

Differences between Te Kupenga 2013 and 2018 surveys



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Differences between Te Kupenga 2013 and 2018 surveys

Purpose and overview

Differences between Te Kupenga 2013 and 2018 surveys outlines changes we've made for the 2018 version of the survey.

There are two key changes to Te Kupenga 2018. We've increased the sample (the number of people who are selected to participate) and made revisions to the content of the survey. Though most of the 2013 content will be retained and repeated in 2018, we've introduced some additional questions and topics to the survey and removed others.

In addition, there are minor changes to the census variables that will be included in the Te Kupenga dataset.

We've made the changes in response to unmet information needs, to allow more detailed analysis of Te Kupenga data to be carried out, and to reduce respondent burden.

About Te Kupenga

Te Kupenga is Stats NZ's first survey of Māori well-being. It was first run in 2013 after the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings. We will run it for the second time after the 2018 Census, which happened in March 2018, Te Kupenga collection starts on 5 June 2018.

Te Kupenga was developed to provide insight into Māori well-being. It collects information on a wide range of topics to give an overall picture of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand Aotearoa. The survey provides key statistics on four areas of Māori cultural well-being: wairuatanga (spirituality), tikanga (Māori customs and practices), te reo Māori (the Māori language), and whanaungatanga (social connectedness).

It is the first survey we developed that includes and reflects an indigenous world view in its development as well as its content. Māori stakeholders were integrally involved in developing the survey. The survey's content recognises practices and well-being outcomes that are specific to Māori culture; for instance, people's knowledge and use of the Māori language, connection to ancestral marae, and whānau well-being.

Te Kupenga collects data where previously there was little or no official information available. This data is vital for Māori communities, government, and others interested in Māori outcomes and is used to monitor existing policies and programmes for Māori as well as to develop new initiatives.

Stats NZ developed Te Kupenga with support from Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry for Māori Development.

Consultation process

This section outlines the consultation we carried out for each survey.

2013

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.

[Topics included in Te Kupenga 2013](#) has more information on the Te Kupenga framework.

Māori stakeholders involved in the development process included:

- researchers from Massey University, Victoria University, Auckland University, Otago University, and Te Wānanga o Raukawa
- iwi leaders and leaders of urban Māori, business, and social groups
- members of the wider Māori community.

Government agencies involved in developing Te Kupenga 2013 included: Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

2018

As Te Kupenga was developed using sound principles and processes grounded in a Māori world view, there was no need to revisit the survey's underlying framework for 2018. Likewise, the information needs and objectives of the 2013 survey were still relevant and important in 2018.

However, we had an opportunity to consider small changes to the survey where there was the potential for improvement – either by providing new information or by reducing the burden on respondents answering the survey. We analysed data use and data requests from Te Kupenga 2013, and used feedback received from stakeholders as the basis of a content discussion paper that outlined high-level areas of potential content additions and exclusions for Te Kupenga 2018.

Due to the relatively minor scope for content change, we only consulted selected stakeholders. This included key Māori researchers and academics, Te Kupenga data users, iwi, and some government agencies. The focus of the consultation was primarily on content – to confirm the existing information needs and content of the survey, and to tease out and clarify any important new information needs.

We also consulted a small number of key stakeholders, specifically about increasing the sample size of the survey.

All feedback we received was recorded and considered when finalising Te Kupenga 2018.

Changes for Te Kupenga 2018

This section outlines the key changes we made to Te Kupenga for 2018.

The sample

Respondents for Te Kupenga are selected using information from the Census of Population and Dwellings. The target population is the usually resident Māori population (a person of either Māori

ethnicity and/or Māori descent), living in occupied private dwellings on census night and aged 15 years or older.

In 2013, the sample size (ie the number of people selected to take part in the survey) was 7,500. Our target response rate was 75 percent of that number. The achieved response rate was 74 percent, with 5,549 individual interviews completed.

For 2018, we've increased the sample size to 11,500 people. The target response rate will be 75 percent, or 8,000 individuals.

The sample design for Te Kupenga 2018 is very similar to that we used in 2013. The main differences to note are:

- an increase in the number of regional strata from 8 to 13
- a new methodology that allows tailoring the stratification specifically for Te Kupenga
- more than one person can now be selected from each dwelling.

We increased the sample size in response to researchers and other interested parties, such as iwi, wanting to do more with Te Kupenga data. The benefits of the larger sample will be improved regional, iwi, and age estimates from the survey. It will also increase the analytical power of the dataset so that more detailed analysis can be carried out.

This boost to the sample enhances the mana and status of Te Kupenga and puts the survey on a similar footing as other Stats NZ social surveys, such as the General Social Survey with a sample of 12,000 people.

