

the social report 2009
REGIONAL INDICATORS



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Published October 2009 by the Ministry of Social Development

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ISSN 1178-0975 (Online)

Introduction

The Regional Indicators Report 2009

The social report provides a comprehensive picture of how New Zealand is doing on a range of important social indicators. Since 2005, we have disaggregated national data to regional and territorial authority level to show how outcomes vary across the country. Time series data is provided, where it is available. Further data breakdowns, including for ethnicity, sex and age, along with the time series data, are provided on the social report website www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz.

While the indicators based on census data could not be updated in this report, the majority of indicators presented have been updated. The data for cigarette smoking has been changed; we have used census data because the survey data we previously used is no longer available. The suicide indicator has also been revised.

Regional information is provided for the 12 regional council areas: Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington, Canterbury, West Coast, Otago and Southland; and for the four unitary authority areas: Gisborne District Council, Nelson City Council, Marlborough District Council and Tasman District Council.

This document summarises the indicator information across all 16 regions (or combined regions), where it is available, in map and table form.

For each indicator, the map shows how regions rank, from dark green (best outcome against the indicator) through to dark red, with regions in between shaded in lighter colours. The colour coding of the maps is consistent for all the indicators. Dark green always indicates the best performing regions comparatively regardless of whether this is associated with a low figure (for example, cigarette smoking) or a high figure (for example, participation in early childhood education). While each map shows the best through to the least well performing regions, the actual differences in the outcomes may be small.

Additional information

Working with data at a regional level poses a number of challenges not least of which is the small size of some of the populations being measured. For several indicators, we have collapsed smaller regions into larger areas to produce useable results. We have also revised data for some indicators and figures should not be compared with last year's report. While every effort has been made to present the most robust data available, it is advisable to read the technical notes at the back of this report for any caveats that may apply for an indicator.

New Zealand's population is widely and unevenly distributed resulting in significant variations in the size of regional populations. To put this into context, the following table provides the population for each region, the percentage of New Zealand's population in each region, and the population ranking for each region based on 2008 population estimates.

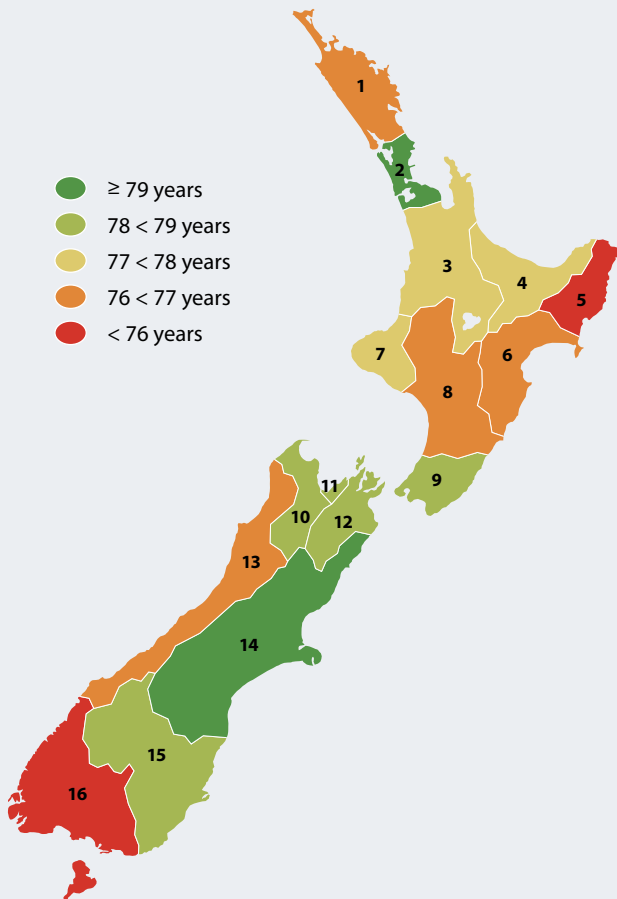
Estimated regional populations (June 2008)

REGION	ESTIMATED POPULATION	% OF TOTAL NEW ZEALAND POPULATION	POPULATION RANKING
Northland	154,700	3.6	8
Auckland	1,414,700	33.1	1
Waikato	402,200	9.4	4
Bay of Plenty	269,900	6.3	5
Gisborne	46,000	1.1	13
Hawke's Bay	152,800	3.6	9
Taranaki	107,500	2.5	10
Manawatu-Wanganui	229,200	5.4	6
Wellington	473,800	11.1	3
Tasman	46,500	1.1	12
Nelson	44,700	1.0	14
Marlborough	44,500	1.0	15
West Coast	32,400	0.8	16
Canterbury	552,900	13.0	2
Otago	203,500	4.8	7
Southland	93,000	2.2	11
New Zealand	4,268,900		

Life expectancy

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

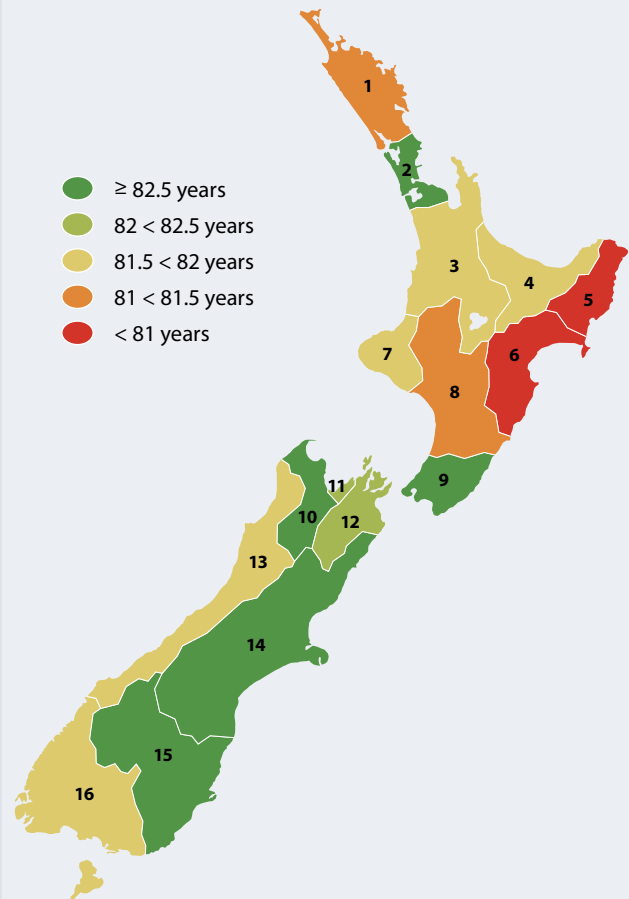
MALE: 2005–2007



LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS

REGION	1990 –1992	1995 –1997	2000 –2002	2005 –2007
1 Northland	71.7	72.8	74.0	76.3
2 Auckland	73.2	75.2	77.5	79.4
3 Waikato	72.5	74.3	75.9	77.2
4 Bay of Plenty	72.5	73.0	75.4	77.1
5 Gisborne	71.3	70.7	72.6	73.8
6 Hawke's Bay	71.7	73.3	75.4	76.3
7 Taranaki	72.3	74.9	75.9	77.2
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	72.2	73.8	75.2	76.5
9 Wellington	72.9	74.8	76.9	78.9
10 Tasman	75.2	74.8	77.2	78.9
11 Nelson	73.3	75.8	76.1	78.9
12 Marlborough	74.6	74.4	76.8	78.1
13 West Coast	70.4	72.3	74.2	76.9
14 Canterbury	73.2	75.0	77.0	79.0
15 Otago	73.1	74.7	76.8	78.7
16 Southland	71.4	73.3	74.5	75.9

FEMALE: 2005–2007



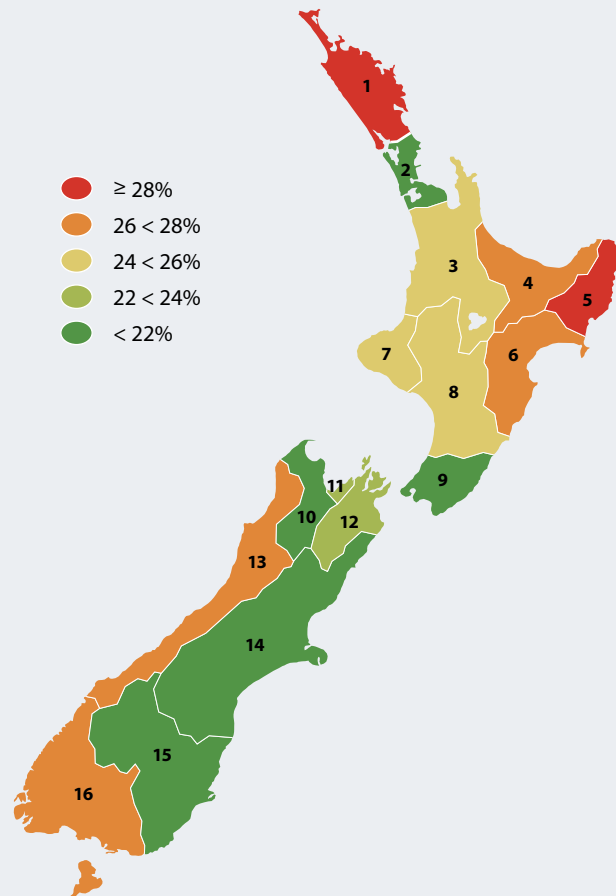
LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS

REGION	1990 –1992	1995 –1997	2000 –2002	2005 –2007
1 Northland	78.2	78.6	80.1	81.2
2 Auckland	79.2	80.2	82.1	83.2
3 Waikato	78.5	80.0	81.0	81.8
4 Bay of Plenty	78.0	79.2	80.5	81.9
5 Gisborne	76.5	76.4	78.9	78.1
6 Hawke's Bay	78.1	78.9	79.8	80.7
7 Taranaki	78.6	80.3	80.6	81.5
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	77.7	79.0	79.9	81.4
9 Wellington	78.8	79.9	81.6	83.0
10 Tasman	80.7	80.6	82.0	82.5
11 Nelson	80.7	79.4	81.4	82.3
12 Marlborough	79.4	79.6	80.6	82.1
13 West Coast	77.1	78.4	81.4	81.6
14 Canterbury	79.4	80.4	82.2	82.6
15 Otago	79.0	80.4	81.7	82.7
16 Southland	77.9	79.0	80.1	81.9

Cigarette smoking

The proportion (%) of the population in the area aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes.

