



Families and Whānau Status Report

2016

TECHNICAL COMPANION REPORT



Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of Superu, not Statistics New Zealand.

ISBN 978-0-478-36925-0 (Online)

Superu
PO Box 2839
Wellington 6140

Telephone: 04 917 7040
Email: enquiries@superu.govt.nz
Website: superu.govt.nz

Follow us on Twitter: @nzfamilies

Like us on Facebook: Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit
Learn more at: superu.govt.nz/statusreport

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 the New Zealanders, New Zealand communities, families and whanāu.

This report is published a part of an on-going research series to meet the legislative requirement for Superu to publish “an annual Families Status Report that measures and monitors the wellbeing of New Zealand families” (Families Commission Act 2003, section 8).





Acknowledgements

Superu would like to thank all of those individuals and organisations that contributed to the publication of this Technical Companion Report.

We would like to thank the following people and organisations for their input, feedback, and support on the report:

- Shari Mason, Rosemary Goodyear, Denise Brown, Dr Terryann Clark, and Peter Salter.

We also thank Statistics New Zealand for providing data access and support. In particular we acknowledge:

- Scott Ussher, Robert Didham, Caroline Brooking, Phillipa O'Brien, Litia Tapu, and John Upfold.

The Superu 2016 Families and Whānau Status Report research contributors were:

- Bev Hong, Francis Luketina, Jason Timmins, Holly Mansfield, Kahukore Baker, Dr Jeremy Robertson, Dr Yan Chen, and Eric Krassoi Peach.





Contents

Our purpose	1
Acknowledgements	2
01 Introduction	9
02 The wellbeing of families, for different ethnicities	10
2.1 Main findings	11
2.2 Background to the analysis of family wellbeing by ethnicity	11
2.2.1 How families were identified with particular ethnicities	11
2.2.2 The wellbeing indicators that we used	12
2.2.3 Demographics of families belonging to each ethnic group	13
2.3 Overview of family wellbeing for each ethnic group	13
2.3.1 European family wellbeing	17
2.3.2 Māori family wellbeing	17
2.3.3 Pacific family wellbeing	18
2.3.4 Asian family wellbeing	18
2.4 European families	19
2.4.1 Economic security and housing	19
2.4.2 Health	21
2.4.3 Identity and sense of belonging	22
2.4.4 Relationships and connections	23
2.4.5 Safety and environment	25
2.4.6 Skills, learning and employment	26
2.5 Māori families	27
2.5.1 Economic security and housing	28
2.5.2 Health	29
2.5.3 Identity and sense of belonging	30
2.5.4 Relationships and connections	31
2.5.5 Safety and environment	32
2.5.6 Skills, learning, and employment	33
2.6 Pacific families	34
2.6.1 Economic security and housing	34
2.6.2 Health	35
2.6.3 Identity and sense of belonging	36
2.6.4 Relationships and connections	37
2.6.5 Safety and environment	38
2.6.6 Skills, learning and employment	39

2.7 Asian families	52
2.7.1 Economic security and housing	40
2.7.2 Health	41
2.7.3 Identity and sense of belonging	42
2.7.4 Relationships and connections	43
2.7.5 Safety and environment	44
2.7.6 Skills, learning and employment	45
03 Family wellbeing in the regions	46
<hr/>	
3.1 Main findings	47
3.2 Background to the analysis of family wellbeing by region	47
3.2.1 Demographics of families in the regions	47
3.2.2 The regions that were covered	48
3.2.3 The family types included in the analysis	48
3.2.4 The wellbeing indicators included in our analysis	49
3.3 Variation of family wellbeing across the regions	51
3.3.1 Extent of variation across the regions	51
3.3.2 How family wellbeing varies across the regions	53
3.4 Region by region analysis	61
3.4.1 Northland	61
3.4.2 Auckland	62
3.4.3 Waikato	62
3.4.4 Bay of Plenty	62
3.4.5 Gisborne	63
3.4.6 Hawke's Bay	63
3.4.7 Taranaki	63
3.4.8 Manawatu-Whanganui	63
3.4.9 Wellington	64
3.4.10 Marlborough/Nelson	64
3.4.11 West Coast/Tasman	64
3.4.12 Canterbury	64
3.4.13 Otago	65
3.4.14 Southland	65
3.4.15 Supporting tables	66

Appendix A	
Family wellbeing framework, indicators, and definitions	77
A1. Definitions of the different family types	78
A2. The family wellbeing framework	79
Family wellbeing domains	79
Family functions	80
Influential and contributing factors	80
Contextual settings	80
A3. Data Sources	82
Two types of measurement indicators	84
A4. The indicators	85
Appendix B	
Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework	92
Appendix C Family demographics	94
Appendix D	
Families living with other people in the household	104
References	110

Tables

Table 1	Family wellbeing indicators above or below the national average for each family type by ethnicity and wellbeing theme	14
Table 2	Regions' wellbeing indicator measurements that were significantly below or above most other regions	50
Table 3	The relative strength of the variation among the regions in the indicator wellbeing results	52
Table 4	Family wellbeing indicators above or below the all regions average for each family type	66
Table 5	Family wellbeing indicators above or below the all regions average for each family type	72
Table 6	Description of family wellbeing indicators	86
Table 7	Family wellbeing indicator results	90
Table 8	Family ethnicity	95
Table 9	Number of ethnicities families identified with	95
Table 10	Age of representative adults for each family, by ethnicity	97
Table 11	The percentage of families within each family type, by ethnicity	99
Table 12	The percentage of families identifying with each ethnicity, by family type	99
Table 13	The number of children in families with at least one child under 18 years, by family type, and for each ethnic group	100
Table 14	Number of percentage of families in each region	100
Table 15	Percentage of family types within each geographical region, 2013	101
Table 16	Ethnicity of families for each region, 2013	102
Table 17	Median age of representative adults for each family, 2013	102
Table 18	Average number of children in families with at least one child under the age of 18 years, 2013	103
Table 19	Percentage of families living with others in the household by family type	106
Table 20	Families living with others by region	106
Table 21	Percentage of family types living with others in the household by ethnicity	107
Table 22	Household composition by ethnicity	107
Table 23	Family type for families by whether living with others	108
Table 24	Ethnicity of families by whether living with others	108



Figures

Figure 1	'Economic security and housing' indicators for European families	20
Figure 2	'Health' indicators for European families	21
Figure 3	'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for European families	23
Figure 4	'Relationships and connections' indicators for European families	24
Figure 5	'Safety and environment' indicators for European families	25
Figure 6	'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for European families	26
Figure 7	'Economic security and housing' indicators for Māori families	28
Figure 8	'Health' indicators for Māori families	29
Figure 9	'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for Māori families	30
Figure 10	'Relationships and connections' indicators for Māori families	31
Figure 11	'Safety and environment' indicators for Māori families	32
Figure 12	'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Māori families	33
Figure 13	'Economic security and housing' indicators for Pacific families	34
Figure 14	'Health' indicators for Pacific families	35
Figure 15	'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for Pacific families	36
Figure 16	'Relationships and connections' indicators for Pacific families	37
Figure 17	'Safety and environment' indicators for Pacific families	38
Figure 18	'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Pacific families	39
Figure 19	'Economic security and housing' indicators for Asian families	40
Figure 20	'Health' indicators for Asian families	41
Figure 21	'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for Asian families	42
Figure 22	'Relationships and connections' indicators for Asian families	43
Figure 23	'Safety and environment' indicators for Asian families	44
Figure 24	'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Asian families	45
Figure 25	'Economic security and housing' indicator results by region: first two indicators (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	54
Figure 26	'Economic security and housing' indicator results by region: last two indicators (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	55
Figure 27	Health indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	56
Figure 28	'Identity and sense of belonging' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	57
Figure 29	'Relationships and connections' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	58
Figure 30	'Safety and environment' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	59
Figure 31	'Skills, learning and employment' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)	60
Figure 32	Percentage of families identifying with one, two, three or more ethnicities	96
Figure 33	Age profile of representative adults for each family, by ethnicity	98
Figure 34	Age profile of representative adults from families by whether living with others	109

01

Introduction

This report is a companion to the Families and Whānau Status Report 2016 (Status Report 2016). It contains a more detailed exposition of the analysis provided in the Status Report 2016 and an explanation of the data and methods used to develop its findings.



The 2016 Status Report builds upon the work of the 2015 report which presented New Zealand family wellbeing indicators for the first time. These were developed by the Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (Superu) in collaboration with its research partners and key stakeholders using family and whānau frameworks created for this purpose. Status Report 2016 presents new analyses of these family wellbeing indicators by family ethnicity in addition to chapters exploring expressions of whānau in Te Kupenga, cross-cultural dimensions of family wellbeing, and the role of the life course in wellbeing assessment.

The 2016 report is the fourth in an on-going research series which meets the legislative requirement for Superu to produce “an annual Families Status Report that measures and monitors the wellbeing of New Zealand Families” (Families Commission Amendment Act 2014)¹.

The Technical Companion Report 2016 aims to offer readers a review of the methods used to explore family wellbeing across ethnicity and region and provides a more in-depth discussion of the results presented for those topics in Status Report 2016.

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

02

The wellbeing of families, for different ethnicities

This chapter provides a detailed review of the wellbeing of families for each of the main ethnic groups.

The chapter begins with a brief summary of the chapter's main points (see 'Main findings' on the following page). The next section then describes some of the background to the analysis: it explains how families were identified with particular ethnicities, it explains the wellbeing indicators that were used, and then it gives some information about the demographics of families belonging to each ethnic group.

The chapter then continues with an analysis of the wellbeing of families identified with each ethnic group. The first part of this analysis compares the wellbeing of families in each ethnic group with the overall family wellbeing findings for all ethnic groups combined (see 'Overview of the wellbeing of families for each ethnic group'). The second part (beginning with the section 'European families') gives more detailed family wellbeing results for each ethnic group.





2.1 Main findings

The findings in this chapter refer to different wellbeing themes and indicators, and to a number of different family types. These are all described in Appendix A. There were six wellbeing themes, 29 wellbeing indicators (usually five per theme), and six family types.

For each family type, the wellbeing of families for each ethnicity was compared with the overall wellbeing results for all ethnicities combined. Statistical measures were used to categorise the results as Low, High, or Mixed (a combination of Low and High results), when compared with all ethnicities combined. This was done for each wellbeing theme. More detail on the methods used to do this are provided later in this chapter.

The wellbeing results for European families were mostly similar to the results for all ethnicities combined, but the results for Māori, Pacific and Asian families were considerably different. Over half of the results for Māori, Pacific and Asian families were either Low or High compared with the All Ethnicities results, and there were a number of Mixed results for Asian families.

Generally, the High results for Māori and Pacific families occurred for the indicators that measured relationships with extended family and connections with society, while the Low results for these ethnicities were spread throughout the rest of the indicators.

For Asian families, most of the High results occurred for health indicators and the Low results related to economic security, housing, relationships with extended family, and connections with society.

2.2 Background to the analysis of family wellbeing by ethnicity

2.2.1 How families were identified with particular ethnicities

A family was identified with a particular ethnicity if any member of the family was identified with that ethnicity. Consequently, some families will have been identified with more than one ethnicity, and in those cases the family will have contributed to the wellbeing results for multiple ethnicities.

Some of the demographics and wellbeing results were based on the statistics or wellbeing measures that applied to an individual within a family, rather than to the family as whole. In those cases, a family member will sometimes have contributed to the statistics or wellbeing results of ethnicities to which the family member did not belong. For example, if a family member was European, but the family was identified with both Māori and European ethnicities, the family member's statistics or wellbeing measures will have contributed to those for both those ethnic groups.

2.2.2 _ The wellbeing indicators that we used

The wellbeing indicators presented in this chapter are the same as those in the *Families and Whānau Status Report 2015*. That report introduced 30 indicators of family wellbeing, which were grouped into six themes:

- Economic security and housing
- Health
- Identity and sense of belonging
- Relationships and connections
- Safety and environment, and
- Skills, learning and employment.

You can read details of those indicators in Appendix A.

The measuring of wellbeing for 29 of these 30 indicators used data from the Census of Population and Dwellings, other Statistics New Zealand national surveys, and the Youth 2012 Survey. No data were available for the 30th indicator, which related to family traditions. The sample for the Youth 2012 Survey was different from the other data sources. This sample was of secondary school pupils, and those from single-parent families could be distinguished from those from couple families. The Youth 2012 Survey results were included with the other indicator results for the family types 'Two parents with at least one child under 18' and 'Single parents with at least one child under 18'.

The 29 indicators for which data were available are re-employed in this chapter to depict the wellbeing of families for each of the main ethnic groups: European, Māori, Pacific, and Asian. Wellbeing information is not presented for the ethnic group Middle Eastern / Latin American / African ('MELAA'), because this group is too small to produce reliable statistics when separated out into the different family types.

The wellbeing indicators are presented for each ethnicity and wellbeing theme in turn, and are shown separately for each of the six family types. The indicators measure family wellbeing in the positive direction: for example, the 'Affordable housing' indicator measures the percentage of families whose housing was affordable, rather than the percentage whose housing was unaffordable. Some of the indicator names have been abbreviated a little in some of the tables and charts (Figures) in this chapter and in the chapter on regional family wellbeing (Chapter 3). For example, 'Voluntary community work' is shown in charts simply as 'Voluntary work'.

For some of the indicators, the wellbeing measurements are too unreliable to be presented for all family types. This is particularly where the number of families for a family type is relatively small, and so is more common for the smaller ethnic groups.

The indicators that are sourced from the Census of Population and Dwellings are based on the measurement of the total population of New Zealand and are therefore accurate by definition. The other indicators are sourced from surveys that sampled a proportion of the population, and so there may be random inaccuracies because the sample might not truly represent the entire population. For these indicators, a statistical test has been applied to determine whether we can have confidence in the results. We describe results passing this test as being statistically significant, or simply as significant.



2.2.3 _ Demographics of families belonging to each ethnic group

This section presents some demographic information about the families that were identified with the different ethnic groups. Only the information most relevant to understanding family wellbeing for the ethnic groups is summarised here (more detail is provided in Appendix C, Family demographics). The demographic information in this section provides context that assists in the understanding of the wellbeing information presented later in the chapter.

Many families were identified with more than one ethnic group, particularly Māori families (77%) and Pacific families (58%). At the time of the 2013 Census of Population and Dwelling, most families had at least one member who identified as being European (80%), compared with 18% for Māori, 13% for Asian, and 8% for Pacific. Pacific families had more children on average than did families from other ethnic groups. For example, for couple families, Pacific families had 2.4 children on average compared with 2.1 or fewer for other ethnicities.

The ethnic groups differ from one another in the pattern of families across the different family types. Each ethnicity has a distinct pattern. The European portion of the population has an older age profile compared with the other ethnicities. Consistent with that, European families were most commonly 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older', followed closely by 'Two parents with at least one child under 18 years', whereas, for other ethnicities, families were most commonly 'Two parents with at least one child under the age of 18 years'.

Overall, most families did not live with other people in their household. But for some ethnicities a significant minority did live with others: 42% of Pacific families, 33% of Asian families, and 28% of Māori families. For all ethnicities, families of the type 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' most commonly lived with other people.

2.3 _ Overview of family wellbeing for each ethnic group

Table 1 on the following page contains cells that are highlighted to show where wellbeing indicators for families identifying with a particular ethnicity are above or below the national average for all families within a family type. Indicators above the national average are marked with an 'H' for High, those below are marked with an 'L' for Low. In cases where all indicators in a particular theme were not significantly different than the national average for that family type, the cell is left blank.

In what follows, the results discussed are the wellbeing measures for an ethnic group, family type, and theme, compared with the wellbeing measures for families from all ethnicities combined, for each family type and theme. For example, 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' for each ethnicity are compared only with the All Ethnicities result for the same family type. Consequently, the results in the table say nothing about how the results for single-parent families compare with the other results for other family types.

TABLE 01

Family wellbeing indicators above or below the national average for each family type by ethnicity and wellbeing theme

European	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relationships & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50						
Couples, one or both 50+						
Couple, one child <18	H Income H DepIndex		H ExpressID H NoDiscrim			H PayHours
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex					H Employed
Couples, all children 18+	H DepIndex					
One parent, all children 18+	H DepIndex					

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
	Do not smoke	NoSmoke
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



Māori	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relationships & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ XSupport Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu
Couples, one or both 50+	Ⓛ DepIndex Ⓛ HouseProb	Ⓛ General Ⓛ Physical Ⓛ NoSmoke	Ⓛ ExpressID Ⓛ NoDiscrim			Ⓜ Employed Ⓛ PSedu
Couple, one child <18	Ⓛ DepIndex Ⓛ HouseProb	Ⓛ General Ⓛ NoDisable Ⓛ Physical Ⓛ NoSmoke	Ⓛ NoDiscrim Ⓛ CivFair Ⓛ H/EduFair	Ⓜ XSupport Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu
One parent, one child <18	Ⓛ Income Ⓛ DepIndex Ⓛ HouseProb	Ⓛ NoSmoke	Ⓛ CivFair	Ⓜ XSupport Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu Ⓛ Employed
Couples, all children 18+	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu
One parent, all children 18+	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu

Pacific	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relationships & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ XSupport Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓜ EduImp Ⓛ PSedu
Couples, one or both 50+	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓛ Physical Ⓛ NoSmoke	Ⓜ H/EduFair			Ⓜ EduImp Ⓛ PSedu Ⓛ Skills Ⓛ PayHours
Couple, one child <18	Ⓛ Income Ⓛ DepIndex Ⓛ Living Ⓛ HouseProb	Ⓛ Physical Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ XSupport Ⓛ Meals	Ⓛ AtNight Ⓛ Services	Ⓛ PSedu Ⓛ Employed Ⓛ PayHours
One parent, one child <18	Ⓛ DepIndex		Ⓜ NoDiscrim	Ⓜ FamFun	Ⓛ Services	Ⓛ PSedu Ⓛ Employed
Couples, all children 18+	Ⓛ DepIndex Ⓛ Living Ⓛ HouseProb	Ⓛ Mental Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu Ⓛ Skills
One parent, all children 18+	Ⓛ DepIndex	Ⓜ General Ⓛ NoSmoke		Ⓜ VolWork		Ⓛ PSedu

Asian	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relationships & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex L HouseCost	H General H NoSmoke	H CivFair H H/EduFair L ExpressID	L VolWork		L PayHours
Couples, one or both 50+	L Income L HouseCost	L General	H H/EduFair H CivFair L ExpressID	L XSupport L VolWork		L PSedu L Employed
Couple, one child <18	L Income L DepIndex L Living L HouseCost	H NoSmoke	H CivFair H H/EduFair L ExpressID L NoDiscrim	L XSupport L VolWork	L AtNight	H EduImp L PayHours
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex	H NoDisable H NoSmoke	H CivFair	L XSupport L VolWork		H PSedu H EduImp
Couples, all children 18+	L HouseCost	H NoDisable H NoSmoke	H CivFair H H/EduFair L ExpressID	L VolWork		L PayHours
One parent, all children 18+	H DepIndex	H NoSmoke	H CivFair	L VolWork		H PSedu

Notes: (1) The cells of this table are highlighted to show where wellbeing indicator results in a theme were significantly higher (H) or significantly lower (L) than the All Ethnicities results for that family type. For example, the General Health indicator for Asian 'Couples both under 50' is significantly higher than the estimate for all 'Couples both under 50' nationally. Where none of the theme results were high or lower, the cell was left blank. For the purposes of this table, 'significantly' means for survey data, other than the Census of Population and Dwellings, achieving statistical significance at 95% confidence compared with the indicator's All Ethnicities result for that family type, or, for the Census indicator results, being more than 5 percentage points below or above the All Ethnicities result for that family type.

(2) For the 'Economic security and housing' theme, some indicator results for 'Adequate income' or 'Affordable housing' are missing for some Pacific family types (both couple families without children, and 'Single parents with all children over 18', and both single-parent Asian family types, because of small sample sizes.

Key:

- H Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
	Do not smoke	NoSmoke
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSedu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



Table 1 shows significant variation in the wellbeing results for Māori, Pacific and Asian families from the All Ethnicities results. Over 72% of the cells for Māori, Pacific and Asian families were either Low or High compared with the All Ethnicities results, and there were additional Mixed results for Asian families. By comparison, less than 20% European results differed from the All Ethnicities results. Generally, the High results for Māori and Pacific families occurred in the 'Relationships and connections' theme, while the Low results for these ethnicities were spread across most of the themes. For Asian families, most of the High results occurred for the 'Health' theme, and the Low results were in 'Economic security and housing' and 'Relationships and connections'.

2.3.1 _ European family wellbeing

Almost all of the wellbeing results for European families were similar to the All Ethnicities results with most cells being blank in Table 1. This is to be expected, because 80% of families identified with European ethnicity. Only for 'Two parents with at least one child under 18' was there more than one indicator different from the All Ethnicities results. For this family type, and for the theme 'Economic security and housing', European families were significantly more likely to have an adequate income and live in less deprived neighbourhoods than other families. For the theme, 'Identity and sense of belonging', these families were significantly more likely to have perceived that it was easy to express their identity and to have perceived that they experienced no discrimination. Additionally, four of the six family types were more likely to live in well-off areas than the national average for those family types.

2.3.2 _ Māori family wellbeing

Māori had 26 cells in Table 1 with significantly different results to the national average, of which 20 were Low, five were High, and one was a mixture of High and Low results. For a number of family types, Māori families had High wellbeing results for the theme 'Relationships and connections'. This was because these families were significantly more likely to give support to extended family and to do voluntary community work than for families for all ethnicities combined for these family types.

Māori families in the family types 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Two parents with at least one child under 18' had Low wellbeing results for a number of themes. The main contributors to this pattern were significantly lower likelihoods of: living in the less deprived neighbourhoods; having no perceived housing problems; having above the medium physical health ratings; not smoking; and perceiving that they could easily express their identity. The two cells with multiple Low wellbeing results for Māori families in the family type 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' are associated with significantly lower wellbeing results for a number of indicators in the 'Economic security and housing' theme, and significantly lower levels of post-secondary education qualifications and employment.

2.3.3 _ Pacific family wellbeing

Pacific families also had 26 cells in Table 1 with significantly different results to the national average, of which 16 were Low, six were High, and four were a mixture of High and Low results. The most notable feature for Pacific families are the Low wellbeing results for the 'Skills, learning and employment' theme. The most common reason across family types for these Low results was significantly lower levels of post-secondary qualifications within each family type, followed by lower levels of employment; satisfaction with their skills and knowledge; and satisfaction with their hours of work and pay.

There are a number of other Low wellbeing results – these are most often associated with significantly lower indicator results for physical health, not smoking, living in less deprived neighbourhoods, and having no perceived housing problems.

The High wellbeing results for Pacific families were in the 'Relationships and connections' and 'Identity and sense of belonging' themes. These results included significantly higher ratings for 'Supporting extended family'. For the family type 'Single parent with at least one child under the age of 18 years', the other significantly higher results was for the indicator 'Family fun'. This was the only ethnic group or family type for which there was a significantly higher result for this indicator.

2.3.4 _ Asian family wellbeing

Asian families had 31 cells in Table 1 with significantly different results to the national average, the most of the four ethnicities examined. Of these cells, Asian families had 15 that were Low, 11 High, and five that were Mixed (i.e., both High and Low). Table 1 shows a complex pattern for Asian families across most of the family types. The High results are most commonly due to significantly lower levels of disability among members of Asian families, and low incidence of having a smoker in the family. The Low results are most commonly due to significantly lower rates of providing extended family support and doing voluntary community work, followed by significantly lower rates of living in affordable housing and living in the less deprived neighbourhoods. The Mixed results occur mostly in the 'Identity and sense of belonging' theme. This is because Asian families for most family types were significantly more likely to believe that both civil authorities and health/education services were fair to everyone, while also significantly less often to have perceived that they could easily express their identity.



2.4 European families

In 2013, there were 903,801 families that had at least one member who identified with European ethnicity. This was 79.7% of all families.² We chose one adult to represent each of the families, and their median age was 42 years.³ European families with children under the age of 18 on average included two children. This was the only ethnicity for which ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’ were the most common families, consistent with the older age profile of European families. European families do not commonly live with other people in the household – 87% of European families live alone. ‘Couples both under 50 years’ and ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’ lived with others more commonly than for other family types. For each of the two family types, more than a quarter of families lived with others.

2.4.1 Economic security and housing

The five indicators for this theme are described in Appendix A. The indicators ‘Adequate income’ and ‘Affordable housing’ use data from the Household Economic Survey. These two indicators were only valid for families who did not have other people living in their households; this is because others living in the household may be contributing to household and housing expenses, and this would complicate the analysis. A family is judged to have adequate income if the family income is above 60% of the median equivalised disposable family income (that is, the median family income after tax, and after it has been adjusted for family size).⁴ A family is said to live in affordable housing if they spend less than 25% of their income on their mortgage or rent.

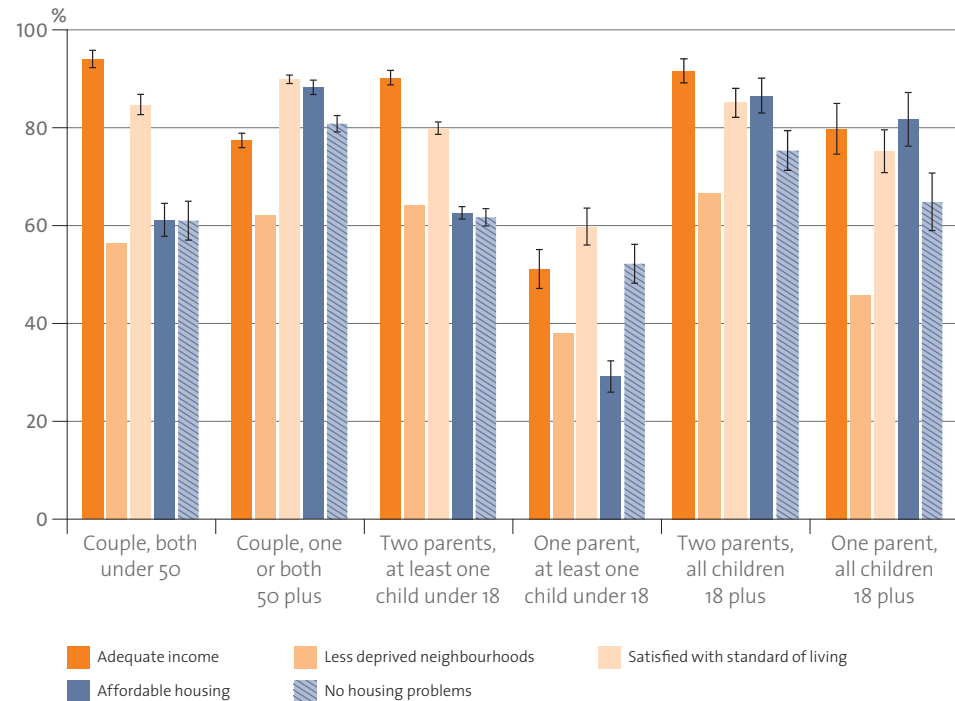
The indicator ‘Less deprived neighbourhoods’ uses Census data, while the ‘Standard of living’ and ‘No housing problems’ indicators use data from the General Social Survey. The less deprived neighbourhoods are those with deciles 1 to 5.

