

**Ageing Well in a New Country:
Preliminary Findings of a Survey of
Older Chinese in New Zealand**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

This report outlines the results of a preliminary survey conducted to investigate the experiences of ageing in New Zealand among older Chinese adults who have migrated to New Zealand since 1986. This survey was undertaken in 2009 as a component of two multi-year FRST-funded research programmes, *Enhancing Wellbeing in an Ageing Society (EWAS)* (2003-2009) and *Ageing in Place: Empowering Older People to Repair and Maintain Safe and Comfortable Houses in their Communities* (2007-2012). This research highlights the need for a cross-cultural perspective on the successful ageing in place of ethnic minority elders and their communities, and contributes towards developing policy and service practices that will improve housing and quality of life for older migrants in New Zealand.

Methodology

A questionnaire survey was developed to collect data from overseas-born Chinese respondents aged 60 years and over who have been resident in New Zealand since at least 1986. Extensive effort was made to facilitate contact with older Chinese through representatives of older Chinese groups in Auckland and Hamilton. Questionnaires, information sheets and consent forms were translated into both Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese. The questionnaire consisted of 5 sections covering: information on current place of residence and dwelling characteristics; dwelling conditions; improvement of dwelling functionality; household composition, personal contacts and wellbeing; and finally general demographic information. Both the English and Chinese versions of the questionnaire were piloted for clarity and cultural appropriateness. The information from 210 respondents forms the basis of this report.

Major findings

- Comparatively, Chinese homeownership was much lower than among the respondents in the national survey (*Repairs and Maintenance Survey, CRESA 2008*). Nearly half of the participants lived in dwellings owned or rented by their own children or family members, and nearly one quarter were tenants. Older Chinese were also more likely to have been resident in their current dwelling for a shorter duration, and to report they intended to move. Older people in the national survey had much more stable living arrangements.
- Overall, most of the older Chinese reported they were satisfied with the condition of their dwellings and felt safe in their homes. However, inadequate heating systems and issues with damp, mould or condensation were common, even for those who reported their dwelling to be in 'excellent/good' condition.
- House modification, repair and maintenance practices were not common amongst older Chinese however; this might be expected with low levels of homeownership.
- The most common living arrangements for older Chinese were co-residence with spouse, one or more children and others, and co-residence with a spouse only. Traditionally, co-residence with aged parents is a filial obligation. This, however, is changing due to a growing preference for independent living amongst older Chinese. Whether they live with their children or not, older Chinese may benefit from varied levels of interactions with their children.

- Mostly, the participants rated themselves as ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with aspects of their wellbeing. Very few rated themselves as ‘dissatisfied’ or ‘very dissatisfied’ with aspects of their wellbeing. A similar situation applies for the national survey of 64-85 year olds (Koopman-Boyden and Waldegrave 2009).
- Health was identified by most participants as a key factor affecting older people’s continuous participation in community life as they grew older. This included both physical and mental health, for example: feeling happy, being independent, being able to take care of oneself, and not suffering chronic disease. Over half rated their own health as ‘fair’ and only just over 14 percent rated their health as ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’. Despite low self-rated health, most participants were satisfied with their lives.
- The participants placed importance on friends and community organisations/groups in terms of older people’s active ageing. These contacts outside of the home offered important emotional support and exchange of information, especially important for migrant settlement. Nonetheless, transport and financial barriers can make it difficult for older people to take part in community activities.
- While friends and community networks are important, so were family relationships. However, older Chinese do not want to become burdens to their families and wish to be as independent as possible in their daily life and not rely on family for assistance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report presents a preliminary analysis of the data generated by a questionnaire survey conducted in 2009 to investigate the experiences of ageing in New Zealand among older Chinese adults who have migrated to New Zealand since 1986. The survey was carried out as a component of two multi-year FRST-funded research programmes, *Enhancing Wellbeing in an Ageing Society (EWAS)* (2003-2009) and *Ageing in Place: Empowering Older People to Repair and Maintain Safe and Comfortable Houses in their Communities* (2007-2012). These larger research programmes are generating new knowledge and understanding about the wellbeing, house repairs and maintenance practices of older New Zealanders through community case studies, surveys, focus groups, and in-depth interviews on the interactions of elderly with their family, neighbourhood, community and work environments. Specifically, a national CATI survey of 2,000 65-84 year-olds was undertaken by the EWAS research team in 2007 (Koopman-Boyden & Waldegrave 2009), and a national repairs and maintenance survey of 1,600 older New Zealanders was carried out by the Centre for Research, Evaluation & Social Assessment (CRESA) in 2008 (Saville-Smith & Fraser 2008). Asian peoples were under-represented in both surveys and this meant that a case study of older Chinese migrants was necessary to gain a better understanding of some of the wellbeing and housing concerns of older Asians.

Chinese are the largest ethnic group within New Zealand's Asian population. In 2006, there were 13,350 Chinese aged 60 years and over living in New Zealand. Seventy percent were born overseas and had migrated to New Zealand since 1986. In terms of geographical distribution, the majority (68%) resided in Auckland and 2% resided in Hamilton.

This survey of older Chinese has been designed by drawing on questions from the two national surveys to provide information on dwelling conditions, home modification, repair and maintenance practices, contact with family, community participation and general wellbeing of overseas-born Chinese adults aged 60 years and over who had been resident in New Zealand since 1986. The survey also builds on research carried out by the research team on house-related injuries, access to health care and social support issues facing older Chinese migrants in New Zealand (Ho 2008a, 2008b, 2009; Ho *et al.* 2006).

Adequate housing is critical if older people are to stay in place and make an on-going contribution to their communities and families (Dalziel 2001; OECD 1994, 2003; Pastalan 1990). Home is also the most common place for fall-related injuries to occur, especially for older people. Older people's vulnerability and longer recovery periods make house-related injuries a particularly serious threat to their health and functioning. Being a migrant poses additional problems. A lack of proficiency with the English language, small-sized social networks as well as financial and transport barriers can cause concerns for older migrants, not only in regard to their lack of independence, but also the burden this lack of independence may place on their families. By better understanding what is important to older people regarding their housing, family and general wellbeing, this research contributes towards informing policy and service initiatives that will improve the overall housing and quality of life of older Chinese who have migrated to a new country in their old age.

1.2 Structure of the report

The substantive part of the report is divided into three chapters. Chapter 2 describes the research methodology used to conduct the survey. The main findings of the survey are presented in Chapter 3. The key characteristics of the survey participants and the condition of their dwellings are outlined first, followed by an examination of home modifications, repair and maintenance practices, views on comfort and safety at home, living arrangements, contact with family, community participation, and subjective feelings of satisfaction with life in New Zealand. The main findings are summarised and discussed in Chapter 4.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire survey was the primary method used to collect information for this project. The survey was conducted between May and July 2009. The methods for recruiting survey participants, survey instruments, response rates and data analysis methods are summarised below.

2.1 Methods for recruiting survey participants

Extensive effort was made to facilitate the recruitment of prospective participants in Chinese communities. Initially, contact was made with representatives of 16 older Chinese groups (13 in Auckland and 3 in Hamilton) and the project was introduced to them. All of the representatives were willing to help recruit prospective participants in their communities. For most groups, a meeting was arranged so the researchers could meet with the prospective participants and explain the purpose of the research project, outline the rights of a research participant, distribute the participant information sheet (Appendix 1) and answer any questions they might have about the project. If prospective participants required information in Chinese, translated copies of the survey instruments (i.e. information sheet, consent form and questionnaire) were provided. If prospective participants agreed to take part, they signed the consent form and filled out the survey questionnaire during the meeting.

The completed questionnaires were then collected by the researchers directly. For groups that were unable to fill out the questionnaires during a meeting, the representative provided introductions and sent out the information sheets, consent forms, survey questionnaires together with postage-paid return envelopes. Individuals interested in the survey were asked to sign the consent form, complete the questionnaire and return them through the mail in the postage-paid return envelope provided. In addition, a few participants were recruited through personal contacts of the researchers and the community representatives.

2.2 Survey questionnaire

A survey questionnaire (Appendix 2) was developed by the research team. The questionnaire consists of 54 primarily closed-ended questions and 8 questions requiring short answers. The questions in Sections 1 to 3 were drawn from the National Repairs and Maintenance Survey developed by CRESA in 2008, and a number of questions in Sections 4 and 5 were drawn from the 2007 EWAS survey.

In Section 1, respondents were asked to provide information on their current place of residence and their dwelling characteristics such as the year the house was built, length of residence in their present home, and their intentions to move within the next two years.

Section 2 contained questions which were used to explore the conditions of the respondents' dwellings. Respondents were asked to classify their dwelling condition as 'excellent' (no immediate repair and maintenance needed), 'good' (minor maintenance needed), 'average' (some repair and maintenance needed), 'poor' (immediate repair and maintenance needed), or 'very poor' (extensive and immediate repair and maintenance needed). Respondents were also asked to report if the heating system in their dwelling kept them warm in winter, whether there were problems with damp, mould or condensation, whether they had had any slips or falls inside or immediately outside their home, and whether they felt safe at home.

In Section 3, questions were used to identify the activities undertaken by the respondents in the last 12 months to increase the functionality of their dwellings. The activities were grouped into two categories: house modifications/alterations, and repairs/maintenance. House modifications are

largely directed at increasing functionality for people with impaired mobility, sight or hearing. These include widening doorways, installing visual or flashing alarms, having easy-to-get at toilets, or lowering switches or power points. House repairs/maintenance are primarily directed at preserving the functionality of the dwelling, such as repainting, carpeting, replumbing, or installing wall insulation. Respondents who had undertaken house modifications and/or repairs and maintenance were further asked the extent to which they were satisfied with the work that was done on their dwellings and how much the work cost. Section 3 also asked the respondents what the common methods they had used to obtain information about repairs, maintenance and modifications, whether they had deferred any repairs, maintenance and modifications in their present home in the last 12 months, and the main reasons for deferring the work.

In Section 4, respondents were asked about their household composition, and the frequency of contact they had with children not living with them. Respondents were also asked if they belonged to a community organisation in the suburb where they lived, and how often they participated in the activities of these organisations. This section also included a question which asked the respondents to rate their subjective feelings of satisfaction in 11 domains of their lives in New Zealand (i.e. health, education, work, economic standard of living, being aware of entitlements and rights, leisure and recreation, the physical environment inside and outside the house, feelings of safety, contact with family, contact with other people, and cultural identity and involvement). The final two questions in this section were short answer questions. One question asked the respondents to list three people they considered as important for their wellbeing; and the other question asked them to list the three most important things that would enable them to continue to participate in their regular activities in the community as they grew older.