2006

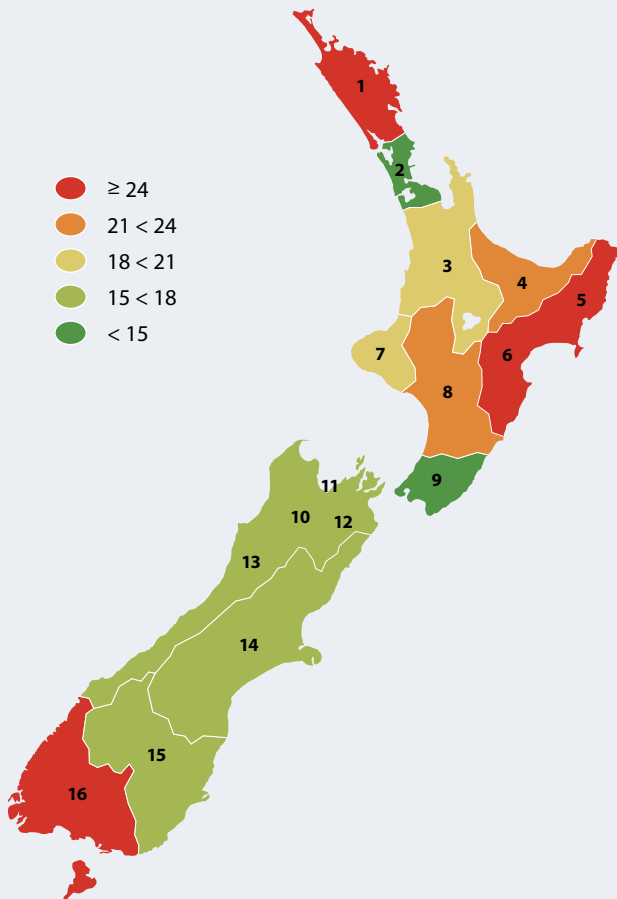


REGION	Smoking rate (%)		
	1981	1996	2006
1 Northland	33.9	29.7	28.8
2 Auckland	31.9	22.3	18.9
3 Waikato	33.0	25.9	24.4
4 Bay of Plenty	35.0	28.4	26.6
5 Gisborne	37.0	31.5	32.0
6 Hawke's Bay	35.0	28.5	27.7
7 Taranaki	32.4	25.8	24.8
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	33.0	26.0	25.9
9 Wellington	33.4	23.5	20.4
10 Tasman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

Suicide

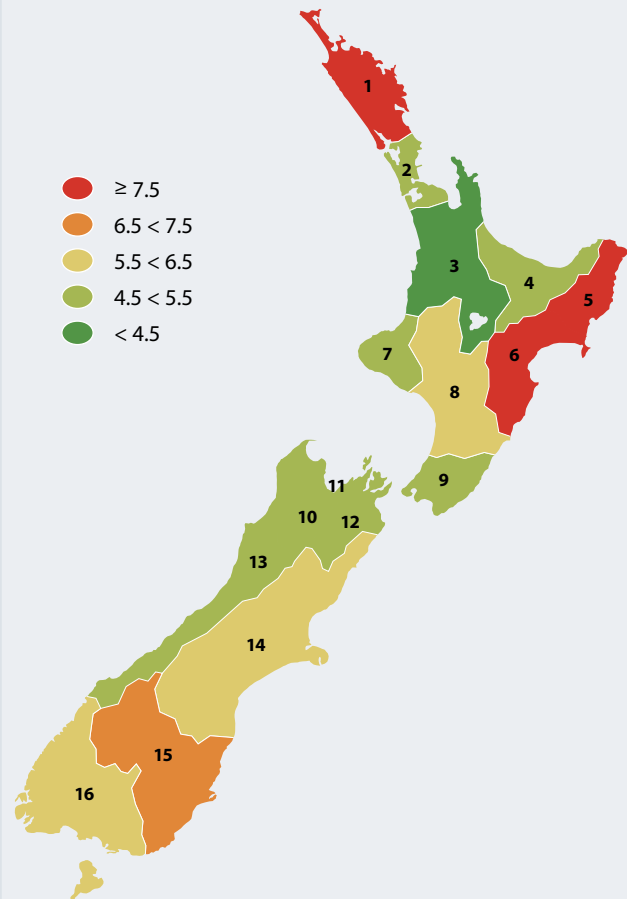
The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population, expressed as an age-standardised rate, for the population aged 5 years and over.

MALE: 2002–2006



REGION	SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION 2002–2006
1 Northland	24.4
2 Auckland	14.2
3 Waikato	18.3
4 Bay of Plenty	22.9
5 Gisborne	24.3
6 Hawke's Bay	24.3
7 Taranaki	18.3
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	21.8
9 Wellington	14.7
10 Tasman	
11 Nelson	
12 Marlborough	16.2
13 West Coast	
14 Canterbury	16.7
15 Otago	15.4
16 Southland	24.5

FEMALE: 2005–2007

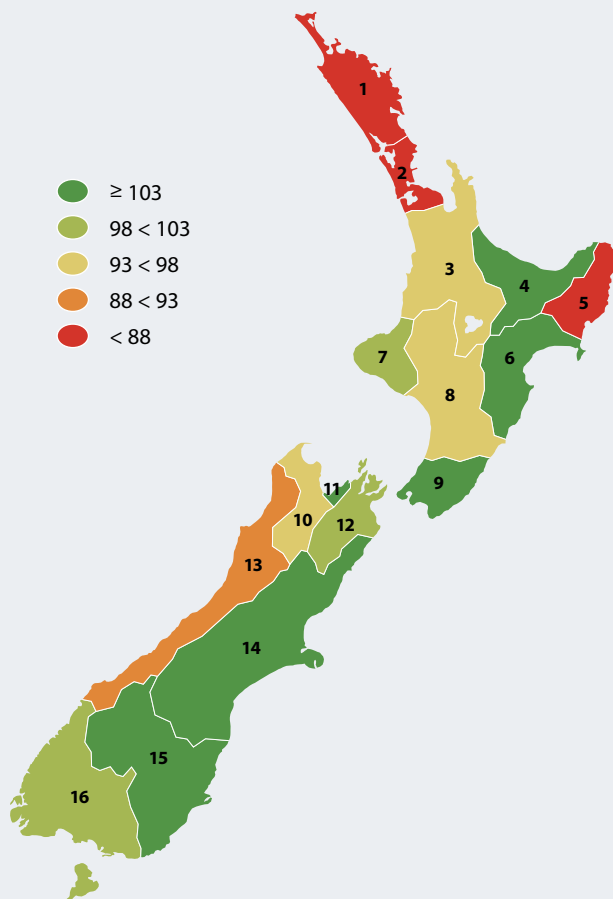


REGION	SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION 2002–2006
1 Northland	7.5
2 Auckland	5.2
3 Waikato	4.2
4 Bay of Plenty	5.0
5 Gisborne	7.7
6 Hawke's Bay	7.7
7 Taranaki	5.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	6.3
9 Wellington	5.3
10 Tasman	
11 Nelson	
12 Marlborough	5.1
13 West Coast	
14 Canterbury	5.7
15 Otago	6.5
16 Southland	6.2

Participation in early childhood education

The number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in early childhood centres or home-based education programmes as a proportion of all 3 and 4 year olds.

2008

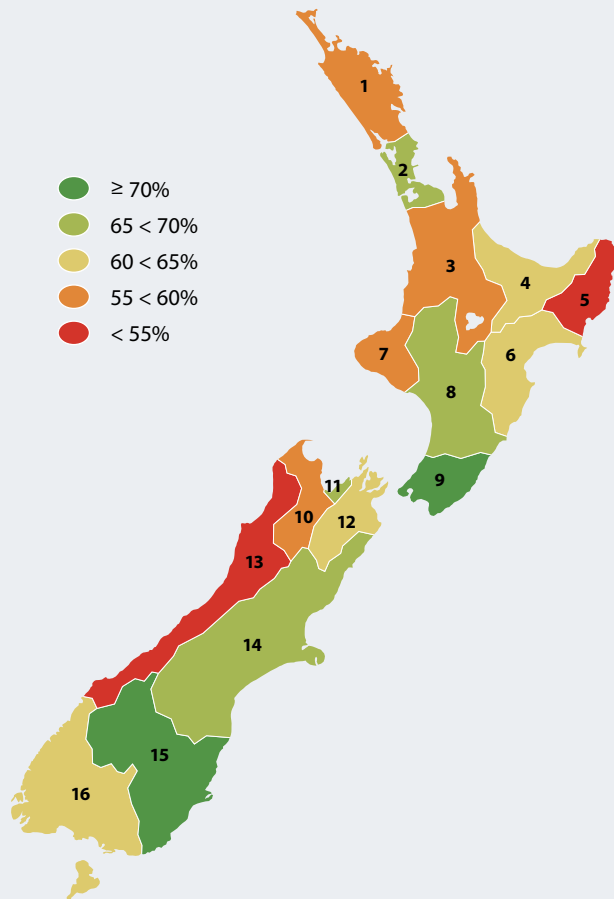


REGION	"APPARENT" PARTICIPATION RATE (%)							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	74.8	78.7	78.3	83.4	86.5	85.7	84.6	84.9
2 Auckland	81.4	82.4	82.7	82.4	82.8	83.2	82.0	85.8
3 Waikato	83.6	86.0	88.3	89.2	92.9	91.7	92.5	93.4
4 Bay of Plenty	91.8	91.8	90.9	93.6	98.0	97.5	97.6	103.0
5 Gisborne	73.3	81.3	81.6	83.6	86.7	88.4	85.8	84.1
6 Hawke's Bay	100.6	103.6	106.1	112.6	114.3	105.6	105.0	106.7
7 Taranaki	87.5	88.4	93.7	98.5	101.4	101.1	96.4	102.7
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	89.8	89.2	93.1	95.2	96.7	100.5	98.3	97.1
9 Wellington	96.1	95.4	95.2	95.3	96.8	101.1	100.9	103.2
10 Tasman	91.0	87.4	89.2	93.9	97.6	95.2	96.7	95.5
11 Nelson	106.8	101.9	101.0	101.6	96.9	99.2	111.8	105.6
12 Marlborough	98.5	96.4	99.3	100.4	97.5	98.0	100.6	98.3
13 West Coast	79.3	81.2	84.0	89.6	86.0	85.9	88.4	90.7
14 Canterbury	102.4	103.9	106.2	104.6	107.3	107.9	105.5	107.7
15 Otago	105.9	106.7	108.0	110.9	108.3	105.9	107.3	105.5
16 Southland	82.9	85.8	90.5	90.3	90.9	90.9	99.9	98.5

School leavers with higher qualifications

The proportion of school leavers who had attained a qualification at National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above.

2007



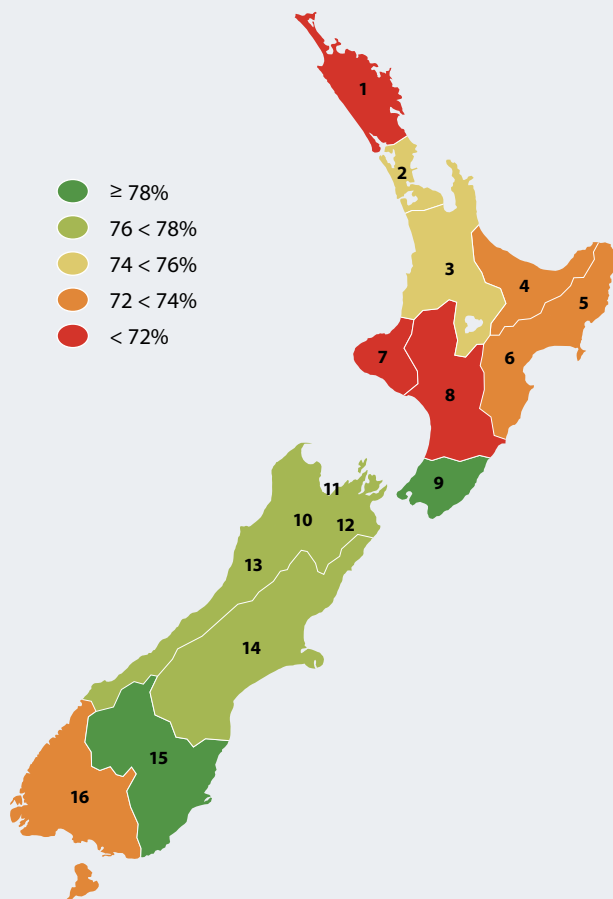
SCHOOL LEAVERS WITH QUALIFICATIONS NCEA LEVEL 2 OR HIGHER (%)

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

Educational attainment of the adult population

The proportion of adults aged 25–64 years with an educational attainment of at least upper secondary school level.

