

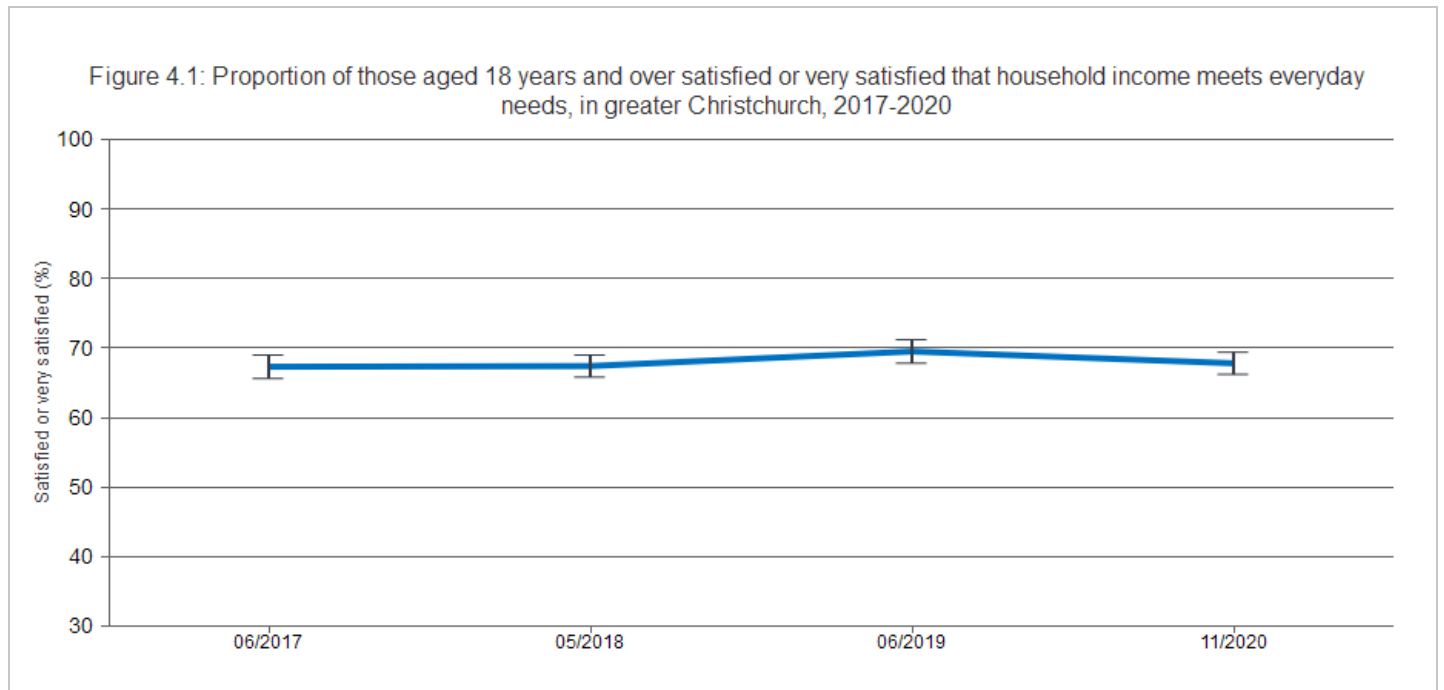
Income: Satisfaction with income

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/income/satisfaction-with-income/> on 29/01/2023 7:03 PM

Many aspects of day-to-day life can influence people’s overall satisfaction with life, and their subjective wellbeing [9]. One of the most important components of overall life satisfaction is satisfaction with income [9-13]. In general, individuals’ satisfaction with income is influenced by thinking about both their position in the income distribution (such as where their income sits in relation to others) as well as the size of any gap between their income and what they practically need (for day-to-day life essentials) and/or any wants and aspirations [10,11]. Past-comparison effects may also influence current satisfaction (such as people’s current income compared to their own ‘comparison’ income level, from some time in their past). Generally, the income-to-wellbeing association tends to be strongest for people earning below the median income and the association tends to plateau for people in the higher income ranges (such as the lower the household income, the more important small changes become for wellbeing) [13].

