



Te Hotonga Hapori
— connecting communities —

Project 4

Wellbeing in Kāinga Ora Communities

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Exploring multi-dimensional wellbeing outcomes for Kāinga Ora tenants

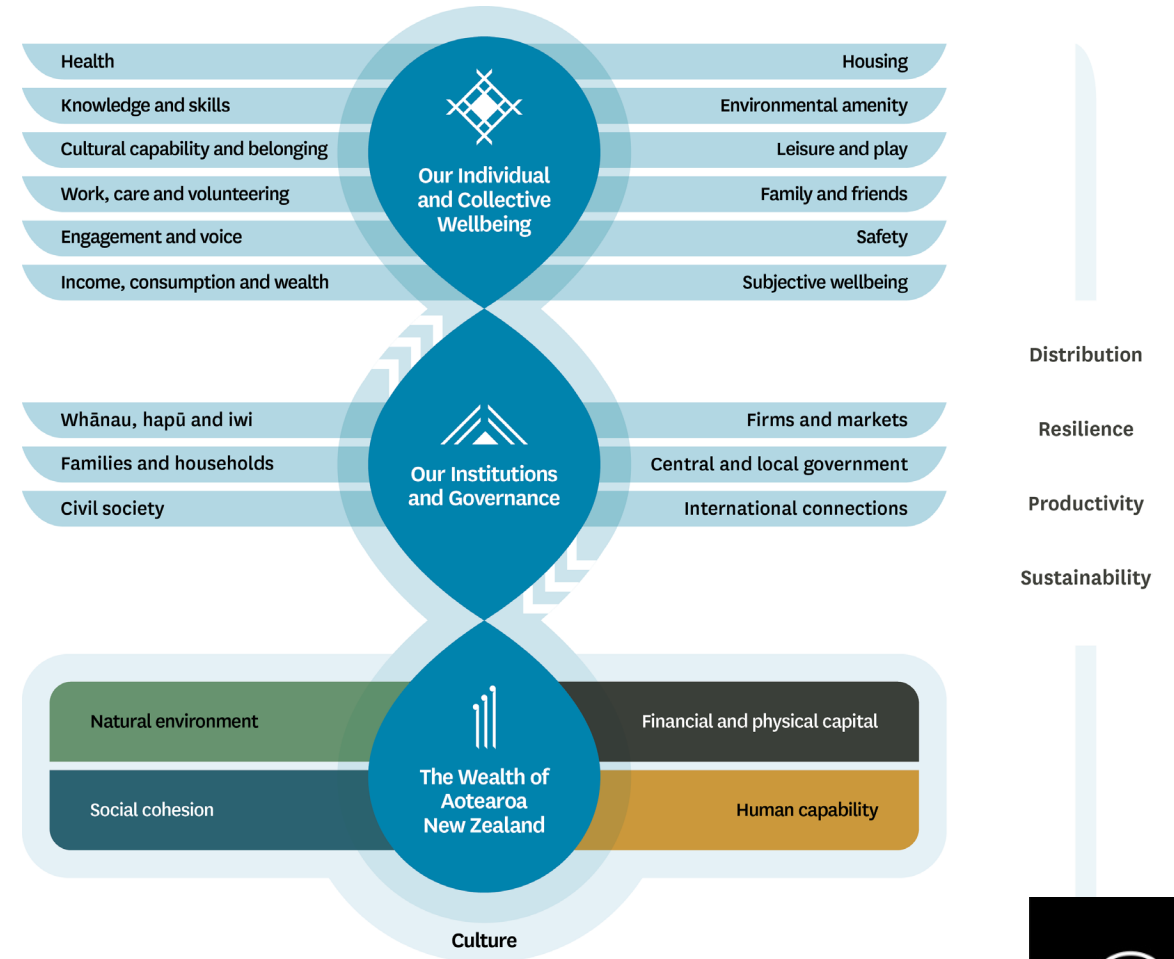
Te Hotonga Hapori

December 2024



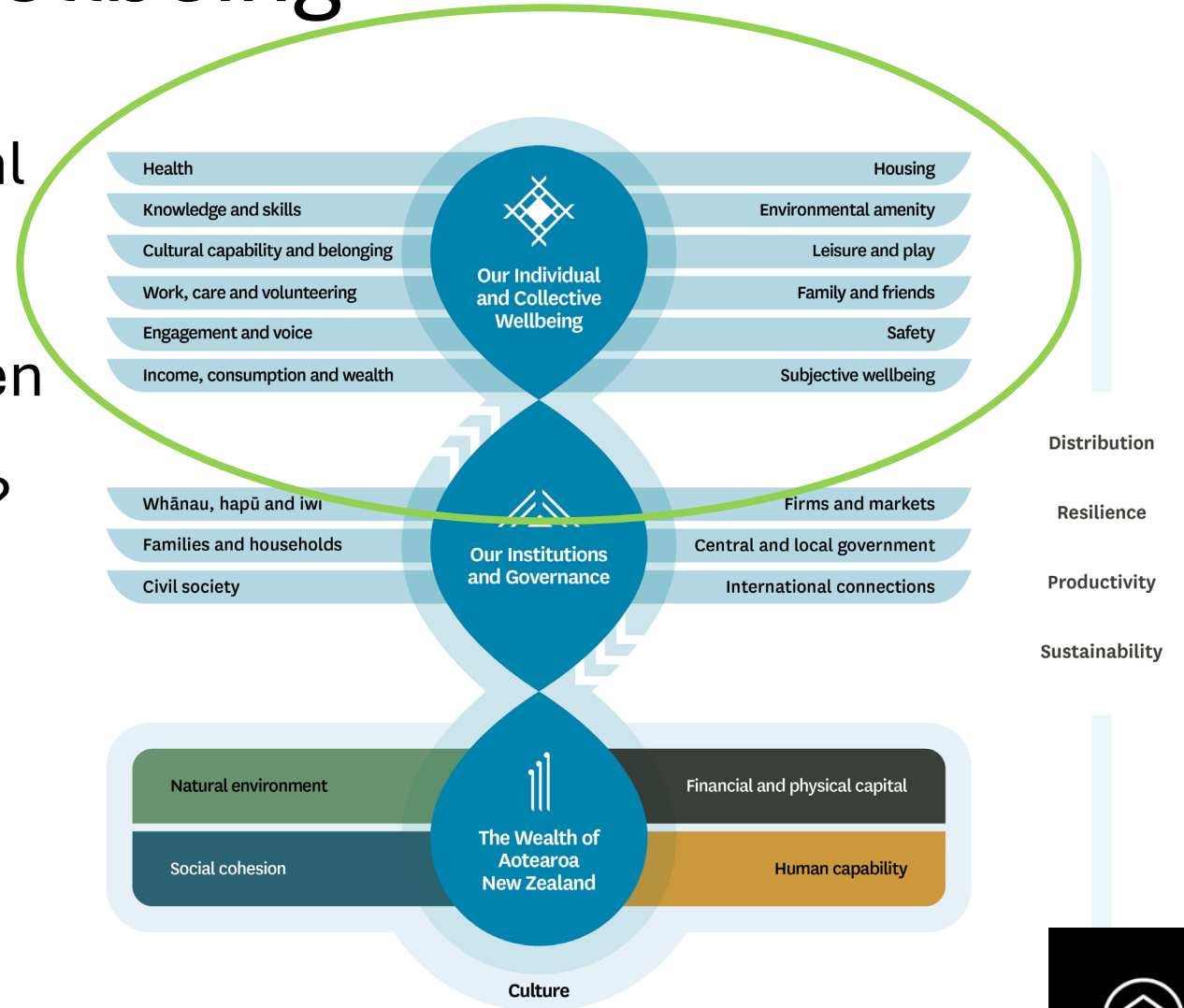
Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional



