

the state. Another inequity which many people felt was damaging, was expressed by single income earners or families. One family said of Family Support:

. . . single income families where one spouse stays at home to raise the future generations are disadvantaged. [4248]

Many felt that it was unfair that two people receiving benefits could live much more comfortably than a single person. As one person pointed out:

It requires just as much power to heat a room whether there is 1 or 2 people in it. [3851]

Such comments were made by a range of people, from families concerned at how two people living together and not married seemed to be better off, to single superannuitants.

Many people who mentioned inequities of benefits, also commented on the difficulties which they had in dealing with the Department of Social Welfare. Approximately 100 submissions made comments about the Department. The majority of them wrote either about failures (both functional and structural) of benefits, or the concern they had with processes of consultation.

Many were concerned with the administration and atmosphere of the Department. One woman recommended that books and toys should be made available while people are waiting and staff attitudes should be improved [37].

Other suggestions included a merging of the Department of Social Welfare and the Labour Department [215], that the Department itself should be clear about what its functions should be and to plan and adjust accordingly [3442].

Superannuation

Superannuation has probably never been a more contentious issue. As the population ages, an increasing number of people in the over 60s age group need to be provided for, both financially and in gaining due recognition and respect.

Changes which have occurred in superannuation schemes have led to elderly people feeling less secure about their lives and their future, and this has prompted many to write to the Royal Commission.

Comments about superannuation were found in 18 percent of the submissions. Of the 36.8 percent whose age was readily identifiable, the majority were from those in the over 60s group.

COMMENTS BY AGE GROUP

Very little response came from those under 30 years of age which is understandable, given that it is something which does not directly affect them yet.

TABLE 12: Comments on superannuation by age

	Age group	Number	% of those identified (subtotal)
Child	<12	0	0
Youth	12-29	2	1.23%
Middle	30-60	23	20.3%
Elderly	>60	127	34.5%
Subtotal		162	
Not identifiable		278	
Total		440	

The different age groups, middle and elderly, yielded different responses on superannuation.

Submissions from those in the elderly age group were mostly based on personal experience. Many were accounts of difficulties of living on superannuation.

One man pointed out that he was living in poverty and compared superannuation in New Zealand to Holland, saying:

... they can live on the pension in comfort and dignity. [509]

The underlying theme in these submissions was unfair treatment of the elderly, with many being pleas for increased financial assistance. There was a lot of concern over *access* to important services, many of which came from rural areas. (For more details refer section 4.8 on submissions from the elderly.)

One woman [1861] says that she has found it very difficult to maintain any quality of life and because the costs incurred by one person are almost the same as for two, the benefit should be raised, or single persons should get concessions on essential goods and services.

Although only a few people mentioned portability of benefits, they were all in favour of it in some form. One organisation [143] supported the principle of portability for benefits such as superannuation, with amount of benefit related to amount of contribution and/or length of residence in New Zealand. Other submissions in support include, [27, 362, 4559, 4657, 4570 and 5794H].

Comments from those in the 30–60 age group showed that these people were somewhat less concerned with the reality and difficulties of living on superannuation. Naturally, they conveyed their own life situations. One person suggests that a new superannuation scheme should be introduced to ensure fairness. Under such a scheme, he stated that those under 40 who tend to be more involved in mortgages and child rearing wouldn't contribute directly to the scheme. The over 40s would contribute more progressively [3].

Other comments from those in the middle age category include:

National superannuation should be pruned for those who don't need it.
[3076]

Money is needed more at the older ages than when one has first retired.
[161]

[1] agree with the present superannuation scheme. [2819]

Taxation

Taxation is the main source of funding social welfare. As the demand for funds increases, taxation can be increased; some form of redistribution can take place; or a combination of the two can occur. Many people feel strongly about this issue and have used the Royal Commission to air their concerns and point out where inequities lie. Eight hundred submissions contained either some small comment in passing or offered a detailed alternative to the current taxation system.

The taxation system is understandably complex, and this is reflected in public submissions, where approximately 10 percent of submissions are research based. A smaller number of these present a wholesale analysis of the present system, and tend to be the preserve of organisations rather than individuals. Comments from research based submissions include:

The taxation of other income in New Zealand, coupled with the total exemption of that income which flows from the ownership of capital assets, is a grave economic and social distortion. New Zealand should immediately adopt a policy of 'inclusive income tax' . . . [18]

A chartered accountant suggested that a capital gains tax which does not treat all forms of capital in the same manner contravenes the principles of good taxation by not being neutral, consistent, or equitable [4257].

Other comments include:

. . . Higher taxation levels for high profit making companies. [593]

All youth should receive a basic living income as opposed to guaranteed minimum income, negative income tax or loan and voucher systems. [2922]

It is submitted that the Income Tax Act should be amended to provide that contributions to charity should be fully deductible by all taxpayers . . . [3959].

One of the main points made from the many submissions on taxation is the general acceptance that the Government has an important part to play in redistributing income and wealth, in order to give a more fair outcome.

The next point made by many is that presently the tax system is not equitable. As submission 4239 points out, the system is presently not redistributing wealth as fairly as it should. High earners avoid much tax, while low earners have few chances to lessen their tax. As was pointed out earlier, these 'high earners' are under-represented on the data base. Calls for equity came from lower income earners.

In fact, approximately 160 submissions mentioned the plight of low income earners, many of whom were single income families. Common comments include:

Family Support should be paid directly and not deducted from tax, but not paid to those with consistently high incomes. [2186]

A submission which compares companies who escape taxation through legal loopholes with consumers who pay tax but are seen to be treated unfairly by the social welfare system. [1906].

'Income tax should be cut on low income earners.' [2805]

A topic which received considerable attention in submissions on income maintenance and taxation is that of *financial recognition for caregivers*, the majority of whom are women.

Both the freephone analysis and the section on women have revealed that the recognition of women's work in the home is an area of considerable concern and is repeatedly recommended. A typical comment was expressed by a woman who 'would like to see greater recognition for motherhood and the valuable role women play in society'. [1606]

Financial recognition is supported by a considerable number of people making such recommendations.

There are three different means of providing financial recognition to caregivers; (1) through tax relief, (2) through payment of a caregiver's benefit or allowance, (3) through increasing the Family Benefit.

- 1 Tax relief was quite a popular idea as it would enable one spouse to dedicate efforts to child-rearing activities without being punished financially for doing so. One submission suggested:

incorporating a tax relief system for the first five years of a child's life. If a breadwinner's income tax could be reduced by half during these pre-school years, there would be sufficient incentive for one parent not to work. The tax relief would be forfeited when dual incomes are earned [2190].

- 2 About 50 submissions supported a specific caregivers benefit. A group of women who were looking after preschoolers 'want some type of caregiver's benefit implemented' [1113]. Others favoured a caregiver's benefit, 'but only for married women' [1608]. It should be noted however that the principle of 'caregiver's benefit' was supported by a larger number of people, though they did not necessarily call it by that name.

- 3 Increasing the Family Benefit was suggested by quite a few people, but it was not so popular as the other two options. This is understandable given that many expressed that it made them feel more dependent on the state.

The above discussion raises the question of targeted versus universal benefits: the former would involve some form of means testing. Again, views on this are divided. Those in favour give the reason that means testing will ensure that those who need more get more and vice versa. Those against means testing feel that they should not be punished for past careful saving and planning, and feel just as entitled to particular benefits as anyone else. Superannuitants make up a large proportion of the latter group.

In summary then, the majority of submissions on taxation deal with the issue of equity. Only a small number go into detail of how this could be realistically achieved. Other issues of significance include capital gains tax and inequity between individuals and large companies, and taxation related to the family including low and single income earners.

4.8 *Policy Making and Monitoring*

How social policy is made and implemented is of vital importance and discussed in a surprising number of submissions. The role of the state in policy making is clearly at the crux. This role can be viewed from several different perspectives including: the role of

central government; regional and local government; tribal authorities; voluntary organisations; individuals. Each has a different role and each looks at policy making from a different viewpoint.

Typical of central government views is the submission from the the Department of Social Welfare which includes suggestions of different forms of organisation in the social services sector, mainly revolving around organisational changes in government departments, such as a Ministry of Social Policy, Department of Community Welfare Services, decentralised departmental welfare services, and an area health and welfare board approach [5903].

Regional and local government viewpoints tend to reflect the interests and values of the elected representatives. Most frequently they recommended that they get more resources (especially financial) and power to decide how to use those resources, with central government taking a policy co-ordinating and fundraising role. Wellington Regional Council [3327] believed they had responsibility for a suitable area unit for effective co-ordination of social policy and services such as transport and water resources. This submission also noted that:

Although there have been recent moves by some government departments, in particular the Department of Social Welfare, to devolve regionally, they have mainly involved the devolution of funding decisions rather than policy making. [3327]

Devolution was seen as a viable means of providing more responsive and accountable social policy. However, 'real control' [4665] needs to be devolved from central government.

Past patterns of collaboration with central government do not provide a desirable model for the future with respect to more extensive involvement in the social policy area by local government. [4653]

Another view of policy making at the local and regional level comes from community workers, who tend to identify with the community groups with whom they work. They tended to be sceptical of devolution and wary of having responsibility for service provision dumped to a local level without an equivalent transfer of resources.

Nobody knows better than each community its own needs. Nobody is better suited to meeting those needs than that community. [3776]

The mandate that has been given to local authorities to undertake community development needs further clarification and strengthening. [700]

But there was an underlying concern:

We believe that Government is handing back the problems to the community without adequate resources to be able to address these problems. [3982]

Maori groups were relatively unified in seeking full control of resources, not just a say in decision making. Some submissions noted that not all iwi authorities yet have the management structures to take on increased responsibility. However, they believe their claim for control over resources is based on:

- 1 A legal contract—the Treaty of Waitangi;
- 2 Ineffectiveness of existing mechanisms;
- 3 Greater efficiency.

The Federation of Labour/Combined State Unions in a preliminary submission [222] stated that the welfare state had developed as a result of the failure of the labour market to provide a decent standard of living for everyone. They believe that:

Social policy provision should be planned, funded and provided by the state. [222]

This view is supported in other submissions from community or voluntary organisations [for example, 2541]. One submission noted the basic tension currently with the Government focusing mainly on efficiency, consistency and responsibility, while:

. . . people appear to be more concerned with consistency, effectiveness, flexibility and participation. [3891]

Other suggestions from the voluntary sector and from individuals picked up the local government theme of more localised decision making [883, 2612, 554, 4944]. Also:

New Zealand's social welfare system will be more effective, more human, and more democratic by striving to develop the spirit of voluntary service, by regarding the voluntary agencies as *full partners* and by encouraging and assisting those agencies to meet the demands made on them. [2541, original emphasis]

One submission issued a warning that:

. . . local bureaucrats may be as removed as central bureaucrats. [2728]

However, there were indications from the submissions that people were more interested in a move to participative democracy, to take a more active role in policy making than a vote every few years at elections. The number of submissions to this Royal Commission is clearly an example of this willingness to participate. In spite of a number of people wondering if it was worth their time and effort (see section 4.1) the submissions were sent in anyway. But the main concern with their participation is that they are listened to. In a number of submissions, people expressed cynicism, not only with

the Royal Commission but whether the Government would take notice of its reports. This feeling is summed up in:

The FOL/CSU are concerned about the consultation exercises in the last three years, which have sometimes had the effect of making people feel cynical and powerless because the individuals, groups and organisations which participate have little or no power to determine the outcome. [222]

An important aspect of wider participation in policy and decision making was the community development approach which was discussed in several submissions. The role of the Northland United Council to assist the community was described thus:

... to use its regional planning process to act as a catalyst, bringing the parties involved together, facilitating an organised and informed exchange of information between government departments and other agencies, communities and community organisations, local government and central government. [561]

This process is being used in a pilot project for job creation and community development. The process is based on the assumptions that 'the communities involved can play a useful role in formulating and administering social policies', and 'improvements in social policy can be made by ensuring better informed, better co-ordinated, better targetted, and more open policy development and implementation' [561].

Other submissions also discussed community development [for example, 2169, 700, 4274].

For more equal representation, submissions sought to:

... enable women to take part in discussion/policy making bodies at all levels—51 percent representation for women on all decision making bodies—change structures and methods of such bodies so that they are suited to the participation of women. [2288]

Maori participation should be at a power-sharing level, not just at an advisory level. [2729]

This sort of approach would overcome the problem which then arises, of the same people being selected over again. For example:

[There is] a danger in devolution of decision making to the community, that the same people were selected for community committees. [555]

The Otago Maori Executive of the Dunedin Council of Social Services was:

... concerned that the people of Te Waipounamu do not have sufficient input as the real community workers, into the policy decision processes. [2612]

It was also noted that:

Government departments are going into the community more now, which is good. But they are asking for information about community needs expecting people to research their own needs and offer no resources to such people for the time and expense put into such work. [3982]

Another submission discusses ways of redistribution of power:

Devolution, delegation and decentralisation shifts need to be more comprehensively planned involving sufficient transfer of financial and personnel resources, with a high degree of accountability and ongoing monitoring of performance effectiveness. [5161]

Over 100 submissions were concerned with aspects of devolution [for example, 2870, 3005, 3143, 2176, 3811]. The major themes to emerge included:

- 1 Local authorities taking on increased responsibilities for social wellbeing of their constituents.
- 2 Transfer of resources to be accompanied by transfer of responsibilities.

Accountability, assessment and monitoring were viewed in submissions as important aspects of decision and policy making regardless of the level at which it all happened. Some submissions discussed how policies could be accounted for, assessed or monitored, while others complained of lack of accountability, for example, the need for public servants, in this case the police, to be accountable to the community [560]. A response to this need was found in another submission.

There is no reason at all that (executive) staff cannot be responsible both in a 'line' sense to local decision making groups and yet also retain national or professional career structures. [2612]

The New Zealand Society for the Intellectually Handicapped stressed the need for social auditing. This was in response to a report from the Auditor General in 1985 that standards of accountability cannot be based upon purely financial measures. The Society for the Intellectually Handicapped discussed their project to develop a 'workable social audit model' which will continue, along with an extended programme of social audits in social service organisations and training for social auditors. [3172]

Although accountability was an issue, few submissions identified the need for monitoring and assessment. Those which did were largely from community groups.

There is an urgent need to establish a reliable data base for evaluation and research providing information on which to make decisions. [3005]

The Wellington Regional Council suggested it had a major role to play in the monitoring of social policy and social service delivery.

The Council is neither a provider nor funder of social services and is therefore well placed to independently monitor the impact of social programmes on the regional community, assess the effectiveness of such programmes and whether they are achieving the policy objectives. [3327]

Independent monitoring and assessment were also noted in the work of the Society for Research on Women. In their submission [881] they noted the effects of social policy in a number of areas. Their members had conducted research over a period of 20 years in such areas as paid and unpaid work, unemployment, child care, caring for dependent relatives and health services.

4.9 *Social Perspectives*

A number of specific issues were drawn out for special consideration by the Royal Commission. Many of these are discussed in this section of the analysis. Included are such issues as health, education, justice, life cycle issues and other important social perspectives which were easily identifiable from the submissions.

Health

Health was an issue of concern to a great many submission writers.

One of the primary concerns about health was the issue of access to health care.

Access is the prime health need. All health care must be accessible and barriers such as finance, social status and geographical isolation must be minimised. Too many people, because of such barriers and despite current subsidies do not have good access to health care. [778] Cook Hospital Board

Cost was seen by many as a major barrier to access. The high cost of going to the doctor was cause for concern among many who felt that people's health, particularly the health of people on lower incomes, was suffering because of these costs [for example, 4899, 4502, 5086, 516, 5310].

Some suggested free health care [for example, 3568, 160, 72, 2207].

Particular concern was expressed for the health of children in the light of high doctors' fees, for example:

Children rely on adults to meet their needs for access to medical and health care. Not all parents see this as a priority and cost can become a barrier to children's access to care. [74]

Further to this concern, some submissions suggested that primary medical care for children be free [for example, 4733, 5794B, 1380, 2420, 4583].

Insufficient access to adequate and/or quality health care for people living in rural areas was seen by many as a shortcoming of our health care system [for example, 3861, 4126, 4244, 3351, 2065].

The need for quality, affordable health care for the elderly was another concern that came through strongly in the submissions [for example, 1781, 1027, 734]. Some submissions noted that with an ageing population more attention will have to be focused on this area in the future [for example, 2825].

Maori health was seen as an issue requiring special attention. Submissions from Maori writers suggested that changes needed to be made to the health care system in order to make it culturally appropriate to the Maori people, and to help improve poor Maori health.

Suggestions for change, which came from the Maori community included: appointing Maori community health workers [5511]; promoting health education [5425]; establishing professional marae-based health advisory consultancy and counselling bureaux [5425]; having Maori treat Maori [5067]; providing free immunisation against hepatitis B for all Maori children [801]; encouraging the development and availability within the marae of people with special knowledge of traditional healing [668]; appointing a Maori nurse to provide basic primary health services at no charge within the marae complex [668]; and having government policy positively encourage Maori people to enter nursing/medical and all other health professions [668].

Links were also made between poor Maori health and other forms of oppression faced by Maori people in New Zealand society [for example, 5087, 242].

Maori health will improve when we have been restored to our land. The answer to our health needs is for us to take control of our own destiny—which, for the Maori, means re-uniting with the land. [242]

Women outlined particular concerns about their health needs and the treatment they received within the health care system. These concerns included the lack of women's voices within the decision making bodies of the health services structures [2633]. One of the

most frequent requests made by women in relation to health care was for mobile 'well-woman' clinics [for example, 2749, 2753, 816, 1268].

The trend towards privatisation in the health care system was cause for concern among many [for example, 2110, 5794B].

Inequalities and a lack of humanitarianism is evident in private health insurance nations like the United States. People should not die in a fair and just society because they lack money to obtain medical help . . . There must also be as great as possible a degree of universality in the provision of these [health] services throughout a fair and just society. Private enterprise will not provide such a uniformity. [5794B]

Many submission writers condemned the idea of user pays being implemented in the area of health, [for example, 4851, 108, 72, 2054, 835, 2110].

Other changes which were frequently suggested for the health care system were:

- 1 More health education [for example, 3133, 892, 4468].
- 2 Greater emphasis on preventative care [for example, 4419, 1205, 5185].
- 3 Moves towards decentralisation within the health industry. Area health boards were cited by many as being the best mode of dealing with the special needs of regions [for example, 429, 4469, 822].
- 4 Greater recognition of patients' rights [for example, 2981, 5185, 3133, 367].
- 5 Greater acceptance of alternative methods of health care [for example, 4048].
- 6 Greater co-ordination between health services [for example, 660, 263].

Mental health was identified by some submission writers as an area which needed more attention, better servicing, and increased funding [for example, 236, 3320, 2516].

Over 40 percent of hospital bed days are spent in psychiatric/psychopaedic hospitals yet mental health funding is usually less than 20 percent of hospital board spending. The chronically mentally ill are seriously neglected by our health services. [236 Mental Health Foundation of New Zealand]

Education

Education is a major issue raised by the public, with approximately 34 percent of submissions received covering it in some way.

The age of the respondent in the majority of submissions mentioning education, was not specified. However, of the 19 percent where age was specified, 28 percent were from 'youth'. This is considerably higher than for total age-specified submissions, where 18 percent were from 'youth' (refer Table 6). This is understandable given that the youth age group contains secondary and tertiary students.

FORMAL EDUCATION Beginning with the formal education system (the first point of entry in an institution for many), pre-school education including kindergarten, playgroups and Kohanga Reo was commented on by approximately 120 submissions.

A theme which was common to many submissions was the *importance* of early childhood education. As one woman pointed out, it is vital because 'the first 6 years of life are crucial to the development of self-esteem'. She goes on to say how concerned she is that there is a dearth of early childcare facilities [572]. As well, quite a few submissions pointed out that faults in childcare and early childhood education are to blame for producing adults who are not capable of performing competently in society, [for example 2134]. Submission 3422 supports this and believes that such 'ill-equipped adults' themselves cause social problems. There is a large plea then, as expressed in submission 299, for more emphasis to be placed on early childhood education in terms of both funding and recognition. In support of this, one person expresses the view that changes made to the early childhood education system would reduce dependency on the welfare system [1901].

Accessibility and equal opportunity in early childhood education was another important issue raised. One submission from a group of mothers with pre-school children expresses their concern over the lack of choices available and feel that children under three and a half are not getting the pre-school education they need [116].

Comments on Kohanga Reo are along similar lines. The underlying theme was that there was Maori pride and joy at Kohanga Reo and bilingual schools where they existed, but bitterness at their under-resourcing, and determination by Maoris to have real control over their children's education. One group [3018] states that the lack of bilingual education in the area of Taranaki will mean that the work of Kohanga Reo will be wasted.

People frequently stressed the necessity for *high quality early childhood education and care*, as well as the need to increase its availability. The New Zealand Childcare Association [663] pointed out

that current funding levels and criteria for funding are inadequate, and that all funding for all forms of childcare must be tied to accountability guidelines to maintain high quality childcare. Also, the Kindergarten Teachers' Association [255] feels that integration of all services with direct funding by Government would give access to all and ensure that quality is maintained.

Areas of concern in early childhood education are recognition, access, and quality, and commitment from Government in ensuring them.

PRIMARY EDUCATION From the number of submissions received (approximately 80), it would appear that primary education was slightly less of a concern than was pre-school education. However, a wide range of issues were raised.

Quality was still an important issue, some discussion was raised over the curriculum, and the structure and administration of primary education was challenged. Comments include:

- 1 Recommend a change from central to district funding [809];
- 2 A short suggestion for relocation of day care centres to share the same grounds (and possibly other facilities) as primary schools [1915];
- 3 A re-evaluation of primary school education policy is recommended [1823];
- 4 A recommendation for health education in primary schooling [1355];
- 5 Strongly oppose any form of sex education in primary or secondary schools which does not emphasise that sex was designed to be enjoyed within the boundaries of marriage [4409].

The ability of the system to meet the needs of Maori students was again mentioned in quite a few submissions. A school committee [447] believes that the fact that a number of teachers still don't understand Maori, is evidence that the Education Department's commitment to bilingual education is not a complete one.

There is a call for more teachers linked with smaller classes. A health education officer states that 'in the education field, there must be a dramatic increase in the number of teachers, with a reduction of class size' [72].

A principal of a primary school points out that teachers know how to deal with children such as 'little Sammy' with learning difficulties and behaviour problems, but:

. . . the teacher has at the barest minimum 20 pupils in the class and poor Sammy simply does not get the attention he needs. Very few infant classes are actually classes of 20. One to twenty that we [been] have promised does not really mean one teacher to 20 pupils. . .

But even if it did it is not good enough. We need extra staffing available so that the Sammys can be given individual or small group attention for much of the time. [4548]

The tone of submissions is more supportive of teachers than critical. Many would agree with the above submission's plea for 'more staff in primary schools so that we can give all our pupils a love of learning. And once they love learning and school, far fewer of them will end up as a charge on society both in financial and in social terms.' [4548]

SECONDARY EDUCATION Approximately 90 submissions covered issues about, and relating to, secondary education.

Once again the issues of access, equity and importance of education were stressed. The New Zealand Secondary School Boards' Association [998] strongly supports a secondary system which provides equity of results for all children, and is equipped to enhance feelings of security and self-esteem of children. Many submissions expressed similar views.

The transition from school to work and its implications for the curriculum was a major issue. Preparedness for employment and life were the two main concerns.

One submission feels that there should be more employment oriented subjects in the sixth form certificate rather than just academically oriented subjects [4969]. A high school believes that sport and cultural activities in secondary schools should become a part of the curriculum [13].

One woman stated that she would like to see a restructuring of the secondary school curriculum so that there is less emphasis on examinations and more time spent in training for leisure and recreation and parenting [1596].

Life skills courses including home-making, budgeting and health were advocated, [for example 2803, 1596], and parent education in schools was popular; [for example 2796, 424, 413 and 2991].

A freephone caller suggests that 'schools should teach skills for employment and living; moral philosophy; how to think for ourselves; peace studies; remove sex stereotypes; teach parent skills; contraceptive advice; that sex is not just for procreation but for pleasure, [1342].

While there was divided opinion on whether information on contraception should be freely available as mentioned above, *very few submissions were against some form of sex education*. The areas of disagreement were when it should start and who should teach it. While some felt it should begin at school, for example [4498], others felt that parents should teach their children sex education, for example [2315].

This area of discussion is directly related to the interplay between school and the community, which was covered by quite a few submissions. One cites the lack of flexibility of teaching methods, too narrow a range of backgrounds of teachers and lack of integration between school and home for the perceived failure of the education system [2890]. The feeling of such submissions was that there needs to be increased liaison between the formal education structure and the wider community.

Calls to raise the leaving age at secondary schools were made by a few submissions. Some did not give an age, but stated that it should be raised, [for example 1066], while others gave greater details. For example, one submission stated that the leaving age should be raised to 18, with non-academic students attending work skills courses [513], and another said that 17 should be the standard school leaving age, accompanied by greater emphasis being placed on vocational guidance and counselling [1183].

Once again, Maori language and education featured in quite a few submissions. One group expressed concern over a lack of any significant follow-up for Maori language at high school level [447]. Others were in agreement. One man in his submission stressed support for the Treaty of Waitangi in relation to education, highlighting the importance of secondary schools where Maori pupils can develop their studies as well as religious and cultural goals [4951]. There were some who felt that this would only foster separation.

TERTIARY EDUCATION The overwhelming message in the 170 or so submissions which comment on tertiary education, is that user pays can only have a negative impact on tertiary education in New Zealand. The New Zealand University Students' Association

provides a detailed submission which covers the concept of user pays, describing it as an unacceptable method of funding [3326]. Other typical comments which sum up this message include:

- 1 User pays will not produce enough professionals and is not the best option for economic growth [837];
- 2 The introduction of user pays will abolish the rights of the less financially well off to attend tertiary institutions in New Zealand [4333];
- 3 The importance of an educated population and therefore that education needs to be provided on equal terms without disadvantaging certain groups [810];
- 4 The aim of a fair society is to allow everyone dignity, opportunity and integrity which includes full and equal access for all to education . . . to this end [we] reject the user pays principles in tertiary education. [4171]

While the majority took a negative stance, there were a few who were in favour of user pays. One man in the over 60s age group [3493], stated that he is pro-user pays for university.

Financial assistance for tertiary students, or bursary, was another topic of concern. Quite a few submissions [such as 3510], pointed out the inequity between the unemployment benefit and bursary. The writer believes that it is unfair and unwise, considering New Zealand needs an educated workforce but gives little assistance and no incentive for gaining tertiary qualifications. She says that she will have to pay \$129 per week board expenses but will only receive \$78 bursary.

Teacher trainees feel the same way. The Teacher Trainees' Association in its submission [302], believe that if the Government wants to attract people with skills and expertise, then they will have to provide more than just a bursary. The lack of financial recognition for teacher trainees was commented on in other submissions, for example [2040]. Other comments in this area included a call for an increase in trainee numbers and improved conditions [149], and improved assessment of teachers [1968].

Another significant concern in the area of tertiary education, was the relatively small number of Maori people undertaking university studies. One submission [4961] deplores the proportion of Maori students receiving tertiary education. It is recommended that changes should be made to the current education system to encourage Maori students to participate in higher education. These include realistic funding from Government to meet living costs, an

education system relevant to young Maori people, and more respect accorded to a Maori Studies degree.

A group who sent in a submission [823] feels that the establishment of an endowed college or waananga on the campus of the University of Waikato, would ensure a Maori presence on campus, providing not only for the intellectual, social and cultural needs of Maori students, but would also enrich the university and wider community.

Other submissions which express concern over the disproportionate representation of Maori people in tertiary education, and advocate increased numbers of both staff and students, include 256, 2219 and 512. There are only a few who believe that such moves will have a negative impact. For example, submission 3107 disapproves of special assistance such as loans for Maori people and thinks that everyone should be treated equally.

The main thrust of the submissions on tertiary education is anti-user pays, stressing a need for access and government assistance to promote tertiary education, giving particular attention to groups which are currently under-represented.

INFORMAL EDUCATION Education is just as vital outside the confines of institutions. This was the feeling coming through many submissions in all areas of education ranging from pre-school to continuing education.

