin, when identifying the following elements as important to their family wellbeing. Both Jules and Stephen reflected on how their upbringings had shaped them as individuals and contributed to what they bring to their relationship. They particularly valued the unconditional love they received from their families and acknowledged how this allowed them to become confident, independent, freethinking adults.

Jules: *Probably trust is the first thing that jumps into mind for me.*

Stephen: *Yes, it would be easily the first thing that jumps into mind for me, too. Acceptance.*

Stephen: *You... have trust in them and you trust their opinion, so that goes both ways, and you accept them for who they are and they accept you and your mistakes and acknowledgement and all the rest of it. You will get an arse kicking when you've done something stupid. That being said, there's almost nothing you could do to get excommunicated in any given way.*

Jules: *I was going to say independence, but I'm not sure if that's the right term, more freedom to be yourself.*

Stephen: *Yes.*

Jules: *I think that's particularly strong in my family.*

Stephen: *Yes, but again I'd group that under acceptance...*

Jules: *Trust yourself, yes.*

Stephen: *Mm yes. Along the same line as Jules, [my] parents would always say, just think it through... Yes, it's slightly more hesitant than Jules', Oh, you'll know what to do, it'll be fine, just deal with it. Whereas mine, inherently it is the same thing, because it is actually you will know what to do, you'll be fine, but don't rush. Yes, slightly more cautious.*

The couple also identified that their respective upbringings had instilled in each of them a strong work ethic and ambition to do well.

Jules: *Just the fact that you grow up and go to university and get a job.*

Stephen: *Yes, get a good job... Oh I think it's, you know it's expected that you will A, have a good job and B, that you will do a good job at that job.*

Jules: *Yes, I think do a good job at the job is probably the key point there.*

Stephen: *Yes, and even if you're not good at it per se that you're at least working hard at it. Giving it your all, and all of that sort of nonsense.*

Family wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

Stephen and Jules rated their wellbeing as a couple as being currently high (four out of five). Stephen and Jules are simply enjoying life, as they have a positive future in front of them and little in the way of worries or responsibilities.

Jules: *Whether that's just an age thing as well, but in that in between bit, where you don't have any other sort of commitments, apart from a job and a relationship...*

Stephen: *Yes, you're sort of going along and you're enjoying the best of it. You're sort of at that good point in life at the minute, where you earn enough that you don't worry about money. You don't have any huge financial commitments. So, you're saving a bit, spending a bit, spending a bit too much, or whatever, but you're not [having to deal with other responsibilities], yes it's good.*

Stephen: *I suppose somewhere in that notion of potential, where you've got stuff that you have currently versus the things that are...*

Jules: *On the horizon?*

Stephen: *Yes. You know, go overseas, those sorts of things, buy a house, that sort of thing. Yes. Things that are not happening yet, but are completely tangible and could be done if they were to be prioritised more, yes.*

Jules: *Yes, actually options... I get a sense of possibility of things that could happen... like we could potentially move overseas if we wanted to, or take some decent time off if we wanted to.*

A year ago, they would have rated their wellbeing as a couple somewhat lower, because they were living separately and did not have the same level of commitment to their relationship.

Stephen: *Probably less though I think. We were living separately.*

Jules: *Yes.*

Stephen: *Probably not far, probably one notch down, I suppose, yes.*

Jules: *I think yes, maybe a little bit less, but not that much. I would still say my personal wellbeing would have been similar...*

Stephen: *Yes, it would.*

Jules: *Yes. I think it's certainly things have definitely improved since then [moving in together]. Yes, I guess definitely up, yes. I'd definitely rate it higher now that we've got the new flat, which is really nice.*

Stephen: *Yes, it's made quite a big change actually.*

When the family is at its best, as it is currently

The couple feel that their relationship is better than it has ever been, largely because they have a level of commitment that they didn't have previously and they are enjoying living together.

Jules: *Yes, and I guess actually, when you look at this, it's probably a greater acceptance within each other's greater networks... Yes, I think it's important to be part of people's wider network of family and friends. In fact, yes I think it's really important, especially to me...*

Yes. I think it sort of made me realise, well it's important to me for people in your life to know that you have that family unit and that you have that relationship, and it's not something that you have to keep entirely separate.

Stephen: *Yes, that's true.*

Jules: *...just [for] people to know that it's not just him by himself, you know.*

Jules: *I'd definitely rate it higher now that we've got the new flat, which is really nice.*

Stephen: *Yes.*

Jules: *Yes, actually I'd put living environment really high.*

Stephen: *Yes, it's made quite a big change actually.*

Jules: *It's got a garden to sit in.*

Stephen: *...and it reflects a lot of the stuff that we really like and it's made things heaps better. Like, the house gets loads of sun, it's close to the city and it has an outside area. What that's allowed us to do is little things, like getting up on Saturday morning and having breakfast on the back lawn; having a veggie garden that I can grow and plant and can think about readily consuming at every available opportunity.*

Jules: *And it has a spare bedroom, which is amazing, so we can have guests.*

Stephen: *It's close enough that we can both cycle into work in the mornings to get a bit of exercise that way. Yes. Loads of those sort of small things that really contribute to your broader wellbeing. It's a place you enjoy coming back to. There's also no burdensome flatmates, or anything like that... it's surprising how much that space and just the enjoying of that space contributes to wellbeing.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their family wellbeing

A year ago, the couple's relationship was rocky. While Stephen was pretty happy with the status quo, Jules wanted a greater level of commitment.

