

Te Kupenga: the opportunities and **challenges in measuring whānau** wellbeing

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Measuring Whānau Wellbeing

Te Kupenga 2013

How's your whanau doing?
Reported levels of wellbeing.
How does wellbeing vary?
Policy implications

Measuring Whānau wellbeing

- Challenges
- Opportunities
- Future directions



Te Kupenga 2013 survey – what is it?

A **nationally representative survey** of Māori aged 15 +

Māori by ancestry and/or ethnicity

Carried out by Statistics NZ following the 2013 Census

VERY high quality survey

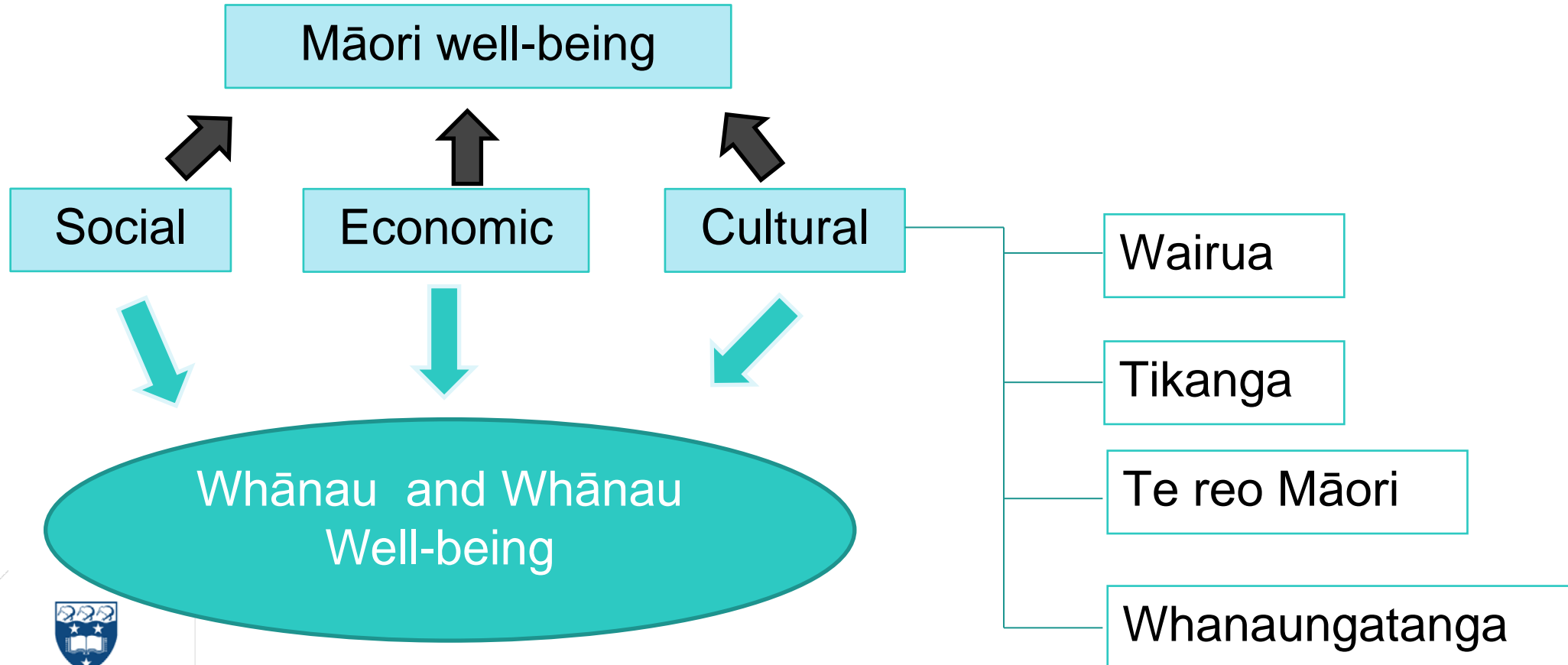
Excellent sampling frame (Census 2013)

Very good response rate (78%)

5,549 participants - produces estimates of counts for the whole Māori population

Te Kupenga 2013 survey – what's new about it?