The final section, Section 5, collected general demographic information about the respondents such as age, gender, country of birth, year of arrival to New Zealand, highest educational qualification, their most recent occupation, main sources of personal income, and their perception of how well their income met their everyday needs.

After the initial questions were developed each question was vigorously evaluated by other members of the research team. Because the questionnaires were to be filled out by Chinese respondents, attention was particularly paid to the use of the language of the questions. To facilitate further improvements in the use of language for the items, the questionnaires were translated into Simplified Chinese (Appendix 3) and Traditional Chinese languages as well. Finally, the English and Chinese versions of the questionnaires were pilot tested for clarity and cultural appropriateness.

2.3 Response rate and data analysis

A total of 266 questionnaires were distributed and 218 completed questionnaires were returned. This gave a response rate of 82 percent. Of the 218 people who participated in this survey, two were born in New Zealand and another six had been resident in New Zealand prior to 1986. These questionnaires were excluded from this study. Hence, information extracted from 210 questionnaires forms the database used for the analysis made in this report.

The primary aim of the analysis discussed in this report was to better understand the dwelling condition, perceptions about house comfort and safety, home modification, repair and maintenance practices, contact with family, community participation and subjective wellbeing of 210 overseas-born older Chinese adults who had been resident in New Zealand since 1986. The analysis was undertaken using PASW Statistics 18 (formerly known as SPSS Statistics 18), and the preliminary findings are presented in the next Chapter.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Characteristics of survey participants

Almost three-quarters of survey participants (72.4%) completed the questionnaires in Simplified Chinese, 26.7 percent in Traditional Chinese, and only 1 percent in English. At the time of the survey, 70 percent of the participants lived in Auckland and 30 percent lived in Hamilton.

Over half of the survey participants (56.5%) were in the 65-74 age group, 20.8 percent were aged 75 years or over, and 22.7 percent were aged 60-64 years. Across age groups, there were slightly more female than male participants. Overall, 53.8 percent of the participants were female.

In terms of their country of birth, 81.9 percent were born in China, 6.7 percent born in Hong Kong, 6.2 percent born in Taiwan and a further 5.2 percent born in other countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam or Indonesia. A considerable proportion (76.2%) migrated to New Zealand after 1996.

Table 1 compares the basic demographic characteristics of the survey participants with the overseas-born Chinese population aged 60 years or over who had been resident in New Zealand for under 20 years at the time of the 2006 census. Overall, survey participants were somewhat older than the older Chinese people from the 2006 Census. The proportions of survey participants who were born in Hong Kong or Taiwan, and those who had arrived in New Zealand after 1996, were larger than those of the older Chinese population from the 2006 Census.

In terms of educational qualifications, survey participants were better qualified than the older Chinese people from the 2006 Census. Some 45.7 percent of older people in the survey reported that they had a diploma or a certificate, and 24.1 percent had a bachelor degree or above, while the percentages for older Chinese people in the 2006 Census were 9.7 percent and 16.3 respectively.

One in three survey participants did not answer the question which asked them to state their personal income. Of those who stated their levels of income, 51.8 percent had incomes under \$10,000, 36.7 percent had incomes between \$10,001 and \$20,000, and only 11.5 percent had incomes above \$20,000. However, older Chinese people from the 2006 Census had lower levels of income than survey participants (Table 1).

In terms of their sources of personal income, nearly half of survey participants (47.9%) who stated their income sources reported that they received government benefits, 29.7 percent were dependent on New Zealand Superannuation, and 13.5 percent received incomes from interest, dividends, rents or other investments. Another 4.2 percent derived incomes from other superannuation, 3.1 percent from wages or salary, and 0.5 percent from self-employment.

Older Chinese from the 2006 Census also reported that Government Benefits, New Zealand Superannuation, and interest, dividends and rents were their main sources of personal income. However, one in seven (14.1%) older Chinese from the 2006 Census stated that they had no income, while only 1 survey participant (0.5%) stated they had no income.

Table 1 Selected characteristics of survey participants and the overseas-born Chinese population aged 60 years or over resident in NZ for under 20 years in the 2006 census

Characteristic	SURVEY PARTICIPANTS		2006 CENSUS	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	96	46.2	4,287	48.0
Female	112	53.8	4,644	52.0
Did not answer	2		0	
Total	210		8,931	
<i>Age group</i>				
60-64	47	22.7	2,808	31.5
65-74	117	56.5	4,722	52.8
75+	43	20.8	1,401	15.7
Did not answer	3		0	
<i>Country of birth</i>				
China	172	81.9	7,233	81.0
Hong Kong	14	6.7	255	2.9
Taiwan	13	6.2	375	4.2
Other	11	5.2	1,068	11.9
<i>Year of arrival to NZ</i>				
1986-1996	50	23.8	3,474	38.9
1997 and after	160	76.2	5,457	61.1
<i>Qualifications</i>				
None	25	12.6	2,334	28.0
School	35	17.6	3,843	46.0
Diploma or certificate	91	45.7	813	9.7
Degree and above	48	24.1	1,362	16.3
Did not answer	11		579	
<i>Personal income (NZ\$)</i>				
0 - \$10,000	72	51.8	5,595	67.5
\$10,001 – 20,000	51	36.7	2,079	25.1
\$20,001 – 30,000	5	3.6	267	3.2
\$30,001 – 50,000	9	6.5	228	2.8
\$50,001 or more	2	1.4	117	1.4
Did not answer	71		645	
<i>Income sources**</i>				
No income	1	0.5	1,209	14.1
NZ Superannuation	57	29.7	1,176	13.7
Other Superannuation or pension	8	4.2	435	5.1
Wages or salary	6	3.1	393	4.6
Self-employment	1	0.5	216	2.5
Interest, dividends or rent	26	13.5	1,359	15.9
Government Benefit	92	47.9	4,506	52.6
ACC	3	1.6	9	0.1
Other sources of income	21	10.9	213	2.5
Not stated	18		369	

*Excludes item non-response

**Multiple response

In addition to personal income and their sources, survey participants were also asked how well their personal or household income met their everyday needs for accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities. One in five (20%) considered they had ‘not enough money’ and a further 61.5 percent said they had ‘just enough money’. Only 18.5 percent stated that they had ‘enough money’ (Table 2).

Table 2 Subjective assessment of adequacy of income

	Number	Percent*
Not enough money	39	20.0
Just enough money	120	61.5
Enough money	36	18.5
More than enough money	0	0.0
Did not answer	15	
Total	210	

*Excludes item non-response

Although New Zealand has a superannuation scheme for citizens and permanent residents who are 65 years or older, less than one-third of older Chinese in this survey reported they received New Zealand Superannuation (Table 1). The remainder did not qualify for superannuation either because they were under 65, or because they had not yet lived in New Zealand for 10 years. While a majority of these non-qualified participants received government benefits such as the unemployment benefit or the sickness benefit, their incomes were relatively low, and generally less than the payments received by superannuitants. Superannuitants received between \$14,228 if they lived with a partner to \$18,954 if they were single and living alone. In general, participants who considered they had ‘not enough money’ derived their incomes primarily from government benefits.

3.2 Participant dwelling characteristics

The dwellings in which survey participants lived were predominantly detached single-storey houses (39.8%), or detached houses with more than one storey (33.9%). Other dwelling types included semi-detached single-storey houses (7.3%), purpose built flats (6.3%), terrace houses (4.4%), semi-detached houses with more than one storey (2.9%), and apartments (1.5%). In addition, 6 survey participants (2.9%) lived in a retirement village and one (0.5%) lived in a rest home (Table 3).

About one in three participants did not know the age of the dwelling in which they lived. Among those who gave an answer, 46 percent reported that their dwellings were built after 1978, subsequent to the introduction of building regulations requiring insulation.

A significant proportion of survey participants did not own the dwellings in which they lived — 49.7 percent lived in dwellings owned or rented by their own children or family members, and 23.6 percent were tenants. Only a small proportion of dwellings (5.7%) were owned mortgage-free, and 21 percent were owned with a mortgage.

Over half (53.8%) of the survey participants had lived in their current dwelling for under five years. Older people who were tenants, and those who lived in dwellings owned or rented by their children, were more likely than homeowners to have lived in their current dwellings for under five years (Table 4). Over 80 percent of homeowners, however, had lived in their current dwelling for over five years.

Table 3 Dwelling characteristics

Characteristic	Number	Percent*
<i>Type of dwelling</i>		
Detached single-storey house	82	39.8
Detached house with more than one storey	70	33.9
Semi-detached single-storey house	15	7.3
Semi-detached house with more than one storey	6	2.9
Terrace house	9	4.4
Purpose built flat	13	6.3
Flat in a converted building	1	0.5
Apartment in an apartment block with more than two floors	3	1.5
Retirement village	6	2.9
Rest home	1	0.5
Did not answer	4	
Total	210	
<i>Age of dwelling</i>		
Built before 1970	52	37.9
1970 – 1978	22	16.1
1979 – 1990	19	13.9
1991 – 2000	21	15.3
2001 – 2009	23	16.8
Did not answer	73	
<i>Home ownership</i>		
Yes, with a mortgage	11	5.7
Yes, without a mortgage	41	21.0
No – owned or rented by own children/family member	97	49.7
No – renting	46	23.6
Did not answer	15	

*Excludes item non-response

Seventy-nine participants (37.6%) reported that they intended to move in the next two years. Not surprisingly, participants who were renting, and those who lived in dwellings owned or rented by their children, were more likely than homeowners to report that they intended to move (Table 4). For these two groups, the most common reason for wanting to move was that the dwelling in which they lived was temporary, and some participants also noted that they wanted to move to a retirement village. None of the homeowners reported that they wished to move because of these two factors. Across the three groups, other commonly cited reasons for moving were a desire for a better home or a larger property, to be nearer friends and/or closer to family, and to move to a safer area.

Overall, homeownership among older Chinese immigrants in this study was much lower than among the respondents in CRESA's 2008 national Repairs and Maintenance survey (Saville-Smith & Fraser 2008). Compared to the national survey, older Chinese in this study were more likely to be resident in their current dwelling for a shorter duration, and to report that they intended to move. The older people in the national survey had much more stable living arrangements. In the national survey, for example, most respondents were homeowners and only 5.7 percent were tenants or had other tenure arrangements. Furthermore, less than a fifth of national survey respondents reported that they intended to move in the next few years, and among those who intended to move, the most common reasons for moving were a desire for a smaller property and poor health (Saville-Smith & Fraser 2008). In the present study, however, very few Chinese participants reported that they intended to move because of poor health or the poor state of repair of their dwellings.