Stephen: *One of the things that I quite liked about Jules was her independence, and then you end up quite quickly falling into a trap where you're together, but you can sort of tear off and do what you want, when you want, and it allows you to be quite selfish, without really meaning to be, if that makes sense.*

Jules: *Probably something we didn't have for a while was wide acceptance of friend groups, like there was sort of [resistance], which I personally found quite damaging, yes. Because, I didn't realise how important it was to be accepted as a legitimate part of someone's life.*

Stephen: *That's probably fair.*

Jules: *So, that would be damaging to not have that.*

Overcoming a problem/issue

The couple got over the rocky patch in their relationship through a process of honest communication; acknowledging their commitment to one another; communicating their relationship status to their respective friends and families; and ultimately moving in together.

Stephen: *Getting it sorted. Just getting it sorted, I suppose. Well, just addressing it and being direct about it... to say that, about giving it a go and sort of actually being legitimate about it, yes.*

Jules: *Talking, yes... I think us addressing it together, yes.*

Stephen: *Yes, just getting it sorted. Realising that that independence is actually a great thing, if used the right way, it's excellent, but to be over reliant on it or to use it in a negative way is really not a good thing. Both of us are quite fiercely independent people, and wouldn't be with someone that needed to be coddled, or in their space the entire time. You do need that space and that distance and that's fine. But, using it as a positive proactive thing, as opposed to not, yes... Well yes, the space and stuff is good [in their new flat] and it makes a difference, but I think the surety that yes, we're sort of giving it a go and it's actually a lot more real and tangible than it was.*

Jules: *...Yes, absolutely.*

5.4.4 _ European Two parent family

Background

Rosie and Alan and their three children, six year old twins – Jack and Madi and three and half year old Cole, live in a nice home in a suburban neighbourhood. They are a happy, tight-knit, Christian family, whose social lives revolve around their church community.

Alan: *One of the things that I think we both share, that we've kind of got from our families, is a sense of loyalty and that's really strong… Yes. You stick with it. It doesn't matter what happens. You can bicker and fight and stuff like that, but you've actually only got one set of close relatives, you know what I mean, you never get another set.*

Rosie: *Mm, I think so.*

Married for 15 years, Rosie and Alan noted the contrast between the carefree early days of their relationship, when they travelling around Canada together on a shoe string, to when their children came along and having enough money to provide for the needs of their growing family became a priority.

Alan: *We were living in Canada for 12 months and we had nothing. We bought a mattress from the Sallies, you know what I mean, and we were living on Rosie's income while I was studying and stuff like that. But, that was some of the happiest times of our life, because although we didn't have anything, we didn't need anything at that stage.*

Rosie: *Yes. We were like 20 something.*

Alan: *But, I think, what I've found is actually that sense of contentment and peace is actually something which is a major element of wellbeing in our household… Yes, and I think that financial constraints, or living circumstances, always make a difference. Yes, yes absolutely.*

Definition of family

Rosie and Alan illustrated their family together and, although they discussed whether to include their broader family and even friends, they settled on defining their family as a traditional nuclear family, with just themselves and their three children.

Rosie: *Let's do it together, eh?*

Alan: *Oh, OK.*

Rosie: *There you go. So, we'll put dad, mum, Jack, Madi and Cole. There we go. That's it.*

Alan: *…For me, I don't think so. We have varying degrees of closeness with our parents and with our sisters and brothers and things like that. But, I think this is how we identify; it's certainly how I identify our unit, very much.*

Rosie: *Mm.*

Alan: *We're certainly involved with the other people in our families and things like that, but this is what we think of as our unit, yes.*

Rosie: *We've got some close friends, [but] I don't think I would, no I definitely wouldn't include them in there. Not in that sense. This is my family… That's where my heart is.*

What's underpinning family wellbeing?

Rosie and Alan identified the following elements as being pivotal to the wellbeing of their family. The couple are clear that their priorities are church and family.

Alan: *I think church is a big priority for us and things like that. That's kind of the community that we're sort of primarily involved in along the way. So we're committed to a community from that point of view...*

Alan: *Well, I think we always say, well we prioritise in terms of, you know, we prioritise God first in our personal lives, but then we prioritise family first. Family, as in this family. Then we prioritise church. Then we prioritise probably our wider family and things like that. Probably that's roughly sort of how it goes for us, I think.*

In terms of family, they want their children to feel a strong sense of belonging and acceptance.

Rosie: *...it's a sense of belonging and identity.*

Alan: *Yes, absolutely.*

Rosie: *Unconditional love.*

Alan: *Yes.*

Rosie: *Acceptance, that's what's really important.*

Alan: *Yes... We do fun; we do hugs; we do forgiveness; we do second chances and that sort of thing.*

Rosie: *[When] I think about my kids, I want them to always feel unconditional love from us and our family and that they always belong. You know, they've got identity...*

Alan: *At one point for a while we were calling ourselves a wolf pack, at some stage.*

Rosie: *The family also places a great deal of value on happiness and having fun together.*

People say we're a fun family and things like that.

Alan: *Rosie's always striving to make sure our kids have a great time. Do you know what I mean? She's always really focused on making sure that their experiences are good. That our house is fun; that they're enjoying life; that they're happy.*

Rosie: *Happy, that's the one.*

Alan: *Yes, that's Rosie's word.*

Rosie: *Happy, yes.*

Alan: *Yes. So, maybe that fun is kind of the thing. Because, it's really important to Rosie, and she throws a lot of energy into making sure the kids have a fun experience.*

Rosie: *Yes, I want my kids to think back and remember a happy, happy childhood. Happy, you know, we had fun with the family, we used to do this, we used to do that. So, then when they have their own kids, Oh, you know, we used to do this with mum and dad.*

Family wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

Considering themselves happy and fortunate, Alan and Rosie rated their current family wellbeing as four out of five.

