

DESIRED OUTCOMES

New Zealand is a prosperous society, reflecting the value of both paid and unpaid work. Everybody has access to an adequate income and decent, affordable housing that meets their needs. With an adequate standard of living, people are well-placed to participate fully in society and to exercise choice about how to live their lives.

Economic Standard of Living

INTRODUCTION

Economic standard of living concerns the physical circumstances in which people live, the goods and services they are able to consume and the economic resources they have access to. It is concerned with the average level of resources in New Zealand as well as the distribution of those resources across New Zealand society.

Basic necessities such as adequate food, clothing and housing are fundamental to wellbeing. The 1972 Royal Commission on Social Security agreed that a useful standard for adequacy was a level of resources that allowed individuals not just to survive but also to participate. They defined participation as meaning “no-one is ... so poor that they cannot eat the sort of food that New Zealanders usually eat, wear the same sort of clothes, [and] take a moderate part in those activities which the ordinary New Zealander takes part in as a matter of course”.⁶¹

The desired outcomes statement points to the importance of not only everyone enjoying a decent standard of living, but also of our society being as prosperous as possible. Such prosperity gives people choice over how to live their lives.

INDICATORS

Five indicators are used in this chapter to provide information on different aspects of economic standards of living. They are: market income per person, income inequality, the population with low incomes, housing affordability and household crowding.

The focus is largely on objective measures of economic living standards. Together, the indicators provide information about overall trends in living standards, levels of hardship and how equitably resources are distributed. All are relevant to the adequacy of people's incomes and their ability to participate in society and make choices about their lives.

Market income per person gives an indication of the average level of income and therefore the overall material quality of life available to New Zealanders. This is an internationally-recognised measure, allowing comparisons between New Zealand and other countries. We also provide an estimate of the economic value of unpaid work.

Income inequality is measured by comparing the incomes of the top 20 per cent of households with the incomes of the bottom 20 per cent. High levels of inequality are associated with lower levels of social cohesion and personal wellbeing, even when less well-off people have adequate incomes to meet their basic needs.

The proportion of the population with low incomes also provides information about how equitably resources are distributed and how many people are likely to be on incomes that do not allow them to participate fully in society.

Housing affordability measures the proportion of the population spending more than 30 per cent of their disposable income on housing. Housing costs have a major impact on overall material living standards.

The final indicator measures the number of people living in overcrowded houses. Housing is a basic need, and this indicator provides a direct measure of the adequacy of housing people can afford.

Market income per person

DEFINITION

The total value of goods and services available to New Zealanders, expressed in inflation-adjusted dollars, per head of population, also known as real gross national disposable income (RGNDI) per person.

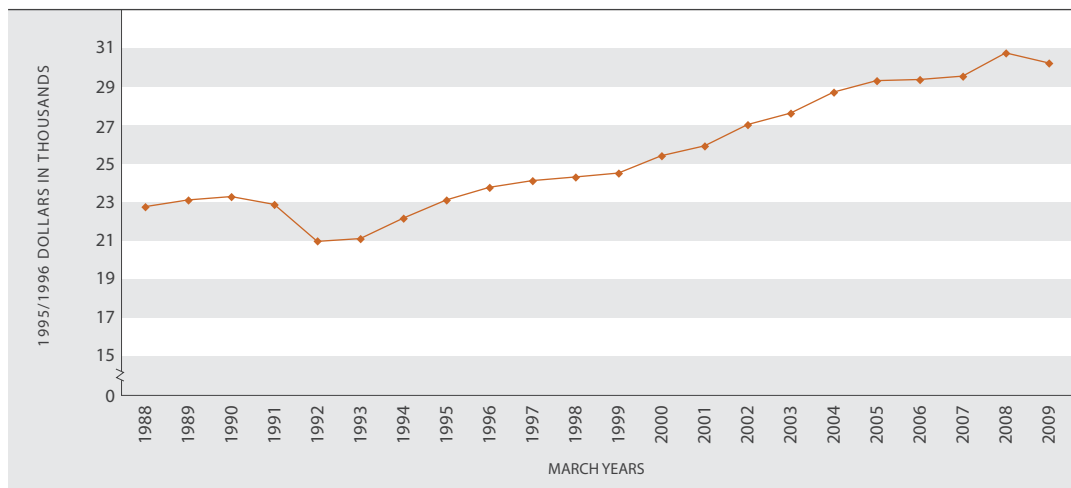
RELEVANCE

Per person RGNDI measures the average income available to New Zealanders. A nation with a rising per person RGNDI will have a greater capacity to deliver a better standard of living to its population.

