

Executive summary

Resilience underpins the security of our wellbeing. Boosting household resilience in the face of uncertainty will help ensure we are fit for the future.

Life in New Zealand is pretty good. We have one of the best performing economies in the developed world and enjoy comparatively high levels of social cohesion and connectedness. We are buoyed by strong institutions built on solid governance. And we boast a vibrant business environment.

Together these factors underpin our wellbeing – our quality of life. We recognise that Kiwi values such as fairness, connection with our natural surroundings, whānau and community, lie at the heart of what makes New Zealand one of the best places in the world to live.

If wellbeing is our quality of life, then resilience is how secure that quality of life is.

We experience a surprising amount of change. New Zealanders from all backgrounds suffer economic loss, health problems or adverse changes in the lives of those closest to them. For example, 70% of New Zealanders experienced a major life change in 2014. And in any given year, one in nine working age Kiwis will suffer from a significant fall in income. Given all of this change, it is not surprising that New Zealanders rank resilience higher than many other aspects of wellbeing.





We know that many households are in a poor position to deal with disruptions and are forced to manage their shortfall in ways that increase future risk

In this report, we consider resilience within households, and in particular, how well households are able to maintain or recover their levels of wellbeing in the event of disruption or shock – whether large scale or on a personal level. We apply a framework to understand the many interacting dimensions of household resilience such as financial resources, health, education, social networks and connections.

Households are at risk

When considering how well New Zealand is doing in terms of resilience, we know that many households struggle to meet their everyday needs, which leaves them in a poor position to deal with disruptions.

Exacerbating the situation, we also know that some of the ways households are forced to manage their shortfall almost certainly increases future risk. For example, in this situation people will sacrifice things like visits to the doctor or dentist. While such measures enable households to get by, they can erode personal resilience by making a serious health issue more likely.

The uncertain future

The possibility of events overseas having a large and immediate impact here looms larger given our connected and changing world. Even if we were able to predict the probability of some shocks with accuracy, it is another thing to predict their impact. One shock may set off others and it may be these subsequent disruptions that prove to have the greater impact for New Zealand households.

Government has a role to play

New Zealand's resilience is a composite of the resilience of our households, businesses, social and public sectors. To be a more resilient nation we need to build resilience at all these levels. In an environment where household wellbeing is tested by disruptions there are strong arguments for government to take an active role in increasing the resilience of New Zealand households.

Government policy and public institutions already influence household resilience in many ways. Public policy should be about many things, but resilience is not currently the primary objective of the actions that influence households. We think there is more that government can do to address current inequalities in household resilience and invest in all New Zealanders.



We make four recommendations to boost resilience and ensure New Zealand is fit for the future

1. A resilience outcome from universal social services

We recommend government explicitly applies and evaluates resilience objectives in health, education and housing policy.

Taken together, these three areas represent government's primary means of influencing the personal and household resilience of all New Zealanders. Explicitly targeting resilience in policy development will result in a wider – or different – set of options being considered.

2. Explore policy interventions that address income factors for household resilience

We recommend government progress interventions to address income factors for household resilience, advancing trials to build household resilience through a social investment approach and income support.

There is a group of households for which income levels and volatility are the primary barriers to their resilience. For these households, there are limitations to existing assistance, including that while they would benefit from support to build their resilience (and ensure their long-term wellbeing), they may not be eligible for targeted social assistance based on current needs.

We propose running evaluated trials applying both social investment and income approaches.

3. Strengthen our public institutions' focus on resilience

We recommend government establishes a Resilience Unit within one of the central agencies with end-to-end accountability for ensuring that public institutions and policy are actively boosting resilience, from strategy and policy through to operations and coordination.

A centralised unit will be accountable for, and measured on, whole-of-system resilience. It will ensure a drive to increase resilience in one aspect of the system would not have a disproportionate impact on others. And it will provide a counterpoint to efficiency objectives that may reduce government's ability to respond and adapt to disruption.

The Resilience Unit should have a role in identifying current and future trends, analysing the likely impact on New Zealand, and instigating change and adaptations that will put us in the best position to anticipate and respond to disruptions.

