



TE TAI ŌHANGA
THE TREASURY

Our country Our future Our people

The Living Standards Framework: **Dashboard Update**

12 December 2019

Disclaimer

This paper reflects the current views, conclusions and recommendations of the New Zealand Treasury.

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Introduction

The Treasury released the Living Standards Framework Dashboard (the Dashboard) in December 2018. We updated the data in the Dashboard in December 2019, and also changed some of the indicators and included new distributional data and charts. This paper summarises what the Dashboard looks like now and highlights what has changed since the 2018 release.

In December 2018, the Treasury publicly released the initial version of the Living Standards Framework (LSF) and the LSF Dashboard (the Dashboard). It was agreed by Cabinet that the Dashboard would have a data update in December 2019, working towards a more substantive refresh of the LSF and the Dashboard in 2021.

Alongside the 2018 release of the LSF and the Dashboard, the Living Standards Framework: [Living Standards Framework: Background and Future Work](#) paper provided information about the LSF and the Dashboard, from its conception to the 2018 version, and planned further work.

This paper builds on the 2018 paper to outline the changes that we have made to the Dashboard as part of the December 2019 update. This paper:

- briefly explains the purpose of the LSF and the Dashboard
- outlines what is in the Dashboard and how it relates to the LSF
- highlights what has changed in the Dashboard since its initial release in December 2018, and
- indicates the further work that the Treasury is undertaking on the LSF and the Dashboard for a planned 2021 refresh.

In line with our Cabinet obligations, as well as updating the data, we have identified opportunities to increase alignment of the Dashboard indicators with *Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand* (Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa), which was launched by Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) in June 2019. While we have sought alignment with Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa where possible, there continue to be differences between the two measurement frameworks due to their different purposes.

We also took this opportunity to:

- respond to recent recommendations on the Dashboard by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)¹
- include new distributional analyses, and
- make some minor layout and presentational amendments, including providing some additional charts.

The LSF and the Dashboard are a work in progress and will continue to evolve over time. More substantive changes will aim to better reflect Te Ao Māori and Pacific worldviews, child wellbeing and culture in a 2021 refresh of the LSF and the Dashboard. There will be opportunities to provide feedback on the work that will inform the 2021 LSF refresh over 2020.

¹ OECD. (2019). Economic Survey New Zealand. https://issuu.com/oecd.publishing/docs/oecd_economic_survey_new_zealand_ex

Purpose of the LSF Dashboard

The LSF and the Dashboard are not the same thing – the Dashboard is one tool that supports the Treasury to use the LSF. While the Dashboard informs the Treasury’s advice on cross-government policy priorities, the LSF is a flexible policy tool that supports the Treasury to bring a broad perspective to all of its work.

The Treasury’s vision is a New Zealand that is prosperous, and for that prosperity to be sustainable and inclusive. The LSF guides Treasury staff in their advice on how to achieve this vision.

The LSF supports the Treasury in applying a living standards approach more consistently across our policy advice and in our central agency leadership role as a regulator of other parts of the State sector. It is a flexible framework that prompts analysts to consider broad impacts – as well as sustainability and distributional implications – in policy analysis and advice. The LSF that you see now has been developed, shaped and evolved by the Treasury’s ambition to incorporate wellbeing concepts into its work for at least 20 years.

The LSF strengthens the Treasury’s role as an economic and finance ministry. The LSF does not replace other Treasury analytical frameworks, but it helps us to provide richer and more comprehensive economic policy advice to government. To undertake robust analysis and provide good advice, we need to think broadly around what it means for us to progress as a country and how we understand the impact of current or potential policies. We see it as robust economics to draw on a broad range of data and evidence in our definition of success and in our policy advice and decision making.

The Dashboard is a measurement tool that the Treasury has developed to support it in using the LSF. While the LSF is a flexible policy tool to prompt policy analysts to consider broad impacts, the Dashboard is one source of evidence feeding into the Treasury’s strategic advice. The Treasury published the Dashboard for transparency purposes, but its primary purpose is to inform our advice about cross-government policy priorities for improving

wellbeing. For example, analysis of the indicators from the LSF Dashboard was used, alongside other wellbeing evidence, to inform the development of the five Wellbeing Budget priorities in the 2019 Budget. It will also inform our long-term and strategic products, such as the new four-yearly wellbeing report that the Treasury will be required to produce under the proposed amendments to the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Dashboard is not intended to be a comprehensive database of wellbeing indicators. Instead, it includes the indicators that the Treasury believes are most important to track over time to provide advice on cross-government priorities, recognising that the Dashboard is a work in progress, and will evolve over time.

The Dashboard does not provide the depth of quantitative and qualitative wellbeing evidence needed for agency policy analysis, such as the detailed distributional information needed for policy targeting. The Treasury expects agencies, local government and relevant interest groups to develop their own wellbeing datasets, with a much deeper range of wellbeing data and evidence to analyse the performance of their sectors and policies.

Stats NZ’s *Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa* is a key source of data for the Dashboard and other agency frameworks, and is a more comprehensive suite of wellbeing indicators that will continue to evolve over time.

What is in the LSF Dashboard?

The Dashboard was developed as a measurement tool to support the LSF. The Our country and Our future sections provide indicators and measures across the LSF domains of current wellbeing and the four capitals respectively. Our people provides supplementary analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the LSF domains.

The Dashboard provides indicators of wellbeing across the LSF domains of current wellbeing and the four capitals (see the box below and *Figure 1* for information on the components of the LSF).

Figure 2 shows how the three sections of the Dashboard – Our country, Our people and Our future – relate to the LSF. Our country provides indicators and measures across the LSF domains of current wellbeing, while Our future

includes indicators for the four capitals. Our people provides supplementary analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the LSF domains.

