

Social wellbeing

These measurements provide information about social cohesion, political and civic participation in New Zealand.

Appreciation of Ethnic Diversity

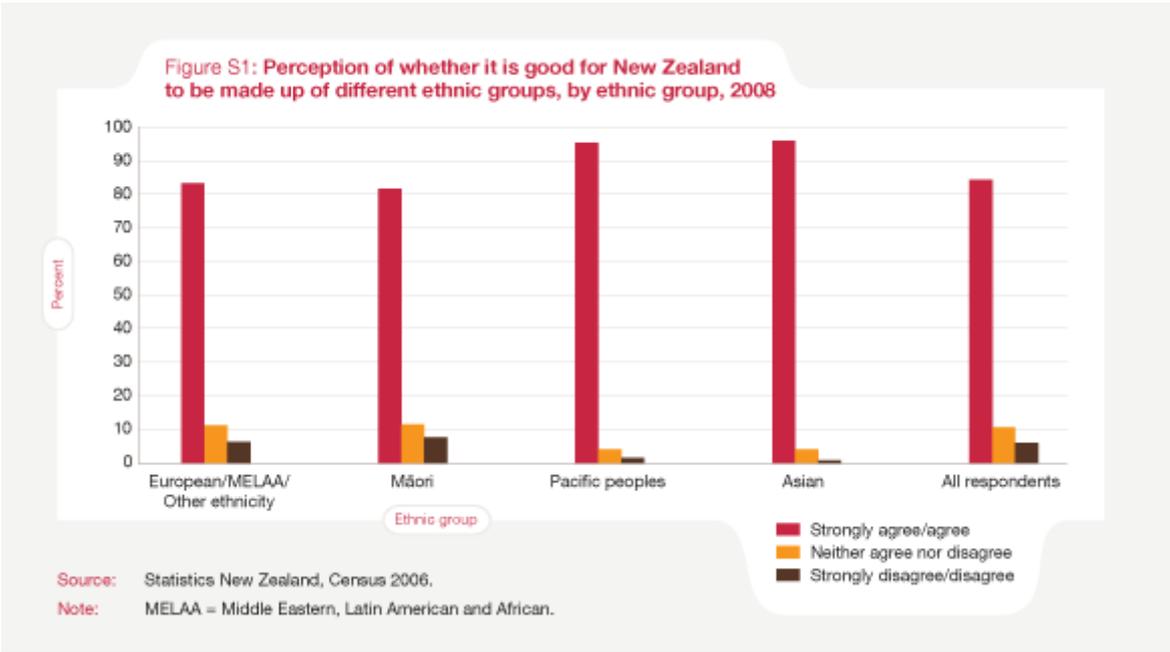


Figure S1 shows that 83 percent of people in New Zealand agree or strongly agree that it is good for this country to be made up of different ethnic groups.

Asians and Pacific peoples are more likely to respond favourably to this statement, while Māori are slightly less likely to respond favourably.

People who have arrived more recently are more likely than those born in New Zealand to think that it is good for this country to be made up of different ethnic groups.