2008



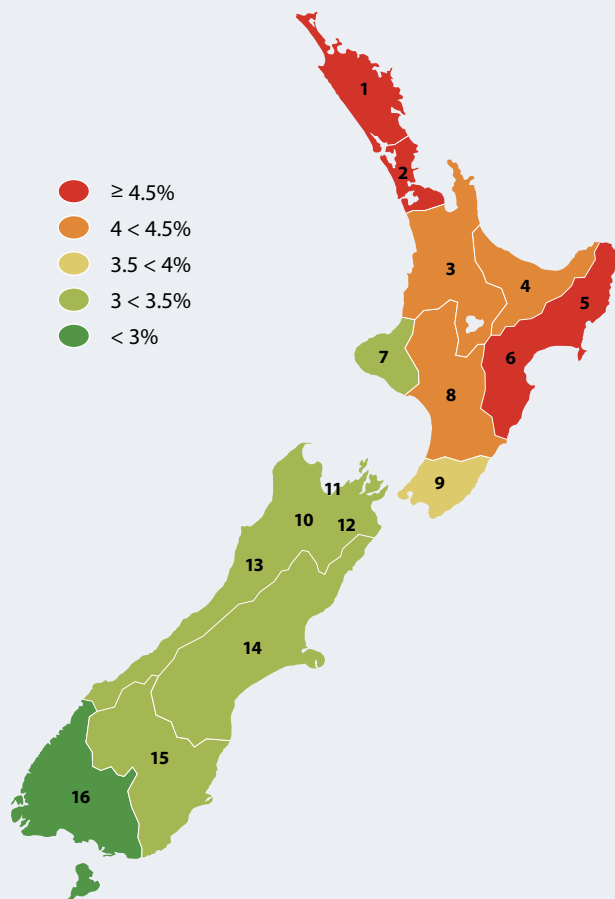
POPULATION 25–64 YEARS WITH AT LEAST UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (%)

REGION	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	49.9	64.1	63.8	67.9	69.1	71.5	69.6	70.7	69.7	72.6	71.6
2 Auckland	59.5	71.2	75.6	81.5	80.8	84.5	77.7	79.5	77.8	75.2	74.1
3 Waikato	51.5	61.5	66.0	71.7	73.6	75.3	72.4	74.3	74.1	74.1	74.0
4 Bay of Plenty	52.9	64.0	65.9	71.1	74.4	75.4	74.3	72.2	75.2	74.4	73.5
5 Gisborne	54.9	56.2	64.7	67.3	68.5	70.0	67.6	68.5	73.3	72.4	72.7
6 Hawke's Bay	54.9	56.2	64.7	67.3	68.5	70.0	67.6	68.5	73.3	72.4	72.7
7 Taranaki	49.3	57.3	66.1	69.5	71.8	75.6	71.8	73.1	71.1	69.5	70.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	52.7	62.1	66.3	68.6	67.8	69.4	66.3	68.0	68.7	70.2	71.0
9 Wellington	64.6	70.8	76.3	82.2	83.2	81.7	78.9	82.8	80.3	80.3	78.7
10 Tasman	54.3	64.0	66.8	69.9	73.4	75.0	77.1	77.5	78.0	77.9	76.5
11 Nelson	54.3	64.0	66.8	69.9	73.4	75.0	77.1	77.5	78.0	77.9	76.5
12 Marlborough	54.3	64.0	66.8	69.9	73.4	75.0	77.1	77.5	78.0	77.9	76.5
13 West Coast	54.3	64.0	66.8	69.9	73.4	75.0	77.1	77.5	78.0	77.9	76.5
14 Canterbury	57.6	69.8	75.1	78.2	78.8	78.7	77.7	79.8	77.8	77.1	77.6
15 Otago	59.6	59.6	67.7	75.2	75.2	76.1	77.8	80.8	77.5	79.0	80.8
16 Southland	44.2	55.9	59.8	63.8	66.6	69.0	68.5	71.0	71.7	72.0	73.3

Unemployment

The number of people aged 15 years and over who are not employed and who are actively seeking and available for paid work, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

2008



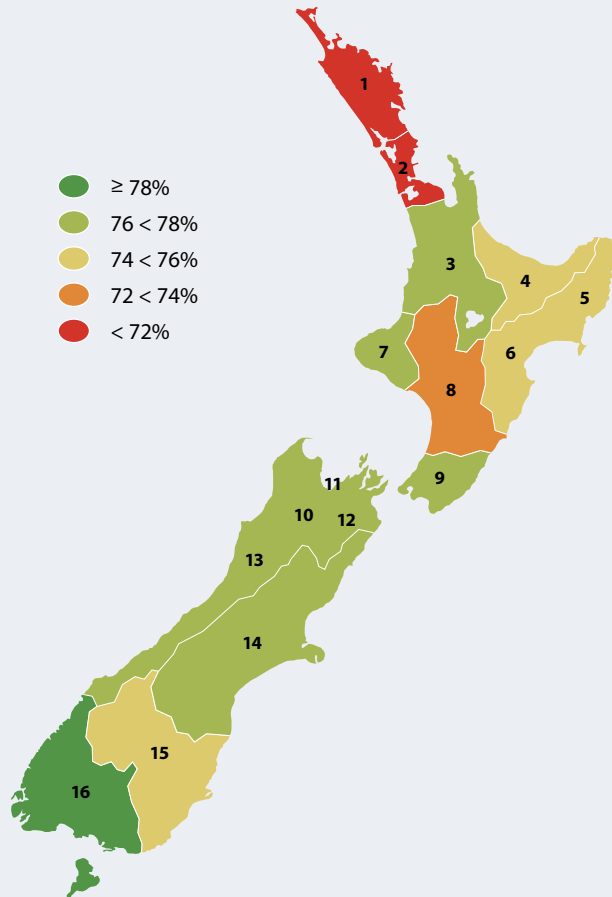
POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED (% OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE)

REGION	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	6.4	13.9	9.9	8.2	9.5	8.5	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.3	5.8
2 Auckland	3.2	11.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.7
3 Waikato	5.4	11.0	7.2	6.2	5.6	4.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.7	4.3
4 Bay of Plenty	4.6	12.7	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.7	5.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.4
5 Gisborne	5.1	11.3	7.8	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.9
6 Hawke's Bay	5.1	11.3	7.8	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.9
7 Taranaki	5.5	12.2	7.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	4.5	11.5	6.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.2
9 Wellington	2.8	8.4	6.3	4.3	5.0	5.4	4.4	3.8	4.9	3.5	3.9
10 Tasman											
11 Nelson	3.3	8.6	6.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.3
12 Marlborough											
13 West Coast											
14 Canterbury	4.2	9.3	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
15 Otago	5.8	8.3	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2
16 Southland	5.0	9.2	4.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6

Employment

The proportion of the population aged 15–64 years who are in paid employment for at least one hour per week.

2008

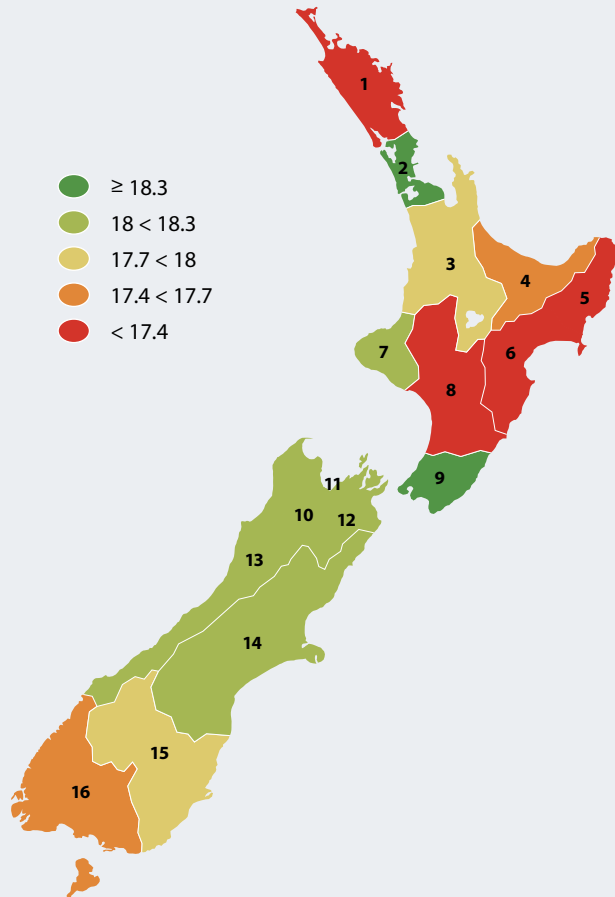


REGION	POPULATION 15–64 YEARS IN PAID EMPLOYMENT (%)										
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	66.1	60.5	63.1	64.9	64.7	66.9	68.3	70.9	73.2	74.3	70.5
2 Auckland	74.6	65.6	72.4	69.9	69.9	70.0	70.9	71.1	71.9	71.8	71.8
3 Waikato	69.9	65.6	69.2	71.0	74.3	74.7	75.8	75.8	75.7	77.1	76.7
4 Bay of Plenty	70.0	62.4	66.3	67.8	70.3	70.5	75.3	75.4	76.2	76.8	74.5
5 Gisborne	70.6	59.9	67.5	69.5	71.8	71.9	71.4	73.5	75.0	76.0	74.4
6 Hawke's Bay	70.6	59.9	67.5	69.5	71.8	71.9	71.4	73.5	75.0	76.0	74.4
7 Taranaki	70.9	63.0	67.6	72.4	75.6	75.8	73.5	76.0	77.1	77.6	76.6
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	70.7	62.1	66.4	68.4	70.2	70.2	70.4	73.1	73.3	71.7	73.2
9 Wellington	76.0	68.9	72.8	75.1	74.2	73.4	73.0	74.4	75.3	77.3	76.7
10 Tasman	70.6	68.7	72.5	75.7	76.2	75.9	76.5	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.3
11 Nelson											
12 Marlborough											
13 West Coast	70.6	68.7	72.5	75.7	76.2	75.9	76.5	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.3
14 Canterbury	72.0	66.2	72.6	74.8	75.5	75.9	77.6	79.0	78.7	78.0	77.3
15 Otago	70.3	64.9	69.6	71.7	71.8	70.9	72.6	74.5	75.7	75.9	75.8
16 Southland	69.5	67.8	71.9	75.9	74.6	75.5	77.6	79.7	79.9	81.5	80.8

Median hourly earnings

Real median hourly earnings from all wages and salaries for employees earning income from wage and salary jobs, as measured by the New Zealand Income Survey.

2008

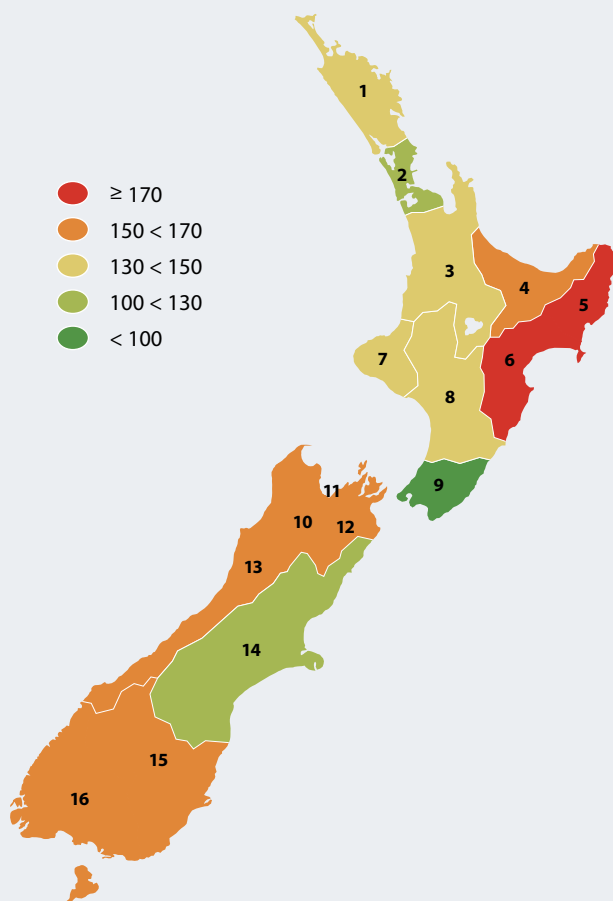


REGION	MEDIAN HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.5	16.7	16.9	15.9	17.2	17.0
2 Auckland	17.9	18.3	18.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.2	19.0	20.0	19.9
3 Waikato	16.1	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.4	17.5	17.6	17.4	18.0	17.9
4 Bay of Plenty	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.7	16.4	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.5
5 Gisborne	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.3
6 Hawke's Bay	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.3
7 Taranaki	16.4	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.5	18.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	14.8	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.5	17.2	15.9	16.8	17.0
9 Wellington	18.6	19.4	18.6	18.6	19.2	18.9	19.4	18.0	19.9	20.9	20.1
10 Tasman	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.0
11 Nelson	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.0
12 Marlborough	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.0
13 West Coast	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.0
14 Canterbury	15.8	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.4	17.1	17.8	17.7	18.3	18.2
15 Otago	16.1	15.2	14.9	15.6	15.3	16.0	16.0	17.3	17.4	18.0	17.8
16 Southland	16.9	15.2	16.5	15.9	16.5	15.5	16.4	16.5	17.7	17.4	17.6

