

## Family wellbeing in the Bay of Plenty

FEBRUARY 2017

### The focus

This *At A Glance* looks at families in the Bay of Plenty and how they're faring. The information used in this publication has been drawn from our *Families and Whānau Status Report 2016*, which aims to measure, monitor and understand family wellbeing in New Zealand. We are sharing this information to help policymakers and community leaders make more informed decisions about the work they do with families and whānau in the Bay of Plenty.

We see families as the key **building blocks** of our society. They give each of us a sense of identity and belonging. The core functions of a family are to:



CARE, NURTURE  
AND SUPPORT



MANAGE  
RESOURCES



PROVIDE  
SOCIALISATION  
AND GUIDANCE



PROVIDE IDENTITY  
AND A SENSE OF  
BELONGING.



### About *At a Glance*

Superu's *At a Glance* series uses infographics to illustrate research findings or key information about a priority topic.



### Did you know...

that there are **well over a million** families in New Zealand?

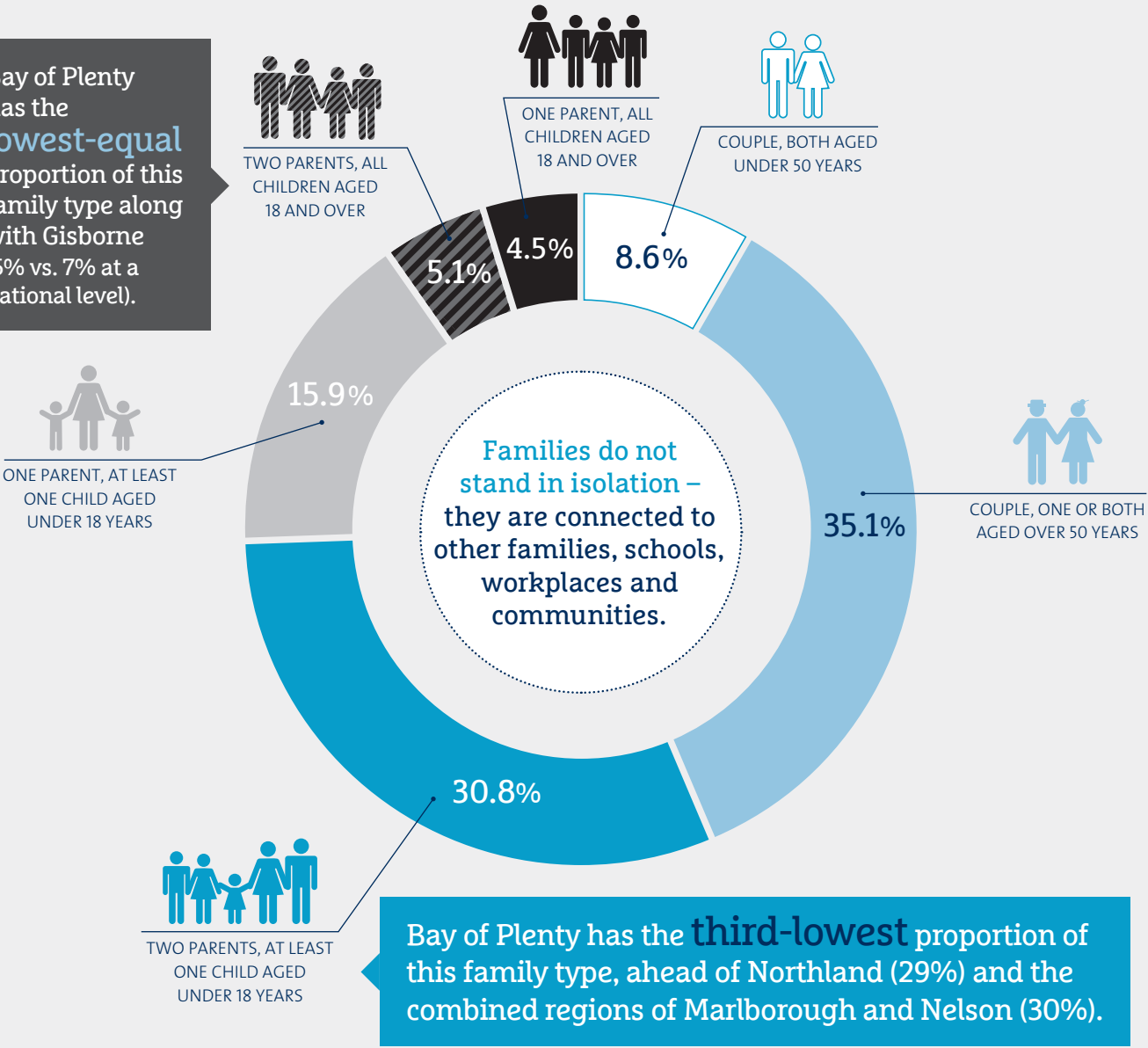
In the Bay of Plenty, there were **73,842** families at last count.