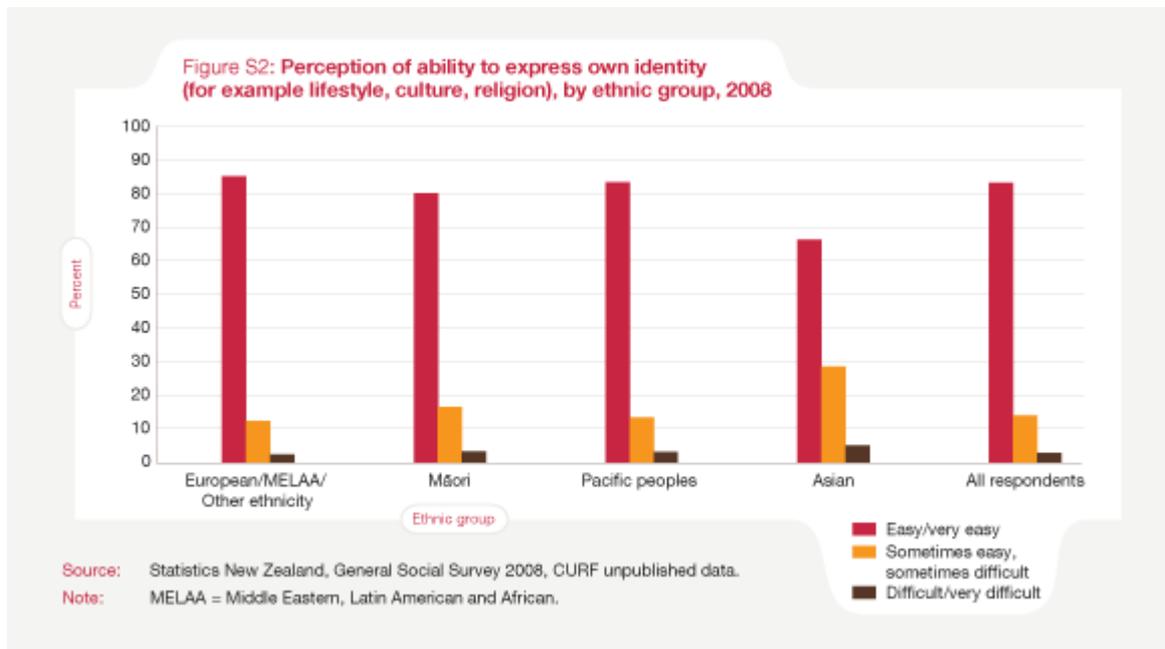
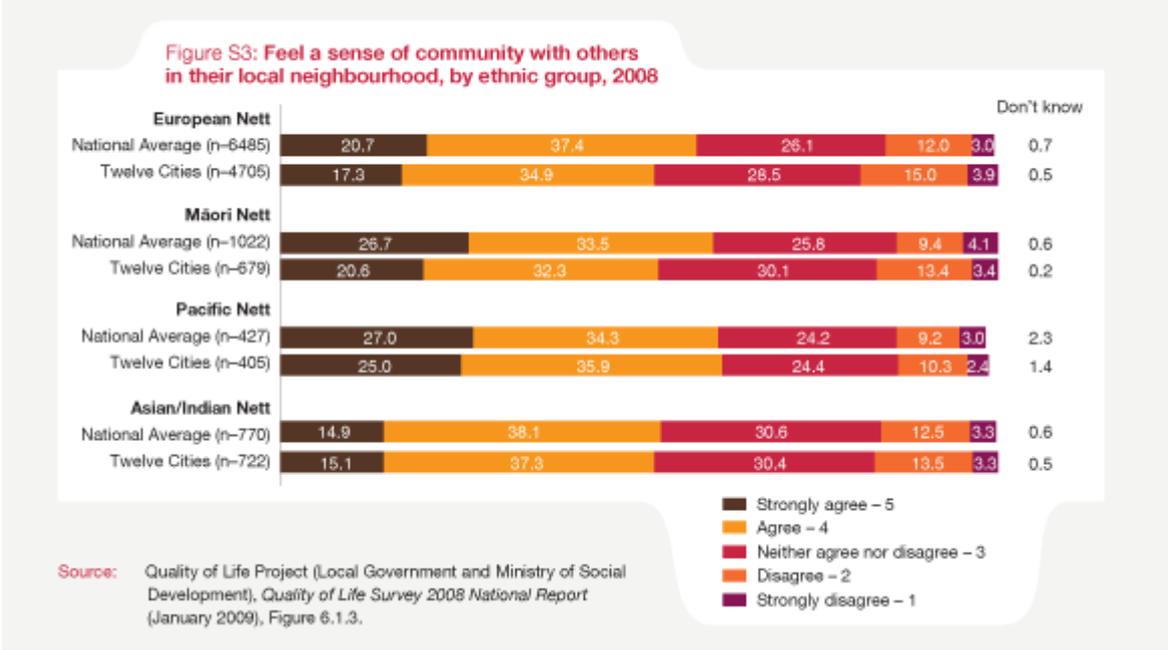


Figure S2 presents the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who reported that they found it “difficult/very difficult”, “sometimes easy, sometimes difficult” or “easy/very easy” to develop, express and retain their identity.

