

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

(c) Better housing on Maori land

	Level of support							All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	10	22	29	34	4	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	14	29	24	25	8	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	8	27	32	28	4	1	100	830720
30-44	12	21	26	34	6	0	100	691798
45-59	18	22	25	26	9	1	100	461674
60+	13	36	17	28	5	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	8	26	28	32	5	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	55	26	9	7	2	2	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	28	40	17	8	7	0	100	66833
Other	17	17	27	21	14	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	24	0	32	1	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	21	28	21	26	4	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	1	16	35	46	2	0	100	104887
Clerical	7	22	28	32	10	0	100	333438
Sales	3	20	35	36	5	0	100	158891
Service	12	38	31	18	2	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	7	22	27	35	8	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	12	23	32	29	3	1	100	405676
Not spec.	15	30	21	26	7	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	11	27	23	32	6	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	15	19	48	10	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	14	30	25	25	5	1	100	206739
rural	14	20	30	30	3	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	12	26	26	29	6	1	100	2450479

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

(f) Monetary control to tribal authorities

	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.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%			
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	12	31	21	30	5	1	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	15	28	23	21	11	1	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	14	33	23	22	7	1	100	830720	
30-44	13	27	23	28	7	1	100	691798	
45-59	18	24	21	27	9	1	100	461674	
60+	8	33	20	25	12	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	12	30	22	27	8	1	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	37	26	19	12	6	2	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	25	32	22	16	4	0	100	66833	
Other	12	24	22	22	16	4	100	153986	
Not spec.	1	32	24	0	1	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	16	41	21	20	2	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	1	21	21	50	7	0	100	104887	
Clerical	16	22	27	30	4	2	100	333438	
Sales	6	29	26	30	8	0	100	158891	
Service	24	35	24	14	3	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	19	36	17	22	6	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	13	30	24	25	8	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	12	28	20	24	14	2	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	12	29	22	27	8	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	14	24	24	24	13	0	100	172754	
minor urban	15	35	20	20	9	1	100	206739	
rural	17	35	22	19	4	2	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	13	30	22	25	8	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 54: Support for specific concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Equal job opportunities for women

	Level of support						All	All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>male</i>	52	39	7	2	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	65	28	3	2	1	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	61	30	6	1	1	1	100	830720
30-44	67	28	3	1	0	0	100	691798
45-59	54	35	7	2	1	1	100	461674
60 +	46	44	3	6	0	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	59	34	4	2	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	61	30	5	2	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	61	29	9	1	0	0	100	66833
Other	44	32	16	4	1	3	100	153986
Not spec.	57	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	78	21	1	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	75	18	6	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	67	30	2	1	0	0	100	333438
Sales	49	46	2	2	0	0	100	158891
Service	64	32	1	1	0	1	100	119606
Ag/Fish	46	41	12	0	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	57	34	7	2	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	51	36	6	4	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	60	33	4	1	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	48	38	6	6	2	0	100	172754
minor urban	51	38	9	2	0	1	100	206739
rural	61	28	5	4	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	59	33	5	2	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 54: Support for specific concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Flexible work hours

	Level of support							All	All respondents Number
	Very great deal	Quite a lot	Only a little	None at all	Don't know	Not spec.	%		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Sex</i>									
male	36	39	16	5	2	1	100	1196988	
female	47	33	10	7	2	1	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	47	34	15	2	2	1	100	830720	
30-44	49	35	12	4	1	0	100	691798	
45-59	38	33	16	9	3	1	100	461674	
60+	26	45	10	15	3	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	41	36	14	7	2	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	59	25	11	2	2	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	45	39	12	4	1	0	100	66833	
Other	39	40	13	5	0	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	33	24	0	0	0	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	55	35	8	2	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	47	32	8	5	8	0	100	104887	
Clerical	50	35	11	2	1	0	100	333438	
Sales	33	38	25	4	0	0	100	158891	
Service	47	45	3	5	0	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	38	27	30	4	0	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	41	35	20	3	0	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	36	38	9	12	4	2	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	45	37	11	4	1	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	31	44	9	9	8	0	100	172754	
minor urban	26	35	18	16	4	1	100	206739	
rural	39	27	22	9	0	2	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	42	36	13	6	2	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 54: Support for specific concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(c) Part/fully paid child daycare

	Level of support							All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	
Sex								
<i>male</i>	13	24	31	30	1	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	17	26	27	27	3	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	21	33	29	15	1	1	100	830720
30-44	16	21	31	29	2	0	100	691798
45-59	14	23	22	38	2	1	100	461674
60 +	5	17	30	43	4	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	13	25	29	31	2	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	36	25	22	9	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	22	23	31	23	1	0	100	66833
Other	24	29	26	15	2	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	0	56	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	18	29	30	22	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	11	27	28	33	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	11	22	34	29	3	0	100	333438
Sales	5	19	44	30	2	0	100	158891
Service	22	31	22	25	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	8	23	32	35	1	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	23	28	23	24	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	15	23	26	31	4	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	15	28	29	26	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	15	18	26	32	9	0	100	172754
minor urban	13	14	31	40	2	1	100	206739
rural	16	20	27	34	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	15	25	29	28	2	1	100	2450479

TABLE 54: Support for specific concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(d) Part/fully paid invalid daycare

	Level of support							All respondents Number
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	
Sex								
male	24	49	21	3	1	1	100	1196988
female	28	46	21	2	2	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	26	47	23	2	1	1	100	830720
30-44	22	52	20	3	2	0	100	691798
45-59	37	41	18	2	1	1	100	461674
60 +	21	47	24	5	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	25	48	22	3	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	44	35	11	2	8	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	32	52	12	2	0	3	100	66833
Other	28	48	16	1	3	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	0	56	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	27	55	14	4	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	20	50	18	11	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	27	48	23	0	2	0	100	333438
Sales	16	58	22	0	4	0	100	158891
Service	24	57	17	1	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	24	49	24	1	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	31	47	18	3	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	27	41	25	3	2	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	25	48	22	3	2	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	27	49	17	3	4	0	100	172754
minor urban	29	42	23	3	2	1	100	206739
rural	31	46	19	1	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	26	47	21	3	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 54: Support for specific concerns, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(e) Controls on pornography

	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. %			
<i>Sex</i>									
<i>male</i>	34	23	24	17	1	1	100	1196988	
<i>female</i>	53	23	12	8	3	1	100	1253491	
<i>Age</i>									
15-29	26	25	30	16	3	1	100	830720	
30-44	41	26	19	14	1	0	100	691798	
45-59	54	24	12	8	1	1	100	461674	
60 +	69	16	1	9	4	1	100	466287	
<i>Ethnic origin</i>									
European	44	23	18	13	2	0	100	2079268	
NZ Maori	53	19	13	11	4	0	100	131126	
NZ Maori- European	35	21	22	18	5	0	100	66833	
Other	33	34	16	9	4	3	100	153986	
Not spec.	25	32	0	0	0	42	100	19266	
<i>Occupation</i>									
Prof/Tech	39	28	18	15	0	0	100	292680	
Admn/Man	36	12	28	24	0	0	100	104887	
Clerical	41	30	13	15	0	0	100	333438	
Sales	18	18	37	22	5	0	100	158891	
Service	59	19	19	2	2	0	100	119606	
Ag/Fish	38	26	23	12	0	1	100	191475	
Prod/Lab	38	21	29	10	1	1	100	405676	
Not spec.	53	22	9	10	4	2	100	843826	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>									
main urban	41	22	20	13	3	1	100	1717271	
secondary urban	63	17	6	13	1	0	100	172754	
minor urban	49	23	14	12	2	1	100	206739	
rural	41	30	17	9	0	2	100	353714	
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	44	23	18	12	2	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 55: Whether respondent suffers from the effects of an injury, any long-standing illness or disability, 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>	27	72	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	22	77	0	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	19	80	0	1	100	830720
30-44	22	78	0	0	100	691798
45-59	29	70	0	1	100	461674
60 +	34	65	0	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	23	76	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	37	63	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	42	58	0	0	100	66833
Other	29	70	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.	0	58	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	23	77	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	22	78	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	18	82	0	0	100	333438
Sales	31	69	0	0	100	158891
Service	22	76	0	2	100	119606
Ag/Fish	30	69	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	25	74	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	26	73	0	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	24	76	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	40	59	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	26	73	0	1	100	206739
rural	21	77	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	25	75	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 56: Respondents who suffer from the effects of an injury or long-standing illness or disability. Degree to which this interferes with their ability to work and enjoy life, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Interferes with work

	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>	17	23	36	24	0	0	100	326687
<i>female</i>	14	19	29	35	0	2	100	277854
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	10	18	35	35	0	2	100	158024
30-44	9	15	44	30	0	2	100	152528
45-59	19	17	41	23	0	0	100	134899
60 +	27	33	12	28	0	0	100	159090
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	15	21	32	30	0	1	100	483628
NZ Maori	22	24	42	12	0	0	100	48471
NZ Maori- European	20	16	35	26	0	3	100	28272
Other	16	20	27	37	0	0	100	44170
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	11	8	40	41	0	0	100	67691
Admn/Man	37	11	34	17	0	0	100	22909
Clerical	0	6	41	43	0	10	100	60147
Sales	4	17	37	42	0	0	100	48963
Service	18	14	23	45	0	0	100	26096
Ag/Fish	2	28	63	7	0	0	100	57880
Prod/Lab	6	30	45	20	0	0	100	100809
Not spec.	30	27	14	28	0	0	100	220046
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	19	20	34	25	0	2	100	405693
secondary urban	3	19	17	61	0	0	100	69637
minor urban	21	25	27	27	0	0	100	54526
rural	7	27	44	23	0	0	100	74685
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	16	21	33	29	0	1	100	604540

TABLE 56: Respondents who suffer from the effects of an injury or long-standing illness or disability. Degree to which this interferes with their ability to work and enjoy life, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Interferes with enjoyment of life

	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex								
male	12	27	45	16	0	0	100	326687
female	9	30	42	18	0	0	100	277854
Age								
15-29	4	26	45	23	0	1	100	158024
30-44	9	28	44	19	0	0	100	152528
45-59	13	19	57	11	0	0	100	134899
60 +	17	39	31	13	0	0	100	159090
Ethnic origin								
European	11	28	46	15	0	0	100	483628
NZ Maori	18	28	24	29	1	0	100	48471
NZ Maori- European	7	18	39	33	0	3	100	28272
Other	6	45	36	12	0	0	100	44170
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	10	17	58	14	0	0	100	67691
Admn/Man	0	39	59	2	0	0	100	22909
Clerical	1	25	38	35	0	2	100	60147
Sales	3	21	50	26	0	0	100	48963
Service	20	41	12	27	0	0	100	26096
Ag/Fish	7	18	41	34	0	0	100	57880
Prod/Lab	6	25	59	10	0	0	100	100809
Not spec.	19	37	35	10	0	0	100	220046
Urban/Rural								
main urban	12	27	45	15	0	0	100	405693
secondary urban	1	41	50	8	0	0	100	69637
minor urban	17	33	34	16	0	0	100	54526
rural	7	22	37	34	0	0	100	74685
Total New Zealand	11	29	44	17	0	0	100	604540

TABLE 57: Membership and involvement of respondents in trade unions or employers' associations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Member

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	39	59	0	2	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	28	72	0	1	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	35	63	1	2	100	830720
30-44	42	57	0	0	100	691798
45-59	41	58	0	1	100	461674
60 +	10	90	0	1	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
<i>European</i>	32	67	0	1	100	2079268
<i>NZ Maori</i>	35	65	0	0	100	131126
<i>NZ Maori- European</i>	34	65	1	0	100	66833
<i>Other</i>	51	47	0	1	100	153986
<i>Not spec.</i>	58	0	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
<i>Prof/Tech</i>	59	41	0	0	100	292680
<i>Admn/Man</i>	35	65	0	0	100	104887
<i>Clerical</i>	56	43	1	0	100	333438
<i>Sales</i>	20	77	3	0	100	158891
<i>Service</i>	59	39	0	2	100	119606
<i>Ag/Fish</i>	20	79	0	1	100	191475
<i>Prod/Lab</i>	55	44	0	2	100	405676
<i>Not spec.</i>	7	92	0	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
<i>main urban</i>	35	64	0	1	100	1717271
<i>secondary urban</i>	29	70	0	0	100	172754
<i>minor urban</i>	35	64	0	1	100	206739
<i>rural</i>	28	70	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	33	65	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 57: Membership and involvement of respondents in trade unions or employers' associations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Active in membership

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	48	50	0	2	100	503154
<i>female</i>	35	64	0	1	100	373560
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	38	59	0	3	100	316287
30-44	38	62	0	0	100	299171
45-59	55	44	0	1	100	207743
60 +	41	55	0	4	100	53513
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	41	59	0	0	100	702746
NZ Maori	52	47	0	1	100	49631
NZ Maori- European	41	59	0	0	100	23688
Other	56	41	0	2	100	81383
Not spec.	0	58	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	55	45	0	0	100	173433
Admn/Man	23	77	0	0	100	41912
Clerical	37	63	0	0	100	191401
Sales	10	90	0	0	100	39078
Service	53	46	0	1	100	70357
Ag/Fish	33	67	0	0	100	43030
Prod/Lab	44	55	0	0	100	227891
Not spec.	41	46	0	13	100	89612
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	41	58	0	1	100	633250
secondary urban	62	38	0	0	100	58049
minor urban	53	47	0	0	100	75639
rural	32	61	0	7	100	109775
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	42	56	0	2	100	876714

TABLE 58: Membership and involvement of respondents in political party organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Member

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	11	88	0	1	100	1196988
female	9	91	0	1	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	3	96	0	1	100	830720
30-44	10	89	0	0	100	691798
45-59	12	87	0	1	100	461674
60 +	19	81	0	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	10	89	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	8	91	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	5	95	0	0	100	66833
Other	5	94	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.	0	58	0	42	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	8	92	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	9	91	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	6	94	0	0	100	333438
Sales	4	96	0	0	100	158891
Service	2	95	0	2	100	119606
Ag/Fish	25	74	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	7	92	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	12	87	0	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	8	91	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	4	96	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	6	93	0	1	100	206739
rural	23	75	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand						
	10	89	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 58: Membership and involvement of respondents in political party organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Active in membership

	Yes %	No %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>					
male	36	64	0	100	151174
female	50	50	0	100	119803
<i>Age</i>					
15-29	17	83	1	100	31468
30-44	45	55	0	100	87162
45-59	58	41	0	100	61125
60 +	38	62	0	100	91222
<i>Ethnic origin</i>					
European	43	57	0	100	242228
NZ Maori	25	75	0	100	15596
NZ Maori- European	52	48	0	100	4509
Other	47	48	5	100	8493
Not spec.	0	100	0	100	151
<i>Occupation</i>					
Prof/Tech	45	55	0	100	34997
Admn/Man	0	100	0	100	12062
Clerical	32	68	0	100	21086
Sales	88	12	0	100	6481
Service	46	54	0	100	3385
Ag/Fish	35	65	0	100	48246
Prod/Lab	63	36	1	100	33930
Not spec.	42	58	0	100	110791
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
main urban	39	61	0	100	168746
secondary urban	21	79	0	100	9005
minor urban	79	21	0	100	12684
rural	46	54	0	100	80542
<i>Total New Zealand</i>					
	42	58	0	100	270977

TABLE 59: Membership and involvement of respondents in churches or religious organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Member		Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.	All	All respondents
		%	%	%	%	%	Number
Sex							
male		26	73	0	1	100	1196988
female		35	65	0	0	100	1253491
Age							
15-29		18	81	1	1	100	830720
30-44		26	74	0	0	100	691798
45-59		44	55	0	1	100	461674
60 +		47	53	0	0	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European		29	70	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori		39	59	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori-European		25	74	2	0	100	66833
Other		40	58	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.		33	24	0	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech		31	69	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man		37	63	0	0	100	104887
Clerical		35	65	0	0	100	333438
Sales		18	82	0	0	100	158891
Service		34	66	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish		30	69	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab		16	84	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.		37	61	0	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban		27	73	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban		45	55	0	0	100	172754
minor urban		39	59	1	1	100	206739
rural		36	62	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand							
		30	69	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 59: Membership and involvement of respondents in churches or religious organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Active in membership

				Yes %	No %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
male	100	1	25	62	33	4	100	343424
female	100	1	25	64	34	2	100	464349
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	100	2	88	61	31	8	100	181289
30-44	100	0	15	65	34	1	100	191090
45-59	100	1	77	61	37	2	100	210109
60+	100	0	75	66	32	2	100	225286
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	100	0	85	63	35	2	100	650464
NZ Maori	100	1	80	54	43	3	100	59531
NZ Maori- European	100	0	88	47	46	7	100	18313
Other	100	1	88	82	15	3	100	64902
Not spec.	100	1	82	43	1	56	100	14563
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	100	0	70	72	27	0	100	98859
Admn/Man	100	0	65	40	60	0	100	41367
Clerical	100	0	77	73	27	0	100	129579
Sales	100	1	84	54	46	0	100	31166
Service	100	0	84	42	57	1	100	41629
Ag/Fish	100	1	71	53	43	5	100	63516
Prod/Lab	100	1	88	59	38	3	100	70535
Not spec.	100	2	78	66	28	5	100	331122
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	100	0	78	64	35	1	100	503402
secondary urban	100	0	81	74	26	0	100	79421
minor urban	100	2	80	56	34	10	100	85854
rural	100	2	69	61	34	6	100	139096
<i>Total New Zealand</i>								
Zealand	100	1	77	63	34	3	100	807773

TABLE 60: Membership and involvement of respondents in community service organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Member			Yes	No	Not spec.	All	All respondents
			%	%	%	%	Number
Sex							
male			24	75	1	100	1196988
female			20	79	1	100	1253491
Age							
15-29			11	88	2	100	830720
30-44			29	71	0	100	691798
45-59			22	77	1	100	461674
60 +			33	67	0	100	466287
Ethnic origin							
European			23	76	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori			19	80	1	100	131126
NZ Maori-European			12	88	0	100	66833
Other			16	82	1	100	153986
Not spec.			0	58	42	100	19266
Occupation							
Prof/Tech			30	70	0	100	292680
Admn/Man			38	62	0	100	104887
Clerical			27	73	0	100	333438
Sales			15	84	1	100	158891
Service			16	84	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish			28	71	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab			10	89	1	100	405676
Not spec.			23	76	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural							
main urban			22	78	0	100	1717271
secondary							
urban			19	81	0	100	172754
minor urban			17	80	2	100	206739
rural			28	69	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand							
			22	77	1	100	2450479

TABLE 60: Membership and involvement of respondents in community service organisations, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Active in membership

				Yes %	No %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>								
male	100	1	32	81	19	0	100	304922
female	100	0	21	88	12	0	100	280465
<i>Age</i>								
15-29	100	1	44	64	35	1	100	114424
30-44	100	0	40	93	6	0	100	201850
45-59	100	1	24	87	13	0	100	112935
60 +	100	0	48	85	15	0	100	156176
<i>Ethnic origin</i>								
European	100	0	24	84	16	0	100	519194
NZ Maori	100	0	12	75	24	0	100	30952
NZ Maori- European	100	0	12	89	11	0	100	8763
Other	100	1	10	90	7	3	100	26230
Not spec.	100	42	0	39	61	0	100	248
<i>Occupation</i>								
Prof/Tech	100	0	25	100	0	0	100	86806
Admn/Man	100	0	42	43	57	0	100	45235
Clerical	100	0	43	81	19	0	100	105800
Sales	100	0	40	93	7	0	100	24628
Service	100	0	23	92	7	1	100	19866
Ag/Fish	100	1	37	98	2	0	100	54543
Prod/Lab	100	1	14	66	33	1	100	46358
Not spec.	100	1	21	87	13	0	100	202151
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
main urban	100	0	47	82	17	0	100	411101
secondary urban	100	0	20	95	5	0	100	33656
minor urban	100	1	40	64	36	0	100	35805
rural	100	2	12	95	5	0	100	104825
<i>Total New Zealand</i>								
Zealand	100	1	44	84	16	0	100	585386

TABLE 61: Membership and involvement of respondents in sports clubs or any other groups, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(a) Member

	Yes %	No %	Not spec. %	All %	All respondents Number
Sex					
male	62	37	1	100	1196988
female	48	51	0	100	1253491
Age					
15-29	55	44	1	100	830720
30-44	60	40	0	100	691798
45-59	52	47	1	100	461674
60 +	51	48	0	100	466287
Ethnic origin					
European	57	43	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	49	51	0	100	131126
European	46	54	0	100	66833
Other	38	61	1	100	153986
Not spec.	58	0	42	100	19266
Occupation					
Prof/Tech	67	32	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	58	42	0	100	104887
Clerical	57	43	0	100	333438
Sales	60	40	0	100	158891
Service	48	52	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	62	37	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	56	44	1	100	405676
Not spec.	48	51	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural					
main urban	53	47	0	100	1717271
secondary					
urban	50	50	0	100	172754
minor urban	59	40	1	100	206739
rural	67	31	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	55	44	1	100	2450479

TABLE 61: Membership and involvement of respondents in sports clubs or any other groups, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

(b) Active in membership

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
<i>Sex</i>						
<i>male</i>	82	17	0	2	100	773581
<i>female</i>	81	19	0	0	100	623003
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	82	16	0	2	100	477516
30-44	83	16	0	1	100	425510
45-59	73	26	0	1	100	252004
60 +	86	14	0	0	100	241554
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	82	18	0	0	100	1216701
NZ Maori	80	18	1	1	100	68663
NZ Maori- European	88	12	0	0	100	32367
Other	79	19	0	2	100	59587
Not spec.	25	32	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	80	19	0	0	100	205719
Admn/Man	95	5	0	0	100	61391
Clerical	73	27	0	0	100	203189
Sales	93	7	0	0	100	94653
Service	97	3	0	0	100	57697
Ag/Fish	92	6	0	2	100	121397
Prod/Lab	73	26	0	1	100	230913
Not spec.	80	18	0	2	100	421625
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	81	18	0	0	100	938724
secondary urban	71	29	0	0	100	87836
minor urban	87	13	0	0	100	125455
rural	82	14	0	4	100	244569
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	81	18	0	1	100	1396584