² Source: Census 2013.

³ This is the median of the ages of: single parents; the female partner in mixed-sex couples; and the younger partner in same-sex couples. The female partners of mixed-sex couples were chosen because their ages are relevant to the potential to bear children; all single parents were included because there was no choice here; and the younger partners of same-sex couples were chosen, as this approximated the choice made for mixed-sex couples. Source: Census 2013.

⁴ The median is the value where half the population scores higher and half scores lower.

Figure 1_ ‘Economic security and housing’ indicators for European families



Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Less deprived neighbourhoods’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

Figure 1 shows the ‘Economic, security and housing’ indicator results for each of the six family types in turn. The chart clearly shows that the indicator results for the family type ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’ were notably lower on this set of wellbeing indicators than for the other family types. This suggests that many of these families were struggling financially, with low income and comparatively high housing costs relative to their income. For this single-parent family type, families were significantly less likely than other family types to have an adequate income (that is, to have an income higher than 60% of the median equivalised disposable family income) (51%), and significantly less likely to live in affordable housing (that is, to have housing costs lower than 25% of their income) (29%). A significantly lower percentage of the members of these families believed that they have a good standard of living than for other family types.⁵

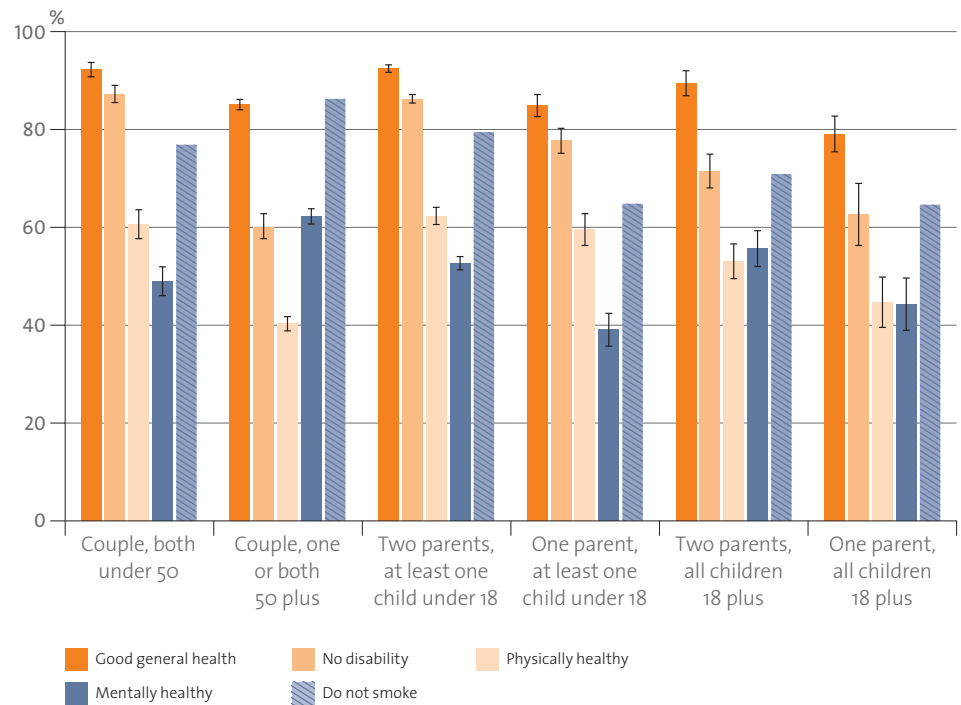
Among the other family types, some were doing better than others on most of the indicators, most notably ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’ and ‘Two parents with all children 18 or older’. Both of these family types scored significantly higher than other family types on affordable housing and not having perceived housing problems, and ‘Two parents with all children 18 or older’ also scored well on the ‘Adequate income’ indicator. While ‘Single parents with all children 18 or older’ scored reasonably well on four of this theme’s indicators, fewer than half of them lived in one of the less deprived neighbourhoods.

⁵ These are statistically significant results.

2.4.2 _ Health

The Health theme has five indicators: three of them – ‘Good general health’, ‘Physically healthy’, and ‘Mentally healthy’ – are based on data from the General Social Survey; a fourth, ‘No disability’, uses data from the Household Disability Survey; a fifth indicator, ‘Do not smoke’, uses Census data. The ‘Good general health’ indicator measures peoples’ perceptions of their general health, while the physical and mental health indicators are based on indexes of physical and mental health. These indicators are the percentage of people whose index scores are above the median for physical or mental health. ‘Do not smoke’ is a whole-family indicator, in that it measures whether any person in the family smokes, whereas the other indicators are based on survey responses by one person in the family.

Figure 2 _ ‘Health’ indicators for European families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Do not smoke’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

As shown in Figure 2, there is not a strong pattern across family types for these Health indicators, although it can be seen that the family type 'Single parents with all children 18 or older' were not doing as well on these indicators, taken as a whole, as the other family types. While some other family types had lower scores for one indicator, 'Single parents with all children 18 or older' consistently scored towards the lower end of the results range.

The first Health indicator, 'Good general health', is people's self-assessment of their own health, and people generally estimated their health to be good.

The next three indicators are a more objective test of health. The first of these was whether members of families had a long-term disability. Most notably among the family types, it shows that significant minorities of the members of the family types 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Single parents with all children 18 or older' had a long-term disability – 40% and 37%, respectively. Only the result for the first of these two family types is significantly greater than for the other family types.

The 'Physically healthy' indicator shows that the members of three family types had significantly better physical health on average compared with the general population: 'Couples both under 50 years', and families where couples and single parents have at least one child under 18. Members of the family type 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' had significantly poorer health than the general population, with a score of 41%.

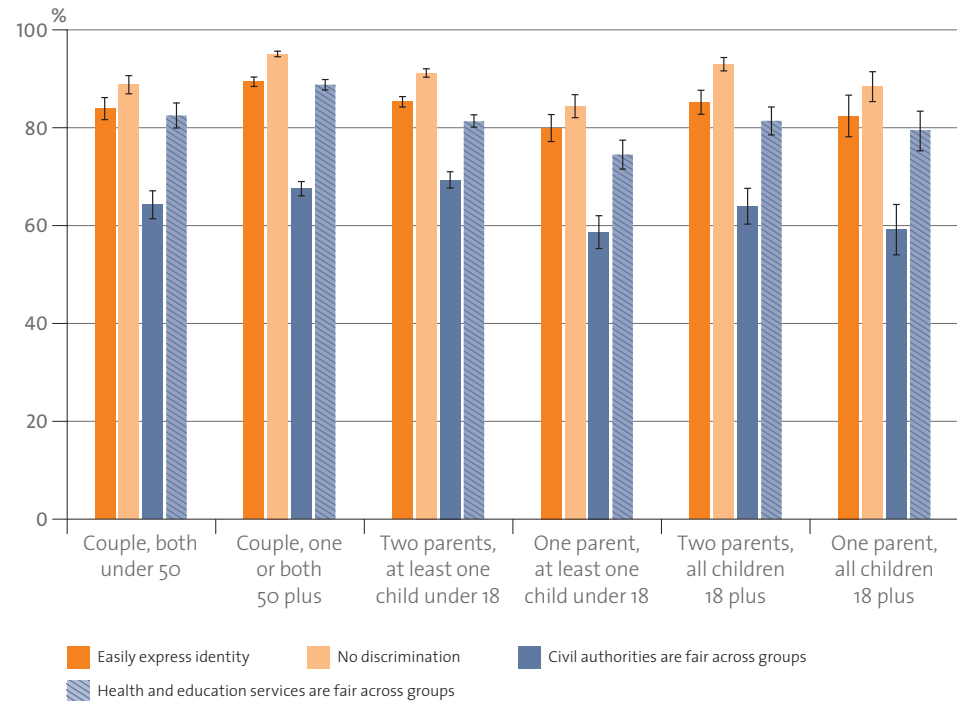
There are two notable features of the results for the 'Mentally healthy' indicator: 63% of members of the family type 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' had better mental health on average than the general population, and just 39% of members of the family type 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' had better mental health on average than the general population. Both of these results are statistically significant. It can be seen that there is some correlation between these results for mental health and the results shown in Figure 1 ('Economic security and housing'). This suggests that the older couples' economic and housing circumstances were less stressful than for the members of some of the other family types.

Single-parent families were less likely to not have a smoker in the family than other family types – 65% for both single-parent family types.

2.4.3 _ Identity and sense of belonging

Results are presented for only four indicators for this theme. The fifth indicator, 'Family traditions,' is missing because there were no data to measure it. The other indicators were all measured using data from the General Social Survey, and are based on the perception of one person from the family.

Figure 3 _ ‘Identity and sense of belonging’ indicators for European families



Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

There was little variation among the family types for this theme’s indicators. The members of each family type generally perceived that they could easily express their identity, perceived that they experienced no discrimination, and thought that health and education services generally treated people fairly. Between 30% and 41% of the family members, however, thought that civil authorities were not always fair. While the chart in Figure 3 shows lower scores on the fairness indicators for ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’, these scores were not significantly lower than for the other family types.

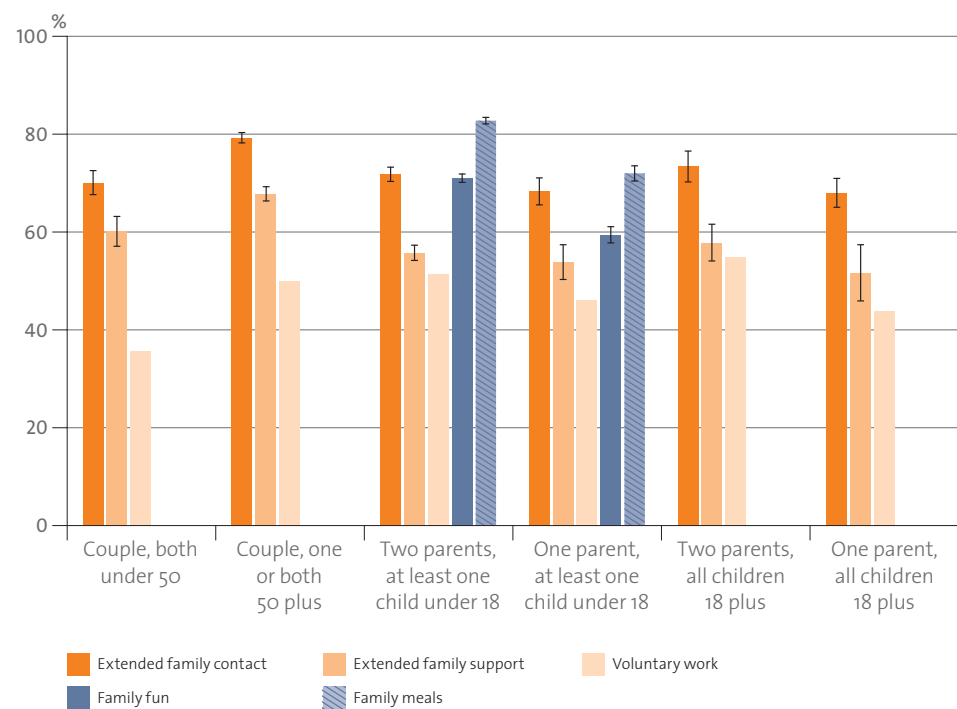
2.4.4 _ Relationships and connections

This theme covers internal family relationships (‘Family fun’ and ‘Family meals’), external connections with family (‘Extended family contact’ and ‘Extended family support’), and connections with the community (‘Voluntary community work’).

The first two indicators apply only to the family types with children under the age of 18, and so results are presented for only three indicators for all the other family types. ‘Family fun’ and ‘Family meals’ were measured through the Youth 2012 Survey, the sample for which was taken from secondary school pupils. The data for ‘Extended family contact’ and ‘Extended family support’ came from the General Social Survey, whereas the data for ‘Voluntary community work’ came from the Census, and consequently no confidence intervals are shown for it.

Whether a family has fun, or has the right amount of extended family contact, are based on people’s perceptions, whereas the other indicators for this theme attempt to measure whether things happen (‘Extended family support’ and ‘Voluntary community work’) or how often things happen (‘Family meals’). The ‘Voluntary community work’ is a whole-of-family indicator – that is, it records whether anybody in the family is involved in voluntary work, whereas the other indicators are recorded from the survey responses of only one person from the family.

Figure 4_ ‘Relationships and connections’ indicators for European families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Voluntary work’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) ‘Family fun’, and ‘Family meals’ only apply to families including secondary school pupils.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

The results for the ‘Family fun’ indicator show that secondary school pupils belonging to ‘Couple families with at least one child under the age of 18 years’ were significantly more likely (71%) to state that they often had fun compared with the families ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’ (60%). Further, secondary school pupils belonging to these couple families were significantly more likely (83%) than those belonging to these single-parent families (72%) to have had three or meals together as a family in the past week.

Figure 4 shows the same basic pattern for each of the other three indicators across the family types, although there is some variation in the Low and High values. To some extent, these indicators appear to vary according to opportunity and life stage. For example, family members belonging to ‘Couples both under 50 years’ were significantly less likely to perceive that they had the right level of extended family

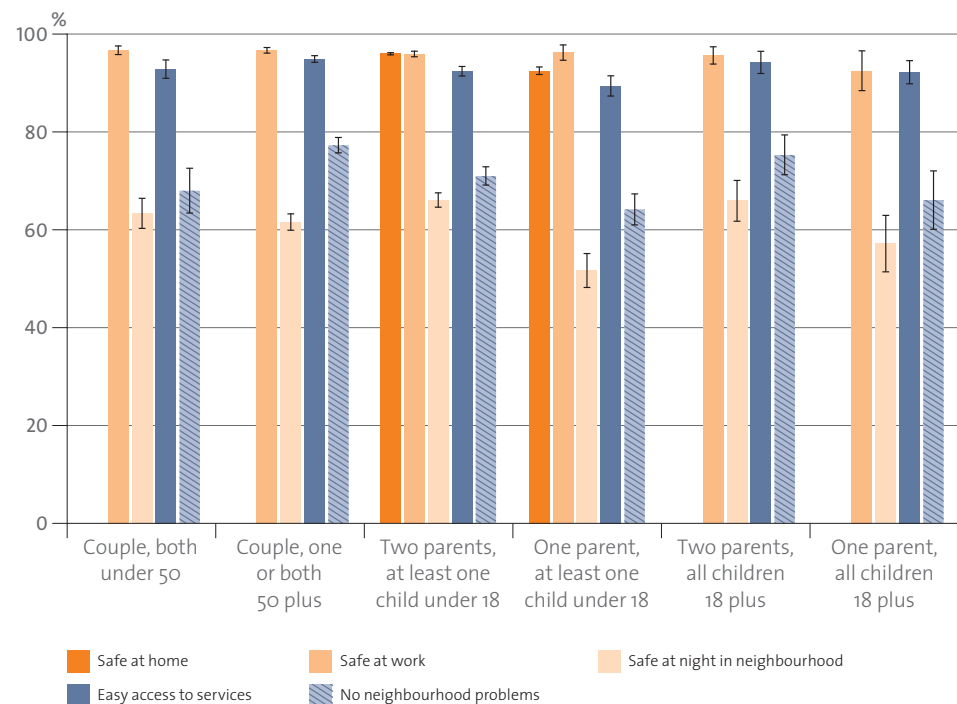
contact, and were significantly less likely to provide support to extended family than did ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’. Similarly, families in the younger family type did less voluntary work than the families in the older family type. The highest level of voluntary work in the community occurred in another of the older family types, ‘Two parents with all children 18 or older’: 55% of these families included someone who had done voluntary community work in the past month.

Judging from Figure 4, single-parent European families are no more or less isolated within society than other family types.

2.4.5 _ Safety and environment

The first three indicators for this theme cover safety at home, at work and in the neighbourhood. The last two indicators cover issues to do with the family’s environment – access to services, and problems in the neighbourhood. The ‘Safe at home’ indicator is another of the indicators that were measured using data from the Youth 2012 Survey. It applies only to families that have children of secondary-school age, and therefore this indicator is only presented for two family types. All of the indicators for this theme are based on people’s perceptions.

Figure 5 _ ‘Safety and environment’ indicators for European families



Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) ‘Safe at home’ only applies to families which include secondary school pupils.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

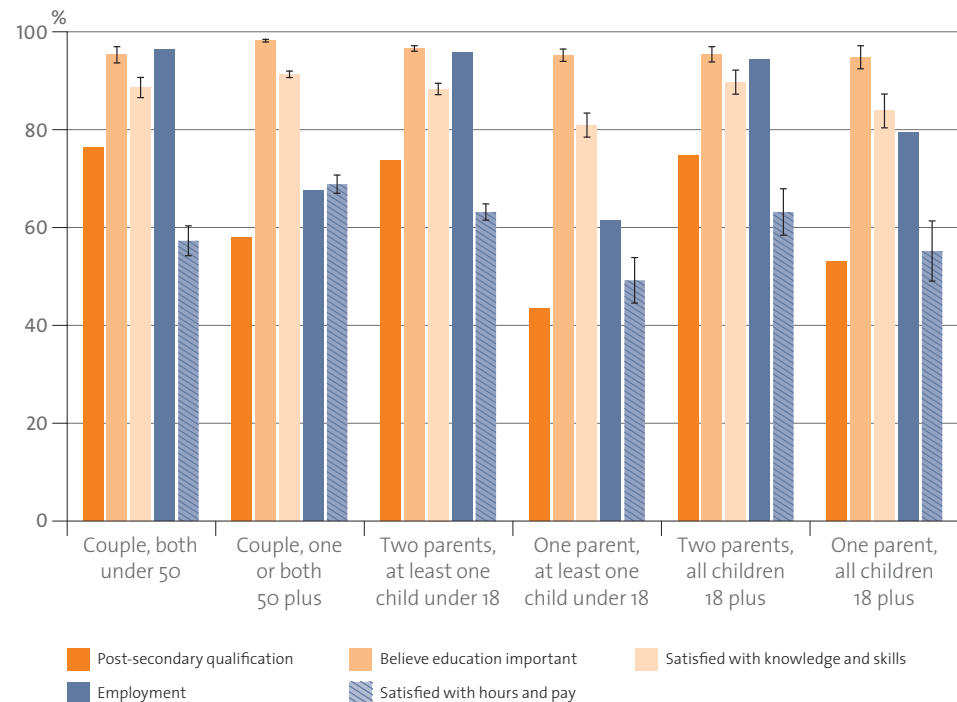
One of the indicators for this theme, 'Safe at home', is only relevant to the family types with at least one child under the age of 18. As with two of the indicators for the last theme, it uses data from the Youth 2012 Survey. The chart shows that most secondary school pupils from couple families and single-parent families felt safe at home most of the time, although those from the couple families were slightly more likely than those from the single-parent families to record this result (96% compared with 92%, respectively).

The pattern of results for the other indicators for this theme is almost uniform across family types. Around nine out of 10 members of each family type felt safe at work, and believed that they had easy access to most services. Across all family types the highest percentage of family members that felt safe in the neighbourhood after dark was 66%, meaning that a third or more of the members of all family types felt unsafe in their neighbourhood after dark.

2.4.6 _ Skills, learning and employment

Two of the indicators for this theme, 'Post-secondary education qualifications' and 'Employment' use Census data, and do not need confidence intervals because the Census is a survey of the whole population. These two indicators measure whether anyone in the family has a post-secondary education qualification, and whether anyone in the family is employed. The other indicators are the perceptions of one person in the family recorded through the General Social Survey.

Figure 6 _ 'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for European families



Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicators 'Post-secondary qualification' and 'Employment' do not have confidence intervals because they are based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.



There was considerable variation across family types in the percentages of families that included someone with a post-secondary qualification. When the percentages were higher for that indicator, so too were the percentages of families in which someone was employed. For example, both the lowest rate of post-secondary qualifications (43%) and the lowest employment rate (62%) were for 'Single-parent families with at least one child under the age of 18 years'. Employment was very high (more than 90% of families) for the family types 'Couples both under 50 years', 'Two parents with at least one child under 18', and 'Two parents with all children 18 or older'. The percentage of family members who were satisfied with their hours and pay ranged from 49% to 69% across all family types – in other words, at least 30% of members for all family types were dissatisfied with their hours of employment or their pay. Most notably, members of 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' were most likely to be dissatisfied (51%), a result that was significant compared with all other family types, except for the other single-parent family type.

Most members of European families believed that education was important, and were satisfied with their knowledge and skills (81% or greater).

2.5 Māori families

This section presents family wellbeing information for families with at least one member who identified as being Māori. The *Families and Whānau Status Report 2015* presented family wellbeing information using two sets of indicators, each set based on a different wellbeing framework. The first framework, the *Family Wellbeing Framework*, was for all families regardless of ethnicity, and the second, the *Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework*, was for Māori whānau. The 2015 report presented detailed information on whānau wellbeing using the indicators associated with this second framework. This section now presents family wellbeing information for Māori families using the indicators associated with the *Family Wellbeing Framework*. This framework is reproduced in Appendix B.

In 2013, there were 208,596 families who had at least one member who identified as Māori. This was 18.4% of all families.⁶ The age profile of adults representing Māori families is younger than for European families, and similar to that for Pacific and Asian families. The median age of these adults for Māori families was 39.⁷ There were, on average, 2.1 children for Māori families with children under the age of 18. Māori families are most commonly 'Two parents, with a least one child under 18 years of age', and 'Single parent, with at least one child under the age of 18 years'. More than two-thirds of Māori families live alone. Living with others was most common for 'Couples both under 50 years' (38%) and 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' (42%).

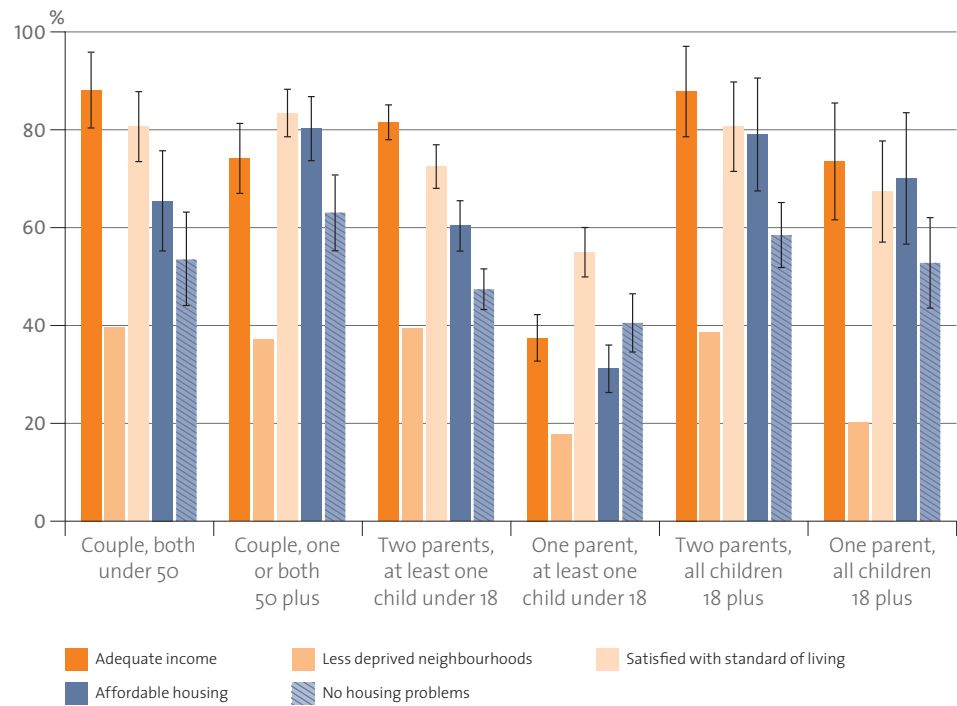
The indicators discussed in this section were introduced in the previous section on 'European families' and are also described, along with the data sources, in Appendix A.

⁶ Source: Census 2013.

⁷ The median of the ages of single parents, the female partner in mixed-sex couples, and the younger partner in same-sex couples. See the section on 'European families' for the rationale for this. Source Census 2013.