More Asians than other ethnic groups say they find it difficult or very difficult to express their identity.

The longer a person resides in New Zealand (including those born in New Zealand), the more likely they are to feel that they can express their identity.

Social Relationships and Networks



N.B: Prior to the formation of the new Auckland Council the Quality of Life Project included a total of 12 local authorities including five from the wider Auckland region. Any reference to 'the 12 cities' refers to those cities participating in the Project before the formation of the new Auckland Council.

Figure S3 shows responses to a question about whether people feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood.

Those of Asian/Indian ethnicity were less likely to “strongly agree” that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood than the other ethnic groups, while those identifying as Pacific were more likely than other ethnicities.

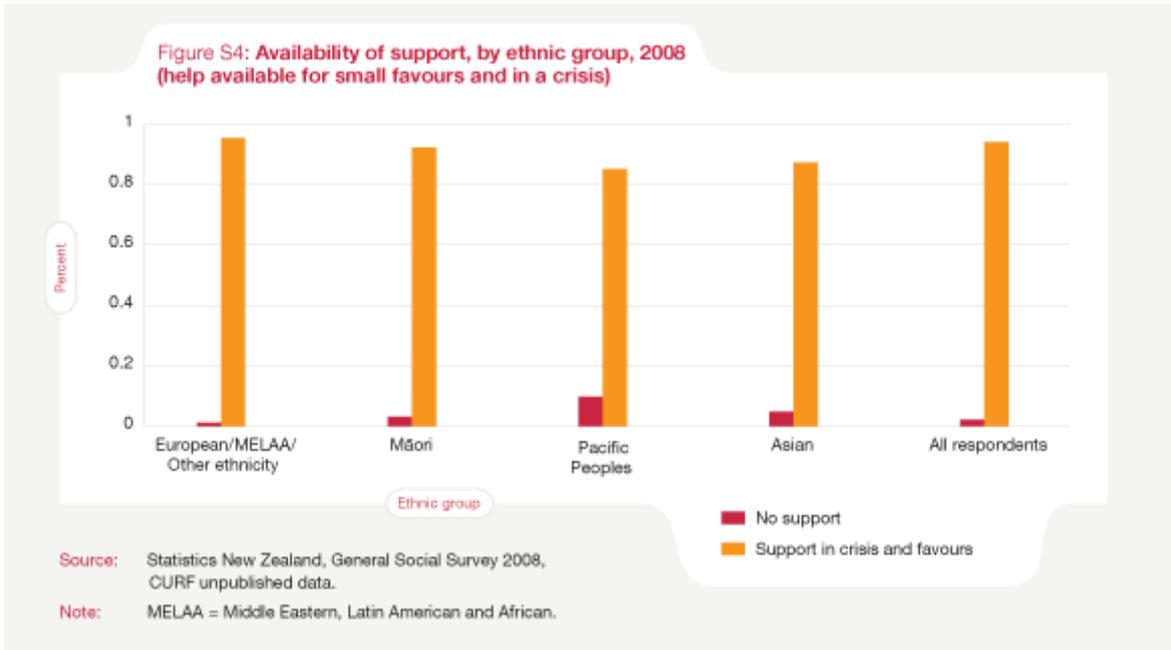


Figure S4 shows that a high percentage of all ethnic groups felt there is a high level of support available to people for small favours, and in times of crisis.