Statistics NZ's first survey of Māori well-being.



Whānau Wellbeing Question

Reported, not measured
Subjective assessment

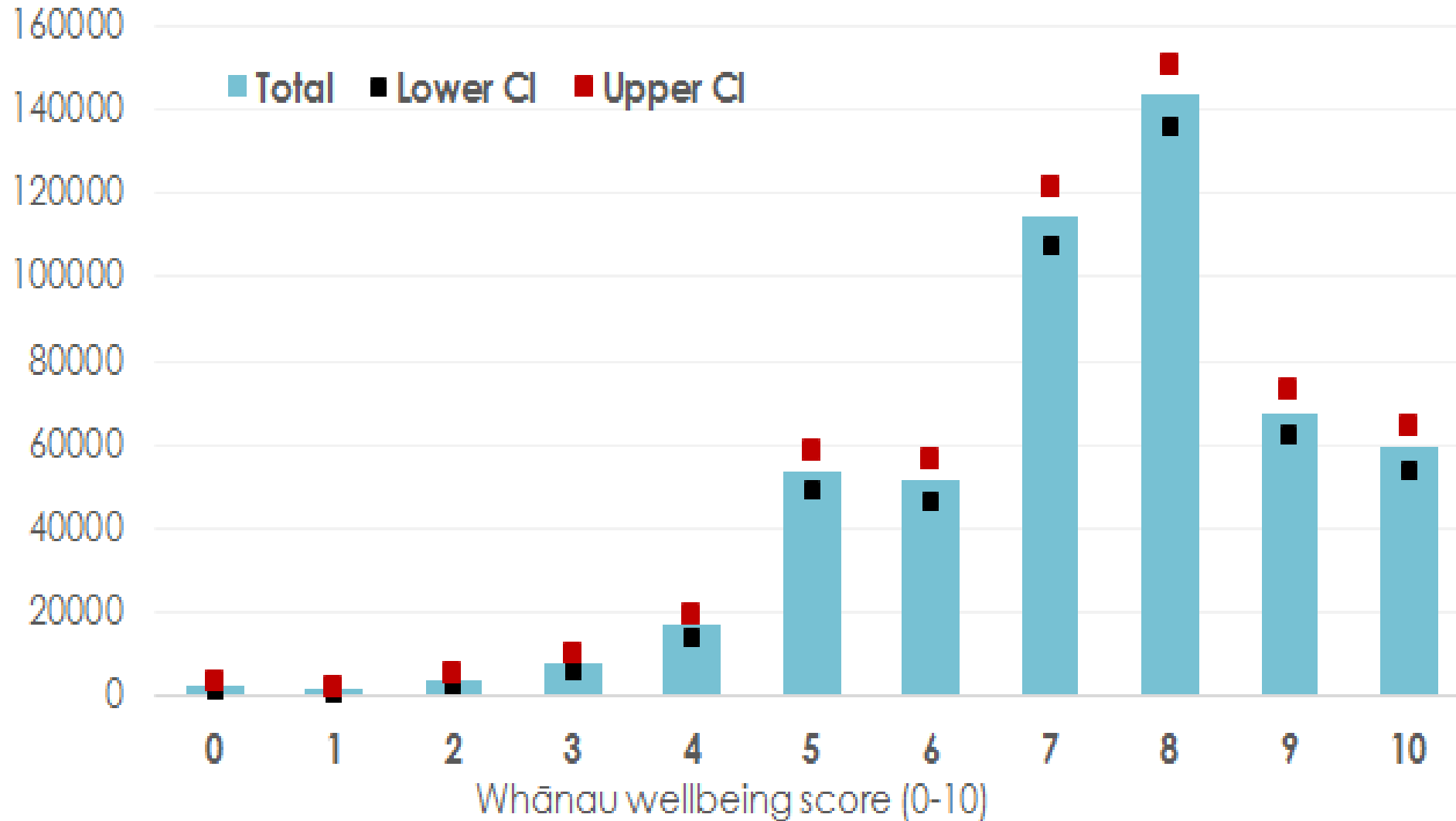
How's your whānau doing?