TABLE 62: Participation in unpaid help for people outside own household, 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>	68	31	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	60	39	0	0	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	54	45	0	1	100	830720
30-44	68	32	0	0	100	691798
45-59	74	25	0	1	100	461674
60 +	66	34	0	0	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	64	36	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	71	28	0	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	60	40	0	0	100	66833
Other	65	34	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	42	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	68	32	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	53	47	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	59	41	0	0	100	333438
Sales	72	28	0	0	100	158891
Service	72	28	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	77	22	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	59	40	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	62	36	0	1	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Main urban	64	36	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	54	46	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	57	42	0	1	100	206739
rural	73	25	0	2	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	64	35	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 63: Respondents who assist unpaid outside their own home¹. Whether assistance is for relatives or other people, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Relatives %	Other people %	All res- pondents Number
Sex			
male	58	88	810027
female	54	85	754876
Age			
15-29	55	86	445093
30-44	56	85	470615
45-59	55	90	342618
60 +	58	88	306577
Ethnic origin			
European	53	88	1331424
NZ Maori	82	80	93117
NZ Maori- European	69	91	40023
Other	59	74	100092
Not spec.	61	39	248
Occupation			
Prof/Tech	51	93	199957
Admn/Man	51	100	55187
Clerical	73	88	196603
Sales	42	91	114642
Service	61	86	86488
Ag/Fish	47	95	148032
Prod/Lab	67	81	238637
Not spec.	52	82	525357
Urban/Rural			
main urban	57	85	1095322
secondary urban	41	86	93338
minor urban	66	84	118673
rural	51	98	257571
Total New Zealand	56	87	1564903

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

TABLE 64: Respondents who assist unpaid outside their own home. Numbers of hours per week spent doing unpaid work, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	1-4 hours %	5-9 hours %	10-14 hours %	More than 14 hours %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex								
male	75	12	5	4	5	0	100	810027
female	68	16	6	4	6	0	100	754876
Age								
15-29	73	13	6	2	6	0	100	445093
30-44	79	14	3	4	1	0	100	470615
45-59	72	16	1	6	5	0	100	342618
60 +	60	11	13	6	10	0	100	306577
Ethnic origin								
European	72	13	5	4	5	0	100	1331424
NZ Maori	65	17	6	9	4	0	100	93117
NZ Maori- European	65	10	10	5	11	0	100	40023
Other	76	16	1	5	1	0	100	100092
Not spec.	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	248
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	62	22	8	7	0	0	100	199957
Admn/Man	68	5	15	9	3	0	100	55187
Clerical	80	12	2	0	5	0	100	196603
Sales	76	14	1	3	6	0	100	114642
Service	85	10	2	2	2	0	100	86488
Ag/Fish	76	9	2	2	10	0	100	148032
Prod/Lab	82	13	1	1	3	0	100	238637
Not spec.	64	14	8	6	7	0	100	525357
Urban/Rural								
main urban	71	14	7	4	4	0	100	1095322
secondary urban	70	8	1	6	15	0	100	93338
minor urban	62	19	5	7	7	0	100	118673
rural	80	11	1	3	5	0	100	257571
Total New Zealand								
	72	14	5	4	5	0	100	1564903

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

TABLE 65: Whether respondents give money regularly to others outside their household, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex						
male	46	53	0	1	100	1196988
female	45	53	0	1	100	1253491
Age						
15-29	33	66	0	1	100	830720
30-44	48	51	0	1	100	691798
45-59	54	44	0	2	100	461674
60 +	58	41	0	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin						
European	47	52	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	55	44	1	1	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	30	70	0	0	100	66833
Other	38	61	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	0	42	100	19266
Occupation						
Prof/Tech	53	47	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	58	42	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	54	44	0	2	100	333438
Sales	48	52	0	0	100	158891
Service	32	65	0	3	100	119606
Ag/Fish	44	55	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	41	58	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	43	55	0	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural						
main urban	47	52	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	51	49	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	42	57	0	1	100	206739
rural	42	56	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	46	53	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 66: Respondents who give money regularly.¹ Whether money is given to relatives, other people or to groups, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Relatives	Other people	Groups	All respondents
	%	%	%	Number
<i>Sex</i>				
<i>male</i>	21	25	81	551662
<i>female</i>	15	23	83	570089
<i>Age</i>				
15-29	11	25	78	273306
30-44	21	24	79	330622
45-59	14	16	86	248986
60 +	23	29	85	268838
<i>Ethnic origin</i>				
European	13	21	85	971413
NZ Maori	53	44	59	71558
NZ Maori-European	16	27	79	19953
Other	56	39	54	58580
Not spec.	61	0	39	248
<i>Occupation</i>				
Prof/Tech	11	19	73	154883
Admn/Man	15	30	87	60311
Clerical	22	26	80	181495
Sales	7	19	96	75960
Service	14	19	70	38745
Ag/Fish	22	16	77	83386
Prod/Lab	21	18	84	165019
Not spec.	19	29	84	361953
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
main urban	20	24	80	799946
secondary urban	9	19	83	87341
minor urban	14	25	91	86614
rural	12	21	84	147850
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	18	24	82	1121752

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

TABLE 67: Importance of religious or spiritual things, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Very important %	Fairly important %	Not very important %	Not at all im- portant %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All re- spondents Number
Sex								
<i>male</i>	19	20	36	22	2	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	26	27	33	12	0	1	100	1253491
Age								
15-29	15	20	38	25	2	1	100	830720
30-44	18	24	39	18	0	0	100	691798
45-59	34	25	36	5	0	1	100	461674
60 +	33	29	21	13	2	1	100	466287
Ethnic origin								
European	20	24	37	18	1	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	50	27	17	6	0	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	23	34	22	21	0	0	100	66833
Other	33	21	23	19	0	3	100	153986
Not spec.	1	1	56	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation								
Prof/Tech	25	17	43	15	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	28	27	21	24	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	26	28	30	12	3	0	100	333438
Sales	8	24	36	31	0	0	100	158891
Service	20	24	47	8	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	28	18	42	9	3	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	16	22	40	20	1	1	100	405676
Not spec.	25	26	28	18	1	2	100	843826
Urban/Rural								
main urban	21	23	34	20	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	27	30	25	10	8	0	100	172754
minor urban	27	21	40	9	2	1	100	206739
rural	26	24	38	9	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	23	24	34	17	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 68: Receipt of benefits or allowances from Department of Social Welfare in past 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>	30	68	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	62	36	0	2	100	1253491
<i>Age</i>						
15-29	28	69	1	2	100	830720
30-44	49	50	0	1	100	691798
45-59	26	73	0	1	100	461674
60 +	96	2	0	2	100	466287
<i>Ethnic origin</i>						
European	47	52	0	1	100	2079268
NZ Maori	54	43	0	3	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	33	66	0	0	100	66833
Other	42	54	0	4	100	153986
Not spec.	0	25	0	75	100	19266
<i>Occupation</i>						
Prof/Tech	27	70	0	2	100	292680
Admn/Man	36	64	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	41	58	0	1	100	333438
Sales	42	58	0	0	100	158891
Service	36	64	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	32	67	0	1	100	191475
Prod/Lab	24	75	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	73	23	1	2	100	843826
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
main urban	46	53	0	1	100	1717271
secondary urban	68	31	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	53	44	3	1	100	206739
rural	35	61	0	5	100	353714
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	47	52	0	2	100	2450479

TABLE 69: Respondents who have received benefits or allowances in the past twelve months.¹ Types of benefits or allowances received, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	National Super %	Unem-employment Benefit %	Domestic Purposes Benefit %	Invalids Benefit %	Sickness Benefit %	War Pensions %	Family Benefit %	Family Care %	Orphans Benefit %	Accommodation Benefit %	Disability %	Hand-capped Children %	Other %	All respondents %	Number
Sex															
male	56	18	0	1	2	4	19	9	0	3	4	0	4	363966	
female	33	4	2	5	1	1	56	13	0	2	1	0	1	776532	
Age															
15-29	0	32	0	6	1	0	57	16	0	3	4	0	3	234573	
30-44	1	4	0	7	1	0	92	20	0	2	1	1	2	338734	
45-59	14	9	12	7	6	0	48	16	1	0	3	0	2	120328	
60 +	98	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	446864	
Ethnic origin															
European	45	6	1	3	1	2	42	11	0	2	2	0	2	983600	
NZ Maori	13	22	7	12	4	5	51	23	1	6	0	1	6	70157	
NZ Maori-European	23	27	3	9	2	12	32	10	2	5	0	0	1	22315	
Other	8	26	2	3	2	3	66	14	0	1	0	0	2	64427	
Occupation															
Prof/Tech	9	8	0	1	2	0	78	16	0	0	2	0	7	79739	
Admn/Man	28	0	0	0	0	0	56	35	0	0	22	0	0	37782	
Clerical	12	5	0	2	0	5	82	13	0	2	0	0	2	136137	
Sales	0	27	0	4	0	1	66	16	0	0	0	0	6	66794	
Service	19	8	1	17	0	0	63	10	0	0	0	0	1	42516	
Ag/Fish	28	7	6	2	0	7	56	34	0	0	0	0	9	60792	
Prod/Lab	3	34	0	4	1	4	55	13	0	1	0	0	2	96577	
Not spec.	64	5	2	5	2	3	24	7	0	3	1	0	1	620161	
Urban/Rural															
main urban	41	7	1	4	2	1	46	9	0	3	2	0	1	790034	
secondary urban	56	12	0	1	0	4	22	11	0	0	0	2	1	118125	
minor urban	38	12	3	4	0	3	32	14	0	1	0	0	11	108629	
rural	24	12	3	6	0	3	60	29	1	0	0	0	5	123710	
Total New Zealand	40	9	2	4	1	3	44	12	0	2	2	0	2	1140498	

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

TABLE 70: Total gross income for the past 12 months, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

Sex	Level of Income \$											All respondents Number									
	None	\$2,500		\$2,501- \$7,500		\$7,501- \$10,000		\$10,001- \$14,500		\$14,501- \$18,500			\$18,501- \$23,500		\$23,500- \$30,500		Over \$30,500	Don't know	Not spec.	All %	%
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%					
male	5	4	7	7	11	8	14	18	22	3	1	100	1196988								
female	9	11	17	17	17	9	10	5	3	3	0	100	1253491								
Age																					
15-29	11	12	13	7	15	10	11	9	8	3	1	100	830720								
30-44	4	8	7	7	14	8	13	15	22	2	1	100	691798								
45-59	11	4	13	5	11	10	15	13	17	3	0	100	461674								
60 +	1	1	18	36	15	5	10	9	1	4	1	100	466287								
Ethnic origin																					
European	7	7	12	12	13	8	12	12	13	3	0	100	2079268								
NZ Maori	8	7	18	9	14	12	15	6	6	3	2	100	131126								
NZ Maori- European	7	9	11	16	14	9	16	5	12	1	1	100	66833								
Other	7	11	8	9	22	7	11	5	12	6	2	100	153986								
Not spec.	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	24	0	0	42	100	19266								
Occupation																					
Prof/Tech	2	2	3	3	8	9	13	24	31	4	0	100	292680								
Admni/Man	0	5	0	0	0	2	4	35	53	0	0	100	104887								
Clerical	0	5	9	8	16	16	26	12	8	0	0	100	333438								
Sales	1	14	9	7	19	7	9	18	17	0	0	100	158891								
Service	0	5	0	15	25	9	8	4	10	2	0	100	119606								
Ag/Fish	8	6	19	9	14	4	18	3	17	2	0	100	191475								
Prod/Lab	0	2	7	5	19	16	18	18	9	4	2	100	405676								
Not spec.	17	12	19	23	12	4	4	2	2	4	2	100	843826								
Urban/Rural																					
main urban	6	6	11	12	13	10	13	12	13	3	0	100	1717271								
secondary urban	8	12	9	22	22	4	5	12	3	1	3	100	172754								
minor urban	9	4	20	13	17	9	12	7	7	1	1	100	206735								
rural	8	11	16	8	12	5	12	8	14	4	2	100	353714								
Total New Zealand	7	7	12	12	14	9	12	11	12	3	1	100	2450479								

TABLE 71: Satisfaction with standard of living, by sex, age, ethnic origin, occupation and urban/rural status

	Very satis- fied %	Fairly satis- fied %	Neither satis- fied nor dissatis- fied %	Fairly dissatis- fied %	Very dissatis- fied %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
Sex									
<i>male</i>	39	45	5	5	5	0	1	100	1196988
<i>female</i>	42	43	6	6	2	0	0	100	1253491
Age									
15-29	36	44	7	9	3	0	1	100	830720
30-44	29	56	7	4	3	0	0	100	691798
45-59	40	42	4	6	7	0	0	100	461674
60 +	64	31	3	1	1	0	0	100	466287
Ethnic origin									
European	40	45	5	6	3	0	0	100	2079268
NZ Maori	44	35	10	5	5	1	0	100	131126
NZ Maori- European	41	43	8	3	4	0	0	100	66833
Other	42	36	10	4	6	0	1	100	153986
Not spec.	1	56	1	0	0	0	42	100	19266
Occupation									
Prof/Tech	40	48	6	5	1	0	0	100	292680
Admn/Man	33	47	9	11	0	0	0	100	104887
Clerical	27	55	9	8	2	0	0	100	333438
Sales	42	44	8	3	3	0	0	100	158891
Service	40	53	2	1	4	0	0	100	119606
Ag/Fish	37	42	6	9	6	0	0	100	191475
Prod/Lab	34	48	4	5	8	0	1	100	405676
Not spec.	51	36	5	4	3	0	1	100	843826
Urban/Rural									
main urban	40	46	6	6	3	0	0	100	1717271
secondary urban	51	36	6	4	3	0	0	100	172754
minor urban	46	38	10	2	3	0	1	100	206739
rural	36	44	4	7	6	0	2	100	353714
Total New Zealand	40	44	6	6	3	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 72: Attitudes of respondents in various income groups to tax and employment issues

Percentage agreeing	Income (\$)			
	Under 10,001	10,001- 18,500	18,501- 30,500	Over 30,500
<i>That the whole cost of visits to GP's or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes</i>	32	35	31	25
<i>The Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on</i>	72	61	70	74
<i>People who are getting money from the Government because they are unemployed should have to do some sort of work for it</i>	93	92	94	91
<i>The Government should use taxes to make sure that the elderly have enough money to live on</i>	96	94	93	91
<i>The Government should use taxes to make sure that people who are disabled or sick for long periods have enough money to live on</i>	97	97	96	92
<i>Taxes should be used to give help to people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home</i>	89	89	88	88
<i>Where families with children do not have enough income to meet their needs, the Government should use taxes to increase their income</i>	75	73	62	63
<i>There should be less tax on high incomes so people have an incentive to work harder</i>	49	38	42	61
<i>Employers should have to pay at least a basic wage that is enough for people to live on</i>	94	94	95	89
<i>People should have to look after themselves more with less help from Government</i>	64	68	71	87
<i>There should be less difference between what the highest paid people get and what the lowest paid people get</i>	52	58	40	25

TABLE 73: Attitudes of respondents in various income groups to housing and unemployment issues

Percentage agreeing	Income (\$)			
	Under 10,001	10,001- 18,500	18,501- 30,500	Over 30,500
There are some people the Government should help to buy their own home	71	74	72	64
Taxes should be used to provide enough low-cost rental housing so people who need a home can get one	74	71	65	67
The Government should make sure that everyone is able to get adequate housing	78	81	71	69
Anyone who wants a job should have one	87	87	85	82
The Government should tackle unemployment by using taxes to create jobs	54	54	48	42
Some people have a worse chance than others of getting a job even when they are just as capable of doing the job	82	86	82	85

TABLE 74: Attitudes towards various tax, education, and employment issues by labour force status

Percentage agreeing	Labour force status		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Taxes should be used to provide enough low-cost rental housing so people who need a home can get one	69	84	69
The Government should make sure sure that everyone is able to get adequate housing	75	95	75
Overall the education people get in New Zealand is very good/fairly good	74	88	75
Anybody who wants a job should have one	85	90	88
The Government should tackle unemployment by using taxes to create jobs	49	61	54
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	83	98	78
People are unemployed because they do not try hard enough to get a job	63	58	66
People are unemployed because they live in areas where jobs are scarce	74	82	77
People are unemployed because they do not have enough skills or qualifications	71	78	68
People are unemployed because so many factories and workplaces have closed down	76	88	86

TABLE 75: Attitudes of church attenders and non-attenders

Percentage agreeing	Church attendance	
	Church attenders	Non-attenders
<i>That individuals should be free to live in whatever way they think is right as long as they don't harm others</i>	78	89
<i>That religion should have more influence over people's lives</i>	62	28
<i>That people should be able to live openly as homosexuals without fearing that society will treat them badly</i>	34	34
<i>That New Zealand should honour the Treaty of Waitangi</i>	55	50
<i>That people should be able to feel sure that whatever happens to them, the Government will look after them</i>	37	51
<i>That Maori land grievances should be settled by giving back the land, giving other land or paying the Maori for the land</i>	24	26
<i>There should be a greater number of capable women in high positions in business and Government</i>	65	73
<i>There should be a greater number of capable Maori in high positions in business and Government</i>	58	61
<i>There should be less tax on high incomes so people have an incentive to work harder</i>	36	58
<i>Employers should have to pay at least a basic wage that is enough for people to live on</i>	91	92
<i>People should have to look after themselves more with less help from Government</i>	73	85
<i>There should be less difference between what the highest paid people get and what the lowest paid people get</i>	43	54
<i>Every person has some responsibility for the welfare of all people in society</i>	93	83
<i>People don't get enough knowledge about relationships between people, including sex education</i>	25	80
<i>People don't get enough understanding of the culture and values of other people</i>	40	40

TABLE 76: Experience of and attitudes towards health and welfare systems by disability status

Percentage	Disability status	
	Respondents who suffer from the effects of an injury, any long-standing illness or disability	Respondents who do not suffer from the effects of an injury, any long-standing illness or disability
Who received any health care of any kind in the past 12 months	86	69
Who were satisfied with the health care they received in the past 12 months	90	90
Who are covered by medical or health insurance	41	43
Who received a benefit or allowance from the Department of Social Welfare in the past 12 months	52	46
Who feel satisfied about their standard of living	81	87

TABLE 77: Attitudes towards aspects of health care by disability status

Percentage agreeing	Disability status	
	Respondents who suffer from the effects of an injury, any long standing illness or disability	Respondents who do not suffer from the effects of an injury, any long standing illness or disability
That the health care that GPs or family doctors give in New Zealand is in general good	87	84
That health care in New Zealand hospitals is good.	84	68
That overall the health care people get in New Zealand is good	83	81
That health care in New Zealand is in general fair	72	76
That the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes	37	31

TABLE 78: Attitudes towards health care by whether covered by medical insurance

Percentage agreeing	Medical insurance status	
	Covered	Not covered
That the health care that GPs or family doctors give is good	84	87
That health care in New Zealand hospitals is good	70	75
That overall the health care people get in New Zealand is good	82	83

TABLE 79: Attitudes towards care issues by belief about responsibility to all people in society

Percentage agreeing	Respondents who believe that every person has some responsibility for the welfare of all people in society	Respondents who do not believe that every person has some responsibility for the welfare of all people in society
<i>That the whole cost of visits to GP's or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes</i>	32	31
<i>Taxes should be used to provide enough low-cost rental housing so people who need a home can get one</i>	71	64
<i>The Government should use taxes to help pay for kohanga reo</i>	36	21
<i>The Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on</i>	71	55
<i>The Government should use taxes to make sure that the elderly have enough money to live on</i>	95	87
<i>Taxes should be used to give help to people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home</i>	90	81
<i>The Government should use taxes to increase the income of families with children that do not have enough income to meet their needs</i>	71	56

TABLE 80: Satisfaction of different income groups with health care, housing, education and standard of living

Percentage satisfied with	Income (\$)			
	Under 10,000	10,001 18,500	18,501 30,000	Over 30,500
Health care received in past 12 months	92	87	91	81
Housing respondent has at the moment	90	83	91	83
Education received in past 12 months	89	71	88	98
Standard of living	86	81	89	88

TABLE 81: Maori speaking respondents. Attitudes towards Kohanga Reo by how well Maori is spoken

How well Maori is spoken	Agree strongly %	Agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Disagree %	Disagree strongly %	Don't know %	All %	respondents Number
(a) Kohanga Reo should be encouraged								
A little	44	49	6	1	0	0	100	37589
Can converse	60	33	3	2	2	1	100	47900
All respondents	53	40	4	1	1	0	100	85490
(b) Taxes should be used for Kohanga Reo								
A little	30	24	9	29	7	1	100	37589
Can converse	43	34	6	14	2	1	100	47900
All respondents	37	30	7	21	4	1	100	85490
(c) Extend Kohanga Reo to primary school								
A little	27	50	10	11	0	2	100	37589
Can converse	46	36	2	16	1	1	100	47900
All respondents	38	42	5	14	0	1	100	85490

TABLE 82: Support for things that Maori are concerned about by how well Maori is spoken

	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. %		
(a) Maori health centres								
<i>A little</i>	26	45	19	8	2	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	43	41	12	4	0	0	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	36	43	15	6	1	0	100	85490
(b) All students taught Maori								
<i>A little</i>	14	14	47	25	0	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	21	26	26	25	1	1	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	18	21	35	25	1	1	100	85490
(c) Maori for those who want it								
<i>A little</i>	52	37	11	0	0	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	67	27	5	1	0	0	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	60	31	7	1	0	0	100	85490
(d) Maori fishing rights protected								
<i>A little</i>	59	23	9	7	3	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	64	21	14	1	0	0	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	61	22	12	4	1	0	100	85490
(e) Better housing on Maori land								
<i>A little</i>	41	29	24	4	3	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	63	29	3	3	1	0	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	53	29	12	4	2	0	100	85490
(f) Monetary control to tribal authorities								
<i>A little</i>	29	41	15	12	4	0	100	37589
<i>Can converse</i>	42	23	10	20	4	0	100	47900
<i>All respondents</i>	36	31	12	17	4	0	100	85490

TABLE 83: Satisfaction with housing by tenure of housing

Tenure	Very	Fairly	Neither	Fairly	Very	Don't	Not	All	All res-
	satis-	satis-	satis-	dissatis-	dissatis-				
	fied	fied	fied nor	fied	fied	know	spec.	%	pondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Owens with mortgage	52	39	4	4	1	0	0	100	918874
Owens without mortgage	69	27	2	2	0	0	0	100	770003
Rents or leases	25	47	8	14	6	0	0	100	607357
Rent free	65	26	0	5	5	0	0	100	95022
Not spec.	40	41	13	5	2	0	0	100	59222
All respondents	51	37	4	6	2	0	0	100	2450479

TABLE 84: Preference to own one's own home by tenure of housing¹

Tenure	Preferred tenure					All respondents Number
	Own %	Rent %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	
Owens with mortgage	90	4	1	5	100	832487
Owens without mortgage	90	3	2	5	100	722787
Rents or leases	59	33	2	5	100	578007
Rent free	81	7	0	12	100	94366
Not spec.	68	1	0	31	100	52008
All respondents	81	11	2	6	100	2279655

¹Excludes respondents aged less than 18 years of age.