Political Participation

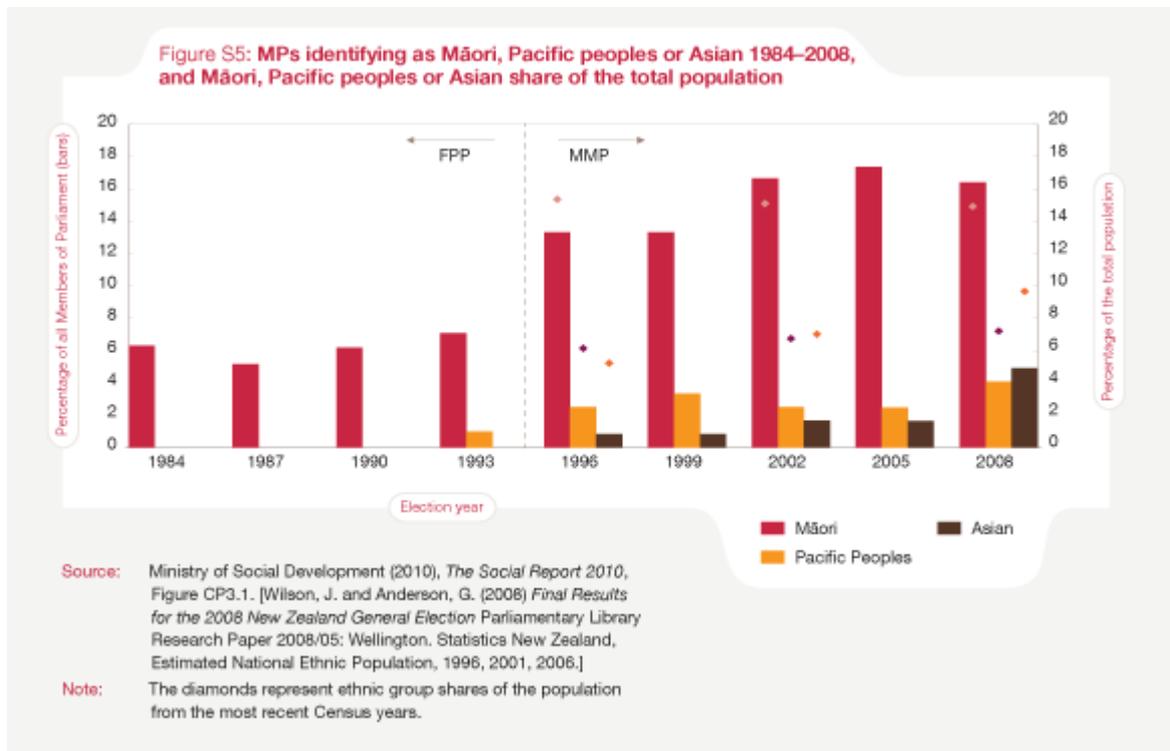


Figure S5 shows the proportion of elected Members of Parliament (MPs) who identify themselves as Māori, Pacific or Asian and the share of each ethnic group of the total population.

Asian people were first represented in Parliament in 1996 – at the time of the first mixed-member proportional (MMP) election.

The proportion of MPs identifying as Asian in 2008, at five per cent, was the highest recorded.

But Asian people have been under-represented in Parliament when compared to the proportion of Asians in the total population.

This compares to Māori who, under MMP, have been slightly over-represented as a proportion of the total population.