The Dashboard includes trends over time, distributional differences across the population and population groups (eg, by sex, ethnicity, region) and international comparisons where possible.

The Living Standards Framework

The LSF represents the Treasury's perspective on wellbeing. It is broadly based on the OECD wellbeing framework, which reflects elements of the capabilities approach to wellbeing – the capability of people to live lives that they have reason to value². Like the OECD framework, the LSF includes many dimensions addressing the factors that can expand people's choices and opportunities to live the lives they value – including health, education and income.

There are several elements that make up the LSF (see *Figure 1*):

- *The domains of current wellbeing*: aim to reflect the range of outcomes that matter for New Zealanders' wellbeing. In identifying a range of outcome domains, the framework recognises that wellbeing is multidimensional. While the domains have been largely drawn from the OECD's Better Life Index, we have also included a "cultural identity" domain. As a bicultural country, with obligations under Te Tiriti O Waitangi, and as a multicultural country with an immigrant background, the Treasury believes it is important to recognise that culture matters to our wellbeing.
- *The four capitals*: these are the assets that underpin our current wellbeing and our ability to sustain future wellbeing. The quality and quantity of the capitals, and changes to these capitals through investment and dis-investment, is important to the sustainability of our wellbeing at an individual, whānau and national level.
- *Risk and resilience*: a wellbeing framework needs to recognise that there are a number of risks to our capability to sustain wellbeing at an individual and country level. Resilience is about how the quantity and quality of our capital stocks enables our people and country to respond when risks materialise or unexpected events happen. This component of the LSF is an area that needs further development.
- *Distribution*: is about how the level of wellbeing varies across the population or by population groups. Different people and population groups vary in their levels of wellbeing (the domains), the resources they have to sustain their wellbeing over time (the stocks) and their capability to cope with unexpected negative events (risk and resilience). The framework highlights that we need to think about distribution across people, places and generations.

2 Amartya Sen. (2003). *Development as Capability Expansion*. New Delhi and New York: Oxford University Press.

Figure 1: The Treasury's Living Standards Framework

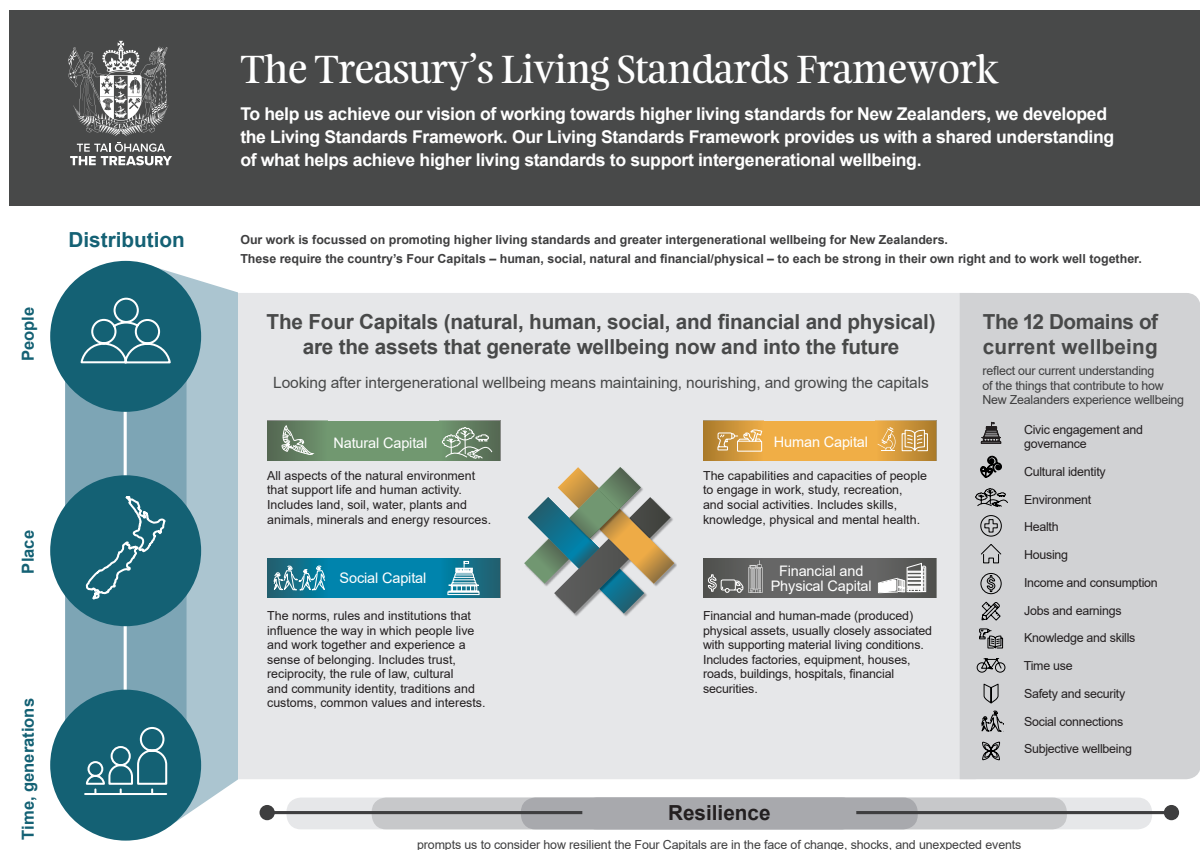


Figure 2: How the Dashboard links to the Living Standards Framework



The Dashboard does not currently include indicators for risk and resilience. This is an area for further work as developing meaningful indicators for risk and resilience is challenging and there is little existing work to draw from.

The following sections provide more explanation on each of the three sections of the Dashboard.

Our country

Our country provides indicators for each of the 12 LSF current wellbeing domains. It includes 43 indicators in total, with up to four indicators for each domain (except the Income and consumption domain, which has five).