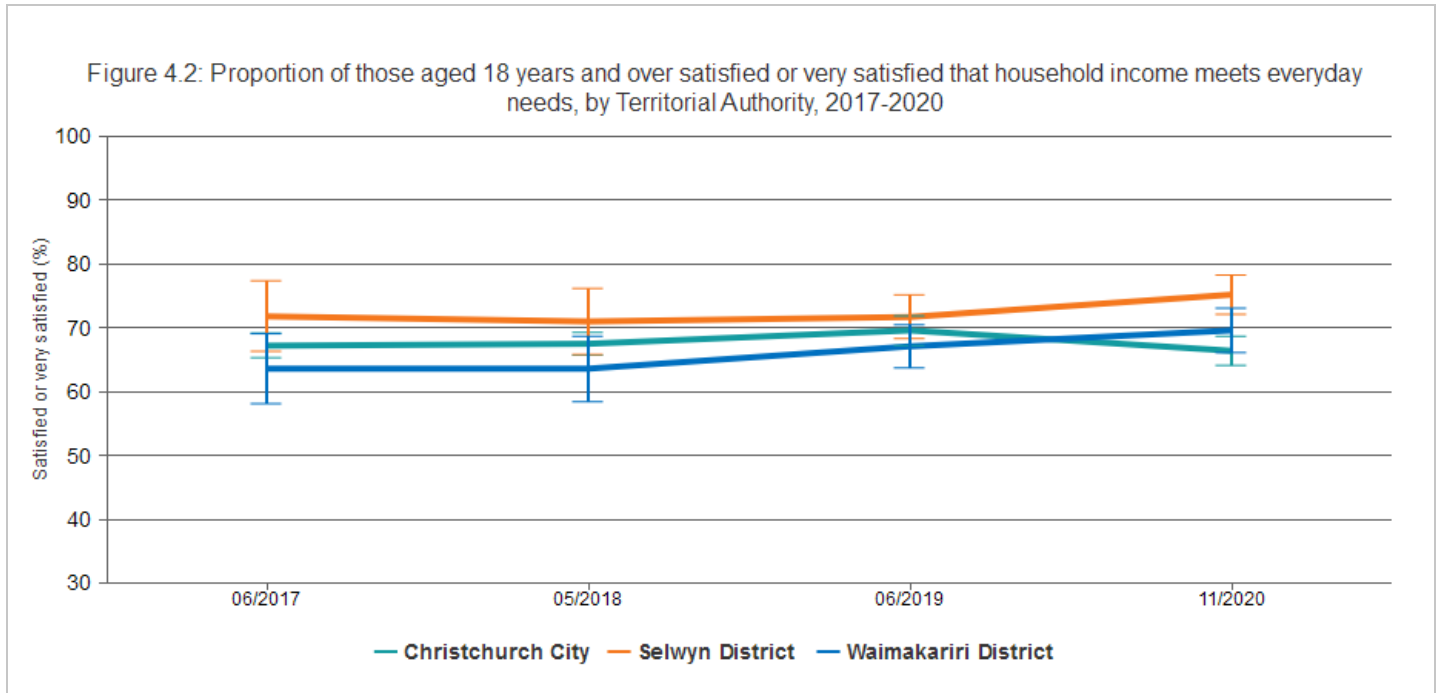
Since 2017, the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey has asked respondents how well their total household income meets their everyday needs (for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities).

This indicator presents the proportion of respondents who indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied that their household income meets their everyday needs, from 2017 to 2020.