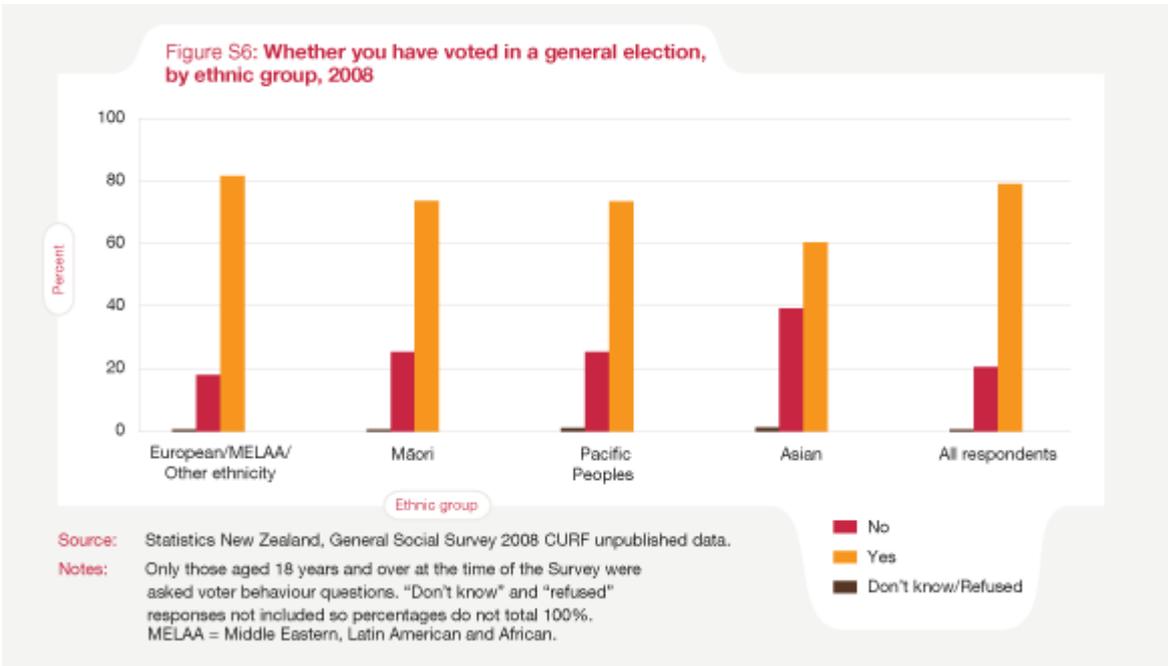
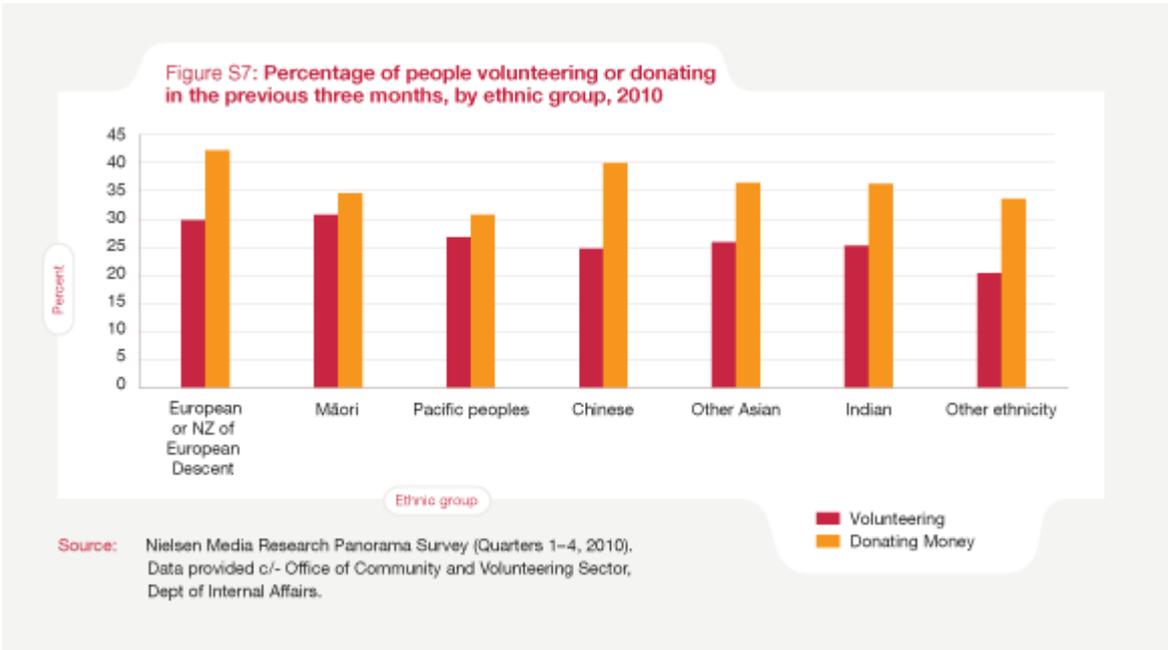


Figure S6 presents the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who responded “yes” or “no” as to whether they had voted in a general election in New Zealand.