TABLE 85: Satisfaction with housing by preference to own one's own home¹

Preferred tenure	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know	Not Spec.	All	All respondents
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Own	54	34	4	6	2	0	0	100	1857179
Rent	30	52	7	8	3	0	0	100	249020
Don't know	45	50	1	1	2	0	0	100	37617
Not spec.	49	33	3	8	6	0	0	100	135838
All respondents	51	36	4	6	2	0	0	100	2279655

¹Excludes respondents aged less than 18 years of age.

TABLE 86: Receipt of education in last twelve months by labour force status

Whether education received

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Whether education received</i>				<i>All</i>	<i>All respondents</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not spec.</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Not in labour force</i>	21	78	0	1	100	838372
<i>Employed</i>	43	57	0	0	100	1543920
<i>Unemployed</i>	31	69	0	0	100	68186
<i>All respondents</i>	35	64	0	1	100	2450479

Excludes respondents aged less than 18 years of age.

TABLE 87: Satisfaction with Housing Respondents who received education in last 12 months. Type of education received by labour force status¹

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Preschool</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>	<i>On the job training</i>	<i>Hobby- Cultural</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>All res- pondents Number</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>Not in labour force</i>	2	58	10	10	27	4	1	174827
<i>Employed</i>	1	10	25	66	28	5	0	669582
<i>Unemployed</i>	0	40	5	39	1	17	0	21248
<i>Total New Zealand</i>	1	21	22	54	27	5	0	865657

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

TABLE 88: Confidence in the police in own area by whether a victim of a crime(s) in last 12 months

<i>Whether a victim of a crime</i>	<i>Great deal of confidence</i> %	<i>Only some confidence</i> %	<i>Hardly any confidence</i> %	<i>No confidence</i> %	<i>Don't know</i> %	<i>Not spec.</i> %	<i>All</i> %	<i>All respondents</i> Number
<i>Yes</i>	36	49	11	3	1	0	100	464127
<i>No</i>	44	40	5	2	8	0	100	1967113
<i>Don't know</i>	3	48	0	0	49	0	100	8284
<i>Not spec.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	10954
<i>All respondents</i>	42	42	6	3	7	0	100	2450479

TABLE 89: Satisfaction with standard of living by total gross income received in last twelve months

Gross income	Very satis- fied %	Fairly satis- fied %	Neither satis- fied nor			Very dissat- isfied %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	All res- pondents Number
			dissat- isfied %	Fairly dissat- isfied %	Very dissat- isfied %					
None	49	30	6	3	12	0	0	100	171175	
\$10,000	44	43	6	5	3	0	0	100	770471	
\$10,001-\$18,500	43	38	7	7	5	0	0	100	551415	
\$18,501-\$30,500	36	53	5	5	1	0	0	100	568953	
\$30,500	40	48	4	7	2	0	0	100	298063	
Don't know	12	70	12	4	2	1	0	100	68414	
Not spec.	6	28	1	0	0	0	65	100	21986	
All respondents	40	44	6	6	3	0	1	100	2450479	

TABLE 90: Whether Government should use taxes to make sure that the elderly have enough money to live on, by respondent's total gross income received in past twelve months

Gross income	Whether taxes should be used for elderly				All	All respondents
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.		
	%	%	%	%	%	Number
None	99	0	1	0	100	171175
<\$10,000	95	4	1	0	100	770471
\$10,001-\$18,500	94	5	1	0	100	551415
\$18,501-\$30,500	93	4	2	0	100	568953
>\$30,500	91	9	0	0	100	298063
Don't know	99	1	0	0	100	68414
Not spec.	45	2	1	52	100	21986
All respondents	94	5	1	1	100	2450479

TABLE 91: Respondents who think Government should use taxes to ensure the elderly have enough money to live on. Whether all the elderly should be paid the same amount or whether the well off should receive less, by respondent's total gross income received in past twelve months

Gross income	Level of income support				All %	All res- pondents Number
	Same for all %	Less if well off %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
None	33	64	3	0	100	171175
<\$10,000	45	53	2	0	100	737129
\$10,001-\$18,500	39	59	2	0	100	523983
\$18,501-\$30,500	45	54	2	0	100	543377
>\$30,500	52	46	0	2	100	270018
Don't know	41	56	3	0	100	67697
Not spec.	79	17	4	0	100	10123
All respondents	44	54	2	0	100	2323503

TABLE 92: Respondents who suffer from the effects of an injury or long-standing illness or disability. Extent to which this interferes with their ability to work and their enjoyment of life, by labour force status

Labour force status	Extent of interference of disability						All respondents Number	
	Very great deal %	Quite a lot %	Only a little %	None at all %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
(a) Interferes with work								
Not in labour force	30	27	14	28	0	0	100	220046
Employed	7	15	44	31	0	2	100	363841
Unemployed	11	65	22	2	0	0	100	20653
All respondents	16	21	33	29	0	1	100	604540
(b) Interferes with enjoyment of life								
Not in labour force	19	37	35	10	0	0	100	220046
Employed	6	23	48	22	0	0	100	363841
Unemployed	11	34	49	5	0	0	100	20653
All respondents	11	29	44	17	0	0	100	604540

TABLE 93: Perceived fairness of the tax system in New Zealand by receipt of Department of Social Welfare benefit or allowance in past twelve months

Whether benefit received	Perceived fairness of tax system						All respondents	All respondents Number
	Very fair %	Fair %	Unfair %	Very unfair %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Yes	1	41	43	9	5	0	100	1140498
No	1	41	45	9	3	0	100	1266566
Don't know	0	0	4	0	96	0	100	6177
Not spec.	0	35	10	1	2	53	100	37237
All respondents	1	41	44	9	4	1	100	2450479

TABLE 94: Perceived fairness of the tax system in New Zealand by total gross income received in past twelve months

Gross income	Perceived fairness of tax system						All %	All res- pondents Number
	Very fair %	Fair %	Unfair %	Very unfair %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
None	3	27	46	11	14	0	100	171175
<\$10,000	1	43	42	5	8	0	100	770471
\$10,001-\$18,500	1	40	45	11	2	0	100	551415
\$18,501-\$30,500	1	40	48	10	1	0	100	568953
>\$30,500	1	48	39	10	0	1	100	298063
Don't know	0	43	42	12	3	0	100	68414
Not spec.	0	3	23	6	2	65	100	21986
All respondents	1	41	44	9	4	1	100	2450479

TABLE 95: Whether the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes, by whether health care of any kind received in past twelve months

Whether health care received	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes					All respondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	All %	
Yes	31	65	4	0	100	1800789
No	36	61	3	0	100	648399
Don't know	0	100	0	0	100	155
Not spec.	23	28	0	50	100	1136
All respondents	33	64	4	0	100	2450479

TABLE 96: Whether the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes, by whether covered by medical or health insurance

Whether covered by medical insurance	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes				All %	All res- pondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
Yes	28	69	3	0	100	1036863
No	37	59	4	0	100	1369445
Don't know	35	46	19	0	100	23814
Not spec.	2	96	0	3	100	20357
All respondents	33	64	4	0	100	2450479

TABLE 97: Whether the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes, by whether respondent suffers from the effects of an injury or long-standing illness or disability

Whether disabled	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes				All respondents
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.	
	%	%	%	%	Number
Yes	36	58	5	1	603821
No	31	66	3	0	1825719
Don't know	16	0	84	0	719
Not spec.	61	25	11	2	20219
All respondents	33	64	4	0	2450479

TABLE 98: Whether the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes, by total gross income received in past twelve months

Gross income	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes				All %	All res- pondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %		
None	40	52	8	0	100	171175
<\$2,500	26	71	4	0	100	178536
\$2,501-\$7,500	33	66	1	0	100	298285
\$7,501-\$10,000	30	62	6	1	100	293650
\$10,001-\$14,500	38	54	8	0	100	336582
\$14,501-\$18,500	30	69	2	0	100	214833
\$18,501-\$23,500	30	68	2	0	100	292860
\$23,500-\$30,500	32	66	2	0	100	276093
>\$30,500	25	73	1	0	100	298063
Don't know	53	44	3	0	100	68414
Not spec.	81	13	3	2	100	21986
All respondents	33	64	4	0	100	2450479

TABLE 99: Respondents who think the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes. Whether they would still agree if this meant less money for hospitals and other health care, by whether health care received in past twelve months

<i>Whether health care received</i>	<i>Should GP visits be paid out of taxes</i>				<i>All</i>	<i>All respondents</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not spec.</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Yes</i>	41	50	8	2	100	563796
<i>No</i>	37	50	12	2	100	234483
<i>Not spec.</i>	0	0	100	0	100	257
<i>All respondents</i>	40	50	9	2	100	798536

TABLE 100: Respondents who think the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes. Whether they would still agree if this meant less money for hospitals and other health care, by whether covered by medical or health insurance

<i>Whether covered by medical insurance</i>	<i>Should GP visits be paid out of taxes</i>				<i>All %</i>	<i>All res- pondents Number</i>
	<i>Yes %</i>	<i>No %</i>	<i>Don't know %</i>	<i>Not spec. %</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	37	55	8	0	100	286240
<i>No</i>	41	47	9	3	100	503574
<i>Don't know</i>	22	30	49	0	100	8396
<i>Not spec.</i>	37	0	0	63	100	326
<i>All respondents</i>	40	50	9	2	100	798536

TABLE 101: Respondents who think the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes. Whether they would still agree if this meant less money for hospitals and other health care, by whether they suffer from the effects of an injury or any long-standing illness or disability

Whether disabled	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes				All respondents
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not spec.	
	%	%	%	%	Number
Yes	47	50	2	0	219543
No	37	50	12	1	566449
Don't know	0	100	0	0	112
Not spec.	6	20	4	70	12431
All respondents	40	50	9	2	798536

TABLE 102: Respondents who think the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes. Whether they would still agree if this meant less money for hospitals and other health care, by total gross income received in past 12 months

Gross income	Should GP visits be paid out of taxes				All respondents
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Not spec. %	
None	52	32	16	1	67880
\$2,500	16	79	5	0	46171
\$2,501-\$7,500	40	45	15	0	98703
\$7,501-\$10,000	55	36	9	0	89562
\$10,001-\$14,500	38	43	20	0	128051
\$14,501-\$18,500	27	65	2	7	63471
\$18,501-\$23,500	29	70	1	0	86499
\$23,500-\$30,500	32	61	7	0	88635
>\$30,500	52	47	1	0	75644
Don't know	60	35	5	0	36056
Not spec.	33	17	3	47	17864
All respondents	40	50	9	2	798536

TABLE 103: Receipt of health care in the past 12 months by whether covered by medical or health insurance

Whether covered by medical insurance	Whether health care received			All %	All res- pondents Number
	Yes %	No %	Not spec. %		
Yes	73	27	0	100	286240
No	70	30	0	100	503574
Don't know	40	60	0	100	8396
Not spec.	63	37	0	100	326
All respondents	71	29	0	100	798536

TABLE 104: Whether there is anything the respondent does not do for fear of becoming a victim of a crime, by whether anything has happened in the past 12 months that the respondent thought was a crime

<i>Whether a victim of a crime</i>	<i>Whether activities restricted by fear</i>				<i>All respondents</i>	
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Not spec.</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>respondents</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Yes</i>	46	53	0	1	100	464127
<i>No</i>	43	57	0	0	100	1967113
<i>Don't know</i>	97	3	0	0	100	8284
<i>Not spec.</i>	0	0	0	100	100	10954
<i>All respondents</i>	43	56	0	1	100	2450479

TABLE 105: Level of confidence in the police in own area, by whether anything not done for fear of becoming a victim of a crime

Whether activities restricted by fear	Level of confidence in police							All respondents
	Great deal of confidence	Only some confidence	Hardly any confidence	No confidence	Don't know	Not spec.	All	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Yes	38	42	8	3	9	0	100	1058881
No	45	42	5	2	5	0	100	1364860
Don't know	62	17	7	2	11	0	100	7677
Not spec.	27	16	0	0	0	57	100	19061
All respondents	42	42	6	3	7	0	100	2450479

2 Explanatory Notes

2.1 Survey Objectives

The Royal Commission on Social Policy requested that this survey of the New Zealand public be carried out to assist in satisfying its terms of reference. The objectives of the survey were thus to:

- 1 ascertain whether the public thinks New Zealand has a fair society;
- 2 determine the public's social policy preferences and the values underlying these preferences;
- 3 determine whether differences in social policy experience and preference exist between different groups, (such as different age groups, ethnic groups and occupation groups).

2.2 Survey Coverage

The Attitudes and Values Survey covered the total usually-resident non-institutionalised, civilian population aged 15 years and over in private households in the North and South Islands. Thus, the following people were excluded from the survey:

- 1 long-term residents (that is six weeks or more) of old people's homes, hospitals and psychiatric institutions;
- 2 inmates of penal institutions;
- 3 members of the New Zealand permanent armed forces;
- 4 non-New Zealand diplomats and non-New Zealand members of their staff and households;
- 5 members of non-New Zealand armed forces stationed in New Zealand, and their dependants;
- 6 overseas visitors who have been resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months and who do not propose to stay in New Zealand for a total period of more than 12 months.

The estimated size of the eligible population was 2,450,000.

2.3 Sample Design

Because the Royal Commission was interested in sub-populations (such as Maori, Pacific Island Polynesian, the young, the elderly, and urban/rural dwellers), the design of the Attitudes and Values Survey attempted to ensure that a high number of these sub-populations would be sampled while maintaining a relatively small sample size overall. The department therefore used a sub-sample of its Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) where characteristics of households were already known. This meant large reductions in the required sample size were possible.

For example, using a simple random sample design, a sample of about 10,000 people would have been required to ensure 1,000 Maori in the sample whereas this survey involved a sample of about 3,000 persons of whom 900 were Maori. The following section describes the survey design with a brief description of the sample design of the HLFS given first.

HLFS Design

The design is a stratified cluster design. The smallest geographic unit used by the Department of Statistics is the meshblock. Because there is large variation in the number of dwellings in meshblocks, they are not used as primary sampling units (PSUs). Instead, combinations of meshblocks are used for this first level of clustering. These clusters contain, on average, 60 dwellings and, in general, between 30 and 80 dwellings. These PSUs are further randomly divided into panels so that a partial overlapping sample from quarter to quarter can be drawn.

The stratification is in two stages. First, large strata (superstrata) are formed on a geographic basis (for example, the greater Auckland urban area is a superstratum). There are 29 superstrata and PSUs are assigned to them. Within superstrata, substrata are formed by using a cluster analysis of various socio-economic variables (such as ethnicity or car ownership) associated with each PSU. The data for the analysis came from the 1981 Census of Population. Substrata are not necessarily contiguous geographic areas (for example a substratum in a large city may be a collection of discontinuous areas that contain high Maori populations). There are 194 substrata.

In the private household frame, 2,400 PSUs are sampled. The number of PSUs selected from each substratum is determined using optimal allocation methods. The allocation is designed to efficiently estimate labour force characteristics and so may not be as efficient, say, for estimating income. The allocation of PSUs to month within quarter and to panel have been controlled so that the sample is more or less evenly spread throughout the quarter and between panels.

Approximately five households are surveyed each quarter in each of these 2,400 PSUs, giving approximately 24,000 eligible respondents aged 15 and over. The response rate is better than 90 percent.

Attitudes and Values Survey Design

There was much discussion with the Survey Consulting Group set up to advise the Royal Commission on the Attitudes and Values Survey about whether one or more people should be selected in a household. On variance grounds, because of high within-household correlation of attitudes, it is more efficient to select one person in a household. On fieldwork grounds, however, it is more efficient to select all eligible members in a household. A further consideration, which relates to controlling non-sampling error, is whether in Maori and Pacific Island Polynesian households accurate answers are collected from individuals when many attitudes are arrived at through collective agreement. It was said that if the person with greatest mana in the household was not selected, then accurate answers may not be given; that in such households, to answer a question about attitudes, it was natural to seek a collective opinion. Clearly, a requirement to select a specified person sits uncomfortably with the notion of classical random sampling unless all people within a household are selected.

In simple terms, the following situation existed. In all households, high within-household correlation of attitudes was expected. In Maori and Pacific Island Polynesian households, the highly correlated attitudes might not be measured accurately unless the 'right' person was asked. An appropriate sampling scheme would have been to sample only one individual in a Pakeha household but to sample all individuals in other households. Finally, in order to simplify fieldwork instructions (which are an important control on non-sampling error), and to ensure that if there was strong within-household correlation due to 'leakage' of opinions

from one person to another then at least all sub-populations would be treated equally, it was agreed that in all households all eligible people would be interviewed. Thus, there would be a trade-off between controlling sampling and non-sampling error.

In principle, the design for the Attitudes and Values Survey was an extension of a double sampling scheme. Normally in a double sampling scheme, a large simple random sample is drawn to enable the population to be classified so that a smaller sample which still has large enough sub-population sample sizes can be drawn. For this survey, the HLFS sample was used as the large sample. Of course, this sample is not a simple random sample but the first-order inclusion probabilities are known so that a Horvitz-Thompson estimator can be used to estimate the statistics. It is difficult to calculate sample errors via an analytic formula but some form of replicated sampling errors can be used. Nevertheless, the gains in reduced sample size to ensure large sub-population sample sizes more than offset these technical difficulties.

This survey used the HLFS private household frame for quarter 7. Due to the timing of the survey, and because of the desire to control respondent burden, only households belonging to six of the eight rotation groups and nine of the thirteen weeks of the frame were used. Households within each PSU were split into two groups based on their quarter 7 characteristics: households that contained at least one Maori or one Pacific Island Polynesian aged 15 or over (called 'mixed households'); and households that contained no Maori or Pacific Island Polynesians aged 15 or over (called 'other' households). All 'mixed' households were sampled and a fraction of 'other' households were sampled. All eligible members in a selected household were sampled. The final number of eligible people selected for the survey was about 3050.

Estimation

Each individual was assigned a weight which was the inverse of the inclusion probability of that person. This weight was a composite weight.

The first weight was the HLFS household weight. Each household retained its probability of selection from the HLFS. It was likely that some households would change their characteristics from the time the sample selection was done in quarter 7 to the time of Attitudes and Values Survey fieldwork in quarter 9. This is

due to the mobility of the population. Households that were subsequently found to have changed their ethnic characteristic still carried their original selection probability.

The second weight adjusted for the Attitudes and Values Survey using six of the eight rotation groups and nine of the thirteen weeks of the HLFS so that not all HLFS PSUs were selected. The method of calculating this weight adjusted for the second phase of sampling households (that is households which at quarter 7 contained at least one eligible Maori or one eligible Pacific Island Polynesian were selected with probability 1; the rest were selected with probability fixed but less than 1).

Two stages were involved here. First of all, the assigning of PSUs to rotation groups and weeks was regarded as simple random sampling. This was reasonable as the PSUs were randomly ordered and then assigned systematically after a random start. Within PSUs, households were assigned a rotation group systematically after a random start. Thus, when the restriction of six out of the eight rotation groups and nine out of the thirteen weeks was imposed, it was assumed that a simple random sample of households from the HLFS frame had been drawn.

The probability of selecting an 'other' household was calculated by dividing the number of 'other' households in rotation groups one to six, weeks one to nine of quarter 7, by the number of 'other' households in all rotation groups and weeks. This was:

$$4952/10302 = .4807$$

The probability of selecting a 'mixed' household was calculated by dividing the number of 'mixed' households in rotation groups one to six, weeks one to nine of quarter 7, by the number of 'mixed' households in all rotation groups and weeks. This was:

$$985/2124 = .4637$$

Secondly, a further sub-sample of the 'other' households was taken. This probability was calculated by dividing the estimated number of 'other' households required to achieve the estimated sample size of 'others' who reside in 'other' households by the number of 'other' households in rotation groups one to six, weeks one to nine. This probability was:

$$470/4952 = .0949$$

Each individual in the survey was assigned to one of the mutually exclusive groups:

- 1 Ineligible post-contact
- 2 Eligible responding

- 3 Eligible non-responding
- 4 Unknown eligibility.

This assignment reflected the eligibility status and response status of each individual and was used to account for individual non-response.

This assignment was based in part on the HLFS participation code and in part on the outcome of the Attitudes and Values Survey. HLFS participation codes are as follows:

- 01 = Full response
- 02 = Full refusal
- 03 = Part refusal
- 04 = Full non-contact—verified
- 05 = Full non-contact—not verified
- 06 = Part non-contact
- 07 = Death or illness
- 08 = All persons out on scope
- 09 = Vacant dwelling
- 10 = Dwelling under construction
- 11 = Dwelling converted to non-dwelling
- 12 = Derelict dwelling
- 13 = Dwelling demolished

Clearly, any household in the HLFS that has HLFS participation codes 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13 (and so is ineligible pre-contact for the HLFS) will not have any individuals in it to be assigned an estimation status. Hence, for the Attitudes and Values Survey, there is no group corresponding to the 'Ineligible pre-contact' of the HLFS.

'Ineligible post-contact' consists of all individuals observed in households which have an HLFS participation code of 04 or 08.

'Eligible responding' consists of all individuals in households which have an HLFS participation code of 01, 03 or 06 and who respond in part or in full to the Attitudes and Values Survey questionnaire.

'Eligible non-responding' consists of all individuals in households which have an HLFS participation code of 01, 03 or 06, and who do not respond to the Attitudes and Values Survey questionnaire.

'Unknown eligibility' consists of all individuals in households which have an HLFS participation code of 02, 05 or 07. These households were not approached for the Attitudes and Values Survey.

To account for non-response of eligible individuals and to account for the unknown eligibility of individuals, the following weight was used:

$$(A + B + F) / A \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

where

A = weighted sum (eligible responding individuals);

B = weighted sum (eligible non-responding individuals);

F = estimated number (unknown eligibility who are eligible).

By weighted sum is meant weighting each individual with their weight calculated above and then summing up.

F can be calculated in two ways:

$$C * (A / (A + D))$$

or

$$C * ((A + B) / (A + B + D))$$

where

C = weighted sum (unknown eligibility)

D = weighted sum (ineligible post-contact).

The second method produces a more stable weight since it is using the extra information about the eligible non-responding, but, in general, these will be very similar. Hence, the response factor weight will be

$$1 + (B/A) + (C/A) * ((A+B) / (A+B + D)).$$

Ideally, this weight should be calculated at as low a level as possible since response rates are likely to be very dependent on household characteristics (the difficulty in large households of interviewing every person during the survey period) or PSU characteristics (poor interviewer technique may mean that all households in a PSU, irrespective of their characteristics, have high non-response). Equally, this weight should not be such as to unnecessarily contribute to the variability of the estimates. To balance these two factors, the HLFS estimation groups, which are collections of substrata, are used. Combining these with the month gives 26 groups to calculate response factors on (this survey did not use the third month of the HLFS quarter).