.....how would you rate how your whānau is doing these days?

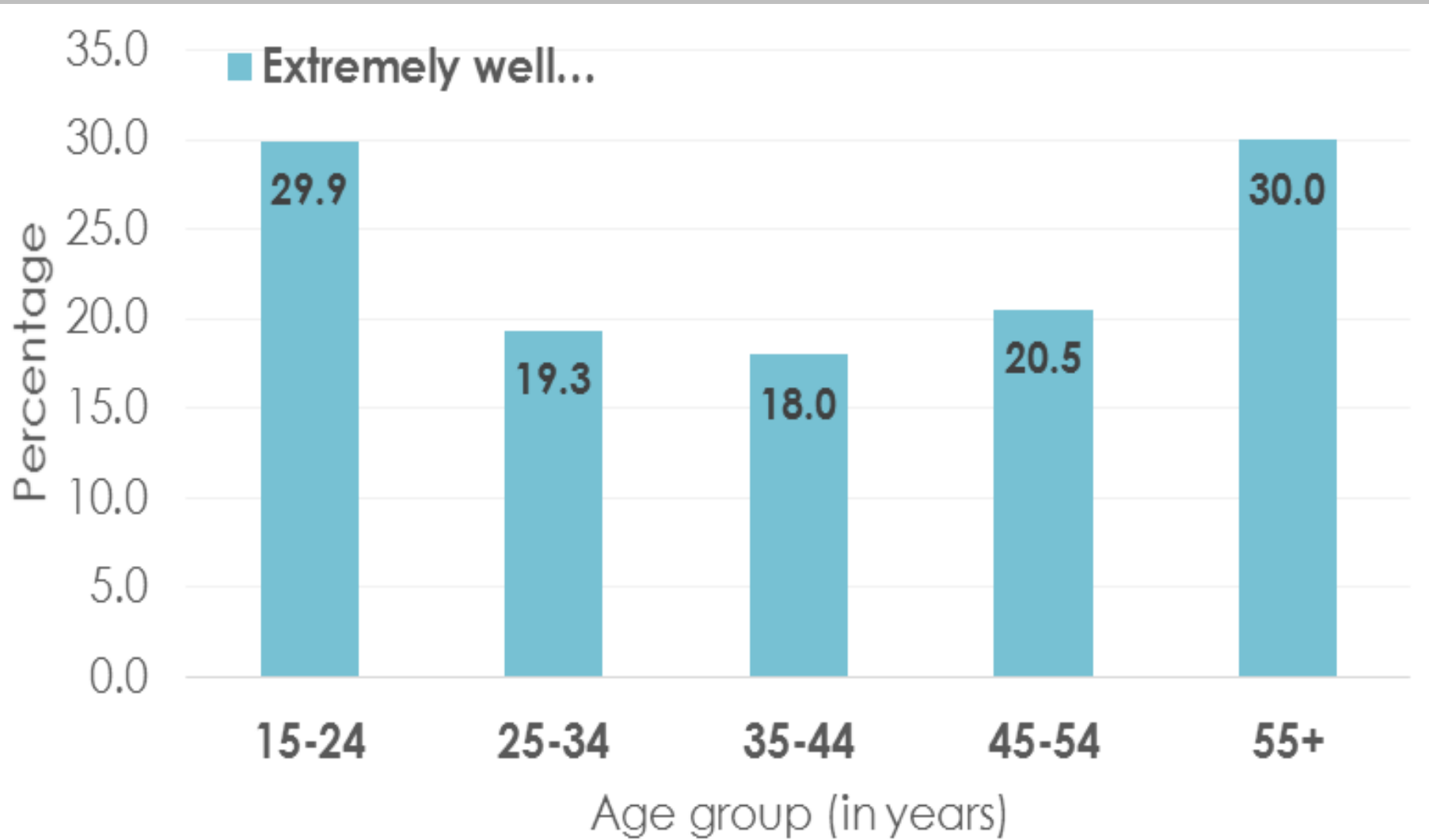
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Extremely badly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Extremely well