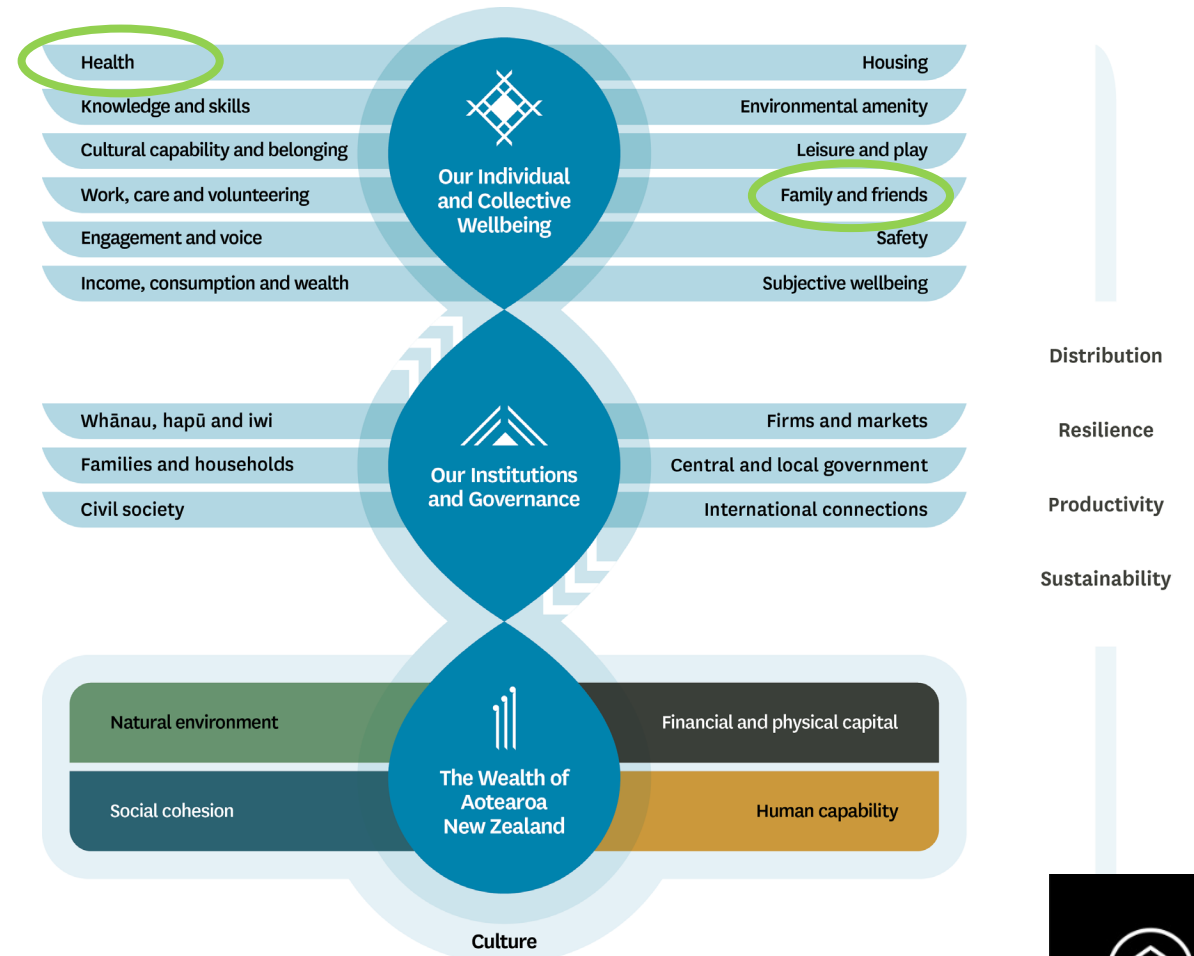
Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional
- This raises the issue of how do we describe the well-being of people for policy purposes when they may be doing well in one area but not so well in another?



Multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Well-being is multi-dimensional
- This raises the issue of how do we describe the well-being of people for policy purposes when they may be doing well in one area but not so well in another?
- However, addressing such issues is important => the services we provide to a person should not be the same for someone with poor health as for someone with no social contact



Te Hotonga Hapori Wellbeing Survey

- Designed to collect information on multi-dimensional wellbeing
- Covers all wellbeing dimensions in the Living Standards framework with at least one measure for each domain
- Questions are drawn from the New Zealand General Social Survey where possible



Te Hotonga Hapori Wellbeing Survey

- First wave in the field from June to November 2022
- Second wave in the field from June to November 2023
- Opt-in online survey with a small proportion of surveys completed on paper questionnaires (c8%).
- Achieved sample of 478 valid responses (wave 1) and 657 valid responses (wave 2)



Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Because we have information for the **same individuals** across a wide range of **different wellbeing outcomes** we can look at the coincidence of good and bad outcomes

To what degree are bad (good) outcomes in one dimension of wellbeing associated with bad (good) outcomes in other dimensions of wellbeing?



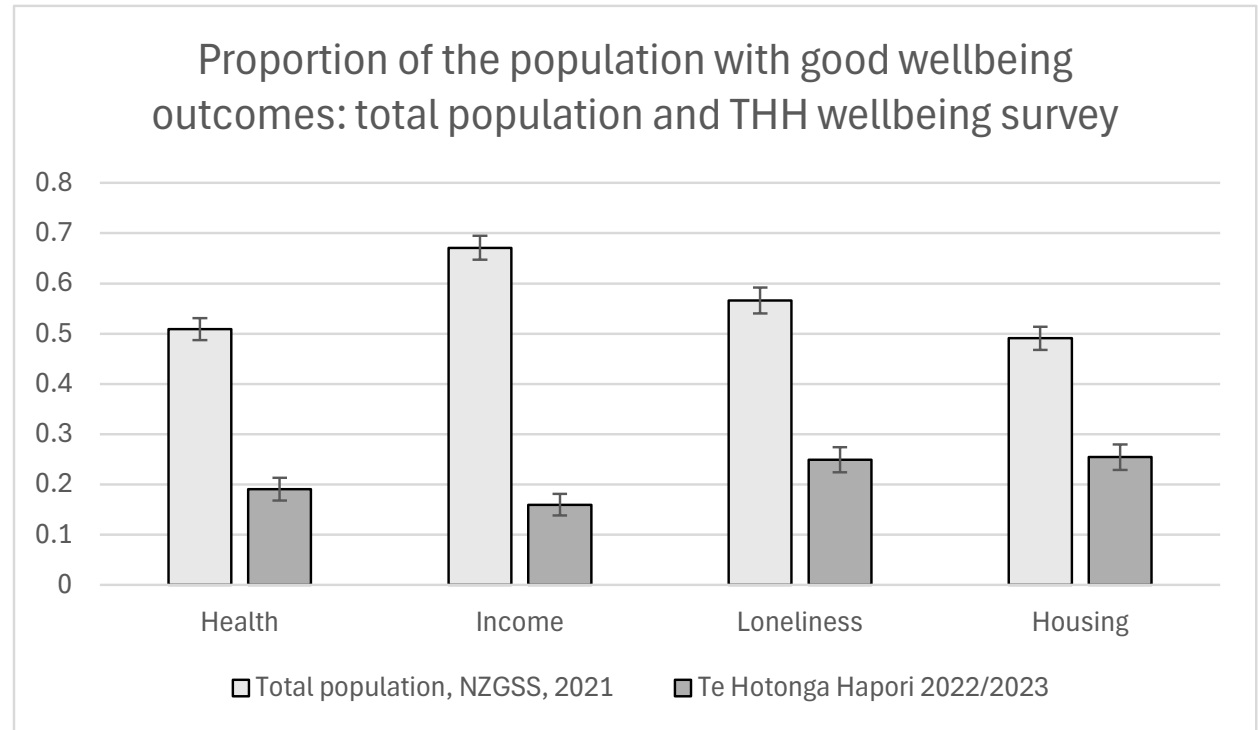
Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing

- Because we have information for the **same individuals** across a wide range of **different wellbeing outcomes** we can look at the coincidence of good and bad outcomes
 - To what degree are bad (good) outcomes in one dimension of wellbeing associated with bad (good) outcomes in other dimensions of wellbeing?*
- We adapt the Alkire/Foster counting methodology to explore good and bad outcomes for Kāinga Ora tenants
 - Good outcomes => Statistics New Zealand's **key aspects of wellbeing** (wellbeing statistics, 2021).
 - Bad outcomes => Multi-dimensional poverty measure based on the 12 dimensions of Treasury's **Living Standards Framework**



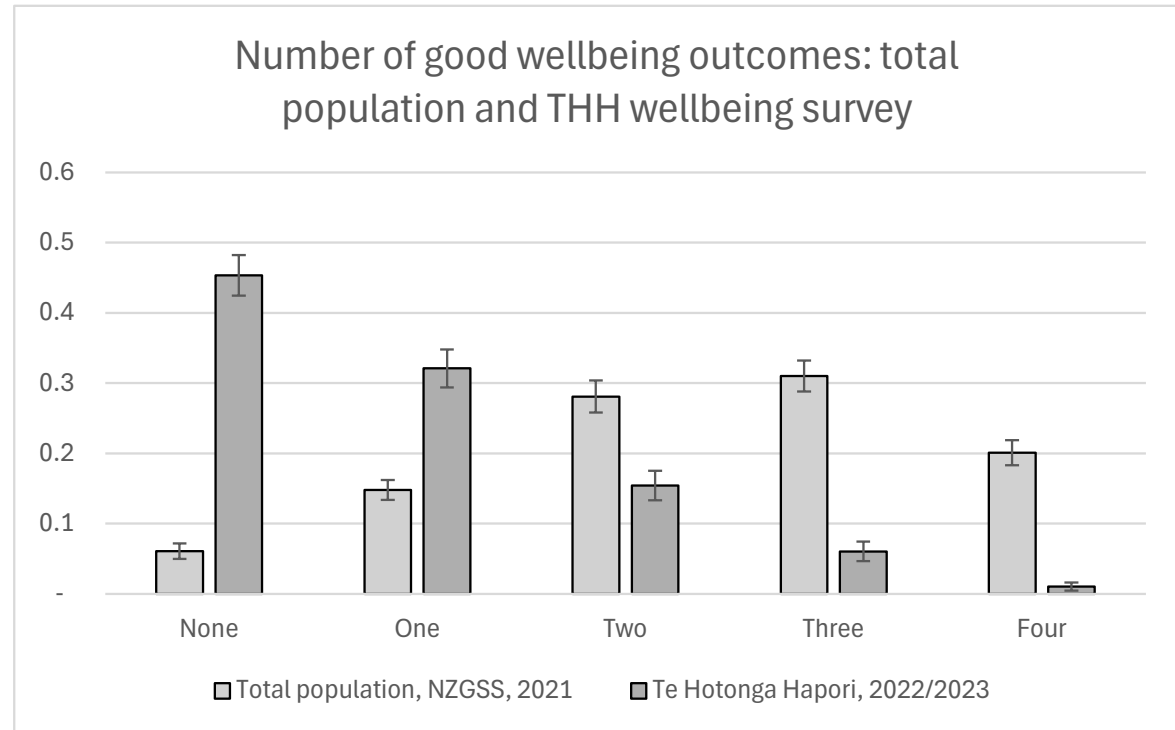
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Statistics New Zealand (2022) identifies four key measures that have a strong association with the wellbeing of New Zealanders
 - Self-reported health is excellent or very good
 - Enough or more than enough income
 - Never lonely during the last four weeks
 - No major housing problems (cold, damp, mould)
- These represent roughly the top half of the population in each outcome area



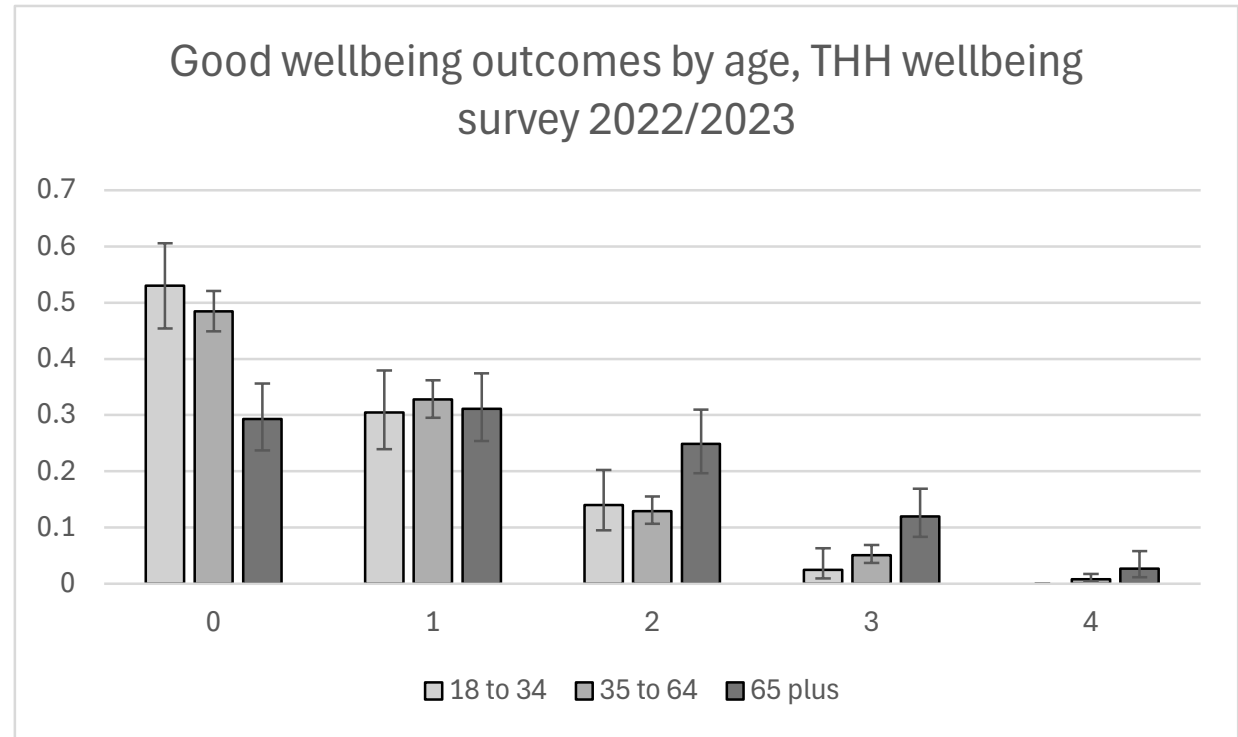
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Most of the population (just under 80%) are in the top half of the population for 2 or more of the 4 key wellbeing outcomes
- For Kāinga Ora tenants a roughly similar proportion experience zero or one good wellbeing outcome