Rosie: *I think if I think about our family, the kids are happy; they have nice clothes; they're fed more than they eat every day; they are doing well at school; they are healthy. In fact, we're all healthy; haven't got any dramas; we've got a nice house; we've got enough money to pay all the bills... So, I'd put us somewhere around here, I think.*

Alan: *...We're very privileged and we'd say that we're very blessed, as well.*

Rosie: *If we had nothing else, we'd be fine.*

Their family wellbeing was not as positive 18 months ago, as the home they were in, while lovely, was not conducive to family life.

Alan: *Yes, and like in our older house, there was a lot of, I think, dissatisfaction with the circumstances that we were in.*

Alan: *But, we bought it before we had kids, so [when] we bought it, there was just the two of us; beautiful place, like three storeys, whatever, but it had no backyard...*

Rosie: *Oh, huge, yes, yes... we had to get out of that house... Yes.*

   So, I wasn't working and we had three pre-schoolers in a place... [That] wasn't right for a family. Three storeys, cars at the top, so babies, you know I'd carry up two flights of stairs to get to the car and then had to go down and get the next one, and carry the last one. So you know what I mean? Yes, whereas now, they've all got their own bedrooms, flat drive on section, fenced backyard, they've got their trampoline. But, that's where that contentment comes from, you know.

Alan: *So, you know, that's actually made a material difference in our happiness, in our wellbeing.*

When the family is at its best, as it is currently

In Rosie's view, the family is doing well currently, because they are healthy and happy. The wellbeing of her children is very much the basis for her assessment.

Rosie: *I think happy and healthy. That's what I think, yes... I think so. I think that's what's really important at the end of the day. Yes, the kids are doing well.*

   Alan's focus is more on their financial situation and the material wellbeing of the family. This has improved (and he has become less concerned about this) since Rosie returned to work recently, after being a full-time mum since the twins were born.

Alan: *Rosie started working in the last 6-12 months, so financially things have become a little bit easier for us.*

Rosie: *I think it's important to say, Oh, you know, I'm working now, so it relieves pressure, or whatever. [But], it's never been pressure...*

Alan: *Not for you though, but for me, I feel less tension than I did 12-18 months ago... But, I think that comes from a point that we don't have any need, or any lack. If we did, then that would change, because it would put stress on. I think stress is one of the biggest things that causes our house to be, you know, disrupted. Yes, absolutely, absolutely. Our biggest strain point is around financial stuff. Despite coming from a position of strength.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their family wellbeing

Their family wellbeing has been adversely affected over the past year by a situation involving their six year old daughter, Madi, who was being bullied at school. This situation impacted on the whole family.

Rosie: *I think about my daughter last week, she's been having a little bit of a rough time at school... So yes, there's been a little bit of stuff that's been going on at school, which you know, kids bicker and things like that, so as a parent you think, well what's really serious and what's not? After a while it became apparent that, actually, it was serious. So... a visit to the teacher and just told her a couple of things that Madi had come home and said had happened with this child. She was great, straight away, oh well, actually, that's bullying. You know, fantastic. Then a couple more email conversations as things came out.*

Overcoming a problem/issue

Alan and particularly Rosie were determined to get on top of the bullying, because of concerns that Madi could be permanently scarred from being a victim. As well as seeking help from Madi's teacher, Rosie reached out to family and friends for advice and support.

Rosie: *But, I don't know, I'm a big believer in taking advice from other people... I had quite a long conversation with my sister-in-law, his sister, the other day. They... have got kids that are a bit older than ours and things, so [they] have sort of been round the tracks. So,*

I'm a believer in talking to people who maybe are further ahead on the journey. She gave great advice; she's been fantastic. So, we're working through some of that with Madi and involving other people... very close good friends and other families and things, as well.

So, there's always people to call on and people to rally around. So, we've sort of been able to support her and things. I also think, and I don't think this is the right case, but we'll see how it goes, but there's always professional help as well, if needed. We'll just see how she goes. I don't think it's serious enough for that, but we'll see. But, I guess, it's putting a hand up and asking for help.

At Rosie's instigation, the family also put on a surprise party for Madi, to show her how much they love her and to try and cheer her up.

Rosie: *...so the boys and I did this little surprise. She went to a friend's for a play-date and we did a little surprise dinner for her when she came home. We pulled out party poppers and they made a banner saying, "We love you Madi". It was all about just kind of building her up and knowing that, no matter what's happening at school, that we love her and that she belongs here and, you know, just so she's got that strong sort of place. Life is not just about school.*

They also drew on their church community and arranged for her and her siblings to play with children from families they know and trust and who have the same family values as their own.

Rosie: *Then we've had some good friends, she had a couple of play-dates with, with friends outside of school last week, again for the same purpose. School might be a bit rough right at the moment, but that's not the only part of your life. You've got great friends here and you belong here.*

Rosie: *Because, what was really important about that was... to go back to the school friends, [to demonstrate] that there was another environment for our kids where we knew that they were connected to people that we knew and trust, that we had similar values to. It gave them an environment to be safe and accepted and stuff like that.*

5.4.5 _ European Couple over 50, no children in the household

Background

Cathy and Tom are a couple in their 60s. They have three adult children and a number of grandchildren. Their two sons and their families live locally, while their daughter and her family live elsewhere in New Zealand.