People are concerned with the lack of integration between schools, parents and the community. Often when people have made suggestions about a particular aspect of education, they have stressed that it should be the responsibility of the community and Government combined. This is not necessarily advocating a loading of more responsibility onto the shoulders of community groups. Recognition by Government of areas outside the formal structure was requested often in submissions. The Out-of-School Care and Recreation Advisory Group, for example, is concerned at the lack of out-of-school care and recreation for primary school aged children in particular. They believe that a framework is required for out-of-school programmes which recognises the integration of childcare and recreation and enables them to be staffed by well-paid, trained people, and accessible to all families, reflecting cultural diversity.

Parent education was the largest area which needs increased recognition, according to submissions. None of the nearly 200 submissions which mention parent education was against it, although

naturally definitions of it and views on when and how it should be carried out did differ.

Typical comments include:

- 1 Would like to see more parent education which may later lessen benefit spending [807];
- 2 Parent education should be instigated through both state and community organisations [1018];
- 3 It is important to recognise the family unit and parent education in bringing up a family [2001];
- 4 Young parents should be given courses in parent education so that the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of them and their children is well catered for [1155];
- 5 Assistance in effective parenting and education on parenthood should be advocated and compulsory for all in the basic school curriculum [2714].

Others in support include 747, 1032, 1044 and 1444.

So although there is a variation of comments on parent education ranging from liberal to conservative, people are in favour of it in some form and want it to be recognised in social policy.

Approximately 40 submissions raised the issue of continuing education. As with parent education, there is overall support in the submissions for this. It is seen as being valuable in terms of being marketable and also in the wider context of having an educated population both working and non-working:

- 1 Educational programmes and open university on television for people who stay at home [1691 and 1083];
- 2 Learning is for the whole lifespan [3470];
- 3 Flexibility, commitment and secure financial funding for continuing education in its broadest spectrum is needed. This would develop the potential and self-esteem of those individuals partaking in such education and thereby enrich the social fabric of the community [2419].

As the concept of continuing education grows and gains momentum, some framework is needed. The Technical Institutes' Association of New Zealand lists the following as major changes that need to be considered for continuing education in New Zealand:

- 1 Development of a coherent, national continuing education policy.
- 2 Co-ordination of the functions of tertiary education institutes.
- 3 Establishment of a Polytechnic Grants Authority (or a Continuing Education and Training Board).

- 4 Allocation of adequate resources to provide middle and high-level training programmes.
- 5 Improvement of tertiary education management systems.
- 6 Introduction of student support systems to allow open access to tertiary education. [172]

Another submission suggests that continuing education be separated from Labour and Education Departments to a statutory board (as in the Probine-Fargher report) [665].

Another submission was specifically concerned with the need for Maori people to take advantage of the opportunities in continuing education schemes [629].

Although only relatively few submissions dealt with the topic of continuing education, all have shown a great deal of interest which suggests that it will be a growth area in education and should thus be incorporated in social policy.

Housing

A considerable number of the submissions which address the issue of housing start from the premise that shelter is a basic human right. Shelter contributes to security, nurturing, access to community resources and the effective base for family life (National Housing Commission). The submission from the National Housing Commission points out that:

Housing provision is qualitatively different from most other social services. Failure in housing provision will frustrate all other efforts to achieve social equity and equality of opportunity. [5839]

It goes on to define adequate housing in terms of availability, security of tenure, affordability, accessibility to community resources, lack of overcrowding, safety, physical security, social and family interaction and, choice.

Some submissions advocate a market approach to the provision of housing. They argue that the most efficient allocation of resources occurs in a free market environment where there is a voluntary exchange of goods and services between interested parties in the housing market. They believe that a market approach to housing will result in breadth and flexibility to meet the needs of the great majority of households in innovative and imaginative ways without significant public intervention [3317]; and see further advantages in contestability, neutrality of tenure and supply adjustments. In answer to the argument that the private sector does not face adequate incentives to supply housing to low income and other disadvantaged groups, they claim that there is no evidence

for this. They go on to assert that the information problems in the housing market are no worse than those in any other market, and that it is unlikely that the public sector can provide information any better than agents, lawyers, newspaper advertising and the requirement that tenants provide references (*Government Management*). Those who favour the 'market' approach believe that problems of affordability for low income groups should be addressed through income maintenance policies rather than state provision of housing.

Many submissions, however, disagree strongly with the approach outlined above. They argue that the market cannot provide decent affordable housing for the majority of people while at the same time providing maximum profits for the landlord and property speculation (New Zealand Housing Network).

Reliance on the private sector to consider social factors when it allocates resources is optimistic in the extreme. (New Zealand Housing Network)

These submissions argue that the market approach fails to take into account the costs of homelessness. They give evidence of the links between homelessness or inadequate housing and physical and mental health problems, crime, violence, and missed educational and employment opportunities. Further, the market may not allocate resources efficiently. Wealthy individuals may buy large houses, and yet underuse them. The submissions point out the difference between 'demand' which is based on disposable income, and 'need'. They describe discrimination in the housing market and argue that the current high demand for rental accommodation provides the cover for underlying discriminatory measures that are practised: against Maori and Polynesian people, against solo parents, against beneficiaries, against single persons, against students. Several submissions give specific examples of discrimination, while others describe institutional and structural discrimination. The New Zealand Housing Network claims that 83 percent of Real Estate Institute members give preference to Pakeha over Maori and Pacific Island families. Some submissions seek changes to the law to eliminate discrimination in matters of housing [2351, 3329]. One submission reminds us that a 'market rent' is defined as that determined by negotiation between a willing landlord and a willing tenant, and claims that 'In Auckland today tenants are not willing, they're desperate!' (New Zealand Housing Network).

Another points out that 'It is difficult for the homeless to protest . . . because they are de-energised, demoralised and despairing.' [2858]

These submissions which oppose the free market approach to housing argue that continued government involvement in housing policy and provision is necessary, to protect the interests of low income and disadvantaged people who could never compete in a market-led housing environment. They believe the state has a role in ensuring that inequalities in society are removed, influencing supply and cost where necessary. The National Housing Commission sees the state's role as helping to achieve the objective:

. . . to ensure that all New Zealanders have affordable housing of an acceptable standard with a reasonable choice between different types and tenures of housing. [5839]

There are submissions on the housing needs of special groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and individuals from different cultures. These submissions agree that the system has to be flexible enough to recognise the different needs of diverse groups in society.

Justice and Human Rights

This topic, broadly interpreted, was featured in one sense or another in well over 1,000 of the submissions received by the Royal Commission. More than 800 of these were concerned with criminal justice and sought ways of reducing the present crime rate, while many hundreds more commented on various aspects of law reform and/or legal processes.

Most of these submissions expressed great concern about the comparatively high rate of crime in New Zealand, particularly violent crime. Often people felt threatened by this and many advocated harsher sentences for those convicted of such crimes, for instance, castration for rapists, life imprisonment without parole for murderers, or forced repatriation for immigrants who break the law [1860].

Some people focused their complaints on the activities of groups such as gangs and what they saw as the justice system's ineffectiveness in preventing crime committed by gangs. Several suggested that membership of a gang be outlawed, and one writer supported this because they believed the presence of gangs is encouraging people other than gang members to behave in the same way

because there appears to be little society can do about it [for example 1868].

People tended to relate the present high rate of crime with concurrent trends, such as the rise in unemployment, the decline in society's 'moral standards' and moves towards equality for women and ethnic minorities in employment and other fields. Social change seemed to be associated with a decrease in respect for people, property and authority and many who wrote in, showed nostalgia for the security of a past era.

Some people felt the police should have more power in the deterrence of crime:

Give the police back the right to 'kick a butt' especially for a young offender . . . [2819]

Another contributor wrote that by increasing police staff levels and improving liaison between police and community leaders, social workers, victims of crime and the offenders themselves, the crime rate could be reduced. This view is based on a successful pilot scheme carried out in West Auckland [1983]. Merely increasing the police profile by putting the 'bobby' back on the beat would, it was thought, have a beneficial effect, especially in smaller, rural communities [0711].

While many writers prescribed harsher sentences for convicted criminals, 145 submissions addressed specifically such areas as prison conditions, rehabilitation and counselling as means to prevent recidivism. These submissions tended to fall into one of two categories: either, that sentences should be made more severe and life imprisonment should be implemented more often, particularly for re-offenders [0311]; or that there should be more emphasis on rehabilitating offenders so they adapt more easily to the outside community upon release.

One way that has been suggested for achieving this is the returning of non-violent prisoners to the community on a restricted basis, which would also ease the stress felt by the prisoner's family:

. . . such an arrangement would allow him to work in his trade . . . and would relieve his wife of financial burden and loneliness and would too relieve the taxpayer of custodial care. [0347]

Other submissions addressed prison conditions and their probable detrimental effect on inmates, and inmates' chances of successful rehabilitation. One submitter viewed the social situation in prisons as a microcosm of society as a whole; inequities between men and

women and Maori and Pakeha were more distorted than in the outside community.

I believe the present prison environment to be a destructive one for female offenders. It is conducive to recidivism, lowering to self-esteem, and of no value to the individual's rehabilitation, though it may be perceived as being of short term value to the community. In the long term, however, this is disputable. The social costs of imprisonment affect not only the offender, but also have far-reaching and unknown effects on her relatives and dependents. [3701]

Some writers wanted those counselling prison inmates to receive official encouragement for the work they do.

'We would like to see recognition and support for groups that lend support to first time offenders and help them do restitution.' [0175]

One prison inmate submitted that there should be more provision for rehabilitation in prisons. There were considerable hazards for newly-released prisoners on re-entering society, and there should also be better counselling on the outside for ex-prisoners [5049].

Once a person has been released from prison even though they have not re-offended, their past conviction can attract prejudice, for example when they seek employment. One submitter suggested that records of non-violent, minor convictions be wiped after an appropriate period of clear record once a person has served his/her sentence.

Overcrowding is acknowledged as a major problem in prisons. A common solution suggested to this situation was community correctional detention rather than incarceration for non-violent offenders:

More frequent assessment of prisoners, with a view to returning those sufficiently chastened and reformed, would appear to be a proposal with potential to relieve present overcrowding within penal institutions. [0827]

The high incidence of Maori inmates in prison was seen in a number of submissions addressing this point as a reflection on the overwhelmingly monocultural character of the outside community. Many felt there was an urgent need to resolve inequities in society, and make this country a more just and fair place for members of all ethnic groups, and particularly the tangata whenua:

... A lot of Maoris feel no worth for themselves, so they don't care for anyone else. Until we correct this unevenness, we will never rest in peace. [3311]

Submissions also mentioned the perceived link between what is shown in the media and the rise in violent crime. Many people felt

unrestricted broadcasting of violent programmes was influencing the behavioural patterns of more impressionable people, especially the young. One writer felt that all other means of addressing violent crime would be in vain until stricter controls on media violence were imposed.

. . . Increasing the number of police and the severity of sentences, without addressing the problems in our society which help to cause so much violence towards it, is truly, maintaining an ambulance at the foot of the precipice instead of a fence at the top. [0862]

Other writers felt that resources were also misplaced in the prison system. One writer pointed out that the costs of keeping someone in prison for a year could fund a 'whole work scheme', and have the beneficial side-effect of reducing unemployment [2926].

Many people felt the victim was overlooked in the pursuit of justice. Restitution was generally considered to be inadequate to cover the damage or loss involved for victims, and offenders were often 'let off' because their own income was not sufficient to pay the full costs of their crime.

The victims of violence or sexual abuse often have to go through trauma during the court cases which is equal to that experienced during the committing of the offence because of the inflexibility of court procedure in these situations. It is usually assumed that many of these crimes are not reported because of this factor. Among the 439 submissions mentioning violence, there were many calls for changes in the way victims are treated at the court hearing including: separate waiting rooms for witnesses and defendant; omitting announcing the name and address of the victim before her statement is read in court; and, especially when children are giving evidence, that the use of screens or of video-taped recordings of the statement be acceptable in the courtroom. This would reduce the intimidation felt by the victims.

[Video-taped evidence] will save the child the trauma of being in the witness box and having to face again the person who committed the crime against her . . . this provision could result in more offenders being prosecuted. [2266]

Privacy should be maintained in legal proceedings by the use of closed court hearings. [4089]

Another area of court procedure which attracted a lot of attention was the Family Court system. Most of the submissions here were based on personal experiences, and there is no clear pattern of opinion on the subject. Some writers felt that the 'closed court' aspect

made the court 'vulnerable to corruption' [0349] while others questioned the supposedly unbiased nature of custodial decisions and the like, and felt that the interests of the child were not always given first priority.

Many submissions from Maori groups advocated a marae-based court system to promote biculturalism and redress imbalances in the justice system. The police and the courts needed to re-assess their attitudes and become more culturally sensitive when dealing with Maori people and Pacific Islander people.

Others submitters were more concerned with practicalities, such as inhabitants of rural areas having to travel long distances to attend court hearings, or the excessive formality involved in having to go to court over what they see as a comparatively minor matter.

Among other comments were: the need for children to learn about court proceedings as part of their education [3436] and the concern that a record of previous convictions may bias the outcome of a trial that should really be judged on its own merits [5049].

Some writers used the opportunity presented by the Royal Commission to complain about police behaviour in certain specific instances. Some wanted the establishment of an independent tribunal to investigate charges made against the police, while others wanted the police to alter what the writers described as their racist attitudes. The submission of the Police Department [0155] outlines the need for greater co-operation between the community and the police, and says the force should be pro-active rather than reactive.

People also commented on lawyers and access to legal assistance. Of the 51 submissions received on this topic, most were concerned about the costs of appointing a lawyer, and the fact that this made it difficult for many people to have legal recourse should they require it. The Mangere Community Law Office Trust [0237] suggests more community law offices should be set up for those who can't afford private lawyers. The Coalition of Community Law Projects [4213] believes that legal services be accessible and acceptable to both Maori and Pakeha, and that the Government has a duty to adopt the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi to help fulfil this. Apparent inefficiency of the legal profession also drew criticism; one woman cited her experience of twenty years fighting legal battles to obtain the maintenance she and her family were entitled to from her ex-husband [1911]. Clarification of legislation

would help remove the mystique surrounding official documentation, and would make for easier access to the law by lay people [3155].

A total of 335 submissions wanted law reform of one kind or another.

Various facets of family law attracted many complaints, particularly the Matrimonial Property Act and procedures affecting income maintenance of family members after a marriage dissolution. Many people wrote in complaining about the inequity in income levels between wives and husbands after separation.

The present Act, while being an improvement on the previous situation, still does not provide true equality, since it allows for equal division of assets, but ignores division of some liabilities. In other words, the enormous cost of raising the children of the marriage is not included in the equation . . . Alter the Matrimonial Property Act, so that assets are divided equally between the number of people in the family. [4879]

Another issue felt to be important by many submitters is drugs, alcohol and solvent abuse. Many groups wanted tighter legislation controlling these substances, combined with educational programmes in schools and the media on their potentially harmful effects [0169]. There was fairly strong, but usually anonymous, lobbying by those wanting the decriminalisation of marijuana, based mainly on evidence that this drug is widely used by people who do not participate in any other criminal activities, so it should be viewed as being no different from alcohol or tobacco.

Various types of electoral reform were suggested, including changes to the length of the parliamentary term and the number of Maori seats in the House.

Several other submissions wanted various changes in other types of legislation, including company laws, taxation, bankruptcy, tenancy laws, and labour relations legislation. The proposed Bill of Rights received a lot of attention. Some approved it as an affirmation of all aspects of human rights and of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, while some condemned it as being a document that does not take into account the teachings of the Bible and does not abide by the principles of the Westminster system of justice [2178].

There was also comment on legislation for moral issues such as abortion and homosexuality. Opinions tended to be fairly divided between submissions approving liberalisation in these areas, and those opposing the reforms of recent times. The latter often

claimed that these reforms are the root cause of the decline in society and the falling of moral standards, which have resulted in the society we have today; beset with problems, and unsure of which direction to take next.

Environment and Energy

'Environment' was used in submissions to cover a variety of topics—conservation of natural resources, social environment, environmental health. This section of the submissions analysis looks specifically at those submissions which were concerned with the physical environment, including the management and conservation of natural resources.

Many recent decisions of the Waitangi Tribunal and the Planning Tribunal have highlighted the importance of the physical environment to the social and economic wellbeing of the Maori people.

A fair and just social policy cannot operate in a waste land. Social policy and environmental policies cannot be divorced. The two overlap each other and both are essential for a healthy population. Environmental problems impact differently on the many socio-economic groups which make up our country. Pollution of areas close to home will impact on those who are unable to travel to avoid the pollution. Not everyone can afford to go to Taupo to fish. Or to the Westland forests to tramp. [3322]

The whole community has an interest in water, soil and land stability. Clean, safe drinking water, water for industry and agriculture; protection from flood damage and erosion; access to water bodies for recreation; and conservation of the resources for future generations affect the health, safety, peace of mind and overall social wellbeing of our population. [0109]

Outdoor recreation was suggested as a means of improving the quality of life of people experiencing social stresses, and for contributing to the healthy development of young people [4865]. Many individuals and groups emphasised the importance of accessibility to the natural environment (particularly national parks, mountains and forests) and expressed opposition to any form of 'userpays' in relation to access to these areas. It was recognised that at present users tend to be males of higher education and incomes. Any further move towards cost-recovery will reinforce the exclusion of some groups.

There were two major preoccupations of submissions on the physical environment. These are: (1) conservation and protection

of the physical environment, and (2) the restructuring of environmental administration.

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES 'MANAAKITANGA' A number of submissions called for greater protection for the natural environment.

The importance of conserving resources for future generations has been highlighted in many submissions. For example, the New Zealand Catchment Authorities' Association [0211] recommended:

That the Royal Commission note the intergenerational importance of New Zealand's water and soil resources.

That the Royal Commission note the need for responsible management of these resources for the long term benefit of all New Zealanders.

Pollution was mentioned frequently in submissions dealing with environmental issues. Similarly, the destruction of the environment for energy or commercial purposes emerged as a concern for many.

It was argued that the most efficient and effective policies will be ones that seek to prevent rather than repair environmental damage [0109]. Many submissions described strategies which used readily available and renewable sources of energy, for example, tidal electricity generation [5057] and solar energy [4412, 3852].

ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION RESTRUCTURING At present the Government is undertaking a major review of resource administration bodies and resource management statutes.

Part of the restructuring has included the development of new Environmental Assessment Procedures (EAPs), and a review of the Town and Country Planning Act.

At the same time, while certain significant changes have taken place, the process of restructuring is by no means complete. Currently, there are two significant investigations taking place. These are the Reform of Local Government, and a Review of Resource Management Statutes (including water and soil, and minerals). Many submissions were received from local authorities [2176, 4665, 2607, 0101] and from others on whom the outcomes of these investigations will have a direct and immediate impact.

A number of submissions raised the issue of the role of local government in environmental and social planning. The Town and Country Planning Act and the Local Government Act both provide for a social planning role for local authorities, yet this is not generally well-integrated into physical (land-use) planning.

Submissions emphasised the need for social impact assessment to be incorporated into physical resource planning in any new or reviewed environmental planning statutes and associated regulations and procedures [3800].

Many submissions, from both Maori and Pakeha groups and individuals, emphasised the importance of understanding Maori values in relation to the use and management of natural resources. Frequently, anger was expressed about the disregard of Pakeha planning, administrative practices and development activities.

Numerous submissions, especially those presented at marae hearings held by the Royal Commission, spoke of the differences between the Pakeha planning process and the Maori view of the environment, in relation to the use of land, forests, fisheries and water, and the disposal of sewage [0241, 3019, 3014, 0315, 3339, 0671, 0165, 3522, 3381, 4923].

Submissions from the Tainui Maori Trust Board stated that the Water and Soil Conservation Act and the Town and Country Planning Act were extremely unsatisfactory in the way they were administered. Part of the solution to the disregard of Maori values is to provide statutory representation of Maori interests so that Maori people can have input into the decision-making process at every level from local and regional councils to quangos and ministerial committees [0199]. The whole planning process needs to be adapted to encourage Maori participation. The Tainui Maori Trust Board in its submissions stated that the Planning Tribunal, based on a British legal model, has not adequately accommodated the way the Maori people wished to present their perspective.

The Auckland Regional Authority in its submission [4665] said:

Over the past few years the Treaty of Waitangi has come to be recognised as a basic agreement affecting environmental policy. It is a principle of the 1986 Environment Act. The challenge now is how the provisions of the Treaty are to be used to develop social policy. In the past, the Maori people have not benefitted sufficiently from the prevailing system of social administration. The principle of 'partnership' inherent in the Treaty should now be translated into the social policy field and begin to redress the imbalance.

Family

There are many submissions on family, representing a wide variety of ideas and opinions. A considerable number of these acknowledge the importance of family as a crucial structure in our society. However, submissions differ as to what is meant by 'family'.

Some submissions stress the role of the traditional family—two parents, father working, mother at home—in promoting stability in society. They believe that having both parents in the workforce is disruptive to the family unit. Some think that government policies are destroying the family unit by encouraging solo mothers and de facto relationships [for example, 4354].

Most submissions express the view that motherhood should be given more recognition, and some of those who support the traditional family structure are against state funded childcare:

No creche can substitute the sort of care that a mother gives her own children, and this is a cause of society's gradual destabilisation. [5606]

Motherhood should be valued more. It is a top priority in society and the recognition of the role of mother would be best achieved through some monetary recompense. [2536]

Several writers felt that in order to encourage the more desirable traditional family, a caregivers' allowance should be paid to the mother at home, as mentioned above.

Other submissions discuss the extended family, lesbian centred families, Maori whanau, hapu and iwi, solo parent families and many other 'family' arrangements. Writers express the opinion that policies should acknowledge all the different forms that 'family' in this broad sense can take.

. . . I would welcome the acceptance of a definition of the family that recognises the diversity that already exists in people's lives. Such a definition would be . . . Two or more people who share resources, share responsibility for decisions, share values and goals, and who have commitment to one another over time. The family being that climate that one comes home to, and especially it is this network of sharing and commitment that most accurately describes the family unit, regardless of or rather beyond lineage of blood, legal ties, adoption or marriage. Any social policy needs to embrace and actively include people who may be lesbian, Maori, extended families, men who are gay, flatmate and lover relationships and people without children. The concept (definition) needs to be fluid . . . [0517]

Some people felt that solo parent families in particular need extra support from the state, and were concerned about the stigma associated with being a solo parent. They described the difficulties solo parents face in areas such as employment, housing, education and justice. Other submissions expressed some resentment towards solo parents receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit (DPB), feeling that traditional one-income families were disadvantaged in such areas as housing by the 'unfair priority' given to solo parents for example [1890].

Some writers said that the DPB should be abolished, that mothers under 18 should be required by legislation either to remain with their parents or to have their child adopted. People who were critical of the DPB also tended to express views which were: anti-abortion, anti-homosexuality, anti-divorce, anti-sex education, anti-taha Maori, anti-feminists, anti-affirmative action, and anti-sex before marriage.

Submission writers argued in favour of increased state provision and funding of accessible quality childcare. Some saw a link between this and quality of care in the home, arguing that greater recognition and understanding of the carer's role must acknowledge their needs for respite: this was seen to enhance physical and mental health and thus improve caring in the home environment.

Many submissions also addressed the need for parent education, some expressing a belief that social problems were due to poor parenting. Various suggestions as to how this should be provided were canvassed.

Transport

Access to services is an important aspect of social wellbeing and the provision of transport was of concern to almost 200 people. The biggest lobby for better transport was from the rural sector. A number of submissions were linked to post office closures, access to health services, access to government departments [2065, 1396, 2359, 4244, 506, 53].

The continued provision of school buses was of considerable concern. Country Women's Institute branches and individual women were particularly concerned with this issue, which is not surprising as in the main, women would have to cope with providing alternative transport or supervising correspondence school lessons [4438, 4410, 711].

The elderly and disabled were two other groups which were concerned with transport, for similar reasons to those expressed in the rural areas—access to post offices, health care, government departments [2007, 2048, 3506, 3985, 4209, 5242]. The inequities in availability of services to rural and urban dwellers were highlighted in several submissions [2247, 1136, 606].

Aged

Of the 19.7 percent (1,182) of submissions classified according to the age of the person making them, 1.5 percent were from children; 17.8 percent from youth; 56.4 percent were from people in middle life; and 24.3 percent were from people over 60.

The above figures indicate that approximately 1,400 submissions came from elderly people:

... the concept that growing old is part of growing up should be incorporated in the principles governing social policy. [49]

The general view expressed in submissions on the elderly is that social policy should reflect and uphold the individuality and dignity of elderly persons. The submissions call for a balance between independence and security; co-ordination in the development of policies relating to income, accommodation, health and services; and the need for planning as the numbers of elderly increase. Overall the submissions are concerned with the needs and rights of the elderly. The following quotation represents views held not only by interest groups but also individuals who presented submissions, that:

There must be a secure economic base that allows elderly people to control their own lifestyle. Old age and retirement needs to be seen as not just a time of non-work but rather as something more positive that will help retain or regain identity, self-esteem and purpose. There should be a continuing role in society for the elderly which leaves choice and control of resources and services wherever possible in the hands of the elderly themselves. [from Age Concern, Wellington, 4439]

Submissions called for the establishment of an agency responsible for the elderly [408], such as a Ministry for the Elderly to help improve their disadvantaged situation [634, 641, 1503, 3884]. There was also support for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Ageing to facilitate action on the rights of the elderly, and to co-ordinate planning and delivery of resources and services [4439, 646].

The general belief held on the needs and rights of the elderly is that:

... most elderly people want a fair balance between the independence which gives a sense of dignity and is theirs by right, and the security of knowing that they will receive the care and support they need in times of illness or stress. [4439]

Submissions also draw attention to a need for much better co-ordination in the development of policies and the provision of services for the elderly. One writer suggested elderly people have a poor quality of life, and claimed that this age group was neglected in

terms of community support. She felt that there should be a transport allowance so that elderly people could get access to goods and services, and that a medical ombudsperson could be elected to look after the needs of the increasing number of old people in New Zealand today [2007].

Access to public transport was also a concern of other submissions [5573, 3586], and one writer felt the wellbeing of elderly people was being disrupted by the postal service closures. Submissions seemed to be in overall agreement that there is a need to develop and extend present community services, especially home support services; a need for adequate provision for the 'growing over 80 group'; and a need to identify and develop new services to meet needs and fulfil policies based on such needs.

Three specific issues were raised concerning accommodation: the needs of elderly people living in their own homes; in rest homes; and as geriatric patients in hospital.

1 OWN HOMES Age Concern from Wanganui [5129] supports the provision of community care to elderly people to enable them to remain in their own homes for as long as they wish and are able. The 60's Up Movement believes that if elderly people are to be cared for in their own homes, community services need extending.

The whole quality of life of these people depends on the service offered.

The only contact for many people is the meals on wheels drivers. [545]

They also suggest that enabling elderly people to stay in their own homes will offset the costs related to institutionalisation of the elderly.

2 REST HOMES North Shore Old People's Welfare Council Age Concern [4853] is concerned that there is a gap between cash asset limit and eligibility for pensioner housing. They ask for more co-ordination between local and national government over responsibility for housing and for consideration of different options for mixed housing. The 60's Up Movement states that experience indicates that nursing homes run primarily for profit do not meet accepted standards. Due to the shortage of nursing homes there is no competition to encourage better standards, and social workers are in no position to apply pressure. The 60's Up Movement places a high priority on the need for regular supervision of rest homes by an impartial authority [545]. There is also support for the 'granny flat' scheme with a live-in supervisor [3703].

3 GERIATRIC PATIENTS Submissions suggested with regard to hospital care that geriatric patients required access to natural surroundings, and frequent visits from friends and relatives, to help give meaning to the last years of their life. Age Concern New Zealand [3917] states that:

The elderly must have suitable accommodation for their particular needs, whether they live alone, with relatives or in institutions. Costs of these various modes of living must be within their income ability and secure in tenure.

They believe surtax affects some people's eligibility to pay rest home fees, so that they must apply for a subsidy from Government to pay the difference, a process they may find humiliating. They submit that:

... if Government does indeed wish the elderly to be less of a charge on the population as a whole it should, if anything, reduce taxation payable by the elderly by way of authorised deductions for, for example, rest home fees, rents, and essential home upkeep payments as well as the more conventional insurance policy deductions. [3917]

The issue of superannuation was discussed in great length in the submissions. An analysis of submissions on superannuation can be found in Section 4.7.