The following information is provided for each domain:

- **Indicator overview:** summarises how New Zealand as a whole is doing over time in each indicator in that domain.
- **Population group comparisons within indicators:** shows how groups within the New Zealand population (eg, by age, ethnicity, sex, family type, region) compare with each other, and with New Zealand as a whole, for each indicator where data are available.
- **Distributions within indicators:** provides New Zealand's wellbeing distribution for each indicator at a national level.
- **International comparisons with OECD countries:** summarises New Zealand's wellbeing compared to other countries in the OECD.

Data for these indicators come from a variety of sources including Stats NZ, OECD, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry for the Environment, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice.

A list of the indicators and measures in Our country can be found in Annex A.

Our future

Our future includes 22 indicators in total that seek to measure the four capitals that underpin the current and future wellbeing of New Zealanders. This section provides comparisons with OECD countries where data are available.

It is worth noting that Our future does not include only stock indicators or measures. The indicators cover stocks of the various types of capital but also include flow indicators that impact on these stocks and risks that may negatively affect these stocks in the future. There can be a grey area between current and future wellbeing, with some indicators that are relevant to both. One example

is discrimination, which affects people today but also impacts on the degree of social cohesion and inclusion that will have an impact on future wellbeing.

A list of the indicators and measures in Our future can be found in Annex A.

Our people

Our people presents analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the LSF domains.

While Our country and Our future provide indicators for the domains and capitals drawn from a wide range of data sources, Our people uses a single data source: the New Zealand General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS provides a way to look at a person's wellbeing across multiple domains, and to start to understand the relationships between the LSF domains; for example, whether people in good health also tend to have high life satisfaction.

The GSS is run by Stats NZ every two years, surveying around 8,000 New Zealanders aged 15 and over about many important aspects of a person's life. Our people uses the 2014 and 2016 GSS data. For each LSF domain, we have used relevant GSS questions to categorise each person as having low, medium or high wellbeing for that domain. We use that categorisation to look at differences in wellbeing across population groups and to explore relationships between domains.

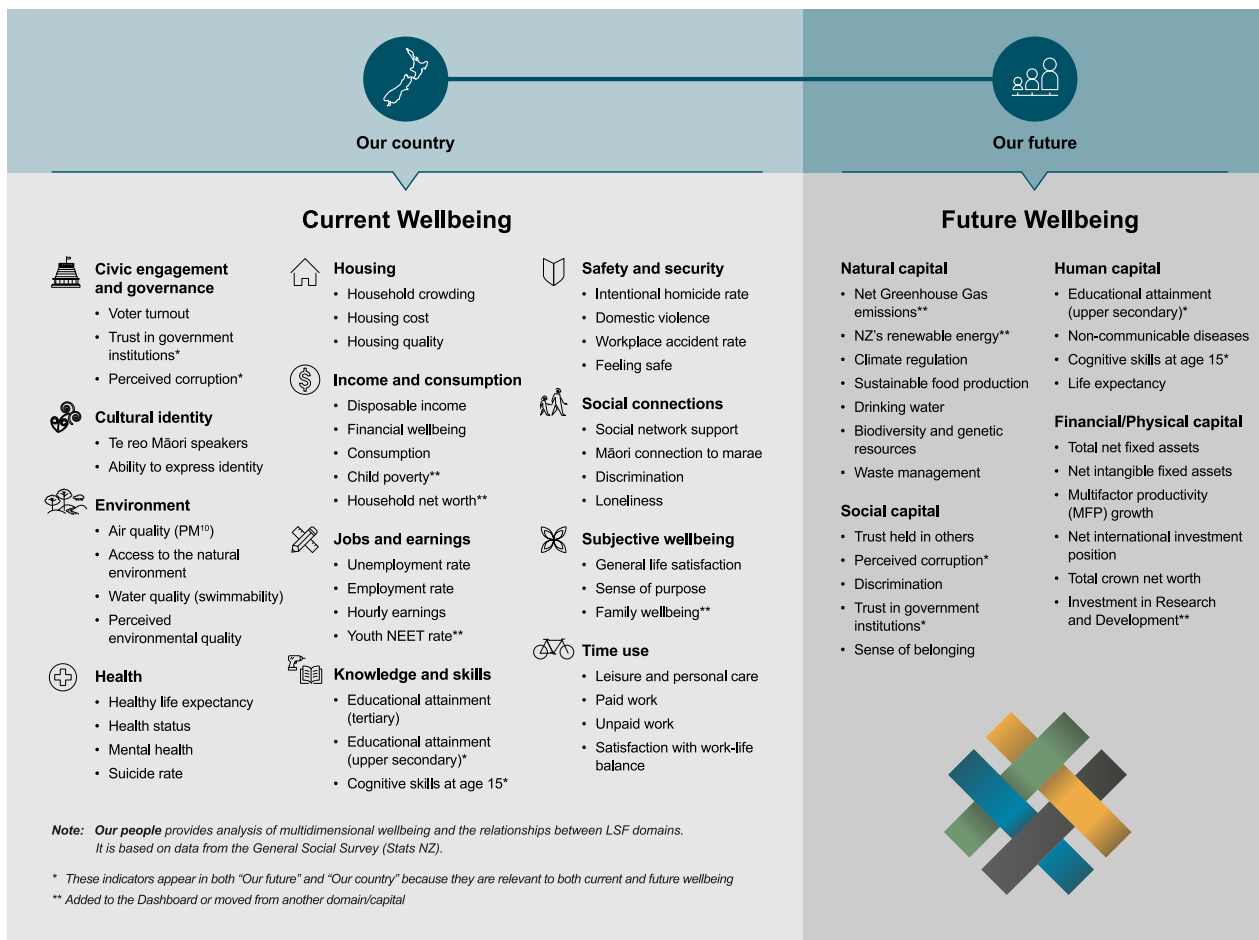
There are two parts to the Our people section of the Dashboard:

- **Multidimensional wellbeing:** compares the current wellbeing of different population groups, across the LSF domains, by looking at how many people have low or high wellbeing.
- **Relationships between wellbeing domains:** explores how often people with low or high wellbeing in one domain also have low or high wellbeing in other domains. For example, is health more closely associated with housing or income? And do these relationships vary between different population groups?