Tome: *Well we're very lucky. We've got three children. [Youngest son] and [eldest son] both live in [location], so we've got their kids, too. Then our daughter lives in [location], so she's here when she can be. She'd dearly love to live here, but whether that ever happens, we don't know.*

Cathy works two days a week as a nurse and Tom is a retired GP. What free time they have, they spend managing their tree farm. They are very passionate about their project, which has been a part of their lives for about ten years and, as they describe it, it's like leading a double life.

Tom: *Well that… is a double life, basically. Near [location], we have a tree farm. So, we spend part of each week there pruning our trees and mucking around. So, that's the river, that's our cabin up the farm, that's the truck, which moves us backwards and forwards to [location]. That's me up a tree up the high pruning and that's Cathy working flat-out closer to ground level. We both work very hard there. Our other life is basically back here in [location].*

Cathy and Tom describe themselves as being community orientated and hard workers. As such, they enjoy helping friends and family out, carrying out working bees and looking after their grandchildren.

Tom: *We're probably known as hard workers.*

Cathy: *Yes, I would say so.*

Tom: *I was a lazy sod as a kid. I was the black sheep in my family. But actually, we can work most people under the ground these days. So, we're probably known for that.*

Cathy: *I'd say so. It could be one of our declarations, I suspect.*

Tom: *Yes, we came from hard working families – farming sort of stock.*

Cathy: *I mean, since the workshop's been built, the kids are always coming around wanting help with stuff that they're building, machining up something, or, how do you put a post in? You know, whatever. Can you help me get the chimney down? That sort of thing. We often get asked to mind children; give them a day, so that they can catch up on work, or, you know, just have a day to themselves.*

Tom: *So, we love working bees. At friends' places, organisations, whatever and so on like that.*

Cathy: *Over a period of a couple of years, we helped build a play centre, so yes, that was pretty full-on!*

A recent trip through Europe had left the couple inspired (by the art and architecture) and enriched (by their experience of other cultures), to the point that they hoped to share the experience at some stage with their children.

Tom: *I was really blown away; we just had three days in Paris and it's just fabulous, the architecture. Some of the art; you see a Picasso painting that he did at the age of 14 and you think, shit! ...and so it would be really great for the kids to have that or some sort of similar experience... the opportunity to do that.*

Cathy: *But I think also, you go away and you see differences about how other people live and what's important to them.*

Tom: *Mm, it's about, inspiration is the word. Yes, to inspire.*

Cathy: *Well, I think you collect things. You collect little bits from here, you take little bits from there and you think about it, and it becomes part of your life if you feel it's valuable.*

Tom: *Mm, it's enriching.*

Cathy: *We had great experiences.*

Tom: *The last night in Madrid we'd just flown back from Morocco to Madrid then on to home. We stayed with this woman, and she took us to the local market. So, it wasn't the sort of touristic market that we'd already been to in central Madrid, which is very nice, but it is very touristic. It was a market where the Spanish go. It was a fabulous market. It was clean, they had an enormous amount of stuff that you've never seen.*

Cathy: *But, on the way, she also stopped at an art gallery. Then after we'd been to the market, we stopped at a pub and had a beer. Then we'd sort of asked her if we could make a tapas meal together. So, we cooked a meal together. I mean, what a way to celebrate the end of a trip.*

Definition of family

Cathy and Tom chose to illustrate and describe their family independently. Both included their children (and partners), grandchildren, friends and the family dogs in their definitions. However, Cathy defined the family more broadly than Tom, as she also included her parents and siblings and some of Tom's siblings. She also included their youngest son's new partner and her children in her family definition, while his ex-wife was specifically excluded.

Cathy: *One of our children has had a marriage breakup. Yes, and so, it's this one here [pointing to her youngest son in her illustration]. But, he has a new lady and two children, which even though they're not my grandchildren in the strict definition of that, I still consider them here.*

Cathy illustrated their family as a series of branches extending out, with herself and Tom at the centre.

Cathy: *Well mine is pretty much the same really. I've got Tom and I at the centre. The family for us is a generational thing. So, I only went as far as our parents and then our children. Friends and brothers and sisters. Actually, I didn't put your brothers in, but yes, and the dogs.*

Tom: *Yes, you could keep on going. I didn't put the dogs in. Well, they're probably in someone's lap.*

Cathy: *Yes... Just sort of, I don't know, that protective kind of thing about family. Well, an encompassing thing about family, inclusive thing. I think that's what I was trying to say in mine.*

Tom illustrated the family gathered around the kitchen table, as he believed that this symbolised the heart of their home – a place where they shared many good times.

Tom: *This basically is this table here, this is the table. I haven't counted, but this is family and friends around the table, around good food, which mainly Cathy has cooked, and occasionally I do. A couple of bottles of wine, so that is a very central part of our family's life. Yes, yes. People we've kicked around with.*

Cathy: *Yes, very much.*

Tom: *So yes, that's people we've kicked round with since they had kids and we had kids, yes.*

Tom: *These are strong parts of our lives. So, I didn't put in, while it is still a strong bond, but not as often a physical bond with my brothers and uncle and wider family. Because, they're mainly [location] and other places, yes.*

What's underpinning family wellbeing?

Cathy and Tom identified the following as key to the wellbeing of their family. They identified support, happiness, humour and good health as the most important elements of their family wellbeing.