Survey content

Te Kupenga collects information on a wide range of topics to give an overall picture of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand. The survey also provides important information about the health of the Māori language and culture.

Te Kupenga is an omnibus survey designed to gather information that reflects the well-being of people broadly defined as Māori. It also monitors different aspects of well-being, generic as well as Māori-specific, and enables analysis of the interrelationship between these different well-being domains. It explores the diversity in Māori profiles in contemporary New Zealand Aotearoa.

We developed the content using five survey objectives:

1. To measure engagement in Te Ao Māori (the Māori world) for (groups within) the Māori population, including traditional as well as modern ways of engagement.
2. To measure general well-being outcomes for (groups within) the Māori population.
3. To measure respondents' overall subjective well-being; that is, respondents' overall life satisfaction as well as their perception of their whānau well-being, for (groups within) the Māori population.
4. To allow analysis of how engagement in Te Ao Māori is related to the general well-being outcomes under survey objective 2.
5. To allow analysis of the interrelationships between individuals' engagement in Te Ao Māori and their general well-being outcomes, and also their subjective well-being – their overall life satisfaction and their perceptions of whānau well-being.

We took much of the content for Te Kupenga 2013 from existing surveys, such as the census, the General Social Survey, and the Health of the Māori Language Survey. However, we developed a significant component of new content to meet the survey objectives and information needs, specifically for the topics related to tikanga (tūturu and hou), whānau, and wairuatanga.

Te Kupenga 2013 had 14 individual modules covering a range of topics. The modules were: demography; views and perceptions; paid work; standard of living; housing; health; crime, discrimination, and trust; civil participation; whānau; unpaid work; tikanga tūturu / tūrangawaewae; te reo; and tikanga hou.

[Appendix 1](#) has a detailed description of what each module contained.

2018 content

We've retained the majority of the 2013 content for 2018. Based on feedback and consultation with stakeholders, we made some changes to better meet stakeholder information needs, and to reduce the burden on respondents.

Changes include:

- a small number of additional questions are added to the demography, views and perceptions, te reo, and tikanga hou modules
- a new module about kaitiakitanga
- a housing module is removed
- fewer questions in the paid work and the health modules.

[Appendix 2](#) has a summary table of changes, which are outlined in more detail below.

Te reo Māori

In 2013, nearly all the content for Te Kupenga about te reo came from the 2001 Health of the Māori Language Survey (HMLS). By necessity, we could not include all HMLS domains in the te reo component for Te Kupenga. We prioritised information about proficiency and use (inside and outside the home) and developed this as one entire module of the survey. We also included questions about languages spoken at home, and the first language learnt in childhood in the demography module.

Te Kupenga 2018 will repeat the 2013 te reo module along with extra questions. These include: whether respondents and their whānau have a shared plan to improve their te reo proficiency, and if so, whether they have followed that plan; and a question on language acquisition (ie all the ways that respondents have learnt te reo throughout their lifetime). We've also added 'on the marae' as a separate response option for the 'where te reo is spoken outside the home' question.

We've added a short set of questions on intergenerational transmission of the language – who spoke te reo to the respondent in the home during childhood, and how much they spoke – to the demography module.

One question about how important it is to the respondent to use te reo in daily life is added to the views and perceptions module.

Tikanga hou

Te Kupenga 2013 had two tikanga modules – tikanga tūturu / tūrangawaewae (traditional connections to culture) and tikanga hou (contemporary expressions of culture). Both modules had

completely new content to meet the information needs in these areas and have provided good baseline information.

Tikanga tūturu / tūrangawaewae is unchanged in 2018.

Tikanga hou has small amendments for the response options, with the aim of providing more detailed data for some categories.

These are:

- ‘participation in kapa haka as a performer’ is now a separate response option
- ‘participation in other Māori performing arts and crafts’ is now a separate response option
- ‘providing unpaid help to kapa haka (non-performance)’ is a new response option
- ‘saying karakia’ is a new response option.

Kaitiakitanga and environment

We had no questions related to the environment in Te Kupenga 2013. However, information about the role of the natural environment in Māori well-being is an area of great interest to stakeholders.

We’ve developed a new module on kaitiakitanga for Te Kupenga 2018. The focus is on information about a person’s interaction and engagement with the environment. It includes questions about household sustainability practices, as well as accessing traditional foods and resources, caring for culturally significant sites, taking part in activities to look after the natural environment, and being involved in iwi or hapū environmental planning or decision-making.

In addition, we’ve added two questions about the natural environment to the views and perceptions module – one on the importance of the health of the environment, and the other on importance of personally doing things to look after the environment.

Health

In 2013 the health module included information about overall health, and sets of questions about physical and mental health.