Summary of the Dashboard indicators

Figure 3 provides a summary of the indicators in Our country and Our future. See Annex A for more detail on the indicators and measures. Our people provides further analysis of current wellbeing, using only data from the GSS.

Figure 3: Summary of Our country and Our future indicators



What has changed in the Dashboard?

The Treasury released the Dashboard in December 2018 and updated it in December 2019. As well as updating the data, we have made some indicator changes, with a focus on improving alignment with Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa and responding to recommendations from the OECD. We have also added some new distributional data and made some simple changes to improve accessibility. This has been a small-scale review of the Dashboard in advance of a more substantial refresh of the LSF and the Dashboard planned for 2021.

The Treasury has updated the Dashboard in December 2019, around a year after the first public release of the Dashboard. This update included some changes to indicators, the inclusion of some additional distributional data and some simple layout and presentational changes to improve usability. This section outlines how the Dashboard has changed since its 2018 release.

Indicator changes

We have added some new indicators, as well as changed or removed a small number of indicators. Table 1 provides a summary, with more detail provided in Annex A.

Table 1: Indicator amendments

Domain / Capital	Type of change	Indicator change
Housing	Changed (measure)	Housing quality
Income and consumption	Moved	Average household net worth (transferred from Financial and physical capital)
	New	Child poverty: percentage of children living in households experiencing material hardship
Jobs and earnings	New	Not in employment, education or training (NEET): 15–24-year-olds
Subjective wellbeing	New	Family wellbeing: percentage of people who rated their family/whānau as “doing well”
	Changed (measure)	General life satisfaction
	Changed (measure)	Sense of purpose
Time use	New	Satisfaction with work–life balance
Natural capital	New	Net greenhouse gas emissions in kilotonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
	New	New Zealand’s renewable energy: percent of total energy supply
	Removed	Natural hazard regulation: wetland as percent of land cover
	Changed (measure)	Perceived environmental quality
	Changed (measure)	Biodiversity and genetic resources
Financial and physical capital	New	Investment in Research and Development: percent of GDP
Human capital	Removed	Expected educational attainment: average number of years in education that a child aged 5 can expect to undertake
	Removed	Educational attainment of adult proportion (tertiary): percentage of adults with degrees (removed from Human capital but retained in Knowledge and skills)
Social capital	Changed (measure)	Sense of belonging
	Changed (measure)	Trust held in others

We have not undertaken a full-scale review of the indicators in this update of the LSF Dashboard, but we have focused on the opportunities to:

- Increase alignment with Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa, which was launched by Stats NZ in June 2019. The changes mean that around 60% of the Dashboard indicators are drawn from Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa in the December 2019 release. We have sought to improve alignment with Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa, but differences remain owing to the different purposes of the datasets. While Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa has identified data gaps, the Dashboard's policy focus means that we have used the best indicators for which data are currently available.³ We have also selected indicators that enable international comparisons and distributional analysis.
- Respond to the OECD's recommendations in its "Economic Survey of New Zealand 2019". The OECD's overall recommendation was to "strengthen measurement of natural capital, innovation, human capital, cultural identity, and indigenous perspectives, within the Dashboard or the broader Stats NZ database". Our aim is to better reflect cultural identity and indigenous perspectives in the 2021 refresh but in response to the other recommendations, we have included:
 - greenhouse gas emissions
 - child poverty
 - investment in Research & Development
 - not in education, employment or training (NEET) rate for 15–24-year-olds, and
 - long-term unemployment by adding distributional data for the length of unemployment.

The indicator changes were considered against a criteria of goodness of fit with the conceptual definitions of the relevant LSF domain or capital, and data availability, including time-series and international comparison data. We engaged with key agencies and have aligned work where possible and appropriate.

Distributional data

We have added distributional data to the Our country section of the Dashboard:

- vertical distribution data (showing the full range of outcomes rather than a summarised distributional or inequality measure) for eight indicators (see Table 2), and
- horizontal distribution data for some indicators, including adding disability status where available.

Table 2: Our country vertical distributional data added

Source	Distributions
Stats NZ: General Social Survey	Feeling safe Family wellbeing Able to express identity
Stats NZ: Household Labour Force Survey	Hourly earnings Educational attainment Duration of employment
Ministry of Health: Health Survey	Level of psychological distress
Lincoln University: Environment Perceptions Survey	Overall perception of the environment

Making the Dashboard easier to use

We have made some layout changes, which include the reordering of the main sections, renaming of the sub-sections and simplifying and reducing the text in the Dashboard.

Additional charts have also been provided to support interpretation, which include:

- grouped bar charts to provide more detail about the relationship between each pair of domains in the Our people heat maps (see Annex B), and
- ranked dot plots to complement the Our country and Our future box plots and provide more information around New Zealand's position relative to individual OECD countries (see Annex B).

³ Six of our seven new indicators are in Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa. The three indicators we have removed from the Dashboard are not in Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa.

What is next for the LSF and the Dashboard?

This section outlines the work underway to support a refresh of the LSF and the Dashboard scheduled for 2021. This work is aiming to better reflect broader perspectives in the LSF and the Dashboard, particularly Te Ao Māori and Pacific People worldviews.

The changes to the Dashboard in the December 2019 update reflect a relatively small-scale review of the Dashboard. The Treasury is working towards a more substantive refresh of the LSF in 2021.

