

Linking wellbeing across domains: New Zealand General Social Survey and Te Kupenga (Māori Social Survey)

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He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata! He tangata! He tangata!
What is the most important thing in the world? Tis people! Tis people! Tis people!

Our current household survey programme



Household Labour Force Survey
(Quarterly) – addition of wellbeing supplement for covid monitoring



Household Economic Survey (becoming Housing and Living Standards)
(Annual)
Income and housing costs, expenditure, poverty, wealth



General Social Survey
(Every two years)



Te Kupenga
Māori social survey – post censal
(currently every 10 years)



Disability Survey
Post censal
(currently every 10 years)

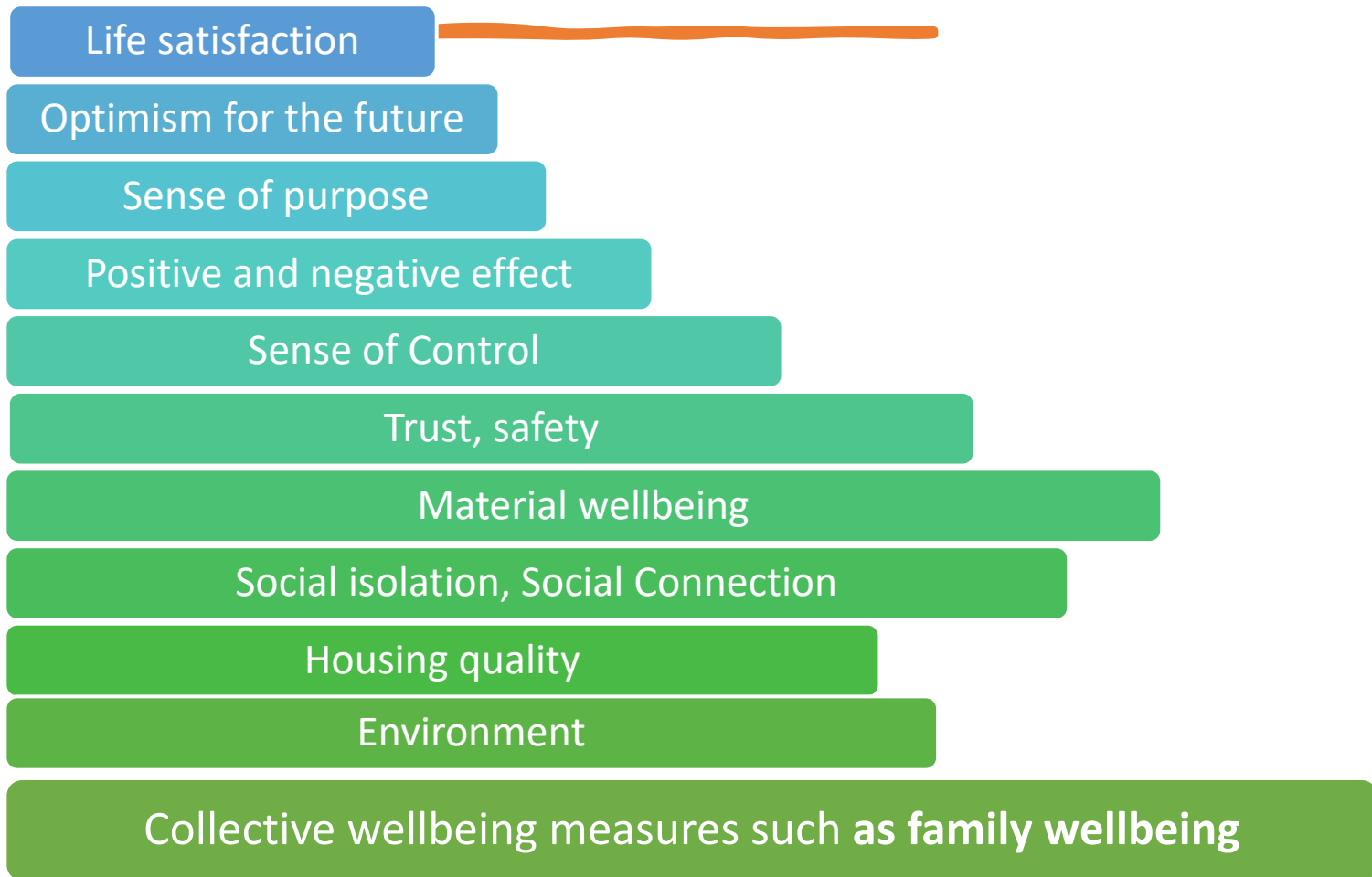
These surveys focus on wellbeing measurement for different groups