2.5.1 _ Economic security and housing

Figure 7 _ 'Economic security and housing' indicators for Māori families



Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator 'Less deprived neighbourhoods' does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

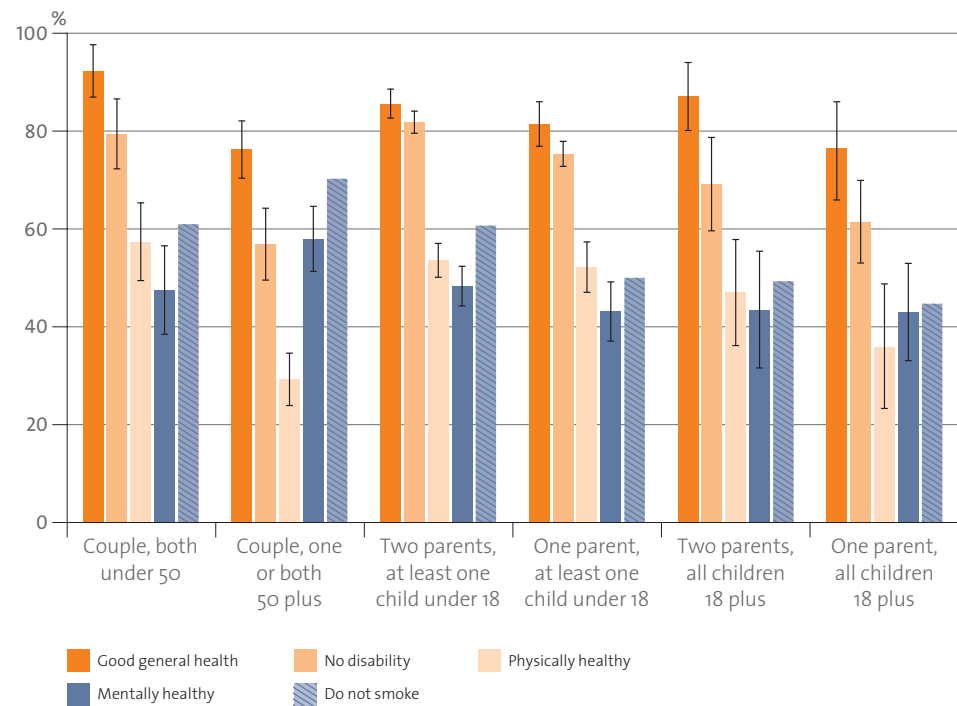
'Single parents with at least one child under 18' scored lower across all of this set of indicators. The results for the indicator 'Less deprived neighbourhoods' are derived from the Census, and so are accurate, and the results were significantly lower for 'Adequate income' and 'Affordable housing' than for other family types. Only 38% of Māori families of this family type had an 'Adequate income' (that is, an income above 60% of the median equivalised disposable family income), and only 31% were living in 'Affordable housing' (that is, paying less than 25% of their income towards their rent or mortgage).

All family types scored Low for the indicator 'Less deprived neighbourhoods'. This indicator shows the percentage of Māori families that lived in deprivation index deciles 1 to 5. For each family type, fewer than 40% of Māori families lived in the less deprived neighbourhoods, with single-parent families having the lowest percentage (18%).

The chart in Figure 7 also shows that between 41% and 63% of the members of each family type had no perceived housing problems. Clearly, then, perceived housing problems were common among the members of Māori families.

2.5.2 _ Health⁸

Figure 8 _ 'Health' Indicators for Māori families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator 'Do not smoke' does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

These indicators show that Māori family members generally assessed their own general health as good, although for 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Single parents with all children 18 or older', their physical health was significantly worse on average than the general population. For 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older', 71% of family members had physical health worse than the median for the population as a whole, and for 'Single parents with all children 18 or older' that figure was 64%.

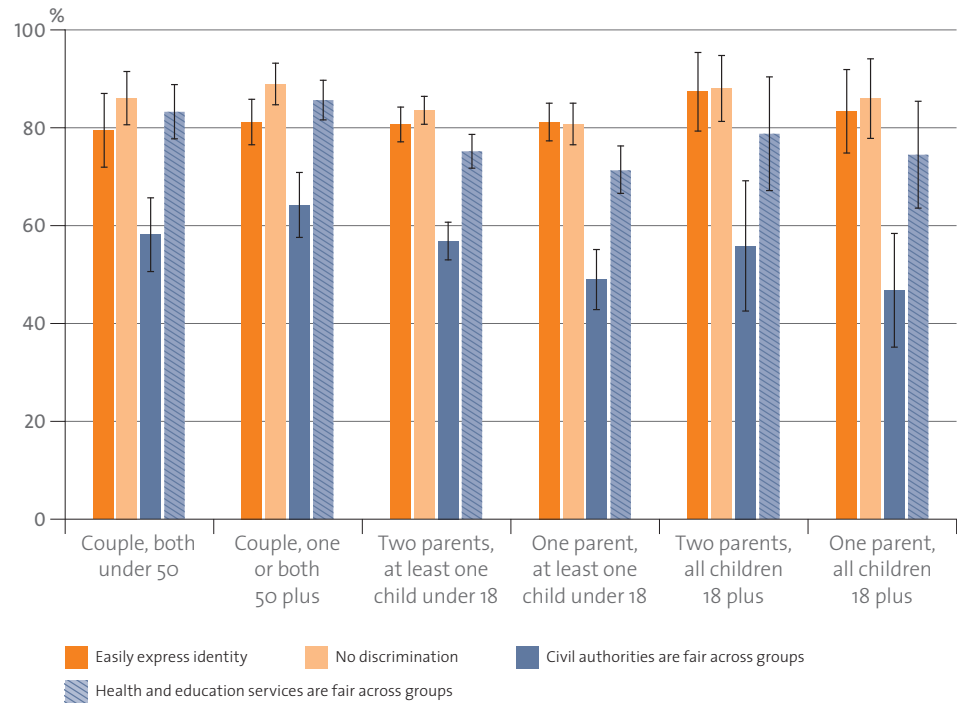
The members of 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' were significantly less likely (43%) to have a mental-health rating above the median for the population as a whole, whereas members of 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' were significantly more likely (58%) to have a mental-health rating above the median.

Across the family types, 18% to 43% of family members had a disability, and 29% to 55% of families included a smoker. Disability was most common for members of the family type 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' (at 43%), and smoking was most common for 'Single parents with all children 18 or older' (55%). Neither of these results, however, were significantly different from other family types.

⁸ See the European section for some further information on these indicators.

2.5.3 _ Identity and sense of belonging

Figure 9 _ 'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for Māori families

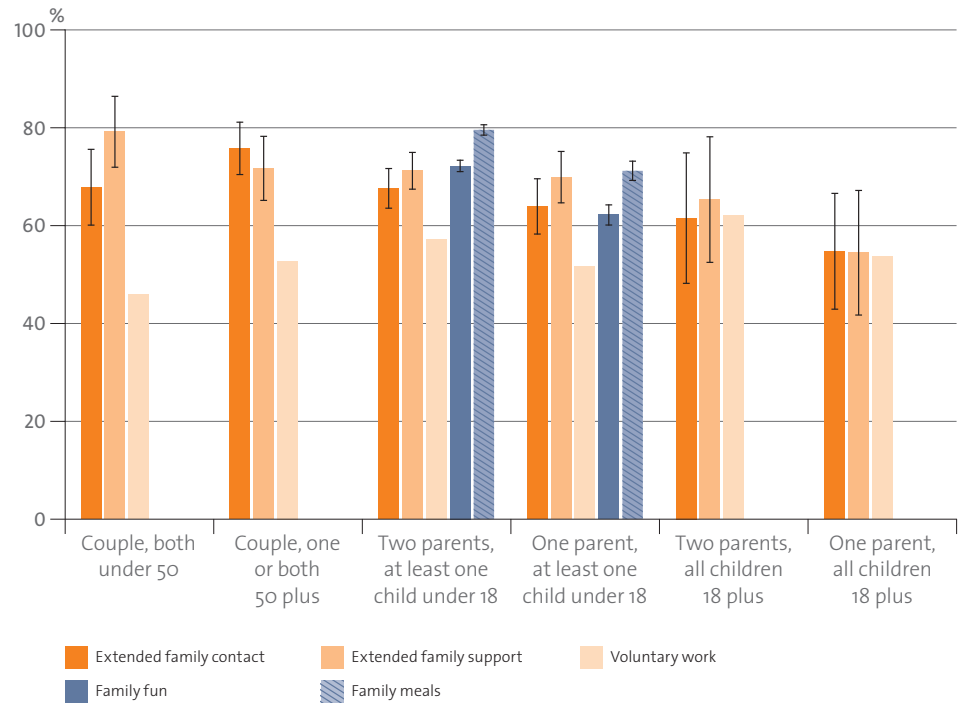


Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

Māori family members generally perceived that it was easy to express their identities, and that they did not experience discrimination. More than 70% of family members for each of the family types thought that health and education services treated people fairly. There was, however, more variation among the family types for the indicator 'Civil authorities treat everyone fairly', but this was not statistically significant. More than 35% of family members for each family type felt that civil authorities were not always fair.

2.5.4 _ Relationships and connections⁹

Figure 10 _ 'Identity and sense of belonging' indicators for Māori families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator 'Voluntary work' does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) 'Family fun', and 'Family meals' only apply to families including secondary school pupils.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

For the indicators that apply only to two family types, pupils from couple families were significantly more likely than those from single-parent families to perceive that they often have family fun (73% compared with 63%), and to have eaten three or more meals together in the past week (80% compared with 72%).

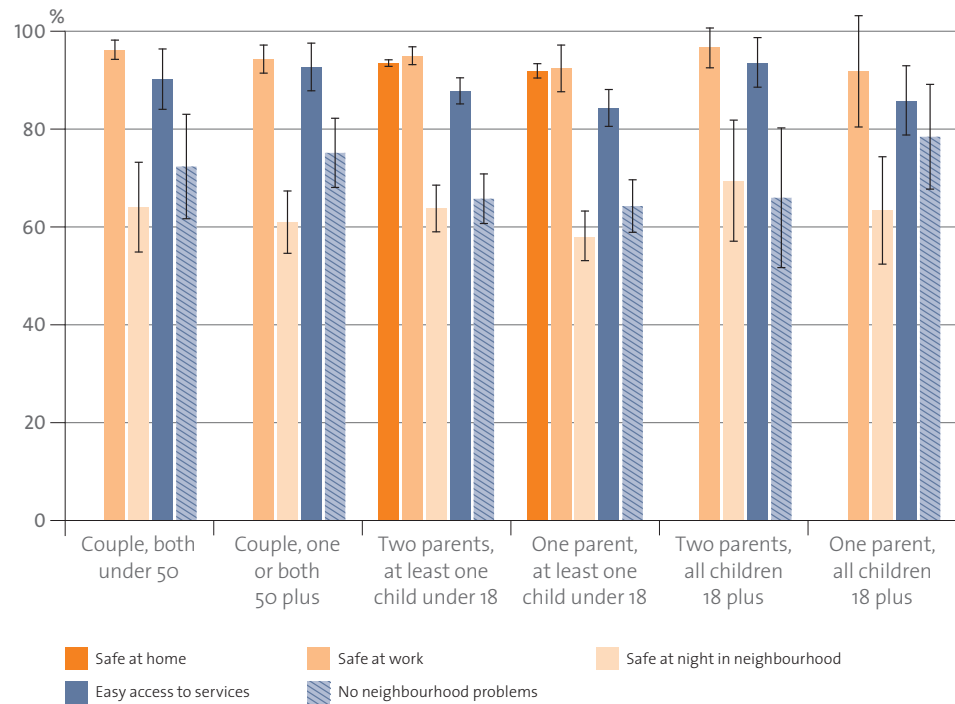
For the indicators that applied to all family types, there was no consistent pattern across the family types, particularly when the confidence intervals are taken into account. The percentage of family members who felt they had the right level of extended family contact ranged from 55% to 76% across the family types. For family members providing support to extended family, the results ranged from 55% to 80%. Despite the extent of this range, none of the family types had a result that was significantly different from the rest.

Members of Māori single-parent families with at least one child under 18 are noticeably more or less isolated from their extended families than for other family types.

⁹ See the 'European families' section for some further information on these indicators.

2.5.5 _ Safety and environment¹⁰

Figure 11 _ 'Safety and environment' indicators for Māori families



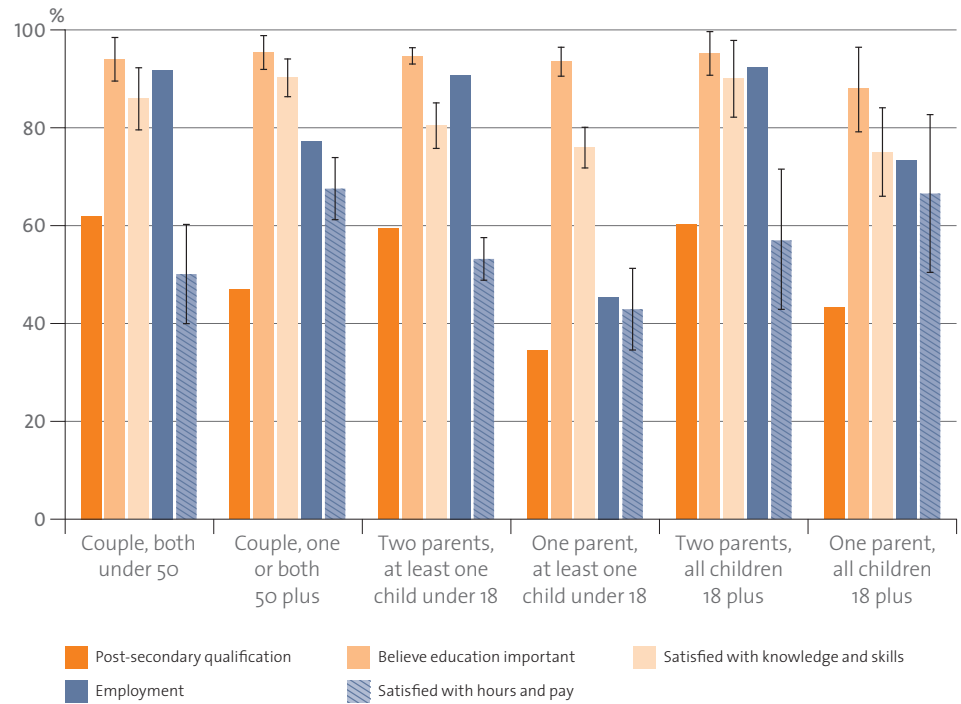
- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) 'Safe at home' only applies to families which include secondary school pupils.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

As can be seen from the chart in Figure 11, for this theme the pattern of indicator results looks similar for each family type – the variations seen for 'No neighbourhood problems' are not significant. In general, most family members for each family type felt safe at work and believed that they had easy access to most services. Most secondary school pupils from couple families and single-parent families felt safe at home most of the time. The chart shows that between 58% and 70% of family members for each family type felt safe at night in the neighbourhood. Looking at this the other way round, there were many members of Māori families who did not feel safe at night in their neighbourhoods – between 30% and 42% for each family type.

¹⁰ See the 'European families' section for some further information on these indicators.

2.5.6 _ Skills, learning, and employment

Figure 12 _ 'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Māori families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicators 'Post-secondary qualification' and 'Employment' do not have confidence intervals because they are based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

Apart from 'Single parents with at least one child under 18', the rates of employment were high. For all other family types, at least 74% of families had someone employed, a figure that rose to more than 90% for three of the family types. The employment rate for 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' was 46%, and only 35% of these families included someone with a post-secondary school qualification.

For all family types, most family members believed that education was important, and three quarters or more were satisfied with their knowledge and skills.

The percentage of working family members who were satisfied with their hours and pay ranged from a low of 43% for 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' to a high of 68% for 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older'. Being dissatisfied with hours or pay was, therefore, reasonably common among Māori family members.

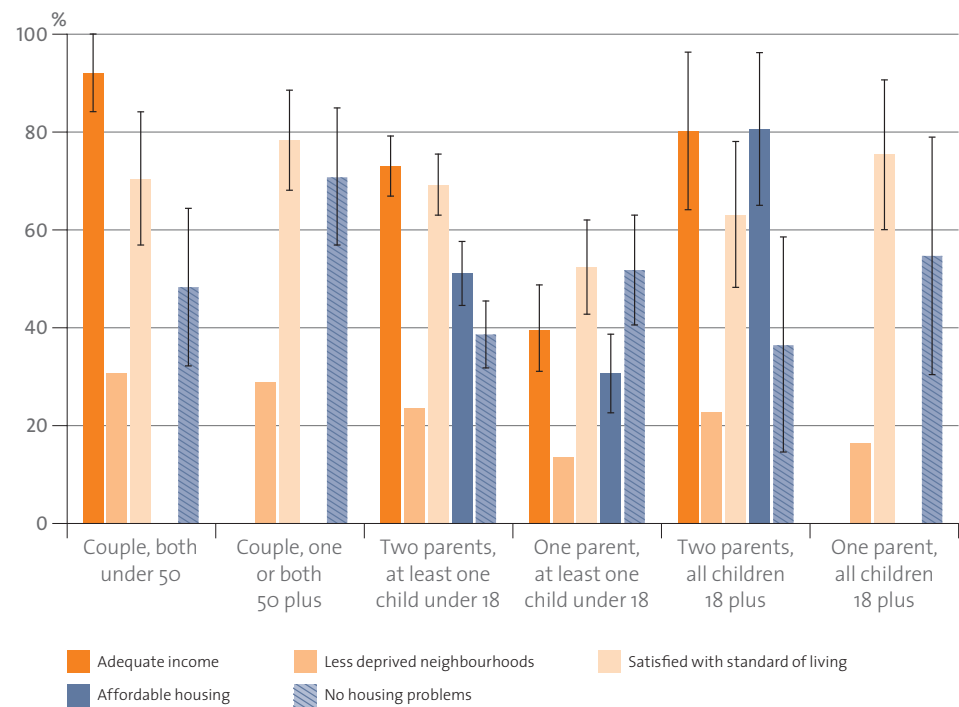
2.6 Pacific families

In 2013, there were 91,110 families who had at least one member who identified as having Pacific ethnicity. This was 8.0% of all families.¹¹ The age profile of Pacific families is younger than for European families, and similar to Māori and Asian families. The median age of adults chosen to represent Pacific families was 39 years.¹² There were on average 2.4 children in Pacific families with children under the age of 18. Pacific families are most commonly ‘Two parents, with at least one child under the age of 18 years’. Many Pacific families live with other people in the household (42%), more than for any other of the main ethnic groups. This was especially the case for the family types ‘Couples both under 50 years’ (51%), ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’ (53%), and ‘Single parents with all children 18 or older’ (48%).

The indicators discussed in this section were introduced in the section on European families and are also described, along with the data sources, in Appendix A.

2.6.1 Economic security and housing

Figure 13 – ‘Economic security and housing’ indicators for Pacific families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Less deprived neighbourhoods’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) The results are missing for some family types for the indicators ‘Adequate income’ or ‘Affordable housing’ because the sample sizes were too small to produce reliable data.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

¹¹ Source: Census 2013.

¹² The median of the ages of single parents, the female partner in mixed-sex couples, and the younger partner in same-sex couples. See the section on ‘European families’ for the rationale for this. Source Census 2013.

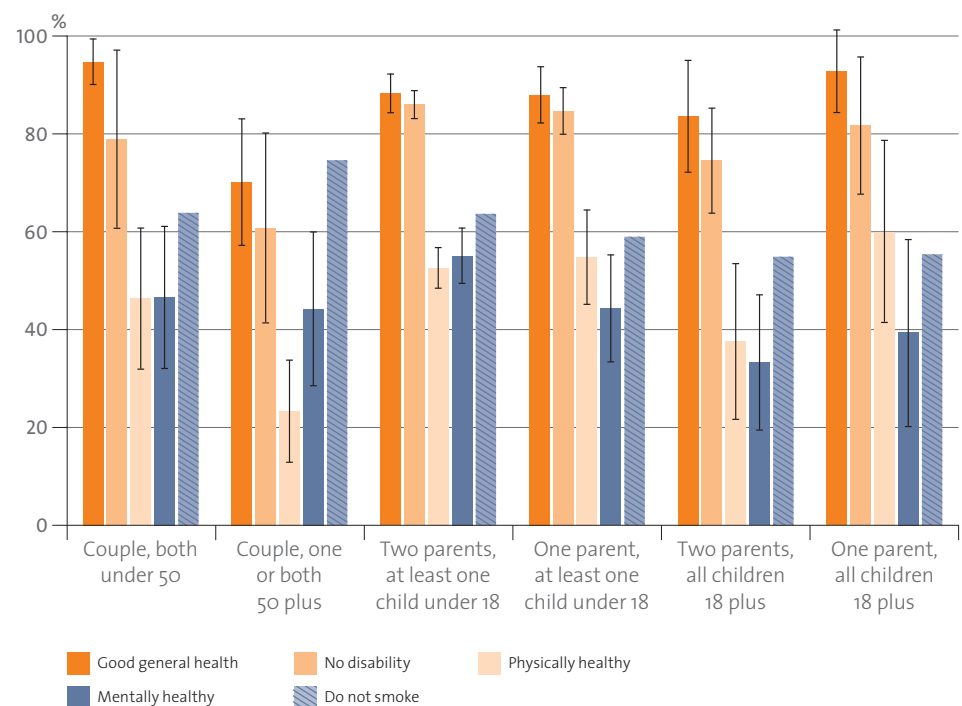
The Pacific ethnic group is the smallest of the four main ethnic groups, and, as explained previously, this can cause some of the wellbeing results to be unreliable. Where this is the case, the results are missing from the table.

The indicator values that are present show again that ‘Single parents with at least one child under 18’ had low scores for the indicators in this theme. Fewer than a third of the families for all family types live in the less deprived neighbourhoods, and the results for ‘No housing problems’ ranged across family types from as little as 37% to a high of 71% of family members. The ‘Affordable housing’ indicator is shown for only three of the family types, and there is some uncertainty for these results.¹³

A substantial minority of Pacific families did not consider that they have a good standard of living. This ranges from 21% to 47% across the different family types.

2.6.2 _ Health¹⁴

Figure 14 _ ‘Health’ indicators for Pacific families



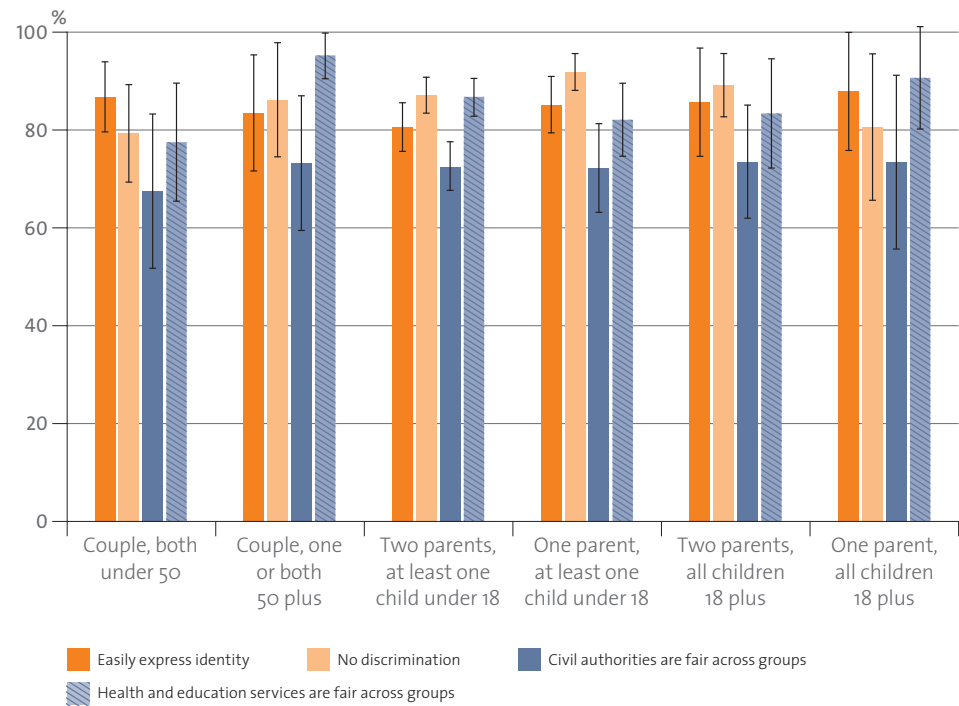
- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Do not smoke’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

¹³ This indicator could only be measured for families that lived without others in their household, and, as Pacific families often live with others in the household, this depletes the numbers in the sample who could be considered.
¹⁴ See the ‘European families’ section for some further information on these indicators.

The family types ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’ and ‘Two parents with all children 18 or older’ stand out as having poorer health than other family types. Apart from this general statement, it is not valid to comment further on most of these results because of the comparatively small sample sizes for each family type. One of the indicators, ‘Not smoking’, is however derived from the Census, and is unaffected by sample sizes. The percentage of families that included a smoker ranged from a low of 25% to a high of 45% across the family types.

2.6.3 Identity and sense of belonging

Figure 15 _ ‘Identity and sense of belonging’ indicators for Pacific families

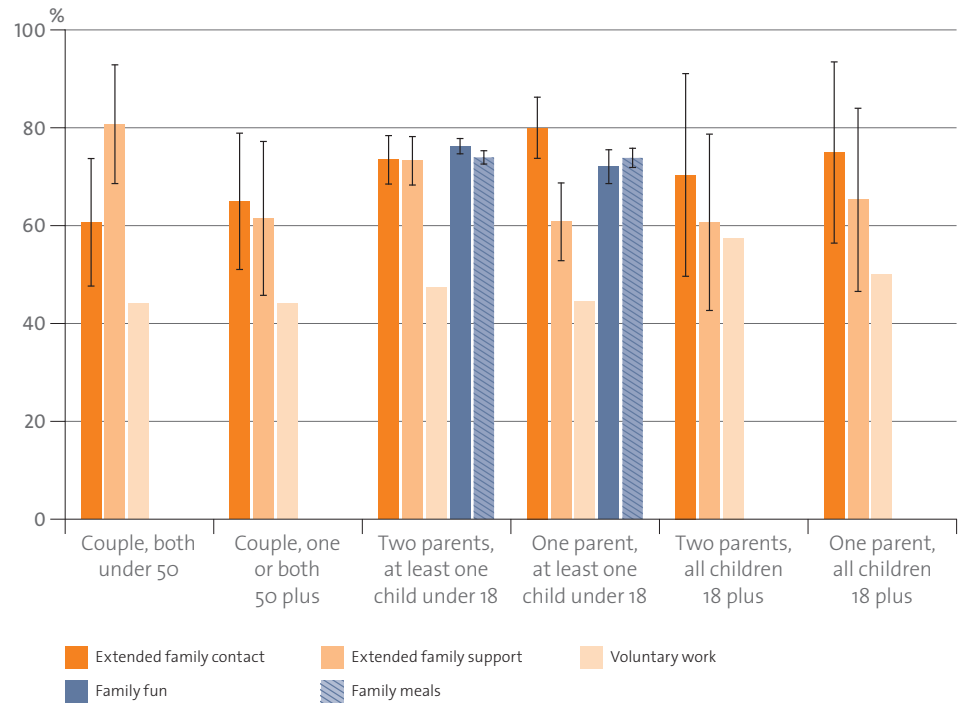


Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

The Pacific family types generally show the same pattern across these indicators, and any differences could be due to chance. Pacific family members generally perceived that they could easily express their identity, that they did not experience discrimination, and that health and education services were fair. Fewer of the family members thought that civil authorities were fair to everyone – under 75% for each of the family types.