Table 4 Home ownership by length of residence in current dwelling, intention to move in the next two years and reasons for wanting to move (percentages)

	Home owner	House owned/ rented by children	Tenant	Total
<i>Length of residence in current dwelling</i>	<i>n = 52</i>	<i>n = 97</i>	<i>n = 46</i>	<i>n = 210*</i>
Under 5 years	19	66	66	53
5 – 14 years	63	32	33	40
15 years or more	17	2	0	5
<i>Intention to move in the next two years</i>	<i>n = 52</i>	<i>n = 97</i>	<i>n = 46</i>	<i>n = 210</i>
Yes	15	41	52	37
No	84	59	47	61
Not sure	0	1	0	1
<i>Reasons for wanting to move**</i>	<i>n = 8</i>	<i>n = 40</i>	<i>n = 24</i>	<i>n = 79</i>
This accommodation is temporary	0	25	50	32
Want a better home (e.g. central heating/bath)	25	17	37	25
Want to go to a retirement village	0	27	25	24
Want larger property	37	15	25	21
To be nearer friends	25	15	20	20
Want to move to a safer area	25	10	25	16
Want to be closer to family	12	12	16	15
Want a garden	12	12	8	12
House/flat in poor repair	0	5	12	9
Can't afford to stay	0	5	8	6
Want smaller property	25	5	4	6
Change in family size	0	5	12	6
Ill health/old age	0	7	4	5
Want to go to a rest home	0	5	4	3
Dislike neighbours/unfriendly people	0	5	0	3
Want a different area	25	0	4	2
Want to live alone	0	2	0	1

*Includes 15 cases who did not specify homeownership

**Multiple response

3.3 House comfort, condition and safety

Overall, participants in this survey were satisfied with the condition of their dwelling and felt safe at home (Table 5). Two thirds (65.5%) described their dwelling condition as ‘excellent’ or ‘good’, and a further 31.1 percent described the condition of their dwelling as ‘average’. Over a quarter (27.6%) felt ‘very safe’ when they were at home and 66.7 percent felt ‘fairly safe’ at home. Much larger proportions of respondents in the national survey described their dwelling condition as ‘excellent’ (46.1%) or ‘good’ (42.7%) (Saville-Smith & Fraser 2008).

Table 5 Self-reported condition of dwellings and feelings of safety at home

	Number	Percent*
<i>Self-reported condition of dwellings</i>		
Excellent – no immediate repair & maintenance needed	49	23.8
Good – minor maintenance needed	86	41.7
Average – some repair & maintenance needed	64	31.1
Poor – immediate repairs & maintenance needed	6	2.9
Very poor – extensive & immediate repairs & maintenance needed	1	0.5
Did not answer	4	
Total	210	
<i>Feelings of safety at home</i>		
Very safe	58	27.6
Fairly safe	140	66.7
A bit unsafe	12	5.7
Very unsafe	0	0.0

*Excludes item non-response

Despite this, in both surveys there are some indicators that many of these dwellings do not perform well. Among older Chinese who reported their dwellings as in ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ condition, nearly one-third (30.4%) reported that their heating system kept them warm ‘only some of the time’ or ‘never’ (Table 6). Much larger proportions of participants who reported their dwellings as in ‘average’ condition, or in ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’ condition reported problems with heating in their dwellings (61% and 71.4% respectively). With regard to safety in the home, the great majority (94 percent) felt ‘safe’ or ‘fairly safe’ – a comparable finding with the national survey where 98 percent felt safe around their homes.

Table 6 Self-reported condition of dwellings by heating and other indicators of dwelling performance (percentages)

	SELF-REPORTED CONDITION OF DWELLINGS			
	Excellent/good	Average	Poor/very poor	Total
<i>Heating system kept house warm during the winter months</i>				
Always	23.7	6.3	0.0	17.1
Most of the time	42.2	26.5	28.6	36.7
Only some of the time	25.9	21.9	28.6	24.8
Never	4.5	39.1	42.8	17.1
Don’t know	3.7	6.2	0.0	4.3
<i>Other indicators of house performance</i>				
Problems of damp/condensation	34.1	70.3	85.7	47.6
Slips or falls inside/outside the house	14.1	28.1	57.1	20.0
No escape plan in the event of a fire	68.9	71.9	71.4	69.0

Apart from problems with heating, survey participants also reported problems with damp, mould or condensation in their dwellings. While 34.1 percent of older Chinese who reported their dwellings as in ‘good’ or ‘excellent’ condition reported this problem, the proportions increased to 70.3 percent among those whose dwellings were in ‘average’ condition, and 85.7 percent for those whose dwellings were reported as in ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’ condition (Table 6). Additionally, over half (57.1%) of participants who reported their dwellings as in ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’ condition also reported that they had had slips or falls inside or immediately outside their home (Table 6).

Only three older people in this survey reported that they had burnt themselves with hot water directly from the taps in their home, and none reported that there had been any unintended fire in their home. However, two-thirds (69%) reported that they had no escape plan in the event of a fire.

3.4 House modification, maintenance and repair practices

In general, house modification, repair and maintenance practices were not common among older Chinese in this survey. Only 10.8 percent had made modifications or alterations to their dwellings since they lived there, and 40.4 percent had undertaken repairs and maintenance work in the past 12 months (Table 7). There were considerable variations in the costs associated with modifications, repairs and maintenance (Table 7). Modification costs ranged from under \$650 (28.5%) to over \$2,600 (42.9%). For repairs and maintenance work, one-quarter (25.4%) spent under \$650 and a further 10.1 percent spent over \$10,000. Around two-thirds spent between \$651 and \$10,000 (64.5%). Overall, respondents in the national survey were more likely to undertake modifications, repairs and maintenance work. As there was a much larger proportion of homeowners in the national survey, it is not surprising that they were more likely than the Chinese participants to want to invest in their dwellings.

Table 7 House modification and repair/maintenance practices and costs

	Dwellings	Percent*
<i>House modification and repair/maintenance practices</i>		
Both modifications & repairs/maintenance undertaken	13	6.4
Modifications only	9	4.4
Repairs/maintenance only	69	34.0
No modification, repairs/maintenance undertaken	112	55.2
Did not answer	7	
Total	210	
<i>Modification costs</i>		
\$0	3	21.4
\$1 – \$650	1	7.1
\$651 – \$1,300	4	28.6
\$1,301 – \$2,600	0	0.0
Over \$2,600	6	42.9
Don't know	8	
Total	22	
<i>Repairs/Maintenance costs</i>		
\$0	3	5.1
\$1 – \$650	12	20.3
\$651 – \$1,300	8	13.6
\$1,301 – \$2,600	9	15.3
\$2,601 - \$5,000	12	20.3
\$5,001 - \$10,000	9	15.3
Over \$10,000	6	10.1
Don't know	23	
Total	82	

*Exclude item non-response

The main activities undertaken by older Chinese on modifications, repairs and maintenance are shown in Table 8. The most common activities included: exterior repainting (52.7%), carpeting (19.8%), installing a rangehood or extractor fan in the kitchen (14.3%), installing a smoke alarm (14/3%), replacing kitchen appliances (11%), replacing bathroom whiteware (11%) and replumbing (11%).

Table 8 House modification, repair and maintenance activities ever undertaken

Activity*	Number	Percent
Exterior repainting	48	52.7
Carpeting	18	19.8
Installing a rangehood or extractor fan in kitchen	13	14.3
Installing smoke alarm or other fire safety equipment	13	14.3
Replacing kitchen appliances	10	11.0
Replacing bathroom whiteware	10	11.0
Replumbing	10	11.0
Installing new hot water system or upgrading old hot water system	7	7.7
Roof replacement	7	7.7
Interior repainting and/or wallpapering	6	6.6
Replacing kitchen cabinetry	6	6.6
Installing wood burner/pellet burner/heat pump	6	6.6
Installing ventilation system such as HRV/DVS	6	6.6
Installing rainwater tank	5	5.5
Installing an extractor fan in the bathroom	5	5.5
Conservatory/sunroom	5	5.5
Replacement of significant amounts of exterior cladding	4	4.4
Lowered benches or sinks	3	3.3
Easy to get at toilet	3	3.3
Easy to get at driveways, ramps or street level entrances	3	3.3
Replacing bathroom cabinetry	3	3.3
Replacing deck floor	2	2.2
Replacement of interior cladding	2	2.2
Automatic or easy to open doors	2	2.2
New garage	1	1.1
New kitchen	1	1.1
New fence	1	1.1
Room extension	1	1.1
Visual or flashing alarms	1	1.1
Automatic or easy to open doors or windows	1	1.1
Wet area shower	1	1.1
Easy to get at passenger drop off or pick up areas	1	1.1
Widened doorways	1	1.1
Rewiring full or significant part of the dwelling	1	1.1
Installing ceiling insulation	1	1.1
Installing wall insulation	1	1.1
Installing an electric gate	1	1.1
Installing a low flow showerhead	1	1.1
Replacing garage door	1	1.1
Replacing gutters/pipes	1	1.1
Converting garage to a bedroom	1	1.1
Venting the drier to the outside	1	1.1

*Multiple response

Survey participants who had work undertaken on their dwelling were generally satisfied with the quality of workmanship and value for money, but their satisfaction with the timeliness of workmanship varied considerably (Table 9).

Table 9 Satisfaction with work done on dwellings (percentages)

Satisfaction level	Quality	Timeliness	Value for money
<i>Modifications work</i>	<i>n=17</i>	<i>n=13</i>	<i>n=12</i>
Very satisfied	0.0	15.3	0.0
Satisfied	52.9	38.5	58.3
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	41.2	7.7	33.3
Dissatisfied	5.9	30.8	8.4
Very Dissatisfied	0.0	7.7	0.0
<i>Repairs/maintenance work</i>	<i>n=58</i>	<i>n=46</i>	<i>n=44</i>
Very satisfied	5.2	2.2	2.3
Satisfied	63.8	67.4	59.1
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	29.3	19.6	34.1
Dissatisfied	1.7	8.7	4.5
Very Dissatisfied	0.0	2.1	0.0

About a fifth of Chinese survey participants (17.6%) reported that they had delayed repairs, maintenance or modifications to their dwellings. A slightly larger proportion (19.4%) of national survey participants had delayed repairs and maintenance. The two main reasons for delays given by both groups were perceived expense and inconvenience (Table 10). Another main reason for delays reported by older Chinese was that they wanted to get better information about what needed to be done.