Census of Population and Dwellings – currently 5 yearly



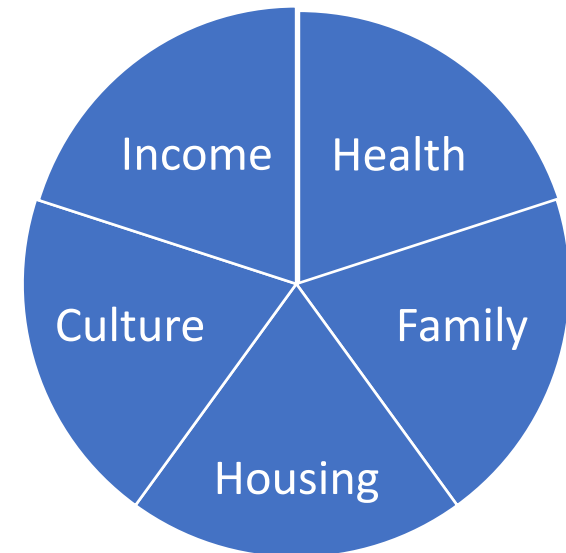
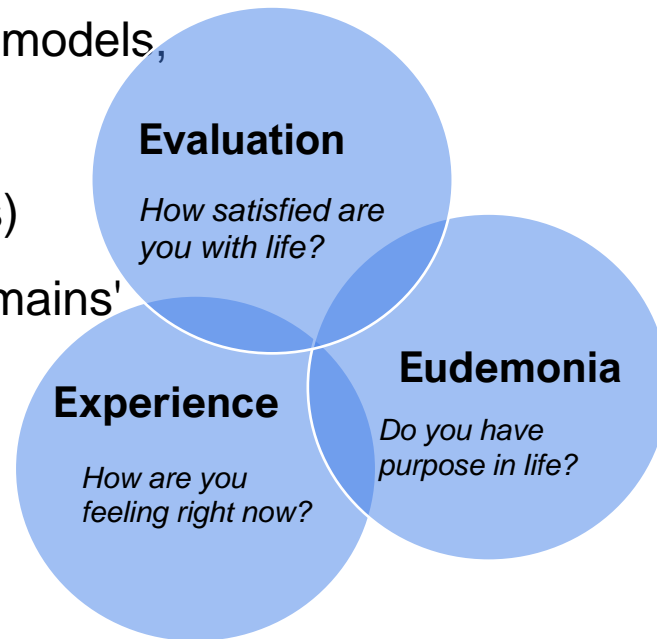
General Social Survey and Te Kupenga collect information around a range of key wellbeing measures

NZ Household disability survey collects wellbeing measures in conjunction with specific needs for people with disabilities