With regard to health issues, the basic theme of submissions is the need for a primary health care and specialist services that are accessible, affordable and appropriate and to which there is equality of access [4439].

The view was also held that 'the elderly need to have sufficient income to meet their needs for social, physical and emotional well-being. An income that is adjusted on a regular and equitable basis; an income based on principles of independence, financial security and personal control of finance' [4439].

The issues of recreation and work were also raised, especially in relation to the trends for people to live longer and retire earlier. The concern then is how to spend those 'extra years' productively. Age Concern from Wellington [4439] supports the proposals made in the Ageing and Education Report and believes these should be taken up by the Department of Education. They believe there is a need to encourage people to take up activities that will enrich their lives and help make life worthwhile and purposeful. One submission advocates compulsory early retirement to help solve the youth unemployment problem, but for retired people to work alongside the young people for a time to pass on wisdom and experience to the next generation and to help cushion the trauma of retirement

[3860]. Older People Sharing Their Skills Across Generations (SPAW) draws attention to the vast amount of talent and experience largely lying untapped in the lives of older people. This resource could be used widely by schools and community groups and in work with young unemployed people [2236].

There was consensus that Government had a responsibility to set standards of services and care for the elderly, and monitor the operation of these and to make sure services are in place and that they meet needs.

Disabled

From the submissions the most basic desire for disabled people appears to be that they are able to be integrated members of society. To this end they ask for a system of care which encourages independence, self-reliance and dignity.

We have the same needs and desires as anyone else, to be self-sufficient, self-determining, and to have a measure of dignity and self-respect, to be contributing and responsible members of society—to enjoy the same basic freedoms, rights, responsibilities as anyone else.' [1866]

In order to improve services for the disabled many submissions expressed a need for greater consumer participation in planning, delivery and evaluation of these services.

If we are serious about normalising the lives of people with intellectual handicaps, we must acknowledge them directly, consult them, inform them, listen to them and involve them as much as possible in the planning of their own services and programmes to help them move towards their own goals and desired lifestyle. [194]

Suggestions from submissions for advocacy include self-advocacy, community advocates, or allowing parents, relatives and friends to act as advocates for the disabled.

Access is an extremely important need expressed by people with disabilities. The need for access was cited as important in many differing areas.

(i) *Access to social services* The problems with social services which the Disabled Persons Assembly (Inc) [142] highlighted were: lack of information about what was actually available; lack of accountability; lack of appeal procedures in situations where people were dissatisfied with services received; and that there was no way in which people could express their viewpoint and state their needs to the various agencies.

(ii) *Access to information* Information on services available to disabled people and information on patients' rights [2503] were seen as

necessary, as was better information access for those whose disability prevents easy access to information. Suggestions included computer-based information services for the homebound [1866], radio for the print disabled [4198] and telephone access to National Library resources for disabled people [3144].

(iii) *Access to buildings* Many submissions from disabled people pointed out the difficulties architectural barriers can cause in limiting independence, opportunities, integration and choice [for example, 329, 434, 142 and 1866].

(iv) *Access to education*

People with disabilities should have the same equality of access to education as other people and have the same opportunity to realise their full potential. [856]

For this reason, and for reasons of enhancing independence and participation, and of improving community understanding and attitudes towards disabled people, mainstreaming of disabled people was seen by many submission writers concerning themselves with the disabled as being a good thing [for example, 856, 1920].

It was pointed out, however, that mainstreaming would make necessary increased staff support, decreased staff/student ratios and more education of teachers about disabled and special needs children.

Some submissions, however, opposed mainstreaming (for example, 2764):

Of more value to some intellectually handicapped children than an education with their normal peers may be an opportunity to develop at their own pace in a therapeutic environment adapted to their own needs.

(v) *Access to accommodation* The possibility for disabled people to have available to them a wide variety of possible alternatives in living arrangements so that they may live in dignity in the lifestyle of their choosing was an important consideration of many submissions pertaining to disabled people [for example, 142, 1866 and 2101].

(vi) *Access to special equipment* Submissions assert that 'access to special equipment should be recognised as a necessary right and not a desirable luxury' [1866]. Submissions express a need for the restrictions and regulations surrounding provision of special equipment to be examined [for example, 1770, 2759].

Deinstitutionalisation is a major issue among disabled people. In general, submissions appear to support the principle of deinstitutionalisation. Those supporting it, however, stressed that it should not be seen as a cost cutting measure, and that to be effective and avoid mistakes made overseas, adequate funding and support must be given to the community so that it can provide adequate and effective community care [for example, 3732, 2690, 3342, 2385 and 294].

Concern was expressed about social attitudes towards the mentally and physically handicapped [for example, 2385, 329, 894 and 385]. Many submissions suggested changes to the Human Rights Act specifying that people cannot be discriminated against on the grounds of disability in order to protect the rights of disabled people [for example, 1866, 3124 and 142].

Income for the disabled was an important issue. Many submissions supported the entitlement of disabled people to an adequate living income [for example, 526, 3124 and 684]. The suggestions of the Disabled Persons' Assembly of New Zealand (Inc) [142] and the Advisory Council for the Community Welfare of Disabled Persons [1866], was for the disabled person to be paid a living income as of right, together with a disability allowance to compensate for the extra costs associated with particular handicaps. Some submissions also spoke of the need for any benefit for disabled persons to be allowed regardless of marital status [for example, 142, 3953 and 3850]; and to be based on need rather than such factors as the cause of disability [for example, 705, 142 and 3850].

Youth

This section can be split into two for the purposes of analysis. Firstly, submissions that are from youth, and secondly, submissions that discuss youth.

Two hundred and ten submissions were categorised as coming from the age group 'youth'. Only 1182 of all submissions were able to be categorised under any age group. Therefore it may be assumed that approximately 20 percent of submissions were from youth. Youth were defined as respondents between the ages of 13 and 29.

The submissions from this group mirror the concerns of the total population in general. Two major issues were education/training and work/unemployment. The comments on education/training ranged from anti-user pays in education [4333] to a

call for more health education [3641]. The submissions on work ranged from a call for equal job opportunities for women [4102] to a complaint that the Labour Department was carrying out its job inadequately [2003]. On unemployment, the major concerns were that the unemployed should have to work for their payment and that the tertiary education allowance should be equivalent to the benefit. Other significant topics were parenting, health and biculturalism with the rest of the submissions being spread over topics such as childcare, violence, income maintenance, housing, censorship, and sexism.

The submissions that discuss youth warrant greater evaluation. Two hundred and fifty one submissions discussed youth in one way or another. This accounted for approximately 5 percent of all submissions. The discussion generally came from two groups—people complaining about youth and people helping youth or concerned about youth.

The two major topics debated involving youth were health/care and education/training. The DPB debate attracted a lot of attention. A particularly vocal lobby advocated the discontinuing of DPB payouts, and adoption of children born to young single women [1825]. Countering this, however, was an equally vocal group of submissions which recommended that contraceptive advice should be available to under 16 year olds [1338] and that teenage mothers should be supported [4425]. There was a call for preventive and therapy measures to solve Aotearoa's disturbed children problem [1115]. One submission highlighted the fact that unemployed youth have poor dental health [0991], another discussed youth and mental health [859], while yet another suggested that counsellors should be available to discuss any problem with the young anywhere and at any time [3862].

The submissions discussing education/training ranged across the subject, from highlighting the importance of early childhood education to the need for alternative school programmes for those who are not academically inclined [2078]. Many discussed the need for the school leaving age to be raised to 17 or 18. A number suggested that there be a compulsory youth service run by civil defence where youth would be taught peace studies and life skills [3849, 4482]. The views that incentives are necessary for youth to acquire training [4401], youth should have input into the school curriculum [4115] and parenting education should be introduced to all schools [2991] represent some of the other suggestions.

Another major topic for discussion was Maori youth. Some submissions discussed the problems facing Maori youth [3332, 3339]. For instance, government departments are seen as threatening for young Maori people [2734], young Maori offending is related to unemployment, poverty and Eurocentric education [2911] and Maori youth suicides are seen as resulting from a lack of opportunities to make needs known [2308]. Other submissions discussed ways of solving Maori youth problems. For instance, remedial programmes could solve illiteracy [0356], education is important in alleviating Maori youth problems [0325] and the community needs to help Maori youth [3910].

Youth unemployment was a concern of many submissions. A lack of employment opportunities for youth was noted [0921]—particularly in rural areas [2733]. One solution offered was for older people to retire early so that young people could have work [0635, 3856, 3860]. Other submissions suggested that the young should not receive unemployment benefits [4220], but if they did they should have to work for them [3055, 2500] or should have to report to the Labour Department every day as a prerequisite to collecting them [4546]. The Tainui Youth Employment Plan was offered as an example for other regions [0199].

The need for a universal youth benefit was noted [2813, 3376, 2922]. Also, youth rates in benefits should be abolished [362] and ACCESS training grants were seen as being too low [3960]. Society should be responsible for implementing a programme to bring street kids to safety [4481] and the Children and Young Persons Bill was seen as racist [0345]. Also youth who re-offend yet slip through the net of social services, need care rather than punishment [2565].

One submission suggested there should be an ombudsperson to protect the rights of youth [4946]. The need to change court procedures to protect youth rights was raised as well as the need for union protection for youth involved in delivery work [3731]. Youth were seen as disadvantaged when it came to consumer rights [4952]. There was also a call for parents to be held more accountable for the actions of youth [3541, 3279].

The remainder of submissions discussing youth ranged over a wide area. Some highlighted the incidence of substance abuse [0020, 0083] and called for information on drugs and their effects to be available to young people [3397]. Homelessness was seen as a problem for many youth [1980, 2572]. One submission suggested

the driving age be increased [1682]. The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) offered their youth policy for perusal [4489]. Community work was recommended for youth [3744]. Finally, more support is needed for young disabled [2791] with those in rural areas being the most in need [530].

Glossary of Abbreviations

ACC	<i>Accident Compensation Corporation</i>
ALRANZ	<i>Abortion Law Reform Association</i>
CSU	<i>Combined State Unions</i>
DPB	<i>Domestic Purposes Benefit</i>
DSW	<i>Department of Social Welfare</i>
EAP	<i>Environmental Assessment Procedures</i>
FOL	<i>Federation of Labour</i>
GELS	<i>Group Employment Liaison Service</i>
GST	<i>Goods and Services Tax</i>
MWA	<i>Ministry of Women's Affairs</i>
PEP	<i>Project Employment Programmes</i>
RCSP	<i>Royal Commission on Social Policy</i>
SPUC	<i>Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child</i>
WAP	<i>Women Against Pornography</i>
YMCA	<i>Young Men's Christian Association</i>

ATTITUDES AND VALUES

A New Zealand
Social Policy Survey

Commissioned by the
Royal Commission on Social Policy
and conducted by the
Department of Statistics
October—December 1987

Preface

This report contains the statistics processed from the Social Policy Survey (Attitudes and Values) which was conducted by the Department of Statistics at the request of the Royal Commission on Social Policy.

A general description of the survey methodology is provided along with statistical tables in various subject-matter categories. A summary of result highlights has been included which identifies the major findings of the survey.

S. Kuzmicich
Government Statistician,
Department of Statistics,
Wellington,
New Zealand
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Lastly, and most importantly, the department expresses its thanks to the many hundreds of Household Labour Force Survey respondents who gave willingly of their time to participate in the survey and assist the Royal Commission on Social Policy in its work.

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1 Survey Results

1.1 Highlights

Maori Culture and Language

Maori respondents were asked to name the tribe(s) to which they have the strongest ties. A quarter claimed strong ties with the Taitokerau tribal group, 15 percent with the Tai Rawhiti group and 10 percent with the Tainui group. A large number of other tribal groups were also mentioned but none accounted for more than 10 percent of respondents. Two percent of respondents reported no tribal affiliation and a further 9 percent did not know their affiliation (Table 1).

About two-fifths of all Maori respondents had visited a marae or attended a tribal hui in the past six months. The likelihood of having been to a marae or tribal hui was related to age: respondents under 45 years were less likely to have been than those aged 45 or over (Table 2).

Of those Maori respondents who had been to a marae or tribal hui in the past six months, 29 percent had been once, 20 percent twice and 27 percent six or more times. Women were more likely than men to have visited or attended at least six times in the past six months. The frequency of visiting or attending increased with age, with the older Maori respondents being the most frequent group (Table 3).

The size of community in which respondents lived also influenced the frequency of visiting or attending. Maori respondents living in the major cities were likely to have made fewer visits to marae or attended tribal hui less often than Maori respondents in rural communities (Table 3).

Maori respondents were asked what benefits, if any, they gained from marae or tribal hui. The most common benefits were meeting family or friends and meeting tribal elders. The opportunity to

have a say in decisions was the least likely to be reported as a benefit (Table 4).

Fourteen percent of all respondents reported they could speak at least one language other than English. Maori respondents and respondents aged between 45 and 59 years were the most likely to speak another language (Table 5).

Of those respondents who spoke a language other than English, 44 percent spoke a European language and 30 percent spoke Maori (Table 6).

About half of the Maori-speaking respondents said they could speak Maori well enough to hold a conversation. The likelihood of being able to converse in Maori increased with age, with those aged under 30 years being the least likely to be able to hold a conversation (Table 7).

Health

Seventy-three percent of respondents had received health care of one form or another in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 8).

Women were more likely than men to have received health care in the past 12 months. Receipt of health care was also more likely for people aged 60 and over than for younger respondents (Table 8).

The probability of having received health care in the 12 months preceding the survey also varied by ethnic group, with Maori respondents being less likely to have been recipients than Europeans. Part of this difference may be accounted for in terms of the different age structures of the two ethnic groups (Table 8).

Nine in every ten respondents reported being 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the health care they had received in the past 12 months (Table 9). Most respondents were also satisfied with the quality of health care given by GP's or family doctors in New Zealand, and with the standard of health care in New Zealand hospitals (Tables 10 and 11). Fewer than 10 percent of respondents thought that the overall quality of health care in New Zealand was 'fairly bad' or 'very bad'. This was true across all age, sex and ethnic groups (Table 12).

Satisfaction with health care services increased with age, with the older respondents being the most likely to be 'very satisfied' with the quality of health care they received in the past 12 months.

Older respondents were also more likely than those at younger ages to perceive the overall quality of health care in New Zealand as 'very good' (Table 12).

Around three-quarters of respondents perceived the system of health care in New Zealand as being, in general, 'very fair' or 'fair'. Those most likely to consider it 'unfair' or 'very unfair' were European respondents and respondents aged between 30 and 59 (Table 13).

Only a third of respondents agreed that the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes. Maori respondents showed the most support for using taxes in this way (Table 14).

Respondents were asked if they were covered by medical insurance. Overall, 42 percent were covered at the time of the survey (Table 16).

The likelihood of being covered by medical insurance varied widely by age and sex. Men were more likely to be insured than women, as were people in the middle age groups compared with the young and the old. Forty-five percent of men and 40 percent of women had medical insurance. Those aged between 30 and 59 were the most likely to be covered, with about half insured. The age group with the lowest proportion covered by medical insurance was persons 60 and over with only 23 percent covered (Table 16).

Coverage by medical insurance was considerably higher among European respondents than Maori (Table 16).

The likelihood of being covered by medical insurance also varied between different occupation groups. The highest level of cover occurred in the professional/technical, administrative/managerial and clerical occupation groups. Respondents who were sales workers had the lowest level of cover (Table 16).

Respondents were asked if they suffered from the effects of an injury, any long-standing illness or disability. About a quarter reported they suffered from ailments of this kind (Table 55).

Men were more likely than women, and Maoris more likely than Europeans to suffer from the effects of a long-standing illness or disability. The probability of suffering the effects of a long-standing health problem was also greater among persons in sales and agricultural, fishery and forestry occupations than among those in other occupations (Table 55).

There was a marked age effect in the proportion of respondents who reported they suffered from the effects of an injury, long-standing illness or disability, rising from 19 percent to 34 percent between the youngest and oldest age groups (Table 55).

Older respondents, especially those aged 60 and over, were more likely than those at younger ages to report that a long-standing illness or disability interfered 'quite a lot' or 'a very great deal' with their work, and with their enjoyment of life in general. Fifty-nine percent of respondents aged 60 and over who suffered from a long-standing health problem reported that it interfered 'quite a lot' or 'a very great deal' with their ability to work; and 56 percent said that it interfered substantially with their enjoyment of life (Table 56).

Housing

The majority of respondents were satisfied with their housing at the time of the survey. Only 8 percent reported they were 'fairly dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their housing, but the percentage rose to 12 percent among people under 30 years of age, and to 15 percent among Maori respondents (Table 17).

Satisfaction with housing was related to the age of the respondent, with the highest levels of satisfaction being recorded among the eldest respondents and the lowest levels among the youngest. Seventy-nine percent of those aged 60 and over reported they were 'very satisfied' with their present housing compared with 40 percent of people in the 15-29 age group (Table 17).

Respondents were asked whether they preferred to own their own home or to rent. Four-fifths expressed a preference for home ownership. Respondents under 30 years of age were more likely than those at older ages to state a preference for renting, but even among this group only 19 percent preferred renting over home ownership (Table 18).

Respondents' preferred tenure was related to the size of the community in which they lived. Those living in rural areas were more likely than those living in urban areas to prefer to own their own home; 93 percent of rural dwellers expressed a preference for home ownership compared with 80 percent of people living in urban centres with a population of 30,000 or more (Table 18).

Nearly three-quarters of respondents agreed that there are some people the Government should help to buy their own home, and

over two-thirds agreed that taxes should be used to provide enough low-cost rental housing so people who need a home can get one. The likelihood of agreeing was higher among Maori than European respondents (Table 20).

Three in every four respondents agreed that Government should make sure that everyone is able to get adequate housing. Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to agree with this, as were people under 30 years of age compared with people at older ages (Table 20).

Education

About a third of respondents had received education of some kind in the 12 months preceding the survey. This included any sort of learning at courses, at work or elsewhere, as well as any sort of private lessons (Table 21).

The likelihood of having received education in the past 12 months decreased with age; 60 percent of respondents under 30 years of age reported they had received some sort of education compared with only 4 percent of respondents aged 60 and over (Table 21).

The probability of receiving education in the 12 months preceding the survey also varied by occupation. Respondents in professional and technical occupations were more likely to have been recipients than those in other occupations. Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, and production, transport equipment operators and labourers were the least likely to have received any education of any kind (Table 21).

The most common kind of education undertaken by respondents in the 12 months preceding the survey was 'on the job training'. The only age group where this was not the predominant form of education undertaken was the 60 years and over group. 'Hobby, interest and cultural' education was taken more often by respondents in this age group (Table 22).

Women were more likely than men to have received 'hobby, interest or cultural' education in the past 12 months, as were respondents living in rural areas compared with those living in urban localities (Table 22).

The kind of education received varied by ethnic group. Maori respondents were less likely than Europeans to have received tertiary education or on the job training in the 12 months preceding

the survey, but were more likely than Europeans to have been involved in pre-school education (Table 22).

The vast majority of respondents who received education of one kind or another in the 12 months preceding the survey were satisfied with the education they received. Men were less likely than women to be 'very satisfied' with the education they received, as were respondents under 60 years of age compared with those aged 60 and over (Table 23).

Respondents were asked their attitudes towards pre-school, primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary education in New Zealand. The likelihood of them perceiving the education to be 'very bad' or 'fairly bad' was greater at intermediate and secondary levels than at other levels (Table 24).

Overall, 12 percent of respondents considered that, in general, the quality of education in New Zealand is bad. Respondents under 60 years of age were more likely than those 60 or over to think that the education people get in New Zealand is bad (Table 24).

About three-quarters of respondents who considered the education people in New Zealand is bad thought it bad because it does not provide people with enough of the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to think that the education people get is bad because it is not long enough; because it does not provide enough understanding of the culture and values of other people, or enough knowledge about relationships between people; and because it provides insufficient preparation for the labour market today (Table 25).

Three-quarters of respondents considered the education system in New Zealand to be fair. Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to consider the education system 'unfair' or 'very unfair', as were Maoris compared with Europeans (Table 26).

Respondents were canvassed for their views on Kohanga Reo. Over half agreed that Kohanga Reo should be encouraged, and about two-fifths agreed that it should be extended to primary school. Not surprisingly, support for Kohanga Reo was stronger among Maori than European respondents. Overall, 87 percent of Maori respondents agreed that Kohanga Reo should be encouraged, and 79 percent were in favour of it being extended to primary school. The comparable percentages for European respondents were 52 percent and 38 percent respectively (Table 27).

The level of support for Kohanga Reo varied depending on the age of respondents. Those aged 60 and over were more likely than those aged under 60 to be opposed to Kohanga Reo (Table 27).

Overall, there was not a great deal of support for using taxes to help pay for Kohanga Reo. Only about a third of respondents agreed that taxes should be used for this purpose. Support for using taxes to help pay for Kohanga Reo was greater among Maori than European respondents. Sixty-eight percent of Maori respondents were in favour of using taxes for Kohanga Reo compared with 31 percent of Europeans (Table 27).

Justice

One in every five respondents reported something had happened to them in the past 12 months that they thought was a crime (Table 28).

Men were more likely than women to have been victims. Twenty-one percent of men had been the victim of a crime or crimes in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared with 17 percent of women (Table 28).

The likelihood of having been a victim of a crime varied with age, with younger respondents more likely to have been victims than older respondents. About a quarter of those aged under 45 reported they had been the victim of a crime in the past 12 months, compared with only 9 percent of those aged 45 and over (Table 28).

Where people lived made a difference to the likelihood of victimisation, with respondents living in major cities more likely to have been victims than those living in smaller towns or in rural areas (Table 28).

The majority of respondents had some confidence in the police in their area. Forty-two percent of respondents said they had 'a great deal' of confidence, and another 42 percent said they had 'only some confidence' in the police (Table 30).

The likelihood of having 'a great deal' of confidence in the police increased with age, rising from 25 percent for those aged under 30, to 62 percent for those aged 60 and over (Table 30).

Respondents were asked if there is anything they want to do but do not do because they are afraid someone may commit a crime against them. Overall, 43 percent of respondents said they restricted their activities because they were afraid of becoming a

victim of a crime. A much higher proportion of women than men were afraid of having a crime committed against them, as were European respondents compared with Maori (Table 31).

Respondents living in rural areas were less likely than urban respondents to restrict their activities through fear of crime (Table 31).

Of those respondents whose activities were restricted, 9 percent said that their fear of crime interferes with their enjoyment of life a 'very great deal', and another 24 percent said that it interferes 'quite a lot'. Women were much more likely than men, and Maoris more likely than Europeans, to say that their fear of crime interferes a 'very great deal' with their enjoyment of life (Table 32).

Respondents were canvassed for their views on possible ways in which the number of crimes such as assaults and burglary could be reduced. The three methods most favoured by respondents were: teaching children in schools how to settle differences without violence; reducing the amount of violence and crime shown on television, films and videos; and reducing unemployment (Table 33).

Unemployment

There was widespread agreement among respondents that anybody who wants a job should have one; only 7 percent disagreed (Table 34a).

Respondents were asked for their views, firstly, on whether Government should tackle unemployment by using taxes to create jobs, and, secondly, on whether Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on. Overall, there was more support among respondents for the latter than the former; 68 percent agreed that taxes should be used to make sure the jobless have enough to live on and 50 percent agreed with using taxes for job creation (Tables 34b and 36).

Four-fifths of respondents agreed that some groups of people have a worse chance than others of getting a job even when they are just as capable of doing the job. Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to 'agree strongly' with this, as were respondents aged under 30 compared with those aged 30 and over (Table 34c).

Respondents were presented with a number of suggestions about why people are unemployed, and asked for their opinions on each.

They were more likely to 'agree strongly' that people are unemployed because they do not try hard enough to get a job, or because so many factories and workplaces have closed down, than they were with the suggestion that people are unemployed because they live in areas where jobs are scarce, or because they do not have enough skills or qualifications (Tables 35a, b, c and d).

Nine in every ten respondents who supported the view that Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on thought that the unemployed people getting the money should have to do some sort of work for it. Support was equally strong among men and women, the young and the old, and Maori and European respondents alike (Table 37).

Income Support for Special Groups

There was almost universal agreement among respondents with the notion that the Government should use taxes to make sure that the elderly have enough money to live on. Only one in every 20 respondents disagreed (Table 38).

Of those respondents who agreed that taxes should be used to make sure that the elderly have enough to live on, a majority (52 percent) thought that income support for the elderly should begin at the age of 60, with 32 percent opting for a starting age of 65. Only 5 percent were in favour of beginning income support for the elderly before the age of 60 (Table 39).

The age and ethnicity of respondents affected the age at which they thought income support should be given to the elderly. Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to think that it should begin at age 60, as were respondents under 60 years of age compared with those aged 60 and over (Table 39).

Respondents were divided on the question as to whether a set amount of money should be paid to all elderly people who have reached the qualifying age for income support, or whether less should be paid to those who are financially well-off. Just over half the respondents were in favour of paying less to the well-off, with 44 percent favouring payment of a set amount to everyone (Table 40).

There was widespread agreement that the Government should use taxes to make sure that people who are disabled or sick for long

periods have enough to live on. Overall, 95 percent of respondents expressed their support (Table 41).

Respondents who thought that the Government should use taxes to make sure that people who are disabled or too sick to work have enough to live on were less united on the issue of whether all should get a set amount of money, or whether less should be paid to those who are well off. Fifty-five percent favoured paying less to those who are well-off, and 41 percent favoured paying a set amount to everyone, regardless of their financial situation. Proportionately more Maori than European respondents supported the payment of a fixed amount to everyone (Table 42).

Respondents showed a high level of support for the use of taxes to give help to people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home. Only 7 percent expressed opposition to using taxes for this purpose. Respondents who agreed with using taxes in this way were fairly evenly divided on the question of whether help should be provided to all carers of disabled people, or whether it should only be paid to those who are less well off (Tables 43 and 44).

Two-thirds of respondents supported the idea of using taxes to assist families that do not have enough income to meet their needs. Support was higher among Maori than European respondents (Table 45).

Taxation and Government Expenditure

Respondents were presented with a list of government services and benefits and, for each one, asked whether they thought the government should spend more, less or about the same amount as now. The areas where there was most support for increasing government expenditure were crime prevention, education, job creation, health and job training. The areas where there was most support for reducing government expenditure were overseas aid and defence (Table 46).

Age made a marked difference to respondents' attitudes in some areas of government expenditure. Respondents aged 60 and over showed considerably higher levels of support than those under 60 for increased government expenditure on crime prevention, defence, public transport and help for industry. They were less likely than younger respondents, however, to favour increased expenditure on health and education (Table 46).

Attitudes towards using taxes to pay for government services and benefits also varied by ethnicity. Maori respondents were more likely than European to favour increasing the level of government expenditure on most services and benefits. Exceptions were in the area of education where the proportions favouring an increase were similar for Maoris and Europeans alike, and in the area of crime prevention where Maori people were less likely than Europeans to favour an increase (Table 46).

Respondents were divided on the issue of the fairness of the tax system in New Zealand. Half of all respondents perceived the tax system to be 'unfair' or 'very unfair' and 42 percent thought it 'fair' or 'very fair' (Table 47).

Overall, 47 percent of respondents thought they got good value from the system of taxes, services and benefits in New Zealand. Older respondents were more likely to think this. Over two-thirds of those aged 60 and over thought they will have had good value from the system of taxes, services and benefits over their life time, compared with 43 percent of those under 30 years of age (Tables 49 and 50).

Effects of Government Economic Decisions

The overwhelming majority of respondents (over 85 percent) agreed that when the Government is making an economic decision, it should give more consideration to the effects on people's health, on poorer people in society, on the prices of everyday things like food, on the number of jobs available and on people's ability to buy a home (Table 51).

Two-thirds of respondents thought that the Government should give more consideration to the effects of its economic decisions on business profits, and about two-fifths to whether its decisions will conflict with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Table 51).

Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to think it 'very important' that the Government give more consideration to the effects of its economic decisions. Not surprisingly, Maori respondents were seven times more likely than Europeans to consider that the Government should give more consideration to whether its decisions will conflict with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Table 51).

General Issues

There was little disagreement with the notion that individuals should be free to live in whatever way they think is right as long as they do not harm others. Overall, only 14 percent of respondents expressed disagreement. Respondents under 60 years of age were more likely than those 60 and over to disagree with the protection of individual freedoms, as were European respondents compared with Maori (Table 52a).

Only about a fifth of respondents thought that religion should have more influence over people's lives. Those aged 45 and over were more likely to favour greater religious influence than those under 45, as were Maori respondents compared with Europeans (Table 52b).

Respondents were divided on the question of whether people should be able to live openly as homosexuals without fearing that society will treat them badly; 41 percent agreed and 39 percent disagreed. Women were more likely than men to favour less victimisation. Age also affected respondents' attitudes. Almost half of those under 45 years of age thought that people should be able to live openly as homosexuals, compared with about a third of those aged 45-59, and a quarter of those aged 60 or over (Table 52c).

Forty-six percent of respondents agreed that New Zealand should honour the Treaty of Waitangi. Naturally enough, Maori respondents showed more support for this than Europeans (Table 52d).

Just under half of the survey respondents agreed that people should be able to feel sure that whatever happens to them, the Government will look after them. Thirty-eight percent disagreed. Men were more likely than women to disagree that the Government should ensure people's welfare. Also, disagreement was more common for Europeans compared with Maori and for people in the middle age groups compared with the young and the old (Table 52e).

Settling Maori land grievances by giving back the land, giving other land or paying the Maori for the land was supported by only a quarter of respondents. Maori respondents were much more likely than Europeans to agree that Maori land grievances should be settled in these ways. Sixty-four percent of Maoris expressed agreement compared with 20 percent of Europeans (Table 52f).

The majority of survey respondents agreed that there should be more capable women and Maori in high positions in business and Government. Support was stronger among women than men, and among Maori compared with European respondents (Tables 52g and h).

Lowering the tax on high incomes so people have an incentive to work harder received the support of 46 percent of respondents, and was opposed by 39 percent. Europeans were much more likely than Maoris to express opposition (Table 52i).

There was almost universal support for employers having to pay at least a basic wage that is enough for people to live on. Support was equally high among men and women, the young and elderly, and Maori and Europeans alike (Table 52j).

On the question of whether there should be less difference between what the highest and lowest paid people get, 47 percent of respondents agreed and 37 percent disagreed. Men were more likely than women to disagree with the concept of more equitable incomes, as were Europeans compared with Maoris, and persons aged 30–59 compared with those at younger and older ages (Table 52l).

Support for equal employment opportunities for women was almost universal, with 59 percent of respondents supporting this a 'very great deal' and 33 percent 'quite a lot'. Only 2 percent expressed opposition. Women were more likely than men to support equal employment opportunities for women a 'very great deal', as were respondents in professional/technical and administrative/managerial occupations compared to those in other occupations. Also, support was stronger among respondents under 45 years than among those aged 45 and over (Table 54a).

Flexible working hours was another issue that received fairly widespread support, with only 6 percent of respondents showing no support at all. The likelihood of supporting flexible working hours a 'very great deal' was greater for women than men, and for those under 60 years of age compared with those aged 60 and over. Also, proportionately more Maori than European respondents showed a 'very great deal' of support (Table 54b).

Respondents were asked for their views on whether day care for children and invalids should be partly or fully paid for by taxes. Overall, support was considerably greater for using taxes to pay for invalid day care than it was for child day care (Tables 54c and d).

A clear majority of respondents favoured controls on pornography. Overall, 44 percent supported this a 'very great deal', with a further 23 percent showing 'quite a lot' of support. Older respondents were more likely than younger to show a 'very great deal' of support, as were Maori compared with Europeans. Men were almost twice as likely as women to show no support at all for restricting the availability of pornography (Table 54e).

Maori Issues and Concerns

Support for Maori issues and concerns, such as the establishment of marae or community health centres staffed by Maori health workers, making the teaching of Maori language compulsory in New Zealand schools and improving housing for Maori people on Maori land varied markedly depending on the particular issue or concern (Table 53).

Of the issues canvassed, support was strongest for making the teaching of Maori language available in New Zealand schools to those who want to learn it. Twenty-eight percent supported this a 'very great deal' and a further 44 percent supported it 'quite a lot'. Support was very much stronger among Maori than European respondents (Table 53c).

Although there was fairly widespread support for making the teaching of Maori language available in schools, there was relatively little support for making it compulsory. Overall, only 4 percent of respondents supported the teaching of Maori language to all students in New Zealand schools 'a very great deal', with a further 9 percent supporting it 'quite a lot'. Not surprisingly, most support for compulsory teaching came from Maori respondents (Table 53b).

Respondents were far from united on issues concerning the setting up of Maori health centres, the restoration and protection of Maori fishing rights, improving housing for Maori people on Maori land and giving tribal authorities more control over how money available for Maori concerns is spent. As with other areas of Maori concern canvassed in the survey, support was considerably higher among Maori than European respondents (Tables 52a, d, e and f).

Membership of Organised Groups

Respondents were asked about their membership and involvement in a range of organised groups. Sports clubs had the highest membership, followed by trade unions and employers associations, and churches and religious organisations (Tables 57–61).

Membership of sports clubs and churches or religious groups was related to sex, although in different ways. The probability of belonging to a sports club was greater for men than women, while the probability of belonging to a church or religious organisation was greater for women than men. The likelihood of belonging to a church or religious organisation was also affected by age and ethnicity. Membership was higher for Maori than European respondents, and increased with age. Just under a fifth of respondents aged under 30 years belonged to a church or religious organisation compared with almost half of those aged 60 and over (Tables 59a and 61a).

Membership of trade unions and employers associations varied by sex and age, and between rural and urban areas. Men were more often members than women, as were people under 60 years of age compared with those aged 60 and over. It is likely that at least some of the sex and age differences will be accounted for by the fact that smaller proportions of women and elderly people are employed (Table 57a).

Only a minority (10 percent) of survey respondents reported membership of a political party organisation. This was another type of group where membership was related to age. The proportion who belonged rose from 3 percent of 15–29 year olds to 19 percent of those aged 60 and over. Where people lived also made a difference to membership, with people living in urban areas being less likely to be affiliated to a political party organisation than those living in rural areas (Table 58a).

Not all respondents who belonged to the various types of groups were active members. For example, 56 percent of those who belonged to a trade union/employers association and 58 percent of those who were members of a political party organisation said they never attended meetings. However, for sports clubs, community service groups and church or religious organisations, a majority of members attended meetings or were otherwise actively involved (Tables 57–61).

Unpaid Work and Charitable Donations

Nearly two-thirds of respondents said they were involved in unpaid work of one form or another to help people outside their household. Men were more likely than women to be involved in this type of work, as were Maori compared with European respondents. Age also affected participation in unpaid work outside the home, with people under 30 years of age having lower levels of participation than those 30 and over (Table 62).

The majority of respondents doing unpaid work outside their home did so for between one and four hours a week, with about a quarter spending more hours than this. The likelihood of being involved in unpaid work for five or more hours a week was greater for women than men, and for Maori compared with European respondents. Also, proportionately more people aged 60 and over were engaged in unpaid work for five or more hours a week compared with those at younger ages (Table 64).

While a sizeable number of respondents (56 percent) engaged in unpaid work were doing this for relatives, the proportion doing it for non-relatives was much higher at 87 percent. Maori respondents were considerably more likely than Europeans to be engaged in unpaid help for relatives; 82 percent of Maori respondents compared with 53 percent of Europeans (Table 63).

Just under half of the survey respondents said they gave money regularly to individuals or organisations outside their household. The probability of giving money was related to age and ethnicity. People at younger ages were less likely than those at older ages to give money regularly, as were Europeans compared with Maoris (Table 65).

Four-fifths of respondents who gave money regularly said they gave to groups, just under a fifth gave to relatives and about a quarter gave to other people. Maori respondents were more likely than Europeans to give money to relatives and other people, but less likely to give to groups (Table 66).

Income, Benefits and Standard of Living

Forty-seven percent of all respondents said that they received a Department of Social Welfare benefit or allowance in the 12 months preceding the survey. This covered all types of benefits and

allowances including the Family Benefit and National Superannuation. Women, Maori people, clerical and sales workers and people in the 30-44 and 60 and over age groups were the most likely to have received a benefit or allowance (Table 68).

Leaving aside the Family Benefit and National Superannuation, the benefits/allowances most commonly received were Family Care, which was received by 12 percent of respondents, and the Unemployment Benefit, received by 9 percent (Table 69).

The type of Department of Social Welfare benefit or allowance received varied by respondents' sex, age, ethnic origin and occupation. For instance, the likelihood of receiving the Unemployment Benefit was higher for men than women, for Maori than European respondents, for people aged under 30 compared with those at older ages, and for respondents in sales, and production and labouring occupations compared with those in other occupations. Receipt of Family Care was most common among women, 30-44 year olds and Maori respondents. The probability of receiving the Invalids Benefit or the Sickness Benefit was more likely among respondents aged 45-59 than those at other ages, and among Maori as compared with Europeans. Those most likely to be receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit were women, Maori people and respondents employed in service occupations (Table 69).

The incomes of respondents were related to their demographic and occupational characteristics. The probability of receiving no income at all or a total gross annual income of less than \$10,000 was greatest for women, Maori people, the young and the old alike, and for people working in service and agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting occupations. Conversely, the probability of receiving an income at the upper end of the income scale (that is, \$30,500 and over) was greatest for men, Europeans, 30-59 year olds and those employed in professional/technical and administrative/managerial occupations (Table 70).

Most people were satisfied with their standard of living. Overall, 40 percent of respondents said they were 'very satisfied' and a further 44 percent were 'fairly satisfied'. Only 9 percent expressed dissatisfaction. Satisfaction was related to age, with the oldest respondents being the most likely to be 'very satisfied'. Sixty-four percent of respondents aged 60 and over were 'very satisfied' with their standard of living compared with less than 40 percent of those under 60 years of age (Table 71).

TABLE 1: Tribal affiliation of Maori respondents¹, by sex, age, occupation, and urban/rural status

	Arawa	Kahungunu	Kaitiaki	Hauraki	Mataitau	Taitoko	Tairāwhiti	Rangitāne	Rauwaka	Taranaki	Tauranga	Tuwharetoa	Tainui	Whanganui	No Don't know	Can't be coded	All respondents	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Sex																		
male	7	8	5	3	8	29	14	2	3	1	3	5	9	2	3	7	6	99113
female	10	8	2	1	7	22	15	7	4	3	2	3	11	2	2	10	6	114193
Age																		
15-29	9	6	1	2	8	28	10	1	4	3	3	3	11	1	5	12	4	92981
30-44	9	12	7	2	5	21	25	1	2	3	2	3	9	0	1	8	7	52776
45-59	8	10	4	0	10	21	14	17	5	2	2	7	9	3	0	2	7	48215
60 +	6	3	4	1	4	37	8	9	3	0	2	1	11	9	1	11	5	19334
Occupation																		
Prof/Tech	9	11	3	0	6	18	13	31	8	0	3	2	9	5	0	3	1	14750
Admn/Man	7	34	0	12	0	0	6	0	22	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	2297
Clerical	20	5	1	0	5	23	31	0	5	5	6	2	8	0	3	1	4	21328
Sales	20	19	0	0	5	11	9	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	23	10	8334
Service	6	7	0	1	6	26	15	0	2	4	5	5	3	1	1	9	6	12070
Ag/Fish	2	2	15	1	10	38	13	0	1	0	1	4	8	0	1	7	3	23473
Prod/Lab	8	9	1	1	8	24	15	0	4	1	1	5	13	1	6	14	9	50313
Not spec.	6	8	3	3	9	26	12	8	4	4	3	3	12	4	1	8	5	80740
Urban/Rural																		
main urban	10	6	4	2	6	24	13	5	5	2	4	2	10	3	4	8	6	124973
secondary urban	8	15	1	1	16	15	9	4	0	2	3	10	18	0	1	12	8	17204
minor urban	4	18	7	0	11	28	14	0	4	2	0	5	14	1	1	9	6	28264
rural	7	4	1	1	6	31	22	9	3	3	0	2	6	2	1	8	2	42865
Total New Zealand	8	8	3	2	8	25	15	5	4	2	2	3	10	2	2	9	6	213306

¹ Respondents could choose more than one tribe so percentages will total to more than 100.

TABLE 2: Maori respondents. Attendance at marae or tribal hui in last six months, by sex, age, occupation and urban/rural status

	Attended marae or tribal hui				All respondents	
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		All %
Sex						
male	42	55	1	2	100	99113
female	45	53	0	2	100	114193
Age						
15-29	39	60	1	1	100	92981
30-44	36	62	0	3	100	52776
45-59	57	39	0	4	100	48215
60 +	56	44	0	0	100	19334
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	81	19	0	0	100	14750
Admn/Man	25	65	0	10	100	2297
Clerical	34	66	0	0	100	21328
Sales	30	61	10	0	100	8334
Service	45	52	0	3	100	12070
Ag/Fish	31	68	0	1	100	23473
Prod/Lab	39	58	0	3	100	50313
Not spec.	48	50	0	2	100	80740
Urban/Rural						
main urban	41	57	1	2	100	124973
secondary urban	54	39	0	7	100	17204
minor urban	41	56	0	3	100	28264
rural	49	51	0	0	100	42865
Total New Zealand	44	54	0	2	100	213306

TABLE 3: Maori respondents. Number of times attended marae or tribal hui in last six months, by sex, age, occupation and urban/rural status

	Number of times at marae or tribal hui							All respondents		
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to ten	More than ten		Not spec.	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sex										
male	29	17	19	7	3	10	12	2	100	41619
female	29	22	9	5	2	17	13	4	100	51570
Age										
15-29	41	16	17	7	3	7	5	3	100	35899
30-44	24	22	13	8	2	14	12	6	100	18874
45-59	24	28	9	3	1	18	13	2	100	27531
60 +	7	7	16	0	7	26	35	2	100	10884
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	9	47	7	4	0	9	18	6	100	12020
Admn/Man	26	0	0	47	0	27	0	0	100	573
Clerical	28	14	6	9	9	22	7	3	100	7230
Sales	52	14	9	4	0	6	15	0	100	2487
Service	32	12	16	10	0	18	11	2	100	5456
Ag/Fish	7	31	30	2	5	16	4	5	100	7362
Prod/Lab	44	14	16	7	1	6	8	5	100	19699
Not spec.	29	15	13	4	4	17	16	2	100	38362
Urban/Rural										
main urban	36	23	15	4	3	8	8	4	100	51385
secondary urban	21	17	13	14	6	13	10	7	100	9271
minor urban	27	12	23	7	2	20	8	1	100	11510
rural	17	16	5	6	2	26	29	0	100	21022
Total New Zealand	29	20	14	6	3	14	13	3	100	93189

TABLE 4: Maori respondents.¹ Benefits gained from marae or tribal hui, by sex, age, occupation and urban/rural status

	Meeting family or friends %	Identity boost %	Learning marae kawa %	Meeting elders %	A say in decisions %	Contribution to tribal life %	Other %	Don't know %	All res- pondents Number
Sex									
male	93	63	65	79	44	60	18	0	41619
female	90	63	58	66	33	49	14	1	51570
Age									
15-29	92	53	58	64	23	43	11	1	35899
30-44	90	70	75	82	40	54	9	1	18874
45-59	89	67	55	67	44	57	17	0	27531
60 +	98	74	62	91	69	80	38	0	10884
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	99	77	59	61	30	46	21	1	12020
Admn/Man	100	100	100	100	27	27	0	0	573
Clerical	100	70	67	75	32	61	17	0	7230
Sales	100	18	37	54	26	30	0	0	2487
Service	88	53	51	55	36	37	14	0	5456
Ag/Fish	94	66	66	74	38	41	14	0	7362
Prod/Lab	90	60	62	68	36	53	11	1	19699
Not spec.	87	62	62	80	44	62	18	0	38362
Urban/Rural									
main urban	93	66	61	71	35	50	14	1	51385
secondary urban	97	61	60	81	42	66	10	0	9271
minor urban	89	35	41	57	29	40	17	0	11510
rural	86	73	75	79	48	64	21	0	21022
Total New Zealand	91	63	61	72	38	54	16	0	93189

¹ Respondents could choose more than one option so percentages will total to more than 100 percent.

TABLE 5: Whether language other than English spoken, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Speak language other than English			All respondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Not spec. %	
<i>Sex</i>				
male	14	83	3	1196988
female	14	83	3	1253491
<i>Age</i>				
15-29	13	84	4	830720
30-44	15	83	1	691798
45-59	22	73	5	461674
60 +	7	91	1	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>				
European	9	89	2	2079268
NZ Maori	51	48	2	131126
NZ Maori-European	27	73	0	66833
Other	55	34	11	153986
Not spec.	0	99	1	19266
<i>Occupation</i>				
Prof/Tech	16	83	0	292680
Admn/Man	18	82	0	104887
Clerical	17	78	5	333438
Sales	13	85	2	158891
Service	22	73	5	119606
Ag/Fish	6	93	0	191475
Prod/Lab	15	83	2	405676
Not spec.	13	83	4	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
main urban	15	84	1	1717271
secondary urban	10	66	24	172754
minor urban	12	86	2	206739
rural	12	86	2	353714
Total New Zealand	14	83	3	2450479

TABLE 6: Language(s) spoken by respondents who speak a language other than English¹, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Maori		Cook Island		Fijian		Samoa		Tokelauan		Tongan		Polynesian		Other		Asian		All res-		
	Maori	%	Maori	%	Fijian	%	Samoa	%	Tokelauan	%	Tongan	%	Polynesian	%	Other	%	Asian	%	Number	%	
Sex																					
male	26		7	4	4	8	0	2	1	45	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	167804		
female	34		4	1	10	1	2	2	2	43	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	181243		
Age																					
15-29	30		4	4	4	13	0	2	3	38	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	104566		
30-44	24		9	5	9	1	3	2	2	42	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	106988		
45-59	31		4	1	7	0	1	2	5	50	4	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	102898		
60 +	47		3	0	4	0	0	1	48	8	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	34596		
Ethnic origin																					
European	12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	180106		
NZ Maori	98		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66428		
NZ Maori-European	89		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	18045		
Other	3		19	12	37	1	7	7	6	6	26	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	84469		
Occupation																					
Prof/Tech	31		1	4	2	2	0	0	0	52	1	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	48003		
Admn/Man	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	19337		
Clerical	7		1	11	5	0	1	1	1	71	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	56038		
Sales	9		2	2	4	0	2	2	6	61	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20205		
Service	33		6	3	12	0	4	2	38	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	26219		
Ag/Fish	41		0	5	0	0	2	0	0	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11744		
Prod/Lab	38		17	1	21	0	4	4	12	8	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	60006		
Not spec.	44		5	0	11	1	1	1	36	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	107495		
Urban/Rural																					
main urban	22		7	3	12	0	2	2	0	47	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	264162		
secondary urban	44		1	2	0	0	2	2	0	15	28	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	17735		
minor urban	80		0	0	0	0	4	0	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24365		
rural	48		0	2	1	1	0	2	0	54	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	42785		
Total New Zealand	30		5	3	9	9	0	2	0	44	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	349047		

¹ Respondents could specify more than one language so percentages will total to more than 100 percent.

TABLE 7: Maori speaking respondents. How well Maori is spoken, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	How well Maori is spoken		All respondents Number
	A little %	Can converse %	
Sex			
male	48	52	34735
female	41	59	50755
Age			
15-29	71	29	23157
30-44	64	36	20833
45-59	20	80	28319
60 +	16	84	13180
Ethnic origin			
European	58	42	15377
NZ Maori	41	59	55940
NZ Maori-European	40	60	14173
Occupation			
Prof/Tech	22	78	10831
Admn/Man	23	77	678
Clerical	60	40	2403
Sales	27	73	947
Service	24	76	8390
Ag/Fish	48	52	4209
Prod/Lab	65	35	20295
Not spec.	43	57	37736
Urban/Rural			
main urban	49	51	45733
secondary urban	21	79	5693
minor urban	55	45	15951
rural	30	70	18113
Total New Zealand	44	56	85490

TABLE 8: Receipt of health care in last twelve months, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Health care received				All %	All re- pondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Sex						
male	67	33	0	0	100	1196988
female	80	20	0	0	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	73	27	0	0	100	830720
30-44	70	30	0	0	100	691798
45-59	70	30	0	0	100	461674
60 +	83	17	0	0	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	73	27	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	67	32	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	83	17	0	0	100	66833
Other	73	27	0	0	100	153986
Not spec.	99	1	0	0	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	78	22	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	55	45	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	82	18	0	0	100	333438
Sales	62	38	0	0	100	158891
Service	78	22	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	63	37	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	64	36	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	79	21	0	0	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	76	24	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	78	22	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	54	46	0	0	100	206739
rural	72	28	0	0	100	353714
Total New Zealand	73	26	0	0	100	2450479

TABLE 9: Respondents receiving health care in the last twelve months. Satisfaction with the health care received by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Satisfaction with health care							All %	All respondents Number
	Very satisfied %	Fairly satisfied %	Neither satisfied nor dissatis- fied %	Fairly dissatis- fied %	Very dissatis- fied %	Don't know %			
Sex									
male	49	40	4	4	3	0	100	800306	
female	56	35	3	5	2	0	100	1000483	
Age									
15-29	45	43	4	6	3	0	100	609082	
30-44	47	43	2	5	4	0	100	482324	
45-59	52	33	10	3	2	0	100	322464	
60 +	75	24	0	2	0	0	100	386919	
Ethnic origin									
European	55	35	4	5	2	0	100	1525884	
NZ Maori	47	43	2	3	5	0	100	88177	
NZ Maori- European	56	37	4	1	2	0	100	55450	
Other	44	47	4	1	3	0	100	112163	
Not spec.	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	19115	
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	40	41	8	11	0	0	100	229359	
Admn/Man	48	40	0	11	1	0	100	57422	
Clerical	46	45	1	6	2	0	100	273296	
Sales	42	42	8	1	7	0	100	97757	
Service	37	49	6	5	3	0	100	92831	
Ag/Fish	57	35	2	4	3	0	100	119828	
Prod/Lab	54	35	3	2	5	0	100	260782	
Not spec.	63	31	3	2	1	0	100	669513	
Urban/Rural									
main urban	53	36	3	5	3	0	100	1301533	
secondary urban	51	41	4	3	1	0	100	134193	
minor urban	65	28	4	2	0	0	100	111315	
rural	49	44	5	2	1	0	100	253748	
Total New Zealand	53	37	4	4	2	0	100	1800789	

TABLE 10: Perceived quality of health care given by GPs and family doctors, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Perceived quality of health care									All respondents Number
	Very good %	Fairly good %	Neither good nor bad %	Fairly bad %	Very bad %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %		
Sex										
male	29	59	6	4	1	1	0	100	1196988	
female	34	49	9	5	1	2	0	100	1253491	
Age										
15-29	22	60	10	7	1	2	0	100	830720	
30-44	29	58	7	3	1	1	0	100	691798	
45-59	30	50	9	8	1	1	0	100	461674	
60 +	53	41	4	1	0	1	0	100	466287	
Ethnic origin										
European	30	55	8	5	1	1	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	30	54	9	3	2	2	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori-European	31	58	6	2	1	3	0	100	66833	
Other	48	40	8	3	1	1	0	100	153986	
Not spec.	25	75	0	0	0	0	0	100	19266	
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	23	54	11	6	3	2	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	31	45	6	18	0	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	25	62	3	7	1	2	0	100	333438	
Sales	21	64	13	2	0	0	0	100	158891	
Service	25	59	14	0	0	2	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	26	57	8	7	0	1	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	27	60	9	3	1	1	0	100	405676	
Not spec.	43	45	6	3	0	2	0	100	843826	
Urban/Rural										
main urban	31	53	9	5	1	1	0	100	1717271	
secondary urban	39	47	7	2	1	3	1	100	172754	
minor urban	34	55	7	2	0	3	0	100	206739	
rural	28	59	4	7	0	1	0	100	353714	
Total New Zealand										
	31	54	8	5	1	1	0	100	2450479	

TABLE 11: Perceived quality of health care given by New Zealand hospitals, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Quality of health care in hospitals								All %	All respondents Number
	Very good %	Fairly good %	Neither good nor bad %	Fairly bad %	Very bad %	Don't know %	Not spec. %			
<i>Sex</i>										
<i>male</i>	25	47	10	4	2	12	0	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	30	42	10	6	2	10	0	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>										
15-29	15	49	13	5	2	16	0	100	830720	
30-44	26	51	12	6	1	4	0	100	691798	
45-59	37	39	6	3	2	12	0	100	461674	
60 +	42	33	5	8	0	12	0	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>										
European	26	45	10	5	1	12	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	28	47	10	5	3	6	1	100	131126	
NZ Maori-European	32	48	4	7	2	7	0	100	66833	
Other	38	34	12	4	4	8	0	100	153986	
Not spec.	32	66	1	0	0	1	0	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>										
Prof/Tech	20	52	14	5	3	7	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	23	50	10	2	1	13	0	100	104887	
Clerical	27	41	10	10	0	12	0	100	333438	
Sales	21	52	12	7	1	8	0	100	158891	
Service	29	54	9	1	1	6	1	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	30	49	7	3	2	8	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	23	46	12	5	1	13	0	100	405676	
Not spec.	33	39	8	5	2	13	0	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>										
main urban	27	43	12	6	2	12	0	100	1717271	
secondary										
urban	24	49	5	12	3	8	0	100	172754	
minor urban	37	43	8	2	0	10	0	100	206739	
rural	26	53	6	3	2	11	0	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	27	45	10	5	2	11	0	100	2450479	

TABLE 12: Perceived overall quality of health care in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

		Quality of health care in New Zealand									
		Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor bad	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Sex											
	male	25	56	10	4	2	2	0	100	1196988	
	female	25	56	11	4	1	2	0	100	1253491	
Age											
	15-29	18	65	11	3	1	2	0	100	830720	
	30-44	27	51	13	6	1	2	0	100	691798	
	45-59	27	54	9	5	4	0	0	100	461674	
	60 +	34	51	7	2	1	5	0	100	466287	
Ethnic origin											
	European	26	57	10	4	2	2	0	100	2079268	
	NZ Maori	24	55	12	5	3	2	0	100	131126	
	NZ Maori-European	16	54	16	11	0	3	0	100	66833	
	Other	31	49	11	6	1	3	0	100	153986	
	Not spec.	0	67	33	0	0	0	0	100	19266	
Occupation											
	Prof/Tech	22	56	13	6	3	0	0	100	292680	
	Admn/Man	31	48	16	4	0	1	0	100	104887	
	Clerical	24	59	6	3	2	5	0	100	333438	
	Sales	25	60	12	3	0	0	0	100	158891	
	Service	26	61	8	5	0	0	0	100	119606	
	Ag/Fish	21	59	15	3	2	0	0	100	191475	
	Prod/Lab	23	55	11	5	3	1	0	100	405676	
	Not spec.	28	55	9	3	1	4	0	100	843826	
Urban/Rural											
	main urban	25	54	12	4	2	2	0	100	1717271	
	secondary urban	24	59	5	4	1	7	0	100	172754	
	minor urban	32	55	9	1	0	3	0	100	206739	
	rural	22	65	8	5	0	1	0	100	353714	
Total New Zealand		25	56	10	4	2	2	0	100	2450479	

TABLE 13: Perceived fairness of the health care system in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Fairness of health care system						All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very fair %	Fair %	Unfair %	Very unfair %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Sex								
male	12	65	20	3	1	0	100	1196988
female	15	58	21	3	2	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	10	72	14	1	2	0	100	830720
30-44	10	61	27	1	1	0	100	691798
45-59	11	54	26	8	1	0	100	461674
60 +	25	51	17	3	3	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	14	60	21	3	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	9	70	13	3	4	0	100	131126
European	7	66	21	1	5	0	100	66833
Other	17	63	17	1	1	0	100	153986
Not spec.	0	99	0	1	1	0	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	11	57	28	4	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	16	39	30	7	7	0	100	104887
Clerical	7	65	23	3	2	0	100	333438
Sales	19	60	21	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	5	62	33	1	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	7	72	14	5	1	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	13	64	21	1	2	0	100	405676
Not spec.	18	61	15	2	2	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	13	60	23	2	2	0	100	1717271
secondary								
urban	13	63	10	7	6	0	100	172754
minor urban	22	60	15	1	1	0	100	206739
rural	9	69	16	6	1	0	100	353714
Total New Zealand	13	61	20	3	2	0	100	2450479