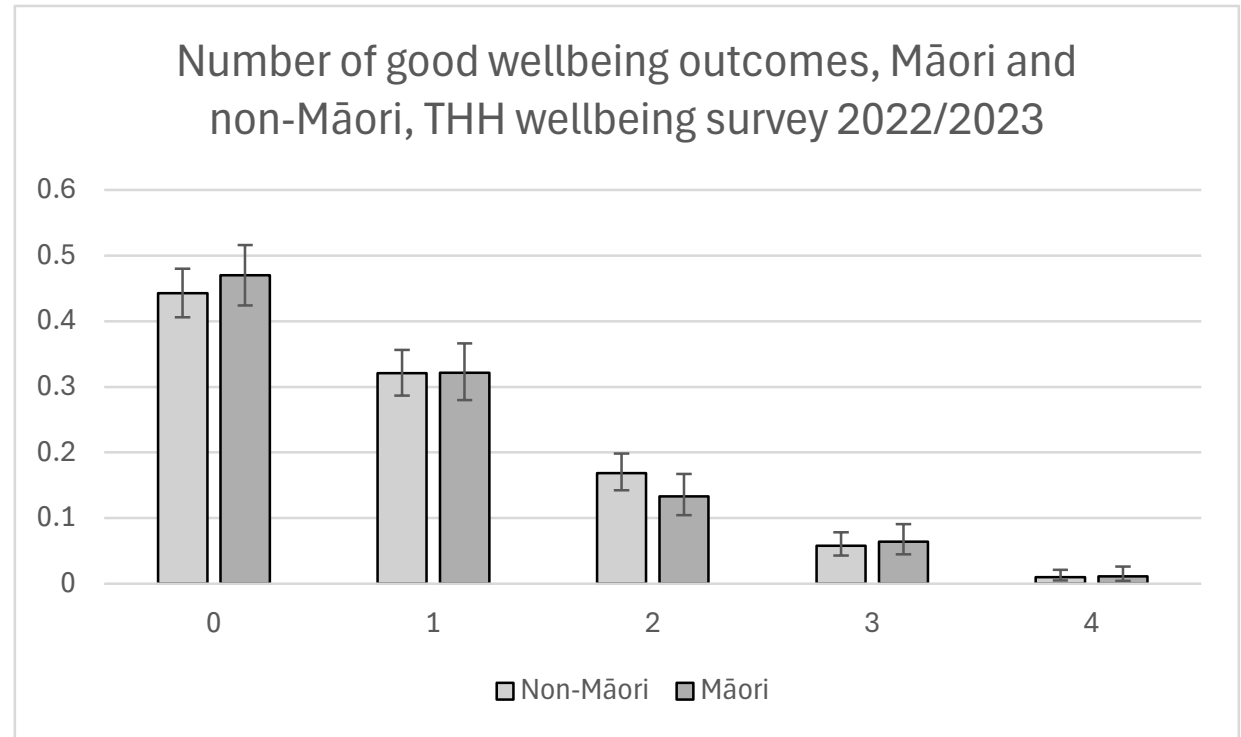
Good wellbeing outcomes

- Older tenants are significantly less likely to experience no good wellbeing outcomes and are more likely to experience three or more.
- Higher rates of New Zealand Superannuation compared to working age social assistance benefits



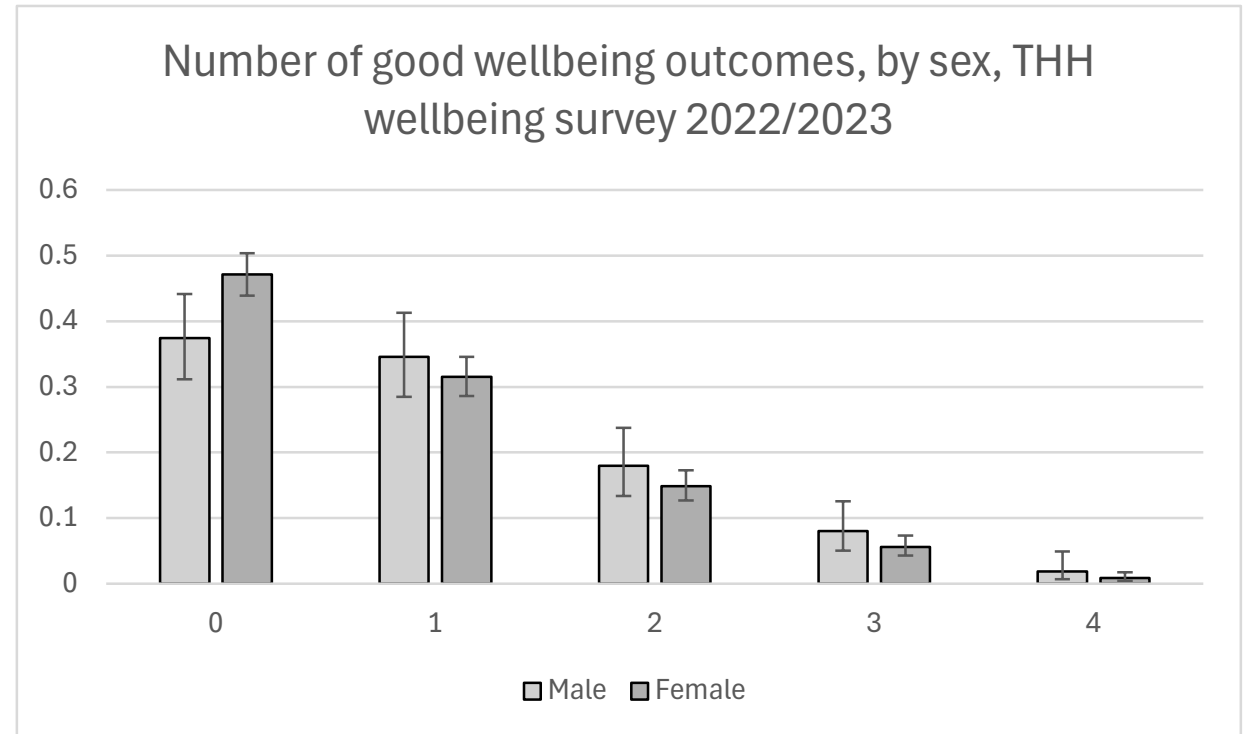
Good wellbeing outcomes

- In contrast to age, ethnicity has relatively little impact on the likelihood of good wellbeing outcomes among Kāinga Ora tenants
- However, this does not mean that ethnicity does not affect the likelihood of becoming a Kāinga Ora tenant.