Workplace injury claims

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

2007

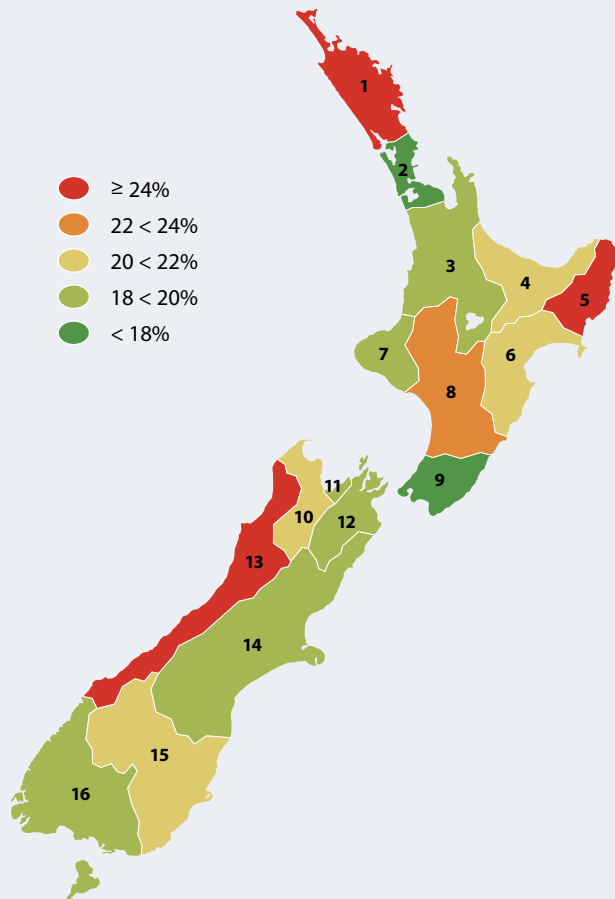


REGION	RATE PER 1,000 FTES					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Northland	200.1	196.0	192.5	164.5	158.9	148.0
2 Auckland	118.2	119.8	118.7	116.8	109.6	105.0
3 Waikato	172.0	167.1	175.9	171.8	155.1	143.0
4 Bay of Plenty	171.4	178.2	173.9	197.2	174.4	157.0
5 Gisborne	189.7	194.1	187.1	179.7	171.5	180.0
6 Hawke's Bay	189.7	194.1	187.1	179.7	171.5	180.0
7 Taranaki	163.6	155.4	155.8	143.2	140.1	134.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	155.4	149.7	148.5	136.0	134.7	139.0
9 Wellington	81.8	80.3	77.2	74.1	68.9	69.0
10 Tasman	163.0	165.1	149.0	143.6	146.8	150.0
11 Nelson	163.0	165.1	149.0	143.6	146.8	150.0
12 Marlborough	163.0	165.1	149.0	143.6	146.8	150.0
13 West Coast	163.0	165.1	149.0	143.6	146.8	150.0
14 Canterbury	145.5	147.6	136.2	121.9	118.5	118.0
15 Otago	170.8	243.6	154.3	160.4	162.8	160.0
16 Southland	170.8	243.6	154.3	160.4	162.8	160.0

Population with low incomes

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

2006



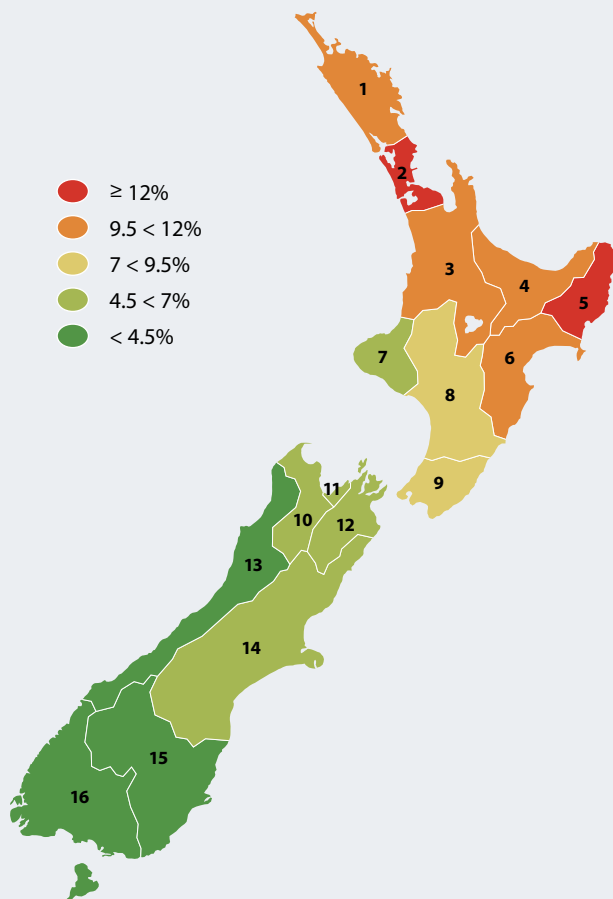
INCOME LESS THAN 60% OF NATIONAL MEDIAN (2001) (%)

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

Household crowding

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

2006



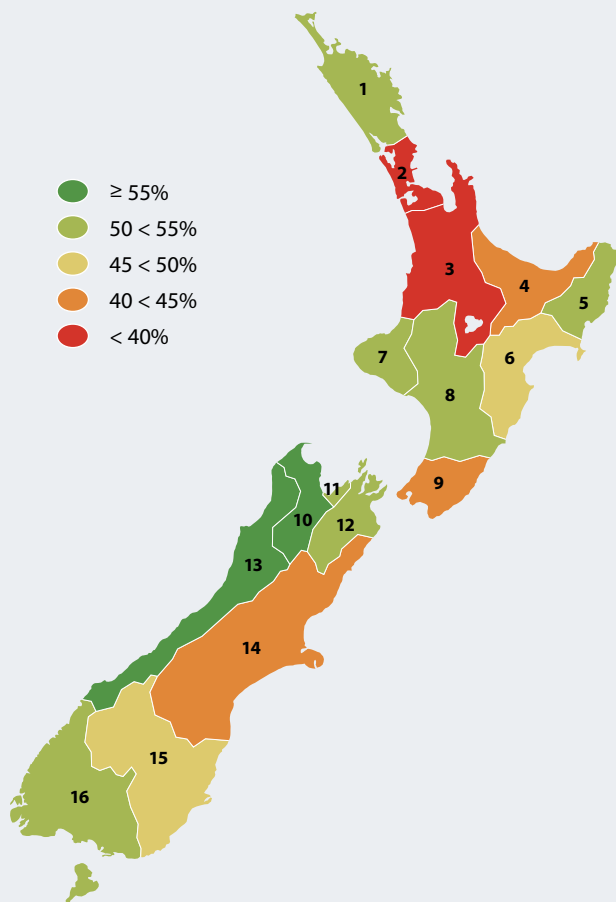
POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEWER BEDROOMS THAN NEEDED (%)

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

Voter turnout – local authority elections

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

2007

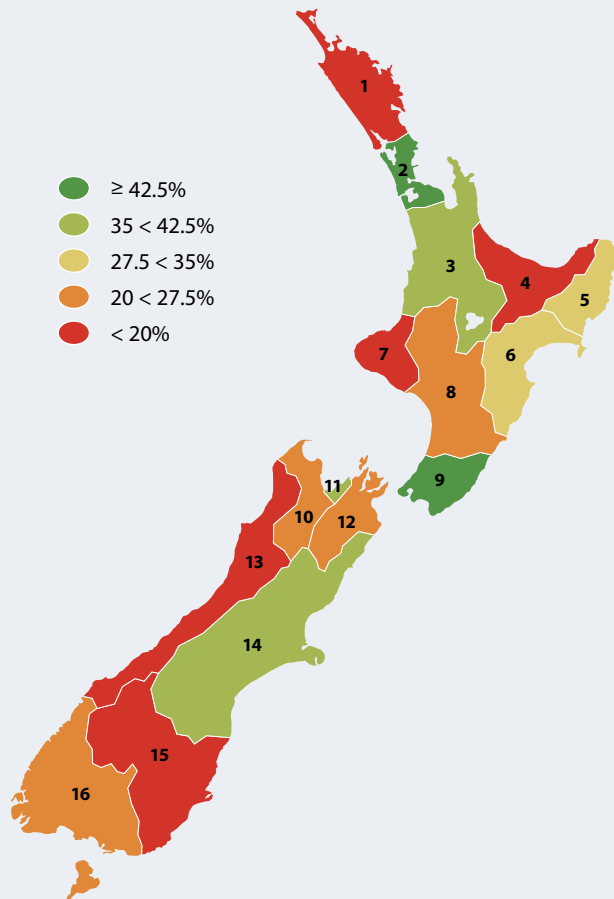


REGION	ENROLLED ELECTORS WHO VOTED (%)						
	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
1 Northland	66	59	56	60	45	49	51
2 Auckland	40	44	34	46	43	42	38
3 Waikato	57	54	53	57	49	45	37
4 Bay of Plenty	61	61	54	54	52	45	44
5 Gisborne	74	72	61	67	63	52	52
6 Hawke's Bay	60	57	58	56	55	47	45
7 Taranaki	69	62	57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

Representation of women in local government

The proportion of female elected members of regional councils in local authority elections.

2007

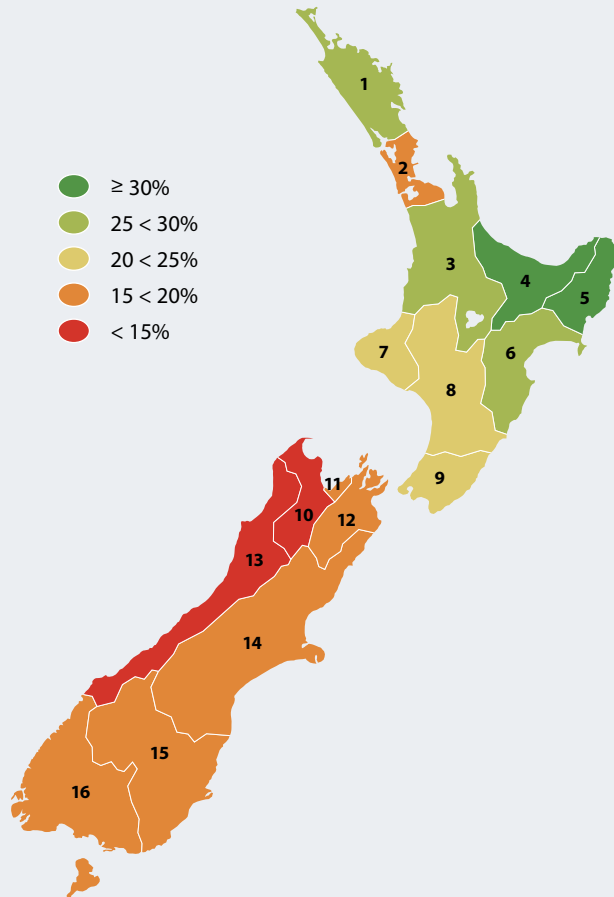


REGION	%		
	2001	2004	2007
1 Northland	25	13	13
2 Auckland	38	46	46
3 Waikato	50	36	42
4 Bay of Plenty	33	7	15
5 Gisborne	29	36	29
6 Hawke's Bay	33	33	33
7 Taranaki	10	10	9
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	18	27	25
9 Wellington	31	38	46
10 Tasman	15	23	23
11 Nelson	42	25	42
12 Marlborough	25	25	23
13 West Coast	0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

Māori language speakers

The number of Māori who can hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori, as a proportion of the Māori population.