### Bay of Plenty families: A snapshot

Bay of Plenty family members – along with those from the rest of New Zealand – were likely to report being treated fairly and feeling safe at home and work. However, they were significantly less likely than people from most other regions to say that civil authorities are fair to everyone, and they were also much more likely to live in less well-off areas or to be unemployed. Bay of Plenty family members scored the highest in the country for easy access to services, and couples with young children were the most likely to share meals together.

# Family types in the Bay of Plenty

Bay of Plenty has the **lowest-equal** proportion of this family type along with Gisborne (5% vs. 7% at a national level).

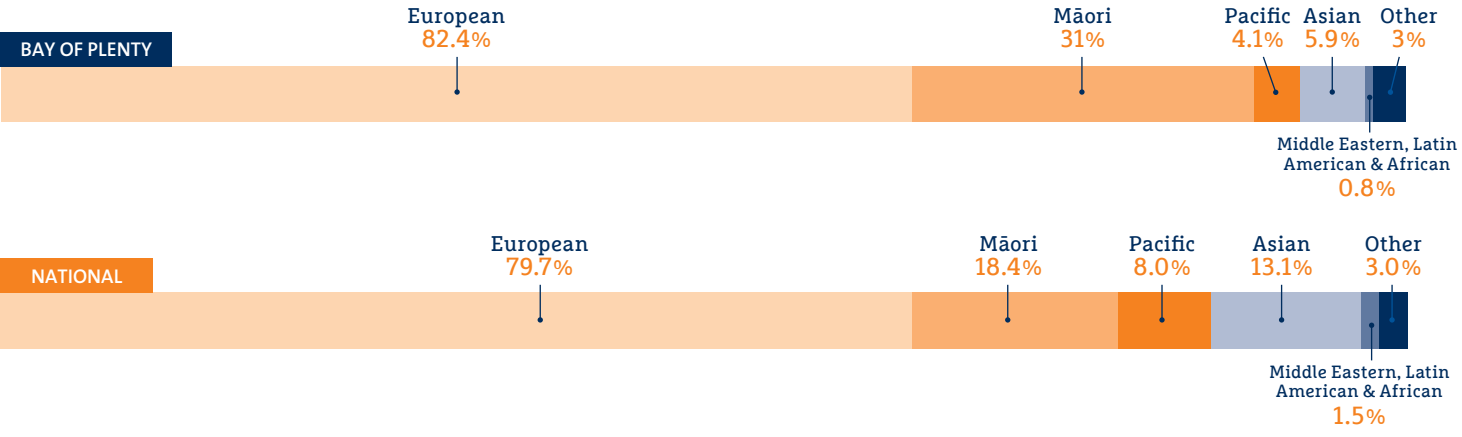


Bay of Plenty has the **third-lowest** proportion of this family type, ahead of Northland (29%) and the combined regions of Marlborough and Nelson (30%).

Source: Census of Population and Dwellings 2013.