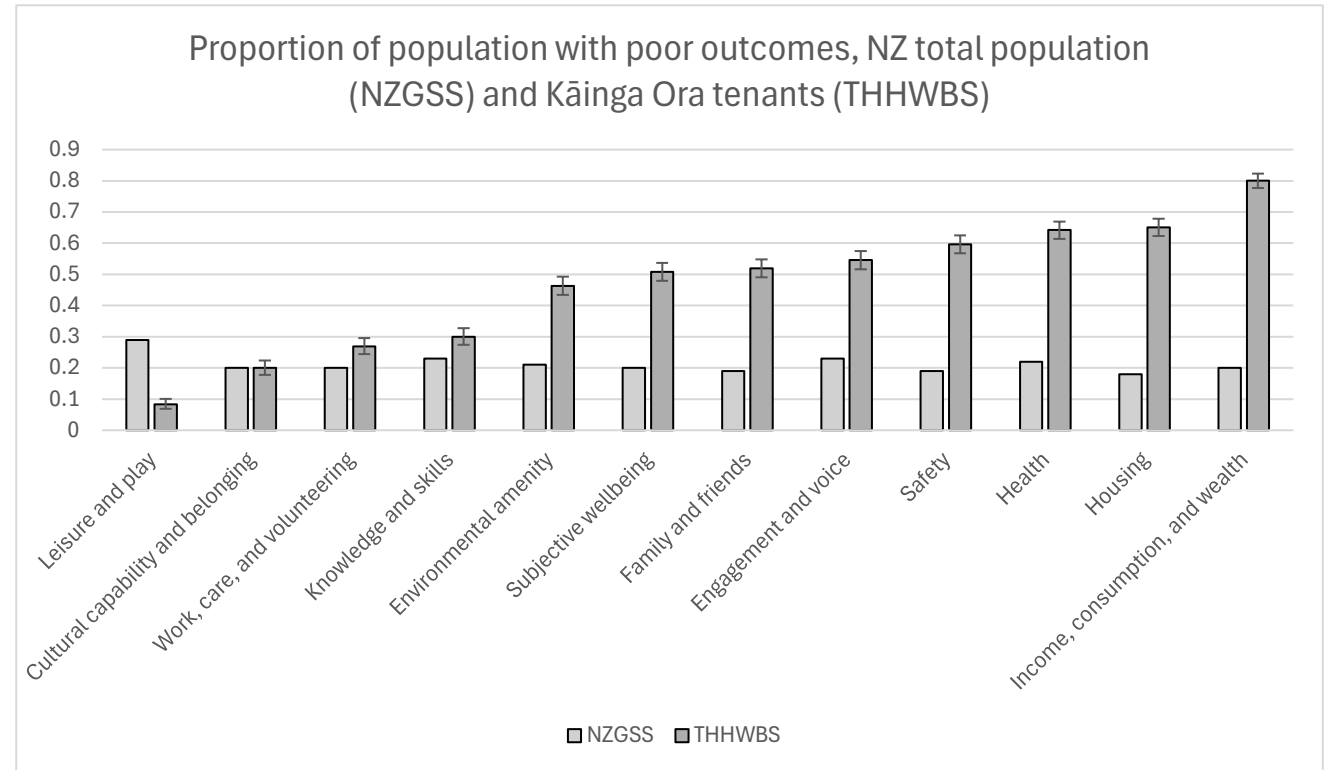
Good wellbeing outcomes

- There is some evidence that male Kāinga Ora tenants are more likely to experience multiple good wellbeing outcomes, but this effect is not statistically significant



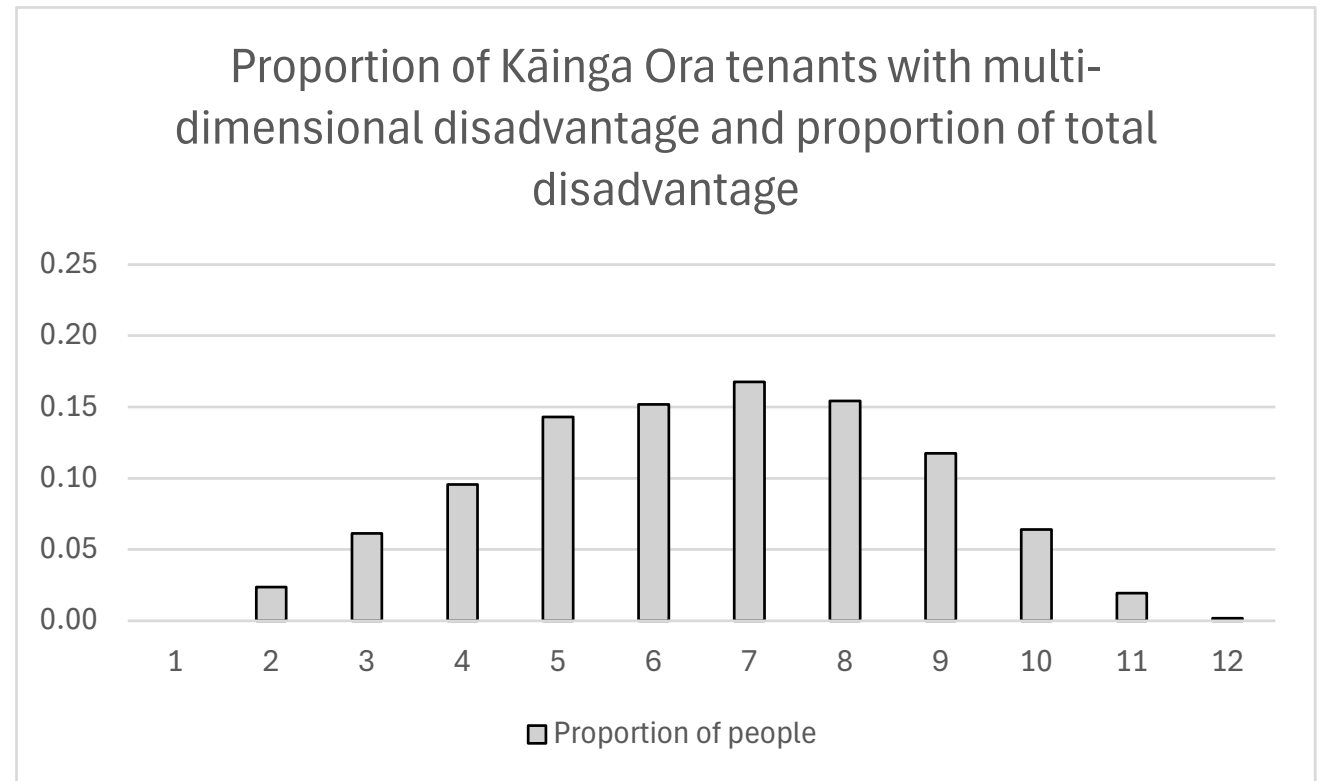
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Twelve outcome domains drawn from the Living Standards Framework
- Each indicator of disadvantage is based on two measures selected from the THH wellbeing survey
- Each indicator captures roughly the bottom quintile of the population
- Total population estimates are drawn from the NZGSS (2014-2021)