Cathy: *What about support in there, because we do a fair amount of that.*

Tom: *Yes.*

Cathy: *Having fun together.*

Tom: *Yes. Yes, they've all got a good sense of humour. That's very important. Well, happiness really. Yes, health and happiness.*

Family wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

Because of their different states of wellbeing, Cathy and Tom provided different ratings for themselves and the rest of their family. The couple rated their current wellbeing as very high (five out of five) and stated that, because they had been lucky in life, a high state of wellbeing had been the status quo.

Tom: *Yes, I'd be way up here.*

Cathy: *Yes... Well, I guess, it's all of those things there [their values, principles and priorities] and whether you can get up in the mornings and you've got a spring in your step.*

Tom: *Yes, happiness and vigour.*

Cathy: *Yes. You don't have to have a driver working away to get you out the door. Well, I think that we've got our health; that we can get out and do things. We're motivated to do those things.*

Tom: *...probably for us, because we've basically drifted through life and we've been very lucky in life and we've never had to worry a hell of a lot about thinking things through. It's just all sort of happened. So, I don't know where luck fits into values, principles and priorities, something like that, but luck overrides the whole shooting box.*

Cathy: *Mm.*

Tom: *Our lives have been full of love, full of humour.*

Cathy: *Mm, that's a good one.*

Tom: *Full of good support and doing stuff, you know getting stuck in and doing stuff with family and friends, and stuff like that. But we've never really sought, or planned, or put it into words much, yes.*

Cathy: *We're pretty much action people.*

Although Tom and Cathy see their own wellbeing as being stable, they described that of some of their other family members as having fluctuated positively or negatively over the past year. In particular, their youngest son's wellbeing had improved, due to a new relationship, and the wellbeing of some of their siblings had deteriorated, due to health issues.

Tom: *No. Probably [youngest son] was in a worse space [12 months ago], because he's got a really good Kiwi Sheila now, which is exactly what he needs. So, he would have been down a bit further at that stage. Maybe the extended family, because they're older and they've got health problems...Yes, and one of my brothers is sick and my uncle's got to go into care, so they're probably not so good.*

Cathy: *Yes, and my sister's got Alzheimer's, so yes. Oh well, watching someone slowly decline with Alzheimer's, yes. Having watched, well we had my mum here and looked after her for 18 months and she had Alzheimer's. Well she had dementia, so yes. Yes, and it depends on how much that upsets you, you know.*

Tom: *Yes, it knocks the edge off of yourself a bit, too.*

When the family is at its best

Tom and Cathy describe their family as functioning optimally when they are together, especially when sharing food and good times.

Cathy: *Just a lot of interaction happening; a lot of talking at the table... and there'd be a lot of talking and it just felt good, people just getting on and interacting. It's the same here when they're sitting at the table being fed and, it's like Māori, you know, you go to a place and you're given food and everyone is sort of happy and it's a good time.*

Tom: *There's a lot of humour in it, too. There's a lot of laughter and a lot of humour. They've pretty much all got really good senses of humour and use them frequently.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their family wellbeing

Although they believe that they have largely cruised through life, they both agree that dealing with their eldest son's teenage years was a difficult period.

Cathy: *Oh yes.*

Tom: *We're thinking of the same thing. Our first child, as a teenager, was diabolical. He was a wonderful child and he's a really good adult, but he was a diabolical teenager.*

Cathy: *Mm, so he hit 15 and all the hormones. Oh!*

Tom: *...But no, that's the only sort of real challenge I can think of really. I don't think we've ever had any challenges much. Again, it gets back to luck you see, so it's luck. Never been expected to go to war, never been expected to kill people, or be killed, or all of that sort of crap.*

Overcoming a problem/issue

During this period of their lives the couple took various courses of action to improve their son's behaviour and maintain their own sanity, including kicking him out. While none of their strategies were deemed to be particularly successful, fortunately, he eventually grew out of it.

Tom: *Mostly we never overcame it. No, he overcame it. He eventually grew up.*

Cathy: *Yes, but to save our sanity, there were things that we did. Well, I would swim. I'd just do a lap at a time.*

Tom: *We tried to boot him out, but that didn't work very well.*

Cathy: *Yes, dumped his clothes out on the footpath, and suggested he go to alternative accommodation, but he didn't. It didn't quite get to tough love, but it was getting close.*

Tom: *Yes, we've all survived it, yes.*

With the benefit of hindsight, Tom thinks his parenting skills weren't as effective as they could have been. In particular, he wasn't good at setting boundaries and they didn't always present a united front.

Tom: *I'd be a slightly different parent, if I was doing it again. I wouldn't be much different. We'd have just as much fun and just as much love, but I would be slightly better with boundary issues. I'd be slightly stricter than I was. Cathy wouldn't need to be any different.*

Cathy: *Well, I've had no problems with boundaries. I set them.*

Tom: *You set them.*

Cathy: *I think probably one of the things is having a strong bond between us and not being manipulated with kids playing one off against the other. Just talking from the same page. I think that's really important and I think it worked when we did it. Yes, I think it did. Yes, what do you think?*

Tom: *I don't think we've always been a terribly united front, because I've probably been a bit wishy-washy really as parent.*

Cathy: *No, but I think when we talked about it, we'd come up with something and that was pretty much a united front.*

5.4.6 _ Pacific Single parent family

Background

Renee is a young single mother with a six year old son, Carl. She and Carl live with her mother (New Zealand European) and father (Niuean). As well as supporting her financially while she is studying for a social work degree, Renee's parents help look after young Carl. Renee has no relationship with Carl's Cook Island Māori father.