The earlier chapter on “What’s in the Dashboard” highlighted that the LSF and the Dashboard draw from the OECD’s Better Life Index (BLI). Using the BLI framing allows the LSF to benefit from the OECD’s extensive research to develop a wellbeing framework. It also makes international comparisons easier when it comes to measuring wellbeing and understanding how New Zealand is doing compared to other countries. However, we recognise that there is more work to do to tailor the framework to more fully reflect New Zealand values, including Te Ao Māori and Pacific worldviews.

We are, therefore, developing the LSF to better reflect: Te Ao Māori and Pacific Peoples’ perspectives; what matters for child wellbeing; and the different ways in which culture contributes to wellbeing. These development areas were all identified as priorities through our external engagement around the release of the 2018 Dashboard. We have also identified further work on risk and resilience as a priority, but we do not expect this work to be completed in time for the 2021 refresh.

The primary focus of the development work is to understand the implications for the LSF, not just the Dashboard. This reflects the important role that the LSF plays in supporting the Treasury to bring a wellbeing approach consistently across our advice, while the Dashboard is one input into our wellbeing priority advice. In that respect, changes to the indicators in the Dashboard should flow from the LSF.

Between now and 2021, we plan to release discussion papers that will provide opportunities to engage on this work before we refresh the LSF in late 2021.

The following sections provide more information on the work on each of the development areas.

Te Ao Māori

The purpose of this work is to ensure that Māori worldviews are reflected in the LSF. It is intended that the LSF is strengthened and enriched as a result of engaging with Māori on concepts and frameworks relevant to wellbeing.

We are working with Māori to understand what matters to Māori. In particular, we are continuing to work with early contributors to the He Ara Waiora framework, developed through the Tax Working Group process, to better reflect a mātauranga Māori perspective.

We are also working in partnership with Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Arawhiti to align frameworks and indicators. We are also working with Stats NZ to coordinate engagement to strengthen measurement of Māori wellbeing in Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa.

Pacific Peoples

The work in this area reflects feedback on the LSF last year that Pacific New Zealanders have a unique and important worldview. To raise living standards and wellbeing for Pacific Peoples, the Treasury has recognised a need to build robust, enduring relationships and its understanding of this community. We will explore indicators for the LSF refresh in 2021.

Child wellbeing

This work is focused on how we can better reflect child wellbeing in the LSF and ensure our policy advice provides appropriate focus on child wellbeing. We also aim to identify what child-related measures should be included in the Dashboard.

As an interim step, we added a child poverty indicator to the Dashboard as part of the December 2019 update. However, there are still limits in available child wellbeing data. As part of this work, we will develop a view on priority data gaps, working with relevant agencies.

Culture

The LSF includes the concept of cultural identity. There are various ways and dimensions in which culture contributes to wellbeing. The role of culture in wellbeing was emphasised in our engagement as a priority area for development.

We have a focus on both enhancing the LSF as a practical framework that supports our policy advice and on identifying cultural indicators for inclusion in the 2021 LSF refresh. We have worked with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage to co-sponsor a paper on culture and wellbeing, published in June 2019, and sought public submissions.

Annex A:

List of indicators in Our country and Our future

Our country

Our country describes the current wellbeing of New Zealanders at a national level with comparisons within New Zealand population groups and other OECD countries, using 43 indicators that measure the current wellbeing domains.

This section also highlights any changes we have made to the indicator, statistic or data source in the December 2019 Dashboard update.

For domain and indicator definitions, please see the following paper: [Living Standards Framework: Background and Future Work](#).

Note: For some indicators, we have had to use an alternative statistic to provide an international comparison. These are shown in Table A1 below as “international statistic”.

Table A1: Our country indicators

Civic engagement and governance	Voter turnout	Percentage of enrolled electors who voted in the general election	Electoral Commission data reported by Stats NZ
		International statistic: Percentage of the population registered to vote who cast a ballot in a national election	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Trust in government institutions	Percentage of adults who, overall, trust the public service	Kiwis Count Survey, State Services Commission
	Perceived corruption	Corruption perceptions index score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)	Corruption perceptions Index, Transparency International
Cultural identity	Te reo Māori speakers	Percentage of people who can converse about a lot of everyday things in te reo Māori	Census, Stats NZ
	Ability to express identity	Percentage of adults who said it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ

Domain	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Environment	Air quality (PM10)	National annual average PM10 concentration	Stats NZ
		International statistic: Population-weighted exposure to PM2.5 concentrations, micrograms per cubic metre, 3-year moving average	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Access to the natural environment	Percentage of adults who said they could easily get to all or most of the green spaces in their local area	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Water quality (swimmability)	Percentage of tested river sites that are safe to swim in under normal conditions	Ministry for the Environment
	Perceived environmental quality	New measure: Percentage of people who rated the overall state of the natural environment in New Zealand as good or very good	Public perception of New Zealand's environment, Lincoln University survey
		Former measure: Perceived state of New Zealand's environment, average score on a 1–5 scale, where 1 is very good and 5 is very bad	Public perception of New Zealand's environment, Lincoln University survey
Health	Healthy life expectancy	Number of years that a person under 1 year old can expect to live in good health, taking into account mortality and disability	Global Burden of Disease, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
	Health status	Percentage of adults reporting good or very good health	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		International statistic: Percentage of adults reporting good or very good health	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Mental health	Percentage of adults with high levels of psychological distress	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
	Suicide rate	Deaths caused by intentional self-harm, age-standardised rate per 100,000 population	Mortality Collection, Ministry of Health
		International statistic: Deaths caused by intentional self-harm, age-standardised rate per 100,000 people	OECD Health data, sourced from Stats NZ
Housing	Household crowding	Percentage of people living in a crowded house	Census, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Average number of rooms per person	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Housing cost	Proportion of households with housing cost greater than 30% of income	Household Incomes in New Zealand, Ministry of Social Development
		International statistic: Expenditure on housing as a percent of household gross adjusted disposable income	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Housing quality	New measure: Percentage of people reporting major repairs needed	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		Former measure: Percentage of adults reporting a need for immediate repairs and maintenance on the property they live in	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ

Domain	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Income and consumption	Disposable income	Median real equivalised household incomes after taxes and transfers, and before housing costs	Household Incomes of New Zealand, Ministry of Social Development
		International statistic: Household net adjusted disposable income	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Financial wellbeing	Proportion of the population who report they do not have enough money to meet everyday needs	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Consumption	Average real weekly household expenditure	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
	New indicator: Child poverty	Percentage of children living in households experiencing material hardship	Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa, Stats NZ
	Transferred from Financial and physical capital in Our future		
	Household net worth	Average household net worth	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
Jobs and earnings	Unemployment rate	Percentage of labour force who are unemployed	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Percentage of the labour force aged 15–64 who are unemployed	Employment database, OECD
	Employment rate	Percentage of adults (aged 15+) who are employed	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Percentage of adults aged 15–64 who are employed	Employment database, OECD
	Hourly earnings	Median hourly earnings for wage and salary employees (aged 15+)	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
	New indicator: Youth NEET rate	Not in education, employment or training (NEET): 15–24-year-olds	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
Knowledge and skills	Educational attainment (tertiary)	Percentage of adults aged between 25 and 64 with a Bachelor's degree or higher qualification	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
	Educational attainment (upper secondary)	Percentage of adults aged between 25 and 64 with at least an upper secondary education (equivalent to NCEA Level 2)	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
		International indicator: Percentage of adults aged between 25 and 64 with at least an upper secondary education	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Cognitive skills at age 15	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	PISA, Ministry of Education
		International statistic: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	PISA, OECD

Domain	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Safety	Intentional homicide rate	Deaths caused by assault, age-standardised rate per 100,000 people	Mortality Collection, Ministry of Health
		International statistic: Deaths caused by assault, age-standardised rate per 100,000 people	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Domestic violence	Percentage of adults who were victims of family violence	Crime and Safety Survey, Ministry of Justice
	Workplace accident rate	Number of work-related injury claims per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs)	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) claims data reported by Stats NZ
	Feeling safe	Percentage of adults who feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Percentage of adults who feel safe when walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
Social connections	Social network support	Percentage of adults who had face-to-face contact with friends who do not live with them at least once a week	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Percentage of adults who report that they have friends or relatives they can count on in times of trouble	<i>How's life?</i> OECD
	Loneliness	Percentage of adults who felt lonely at least some of the time in the past four weeks	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Discrimination	Percentage of adults who experienced discrimination against them in the past 12 months in New Zealand	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Māori connection to marae	Percentage of Māori adults who feel strongly or very strongly connected with their ancestral marae	Te Kupenga 2013, Stats NZ
Subjective wellbeing	General life satisfaction	New measure: Percentage of people with a score of 7/10 or higher for life satisfaction	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		Former measure: Average adult score for life satisfaction, on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Average adult score for life satisfaction, on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Sense of purpose in one's life	New measure: Percentage of people with a score of 7/10 or higher for feeling that life is worthwhile	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		Former measure: Average adult score for feeling that life is worthwhile, on a scale from 0 (not at all worthwhile) to 10 (completely worthwhile)	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	New indicator: Family wellbeing	Percentage of people with a score of 7/10 or higher for family wellbeing	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ

Domain	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Time use	Leisure and personal care	Average hours per day devoted to free time and personal care (eg, sleeping, eating, personal hygiene and grooming) by people aged 12 and over	Time Use Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Average hours per day devoted to leisure and personal care by people in full-time employment	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Paid work	Average actual weekly hours worked by employed adults	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
		International statistic: Average usual number of hours worked each week on the main job by employed adults	Labour Force statistics, OECD
	Unpaid work	Average hours per day spent doing unpaid work (for own household, other household or an organisation)	Time Use Survey, Stats NZ
	New indicator: Satisfaction with work-life balance	Satisfaction with work-life balance	Survey of Working Life, Stats NZ

Our future

Our future provides indicators for the four capitals that underpin the ability to sustain higher living standards in New Zealand now, and in the future.

This section also highlights any changes we have made to the indicator, statistic or data source in the December 2019 Dashboard update.

Table A2. Our future indicators

Capital	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Natural capital	New indicator: Net greenhouse gas emissions	Net greenhouse gas emissions in kilotonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Ministry for the Environment)
	New indicator: Renewable energy	Renewable energy as a percentage of total primary energy supply	Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa, Stats NZ and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)
	Climate regulation	Carbon stored in forest and soil biomass	New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Ministry for the Environment)
	Sustainable food production	Percentage of tested sites within targets for at least six of the seven types of soil test	Ministry for the Environment
	Drinking water	Proportion of the population served with drinking water that met all standards	Annual Report on Drinking-water Quality, Ministry of Health
	Biodiversity and genetic resources	New measure: Percentage of indigenous species at risk/threatened among assessed species	Department of Conservation
		Former measure: Number of threatened species likely to benefit from ecosystem management in at least one site	Department of Conservation
	Waste management	Kilograms of waste, per capita	Review of the effectiveness of the waste disposal levy, Ministry for the Environment
Financial and physical capital	Total net fixed assets	Net fixed assets, per capita	National accounts, Stats NZ
	Net intangible fixed assets	Net intangible fixed assets, per capita	National accounts, Stats NZ
	Multifactor productivity (MFP) growth	Annual percentage growth in multifactor productivity (measured sector)	Stats NZ
	Net international investment position	Net international investment position, as a percentage of GDP	Annual balance sheet, Stats NZ
	Total Crown net worth	Total Crown net worth, as a percentage of GDP	Financial Statements of the Government, the Treasury
	New indicator: Investment in Research and Development (R&D)	Investment in Research and Development as a percentage of GDP	How's Life? OECD