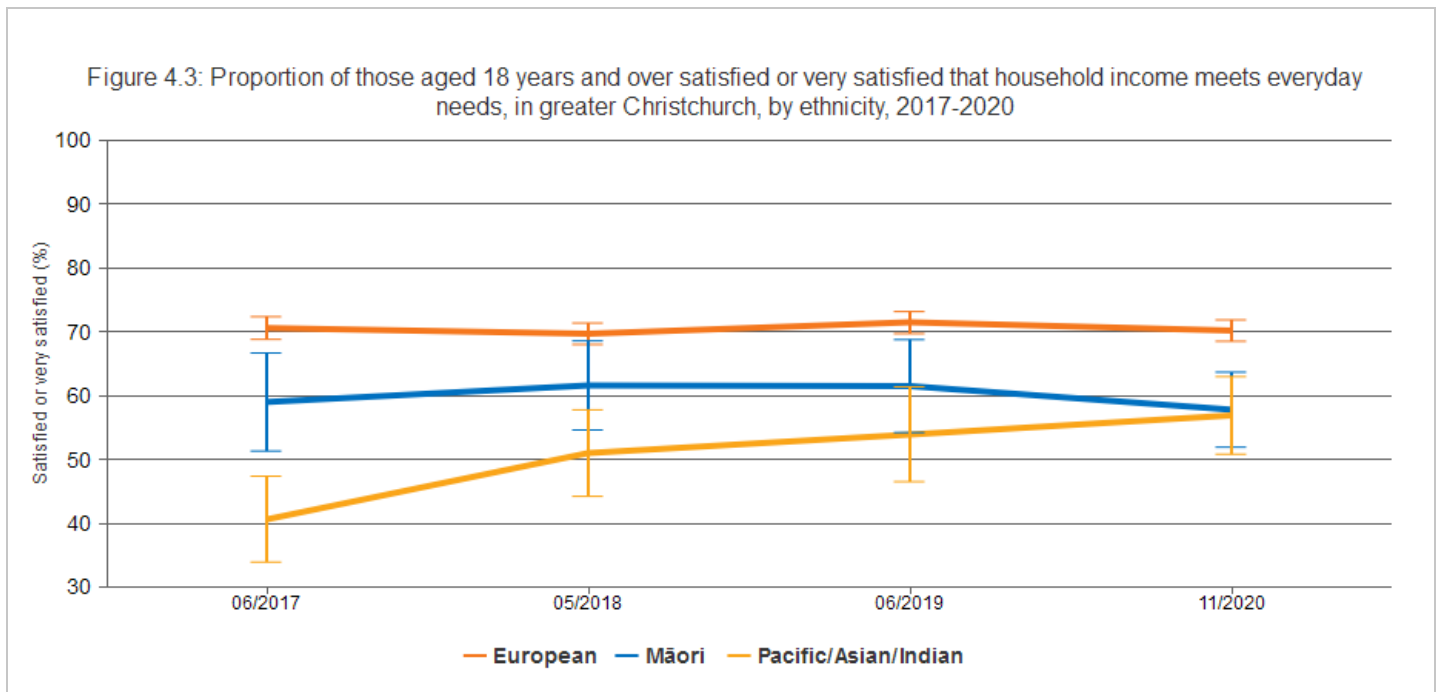
The figure shows, that for greater Christchurch, the proportion of respondents satisfied or very satisfied with their household income (that it meets their everyday needs) has remained relatively constant over the period 2017 to 2020 (67.3% and 67.8% respectively, at these two time-points).