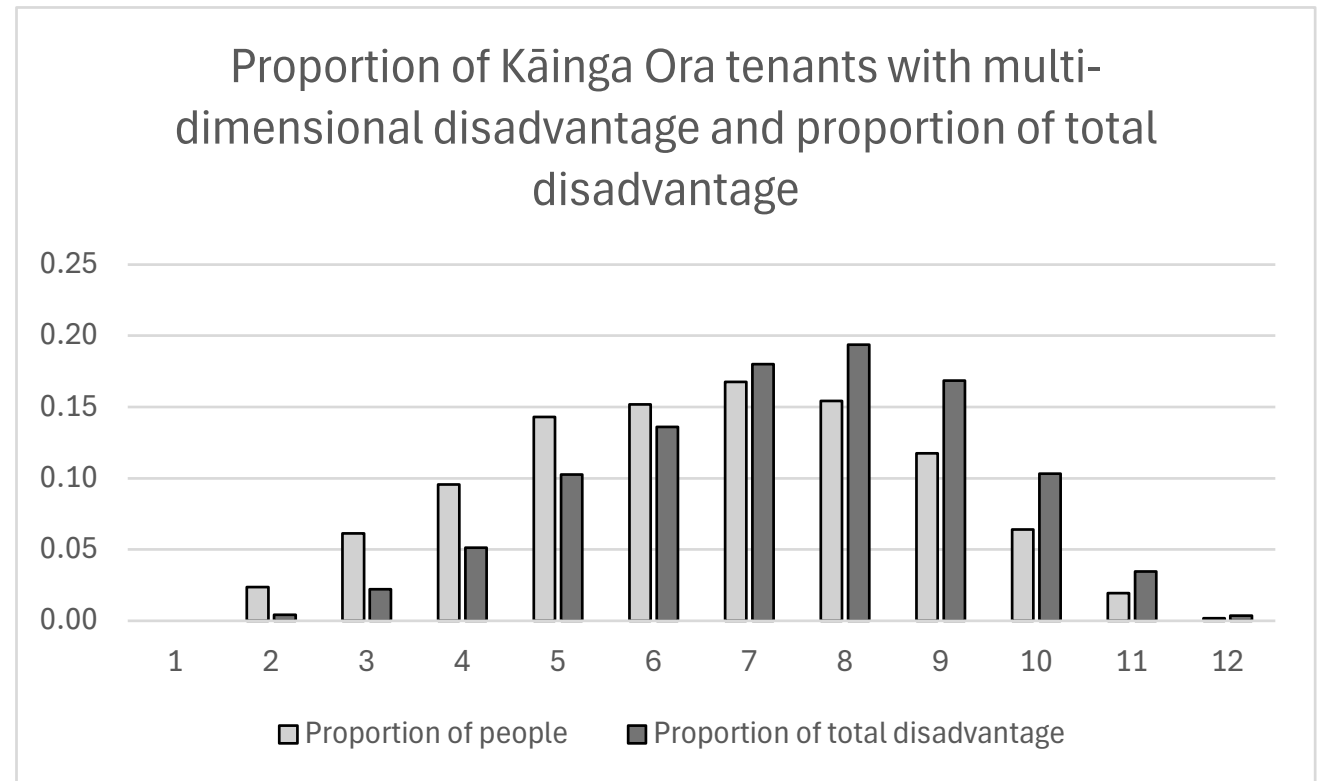
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- We define multi-dimensional disadvantage as being disadvantaged in four or more dimensions of wellbeing (roughly the bottom quintile of the NZ total population)
- The majority of survey respondents were in multi-dimensional disadvantage



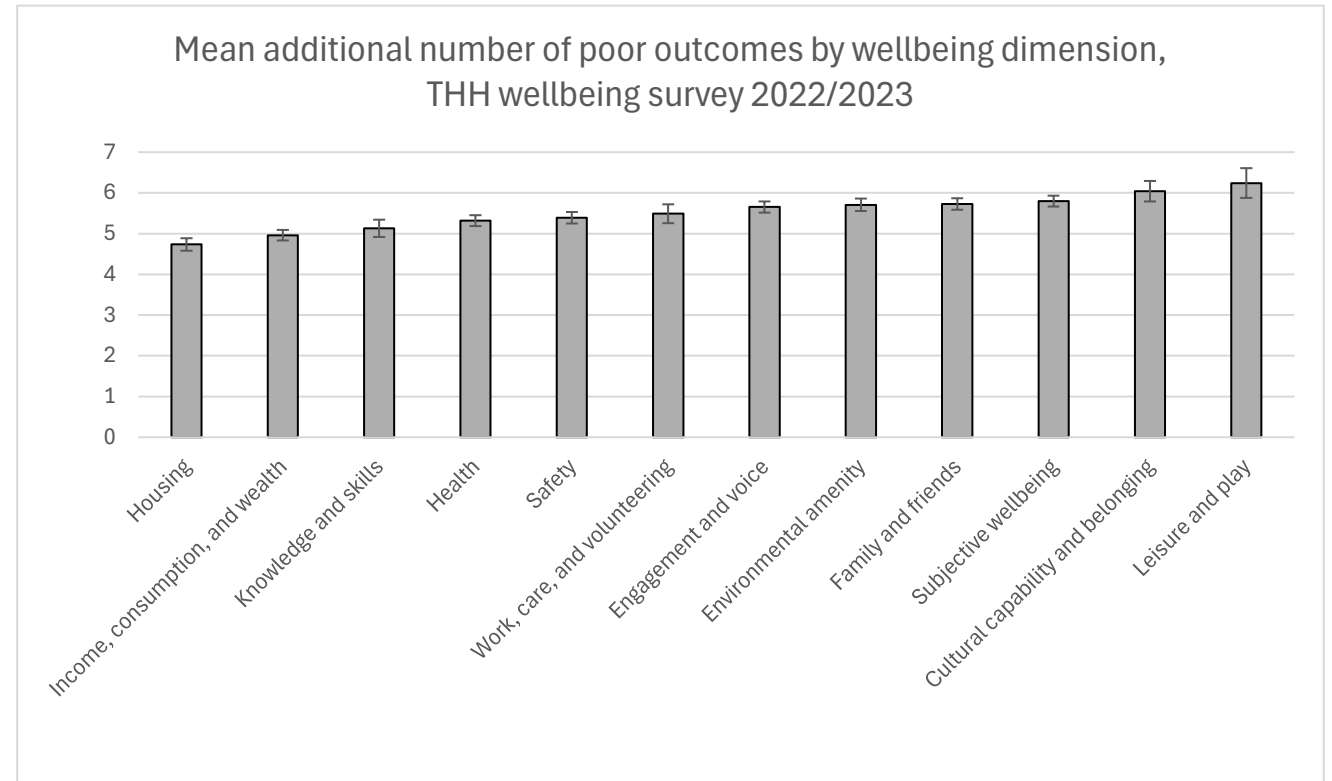
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Looking at multi-dimensional wellbeing allows us to ask who experiences the majority of poor outcomes
- Multi-dimensional poverty is concentrated among people with a relatively large number of poor outcomes