2.6.4 _ Relationships and connections¹⁵

Figure 16 _ 'Relationships and connections' indicators for Pacific families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator 'Voluntary work' does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) 'Family fun', and 'Family meals' only apply to families including secondary school pupils.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

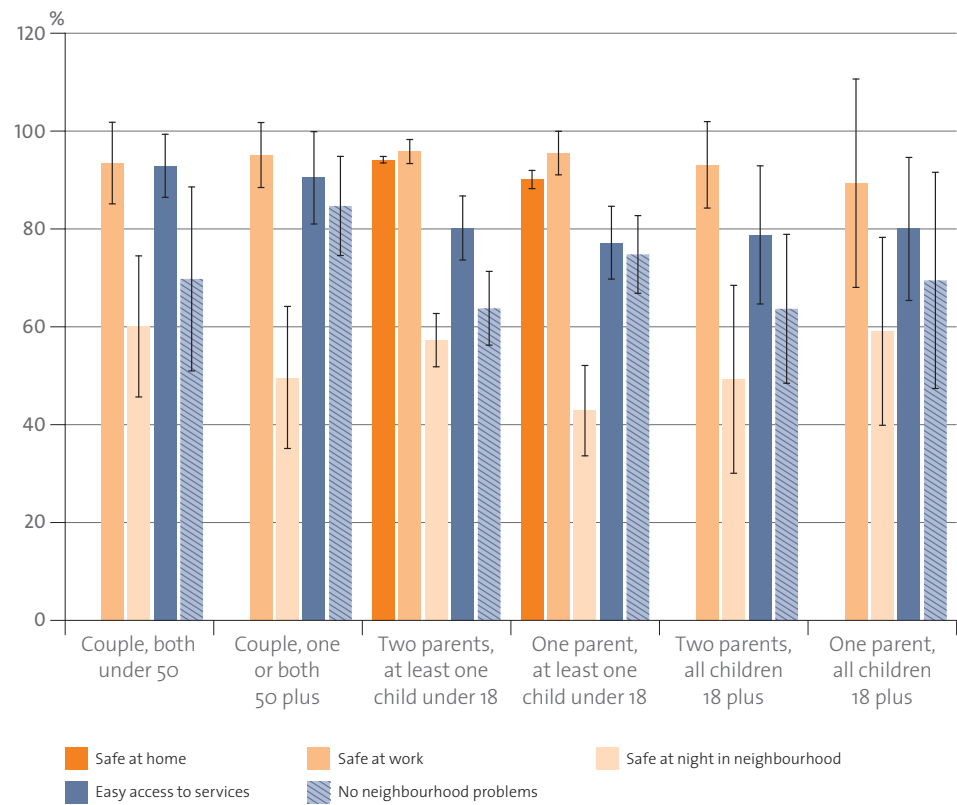
Around three quarters of secondary school pupils from both couple families and single-parent families stated that they often had fun with their families and ate three or more meals with their families in the last week.

Although there are some strong differences among the family types for 'Extended family contact' and 'Extended family support', these are not statistically significant. Across the family types, 61% to 80% of family members for each of the family types believed that they had the right level of extended family contact, and the range was exactly the same for support to extended family. Families in the family type 'Two parents with all children 18 or older' most often included someone involved in voluntary work (58%), with the percentages for the other families being 50% or less.

¹⁵ See the 'European families' section for some further information on these indicators.

2.6.5 _ Safety and environment¹⁶

Figure 17 _ ‘Safety and environment’ indicators for Pacific families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) ‘Safe at home’ only applies to families which include secondary school pupils.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

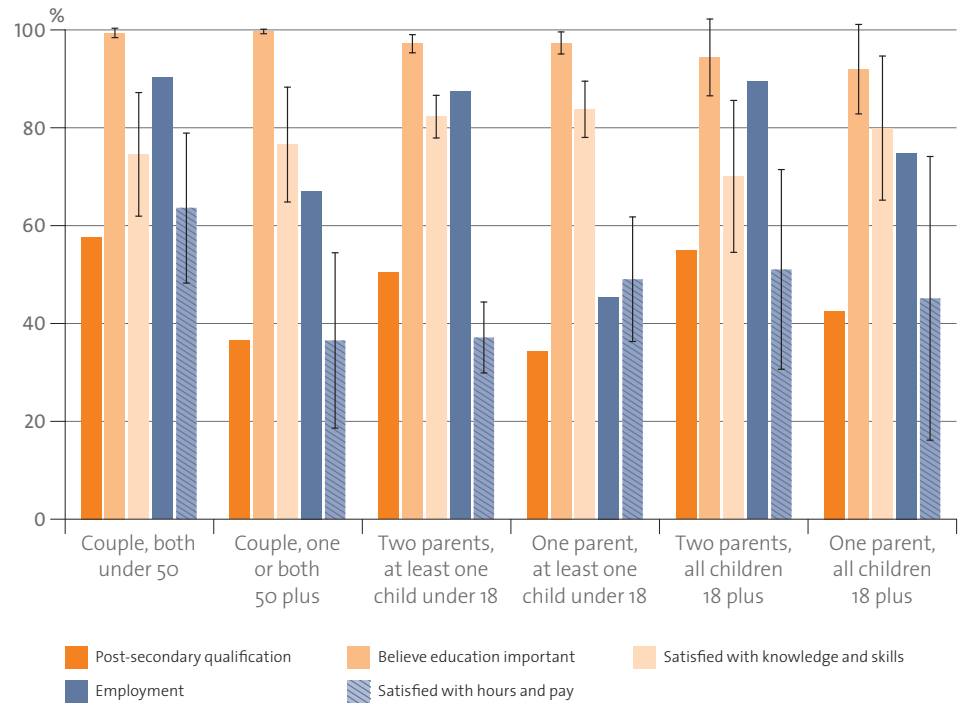
Most Pacific family members felt safe at work, and most secondary school pupils from both couple families and single-parent families felt safe at home most of the time. There were moderate variations across family types for the other indicators for this theme, but these are not statistically significant.

Across the family types, 43% to 60% of family members felt safe at night walking in the neighbourhood (meaning that 40% to 57% felt unsafe), 77% to 93% thought that they had easy access to services, and 64% to 85% thought that they had no neighbourhood problems – for all but one family type, the majority of family members thought they had at least one neighbourhood problem.

¹⁶ See the ‘European families’ section for some further information on these indicators.

2.6.6 _ Skills, learning and employment

Figure 18 _ 'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Pacific families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicators 'Post-secondary qualifications' and 'Employment' do not have confidence intervals because they are based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

For four family types, at least 75% of the families had someone employed, and for two of these family types the employment rate was 90%. The family types with the lowest rates of post-secondary qualifications, 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Single parents with at least one child under 18', were also those with the lowest rate of employment. For example, 34% of the families in the latter family type included someone with a post-secondary qualification, and 46% of these families included someone who was employed.

Almost all family members believed that education is important, and 70% or more were satisfied with their knowledge and skills for each family type.

For all family types, fewer than two-thirds of family members were satisfied with their hours of employment and their pay, and for the majority of family types this dropped to below a half of family members. Consequently, dissatisfaction with hours or pay was common among Pacific working family members.

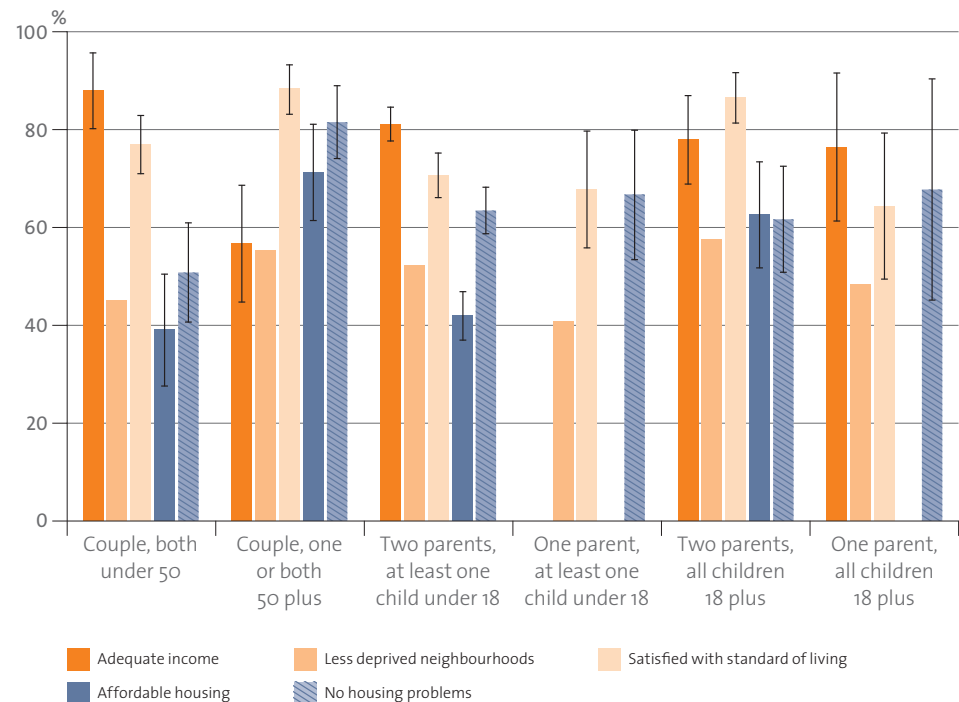
2.7 Asian families

In 2013, there were 148,320 families with at least one member who identified as Asian. This was 13.1% of all families.¹⁷ Looking at the ages of the adults who we chose to represent Asian families, they had a younger age profile than for European families, and a similar age profile for Māori and Pacific families, except for a spike of families around the 30 to 34 age group.¹⁸ This may be related to immigration patterns. The median age of these representative adults was 41. There were on average 1.8 children in Asian families that had children under the age of 18. Asian families were most commonly ‘Two parents with at least one child under 18’ – more than 40% of Asian families belong to this family type. One third of Asian families live with others.

The indicators discussed in this section were introduced in the section on European families and are also described, along with the data sources, in Appendix A.

2.7.1 Economic security and housing

Figure 19 _ ‘Economic security and housing’ indicators for Asian families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Less deprived neighbourhoods’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which it surveys the whole population.
 (3) The results are missing for some family types for the indicators ‘Adequate income’ or ‘Affordable housing’ because the sample sizes were too small to produce reliable data.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

¹⁷ Source: Census 2013.

¹⁸ The median of the ages of single-parents, the female partner in mixed-sex couples, and the younger partner in same-sex couples. See the section on ‘European families’ for the rationale for this. Source Census 2013.

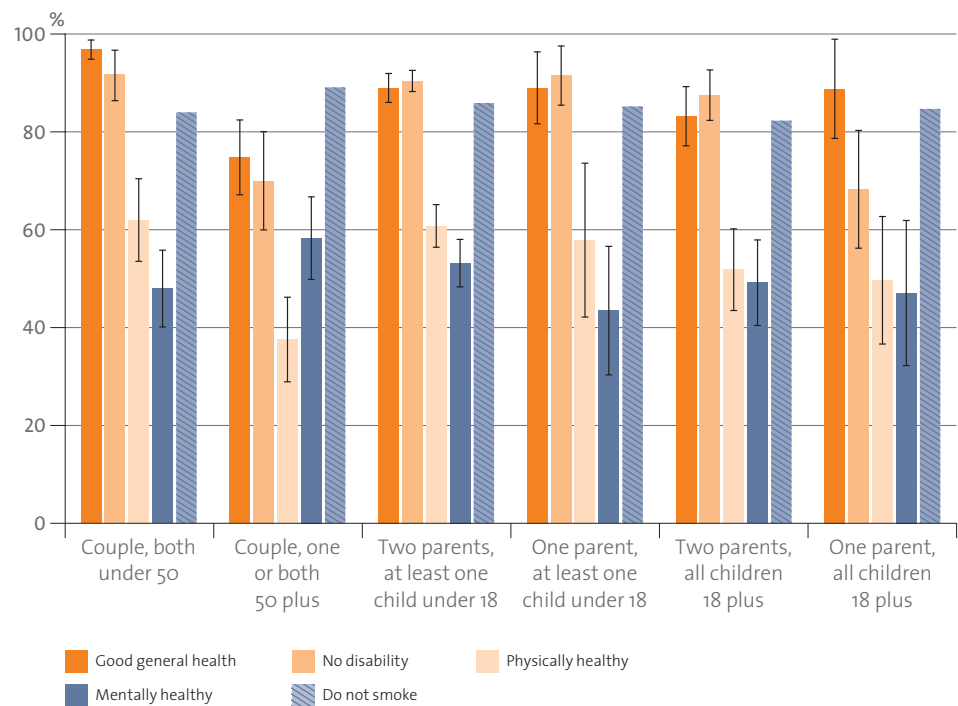
In Figure 19, there are some missing indicator results because the small numbers of families for some family types make these results unreliable.

With this many missing results, it is difficult to be sure of comparisons across family types. The chart suggests, nevertheless, that the two older couple family types were faring better on these indicators than other family types – that is, ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’ and ‘Two parents with all children 18 or older’.

Figure 19 also shows that the percentage of family members that are satisfied with their standard of living ranges from 65% to 89% across the family types. This suggests that there are appreciable numbers of members of Asian families who thought they have did not have a good standard of living – around a third of family members belonging to three of the family types held this opinion.

2.7.2 _ Health¹⁹

Figure 20 _ ‘Health’ indicators for Asian families



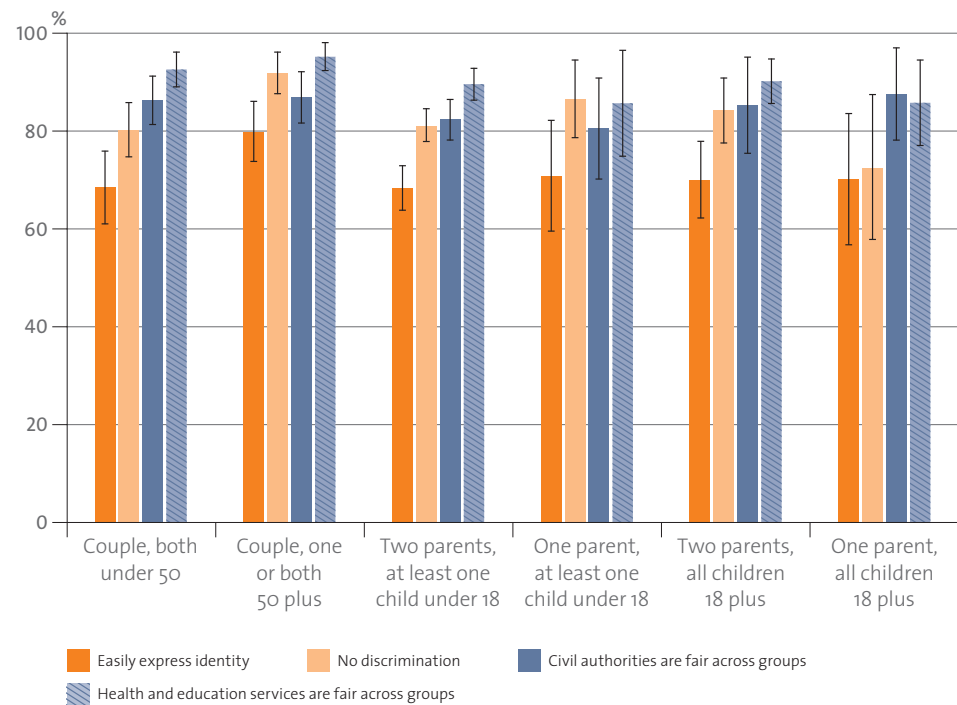
- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator ‘Do not smoke’ does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

¹⁹ See the ‘European families’ section for some further information on these indicators.

With few exceptions, the indicator results for Asian families were reasonably high on the health indicators for all family types. The low rating for the physical health for members of ‘Couples where one or both are 50 or older’ could simply be a random result caused by the small sample sizes. We can be certain, however, about the relatively high percentage of family members for this family type who had a disability (30%), as this result was significantly higher than for all other family types except for ‘Single parents with all children 18 or older’ (32%). (Because this last family group is comparatively small, the result for the disability indicator, even though it is larger than for the couple families, is not statistically significant.) These results contrast with the relatively low disability rates for the other family types. Fewer than 20% of family members smoke for all family types.

2.7.3 Identity and sense of belonging

Figure 21 ‘Identity and sense of belonging’ indicators for Asian families

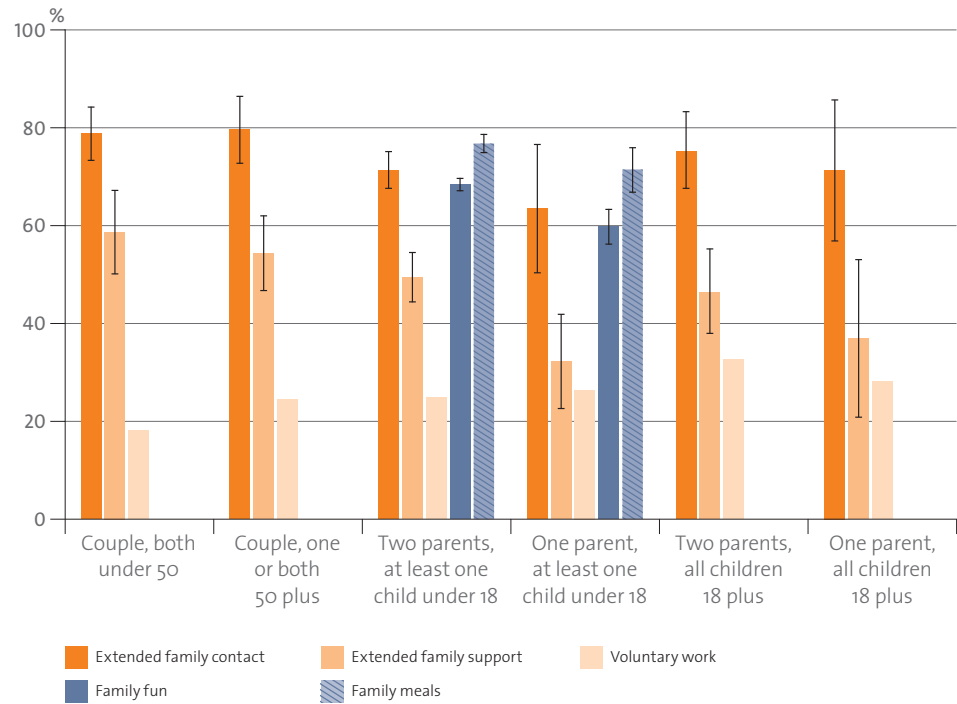


Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’.

As for the other ethnic groups, there was a similar pattern across family types for the indicators in this theme. While more than two-thirds of the members of each of the family types could easily express their identities, that still leaves a considerable percentage of families who could not do so – around 30% for most of the family types. Generally most members for each family type felt that they were not discriminated against, and they thought that the civil authorities and health and education services treated people fairly.

2.7.4 _ Relationships and connections²⁰

Figure 22 _ 'Relationships and connections' indicators for Asian families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicator 'Voluntary work' does not have confidence intervals because it is based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) 'Family fun', and 'Family meals' only apply to families including secondary school pupils.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

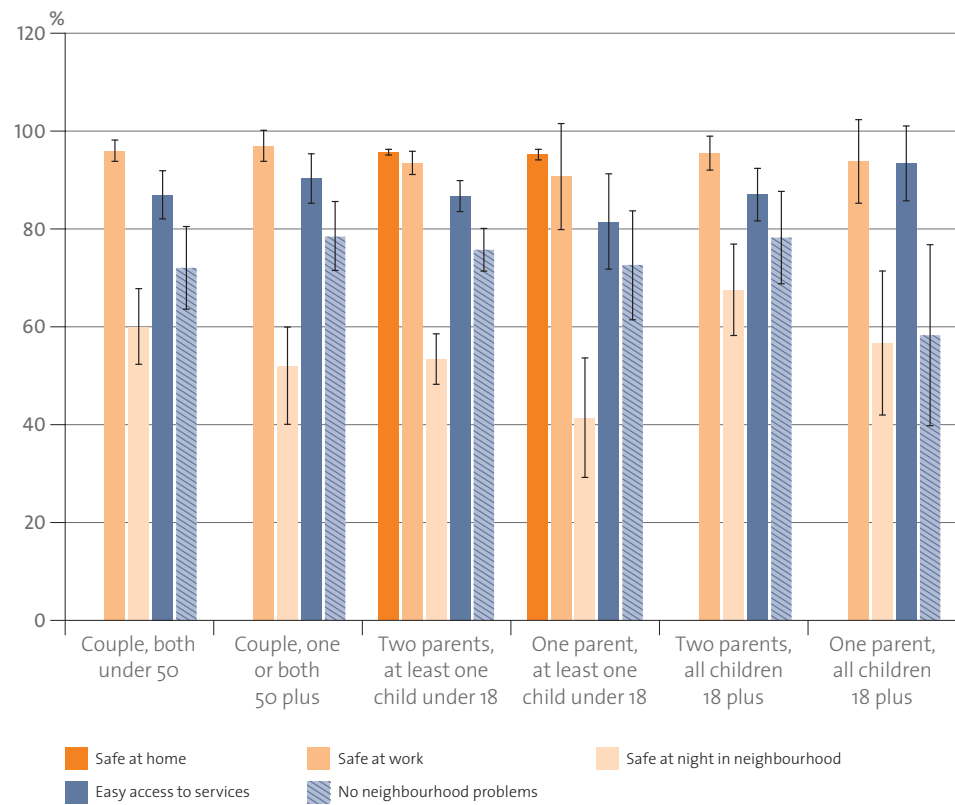
Figure 22 shows that while many Asian family members across the family types thought that they had the right level of extended family contact (64% to 80%), a much smaller percentage of family members (32% to 59%) provided support for extended family, and 18% to 33% of families include someone who did voluntary community work. A proportion of Asian families would be relatively recent immigrants, who might not have extended family in New Zealand, but extended family contact can include electronic forms of contact.

Sixty-eight percent and 60% of secondary school pupils from couple families and single-parent families, respectively, stated that they often had fun with their families, and 77% and 72% respectively had eaten three or more meals with their family in the last week. These differences are not statistically significant.

²⁰ See the 'European families' section for some further information on these indicators.

2.7.5 _ Safety and environment²¹

Figure 23 _ 'Safety and environment' indicators for Asian families



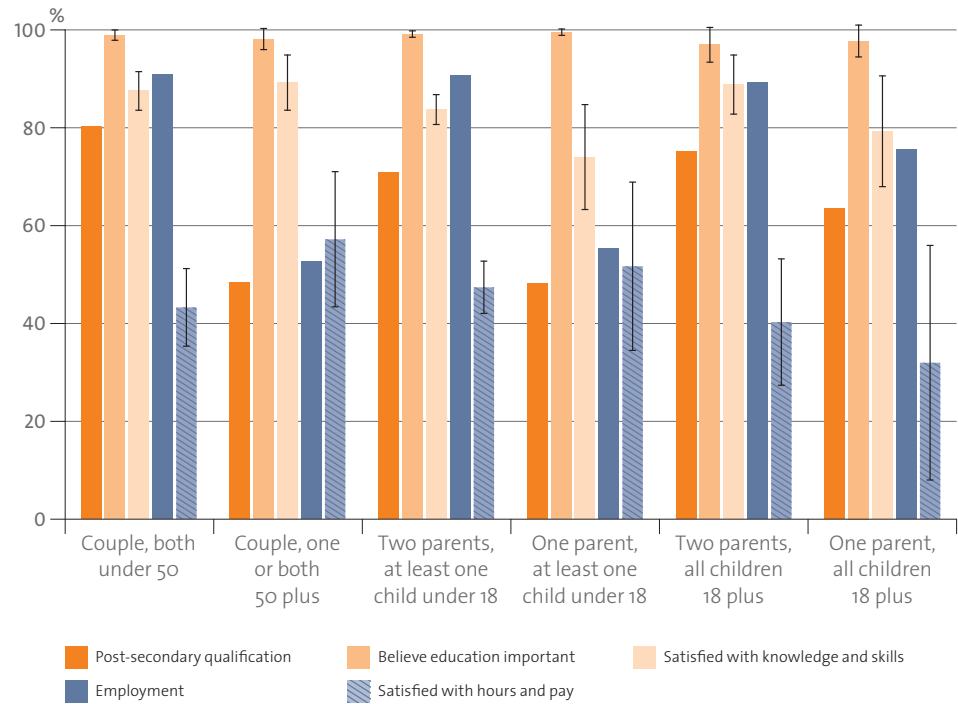
- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) 'Safe at home' only applies to families which include secondary school pupils.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

While most family members across the family types felt safe at work and believed that they had easy access to services, there was more variation across family types in the indicators 'Safe at night in the neighbourhood' and 'No neighbourhood problems'. None of the variations are statistically significant. Across the family types, 42% to 68% of family members felt safe walking in their neighbourhoods at night, leaving many who felt unsafe. For all but one family type, a minority of family members perceived that they had no neighbourhood problems. Most secondary school pupils in couple and single-parent families felt safe most of the time at home.