The Asian ethnic group has lower rates of voting in a general election than other population groups.

Civic Participation



New Zealanders are known for their generosity in supporting worthy causes. Figure S7 shows donating money is more common than volunteering. Ethnic groups with the highest percentage of people who donate money include Europeans, Māori and Chinese.

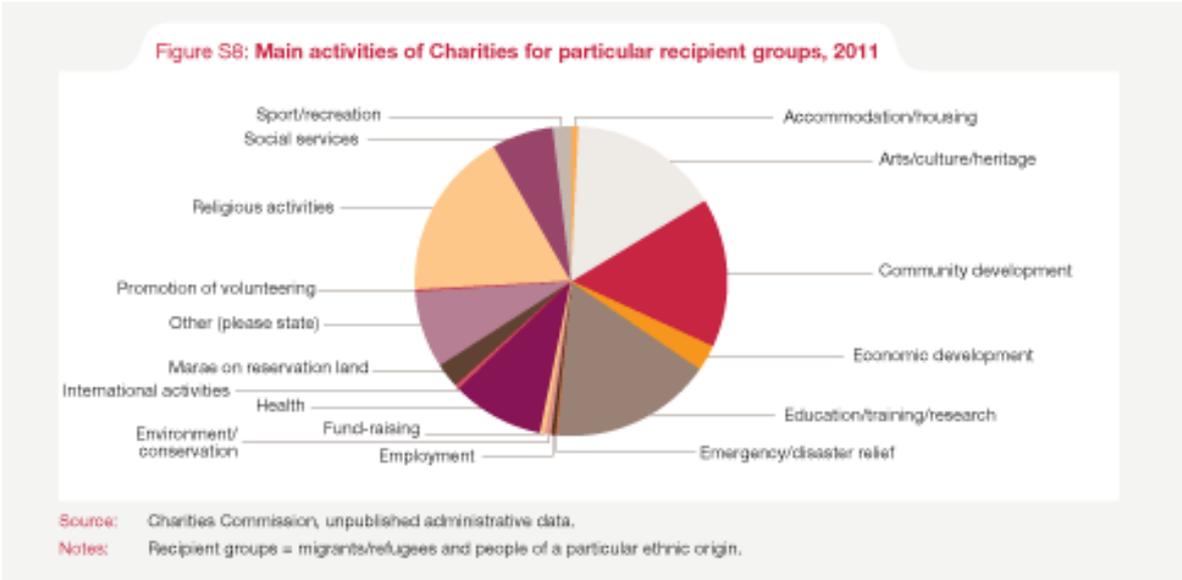


Figure S8 shows that the main activities that charities provide to migrants, refugees or to a particular ethnic group (for example Chinese or Pacific Islanders) are:

1. Arts/culture/heritage
2. Community development
3. Education/training/research

4. Religious activities.

These activities support the retention and expression of cultural identity and provide services (such as education) that cater to the specific needs of an ethnic group or for migrants and refugees.