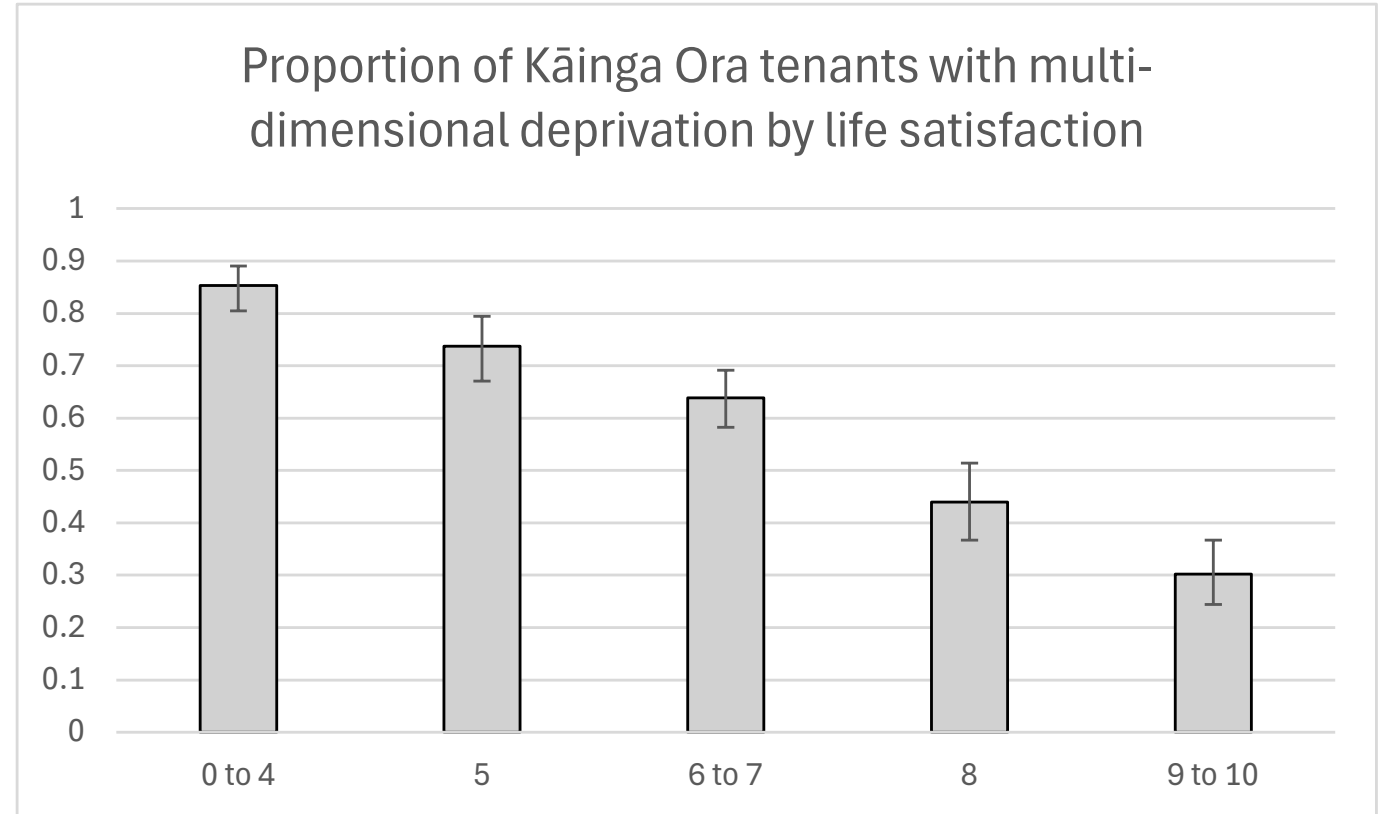
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- We can use this approach to ask which dimensions of the Living Standards framework are most associated with higher levels of multi-dimensional poverty
- Both environmental amenity and friends and family (i.e. characteristics of place and social connections appear to have a big effect)



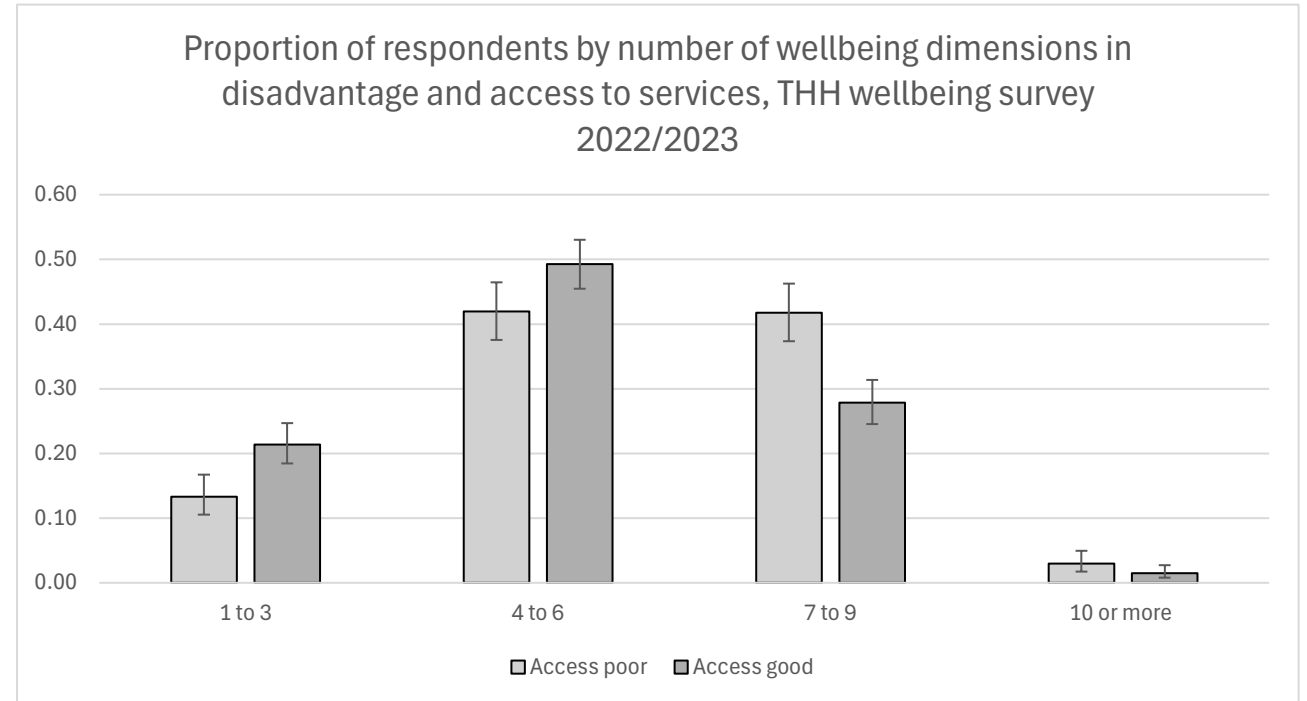
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The vast majority of people with low life satisfaction in the THH wellbeing survey also suffered from multi-dimensional disadvantage