Table 10 Reasons for deferring modifications, repairs and maintenance

Reason	Number	Percent *
Too expensive	19	52.8
Inconvenience	8	22.2
Wanted better information about what needed to be done	8	22.2
Job not big enough	1	2.8
Did not answer	1	
Total	37	

*Excludes item non-response

With regard to the methods Chinese participants had used to obtain information about repairs and maintenance, there is very little engagement with independent and professional assessors such as building inspectors, BRANZ, ACC case managers, or occupational therapists. Typically participants relied on their friends (29.5%), family members (19.1%), their own expertise (19.1%), advice from trades people (15.7%) and books, magazines and newspapers (14.8%) (Table 11).

Table 11 Information sources

Sources*	Number	Percent
Friends	62	29.5
Family	40	19.1
Own experience and knowledge	40	19.1
Advice from trades people	33	15.7
Books, magazines and newspapers	31	14.8
Internet	12	5.7
Advice through building inspection	11	5.2
Advice from building suppliers	8	3.8
Landlord/owner	4	1.9
Government did repair work	4	1.9
ACC case manager	1	0.5
BRANZ	0	0.0
Occupational therapist	0	0.0
Needs assessor	0	0.0

*Multiple response

3.5 Household composition, contact with children and community participation

The Chinese participants in this research differ in their living arrangements from the older population in New Zealand as a whole. According to the 2006 Census, over two-thirds of older people aged 65 years and over live in one of two broad living arrangement types: a couple without children household (48.3%), and a one-person household (29.7%) (Statistics New Zealand 2008). Among Chinese survey participants, however, the most common living arrangement type was co-residence with a spouse, one or more children and others (35.7%). In addition, 33.8 percent lived with a spouse (without children and with/without others), 11.6 percent lived with children (without a spouse and with/without others), 5.8 percent lived alone and 3.4 percent lived with others (with no spouse and children). Overall, men more often lived with a spouse compared with women (Table 12).

Table 12 Living arrangements

Living arrangement	Number	Percent*
Live with spouse only	52	25.1
Live with spouse and one or more children	20	9.7
Live with spouse, one or more children & others	74	35.7
Live with spouse and others (without children)	18	8.7
Live with one or more children (without a spouse)	5	2.4
Live with one or more children & others (without a spouse)	19	9.2
Live with others (no spouse and children)	7	3.4
Live alone	12	5.8
Did not answer	3	
Total	210	

*Excludes item non-response

Apart from their spouse and children, other people with whom older Chinese live in the same household may include their grandchildren, sons/daughters-in-law, relatives, or other unrelated persons such as tenants, boarders and homestay students. Table 13 summarises the relationships survey participants have with the people they live with.

Table 13 Relations in household

Relation*	Number	Percent
Husband or wife or de facto	164	78.1
Son(s) and/or daughter(s)	118	56.2
Son(s)-in-law and/or daughter(s)-in-law	61	29.1
Grandchild(ren)	88	41.9
Other relatives	3	1.4
Friends	4	1.9
Boarders/tenants	25	11.9
Homestay students	1	0.5
Live alone	12	5.7

*Multiple response

In traditional Chinese culture, co-residence with one's aged parents is a filial obligation. This living arrangement is changing as the values and practices of filial piety have transformed over time (Chow 1983; Li *et al.*, under review; Mak & Chan 1995). In contemporary Chinese societies many other family forms have become common. Among older people, there is a growing preference for independent living (either as a couple or alone) over intergenerational living (Tsang, Liamputtong & Pierson 2004).

Nonetheless, regardless of whether older Chinese live with their children or not, they may benefit from varied levels of interactions with their children. In this survey, 118 participants (56.2%) co-resided with their children in the same household. In addition, 68 (32.4%) reported that they have children residing in the same city where they lived, 12 (5.7%) have children living elsewhere in New Zealand and 75 (35.7%) have children overseas (Table 14). Only five (2.4%) did not have any children (Table 14).

Table 14 Location of children

Location of children*	Number	Percent
In the same household	118	56.2
In the same city	68	32.4
Elsewhere in NZ	12	5.7
Overseas	75	35.7
No children	5	2.4

*Multiple response

The frequency of contact participants have with children not living with them is summarised in Table 15. Large proportions of older people who have children living in the same city phoned or met up with their children several times a week (60.9% and 51.5% respectively). In comparison, the level of interaction with children not living in the same city but elsewhere in New Zealand was less frequent, but half managed to talk to their children over the phone once a week, and nearly two-thirds (63.6%) met up with their children once a month. However, direct face-to-face interactions with children living overseas were quite rare, and the frequency of contact with their overseas children by phone also varies considerably (Table 15).

Table 15 Type and frequency of contact with children (percentages)

Location / type of contact	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Seldom or never
<i>Children living in the same city</i>				
Meet up with children	51.5	31.8	13.6	3.1
Talk on the phone	60.9	26.1	5.8	7.2
<i>Children living elsewhere in NZ (n=12)</i>				
Meet up with children	9.1	18.2	63.6	9.1
Talk on the phone	42.9	50.0	7.1	0.0
<i>Children living overseas (n=75)</i>				
Meet up with children	1.2	2.5	4.9	91.4
Talk on the phone	21.3	37.2	25.5	16.0

In the process of re-building a sense of home and belonging in a new country, friends and local community organisations are important sources of support for older migrants. Among survey participants, 71.9 percent reported they have friends living in the neighbourhood where they live, and 63.8 percent belong to a local community organisation (Table 16). Large proportions participated in local community group activities once a week (56%), and visited their friends once a week (36.4%), or up to several times a week (41.1%). However, it is important to note that one in ten (11.9%) did not have any friends or did not belong to a community organisation in the neighbourhood (10.4%).

Table 16 Frequency of contact with friends and participation in local community groups (percentages)

Type of contact	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Seldom or never
Visiting friends living in the neighbourhood	41.1	36.4	10.6	11.9
Participating in local community group activities	29.1	56.0	4.5	10.4

3.6 Subjective feelings of satisfaction and views on ageing well

This section considers subjective wellbeing or general satisfaction with life of older Chinese, and their views on the factors which may impact on their ability to live well and age positively. In Section 4 of the survey questionnaire, respondents were given a list of 11 domains of wellbeing, and they were asked to rate each domain as ‘very satisfied’, ‘satisfied’, ‘neither satisfied nor dissatisfied’, ‘dissatisfied’ or ‘very dissatisfied’. Table 17 gives the respondents’ ratings of their subjective wellbeing in each of these domains.

The top five domains rated as ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ by the respondents were: contact with family (92.4%), physical environment inside and outside the house (91.7%), contact with other people (85.3%), feelings of safety (80.7%) and being aware of entitlements and rights (78.1%) (Table 17). There is little variation in the levels of satisfaction expressed by the respondents by age and years of residence in New Zealand, but gender differences do exist. In general, men reported greater satisfaction with “being aware of entitlements and rights” and “feelings of safety” than women, whereas women reported greater satisfaction with “the physical environment inside and outside the house” than men. With respect to living arrangements (with/without spouse; with/without children), respondents who were living with their spouse reported greater satisfaction with “being aware of entitlements and rights”, “feelings of safety” and “contact with other people” than those who were not living with their spouse. However, satisfaction with “contact with family” did not differ between respondents who lived with their children and those who did not.

Table 17 Self-reported satisfaction with life (percentages)

Domain of wellbeing	Very satisfied / Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied/ Very dissatisfied
Health – physical and mental health	72.5	20.7	6.8
Education	74.5	21.7	3.8
Work	--	--	--
Economic standard of living	67.4	25.9	6.7
Being aware of entitlements and rights	78.1	20.6	1.3
Participation in leisure & recreational activities	77.6	20.4	2.0
Physical environment inside & outside the house	91.7	8.3	0.0
Feeling of safety	80.7	16.0	3.3
Contact with family	92.4	7.0	0.6
Contact with other people	85.3	14.7	0.0
Cultural identity and involvement	70.3	25.0	4.7

--Percentages not shown because over 80 percent of the respondents did not rate this domain.

Given the high level of subjective wellbeing expressed by older Chinese in this research, only a very small proportion rated any domain of their life as ‘dissatisfied’ or ‘very dissatisfied’ (Table 17). Overall, the three domains with which older Chinese had expressed the greatest dissatisfaction were: health (6.8%), economic standard of living (6.7%) and cultural identity and involvement (4.7%).

In order to further explore older Chinese’ perspectives on ageing well in a new country, participants were asked two questions:

What would you say are the three most important things that would enable you to continue to participate in your regular activities in the community as you grow older?

Thinking about all the contacts you have (e.g. your spouse, your children, other family members, friends and neighbours), who would be the three people with whom you have the most frequent and important contact with, for your wellbeing?

Health was identified by most participants as a key factor affecting older people’s continuous participation in the community as they grow older (Table 18). The health theme expressed by participants encompasses both physical and mental health, and includes feeling happy, being independent, being able to take care of oneself, and not suffering from chronic diseases. Among survey participants, 12 percent reported that during the past 12 months, their participation in the community had been limited by both their poor health and emotional problems. A further 18.5 percent reported poor health, and another 3.4 percent reported emotional problems in the past 12 months. Respondents were also asked to assess their own health status on a 5-category scale: excellent, very good, good, fair and poor. Over half (52.4%) rated their health status as ‘fair’ or ‘poor’, 33.5 percent as ‘good’ and only 14.1 percent rated it as ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’. Despite low self-rated health, most participants were satisfied with their lives (Table 17), and intended to maintain their independent living for as long as they could. Some participants cited keeping fit, exercising and a healthy diet as additional factors contributing to the ability of older people to maintain independent living in the community.

Apart from health, participants placed considerable importance on friends and community organisations/groups for older people’s active ageing (Table 18). Older people’s involvement in regular social and community activities offered them opportunities for contact outside the home, emotional support and the exchange of information. In the case of immigrants experiencing alienation and a sense of isolation in their new country, friends and social activities could provide critical support and help improve their quality of life. Some respondents also considered that participation in religious activities played an important role in older people’s successful ageing.

Table 18 Factors affecting older people's participation in community activities

Factors*	Number	Percent
Health – physical and mental health	131	78.4
Friends and community organisations/groups	65	38.9
Transport	57	34.1
Finance/wealth	34	20.4
Exercise/keeping fit	19	11.4
Family support	18	10.8
Adequate housing	13	7.8
Church/religion	13	7.8
Healthy diet	12	7.2
Language	11	6.6
Information	9	5.4
Personal safety	5	3.0

*Multiple response

Nonetheless, transport and financial barriers could make it difficult for older people to take part in community activities. In comparison, fewer participants cited a lack of proficiency in English as a barrier (Table 18). This could be the result of the participants' extensive social networks with co-ethnics meaning they rarely needed to use English when they participated in their daily activities in the community.