TABLE 14: Attitudes towards using taxes to pay for the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Should taxes pay for GP visits					All %	All re- spondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %		
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	33	65	2	0	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	32	62	5	0	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	42	52	5	0	100	830720	
30-44	27	71	2	0	100	691798	
45-59	31	66	3	0	100	461674	
60 +	24	71	5	0	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	30	67	3	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	57	36	8	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	37	46	17	0	100	66833	
Other	45	50	5	0	100	153986	
Not spec.	75	24	1	0	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	29	70	1	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	31	69	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	33	63	5	0	100	333438	
Sales	24	76	0	0	100	158891	
Service	40	58	2	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	31	65	4	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	39	57	3	0	100	405676	
Not spec.	32	62	6	0	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	31	65	4	0	100	1717271	
secondary urban	26	71	3	0	100	172754	
minor urban	41	52	7	0	100	206739	
rural	40	59	1	0	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	33	64	4	0	100	2450479	

TABLE 15: Respondents who think the whole cost of GP visits should be paid out of taxes. Whether this should be so if it means less money for hospitals and other health care, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	<i>Even if less money for other health care</i>				<i>All spec.</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>All res- pondents Number</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not</i>			
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>			
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	43	47	7	3	100	391644	
<i>female</i>	36	53	11	0	100	406892	
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	35	52	10	2	100	351212	
30-44	39	52	7	2	100	189746	
45-59	46	43	10	1	100	145362	
60 +	45	48	7	0	100	112216	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
<i>European</i>	39	51	9	1	100	615795	
<i>NZ Maori</i>	47	44	8	0	100	74298	
<i>NZ Maori- European</i>	40	45	14	1	100	24659	
<i>Other</i>	44	43	12	0	100	69274	
<i>Not spec.</i>	0	43	1	56	100	14509	
<i>Occupation</i>							
<i>Prof/Tech</i>	36	62	2	0	100	84793	
<i>Admn/Man</i>	65	35	0	0	100	32866	
<i>Clerical</i>	22	69	10	0	100	108403	
<i>Sales</i>	33	58	9	0	100	38421	
<i>Service</i>	37	57	6	0	100	48280	
<i>Ag/Fish</i>	58	34	8	0	100	59903	
<i>Prod/Lab</i>	36	53	8	3	100	159349	
<i>Not spec.</i>	44	39	14	3	100	266521	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
<i>main urban</i>	39	52	8	1	100	528137	
<i>secondary urban</i>	55	35	10	0	100	44264	
<i>minor urban</i>	30	57	14	0	100	85645	
<i>rural</i>	43	41	10	6	100	140490	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	40	50	9	2	100	798536	

TABLE 16: Coverage by medical or health insurance, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Covered by medical or health insurance				All	All respondents
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	Number
<i>Sex</i>						
male	45	52	1	1	100	1196988
female	40	59	1	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	38	59	3	0	100	830720
30-44	54	46	0	0	100	691798
45-59	52	47	0	1	100	461674
60 +	23	75	0	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	44	54	1	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	25	71	3	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	38	61	2	0	100	66833
Other	42	55	1	2	100	153986
Not spec.	1	99	0	0	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	64	36	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	63	35	0	1	100	104887
Clerical	50	46	0	3	100	333438
Sales	38	58	4	0	100	158891
Service	43	56	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	46	52	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	43	54	2	1	100	405676
Not spec.	29	70	1	0	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	45	53	1	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	24	68	0	8	100	172754
minor urban	25	74	0	0	100	206739
rural	48	51	1	0	100	353714
Total New Zealand	42	56	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 17: Satisfaction with housing, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Satisfaction with housing							All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very satis- fied %	Fairly satis- fied %	Neither satis- fied nor dissat- isfied %	Fairly dissat- isfied %	Very dissat- isfied %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	49	38	4	7	3	0	0	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	53	35	5	5	2	0	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	40	44	4	9	3	0	0	100	830720
30-44	42	44	6	4	4	0	0	100	691798
45-59	57	33	2	8	1	0	0	100	461674
60 +	79	15	4	1	0	0	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	53	36	4	6	1	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	41	35	9	7	8	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	53	38	1	4	4	0	0	100	66833
Other	41	42	5	3	8	0	0	100	153986
Not spec.	0	99	1	0	0	0	0	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	43	45	3	6	4	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	48	40	0	12	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	44	39	6	10	1	0	0	100	333438
Sales	42	37	11	6	3	0	0	100	158891
Service	49	39	2	9	1	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	55	36	1	7	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	39	45	3	8	6	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	64	28	4	2	1	0	0	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	50	37	4	6	2	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	63	27	0	8	1	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	45	43	5	4	3	0	0	100	206739
rural	53	33	5	7	1	0	0	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	51	37	4	6	2	0	0	100	2450479

TABLE 18: Preferred housing tenure,¹ by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Preference to own or rent				All %	All res- pondents Number
	Own %	Rent %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	82	11	1	7	100	1097108
<i>female</i>	81	11	3	5	100	1182547
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	70	19	3	8	100	659896
30-44	84	10	1	5	100	691798
45-59	91	4	2	4	100	461674
60 +	86	8	0	6	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	82	11	2	5	100	1950985
NZ Maori	80	10	2	8	100	117880
NZ Maori- European	76	16	2	6	100	55659
Other	75	15	1	9	100	135865
Not spec.	58	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	77	15	0	8	100	292488
Admn/Man	91	4	2	2	100	104887
Clerical	81	11	2	6	100	321804
Sales	84	7	0	9	100	134171
Service	88	9	0	2	100	109366
Ag/Fish	93	5	1	0	100	179379
Prod/Lab	79	15	2	5	100	384529
Not spec.	79	10	3	8	100	753031
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	80	12	2	6	100	1613367
secondary urban	82	9	3	6	100	158086
minor urban	71	15	0	13	100	181647
rural	93	4	0	3	100	326554
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	81	11	2	6	100	2279655

¹Excludes respondents less than 18 years of age.

TABLE 19: Respondents preferring home ownership. Reasons why people prefer to own their own home, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Something for money you spend

	How important is this						All %	All respondents Number
	Very impor- tant %	Fairly impor- tant %	Not very impor- tant %	Not at all impor- tant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	80	13	4	2	1	0	100	903926
<i>female</i>	80	16	2	0	1	0	100	990870
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	73	21	3	0	2	0	100	481757
30-44	82	14	4	1	0	0	100	586663
45-59	80	12	4	3	1	1	100	426315
60 +	86	12	0	1	0	1	100	400062
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	79	15	3	1	1	0	100	1640127
NZ Maori	87	8	3	1	0	1	100	96489
NZ Maori- European	66	33	1	0	0	0	100	43859
Other	90	6	1	0	1	3	100	103234
Not spec.	58	0	42	0	0	0	100	11087
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	77	18	4	0	1	0	100	224987
Admn/Man	67	22	5	4	2	0	100	98131
Clerical	82	18	0	0	0	0	100	265634
Sales	73	16	10	1	0	0	100	112653
Service	54	26	14	5	1	1	100	96965
Ag/Fish	75	15	8	0	0	1	100	168889
Prod/Lab	90	9	1	0	0	0	100	309767
Not spec.	81	13	1	2	2	1	100	617770
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	82	14	2	1	1	0	100	1326310
secondary urban	75	17	5	0	3	0	100	134181
minor urban	77	17	4	0	2	1	100	130575
rural	75	15	6	3	0	0	100	303731
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	80	15	3	1	1	0	100	1894796

TABLE 19: Respondents preferring home ownership. Reasons why people prefer to own their own home, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Value increases with time

	How important is this						All %	All respondents Number
	Very important %	Fairly important %	Not very important %	Not at all important %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Sex								
male	52	31	13	2	1	0	100	903926
female	55	30	11	2	1	0	100	990870
Age								
15-29	49	36	13	1	1	0	100	481757
30-44	59	28	10	2	1	0	100	586663
45-59	50	28	18	4	0	0	100	426315
60 +	55	32	8	2	2	1	100	400062
Ethnic origin								
European	54	31	12	2	1	0	100	1640127
NZ Maori	59	25	13	1	0	1	100	96489
NZ Maori- European	43	41	17	0	0	0	100	43859
Other	52	24	12	1	8	3	100	103234
Not spec.	2	98	0	0	0	0	100	11087
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	54	31	15	0	0	0	100	224987
Admn/Man	51	26	19	4	0	0	100	98131
Clerical	56	35	7	3	0	0	100	265634
Sales	54	37	9	0	0	0	100	112653
Service	58	14	24	4	0	0	100	96965
Ag/Fish	34	44	20	1	0	0	100	168889
Prod/Lab	58	22	15	2	3	0	100	309767
Not spec.	55	32	7	3	3	1	100	617770
Urban/Rural								
main urban	58	29	10	2	2	0	100	1326310
secondary urban	52	32	15	0	0	0	100	134181
minor urban	46	38	15	0	0	1	100	130575
rural	40	37	20	4	0	0	100	303731
Total New Zealand	54	31	12	2	1	0	100	1894796

TABLE 19: Respondents preferring home ownership. Reasons why people prefer to own their own home, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) No one can evict you

	How important is this						Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex										
male	80	12	7	1	0	0	100	903926		
female	80	16	2	1	0	0	100	990870		
Age										
15-29	72	18	10	0	0	0	100	481757		
30-44	80	14	4	1	0	0	100	586663		
45-59	87	10	0	2	0	0	100	426315		
60+	84	14	1	0	0	1	100	400062		
Ethnic origin										
European	80	14	4	1	0	0	100	1640127		
NZ Maori	83	13	3	1	0	1	100	96489		
NZ Maori-European	83	13	4	0	0	0	100	43859		
Other	86	10	0	0	0	3	100	103234		
Not spec.	2	98	0	0	0	0	100	11087		
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	71	23	5	2	0	0	100	224987		
Admn/Man	58	28	13	0	0	0	100	98131		
Clerical	85	13	3	0	0	0	100	265634		
Sales	82	14	3	1	0	0	100	112653		
Service	78	21	1	0	0	0	100	96965		
Ag/Fish	77	4	12	6	0	1	100	168889		
Prod/Lab	83	11	5	0	0	0	100	309767		
Not spec.	85	13	1	0	0	1	100	617770		
Urban/Rural										
main urban	81	15	3	0	0	0	100	1326310		
secondary urban	78	17	3	2	0	0	100	134181		
minor urban	78	18	4	0	0	1	100	130575		
rural	80	7	9	3	0	1	100	303731		
Total New Zealand	80	14	4	1	0	0	100	1894796		

TABLE 19: Respondents preferring home ownership. Reasons why people prefer to own their own home, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Yours to alter/redecorate

	How important is this						All	All respondents
	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Not spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex								
male	66	23	9	2	0	0	100	903926
female	67	25	5	2	1	0	100	990870
Age								
15-29	55	33	9	2	0	0	100	481757
30-44	62	27	10	1	0	0	100	586663
45-59	75	16	5	4	1	0	100	426315
60 +	78	17	3	0	2	1	100	400062
Ethnic origin								
European	67	24	7	2	1	0	100	1640127
NZ Maori	73	21	4	1	1	1	100	96489
NZ Maori-European	61	34	4	1	0	0	100	43859
Other	57	24	14	2	0	3	100	103234
Not spec.	44	56	0	0	0	0	100	11087
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	49	36	11	4	0	0	100	224987
Admn/Man	44	39	17	0	0	0	100	98131
Clerical	70	21	6	4	0	0	100	265634
Sales	77	15	8	0	0	0	100	112653
Service	63	35	2	0	0	0	100	96965
Ag/Fish	67	26	6	0	0	0	100	168889
Prod/Lab	71	17	11	1	0	0	100	309767
Not spec.	71	21	3	2	2	1	100	617770
Urban/Rural								
main urban	67	24	8	1	0	0	100	1326310
secondary urban	64	27	5	0	3	0	100	134181
minor urban	73	19	7	0	0	2	100	130575
rural	64	25	4	5	2	0	100	303731
Total New Zealand	66	24	7	2	1	0	100	1894796

TABLE 20: Attitudes towards different forms of housing assistance, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Government should help homebuyers

	Level of agreement								All respondents
	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know	Not spec.	All	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
male	16	53	10	15	4	1	1	100	1196988
female	15	57	9	14	2	2	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	17	57	9	13	2	1	1	100	830720
30-44	17	47	9	17	8	1	0	100	691798
45-59	19	55	11	13	0	1	0	100	461674
60+	7	63	9	17	1	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	14	56	10	16	3	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	33	48	7	8	1	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	26	60	5	7	0	1	0	100	66833
Other	25	48	5	11	4	4	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	24	33	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	22	56	9	10	2	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	26	37	5	14	18	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	11	59	8	17	4	1	1	100	333438
Sales	17	46	12	17	7	0	0	100	158891
Service	17	69	8	4	0	2	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	11	53	13	21	2	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	23	49	10	15	2	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	11	59	10	15	2	2	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	18	54	8	16	3	1	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	17	63	7	14	0	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	11	62	11	11	2	2	1	100	206739
rural	8	54	16	14	5	1	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	16	55	10	15	3	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 20: Attitudes towards different forms of housing assistance, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Use taxes to provide low cost rentals

	Level of agreement					All respondents			
	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Don't know				
	strongly	disagree	strongly	disagree					
	%	%	%	%	%	Number			
Sex									
male	17	53	9	15	5	0	1	100	1196988
female	17	52	13	14	3	2	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	16	59	14	7	2	1	1	100	830720
30-44	15	53	9	16	5	1	0	100	691798
45-59	18	51	9	16	6	0	0	100	461674
60 +	20	42	10	22	3	3	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	15	52	12	15	4	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	31	50	8	9	0	2	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-									
European	25	47	13	10	4	1	0	100	66833
Other	23	53	4	9	5	2	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	30	47	8	12	2	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	20	48	8	5	19	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	10	57	19	8	6	0	0	100	333438
Sales	11	45	10	28	5	0	0	100	158891
Service	11	70	9	7	3	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	16	60	7	15	2	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	16	49	14	17	2	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	17	51	9	15	3	3	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban									
secondary	18	49	12	16	4	1	0	100	1717271
urban									
urban	7	66	14	9	1	3	0	100	172754
minor urban									
minor urban	18	61	4	13	3	0	1	100	206739
rural									
rural	15	56	10	11	6	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand									
Zealand	17	52	11	14	4	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 20: Attitudes towards different forms of housing assistance, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Government ensure adequate housing

	Level of agreement							All respondents Number	
	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Sex									
male	20	53	8	17	1	1	1	100	1196988
female	27	51	7	12	1	1	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	28	54	7	9	0	0	1	100	830720
30-44	23	52	6	16	2	1	0	100	691798
45-59	22	50	9	15	3	1	0	100	461674
60+	16	49	11	20	1	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	22	52	8	16	2	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	40	47	6	6	0	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	23	63	10	3	0	1	0	100	66833
Other	26	54	4	6	1	6	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	24	32	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	39	46	3	12	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	25	37	13	20	4	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	21	54	9	12	4	0	0	100	333438
Sales	26	52	6	14	1	0	0	100	158891
Service	26	59	5	9	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	20	44	19	16	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	21	54	5	15	2	2	0	100	405676
Not spec.	19	55	7	15	1	2	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	25	49	8	15	2	1	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	13	71	3	10	0	2	0	100	172754
minor urban	24	61	7	7	1	0	1	100	206739
rural	19	51	10	17	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	23	52	8	14	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 21: Receipt of education in the last 12 months, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Any education received				All %	All res- pondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Sex						
male	37	63	0	1	100	1196988
female	34	66	0	0	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	60	39	0	1	100	830720
30-44	36	64	0	0	100	691798
45-59	22	78	0	0	100	461674
60 +	4	95	0	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	35	65	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	35	65	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	47	53	0	0	100	66833
Other	33	64	0	3	100	153986
Not spec.	57	1	0	42	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	73	27	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	36	64	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	40	60	0	0	100	333438
Sales	49	51	0	0	100	158891
Service	45	55	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	23	77	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	31	68	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	21	77	0	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	38	62	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	18	82	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	30	69	1	1	100	206739
rural	33	65	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	35	64	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 22: Respondents receiving education in the last 12 months¹. Type of education received, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Involved in preschool	Secondary	Tertiary	On the job training	Hobby, cultural	Other	Don't know	All re- spondents Number
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	0	22	23	58	19	6	0	436987
<i>female</i>	2	20	20	49	36	4	0	428670
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	1	35	21	45	23	5	0	495280
30-44	1	2	26	65	29	5	0	246741
45-59	1	1	16	74	36	6	0	101474
60 +	3	0	0	33	55	4	6	22162
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	1	20	23	53	27	4	0	726510
NZ Maori	7	23	11	46	24	10	0	45442
NZ Maori- European	2	27	37	60	13	12	0	31248
Other	0	27	6	62	24	12	0	51521
Not spec.	0	0	0	100	99	0	0	10936
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	2	0	36	73	29	4	0	212631
Admn/Man	0	0	45	55	28	0	0	37674
Clerical	0	5	21	70	30	5	0	131793
Sales	0	30	15	60	22	10	0	78288
Service	0	15	11	51	37	13	0	53842
Ag/Fish	0	28	33	48	16	3	0	43931
Prod/Lab	0	20	11	62	25	5	0	127560
Not spec.	2	57	10	12	27	4	1	179937
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	1	18	23	53	26	4	0	655827
secondary urban	2	29	23	22	5	22	0	31765
minor urban	0	39	9	37	14	11	2	62976
rural	0	23	21	75	45	3	0	115089
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	1	21	22	54	27	5	0	865657

¹ Respondents could choose more than one option so percentages will total to more than 100 percent.

TABLE 23: Respondents receiving education in the last 12 months. Satisfaction with education received in last 12 months, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Satisfaction with education							All	All respondents
	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know	Not spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
male	39	50	2	5	1	1	1	100	436987
female	47	38	6	6	3	0	0	100	428670
Age									
15-29	45	41	6	6	2	0	1	100	495280
30-44	42	47	3	4	2	2	0	100	246741
45-59	33	55	0	11	0	0	0	100	101474
60 +	66	26	1	0	6	1	0	100	22162
Ethnic origin									
European	43	44	4	6	2	1	1	100	726510
NZ Maori	40	46	5	3	4	1	1	100	45442
NZ Maori-European	30	65	1	1	3	0	0	100	31248
Other	57	38	3	1	0	0	1	100	51521
Not spec.	43	0	57	0	0	0	0	100	10936
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	42	43	5	6	1	3	0	100	212631
Admn/Man	67	24	9	0	0	0	0	100	37674
Clerical	36	47	4	11	2	0	0	100	131793
Sales	49	47	4	0	0	0	0	100	78288
Service	62	25	1	9	3	0	0	100	53842
Ag/Fish	37	62	0	0	1	0	0	100	43931
Prod/Lab	46	41	1	11	0	0	1	100	127560
Not spec.	36	48	7	2	5	0	2	100	179937
Urban/Rural									
main urban	40	48	3	5	2	1	1	100	655827
secondary									
urban	63	14	1	21	1	1	0	100	31765
minor urban	27	55	10	5	3	0	0	100	62976
rural	67	22	6	6	0	0	0	100	115089
Total New Zealand	43	44	4	6	2	1	1	100	865657

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Preschool education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education							All	All respondents Number
	Very good %	Fairly good %	Neither good nor bad %	Fairly bad %	Very bad %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	18	45	9	3	2	21	2	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	27	49	4	4	1	14	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	20	46	8	5	1	20	1	100	830720
30-44	26	50	6	3	1	13	1	100	691798
45-59	21	47	6	3	3	17	4	100	461674
60 +	25	45	5	3	2	20	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	21	48	6	4	1	18	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	42	40	6	2	2	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	25	54	6	3	2	10	0	100	66833
Other	33	31	10	1	0	21	3	100	153986
Not spec.	24	32	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	17	54	10	3	0	15	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	23	23	17	5	5	20	7	100	104887
Clerical	28	45	4	4	1	16	2	100	333438
Sales	27	39	10	11	1	13	0	100	158891
Service	32	53	7	0	0	7	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	14	66	6	5	0	9	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	22	41	7	2	1	24	2	100	405676
Not spec.	23	47	3	3	2	19	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	23	44	7	4	1	20	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	25	53	4	2	0	16	0	100	172754
minor urban	16	54	8	5	0	14	3	100	206739
rural	27	56	2	2	3	7	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	23	47	6	4	1	17	2	100	2450479

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Primary education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education									All	All respondents Number
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither		Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Not spec.	%		
			good nor bad	bad							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Sex											
male	14	56	8	6	4	12	1	100	1196988		
female	23	51	10	5	2	10	0	100	1253491		
Age											
15-29	16	53	11	6	2	11	1	100	830720		
30-44	21	54	7	7	2	8	0	100	691798		
45-59	20	53	9	5	4	9	0	100	461674		
60+	18	52	6	4	4	16	1	100	466287		
Ethnic origin											
European	17	54	9	6	3	11	0	100	2079268		
NZ Maori	27	51	6	5	3	7	0	100	131126		
NZ Maori- European	25	53	9	7	1	4	0	100	66833		
Other	27	50	4	3	0	14	3	100	153986		
Not spec.	25	0	32	0	0	0	42	100	19266		
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	14	63	11	4	2	6	0	100	292680		
Admn/Man	2	50	5	13	9	21	0	100	104887		
Clerical	16	48	13	6	2	16	0	100	333438		
Sales	19	49	13	9	5	4	0	100	158891		
Service	33	53	5	5	0	4	0	100	119606		
Ag/Fish	27	49	6	13	1	4	0	100	191475		
Prod/Lab	14	55	9	4	1	17	0	100	405676		
Not spec.	22	53	7	3	4	10	1	100	843826		
Urban/Rural											
main urban	16	55	8	5	2	13	0	100	1717271		
secondary urban	25	41	12	3	3	16	0	100	172754		
minor urban	14	58	14	6	5	1	1	100	206739		
rural	29	47	7	7	3	4	2	100	353714		
Total New Zealand	19	53	9	5	3	11	1	100	2450479		

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Intermediate education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education							All	All respondents	
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor bad		Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know			Not spec.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Sex										
male	9	46	14	7	3	19	1	100	1196988	
female	14	43	13	8	3	18	0	100	1253491	
Age										
15-29	9	45	13	11	2	19	1	100	630720	
30-44	10	42	16	7	3	22	0	100	691798	
45-59	14	43	13	9	4	17	0	100	461674	
60+	15	49	12	3	2	16	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin										
European	10	46	14	7	3	19	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	22	39	13	6	3	17	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori-European										
European	11	51	15	9	2	12	0	100	66833	
Other	21	38	6	16	1	15	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	1	24	0	32	0	42	100	19266	
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	6	45	16	11	4	17	1	100	292680	
Admn/Man	4	37	11	16	0	31	0	100	104887	
Clerical	9	41	19	10	2	19	0	100	333438	
Sales	13	41	15	9	8	14	0	100	158891	
Service	23	43	14	2	1	12	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	8	47	15	11	2	17	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	14	45	10	9	1	20	0	100	405676	
Not spec.	13	47	12	4	3	19	1	100	843826	
Urban/Rural										
main urban										
secondary	12	47	13	8	2	18	0	100	1717271	
urban										
minor urban	8	50	14	5	5	17	1	100	206739	
rural	11	37	15	8	6	21	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand										
	12	45	14	8	3	19	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Secondary education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education								All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very good %	Fairly good %	Neither good nor bad %	Fairly bad %	Very bad %	Don't know %	Not spec. %			
Sex										
male	12	46	14	11	5	11	1	100	1196988	
female	19	39	14	9	3	14	1	100	1253491	
Age										
15-29	13	40	17	13	5	11	1	100	830720	
30-44	12	43	15	11	1	17	1	100	691798	
45-59	17	47	8	11	9	8	0	100	461674	
60+	25	41	13	2	3	15	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin										
European	15	43	14	10	4	13	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	22	42	17	7	5	7	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	15	39	23	14	4	6	0	100	66833	
Other	24	39	5	10	0	18	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	24	0	0	33	0	42	100	19266	
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	8	53	14	10	10	6	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	7	37	7	28	1	20	0	100	104887	
Clerical	9	42	19	15	1	13	1	100	333438	
Sales	15	29	22	16	7	10	0	100	158891	
Service	28	46	11	7	4	3	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	15	49	17	7	7	5	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	18	37	13	11	4	17	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	19	43	12	5	3	16	2	100	843826	
Urban/Rural										
main urban	15	41	14	10	4	15	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	21	52	4	8	2	12	0	100	172754	
minor urban	14	47	19	9	6	3	1	100	206739	
rural	15	41	16	9	8	9	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	16	42	14	10	4	13	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Tertiary education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education								All %	All re- spondents Number
	Very good %	Fairly good %	Neither good nor bad %	Fairly bad %	Very bad %	Don't know %	Not spec. %			
Sex										
male	23	44	7	4	2	18	1	100	1196988	
female	20	52	3	0	1	23	0	100	1253491	
Age										
15-29	22	47	5	3	1	21	1	100	830720	
30-44	22	50	4	2	0	21	1	100	691798	
45-59	20	49	4	3	5	18	0	100	461674	
60 +	20	47	8	1	1	21	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin										
European	20	51	5	2	2	19	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	28	34	6	2	2	27	1	100	131126	
European	24	47	1	0	0	26	1	100	66833	
Other	33	22	3	5	0	34	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	56	0	0	1	0	42	100	19266	
Occupation										
Prof/Tech	26	60	7	2	2	3	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	24	50	11	0	0	14	0	100	104887	
Clerical	19	57	3	0	1	21	0	100	333438	
Sales	20	44	5	6	0	24	0	100	158891	
Service	29	48	5	1	0	17	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	15	50	3	9	5	17	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	31	37	5	3	1	23	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	17	46	6	1	2	27	2	100	843826	
Urban/Rural										
main urban	23	47	6	2	1	20	1	100	1717271	
secondary										
urban	14	45	5	1	1	34	0	100	172754	
minor urban	17	52	9	3	2	15	1	100	206739	
rural	18	50	1	5	6	19	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	21	48	5	2	2	21	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 24: Perceived quality of different types of education in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(f) Overall education in New Zealand

	Perceived quality of education							All	All respondents
	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor bad	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Not spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
male	14	59	9	11	3	3	1	100	1196988
female	18	57	11	8	2	3	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	17	57	10	13	1	1	1	100	830720
30-44	17	57	11	11	2	2	1	100	691798
45-59	14	57	10	6	6	6	0	100	461674
60+	15	63	9	5	2	5	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	15	59	10	10	2	3	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	19	54	11	8	5	3	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	19	58	13	9	1	1	0	100	66833
Other	22	52	8	10	0	5	3	100	153986
Not spec.	0	24	1	32	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	11	60	15	13	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	15	50	12	15	4	5	0	100	104887
Clerical	17	62	7	10	1	3	0	100	333438
Sales	20	51	10	11	8	0	0	100	158891
Service	23	58	6	11	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	14	56	12	12	6	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	17	59	6	11	0	5	1	100	405676
Not spec.	16	58	12	6	3	4	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	16	59	10	10	2	3	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	15	66	8	4	2	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	15	50	20	11	3	1	1	100	206739
rural	18	54	5	11	6	3	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	16	58	10	10	2	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 25: Respondents who think the education people get is bad. Reasons why they think it is bad, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Not enough job preparation