Breakdown by Territorial Authority



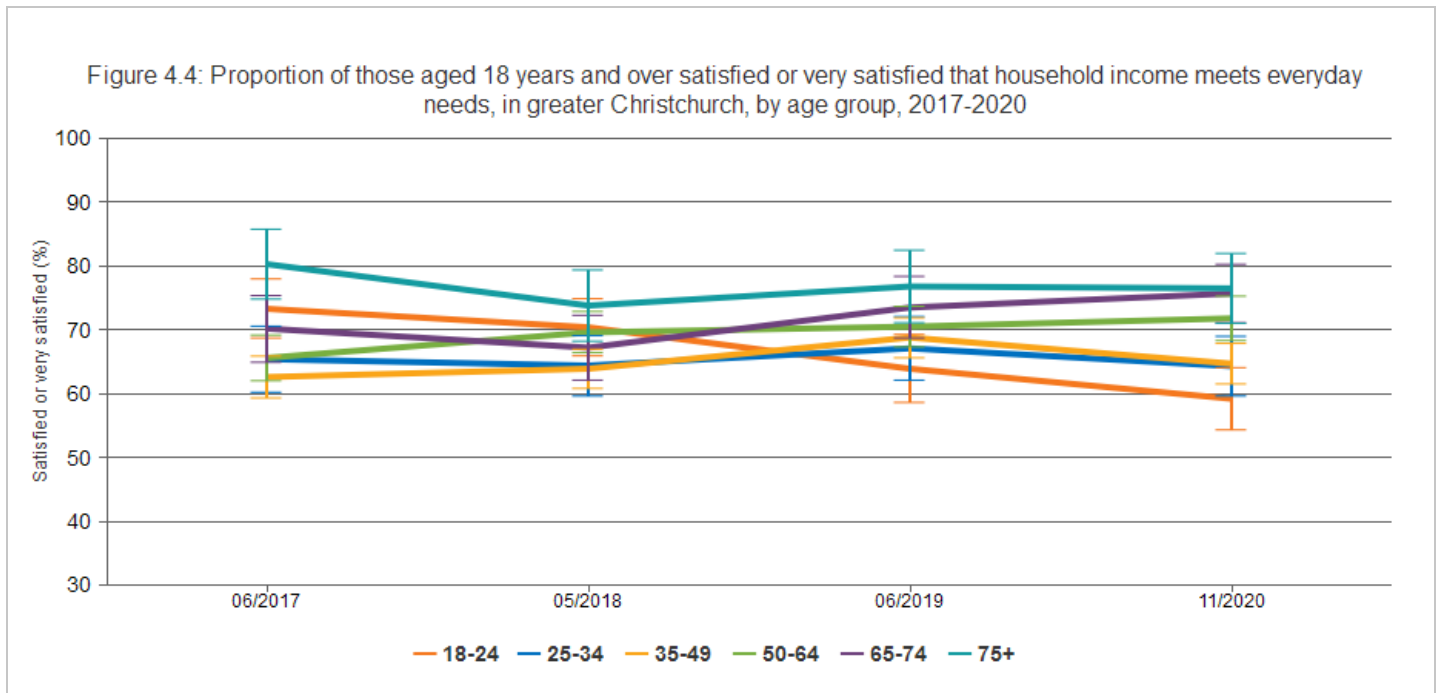
The figure shows that similar proportions of respondents indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their household income across the three Territorial Authorities, from 2017 to 2019. In 2020, the proportion of Christchurch City respondents that indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with their household income was statistically significantly lower than the proportion for respondents from Selwyn District, but statistically similar to the proportion for respondents from Waimakariri District.

Breakdown by ethnicity



The figure shows respondents' satisfaction with their household income, by ethnicity. The proportion indicating that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their household income was essentially unchanged for European respondents between 2017 and 2020. European respondents' satisfaction with income was statistically significantly higher than both Pacific/Asian/Indian respondents' satisfaction and Māori respondents' satisfaction in 2017, 2019 and 2020. The 2020 results show convergence between Māori (57.8%) and Pacific/Asian/Indian (56.9%) respondents.