Variation in Reported **Whānau Wellbeing**



Reported **whānau wellbeing** varies by age







Also other factors

- Demographic
- Economic
- Social

when examined individually.



Whānau Rangatiranga framework

WHĀNAU RANGATIRANGA PRINCIPLES					
	WHAKĀPAPA Thriving relationships	MANAAKITANGA Reciprocity & support	RANGATIRANGA Leadership & participation	KOTAHITANGA Collective unity	WĀIRUATANGA Spiritual & cultural strength (Distinctive Identity)
CAPABILITY DIMENSIONS  SUSTAINABILITY OF TE AO MĀORI (language, identity, culture, institutions)	Whānau have a positive relationship with Te Ao Māori	Whānau are able to foster and develop their connections to Te Ao Māori	Whānau exercise leadership in Te Ao Māori	Whānau are able to meaningfully engage with Māori culture and Māori institutions	Whānau can access and express their culture and identity in ways that are meaningful to them
 SOCIAL CAPABILITY (trust, volunteering, connectedness)	Whānau are connected and safe	Whānau care for themselves and for others	Whānau exercise leadership in Te Ao Whānui	Whānau are able to access and trust institutions	Whānau are able to express and embrace spiritually
 HUMAN RESOURCE POTENTIAL (health, education, quality of life)	Whānau wellbeing is enhanced	Whānau support each other to succeed	Whānau are able to live well	Whānau are able to achieve their aspirational goals	Whānau are resilient and able to overcome adversity
 ECONOMIC (employment, wealth, housing)	Whānau can manage and leverage collective resources	Whānau are able to support each other financially and to accumulate financial reserves	Whānau enjoy economic security	Whānau can navigate barriers to success	Whānau can access their material and non-material resources

Te Kupenga in a Framework Context

CAPABILITY DIMENSIONS



SUSTAINABILITY OF TE AO MĀORI
(language, identity, culture, institutions)

Registered with an iwi

Visited own ancestral marae

Importance of Māori culture



SOCIAL CAPABILITY
(trust, volunteering, connectedness)

Victim of crime in last year

Loneliness in last 4 weeks

Provided unpaid help in other household

Provided unpaid help to marae, hapu, iwi

Satisfaction with level of whānau contact

Definition of own whānau

Number in whānau



HUMAN RESOURCE POTENTIAL
(health, education, quality of life)

Self-rated Health

Life satisfaction

How well whānau get along

Ease of access to general support



ECONOMIC
(employment, wealth, housing)

Residential Deprivation NZDep13

Sufficient family income

Home ownership

Labour force status

Plus:

- Age
- Sex
- Region
- Household family type

Economic Dimension and Whānau Wellbeing

Variable

Family income is insufficient to meet everyday needs

Effect

Moderate, negative

Age groups

35-44, 55+

Key messages:

- Insufficient income is associated with poor wellbeing for some age groups
- Surplus income is not associated with high levels of wellbeing



Social Dimension and Whānau Wellbeing

Variable

- provided unpaid help to others
- felt lonely most/all of time in the last four weeks

Effect

Moderate, negative

Strong, negative

Moderate, negative

Age groups

45-54, 55+

15-24

25-34, 55+

Key messages:

- **Some social capability measures associated with lower perceived wellbeing**
- **Significant age differences**



Economic Dimension and Whānau Wellbeing

Variable

- **Whānau get along very well**
- Very easy access to general support
- **Very high level of life satisfaction**
- Self-rated health is good to excellent

Effect

Very strong, positive

Strong, positive

Very strong, positive

Moderate, positive

Age groups

All ages

25-34, 55+

All ages

All ages except 55

Key messages:

- **Quality of whānau relationships is very impt**
- **Māori who see the wellbeing of their whānau in a very positive light are also likely to be very satisfied with their own lives**



Policy Implications

The quality of whānau relationships is extremely important for whānau to thrive.