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In the year to March 2009, RGNDI per person was \$30,179 in 1995/1996 dollars. This was 1.7 per cent below RGNDI per person for the year ended March 2008 (\$30,708) due to negative economic growth over the year to March 2009. Between 1988 and 1991, RGNDI per person was around \$23,000. It then fell sharply to a low of \$20,940 in 1992. From 1992, RGNDI per person grew continuously, until it fell in 2009. The average annual growth rate over the whole period from 1988 to 2009 was 1.4 per cent.

Figure EC1.1 Real gross national disposable income per person, 1988–2009



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON**

While gross domestic product (GDP) per person is the measure most commonly used to compare income levels between countries, gross national income (GNI) per person more closely corresponds to the measure used in this indicator. To facilitate comparison, both measures are expressed in US dollars at current prices and current purchasing power parities (PPPs). New Zealand was ranked 22nd out of 30 OECD countries for GDP per person in 2007 (the same ranking as in the previous six years),⁶² and 22nd out of 29 countries for GNI per person in 2006. Using GDP per person, New Zealand was the 18th most prosperous out of 26 countries in 1986 and the ninth most prosperous in 1970. Using GNI per person, the rankings for New Zealand were 19th in 1986 and eighth in 1970.

Between 1986 and 2007, real GDP per person (using US dollars and PPPs for the year 2000) grew by 32 per cent in New Zealand compared with an OECD average of 51 per cent.

**ECONOMIC VALUE
OF UNPAID WORK**

RGNDI does not take into account the value of unpaid work such as looking after one's own children, cooking meals at home, fixing the car, doing home maintenance, or doing voluntary work in the community. Using data from the 1998/1999 Time Use Survey, the value of unpaid work in 1999 was estimated to be \$39,637 million (1998/1999 dollars), equivalent to 39 per cent of GDP, or \$10,333 per person.⁶³

Income inequality

DEFINITION

The extent of disparity between high income and low income households.

The measure used is the ratio of the 80th percentile to the 20th percentile of the equivalised disposable household income distribution (ie the ratio of a high household income to a low household income, after adjusting for household size and composition). The higher this ratio, the greater the level of inequality.

RELEVANCE

The degree of income inequality is often regarded as an important aspect of the fairness of the society we live in. A high level of income inequality may also be detrimental to the level of social connectedness across society.

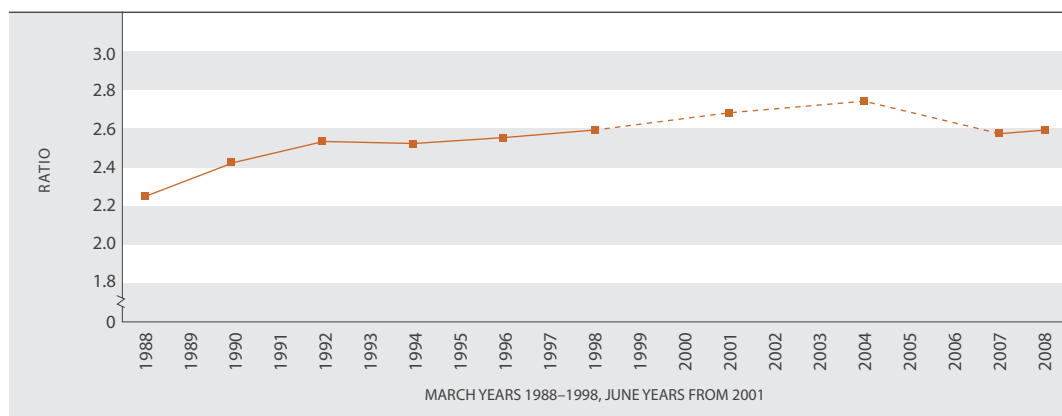
CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In 2008, the equivalised disposable income of a household at the 80th percentile was 2.6 times larger than that of a household at the 20th percentile. This was about the same as the ratio in 2007. In 1988, the ratio was 2.2. Income inequality rose between 1988 and 1991, briefly plateaued, then rose again from 1994 to 2004.