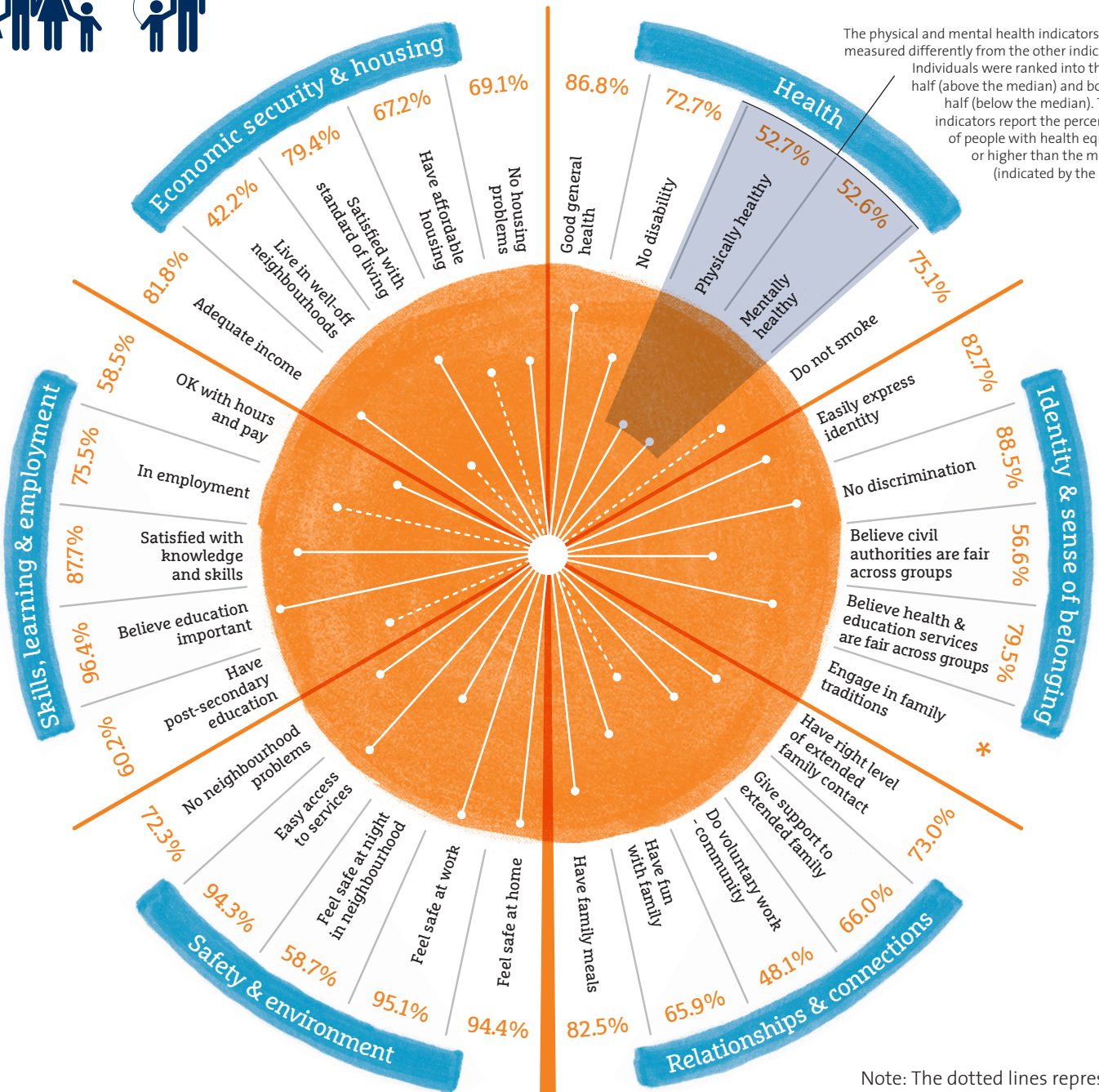
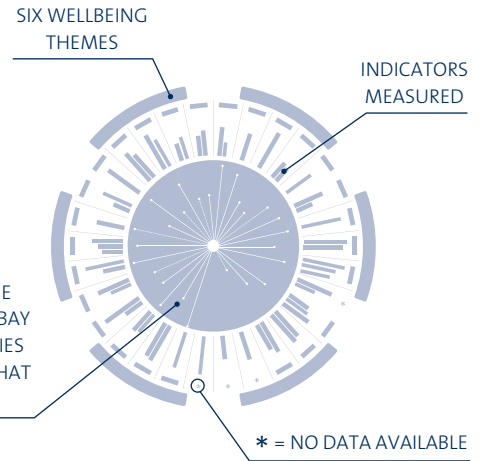
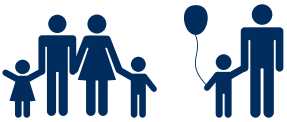
# Family ethnicity

Ethnicity is based on **at least one family member identifying with that group**. This means that a family can be represented in more than one ethnic grouping.