Capital	Indicator	Statistic	Data source
Human capital	Educational attainment (upper secondary)	International statistic: Percentage of adults aged between 25 and 64 with at least an upper secondary education	<i>How's Life?</i> OECD
	Non-communicable diseases	Health loss caused by non-communicable diseases, measured in disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per 100,000 people	Global Burden of Disease, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
	Cognitive skills at age 15	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	PISA, Ministry of Education and OECD
	Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	Sub-national period life tables, Stats NZ
Social capital	Trust held in others	New measure: Percentage of people with a score of 7/10 or higher for trust in other people in New Zealand	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		Former measure: Average score for trust in most people in New Zealand on a 0–10 scale, where 0 is not trusted at all and 10 is trusted completely	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Perceived corruption	Corruption perceptions index score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)	Corruption Perceptions Index, Transparency International
	Discrimination	Percentage of adults who experienced discrimination against them in the past 12 months in New Zealand	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
	Trust in government institutions	Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who, overall, trust the public service	Kiwis Count Survey, State Services Commission
	Sense of belonging	New measure: Percentage of people with a score of 7/10 or higher for sense of belonging to New Zealand	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ
		Former measure: Average adult score for sense of belonging to New Zealand, on a scale from 0 (no sense of belonging) to 10 (very strong sense of belonging)	New Zealand General Social Survey, Stats NZ

Annex B:

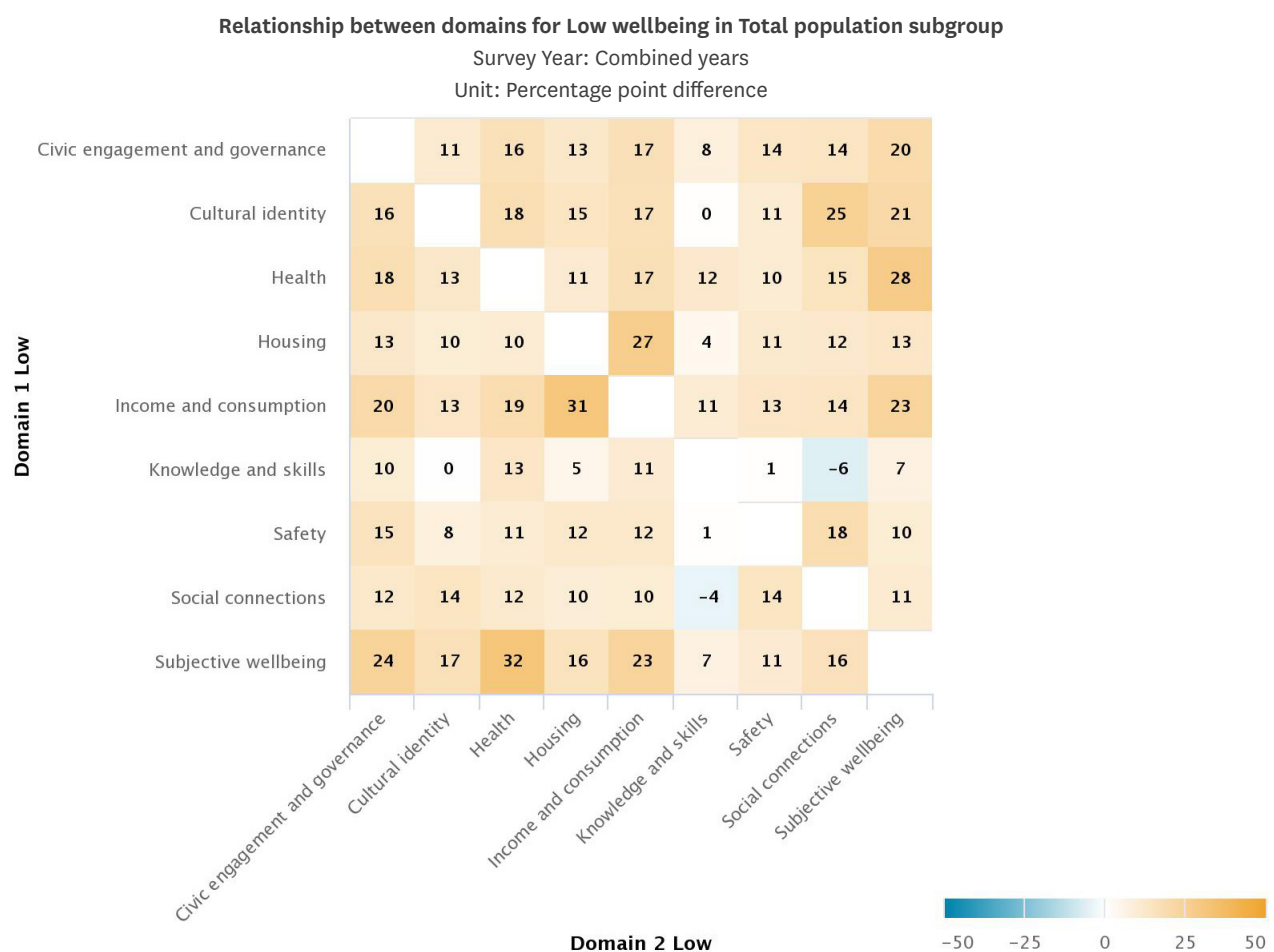
Additional charts in the December 2019 Dashboard Update

This annex provides more detail regarding the additional charts included in the December 2019 update of the Dashboard.