21 See the 'European families' section for some further information on these indicators.

2.7.6 _ Skills, learning and employment

Figure 24 _ 'Skills, learning and employment' indicators for Asian families



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) The indicators 'Post-secondary qualifications' and 'Employment' do not have confidence intervals because they are based on data from the Census which surveys the whole population.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

A distinguishing feature of Figure 24 is the substantively lower levels of post-secondary qualifications for 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' compared with other family types. For both these family types, 48% of families included someone with a post-secondary school qualification. They also have lower employment rates than other family types – only 53% and 55%, respectively, of these families had someone employed, compared with 76% to 91% across the other family types. Most of the family members for each of the family types believed that education is important.

The percentage of working family members across all family types who were satisfied with their hours of employment and pay ranged from 32% to 57% – that is, it was common for working family members to be dissatisfied with their hours or their pay.

03

Family wellbeing in the regions

In this chapter, we examine family wellbeing for New Zealand's regions, using the same set of wellbeing indicators and data sources as for the previous chapter.

The chapter begins with a brief summary of the chapter's main points (see 'Main findings' overleaf). The next section then describes some of the background to the analysis and how the analysis was done: it includes some information about the demographics of families in the regions, and it also explains how the 'regions' were broken down, and which family types and wellbeing indicators were included in the analysis.

The chapter then discusses the extent to which family wellbeing varies among the regions, and it presents wellbeing results for some of the indicators to show how it varies ('Variation of family wellbeing across the regions'). The chapter concludes with a brief summary of the main points of family wellbeing region by region and with tables showing the where wellbeing indicators for a family type in a particular region were significantly above or below the national average for that family type ('Region by region analysis').

Some of the regions with the smallest populations have been merged to make the results more reliable. The rationale for this is discussed later in this chapter. The merged regions are Marlborough and Nelson, and Tasman and West Coast.



3.1 Main findings

There were modest variations in wellbeing across the regions. Family type had a much stronger impact on family wellbeing results than did the regions. The most variation across the regions was seen for the indicators that belonged to the themes 'Economic, security and housing' and 'Health'. Overall, regional family wellbeing variations were complex, making it difficult to compare regions. Regions could be doing well for some themes and poorly for others. Another difficulty in making comparisons was that the differences among the regions were often not statistically significant.

Broadly, the South Island regions, together with Waikato, Taranaki, Manawatu-Whanganui and Wellington, scored average to well on most family wellbeing indicators. The South Island regions generally produced better wellbeing results than did the North Island.

Of the North Island regions, Northland, Gisborne and Auckland had two or more indicator results that were significantly below most other regions. Three of the indicators on which Northland scored low were 'Income adequacy', 'Living in less deprived neighbourhoods', and 'Post-secondary school qualification', all indicators that might have been affected by high percentages of single-parent families in that region.

Auckland scored low on 'Housing affordability', 'Support for extended family', and 'Voluntary community work', but Auckland also scored significantly higher than most other regions for two indicators, 'No disability' and 'Civil authorities are fair to everyone'.

3.2 Background to the analysis of family wellbeing by region

3.2.1 Demographics of families in the regions

It is known that family wellbeing varies with ethnicity, family type, and whether families live with others. The previous chapter examined family wellbeing for different ethnic groups, last year's *Family and Whānau Status Report* examined family wellbeing for different family types, and Appendix D of this 2016 report gives some statistics on the extent to which families live with others. Variations in these factors among the regions will influence their levels of family wellbeing. This section gives a brief summary of these demographic factors – more detail is provided in Appendix C.

The percentages of family types within each region varied considerably. For example, in 2013, Tasman had a considerably greater percentage of 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' than most other regions, whereas Gisborne had more 'Single parents with at least one child under 18'. There were also large variations in the percentages of families linked with each ethnicity that lived in each region. For example, Northland and Gisborne had higher percentages of Māori families than other regions, whereas Auckland had higher percentages of Pacific and Asian families. Families were much more likely to live with others in their household in Auckland than in other regions, and this was consistent with the greater percentage of families in Auckland who were of Pacific and Asian ethnicity. These two ethnic groups, particularly Pacific families, were more likely to live with others than the other main ethnic groups. Generally, families in the North Island regions were more likely than those in the South Island to live with others.²²

²² All the facts in this paragraph come from the Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013.

3.2.2 _ The regions that were covered

There are 16 regions in all. For the analysis in this chapter, however, some of the regions with the smallest populations have been merged, leaving a total of 14 combined regions in all.

This was done because the populations of the smallest regions were insufficient to produce reliable measures for the wellbeing results that are presented in this chapter, particularly when looking at each family type. These regions have been merged with neighbouring regions that are not too dissimilar to one another. The regions that have been combined are Marlborough and Nelson, and Tasman and West Coast.

Gisborne is another region with a small population, but was not combined with another region because it is somewhat dissimilar to its neighbouring regions.

3.2.3 _ The family types included in the analysis

In the *Families and Whānau Status Report 2015*, and for the ethnic group analysis in the previous chapter, we examined wellbeing for each of six family types. In this chapter, however, we are only able to consider wellbeing at the regional level for five of these family types, and have not included 'Single parents with all children 18 or older'. This family type was the smallest in terms of the number of families, and because of this, wellbeing information for this family type, region by region, was found to be unreliable. This could have been overcome by combining more of the regions, but we decided not to do this as our priority was to provide family wellbeing information for as many regions as possible.

As well as that family type being completely missing from this analysis, we have been restricted in what we can conclude about the other family types because we cannot be confident in some of the results given relatively small sample sizes in many regions.²³ Consequently, most of the results in this chapter are presented and discussed only for all family types combined, including 'Single parents with all children 18 or older'. These difficulties do not apply to the indicators that are measured using data from the Census of Population and Dwellings, as the Census is a survey of the entire population and therefore is unaffected by sampling issues.

²³ This produces large and overlapping confidence intervals around the indicator results for many of the regions.



3.2.4 _ The wellbeing indicators included in our analysis

Further, for two of the indicators, 'Adequate income' and 'Affordable housing', we can present only limited information. These two indicators are derived from data collected through the Household Economic Survey (HES), which has a smaller sample size than our other data sources. Although this chapter uses data from six pooled HES, the combined sample size has proved to be still too small to provide indicator measures that are reliable for many of the smaller regions, particularly when looking at results for the family types comprising smaller numbers of families.²⁴

Generally, for each indicator, the wellbeing result for any region did not stand out as being particularly different from that for all the other regions. Usually, however, for each indicator a small group of regions were found to have results that were notably different from the results for the regions not in the group. For this reason, the analysis that follows is based not on individual regions that have exceptional indicator results, but on regions that have indicator results that are significantly different from most other regions.

What we mean by 'significantly different' in this context depends on the source of data for the indicator. For all indicators other than those that are derived from data from the Census of Population and Dwellings, a region's indicator result is significantly different from that of most other regions if the 95% confidence interval around the region's indicator result did not intersect with the 95% confidence intervals around most other regions' indicator results. Indicators derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings data do not have confidence intervals because the concept does not apply to data from a census of the entire population. For these indicators, the indicator result for a particular region was said to be significantly different from those for most other regions if it was more than 5 percentage points below or above most other regions' results.

The following table gives a summary of wellbeing across the regions by identifying for each region indicator results that were significantly lower or higher than for most other regions, using the concept of significant difference defined in the previous paragraph.

²⁴ Data from the Household Economic Surveys conducted in 08/09, 09/10, 10/11, 11/12, 12/13, and 13/14 were combined.

TABLE 02

Regions' wellbeing indicator measurements that were significantly below or above most other regions

Region	Indicators for which the region's rates were significantly lower than for all or most other regions	Indicators for which the region's rates were significantly higher than all or most other regions
Northland	Income adequacy* Less deprived neighbourhoods* Civil authorities are fair to everyone Employment*	Nil
Auckland	Housing affordability* Support to extended family Voluntary work*	No disability Civil authorities are fair to everyone
Waikato	Nil	Nil
Bay of Plenty	Civil authorities are fair to everyone	Nil
Gisborne	Less deprived neighbourhoods* Do not smoke*	Nil
Hawke's Bay	Less deprived neighbourhoods*	No disability Support to extended family
Taranaki	Nil	Nil
Manawatu-Whanganui	Nil	Nil
Wellington	Nil	Post-secondary qualification*
Marlborough/ Nelson	Nil	Nil
Tasman/ West Coast		Discrimination Safe at night in the neighbourhood
Canterbury	Support to extended family	Less deprived neighbourhoods*
Otago	Nil	Less deprived neighbourhoods* Safe at night in the neighbourhood
Southland	Nil	Housing affordability*

Notes: (1) The data sources for this table are listed in Appendix A.

(2) For results using Census data, a significance difference between two regions' results means that they were more than 5 percentage points different from one another. For all other indicators, two regions' indicator results were significantly different from another if their 95% confidence intervals did not intersect.

(3) The indicators marked with an asterisk (*) relate to the circumstances of the family, whereas all the other indicators relate to the circumstances or perceptions of the member of the family who completed the relevant survey.

Overall, regional family wellbeing variations were complex and fluctuated across the wellbeing themes. The figures presented later in this chapter show that a region could be doing well for some themes and poorly for others. Given this, it was difficult to compare the family wellbeing at an overview level among the regions. Broadly, however, using the information in the above table, the South Island regions, together with Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, Manawatu-Whanganui, and Wellington, scored well on family wellbeing in the sense that they had at most one indicator for which their family wellbeing indicator levels registered significantly below most other regions. Further, the South Island was notable in that each region except for Marlborough/Nelson had one or more wellbeing indicator results that were significantly greater than other regions. It can be said, therefore, that the South Island generally did better on wellbeing results than the North Island.



Three of the North Island regions (Northland, Gisborne and Auckland) had two or more family wellbeing indicator results that were significantly below most other regions.

For three of the indicators for which Northland recorded low wellbeing ('Income adequacy', 'Less deprived neighbourhoods', and 'Employment'), the results might have been affected by the comparatively high percentage of single-parent families with younger children that were living in this region (16.3% of families). There were, however, equally high or higher percentages of these families living in Hawkes Bay and Gisborne. Northland also has a low result for the indicator 'Civil authorities are fair to everyone', and Gisborne had low results for 'Less deprived neighbourhoods' and 'Do not smoke'.

Auckland presents a more complex picture, with families scoring significantly lower than most other regions for the indicators 'Housing affordability', 'Support for extended family', and 'Voluntary work', and significantly higher than for most other regions for 'No disability', and 'Civil authorities are fair to everyone'. The lower rating for 'Housing affordability' for Auckland was consistent with the higher housing prices there. This indicator tells us that a higher percentage of Auckland families than for other regions were spending more than 25% of their income on their housing costs, including rental costs for families that did not own their own homes. It is important to note, however, that, because of measurement complexities, this indicator was recorded only for families that lived alone. Families that lived with others could have had other income earners in the household, and could therefore have had better housing affordability. As many families in Auckland lived with others in the household, the result for this indicator might have been different if those families had been included in this wellbeing measurement.

3.3 Variation of family wellbeing across the regions

3.3.1 Extent of variation across the regions

This section discusses the extent to which wellbeing varies among the regions. We have used some statistical tools to help identify these variations. In the next sections, we present wellbeing indicator measurements for each of the regions and we then briefly discuss family wellbeing region by region.

Later in this chapter are a series of charts giving the wellbeing results for the regions. To keep the charts readable, they include only those indicators that had at least moderate variation across the regions, as determined using the analysis in this section.

Our analysis shows that generally there were modest variations in wellbeing across the regions. This can be seen when comparing the extent of the variation in charts of the indicator results across the regions with that seen in the charts in the previous chapter giving the indicator results across family types for each ethnic group. The table below shows whether the variation for each indicator across regions was relatively strong, moderate, or weak relative to the other indicators. The way these categories were defined is described in the notes below the table. These categories are relative among the indicators results for the regions, rather than absolute, and therefore do not contradict the statement above that the variation of the indicator results across regions were generally modest. The table shows that variations for regions were strongest for the themes 'Economic, security and housing', 'Health', 'Relationships and

connections’, and ‘Skills, learning and employment’, as measured by the number of indicators in these themes for which variation was in the ‘Stronger’ category.

As already stated, only the indicators with moderate or strong variation across the regions are presented in the charts in this chapter showing the regional wellbeing results (see Figures 25 to 31).

We also calculated the extent of variation across family types for all regions combined – this is not presented in the chapter. Our analysis shows that variations across family types are much stronger than variations across regions, leading to the conclusion that family type has a stronger impact on family wellbeing than did the regions. It should be noted, however, that this was not a multivariate analysis in which the effect of regions, family type, ethnicity, and other variables were simultaneously taken into account. If this had been done, the independent impact of regions on wellbeing might have been shown to be more significant.

TABLE
03
The relative strength of the variation among the regions in the indicator wellbeing results

Theme	Relative strength of regional variations		
	Weaker	Moderate	Stronger
Economic security and housing	Satisfied with standard of living	No housing problems	Adequate Income Less deprived neighbourhoods Affordable housing
Health	Good general health No disability	Do not smoke	Physically healthy Mentally healthy
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity No discrimination Health and education services are fair across groups		Civil authorities are fair across groups
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact Family meals	Family fun	Provide support to extended family Voluntary work – community
Safety and environment	Feel safe at work Feel safe at home Easy access to services	No neighbourhood problems	Feel safe in the neighbourhood
Skills, learning and employment	Believe education is important Satisfied with knowledge and skill Employment		Post-secondary qualification OK with hours and pay

Note: The column categories were formed as follows. We aimed to find out the extent to which wellbeing indicators varied across all 14 regions. The standard deviation for each indicator is a measure of how much that indicator varied across regions. The standard deviation depends, however, on both the variation and the unit of measurement of the indicator. It is therefore not suitable for comparing the magnitude of regional variation among the indicators. In order to have a standardised measure that we could use to compare the variation of indicators, we calculated the coefficient of variation (CV) for each wellbeing indicator, also known as relative standard deviation (RSD). The CV is calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean for each wellbeing indicator. A higher CV suggests larger variation across regions for that wellbeing indicator. The median CV across all wellbeing indicators was 0.05. After examining the distribution of CVs, and relating this to the observed variation in the indicators themselves, the following rules were made about what would be considered weak, moderate or strong variation: Wellbeing indicators with a CV smaller than 0.05 were considered to have weak variation across regions; wellbeing indicators with a CV between 0.05 and 0.07 were considered to have moderate variation; and wellbeing indicators with a CV above 0.07 were considered to have strong variation.



3.3.2 _ How family wellbeing varies across the regions

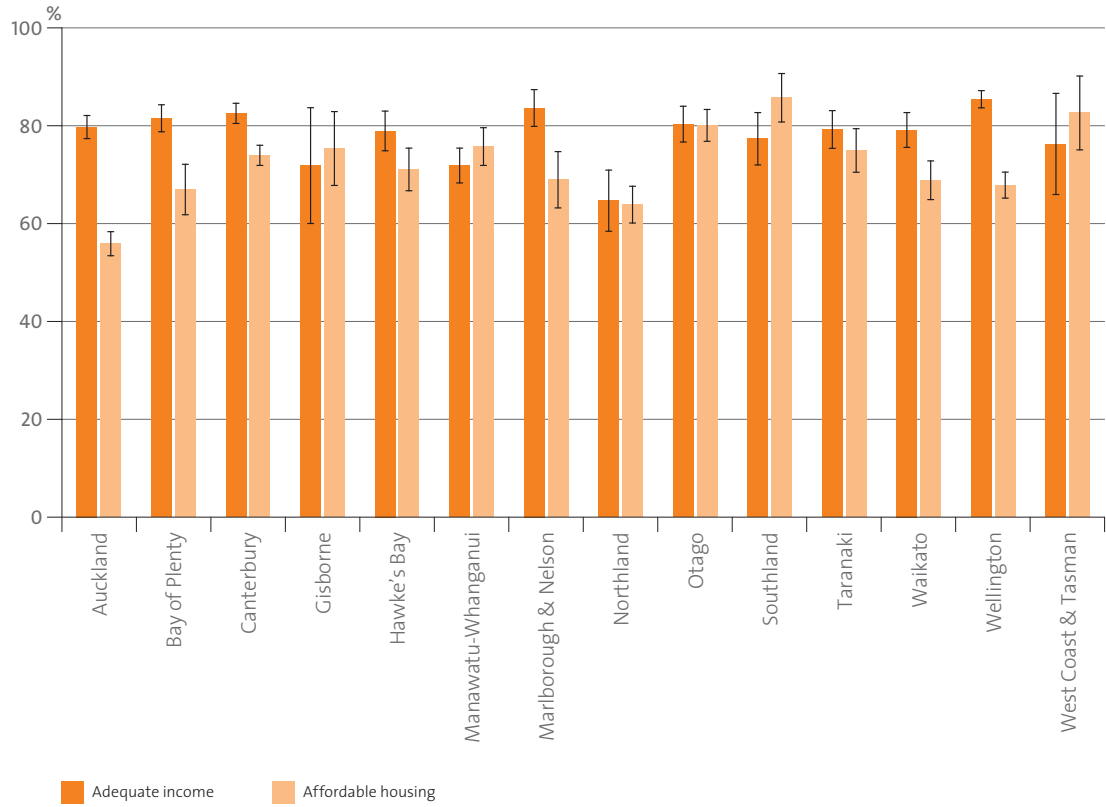
This section briefly examines how family wellbeing varies across the regions. (The full wellbeing results for each region will be made available on line at www.superu.govt.nz)

The charts on the following pages give indicator results for each of the themes and for each of the regions, for all of the family types combined. Only the indicators that have moderate or strong variation across the regions are shown in the charts. This reduces the number of indicators shown in the charts – for one theme, only one indicator fulfils this selection criterion. In order to make the interpretation of the charts clearer, the regions are presented in descending order according to their combined scores across all the indicators shown in each chart.²⁵ These charts, together with full indicator results available online, provide the basis for the discussion of the wellbeing of families for each region in the last section of this chapter.

The national wellbeing indicator measurements – that is, for all regions combined – were presented in the introduction to this report, and can be used as a benchmark with which to compare the regional results.

²⁵ That is, for each region, the results for each indicator in a theme are summed, and the regions are presented from highest to lowest on their summed results. This process is repeated for each theme. The summed figure is meaningless because of the different units of measurement of the indicators, and has only been used as a device for roughly ordering the regions according to their overall wellbeing for each theme.

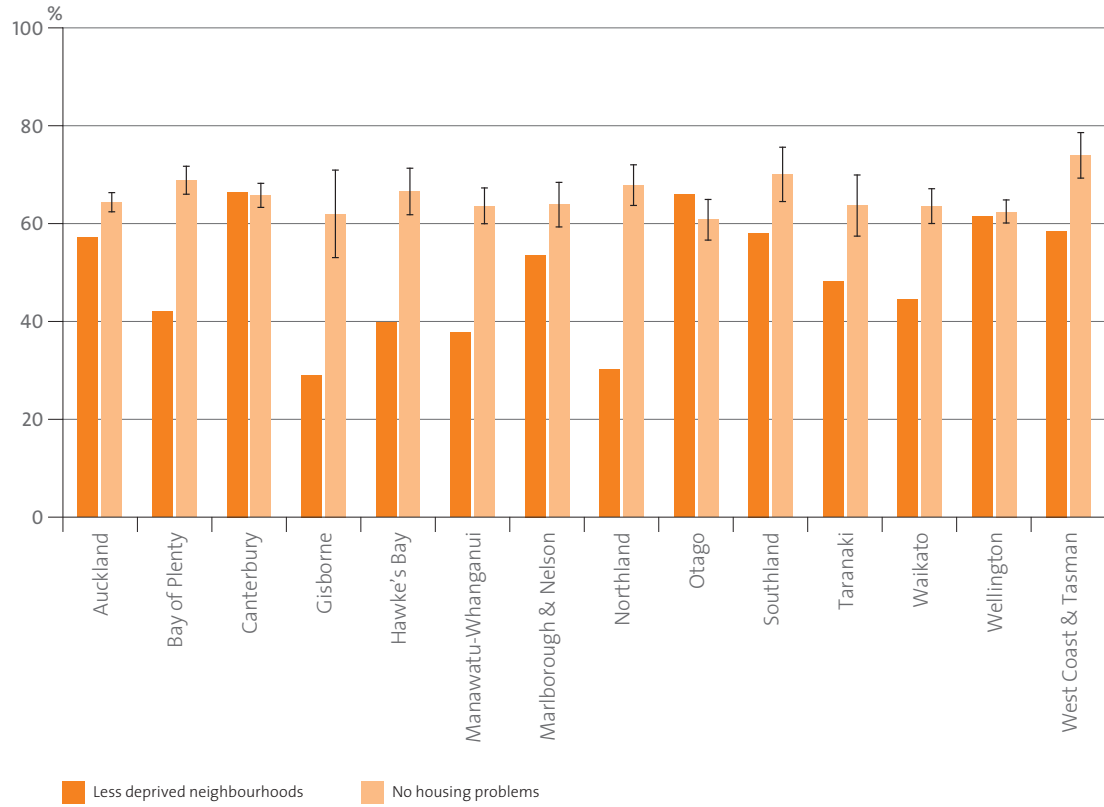
Figure 25 _ 'Economic security and housing' indicator results by region: first two indicators (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.
 (4) This chart has been split into two, to make it more readable.

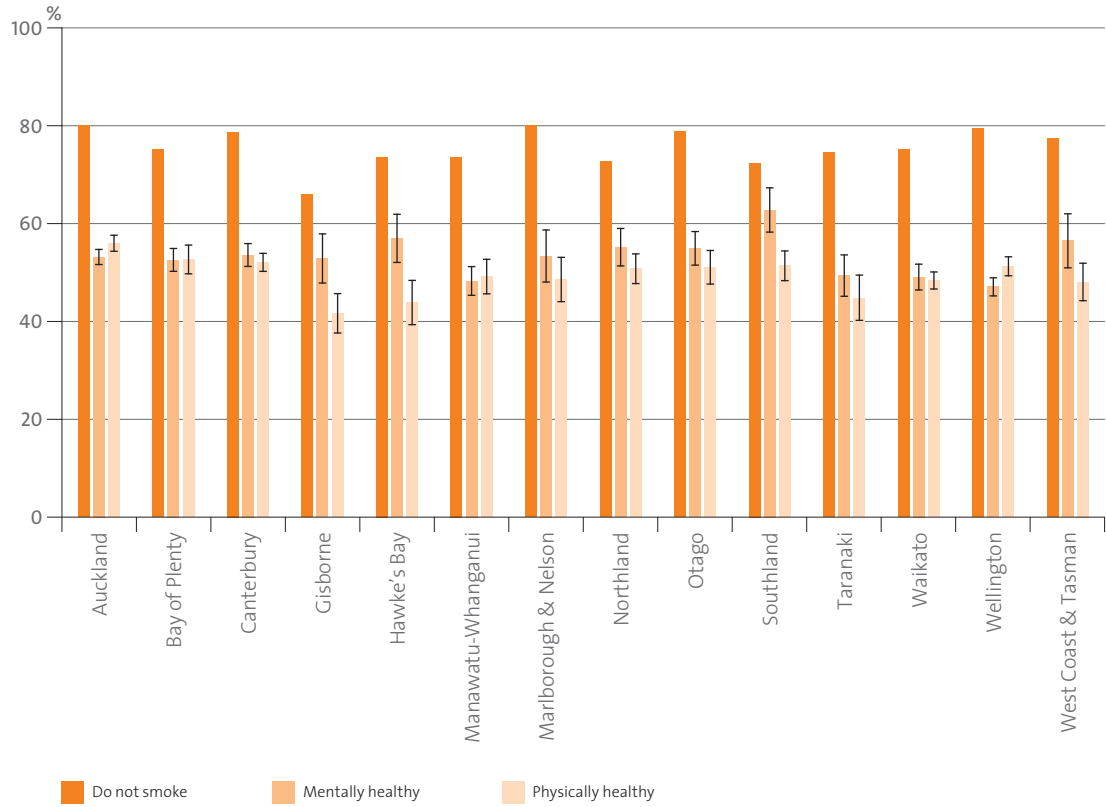


Figure 26 _ 'Economic security and housing' indicator results by region: last two indicators (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.
 (4) No confidence intervals are shown for 'less deprived neighbourhoods' as this indicator is derived from Census data.

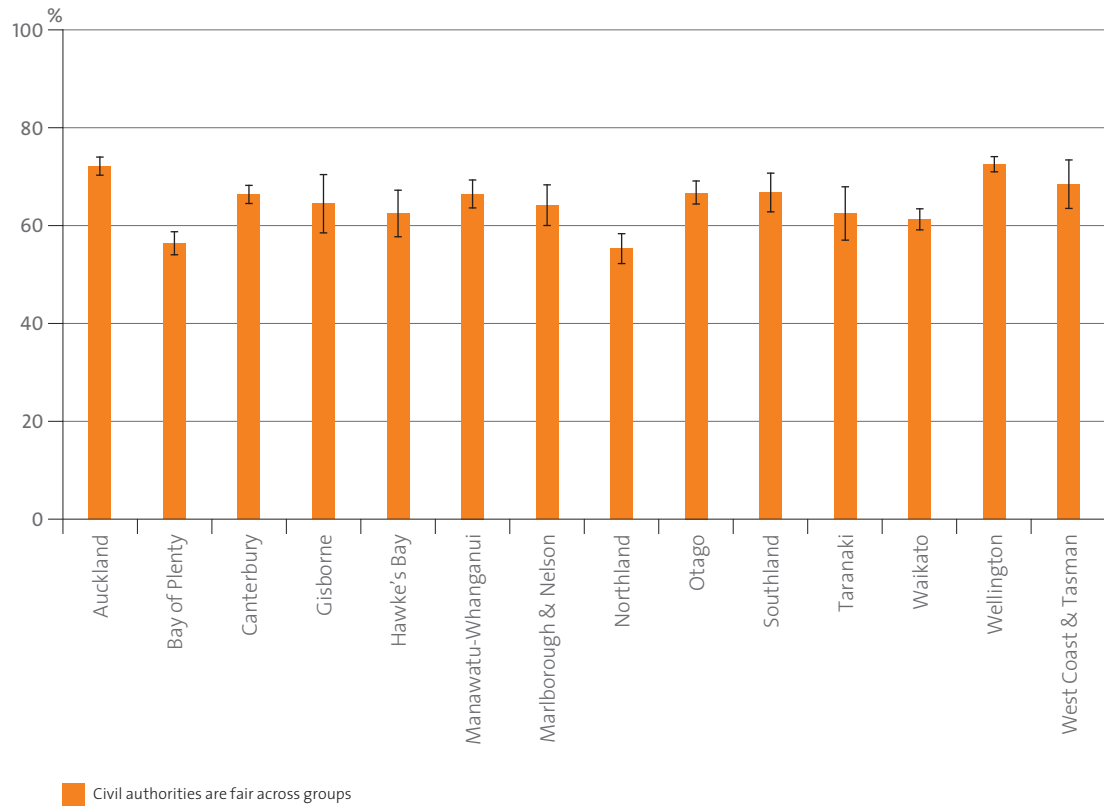
Figure 27 _ 'Health' indicator results by region
(showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.
 (4) No confidence intervals are shown for 'Do not smoke' as this indicator is derived from Census data.