The final weight which is applied to each individual is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{finalwgt} &= \text{estwgt} * \text{respfact} && \text{if individual is eligible} \\ & && \text{responding} \\ &= 0 && \text{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

where

- finalwgt = the final weight to be applied to each selected individual;
- estwgt = the sample design weight to be applied to each selected individual;
- respfact = the response factor weight to be applied to each selected individual

Because of non-response, it was decided to control the non-response bias through post-stratifying the sampled population by age and sex. As Appendix C of this report, Study of Non-respondents, shows, if good estimates of ethnic origin had been available, it would have been better to include ethnic origin. However the best estimates of quarterly ethnic origin come from the HLFS and have error which attenuates any gain from the extra post-stratification variable.

The sex-age distributions of the eligible population have been obtained from departmental estimates. The ratios of the sex-age distributions from the population with the sex-age distributions from the sample are formed and finalwgt is multiplied by the appropriate ratio.

2.4 Field Procedures

The survey was conducted in the last quarter of 1987, specifically in the nine weeks between 5 October and 4 December. Eligibility for the Attitudes and Values Survey was dependent on being a member of a sampled household and having had an HLFS questionnaire completed for that person during the quarter. The dataset for the Attitudes and Values Survey consisted of all variables derived from the Attitudes and Values Survey, together with selected demographic and socio-economic variables from the HLFS questionnaire.

Following the completion of HLFS interviews, selected households were invited to participate in the Attitudes and Values Survey. All household members aged 15 years and over were asked to take part. As the Attitudes and Values Survey was an attitudinal survey using interviewer-administered questionnaires and show cards, all Attitudes and Values Survey interviews were conducted face-to-face. Appointments were made for the interviewer to visit at a time suitable to household members. The use of a proxy (that

is a person within a household answering on behalf of another individual) was not permitted.

In order to ensure that weekly workloads were manageable, and to minimise the chance of household membership undergoing considerable change between the HLFS and the Attitudes and Values Survey, the 'survey period' was restricted to two weeks. That is, HLFS interviews had to be completed in a household, contact made over the Attitudes and Values Survey, and Attitudes and Values Survey interviews undertaken, all within a two-week period.

In order to place an upper limit on the fieldwork costs of the survey, personal visits to households were restricted to two. Initial telephone contact attempts followed the same procedure as for the HLFS with a maximum number of ten per household made at different times of the day and evening.

A pamphlet on the survey and the Royal Commission was left with households following the first interviewer visit. This explained the survey in more detail to participants, thanking them for taking part, and acted as background information for individuals still to be interviewed. Interviewers were instructed to request that interviews be held in private, away from people who had already answered the questions and people yet to participate. Interviewers noted that generally this request was understood and respected, although there were instances where space restrictions precluded strict adherence to the rule.

At the conclusion of each interview, the interviewer's final task was to seek the respondent's written consent to making his or her coded responses available to the Royal Commission. This resulted from the Royal Commission's desire to obtain access to a data tape containing individual responses. The legislation governing the operation of the Department of Statistics, the Statistics Act 1975, contains provisions which ensure the security of any information collected. Among these is the provision that the department can release 'unit record' information so long as the person supplying it has consented to its release in writing.

This consent was obtained by way of a final question in the personal questionnaire. The Royal Commission's desire for a data tape was explained to respondents and consent for data release was requested. If consent was given, the interviewer ticked the appropriate box and the respondent signed the questionnaire. If consent

was not given, the interviewer ticked the refusal box and the interview concluded at that point. It should be noted that for 'consent' to be given, both the appropriately ticked box and the signature had to appear on the page. Eighty-six percent of respondents agreed to their coded data being released to the Royal Commission.

2.5 Reliability of Survey Estimates

Total survey error can be broken down into four main components: sampling error, non-sampling error, instrumental error, and processing error. Sampling error arises through the variation that occurs by chance because a random sample of a population, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Non-sampling error arises through failure to implement the sample design (for example failing to achieve 100 percent response, imperfections in the frame or failing to make a random selection). Instrumental error arises through failing to extract the correct information (such as through poor questionnaire design, poor interviewer technique or poor respondent recall). Processing error arises through poor data capture and processing techniques.

All of these errors need to be controlled as all can have an important bearing on the reliability of the results. However, generally, only the size of the sampling and processing errors can be measured easily. Indeed, to measure non-sampling error and instrumental error really requires follow-up studies. Without such studies, the sampling statistician is left to look for the presence of past indicators of large biases.

Sampling Error

Generally speaking, for the tables prepared for the Royal Commission on Social Policy, the design effect (DEFF) is between 2 and 4. This means that because of various stages of clustering and reduction in effective sample size due to non-response, variances of estimators for the design are between 2 and 4 times larger than corresponding estimators from a simple random sample of the same size. These estimates of sampling error have been obtained by using a replicated balanced p-group sampling error technique (see K.M. Wolter, 'Introduction to Variance Estimation', Springer, 1985).

Sampling error estimates include the components of variation arising from the unbiased component of non-response and instrument error. Thought was given to producing a summary table of sampling errors. However, because of the imbalanced design (for example, Maori households were sampled at about ten times the rate of Pakeha households), it is difficult to produce a table of sampling errors which adequately summarises the DEFFs and which would not lead to wrong inferences being drawn.

Exact sampling errors for most tables produced from the survey are available in printout form from the Royal Commission. Nevertheless, the DEFFs are within the range estimated at the design stage and so from a sampling error perspective, the objective of the survey to measure large differences between attitudes held by different sub-populations or within populations was still met.

Processing Error

Every effort was made to ensure accurate processing of the survey data through careful manual and computer-assisted editing. The final dataset for analysis is expected to have had a very low error rate which would be insignificant in relation to the other sources of error.

Instrumental Error

From the reported comments of the interviewers cited in section 2.7, it was clear that for certain questions, there will be some large but unknown instrumental errors. Thus, any inferences drawn from these questions must be drawn cautiously.

Non-sampling Error

The response rate for this survey was lower than expected (see section 2.6). Practically speaking, this means that the estimates from this survey may be biased, that is the non-response may have affected the accuracy of the estimates. It is rare in a social survey to have any individual information available on non-respondents, and to be able to give reliable qualitative information about the effects of non-response. However, in this survey there were some accurate socio-demographic data on the non-respondents, obtained from the

HLFS, and this can be used to point to areas where caution is warranted in drawing inferences (see Appendix C which contains a study of the characteristics of non-respondents).

Ethnic origin, age and sex (the three best predictors of non-response) can be considered auxiliary variables whereas the questions eliciting attitudes can be considered object variables. If deficiencies in the sampling affect the distribution of the auxiliary (that is the sample under-represents Pacific Island Polynesians as a proportion of the population) but not the conditional distribution of an object variable, given the auxiliary (that is the Pacific Island Polynesians sampled hold an attitude in the same proportion as the sub-population of all Pacific Island Polynesians), then the method used to correct for non-response bias in this survey is appropriate.

Summary

The effective sample size after the various stages of clustering and non-response is still large enough to produce estimators whose variance is not larger than the design required or expected. Information is given in section 2.7 on difficulties experienced by some respondents with some questions, and in section 2.6 and Appendix C on characteristics of non-respondents. If this further information is used, then reliable conclusions can be drawn from the survey.

2.6 Response Rate

1,455 private dwellings were included in the sample yielding:

1,792 eligible responding individuals;

1,260 eligible non-responding individuals;

96 ineligible individuals;

66 individuals whose eligibility was unknown.

In line with international conventions, it was recognised that a proportion of those individuals who had unknown eligibility would have been ineligible. To cater for this in calculating the response rates, individuals with an estimation status of 'unknown eligibility' were apportioned to the estimation groups 'eligible responding' and 'ineligible' as indicated in section 2.3 of this report.

The formula for calculating the response rate was:

$$R = \frac{\text{weighted sum (eligible responding)}}{\text{estimated eligible sample size}} \times 100$$

where the estimated eligible sample size was defined as the numerator in formula (1) of section 2.3.

The overall response rate was 64 percent.

This response rate is an individual rate. That is the appropriate rate for this survey. While sample selection was done at a household level, estimation was based on individuals. This means that more responses are able to be included in the final analysis.

Lower response rates occurred in some categories of the population. Response was significantly lower for Pacific Island Polynesians and for Maori. It was also low for those aged 15–24 years, or 65 and over. The response rate was lower for males than for females. A much more detailed analysis is given in Appendix C.

Various reasons can be given for the level of variation in non-response. A number of valuable observations were made by interviewers, which are now summarised.

As shown by the study of non-respondents contained in Appendix C, the younger age-groups had the highest non-contact rate. For those respondents aged 15–24, interviewers commented that participation in sport and study for exams were the most common reasons for contact not being made or appointments not being kept. Among the working population, shift-work was often the reason. Even though interviewers attempted to make contact at various times of day and evening, a considerable number of people could not be contacted or were not available to be interviewed in the time available.

Refusals

As far as refusals were concerned, interviewers observed that there appeared to be four major reasons for people to refuse to participate in the survey. These were:

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR INTEREST Interviewers reported that many people approached to participate had not heard of the Royal Commission and did not know of the survey. This is in spite of the considerable publicity undertaken by the Royal Commission, including specifically advertising the survey in the media at the commencement of fieldwork.

Another factor contributing to the refusal rate was a perceived lack of interest on the part of potential respondents. Interviewers reported that when the Royal Commission was explained, or in some cases where people already knew of its existence, there was still a disinterest in participating. The most-commonly expressed

reason was the fact that the Government had already decided what it wanted to do in the area of social policy.

Also commented on by interviewers were the groups of people who refused to participate on the grounds that their opinions did not matter. This seemed to apply particularly to the elderly who felt that social policy issues concerned only younger people who still had a future ahead of them. Also, some recent immigrants expressed the belief that they could not contribute meaningfully to the survey as they did not have sufficient knowledge of New Zealand.

ANTI-SURVEY FEELING Several interviewers reported respondent anti-survey reaction. This included some who viewed household surveys as an invasion of privacy and, in particular, any 'official' survey as interference in their lives by Government.

In the Attitudes and Values Survey, there was also a group of potential respondents who felt that participation in the compulsory HLFS was sufficient. Taking part each quarter was seen as 'doing their bit' and any further official requests for information were burdensome. Given the non-compulsory nature of the Attitudes and Values Survey, these individuals chose to exercise their right to refuse.

RESPONDENT BURDEN Interviewers expressed the view that the length of the questionnaire put some respondents off participating. The 30-45 minutes per person was considered too long. This problem of respondent burden was accentuated by the fact that all household members were requested to participate in the survey. Whereas the HLFS permits the use of a proxy to provide details on behalf of other household members, the nature of the Attitudes and Values Survey required that the questionnaire be put individually. Because of its length, the burden on some households was considerable. On learning of the likely time commitment, it was common for people to refuse to participate.

TELEPHONE RECRUITMENT It was a commonly-held view amongst interviewers that telephone recruitment contributed in part to the refusal rate because refusal is much more easily given over the phone than it is in person. From the third week of the survey fieldwork, this view was taken into account and field procedures altered in the Auckland North region, where urban Maori and Pacific Island respondents were concentrated, to try to maximise response.

2.7 The Questionnaires

In addition to the questionnaires specifically designed for the Attitudes and Values Survey, the department made use of demographic and socio-economic information collected from respondents in the HLFS. This covered such things as sex, age, ethnicity, location of residence and labour force status. The main purpose of this was to free up as much time as possible for questions on social policy concerns.

The two survey questionnaires are included in this report as Appendices A and B. The first of these, the Household Form, is a record of what happened at each selected household. It contains contact and final status information for each eligible person, as well as details relating to the household generally. These general questions were answered by only one member of the household and covered tenancy/ownership, mortgagee description, and the type of pre-school education being undertaken by children in the household.

The Personal Questionnaire was designed by the department under specific guidelines supplied by a Survey Consulting Group established by the Royal Commission to advise on the survey. Some specific questions were included at the request of Commissioners.

Initially, as questions were being developed, wording was tested on volunteer members of departmental staff with care being taken to choose people of different age, sex and ethnic origin. Once a draft of the questionnaire had been prepared, four Wellington-based interviewers undertook a series of pre-test interviews among the public, including people of differing demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Comments resulting from those pre-test interviews were fed back to design staff and amendments made to the questionnaire.

The final questionnaire received the approval of the Survey Consulting Group and the Royal Commission. It was designed to be administered over a period of 30 minutes. Interviewers reported, however, that times of 45 minutes were more common with 1-hour or longer interview times also being recorded.

The longer interviews, and the bulk of the problems described in relation to specific questions, are thought to have occurred because of the nature of attitudinal interviewing. When asked for factual information, all the respondent has to do is remember something

from their past. However, attitudes and opinions require more effort on the part of the respondent. Interviewers stated that requests for questions to be repeated, often more than once, were common amongst respondents and that a great deal of concentration and thought appeared to go into responses. It also appeared that in a number of cases the respondents had given no conscious thought to the issues involved before the interview took place.

The survey debriefing revealed that interviewers had found difficulty in administering particular questions. Common problems were experienced with the following:

1 Questions where 'good/bad' and then 'fair/unfair' decisions were required. It was observed that some respondents became confused between the two, believing that in answering the first they had answered the second.

2 Question 46 listed 13 areas in which the Government currently spends money and asked if more, less, or about the same should continue to be spent. The question then asked for those areas where respondents thought more should be spent, how important this was to them.

The question caused problems on two fronts. Firstly, most respondents had no idea of how much money Government presently spends in the areas listed. They felt that that knowledge was essential to answering the question properly.

Also, some interviewers had difficulty in correctly administering the question. Especially in the first few weeks of the fieldwork, some were asking the first part of the question and determining that the respondent thought more should be spent in various areas. They were then neglecting to ask the second part on how important it was for more to be spent. In these instances the response code showed as a blank because the category 'more' did not have its own code number.

3 Question 51 stated that there were a number of things that the Government could think about when making an economic decision. It then listed seven of them and asked how important the respondent thought it was that each be taken into account in economic decision-making.

A number of respondents were reported as not understanding the term 'economic decision' used in the introduction. These people experienced a degree of difficulty with all parts of the question (a - g), finding it complicated and difficult to follow.

4 Question 52 listed 13 things that 'some people would like to see happen in New Zealand'. It then asked for the respondent to state whether he or she agreed with each of them.

Comprehension problems were also reported with this question. Again, all parts often needed repeating with parts (i) and (l) causing particular difficulty.

Interviewers noted that this and the following question highlighted a fairly widespread ignorance of the Treaty of Waitangi and Maori rights issues generally. This was found among recent immigrants to New Zealand and among Pakehas, but interviewers also reported that a considerable number of Maori respondents claimed little knowledge of 'Maori concerns'.

5 Question 53 listed some Maori concerns and asked for the respondent to specify his or her degree of support for each.

The lack of knowledge identified initially in Question 52 meant that a number of respondents found it difficult to reply to this section. A small number experienced difficulty in formulating any opinion on the issues. Others reacted against what they saw as a Maori bias in the survey. Interviewers noted that this was true of a number of Pacific Island Polynesians, who saw Maori needs being catered for by the survey but no mention of their problems and specific interests being included. It was generally felt that this question caused a degree of respondent resentment.

2.8 The Interviewers

Fieldwork for the Attitudes and Values Survey involved a team of 94 interviewers. These consisted of the department's HLFS field force plus 14 additional Maori interviewers recruited for field work in the upper North Island. These additional interviewers were recruited as the result of a request from the Survey Consulting Group. Members believed that Maori respondents were likely to feel more at ease with Maori interviewers, particularly when it came to answering the questions dealing with specific Maori concerns.

The department decided to recruit Maori interviewers in two of the four fieldwork regions, namely 'Auckland North' which takes in Auckland city and Northland, and 'Auckland South' which runs from Papakura down to Taupo and across to Gisborne. New

Zealand's Maori population is concentrated in the upper North Island.

The main criterion for employing Maori interviewers in an area was having at least five weeks' work available with a minimum of three Maori households to interview each of those weeks. In addition to their primary task of interviewing Maori respondents, they also assisted in non-Maori households. It is estimated that 74 per cent of the upper North Island Maori interviews were allocated to Maori interviewers.

All interviewers attended a one-day training course conducted by the department in September. A total of 14 courses were held around the country, run by the four regional fieldwork managers. The courses were designed to provide instruction in attitudinal surveying, Attitudes and Values Survey procedures and the survey questionnaire, plus background on the Royal Commission and the reasons for the survey being conducted. Part of each course included aspects of Maori culture and points to be observed while interviewing in Maori households.

Auckland city contained a considerable number of Pacific Island Polynesian respondents. In order to assist in interviews where language problems may be present, a team of interpreters was made available. Interviewers called on interpreters if initial contact with the household revealed the likelihood of problems with language.

2.9 Concepts and Terms

The following terms and definitions are used in this report:

Ethnic Origin

Respondents to the HLFS are asked for their ethnic origin and are able to choose up to three from the following list:

- 1 European
- 2 New Zealand Maori
- 3 Samoan
- 4 Cook Island Maori
- 5 Niuean
- 6 Tongan
- 7 Chinese
- 8 Indian

9 Other.

The ethnic origin categories used in tabulations are assigned according to the origin(s) reported. These categories are:

- 1 European: persons reporting European origin only;
- 2 New Zealand Maori: persons reporting New Zealand Maori origin only;
- 3 New Zealand Maori/European: persons who reported both New Zealand Maori and European origins;
- 4 Other: persons who reported any other single origin or combination of origins;
- 5 Not Specified: persons who reported no origin.

Labour Force Status

The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his or her actual activity (that is whether working, looking for work or not) during the HLFS survey reference week (that is the week prior to the HLFS interview). The following definitions apply:

1 The Employed:

All persons in the usually-resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population aged 15 years and over who during the HLFS reference week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment;
- (b) worked without pay for 15 hours or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a relative;
- (c) had a job but were not at work due to:
 - (i) own illness or injury;
 - (ii) personal or family responsibilities;
 - (iii) bad weather or mechanical breakdown;
 - (iv) direct involvement in an industrial dispute;
 - (v) leave or holiday.

2 The Unemployed:

All persons in the working-age population who during their HLFS survey reference week were without a paid job, were available for work and:

- (a) had actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or
- (b) had a new job to start within four weeks.

Actively seeking work refers to any of the following activities undertaken in the past four weeks ending with the reference week:

- (a) written, phoned or applied in person to an employer;
- (b) contacted a private employment agency;
- (c) contacted the Department of Labour's employment centre;
- (d) placed advertisements about a job;
- (e) contacted friends or relatives about a job;
- (f) taken steps to set up own business;
- (g) contacted career advisors or vocational guidance officers;
- (h) any other form of active job search.

A person whose only job search method in the previous four weeks has been to look at job advertisements in newspapers is not considered to be actively seeking work.

3 Persons Not in the Labour Force:

Any person who is neither employed nor unemployed, as defined above, is deemed to be 'not in the labour force'.

This residual category includes:

- (a) retired persons;
- (b) persons with personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and child care;
- (c) persons attending educational institutions;
- (d) persons permanently unable to work due to physical or mental handicaps;
- (e) persons who were temporarily unavailable for work in the reference week;
- (f) persons who do not want to work.

Occupation

In the HLFS, the respondent's occupation is coded to the second level of the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO). For HLFS publication purposes and for the purposes of

the Attitudes and Values Survey, occupation codes were amalgamated up to the first level of the NZSCO. This produced the following categories:

- 1 professional/technical;
- 2 administrative/managerial;
- 3 clerical;
- 4 sales;
- 5 service;
- 6 agricultural/fishing;
- 7 production/labouring.

Urban/Rural

Respondents' residence is allocated to one of four categories, as outlined below. The categories are defined as at the 1986 Census of Population.

1 Main Urban Areas

There are 17 main urban areas defined as having 30,000 or more population. The areas are as follows:

- (a) Whangarei
- (b) Auckland
 - (i) Northern Auckland Zone
 - (ii) Western Auckland Zone
 - (iii) Central Auckland Zone
 - (iv) Southern Auckland Zone
- (c) Hamilton
- (d) Tauranga
- (e) Rotorua
- (f) Gisborne
- (g) Napier
- (h) Hastings
- (i) New Plymouth
- (j) Wanganui
- (k) Palmerston North
- (l) Wellington
 - (i) Upper Hutt Valley Zone
 - (ii) Lower Hutt Valley Zone
 - (iii) Porirua Basin Zone
 - (iv) Wellington City Zone

- (m) Nelson
- (n) Christchurch
- (o) Timaru
- (p) Dunedin
- (q) Invercargill.

2 Secondary Urban Areas

There are 14 secondary urban areas defined as having populations between 10,000 and 29,999. These areas are:

- (a) Pukekohe
- (b) Tokoroa
- (c) Taupo
- (d) Whakatane
- (e) Hawera
- (f) Feilding
- (g) Levin
- (h) Kapiti
- (i) Masterton
- (j) Blenheim
- (k) Greymouth
- (l) Ashburton
- (m) Oamaru
- (n) Gore.

3 Minor Urban Areas

This category comprises all other towns with a population of 1,000 or over and which are not already classified as a main or secondary urban area.

4 Rural

This classification takes in all other areas not already classified as one of the above-mentioned three.

Glossary of Abbreviations and Terms

DEFF	<i>Design Effect</i>
Ethnic origin	<i>Respondents can choose up to three from the following: European, New Zealand Maori, Samoan, Cook Island Maori, Niuean, Tongan, Chinese, Indian, Other. In tabulations, these are divided into five groups: European; New Zealand Maori; New Zealand Maori/European; Other; Not specified.</i>
HLFS	<i>Household Labour Force Survey</i>
Labour force status	<i>Respondents are defined as 'employed', 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force'.</i>
NZSCO	<i>New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
Occupation	<i>There are seven categories of occupation: professional/technical, administrative/managerial, clerical, sales, service, agricultural/fishing, production/labouring.</i>
PSU	<i>Primary Sampling Unit</i>
SPS	<i>Social Policy Survey (Attitudes and Values Survey)</i>
Urban/Rural	<i>Respondent's residence is assigned to one of four categories: main urban, secondary urban, minor urban, or rural.</i>

Appendix A

Household Form

Address Household Form
Social Policy Survey

Telephone number

Reference number

CO/SP/01

1. Does your household:

- 11 own this house/flat with a mortgage, →Q.2
 12 own it without a mortgage, →Q.4
 13 rent or lease it, or →Q.3
 14 have it provided rent-free ? →Q.3

IF RENT OR LEASE OR RENT-FREE

3. Is the owner of your house/flat:

- 31 the Housing Corporation,
 32 another government department/body, or
 33 a local authority ?
 34 OTHER

IF OWN WITH A MORTGAGE
 2. Does your household have a mortgage with:
 (TICK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 21 the Housing Corporation,
 22 bank or other financial institution, or
 23 another government department ?
 24 OTHER

(GO TO QUESTION 4)

4. Are there any children in this household who attend a:

- 41 kindergarten,
 42 playcentre,
 43 day care centre, or (TICK ALL THAT APPLY)
 44 kohanga reo ?
 45 UNKNOWN TYPE
 46 OTHER PRESCHOOL
 47 DON'T KNOW
 40 NO

PERSON NUMBER	NAME	MAORI/ NON-MAORI	BEST TIME TO CONTACT	CALL-BACKS			TOTAL CALL-BACKS	FINAL STATUS
				1	2	3		

ETHNIC ORIGIN CODES

- 1 = no Maori
 2 = ethnic origin is Maori or includes Maori

FINAL STATUS CODES

- 1 = Non-contact
 2 = Refusal
 3 = Interviewed

Appendix B

Personal Questionnaire

CO/SP/02

REFERENCE NUMBER

PERSON NUMBER

MAORI/NON MAORI

INTERVIEWER NUMBER

INTERVIEW ORDER

SURVEY FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON SOCIAL POLICY

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The information recorded on this questionnaire is subject to the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975.