Breakdown by age



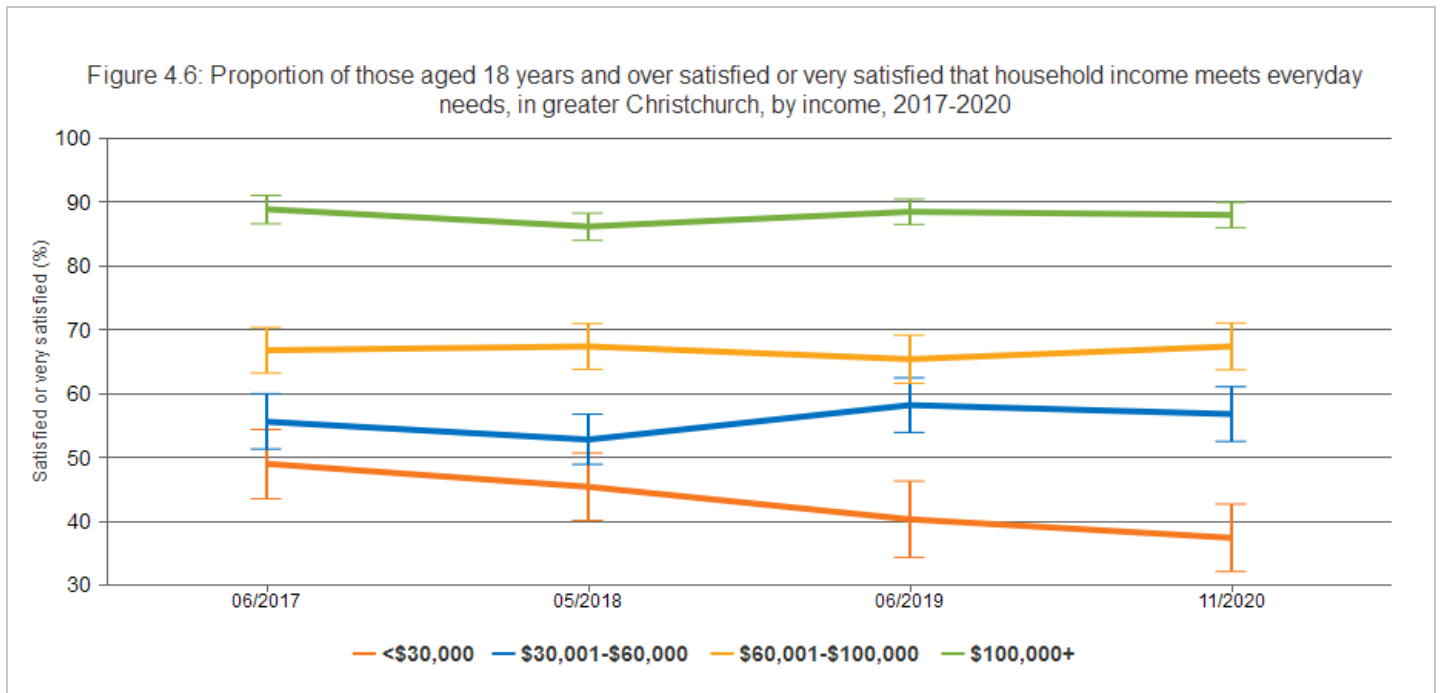
The figure shows a pattern of generally similar satisfaction with income across the age groups for the period 2017 to 2020. In 2018, there were no statistically significant differences between the groups. However, in 2020 the proportion of the 18 to 24 years group satisfied or very satisfied with their household income (59.2%) has fallen to be statistically significantly lower than the proportion for the 50 to 64 years (71.8%), 65 to 74 years (75.7%), and 75+ years (76.5%) age groups. Similarly, the proportion of the 25 to 34 years age group satisfied or very satisfied with their household income (64.3%) has fallen to be statistically significantly lower than the proportion for the 65 to 74 years and 75+ years age groups in 2020.