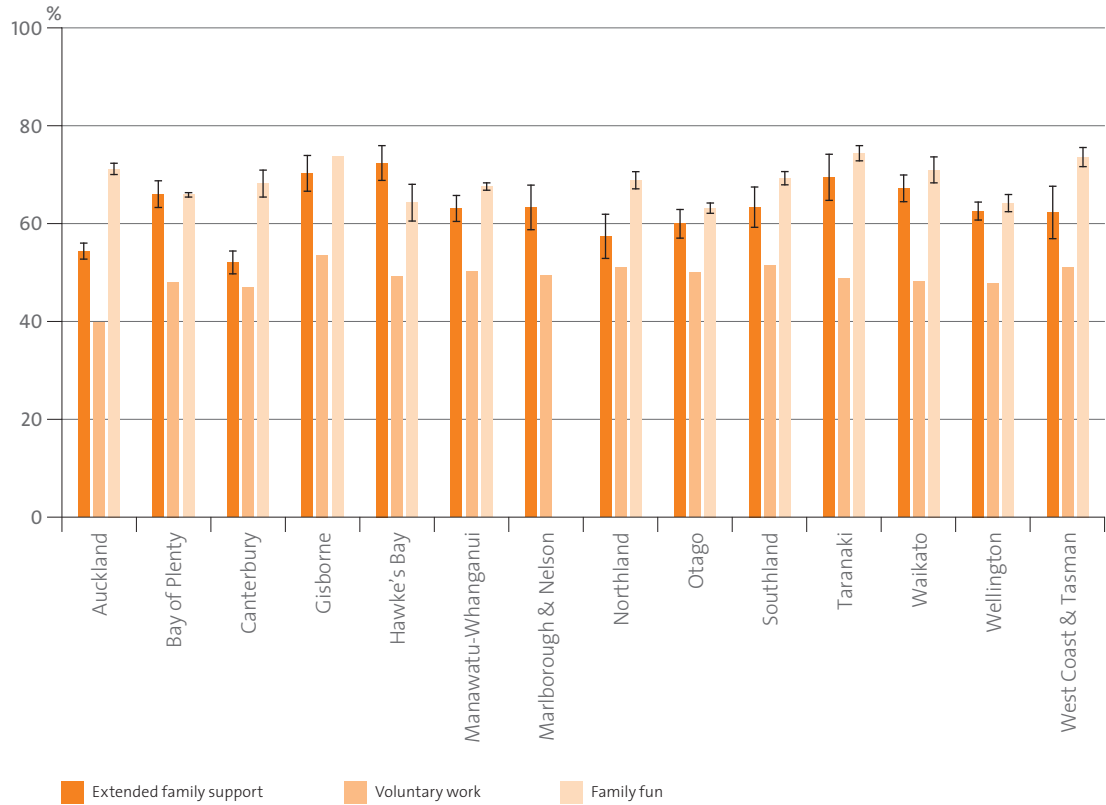


Figure 28 _ 'Identity and sense of belonging' indicator results by region
(showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) There is only one indicator for this theme for which there is a moderate or strong regional variation.
 (4) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

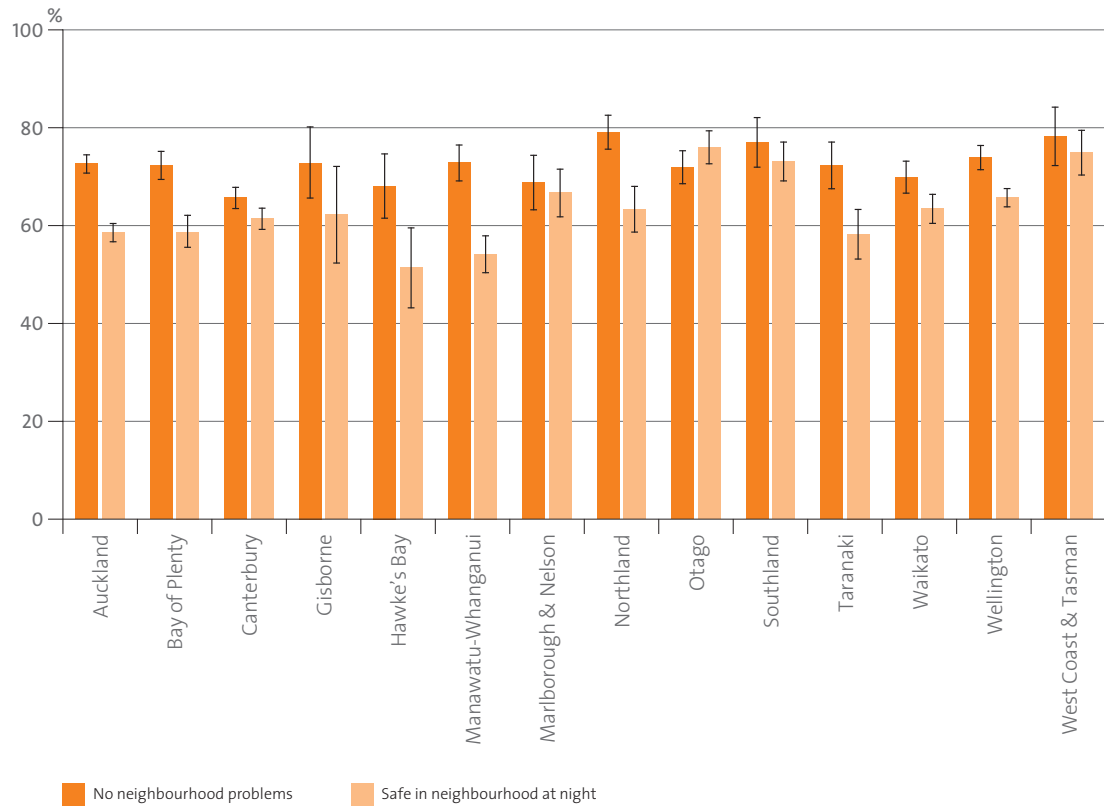
Figure 29 _ 'Relationships and connections' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.
 (4) No confidence intervals are shown for 'Voluntary work' as this indicator is derived from Census data.
 (5) No confidence interval is shown for 'Family fun' for Gisborne because the Youth 2012 method for calculating confidence interval required two or more schools to have been sampled in a region – only one school was sampled in Gisborne and Taranaki.
 (6) No results are shown for 'Family fun' for Marlborough and Nelson because Youth 2012 sampled no schools in these regions.

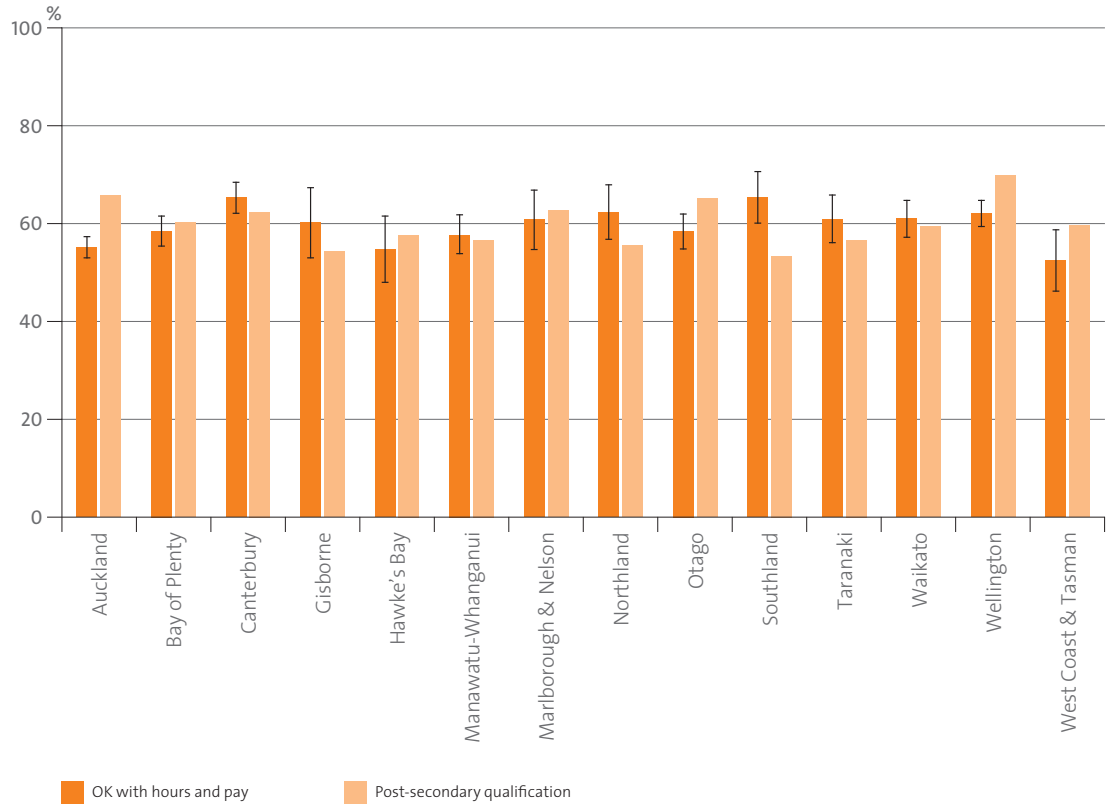


Figure 30 _ ‘Safety and environment’ indicator results by region
(showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals who did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.

Figure 31_ 'Skills, learning and employment' indicator results by region (showing only indicators with moderate or strong variations)



- Notes: (1) The indicators are described in Appendix A, as are the data sources.
 (2) In this and subsequent charts, only the indicators which varied moderately or strongly across regions are shown.
 (3) Error bars show 95% confidence intervals. Excludes individuals that did not respond or responded 'don't know' or 'refused'.
 (4) No confidence intervals are shown for 'post-secondary qualification' as this indicator is derived from Census data.



3.4 Region by region analysis

This section highlights aspects of each region's wellbeing that stand out compared with other regions, either for all family types combined, or for particular family types. **No comment is made where a region's wellbeing measurements for particular indicators are similar to those of other regions.** Wellbeing Indicators can be split into two categories – Census of Population and Dwelling indicators, and other indicators. The Census is a whole-of-population survey, and the concept of statistical significance does not apply. We treat these results as accurate.²⁶ The results for these indicators are reported below without further qualification. The other indicators are affected by sample size issues, and for these indicators, the differences among regions are reported only where these are statistically significant.²⁷ Little commentary is provided in this chapter about regional variations in the indicator results for particular family types, unless they were Census indicators, because otherwise the results were generally too unreliable at that level of detail to report.

Tables 4 and 5 show where wellbeing indicators for a family type in a particular region were significantly above or below the national average for that family type, similar to Table 1 in the previous chapter.

3.4.1 Northland

Economic security and housing: Northland's families generally scored poorly on these indicators compared with other regions. Northland had a significantly lower rating for 'Income adequacy' than for all but two of the other regions. Northland families were less likely to live in the less deprived neighbourhoods than all but one of the other regions.

Identity and sense of belonging: Northland family members were significantly less likely than most other regions to believe that civil authorities were always fair (56%).

Skills, learning and employment: Northland families were the second-least likely among the regions to include someone who was employed (73%), and Northland families of the type 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' were the least likely for this family type to include someone who was employed (47%).

²⁶ While the census data are not affected by sample error, they are subject to coverage and non-response error. Coverage error is where people do not answer the census. Non-response error is where they do not answer all questions. The extent of coverage and non-response error varies between different population groups and regions.

²⁷ At the 95% confidence level.

3.4.2 _ Auckland

Economic security and housing: A significantly greater percentage of Auckland families spent more than 25% of their income on housing costs than for any other region (44%). As already discussed, this was consistent with the higher housing prices in Auckland. For this indicator, we only have data on families that lived without other families or other individuals in the household. Where families lived with others in the household, and those others included income earners, the housing costs could have been shared. If this had been somehow taken into account, this result might have been somewhat different, as Auckland families much more often than any other region live with others in the household.

Health: Auckland family members had a disability significantly less often than for almost all other regions (19%). Auckland is one of two regions for which only 20% of families included someone who smokes.

Identity and sense of belonging: Members of Auckland families were significantly more likely than for most other regions to feel that civil authorities were usually fair to everyone (72%).

Relationships and connections: Auckland family members were significantly less likely than for most other regions to have provided support to their extended families in the last four weeks (54%). The members of Auckland families for all family types were less likely than for the other regions to have done voluntary work in the last four weeks, and the result for Auckland families overall (40%) was considerably below that of other regions.

Skills, learning and employment: Auckland families were the second-most likely among the regions to include someone who had post-secondary school qualifications (66%).

3.4.3 _ Waikato

The results for all family wellbeing indicators for Waikato did not stand out from those for other regions.

3.4.4 _ Bay of Plenty

Identity and sense of belonging: Members of Bay of Plenty families were significantly less likely than for most other regions to have felt that civil authorities were fair to everyone (57%).

Skills, learning and employment: Bay of Plenty families were the second-least likely among the regions to include someone who was employed (76%). Consistent with this, there were low employment rates for 'Couples where one or both are 50 or older' and 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' – 63% and 53% respectively.



3.4.5 _ Gisborne

Economic security and housing: Families in Gisborne were less likely to live in well-off neighbourhoods than for all but one of the other regions (29%). This was consistent across all family types, particularly for single parents with younger children (11%).

Health: 34% of Gisborne families included a smoker, more than for all other regions, and this held true for each of the family types.

Relationships and connections: A higher percentage of Gisborne families than for other regions had done voluntary community work in the last four weeks (54%), a result that was reasonably consistent across all of the family types.

Skills, learning and employment: Gisborne families were the second-least likely across the regions to include someone who had a post-secondary school qualification (54%), and low percentages for this indicator compared with other regions were consistent across the family types. A relatively low percentage of Gisborne families compared with most other regions included someone in employment (76%), and this was also consistent across most family types.

3.4.6 _ Hawke's Bay

Economic security and housing: Hawke's Bay families were more unlikely to live in the less deprived neighbourhoods than for most other regions (40%), and only 18% of 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' lived in such neighbourhoods.

Health: Hawke's Bay family members were significantly less likely to have a disability than most other regions (21%).

Relationships and connections: Hawke's Bay family members were significantly more likely (72%) than for most other regions to have provided support to extended family.

3.4.7 _ Taranaki

Health: Members of Taranaki families for the family type 'Couples with both under 50 years' were more likely to have a disability than for any other region (35%).

3.4.8 _ Manawatu-Whanganui

The results for all family wellbeing indicators for this region did not stand out from the results for the other regions.

3.4.9 _ Wellington

Skills, learning and employment: Seventy percent of Wellington families included someone with a post-secondary school qualification, more than for any other region, and high ratings for this indicator were consistent for all of the family types. Wellington was among the group of regions with the highest employment rates – 83% of Wellington families had someone in employment.

3.4.10 _ Marlborough/Nelson

Health: Families in these combined regions were, equally with one other region, the least likely to include someone who smoked (20%).

3.4.11 _ West Coast/Tasman

Identity and sense of belonging: Members of families in these combined regions were significantly more likely than for most of the other regions to perceive that they had experienced no discrimination (95%).

Safety and environment: The members of the families in these combined regions were significantly more likely than for two-thirds of the other regions to have felt safe walking at night in the neighbourhood (75%).

3.4.12 _ Canterbury

Economic security and housing: A marginally greater percentage of Canterbury families than for all other regions lived in the less deprived neighbourhoods (67%). This result was reasonably consistent across all the family types.

Relationships and connections: The percentage of members of Canterbury families that had given support to extended family was significantly lower than for most other regions (52%).



3.4.13 _ Otago

Economic security and housing: Otago family members were more likely than for almost all other regions to have lived in the less deprived neighbourhoods (66%), and high ratings on this indicator were consistent across family types.

Safety and environment: Members of Otago families were significantly more likely than for two-thirds of the other regions to have felt safe walking at night in their neighbourhoods (76%).

Skills, learning and employment: The level of employment among Otago families in general was similar to many other regions, but families of the type 'Single parents with at least one child under 18' were more likely than for any other region to have someone employed (67%).

3.4.14 _ Southland

Economic security and housing: Southland families were significantly less likely to pay less than 25% of their income on housing costs than for all but three other regions (86%).

Skills, learning and employment: A smaller percentage of Southland families had someone in the family with a post-secondary school qualification than for all other regions (53%), and this was consistent for most of the family types. By a small margin, Southland families were more likely to have included someone who was employed (84%) than for any other region.

3.4.15 _ Supporting tables

TABLE 04

Family wellbeing indicators above or below the all regions average for each family type

Auckland	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L HouseCost	H General		L VolWork		
Couples, one or both 50+	H DeplIndex L HouseCost		H CivFair			
Couple, one child <18	L HouseCost		H CivFair H EduFair	L VolWork L XSupport		
One parent, one child <18		H NoSmoke		L VolWork L XSupport		
Couples, all children 18+						

Bay of Plenty	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DeplIndex	L NoSmoke				
Couples, one or both 50+	H HouseProb L HouseCost		L CivFair		H Services	
Couple, one child <18	L DeplIndex		L CivFair L H/EduFair	H Meals		
One parent, one child <18	L DeplIndex					L Employed
Couples, all children 18+	L DeplIndex	L NoDisable L NoSmoke	L CivFair		H Services	

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DeplIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
	Do not smoke	NoSmoke
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



Canterbury	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	H HouseCost				L Neighbour	
Couples, one or both 50+	H DepIndex H HouseCost			L XSupport		H PayHours
Couple, one child <18	H HouseCost			L XSupport		H PayHours
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex	L Mental	L ExpressID		L Neighbour	H Employed
Couples, all children 18+	H DepIndex H HouseCost					

Gisborne	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork		L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke L General L Physical			L Neighbour	
Couple, one child <18	H HouseCost L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork	L Services	L PSEdu
One parent, one child <18	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke L Physical		H VolWork		L Employed
Couples, all children 18+	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork		L PSEdu

Hawke's Bay	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork	L Neighbour	L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	L DepIndex	H General		H XContact H XSupport	H AtWork	
Couple, one child <18	L DepIndex			H XSupport	L AtNight	
One parent, one child <18	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L NoDiscrim	H XSupport		
Couples, all children 18+	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PSEdu

Manawatu-Whanganui	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	H HouseCost L DepIndex			H VolWork	H Neighbour	L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	L DepIndex L Income				L AtNight	
Couple, one child <18	L DepIndex			H VolWork H Meals H XSupport		L PSEdu
One parent, one child <18	L DepIndex					
Couples, all children 18+	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PayHours L PSEdu

Marlborough & Nelson	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex					
Couples, one or both 50+					H Neighbour	
Couple, one child <18				H VolWork		
One parent, one child <18			H ExpressID			
Couples, all children 18+						

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
	Do not smoke	NoSmoke
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



Northland	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		
Couples, one or both 50+	L DepIndex L Income			H XContact		
Couple, one child <18	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L CivFair	H VolWork H Meals	H AtWork H Services H Neighbour	
One parent, one child <18	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		
Couples, all children 18+	H HouseProb L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L CivFair	H VolWork		

Otago	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	H DepIndex					
Couples, one or both 50+	H DepIndex H HouseCost			H XContact	H AtNight	
Couple, one child <18	H DepIndex H HouseCost			H VolWork	H AtNight	
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex			L FamFun	H AtNight	H Employed
Couples, all children 18+	H DepIndex					H Skills

Southland	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	H HouseProb	H Mental L NoSmoke		H VolWork	H Neighbour	L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	H HouseCost	H Mental				H Employed L PSEdu
Couple, one child <18	H StdLiv H DepIndex H HouseCost	H Mental L NoSmoke	H NoDiscrim	H VolWork	H AtNight	L PSEdu
One parent, one child <18		L NoSmoke			H AtHome	L PSEdu
Couples, all children 18+		L NoSmoke				L PSEdu

Taranaki	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50						L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	H StdLiv L DepIndex					L PSEdu
Couple, one child <18	H HouseCost	L NoSmoke				H PayHours
One parent, one child <18						
Couples, all children 18+	L DepIndex	H Mental L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PSEdu

Waikato	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	L DepIndex					
Couples, one or both 50+	L DepIndex		L CivFair	H XSupport		
Couple, one child <18	L DepIndex			H XSupport		
One parent, one child <18	L DepIndex					
Couples, all children 18+	L DepIndex					

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
	Do not smoke	NoSmoke
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



Wellington	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50	H DepIndex H StdLiv					H PSEdu H Skills
Couples, one or both 50+	H Inc H DepIndex	L Mental	H CivFair H EduFair	H XSupport		H PSEdu H EduImp
Couple, one child <18	H Inc H DepIndex					H PSEdu
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex		H CivFair			
Couples, all children 18+	H DepIndex	L Mental				

West Coast & Tasman	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Couples, both < 50		L NoSmoke				L PSEdu
Couples, one or both 50+	H HouseProb	H Mental				L PayHours
Couple, one child <18				H VolWork H FamFun	H AtNight L AtHome	
One parent, one child <18	H DepIndex		H ExpressID	L Meals		H Employed
Couples, all children 18+		L Physical		H VolWork H XSupport	H Neighbour	

Notes: (1) The cells of this table are highlighted to show where wellbeing indicator results in a theme were significantly higher (H) or significantly lower (L) than the all regions results for that family type. For example, the 'No major housing problems' indicator for West Coast & Tasman 'Couples, one or both 50+' is significantly higher than the estimate for all 'Couples, one or both 50+' nationally, indicated with an H in the Economic security & housing theme column for the 'Couples, one or both 50+' row. Where none of the theme results were high or lower, the cell was left blank. For the purposes of this table, 'significantly' means for survey data, other than the Census of Population and Dwellings, achieving statistical significance at 95% confidence compared with the indicator's All Ethnicities result for that family type, or, for the Census indicator results, being more than 5 percentage points below or above the All Regions result for that family type.

(2) The table omits results for 'Single parents with all children over 18' because small sample sizes meant most results for this family type were suppressed.

TABLE 05

Family wellbeing indicators above or below the all regions average for each family type

Couples, both < 50	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Auckland	L HouseCost	H General		L VolWork		
BoP	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke				
Canterbury	H HouseCost				L Neighbour	
Gisborne	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork		L PSEdu
Hawke's Bay	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork	L Neighbour	L PSEdu
Manawatu-Whanganui	H HouseCost L DepIndex			H VolWork	H Neighbour	L PSEdu
Marlborough & Nelson	L DepIndex					
Northland	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		
Otago	H DepIndex					
Southland	H HouseProb	H Mental L NoSmoke		H VolWork	H Neighbour	L PSEdu
Taranaki						L PSEdu
Waikato	L DepIndex					
Wellington	H DepIndex H StdLiv					H PSEdu H Skills
West Coast & Tasman		L NoSmoke				L PSEdu

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
Do not smoke	NoSmoke	
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
Ok with hours and pay	PayHours	



Couples, one or both 50+	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Auckland	H DepIndex L HouseCost		H CivFair			
BoP	H HouseProb L HouseCost		L CivFair		H Services	
Canterbury	H DepIndex H HouseCost			L XSupport		H PayHours
Gisborne	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke L General L Physical			L Neighbour	
Hawke's Bay	L DepIndex	H General		H XContact H XSupport	H AtWork	
Manawatu-Whanganui	L DepIndex L Income				L AtNight	
Marlborough & Nelson					H Neighbour	
Northland	L DepIndex L Income			H XContact		
Otago	H DepIndex H HouseCost			H XContact	H AtNight	
Southland	H HouseCost	H Mental				H Employed L PSEdu
Taranaki	H StdLiv L DepIndex					L PSEdu
Waikato	L DepIndex		L CivFair	H XSupport		
Wellington	H Inc H DepIndex	L Mental	H CivFair H EduFair	H XSupport		H PSEdu H EduImp
West Coast & Tasman	H HouseProb	H Mental				L PayHours

Couple, one child <18	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Auckland	L HouseCost		H CivFair H EduFair	L VolWork L XSupport		
BoP	L DepIndex		L CivFair L H/EduFair	H Meals		
Canterbury	H HouseCost			L XSupport		H PayHours
Gisborne	H HouseCost L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork	L Services	L PSEdu
Hawke's Bay	L DepIndex			H XSupport	L AtNight	
Manawatu-Whanganui	L DepIndex			H VolWork H Meals H XSupport		L PSEdu
Marlborough & Nelson				H VolWork		
Northland	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L CivFair	H VolWork H Meals	H AtWork H Services H Neighbour	
Otago	H DepIndex H House			H VolWork	H AtNight	
Southland	H StdLiv H DepIndex H HouseCost	H Mental L NoSmoke	H NoDiscrim	H VolWork	H AtNight	L PSEdu
Taranaki	H HouseCost	L NoSmoke				H PayHours
Waikato	L DepIndex			H XSupport		
Wellington	H Inc H DepIndex					H PSEdu
West Coast & Tasman				H VolWork H FamFun	H AtNight L AtHome	

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
Do not smoke	NoSmoke	
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
	No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
	Ok with hours and pay	PayHours



One parent, one child <18	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Auckland		H NoSmoke		L VolWork L XSupport		
BoP	L DepIndex					L Employed
Canterbury	H DepIndex	L Mental	L ExpressID		L Neighbour	H Employed
Gisborne	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke L Physical		H VolWork		L Employed
Hawke's Bay	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L NoDiscrim	H XSupport		
Manawatu-Whanganui	L DepIndex					
Marlborough & Nelson			H ExpressID			
Northland	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		
Otago	H DepIndex			L FamFun	H AtNight	H Employed
Southland		L NoSmoke			H AtHome	L PSEdu
Taranaki						
Waikato	L DepIndex					
Wellington	H DepIndex		H CivFair			
West Coast & Tasman	H DepIndex		H ExpressID	L Meals		H Employed

Couples, all children 18+	Economic security & housing	Health	Identity and sense of belonging	Relations & Connections	Safety	Skills
Auckland						
BoP	L DepIndex	L NoDisable L NoSmoke	L CivFair		H Services	
Canterbury	H DepIndex H HouseCost					
Gisborne	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H XSupport H VolWork		L PSEdu
Hawke's Bay	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PSEdu
Manawatu-Whanganui	L DepIndex	L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PayHours L PSEdu
Marlborough & Nelson						
Northland	H HouseProb L DepIndex	L NoSmoke	L CivFair	H VolWork		
Otago	H DepIndex					H Skills
Southland		L NoSmoke				L PSEdu
Taranaki	L DepIndex	H Mental L NoSmoke		H VolWork		L PSEdu
Waikato	L DepIndex					
Wellington	H DepIndex	L Mental				
West Coast & Tasman		L Physical		H VolWork H XSupport	H Neighbour	

Notes: (1) The cells of this table are highlighted to show where wellbeing indicator results in a theme were significantly higher (H) or significantly lower (L) than the All Regions results for that family type. For example, the 'No neighbourhood problems' indicator for West Coast & Tasman 'Couples, all children 18+' is significantly higher than the estimate for all 'Couples, all children 18+' nationally, indicated with an H in the Safety theme column for the West Coast & Tasman row. Where none of the theme results were high no lower, the cell was left blank. For the purposes of this table, 'significantly' means for survey data, other than the Census of Population and Dwellings, achieving statistical significance at 95% confidence compared with the indicator's All Ethnicities result for that family type, or, for the Census indicator results, being more than 5 percentage points below or above the All Regions result for that family type.