2006



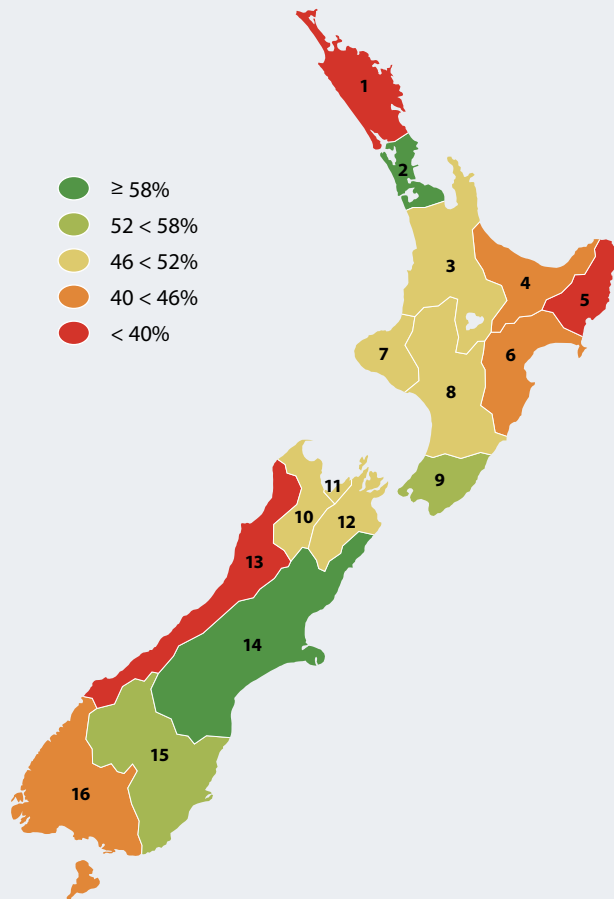
MĀORI SPEAKERS
(% OF MĀORI POPULATION)

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

Language retention

The proportion of people who can speak the “first language” (excluding English) of their ethnic group, for ethnic groups (other than Māori) with an established resident population in New Zealand.

2006

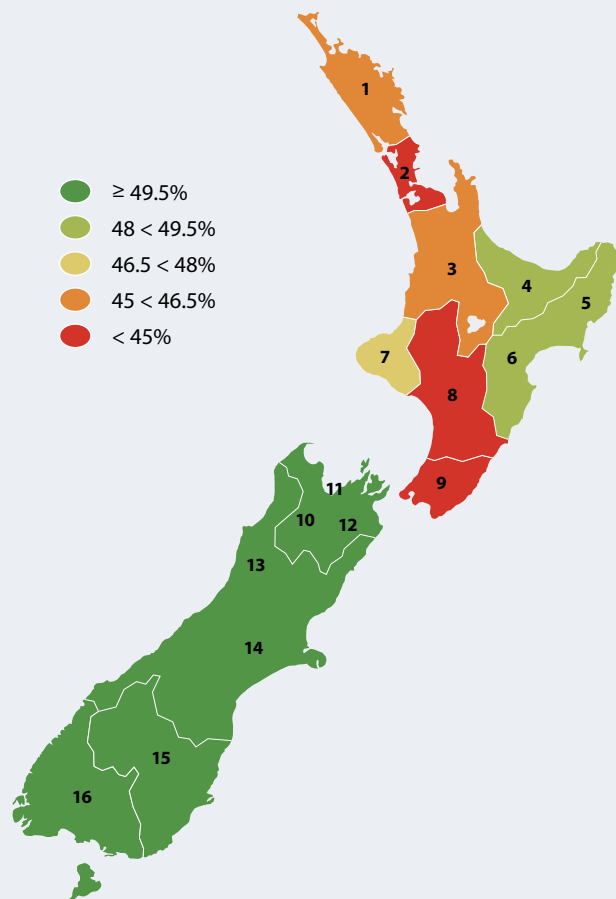


REGION	%	
	2001	2006
1 Northland	32.4	33.4
2 Auckland	62.4	63.7
3 Waikato	48.3	51.7
4 Bay of Plenty	40.6	43.8
5 Gisborne	34.8	36.6
6 Hawke's Bay	44.8	45.0
7 Taranaki	43.8	46.5
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	49.6	49.8
9 Wellington	58.4	57.0
10 Tasman	44.8	47.6
11 Nelson	48.8	48.3
12 Marlborough	42.4	47.0
13 West Coast	33.6	34.5
14 Canterbury	62.5	63.4
15 Otago	54.7	56.2
16 Southland	39.7	40.9

Participation in physical activity

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

2007/2008

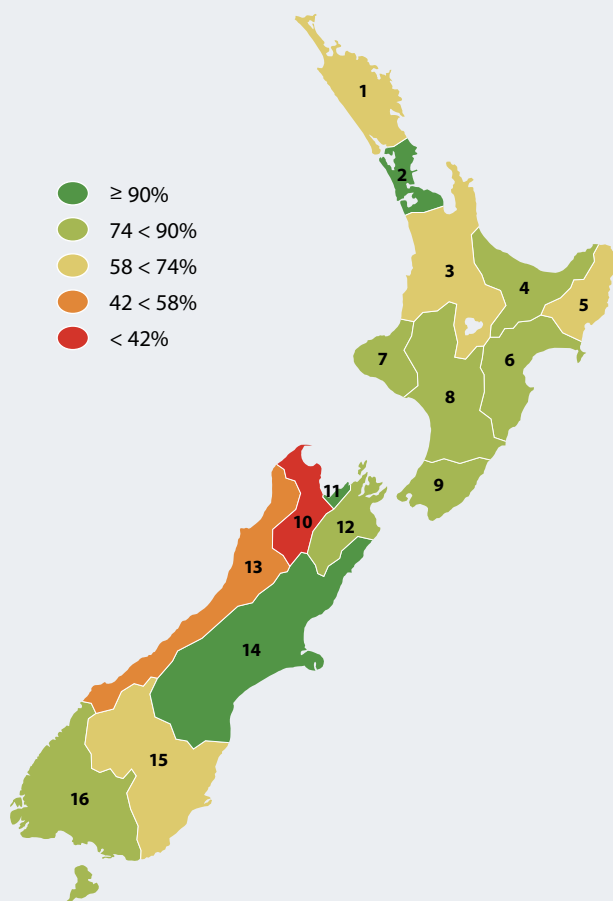


REGION	% 2007/2008
1 Northland	45
2 Auckland	44
3 Waikato	46
4 Bay of Plenty	48
5 Gisborne	49
6 Hawke's Bay	49
7 Taranaki	47
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	44
9 Wellington	44
10 Tasman	50
11 Nelson	50
12 Marlborough	50
13 West Coast	53
14 Canterbury	53
15 Otago	51
16 Southland	53

Drinking water quality

The proportion of the estimated resident population who receive their water from community water supplies whose drinking water complies with either the 2000 or 2005 Drinking-water Standards of New Zealand relating to *E. coli*.

E. COLI: 2007/2008

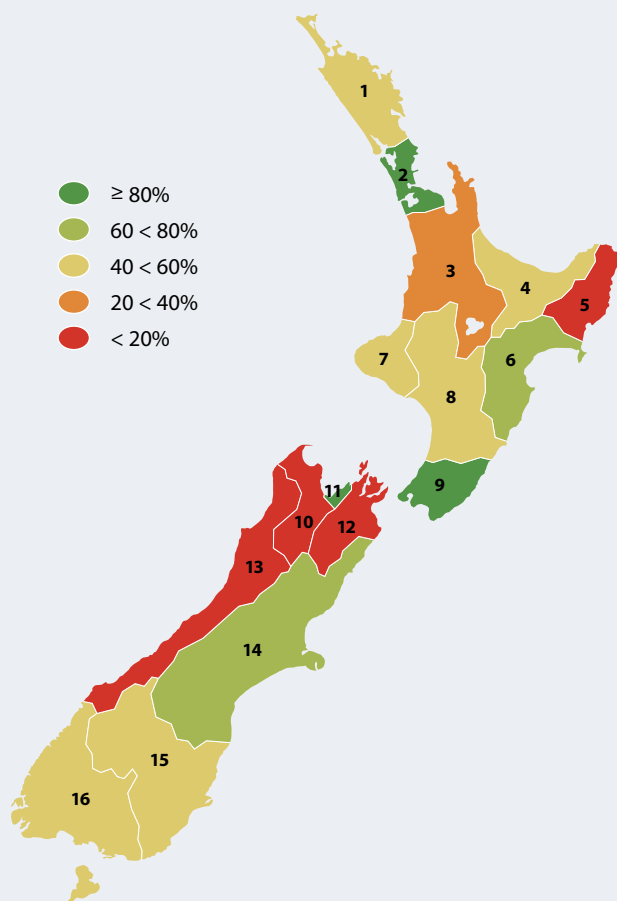


REGION	E. COLI COMPLIANCE (% OF POPULATION)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006/2007	2007/2008
1 Northland	63.2	29.3	61.6	58.4	27.4	57.4	60.3
2 Auckland	90.3	88.7	85.9	89.9	90.3	91.2	90.3
3 Waikato	64.4	27.9	43.7	48.5	58.3	64.4	66.5
4 Bay of Plenty	45.2	75.5	58.3	61.2	52.0	51.1	83.3
5 Gisborne	68.5	68.6	67.2	65.9	67.9	69.8	67.7
6 Hawke's Bay	81.8	81.4	78.8	82.9	83.3	79.9	75.4
7 Taranaki	56.6	58.1	77.9	59.4	77.2	76.5	76.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	54.9	79.3	79.5	67.1	80.1	53.0	85.0
9 Wellington	81.3	91.0	73.4	90.2	84.6	87.8	86.9
10 Tasman	89.4	97.3	88.9	43.4	39.8	43.2	41.9
11 Nelson	117.7	117.4	116.0	97.7	97.7	97.0	96.6
12 Marlborough	70.3	3.8	1.3	3.5	4.8	75.3	75.2
13 West Coast	60.9	57.2	59.0	34.0	33.3	35.0	46.9
14 Canterbury	14.5	70.5	73.6	69.8	76.8	90.8	90.5
15 Otago	6.2	14.8	25.4	55.3	67.9	69.0	69.3
16 Southland	4.8	12.6	68.5	66.4	70.7	66.5	77.6

Drinking water quality

The proportion of the estimated resident population who receive their water from community water supplies whose drinking water complies with either the 2000 or 2005 Drinking-water Standards of New Zealand relating to *Cryptosporidium*.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM: 2007/2008

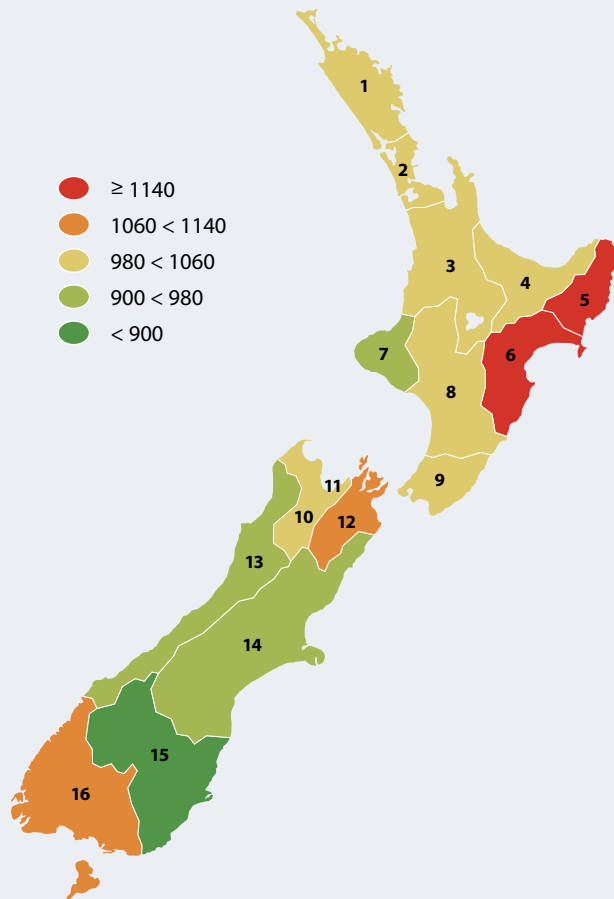


REGION	CRYPTOSPORIDIUM COMPLIANCE (% OF POPULATION)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006/2007	2007/2008
1 Northland	12.7	13.8	1.0	0.9	3.5	46.8	48.4
2 Auckland	87.6	86.0	45.7	86.3	87.2	88.4	87.4
3 Waikato	10.3	39.9	43.0	42.2	40.3	34.6	33.5
4 Bay of Plenty	16.2	15.3	46.3	42.1	46.0	49.0	48.6
5 Gisborne	0.0	65.9	65.5	66.3	66.1	0.0	0.0
6 Hawke's Bay	59.1	78.2	78.6	51.9	56.0	78.2	75.2
7 Taranaki	0.0	45.3	46.1	45.7	50.2	50.5	50.4
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	40.6	42.2	49.9	39.6	59.3	54.2	56.7
9 Wellington	79.4	88.1	82.6	74.8	78.3	83.7	83.0
10 Tasman	8.7	8.5	9.1	31.5	31.2	4.3	4.3
11 Nelson	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	97.7	96.8	96.2
12 Marlborough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 West Coast	17.0	18.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0
14 Canterbury	59.2	58.3	62.7	65.0	64.2	66.8	63.2
15 Otago	0.5	0.2	5.1	5.7	4.8	47.6	52.4
16 Southland	9.0	61.7	7.8	6.8	6.4	59.8	57.7

Recorded criminal offences

The recorded criminal offence rate per 10,000 population.