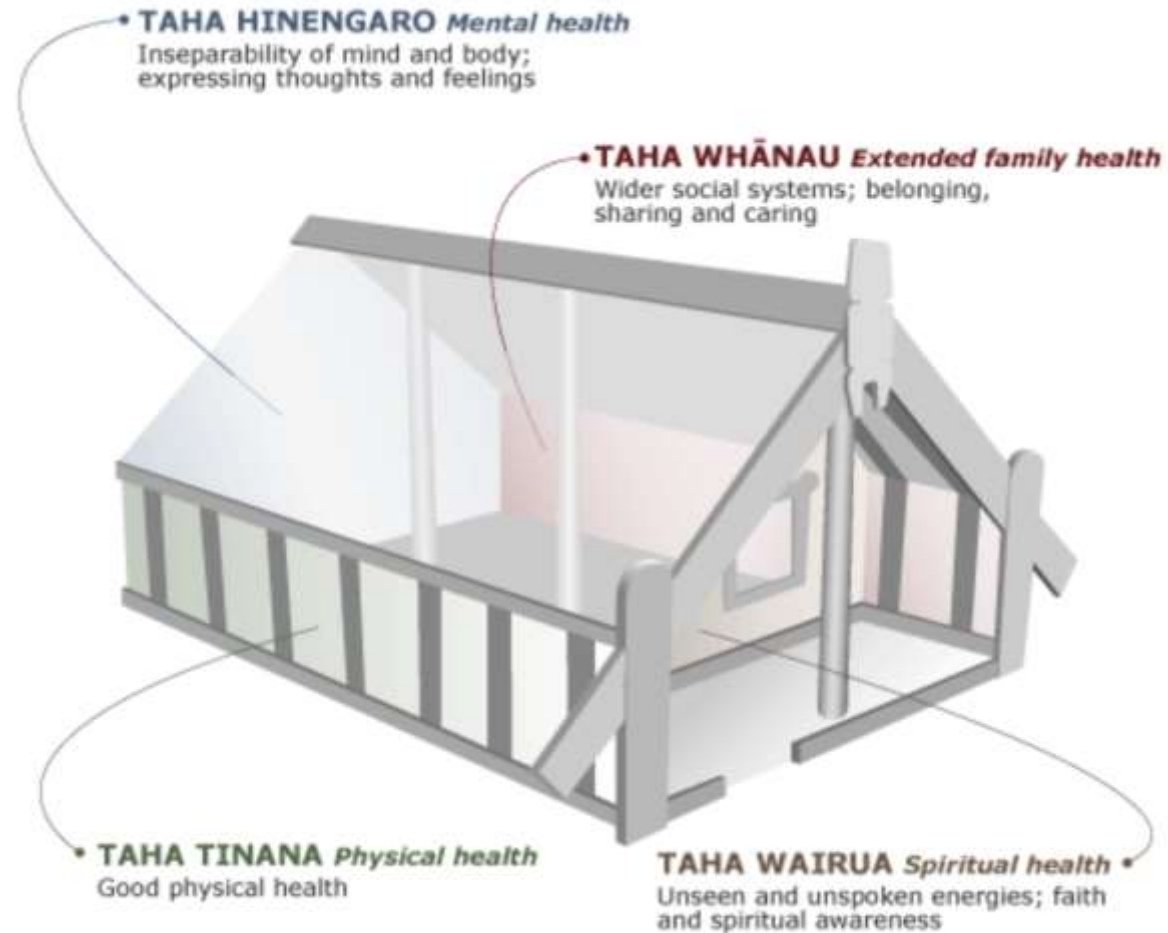


Measuring wellbeing

- Wellbeing is a complex, non-standardised concept. It is multidimensional, both subjective and objective
- Many frameworks exist that define these dimensions, differing in target populations and focus e.g Treasury Living Standards Framework. Many focused around health such as Te whare tapa Wha and fonofale models,
- We focused on interactions with:
 - Subjective wellbeing (3 parts)
 - Five important wellbeing 'domains'



Whare tapa whā to Te Kupenga – incorporating Māori frameworks of Maori



Consultation



- Stats NZ works with partner agencies and consults with relevant groups when developing content of our surveys.
- OECD wellbeing questions form a core of wellbeing questions. They are designed to collect information across different domains.
- There is always more demand for space than we can include – need to limit respondent burden.



NZ General Social Survey

- Stats NZ had a major consultation process when developing the survey (first went into the field in 2008).
- Major revamp after 2012 GSS – again extensive consultation and decision to add special rotating modules (Social networks & support (2014), Civil and cultural participation and social identity (2016), housing and physical environment (2018), family functioning (2021), digital inclusion (2023)).
- Each module is developed in conjunction with experts to identify key topics, and reuse or develop new questions.
- Cognitive testing is done with new questions and survey as a whole.



Te Kupenga – Māori social survey

- To develop Te Kupenga in 2013, we undertook a full consultation process that involved both government agencies and Māori stakeholders.
- The unique aspect of this process was that Māori stakeholders were fundamental to developing the framework that would underpin the survey, and consequently its content and the information the survey would collect
- “Being Māori also means being able to have access to te ao Māori, the Māori world — access to language, culture, marae... tikanga... and resources.” Sir Professor Mason Durie



Te Kupenga was designed to give key objectives of wellbeing measurement for Māori

Te Kupenga gives a picture of the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of Māori people in New Zealand, including information from a Māori cultural perspective.