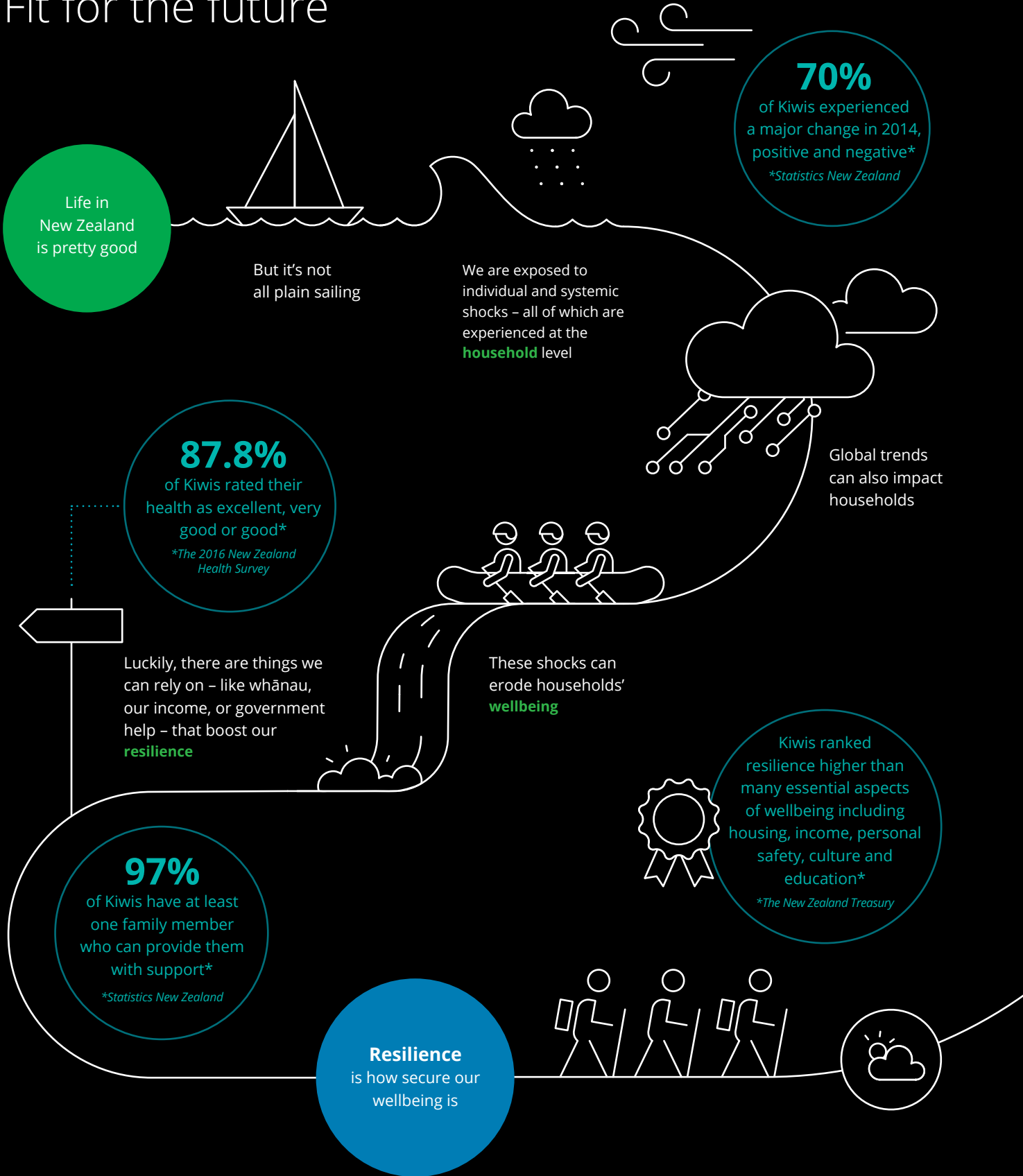
4. Engage with New Zealanders to build a wellbeing and resilience index

We recommend government engages with New Zealanders to describe the aspects of wellbeing and resilience that are important, identifies appropriate indicators to measure them, and uses these indicators to guide and evaluate policy-making and government services.

Having the right measures in place will tell us how households are doing, where we should target interventions, and enables us to evaluate the evidence for resilience and the impact of investments. We recommend that measures reflect the values of our communities and consider qualitative and quantitative measures across economic, social and cultural dimensions.

In an environment where household wellbeing is tested by disruptions, there are strong arguments for government to take an active role in increasing household resilience

Fit for the future



Household

[Definition]

People residing together, often – but not always – as a family unit, who have shared resources and an inter-dependent standard of living

Wellbeing

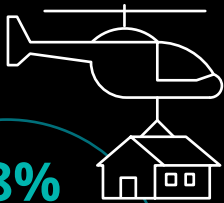
[Definition]

Wellbeing is our quality of life. Kiwi values lie at the heart of our perceptions of wellbeing

Resilience

[Definition]

The ability to absorb, bounce back from or adapt to disruption without compromising wellbeing



28%
of households
spend more than 30%
of disposable income
on housing*
**Ministry of Social
Development*

1/9
working age
New Zealanders will
suffer a significant fall
in income in any
given year



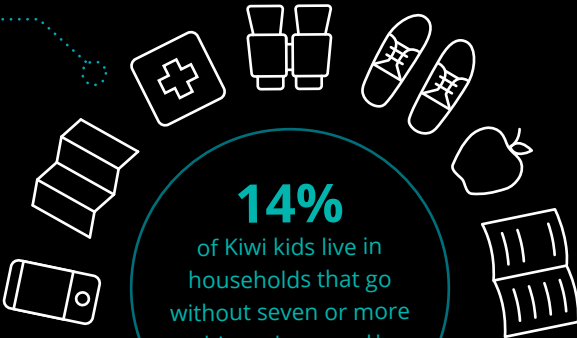
Māori & Pasifika
populations experience
a gap in tertiary education
attainment compared to
the general population*
**Education Counts NZ*

Disposable
income

Predictable
income

Essentials

Education



14%
of Kiwi kids live in
households that go
without seven or more
things they need*
**Child Poverty Monitor*

Not all households
have enough, or the
right, resources to
draw upon when faced
with shocks

We are only as resilient
as our people, our
businesses, and our
social infrastructure

How well we respond to
future uncertainty relies on
ensuring resilience at all of
these levels, individually
and together

Government already
does a lot that impacts
the resilience of
New Zealanders

We believe there is
more government
can do to ensure we
stay fit for the future