Only eighteen participants (10.8%) identified family support as important for their continuous participation in the community, but this should not be taken to mean that older Chinese valued their friends more than their family. Indeed, when participants were asked to identify three contacts most important to them for their wellbeing, family members made up 7 of the 10 most frequently named contacts, especially their children (mentioned by 89.7% of the participants who responded to this question), spouse (75.3%), grandchildren (6.2%), sons/daughters-in-law (4.6%) and other family members (11.3%) (Table 19). Furthermore, their self-reported satisfaction with their contact with family was high (Table 17). Because they cared strongly about their family, they did not want to become a burden to their children (also see Ho *et al.* 2006; Hsu 2007; Tsang *et al.* 2004). Hence, most participants would want to be as independent as they could in their daily life and not to rely on their family for assistance.

Table 19 Key contacts contributing to wellbeing

Contact*	Number	Percent
Children	174	89.7
Spouse	146	75.3
Friends	87	44.8
Other family members	22	11.3
Grandchildren	12	6.2
Sons/daughters-in-law	9	4.6
Neighbours	8	4.1
Doctor	7	3.6
Siblings	1	0.5
Parents	1	0.5

4. Conclusion

The concept of ageing in place represents a policy goal of enabling older people to live independently and continue to participate in their communities (Dalziel, 2001; OECD, 1994, 2003). Although policy makers acknowledge diversity of the ageing population, ageing in place strategies have rarely addressed the diversity of cross-cultural experiences and understandings of ageing in ethnic minority communities (Li *et al.*, under review). In New Zealand in 2006, one person in four aged over 59 years was born overseas. Chinese make up one of the fastest-growing overseas-born elderly groups in this country. There is little information about the settlement experiences of this group of older immigrants.

In 2009, a survey of 210 older Chinese who migrated to New Zealand since 1986 was undertaken to examine a range of factors that impact on the ability of both individuals and communities to sustain ageing in place. Overall, the outcomes of the survey provided an impression that the participants were living well, especially in conjunction with their high levels of self-reported life satisfaction. The top five domains of life with which older Chinese had expressed the most satisfaction with were: contact with family, physical environment inside and outside the house, contact with other people, feelings of safety, and being aware of entitlement and rights.

A sense of attachment to place is important for successful ageing (Davey, 2006; Wiles *et al.*, 2009). There are some variations in older Chinese immigrants' attachment to place in comparison with that of older people in New Zealand as a whole. In general, older New Zealanders have a strong attachment to their homes, and have quite stable housing arrangements as indicated by a high level of home ownership and a low desire to move (Saville-Smith & Fraser, 2008). In contrast, the older Chinese in this study were more likely to have lived in their current dwelling for a shorter duration, and to report that they intend to move. Home ownership was considerably lower among Chinese in this survey. A significant proportion of participants did not own the dwellings in which they lived: 50 percent lived in dwellings owned or rented by their own children, and 24 percent were tenants.

While many older Chinese considered their current homes as temporary, most have a strong desire to remain living within their community where they have intensive involvement and strong social and personal networks. Among survey participants, large proportions participated in local community group activities once a week (56%), and visited their friends once a week (36%), or up to several times a week (41%). Participants placed considerable importance on their co-ethnic networks and believed regular participation in social and community activities offered opportunities for contact outside the home, emotional support and the exchange of information. Health was also clearly perceived as an important factor for older people's active ageing. Although over half of participants rated their health status as 'fair' or 'poor', many considered their lives to be satisfactory despite health problems.

Overall, participants were satisfied with the condition of their dwellings, with two-thirds stating their dwellings were in 'excellent' or 'good' condition. The majority of older Chinese in the survey also felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' at home. Despite this, many of the participants reported problems with heating, damp, mould or condensation in their dwellings. House modifications, repairs and maintenance, however, were not common practices among older Chinese in this survey. This is not surprising given the lower rates of home ownership when compared with the national survey.

Another aspect where Chinese participants differed from the older population in New Zealand as a whole is living arrangements. According to the 2006 Census, over two-thirds of older people aged 65 years and over live in one of two broad living arrangement types: a couple without children household (48%), and a one-person household (30%) (Statistics New Zealand, 2008; van der Pas, 2009). Among Chinese survey participants, however, the most common living arrangement type was co-residence with a spouse, one or more children and other people such as their grandchildren and sons/daughters-in-law (36%). Only 34% lived in a household as a couple without children and 6% lived in a one-person household.

In traditional Chinese culture, co-residence with one's aged parents is a filial obligation. The diversity of living arrangements within the Chinese community demonstrates that the values and practices of filial piety is changing (Chow 1983; Hsu, 2007; Li *et al.*, under review; Mak & Chan 1995). Amongst older Chinese, there is a growing preference for independent living (either as a couple or alone) over intergenerational living (Tsang, Liamputtong & Pierson 2004).

Regardless of whether older Chinese live with their children or not, they may benefit from varied levels of interactions with their children. Among participants who have children living in the same city, large proportions phoned, or met up with their children several times a week (61% and 52% respectively). This shows that many older Chinese have a good relationship with their children, but they have chosen to live independently.

The immigration experience can create needs that are not traditionally part of the familiar ageing process (Ip *et al.*, 2007). The type of assistance and support older Chinese receive from, or provide to, their children may change as a result of migration. Specifically a lack of proficiency with the English language, as well as financial and transport barriers, can cause concerns for older migrants, not only about their lack of independence but also the burden that their reliance placed on their families (Ho *et al.*, 2006). Thus a cross-cultural perspective on successful ageing in place is imperative for framing policies and practice for ethnic minority elders and their communities.

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Appendix 1 Participant Information Sheet

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THE UNIVERSITY OF
WAIKATO
Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato

2 June 2009

INFORMATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

Ageing in Place: Survey of Older Chinese 2009

We would like to invite you to take part in this research.

Background

This research will be carried out by Associate Professor Elsie Ho and Ms Wendy Wen Li of the Population Studies Centre, University of Waikato. The aim of the research is to investigate the social and housing needs of older Chinese in Auckland and Hamilton. Adequate housing is critical if older people are to stay in place and make an on-going contribution to their communities and families. However, the dwelling conditions, and the home repair/maintenance practices among older Chinese have not been adequately studied in New Zealand. By understanding better what is important to older people about their housing, general wellbeing, family contacts and community participation, this research will contribute towards developing policy and service initiatives that will improve the overall housing, health and quality of life of older Asian peoples.

Objectives

- i. To investigate the house condition, repair and maintenance practices, and health, familial and social issues facing older Chinese adults living in New Zealand;
- ii. To use this research to promote the awareness for adequate home repairs and maintenance in older Chinese communities, and to generate information to help agencies better respond to older people's needs.

Methods

A questionnaire survey to provide information on the housing characteristics, home modifications, repairs and renovations, as well as the socio-demographic profiles, general wellbeing, family contacts and community participation of older Chinese living in New Zealand.

Your involvement

If you are Chinese aged 60 years and over resident in Auckland and Hamilton, your contribution to this research will be very much appreciated. The questionnaire will take about 30 minutes to complete.

Participants' rights

All participants will have the right to:

- decline to participate;
- decline to answer any particular question;
- withdraw from the study up to two weeks after completing the questionnaire;
- ask any questions about the study at any time during participation.

Confidentiality

Your answers will be treated with complete confidentiality. Unless your permission is obtained, your name or any other identifying characteristics will not be identified or mentioned in any publication produced in the course of this research.

This research project has been approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of the University of Waikato. Any questions about the ethical conduct of this research may be send to the Secretary of the Committee, email fass-ethics@waikato.ac.nz, postal address, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Te Kura Kete Aronui, University of Waikato, Te Whare Wananga o Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton 3240.

The results

At the end of the research you will be provided with summary of the main findings at your request.

Anticipated benefits of the research

The project will contribute to further research in this area, including the development of policy and service initiatives that will improve the overall housing, health and quality of life of older Asian peoples.

If you have any queries about this study, please feel free to contact Elsie Ho (Principal Investigator) or any of the other researchers listed.

Thank you for considering this invitation.

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Appendix 2 Survey Questionnaire (English)

Ageing in Place: Survey of Older Chinese 2009

Instructions

This questionnaire is designed to provide information to help us learn about the social and housing experiences of older Chinese in Auckland and Hamilton. We are interested in your experiences of living in your house and in your neighbourhood, and things that you are involved with in this community. The survey forms part of a larger research programme funded by the Foundation of Research, Science and Technology.

This survey should take no longer than 30 minutes to fill in. It consists of five sections. For most questions, you are asked to tick (✓) one or more answer(s). For some questions, you are asked to write your answers in the space provided. Please answer all questions as quickly as you can.

There are no right or wrong answers. You are under no obligation to answer any question and if the question is too personal leave it blank. If any question does not apply to you, please choose the 'Doesn't apply' answer choice.

All the information you give will be completely confidential.

Section 1: Housing characteristics

1. Are you currently living in:
 - ₁ Auckland
 - ₂ Hamilton
 - ₃ Other (please specify) _____

2. Which of the following best describes the place where you now live?
 - ₁ A detached single-storey house
 - ₂ A detached house with more than one storey
 - ₃ A semi-detached single-storey house
 - ₄ A semi-detached house with more than one storey
 - ₅ A terrace house
 - ₆ A purpose built flat
 - ₇ A flat in a converted building
 - ₈ An apartment in an apartment block with more than two floors
 - ₉ Retirement village → *go to Question 5*
 - ₁₀ Rest home → *go to Question 5*
 - ₁₁ Other (please specify) _____

3. When was this house built?
 - ₁ Before 1970
 - ₂ 1970-1977
 - ₃ 1978-1990
 - ₄ 1991-2000
 - ₅ 2001-2008
 - ₆ Don't know

4. Do you own this house?

- ₁ Yes – with a mortgage
- ₂ Yes – without mortgage
- ₃ No – owned or rented by my child(ren)/family member
- ₄ No – renting
- ₅ Other (please specify) _____

5. How long have you lived in this address?

- ₁ Less than one year
- ₂ 1 - 4 years
- ₃ 5 - 9 years
- ₄ 10-14 years
- ₅ 15-19 years
- ₆ More than 19 years

6. Do you expect to move from where you now live within the next two years?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → go to Section 2, Question 8

7. Why do you expect to move? *Please tick (✓) all that apply.*

- ₁ Want larger property
- ₂ Want smaller property
- ₃ Want to be closer to family
- ₄ Want to move to a safer area
- ₅ Want to go to a rest home
- ₆ Want to go to a retirement village
- ₇ Ill health/old age
- ₈ Want a different area
- ₉ Dislike neighbours/unfriendly people
- ₁₀ Change in family size
- ₁₁ Want a better house (e.g. central heating/bath)
- ₁₂ Want a garden
- ₁₃ To be nearer friends
- ₁₄ This accommodation is temporary
- ₁₅ House/flat in poor repair
- ₁₆ Can't afford to stay
- ₁₇ Other (please specify) _____