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	53	33	0	13	100	182160
<i>female</i>	72	24	0	3	100	130393
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	64	29	0	7	100	128027
30-44	49	40	0	11	100	95159
45-59	66	23	1	10	100	57630
60 +	79	11	0	10	100	31737
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	65	28	0	6	100	254904
NZ Maori	73	22	3	2	100	17324
NZ Maori- European	81	10	9	0	100	6089
Other	39	41	0	21	100	19824
Not spec.	0	43	0	57	100	14412
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	57	43	0	0	100	40322
Admn/Man	78	22	0	0	100	19591
Clerical	71	29	0	0	100	36693
Sales	40	44	0	16	100	30429
Service	75	21	2	2	100	14177
Ag/Fish	73	25	2	0	100	34056
Prod/Lab	62	17	0	20	100	52584
Not spec.	56	29	0	15	100	84699
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	64	27	0	9	100	206087
secondary urban	91	8	2	0	100	10101
minor urban	68	27	0	5	100	28937
rural	48	39	1	12	100	67427
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	61	29	0	9	100	312553

TABLE 25: Respondents who think the education people get is bad. Reasons why they think it is bad, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Lack of basic reading/writing skills

	Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex						
male	67	22	0	11	100	182160
female	81	14	2	3	100	130393
Age						
15-29	68	25	0	7	100	128027
30-44	85	9	0	6	100	95159
45-59	63	23	4	10	100	57630
60 +	73	16	0	10	100	31737
Ethnic origin						
European	76	18	1	4	100	254904
NZ Maori	72	24	2	2	100	17324
NZ Maori-European	79	21	0	0	100	6089
Other	45	35	0	21	100	19824
Not spec.	43	0	0	57	100	14412
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	84	16	0	0	100	40322
Admn/Man	99	1	0	0	100	19591
Clerical	87	6	7	0	100	36693
Sales	74	10	0	16	100	30429
Service	68	30	0	2	100	14177
Ag/Fish	100	0	0	0	100	34056
Prod/Lab	57	32	0	11	100	52584
Not spec.	55	30	0	15	100	84699
Urban/Rural						
main urban	72	21	0	7	100	206087
secondary urban	94	6	0	0	100	10101
minor urban	73	13	9	5	100	28937
rural	71	17	0	12	100	67427
Total New Zealand	73	19	1	7	100	312553

TABLE 25: Respondents who think the education people get is bad. Reasons why they think it is bad, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Not enough years of education

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	29	59	2	11	100	182160
female	44	45	9	3	100	130393
Age						
15-29	39	50	5	7	100	128027
30-44	33	59	2	6	100	95159
45-59	34	56	0	10	100	57630
60+	28	44	18	10	100	31737
Ethnic origin						
European	35	56	5	4	100	254904
NZ Maori	61	30	8	2	100	17324
NZ Maori- European	23	77	0	0	100	6089
Other	15	64	0	21	100	19824
Not spec.	43	0	0	57	100	14412
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	40	60	0	0	100	40322
Admn/Man	63	25	12	0	100	19591
Clerical	54	46	0	0	100	36693
Sales	17	68	0	16	100	30429
Service	21	77	1	2	100	14177
Ag/Fish	59	41	0	0	100	34056
Prod/Lab	27	58	5	11	100	52584
Not spec.	22	52	11	15	100	84699
Urban/Rural						
main urban	35	53	5	7	100	206087
secondary urban	37	63	0	0	100	10101
minor urban	26	58	11	5	100	28937
rural	37	51	0	12	100	67427
Total New Zealand	35	53	5	7	100	312553

TABLE 25: Respondents who think the education people get is bad. Reasons why they think it is bad, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Poor interpersonal relationships

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
male	55	30	4	11	100	182160
female	55	37	6	3	100	130393
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	64	27	2	7	100	128027
30-44	52	40	2	6	100	95159
45-59	44	45	1	9	100	57630
60 +	49	13	28	10	100	31737
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	58	33	5	4	100	254904
NZ Maori	65	24	10	1	100	17324
NZ Maori- European	59	41	0	0	100	6089
Other	16	62	1	21	100	19824
Not spec.	43	0	0	57	100	14412
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	76	24	0	0	100	40322
Admn/Man	78	22	0	0	100	19591
Clerical	57	43	0	0	100	36693
Sales	13	65	6	16	100	30429
Service	89	6	4	1	100	14177
Ag/Fish	31	68	0	0	100	34056
Prod/Lab	59	28	1	11	100	52584
Not spec.	55	18	13	15	100	84699
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	60	28	6	6	100	206087
secondary urban	96	2	1	0	100	10101
minor urban	50	37	8	5	100	28937
rural	35	52	0	12	100	67427
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	55	33	4	7	100	312553

TABLE 25: Respondents who think the education people get is bad. Reasons why they think it is bad, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(e) Poor knowledge of other cultures

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	48	41	0	11	100	182160
<i>female</i>	69	27	2	3	100	130393
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	60	32	2	7	100	128027
30-44	53	40	0	6	100	95159
45-59	50	40	0	9	100	57630
60 +	65	25	0	10	100	31737
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	58	37	1	4	100	254904
NZ Maori	73	23	2	2	100	17324
European	71	29	0	0	100	6089
Other	32	44	2	21	100	19824
Not spec.	43	0	0	57	100	14412
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	72	28	0	0	100	40322
Admn/Man	98	1	0	1	100	19591
Clerical	43	53	5	0	100	36693
Sales	26	58	0	16	100	30429
Service	89	10	0	1	100	14177
Ag/Fish	58	42	0	0	100	34056
Prod/Lab	45	44	1	11	100	52584
Not spec.	58	27	0	15	100	84699
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	62	30	1	7	100	206087
secondary						
urban	88	6	3	3	100	10101
minor urban	45	50	0	5	100	28937
rural	40	48	0	12	100	67427
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	57	35	1	7	100	312553

TABLE 26: Perceived fairness of the education system in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	<i>Very fair</i> %	<i>Fair</i> %	<i>Unfair</i> %	<i>Very unfair</i> %	<i>Don't know</i> %	<i>Not spec.</i> %	<i>All</i> %	<i>All respondents</i> Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	10	65	17	3	3	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	13	65	16	1	3	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	9	63	21	4	3	1	100	830720
30-44	9	63	22	2	2	2	100	691798
45-59	11	72	11	2	3	0	100	461674
60 +	22	65	6	0	6	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	12	66	16	2	3	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	8	64	19	6	2	1	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	11	67	18	3	1	0	100	66833
Other	15	60	15	5	1	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	33	24	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	11	61	23	4	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	12	46	30	0	11	0	100	104887
Clerical	14	68	15	2	1	0	100	333438
Sales	16	53	19	10	3	0	100	158891
Service	16	70	14	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	6	70	24	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	7	65	16	5	5	1	100	405676
Not spec.	14	68	11	0	4	3	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	12	64	17	3	4	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	23	67	5	1	3	1	100	172754
minor urban	8	68	19	3	0	1	100	206739
rural	8	70	19	0	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	12	65	16	2	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 27: Attitudes towards Kohanga Reo, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Kohanga Reo should be encouraged

	Agree	Neither		Disagree	Don't	Not	All		
	strongly	Agree	agree	Disagree	strongly	know	spec.	All	res-
	%	%	nor	%	%	%	%	%	pondents
			Disagree						Number
			%	%	%	%	%		
Sex									
male	10	41	16	23	8	1	2	100	1196988
female	16	42	16	16	5	4	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	14	45	20	15	2	2	3	100	830720
30-44	12	47	15	18	7	1	0	100	691798
45-59	11	39	16	18	11	4	0	100	461674
60 +	16	30	11	29	8	5	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	10	42	17	21	7	2	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	51	36	7	4	1	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori-									
European	26	57	9	7	1	1	0	100	66833
Other	17	34	17	19	3	8	3	100	153986
Not spec.	33	24	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	25	41	18	11	2	0	2	100	292680
Admn/Man	3	33	9	43	11	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	11	56	17	10	5	0	0	100	333438
Sales	4	42	19	22	14	0	0	100	158891
Service	19	57	12	10	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	5	36	21	21	8	5	4	100	191475
Prod/Lab	9	42	19	20	8	2	0	100	405676
Not spec.	16	36	13	22	6	5	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	13	41	17	20	6	2	1	100	1717271
secondary									
urban	16	41	11	26	2	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	13	43	18	15	6	4	1	100	206739
rural	12	44	15	12	10	3	5	100	353714
Total New Zealand	13	42	16	19	6	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 27: Attitudes towards Kohanga Reo, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Taxes should be used for Kohanga Reo

	Agree strongly	Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree strongly	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
		Agree	Disagree					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex								
male	6	23	14	41	14	1	100	1196988
female	6	32	14	31	14	3	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	6	27	21	34	9	3	100	830720
30-44	7	31	10	36	15	1	100	691798
45-59	6	26	14	34	18	1	100	461674
60+	4	26	8	40	16	5	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	4	27	13	38	16	2	100	2079268
NZ Maori	33	35	15	14	1	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-								
European	13	45	17	22	1	3	100	66833
Other	8	18	18	41	7	5	100	153986
Not spec.	1	24	33	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	16	38	15	21	10	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	1	16	8	46	29	0	100	104887
Clerical	3	31	19	38	8	0	100	333438
Sales	2	16	12	44	26	0	100	158891
Service	13	27	26	29	3	1	100	119606
Ag/Fish	3	22	20	41	14	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	5	26	15	39	13	1	100	405676
Not spec.	5	29	9	35	15	6	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	6	27	12	37	15	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	6	28	20	38	1	8	100	172754
minor urban	6	27	15	32	16	3	100	206739
rural	4	29	19	30	15	0	100	353714
Total New Zealand								
	6	28	14	36	14	2	100	2450479

TABLE 27: Attitudes towards Kohanga Reo, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Extend Kohanga Reo to primary school

	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex									
male	5	37	9	34	12	2	1	100	1196988
female	8	33	11	35	9	4	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	7	36	10	35	7	3	1	100	830720
30-44	7	39	11	29	11	1	0	100	691798
45-59	7	32	10	32	15	4	1	100	461674
60 +	3	28	8	45	11	4	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	4	34	10	36	12	3	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	36	43	11	8	0	2	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	13	48	8	24	4	3	0	100	66833
Other	8	30	8	42	5	5	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	19	41	9	23	6	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	1	31	0	41	27	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	4	34	15	39	5	2	1	100	333438
Sales	2	24	12	38	24	0	0	100	158891
Service	7	51	19	22	1	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	3	43	5	36	13	1	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	5	35	10	35	11	3	1	100	405676
Not spec.	6	31	10	37	10	4	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	7	33	11	36	10	3	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	8	30	12	37	5	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	7	34	12	32	14	0	2	100	206739
rural	5	47	3	30	12	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	6	35	10	35	11	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 28: Whether respondent considers they have been the victim of a crime in the last twelve months, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	21	78	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	17	82	1	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	25	73	1	1	100	830720
30-44	24	75	0	0	100	691798
45-59	9	90	0	0	100	461674
60 +	9	91	0	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	19	81	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	22	77	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	20	80	0	0	100	66833
Other	18	80	1	1	100	153986
Not spec.	32	25	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	26	74	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	33	65	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	16	84	0	0	100	333438
Sales	25	75	0	0	100	158891
Service	25	71	3	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	12	88	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	20	79	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	15	84	0	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	21	78	0	0	100	1717271
secondary						
urban	14	86	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	8	91	0	1	100	206739
rural	17	80	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	19	80	0	0	100	2450479

TABLE 29: Respondents who have been victims of crime(s) in the past twelve months.
Whether victimisation occurred in the past six months, by sex, age, ethnic origin,
occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
<i>male</i>	64	36	0	0	100	250795
<i>female</i>	61	36	0	2	100	213332
Age						
15-29	52	46	0	2	100	210952
30-44	78	22	0	0	100	168084
45-59	72	28	0	0	100	43040
60 +	48	52	0	0	100	42050
Ethnic origin						
European	64	34	0	1	100	387469
NZ Maori	69	28	3	0	100	28963
NZ Maori- European	57	43	0	0	100	13526
Other	48	52	0	0	100	27935
Not spec.	0	100	0	0	100	6233
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	60	40	0	0	100	75596
Admn/Man	68	32	0	0	100	34817
Clerical	62	38	0	0	100	52693
Sales	51	46	2	0	100	40416
Service	76	24	0	0	100	30309
Ag/Fish	94	6	0	0	100	22808
Prod/Lab	60	40	0	0	100	81465
Not spec.	59	37	0	4	100	126024
Urban/Rural						
main urban	66	34	0	0	100	363090
secondary urban	42	39	0	19	100	23711
minor urban	30	70	0	0	100	16060
rural	58	42	0	0	100	61266
Total New Zealand	63	36	0	1	100	464127

TABLE 30: Level of confidence in the police in own area, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Great deal of confi- dence	Only some confi- dence	Hardly any confi- dence	No confi- dence	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All res- pondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	38	46	6	3	5	-1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	46	38	6	2	8	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	25	57	7	2	8	1	100	830720
30-44	46	36	9	5	4	0	100	691798
45-59	47	40	4	2	7	0	100	461674
60 +	62	24	4	1	10	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	43	42	6	2	7	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	31	46	12	6	5	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	33	43	13	8	4	0	100	66833
Other	43	36	2	8	10	1	100	153986
Not spec.	56	1	0	0	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	36	43	8	6	7	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	42	48	5	2	3	0	100	104887
Clerical	37	46	7	2	8	0	100	333438
Sales	35	58	5	0	1	0	100	158891
Service	40	50	6	2	2	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	47	45	6	2	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	37	44	8	6	5	0	100	405676
Not spec.	49	33	5	1	11	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	39	44	6	3	7	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	58	24	5	1	13	0	100	172754
minor urban	39	41	11	3	5	1	100	206739
rural	49	40	5	1	3	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	42	42	6	3	7	0	100	2450479

TABLE 31: Whether there is anything the respondent does not do for fear of becoming a victim of a crime, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	27	71	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	58	41	0	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	41	57	0	1	100	830720
30-44	43	55	0	1	100	691798
45-59	35	64	1	0	100	461674
60 +	55	45	0	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	45	55	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	29	68	2	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	33	67	0	0	100	66833
Other	42	56	1	1	100	153986
Not spec.	0	58	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	41	58	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	49	51	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	62	38	0	0	100	333438
Sales	34	64	0	2	100	158891
Service	44	56	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	20	79	2	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	30	68	1	2	100	405676
Not spec.	49	50	0	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	47	53	0	0	100	1717271
secondary						
urban	45	54	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	36	61	0	2	100	206739
rural	30	68	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	43	56	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 32: Respondents whose activities are restricted through fear of becoming a victim of a crime. Extent to which this interferes with enjoyment of life, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Extent of interference						All %	All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	Not at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	5	31	49	14	0	0	100	326253
<i>female</i>	11	21	54	14	0	0	100	732627
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	7	23	57	13	0	0	100	339425
30-44	9	34	49	8	0	0	100	300277
45-59	18	29	50	3	0	0	100	161838
60+	6	11	53	30	0	0	100	257341
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	7	24	54	16	0	0	100	932780
NZ Maori	24	39	34	4	0	0	100	38599
NZ Maori- European	33	12	54	2	0	0	100	22247
Other	23	30	42	4	0	0	100	65254
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	18	21	49	12	0	0	100	121256
Admn/Man	7	27	65	0	0	0	100	51471
Clerical	7	37	51	6	0	0	100	206469
Sales	2	36	42	19	0	0	100	54438
Service	7	17	68	7	0	0	100	52363
Ag/Fish	3	23	48	26	0	0	100	37933
Prod/Lab	11	26	59	4	0	0	100	121635
Not spec.	9	18	51	23	0	0	100	413315
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	10	27	50	13	0	0	100	801659
secondary urban	2	12	63	22	0	0	100	78158
minor urban	9	20	46	24	0	0	100	74498
rural	2	18	66	13	0	0	100	104565
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	9	24	53	14	0	0	100	1058881

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Reducing unemployment

Perceived effect on reducing crime

	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
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	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	41	44	10	3	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	38	45	13	1	2	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	33	46	16	3	1	1	100	830720
30-44	40	45	11	4	0	0	100	691798
45-59	46	38	13	0	1	0	100	461674
60 +	44	48	5	1	1	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	40	46	11	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	48	36	9	5	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	27	47	23	3	0	0	100	66833
Other	30	30	21	14	2	3	100	153986
Not spec.	33	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	40	49	8	2	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	40	47	12	1	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	37	44	18	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	48	32	17	2	0	1	100	158891
Service	28	49	20	2	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	38	53	9	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	45	37	12	5	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	38	46	9	3	2	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	36	47	14	2	1	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	49	24	12	7	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	48	45	5	1	0	1	100	206739
rural	45	44	6	2	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	40	45	12	2	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Longer sentences

	Perceived effect on reducing crime								All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<i>Sex</i>										
male	22	30	30	14	3	1	100	1196988		
female	21	34	29	14	2	0	100	1253491		
<i>Age</i>										
15-29	26	33	29	10	1	1	100	830720		
30-44	18	26	40	16	1	0	100	691798		
45-59	21	31	21	22	4	0	100	461674		
60+	20	40	24	11	5	1	100	466287		
<i>Ethnic origin</i>										
European	21	33	30	14	2	0	100	2079268		
NZ Maori	28	27	23	15	5	1	100	131126		
European	16	39	28	15	2	0	100	66833		
Other	27	27	25	14	4	3	100	153986		
Not spec.	1	1	24	32	0	42	100	19266		
<i>Occupation</i>										
Prof/Tech	12	26	41	21	0	0	100	292680		
Admn/Man	36	23	26	14	0	0	100	104887		
Clerical	26	26	35	13	1	0	100	333438		
Sales	18	34	36	11	1	0	100	158891		
Service	14	50	24	10	2	0	100	119606		
Ag/Fish	14	27	34	22	3	0	100	191475		
Prod/Lab	31	29	27	9	3	0	100	405676		
Not spec.	20	38	24	14	4	2	100	843826		
<i>Urban/Rural</i>										
main urban	23	33	29	13	2	0	100	1717271		
secondary										
urban	13	34	28	14	12	0	100	172754		
minor urban	24	31	35	8	2	1	100	206739		
rural	16	27	31	24	0	2	100	353714		
Total New Zealand	21	32	30	14	2	1	100	2450479		

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Rehabilitation of criminals

	Perceived effect on reducing crime							All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%			
Sex									
male	19	42	28	9	1	1	100	1196988	
female	27	41	24	6	2	1	100	1253491	
Age									
15-29	26	40	27	4	1	1	100	830720	
30-44	25	42	23	8	1	1	100	691798	
45-59	23	46	22	8	1	0	100	461674	
60 +	16	38	30	12	3	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin									
European	24	42	26	7	1	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	31	38	17	10	3	1	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	20	37	36	4	1	1	100	66833	
Other	18	35	26	15	4	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	0	56	1	0	0	42	100	19266	
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	19	51	24	5	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	13	43	32	12	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	29	47	17	6	0	0	100	333438	
Sales	26	34	39	1	0	0	100	158891	
Service	37	43	16	2	1	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	21	41	25	9	4	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	27	43	19	10	1	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	20	36	31	9	3	2	100	843826	
Urban/Rural									
main urban	23	40	28	7	1	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	23	46	19	8	4	0	100	172754	
minor urban	21	43	22	7	5	2	100	206739	
rural	26	42	21	9	0	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	23	41	26	7	1	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Increasing police numbers

		Perceived effect on reducing crime								
		Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
<i>Sex</i>										
male		23	39	28	8	1	1	100	1196988	
female		28	44	21	6	0	0	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>										
15-29		21	38	33	7	1	1	100	830720	
30-44		28	41	25	6	0	0	100	691798	
45-59		28	42	22	8	0	0	100	461674	
60 +		28	50	12	7	1	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>										
European		26	43	23	7	0	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori		25	36	20	15	4	1	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European		17	28	50	4	1	0	100	66833	
Other		29	31	31	5	1	3	100	153986	
Not spec.		1	24	32	0	0	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>										
Prof/Tech		15	37	36	11	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man		34	32	25	8	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical		24	42	24	9	1	0	100	333438	
Sales		20	38	34	8	0	0	100	158891	
Service		25	57	15	3	2	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish		31	45	22	2	0	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab		30	40	25	3	1	1	100	405676	
Not spec.		27	42	20	8	1	1	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>										
main urban		26	41	26	7	0	0	100	1717271	
secondary urban		31	39	17	10	3	0	100	172754	
minor urban		31	48	13	6	0	1	100	206739	
rural		19	44	27	8	1	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand		26	42	24	7	1	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Encouraging non-violence in schools

	Perceived effect on reducing crime							All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%			
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	53	32	11	3	1	1	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	52	35	11	1	0	0	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	44	32	20	1	1	1	100	830720	
30-44	62	28	7	1	0	1	100	691798	
45-59	57	37	6	0	0	0	100	461674	
60 +	49	40	6	4	0	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	53	34	11	2	0	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	54	31	9	4	1	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	45	46	8	2	0	0	100	66833	
Other	46	30	13	1	3	7	100	153986	
Not spec.	34	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	61	25	13	1	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	54	35	10	1	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	49	41	9	0	0	0	100	333438	
Sales	43	49	8	0	0	0	100	158891	
Service	49	31	19	1	0	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	50	34	14	0	2	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	60	27	9	2	0	2	100	405676	
Not spec.	50	34	11	3	1	1	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	54	32	11	2	0	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	60	26	13	1	0	0	100	172754	
minor urban	39	48	10	1	2	1	100	206739	
rural	50	34	13	0	0	2	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	52	33	11	2	1	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 33: Attitudes on suggestions for reducing crime in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(f) Reducing violence on television, films etc

Perceived effect on reducing crime

	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	39	25	24	11	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	53	27	14	4	2	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	25	28	33	12	1	1	100	830720
30-44	43	32	19	5	0	0	100	691798
45-59	61	21	9	7	2	0	100	461674
60 +	71	19	3	3	3	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	46	26	19	7	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	44	26	19	9	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	32	33	30	5	1	0	100	66833
Other	42	33	10	12	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	57	0	1	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	53	27	16	4	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	51	14	27	7	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	41	32	23	4	0	0	100	333438
Sales	24	39	19	15	2	0	100	158891
Service	45	33	18	2	3	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	35	36	12	15	2	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	35	23	30	12	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	56	21	14	5	2	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	45	26	21	7	1	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	54	29	8	7	2	0	100	172754
minor urban	41	28	22	5	2	2	100	206739
rural	49	23	15	10	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	46	26	19	7	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 34: Attitudes towards unemployment, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) All should have a job who want one

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
male	35	48	6	9	1	0	1	100	1196988
female	41	47	7	5	0	0	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	32	49	9	8	1	0	1	100	830720
30-44	38	46	7	7	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	46	46	4	5	0	0	0	100	461674
60 +	40	50	3	5	1	0	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	38	48	6	7	1	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	41	48	7	4	0	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	52	33	7	7	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	30	53	8	6	0	0	3	100	153986
Not spec.	24	1	33	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	51	40	5	2	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	29	49	0	15	6	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	37	47	8	7	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	33	51	11	4	1	0	0	100	158891
Service	26	57	4	13	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	40	49	4	7	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	37	46	9	7	1	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	38	49	6	5	1	0	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	39	45	7	8	1	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	24	68	6	1	0	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	32	54	5	6	2	0	1	100	206739
rural	42	48	4	3	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	38	48	7	6	1	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 34: Attitudes towards unemployment, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Taxes should be used to create jobs

	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>									
male	12	38	13	30	5	1	1	100	1196988
female	12	39	20	22	3	4	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	10	40	19	25	2	3	1	100	830720
30-44	13	34	15	32	4	2	1	100	691798
45-59	17	35	15	24	7	2	0	100	461674
60 +	9	45	16	21	4	4	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	11	38	17	27	4	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	25	41	11	13	2	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	15	51	14	9	10	1	0	100	66833
Other	12	37	10	26	4	8	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	33	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	12	38	18	25	7	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	16	37	12	23	13	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	8	38	24	25	3	3	0	100	333438
Sales	14	22	23	38	1	0	1	100	158891
Service	5	48	12	27	3	5	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	16	46	9	28	1	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	13	36	11	33	5	2	0	100	405676
Not spec.	13	40	17	20	3	5	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	10	37	18	27	5	3	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	11	49	14	15	2	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	14	40	15	24	4	2	2	100	206739
rural	21	38	9	26	2	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>									
	12	38	16	26	4	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 34: Attitudes towards unemployment, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Some find jobs harder to get

	Agree	Neither		Disagree	Disagree	Don't	Not	All	All res-
	strongly	Agree	agree nor disagree	Disagree	strongly	know	spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
<i>male</i>	19	59	7	12	1	2	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	20	65	7	5	1	2	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	26	57	5	11	1	0	1	100	830720
30-44	15	72	4	5	1	1	1	100	691798
45-59	21	58	9	10	0	2	0	100	461674
60 +	13	59	11	8	1	6	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	18	63	7	9	1	2	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	35	50	5	8	1	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	34	57	5	3	1	0	0	100	66833
Other	26	50	5	9	2	4	3	100	153986
Not spec.	0	57	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	26	65	2	6	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	15	70	11	1	2	1	0	100	104887
Clerical	21	67	6	3	1	3	0	100	333438
Sales	27	59	4	8	2	0	1	100	158891
Service	21	66	3	10	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	19	57	7	17	1	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	22	55	8	13	0	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	15	62	8	8	1	4	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	20	65	7	6	1	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	14	56	7	9	1	13	0	100	172754
minor urban	16	54	11	16	0	2	2	100	206739
rural	24	54	4	13	0	2	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	20	62	7	8	1	2	1	100	2450479

TABLE 35: Suggestions as to why people are unemployed, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Don't try hard enough to get jobs

	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All res- pondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex									
male	21	43	14	16	4	0	1	100	1196988
female	17	44	16	18	3	1	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	15	43	17	19	5	0	1	100	830720
30-44	19	45	12	21	2	0	1	100	691798
45-59	16	47	15	16	5	1	0	100	461674
60 +	27	41	18	9	1	2	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	18	44	16	17	4	1	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	24	43	10	19	3	0	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	18	38	23	13	9	0	0	100	66833
Other	24	46	11	14	0	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	32	0	1	25	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	13	33	19	26	9	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	31	34	13	21	0	1	0	100	104887
Clerical	17	40	16	22	3	1	0	100	333438
Sales	23	33	23	13	7	0	1	100	158891
Service	22	40	17	21	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	16	57	9	17	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	23	50	8	12	6	0	0	100	405676
Not spec.	17	47	17	14	1	1	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	19	42	16	17	4	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	12	47	17	21	0	3	0	100	172754
minor urban	22	48	11	14	3	0	2	100	206739
rural	18	49	13	14	3	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	19	44	15	17	3	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 35: Suggestions as to why people are unemployed, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Live in areas with few jobs

	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	12	63	4	20	1	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	10	63	9	14	1	1	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	8	60	10	21	1	1	1	100	830720
30-44	10	66	7	16	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	16	60	6	16	0	1	0	100	461674
60 +	15	68	2	11	1	1	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	11	64	7	17	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	15	57	10	15	0	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	17	56	12	15	1	0	0	100	66833
Other	3	65	4	22	1	2	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	10	68	6	14	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	6	60	2	29	0	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	10	66	11	12	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	18	51	6	25	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	14	57	12	14	3	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	10	64	4	19	2	1	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	12	62	7	18	0	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	10	64	6	16	1	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	10	63	8	17	1	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	9	70	2	13	0	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	19	63	5	12	0	0	1	100	206739
rural	12	59	6	20	0	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	11	63	7	17	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 35: Suggestions as to why people are unemployed, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Lack skills or qualifications

	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex									
<i>male</i>	12	59	7	19	2	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	12	57	12	16	0	1	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	7	58	13	18	1	1	1	100	830720
30-44	13	61	6	18	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	21	51	10	16	2	1	0	100	461674
60 +	11	59	8	17	1	1	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
<i>European</i>	12	59	10	17	1	1	0	100	2079268
<i>NZ Maori</i>	13	59	10	16	0	0	1	100	131126
<i>NZ Maori- European</i>	13	56	18	10	2	2	0	100	66833
<i>Other</i>	14	52	2	28	0	1	3	100	153986
<i>Not spec.</i>	1	24	33	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
<i>Prof/Tech</i>	16	61	12	10	2	0	0	100	292680
<i>Admn/Man</i>	14	52	3	29	0	2	0	100	104887
<i>Clerical</i>	10	67	8	15	0	0	0	100	333438
<i>Sales</i>	13	60	8	19	0	0	0	100	158891
<i>Service</i>	10	57	9	23	0	0	0	100	119606
<i>Ag/Fish</i>	10	54	8	22	3	2	0	100	191475
<i>Prod/Lab</i>	14	56	7	20	2	0	0	100	405676
<i>Not spec.</i>	11	56	12	16	1	2	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
<i>main urban</i>	12	61	9	15	1	0	1	100	1717271
<i>secondary urban</i>	14	56	2	22	0	5	0	100	172754
<i>minor urban</i>	16	40	15	25	0	2	1	100	206739
<i>rural</i>	7	55	12	22	2	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	12	58	10	17	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 35: Suggestions as to why people are unemployed, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Because workplaces have closed down