2008

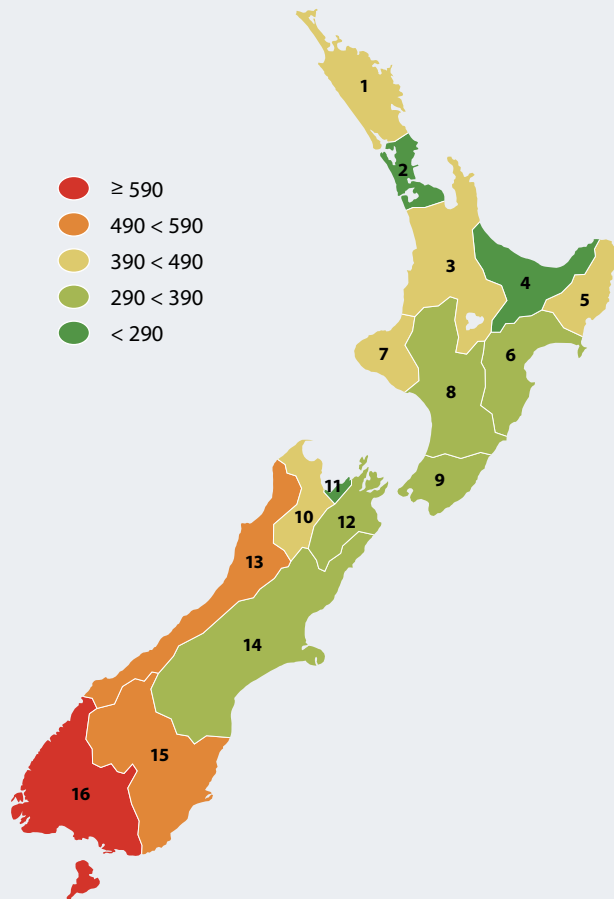


REGION	OFFENCES PER 10,000 POPULATION									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	1,160	1,155	1,133	1,187	1,102	1,019	1,032	1,005	1,049	1,041
2 Auckland	1,136	1,143	1,148	1,177	1,148	1,007	1,026	1,066	1,046	1,022
3 Waikato	1,259	1,141	1,125	1,128	1,063	982	1,012	1,077	1,037	987
4 Bay of Plenty	1,286	1,240	1,298	1,281	1,257	1,169	1,113	1,028	1,090	1,053
5 Gisborne	1,219	1,259	1,250	1,360	1,289	1,230	1,237	1,268	1,253	1,285
6 Hawke's Bay	1,253	1,279	1,245	1,293	1,239	1,123	1,144	1,232	1,218	1,187
7 Taranaki	1,050	980	967	896	963	819	815	922	913	922
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	1,273	1,170	1,095	1,092	1,035	910	937	977	968	985
9 Wellington	1,008	993	998	989	1,037	945	904	945	948	1,025
10 Tasman	991	999	946	1,007	939	992	919	1,077	929	991
11 Nelson										
12 Marlborough	1,069	1,085	1,073	1,091	1,179	1,137	1,110	1,093	1,055	1,112
13 West Coast	1,025	1,033	981	971	1,052	847	782	897	899	938
14 Canterbury	1,072	1,001	998	991	997	937	854	878	884	938
15 Otago	1,050	987	968	1,011	1,050	979	961	961	937	900
16 Southland	1,332	1,217	1,097	1,193	1,211	997	1,069	1,033	1,054	1,113

Road casualties

The number of people injured in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 of the total population.

INJURIES: 2008

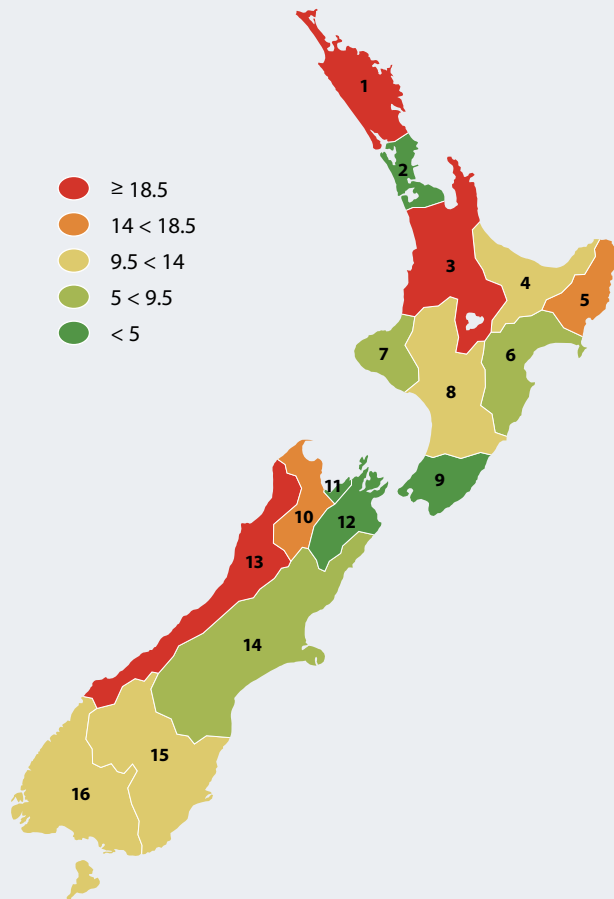


REGION	INJURIES PER 100,000 POPULATION							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	301.8	333.6	482.9	493.2	453.6	479.9	492.2	425.3
2 Auckland	271.5	293.9	312.0	299.6	292.0	312.8	294.0	285.3
3 Waikato	402.4	414.9	446.3	442.8	431.9	436.0	457.6	445.3
4 Bay of Plenty	248.5	318.3	329.1	293.9	272.0	289.6	317.5	279.7
5 Gisborne	316.7	400.4	311.9	305.1	360.2	366.3	257.1	450.0
6 Hawke's Bay	350.6	442.6	422.9	421.6	477.6	451.0	455.1	373.7
7 Taranaki	388.9	404.7	407.8	361.1	367.6	389.5	413.2	419.5
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	341.3	395.9	369.6	351.4	396.1	391.5	377.7	371.7
9 Wellington	229.5	240.5	242.7	244.5	247.2	258.5	324.5	302.2
10 Tasman	344.7	434.5	447.4	336.2	291.8	303.0	423.0	412.9
11 Nelson	265.7	340.2	295.0	311.9	258.2	274.3	297.3	288.6
12 Marlborough	333.3	384.4	304.6	347.5	346.6	405.1	425.0	386.5
13 West Coast	465.8	383.1	504.9	428.1	498.4	596.7	524.8	530.9
14 Canterbury	322.2	310.8	309.0	283.5	305.1	332.0	383.8	345.1
15 Otago	570.6	740.8	650.4	649.1	680.1	640.8	640.6	562.2
16 Southland	667.0	747.3	690.5	595.1	701.1	798.5	647.3	593.5

Road casualties

The number of people killed in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 of the total population.

DEATHS: 2007

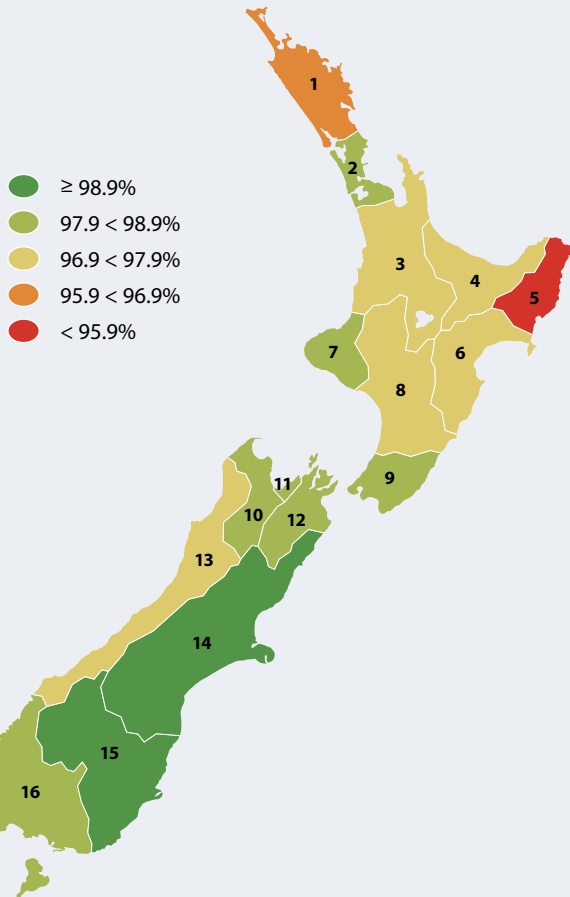


REGION	DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Northland	18.5	24.8	22.5	20.3	14.8	19.4	19.5	18.7
2 Auckland	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.0	3.9	3.7
3 Waikato	25.3	17.4	21.4	22.3	25.5	17.3	23.8	18.6
4 Bay of Plenty	17.6	12.0	20.5	13.6	8.8	13.7	13.4	10.7
5 Gisborne	4.3	8.8	11.1	2.2	20.1	9.0	15.3	17.4
6 Hawke's Bay	12.4	9.5	18.9	12.7	21.4	16.7	18.4	9.2
7 Taranaki	16.5	12.3	9.5	14.2	12.4	11.4	10.3	6.5
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	19.8	12.3	13.6	17.6	14.1	13.7	17.9	13.5
9 Wellington	7.0	5.2	7.5	7.0	4.3	6.9	3.2	4.4
10 Tasman	21.8	13.8	15.7	13.1	4.3	10.6	10.8	17.2
11 Nelson	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.3	2.2
12 Marlborough	7.5	36.5	16.8	23.6	7.0	6.9	9.1	2.2
13 West Coast	55.9	51.9	16.3	32.7	19.7	13.1	18.6	24.7
14 Canterbury	9.3	8.9	10.5	8.6	8.4	6.8	10.2	8.7
15 Otago	12.3	5.8	9.9	9.2	8.6	7.1	11.4	10.3
16 Southland	16.2	22.5	16.0	8.5	6.5	10.8	11.8	12.9

Telephone and internet access in the home

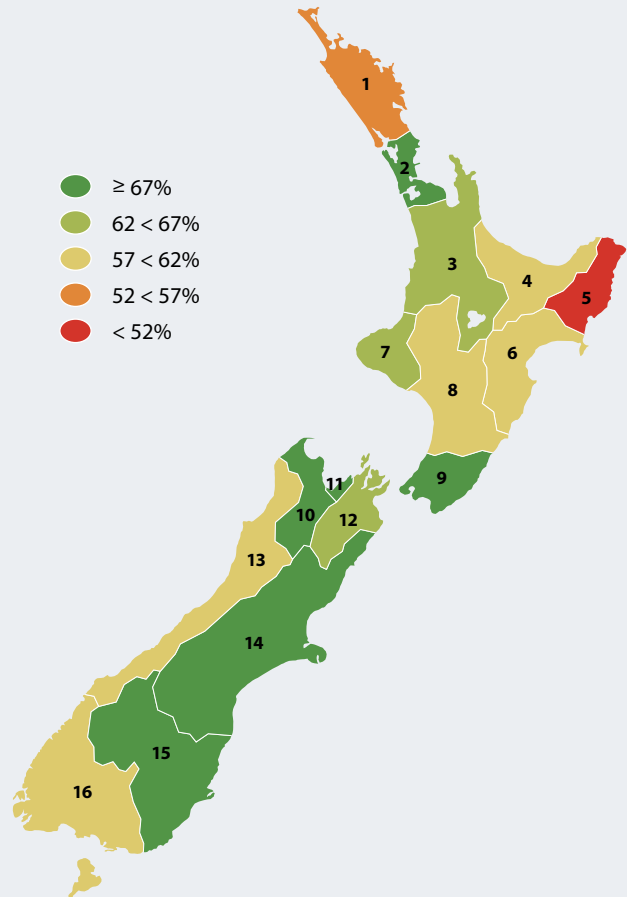
The proportion of the population with telephone and internet access in the home.