For Te Kupenga 2018, we retain the overall health question and have added a new set of questions about emotional well-being (the World Health Organisation-Five Well-being Index / WHO-5) that replaces the physical and mental health questions.

[World Health Organisation-Five Well-being Index](#) has more information about WHO-5.

Housing

In Te Kupenga 2013 we had a short set of questions about subjective housing quality. We have removed these questions from the 2018 survey. However, the information will still be included as part of the Te Kupenga 2018 dataset as the information is available from the census.

Paid work

The paid work module for Te Kupenga 2018 is significantly shorter than in 2013. In 2013, we repeated the census questions about work in Te Kupenga. Analysis showed that the census and Te Kupenga data from the repeated questions is comparable; to reduce respondent burden, we are not asking the questions in Te Kupenga 2018 and the information will be drawn from the census.

Census variables

In 2013, to decrease respondent burden, we linked a number of additional variables from the census to the Te Kupenga dataset. In 2018, we will include this same information from the census as well as some additional variables, including housing and paid work.

Integrated Data Infrastructure

Te Kupenga 2013 will soon be added to the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), where it can be linked with other datasets such as the census and the General Social Survey. This will increase the analysis that can be undertaken with Te Kupenga data.

A final decision has not yet been made on whether Te Kupenga 2018 data will be added to the IDI, although it is likely that it will be.

[Integrated Data Infrastructure](#) has more information about the IDI and access to data in the IDI.

References

Stats NZ (2013a). [Te Kupenga 2013: A survey of Māori well-being questionnaire](#) [PDF, 102p]. Retrieved from <http://archive.stats.govt.nz>

Stats NZ (2013b). [Te Kupenga 2013 data dictionary](#) [PDF, 92p]. Retrieved from <http://archive.stats.govt.nz>.

World Health Organisation (1998). [WHO-Five Well-being Index](#) Retrieved from www.corc.uk.net

Appendix 1 – Topics included in Te Kupenga 2013

Demography – Includes: age, ethnicity, and Māori descent; kaupapa Māori education; and native speaker (first language learnt as a child and still spoken).

Views and perceptions – Includes: life satisfaction, individual control, importance of Māori culture, and taha wairua and religion.

Paid work – Questions about: paid work, jobs, and hours of work; satisfaction with income and hours.

Standard of living – Questions about whether people have enough money to meet their basic needs.

Housing – Questions about housing issues.

Health – Questions about personal health – physical and mental.

Crime discrimination and Trust – Questions about: trust in others and public institutions, experiences of discrimination, and experiences of crime.

Civil participation – Includes: participation in general, local, and iwi elections.

Whānau – Questions about: whānau (size, composition, well-being), contact with family and relatives who don't live with you, cultural support and loneliness.

Unpaid work – Questions about doing things to help others (ie manaakitanga).

Tikanga tūturu / tūrangawaewae – Questions about ancestral knowledge and tribal connectedness (including marae).

Te reo – Questions about the Māori language. Includes: proficiency and use (inside and outside home).

Tikanga hou – Questions about contemporary ways of Māori cultural connection.

Information from census – Includes: family type, income (personal and family), household composition, iwi, language, highest qualification.

Appendix 2 – Overview of changes to Te Kupenga 2018

Module	Additions / changes	Description of change / new question topics
Demography	One question added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intergenerational transmission of language
Views and perceptions	Questions added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of health of the natural environment Importance of doing things to look after the environment Importance of using te reo in daily life
Paid work	Module shortened	Variables will be taken from census responses (2 questions in 2018; 15 questions in 2013)
Standard of living	No change	
Housing	Module removed	Variables will be taken from census responses
Health	Module shortened	Physical and mental health series from 2013 removed (11 questions); replaced with World Health Organisation-5 mental well-being questions (5 questions)
Crime, discrimination, and trust	One response category added	New response category of 'my appearance' added to reasons for discrimination
Civil participation	No change	
Kaitiakitanga	New module	<p>Topics covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household recycling, composting, using reusable bags Growing own fruit and vegetables Accessing traditional food resources Accessing other materials for use in traditional practices

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking after cultural sites of importance Taking part in activities to look after the environment Involvement in iwi/hapū environmental planning or decision-making Groups kaitiakitanga activities are undertaken with
Whānau	No change	
Unpaid work / manaakitanga	No change	
Tikanga tūturu /tūrangawaewae	No change	
Te reo	Questions added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do people have a whānau language plan Use of te reo when at the marae Ways people have learned to speak te reo Māori
Tikanga hou	Additional response options added	<p>Added categories on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participation in kapa haka as a performer participation in other Māori performing arts or crafts saying karakia providing unpaid help to kapa haka