- Provides key statistics on four areas of Māori cultural wellbeing: *wairuatanga* (spirituality), *tikanga* (customs and practices), *Te reo Māori* (language), *whanaungatanga* (social connectedness)
- Recognises practices and wellbeing outcomes that are specific to Māori culture.
- Key information needs are not just the wellbeing of the individual, and household but also **whanau (family/extended family), community and environment**

New Zealand Household Disability survey

- Public consultation occurred in 2021 – owing to gap between surveys the information gathered needed to be updated.
- Open consultation- but was targeted at disabled people and their families – used social media campaigns and disability support networks
- 5 drop-in zoom sessions
- Consultation made as accessible and inclusive as possible – could be written, video, audio or image files
- Over 200 submissions – with very good mix of people with lived experience of disability, organisations and academics



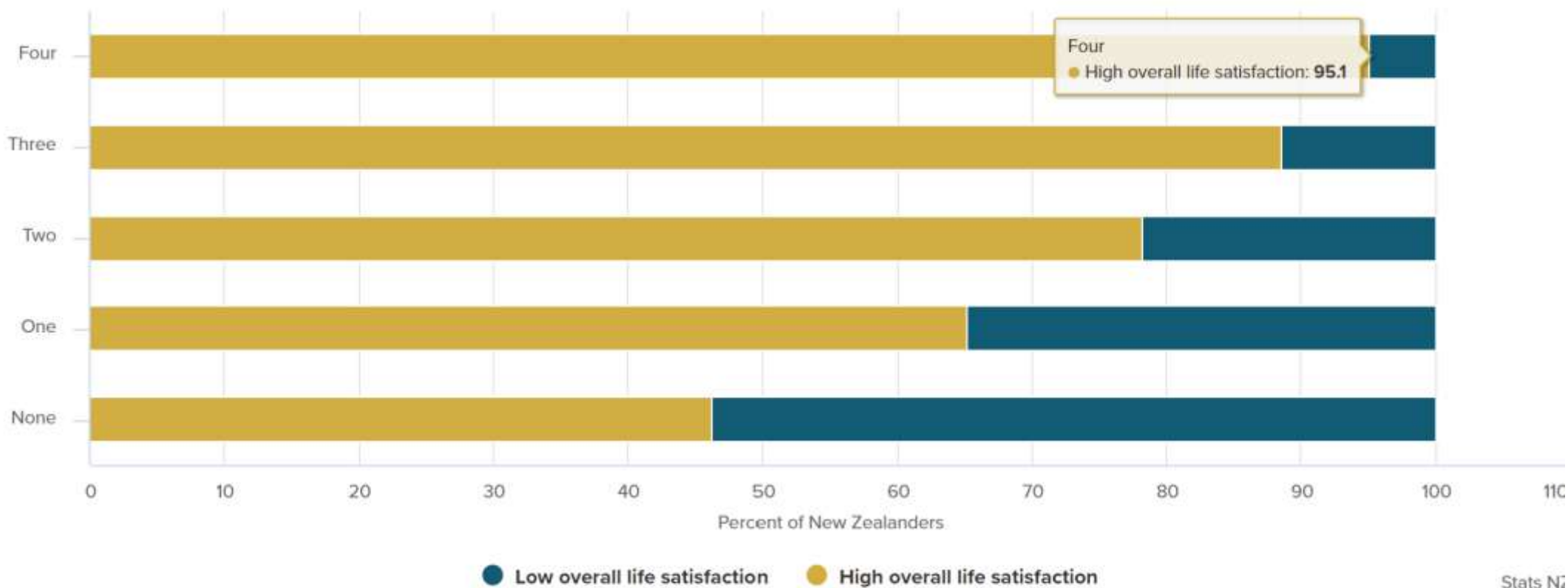


Linking wellbeing across domains

We have used wellbeing data to look at interactions between different domains

- Measuring across domains shows the richness of wellbeing data and the nuances between different key wellbeing measures
 - Sense of purpose strong among people/cultures with strong sense of collectivism
 - Family wellbeing measured in GSS and Te Kupenga (whanau wellbeing). Includes self-definition of family/whanau
- For Māori – link between environment and wellbeing measures
- Cultural health and physical health
- For Pacific peoples and NZ population as a whole
 - Housing and wellbeing strongly linked
 - Understand the detrimental effects of loneliness on wellbeing
- Strengths-based approach
- Wellbeing data is used in NZ Treasury's living standards framework
- Data is used extensively by researchers

Overall life satisfaction, by number of good outcomes reported in four key aspects of life, 2018/19