Discrimination

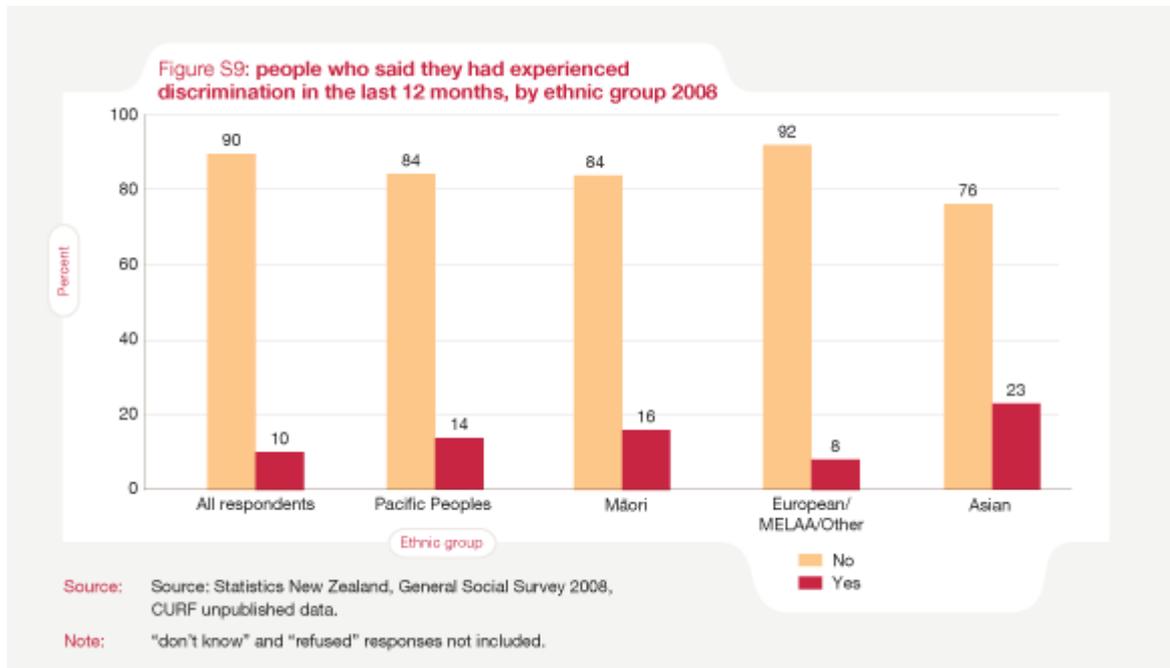


Figure S9 shows the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who “had been treated unfairly or had had an unpleasant experience because of the group they belonged to, or appeared to belong to, in the past 12 months”.

Asians were more likely to say they had experienced some form of discrimination than other ethnic groups.

Criminal Victimization

Table S1: Factors associated with victimisation risk in 2008

Personal factors		
Sex	Male	36.7%
	Female	36.2%
Age	15-24	53.2*%
	25-39	40.3*%
	40-59	35.3%
	60+	20.4*%
Ethnicity	European	35.3*%
	Māori	49.7*%
	Pacific peoples	39.4%
	Asian	35.6%
	Other ethnic groups	54.7*%
Geographic factors		
Urbanisation	Auckland (most urbanised)	38%
	Other metropolitan cities	40.9*%
	Other major urban areas	37.3%
	Secondary urban areas	32%
	Minor urban and rural areas	30.1*%
Region	Upper North Island	37.9*%
	Lower North Island	34.5%
	South Island	35%
New Zealand average		
		36.5

Source: Ministry of Justice (2010), *The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2009 Main Findings Report*, Wellington, Table B8.
Notes: * indicates statistically significant difference from the NZ average at the 95% confidence level

Table S1 shows the percentage of people in various groups who experienced at least one crime in 2008.

Māori and ‘Other’ ethnic groups were significantly more likely than the New Zealand average to have experienced victimisation, according to 2008 figures.

The ‘Other’ category includes respondents who identified as: Middle Eastern, Latin American, African, or being from another ethnic group.

Table S2: Personal worry about victimisation risk by different groups in 2009

Factors	Burglary NZ Average = 23%		Credit card fraud NZ Average = 24%		Assault by strangers NZ Average = 17%		Assult by people well known NZ Average = 7%		Sexual assault NZ Average = 16%	
Personal factors										
Sex	Female	+3%	Female	+3%	Female	+4%	Female	+2%	Female	+6%
Age	25–39 years	+3%	Nil		15–24 years	+4%	15–24 years	+5%	15–24 years	+10%
Ethnicity	Pacific	+31%	Pacific	+34%	Pacific	+28%	Pacific	+21%	Pacific	+34%
	Asian	+17%	Asian	+16%	Asian	+13%	Asian	+5%	Asian	+11%
	Maori	+11%	Maori	+14%	Maori	+9%	Maori	+3%	Maori	+11%
Marital status	De facto	+4%	Nil		Single	+3%	Nil		Single	+6%
Geographic factors										
Urbanisation	Auckland	+7%	Auckland	+7%	Auckland	+4%	Auckland	+2%	Auckland	+5%
Region	Upper Nth Island	+3%	Upper Nth Island	+4%	Upper Nth Island	+3%	Upper Nth Island	+2%	Upper Nth Island	+3%

Source: Ministry of Justice (2010), *The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey 2009 Main Findings Report*, Wellington, Table 10.4

Table S2 shows the percentage of people in various groups who were personally worried about five different types of crime. These included: burglary, credit card fraud, being assaulted by strangers, assaulted by people well known and being sexually assaulted.