	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All respondents Number
Sex									
male	17	60	10	10	1	1	1	100	1196988
female	16	65	5	11	0	1	1	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	13	60	11	11	1	1	1	100	830720
30-44	13	59	9	17	1	1	0	100	691798
45-59	18	69	4	8	0	0	0	100	461674
60 +	25	66	2	4	1	0	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	16	64	6	11	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	21	56	11	9	0	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	19	59	11	10	0	1	0	100	66833
Other	14	52	20	8	2	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	57	0	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	13	62	11	9	4	1	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	6	56	6	32	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	10	61	11	18	1	0	0	100	333438
Sales	18	56	12	13	0	1	0	100	158891
Service	20	54	6	19	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	17	70	7	6	0	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	16	66	5	11	0	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	20	64	6	5	0	2	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	15	61	9	12	1	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	15	70	6	9	0	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	23	65	3	5	0	2	1	100	206739
rural	20	67	4	7	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	16	63	8	11	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 36: Whether the Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	72	20	7	1	100	1196988
female	64	28	7	0	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	70	21	7	1	100	830720
30-44	66	27	7	0	100	691798
45-59	78	18	4	0	100	461674
60 +	58	31	10	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	69	24	7	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	70	22	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	69	21	10	0	100	66833
Other	54	31	12	3	100	153986
Not spec.	25	33	0	42	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	81	14	5	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	79	19	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	57	30	13	0	100	333438
Sales	67	31	2	0	100	158891
Service	65	28	7	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	77	19	3	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	68	24	8	1	100	405676
Not spec.	65	26	8	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	68	24	7	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	73	18	10	0	100	172754
minor urban	69	20	11	1	100	206739
rural	64	30	4	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	68	24	7	1	100	2450479

TABLE 37: Respondents who believe that the Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on. Whether the unemployed should have to do some sort of work for the money they are paid, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>					
<i>male</i>	91	7	2	100	861130
<i>female</i>	93	5	2	100	804750
<i>Age</i>					
15-29	89	8	3	100	581838
30-44	92	7	1	100	453833
45-59	93	3	4	100	358570
60 +	96	3	1	100	271639
<i>Ethnic origin</i>					
European	93	5	2	100	1440915
NZ Maori	87	10	3	100	91895
NZ Maori- European	81	15	4	100	45791
Other	86	13	1	100	82521
Not spec.	100	0	0	100	4757
<i>Occupation</i>					
Prof/Tech	87	12	0	100	235969
Admn/Man	95	5	0	100	83156
Clerical	95	5	0	100	188847
Sales	98	1	0	100	106252
Service	95	3	2	100	77358
Ag/Fish	91	9	0	100	147769
Prod/Lab	93	2	5	100	276772
Not spec.	91	5	4	100	549758
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
main urban	92	6	2	100	1170715
secondary urban	80	9	11	100	125449
minor urban	96	2	2	100	142553
rural	94	6	0	100	227163
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	92	6	2	100	1665880

TABLE 38: Whether the Government should use taxes to make sure the elderly have enough money to live on, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
male	92	6	1	1	100	1196988
female	95	4	1	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	92	4	2	1	100	830720
30-44	94	6	1	0	100	691798
45-59	96	3	1	1	100	461674
60 +	94	6	0	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	94	5	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	93	4	3	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	93	5	2	0	100	66833
Other	93	5	1	1	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	94	6	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	86	4	10	0	100	104887
Clerical	96	3	1	0	100	333438
Sales	88	10	1	0	100	158891
Service	99	1	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	93	6	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	95	4	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	94	4	1	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	94	5	1	0	100	1717271
secondary						
urban	91	8	1	0	100	172754
minor urban	95	3	0	1	100	206739
rural	93	4	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>						
	94	5	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 39: Respondents who believe that the Government should use taxes to make sure the elderly have enough money to live on. Age at which income support should be given to the elderly, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	At age 60 years	At age 65 years	Under 60 years	Age 60- 65 years	Over 65 years	Don't know	Not spec.	All All	respondents Number
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sex									
<i>male</i>	52	28	6	2	5	6	0	100	1117462
<i>female</i>	52	35	4	2	3	3	0	100	1206041
Age									
15-29	55	24	7	3	4	7	0	100	786690
30-44	52	30	8	1	3	6	0	100	651685
45-59	57	33	2	1	5	1	1	100	446891
60 +	41	46	0	3	6	3	0	100	438237
Ethnic origin									
European	50	34	4	2	4	5	0	100	1977401
NZ Maori	62	16	12	1	3	4	1	100	125737
NZ Maori- European	51	25	11	6	3	2	0	100	63479
Other	63	15	8	5	6	3	0	100	145799
Not spec.	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	11087
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	49	29	4	1	8	6	2	100	273858
Admn/Man	46	27	9	0	9	9	0	100	100208
Clerical	56	28	5	2	6	3	0	100	322181
Sales	47	36	2	4	4	6	0	100	142384
Service	62	25	5	0	5	2	0	100	118852
Ag/Fish	44	45	5	2	0	4	0	100	177202
Prod/Lab	59	18	13	3	3	4	0	100	388928
Not spec.	49	38	2	3	3	5	0	100	799890
Urban/Rural									
main urban	50	33	5	3	4	5	0	100	1635788
secondary urban	55	29	2	0	10	3	0	100	159451
minor urban	61	21	3	3	4	7	1	100	198164
rural	56	32	6	0	2	4	0	100	330100
Total New Zealand	52	32	5	2	4	5	0	100	2323503

TABLE 40: Respondents who believe that the Government should use taxes to make sure the elderly have enough money to live on. Whether all elderly persons who qualify for income support should get the same amount, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Same for all %	Less if well off %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	45	53	1	0	100	1117462
female	42	56	2	0	100	1206041
Age						
15-29	39	59	1	0	100	786690
30-44	47	51	2	0	100	651685
45-59	45	51	3	1	100	446891
60 +	45	53	1	0	100	438237
Ethnic origin						
European	43	55	1	0	100	1977401
NZ Maori	43	52	4	1	100	125737
NZ Maori- European	43	54	2	0	100	63479
Other	49	46	5	0	100	145799
Not spec.	57	43	0	0	100	11087
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	41	57	0	2	100	273858
Admn/Man	46	54	0	0	100	100208
Clerical	44	55	1	0	100	322181
Sales	51	47	2	0	100	142384
Service	53	44	3	0	100	118852
Ag/Fish	40	54	5	0	100	177202
Prod/Lab	47	52	1	0	100	388928
Not spec.	41	57	2	0	100	799890
Urban/Rural						
main urban	45	53	2	0	100	1635788
secondary urban	40	59	0	0	100	159451
minor urban	29	68	3	0	100	198164
rural	49	48	3	0	100	330100
Total New Zealand	44	54	2	0	100	2323503

TABLE 41: Should the Government use taxes to make sure that the long-term sick and disabled have enough money to live on, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	93	4	2	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	97	2	1	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	95	2	2	1	100	830720
30-44	95	4	1	0	100	691798
45-59	98	0	1	1	100	461674
60 +	92	4	2	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	95	3	1	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	94	4	2	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	97	1	2	0	100	66833
Other	94	1	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	95	3	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	86	11	3	0	100	104887
Clerical	98	2	0	0	100	333438
Sales	88	6	7	0	100	158891
Service	98	1	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	99	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	97	2	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	94	2	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	94	3	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	100	0	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	96	1	0	3	100	206739
rural	95	2	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	95	3	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 42: Respondents who believe that the Government should use taxes to make sure that the long-term sick and disabled have enough money to live on. Whether all sick and disabled should get the same amount, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Same for all %	Less if well off %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	42	55	3	0	100	1141404
<i>female</i>	40	55	5	0	100	1221455
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	42	53	5	0	100	803008
30-44	45	53	1	1	100	663387
45-59	36	59	5	0	100	457299
60 +	37	57	6	0	100	439166
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	39	57	4	0	100	2013482
NZ Maori	47	47	5	1	100	125425
NZ Maori- European	49	47	3	0	100	65988
Other	56	40	3	1	100	146878
Not spec.	1	99	0	0	100	11087
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	40	58	2	0	100	283685
Admn/Man	32	68	0	0	100	92961
Clerical	45	55	0	0	100	326287
Sales	54	43	3	0	100	149686
Service	51	44	5	0	100	118177
Ag/Fish	39	53	7	0	100	189418
Prod/Lab	41	54	4	1	100	397538
Not spec.	36	57	6	0	100	805108
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	42	54	4	0	100	1654386
secondary urban	30	66	4	1	100	172754
minor urban	41	57	2	1	100	198654
rural	39	55	5	0	100	337066
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	41	55	4	0	100	2362860

TABLE 43: Whether taxes should be used to help people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	86	9	4	1	100	1196988
female	89	6	4	1	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	83	10	6	1	100	830720
30-44	90	9	0	0	100	691798
45-59	93	2	4	1	100	461674
60 +	86	6	6	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	88	7	4	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	90	6	3	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	93	5	2	0	100	66833
Other	80	13	3	4	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	88	9	3	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	90	7	4	0	100	104887
Clerical	85	7	8	0	100	333438
Sales	95	4	1	0	100	158891
Service	89	9	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	92	7	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	92	7	1	0	100	405676
Not spec.	84	8	6	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	89	6	5	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	73	20	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	91	6	1	3	100	206739
rural	88	9	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	88	7	4	1	100	2450479

TABLE 44: Respondents who believe that taxes should be used to help people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home. Whether all people should receive this assistance, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	All	Only less well off	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex						
male	45	52	3	0	100	1071916
female	48	48	4	0	100	1174617
Age						
15-29	48	46	6	0	100	740202
30-44	53	45	1	0	100	628819
45-59	45	53	2	0	100	446456
60 +	36	61	3	0	100	431056
Ethnic origin						
European	46	51	3	0	100	1920738
NZ Maori	46	48	6	0	100	122773
NZ Maori-European	54	44	2	0	100	63461
Other	53	39	7	1	100	128472
Not spec.	1	99	0	0	100	11087
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	44	52	4	0	100	266826
Admn/Man	56	44	0	0	100	97753
Clerical	48	49	3	0	100	311598
Sales	51	47	2	0	100	152984
Service	51	46	3	0	100	108391
Ag/Fish	52	47	1	0	100	176089
Prod/Lab	44	53	3	0	100	377080
Not spec.	44	51	5	0	100	755812
Urban/Rural						
main urban	45	51	4	0	100	1606433
secondary urban	36	63	0	0	100	138865
minor urban	49	48	2	0	100	189018
Rural	55	43	2	0	100	312216
Total New Zealand	46	50	3	0	100	2246532

TABLE 45: Whether taxes should be used to help families with children that do not have enough income to meet their needs, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All respondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	71	21	7	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	67	24	8	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	74	18	7	1	100	830720
30-44	64	28	8	0	100	691798
45-59	72	22	5	1	100	461674
60 +	64	24	10	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	69	23	8	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	79	14	6	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	70	18	11	0	100	66833
Other	71	21	5	4	100	153986
Not spec.	25	32	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	72	26	1	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	66	24	10	0	100	104887
Clerical	54	32	14	0	100	333438
Sales	76	17	7	0	100	158891
Service	71	22	7	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	69	21	9	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	76	20	3	0	100	405676
Not spec.	69	20	8	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	70	22	7	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	67	22	11	0	100	172754
minor urban	68	23	6	3	100	206739
rural	67	23	7	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	69	23	7	1	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Health		Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex	male	3	36	0	3	23	33	1	0	1	100	1196988
	female	2	32	0	3	23	36	1	0	3	100	1253491
Age	15-29	3	32	0	2	26	34	1	0	2	100	830720
	30-44	3	33	0	1	25	37	1	0	0	100	691798
	45-59	2	34	0	8	20	34	0	0	1	100	461674
	60 +	2	40	0	2	19	33	1	0	5	100	466287
Ethnic origin	European	2	36	0	3	24	33	0	0	2	100	2079268
	NZ Maori	2	30	0	1	15	48	1	0	2	100	131126
	NZ Maori-European	1	24	0	2	24	46	2	0	0	100	66833
	Other	1	21	0	1	24	47	1	0	4	100	153986
	Not spec.	32	24	0	0	1	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation	Prof/Tech	7	27	0	4	26	36	0	0	0	100	292680
	Admn/Man	2	49	0	9	13	27	0	0	0	100	104887
	Clerical	0	37	0	3	30	27	1	0	2	100	333438
	Sales	3	27	0	1	27	40	2	0	0	100	158891
	Service	3	28	0	5	23	41	0	0	0	100	119606
	Ag/Fish	0	47	0	4	24	23	1	0	1	100	191475
	Prof/Lab	4	28	0	3	17	47	0	0	1	100	405676
	Not spec.	2	36	0	2	23	32	1	0	4	100	843826
Urban/Rural	main urban	3	33	0	2	24	36	1	0	2	100	1717271
	secondary urban	3	35	0	6	25	30	0	0	2	100	172754
	minor urban	0	33	0	5	21	37	2	0	2	100	206739
	rural	3	42	0	6	19	26	0	0	2	100	353714
	Total New Zealand	3	34	0	3	23	34	1	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Education

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	1	31	0	2	19	43	1	0	2	100	1196988
female	1	29	0	2	18	44	2	0	3	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	2	30	0	1	22	42	0	0	2	100	830720
30-44	1	22	0	1	19	55	1	0	1	100	691798
45-59	0	32	0	5	13	44	5	0	1	100	461674
60 +	2	40	0	5	17	28	2	0	5	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	1	30	0	3	19	43	2	0	2	100	2079268
NZ Maori	4	26	0	2	15	50	1	0	3	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	0	36	0	1	14	46	1	0	1	100	66833
Other	4	32	0	0	16	41	2	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	0	0	0	1	57	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	0	14	0	0	22	62	0	0	3	100	292680
Admn/Man	0	33	0	10	20	38	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	0	26	0	0	23	43	5	0	2	100	333438
Sales	0	22	0	0	24	34	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	5	25	0	1	16	53	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	0	44	0	6	11	37	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	1	30	0	1	20	46	2	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	2	37	0	4	16	35	1	0	4	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	1	29	0	2	19	44	2	0	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	0	40	0	5	22	31	0	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	0	33	0	0	19	43	1	0	2	100	206739
rural	2	31	0	5	12	46	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	1	30	0	2	19	44	2	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Less	Same	More -	More -	More -	More -	More -	Don't	Don't	Not	All	All res-
	%	%	not at	not very	fairly	very imp	know	know	spec.	%	%	pondents
			all imp	imp	imp	imp	if more	how much	%			Number
			%	%	%	%	or less	more				
Sex												
male	13	40	0	3	18	22	2	0	2	2	100	1196988
female	6	40	1	3	22	25	2	0	3	3	100	1253491
Age												
15-29	6	40	0	1	23	27	1	0	2	2	100	830720
30-44	15	37	0	1	22	22	1	0	1	1	100	691798
45-59	12	45	0	9	12	21	0	0	1	1	100	461674
60 +	6	39	1	3	18	22	6	0	5	5	100	466287
Ethnic origin												
European	11	41	0	3	20	20	2	0	2	2	100	2079268
NZ Maori	4	24	1	1	13	53	1	0	2	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	2	31	0	2	29	35	0	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	5	39	0	4	11	36	1	0	4	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	32	0	0	24	1	0	0	42	100	19266	681338
Occupation												
Prof/Tech	6	47	0	0	16	28	1	0	3	3	100	292680
Admn/Man	32	22	0	12	6	27	1	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	9	35	0	3	22	25	3	0	2	2	100	333438
Sales	20	52	0	2	14	9	3	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	5	34	0	1	23	36	0	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	12	48	0	6	21	12	0	0	2	2	100	191475
Prod/Lab	13	30	0	0	28	29	0	0	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	5	43	1	4	18	21	3	0	4	4	100	843826
Urban/Rural												
main urban	11	37	0	2	21	25	1	0	2	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	4	45	0	3	16	-20	10	0	2	2	100	172754
minor urban	4	49	0	6	16	20	1	0	2	2	100	206739
rural	8	47	0	6	16	18	2	0	2	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	10	40	0	3	20	23	2	0	2	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Preventing crime

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	3	23	0	3	19	49	1	0	2	100	1196988
female	2	18	0	3	22	51	1	0	3	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	2	27	0	1	22	44	0	0	3	100	830720
30-44	3	21	0	1	19	54	0	0	2	100	691798
45-59	3	20	0	8	18	48	3	0	1	100	461674
60 +	1	9	0	3	23	58	2	0	5	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	2	21	0	3	22	50	1	0	2	100	2079268
NZ Maori	5	22	1	1	13	54	1	1	3	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	1	16	0	1	18	63	0	0	1	100	66833
Other	8	20	0	0	13	53	2	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	0	0	32	24	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	3	30	0	5	25	34	0	0	3	100	292680
Admn/Man	7	23	0	7	13	51	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	3	17	0	2	13	61	2	0	2	100	333438
Sales	0	34	0	1	15	48	0	1	0	100	158891
Service	1	23	0	0	22	53	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	1	17	0	7	23	50	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	4	19	0	0	22	51	2	0	2	100	405676
Not spec.	1	17	0	3	22	51	1	0	4	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	3	20	0	1	20	52	1	0	3	100	1717271
secondary urban	0	33	0	2	19	43	0	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	3	17	0	3	23	51	0	0	2	100	206739
rural	0	19	0	11	21	46	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	2	21	0	3	20	50	1	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Less		More - all imp		More - not very imp		More - fairly imp		More - very imp		Don't know if more or less		Don't know how much more		Not spec.		All respondents	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Sex																		
male	47	30	2	3	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	1196988
female	36	39	1	1	11	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	100	1253491
Age																		
15-29	49	33	0	1	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	830720
30-44	50	33	0	1	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	691798
45-59	33	44	4	3	5	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	461674
60 +	22	33	1	5	14	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin																		
European	42	35	1	2	9	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	28	37	1	2	13	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	52	27	0	5	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	35	41	0	1	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	100	153986
Not spec.	32	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	100	19266
Occupation																		
Prof/Tech	63	28	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	63	21	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	44	39	0	0	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	42	41	0	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	41	41	0	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	53	25	6	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	39	39	0	1	7	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	28	35	2	5	14	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural																		
main urban	44	33	0	2	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	31	39	0	4	8	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100	172754
minor urban	30	36	0	5	11	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100	206739
rural	38	40	6	2	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	41	35	1	2	9	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(f) Creating jobs

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	14	25	1	2	21	34	1	0	1	100	1196988
female	7	27	1	2	20	39	2	0	2	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	6	25	0	2	22	41	1	0	2	100	830720
30-44	13	29	0	2	18	35	2	0	0	100	691798
45-59	14	26	4	4	21	29	1	0	1	100	461674
60 +	9	24	0	2	21	38	3	0	3	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	11	28	1	2	21	35	1	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	2	18	1	2	16	58	0	0	3	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	10	9	0	4	21	56	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	9	23	0	1	20	39	5	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	32	0	0	1	25	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	12	32	0	4	16	35	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	35	25	1	7	7	25	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	8	34	0	0	22	31	2	0	2	100	333438
Sales	14	25	0	0	24	35	2	0	0	100	158891
Service	7	27	0	0	25	40	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	8	32	5	7	17	29	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	12	21	0	2	19	43	2	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	7	22	1	2	23	39	2	0	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	11	26	0	2	20	37	2	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	4	28	0	6	28	32	0	0	3	100	172754
minor urban	10	22	0	2	23	40	1	0	2	100	206739
rural	8	30	6	3	15	36	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	10	26	1	2	20	37	2	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(g) Job training	Less		Same		More - not at all imp		More - not very imp		More - fairly imp		More - very imp		Don't know if more or less		Not spec.		All respondents	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Sex																		
male	3	32	1	5	19	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1196988			
female	6	26	1	3	29	32	2	1	1253491									
Age																		
15-29	6	33	0	4	31	25	0	1	830720									
30-44	6	26	0	4	21	39	2	1	691798									
45-59	8	31	4	5	22	29	0	1	461674									
60 +	11	24	0	3	17	38	4	3	466287									
Ethnic origin																		
European	6	29	1	4	25	31	2	1	2079268									
NZ Maori	4	29	1	2	15	47	0	3	131126									
NZ Maori-European	6	31	0	2	23	36	1	1	66833									
Other	3	21	0	19	24	39	1	4	153986									
Not spec.	0	32	0	0	1	25	0	42	19266									
Occupation																		
Prof/Tech	3	31	0	3	28	31	0	3	292680									
Admn/Man	18	29	0	7	12	35	0	0	104887									
Clerical	6	27	0	1	34	30	2	0	333438									
Sales	15	38	0	4	17	33	0	0	158891									
Service	1	38	0	6	30	25	0	0	119606									
Ag/Fish	6	41	5	7	14	23	2	1	191475									
Prod/Lab	6	30	0	3	23	36	0	1	405676									
Not spec.	8	24	1	4	23	34	3	3	843826									
Urban/Rural																		
main urban	9	27	0	3	25	33	2	1	1717271									
secondary urban	2	26	0	15	22	32	0	2	172754									
minor urban	5	35	0	4	20	32	1	2	206739									
rural	4	37	6	4	20	27	0	2	353714									
Total New Zealand	7	29	1	4	24	32	1	2	2450479									

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status
(h) Work for a bicultural society

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
Sex											
male	36	42	1	2	9	7	2	0	1	100	1196988
female	21	53	1	1	10	10	4	0	1	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	27	49	0	3	9	10	2	0	1	100	830720
30-44	26	49	0	1	10	11	3	0	0	100	691798
45-59	30	48	4	1	6	6	3	0	1	100	461674
60 +	31	45	0	1	10	6	5	0	3	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	30	49	1	1	8	7	3	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	10	37	0	2	16	30	3	0	3	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	12	50	0	2	16	16	4	0	0	100	66833
Other	26	42	0	3	13	10	2	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	1	0	0	56	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	22	35	0	0	13	26	4	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	52	39	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	25	62	0	2	5	3	4	0	0	100	333438
Sales	40	45	0	4	4	5	2	0	0	100	158891
Service	12	64	0	0	13	10	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	33	41	5	3	8	4	4	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	36	44	0	2	10	7	1	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	24	49	1	2	10	8	3	0	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	29	49	0	1	8	9	3	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	24	49	0	3	11	10	0	0	3	100	172754
minor urban	33	38	0	4	15	6	2	0	3	100	206739
rural	23	47	6	3	11	6	2	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	28	48	1	2	9	8	3	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Less		Same		More - not at all imp		More - not very imp		More - fairly imp		More - very imp		Don't know if more or less		Don't know how much more		Not spec.		All respondents		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Sex																					
male	48	39	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	1196988	
female	42	47	1	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	100	1253491	
Age																					
15-29	41	49	1	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	830720	
30-44	53	37	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	691798	
45-59	40	45	4	2	5	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	100	461674	
60 +	45	40	0	1	6	2	2	1	6	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	100	466287	
Ethnic origin																					
European	46	43	1	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	40	38	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori-European	33	58	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	66833	
Other	41	44	0	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	100	153986	
Not spec.	32	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	42	0	100	19266	
Occupation																					
Prof/Tech	38	42	0	2	12	6	2	2	12	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	56	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	38	54	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	100	333438	
Sales	59	35	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	158891	
Service	41	51	0	3	1	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	39	49	5	0	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	47	43	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	405676	
Not spec.	46	38	2	2	6	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	100	843826	
Urban/Rural																					
main urban	44	44	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	1717271	
secondary urban	46	41	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	3	3	7	0	0	0	2	0	100	172754	
minor urban	50	38	0	2	5	1	0	2	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	100	206739	
rural	45	42	6	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	45	43	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	100	2450479	

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(i) Help for farmers

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	26	48	1	4	11	8	1	0	1	100	1196988
female	18	50	0	2	11	16	2	0	1	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	18	49	0	3	14	13	1	0	1	100	830720
30-44	28	49	1	2	10	10	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	26	46	0	3	9	14	2	0	1	100	461674
60 +	17	53	0	6	7	12	2	0	2	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	23	50	0	3	11	12	1	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	15	43	2	2	11	24	1	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	35	42	0	3	4	14	1	0	0	100	66833
Other	18	52	0	1	10	12	3	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	1	0	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof//Tech	25	67	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn//Man	36	53	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	22	52	0	1	11	14	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	33	38	0	6	11	11	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	8	66	0	6	8	11	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	13	36	0	6	18	26	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	28	42	1	2	13	11	1	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	19	47	0	3	12	13	3	0	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	24	49	0	3	10	11	1	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	18	55	0	3	8	12	2	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	26	53	0	1	7	12	2	0	1	100	206739
rural	11	44	0	6	16	21	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	22	49	0	3	11	12	1	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status
(k) Help for industry

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
Sex											
male	19	42	1	3	17	16	1	0	1	100	1196988
female	12	49	0	2	16	16	2	0	2	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	14	50	0	3	19	11	1	0	2	100	830720
30-44	21	42	1	3	16	16	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	16	46	0	0	18	14	4	0	1	100	461674
60 +	8	45	0	2	12	26	3	1	3	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	16	47	0	2	17	16	2	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	13	39	2	3	13	23	3	1	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	19	44	0	1	16	18	1	0	1	100	66833
Other	11	41	0	8	19	14	3	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	26	60	0	0	7	6	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	42	36	0	1	9	12	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	14	49	0	1	17	16	1	0	2	100	333438
Sales	19	22	0	4	31	20	3	0	0	100	158891
Service	9	60	0	1	16	14	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	10	40	0	1	22	25	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	12	44	1	3	21	17	1	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	11	46	0	3	15	17	3	1	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	15	46	0	2	16	16	2	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	19	49	0	5	14	11	0	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	19	45	0	2	14	15	2	0	3	100	206739
rural	10	44	0	3	21	18	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	15	46	0	2	17	16	2	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(1) Public transport

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	16	54	0	5	14	7	1	0	2	100	1196988
female	9	58	0	4	15	9	2	0	2	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	12	64	0	4	13	4	0	0	2	100	830720
30-44	14	58	1	4	12	9	1	0	2	100	691798
45-59	13	52	0	7	18	6	3	0	1	100	461674
60 +	11	43	0	2	21	17	4	0	3	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	13	55	0	5	16	8	1	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	14	50	1	3	14	14	2	1	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	15	59	1	1	6	9	8	0	0	100	66833
Other	6	69	0	1	11	7	2	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	57	0	0	0	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	11	54	0	8	17	5	2	0	3	100	292680
Admn/Man	35	52	0	1	9	4	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	9	71	0	2	9	6	2	0	2	100	333438
Sales	22	60	1	3	13	1	1	0	0	100	158891
Service	5	74	0	4	14	3	1	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	9	63	0	7	13	6	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	16	55	1	2	12	12	1	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	11	48	0	5	20	11	3	0	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	13	54	0	4	17	9	2	0	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	9	62	0	7	11	6	4	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	24	51	1	1	11	7	2	0	2	100	206739
rural	7	68	0	7	10	5	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	13	56	0	4	15	8	2	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 46: Whether the Government should spend more or less on the following services and benefits and, if more, then how important this is, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status
(m) Sport and recreation

