

Subjective Wellbeing: Family wellbeing

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/subjective-wellbeing/family-wellbeing/> on 04/05/2024 7:40 PM

Family wellbeing builds on the concept of individual wellbeing and considers the family as a social unit or system, interacting internally with its individual members, and externally with the community and wider society [28-30]. Having high levels of family wellbeing can positively affect most dimensions of people's lives [29]. Concepts of family wellbeing are also shaped by cultural perspectives and values, for example, 'whānau wellbeing' may be framed from within te ao Māori (the Māori world view) [31]. Cultural identity may therefore uniquely define both *family* and *wellbeing*.

While there is no single definition of family wellbeing or consensus about the best way to measure it, two main approaches are commonly applied. One approach frames family wellbeing as the sum of the different types of wellbeing among the members of a family (where different wellbeing aspects are measured separately, then added together) [29]. The other approach considers the wellbeing of the family as a whole entity (a broader subjective assessment of how well families are doing overall) [32-34]. Studies that use the global approach often use a single-item question/measure [29]. The single-item approach to measuring family wellbeing was first employed in New Zealand within the Te Kupenga 2013 survey of Māori wellbeing [35], and subsequently in the New Zealand General Social Survey from 2016 [36].

This indicator presents the proportion of respondents to the New Zealand General Social Survey who answered the question "how would you rate how your family is doing these days?" at seven or above, on a zero to ten scale, where zero means extremely badly and ten means extremely well.



The figure shows that a similar proportion of Canterbury and New Zealand respondents scored their family wellbeing as 7-10 out of 10 in the 2016 and 2018 New Zealand General Social Surveys. However, the 2021 result indicates that the proportion for Canterbury respondents had increased (from 82.6% in 2018 to 87.4% in 2021) and become notably higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall (82.6% in 2021). It is not known whether this difference is statistically significant.

Data Sources

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Survey/data set: New Zealand General Social Survey to 2021. Access publicly available data from the Statistics New Zealand website: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2021>.

Source data frequency: Every 2 years.

Metadata for this indicator is available at <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/index-data>

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Subjective Wellbeing**.

- 1 Aked J, Marks N, Cordon C, Thompson S (2008) *Five Ways to Wellbeing: A report presented to the Foresight Project on communicating the evidence base for improving people's well-being*. London: New Economics Foundation.
- 2 Diener E, Wirtz D, Tov W, Kim-Prieto C, Choi D (2009) New measures of well-being: Flourishing and positive and negative feelings. *Social Indicators Research* 39: 247-266.
- 3 UK Government (2010) *Confident communities, brighter futures: A framework for developing wellbeing*. UK Government: Department of Health and New Horizons.
- 4 Beaglehole B, Mulder RT, Frampton CM, Boden JM, Newton-Howes G, et al. (2018) Psychological distress and psychiatric disorder after natural disasters: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*: 1-7.
- 5 Bidwell S (2011) *Long term planning for recovery after disasters: Ensuring health in all policies (HiAP)*. Community and Public Health for Healthy Christchurch. 4-5 p.
- 6 Bonanno GA, Diminich ED (2013) Annual Research Review: Positive adjustment to adversity -Trajectories of minimal-impact resilience and emergent resilience. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry, and allied disciplines* 54: 378-401.
- 7 Galea S, Nandi A, Vlahov D (2005) The epidemiology of post-traumatic stress disorder after disasters. *Epidemiol Rev* 27: 78-91.
- 8 Lock S, Rubin GJ, Murray V, Rogers MB, Amlot R, et al. (2012) Secondary stressors and extreme events and disasters: A systematic review of primary research from 2010-2011. *PLoS Curr* 4.
- 9 Ramanathan CS, Dutta S, editors (2013) *Governance, Development, and Social Work*. London: Routledge Publishers (Taylor and Francis Group).
- 10 Bowling A (2001) *Measuring Disease. A Review of Disease-specific Quality of Life Measurement Scales*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- 11 CERA (2012) *CERA Wellbeing Survey 2012 Report, prepared by AC Nielsen for the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority*. AC Nielsen and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.
- 12 Topp CW, Ostergaard SD, Sondergaard S, Bech P (2015) The WHO-5 Well-Being Index: A systematic review of the literature. *Psychother Psychosom* 84: 167-176.
- 13 Selye H (1936) A syndrome produced by diverse nocuous agents. *Nature* 138.
- 14 Chandola T, Britton A, Brunner E, Hemingway H, Malik M, et al. (2008) Work stress and coronary heart disease: What are the mechanisms? *European Heart Journal* 29: 640-648.
- 15 Selye H (1976) *Stress in health and disease*. Stoneham MA: Butterworth-Heinemann.
- 16 World Health Organization (2013) *Guidelines for the management of conditions specifically related to stress*. Geneva: WHO.
- 17 CDHB (2020) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey, 2020: Report prepared by Nielsen for the Canterbury District Health Board and partnering agencies*. Christchurch: Canterbury District Health Board.
- 18 *The Quality of Life Project. Report prepared by Nielsen for the Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin City Councils and partnering agencies*. Available from: www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/survey.htm.
- 19 Vaishnavi S, Connor K, Davidson JRT (2007) An abbreviated version of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), the CD-RISC2: Psychometric properties and applications in psychopharmacological trials. *Psychiatry research* 152: 293-297.
- 20 Windle G, Bennett KM, Noyes J (2011) A methodological review of resilience measurement scales. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 9: 8.
- 21 Davidson JRT (2020) Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CDRISC) Manual. Unpublished.
- 22 Connor KM, Davidson JR (2003) Development of a new resilience scale: The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC).
- 23 Windle G (2011) What is resilience? A review and concept analysis. *Reviews in Clinical Gerontology* 21: 152-169.
- 24 Bonanno G (2004) Loss, Trauma, and Human Resilience: Have We Underestimated the Human Capacity to Thrive After Extremely Aversive Events? *American Psychologist* 59: 20-28.

- 25 Richardson GE (2002) The metatheory of resilience and resiliency. *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 58: 307-321.
- 26 Richardson GE, Neiger BL, Jensen S, Kumpfer KL (1990) The Resiliency Model. *Health Education* 21: 33-39.
- 27 Statistics New Zealand (2016) *New Zealand General Social Survey 2016*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 28 Families Commission (2013) *Families and whānau Status report: Towards measuring the wellbeing of families and whānau*. Wellington: Families Commission.
- 29 Wollny I, Apps J, Henricson C (2010) *Can government measure family wellbeing?* London: Family and Parenting Institute. Available from: <https://www.familyandparenting.org/Resources/FPI/Documents/CanGovernmentMeasureFamilyWellbeing.pdf>.
- 30 Cotterell G, von Randow M, Wheldon M (2008) *Measuring Changes in Family and Whānau Wellbeing Using Census Data, 1981–2006: A preliminary analysis*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 31 Baker K (2016) *The Whānau Rangatiratanga Frameworks: Approaching whānau wellbeing from within Te Ao Māori*. Wellington: Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit.
- 32 Fletcher M (2007) Issues in developing a conceptual framework for 'family wellbeing'. National Family Wellbeing Symposium, Canberra, 20–21 June 2007.
- 33 Statistics New Zealand (2006) *International developments in family statistics*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 34 Statistics New Zealand (2007) *Review of official family statistics. Consultation Paper*. New Zealand: Wellington.
- 35 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *Te Kupenga 2013: A survey of Māori well-being questionnaire*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 36 Statistics New Zealand (2018) *New Zealand General Social Survey 2018 data dictionary (version 29)*. Statistics New Zealand.