(2) The table omits results for 'Single parents with all children over 18' because small sample sizes meant most results for this family type were suppressed.

Key:

- H** Significantly higher than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.
- L** Significantly lower than the All Ethnicities results for that family type.

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Economic security and housing	Adequate income	Income
	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	DepIndex
	Satisfied with standard of living	Living
	Affordable housing	HouseCost
	No housing problems	HouseProb
Health	Good general health	General
	No disability	NoDisable
	Physically healthy	Physical
	Mentally healthy	Mental
Do not smoke	NoSmoke	
Identity and sense of belonging	Easily express identity	ExpressID
	No discrimination	NoDiscrm
	Civil authorities are fair across groups	CivFair
	Health & education services are fair across groups	H/EduFair
	Engage in family traditions	Tradition

Theme area	Label	Name currently in table
Relationships and connections	Right level of extended family contact	XContact
	Give support to extended family	XSupport
	Voluntary work - community	VolWork
	Family fun	FamFun
	Family meals	Meals
Safety and environment	Feel safe at home	AtHome
	Feel safe at work	AtWork
	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	AtNight
	Easy access to services	Services
No neighbourhood problems	Neighbour	
Skills, learning and employment	Post-secondary education	PSEdu
	Believe education important	EduImp
	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	Skills
	Employment	Employed
Ok with hours and pay	PayHours	

Appendix A

Family wellbeing framework, indicators, and definitions

This appendix provides some information that the reader might find helpful in understanding the contents of this report. The material in this appendix is largely repeated from last year's *Family and Whānau Status Report*.

A1 _ Definitions of the different family types

Families can be defined in many different ways – for example by descent, by choice or by residence. For this research, we are reliant on the definitions of ‘family’ used by our main statistical collections. Statistics New Zealand collects information on those who are usually resident in a household and the nature of the relationships between them. We used this information to identify families living in the household and to classify them into one of several family types, based on classification rules. We defined six different family types as a basis for examining family wellbeing. These family types relate to a family who was usually resident in the household at the time that survey data were collected.²⁸ The categories are mutually exclusive (that is, each family is allocated to only one of the family types). The family types are:

1. Couple, both under 50 years of age

- Two people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship, and who usually live together in the same household
- They are both aged under 50
- They either have no children or do not have their children living with them.

2. Couple, one or both aged 50 years of age or older

- Two people who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship, and who usually live together in the same household
- One or both of them are aged 50 or older
- They either have no children or do not have their children living with them.

3. Two parents with at least one child under 18 years of age

- Two parents with one or more children, all of whom usually live together in the same household
- At least one of the children is under 18.

4. One parent with at least one child under 18 years of age

- One parent with one or more children, all of whom usually live together in the same household
- At least one of the children is under 18.

5. Two parents with all children 18 years of age and older

- Two parents with one or more children, all of whom usually live together in the same household
- All the children are 18 or older.

²⁸ This approach does not adequately capture the extension of ‘family’ beyond the household and the reality for those children spending time with separated parents in different households. We will capture the experiences of these groups through more focused research studies on these issues.



6. One parent with all children 18 years of age and older

- One parent with one or more children, all of whom have usually live together in the same household.
- All the children are 18 or older.

For the family wellbeing analysis we have separated the concepts of family and household. We have allocated all families to their relevant family type according to the classifications above, regardless of whether they are living with other families in a household. For example, if two families are living in the same household they are counted as two different families in our analysis.

We chose a definition of ‘child’ that was solely age-based. This is consistent with the definitions in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Care of Children Act 2004, and the Children’s Commissioner Act 2003, all of which refer to children under the age of 18. We note that this differs from the Statistics New Zealand use of the category ‘dependent child’, which excludes children aged from 15 to 17 years who are in full-time employment.

The ethnic identity of families has been categorised on the basis that at least one family member has identified with that group. The Census ethnicity question allowed for a respondent to identify with more than one ethnic group and for different family members to identify with different ethnicities. This means that a family can be represented in more than one ethnic grouping. Therefore results presenting ethnicity across the family types will sum to greater than the number of families.

A2 _ The family wellbeing framework

The Family Wellbeing Framework guided our selection of wellbeing indicators. It is depicted below. There are four key components to the model. These are the: Family wellbeing domains; Family functions; Influential and contributing factors; and Contextual settings. There are complex inter-relationships across these four components. The characteristics and outcomes of any one of the four components both influence the other components and are also influenced by them.

Family wellbeing domains

These are depicted at the top of the model and are essentially family outcome domains (physical, material, emotional and social). Ideally it is these four key dimensions of family wellbeing outcomes that we would like to be able to measure at a collective family level. However, because of the conceptual complexity and the lack of both developed methodology and family level data across the range of domains, it is not possible to do this.

Family functions

Four core family functions have been identified that contribute to family wellbeing, as depicted on the left-hand side of the model. These are to: care, nurture and support; manage resources; provide socialisation and guidance; and provide identity and sense of belonging. The extent to which a family can and does fulfil these functions has an impact on a family's overall wellbeing (the wellbeing domains) and also on outcomes for individual family members.

Influential and contributing factors

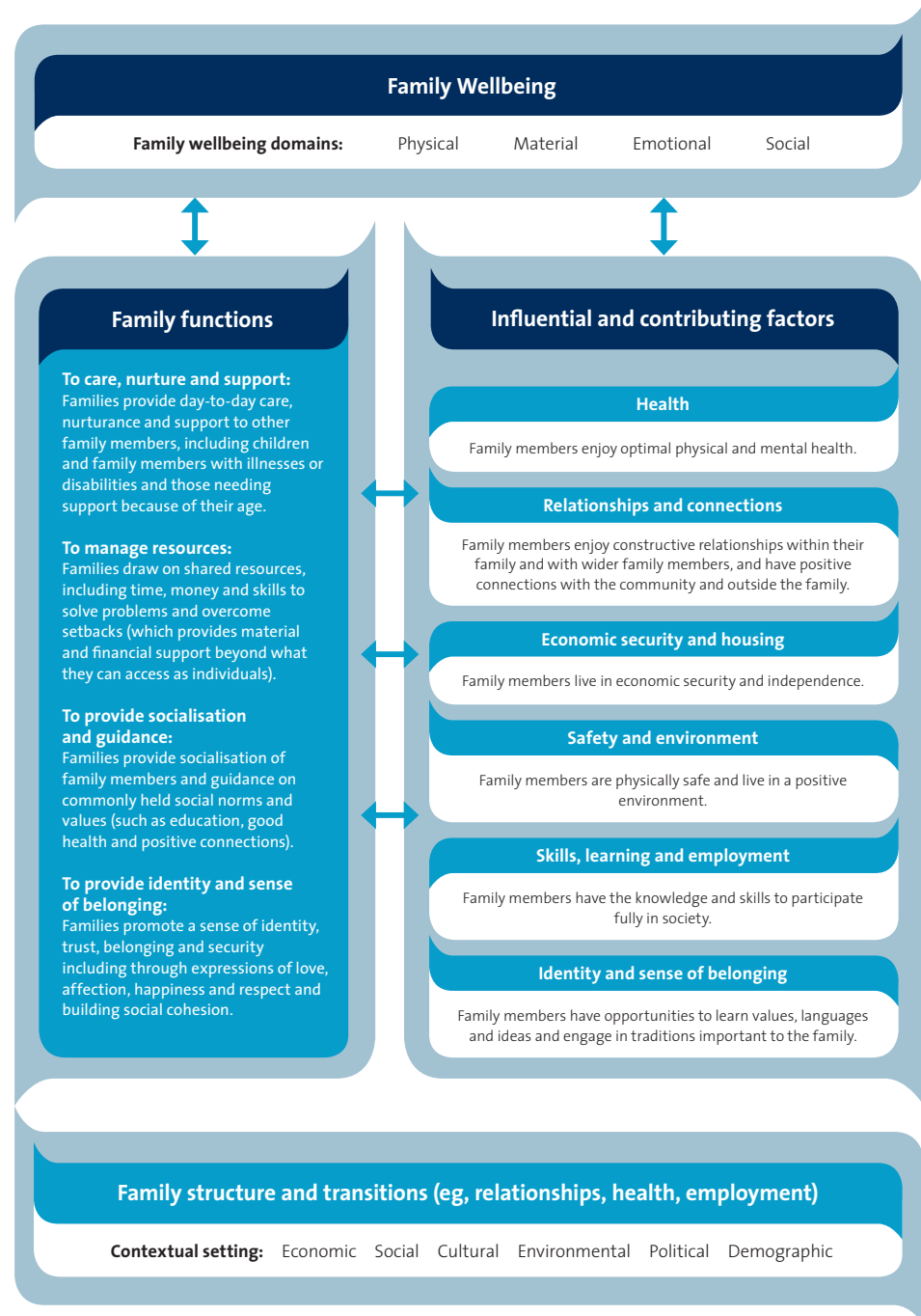
These factors relate to the things that can help or hinder a family in performing its core functions. They are presented on the right-hand side of the model. This will include factors such as how individual family members are faring and the quality of family relationships. The factors are presented across six theme areas: Health; Relationships and connections; Economic security and housing; Safety and environment; Skills learning and employment; and Identity and sense of belonging.

Contextual settings

Along the bottom of the model is depicted the broader contextual setting within which families function. This includes the Economic, Social, Cultural, Environmental, Political and Demographic context. The changing nature of families and the inevitable transitions in terms of structure, career and health over the family life course also need to be taken into account and understood.



Family Wellbeing Framework



A3 _ Data Sources

Most of the data come from the General Social Survey. The next most frequently used source was the 2012 Census of Population and Dwellings, which was last conducted in 2013. The other three sources were the Youth 2012 Survey, the Disability Survey (2013), and the Household Economic Survey, which is conducted annually.

Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

The Census surveys the entire population, and is usually conducted every 5 years, except for in 2011 when the survey was postponed until 2013 because of the Christchurch Earthquake. Census data was our preferred indicator data source where relevant information was collected because data was available for every member of the family. However, this was only the case for a small number of indicators.

The General Social Survey, Statistics New Zealand

The General Social Survey, was first conducted in 2008, with further surveys every two years. This survey provides information on the wellbeing of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. In this report, the analyses of wellbeing of families belonging to the different groups and regional family wellbeing have been done using combined data from the first three surveys, that is, 2008, 2010, and 2012. This was done rather than using just one survey's data in order to increase the sample size.

The 2014 survey data were available to us, but were not used because many of the questions from which our indicator results were derived had changed between 2012 and 2014.

The General Social Survey has a reasonable overall sample size of around 8,500. However, when it is divided up among the six family types, the smaller numbers for each family type meant that we had to be cautious about interpreting any differences in the indicator results between groups as being a real difference in wellbeing, rather than merely a random result (because of the small sample size).

Household Economic Survey, Statistics New Zealand

This survey is conducted annually, and collects information on household expenditure and income. As with the General Social Survey, households are randomly selected, and individuals aged at least 15 years are chosen within the households to complete the survey. For the analysis of the wellbeing of families belonging to each ethnic group and the regional analysis, we combined the data from the last six Household Economic Surveys, that is, the surveys conducted in 08/09, 09/10, 10/11, 11/12, 12/13, and 13/14. We have used this data to provide information for two indicators – income adequacy, and housing affordability.

Household Disability Survey, Statistics New Zealand

The sample for this survey includes both people with and without disabilities. It is conducted after each population census. The sample for the 2013 survey was 23,000 people of whom 14,900 were aged 15 years or older and 8,100 were aged under 15 years.

A disability is defined as an impairment that has a long-term, limiting effect on a person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities. 'Long-term' is defined as six months or longer. 'Limiting effect' means a restriction or lack of ability to perform day-to-day activities.

The questionnaire was redeveloped for the most recent 2013 survey which has meant that there are potential problems with comparing the 2013 results with previous years.



Therefore we have only used data from the 2013 survey as an indicator of the percentage of people within families who have a disability.

Youth 2012, Adolescent Health Research Group, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, University of Auckland

The Youth 2012 is the last of three surveys which were undertaken in 2001, 2007, and 2012. Generally, secondary schools and the pupils within them were randomly selected and invited to participate. As with the Disability Survey, there were changes in the way that the relevant indicator related questions were asked over the three surveys, so that we decided only to use the results from the Youth 2012 Survey. In 2012, ninety-one of 125 invited schools (73 percent) took part in the survey. In total, 12,503 pupils were invited to participate, and 8,500 (68 percent) pupils did so.

Because of the nature of the data, the only applicable family types for these indicators were single parents or couples with at least one child under 18. A small number of the children would have been 18 years or older, but we were unable to separate them out. This will have introduced a small error into the measurement of these indicators.

We used three Youth 2012 indicators. In future years, it is likely that we will be able to use the General Social Survey as the source of data for these indicators because of additional questions that have been added to that survey.

Confidence intervals, statistical significance and the implications of sample sizes

The sample sizes of surveys have implications for the statistical precision of the results, and affect the extent to which the indicators can be examined for subgroups such as for different ages and ethnicities within family types.

Smaller sample sizes are associated with more uncertainty about the accuracy of the results – there is a greater likelihood that the result occurred by chance, rather than being a true reflection of some characteristic for a family type. This is reflected statistically in the ‘confidence interval’ which is placed around each result. The 95% confidence interval gives us a range within which an accurate measurement of an indicator would be found 95 out of 100 times. If it appeared that two groups had different results for a particular indicator, and the confidence intervals for each of the results did not overlap, we could conclude that the difference was real, rather than being a random difference caused by small sample sizes.

When a survey sample is split into subgroups, such as into family types, ethnic groups, or regional groups, confidence intervals increase as there are fewer people in each of those groups. Unless the original sample was very big, the potential inaccuracy of the measurement and the confidence intervals can be prohibitively large, to the extent that some results are too unreliable to be reported. In this report, this was the case for some of the results for Pacific and Asian families, and was common when doing the regional analysis for the results at the family type level.

The Census indicators are not affected by this issue because it is a survey of the entire population. Because of this, no confidence intervals are provided for Census results. Notwithstanding this, Census data are not completely without the potential for error as they are subject to some coverage and non-response error. Coverage error is where people do not are not included in the Census – for example, some homeless people may be missed out. Non-response error is where people are included in the Census, but do not answer all questions. The extent of coverage and non-response error varies between different population groups and regions.

We have been cautious about reaching conclusions about results which were derived from surveys other than the Census, and which appear to show that one group had different levels of wellbeing than another group, unless the difference is statistically significant. Statistics New Zealand have helped us in this by providing us with confidence intervals for each result derived from their survey data, and, similarly, the Adolescent Health Research Group at Auckland University has done the same for the Youth 2012 indicator results.

There are other sources of imprecision in the indicator results. The first of these are sampling errors. One of the principal sampling errors comes about because, for most surveys, a significant minority of the people who are initially included in a sample do not end up participating in the survey. These people might differ in some way to the people who participate in the survey. Consequently, the results are not truly representative of the original sample. This does not much affect the Census results, because people can be compelled to participate, and considerable efforts are made to ensure that almost everyone does so. Nevertheless, as already explained, it does occur for the Census for a small extent. It does, however, affect all the other surveys used for this report more significantly. Another source of imprecision is related to the frequency of the events that we are attempting to measure. Briefly, there is greater uncertainty about infrequent events than frequent events.

Having regard to the potential for imprecision, we decided that the criterion for concluding that there was a real difference between the results for two groups would be that there was no overlap in the 95% confidence intervals for the results.

Two types of measurement indicators

We presented the results for two different types of measurement indicators: the percentage of families and the percentage of individuals. Reporting the percentage of families who have a certain characteristic is our ideal. However, there was limited survey data that could be analysed in this way, as it requires data relating to all members of a family. This was only possible using Census data or where the characteristic of interest was measured at a family level (such as family income). For example, the Census included data on all members of a family who smoke, and therefore we could specify and report on an indicator relating to the percentage of two-parent families with all adult children where at least one person smokes.

We reported on the percentage of individuals who had a certain characteristic for the results derived from data from the General Social Survey and other surveys. This is because our analysis was based on responses from one individual who we could allocate to a family type. These individual responses were weighted to reflect the general population for our analysis.



A4 _ The indicators

Table 6 below briefly describes each of the 30 indicators, grouped according to the six indicator themes. The indicators have to be interpreted differently, depending on the nature of the survey from which they were sourced. Further details are provided about this in the Companion Report, but in brief this comes about because the Census and the Household Economic Survey collect data from every member of a family, whereas the General Social Survey, the Disability Survey, and the Youth 2012 Survey collect information from only one individual within a family. Consequently, for indicators sourced from the Census and the Household Economic Survey we are able to say *whether a family has a particular characteristic*. For example, Census data can be used to tell us how many New Zealand families have someone who smokes. Indicators sourced from the General Social Survey, the Disability Survey, and Youth 2012 instead tell us *the number of individuals within the different family types who have a certain characteristic*. For example, the General Social Survey can be used to tell us what percentage of individuals 'living in two parent families with at least one child under 18 years of age' consider themselves to have good health.

There is also a difference between the Youth 2012 Survey and the other surveys in that its sample is restricted to secondary school pupils. We have used data from this survey to tell us what percentage of secondary school pupils living in different family types felt safe at home, or thought their families often ate or had fun together.

TABLE 06

Description of family wellbeing indicators

Indicator title	Survey question(s) / item(s)	Measurement	Source
Theme: Economic security and housing			
1. Adequate income	Median equivalised family disposable income	Percentage of families at or above 60% median equivalised family disposable income	Household Economic Survey
2. Less deprived neighbourhoods	The NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation is used to identify families living in the least deprived neighbourhoods	Percentage of families living in the least deprived (decile 1–5) neighbourhoods	NZDep2013 Index of Deprivation Census
3. Medium or better standard of living	How satisfied are you with your standard of living?	Percentage of individuals that are satisfied or very satisfied with their standard of living	General Social Survey
4. Affordable housing	Ratio of family housing costs to family equivalised disposable income	Percentage of families where housing costs are less than 25% of equivalised family disposable income	Household Economic Survey
5. No housing problems	Think about any major problems you have with this house/flat. [Looking at list] ¹ Are any of these things major problems for you? You can choose as many as you need.	Percentage of people who do not have any major problems with their house or flat	General Social Survey
Theme: Health			
1. Good general health	In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?	Percentage of people with good or better health rating	General Social Survey
2. No disability	Do you have a long-term disability	Percentage of people without long-term disability	Disability Survey
3. Physically healthy	Calculated from the SF12 questions about physical health, and emotional and stress problems	Percentage of people with health equal to or higher than the median	General Social Survey
4. Mentally healthy	Calculated from the SF12 questions about physical health, and emotional and stress problems	Percentage of people with health equal to or higher than the median	General Social Survey
5. Do not smoke	Do you smoke cigarettes regularly (that is, one or more a day)?	Percentage of families where no-one smokes	Census



Indicator title	Survey question(s) / item(s)	Measurement	Source
Theme: Identity and sense of belonging			
1. Easily express identity	Here in NZ how easy or difficult is it for you to express your own identity?	Percentage of people who find it easy or very easy to express their own identity	General Social Survey
2. No discrimination	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?	Percentage of people who have not been treated unfairly because of the group they belong to	General Social Survey
3. Civil authorities are fair across groups	Do you think that staff at [council, police, judges and court, government departments] treat everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from?	Percentage of people who did not raise concern about civil authorities (council, police, judges and court, government departments) treating people fairly	General Social Survey
4. Health & education services are fair across groups	Do you think that staff at [doctors, health services, schools, education facilities] treat everyone fairly, regardless of what group they are from?	Percentage of people who did not raise concern about health and education services (doctors, health services, schools, education facilities) treating people fairly	General Social Survey
5. Engage in family traditions	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
Theme: Relationships and connectedness			
1. Right level of extended family contact	Think about all types of contact with family or relatives (who don't live with you). Would you say you have the right amount of contact, or not enough contact with them?	Percentage of people who report about the right amount of contact with their extended family	General Social Survey
2. Give support to extended family	Do you (you or your partner) give any of them any of these types of support [List shown to respondents]?	Percentage of people reporting any of the listed types of support for their extended family	General Social Survey
3. Voluntary work – community	In the last 4 weeks, which of these [activities] ¹ have you done without pay?	Percentage of families where at least one person did unpaid work outside of their own home	Census
4. Family fun	How much do you and your family have fun together?	Percentage of youth who have family fun often or a lot	Youth Survey

Indicator title	Survey question(s) / item(s)	Measurement	Source
5. Family meals	During the past 7 days, how many times did all, or most, of your family living in your house eat a meal together?	Percentage of youth who report having a family meal together at least 3 times in the past 7 days	Youth Survey
Theme: Safety and environment			
1. Feel safe at home	Do you feel safe at home?	Percentage of youth who feel safe at home at least sometimes	Youth Survey
2. Feel safe at work	In your day-to-day life, overall, how safe do you feel in the following situations: ... at work?	Percentage of people who feel safe or very safe at work	General Social Survey
3. Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	In your day-to-day life, overall, how safe do you feel in the following situations: ...walking alone at night in your neighbourhood?	Percentage of people who feel safe or very safe walking alone at night in their own neighbourhood	General Social Survey
4. Easy access to services	How many of the facilities [list shown to respondents] ¹ you want to go to can you easily get to?	Percentage of people who can easily get to all or most services	General Social Survey
5. No neighbourhood problems	Think about any major problems you have with the street or neighbourhood. Are any of these things [list shown to respondents] ¹ major problems for you?	Percentage of people who report no major neighbourhood problems	General Social Survey
Theme: Skills learning and employment			
1. Post-secondary education	Print your highest qualification, and main subject	Percentage of families where at least one person has a post-secondary qualification	Census
2. Believe education important	Which of the answers on [list of statements] matches your feelings about education?	Percentage of people who believe education is important or very important	General Social Survey
3. Satisfied with knowledge and skills	In general, how do you feel about your knowledge, skills and abilities?	Percentage of people who are satisfied or very satisfied with their knowledge, skills and abilities	General Social Survey
4. Employment	Employment is where an individual worked for pay, profit or income for an hour or more over the last week	Percentage of families where at least one person is employed	Census



Indicator title	Survey question(s) / item(s)	Measurement	Source
5. OK with hours and pay	Think about the total number of hours you work (for all your jobs). 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	Percentage of people who would choose their current pay and hours of work	General Social Survey

TABLE 07

Family wellbeing indicator results*(%)

Data sources:
GSS: New Zealand General Social Survey, 2008, 2010, 2012
Census: Statistics New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013
HES: Household Economic Survey, 08/09, 09/10, 10/11, 11/12, 12/13 and 13/14
Youth Survey: Youth2012 Survey
Disability survey: 2013 New Zealand Disability Survey, 2013

Theme area	Data source	Label	All family types	Couple both under 50	Couple one or both 50+	Two parents one child <18	One parent one child <18	Two parents all children 18+	One parent all children 18+
Economic security and housing	HES	Adequate income	80.0	92.1	76.3	86.8	46.3	88.3	78.3
	Census	Less-deprived neighbourhoods	54.1	52.6	60.5	58.0	31.6	60.9	40.5
	GSS	Satisfied with standard of living	80.2	83.0	89.3	77.4	59.0	83.8	74.0
	HES	Affordable housing	67.3	58.0	87.2	59.9	30.7	81.5	75.4
	GSS	No housing problems	65.0	57.9	79.8	59.4	50.9	70.8	62.2
Health	GSS	Good general health	87.0	93.5	84.2	91.3	84.4	88.4	80.9
	Disability survey	No disability	76.7	87.1	60.7	86.8	78.3	74.3	64.8
	GSS	Physically healthy	52.0	60.2	39.7	60.8	57.8	52.5	44.3
	GSS	Mentally healthy	52.4	49.3	61.9	52.5	40.8	53.0	44.4
	Census	Do not smoke	77.6	77.1	86.2	78.6	63.6	71.5	64.5
Identity and sense of belonging	GSS	Easily express identity	83.9	81.9	88.7	82.7	79.7	82.9	82.3
	GSS	No discrimination	90.0	87.4	94.8	89.5	84.0	91.3	86.6
	GSS	Civil authorities are fair across groups	67.5	68.1	68.6	70.1	60.1	67.1	62.1
	GSS	Health & education services are fair across groups	84.4	84.5	89.5	82.6	76.2	82.9	82.1
	No source	Engage in family traditions							
Relationships and connections	GSS	Right level of extended family contact	73.5	71.3	79.1	71.8	67.5	73.1	68.2
	GSS	Give support to extended family	59.5	61.9	67.7	58.1	57.3	57.1	51.2
	Census	Voluntary work – community	45.8	33.2	48.7	47.3	45.0	51.2	43.3
	Youth Survey	Family fun	69.2			71.9	61.7		
	Youth Survey	Family meals	78.0			80.1	72.2		



Theme area	Data source	Label	All family types	Couple both under 50	Couple one or both 50+	Two parents one child <18	One parent one child <18	Two parents all children 18+	One parent all children 18+
Safety and environment	Youth Survey	Feel safe at home	94.3			95.2	92.2		
	GSS	Feel safe at work	95.8	96.5	96.6	95.6	95.2	95.4	92.9
	GSS	Feel safe at night in neighbourhood	61.7	63.8	61.2	64.4	51.7	65.7	57.7
	GSS	Easy access to services	91.4	91.8	94.6	90.5	86.9	92.3	91.2
	GSS	No neighbourhood problems	71.8	69.1	77.4	70.7	66.4	74.9	66.2
Skills, learning and employment	Census	Post-secondary education	62.9	75.6	56.5	70.8	41.1	72.8	52.0
	GSS	Believe education important	96.7	96.5	98.3	96.9	95.5	95.8	95.7
	GSS	Satisfied with knowledge and skills	87.5	88.5	91.2	86.7	80.0	88.8	82.3
	Census	Employment	80.4	94.8	66.5	94.1	56.3	92.9	77.2
	GSS	Ok with hours and pay	59.0	55.5	68.6	58.9	48.4	59.4	53.6

*Note that these results use combined data from three General Society Survey iterations and six Household Economic Survey iterations as listed under data sources.