	Less %	Same %	More - not at all imp %	More - not very imp %	More - fairly imp %	More - very imp %	Don't know if more or less %	Don't know how much more %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex											
male	15	49	1	4	14	13	0	0	3	100	1196988
female	15	56	1	4	10	11	1	0	1	100	1253491
Age											
15-29	15	57	0	5	11	9	0	0	1	100	830720
30-44	16	48	0	4	16	13	1	0	2	100	691798
45-59	15	48	4	3	11	16	1	0	3	100	461674
60 +	14	56	1	3	7	14	2	0	3	100	466287
Ethnic origin											
European	16	54	1	4	12	11	1	0	2	100	2079268
NZ Maori	14	39	1	2	16	24	0	0	2	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	12	46	1	8	14	17	1	0	1	100	66833
Other	6	55	0	6	8	19	1	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	56	0	0	1	1	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation											
Prof/Tech	9	58	0	5	11	11	1	0	6	100	292680
Admn/Man	37	48	0	1	3	12	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	15	63	0	3	12	6	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	16	41	0	9	20	14	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	16	57	0	3	3	20	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	12	53	6	2	10	14	0	0	3	100	191475
Prod/Lab	16	51	0	3	15	14	0	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	15	50	2	5	12	12	2	0	3	100	843826
Urban/Rural											
main urban	15	52	0	4	12	13	1	0	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	22	46	0	5	13	8	3	0	2	100	172754
minor urban	19	56	0	2	10	10	0	0	2	100	206739
rural	12	55	6	3	11	10	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	15	53	1	4	12	12	1	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 47: Perceived fairness of the tax system in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Very fair %	Fair %	Unfair %	Very unfair %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
male	1	44	41	11	2	1	100	1196988
female	1	38	47	7	6	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	0	42	43	7	7	1	100	830720
30-44	2	42	44	9	2	1	100	691798
45-59	1	40	44	13	2	1	100	461674
60 +	0	39	45	8	6	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	1	41	46	9	4	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	3	40	41	7	8	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	3	47	33	13	3	0	100	66833
Other	1	42	32	12	8	5	100	153986
Not spec.	0	56	1	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	1	41	50	7	1	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	0	50	26	23	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	0	39	53	6	1	0	100	333438
Sales	2	52	22	14	8	2	100	158891
Service	0	35	54	4	7	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	1	39	54	5	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	1	43	42	11	3	1	100	405676
Not spec.	2	39	41	8	8	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	1	42	43	9	5	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	0	33	56	5	6	0	100	172754
minor urban	2	43	39	7	8	1	100	206739
rural	0	41	45	10	1	3	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>								
Zealand	1	41	44	9	4	1	100	2450479

TABLE 48: Respondents who believe the tax system is unfair. Whether the system is unfair to them, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
male	65	34	1	0	100	613487
female	64	33	4	0	100	673120
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	56	39	5	0	100	413008
30-44	65	34	1	0	100	363758
45-59	71	28	1	0	100	261546
60 +	69	31	1	0	100	248295
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	64	34	2	0	100	1125761
NZ Maori	72	23	5	0	100	62109
NZ Maori- European	63	35	2	0	100	30758
Other	60	39	1	0	100	67730
Not spec.	61	0	39	0	100	248
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	52	47	1	0	100	166970
Admn/Man	88	11	0	1	100	51671
Clerical	67	33	0	0	100	197582
Sales	63	32	5	0	100	58257
Service	61	36	3	0	100	69317
Ag/Fish	71	29	0	0	100	113261
Prod/Lab	75	22	3	0	100	215667
Not spec.	58	39	4	0	100	413881
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	63	34	2	0	100	891397
secondary urban	52	47	0	0	100	105677
minor urban	78	15	7	0	100	95072
rural	68	32	0	0	100	194460
<i>Total New Zealand</i>						
	64	34	2	0	100	1286606

TABLE 49: Whether respondents get good value from system of taxes, services and benefits in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't Know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	47	43	8	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	47	43	9	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	36	46	17	1	100	830720
30-44	47	48	4	1	100	691798
45-59	50	45	4	1	100	461674
60 +	63	28	6	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	47	44	8	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	47	39	12	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	53	38	9	0	100	66833
Other	41	39	14	5	100	153986
Not spec.	56	1	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	58	40	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	20	72	8	0	100	104887
Clerical	39	55	6	0	100	333438
Sales	49	35	14	2	100	158891
Service	59	39	2	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	39	53	6	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	37	55	8	1	100	405676
Not spec.	54	30	13	3	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	47	43	9	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	47	33	10	1	100	172754
minor urban	56	35	9	1	100	206739
rural	55	35	9	1	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	49	40	10	1	100	2450479

TABLE 50: Whether respondents will have had good value from system of taxes, services and benefits over their lifetime, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	48	40	11	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	51	34	15	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	43	34	22	1	100	830720
30-44	42	45	12	1	100	691798
45-59	49	42	9	1	100	461674
60 +	70	25	4	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	49	38	13	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	46	37	16	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	53	31	16	0	100	66833
Other	47	29	18	5	100	153986
Not spec.	56	1	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	60	28	12	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	42	57	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	45	46	8	0	100	333438
Sales	38	38	22	2	100	158891
Service	46	37	17	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	43	46	10	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	39	43	17	1	100	405676
Not spec.	57	28	14	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	50	36	13	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	46	38	16	0	100	172754
minor urban	51	33	15	1	100	206739
rural	46	42	10	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	49	37	13	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Effect on jobs available

	Very import- ant %	Fairly import- ant %	Not very import- ant %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex								
male	55	37	4	1	1	1	100	1196988
female	54	39	3	0	3	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	48	47	3	0	1	1	100	830720
30-44	53	39	6	1	0	1	100	691798
45-59	61	31	3	0	3	1	100	461674
60+	61	28	2	1	6	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	53	40	4	1	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	61	32	3	0	3	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	62	35	2	0	1	0	100	66833
Other	68	23	1	0	2	5	100	153986
Not spec.	33	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	58	37	4	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	54	29	17	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	47	49	2	0	1	0	100	333438
Sales	39	47	10	2	0	2	100	158891
Service	52	46	1	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	53	43	2	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	66	9	2	1	2	1	100	405676
Not spec.	55	36	2	1	5	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	53	40	4	0	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	56	35	1	3	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	57	35	6	1	1	1	100	206739
rural	62	34	1	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	55	38	4	1	2	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Effect on everyday prices

	Very important %	Fairly important %	Not very important %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	65	28	4	2	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	77	20	1	0	2	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	66	30	2	0	1	1	100	830720
30-44	72	22	5	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	75	22	2	0	0	1	100	461674
60+	75	17	0	3	4	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	70	26	3	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	76	18	3	1	2	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	73	22	5	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	85	9	1	1	0	3	100	153986
Not spec.	57	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	70	26	3	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	57	30	9	4	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	76	20	4	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	56	39	4	0	2	0	100	158891
Service	80	19	1	0	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	63	31	5	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	71	25	2	0	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	74	20	0	2	2	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	70	25	3	0	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	74	19	1	3	3	0	100	172754
minor urban	68	24	1	4	2	1	100	206739
rural	73	23	1	0	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	71	24	3	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Effect on home buying

	Very import- ant %	Fairly import- ant %	Not very import- ant %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	44	43	9	2	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	46	43	6	2	3	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	43	48	6	0	1	1	100	830720
30-44	42	44	9	3	1	0	100	691798
45-59	44	44	8	1	2	1	100	461674
60+	53	31	7	4	4	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	43	45	8	2	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	67	27	3	0	2	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	44	41	14	0	0	0	100	66833
Other	62	28	4	0	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	38	56	4	2	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	44	25	23	8	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	40	49	7	1	2	0	100	333438
Sales	34	52	7	4	3	0	100	158891
Service	56	41	2	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	43	49	7	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	52	38	8	0	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	46	38	8	3	3	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	47	41	7	2	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	51	36	5	2	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	39	42	14	3	3	1	100	206739
rural	34	55	8	0	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	45	43	7	2	2	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Effect on poorer people

	Very important %	Fairly important %	Not very important %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex								
male	62	33	3	1	0	1	100	1196988
female	65	31	2	1	1	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	67	29	2	0	0	1	100	830720
30-44	61	34	4	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	64	32	2	0	1	1	100	461674
60+	61	33	3	2	1	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	62	34	3	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	80	17	1	1	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	68	25	5	1	1	0	100	66833
Other	77	18	2	0	0	3	100	153986
Not spec.	25	32	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	69	29	3	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	64	21	8	8	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	61	37	1	0	0	0	100	333438
Sales	60	34	6	0	0	0	100	158891
Service	74	24	1	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	63	32	3	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	70	27	3	0	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	59	35	2	1	1	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	65	31	2	1	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	63	25	7	0	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	58	39	3	0	0	1	100	206739
rural	62	33	2	0	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	64	32	3	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(e) Effect on business profit

	Very import- ant %	Fairly import- ant %	Not very import- ant %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	27	40	23	8	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	20	45	26	4	4	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	18	42	32	5	2	1	100	830720
30-44	21	47	24	6	1	0	100	691798
45-59	32	40	19	6	2	1	100	461674
60+	31	40	17	6	5	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	24	42	26	6	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	36	33	18	5	7	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	18	55	17	6	3	0	100	66833
Other	18	48	18	9	3	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	57	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	17	42	33	8	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	26	29	26	18	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	22	44	30	4	1	0	100	333438
Sales	21	46	25	5	2	0	100	158891
Service	29	40	22	1	7	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	25	54	16	4	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	28	44	21	5	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	24	40	24	6	4	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	24	41	26	6	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	25	29	35	5	6	0	100	172754
minor urban	22	48	19	7	3	1	100	206739
rural	23	54	16	4	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	24	43	25	6	2	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(f) Effect on people's health

	Very import- ant %	Fairly import- ant %	Not very import- ant %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
Sex								
male	66	28	4	0	1	1	100	1196988
female	71	25	2	1	2	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	66	29	3	0	1	1	100	830720
30-44	70	25	2	1	1	0	100	691798
45-59	70	24	3	0	2	1	100	461674
60+	67	27	2	2	1	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	67	28	3	1	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	81	16	1	0	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	73	24	1	0	1	0	100	66833
Other	80	16	0	0	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	33	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	75	24	1	0	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	72	17	7	4	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	66	28	2	0	4	0	100	333438
Sales	51	35	9	0	5	0	100	158891
Service	77	17	5	0	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	75	22	2	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	69	27	3	0	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	66	29	2	1	1	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	67	29	2	1	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	71	24	5	0	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	68	18	11	1	2	1	100	206739
rural	73	22	2	0	1	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	68	27	3	1	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 51: Consideration for Government when making an economic decision, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(g) Treaty of Waitangi

	Very important %	Fairly important %	Not very important %	Not at all imp- ortant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	11	23	29	26	10	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	13	30	22	21	14	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	11	28	29	20	11	1	100	830720
30-44	13	25	31	24	8	0	100	691798
45-59	13	26	20	23	17	1	100	461674
60+	11	28	17	30	14	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	8	26	27	26	12	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	56	21	10	4	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	26	36	15	18	4	1	100	66833
Other	20	32	18	11	15	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	1	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	19	33	23	21	5	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	4	25	20	50	1	0	100	104887
Clerical	12	26	35	13	14	0	100	333438
Sales	10	7	34	31	19	0	100	158891
Service	12	54	21	10	4	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	10	18	32	28	10	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	9	28	29	19	14	1	100	405676
Not spec.	13	26	19	27	14	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	11	27	25	25	12	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	12	20	24	21	24	0	100	172754
minor urban	14	26	26	23	10	1	100	206739
rural	16	27	29	20	6	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	12	27	25	24	12	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Individual freedoms protected

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
male	79	3	15	2	1	100	1196988
female	81	4	13	1	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	73	7	16	2	1	100	830720
30-44	81	2	15	1	0	100	691798
45-59	81	3	14	1	1	100	461674
60 +	90	0	9	0	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	81	4	14	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	88	3	7	2	1	100	131126
<i>NZ Maori-</i>							
European	85	2	11	1	0	100	66833
Other	69	2	23	2	3	100	153986
Not spec.	57	0	0	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	79	5	14	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	87	0	13	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	78	6	15	0	0	100	333438
Sales	74	5	21	0	0	100	158891
Service	72	5	19	3	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	90	0	9	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	76	5	16	3	1	100	405676
Not spec.	83	2	12	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
<i>main urban</i>							
secondary	80	4	14	2	1	100	1717271
<i>urban</i>							
minor urban	87	1	12	0	0	100	172754
rural	77	5	17	0	1	100	206739
	81	5	12	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>							
	80	4	14	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) More religious influence

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	21	13	62	3	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	23	18	55	4	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	12	17	66	3	1	100	830720
30-44	17	16	62	4	0	100	691798
45-59	31	11	55	2	1	100	461674
60 +	37	16	43	3	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	21	16	60	3	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	28	16	50	6	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	20	21	58	1	0	100	66833
Other	34	9	48	6	3	100	153986
Not spec.	32	24	1	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	23	20	51	5	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	21	14	66	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	26	18	54	2	0	100	333438
Sales	10	15	75	0	0	100	158891
Service	27	6	63	5	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	26	15	55	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	14	12	71	3	1	100	405676
Not spec.	24	17	53	4	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	20	16	59	4	1	100	1717271
secondary							
urban	36	17	42	5	0	100	172754
minor urban	22	13	62	3	1	100	206739
rural	22	14	61	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	22	16	58	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) No victimisation of homosexuals

	Neither agree nor disagree			Don't know	Not spec.	All %	All respondents Number
	Agree %	disagree %	Disagree %				
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	36	12	43	7	2	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	46	10	35	7	2	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	47	14	32	5	2	100	830720
30-44	47	12	34	7	0	100	691798
45-59	36	8	46	7	2	100	461674
60 +	26	9	49	13	3	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	42	12	38	7	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	37	9	44	10	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	43	8	37	11	0	100	66833
Other	26	7	52	7	8	100	153986
Not spec.	57	1	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	67	12	18	3	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	44	2	42	11	0	100	104887
Clerical	52	11	29	6	2	100	333438
Sales	41	16	43	0	0	100	158891
Service	44	18	33	6	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	32	3	58	6	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	29	16	43	11	1	100	405676
Not spec.	34	11	42	9	4	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	44	13	35	7	2	100	1717271
secondary urban	31	7	41	20	0	100	172754
minor urban	34	8	51	7	1	100	206739
rural	35	10	50	2	4	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	41	11	39	7	2	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Treaty of Waitangi honoured

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	45	17	21	15	2	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	48	19	16	17	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	46	21	16	16	1	100	830720
30-44	47	17	20	14	2	100	691798
45-59	47	14	21	18	1	100	461674
60 +	46	17	19	17	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	44	19	20	17	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	78	8	6	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	57	21	12	10	0	100	66833
Other	52	12	14	14	8	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	48	17	26	10	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	28	28	30	14	0	100	104887
Clerical	46	15	11	28	0	100	333438
Sales	34	20	18	29	0	100	158891
Service	69	12	11	8	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	41	29	21	9	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	44	19	19	15	3	100	405676
Not spec.	50	16	18	14	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	45	17	19	18	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	45	13	20	22	0	100	172754
minor urban	51	20	19	9	1	100	206739
rural	50	24	17	8	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	46	18	19	16	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(e) Government ensures people's welfare

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	42	9	43	5	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	48	13	33	5	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	60	11	22	5	1	100	830720
30-44	38	10	47	4	1	100	691798
45-59	30	14	52	3	1	100	461674
60 +	43	9	39	8	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	43	11	41	5	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	71	6	17	6	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	53	15	28	3	0	100	66833
Other	54	10	23	5	7	100	153986
Not spec.	33	24	0	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	50	10	35	4	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	38	9	49	4	0	100	104887
Clerical	33	14	46	7	0	100	333438
Sales	43	9	43	5	0	100	158891
Service	52	2	37	4	5	100	119606
Ag/Fish	25	18	53	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	57	11	29	2	1	100	405676
Not spec.	47	10	35	7	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	45	11	38	5	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	52	7	25	13	3	100	172754
minor urban	54	6	35	4	1	100	206739
rural	35	15	47	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	45	11	38	5	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(f) Maori land returned

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	23	12	53	12	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	25	19	41	15	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	23	17	46	12	1	100	830720
30-44	24	15	51	11	0	100	691798
45-59	27	15	46	11	1	100	461674
60 +	22	13	44	21	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	20	15	52	13	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	64	14	12	8	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	47	21	20	12	0	100	66833
Other	29	12	31	23	4	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	31	24	37	9	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	14	13	70	3	0	100	104887
Clerical	25	17	40	19	0	100	333438
Sales	21	6	57	16	0	100	158891
Service	19	27	45	8	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	24	15	55	5	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	21	12	55	12	1	100	405676
Not spec.	25	13	43	17	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	24	16	46	14	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	27	9	42	21	0	100	172754
minor urban	23	13	52	11	1	100	206739
rural	22	17	51	8	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	24	15	47	13	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(g) More women in high positions

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex							
male	69	17	11	2	1	100	1196988
female	80	8	8	4	1	100	1253491
Age							
15-29	73	15	8	3	1	100	830720
30-44	77	10	8	4	0	100	691798
45-59	73	13	11	3	1	100	461674
60 +	74	10	13	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European	74	13	9	3	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	82	6	6	5	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	74	14	9	3	0	100	66833
Other	71	5	16	5	3	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech	84	8	7	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	76	21	1	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	75	12	11	2	0	100	333438
Sales	71	23	3	3	0	100	158891
Service	82	5	12	1	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	78	11	8	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	68	16	9	6	1	100	405676
Not spec.	72	10	12	4	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban	75	13	9	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	71	6	11	12	0	100	172754
minor urban	68	17	11	3	1	100	206739
rural	79	6	10	2	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	74	12	9	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(h) More Maori in high positions

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	58	21	17	3	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	65	16	13	6	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	61	22	10	5	1	100	830720
30-44	61	17	14	7	0	100	691798
45-59	62	15	21	1	1	100	461674
60 +	65	17	16	1	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	62	19	15	4	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	82	9	5	3	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	65	20	8	6	0	100	66833
Other	43	20	22	11	3	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	77	10	13	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	71	20	7	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	65	18	13	4	0	100	333438
Sales	58	27	11	2	1	100	158891
Service	48	12	26	12	1	100	119606
Ag/Fish	49	15	30	5	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	51	9	33	6	1	100	405676
Not spec.	52	7	27	12	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	49	9	31	10	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	53	11	31	5	0	10	172754
minor urban	50	15	30	5	1	100	206739
rural	57	7	32	3	1	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	50	10	31	8	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(i) Less tax /more work incentive

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex							
male	46	10	39	2	2	100	1196988
female	45	9	38	6	1	100	1253491
Age							
15-29	43	10	39	6	1	100	830720
30-44	51	11	34	3	1	100	691798
45-59	48	7	42	2	1	100	461674
60 +	41	10	42	6	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European	45	10	40	4	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	60	9	24	6	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	52	6	35	7	0	100	66833
Other	42	10	33	8	8	100	153986
Not spec.	1	0	56	0	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech	36	14	47	2	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	65	6	28	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	46	10	41	3	0	100	333438
Sales	51	15	31	2	1	100	158891
Service	45	14	39	2	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	44	9	43	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	49	9	39	1	2	100	405676
Not spec.	44	8	38	9	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban	45	10	39	5	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	50	10	36	4	0	100	172754
minor urban	52	10	31	5	2	100	206739
rural	44	9	44	1	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	46	10	39	4	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(j) Employers pay a basic wage

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>							
<i>male</i>	93	3	3	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	93	2	3	1	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>							
15-29	95	3	1	0	1	100	830720
30-44	90	3	4	2	1	100	691798
45-59	93	3	2	1	1	100	461674
60 +	91	1	5	0	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>							
European	93	3	3	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	92	3	4	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	93	1	5	0	0	100	66833
Other	87	1	5	3	4	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>							
Prof/Tech	97	1	2	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	84	10	2	4	0	100	104887
Clerical	97	0	2	0	0	100	333438
Sales	91	4	4	0	1	100	158891
Service	99	0	1	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	87	5	4	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	93	2	3	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	91	3	4	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
main urban	94	2	3	1	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	91	5	3	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	93	2	3	0	2	100	206739
rural	88	4	4	1	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	93	3	3	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(k) People be more self-reliant

	Neither agree nor disagree			Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
	Agree	disagree	Disagree				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex							
male	73	12	13	2	1	100	1196988
female	64	13	16	5	1	100	1253491
Age							
15-29	50	21	21	6	1	100	830720
30-44	74	9	14	2	0	100	691798
45-59	84	3	9	1	3	100	461674
60+	78	12	9	0	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European	71	12	13	3	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	52	17	26	5	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European	58	17	21	4	0	100	66833
Other	58	15	21	3	4	100	153986
Not spec.	32	0	25	1	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech	66	12	19	3	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	86	9	5	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	66	16	16	3	0	100	333438
Sales	64	16	16	2	1	100	158891
Service	71	7	12	9	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	78	9	6	1	6	100	191475
Prod/Lab	65	16	17	2	1	100	405676
Not spec.	68	11	15	4	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban	67	14	15	3	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	82	5	10	3	0	100	172754
minor urban	68	11	14	5	2	100	206739
rural	69	12	14	1	5	100	353714
Total New Zealand	68	13	15	3	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(1) Incomes be more equitable

	Neither agree nor disagree			Don't know	Not spec.	All	All res- pondents Number
	Agree %	disagree %	Disagree %				
Sex							
<i>male</i>	43	11	42	3	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	50	12	32	6	1	100	1253491
Age							
15-29	49	11	35	4	1	100	830720
30-44	43	13	40	4	0	100	691798
45-59	40	11	46	3	1	100	461674
60 +	54	10	27	8	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
<i>European</i>	47	11	38	4	0	100	2079268
<i>NZ Maori</i>	54	11	27	7	0	100	131126
<i>NZ Maori- European</i>	40	16	40	4	0	100	66833
<i>Other</i>	50	9	25	11	3	100	153986
<i>Not spec.</i>	1	24	32	1	42	100	19266
Occupation							
<i>Prof/Tech</i>	41	14	44	1	0	100	292680
<i>Admn/Man</i>	29	15	53	4	0	100	104887
<i>Clerical</i>	42	12	38	7	0	100	333438
<i>Sales</i>	34	9	53	3	1	100	158891
<i>Service</i>	64	8	26	3	0	100	119606
<i>Ag/Fish</i>	36	16	47	0	1	100	191475
<i>Prod/Lab</i>	57	11	27	4	1	100	405676
<i>Not spec.</i>	50	9	33	7	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
<i>main urban</i>	46	12	37	4	1	100	1717271
<i>secondary urban</i>	45	7	31	16	0	100	172754
<i>minor urban</i>	46	9	37	6	2	100	206739
<i>rural</i>	49	10	37	1	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	47	11	37	5	1	100	2450479

TABLE 52: Attitudes towards things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(m) Welfare of society shared by all

	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex							
male	84	6	7	1	2	100	1196988
female	82	7	6	3	2	100	1253491
Age							
15-29	76	12	8	2	1	100	830720
30-44	84	5	9	1	1	100	691798
45-59	88	4	3	2	3	100	461674
60+	89	3	5	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European	84	7	6	2	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	79	8	8	4	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	82	6	9	3	1	100	66833
Other	75	4	13	4	4	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech	84	7	8	0	2	100	292680
Admn/Man	82	10	6	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	86	6	5	2	1	100	333438
Sales	72	14	7	4	1	100	158891
Service	79	9	8	1	4	100	119606
Ag/Fish	90	6	3	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	84	5	7	2	1	100	405676
Not spec.	82	6	8	2	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban	83	6	7	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	78	8	10	2	3	100	172754
minor urban	76	10	11	1	2	100	206739
rural	88	7	2	1	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand							
	79	6	9	4	1	100	24504791

TABLE 53: Support for Maori concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Maori health centres

	Level of support							All %	All re- spondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %			
Sex									
<i>male</i>	14	30	26	26	3	1	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	19	38	22	17	3	1	100	1253491	
Age									
15-29	13	29	32	22	3	1	100	830720	
30-44	13	32	30	22	2	0	100	691798	
45-59	25	29	15	28	2	1	100	461674	
60 +	18	52	10	14	5	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin									
European	15	35	24	23	2	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	42	31	13	9	5	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	15	52	23	8	2	0	100	66833	
Other	14	20	34	20	8	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	24	1	32	0	42	100	19266	
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	21	37	23	18	1	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	9	23	33	33	2	0	100	104887	
Clerical	9	38	27	23	2	0	100	333438	
Sales	4	37	32	21	4	1	100	158891	
Service	12	48	28	11	1	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	28	21	23	25	1	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	18	21	31	26	3	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	18	40	16	20	4	2	100	843826	
Urban/Rural									
main urban	15	37	25	20	3	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	15	38	17	25	5	0	100	172754	
minor urban	12	30	31	22	4	2	100	206739	
rural	28	20	20	29	1	2	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	16	34	24	22	3	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 53: Support for Maori concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) All students taught Maori

	Level of support						All	All respondents	
	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Sex									
male	13	17	24	63	1	2	100	1196988	
female	16	11	25	56	2	1	100	1253491	
Age									
15-29	16	10	24	58	1	1	100	830720	
30-44	14	18	33	54	1	1	100	691798	
45-59	15	17	27	58	2	1	100	461674	
60+	12	11	13	70	3	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin									
European	13	18	24	63	1	1	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	23	20	33	22	1	2	100	131126	
NZ Maori-									
European	19	16	41	29	5	10	100	66833	
Other	17	12	17	59	2	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	10	11	24	32	10	42	100	19266	
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	17	15	38	40	10	10	100	292680	
Admn/Man	10	13	20	77	10	10	100	104887	
Clerical	14	15	30	60	1	10	100	333438	
Sales	11	11	18	79	10	10	100	158891	
Service	19	22	30	39	10	10	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	12	13	23	69	3	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	14	19	24	60	1	12	100	405676	
Not spec.	15	10	20	60	13	12	100	843826	
Urban/Rural									
main urban									
secondary	14	19	25	60	1	1	100	1717271	
urban									
urban	13	11	16	64	5	10	100	172754	
minor urban									
minor urban	15	18	27	57	2	1	100	206739	
rural									
rural	16	19	27	55	1	12	100	353714	
Total New Zealand									
Total New Zealand	14	19	25	59	1	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 53: Support for Maori concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Maori for those who want to learn it

	Level of support							All	All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	100 %		
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	27	40	24	8	0	1	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	30	47	19	3	0	1	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	36	41	20	2	0	1	100	830720	
30-44	31	46	15	7	0	0	100	691798	
45-59	23	49	22	6	0	1	100	461674	
60 +	16	41	31	11	0	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	25	46	23	6	0	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	65	25	8	0	0	2	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	61	33	4	0	1	1	100	66833	
Other	23	42	22	8	1	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	33	24	1	0	0	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	48	36	12	3	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	21	44	21	14	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	22	54	18	6	0	0	100	333438	
Sales	23	36	36	5	0	0	100	158891	
Service	20	69	5	6	0	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	26	50	23	0	0	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	30	40	24	5	0	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	26	41	24	7	0	2	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	27	44	23	5	0	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	29	38	22	12	0	0	100	172754	
minor urban	28	44	18	8	0	1	100	206739	
rural	33	45	15	4	0	3	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	28	44	21	6	0	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 53: Support for Maori concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Maori fishing rights protected

	Level of support							All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %			
Sex									
male	10	15	22	43	9	1	100	1196988	
female	14	18	21	32	13	1	100	1253491	
Age									
15-29	10	16	29	32	11	1	100	830720	
30-44	13	21	17	39	9	0	100	691798	
45-59	13	11	22	42	9	3	100	461674	
60 +	12	17	13	38	18	1	100	466287	
Ethnic origin									
European	8	16	22	41	12	1	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	62	18	7	8	5	2	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	26	18	29	14	13	0	100	66833	
Other	16	28	20	20	11	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	0	56	0	1	42	100	19266	
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	17	18	29	35	1	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	1	11	18	66	4	0	100	104887	
Clerical	5	15	25	36	19	0	100	333438	
Sales	5	12	29	36	18	0	100	158891	
Service	12	21	38	25	4	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	10	21	16	39	8	6	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	11	22	22	36	9	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	17	15	15	37	14	2	100	843826	
Urban/Rural									
main urban	11	17	23	37	12	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	15	14	13	37	20	0	100	172754	
minor urban	16	23	18	38	4	1	100	206739	
rural	14	16	22	38	6	5	100	353714	
Total New Zealand	12	17	21	37	11	1	100	2450479	