Section 2 : Comfort, health and safety in your home

8. During the winter months, do you generally find that your heating keeps you warm enough at home? *Please tick (✓) one box only.*

- ₁ Yes, always
- ₂ Yes, most of the time
- ₃ Only some of the time
- ₄ No, never
- ₅ Don't know

9. Do you get damp/condensation or mould in any rooms?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

10. Have you ever burnt yourself on hot water directly from one of the taps in the house you currently live?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

11. Have you injured yourself from a slip or a fall in this house (either inside or outside)?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

12. Have you ever had an unintended fire in your home?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

13. Does anyone smoke inside your house?
- ₁ Yes
 - ₂ No
14. Do you have an escape plan in the event of a fire in your home?
- ₁ Yes
 - ₂ No
15. How safe do you feel when you are at home (anytime of the day or night)?
- ₁ Very safe
 - ₂ Fairly safe
 - ₃ A bit unsafe
 - ₄ Very unsafe
16. Overall, how would you describe the condition of your current accommodation?
- ₁ Excellent – No immediate repair and maintenance needed
 - ₂ Good – minor maintenance needed
 - ₃ Average – Some repair and maintenance needed
 - ₄ Poor – Immediate repairs and maintenance needed
 - ₅ Very poor – Extensive and immediate repair and maintenance needed

Section 3: House modifications, repairs and renovations

17. Have there been any modifications or alterations done to your house to help you with moving around?

₁ Yes

₂ No modifications or alterations → go to Question 22

18. (a) What modifications have you done indoors? *Indicate which under column (a) of list below.*

(b) Were any of these done in the last 12 months? *Indicate which under column (b) of list below.*

	(a) Ever done	(b) Last 12 months
Grab or hand rails	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Elevator or lift device	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Widened doorways or hallways	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
Visual or flashing alarms	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Audio warning device	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Automatic or easy-to-open doors or windows	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Lowered benches or sinks	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Lowered switches or power points	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
Bed or bath lifts	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
Wet area shower	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
Easy-to-get at toilet	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
Lever door handles	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂
Emergency call system	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃
Any other special feature (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄

19. (a) What modifications have you done outdoors? *Indicate which under column (a) of list below.*

(b) Were any of these done in the last 12 months? *Indicate which under column (b) of list below.*

	(a) Ever done	(b) Last 12 months
Easy-to-get-at driveways, ramps or street level entrances	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Easy-to-get-at passenger drop off or pick-up areas	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Elevator or lift devices	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
Widened doorways	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Automatic or easy-to-open doors	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Hand rails at steps or doorway	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Lever door handles	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Garage or carport which meets disabled person's needs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
Any other special features (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

20. How much did the modifications in the last 12 months cost (an estimate is fine)?

- ₁ \$0
- ₂ \$1-\$650
- ₃ \$651-\$1,300
- ₄ \$1,301-\$2,600
- ₅ Over \$2,600
- ₆ Don't know/Unsure

21. How satisfied were you with the following aspects of the modifications? *Tick one for each.*

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
The quality of the workmanship	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
The timeliness of the workmanship	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
The cost/value for money	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

22. During the last 12 months, have there been any painting, repairs or renovations to any parts of your house?

₁ Yes

₂ No repairs or renovations → go to Question 26

23. Which parts of your house were those? *Indicate which of list below.*

Roof replacement	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Exterior re-painting – part or all	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Replacement of significant amounts of exterior cladding	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
Replacement of interior cladding	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Interior repainting and/or wallpapering	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Carpeting	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Polishing floors	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Adding rooms	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
Replacing bathroom whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
Replacing kitchen appliances	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
Replacing bathroom cabinetry	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
Replacing kitchen cabinetry	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂
Rewiring full or significant part of the dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃
Replumbing	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄
Install underfloor insulation	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅
Install ceiling insulation	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆
Install wall insulation	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇
Install double glazing	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈
Install wood burner/pellet burner/heat pump	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉
Install new hot water system or upgrading old hot water system	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀
Install ventilation system such as HRV/DVS	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₁
Install rainwater tank	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₂
Installing a rangehood or extractor fan in kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₃
Installing an extractor fan in the bathroom	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₄
Venting the drier to the outside	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₅
Installing passive vents in windows	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₆
Installing a low flow showerhead	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₇
Installing smoke alarm or other fire safety equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₈
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₉

24. How much did those cost (an estimate is fine)?

- ₁ \$0
- ₂ \$1 - \$650
- ₃ \$651 - \$1,300
- ₄ \$1,301 - \$2,600
- ₅ \$2,601 - \$5,000
- ₆ \$5,001 - \$10,000
- ₇ Over \$10,000
- ₈ Don't know/Unsure

25. How satisfied were you with the following aspects of the work that was done
Tick one for each.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
The quality of the workmanship	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
The timeliness of the workmanship	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
The cost/value for money	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

26. Did you decide to delay or defer any maintenance, modifications, and/or renovations in the last 12 months?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → go to Question 28

27. What was the MAIN reason for delaying or deferring maintenance/modifications/renovations? *Please tick one answer only.*

- ₁ Inconvenient
- ₂ Wanted better information about what needed to be done
- ₃ Too expensive
- ₄ Job not big enough
- ₅ Couldn't get trades people
- ₆ Other (specify) _____

28. When you need information on repairs and maintenance, modifications or renovations where do you get it from? *Please tick all that apply.*

- ₁ My own experience and knowledge suffices
- ₂ Family
- ₃ Friends
- ₄ Advice from trades people
- ₅ Advice from building suppliers
- ₆ Advice through building inspection
- ₇ Books, magazines and newspapers
- ₈ Internet
- ₉ BRANZ
- ₁₀ ACC Case Manager
- ₁₁ Occupational Therapist
- ₁₂ Needs Assessor
- ₁₃ Other (specify) _____

Section 4: Contacts with family, participation in neighbourhood and satisfaction with life

29. Including yourself, how many people are living in the same household as you?

Number of people: _____

30. How many of these people are aged 65 years and over?

Number of people over 65 years: _____

31. How many of these people are aged 16 years and younger?

Number of people aged 16 and younger: _____

32. What is your relationships with each of these people who live with you? *Please tick (✓) all that apply.*

my spouse or de facto	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
my son(s) and/or daughter(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
my son(s)-in-law and/or daughter(s)-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
my grandchild(ren)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
My other relatives (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
my friends	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Boarders/tenants	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
other (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈

33. Which of the following best describes who is in your household (including yourself)?

- ₁ One person only
- ₂ Couple with no child(ren)
- ₃ Couple with child(ren)
- ₄ Couple and other adult(s) but no children
- ₅ Couple with child(ren) and other adult(s)
- ₆ One parent with child(ren)
- ₇ One parent with child(ren) and other adult(s)
- ₈ Two families (with or without others)
- ₉ Three or more families (with or without others)
- ₁₀ Several adults (e.g. flatting together)
- ₁₁ Other (please specify) _____

34. Do you have children living in New Zealand or overseas?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → go to Question 38

35. Where are these children living now? And how many at each location?

<i>Where?</i>	<i>How many?</i>
In this household	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
In the same city where I now live	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Elsewhere in New Zealand (specify) 1. 2. 3.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃ <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ <input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Overseas (specify) 1. 2. 3.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆ <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ <input type="checkbox"/> ₈
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

36. How often do you meet up with, or visit, your children not living with you?

	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Seldom or never	Doesn't apply
My child(ren) in the same city	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
My child(ren) elsewhere in NZ	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
My child(ren) overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

37. How often do you talk on the phone with these children?

	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Seldom or never	Doesn't apply
My child(ren) in the same city	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
My child(ren) elsewhere in NZ	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
My child(ren) overseas	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

38. Excluding friends who live in the same house as you, do you have any friends who live in the neighbourhood where you now live?

- ₁ Yes
₂ No → go to Question 40

39. How often do you meet up with, or visit, these friends?

- ₁ Several times a week
₂ Once a week
₃ Once a month
₄ Seldom or never

40. Do you belong to a community organisation, club or group in the suburb where you now live?

- ₁ Yes
₂ No → go to Question 42

41. How often do you participate in the activities of these organisations, clubs or groups?

- ₁ Several times a week
- ₂ Once a week
- ₃ Once a month
- ₄ Seldom or never

42. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?
Please tick the appropriate box of list below.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Doesn't apply
Health – physical and mental health	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Education	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Work	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Your economic standard of living	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Being aware of your entitlements and rights	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Participation in leisure & recreational activities	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
The physical environment inside and outside the house	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Feelings of safety	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Contact with family	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Contact with other people	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Cultural identity and involvement	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

43. In general, would you say your health is:

- ₁ Excellent
- ₂ Very good
- ₃ Good
- ₄ Fair
- ₅ Poor

44. During the past 12 months, have there been any things that have limited you in doing your work or other regular activities in the community as a result of your physical health?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

45. During the past 12 months, did you not do your work or other regular activities in the community as carefully as usual as a result of any emotional problems, such as feeling depressed or anxious?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No

46. Thinking about all the contacts you have (e.g. your spouse, your children, other family members, friends and neighbours), who would be the three people with whom you have the most frequent and important contact with, for your wellbeing.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

47. What would you say are the three most important things that would enable you to continue to participate in your regular activities in the community as you grow older?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Section 5 : Personal information

48. Are you:

₁ Male

₂ Female

49. What age group are you?

₁ 60-64 years

₂ 65-74 years

₃ 75-84 years

₄ 85 years or over

50. Which ethnic group or groups do you belong to?

₁ Chinese

₂ Indian

₃ Korean

₄ Other (please specify) _____

51. Were you born in New Zealand?

₁ Yes → go to Question 54

₂ No

52. Which country were you born in?

53. In what year did you come to New Zealand?

54. Are you currently:

- ₁ Retired
- ₂ Employed in paid work full time
- ₃ Employed in paid work part time
- ₄ Worked in unpaid family business full time
- ₅ Worked in unpaid family business part time
- ₆ Doing voluntary work outside the home
- ₇ Studying
- ₈ Not employed but searching for work
- ₉ Other (specify) _____