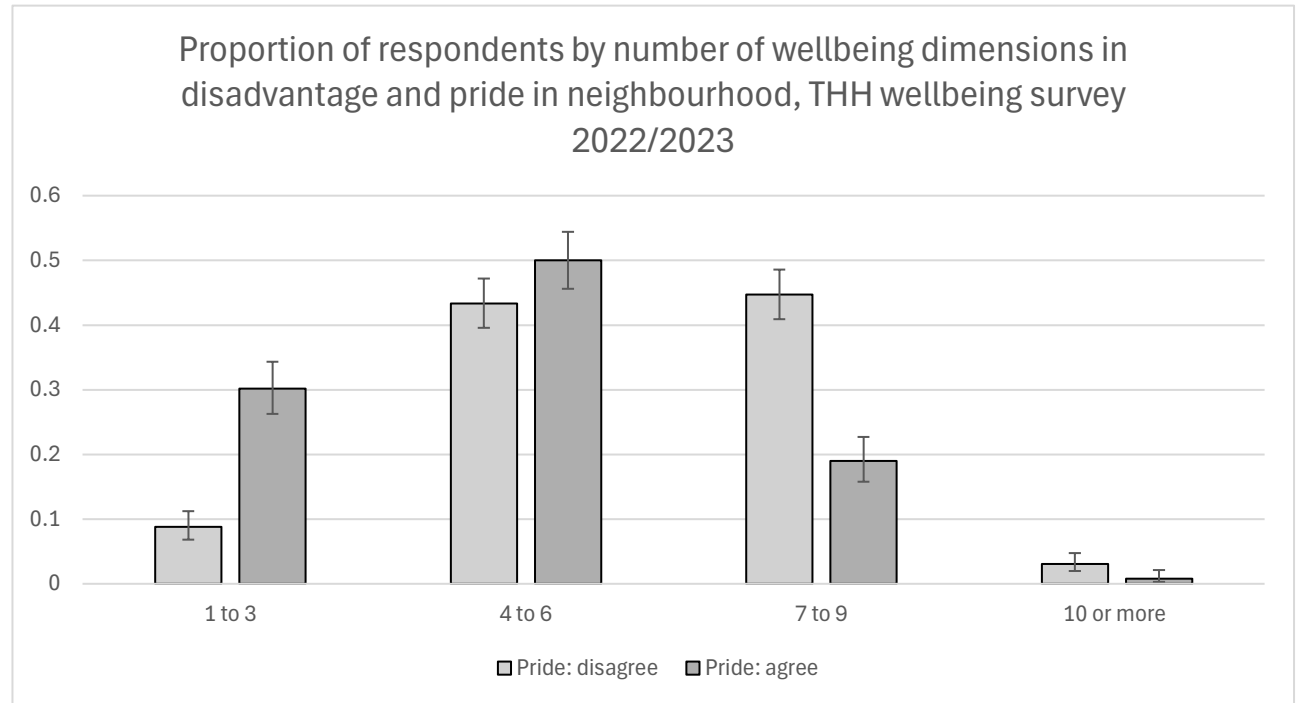
Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Good access to services (agree or strongly agree that “I am able to meet most of my everyday needs within a typical 20-minute return walk from my home”) is associated with lower levels of multi-dimensional poverty



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- We see a similar pattern for “I feel a sense of pride in the way my community looks and feels”
- However, this doesn’t take us very far in establishing whether a sense of neighbourhood pride is actually causing better wellbeing outcomes....



Poor wellbeing outcomes

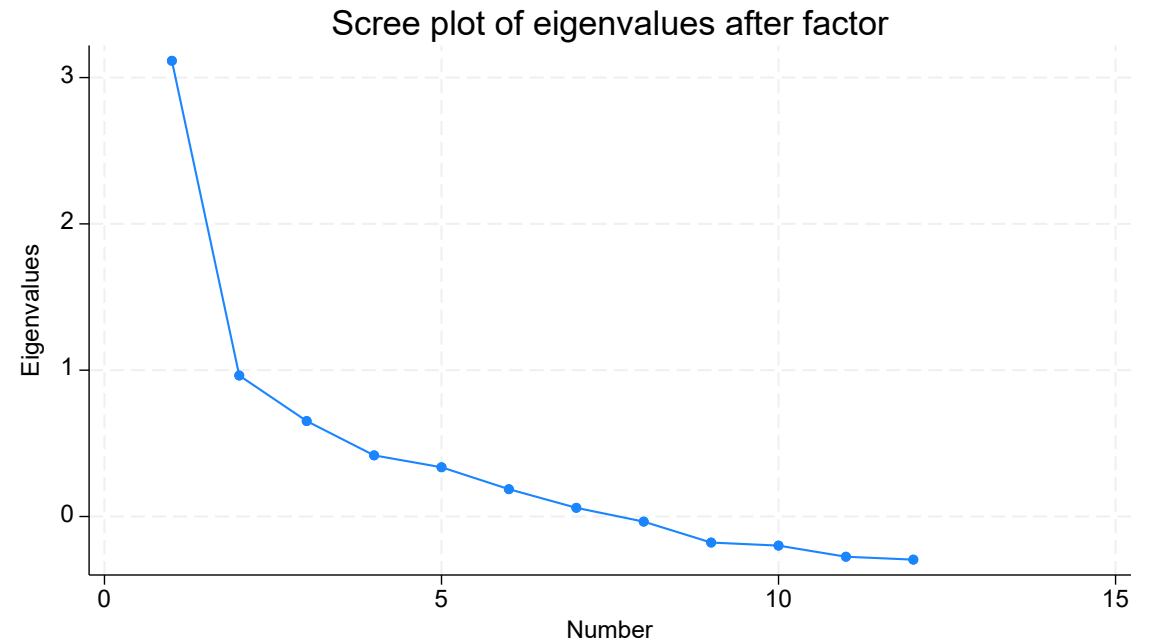
- To better understand the relationship between the built environment and multi-dimensional poverty we run a factor analysis across all of the place-related questions in the wellbeing survey
- There are 12 questions in total

Location suitable?
Dwelling suitable?
Private outdoor space suitable?
Years at current address?
Years in neighbourhood?
Number of moves in last 5 years?
Number of connections to the neighbourhood?
Neighbourhood community?
Neighbourhood pride?
Neighbourhood pleasant to walk in?
Access to services in 20 minute walk?
Quality of natural environment?



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to five key factors...



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- The factor analysis reduces this to four key factors...
- These relate to:
 1. Neighbourhood characteristics?
 2. Dwelling characteristics
 3. Connection to neighbourhood
 4. Access and transport

Rotated factor loadings (pattern matrix) and unique variances

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Uniqueness
loc_suitable	0.1906	0.5195	0.1233	0.4205	0.5018
dwelling_suit~e	0.1798	0.6775	-0.0685	0.1960	0.4655
outdoor_su~r	-0.4012	-0.5611	0.1024	0.0127	0.5136
address_ye~s	0.0282	-0.0432	0.6936	-0.1413	0.4963
area_years	-0.1501	-0.0215	0.6613	0.0777	0.5337
t_moved_der	-0.2422	-0.1755	-0.1234	0.1531	0.8719
neighbourh~y	0.5030	0.2937	0.0063	0.2353	0.6053
neighbourh~e	0.7896	0.1962	-0.0799	0.0532	0.3288
neighbourh~r	0.7417	0.0920	0.0030	0.2146	0.3953
neighbourh~s	0.3428	0.2312	-0.1457	0.5688	0.4842
pub_transp~s	0.2543	0.2251	-0.0498	0.4628	0.6680
commute_time	-0.0158	-0.1032	0.0057	-0.0467	0.9869



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Neighbourhood index



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Dwelling index



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Duration index



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Access index



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Characteristics of the urban design impact on multi-dimensional disadvantage

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Multi-dimensional disadvantage			Count of disadvantages	
Neighbourhood index	-0.43***			-0.35***	
	(0.05)			(0.03)	
Dwelling index	-0.02			-0.03	
	(0.06)			(0.05)	
Duration index	0.03			0.03	
	(0.04)			(0.03)	
Transport index	-0.17***			-0.16***	
	(0.04)			(0.03)	
Constant	4.23***	4.49***	4.49***	8.98***	8.98***
	(0.59)	(0.73)	(0.66)	(0.48)	(0.51)
Observations	1,100	1,102	1,108	1,100	1,108
R-squared				0.28	0.29

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.10

Controls for sex, age, ethnicity, and region included



Poor wellbeing outcomes

- Characteristics of the urban design impact on multi-dimensional disadvantage
- A neighbourhood with a strong sense of community and which is pleasant to walk in is associated with reduced multiple disadvantage

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- The neighbourhood impact is probably not a selection effect as Kāinga Ora tenants do not self-select into neighbourhoods

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