Renee: *Well, they've supported me financially. They've supported me through my studies, especially. I've been studying for the last three years; got another year to go. The pressure of having to go and rent somewhere again is taken off me, while I'm doing my studies, and there's no question about it, they actually want me there, because otherwise, it's a big empty house. My son; my dad picks him up from school, if I need him to, if I've got late lectures or doing my practicum. So, it's quite supportive.*

Renee is closest to the Niuean side of her family, but since her Nan (the matriarch of the family) passed away a few years ago, she doesn't get to see this part of her family very often.

Renee: *The whole get-together thing... our family would do that; we did it for years. But, as soon as the matriarch of the family, as soon as she passed away, my father's mother, we just stopped. So, our family sort of went a little bit downhill. That whole connection that we used to have is completely gone.*

Renee believes that it is important for her son to learn to appreciate his Niuean and Cook Island heritage. For this reason, and because she wants Carl to learn to respect his elders, she makes a point of taking Carl to see his father's Cook Island grandmother. She is also planning to go to Niuean language classes in the near future and is learning to cook traditional foods.

Renee: *So, those sorts of things are really important to me, like to hold on to my traditions and my connection with my Nan sort of thing... But, with my son, because his father is Cook Island, it's also important for me to have him connected to his Cook Island side of the family. Not so much his father, but the rest of them. I'm not close whatsoever to my son's father, but I still make it quite important that I take my son to see his great-grandmother while she's still here. Like, I really have a special bond with my nana, so I want my son to have that. I want him to respect women, and I think the women in my family show quite a lot of resilience, so I think that's always been important. It's quite important to me. My family ended up doing Niuean classes... because we were disconnected... They all did it and I thought, Oh! So, I'll definitely be keen to do that. I know they're going to do it next year and I'm like, [I'll] come and do it. So, I'll be keen to do that... So, I've learned this year how to make takihi, which is a Niuean dish of taro and pawpaw and coconut cream. It's delicious... So, yes, it's really good. So, those sorts of things are really important to me, like to hold onto my traditions and my connection with my Nan. Like, that's her dishes sort of thing, and that's important to me... like to be able to pass that on to my son...*

Definition of family

Renee's defined her close family as including her parents, her son, her older, Australian-based siblings, her two best (girl) friends, and her best friend's husband and children.

Renee: *OK. That's my immediate family, like who I live with; my day-to-day people. So, my father [Name], my baby Carl, my mother [Name], and myself. The little hearts, that's my sister [Name], my brother [Name], they live in Australia. Then I've got my best friend [Name], my best friend [Name], her partner [Name] and their children, which are my godchildren...*

Renee described her relationship with her best friends as closer than her relationship with her siblings.

Renee: *My brother and my sister; they've moved away. They've been in Australia for bout eight years, so we just don't have that connection that we used to have. My sister is six years older than me; my brother is two years older than me. My brother and I growing up were never close. Like, we used to fight quite a lot, yes, to say the least. So, we've never really had that sort of connection like that... I'm a lot closer to these two [best friends] and I consider them my brother and sister more than my own siblings. I think, maybe because they've been there. With your friends you can tell them anything and you know it's not going to get back to your parents sort of thing. Yes, and they live quite close to me.*

In addition to her close family, Renee described her large extended Niuean family.

Renee: *I've got quite a big Niuean family and I'm quite close to all of them. Then I've got my Australian family, who I'm not so close with. But, I would have drawn a whole bunch of hearts [for] my whole Niuean family.*

What's underpinning family wellbeing?

Renee identified the following elements as being pivotal to her family's wellbeing. While all the elements listed were regarded as important, Renee believed the key to the wellbeing of her close family was their supportiveness of each other and their respect for each other's differences.

Renee: *Our big thing in our family would be support, and just being allowed to be like an individual completely, because we're all so totally opposite. It's a way that we don't clash, because we kind of have a mutual understanding that we don't all see eye-to-eye in a lot of things. My mum's very different to my father and yet they've had a marriage for I think nearly 30 plus years. So, it just works for us.*

Renee identified her broader Niuean family's priorities as money, financial security and health, which were problem areas for them.

Renee: *Financial security, health. We've got quite a few health issues in our family, so yes, that's a big thing. The way we connect. Like our connection since my Nan's gone, it needs to be rebuilt. So, I think, those three elements would make our wellbeing, our family wellbeing, a lot stronger.*

Family wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

Renee rated the current wellbeing of her close family as four out of five and her broader Niuean family as two out of five. She didn't believe that either rating would have changed much over the past year.

Renee: *Well it's like I've got two, sort of; I see it actually quite separately. Like, my immediate family have got a really good wellbeing. Then it's them [the extended family] that I'm concerned for... my aunties, uncles, and cousins. Like a lot of them are in [location] in State houses, so for me and my family, that is where the separation comes.*

When the (close) family is at its best, as it is currently

Renee believes that her close family's currently high wellbeing is largely because they have no financial concerns, are supportive of each other and have the luxury of having a holiday home, which provides the family with the opportunity to get away and unwind.