Most of the observed increase in income inequality between 1988 and 2004 was due to a larger overall rise in incomes for those in the top 20 per cent of incomes – around a quarter once adjustments for inflation are made. In that period, incomes for those in the bottom 20 per cent of incomes decreased a little. Incomes for the middle 60 per cent climbed more overall for those closer to the top 20 per cent than for those closer to the bottom 20 per cent.

From 2004 to 2008, incomes for households in the low to middle income range rose more quickly than incomes for higher income households. Incomes for the lower 4 deciles grew by 13–17 per cent, while those above the median typically grew by around 8–9 per cent. This was the only period in the last 25 years when the incomes of low to middle income households grew more quickly than those of households above the median.⁶⁴

Figure EC2.1 **Ratio of the 80th percentile of equivalised disposable household income to the 20th percentile of equivalised disposable household income, 1988–2008**



Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1988–2008), by the Ministry of Social Development

Notes: (1) Between 1998 and 2004, the Household Economic Survey was conducted on a three-yearly basis, rather than annually (2) This measure adjusts for household size and composition

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Comparisons with other OECD countries are available using a different measure, the Gini coefficient.⁶⁵ Gini coefficients measure income inequality, with a score of 100 indicating perfect inequality and a score of 0 indicating perfect equality. The most recent OECD comparison (from 2004) gives New Zealand a score of 34, indicating higher inequality than the OECD median of 31 and a ranking of 23rd equal out of 30 countries. New Zealand's Gini score was below that of the United States (38), very close to those of the United Kingdom (34) and Ireland (33), a little above Canada and Japan (32), and a little further above that of Australia (30). Denmark and Sweden had the lowest income inequality with Gini scores of 23.⁶⁶ The 2008 Gini score for New Zealand was 34 (33 in 2007).

Population with low incomes

DEFINITION

The proportion of the population in households with equivalised disposable income net-of-housing-cost below two thresholds.

Incomes are after deducting tax and housing costs and adjusting for household size and composition. The thresholds are 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the 1998 household disposable income median, with 25 per cent deducted to allow for average housing costs. The thresholds are adjusted for inflation to keep them fixed in real terms.

RELEVANCE

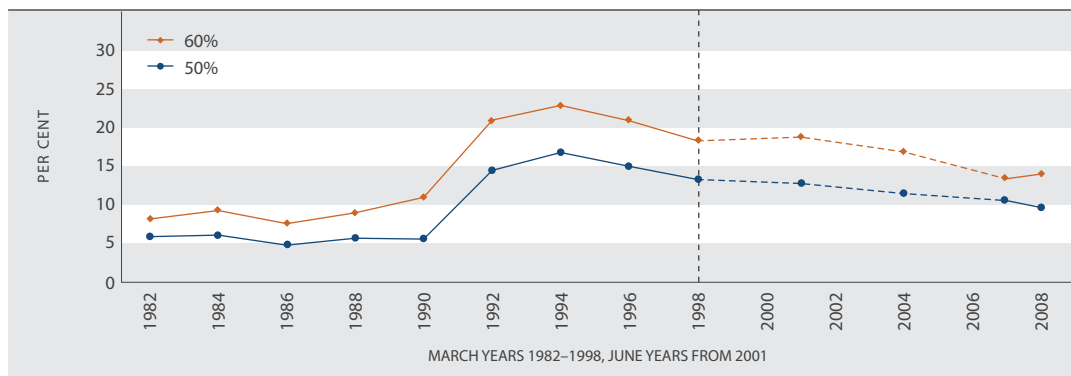
Insufficient economic resources limit people's ability to participate in and belong to their community and wider society. Furthermore, long-lasting low family income in childhood is associated with negative outcomes, such as lower educational attainment and poorer health.

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In the year to June 2008, 14 per cent of the population was living below the 60 per cent threshold. This was similar to the 13 per cent in the previous survey year to June 2007. The proportion of the population with low incomes rose sharply from 1990, reached a peak in the mid-1990s and has generally declined since then. However, in 2008, the proportion was still above what it had been in the 1980s.

The increase in the proportion of the population with low incomes in the early-1990s is attributable to declining household incomes arising from high rates of unemployment and reduced levels of social assistance. The improvement since the mid-1990s reflects more robust economic (and income) growth, the steady decline in unemployment, the increase in housing assistance and the increase in tax credits for families with children. Rates remain higher in 2008 than they were in the 1980s partly because housing costs for low-income households have risen significantly as a proportion of their household incomes.