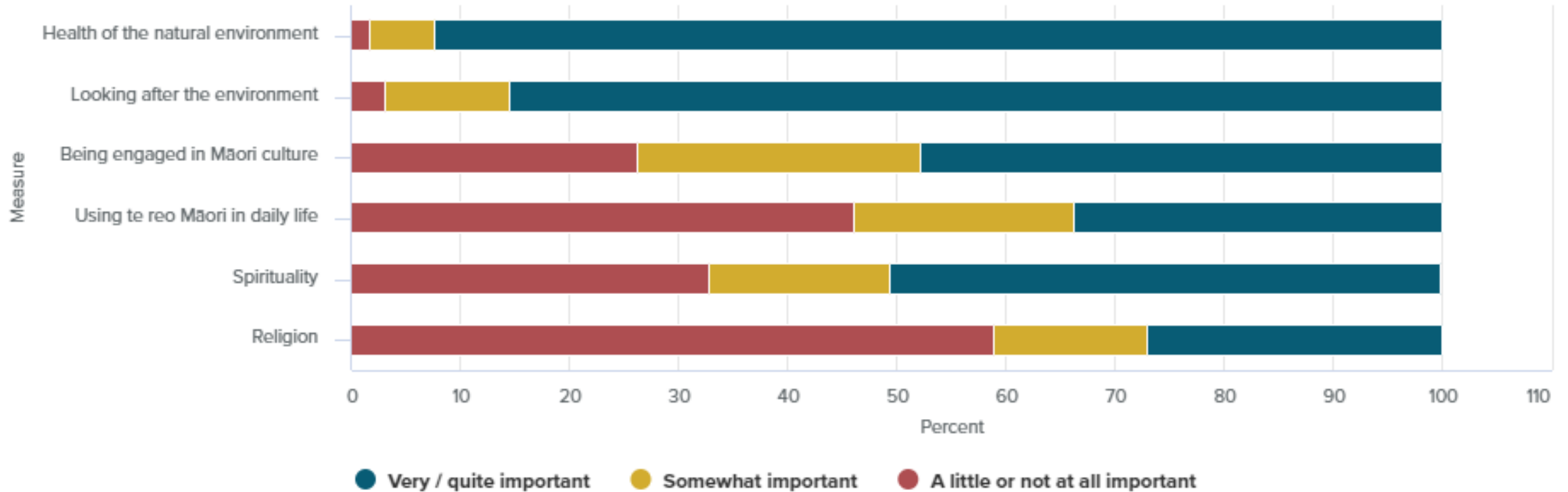
Note: Four aspects of life have a strong relationship with wellbeing in New Zealand. A good outcome in each of these aspects of life is captured when someone reports having excellent or very good health; more than enough or enough money to meet everyday needs; having not felt lonely in the last four weeks; or no major problems (cold, damp, mould, urgent repairs needed) with their home.

Te Kupenga 2018 results

GRAPH

TABLE

Perceptions of importance for Māori people (%), selected measures, 2018



Data is provisional.

Te Kupenga 2018 showed that **Māori placed a high value on the health of the natural environment** as part of their own wellbeing, and participated in various traditional and contemporary practices, most often with their whānau.