55. What is/was your current occupation / the occupation before your retirement?

Current occupation: _____

Occupation before retirement: _____

56. What is the highest educational qualification you hold?

- ₁ No formal qualifications
- ₂ Secondary school qualification
- ₃ Trade or advanced trade certificate
- ₄ Technical college or Polytechnic certificate or diploma
- ₅ University certificate or diploma below Bachelor level
- ₆ Bachelor's degree
- ₇ Bachelor's degree (with honours)
- ₈ Postgraduate certificate or diploma
- ₉ Master's degree
- ₁₀ PhD
- ₁₁ Other (please specify) _____

57. What are all the ways you yourself get income in the last 12 months? *Please tick all that apply.*

- ₁ NZ Superannuation
- ₂ Other superannuation, pension or annuities (other than NZ Superannuation, Veterans Pension or war pensions)
- ₃ Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc. paid by an employer
- ₄ Self-employment or business you own and work in
- ₅ Interest, dividends, rent, other investments
- ₆ Regular payments from ACC or private work accident insurer
- ₇ Government Benefit (sickness benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance)
- ₈ Other government benefits, government income support payments, war pension, or paid parental leave
- ₉ Other sources of income, counting support payments from people who do not live in my household

58. From all these sources what was your total personal income before tax in the last 12 months?

- ₁ \$10,000 or less
- ₂ \$10,001 to \$20,000
- ₃ \$20,001 to \$30,000
- ₄ \$30,001 to \$40,000
- ₅ \$40,001 to \$50,000
- ₆ \$50,001 to \$70,000
- ₇ \$70,001 to \$100,000
- ₈ Over \$100,000
- ₉ Don't know

59. Does anyone else in your household have any other household income?

- ₁ Yes
- ₂ No → go to Question 62

60. What are these other sources of income? Please tick all that apply

- ₁ NZ Superannuation
- ₂ Other superannuation, pension or annuities (other than NZ Superannuation, Veterans Pension or war pensions)
- ₃ Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses etc, paid by an employer
- ₄ Self-employment or business you own and work in
- ₅ Interest, dividends, rent, other investments
- ₆ Regular payments from ACC or private work accident insurer
- ₇ Government Benefit (sickness benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, invalids benefit, student allowance)
- ₈ Other government benefits, government income support payments, war pension, or paid parental leave
- ₉ Other sources of income, counting support payments from people who do not live in my household

61. In the last 12 months, what was your household's total annual income before tax from all sources? *Please tick one box only*

- ₁ \$10,000 or less
- ₂ \$10,001 to \$20,000
- ₃ \$20,001 to \$30,000
- ₄ \$30,001 to \$40,000
- ₅ \$40,001 to \$50,000
- ₆ \$50,001 to \$70,000
- ₇ \$70,001 to \$100,000
- ₈ Over \$100,000
- ₉ Don't know

62. How well does your personal or household total income meet your everyday needs for such things as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities? Would you say you have;

- ₁ Not enough money
- ₂ Just enough money
- ₃ Enough money
- ₄ More than enough money

Additional comments:

This questionnaire has aimed to gather information from you regarding your background, your housing experiences and your wellbeing. If you feel that we have not covered all that you wish to talk about or you have any additional comments, please use the space below.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

Appendix 3 Survey Questionnaire (Simplified Chinese)

社区养老： 2009年华人长者问卷调查

指导语

这一问卷帮助我们了解居住在奥克兰和汉密尔顿的华人长者的社会和住房经历，我们对您的住房、邻里和社区活动很感兴趣。这一问卷调查是“研究与科学技术基金会（Foundation of Research, Science and Technology）”的大型研究项目中的一个部分。

完成这一问卷大约需要30分钟，它由五个部分组成。对于大部分问题，您只需要勾出一个或多个答案。对于部分问题，您需要在问题下的空白处写出您的看法。看完题目后，请您尽快地回答该问题。

答案是没有错与对之分的。如果您觉得某个问题太私人化，您可以不回答该问题。任何不适用于您的问题，请选择“不适用”这一答案。

您所提供的所有答案将完全保密。

第1部分：房屋特点

1. 您目前住在：

- ₁ 奥克兰
- ₂ 汉密尔顿
- ₃ 其他（请说明）_____

2. 下面哪些描述最符合您的房屋？

- ₁ 与邻居完全不相连的单层房子
- ₂ 与邻居完全不相连的多层楼房
- ₃ 与邻居部分相连的单层房子（比如：车库与邻居相连）
- ₄ 与邻居部分相连的多层楼房（比如：车库与邻居相连）
- ₅ 与邻居完全相连的多层楼房（Terrace House, 排屋）
- ₆ 专门建造的单元住宅（Flat）
- ₇ 改建的单元住宅（Flat）
- ₈ 多于两层的公寓楼里的公寓套房（Apartment）
- ₉ 老人公寓 → 请转到问题5
- ₁₀ 老人院 → 请转到问题5
- ₁₁ 其他（请说明）_____

3. 这房子是什么时候建的？

- ₁ 1970年以前
- ₂ 1970-1977
- ₃ 1978-1990
- ₄ 1991-2000
- ₅ 2001-2008
- ₆ 不知道

4. 您有这个房子的产权吗?

- ₁ 有 - 贷款供房
- ₂ 有 - 没有贷款
- ₃ 没有 - 这房子是我的孩子买/租的
- ₄ 没有 - 这房子是我自己租的
- ₅ 其他 (请说明) _____

5. 您在这个房子住了多长时间?

- ₁ 少于一年
- ₂ 1 - 4 年
- ₃ 5 - 9年
- ₄ 10-14年
- ₅ 15-19 年
- ₆ 多于19 年

6. 未来两年内您准备搬家吗?

- ₁ 准备
- ₂ 不准备 → 请转到第二部分的问题8

7. 您希望搬家的原因是什么？请勾出(✓)所有符合您的情况的答案。

- ₁ 想住更大一点的房子
- ₂ 想住更小一点的房子
- ₃ 想住得更靠近我的家人
- ₄ 想搬到更安全的区域
- ₅ 想搬到老人院
- ₆ 想搬到老人公寓
- ₇ 健康状况差/年纪大
- ₈ 想希望搬到一个不同的区域
- ₉ 不喜欢邻里/不友好的人
- ₁₀ 家庭人口的改变
- ₁₁ 想有一个更好的房子（有中央暖气 / 浴缸）
- ₁₂ 想有一个花园
- ₁₃ 住得离朋友近一点
- ₁₄ 现在的住房是暂时的
- ₁₅ 房子/单元住宅缺乏维修
- ₁₆ 住不起现在的房子
- ₁₇ 其他（请说明）_____

第2部分：住房的舒适，健康与安全

8.

冬天的时候，一般而言您家的取暖系统是否使您感觉足够的暖？*请选择*
(✓) 下列其中一项。

- ₁ 是的，总是足够暖的。
- ₂ 是的，大部分时间是足够暖的。
- ₃ 只有一部分时间够暖。
- ₄ 不，从来不觉得暖。
- ₅ 不知道

9. 您家里的房间是否潮湿/有冷凝物或者有霉点？

- ₁ 是
- ₂ 否

10. 在您目前住的房子，您有没有被家里的水龙头里的热水直接烫伤过？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

11. 在这个房子里（室内或者室外），您有没有在家滑倒或者摔伤过？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

12. 您的家有没有发生过火灾？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

13. 您的房子里有没有人吸烟？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

14. 您家有没有发生火灾时的逃生计划？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

15. 您感觉在家有多安全（白天和晚上的任何时间）？

- ₁ 非常安全
- ₂ 比较安全
- ₃ 不太安全
- ₄ 非常不安全

16. 总体而言，您如何描述您的房子目前的状况？

- ₁ 非常好 - 不需要即时的维修
- ₂ 好 - 需要少许维修
- ₃ 一般 - 需要一些维修
- ₄ 不好 - 需要即时的维修
- ₅ 非常不好- 需要大规模的即时维修

第3部分： 房屋改建、维修和装修

17. 您的房子有没有进行任何改建，以方便您在家能够自由的移动？

- ₁ 有
₂ 没有任何改建 → 请转到问题22

18. (a) 在室内您曾经做过哪些改建？请在下表中勾出来

(b) 有哪些改建是在过去12个月进行的？请在下表中勾出来

	(c) 曾经做过的改建	(d) 过去12个月进行的改建
扶手	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
升降梯	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
扩建过道与入门通道	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
安装夜光或闪光灯警报器	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
声控警报装置	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
自动或容易开关的门窗	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
降低厨房的工作台或水槽	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
降低电源开关	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
床或浴缸升降装置	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
专用的淋浴区域	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
方便使用的厕所	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
降低门的把手的高度	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂
紧急求助系统	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃
任何其他改建 (请说明) : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄

19. (a) 在室外您曾经做过哪些改建？请在下表中勾出来

(b) 有哪些改建是在过去12个月进行的？请在下表中勾出来

	(c) 曾经做过的改建	(d) 过去12个月进行的改建
汽车容易进出的车道、小斜坡或者与街道齐平的进出口	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
汽车容易进出的下客区域或者上客区域	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
升降机	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
扩建门道	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
自动门或者容易开的门	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
楼梯和门道上的扶手	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
降低门的把手高度	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
符合残疾人需要的车库或停车区域	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
任何其他改建(请说明) : _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

20. 过去12个月里您花了多少钱改建（大约数目即可）？

- ₁ \$0
- ₂ \$1-\$650
- ₃ \$651-\$1,300
- ₄ \$1,301-\$2,600
- ₅ 超过\$2,600
- ₆ 不知道/不确定

21. 在改建过程中，您对下列项目的满意程度是：（每一项勾出一个答案）

	非常满意	满意	既不是满意也不是不满意	不满意	非常不满意
工程的质量	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
工程的时间	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
工程的价钱	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

22. 过去12个月里，您有无对您的房子进行油漆、维护和装修？

₁ 有

₂ 没有 → 请转到问题 26

23. 房子的哪部分油漆、维护和装修？ 请在下表中勾出来

换屋顶	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
室内油漆 - 部分或全部	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
更换大面积的外墙覆盖层 (exterior cladding)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
更换内墙覆盖层 (interior cladding)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
室内装修或更换墙纸	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
更换地毯	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
木地板上光油	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
增加房间	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
更换浴缸、坐便器等	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
更换厨房电器	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
更换浴室的橱柜	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
更换厨房的橱柜	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂
部分或者全部重新布(电)线	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃
更新水管	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄
安装地板保温层 (underfloor insulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅
安装天花板保温层 (ceiling insulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆
安装墙体保温层 (wall insulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇
安装双层中空保温玻璃 (double glazing)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈
安装木材或煤气火炉或者暖气机 (wood burner/pellet burner/heat pump)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉
安装新的热水系统或者升级旧的热水系统	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀
安装通风系统 (ventilation system), 比如HRV/DVS	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₁
安装盛接雨水系统 (rainwater tank)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₂
安装抽油烟机或厨房排气扇 (rangehood, extractor fan)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₃
安装浴室排气扇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₄
干衣机的向外通气孔 (venting)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₅
安装被动通气窗口系统 (passive vents)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₆
安装低流量的沐浴头 (low flow showerhead)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₇
安装烟雾报警器和其他火灾报警器	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₈
其他 (请说明):	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₉