Figure EC3.1 **Proportion of the population with net-of-housing-cost household incomes below selected thresholds, 1982–2008**



Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1982–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development
Note: Between 1998 and 2004, the Household Economic Survey was conducted on a three-yearly basis, rather than annually

AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES

A lower proportion of older people than younger people are below the 60 per cent threshold, although the difference between younger and older people was much smaller in 2008 than it was a decade earlier. The relatively low rates for New Zealanders aged 65 years and over reflect their high rate of mortgage-free home ownership.

In 2008, 20 per cent of dependent children were in households with incomes below the 60 per cent threshold. This was an increase from 16 per cent in 2007 and reflects the rise in housing costs for households with children. The 2008 rate was considerably lower than the peak rate of 35 per cent in 1994, but it was still above the levels of the mid-1980s (11 per cent). Rates for females aged 15 years and over have generally been a little higher than those for males of that age since 1986.

Table EC3.1 **Proportion (%) of the population in low-income households (60 per cent threshold), by age and sex, selected years, 1986–2008**

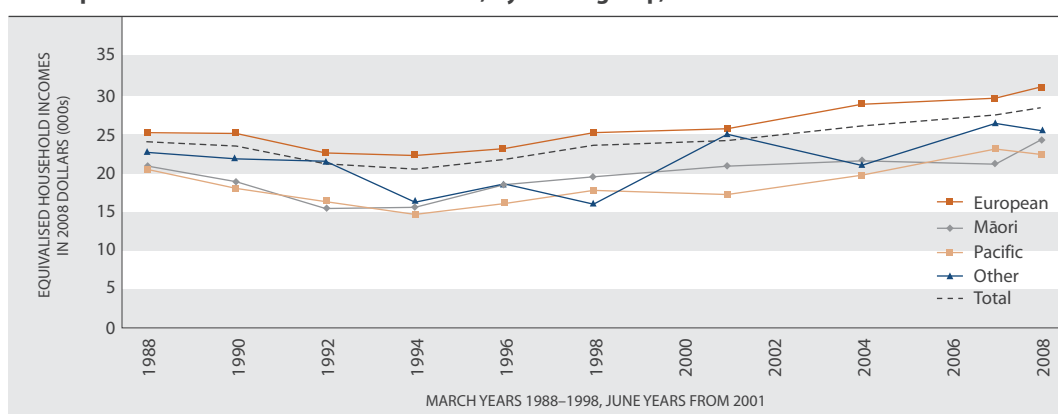
Year	Children					Males 15+	Females 15+	Total
	0–17	18–24	25–44	45–64	65+			
1986	11	5	8	5	4	5	7	8
1990	16	8	12	6	6	8	9	11
1994	35	20	23	15	8	17	20	23
1998	28	16	18	12	9	13	16	18
2001	29	21	18	14	7	14	17	19
2004	23	22	17	13	7	15	15	17
2007	16	17	13	11	8	11	13	13
2008	20	12	13	12	9	11	13	14

Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1986–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Sample sizes in the source data are not large enough to support a reliable time series for proportions below the 60 per cent threshold by ethnic group (see Appendix 2 for more details). Trends in real equivalised median household incomes are less volatile and are used to give an idea of the relativities between ethnic groups. For all ethnic groups, median incomes rose from the low point in 1994 through to 2008, with some volatility evident for smaller ethnic groups.

Figure EC3.2 **Real equivalised median household incomes, by ethnic group, 1988–2008**



Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1988–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development

Notes: (1) Household ethnicity is defined by the presence, within the household, of an adult of a particular ethnic group (2) Between 1998 and 2004, the Household Economic Survey was conducted on a three-yearly basis, rather than annually