STATISTICS BRANCH
1 - 1975
2 - 1976
3 - 1977

STATISTICS BRANCH
1 - 1975
2 - 1976
3 - 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE MAORI AS ONE OF THEIR
ETHNIC ORIGIN CHOICES

OTHER RESPONDENTS BEGIN AT QUESTIONS 5

1. To what tribe(s) do you claim strongest ties?
RECORD UP TO THREE

1		
1		
1		
100		NO TRIBE	
108		DON'T KNOW	

2. Have you been to any marae or tribal hui in the past six months?

21		YES	
22		NO	QUESTION 5
23		DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 5

3. How many marae or tribal hui have you been to in the
past six months?
ENCOURAGE RESPONDENT TO MAKE AN ESTIMATE

3		ENTER NUMBER	
300		DON'T KNOW	

4. What benefits, if any, do you get from marae or tribal hui; would it be:

TICK AS MANY AS APPLY

- 41 meeting family or friends
- 42 identity boost
- 43 learning marae kawa
- 44 meeting tribal elders
- 45 opportunity to have a say in decisions
- 46 opportunity to contribute to tribal life
- 47 other (specify).....
- 48 DON'T KNOW

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS

5. Do you speak any language other than English?

- 51 YES
- 52 NO QUESTION 8

6. What language is that?
TICK ALL THAT APPLY

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 60 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MAORI | | |
| 61 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | COOK ISLAND MAORI | | |
| 62 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | FIJIAN | | |
| 63 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | SAMOAN | | |
| 64 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | TOKELAUAN | | |
| 65 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | TONGAN | | |
| 66 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER POLYNESIAN | | |
| 67 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | EUROPEAN LANGUAGE | | |
| 68 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ASIAN LANGUAGE | | |
| 69 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER | | |

7. IF MAORI IS ONE OF LANGUAGES ASK:

Would you say you speak Maori only a little or well enough to have a conversation in Maori?

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 71 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LITTLE | | |
| 72 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | CAN HOLD CONVERSATION | | |
| 73 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | DON'T KNOW | | |

HEALTH

Now I am going to ask you a few questions about health care in New Zealand?

8. Have you received any health care of any kind in the past 12 months? (I mean visits to the doctor or hospital, any other sort of care you got because you were ill or pregnant, or care that was meant to stop you from getting ill.)

81	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
82	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION 10
88	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

9. (SHOWCARD A)
Were you satisfied with the health care you've received in the past 12 months?
(Were you very satisfied (dissatisfied) or fairly satisfied (dissatisfied)?)

91	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY SATISFIED
92	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY SATISFIED
93	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED
94	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED
95	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY DISSATISFIED
98	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

10. (SHOWCARD B)
 Do you think that the health care that GPs or family doctors give in NZ is, in general, good or bad?
 (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

1001	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1008	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. (SHOWCARD B)
 Do you think that health care in N.Z. hospitals is good or bad? (Is that very good (bad)?)

1101	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1105	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
1108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. (SHOWCARD B)
 Do you think that overall, the health care people get in New Zealand is good or bad?
 (Is it fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

1201	VERY GOOD
1202	FAIRLY GOOD
1203	NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD
1204	FAIRLY BAD
1205	VERY BAD
1208	DON'T KNOW

13. (SHOWCARD C)
 Thinking about the system of health care in NZ, do you think that it is in general fair or unfair?
 (Do you think it is very fair (unfair)?)

1301	VERY FAIR
1302	FAIR
1303	UNFAIR
1304	VERY UNFAIR
1308	DON'T KNOW

14. Do you think that the whole cost of visits to GPs or family doctors should be paid for out of taxes?

1401	YES	
1402	NO	QUESTION 16
1408	DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 16

15. Would you say yes even if that meant that there was less money left to pay for hospitals and other health care?

1501 YES

1502 NO

1508 DON'T KNOW

16. Are you covered by any medical or health insurance? DOES NOT INCLUDE PUBLIC SERVICE WELFARE SOCIETY

1601 YES

1602 NO

1608 DON'T KNOW

HOUSING

Now there are some questions about housing in New Zealand.

17. (SHOWCARD A)

How do you feel about the housing you have at the moment? Are you satisfied or dissatisfied? (Is that fairly satisfied (dissatisfied) or very satisfied (dissatisfied)?)

1701	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

VERY SATISFIED

1702	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

FAIRLY SATISFIED

1703	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED

1704	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

FAIRLY DISSATISFIED

1705	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

VERY DISSATISFIED

1708	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

18. IF RESPONDENT IS AGED UNDER 18 AND STILL LIVING AT HOME GO TO QUESTION 20.

Right now, do you prefer to own your own home, or to rent?

1801	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

OWN

1802	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

RENT

QUESTION 20

1808	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

19 (SHOWCARD D) I will read out some reasons why people prefer to own their own home. Tell me how important you think each one is.

(a) When you buy a home you have something for the money you spend, but when you rent it s money down the drain.

- 1911 VERY IMPORTANT
- 1912 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 1913 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 1914 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 1918 DON'T KNOW

(b) The value of a home increases with time

- 1921 VERY IMPORTANT
- 1922 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 1923 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 1924 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 1928 DON'T KNOW

(c) When you own a home you know you can stay in it as long as you like; there isn't a landlord who can tell you to move out.

- 1931 VERY IMPORTANT
- 1932 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 1933 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 1934 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 1938 DON'T KNOW

(d) When you own a home, you can alter it or redecorate it in any way you like

1941	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY IMPORTANT
1942	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1943	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY IMPORTANT
1944	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
1948	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

20. (SHOWCARD E)

Now I am going to read out some statements about housing. Tell me whether you agree or disagree with each (Is that agree (disagree) strongly.)

(a) There are some people the Government should help to buy their own home.

2011	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE STRONGLY
2012	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
2013	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
2014	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
2015	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE STRONGLY
2018	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(b) Taxes should be used to provide enough low-cost rental housing so people who need a home can get one

2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE STRONGLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	100%
2022	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2023	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2024	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2025	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE STRONGLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2028	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%

(c) The government should make sure that everyone is able to get adequate housing.

2031	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE STRONGLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	100%
2032	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2033	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2034	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2035	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE STRONGLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%
2038	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	20%

EDUCATION

Now some questions about education

21. Have you received any education of any kind in the past 12 months? I mean any sort of learning at courses, at work or elsewhere, or any sort of private lessons.

2101	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
------	--------------------------	-----

2102	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION 24
------	--------------------------	----------------

2108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW
------	--------------------------	------------

22. What sort of education was that?
PROBE AND RECORD AS ONE OR MORE OF THESE:

2201	<input type="checkbox"/>	PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN PRESCHOOL (E.G. KOHANGA REO OR PLAYCENTRE)
------	--------------------------	---

2203	<input type="checkbox"/>	SECONDARY
------	--------------------------	-----------

2204	<input type="checkbox"/>	TERTIARY
------	--------------------------	----------

2205	<input type="checkbox"/>	ON THE JOB TRAINING (INCLUDE COURSES ATTENDED OUTSIDE OF WORK)
------	--------------------------	---

2206	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOBBY, INTEREST, CULTURAL (CONTINUING)
------	--------------------------	--

2207	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER
------	--------------------------	-------

2208	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW
------	--------------------------	------------

23. (SHOWCARD A) Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the education you've received in the past 12 months? (Is that very satisfied (dissatisfied) or fairly satisfied (dissatisfied).)

2301	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD VERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	100%
2302	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY SATISFIED	GOOD FAIRLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2303	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED	NEITHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	50%
2304	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	OK FAIRLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2305	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY DISSATISFIED	OK VERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2308	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	WON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%

24. (SHOWCARD B) (a) Do you think that preschool education in NZ is, in general, good or bad? (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2411	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD	GOOD VERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	100%
2412	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD	GOOD FAIRLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2413	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER	NEITHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	50%
2414	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD	OK FAIRLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2415	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD	OK VERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%
2418	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	WON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	25%

(b) What about primary school education - do you think that is good or bad? (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2421	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD	VERY SATISFIED	1301
2422	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD	FAIRLY SATISFIED	1302
2423	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER	NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED	1303
2424	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	1304
2425	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD	VERY DISSATISFIED	1305
2428	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	1308

(c) What about intermediate school education? (Do you think that is good or bad?) (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2431	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD	VERY GOOD	1311
2432	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	1312
2433	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER	NEITHER	1313
2434	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD	FAIRLY BAD	1314
2435	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD	VERY BAD	1315
2438	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	1318

(d) What about secondary school education?
 (Do you think that is good or bad?)
 (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2441	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD
2442	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD
2443	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
2444	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD
2445	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD
2448	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(e) What about university education and other sorts
 of tertiary education like polytechnic or
 training college?
 (Do you think that is good or bad?)
 (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2451	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY GOOD
2452	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY GOOD
2453	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
2454	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY BAD
2455	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY BAD
2458	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(f) Do you think that, overall, the education people get in New Zealand is good or bad? (b)
 (Is that fairly good (bad) or very good (bad)?)

2461	VERY GOOD	QUESTION 26
2462	FAIRLY GOOD	QUESTION 26
2463	NEITHER	QUESTION 26
2464	FAIRLY BAD	
2465	VERY BAD	
2468	DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 26

25. Why do you think it's bad?

(a) Is it because people don't get enough preparation for the jobs that are available now.

2511	YES
2512	NO
2518	DON'T KNOW

(b) Is it because people don't get enough of the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic

2521	YES
2522	NO
2528	DON'T KNOW

(c) people don't get enough education - they don't get enough years of education

2531	YES
2532	NO
2538	DON'T KNOW

(d) people don't get enough knowledge about relationships between people, including sex education.

2541	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

YES

2542	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NO

2548	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

(e) people don't get enough understanding of the culture and values of other people.

2551	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

YES

2552	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NO

2558	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

26. (SHOWCARD C)
Do you think the education system in NZ is fair or unfair?
(Do you think it is very fair (unfair)?)

2601	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

VERY FAIR

2602	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

FAIR

2603	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

UNFAIR

2604	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

VERY UNFAIR

2608	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

27. Kohanga reo is a voluntary preschool education centre where everyone speaks the Maori language. It has been set up by Maori people to help revive the Maori language.

(SHOWCARD E)

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of these statements.
(Is that strongly agree (disagree)?)

- (a) Kohanga reo should be encouraged.

2711	AGREE STRONGLY
2712	AGREE
2713	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
2714	DISAGREE
2715	DISAGREE STRONGLY
2718	DON'T KNOW

- (b) The government should use taxes to help pay for kohanga reo.

2721	AGREE STRONGLY
2722	AGREE
2723	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
2724	DISAGREE
2725	DISAGREE STRONGLY
2728	DON'T KNOW

(c) The kohanga reo idea of education in Maori language and culture should be extended to some primary schools.

2731	<input type="checkbox"/>
2732	<input type="checkbox"/>
2733	<input type="checkbox"/>
2734	<input type="checkbox"/>
2735	<input type="checkbox"/>
2738	<input type="checkbox"/>

AGREE STRONGLY

AGREE

NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE

DISAGREE

DISAGREE STRONGLY

DON'T KNOW

JUSTICE

Now there are some questions about crime and justice.

28. Has anything happened to you in the past 12 months that you thought was a crime?

2801	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
2802	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION 30
2808	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW QUESTION 30

29. Did any of those things happen in the past 6 months?

2901	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
2902	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
2908	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

30. Thinking about the police in your area, would you say you had

3001	<input type="checkbox"/>	a great deal of confidence
3002	<input type="checkbox"/>	only some confidence
3003	<input type="checkbox"/>	or hardly any confidence in them?
3004	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO CONFIDENCE
3008	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

31. Is there anything you want to do but don't because you are afraid someone may commit a crime against you? (for example not going out alone at night)

3101	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
3102	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION 33
3108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW QUESTION 33

32. (SHOWCARD F)

How much would you say that that interferes with your enjoyment of life? (Would you say a very great deal, quite a lot, only a little, or not at all?)

3201	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
3202	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>
3203	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
3204	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
3208	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. (SHOWCARD F)

I am going to read you a number of actions that have been suggested to cut down the number of crimes like assaults, burglary and other similar crimes.

(a) Reducing unemployment - how much effect do you think that would have in the long term? (Do you think it would have no effect at all, only a little, quite a lot, or a very great deal?)

3311	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
3312	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>
3313	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
3314	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
3318	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Making sentences for crimes longer.

3321	A VERY GREAT DEAL	
3322	QUITE A LOT	
3323	ONLY A LITTLE	
3324	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	
3328	DON'T KNOW	

(c) Helping criminals to deal with their problems - offering treatment if needed

3331	A VERY GREAT DEAL	
3332	QUITE A LOT	
3333	ONLY A LITTLE	
3334	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	
3338	DON'T KNOW	

(d) Increasing the number of police

3341	A VERY GREAT DEAL	
3342	QUITE A LOT	
3343	ONLY A LITTLE	
3344	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	
3348	DON'T KNOW	

(e) Teaching children in schools how to settle differences without violence

3351	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

A VERY GREAT DEAL

3352	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

QUITE A LOT

3353	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

ONLY A LITTLE

3354	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NONE OR NOT AT ALL

3358	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

(f) Reducing the amount of violence and crime shown on T.V. films and videos

3361	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

A VERY GREAT DEAL

3362	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

QUITE A LOT

3363	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

ONLY A LITTLE

3364	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NONE OR NOT AT ALL

3368	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

UNEMPLOYMENT

Now some questions about unemployment and jobs

34. (SHOWCARD E)

Tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of these statements. (Is that strongly agree (disagree)?).

(a) Anybody who wants a job should have one

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3411 | <input type="checkbox"/> | STRONGLY AGREE |
| 3412 | <input type="checkbox"/> | AGREE |
| 3413 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE |
| 3414 | <input type="checkbox"/> | DISAGREE |
| 3415 | <input type="checkbox"/> | STRONGLY DISAGREE |
| 3418 | <input type="checkbox"/> | DON'T KNOW |

(b) The government should tackle unemployment by using taxes to create jobs

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3421 | <input type="checkbox"/> | STRONGLY AGREE |
| 3422 | <input type="checkbox"/> | AGREE |
| 3423 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE |
| 3424 | <input type="checkbox"/> | DISAGREE |
| 3425 | <input type="checkbox"/> | STRONGLY DISAGREE |
| 3428 | <input type="checkbox"/> | DON'T KNOW |

(c) Some groups of people have a worse chance than others at getting a job even when they are just as capable of doing the job.

3431	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY AGREE
3432	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
3433	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
3434	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
3435	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY DISAGREE
3438	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

35. (SHOWCARD E)

There have been a number of suggestions about why people are unemployed. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of these.

(Is that strongly agree (disagree)?)

People are unemployed

(a) because they do not try hard enough to get a job

3511	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY AGREE
3512	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
3513	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
3514	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
3515	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY DISAGREE
3518	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(b) because they live in areas where jobs are scarce

3521	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY AGREE		
3522	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE		
3523	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE OR DISAGREE		
3524	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE		
3525	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY DISAGREE		
3528	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		

(c) because they do not have enough skills or qualifications

3531	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY AGREE		
3532	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE		
3533	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE		
3534	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE		
3535	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY DISAGREE		
3538	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		

(d) because so many factories and workplaces have closed down

3541	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY AGREE		
3542	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE		
3543	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE		
3544	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE		
3545	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRONGLY DISAGREE		
3548	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		

36. Do you think the Government should use taxes to make sure that people who cannot get a job have enough money to live on?

3601 YES

3602 NO QUESTION 38

3608 DON'T KNOW

37. Do you think that people who are getting money from the government because they are unemployed should have to do some sort of work for it,

3701 YES

3702 NO

3708 DON'T KNOW

There are some groups in society like the elderly, the sick and the disabled who are less able to look after themselves than others. There are other people who find it hard to get an adequate standard of living, like some families with young children.

I want to ask about how much support you think some of these groups ought to be given by the rest of the community.

First let's talk about the elderly

38. Do you think that the government should use taxes to make sure that the elderly have enough money to live on?

3801	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
3802	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION 41
3808	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

39. Do you think that sort of support should be given to people at 60, at 65 or at some other age?

3901	<input type="checkbox"/>	GET AT 60
3902	<input type="checkbox"/>	GET AT 65
3903	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER AGE UNDER 60
3904	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER AGE 60-65
3905	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER AGE OVER 65
3908	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

40. Should every one who has reached that age be paid a set amount of money, or should less be paid to those who are well off?

4001	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAME FOR ALL
4002	<input type="checkbox"/>	LESS IF WELL OFF
4008	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

41. Now let's talk about the sick and disabled.

Should the government use taxes to make sure that people who are disabled or sick for long periods have enough to live on.

4101	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

YES

4102	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NO QUESTION 43

4108	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

42. Should everyone who is too sick or disabled to work get a set amount of money or should less be paid to those who are well off.

4201	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

SAME FOR ALL

4202	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

LESS IF WELL OFF

4208	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

43. Should taxes be used to give help to people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home

4301	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

YES

4302	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

NO QUESTION 45

4308	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

44. Should that help be provided for all people who want it or only those who are less well off

4401	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

ALL

4402	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

ONLY LESS WELL OFF

4408	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------

DON'T KNOW

45. Now we're going to talk about families.

Where families with children do not have enough income to meet their needs, should the government use taxes to increase their income?

4501	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
4502	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
4508	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

4101	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
4102	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION
4108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

46. Should everyone who is too sick or disabled to work get a set amount of money or should less be paid to those who are well off.

4201	<input type="checkbox"/>	SAME FOR ALL
4202	<input type="checkbox"/>	LESS IF WELL OFF
4208	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

47. Should taxes be used to give help to people who are looking after an invalid or disabled person in their own home?

4301	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
4302	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO QUESTION
4308	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

48. Should the help be provided for all people who want it or only those who are less well off?

4401	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALL
4402	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY LESS WELL OFF
4408	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

46. Taxes are used to pay for many different things, including the services and benefits we have been talking about. I am going to read out a list of things that are paid for in full or in part out of taxes. For each one, I want you to say whether you think the government should spend more, spend less, or spend about the same amount as now.

 CODE LATER

4601	<input type="checkbox"/>	HEALTH							
4602	<input type="checkbox"/>	EDUCATION							
4603	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOUSING							
4604	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREVENTING CRIME							
4605	<input type="checkbox"/>	DEFENCE							
4606	<input type="checkbox"/>	CREATING JOBS							
4607	<input type="checkbox"/>	JOB TRAINING							
4609	<input type="checkbox"/>	WOPK FOR A BICULTURAL SOCIETY							
4610	<input type="checkbox"/>	OVERSEAS AID							
4611	<input type="checkbox"/>	HELP FOR FARMERS							
4612	<input type="checkbox"/>	HELP FOR INDUSTRY							
4613	<input type="checkbox"/>	PUBIC TRANSPORT							
4614	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPORT AND RECREATION							

GO RIGHT THROUGH LIST MARKING COLUMN FOR LESS, MORE OR SAME THEN, FOR ITEMS WHERE MORE IS THE RESPONSE ASK:

(SHOWCARD D)

You said you think more should be spent on (.....). How important is it to you that the government should spend more? (Would you say it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?)

	DK	LESS	SAME	MORE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY	FAIRLY	VERY	DK
	8	1	2		3	4	5	6	9
Health									
Education.....									
Housing.....									
Preventing Crime.....									
Defence.....									
Creating Jobs.....									
Job Training.....									
Work for a bi-cultural society.....									
Overseas Aid.....									
Help for Farmers.....									
Help for Industry.....									
Public Transport.....									
Sport and Recreation.....									

47. (SHOWCARD C) Do you think the tax system in New Zealand is fair or unfair? (Is it very fair (unfair)?)

4701	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY FAIR	QUESTION 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4702	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIR	QUESTION 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4703	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNFAIR		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4704	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY UNFAIR		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4708	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

48. Are you one of the people that the system is unfair to?

4801	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4802	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4808	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

49. Do you think that you get good value from the system of taxes, services and benefits in NZ?

4901	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4902	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4908	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

50. Do you think that over your life time you will have had good value from the system of taxes, services and benefits?

5001	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5002	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5008	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

51. (SHOWCARD D)

When the government is making an economic decision, there are a number of things that it could think about.

(a) Should it consider the effect on the number of jobs available when it is making an economic decision - how important is that? (Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important, or not at all important?)

- 5111 VERY IMPORTANT
- 5112 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 5113 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 5114 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 5118 DON'T KNOW

(b) How important is it for the government to consider the effect on the prices of everyday things like food when it's making economic decisions?

- 5121 VERY IMPORTANT
- 5122 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
- 5123 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- 5124 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 5128 DON'T KNOW

(c) the effect on people's ability to buy a home

5131	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5132	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5133	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5134	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5138	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

(d) the effect on the poorer people in society

5141	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5142	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5143	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5144	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5148	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

(e) the effect on the profits that businesses can make

5151	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5152	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5153	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5154	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	<input type="checkbox"/>
5158	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

(f) the effect on people's health

5161	VERY IMPORTANT	2112
5162	FAIRLY IMPORTANT	2112
5163	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	2112
5164	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	2112
5168	DON'T KNOW	2112

(g) whether what is done will conflict with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi

5171	VERY IMPORTANT	2112
5172	FAIRLY IMPORTANT	2112
5173	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	2112
5174	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	2112
5178	DON'T KNOW	2112

52. I will read you a list of things that some people would like to see happen in New Zealand. Tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of them. If you don't agree or disagree, just say so.