# How are Bay of Plenty families faring?

We assess wellbeing against **six broad themes** that influence and contribute to a family's ability to function. We also take into account different 'indicators' under each theme. This diagram provides a snapshot of Bay of Plenty families according to these specific indicators.



The physical and mental health indicators were measured differently from the other indicators. Individuals were ranked into the top half (above the median) and bottom half (below the median). These indicators report the percentage of people with health equal to or higher than the median (indicated by the arch).

Note: The dotted lines represent individuals and the solid lines represent families. These differ because data was drawn from different sources












Source: General Social Survey data from 2008, 2010 and 2012.

## Summary table

How do Bay of Plenty families **compare to national averages\*** on indicators such as housing, health, safety and skills?

### Key

Below national average	
Above national average	
Combination (above and below national average)	
Same as national average	

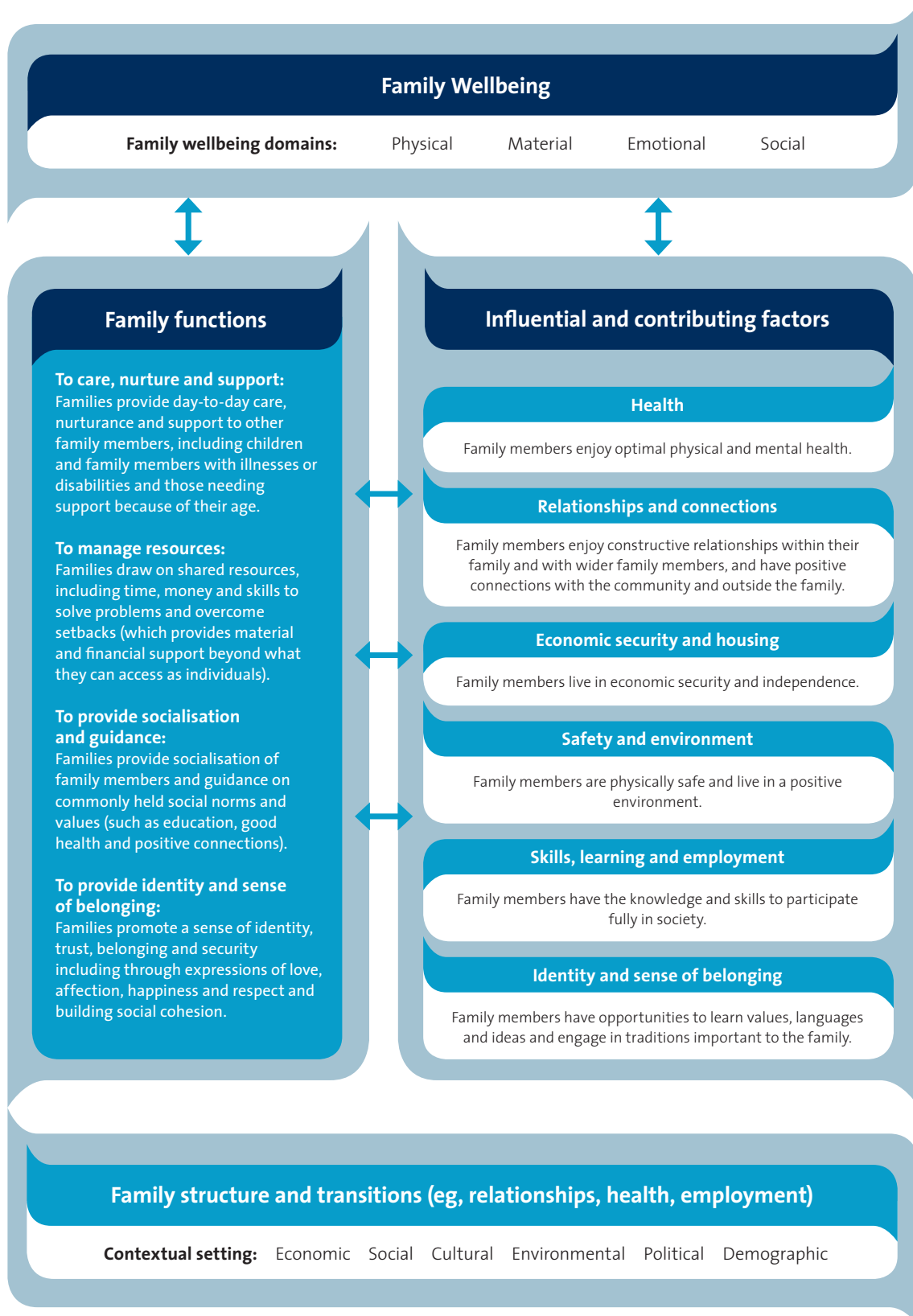
	 Economic security and housing	 Health	 Identity and sense of belonging	 Relations and connections	 Safety	 Skills
 COUPLE, BOTH AGED UNDER 50 YEARS	More likely to live in less well-off areas	More likely to have a smoker in the family				
 COUPLE, ONE OR BOTH AGED OVER 50 YEARS	Less likely to have housing problems		Less likely to feel that civil authorities are fair		More likely to have easy access to services	
 TWO PARENTS, AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED UNDER 18 YEARS	More likely to live in less well-off areas		Less likely to feel that civil authorities AND health and education services are fair	More likely to share meals together as a family		
 ONE PARENT, AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGED UNDER 18 YEARS	More likely to live in less well-off areas					Less likely to be employed
 TWO PARENTS, ALL CHILDREN AGED 18 AND OVER	More likely to live in less well-off areas	More likely to have a smoker in the family AND have a family member with a disability	Less likely to feel that civil authorities are fair		More likely to have easy access to services	