Breakdown by gender



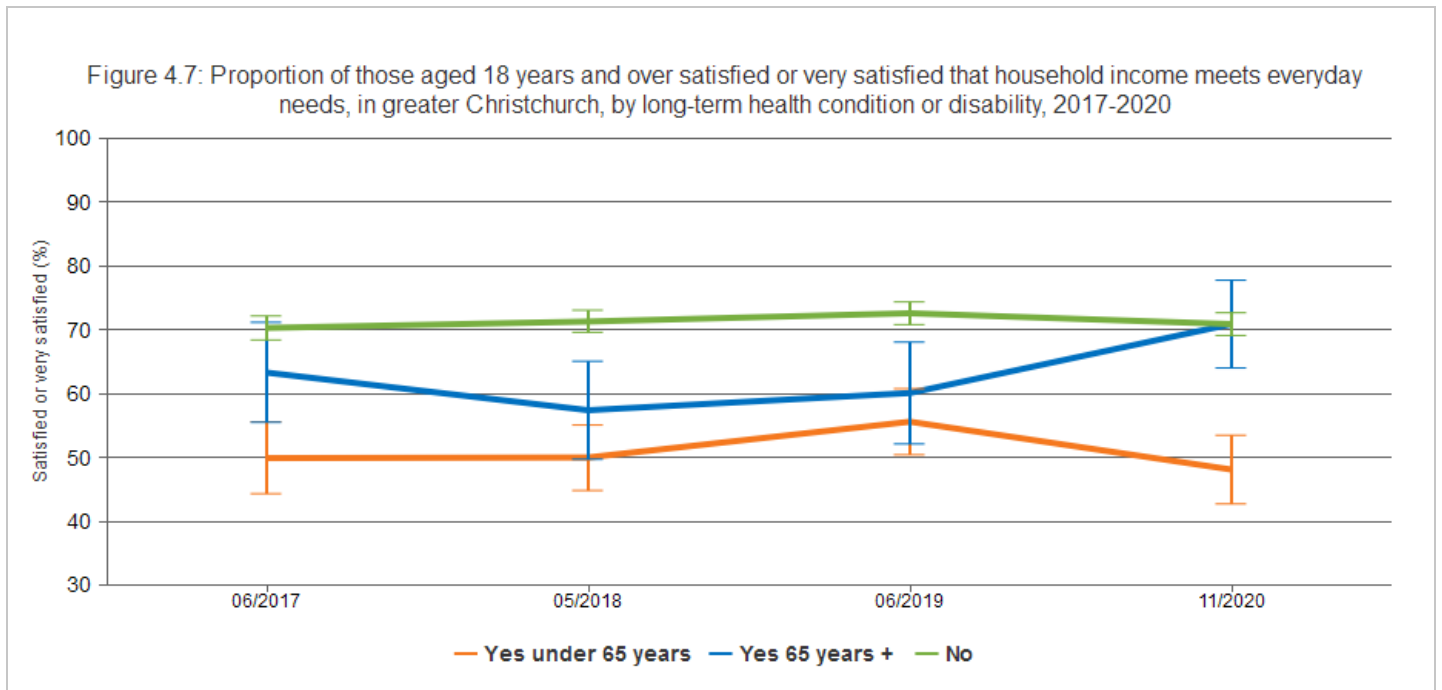
The figure shows a pattern of similar levels of satisfaction with household income (proportion satisfied or very satisfied that their household income meets their everyday needs) for female respondents and male respondents, for the years 2017 to 2020.

Breakdown by income



The figure clearly shows the underlying relationship between respondents' satisfaction with household income and level of household income, across the four income bands. A substantial and statistically significantly higher proportion of respondents from households earning \$100,000+ indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their household income, compared with the lower income groups (88.0% for \$100,000+ group in 2020, compared with 37.4% for <\$30,000; 56.8% for \$30,000–\$60,000; and 67.4% for \$60,001–\$100,000 groups). Between 2017 and 2020, there was a statistically significant 11.6 percentage point decrease in satisfaction with household income for respondents in the <\$30,000 income group (from 49.0% in 2017 to 37.4% in 2020).