(a) Individuals should be free to live in whatever way they think is right, as long as they don't harm others

- 52011 AGREE
- 52012 NEITHER
- 52013 DISAGREE
- 52018 DON'T KNOW

(b) Religion should have more influence over people's lives

- 52021 AGREE
- 52022 NEITHER
- 52023 DISAGREE
- 52028 DON'T KNOW

(c) People should be able to live openly as homosexuals without fearing that society will treat them badly

- 52031 AGREE
- 52032 NEITHER
- 52033 DISAGREE
- 52038 DON'T KNOW

(d) New Zealand should honour the Treaty of Waitangi

52041	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52042	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52043	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52048	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(e) People should be able to feel sure that, whatever happens to them, the government will look after them

52051	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52052	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52053	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52056	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(f) Maori land grievances should be settled by giving back the land, giving other land, or paying the Maori for the land.

52061	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52062	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52063	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52068	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(g) There should be a greater number of capable women in high positions in business and government

52071	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52072	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52073	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52078	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(h) There should be a greater number of capable Maori in high positions in business and government

52081	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52082	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52083	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52088	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(i) There should be less tax on high incomes so people have an incentive to work harder

52091	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52092	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52093	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52098	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(j) Employers should have to pay at least a basic wage that is enough for people to live on

52101	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52102	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52103	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(k) People should have to look after themselves more with less help from the government

52111	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGREE
52112	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER
52113	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISAGREE
52118	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(l) There should be less difference between what the highest paid people get and what the lowest paid people get.

52121

AGREE

52122

NEITHER

52123

DISAGREE

52128

DON'T KNOW

(m) Every person has some responsibility for the welfare of all the people in society

52131

AGREE

52132

NEITHER

52133

DISAGREE

52138

DON'T KNOW

53. (SHOWCARD F)
Here is a list of some of the things that Maori people are concerned about, or that they would like to see happen. Would you tell me how much you support each one?

(a) Marae or community health centres (for Maori people) staffed by Maori health workers.

5311

A VERY GREAT DEAL

5312

QUITE A LOT

5313

ONLY A LITTLE

5314

NONE OR NOT AT ALL

5318

DON'T KNOW

(b) All students in NZ schools to be taught the Maori language

5321	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	JAKO TAREO YREY A	<input type="checkbox"/>	18E2
5322	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	TOI A YIUQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	20E2
5323	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	EITTI A YJMO	<input type="checkbox"/>	22E2
5324	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	JIA TA TOM SO SHON	<input type="checkbox"/>	24E2
5328	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	WONE T'NOG	<input type="checkbox"/>	28E2

(c) All New Zealand schools to teach Maori language to those who want to learn it.

5331	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	JAKO TAREO YREY A	<input type="checkbox"/>	18E2
5332	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	TOI A YIUQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	20E2
5333	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	EITTI A YJMO	<input type="checkbox"/>	22E2
5334	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	JIA TA TOM SO SHON	<input type="checkbox"/>	24E2
5338	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	WONE T'NOG	<input type="checkbox"/>	28E2

(d) Maori fishing rights to be restored and protected

5341	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL
5342	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT
5343	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE
5344	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL
5348	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(e) Improved housing for Maori people on Maori land.

5351	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5352	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5353	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5354	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5358	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(f) Giving tribal authorities more control over how money available for Maori concerns is spent.

5361	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5362	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5363	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5364	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5368	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(g) More living funds to be received and protected

A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

54. (SHOWCARD F) Would you tell me how much you support each of these issues? (b) For each issue, please indicate how much you support it by circling the appropriate number.

(a) Equal job opportunities for women

5411	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	1
5412	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	2
5413	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	3
5414	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	4
5418	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	5

(b) Jobs being organized so parents can work flexible hours, have leave to look after children, and so on.

5421	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	1
5422	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	2
5423	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	3
5424	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	4
5428	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	5

(c) Day care for children, partly or fully paid for by taxes

5431	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL
5432	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT
5433	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE
5434	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL
5438	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

(d) Day care for invalids, partly or fully paid for by taxes

5441	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	1111
5442	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2222
5443	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3333
5444	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	4444
5448	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5555

(e) Controls that would stop pornography from being available.

5451	<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	1111
5452	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2222
5453	<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3333
5454	<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	4444
5458	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5555

(c) Day care for children, partly or fully paid for by taxes

<input type="checkbox"/>	A VERY GREAT DEAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	1111
<input type="checkbox"/>	QUITE A LOT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2222
<input type="checkbox"/>	ONLY A LITTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3333
<input type="checkbox"/>	NONE OR NOT AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	4444
<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5555

55. Do you suffer from the effects of an injury, any long-standing illness or disability?

- 5501 YES
- 5502 NO
- 5508 DON'T KNOW

QUESTION 57

56. (SHOWCARD F)

(a) How much would you say that that problem interferes with your ability to work?

- 5611 A VERY GREAT DEAL
- 5612 QUITE A LOT
- 5613 ONLY A LITTLE
- 5614 NONE OR NOT AT ALL
- 5618 DON'T KNOW

(b) How much would you say that that problem interferes with your ability to enjoy life.

- 5621 A VERY GREAT DEAL
- 5622 QUITE A LOT
- 5623 ONLY A LITTLE
- 5624 NONE OR NOT AT ALL
- 5628 DON'T KNOW

57. (a) Are you a member of a trade union or employers association?

5711	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	YES	5701
5712	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUESTION 58	5702
5718	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	5708

(b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year?

5721	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	A VERY GREAT DEAL	5711
5722	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUITE A LOT	5712
5728	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	ONLY A LITTLE	5718

58. (a) Are you a member of a political party organisation?

5811	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	WORK OR NOT AT ALL	5801
5812	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUESTION 59	5802
5818	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	5808

(b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year?

5821	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	A VERY GREAT DEAL	5811
5822	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUITE A LOT	5812
5828	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	ONLY A LITTLE	5818

59. (a) Are you a member of a church or religious organisation? (a) IS

5911	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
5912	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUESTION 60	<input type="checkbox"/>
5918	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year? (b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year?

5921	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
5922	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	NO	<input type="checkbox"/>
5928	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>

60. (a) - a community services group

6011	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Do you do anything to help people outside this household for which you do not get paid?	<input type="checkbox"/>
6012	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUESTION 61	<input type="checkbox"/>
6018	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 62	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year?

6021	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Do you attend any meetings or are active for other people? TICK ALL THAT APPLY.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6022	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>
6028	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	OTHER PEOPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. (a) - a sports club or any other group or organisation of any kind?

6111 YES

6112 NO QUESTION 62

6118 DON'T KNOW

(b) Have you attended any meetings or been actively involved this year?

6121 YES

6122 NO

6128 DON'T KNOW

62. Do you do anything to help people outside this household, for which you do not get paid?

6201 YES

6202 NO QUESTION 65

6208 DON'T KNOW QUESTION 65

63. Is that for relatives, or is it for other people? TICK ALL THAT APPLY.

6301 RELATIVES

6302 OTHER PEOPLE

64. About how many hours a week do you spend doing it?
Would you say:

6401	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 - 4 hours
6402	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 - 9 hours
6403	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-14 hours, or
6404	<input type="checkbox"/>	more than 14 hours a week?
6408	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

65. Do you give money regularly to anybody outside this household or to any group?

6501	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES
6502	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
6508	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

66. Is that to relatives, to other people or to groups?
TICK ALL THAT APPLY

6601	<input type="checkbox"/>	RELATIVES
6602	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER PEOPLE
6603	<input type="checkbox"/>	GROUPS

67. (SHOWCARD D)
How important would you say religious or spiritual things (te taha wairua) are to you?
(Would you say they are very important, fairly important, not very important, or not at all important.)

6701	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY IMPORTANT
6702	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY IMPORTANT
6703	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT VERY IMPORTANT
6704	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
6708	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW

68. Have you received any benefits or allowances from the Department of Social Welfare at any time in the past 12 months?

6801	<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	QUESTION 70
6802	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	QUESTION 70
6808	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	QUESTION 70

69. Could you tell which benefits or allowances you have received?
TICK ALL THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

6901	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL SUPERANNUATION
6902	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
6903	<input type="checkbox"/>	WIDOWS BENEFIT
6904	<input type="checkbox"/>	DOMESTIC PURPOSES BENEFIT
6905	<input type="checkbox"/>	INVALIDS BENEFIT
6906	<input type="checkbox"/>	SICKNESS BENEFIT
6907	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENEFIT RELATED WAR PENSIONS
6909	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAMILY BENEFIT
6910	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAMILY CARE
6911	<input type="checkbox"/>	ORPHANS BENEFIT
6912	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACCOMMODATION BENEFIT
6913	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISABILITY ALLOWANCE
6914	<input type="checkbox"/>	HANDICAPPED CHILDS ALLOWANCE
6915	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER

70. (SHOWCARD G)

Could you tell me your total gross income for the past twelve months, that is, your income before tax or any other deductions. Include income from all sources including wages, unearned income, investments, and any social welfare payments. This card shows yearly and weekly amounts; use whichever is easier for you to estimate and tell me which group your income is in.

7001	A. NONE OR NEGATIVE INCOME
7002	B. UP TO \$2500 OR UP TO \$48
7003	C. 2501 - 7500 OR 49 - 144
7004	D. 7501 - 10000 OR 145 - 192
7005	E. 10001 - 14500 OR 193 - 278
7006	F. 14501 - 18500 OR 279 - 355
7007	G. 18501 - 23500 OR 356 - 451
7009	H. 23500 - 30500 OR 452 - 585
7010	I. MORE THAN 30500 OR MORE THAN 585
7008	DON'T KNOW

71. (SHOWCARD A)

How do you feel about your standard of living?
 By standard of living I mean,
 the level of comfort which you (and members of this
 household) enjoy.
 Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard
 of living?
 Is that fairly satisfied (dissatisfied) or very satisfied
 (dissatisfied?)

7101	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY SATISFIED	A. MORE OR POSITIVE INCOME	7001
7102	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY SATISFIED	B. UP TO \$2500 OR UP TO \$400	7002
7103	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED	C. \$200 - \$500 OR \$2 - \$40	7003
7104	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	D. \$501 - \$1000 OR \$42 - \$100	7004
7105	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERY DISSATISFIED	E. \$1001 - \$1500 OR \$123 - \$178	7005
7108	<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	F. \$1501 - \$2500 OR \$179 - \$322	7006
			G. \$2501 - \$3500 OR \$323 - \$421	7007
			H. \$3501 - \$5000 OR \$422 - \$582	7008
			I. MORE THAN \$5000 OR MORE THAN \$582	7009
			DON'T KNOW	7000

Under the Statistics Act, only information in the form of tables can be released. To allow other organisations to have information they can analyse further, the department must get your permission.

This form asks your permission to allow the Royal Commission on Social Policy to have the following information:

- * coded answers to this questionnaire;
- * coded answers to the HLFS questions which have been answered or confirmed by your household this week.

The following information will NOT be released:

- * anything that will identify you (e.g. name and address)

7201	
------	--

I agree to the release of information.

7202	
------	--

I do not agree to the release of information.

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Main Findings

The results of this study suggested that ethnic origin, age and sex affect an individual's likelihood to respond more than variables like labour force status and occupation. This indicated that the non-response adjustments, which are made at the level of broadly similar status and are based on respondents, would be enhanced if sex, age and ethnic origin were also controlled for.

Data

Every individual in the Attitudes and Values survey was assigned a final response status. These were:

- 1 non-contact for the Attitudes and Values survey,
- 2 refused the Attitudes and Values survey,
- 3 responded to the Attitudes and Values survey.

Appendix C

Study of Non-Respondents

Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to examine the characteristics of the people who did not respond to the Attitudes and Values Survey (Attitudes and Values Survey). The low response rate of around 64 percent caused concern about the representativeness of the achieved sample so it was necessary to determine the characteristics associated with non-response. This assisted in deciding how to control for non-response bias and indicated areas where caution should be used when making inferences from the data.

As this survey used a sub-sample of the Department of Statistics' Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), more information is available about the non-respondents than would usually be the case. The HLFS has a response rate of around 95 percent at the individual level. Thus, for every responding member of the selected household aged 15 or over, reliable information is available on personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and ethnic origin, as well as the labour force variables 'labour force status' and 'occupation'.

Main Findings

The results of this study suggested that ethnic origin, age and sex affect an individual's likelihood to respond more than variables like labour force status and occupation. This indicated that the non-response adjustments, which are made at the level of broadly similar strata and are based on respondents, would be enhanced if sex, age and ethnic origin were also controlled for.

Data

Every individual in the Attitudes and Values Survey was assigned a final response status. These were:

- 1 non-contact for the Attitudes and Values Survey,
- 2 refused the Attitudes and Values Survey,
- 3 responded to the Attitudes and Values Survey,

4 ineligible for the Attitudes and Values Survey, and

5 unknown eligibility.

The 'unknown eligibility' category contained those people who did not respond to the HLFS and, consequently, were not approached for the Attitudes and Values Survey. There was no information on the characteristics of individuals whose final response status was 'ineligible' or 'unknown' so this small group was removed from this analysis.

It was thought that seven variables may affect a person's likelihood to respond. These were age, sex, occupation, ethnic origin, labour force status, marital status and initial contact mode (that is whether the first contact was by personal visit or by telephone).

Analysis Method

Sample design weights have not been applied to the results because the characteristics of the non-respondents in this particular sample were of interest, not an estimate of the characteristics of a population of non-respondents.

Tables are attached that show the final response status cross-classified by each of the explanatory variables. The figures are presented as the percentage of each category of the explanatory variable that has each final response status. For example, 21 percent of those sampled who were aged 25–35 refused to respond to the survey.

The tables as presented do not take into account interactions between the explanatory variables. For example, labour force status is related to age with unemployed people tending to be younger. Hence some of the high non-response in the unemployed category may be due to the high non-response by the young.

Standardised tables are also presented. These have been produced using a method known as ANOTA or analysis of tables, a contingency table analogue of multiple regression analysis (Keller W. J. and Verbeek A. 1984 'ANOTA, Analysis of tables'. Department of Statistical Methods, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics). This method adjusts for first order interactions between the explanatory variables. Higher order interactions are not taken into account. The figures given are the expected percentages in each category of final response status if all relationships between the explanatory

variable and the other variables have been removed. For this analysis, the missing categories were removed in order to avoid problems caused by small numbers in these cells.

To determine which variables had the most effect on response rates a CHAID analysis was carried out on the data. CHAID is a form of AID or Automatic Interaction Detector (Kass, G. V. 1980 'An explanatory technique for investigating large quantities of categorical data' in *Applied Statistician*, 29 No. 2). CHAID is used when there is a dependent variable that is discrete with a nominal scale. In this analysis the dependent variable is final response status. The observations are split into sub-groups with all possible splits over variables and categories tested at each step.

For each explanatory variable in turn, two-way contingency tables are formed for each pair of categories with the response variable. A Chi-square test of significance is performed on these tables with categories of the explanatory variables being combined and the process repeated if no significance is found. The table with the most significant Chi-square test is chosen. For example, in our analysis the table of ethnic origin by response status with the ethnic origin categories combined into three groups was found to be the most significant.

Once an initial split has been found, the process is repeated on the groups formed. Therefore, the analysis becomes conditional on the previous split. The splitting process is stopped when splits become non-significant or when the groups formed are smaller than a set minimum. In this analysis the minimum was set at fifty individuals.

The results of the CHAID analysis are shown on the following diagram. The number of individuals in each sub-group is shown along with the percentages in each category of final response status.

Results

Tables

1 Final Response Status by Age

The individuals at the extreme ends of the age range have lower response rates than the other ages. There is a higher non-contact rate in the younger age group and a higher refusal rate in the older group.

2 Final Response Status by Sex

Females have a higher response rate than males with males having a higher non-contact rate and a slightly higher refusal rate.

3 Final Response Status by Marital Status

While the 'never married' category has a lower response rate than the other categories, this may just be a proxy for the age variable (that is younger people in this category).

4 Final Response Status by Ethnic Origin

The Pacific Island Polynesian category has a lower response rate with a very high refusal rate. The European group has fairly low non-contact.

5 Final Response Status by Occupation

Professional, administration and agricultural occupations had higher response rates than the remaining occupations. The production category had the highest non-contact and refusal rates.

6 Final Response Status by Initial Contact Mode

First contact by telephone had a higher refusal rate but a lower non-contact rate than face-to-face first contact.

7 Final Response Status by Labour Force Status

People with labour force status 'not in the labour force' and 'employed' had higher response rates than the unemployed.

ANOTA Analysis

8 Final Response Status by Age

The standardised response rates for the older age groups (65 and above) are much lower than for the other categories with high refusal rates. Non-contact is still high in the youngest age group.

9 Final Response Status by Sex

The standardised response rates for sex show very similar patterns to the unstandardised rates.

10 Final Response Status by Marital Status

The difference in response rate for the 'never married' category is not as great once the tables have been standardised, probably due mostly to the removal of the age effect. The 'divorced' category now has the highest non-contact rate.

11 Final Response Status by Ethnic Origin

Standardised response rates for ethnic origin show much the same patterns as the unstandardised rates with the Pacific Island Polynesian category having a lower response rate with a very high refusal rate.

12 Final Response Status by Occupation

The dramatic difference in response rates for the production category seen in the unstandardised tables is not found once standardised. After standardisation, both sales and production occupations have low response rates with service occupations having the highest non-contact.

13 Final Response Status by Initial Contact Mode

Before standardisation the response rates for first contact by telephone and by personal visit were similar with telephone having higher refusal but lower non-contact rates. After standardisation the response rate for telephone contact is lower than that for personal visit, although the pattern of lower non-contact and higher refusal for telephones is still apparent.

14 Final Response Status by Labour Force Status

Standardised response rates for labour force status are much the same as unstandardised response rates with the 'unemployed' category having the lowest response rate.

Removing the interactions between the explanatory variables has had some effect on the response rates, particularly in the occupation table. As the patterns found in the age, ethnic origin and sex categories are the same in both standardised and unstandardised tables, the method indicates that these are important variables in determining response rates.

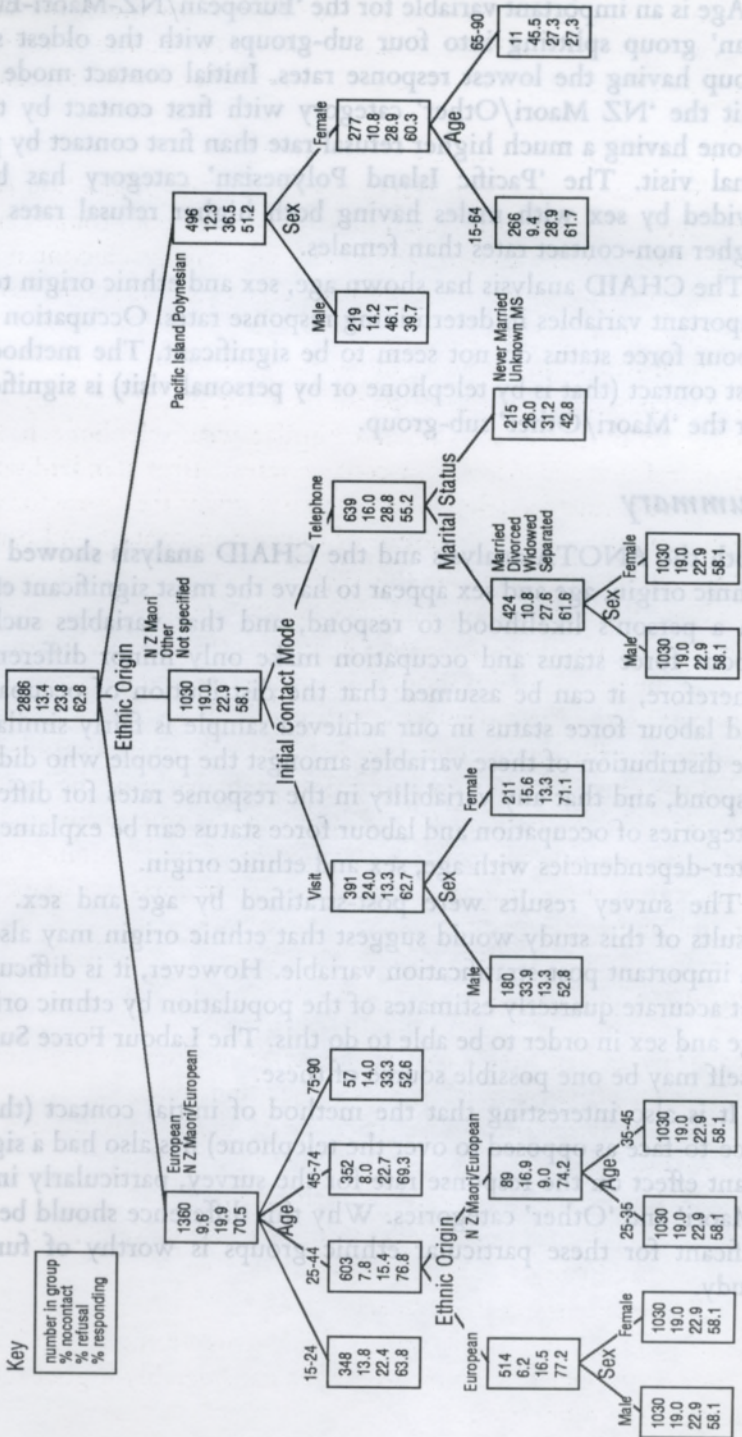
CHAID Analysis

The CHAID tree shows that ethnic origin is the most influential variable on response rates, with age, sex and initial contact mode also being important. The data have been split into three subgroups:

- 1 Europeans and NZ Maori-Europeans;
- 2 NZ Maori, other ethnic origin and ethnic origin not specified;
- 3 Pacific Island Polynesian.

While groups 1 and 2 have quite similar refusal rates, group 2 has a higher non-contact rate. Group 3 has a considerably higher refusal rate than the other groups.

FIGURE A1: CHAID¹ tree for attitudes and values survey non-respondents



¹CHAID: A form of Automatic Interaction Detector

Age is an important variable for the 'European/NZ-Maori-European' group splitting into four sub-groups with the oldest sub-group having the lowest response rates. Initial contact mode has split the 'NZ Maori/Other' category with first contact by telephone having a much higher refusal rate than first contact by personal visit. The 'Pacific Island Polynesian' category has been divided by sex with males having both higher refusal rates and higher non-contact rates than females.

The CHAID analysis has shown age, sex and ethnic origin to be important variables in determining response rates. Occupation and labour force status do not seem to be significant. The method of first contact (that is by telephone or by personal visit) is significant for the 'Maori/Other' sub-group.