24. 这些维护、更新、装修花了您多少钱（大约数目即可）

- ₁ \$0
- ₂ \$1-\$650
- ₃ \$651-\$1,300
- ₄ \$1,301-\$2,600
- ₅ \$2,600-\$5,000
- ₆ \$5,001-\$10,000
- ₇ 超过\$10,000
- ₈ 不知道/不确定

25. 在维护、更新、装修过程中，您对下列项目的满意程度是：
(每一项勾出一个答案)

	非常满意	满意	既不是满意也不是不满意	不满意	非常不满意
工程的质量	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
工程的时间	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
工程的价钱	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

26. 过去12个月，您有没有推迟或延缓任何维修、改建和/或装修？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有 → 请转到问题28

27. 推迟或延缓任何维修、改建和/或装修的主要原因是什么？只选其中一项。

- ₁ 不方便
- ₂ 希望得到更多关于如何维修、改建和/或装修的信息
- ₃ 太贵了
- ₄ 所需进行的维修、改建和/或装修的工程量太小了
- ₅ 找不到做这些维修、改建和/或装修的工人
- ₆ 其他（请说明） _____

28. 当您需要维修、改建和/或装修的信息时，您从哪里到这些信息？请勾选所有适用的答案。

- ₁ 我自己的经验和知识
- ₂ 家人
- ₃ 朋友
- ₄ 维修、改建和/或装修人士的建议
- ₅ 建筑供应商的建议
- ₆ 房屋检测人士的建议
- ₇ 书、杂志和报纸
- ₈ 互联网
- ₉ BRANZ
- ₁₀ ACC的 个案经理
- ₁₁ 职业治疗师 (Occupational Therapist)
- ₁₂ 需求评估师 (Needs Assessor)
- ₁₃ 其他 (请说明) _____

第4部分：与家人的联系，社区参与和生活的满意度

29. 包括您自己，有多少人和您住在一起？

数目： _____人

30. 与您住在一起的人当中，有多少人65岁或以上？

65岁或以上的人的数目： _____人

31. 与您住在一起的人当中，有多少人16岁或不到16岁？

16岁或不到16岁的人的数目： _____人

32. 与您住在一起的人的和您是什么关系？请勾出(✓)所有适合的答案。

我的配偶	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
我的儿子和/或女儿	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
我的女婿和/或媳妇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
我的孙子/孙女	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
其他亲戚（请说明）：	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
我的朋友	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
房客	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
其他（请说明）：	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈

33. 下列的描述哪一个最符合您的住房情况（包括您自己）？

- ₁ 只有一个人住
- ₂ 夫妇两自己住
- ₃ 夫妇两与孩子一起住
- ₄ 夫妇两与非子女的成年人一起住
- ₅ 夫妇两与孩子和其他非子女的成年人一起住
- ₆ 我自己与孩子住
- ₇ 我自己与孩子和其他非子女的成年人一起住
- ₈ 两个家庭住在一起
- ₉ 三个或更多的家庭住在一起
- ₁₀ 几个人共同租住一套单元住房（Flatting）
- ₁₁ 其他(请说明): _____

34. 您有孩子住在新西兰或海外吗？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有 → 请转到问题38

35. 您的孩子现在居住在哪里？数目？

居住?	数目?
和您住在一起	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
与您住在同一个城市	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
住在新西兰，但在别的城市（请说明）： 1. 2. 3.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃ <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ <input type="checkbox"/> ₅
居住在海外（请说明）： 1. 2. 3.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆ <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ <input type="checkbox"/> ₈
其他地方（请说明）	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉

36. 您有多经常见到不和您住在一起的孩子？

	每周 几次	每周 一次	每月 一次	很少或 没有	不适用
与我住在同一个城市的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
住在新西兰但不同城市的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
住在海外的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

37. 您有多经常与这些孩子通电话？

	每周 几次	每周 一次	每月 一次	很少或 没有	不适用
与我住在同一个城市的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
住在新西兰但不同城市的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
住在海外的孩子	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

38. 包括与您住在一起的朋友，您还有其他朋友与您住在同一个邻里区域？

- ₁ 有
₂ 没有 → 请转到问题40

39. 您有多经常与您的朋友见面或拜访他们？

- ₁ 一周几次
₂ 一周一次
₃ 一月一次
₄ 很少或没有

40. 在您所居住邻里区域里，您是否是某一社区组织、俱乐部或小组的会员？

- ₁ 是
₂ 不是 → 请转到问题42

41. 您多经常参加这些组织、俱乐部或小组的活动？

- ₁ 一周几次
- ₂ 一周一次
- ₃ 一月一次
- ₄ 很少或没有

42. 总的说来，您对您生活的满意程度是：（请选择下列合适的答案）

	非常满意	满意	既不是满意也不是不满意	不满意	非常不满意	不适用
健康 - 精神健康和身体健康	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
教育	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
工作	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
日常生活的经济状况	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
参与闲暇活动	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
您对自己权利的意识	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
室内室外的自然环境	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
安全感	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
与家人的联系	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
与其他人的联系	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
文化身份的认同与参与	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

43. 一般而言，您认为您的健康：

- ₁ 极好
- ₂ 非常好
- ₃ 好
- ₄ 一般
- ₅ 不好

43. 在过去12个月里，有没有任何健康上的问题使您无法完成您的日常工作或参加您日常参加的社区活动？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

44. 在过去12个月里，有没有任何精神健康上的问题（比如抑郁或焦虑）使您无法把您的日常工作或日常参加的社区活动完成像以前那么好？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有

45. 在您所有的人际网络中（您的配偶、孩子，其他家庭成员，朋友，邻），对于您的健康而言，哪三位是您最经常和最重要的联系人？

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

47. 对于保证您年老时能够继续参加日常的社区活动，您认为哪三件事是最重要的？

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

第 5部分：个人资料

48. 您的性别是：

- ₁ 男
- ₂ 女

49. 您的年龄组是：

- ₁ 60-64 岁
- ₂ 65-74岁
- ₃ 75-84 岁
- ₄ 85 岁和以上

50. 您所属的族群是：

- ₁ 华人
- ₂ 印度人
- ₃ 南韩人
- ₄ 其他（请说明） _____

51. 您是否在新西兰出生？

- ₁ 是 → 请转到问题54
- ₂ 不是

52. 您在哪个国家出生？

53. 您是哪一年来新西兰的?

54. 您现在是:

- ₁ 退休
- ₂ 有薪酬的全职工作
- ₃ 有薪酬的兼职工作
- ₄ 参与没有薪酬的全职家庭生意
- ₅ 参与没有薪酬的兼职家庭生意
- ₆ 家庭外的义工
- ₇ 读书
- ₈ 没有工作但在找工作
- ₉ 其他(请说明) _____

55. 您现在的职业/退休前的职业是什么?

现在的职业: _____

退休前的职业: _____

56. 您的最高学历是：

- ₁ 没有正式学历
- ₂ 高中学历
- ₃ 技术证书或者高级技术证书
- ₄ 技术学校或理工学院证书或大专学历
- ₅ 大学里的大专文凭
- ₆ 学士学位
- ₇ 学士学位 (含荣誉学位)
- ₈ 研究生学历证书 (Postgraduate Diploma or Certificate)
- ₉ 硕士学位
- ₁₀ 博士学位
- ₁₁ 其他 (请说明)： _____

57. 您过去12个月的所有收入来源包括：（请勾出所有符合您的情况的答案）

- ₁ 新西兰养老金 (New Zealand Superannuation)
- ₂ 其他养老金或抚恤金
- ₃ 由雇主支付的工资收入
- ₄ 自雇生意的收入或者您所拥有的生意的收入
- ₅ 利息、出租或其他投资的收入
- ₆ ACC 或其他意外保险的赔偿
- ₇ 政府福利 (伤病补助sickness benefit, 家庭内部补助DPB, 学生津贴 student allowance)
- ₈ 其他政府福利 (如紧急救援, 失业救济金)
- ₉ 由不与您住在一起的人/组织提供其他收入来源 (如中国的退休收入)

58. 包含以上所有收入，过去12个月您个人的税前收入是多少？

- ₁ 少于\$10,000
- ₂ \$10,001 到 \$20,000
- ₃ \$20,001到 \$30,000
- ₄ \$30,001 到 \$40,000
- ₅ \$40,001 到 \$50,000
- ₆ \$50,001 到 \$70,000
- ₇ \$70,001 到\$100,000
- ₈ 超过 \$100,000
- ₉ 不知道

59. 与您住在一起的其他家庭成员有收入吗？

- ₁ 有
- ₂ 没有 → 请转到问题62

60. 这些收入来源是：（请勾出所有符合您的情况的答案）

- ₁ 新西兰养老金（New Zealand Superannuation）
- ₂ 其他养老金或抚恤金
- ₃ 由雇主支付的工资收入
- ₄ 自雇生意的收入或者您所拥有的生意的收入
- ₅ 利息、出租或其他投资的收入
- ₆ ACC 或其他意外保险的赔偿
- ₇ 政府福利（伤病补助sickness benefit, 家庭内部补助DPB, 学生津贴 student allowance）
- ₈ 其他政府福利（如紧急救援，失业救济金）
- ₉ 由不与您住在一起的人/组织提供其他收入来源（如中国的退休收入）

61. 过去12个月，您的家庭税前总收入是：（只选择一个答案）

- ₁ 少于\$10,000
- ₂ \$10,001 到 \$20,000
- ₃ \$20,001到 \$30,000
- ₄ \$30,001 到 \$40,000
- ₅ \$40,001 到 \$50,000
- ₆ \$50,001 到 \$70,000
- ₇ \$70,001 到\$100,000
- ₈ 超过 \$100,000
- ₉ 不知道

62. 您的个人收入或家庭收入是否足够支付您的房租/贷款、食品、衣服和其他日常必要的开支？您是否会说：

- ₁ 没有足够的钱
- ₂ 钱仅仅够用
- ₃ 已经有足够的钱
- ₄ 远远多于所需的钱

补充意见:

这一问卷是为了收集有关您的背景资料、您的住房经历和您的健康情况的信息，如果您觉得我们没有涵盖所有的问题或者您有其他补充意见，请写在下面：

谢谢您的合作和支持！