\* Each regional family type is compared with the national averages for the same family type. For example, younger couples (both partners under 50 years of age) in Bay of Plenty are more likely to have a regular smoker in the family than other younger couples across New Zealand.

For more detailed figures and information about how Bay of Plenty and other regional families fared against the national average, please see [www.superu.govt.nz/families\\_whanau\\_supplementary\\_data\\_2016](http://www.superu.govt.nz/families_whanau_supplementary_data_2016)

# Family wellbeing framework

The Family Wellbeing Framework identifies **four core family functions** and shows how they contribute to wellbeing. The Framework shows just how complex families are, and that there are many factors that influence their ability to fulfil their core functions.





## Our purpose

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To increase the use of evidence by people across the social sector so that they can make better decisions – about funding, policies or services – to improve the lives of New Zealanders, New Zealand’s communities, families and whānau.

## What we do

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We work across the wider social sector to:

- **promote** informed debate on key social issues for New Zealand, its families and whānau, and increase awareness about what works
- **grow** the quality, relevance and quantity of the evidence base in priority areas
- **facilitate** the use of evidence by sharing it and supporting its use in decision-making.

### About the Families and Whānau Status Reports

Each year since 2013, we have produced an annual families status report that measures and monitors the wellbeing of New Zealand families and whānau. This requirement was introduced by the Families Commission Amendment Act 2014, and we are proud to undertake this work.

The general aim of the Families and Whānau Wellbeing Research Programme is to increase the evidence about family and whānau wellbeing. Our research aims to better understand how families and whānau are faring, and the key role they play in society. This is so that decision-makers in the social sector make informed decisions about social policies and programmes and better understand what works, when and for whom.



### Related publications:



Families and Whānau Status Report 2016 (June 2016)



Families and Whānau Status Report 2016. Technical companion report (June 2016)



Families and Whānau Status Report 2016. Executive Summary (June 2016)

### About this At A Glance

This is one of several factsheets examining family wellbeing in New Zealand’s regions. All the regional reports and the full report can be found on our website: [superu.govt.nz](http://superu.govt.nz). If you’d like more information about anything mentioned here, contact us on 04 917 7040 or email [enquiries@superu.govt.nz](mailto:enquiries@superu.govt.nz)