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPE DIFFERENCES

Since 2001, the proportion of people in families with dependent children who were below the 60 per cent threshold has declined. Between 2001 and 2008, the rate for those in two-parent families fell from 19 per cent to 13 per cent, while the rate for those in sole-parent families fell from 61 per cent to 39 per cent. Households with three or more children have a higher proportion under the 60 per cent threshold than those with fewer children (22 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in 2008). The proportion of those aged under 65 years in one-person households who were below the threshold increased from around 12 per cent in the late-1980s to 30 per cent in the mid-1990s but fell to 25 per cent in 2008.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For international comparisons, a different measure is used. The OECD measure is 50 per cent of median (current year median rather than fixed line) equivalent disposable household income, which does not take into account housing costs. In 2004, 11 per cent of New Zealanders were living in households with incomes below this threshold. The most recent OECD comparison (from 2004) places New Zealand 16th out of 30 OECD countries, and only just above the OECD median (10 per cent). New Zealand's rate is similar to those of Germany, Canada and Australia (11–12 per cent) and well below that of the United States (17 per cent). Sweden and Denmark have the lowest proportions of their populations with low incomes (each 5 per cent). In 2007 and 2008, the New Zealand rate was 12 per cent.⁶⁷

Housing affordability

DEFINITION

The proportion of households and the proportion of people within households spending more than 30 per cent of their disposable income on housing.

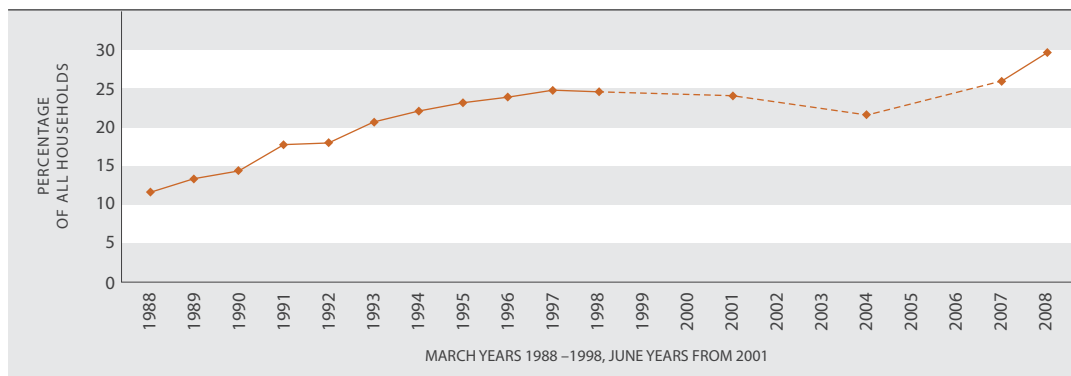
RELEVANCE

Affordable housing is important for people's standard of living. For lower-income households especially, high housing costs relative to income are often associated with severe financial difficulty, and can leave households with insufficient income to meet other basic needs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. High outgoings-to-income ratios are not as critical for higher-income households, as there is still sufficient income left for basic needs.

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In 2008, 29 per cent of New Zealand households spent more than 30 per cent of their disposable income on housing costs, an increase from 26 per cent in 2007 and 21 per cent in 2004. Since the late-1980s, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing. Between 1988 and 1997, the proportion rose from 11 per cent to 25 per cent of households, before levelling off at 24 per cent in 1998 and 2001.

Figure EC4.1 **Proportion of households with housing cost outgoings-to-income ratio greater than 30 per cent, 1988–2008**



Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1988–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development
Note: Between 1998 and 2004, the Household Economic Survey was conducted on a three-yearly basis, rather than annually

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

High housing costs relative to household incomes are of more concern for low-income households. The proportion of households in the lowest 20 per cent (lowest quintile) of the equivalised household income distribution spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing trebled between 1988 and 1994, rising from 16 per cent to a peak of 48 per cent. The rate levelled off at 41–42 per cent over the period 1996–2001, fell to 34 per cent in 2004 and 33 per cent in 2007, then rose steeply to 39 per cent in 2008. The proportion of low-income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing was more than twice as high in 2008 as it was in 1988.

AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES

In 2008, 37 per cent of children aged under 18 years lived in households with housing costs exceeding 30 per cent of their disposable income, an increase from 32 per cent in 2007. There was a similar increase for the 25–44 years age group, many of whom are parents living with children.

In 2008, there was no difference between males and females aged 15 years and over in the proportion living in households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing (both 27 per cent).