Renee: *Our wellbeing is good. We're pretty happy all the time. I put that into wellbeing, as well. If you're miserable then something is going wrong in your life. So yes, we do have financial security. We have a place that we go down to, like down in [location]. So, we've got our escape out of [location], and that sort of brings our equilibrium back into [line]. Yes. We've got great support, like my parents support me and my siblings and my son.*

While things are going well for Renee's close family she believes the future will be even better when she graduates. Renee is proud of the fact that she will complete her degree next year and looks forward to being able to make it possible for her parents to retire.

Renee: *It will be there [a 5/5 rating], when I graduate. That's more my mentality of that, like how I view it as an overall. Because, it would be for all of us. Like, my mum has never seen anyone graduate with like a cape or anything, you know, that sort of stuff. So, she's looking forward to it. The same with my father. They will be so proud. It's like something my son gets to see and it encourages him like that, as well. But also, I'll be able to work in something that I want to do and have a proper income sort of thing, not minimum wage, so yes. Then it will take off even more financial pressure, if there was a little bit by then. Because, my dad is getting a little bit older and then they can retire, as well, and possibly sell up, yes. Then be a big happy, happy family, hopefully.*

Situations and circumstances impacting negatively on the wellbeing of her extended family

In sharp contrast to her close family Renee describes her extended family as being caught in a poverty trap.

Renee: *...my dad's a hard worker, so he's worked for everything. They've kind of stayed in their little area, they haven't ventured out... so they're stuck. And then, they might have issues between each other; financial issues always comes up, and because they don't have anyone outside, then they've only got themselves to sort of speak to. So, that's why I say, a little bit down further, they're quite negative and I think that's because of their lifestyle, because of their financial issues. Because, they can't afford to go to the doctors; they can't afford to have nice things; they can't afford to go on holidays. So, then yes, it divides us a little bit. They will call up my dad, or my mum and dad, and sort of just see if there's anything that they can help them with, which might be a loan or just anything like that; food for the kids. I've taken out food for my family. So, yes, that's why I see that we are quite different.*

Overcoming a problem/issue

Renee's desire to become a social worker is motivated by her desire to help people like her extended family change their circumstances and situations and, as such, improve their family wellbeing.

Renee: *It's become a lot more important since I've been doing social work. It's opened my eyes to a lot. I have seen the divide in our families and where they live... I want them [extended family] to not have to worry about being evicted. I want security for them, as well. Like just what we have. It's like you just constantly see in the news the poverty and stuff. It's just like it shouldn't be like that in New Zealand... How to break the [poverty] cycle, yes... Like when they're all stuck in factory jobs and you know they're not going anywhere. Then that's the mind-set. It's just live week to week and enjoy euchre sort of thing... I think if they had the opportunity to have better jobs... jobs they might be passionate about... I think that would lift their whole wellbeing. You know that would make them a lot happier to go to work and not just live day-to-day... actually live and have a life.*

5.4.7 _ Māori Single parent family

Background

Jasmine is a single mother in her early 20s who has recently made dramatic changes to her previous party lifestyle, including reconnecting with her whānau and culture. While she lives independently, her whānau play an important role in supporting Jasmine in her role as parent to her four year old son, Tamiti. This support is vital as she struggles with parenting at times and Tamiti's biological father is completely uninvolved.

Jasmine: *Kia ora, I'm [Jasmine], also known as [name]. I have a four year old boy. His name is [Tamiti] also known as [name]. We originate from Ngati [Iwi], [Iwi] and Ngati [Iwi]. Also, the other side of the whānau are [Iwi]. So, that's basically what I know of so far. Yes, his biological father was like a one-night thing and yes, that's all I know of him... me and my son. We live on our own.*

Definition of whānau

Jasmine described her closest whānau as those who help her to bring up her son; her mother, grandmother and aunty.

Jasmine: *So, these are the immediate people that I have in my family that I have most contact with. But then I have all the other whānau that are all included, too. So, there's me, my son and then there's my mum and his great-grandmother, so my grandmother, and then my aunty who takes care of him, on my dad's side. Then there's all my aunties through my mum.*

Jasmine: *That's dad and that's mum, but these are the immediate people that help me bring up my child. That's my little tribe. That's about it.*

What's underpinning their whānau wellbeing

Jasmine identified the following as important to the wellbeing of whānau. Aroha and Te Ao Māori (ie having a strong cultural connection) were identified as being particularly important to her whānau wellbeing.

Jasmine: *Just being proud of who you are, where you're from, your whakapapa [lineage], yes. Your tupuna is your, it means, like me and my cousin, we like to sit around singing waiata all the time, just keeping the Māori alive and speaking Te reo Māori, otherwise it just drifts off and dies. Yes, keep it alive within our whānau; speak it in our homes... Trying to keep it alive, like the aunties and all that, all of us, the whānau together. Tangata whenua [being indigenous]. Just to remember where you're from, who you are, your ancestors, your whānau, mm, just being like mana wahine [strong women] and being strong people; don't forget your roots where you're from, who you are, aroha... because we come from broken relationships, so just to find the inner strength in yourself, because we go through a lot of depression in our family... Find a happy place.*

Whānau wellbeing

Current wellbeing and changes over the past year

Jasmine rated the current wellbeing of her close whānau as 2.5 out of five. While low, she described this as having risen significantly since she has reconnected with her whānau, over the last year. She rated the whānau wellbeing at the mid-point, because although she has come a long way personally, she has further to go, and there are some health issues with her son and grandmother. Also the prospect of

Christmas puts additional stress on whānau finances.