Breakdown by disability



The figure shows that from 2017 to 2020 a statistically significantly smaller proportion of younger respondents with a disability or long-term health condition (aged under 65 years) reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their household income, compared with those without a disability or long-term health condition (48.1% and 70.9% in 2020, respectively). There was no difference for older respondents with a long-term health condition or disability (70.9% satisfied or very satisfied).

Data Sources

Source: Te Whatu Ora Waitaha Canterbury - formerly the Canterbury District Health Board.

Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2020. Access publicly available data from the Te Mana Ora | Community and Public Health website www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/

Source data frequency: Annually.

Metadata for this indicator is available at <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/index-data>

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Income**.

- 1 Braveman P, Sadegh-Nobari T, Egerter S (2011) Early Childhood Experiences and Health. Exploring the Social Determinants of Health. *Issue Brief #2, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation*.
- 2 Marmot M (2004) Social Causes of Social Inequalities in Health In: Anand S, Peter F, Sen. AK, editors. Public health, ethics, and equity. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.
- 3 Marmot M, Bell R (2012) Fair society, healthy lives. *Public Health* 126: S4-10.
- 4 Kawachi I, Kennedy BP (1997) Health and social cohesion: why care about income inequality? *BMJ* 314: 1037-1040.
- 5 Meyer S (2002) *The influence of parental incomes on children's wellbeing*. Wellington: Knowledge Management Group, Ministry of Social Development, Te Manatu - Whakahiato Ora.
- 6 Statistics NZ (2013) Census QuickStats about income. Retrieved from <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/Census/2013-census/profile-and-summary-reports/quickstats-income/personal-income-ethnic.aspx>
- 7 Perry B (2017) *Household incomes in New Zealand: Trends in indicators of inequality and hardship 1982 to 2016*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.
- 8 Hyslop D, Suresh Yahanpath S (2005) *Income Growth and Earnings Variations in New Zealand, 1998—2004: New Zealand Treasury working paper 05/11*. Wellington: New Zealand Treasury.
- 9 Levin KA, Torsheim T, Vollebergh W, Richter M, Davies CA, et al. (2011) National Income and Income Inequality, Family Affluence and Life Satisfaction Among 13 year Old Boys and Girls: A Multilevel Study in 35 Countries. *Social Indicators Research* 104: 179-194.
- 10 Diener E, Tay L, Oishi S (2013) Rising income and the subjective well-being of nations. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 104: 267-276.
- 11 Diener E, Ng W, Harter J, Arora R (2010) Wealth and happiness across the world: material prosperity predicts life evaluation, whereas psychosocial prosperity predicts positive feeling. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 99: 52-61.
- 12 Kahneman D (1999) Objective happiness. In: Kahneman D, Diener E, Schwartz N, editors. *Well-being: The foundations of hedonic psychology*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. pp. 3–25.
- 13 Sengupta NK, Osborne D, Houkamau C, Hoverd WJ, Wilson MS, et al. (2012) How much happiness does money buy? Income and subjective well-being in New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology* 41: 21-34.
- 14 Chaudry A, Wimer C (2016) Poverty is not just an indicator: The relationship between income, poverty, and child well-being. *Academic Pediatrics* 16: S23-S29.
- 15 Cooper K, Stewart K (2017) Does money affect children's outcomes? An update. CASEpaper 203, London, United Kingdom.
- 16 Gibb S, Fergusson D, Horwood L (2012) Childhood family income and life outcomes in adulthood: Findings from a 30-year longitudinal study in New Zealand. *Social Science and Medicine* 74: 1979-83.
- 17 Poulton R, Caspi A, Milne B, Thomson W, Taylor A., Sears M, Moffitt T (2002) Association between children's experience of socioeconomic disadvantage and adult health: A life-course study. *The Lancet* 360: 1640-1645.
- 18 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (2020) Child poverty measures, targets and indicators. Retrieved from <https://dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/reducing-child-poverty/child-poverty-measures-targets-and-indicators>.