Table EC4.1 **Proportion (%) of the population in households with housing cost outgoings-to-income ratio greater than 30 per cent, selected years, 1988–2008**

	1988	1993	1998	2001	2004	2007	2008
Population aged 15 years and over	10	19	22	21	20	24	27
Males aged 15 years and over	10	19	21	20	20	22	27
Females aged 15 years and over	10	19	23	22	19	25	27
Age groups							
Under 18 years	12	26	33	32	26	32	37
18–24 years	12	25	26	29	28	29	30
25–44 years	15	26	31	28	25	33	39
45–64 years	5	12	14	16	15	19	22
65 years and over	3	4	7	7	6	9	10
Total households	11	21	25	24	21	26	29

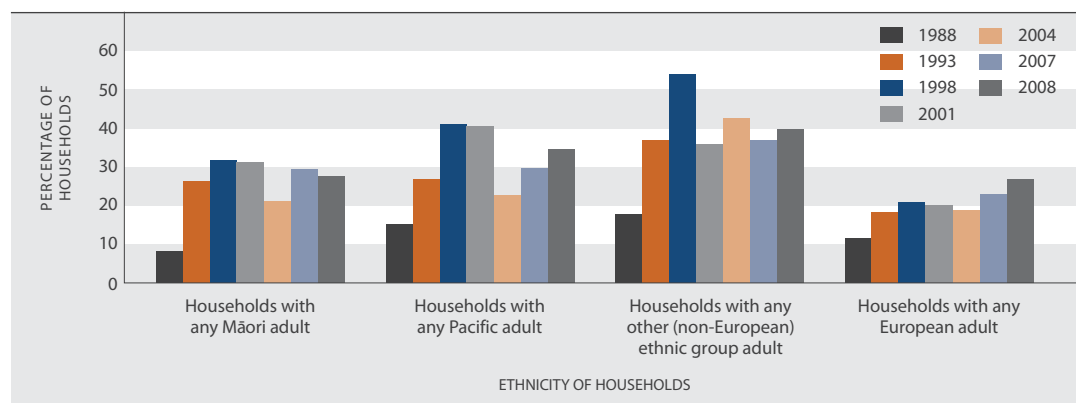
Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1988–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development

Note: Data is for March years in 1988, 1993 and 1998 and for June years from 2001

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Households with housing costs in excess of 30 per cent of income are more common when they include at least one non-European adult.⁶⁸ From 2007 to 2008, there was an increase in the proportion of households spending more than 30 per cent of their disposable income on housing for households with at least one European, Pacific or Other ethnic group adult. For households with at least one Māori adult, the proportion increased from 8 per cent in 1988 to a peak of 36 per cent in 1997, fell to 21 per cent in 2004, rose to 29 per cent in 2007, and remained at a similar level in 2008 (28 per cent). For households with at least one Pacific adult, the proportion increased from 15 per cent in 1988 to 48 per cent in 1997, fell to 23 per cent in 2004, rose to 30 per cent in 2007 and increased further to 35 per cent in 2008.

Figure EC4.2 **Proportion of households with housing cost outgoings-to-income ratio greater than 30 per cent, by ethnic group, selected years, 1988–2008**



Source: Derived from Statistics New Zealand's Household Economic Survey (1988–2008) by the Ministry of Social Development

Notes: (1) Data is for March years in 1988, 1993 and 1998 and for June years from 2001 (2) Household ethnicity is defined by the presence, within the household, of an adult of a particular ethnic group. Adults are defined as people aged 18 years and over

Household crowding

DEFINITION

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

The Canadian Crowding Index is a proxy measure to monitor the incidence of “crowding” in the population.

RELEVANCE

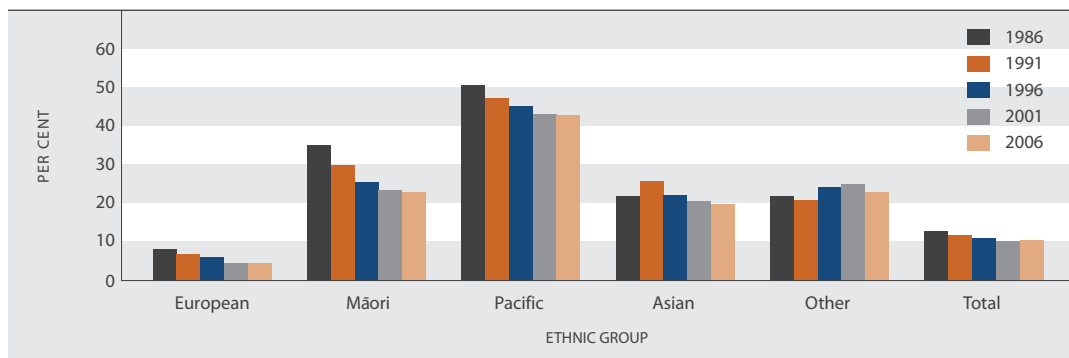
Housing space adequate to the needs and desires of a family is a core component of quality of life. National and international studies show an association between the prevalence of certain infectious diseases and crowding,⁶⁹ between crowding and poor educational attainment, and between residential crowding and psychological distress.⁷⁰