Summary

Both the ANOTA analysis and the CHAID analysis showed that ethnic origin, age and sex appear to have the most significant effect on a person's likelihood to respond, and that variables such as labour force status and occupation make only minor differences. Therefore, it can be assumed that the distribution of occupation and labour force status in our achieved sample is fairly similar to the distribution of these variables amongst the people who did not respond, and that any variability in the response rates for different categories of occupation and labour force status can be explained by inter-dependencies with age, sex and ethnic origin.

The survey results were post-stratified by age and sex. The results of this study would suggest that ethnic origin may also be an important post-stratification variable. However, it is difficult to get accurate quarterly estimates of the population by ethnic origin, age and sex in order to be able to do this. The Labour Force Survey itself may be one possible source of these.

It is also interesting that the method of initial contact (that is face-to-face as opposed to over the telephone) has also had a significant effect on the response rate for the survey, particularly in the 'Maori' and 'Other' categories. Why this difference should be significant for these particular ethnic groups is worthy of further study.

List of Terms

SPS	<i>Social Policy Survey (Attitudes and Values Survey)</i>
HLFS	<i>Department of Statistics Household Labour Force Survey</i>
ANOTA	<i>A method of statistical analysis of tables</i>
CHAID	<i>A form of Automatic Interaction Detector (or AID)</i>

List of Tables and Figures

Table A1:	Final response status by age as percentages of each age category
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TABLE A1: Final response status by age as percentages of each age category

		Age							
		Not spec.	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Final response status									
Non-contact	% of age category	24	20	12	10	12	8	13	13
Refusal	% of age category	18	25	21	21	28	23	28	31
Interviewed	% of age category	58	55	67	70	61	69	59	56
Total	% of age category	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number in category	33	794	691	573	364	233	126	68

TABLE A2: Final response status by sex as percentages of each sex category

		Sex		
		Not specified	Male	Female
Final response status				
Non-contact	% of sex category	19	17	10
Refusal	% of sex category	19	26	22
Interviewed	% of sex category	61	57	68
Total	% of sex category	100	100	100
	Number in category	31	1345	1506

TABLE A3: Final response status by marital status as percentages of each marital status category

		Marital status					
		Not spec.	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married
Final status							
Non-contact	% of marital status category	22	11	11	13	9	19
Refusal	% of marital status category	20	23	19	21	21	26
Interviewed	% of marital status category	59	66	71	67	69	55
Total	% of marital status category	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number in category	41	1656	85	63	160	877

TABLE A4: Final response status by ethnic origin as percentages of each ethnic origin category

		Ethnic origin					
		Not spec.	NZ European	Maori	Maori/European	Pacific Island Polynesian	Other
Final response status							
Non-contact	% of ethnic origin category	22	9	19	14	12	16
Refusal	% of ethnic origin category	22	20	22	18	36	26
Interviewed	% of ethnic origin category	56	71	58	68	51	58
Total	% of ethnic origin category	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number in category	45	1127	873	230	496	111

TABLE A5: Final response status by occupation as percentages of each occupation category

		Occupation							
		Not spec.	Profes- sional	Adminis- tration	Cleri- cal	Sales	Service	Agric- ulture	Prod- uction
Final response status									
Non-contact	% of occupational category	19	9	11	9	12	13	12	15
Refusal	% of occupational category	29	16	16	21	24	24	15	27
Interviewed	% of occupational category	51	75	73	69	64	63	73	57
Total	% of occupational category	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number in category	253	258	63	362	211	388	240	1107

TABLE A6: Final response status by initial contact mode as percentage of each contact mode category

		Initial contact mode	
		Visit	Telephone
Final response status			
Non-contact	% of initial contact mode category	15	12
Refusal	% of initial contact mode category	22	25
Interviewed	% of initial contact mode category	63	63
Total	% of initial contact mode category	100	100
	Number in category	1135	1747

TABLE A7: Final response status by labour force status as percentages of each labour force status category

		Labour force status					
		Un- known labour force status	Not in labour force	Employed	Unem- ployed	More than 1 labour force status	Does not have labour force status
Final response status							
Non-contact	% of labour force status category	42	12	13	23	25	19
Refusal	% of labour force status category	17	24	23	29	25	19
Interviewed	% of labour force status category	42	64	64	47	50	61
Total	% of labour force status category	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number in category	12	942	1756	137	4	31

TABLE A8: Final response status by age as standardised percentages of each age category

Final response status	Age						
	15-24 standard- ised %	25-34 standard- ised %	35-44 standard- ised %	45-54 standard- ised %	55-64 standard- ised %	65-74 standard- ised %	75-90 standard- ised %
Non-contact	18	11	10	11	9	16	17
Refusal	22	21	21	28	24	32	36
Interviewed	60	68	69	61	67	52	47

TABLE A9: Final response status by sex as standardised percentages of each sex category

Final response status	Sex	
	Male	Female
	standardised %	standardised %
Non-contact	16	10
Refusal	25	22
Interviewed	59	69

TABLE A10: Final response status by marital status as standard percentages of each marital status category

Final response status	Marital status				
	Married standard- ised %	Separated standard- ised %	Divorced standard- ised %	Widowed standard- ised %	Never married standard- ised %
Non-contact	13	13	16	10	14
Refusal	23	20	19	13	27
Interviewed	65	67	65	77	60

TABLE A11: Final response status by ethnic origin as standardised percentages of each ethnic origin category

	Ethnic Origin					
	European standard- ised %	NZ Maori standard- ised %	Maori/ European standard- ised %	Pacific Island Polynesian standard- ised %	Other standard- ised %	Not specified standard- ised %
Final response status						
Non-contact	9	18	13	12	15	26
Refusal	20	23	15	38	20	26
Interviewed	71	59	73	50	64	48

TABLE A12: Final response status by occupation as standardised percentages of each occupation category

	Occupation						
	Profes- sional standard- ised %	Adminis- tration standard- ised %	Clerical standard- ised %	Sales standard- ised %	Service standard- ised %	Agriculture standard- ised %	Production standard- ised %
Final response status							
Non-contact	11	12	12	14	15	10	13
Refusal	17	18	23	26	24	15	26
Interviewed	72	69	65	61	61	75	61

TABLE A13: Final response status by initial contact mode as standardised percentages of each initial contact mode category

<i>Final response status</i>	<i>Initial contact mode</i>	
	<i>Visit standardised %</i>	<i>Telephone standardised %</i>
<i>Non-contact</i>	15	12
<i>Refusal</i>	18	27
<i>Interviewed</i>	68	62

TABLE A14: Final response status by labour force status as standardised percentages of each labour force status category

<i>Final response status</i>	<i>Labour force status</i>		
	<i>Not in labour force standardised %</i>	<i>Employed standardised %</i>	<i>Unemployed standardised %</i>
<i>non-contact</i>	12	13	21
<i>Refusal</i>	23	23	28
<i>Interviewed</i>	66	64	51

A CHRONOLOGICAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE INQUIRY

A Chronological Narrative of the Inquiry

1 Establishment

1.1 The Royal Commission on Social Policy was established by Warrant on 30 October 1986. Five Commissioners—Ivor Richardson (Chairman), Ann Ballin, Marion Bruce, Mason Durie and Rosslyn Noonan—were appointed on that date, and a sixth (Len Cook) was added in October 1987. The Commission's reporting date was to be 30 September 1988.

1.2 The Governor-General's Warrant, which is reproduced at the front of this Volume, sets out the Commission's brief or 'terms of reference'. Chapter I of Volume II discusses the terms of reference, but it is worth noting here the deliberate omission of the standard 'secrecy' clause which had restrained previous commissions from airing their thinking in public, or divulging their preliminary views, before reporting to the Governor-General.

2 Beginnings: February 1987

2.1 Although the Commissioners had been appointed on 30 October 1986, their first round-the-table meeting did not take place until the beginning of February 1987 because of the absence of two of their number overseas. During the intervening three months, however, a lot of useful initial work was done by correspondence and teleconferences, including the appointment of a Secretary and an Administration Officer, and the preparation of job descriptions and the placement of advertisements (in English and Maori) for three senior secretariat posts. Preliminary contact was

also established by letter with government departments and agencies, seeking information on relevant research projects and indications of ways in which the departments might usefully co-operate with and assist the Commission in its work.

2.2 In the weeks immediately following their first meeting (in Mayfair House, Wellington) on 2 February 1987, the Commissioners developed a programme of activities for the year. By early March:

- the three major secretariat posts had been filled: Te Kohu Douglas was appointed Senior Research Officer in charge of social policy analysis; Joanna Beresford became the senior officer handling communications and liaison; and Len Cook (later to be made a Commissioner) was seconded from his post as Deputy Government Statistician to be the Commission's senior adviser in the fields of economics and statistics, initially on a part-time basis; Vince Galvin joined him as a full-time research officer;
- first meetings had been held or planned with senior representatives of the departments (see 2.1) and organisations whose work was judged to be of particular importance to the Commission's own brief, including the heads of Education, Health, Housing, Inland Revenue, Justice, Labour, Maori Affairs, Pacific Island Affairs, Police, Social Welfare, Treasury, Women's Affairs, the Accident Compensation Corporation, the Employers' Federation, the Federation of Labour and Combined State Unions, the Maori Women's Welfare League, the New Zealand Maori Council and the New Zealand Planning Council;
- firm agreement had been reached to minimise the formalities of the consultation process: those making oral submissions would not be sworn in and, because it was not an adversarial inquiry, there was no need for legal representation. Later it was decided that few restrictions would be imposed on the format of submissions, which could be typed, handwritten, taped, or made orally by telephone or at a meeting;
- copies of the terms of reference in English, Maori, Cook Island Maori, Niuean, Samoan, Tokelauan and Tongan had been printed and made available on request; and

- broad plans had been formulated for the 1987 programme, including a decision to hold the Commission's first public meeting before the end of February.

2.3 Auckland was chosen as the venue for the Commissioners' initial appearance in public, signalling their recognition of the concentration and diversity of the population in the North, and their wish to move from their home base in Wellington as much as they could.

2.4 At the first meeting, held in the hearing room of the Department of Justice Tribunals Division in the centre of the city on Friday 27 February 1987, the Chairman:

- outlined the principal features of the Commission's terms of reference and emphasised the extraordinary range of matters to be addressed in assessing the needs, concerns and aspirations of all New Zealanders;
- referred to the importance of recent studies and reviews such as those mentioned in the terms of reference, and stressed the Commission's intention to take full account of them;
- announced that in May and June the Commissioners would undertake their first round of travel throughout the country (beginning in the South Island and moving northward), hearing submissions from those who wanted to have their say in public session, and meeting less formally with a range of individuals and community groups; a second round of visits was planned for October and November; and
- set out preliminary deadlines for the receipt of submissions.

2.5 It had been acknowledged from the outset that, during the period of the Commission's life, the machinery of government could not stand still. The Government announced in February that it intended to set up an interdepartmental (Health/Treasury) task force to undertake a wide-ranging review of the entire health sector. It was agreed with government that there would be a close liaison between that task force and the Royal Commission.

2.6 Governmental and state departmental actions continued to impinge on the Commission's areas of concern. The problems of the Accident Compensation scheme were referred by Government to the Law Commission for examination and report; two discussion booklets (*Further Education and Training* and *Tertiary Education in New Zealand*) inviting submissions from the public were issued and widely distributed by the Department of Education, and far-reaching administrative reviews of a number of departments whose

work lay at the heart of social policy—in particular the Departments of Education and Social Welfare, and the Housing Corporation—were announced by government. Arrangements were made to ensure continuing liaison with those involved in the various reviews.

3 Early Days: March/April 1987

3.1 Planning for the first round of travel and hearings in May and June—the arrangement of venues and publicity, and travel and accommodation for the Commissioners and staff members accompanying them—proceeded. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue agreed to make the facilities of 27 district offices available to serve as local points of contact for the Commission and to help with organisation.

3.2 Relationships with government departments developed on a very satisfactory basis, and those with a major involvement in social policy not only nominated senior members of their staff as contact persons but in several cases had also established working groups—such as the Department of Social Welfare's Task Force on the Royal Commission (TORC)—to prepare research papers and data compilations to support and fill out the Royal Commission's own research effort.

3.3 Several departments had also agreed to prepare papers outlining what they saw as the principal issues deserving the Commissioners' attention, and it was arranged that these papers would be presented at public meetings convened at selected venues throughout the country during the first round of travel. These early departmental 'issues papers' were made available free of charge to enquirers and were much in demand as resource documents by people and organisations preparing submissions. Indeed it was the Commission's policy to make particular submissions (other than confidential submissions) available on request, in the interests of encouraging and widening discussion of the views expressed.

3.4 The Commissioners arranged to be briefed and brought up to date on contemporary knowledge and thinking in a wide range of areas. The first of a series of 'in-house seminars' took place in March, when invited speakers led a discussion of the philosophical framework of social policy, which had been the subject matter of an early paper submitted by the Treasury. Seminars of this kind,

and briefings by individual speakers, were to continue throughout 1987 at every available opportunity. As the year progressed they became concentrated into intensive discussions, each lasting two or three days, on major areas such as housing, health, education, and income maintenance.

3.5 In March the Commissioners decided to appoint a Kaihono Maori to the secretariat. Te Aue Davis, of Ngati Maniopoto and Ngati Maru, took up this position in May. Her principal responsibilities were to maintain liaison between the Maori people and the Commission, and to advise on and contribute to the translation of Commission papers into Maori. Arrangements were also made for instructing Commissioners and staff in Maori custom and protocol.

3.6 In addition to the Kaihono, further staff and expanded facilities were soon needed for the communications and liaison section of the secretariat, with whom major responsibilities lay for the design and implementation of the communication and consultation procedures so central to the Commission's approach to its tasks. Some aspects of the section's work undertaken or initiated in March and April are briefly described in the next three paragraphs.

3.7 The compilation of mailing and distribution lists had begun in February, and plans for the production of information circulars followed in the ensuing months. A small information leaflet was soon in the mail, and a more substantial pamphlet planned for distribution during the first round of travel. This 'Invitation from the Royal Commission on Social Policy', issued in May and written in English and Maori, set out in straightforward language what Social Policy was all about, who the Commissioners were, and how and where to make submissions. The same style was adopted for the Commission's Newsletters which appeared in June and August 1987, and in the early months of 1988. The Newsletters were mailed to over 10,000 individuals and groups.

3.8 The importance of ensuring a comprehensive involvement of *people with disabilities* in the work of the Commission led the Commissioners in April to appoint professional consultants with the task of promoting that objective. Robyn Hunt and Allan Jones were engaged on contract for this work, which was to include assisting individuals and established organisations to record their ideas on social policy and present them to the Commission. The consultants travelled extensively throughout New Zealand, and maintained regular contact with the communications staff and the Commissioners themselves.

3.9 In April *the establishment of an office in central Auckland in quarters provided by the Department of Internal Affairs and staffed by two full-time liaison officers was approved. Graham Wilson and (subsequently) Te Aroha Henare were appointed to the liaison posts. Their area of responsibility spread to the far north and as far south as Hamilton; their duties covered the dissemination of information about the Commission's activities, assistance with arrangements for the Commissioners' visits within the area, and the provision of help and advice to the public on how to go about compiling submissions.*

3.10 The Commission decided that, if its consultation process was to be effective, special steps would be needed to draw into its discussions those groups in the community who tend not to be adequately consulted, or who might have difficulty, for financial or other reasons, in making their views known. Ideas for establishing a special *Consultation Fund* to help and encourage such groups to complete submissions were brought forward in March and approved in April; the fund's particular targets for assistance would include young people, the elderly, the low paid and unemployed, beneficiaries, Maori people, Pacific Island people, the disabled and the institutionalised, and those living in sparsely populated or geographically isolated areas. A substantial fund was duly established and a Fund Administrator (Adele Carpinter) appointed to the communications section to administer it; the first allocations were approved in June. A summary of the extensive use made of the fund is given in 9.3.

3.11 The need to conduct *a statistical survey of people's attitudes* towards a variety of social policy questions was agreed upon by the Commissioners. They were aware that the views conveyed in public hearings and written submissions—stemming as they do from sources prepared to make their opinions known—might conceivably be unrepresentative of the population at large. The concept was explored at meetings of Commissioners and secretariat staff in March and April and led to decisions in May to ask the Department of Statistics to undertake such a survey, and to establish an expert consultative group to advise on the project. The outcome is fully described in a separate section ('Social Policy Survey') of this Report.

3.12 A large number of *invitations* were received to address conferences, or speak at seminars and meetings arranged by many types of organisations concerned with social policy. The Commissioners'

accepted these invitations wherever possible, as they provided ideal opportunities to describe their plans and projected programmes and generally enhance the community's awareness of their wish to tap public opinion at every level. Responding to invitations led individual Commissioners or senior secretariat members to many parts of New Zealand. During the period leading up to the general election, the Commissioners declined or deferred requests to appear and speak at meetings involving the general public.

3.13 By March, the secretariat was studying the best means of ensuring that the Commissioners were informed of the content and significance of existing social policy research papers and reports, review studies and statistical analyses. It was expected that the evaluation of this work would enable the Commissioners to identify the projects which the secretariat itself would have to undertake—or commission others to undertake. While this process continued, the planning of the May/June travel period, the receipt of the first submissions, and the establishment of a work programme all required attention. Also during this period there were briefing sessions and the commissioning of studies and papers.

3.14 In these early months, the Commissioners planned to use the first (May/June) round of travel to raise public awareness of the Commission and its terms of reference, to explain the nature of its tasks and how it was going about them, to acquire an early knowledge of local issues and—of course—to hear submissions from those ready to make them. During the ensuing 'at home' period leading up to the general election, it was planned to issue a series of *discussion booklets*, to encourage the wider community to consider and debate the topics set out in them; the second (October/November) round of visits could then be conducted in an atmosphere more alert to and better informed about the social policy problems confronting New Zealanders. The secretariat's staff gave considerable attention to aspects of the content, size and style of the discussion booklets. Material for some of them was commissioned, and a series of booklets was produced in late July and August.

4 The First Visits: May/June 1987

4.1 Planning for the first round of travel had begun in earnest at the end of March, when the first draft itinerary was prepared and

its logistical implications worked out, the latter devolving heavily on a secretariat which was, at the time, noticeably thin on the ground. The Commissioners set themselves a heavy programme: they would hold both public hearings and informal meetings (their proportions depending on the demand) on four days of the week—Tuesday through Friday—and return home for the weekend and a general Monday meeting with staff at their Wellington base. Three to five days were allowed each of the four main centres (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin); for the remainder of the available time a selection of rural and urban marae and smaller towns and cities was made. To achieve a reasonable coverage and make provision for visits to some of the more remote places, the Commissioners often decided to split up and travel in twos or threes to different places.

4.2 By these means, visits to the following towns and cities were arranged (marae are listed separately in 4.4):

- in the South Island, Invercargill, Dunedin, Balclutha, Oamaru, Timaru, Christchurch, Blenheim, Nelson, Greymouth, and Westport; and
- in the North Island, Wellington, Porirua, Lower Hutt, Wanganui, Patea, New Plymouth, Taihape, Taumarunui, Palmerston North, Hastings, Napier, Gisborne, Rotorua, Whakatane, Tauranga, Hamilton, Ngaruawahia, Auckland, Manukau, Whangarei, Kaikohe and Kaitaia.

Meetings in all of these places usually began at 9.00 a.m., depending on the exigencies of the travel arrangements; secretariat staff accompanying the Commissioners were often abroad well before this because of the organisational tasks to be attended to. The meetings were usually timed to finish in the later afternoon, but it was not uncommon for them to resume in the evening after a short meal break. In all, some 4,000 New Zealanders attended this first round of public meetings, and hundreds of thousands more would have been represented by officials of umbrella or national organisations. Government departments submitting issues papers (see 3.3) were Social Welfare (Invercargill), Women's Affairs (Dunedin), Health (Dunedin), Education (Christchurch), Internal Affairs (Christchurch), Housing (Manukau), Justice (Auckland), Treasury (Hamilton), Police (Hamilton), State Services Commission (Lower Hutt), Labour (Whangarei), Energy (New Plymouth), Inland Revenue (Palmerston North), and Environment (Wellington).

4.3 Meetings were always conducted as informally as circumstances would allow. The quorum of Commissioners specified in their Warrant was three, but their wish to travel as widely as possible meant that only two of them could be present on a number of occasions. That too was the case when, especially in the major centres, the sheer numbers of people and organisations wanting to present submissions in person required two concurrent sessions to accommodate them all. On such occasions the Chairman (or his Deputy) made it clear to the audience that, although no quorum was present, all written submissions presented and all transcripts or oral submissions recorded at the meeting would be passed on to all Commissioners for their study and consideration. Occasionally a speaker sought to present a submission confidentially, and such requests were respected and met.

4.4 The meetings held on marae had, of course, a special character determined by the requirements of marae protocol. The marae visited (up to the end of July 1987) are listed below. Normally, the purpose of each visit was to hold a public hearing of submissions, but occasionally the meeting involved informal discussions or participation in a conference:

South Island marae

Awarua	Bluff	informal
Murihiku	Invercargill	hearing
Arai-te-uru	Dunedin	hearing
Rehua	Christchurch	hearing
Omaka	Blenheim	hearing
Takahanga	Kaikoura	informal

North Island marae

Raukawa	Otaki	informal
Waipatu	Hastings	hearing
Rongopai	Gisborne	conference, hearing
Tamatea-Pokai-Whenua	Judea, Tauranga	hearing
Tumahourangi	Rotorua	hearing
Terenga Paraoa	Whangarei	hearing

In addition, visits were made to the headquarters of the Maori Women's Welfare League in Wellington for an informal meeting, to New Plymouth to attend the League's Conference, and to

Turangawaewae House in Ngaruawahia and Hato Petera in Auckland for public hearings. At these venues the usual marae procedures were followed. When visiting marae, the Commissioners and their party including Te Aue Davis proceeded onto the marae, and after powhiri the conduct of the meeting was usually left in the hands of a person nominated by the tangata whenua. The Commissioners kept notes of the submissions and summarised them at the end.

4.5 Proceedings at public hearings were recorded on tape whenever possible. The tapes were subsequently transcribed and each individual contribution registered as a submission and circulated to all Commissioners. In addition, one of the Commissioners took notes of the principal points made by each speaker, and these too were circulated to the Commissioners. Many contributors had, of course, already lodged written submissions with the Commission, and others handed them in at the hearing. By these means it was ensured that all submissions, written or oral, were formally registered and brought to the Commissioners' attention.