TELEPHONE: 2006



REGION	TELEPHONE ACCESS (%)		
	1996	2001	2006
1 Northland	90.4	93.3	96.7
2 Auckland	95.6	96.1	98.1
3 Waikato	93.3	95.3	97.7
4 Bay of Plenty	92.3	94.6	97.2
5 Gisborne	90.3	91.2	95.8
6 Hawke's Bay	94.2	95.2	97.4
7 Taranaki	95.6	96.3	98.2
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	94.4	96.0	97.8
9 Wellington	96.0	97.4	98.6
10 Tasman	94.5	97.0	98.5
11 Nelson	96.6	97.6	98.7
12 Marlborough	96.3	97.6	98.8
13 West Coast	92.3	94.9	97.0
14 Canterbury	97.3	98.0	98.9
15 Otago	97.2	98.0	98.9
16 Southland	96.1	97.1	98.7

INTERNET: 2006

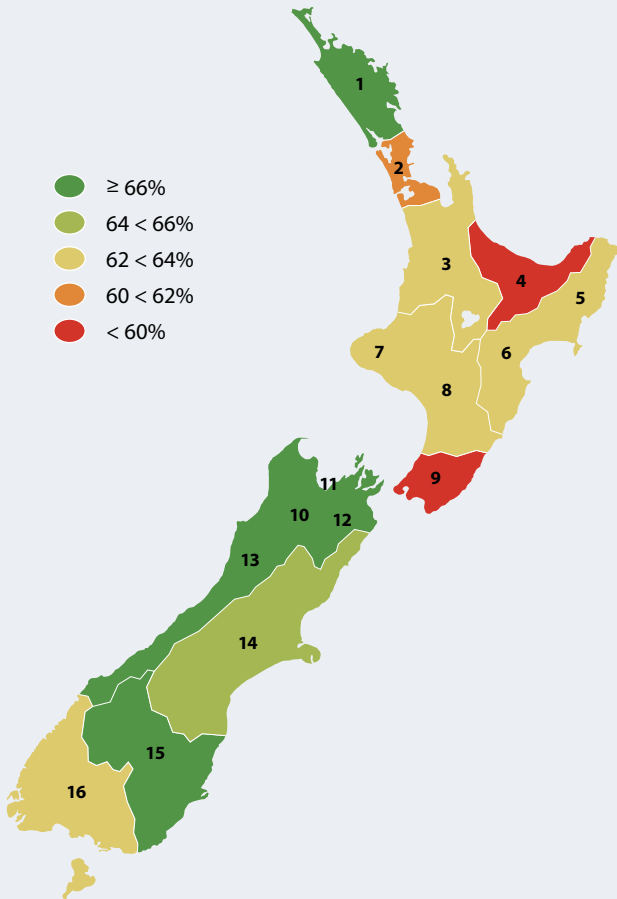
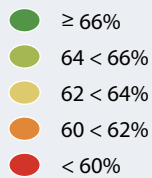


REGION	INTERNET ACCESS (%)	
	2001	2006
1 Northland	32.2	56.3
2 Auckland	49.0	69.2
3 Waikato	38.3	63.2
4 Bay of Plenty	36.7	61.3
5 Gisborne	28.8	51.6
6 Hawke's Bay	36.2	60.8
7 Taranaki	38.2	62.3
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	37.8	61.5
9 Wellington	50.2	71.4
10 Tasman	38.0	67.5
11 Nelson	42.0	67.3
12 Marlborough	38.7	65.3
13 West Coast	30.9	58.4
14 Canterbury	43.5	69.4
15 Otago	41.9	68.3
16 Southland	34.5	61.9

Contact between young people and their parents

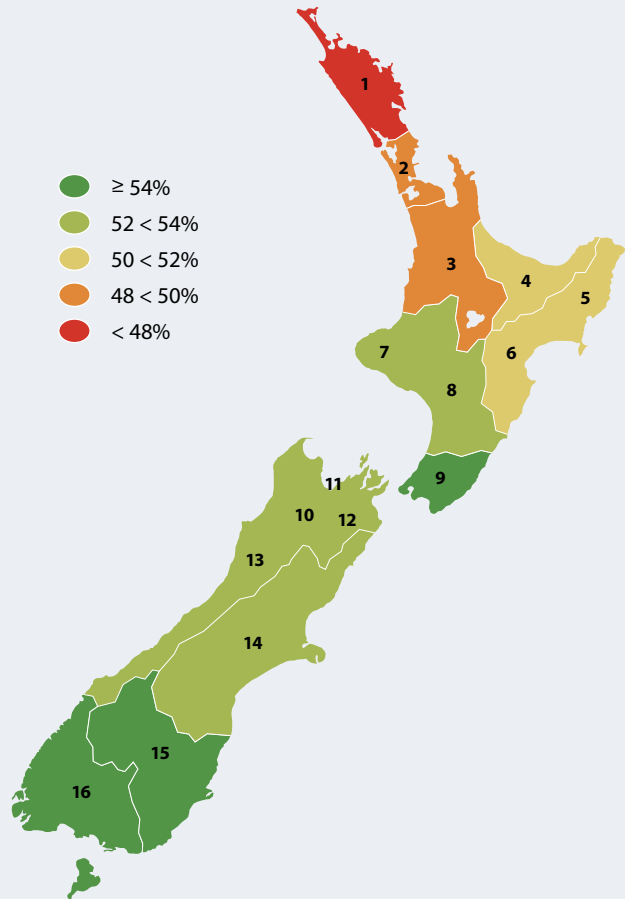
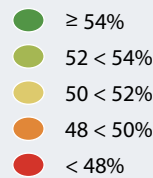
The proportion of secondary school students (in Years 9–14, aged 18 years or younger) reporting that most weeks they spent enough time with their parents (2007).

MALE



REGION	MALE (%)
1 Northland	67.0
2 Auckland	60.0
3 Waikato	63.0
4 Bay of Plenty	53.0
5 Gisborne	63.0
6 Hawke's Bay	63.0
7 Taranaki	63.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	63.0
9 Wellington	58.0
10 Tasman	67.0
11 Nelson	67.0
12 Marlborough	67.0
13 West Coast	64.0
14 Canterbury	64.0
15 Otago	70.0
16 Southland	63.0

FEMALE



REGION	FEMALE (%)
1 Northland	46.0
2 Auckland	49.0
3 Waikato	49.0
4 Bay of Plenty	50.0
5 Gisborne	50.0
6 Hawke's Bay	50.0
7 Taranaki	52.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	52.0
9 Wellington	58.0
10 Tasman	52.0
11 Nelson	52.0
12 Marlborough	52.0
13 West Coast	53.0
14 Canterbury	53.0
15 Otago	58.0
16 Southland	60.0

Changes and Technical Details

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the data from 2008

The majority of indicators have been updated in this year's report. No new indicators have been added but we have revised the indicator for suicide and we are now using census data for the cigarette smoking indicator, due to the loss of the data source for cigarette smoking used in previous reports.

Small numbers

Working with regional data presents a range of problems, not least of which is small numbers. This problem is particularly acute when survey data is being used; although census and administrative data, when broken down by age and ethnicity, can also present challenges.

We have assessed the indicator data and, where appropriate, collapsed smaller regions into larger areas to produce more robust results. This has most commonly affected Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and Gisborne, all of which are unitary authorities (note these areas are covered separately in the territorial authority data sets).

Even given the above process, many of the indicators presented in this report need to be interpreted with caution because of the relatively small number of people at a subnational level. Extra care should be taken with ethnic breakdowns in some regions where groups such as Pacific peoples and Asians have a very low representation.

Census data is also randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Data may be randomly rounded up or down so tables may not add exactly to the total. For numbers below 30, random rounding may result in unusual percentages. For some data such as Household Labour Force Survey data, school leaver data and census data small numbers may be suppressed (this is indicated by the inclusion of "...s" within tables). Statistics New Zealand's confidentiality procedures for the 2006 Census have resulted in the suppression of some tables that conformed when data for 2001 and before was originally compiled.

HEALTH

Life expectancy

The number of years a hypothetical newborn male or female could expect to live if they were subject throughout their lives to the age-specific mortality patterns prevailing over a three-year period centred on their birth year.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Life Tables 2005–2007.

Cigarette smoking

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over, in the area, who currently smoke cigarettes.

Data notes: Earlier reports provided data from surveys conducted by ACNielsen Ltd. However this data is no longer collected. The only alternative source for subnational data is the census. In this report, we provide data from the 1981, 1996 and 2006 censuses. It should be noted that while the question on smoking asked in the census has changed over time it remains relatively consistent and can be used for time series comparisons. The use of the census has allowed us to provide more information including age and ethnic breakdowns.

The data is for the population aged 15 years and over as the census captures information on all ages 15 years and over (data used in the national social report is for 15–64 year olds as the survey used covers only this age group). While unadjusted age-specific smoking prevalence rates are provided in one table, the remaining tables provide age-standardised rates to adjust for different age structures across subnational areas (the World Health Organisation standard population has been used).

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, Ministry of Social Development.

Suicide

The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population, expressed as an age-standardised rate, for the population aged 5 years and over.

Data notes: Classification of a death as suicide is subject to a coroner's inquiry, and only on the completion of an inquest can a death be officially classified as suicide. In some cases, the inquest will be heard several years after the death, particularly if there are a number of factors surrounding the death that need to be investigated first. Consequently, a provisional classification may be made for a suicide before a coroner's verdict is released. This means more recent data remains provisional. *The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM) codes used for mortality are X60–X84, Intentional self-harm.

Data was rebased to match regional council boundaries using data coded to meshblocks. Some regions have been collapsed into larger regions to improve data quality. Data for the 2009 report has been reworked and no longer provides time series information. Because of the small numbers involved, the data is now presented as an average for 2002–2006. This approach means we can provide separate data for males and females. Previously published numbers and rates will differ from those included in this report. The data is for the population aged 5 years and over. The data has been age standardised to take into account differences in the age structures of regional populations (the World Health Organisation standard population has been used).

Data source: Ministry of Health, customised data.

Participation rate for 3 and 4 year olds

The number of children aged 3 and 4 years enrolled in early childhood education (ECE) programmes as a proportion of the estimated population aged 3 and 4 years. ECE programmes include licensed ECE services (kindergartens, playcentres, education and care services, home-based services, casual education and care services, and te kōhanga reo) and licence-exempt ECE services. The data excludes the correspondence school as it cannot be located in a region.

Data notes: Rates of participation are only “apparent” because children may be enrolled in more than one ECE centre. This can result in participation rates exceeding 100 per cent. The measure does not provide information on the length of the participation or on the quality of the programmes, both of which are relevant to positive educational outcomes. Ethnic data is not provided because of difficulties in getting robust ethnic population estimates at a regional level. In the 2009 report the data has been rebased from 2001 which means the data will not be comparable to previous reports.

Data source: Ministry of Education, customised data.

School leavers with higher qualifications

The proportion of school leavers who had attained a qualification at National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above, and the proportion who leave with Bursary and above.

Data notes: This data is based on the results from schools rather than on the residential location of students. Thus, results are coded to the region in which the school is located. NCEA Level 2 is achieved by having 60 credits at NCEA Level 2 or above, plus 20 credits at any level even if gained for any other National Qualification. There are no literacy or numeracy requirements for this qualification. This level of qualification is higher than that presented in previous reports where Sixth Form Certificate or NCEA Level 2 with at least 14 credits (30 credits in 2004 and 2005) was used. The change has resulted in a discontinuity in the data series so only 2005–2007 data is presented in this report.