Jasmine: *It's 50/50 because, at the moment, we're all happy with the arrangement we have got going on with our tamariki, but we're also concerned with our health. My grandmother's not doing that well, and my son's due to go for surgery soon, [to help] his learning [grommets], but we're all in a happy place. It's taken us a while to come to get there...*

Yes, daily stresses. Money. Christmas coming up soon. That's going to be a lot more stress. That's why it's 50/50. Yes. I'm currently in a stable happy place. Yes living, and gradually making my way to this [the top of the rating scale]. But, I'll keep it here [rating her whānau wellbeing at the mid-point]... we've come to an agreement now. That's why we're here. It's taken a while... A big process with the whānau... Well, just coming to an agreement. Seeing eye-to-eye eventually.

When the whānau is at its best

Jasmine is working towards getting herself to what she describes as "a happy place", which will allow her close whānau to function at their best. However, perhaps because life had often been difficult, Jasmine was quite adamant that she will continue to be prepared for the challenges life may throw at her and her whānau.

Jasmine: *I'm still working towards it. When I get there, yes choice, but I will always keep myself here to be prepared for what life brings, eh? You can't just be in a happy place and think it's all ka pai and next minute, bang. It's like, Oh man. You've got to realise reality, you've got to work hard.*

Jasmine also thinks she will feel that they are in a better space once her son has had his surgery, but then, she says she'll find other worries, because she's still learning how to be a parent and finds it all a bit overwhelming.

Jasmine: *Well, my son's wellbeing. Because he was born with a speech disorder, so just helping him. Yes, surgery, grommets and his nasal. Yes. So just recovering him, having cuddle time. That will bring me there, but then I've got to consider his going to school and all that. Because, I'm still learning how to be a parent. I don't know. I just stress. They're like, you just need to have patience and breathe and be calm. I'm like, ah, it's so overwhelming.*

Situations and circumstances that have impacted negatively on their whānau wellbeing

The wellbeing of the whānau wellbeing had been adversely affected up until recently, because of Jasmine's party lifestyle (ie drug and alcohol abuse and dysfunctional behaviour).

Jasmine: *No, no it was very ugly. It was a mess... I just used to bark at them all the time... Well I just thought I knew everything... We never saw eye-to-eye. We didn't agree on a lot of things...*

In a desperate bid to protect her grandson, her mother took Jasmine through the Family Court.

Jasmine: *So, mum was trying to get day-to-day custody and I carried the fight...*

Overcoming a problem/issue

The issue was resolved when the Court ruled that Jasmine could retain custody of Tamiti, only if she undertook drug and alcohol counselling and anger management.

Jasmine: *And then they asked me to just go and get anger management and [drug and alcohol] counselling done.*

Jasmine and her whānau rose to the challenge. Her whānau, in particular her mother, helped by encouraging Jasmine to participate in counselling.

Jasmine: *Removing the toxic; the anger management; dealing with the courts. Yes, the situations that life throws at you... I had to do what the courts asked of me. Then they [whānau] were like, come on, stop being an angry bird, go do this anger management and maybe you'll realise why you're angry. It wasn't so much I was angry, I was scared. I was scared... it was the help of whānau. They just told me, come on, you never used to be this dark. You were outgoing and full of joy and fun.*

The counselling was very successful and Jasmine moved back to be with the whānau and now has their support to raise Tamiti. Her mother and other whānau now give her a break in the weekends to go to the gym and to work (at a local bar), which means she is now in a much happier space and is learning how to be a good mother to her young son.

Jasmine: *Then, here we are today... Yes, it brought my inner happiness out. Because I understood my feelings, why I was feeling so dark. It [counselling] helps heaps... Overcoming changes.*

Jasmine: *Well, falling pregnant with my son got me out of a dark place. Because, I had a drug addiction and if I didn't stop then I'd probably still be doing it, or dead, or in jail. But, if it wasn't for the services and people helping me, pushing me.*

Jasmine: *The reason why we're [whānau are] closer is because it went through the Courts. Yes. I've got fulltime custody day-to-day and they have weekend visits, like they can have him. Yes, everyone has one weekend of every month. I was all by myself and that's how I isolated myself in a dark place. Now I've made that move and I've got my whānau around now, I'm in a happy place. If it wasn't for my mum, she made me realise you know. I thought I knew it all, but I had no support trying to bring up this little one. It takes a tribe, a tribe to bring up one [child]. I wondered why I was stressing out all the time. Then now I've got my breathing space on the weekend and I realise oh I can, I need it, I'm human. If I don't get that like me time, I'll just start spazzing out.*

Jasmine would like her son to have a better upbringing than she did and wants to make a brighter future for him. Ultimately, her dream is to have enough money to buy a home and to be able to support her son, as well as assist the broader whānau financially.

Jasmine: *...my son... he wouldn't struggle; he'd get well nourished. Like, if he wanted to buy a house or a car, he wouldn't have to rent, would have a house there for him for his whānau, his future. Yes, still working hard for it, not just thinking that he's going to get it. But, that the money was there for him if he needed it, if he got into a financial debt that he would be able to work his way out, yes. He wouldn't have to go out stealing or robbing, he'd get a job and work for the value of a dollar...*

Jasmine: *Hey, he's still got to go and get a job and all that and go to school and get his 21st key, before he gets a car. The money prize would go towards buying the homestead that we have and going towards all the tamariki's futures and the whānau, not just being selfish. Well, I struggled. I came from a broken home and it's gone from generation to generation where we struggled what we were going to have to eat... Oh, to the immediate and the others that need it. Like, the other day, we went to a tangi and they were struggling... so, I'd koha them.*

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