4.6 In spite of the pressures of two full months of travel, the Commissioners were still able to ensure that progress on important projects made reasonable headway at their headquarters in Wellington. Naturally enough, much of the regular Monday meeting time was taken up with confirming itinerary details for the ensuing week, and with exchanging reports on the previous week's events when, as often occurred, the Commissioners had been obliged to divide into separate groups to travel to different places. Nevertheless, during May and June, the Commissioners were able to:

- study a series of papers leading up to, and following, the decision to undertake an *attitudinal survey*;
- consider progress reports on the preparation of *discussion booklets*;
- approve the appointment of a *Communications Officer* to help meet the burgeoning demands of the consultation processes: Trish Hall took up this position in June;
- examine and agree to proposals to participate in a continuous 8-hour *talkback programme* arranged by Radio Pacific in Auckland on 22 June, and in an extended phone-in ('Freephone') session for women for three full days in September; and

– accept proposals for a series of intensive *seminar-type discussions* in July-September covering some of the major areas of social policy.

4.7 The months of May and June were variously described as invigorating, hectic, and exhausting by Commissioners and staff alike, and there was a general feeling that the itinerary for the second round of visits in October and November must, if at all possible, allow a little more relief from the strain of travel than had been possible in the first round. The intervening period—July, August and September—offered the prospect of time to digest and reflect on the experiences and submissions of May and June. But the pace during those three months was not to diminish, with long agendas and a full programme.

5 In Wellington: July to September 1987

5.1 *The Work Programme*

5.1.1 In mid 1987 it was becoming apparent that the Commission's small nucleus of research staff, working with the best will in the world, could no longer be expected to sustain the full range of tasks assigned to them: maintaining liaison with research groups in government departments and elsewhere; analysing the existing bodies of information, identifying gaps and commissioning the necessary work to fill them; carrying on research projects of their own and orchestrating what was beginning to take shape as a research programme of major proportions. The July-September period now provided an opportunity to assess and resolve the problems together.

5.1.2 August was exceptionally busy, for seminar-type briefing sessions (each lasting two or three days) had been arranged in the areas Health, Housing, and Income Maintenance and Taxation, and speakers from throughout New Zealand presented papers in their fields of expertise. It was during this time however that a series of discussion sessions and the preparation of successive draft proposals led to the finalisation, in early September, of the Commission's definitive research work programme. The dimensions of the programme were formidable.

5.1.3 In approaching the problem of how best to divide the work programme into manageable components, the Commissioners

decided not to follow the obvious path of proceeding straight to the major functional areas of social policy (health, education, housing, etc) and tackling them in sequence. Instead, they selected a group of more general study areas whose analysis and evaluation would, it was hoped, yield conclusions and principles which could then be applied to the functional areas themselves. These were (at the time; a few changes were to be made in the ensuing months) The Standards and Foundations of Social Policy; Work; Income Maintenance and Taxation; Women; The Treaty of Waitangi; Social Wellbeing; The Funding of Social Provision; Inter-relationships of Economic and Social Policy; Access to and Outcomes of Social Provision; Processes and Systems for the Delivery of Social Provision; Policy and Management, and Assessment and Monitoring.

5.1.4 The plan was that each of these major topics (or 'phases' as they became known) would be the subject of a thorough week-long period of analysis and examination. For that purpose a special manager or co-managers for each phase would be appointed for a specific period—perhaps one month, perhaps two or more, depending on the range and scope of the phase. During that time the phase managers—chosen for the depth of their knowledge of the topic—would prepare summary/review/background papers for discussion and examination by the Commissioners, join them during the week-long periods set aside for that purpose, and finally prepare the first draft of a comprehensive paper containing the Commissioners' tentative conclusions and recommendations. Each manager would have the assistance of designated secretariat research staff, and would work closely with a Commissioner nominated as being in charge of the particular phase.

5.1.5 By making use of odd days free of travel commitments during November, and working essentially full-time on the work programme for the following months with only a brief Christmas holiday, the Commissioners planned to complete the phase analysis by early April of the following year. During the two succeeding weeks, the functional areas themselves and a further group of topics requiring special attention would be studied in the light of the conclusions drawn from the major phase studies. Special summary papers—and people qualified to write them—would be needed for this purpose on Health, Education, Housing, Justice, Personal Social Services, Energy, the Environment, Transport, Mass Communications, Equality of the Races, the Aged, the Disabled, Young

People, the Unemployed, Consumer Affairs, the Family, and Community Organisation. By late April 1988, it was envisaged, the Commissioners would have succeeded in setting down in a series of draft papers their preliminary thinking on the complete range of social policy issues.

5.1.6 The next step in this sequence of events, planned to take the Commission through to mid-June 1988, was to be a period of consultation and testing. The Commissioners wanted very much to devise a way of testing their tentative conclusions against public opinion. A third round of visits on the scale of the first two was out of the question—there simply wouldn't be time, and a series of special meetings with representative community groups seemed to offer the best means of achieving a worthwhile degree of consultation. The details of such a process, and settlement of the remaining steps in the assembly of a final report for presentation to the Governor-General, were left for later exploration; the urgent need was to get started on the selection and appointment of the all-important phase managers.

5.1.7 But the adoption of so ambitious a research programme had other implications. It was clear at once that a major change in the composition and numerical strength of the staff supporting the Commissioners must occur, and occur quickly. Not only would managers be needed for the major phases, but writers to prepare papers on the functional and special perspective areas, and supporting staff to help with the organisation of material and associated administrative tasks would have to be found. Most of the appointments would be for rather short periods, but the new influx of staff would cause accommodation problems, and a need for a revised management structure in the secretariat and the development of a better records system. In what remained of September the Commissioners set the necessary procedures in train. But time was short, for the second travel round was almost upon them.

5.2 *The Communications Programme*

5.2.1 On the completion of the Commissioners' first travel period, the secretariat's small communications section knew that the second round of visits, timed to begin in early October, was only three months away. Plans and proposals were therefore prepared to ensure that, when the final round was over, the widest possible consultation with all sections and strata of the New

Zealand community would have been achieved. Although encouragement and opportunity must still be given for people to have their say on whatever was of concern to them, it would also be necessary to try to concentrate public attention on the major social policy issues and on what should be done to put things right in areas where the standards of a fair and just society were not being met. The idea of publishing a set of discussion booklets to help catalyse public debate on the important issues had already taken shape in April (see (3.14), and was now coming to fruition.

5.2.2 The first booklet, a straightforward guide to the Royal Commission's terms of reference titled *A Fair and Just Society*, appeared in July and was followed by a series of four discussion booklets. The format was small (between 22 and 42 A5 pages), and their content designed to provide a basis of informative background material and to raise questions for discussion. The booklets were:

- 1 *The Treaty of Waitangi and Social Policy* (published in English and Maori language editions);
- 2 *Public, Private and Voluntary Provision of Social Services in New Zealand*;
- 3 *Work: Its Nature, Role and Value in New Zealand*; and
- 4 *Wealth and Income in New Zealand*.

These publications were supplied free of charge on application, and it was apparent from the large numbers of requests received for copies that their availability had served a very useful purpose in stimulating thinking and discussion. The Treaty of Waitangi booklet was in particular demand and was obviously meeting a need for a succinct exposition of the texts, principles and history of the Treaty, and of the social position of the Maori people today. Over 18,000 copies of it were distributed.

5.2.3 Of concern to the Commissioners at this stage was the extent to which the submissions which had been received by the end of the first round of visits and public hearings reflected the opinion of an adequate cross-section of New Zealanders. An analysis of the submissions revealed that the response from some sectors of the community had been less than the Commissioners would have liked, and a detailed report prepared by the communications section laid out proposals for ensuring a thorough input from all sectors of New Zealand society by the end of the year. An important step which followed the report's approval was the appointment of two consultants, Kura Edwards and Feata Hanipale, to

help organise meetings with the Pacific Island community in the Wellington region and encourage its participation in the Commission's activities. Later, Sam Sefuiva was engaged for similar duties in the Auckland area.

5.2.4 The communications section's general method of approach to its work had always been based on a blend of community liaison and co-ordination including personal contact, media relations and paid advertising; the time had now come to place its publicity, advertising and public relations activities on an enlarged, more systematic basis. The Commissioners and communications staff had been thinking about employing professional agencies for many months, and the imminence of the second travel round and its particular objectives helped crystallise their thinking. Also, the final date for receiving submissions was looming ahead, for it had been announced that they would be accepted until mid-December 1987 or, at the very latest, the end of January 1988. By the end of July the preliminary work of drafting the necessary briefs had been completed, and in early August McCann-Erikson Ltd were engaged to implement an extensive advertising campaign, and Clarity Communications Ltd to assist the Commission in media work.

5.2.5 It must be said that the initial response of the media—press, radio and television—to the Commission's activities had not been considered adequate. The Radio Pacific Talkback (already mentioned, 4.7) however, served to demonstrate that mutual benefits could be derived from Commission/media associations; the Commissioners, for their part, were able to impress on people their willingness to hear and take seriously the diversity of opinion expressed on the programme, which in turn attracted the interest and attention of listeners throughout a full day. From now on, media interest in the Commission's activities was to become more lively and from September onwards, coverage in both provincial and metropolitan media was very good indeed.

5.2.6 As part of the Commission's general plans for giving women ample opportunity to put forward their views on social policy, a 'Freephone' session (see 4.7) which had been proposed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs was arranged and took place on three successive days in September as a joint exercise with the Ministry, with whom the costs were shared. The phone-in was preceded by three weeks of advertising in magazines and newspapers and on radio. On each of the days, three telephones in a large

meeting room in the Commission's premises were staffed continuously from 8 am to 8 pm by a team made up of the three women Commissioners, members of the secretariat, and Ministry staff. The points made by every caller were entered on record sheets and these were registered as submissions to the Commission. Over 820 were registered in this way, and many women who found the telephone lines engaged wrote to give their views; in all, the submissions exceeded 1,000. The exercise, acknowledged to be a great success, was a highlight of the Commission's consultation programme and helped to heighten interest in the Commissioners' second travel round, which was soon to begin.

6 The Second Travel Period: October/November 1987

6.1 It had been envisaged that the second period of travel would be confined to the months of October and November; in the event the round of meetings had to be extended into the first week of December, and a small number of tidy-up public sessions were necessary in late January of 1988. Recalling the strains of the first round, and taking account of the increasing demands of the Wellington-based work programme on their time, the Commissioners decided that the second travel period could not be as intensive nor as wide-ranging as the first; meetings would be limited to no more than three days a week, and the total number of places visited would be somewhat reduced. On the other hand some improved arrangements for evening and weekend meetings would be made because the provision for these in the first round had not been good, but opportunities for the type of informal discussions which had been a feature of the earlier round would be very limited.

6.2 These factors were taken into account when visits were arranged to the following towns and cities:

- in the South Island, Invercargill, Gore, Dunedin, Christchurch and Nelson; and
- in the North Island, Wellington, Porirua, Lower Hutt, Masterton, Palmerston North, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Hamilton, Te Kuiti, Rotorua, Hastings, Napier, Gisborne, Tauranga, Auckland, Manukau, Whangarei, and Kerikeri.

Public hearings were also held on the following marae:

- in the South Island, Awarua (Bluff); and

- in the North Island, Te Wananga o Raukawa (Otaki), Waihi (Tokaanu), Tutanekai (Owhata, Rotorua), Taihoa (Wairoa), Hairini (Tauranga), Manu Ariki (Taumarunui), Waahi (Huntly), Ngati Kapo (Auckland), Hiruharama (Ruatoria), Tahuna (Waiuku), Mataatua (Ruatahuna), Rahui (Tikitiki), Maimaru (Awanui), and Otiria (Moerewa). Marae procedures were also followed at hearings held in the Methodist Centre in Dargaville, and in the North Taranaki District Council Rooms in Waitara.

6.3 Some 3,000 people attended the second-round meetings. The Commissioners returned impressed by the care and thought that had gone into the preparation and presentation of the submissions they had heard, and by the responsiveness of people given the opportunity to speak and be listened to. The experience of meeting and talking with New Zealanders in a variety of settings—in conference rooms, in modest community halls, and on marae—had been invaluable and at times moving. The Commissioners expressed the hope that the consultation processes they had planned and followed might set a pattern for the future.

6.4 October and November were not wholly taken up with travel and hearings, for the Commissioners had allocated the equivalent of about two days in each week for other business. During this time they participated in the Auckland TV Newsline programme during the last week of November, and took part in a 2-day session of briefings on educational issues. The flow of visitors to Mayfair House continued; at different stages during the year several Ministers of the Crown, members of the Parliamentary Opposition, and a number of overseas visitors with special interests in the social policy field, including senior politicians from Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom, had been received and briefed on the Commission's progress and plans. During the current travel period the Commissioners managed to fit in discussions with the British Labour Party politician Bryan Gould, the American Sociologist Charles Murray, the Director of the New Zealand Bankers' Association, members of the Universities Review team, and representatives of the New Zealand Law Society. In addition, there were three matters that required the Commissioners' close attention: these were the development of a system for classifying submissions, the restructuring of the secretariat, and the furtherance of the research work programme.

6.5 *Classification of submissions* Submissions to the Royal Commission—both written submissions and those transcribed from tapes of hearings—had been flowing in at a rate which began to accelerate as the end-of-year deadline approached. In October it was estimated that the total might eventually exceed 3,000 (it did indeed, see 9.2), and all of them had to be read by the Commissioners. For several months the secretariat had been working on ways of coding and classifying submissions so that information about them could be retrieved from an appropriate computer database. The implementation of a system now became a matter of considerable urgency to ensure that the Commissioners and the phase managers and writers dealing with the functional areas and special perspectives would be fully and systematically informed on 'what the submissions have to say' in their particular fields of concern.

6.6 It was therefore decided to appoint a manager to take charge of the establishment and operation of a computer-based classification and information retrieval system for handling submissions, and Judy Owen took up this new position at the beginning of November. Much of the preliminary work had been done by Lyn Jowett and Vince Galvin, so the framework for an appropriate system was quickly agreed upon. Classification would be based on a keyword scheme adapted (with considerable modification) from the Social Science Research Information System (SOSRIS) and one which had been used successfully by the team working on the Review of Tertiary Education in the Department of Education. A team of submission analysts and data-entry operators was established and work on their crucial task was soon moving forward.

6.7 *Restructuring the secretariat* It was remarked in 5.1.7 that the intensified work programme agreed upon in early September would have organisational repercussions for the Commission's secretariat. The need to restructure and strengthen the secretariat had been emphasised by the appointment as a Commissioner of Len Cook, who had been playing a central role in directing the research programme, and an urgent review of the situation was undertaken by Joanna Beresford in consultation with the Commissioners. An important outcome of the review was the appointment of a team of three senior staff members who would be collectively responsible for the efficient functioning of the secretariat. Joanna Beresford, previously head of the communications and liaison section, was made co-ordinator of administration and personnel, Trish Hall was appointed to co-ordinate the communications work

in her place, and Penny Fenwick was seconded from the Ministry of Women's Affairs to a new post as co-ordinator of the research programme. A further outcome of the review was the establishment of a much-improved records system (and accompanying manual) to cater for the increased use which would now be made of the documents, reports, papers and correspondence held by the Commission. By November, when most of the enlarged secretariat was obliged to move into extra accommodation in Dalmuir House (only a short distance from Mayfair House), it was structurally well equipped to cope with its expanded role.

6.8 *The research work programme* Regular weekly meetings during October and November enabled good progress to be made with the appointment of phase managers (in some cases two co-managers), writers, and ancillary staff. Progress was such that, by the end of November, the initial sessions—interrupted through necessity by the travel programme—had been completed in two areas (Standards and Foundations of Social Policy, and Work), and phase managers were at work in several others. The prospects for completing the phase analysis on time, and proceeding thereafter with the remainder of the work programme (the final reporting date, 30 September 1988, was now a full ten months away) appeared to be excellent. December, however, was to bring about a dramatic change in the Commission's outlook.

7 December 1987

7.1 In early December the Press had contained reports of the establishment by the Social Equity Committee of Cabinet of 17 'task forces' to enquire into a wide range of social policy matters. How would these steps affect the brief of the Royal Commission? The Chairman of the Social Equity Committee, The Right Hon Geoffrey Palmer, called on the Commissioners and explained that his Committee did indeed intend to set up working parties of officials (not task forces) but its programme was a three-year one, and no conclusions would be reached on any of the social policy matters before it without first seeking the views of the Royal Commission.

7.2 On 17 December, the Government released a major 'economic package' which included explicit statements of policy affecting taxation, income maintenance, and superannuation, and had major

implications for other areas of social policy. The Commission had examined the Income Maintenance and Taxation phase of its work programme only a week before, with a view to releasing working drafts of its materials and conclusions in February 1988. The Commission's Chairman immediately issued a press statement expressing his concern 'at the impact on the Royal Commission of the major and wide-ranging decisions shaping social policy' which had been announced, and indicating that the decisions 'will inevitably be seen as substantially pre-empting work of the Commission in the crucial areas of income maintenance and taxation and significantly affecting other areas of our inquiry'. An encouraging statement was made by the Prime Minister. The Chairman issued a further press statement on 20 December saying that the Commission would review its programme in mid-January 1988, and held a meeting with staff indicating that, in the meantime, it would be business as usual.

8 January 1988

8.1 The Commissioners met on 14 January, and a decision was made the next day to present a first Report to the Governor-General on 30 April 1988. This action was in accord with the Commissioners' Warrant, which allowed them to report their findings from time to time if they judged it expedient to do so.

8.2 On 18 January the Chairman set out the Commission's intentions in the following statement to the Press:

- The Royal Commission on Social Policy now intends to present a first report to the Governor-General in April next.
- We are required by our Warrant to report by 30 September, but our experience since the inquiry began 12 months ago and particularly the Government Economic Statement of 17 December and the recently announced programme of the Social Equity Committee, have brought home the need to make a report as quickly as possible.
- The submissions we have received and are still receiving from throughout New Zealand and the attitudinal survey commissioned will provide guidelines as to the thinking of New Zealanders on a broad range of social policy questions. A great deal of analytical work is also in progress. In short,

there is a wealth of material which should be taken into account in charting social policy.

- The closing date for submissions is 31 January. By April we shall be able to report on the analysis of submissions and also on the attitudinal survey. To meet this timing such a report will present only an initial analysis but it will also be accompanied by a considerable number of papers which will be available by then. What, if any, work will be undertaken by the Commission after April will be decided later.
- Finally, because of the Government's recent announcements, income maintenance and taxation matters become more urgent and need to be given priority by the Commission. We intend to produce working papers in those areas ahead of our April report—in February or early March.

8.3 As a result of the early reporting date the important task would be to complete the work on the major phases. The period allocated for further discussion and testing (see 5.1.6) would have to be foregone, and the three full months set aside for the final integration and production of the Report would have to be severely curtailed. It was decided to shorten the time allowed for discussion of the major phases of the work programme, the aim now being to produce in each case an overview paper, incorporating the Commission's conclusions and recommendations, by the end of March. The papers on the functional areas and special perspectives would also be required by that date, with little time left to discuss them before the printing deadline. The April Report could not be the finished document the Commissioners had had in mind for 30 September, but the challenge presented by the new target date was accepted. The first big step was to be the publication of the Commission's working papers on Income Maintenance and Taxation—essentially the first draft of the overview paper to follow in the April Report —by mid-March at the latest.

9 Towards the April Report

9.1 Although the final date for the receipt of submissions (31 January 1988) had passed, a small number of them continued to arrive. These were accepted on the understanding that the Commissioners might not be able to devote as much attention to them as before. The new timetable, however, required a revision of the

submission analysis programme (see 6.5, 6.6). Extra staff were appointed to enable the preparation of a *topic analysis* for use in association with each phase overview, and a *general analysis* giving as comprehensive an account of the entire set of submissions as the tight time schedule would allow. The outcome of the work of Judy Owen and her team, which grew to 15 people in late January and most of February, is described in a separate section of this Report.

9.2 By the end of February the total number of submissions received and registered by the Commission was approaching 6,000. This number exceeded the earlier expectations of the Commissioners (see, for example, 6.5). Many people had contributed to this response—the liaison officers in the Northern Office in Auckland (3.0), the specialist staff appointed to cover the interests of the people with disabilities (3.8) and the Pacific Islands community (5.2.3), the participants in the Freephone (5.2.6), the Commission's Kaihono Maori (3.5), the Commissioners themselves through their encouragement of the public at formal and informal meetings, and their appearance on radio talkback (5.2.5) and television Newslines (6.4) programmes, the advertising and media consultants (5.2.4) and the small but enthusiastic group of communications staff whose responsibility it was to keep the public informed and encourage participation in the Commission's work.

9.3 A significant contribution to the submission process was the communication section's administration of the Consultation Fund, whose purpose and targets were described in 3.10. After early discussions with staff members of the Department of Social Welfare who had successfully administered a similar fund to encourage submissions to the 1986 Task Forces, sets of procedures and criteria for obtaining assistance from the Fund had been worked out, approved by the Commissioners, and widely publicised. Applications for grants were thoroughly vetted, clarified, and not infrequently modified by the fund administrator. A total of close to \$435,000 was allocated to 120 applicants. For the most part the grants were made directly to groups (which were representative of a wide spectrum of the target groups) to cover part or all of the costs involved, such as wages, hall time, stationery and photocopying, postage and toll charges, typing, travelling expenses, and so on. Some allocations were made to groups principally within the voluntary sector, who wished to organise seminars on the Commission's terms of reference, or hold discussion sessions on the sorts of ideas that

could be usefully developed into a formal submission. The availability of the Fund resulted in the receipt of ideas, thoughts and proposals on social policy from sources which might otherwise have remained largely untapped.

9.4 The main concern of the communications staff during these last months was the huge organisational task of bringing the many components of the April Report together, steering them through the process of collation and editing in preparation for the final printing by the Government Printing Office, and attending to the associated publicity and media relations work. All of this was co-ordinated by Trish Hall, assisted by Adele Carpinter (appointed a communications officer following the review described in 6.7) and a managing editor, Daphne Brasell. Te Aue Davis was heavily involved in translation. A team of part-time editors and proof readers was available. The first challenge was the production of the Working Papers on Income Maintenance and Taxation; they were launched at a press conference on 16 March. Arrangements had been made for the volume to be on sale at Government Bookshops throughout the country, but the Commission made complimentary copies available on request to all people and organisations who had made submissions in the areas covered by the papers.

9.5 As at 31 March, the following was foreshadowed for the month of April:

- publication of a group of papers on the Role of the State;
- release of *Attitudes and Values: A New Zealand Survey*; and
- release of *The Voice of the People: An Analysis of the Submissions* as separate publications; and
- the publication of the April Report itself in a series of five volumes.

9.6 The Royal Commission thanks Government Printing Office staff who have worked long hours to produce this large and complex five-volume report within an extremely short time-frame.

zbn 88-36525



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