Māori, Pacific and Asian people all expressed higher than average levels of worry about becoming a victim of crime.

Social wellbeing technical notes

Figure S4: Availability of support (for small favours and in a time of crisis)

Time of Crisis: Respondents were asked "thinking just about people who you know who don't live with you, is there anyone who you could ask for help with these kinds of things?" Examples of types of support in a time of crisis include:

- helping out when you have a serious illness or injury
- helping maintain family responsibilities
- providing emotional support and a place to stay.

This excludes help from those who live with the respondents or help from organisations/government.

Figure S9: Whether people have experienced discrimination, by ethnicity

Limitations of data: Measures used in this indicator are subjective as they reflect personal experiences of discrimination by individuals as opposed to discrimination established in law.

Table S1: Factors associated with victimisation risk in 2008; and

Table S2: Personal worry about victimisation risk by different groups in 2009

The New Zealand average figure represents the overall prevalence rate. It was calculated by combining the number of households experiencing household crime with the number of adults experiencing personal crime, and dividing the result by the number of people aged 15 or more in New Zealand in 2008.

Asian: This ethnic category included the following groups: Asian (not further defined), Southeast Asian, Chinese, Indian and Other Asian.

Confidence intervals: These are used to address the fact that surveys can only produce estimates of the real figure for the relevant population. Confidence intervals (also referred to as margins of error) show the range of values between which the true population value is estimated to lie. This report used a 95 percent confidence interval. At the 95 percent confidence level, one would expect the true population value to fall within the confidence interval in 95 percent of cases if the survey was repeated many times under the same conditions. When assessing the results of a single survey, there is a one in 20 chance that the 95 percent confidence interval for the survey estimate will not cover the true population value. Therefore, it is expected that non-sampling errors will be negligible (see also statistical significance).

Ethnicity: In the NZCASS the ethnic groups reported were non-prioritised total ethnic groups. This means that those who identified with two or more ethnic groups were counted for each ethnic group they identified with.

European: This category included the following groups: European (not further defined), NZ European, Other European and New Zealander/Kiwi.

Other ethnic group: This ethnic category included the following groups: Middle Eastern, Latin American, African and "Other".

Pacific people: This ethnic category included the following groups: Pacific peoples (not further defined), Samoan, Cook Island Māori, Tongan, Niuean, Tokelauan, Fijian and Other Pacific Peoples.

Risk rates/risk factors: Risk rates were used to provide information on what type of people and households were likely to be victimised. The risk factors were based on prevalence counts. A number of personal, economic, household, and geographic factors were tested against the national average risk rate. Factors that were significantly more or less likely than the NZ average at the 95 percent confidence level are presented in the main body of the report. Risk factors only indicate an association between certain factors and victimisation, they do not indicate causation. Many risk factors are inter-related and overlap.

Statistical significance: Test to ascertain the reliability of estimates. Because the NZCASS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. Tests at the 95 percent confidence level were used in this report. This is the level at which, if there was really no real difference, we would expect to see smaller differences than those observed 19 times out of 20.

Urbanisation: An area classification which covered Auckland (including the North Shore, Waitakere and Manukau Cities, along with Papakura District and parts of Rodney and Franklin Districts); Other metropolitan urban areas (including Wellington [except Kapiti], Christchurch and Dunedin); Other main urban areas (i.e., areas with populations of over 30,000); Secondary urban areas (i.e., areas with populations from 10,000 to 29,999) and Rural/minor urban areas (the remaining areas).