Māori who feel that their whānau gets along very well are much more likely to rate their whānau wellbeing very positively.

Efforts to support whānau to thrive involve:

- **supporting the whānau networks and the relationships between whānau members.**
- **individual whānau members to live their lives in a way that is meaningful and which gives them satisfaction.**



Challenges in Measuring Whānau Wellbeing

Existing social measurement system designed with a different intent

- Focused on individuals, households (incl. families) and businesses
- Providing information for government, business and individuals

Whānau wellbeing adds

- Focus
- Measures (whānau, wellbeing)
- Audience
- Obligations
- Data producers

Data quality

- Maori descent
- Iwi
- mobility

Issues

How far can the existing system be modified?
Whose lens is informing change?
Resourcing new processes and policies?
Governance of data resources



Opportunities in Measuring Whānau Wellbeing

Data system

High quality
High trust

Official Statistics

Te Kupenga 2018

- ?additions
- can assess change

Iwi Leaders' Group

Pilot projects – informing change

Maori data users / producers

Iwi development

Regional development

Service providers

Research

National Science Challenges –

Lifecourse focus

Development stage

Initiatives that are

- Scalable
- Transferable



Future Directions

Whānau Wellbeing lens

Longitudinal data
GRINZ
(?New)

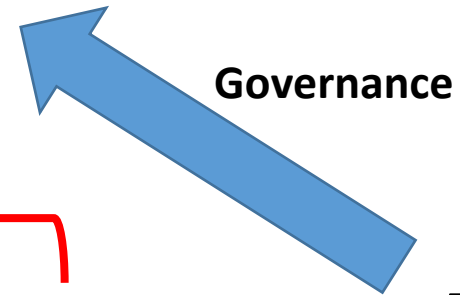
Research Projects
HRC
MBIE
NSC
Marsden
Govt.
Universities

Official Statistics
(incl. IDI)

Service Data

Access to:
Methods
Data

Iwi, hapu



Creating new tools fit for a new purpose will require:

- co-design and
- co-governance of shared resources
- building Maori capacity and capability

Ngā kupu aumihi

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Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of NIDEA, not Statistics NZ.

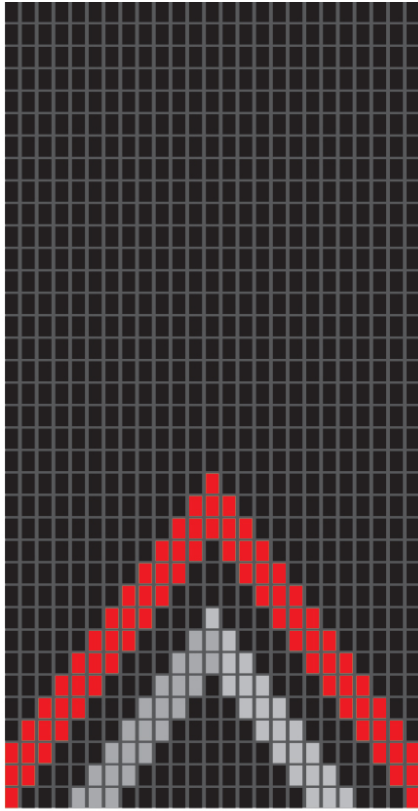




KIA ORA

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TE MANA RARAUNGA

Māori Data Sovereignty Network

Advocating for the development of capacity and capability across the Māori data ecosystem including:

- Data rights and interests
- Data governance
- Data storage and security
- Data access and control

<http://www.tmr.maori.nz/>