32%

Participated in looking after the **health of the natural environment**

By themselves



26.2%



With whānau



40.3%



**With school/kura,
wānanga/tertiary
institution**



17.4%



**With iwi,
hapū or
marae**



7.8%



**With friends,
neighbours,
community or
church group**



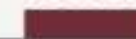
26.4%



**With
someone else**






16.8%



Pacific people: interaction between housing and wellbeing

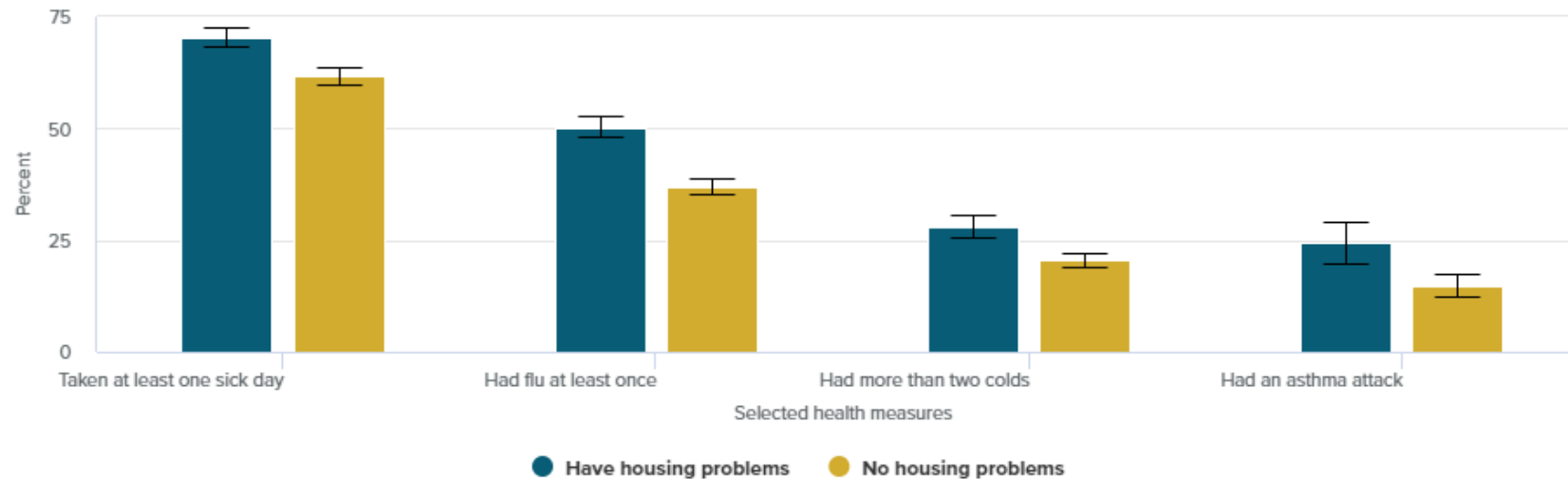
Housing problems

For Pacific peoples living in homes with **at least one major housing problem** vs Pacific peoples **living in homes without housing problems**:

-  **22%** gave a low rating for physical health, compared with **12%**
-  **29%** have poor overall mental wellbeing, compared with **13%**
-  **31%** gave a low rating for life satisfaction compared with **12%**.

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/infographics/pacific-housing/>

Percentage of total population with selected health issues in the previous 12 months, by those with or without major housing problems, 2018



The disability gap 2018

A snapshot of life for disabled New Zealanders

How we work, live, and connect with people affects everyone's wellbeing but the experiences we have are not equal for all New Zealanders.

Disability data shows that disabled people are more likely to have worse outcomes than non-disabled people across many aspects of life. This is often more pronounced for those aged under 65 years.

**Almost 1 in 4
New Zealanders
are disabled.**

- 2013 NZ disability survey *



Work life

Disabled people are under-represented in higher-income occupations, tend to work fewer hours, and are less likely to have qualifications than non-disabled people.

In 2018, working disabled people aged 15-64 years:

📄 Earned a median **\$901** a week from wages or salaries, **\$98** less than non-disabled workers.

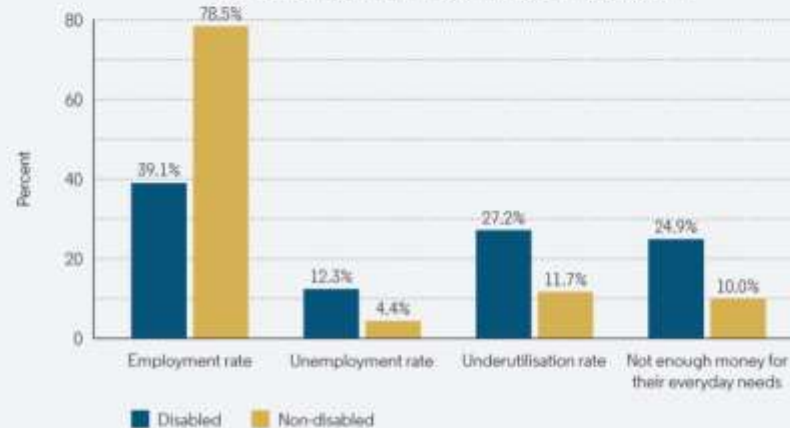
🕒 Worked an average **35.2** hours a week, **3** hours less than non-disabled workers.

📅 Stayed in a job for an average **8.9** years, **2.5** years longer than non-disabled workers.

👉 **60%** of working disabled people were satisfied with their job compared with **77%** of non-disabled people.

Selected economic measures

Proportion of people aged 15-64 years, by disability status, 2018



Some Te Kupenga concepts also included in GSS

- Family and whanau wellbeing
 - Where zero means extremely badly and ten means extremely well, how would you rate how your family is doing these days? Your 'family' is the group of people you think of as your family.
- Family/whanau is self defined
 - – ask separately who is included, e.g. 'parents, siblings and children'; grandparents or grandchildren, aunts, uncles, cousins or other inlaws; and close friends or other people.
- How well are you able to speak te reo Māori in day-to-day conversation?
- Environment: how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with state of:
 - Lakes, rivers, harbours, oceans, and coastlines
 - Green spaces, forests, nature reserves, and native bush in your local area

Questions?