Data source: Ministry of Education, customised data.

Educational attainment of the adult population

The proportion of 25–64 year olds with at least upper secondary school education, defined in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97) as Level 3 and above. This includes any qualification including and above School Certificate in one or more subjects.

Tertiary is based on ISCED Level 5A/6 and above and includes a post-graduate degree, certificate or diploma, and a bachelor’s degree.

Data notes: Because of small sample sizes, some regions have been aggregated to provide robust data. Even given this, the data is subject to sampling error and should be used with caution. Figures below 1,000 have been suppressed. This has most often occurred for ethnic data where there is a low representation of some ethnic groups within a region. Data is an annual average percentage based on the December year. Data from 1991 has been revised for this report.

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

Unemployment

The number of people aged 15 years and over who are not employed and who are actively seeking work and who are available for paid work, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force. The total labour force is the population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed. The unemployed are defined in the Household Labour Force Survey as those who are without a paid job (or unpaid work in a relative's business) and who have actively sought work in the four weeks before the survey and who are available to take up work. "Actively seeking" includes doing any actions such as contacting an employer, asking friends and relatives and contacting an employment agency or Work and Income, but excludes only checking newspaper advertisements. The employed are those who worked for pay or profit for one hour or more in the week before the survey or who worked unpaid in a relative's business or who have a job but did not work that week because of leave, sickness or industrial disputes.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is, therefore, subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions have been aggregated to provide robust data. The definition of unemployed excludes some people who regard themselves as unemployed, including the "discouraged unemployed" – those who do not meet the "actively seeking work" criterion. This group is classified in the "not in the labour force" category. The unemployment rate also excludes those who have part-time employment but who are seeking to work more hours. Data is an annual average percentage based on the December year. Figures below 1,000 have been suppressed. Data from 1991 has been revised for this report.

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

Employment

The proportion of the population aged 15–64 years who are in paid employment for at least one hour per week. See Unemployment, above, for a definition of employed. The definition used here is consistent with the definition in the social report and relates to the population aged 15–64 years, rather than to those aged 15 years and over. This is because, if 15 years and over were used, results would be skewed by differences in the proportions of the sub-populations over 65 years, particularly when comparing males with females and comparing different ethnic groups.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is, therefore, subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions have been aggregated to provide robust data. The definition of employment includes those working one hour or more per week, so it will include some people who are likely to regard their status as closer to unemployment than to employment. For example, people who are on the unemployment benefit and who are searching for work but who work a few hours a week will be counted as employed. Data is an annual average percentage based on the December year. Figures below 1,000 have been suppressed. Data from 1991 has been revised for this report.

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

Median hourly earnings

Real median hourly earnings from all wages and salaries for employees earning income from wage and salary jobs.

Data notes: The data is based on a sample survey and is, therefore, subject to sampling error. Because of small sample size, some regions have been aggregated to provide robust data. Hourly earnings relate to the number of hours usually worked and the usual income rather than the number of hours actually worked and the actual income. Proxy interviewing may be used to collect data on income under certain circumstances. Past data has been inflation indexed to reflect June 2008 dollars. The New Zealand Income Survey is carried out in the June quarter.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey, customised data.

Workplace injury claims

The number of workplace accident insurance claims reported to the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees, excluding those who received accident and emergency treatment only (one part-time employee equals 0.5 full-time employee). Full-time equivalent employee data is as estimated by Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey.

Data notes: Data was collected by territorial authority. The regional estimates were calculated by Statistics New Zealand by summing-up the raw data for each territorial authority. The data does not include workplace accidents where no claim was made to ACC. In some cases, there are delays between when the accident happened and when the claim was reported to ACC.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand.

ECONOMIC STANDARD OF LIVING

Population with low incomes

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

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

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Household crowding

The proportion of the population living in “crowded housing” with fewer bedrooms than required given household size and composition, measured against the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.

Data notes: The Canadian National Occupancy Standard states that:

- no more than two people shall share a bedroom
- parents or couples may share a bedroom
- children under 5 years, either of the same sex or of the opposite sex, may share a bedroom
- children under 18 years of the same sex may share a bedroom
- a child aged 5–17 years should not share a bedroom with a child under 5 years of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

The Canadian Crowding Index is not an objective index of crowding. The extent to which household members see themselves as living in crowded circumstances depends on many factors, including social and cultural expectations. Furthermore, it cannot be assumed households requiring one or more additional bedrooms (based on the Canadian index) suffer negative social outcomes.

The Canadian Crowding Index is used here as it is sensitive to both household size and household composition. The measure sets a bedroom requirement for households based on precise criteria. It is useful for ascertaining crowding levels and for identifying the extent of bedroom under-utilisation. Data for 1986–2001 has been revised and will differ slightly from earlier publications.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised data.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Voter turnout – local authority elections

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

Data notes: To be eligible to vote, a person must be at least 18 years old and meet residential and certain other criteria. Data is for contested elections (where positions are not contested no election is held). Data in this report has been updated to include the 2007 local authority elections. Information on the four unitary authorities is based on territorial authority election results.

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs, customised data.

Representation of women in local government

The proportion of female candidates and elected members of regional councils in local authority elections.

Data notes: Data in this report has been updated to include the 2007 local authority elections, and additional data has been presented to provide a time series from 2001. Information on the four unitary authorities is based on territorial authority election results.

Data source: Department of Internal Affairs, customised data.

CULTURAL IDENTITY

Māori language speakers

The number of Māori who reported in the census they could hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori, as a proportion of the Māori population, and the total number of Māori speakers as a proportion of the total population.

Data notes: The data relies on self-reporting rather than measuring the actual level of fluency in the population.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised data.

Language retention

The proportion of people who can speak the “first language” (excluding English) of their ethnic group, for ethnic groups (other than Māori) with an established resident population in New Zealand, as recorded in the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The ability to speak a language is defined as being able to hold an everyday conversation in that language. “First language” refers to the indigenous language associated with a given ethnicity rather than the first language of an individual.

Several criteria were used to identify ethnic groups with an established resident population in New Zealand. These included the total population size, the number of years since the group’s arrival in New Zealand and the age distribution and birthplace (overseas and within New Zealand) of group members. These variables provide a measure of the influence of time and of the demographic characteristics of the groups. Each variable was applied independently to a large list of ethnic groups from which 15 were selected under the broad categories of Pacific peoples, Asian and European. To be selected, a group needed to have: a New Zealand resident population of over 2,000 people; a broad age distribution to investigate the impact of age on language retention; and sufficient numbers born in New Zealand to make meaningful comparisons with overseas-born residents.

Data notes: While a direct link can usually be made between a language and an ethnic group, this is not always the case. Some ethnicities are associated with several languages and one language can span several ethnicities. While English is an official language of some groups selected in these tables, the census does not distinguish between different varieties of the English language. English has, therefore, been excluded as a first language within these tables.

Because the census variables for ethnic group and language spoken allow more than one response, there may be some individuals who appear in more than one ethnic category, and as such are double counted.

Data from the 2001 Census has been revised for this report and the 2006 Census data has been added. Revision of the 2001 data was required to ensure consistency across census periods and has resulted in a slight variation from the numbers presented in previous reports.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

LEISURE AND RECREATION

Participation in physical activity

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

Data notes: The measure used for regional councils is the 2007/2008 Active New Zealand Survey whereas the national social report uses the New Zealand Health Surveys. Both surveys produce commensurate results. This report updates the 2008 report which used 2001 data. Data for the regions is based on 17 Regional Sports Trust areas which align closely with regional council areas. Some regions have been aggregated to provide more robust data. Even so, the information is based on survey data and because of small sample sizes at the regional level should be used with caution.

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

Drinking water quality

The percentage of the estimated resident population who receive their water from community water supplies whose drinking water complies with either the 2000 or 2005 Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand relating to *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium*.

Data notes: The microbiological health risk for drinking water is assessed using compliance criteria based on the two microbiological reference organisms, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Cryptosporidium*. Compliance is based on the Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand (DWSNZ). At this time there is a transition between the DWSNZ:2000 and the DWSNZ:2005. This transition is scheduled to take several years to complete and drinking-water suppliers may elect which of these standards to operate under. Compliance is assessed against the standard the supplier has chosen to comply with at this time. This approach is in line with the Health (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007. Section 14(3) of this Act allows suppliers to opt to comply with either the 2000 or 2005 standards, to ease the transition for those suppliers who are more comfortable with the 2000 standards. Compliance is measured at the treatment plant for *Cryptosporidium* and in the reticulation area for *E. coli*.

For the *Cryptosporidium* measure the approach followed for the social report differs from that used by the Ministry of Health (MoH). The MoH measure is an estimate based on all plants supplying each distribution zone. The measure used in the social report is based on the worst result from the various plants supplying a distribution zone. The former approach double counts populations where a distribution zone is supplied by multiple plants, the latter approach avoids this by measuring only one plant. The approach followed in the social report is to become the standard measure when the transition to DWSNZ:2005 is completed.

In the 2008 report the measurement of compliance moved from a calendar year to the fiscal year. For this reason the data points jump from the 2005 calendar year to the 2006/2007 fiscal year. This change, combined with the transition in standards, will result in some lack of data continuity across these periods.

Data is rebased to match regional council boundaries using data coded to territorial authority. A best-fit approach is followed because some territorial authorities have boundaries that span more than one region.

The data is derived from a survey which lists all water supplies and the number of people they service. Some people have access to more than one water supply (eg a second home in another town) and therefore may be counted twice. This can result in a rate greater than 100 per cent.

Data source: ESR (Environmental Science and Research), customised data.

Recorded criminal offences

The total number of recorded criminal offences and the recorded criminal offence rate per 10,000 population.

Data notes: Before a crime can be recorded the matter needs to come to the attention of the police. Research indicates that many crimes are never reported to the police. Crimes most likely to be reported include those that involve insurance claims and those where injuries require medical treatment. All reports of incidents, whether from victims, witnesses or third parties, or incidents discovered by the police, and whether crime-related or not, result in a police officer registering an incident report (more information can be found on the Statistics New Zealand website). This data excludes traffic offences. It should be noted that changes in administrative practices, legal requirements and public awareness of crime can influence time series trends. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting this data.

This indicator is more valid when used to compare the level of crime between regions, and less valid when used to measure trends in crime over time or the absolute level of criminal activity.

In this report, recorded offences have been aggregated to regional council areas based on information recorded at police station level. A best-fit approach is used as some areas covered by police stations fall into more than one regional council area. Data for Tasman and Nelson has been combined because police station data cannot be split into separate regions. The data is for the calendar year.

Data source: New Zealand Police, customised data.

Road casualties

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

Data notes: The New Zealand Transport Agency derives its data from two main sources: injury data from the traffic crash reports completed by police officers who attend fatal and injury crashes; and mortality and hospitalisation data from the New Zealand Health Information Service. Police policies regarding traffic crash reports can influence the reported level of incidences over time.

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

Telephone and internet access in the home – telephone access

The proportion of the population with telephone access in the home.

Data notes: Data for the 2009 report has been revised and will differ from previous reports. In past reports percentages were worked out using all households including those where telephone access was not specified. For this report the not-specified group has been excluded.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Telephone and internet access in the home – internet access

The proportion of the population with internet access in the home.

Data notes: This question was first asked in the 2001 Census. Data for the 2009 report has been revised and will differ from previous reports. In past reports percentages were worked out using all households including those where internet access was not specified. For this report the not-specified group has been excluded.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, customised census data.

Contact between young people and their parents

The percentage of secondary school students (in Years 9–14, aged 18 years or younger) reporting that most weeks they spent enough time with their parents (or someone who acts as a parent).

Data notes: The data is based on 9,107 secondary school students and was collected in 2007/2008. The data excludes young people who are no longer at school. The Youth'07 survey was the second survey of this type. The first survey, reported in previous social reports, was conducted in 2001 but a change in the questions asked means time series data cannot be reported. Regional data was derived using the home address of students coded to meshblock areas.

Because of small sample size some regions have been aggregated to provide more robust results. Even so, estimates from sample surveys are subject to error, especially at a subnational level, and the data should be used with caution.

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