Appendix B

Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework



Whānau Rangatiratanga Conceptual Framework

This framework has drawn on capability dimensions and whānau rangatiratanga (whānau empowerment) principles to measure and understand outcomes of whānau wellbeing. The framework provides a Māori lens to view trends in whānau wellbeing over time. Inside the framework there are also ‘areas of interest’ or ‘factors’ that contribute to or influence whānau wellbeing (eg whānau have a strong sense of belonging as Māori)



Appendix C

Family demographics

This appendix contains contextual information on families which is relevant to this report. Some additional demographic information is presented in a separate appendix focused on families living with others in the household.



TABLE 08

Family Ethnicity

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Families where at least one family member identified with ethnic group						
Ethnicity	European	Māori	Pacific	Asian	MELAA	Other
Total	903,801	208,596	91,110	148,320	16,443	34,035
Percentage of families	79.7%	18.4%	8.0%	13.1%	1.5%	3.0%

Note: (1) Any member of a family can identify themselves with one or more ethnicities. Families are identified with an ethnicity if any member of the family is identified with that ethnicity. Therefore, a family can be identified with multiple ethnicities, and consequently percentages in tables such as this can sum to more than 100%.

(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

TABLE 09

Number of ethnicities families identified with

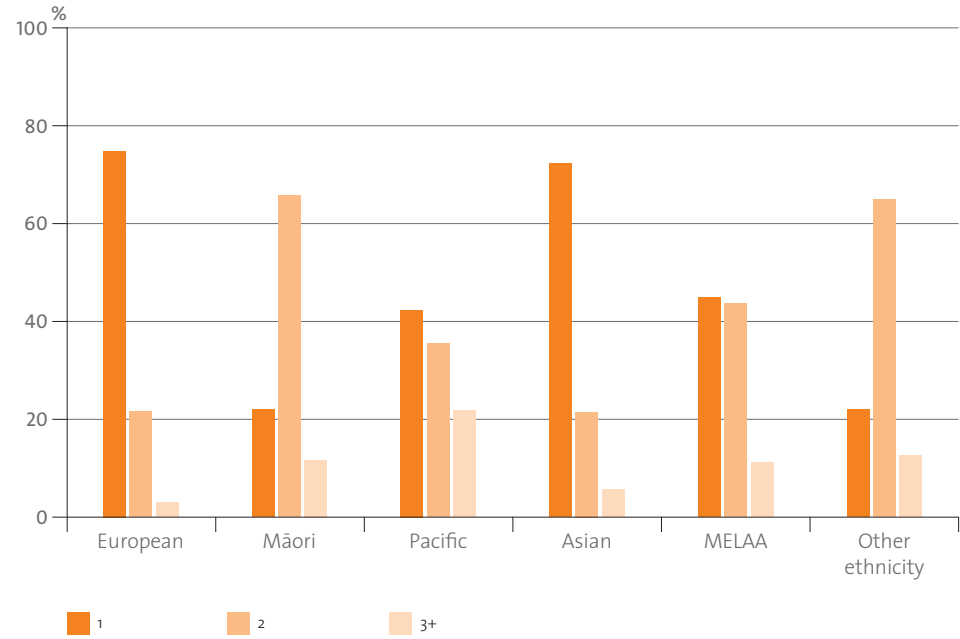
Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Ethnicity	Number of ethnicities in family		
	1	2	3+
European	75.1%	21.8%	3.1%
Māori	22.2%	65.9%	11.9%
Pacific	42.5%	35.6%	22.0%
Asian	72.6%	21.6%	5.8%
MELAA	45.0%	43.8%	11.2%
Other ethnicity	22.2%	65.2%	12.7%
All Ethnicities	78.5%	19%	2.6%

Note: (1) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.

(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

Figure 32_ Percentage of families identifying with one, two, three or more ethnicities



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013.

Notes: (1) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.

(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.



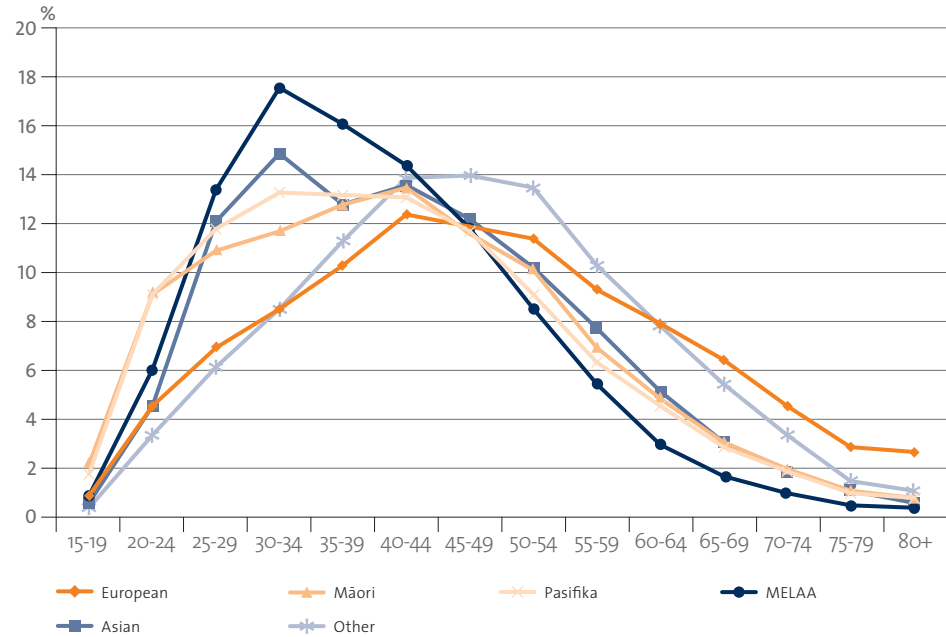
TABLE
10
Age of
representative
adults for each
family, by ethnicity

Source: Census of
Population and
Dwellings, 2013

Age band	European	Māori	Pacific	Asian	MELAA	Other ethnicity
15-19	0.8	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.4
20-24	4.5	9.1	9.1	4.5	6	3.3
25-29	6.9	10.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	6.1
30-34	8.5	11.7	13.3	15	17.5	8.5
35-39	10.3	12.8	13.2	12.8	15.9	11.3
40-44	12.4	13.5	13.1	13.6	14.3	13.9
45-49	11.9	11.6	11.7	12.2	11.7	14
50-54	11.4	10.1	9.1	10.1	8.5	13.4
55-59	9.3	6.9	6.3	7.7	5.4	10.3
60-64	7.9	4.8	4.5	5	3	7.8
65-69	6.4	3	2.8	3	1.6	5.4
70-74	4.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.9	3.3
75-79	2.8	1	0.9	1	0.4	1.5
80+	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	1

- Note: (1) The median of the ages of single-parents, the female partner for mixed sex couples, and the youngest partner for same-sex couples. The first criteria for selecting these people was to choose the female partners of mixed sex couples because their ages are meaningful in terms of the potential to bear children; then include all single-parents, because there was no choice to be made; followed by the youngest partner for same-sex couples, as this was approximate to the choice made for mixed-sex couples.
- (2) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.
- (3) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

Figure 33 _ Age profile of representative adults for each family, by ethnicity



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013.

Notes: (1) The median of the ages of single-parents, the female partner for mixed sex couples, and the youngest partner for same-sex couples. The first criterion for selecting these people was to choose the female partners of mixed sex couples because their ages are meaningful in terms of the potential to bear children; then include all single-parents, because there was no choice to be made; followed by the youngest partner for same-sex couples, as this was approximate to the choice made for mixed-sex couples.

(2) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.

(3) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.



TABLE 11

The percentage of families within each family type, by ethnicity

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	Couple, both under 50	Couple, one or both 50 plus	Two parents, at least one child under 18	One parent, with at least one child under 18	Two parents, all children 18 plus	One parent, all children 18 plus	Total
European	11.7	33.1	32.8	11.2	6.8	4.4	100
Māori	10.3	15.1	35.4	27.8	5.4	5.9	100
Pacific	8.8	8.9	42.3	26.7	7.3	6.0	100
Asian	17.1	15.7	43.2	8.6	10.9	4.4	100
MELAA	20.5	8.7	44.1	15.4	7.0	4.3	100
Other	12.9	29.2	37.0	7.4	9.4	4.1	100
No ethnicity specified for anyone in family	12.4	26.8	23.8	28.4	3.2	5.3	100
Total	11.7	29.3	33.9	12.9	7.4	4.9	100

Notes: (1) Family ethnicity is defined by at least one person in the family identifying as that ethnic group.
(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

TABLE 12

The percentage of families identifying with each ethnicity, by family type

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Ethnicity	Couple, both under 50	Couple, one or both 50 plus	Two parents, at least one child under 18	One parent with at least one child under 18	Two parents, all children 18 plus	One parent, all children 18 plus
European	79.7	90.3	77	69.2	73.7	71.7
Māori	16.1	9.5	19.2	39.8	13.5	22.4
Pacific	6	2.4	10	16.7	7.9	9.9
Asian	19.1	7	16.7	8.8	19.3	11.9
MELAA	2.5	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Other ethnicity	3.3	3	3.3	1.7	3.8	2.5

Note: (1) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.
(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

**TABLE
13**

The number of children in families with at least one child under 18 years, by family type, and for each ethnic group

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	Average number of children		
	Single-parent families	Two-parent families	All families with at least 1 child <18
European	1.8	2	2
Māori	2	2.2	2.1
Pacific	2.1	2.6	2.4
Asian	1.7	1.8	1.8
MELAA	2	2.1	2.1
Other ethnicity	1.7	2	2
All families, at least 1 child <18	1.8	2.1	2

Note: (1) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.
(2) MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

**TABLE
14**

Number of percentage of families in each region

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Region	Number of families	% of families
Northland	40,725	3.6
Auckland	374,337	32.9
Waikato	108,882	9.6
Gisborne	11,367	1
Bay of Plenty	73,842	6.5
Hawke's Bay	40,965	3.6
Taranaki	30,081	2.6
Manawatu-Whanganui	58,983	5.2
Wellington	124,944	11
Marlborough & Nelson	25,419	2.2
West Coast & Tasman	22,215	2
Canterbury	146,367	12.9
Otago	52,497	4.6
Southland	25,605	2.3
Total	1,136,229	100



TABLE 15

Percentage of family types within each geographical region, 2013

Data source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	Couple, both under 50	Couple, one or both 50 plus	Two parents, at least one child under 18	One parent, at least one child under 18	Two parents, all children 18 plus	One parent, all children 18 plus	Total
Northland	7.2	37.5	29.3	16.3	5.2	4.6	40,725
Auckland	13.1	22.0	36.6	12.6	9.9	5.8	374,337
Waikato	10.5	31.6	33.1	14.3	6.1	4.4	108,882
Bay of Plenty	8.6	35.1	30.8	15.9	5.1	4.5	73,842
Gisborne	7.0	28.0	32.1	21.7	5.1	6.1	11,367
Hawke's Bay	7.9	34.3	31.2	16.3	5.6	4.7	40,965
Taranaki	9.8	34.0	33.1	13.1	5.9	4.1	30,081
Manawatu-Whanganui	9.7	34.0	31.1	15.2	5.5	4.6	58,986
Wellington	14.4	26.6	34.6	12.1	7.4	4.9	124,944
Tasman	8.0	40.5	33.3	9.6	5.5	3.0	13,695
Nelson	11.2	35.2	30.8	13.3	5.3	4.2	12,858
West Coast & Tasman	9.2	39.6	32.7	9.8	5.4	3.2	22,215
Marlborough & Nelson	10.6	39.1	29.8	11.7	5.2	3.6	25,419
Canterbury	12.5	32.3	33.4	10.3	7.1	4.5	146,370
Otago	13.0	35.7	32.2	9.7	5.7	3.6	52,497
Southland	10.3	35.1	34.4	11.3	5.4	3.4	25,605
Total	11.7	29.3	33.9	12.9	7.4	4.9	1,136,229

TABLE 16

Ethnicity of families for each region, 2013

Data source:
Census of Population and
Dwellings 2013

	European	Māori	Pacific	Asia	MELAA	Other Ethnicity
Northland	83.2	36.0	4.6	3.6	0.6	3.2
Auckland	65.0	13.5	15.1	25.5	2.3	2.2
Waikato	83.6	25.4	4.8	7.7	1.0	3.0
Bay of Plenty	82.4	31.0	4.1	5.9	0.8	3.0
Hawke's Bay	84.2	27.8	5.0	4.3	0.6	3.3
Gisborne	69.2	53.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	2.8
Taranaki	91.3	21.6	2.2	4.1	0.6	3.5
Manawatu-Whanganui	87.4	25.1	4.3	5.8	0.8	3.6
Wellington	82.4	17.0	9.3	4.0	1.8	3.3
Marlborough & Nelson	93.8	14.3	2.4	4.2	0.8	3.8
West Coast & Tasman	96.2	12.6	1.5	2.7	0.5	4.2
Canterbury	91.2	11.3	3.0	7.9	1.1	3.4
Otago	94.2	10.7	2.5	5.1	1.2	3.8
Southland	94.0	17.7	2.8	3.6	0.5	3.9

Notes: If any member of a family identifies with a particular ethnicity, the family will be identified with that ethnicity. A family, therefore, can have multiple ethnicities, and, consequently, the percentages in the table sum to more than 100%.

TABLE 17

Median age of representative adults for each family, 2013

Source:
Census of Population and
Dwellings 2013.

	Median age of adult
Northland	42
Auckland	43
Waikato	41
Bay of Plenty	41
Hawke's Bay	41
Gisborne	41
Taranaki	41
Manawatu-Whanganui	41
Wellington	43
Marlborough & Nelson	42
Canterbury	42
Otago	42
Southland	40
West Coast & Tasman	42

Notes: See Table 8 for an explanation of the concept of 'representative adults'.



TABLE 18

Average number of children in families with at least one child under the age of 18 years, 2013

Source:
Census of Population and Dwellings 2013

	Average number of children
Northland	2.1
Auckland	2
Waikato	2.1
Bay of Plenty	2
Hawke's Bay	2
Gisborne	2.1
Taranaki	2
Manawatu-Whanganui	2
Wellington	2
Marlborough & Nelson	1.9
West Coast & Tasman	2
Canterbury	1.9
Otago	1.9
Southland	2

Appendix D

Families living with other people in the household

Previous research indicates that whether families are living with others in the household has an impact on their wellbeing.

It may, therefore, be important to take this factor into account when analysing family wellbeing. It could also be important to differentiate between families that are living with people to whom they are related and families that are living with unrelated people. At present, there are technical difficulties in doing this. These should be overcome during the 2016/2017 year, and we hope then to report in the 2017 Families and Whānau Status Report whether families living alone, living with related others, and living with unrelated others experience different levels of wellbeing. Meanwhile, this appendix provides a very brief summary of some research on this topic, and some demographic information on living with others which might assist the reader to interpret the wellbeing information in the main parts of this report.

There have been a number of previous relevant research reports. It has been shown that living with others conferred economic benefits for young families, at least when the household included three generations of the same family (Friesen, Fergusson, & Chesney, 2008). Further, it has been found that single-parents living with others had fewer mental health problems than other families (Families Commission, 2010). Economic conditions in a country seem to have influenced the numbers of families living with others (Callister, 2001; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1994). Families living in multi-family households more often experienced crowded housing conditions than families living alone (Kiro, von Randow, & Sporle, 2010). Pacific Island families living in multi-family households were more likely than other families to have owned their own home (Cotterell, von Randow, & McTaggart, 2009). The *Families and Whānau Status Report 2015* showed, however, that whānau living in multi-whānau households had much the same levels of wellbeing as other whānau (Superu, 2015).



Identifying families within households

The demographic information presented in this appendix comes from the Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013. The Census collected information on everyone living within each household in New Zealand, and the relationships among them. This relationship information was then used to identify how many families live within a household. A family can be a couple without children, a single-parent with children, or a couple with children. This procedure did not identify a group of siblings or other related people living together as a family. If there was only one family in a household, there were no complications in identifying that family. If there was no-one else living in the household with them, the family would be counted as a family living alone in the tables in this chapter. If there were more than one family in the household, the process was to look first for families comprising parents and children, and then to consider other people living with them. For example, if a household comprised children, their parents, and their grandparents, the children and parents would be the first family identified. The grandparents would then have been identified as a couple without children living with them. The household therefore comprised two families, and in the tables that follows, both of these families would be counted among the families living with others. A second example is a household comprising two parents with their children, and living with them were the siblings of one of the parents. This household was identified as one containing one family (the parents and their children) and other individuals (the siblings), and would be counted in the tables that follow as one family living with others.

Demographic information on families living with others

These tables and charts, along with the other demographic appendix in this report, provide some contextual information that may help the reader interpret the family wellbeing analysis presented earlier in this report. Given what previous research reports have said, the family wellbeing of groups or family types that more often live with others might be somewhat influenced by this. As stated above, this will be investigated in more detail in next year's report when some technical difficulties are overcome.

**TABLE
19**

Percentage of families living with others in the household by family type

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	Families living alone	Families living with others
Couple, both under 50	69.9	30.1
Couple, one or both 50 plus	89.7	10.3
Two parents, at least one child under 18	86.1	13.9
One parent, at least one child under 18	64.3	35.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	84.6	15.4
One parent, all children 18 plus	75.8	24.2
Total	81.8	18.2

**TABLE
20**

Families living with others by region

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Region	Percentage of families
Northland	15
Auckland	26.3
Waikato	15.8
Bay of Plenty	16.4
Hawke's Bay	15.3
Gisborne	19.8
Taranaki	11.1
Manawatu-Whanganui	13.1
Wellington	15.9
Marlborough & Nelson	11
West Coast & Tasman	9.6
Canterbury	14
Otago	10.1
Southland	8.5
All families	18.2



TABLE 21

Percentage of family types living with others in the household by ethnicity

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	European Family	Māori Family	Pacific Family	Asian Family	MELAA Family	Other Family	Total
Couple, both under 50	25.8	37.8	50.9	41.7	26.5	23.7	30.1
Couple, one or both 50 plus	6.8	17.8	39.5	39.0	15.1	6.8	10.3
Two parents, at least one child under 18	8.4	18.1	33.5	28.0	13.8	9.0	13.9
One parent, at least one child under 18	29.2	41.6	53.1	42.7	31.2	27.1	35.7
Two parents, all children 18 plus	10.5	21.7	38.7	23.5	15.7	9.4	15.4
One parent, all children 18 plus	17.8	34.8	48.4	31.9	22.4	19.0	24.2
Total	12.8	27.8	42.1	33.0	19.7	12.0	18.2

Note: (t) Any member of a family can identify themselves with one or more ethnicities. Families are identified with an ethnicity if any member of the family is identified with that ethnicity. Therefore, a family can be identified with multiple ethnicities, and consequently percentages in tables such as this can sum to more than 100%.

TABLE 22

Household composition by ethnicity (%)

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

	One family no other people	One-family household with other people	Two related families	Other Two-family household	Three or more family household (with or without other people)	Total
European Family	87.2	7.2	1.4	3.8	0.3	100
Māori Family	72.2	13.7	6.0	6.5	1.5	100
Pacific Family	57.9	15.4	12.7	9.6	4.4	100
Asian Family	67.0	13.9	3.2	13.5	2.4	100
MELAA Family	80.3	11.0	3.0	5.1	0.6	100
Other Family	88.0	7.1	1.1	3.5	0.2	100
Total	81.8	8.8	2.7	5.6	1.0	100

Note: (t) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.

**TABLE
23**

Family type for families by whether living with others

Family type	Families living alone	Families living with others
Couple, both under 50	14.7%	23.2%
Couple, one or both 50 plus	19.7%	8.0%
Two parents, at least one child under 18	18.3%	10.7%
One parent, at least one child under 18	13.7%	27.6%
Two parents, all children 18 plus	18.0%	11.9%
One parent, all children 18 plus	16.1%	18.7%
Total	100%	100%

**TABLE
24**

Ethnicity of families by whether living with others

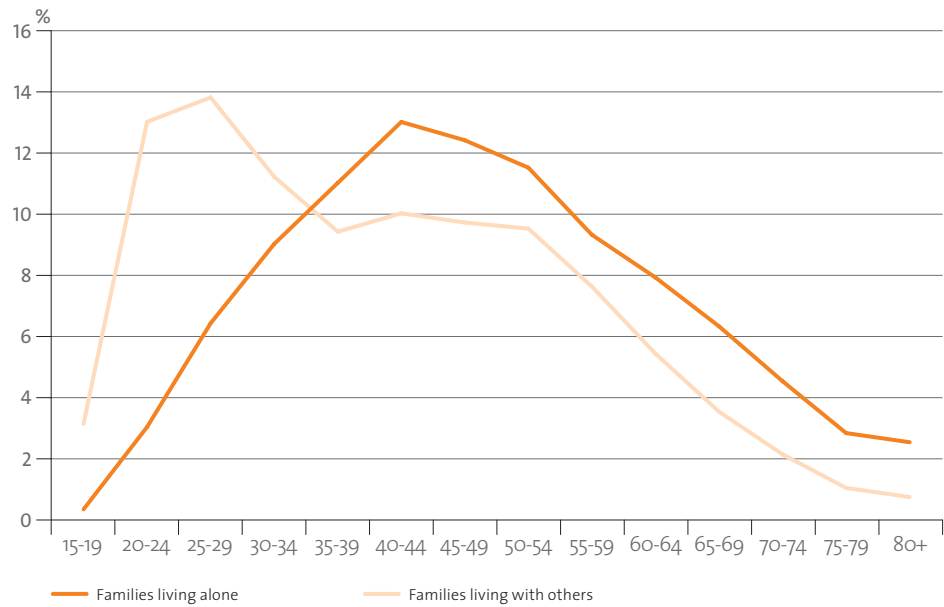
	Families living alone	Families living with others
European	84.8%	56.5%
Māori	16.2%	28.3%
Pacific	5.7%	18.8%
Asian	10.7%	23.9%
MELAA	1.4%	1.6%
Other ethnicity	3.2%	2%

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Note: (i) See Table 8 for an explanation of the way that family ethnicity is derived.



Figure 34_ Age profile of representative adults from families by whether living with others



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013

Note: The median of the ages of single-parents, the female partner for mixed sex couples, and the youngest partner for same-sex couples. The first criterion for selecting these people was to choose the female partners of mixed sex couples because their ages are meaningful in terms of the potential to bear children; then include all single-parents, because there was no choice to be made; followed by the youngest partner for same-sex couples, as this was approximate to the choice made for mixed-sex couples.

References

- Callister, P. (2001). A Polarisation into Work-rich and Work-poor Households in New Zealand? Trends from 1986 to 2000. *Occasional Paper Series*, (April). Retrieved from <http://www.dol.govt.nz/PDFs/op2001-3.pdf>
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (1994). Changing Canadian Households, 1971-91. *Research and Development Highlights*, (14), 1-4. Retrieved from <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/publications/en/rh-pr/socio/socio014.pdf>
- Cotterell, G., von Randow, M., & McTaggart, S. (2009). Using census data to examine changes in wellbeing for Samoan, Cook Island, Tongan and Niuean households. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, 35, 93-111. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj35/using-census-data.pdf>
- Families Commission. (2010). *Economic wellbeing of sole-parent families*. Wellington. Retrieved from <http://www.superu.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Economic-Wellbeing-of-sole-parent-families.pdf>
- Friesen, M. D., Fergusson, D. M., & Chesney, A. (2008). Living standards and material conditions of young New Zealand families. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, (33), 48-69.
- Kiro, C., von Randow, M., & Sporle, A. (2010). *Trends in Wellbeing for Māori Households/Families, 1981 -2006*. Auckland. Retrieved from http://www.maramatanga.co.nz/sites/default/files/MHW_Report_web_PDF.pdf
- Superu. (2015). *Families and Whānau Status Report 2015*. Wellington. Retrieved from <http://www.superu.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Families>



superu