CURRENT LEVEL AND TRENDS

In 2006, 389,600 people, or 10 per cent of the New Zealand resident population, lived in households requiring one or more additional bedrooms to adequately accommodate household members, based on the criteria in the Canadian Crowding Index (see Appendix 2). This was similar to the level of crowding in 2001. The proportion of people in crowded households has reduced since 1986, when 13 per cent of the population were living in crowded conditions (392,700 people).

The Canadian Crowding Index also shows how many people live in houses where two or more bedrooms are required. In 2006, there were 131,100 people or 3.5 per cent of the usually resident population in this situation, compared to 118,700 people (3.9 per cent) in 1986.

Figure EC5.1 **Proportion of population living in households requiring at least one additional bedroom, by ethnic group, 1986–2006⁷¹**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES

Living in a crowded household is more likely to be experienced by younger people than by older people. In 2006, 17 per cent of children under the age of 10 years lived in households requiring at least one more bedroom, compared to 15 per cent of 10–14 year olds. Among the population aged 15 years and over, 9 per cent lived in crowded households but this ranged from 17 per cent of 15–24 year olds, to 10 per cent of 25–44 year olds, 5 per cent of 45–64 year olds and just 3 per cent of those aged 65 years and over.

Between 1986 and 2006 there was little change in the proportion of children under the age of 15 years living in crowded households, defined either as needing one or more additional bedrooms (17 per cent in both years) or as needing at least two more bedrooms (just over 5 per cent in 1986 and just under 6 per cent in 2006).

There is very little difference by sex in the likelihood of living in crowded households.

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

Pacific peoples are far more likely to be living in crowded households than other ethnic groups. In 2006, 43 per cent of Pacific peoples lived in households requiring extra bedrooms. Māori and those in the Other ethnic group were the next most likely, with 23 per cent of each group requiring at least one extra bedroom, followed by Asians (20 per cent). Partly reflecting their older age profile, only 4 per cent of European New Zealanders were living in houses that met the definition of crowding used here. The Other ethnic group was the only ethnic group to have an increased incidence of crowding between 1986 and 2006 (from 22 per cent to 23 per cent). One possible explanation for this trend is that recent migrants, common in this ethnic group, are more likely to live in crowded households.⁷²

The largest group of those living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom were those who identified as European (32 per cent), followed by Māori (30 per cent), Pacific peoples (27 per cent), Asian (17 per cent) and the Other ethnic group (just 2 per cent).⁷³ Of those living in more severe crowding situations (households requiring two or more bedrooms), Pacific peoples and Māori made up the largest groups (37 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively).

Cultural attitudes and economic conditions are two primary factors that account for the extreme variation in crowding levels between ethnic groups. The variance in population age structures is also a factor: the Māori and Pacific peoples ethnic groups both have younger age structures than the European population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

Unemployed people are more likely to be living in crowded households than people with full-time jobs (20 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively). Seventeen per cent of people who receive income support were living in crowded households in 2006, up slightly from 16 per cent in 2001.⁷⁴

There is a clear correlation between levels of income and levels of crowding: in 2006, 5 per cent of households in the bottom quartile of equivalised household income required one or more bedrooms, compared with less than 1 per cent of those in the top income quartile.

Households in rental accommodation were more likely to be crowded (10 per cent) than those in dwellings owned with a mortgage (4 per cent) or mortgage-free (2 per cent).

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The proportion of people living in crowded households varies considerably across the country. Manukau City has by far the highest proportion, with 25 per cent of people living in households requiring one or more extra bedrooms in 2006. The next highest levels were in Opotiki District (19 per cent), Kawerau District (18 per cent), Porirua City and Auckland City (both 17 per cent). In all of the South Island local authorities, the proportions of people living in crowded households were well below the average, with the lowest being in Waimate (2 per cent).