Our people heat maps

The Our people section of the Dashboard includes heat maps, which summarise the relationships between pairs of domains (see an example in *Figure B1*). The darker orange colours and higher numbers indicate relatively strong relationships between low wellbeing in two domains. For example, people with *low* wellbeing for Health are 28 percentage points *more likely* to have *low* Subjective wellbeing, compared with people who have medium or high wellbeing for Health.

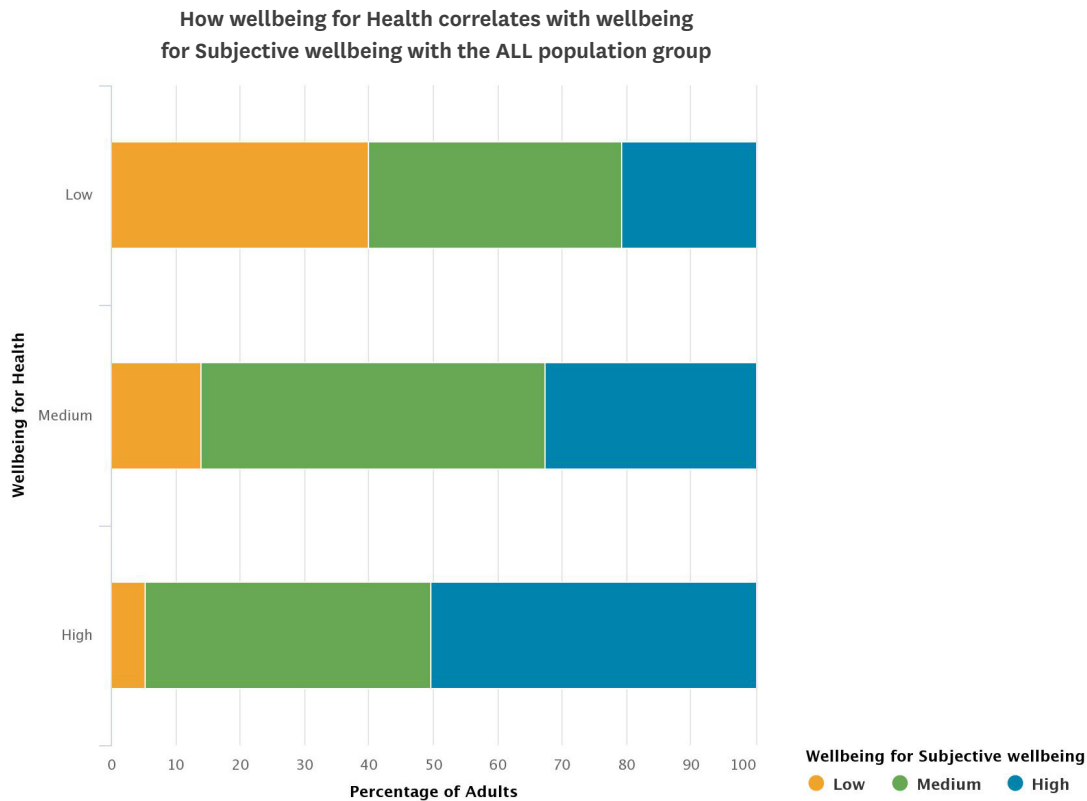
Figure B1: Example of a heat map currently included in Dashboard (Low wellbeing)



Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey

While the heat maps are informative, the use of percentage point difference can be difficult to understand. To address this, we have added grouped bar graphs for each single square on each heat map to show the pattern of people in low, medium and high groupings. For example, *Figure B2* provides an example of a grouped bar chart depicting the relationship between Health and Subjective wellbeing.

Figure B2: Grouped bar charts providing detail on one square of the heat map

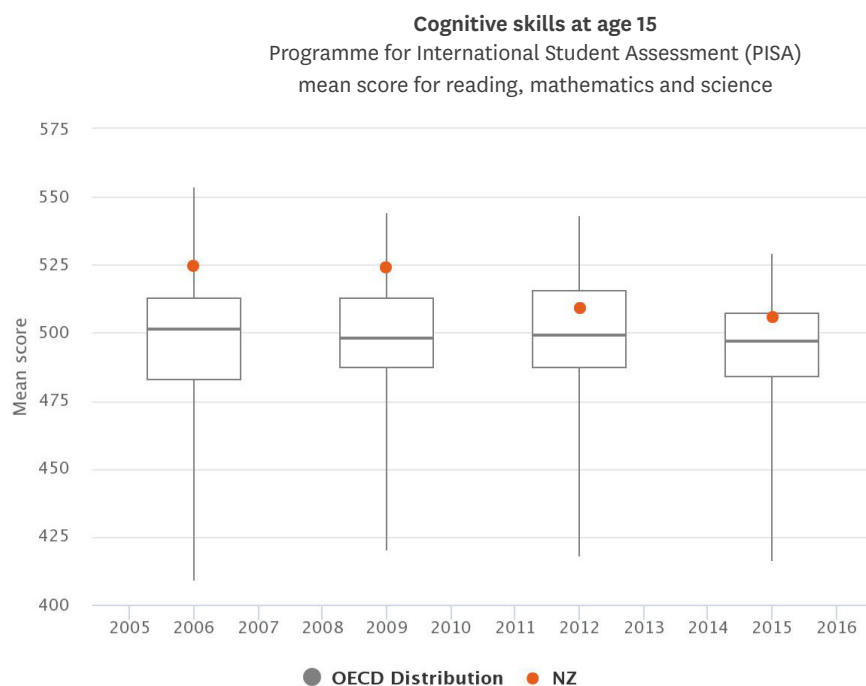


Our country and Our future international comparisons

The Our country and Our future sections both include box plots that provide international comparisons.

The box plots show succinctly where New Zealand sits compared to the OECD median and quartiles (see *Figure B3*). However, the box plots do not tell you how New Zealand compares to individual OECD countries.

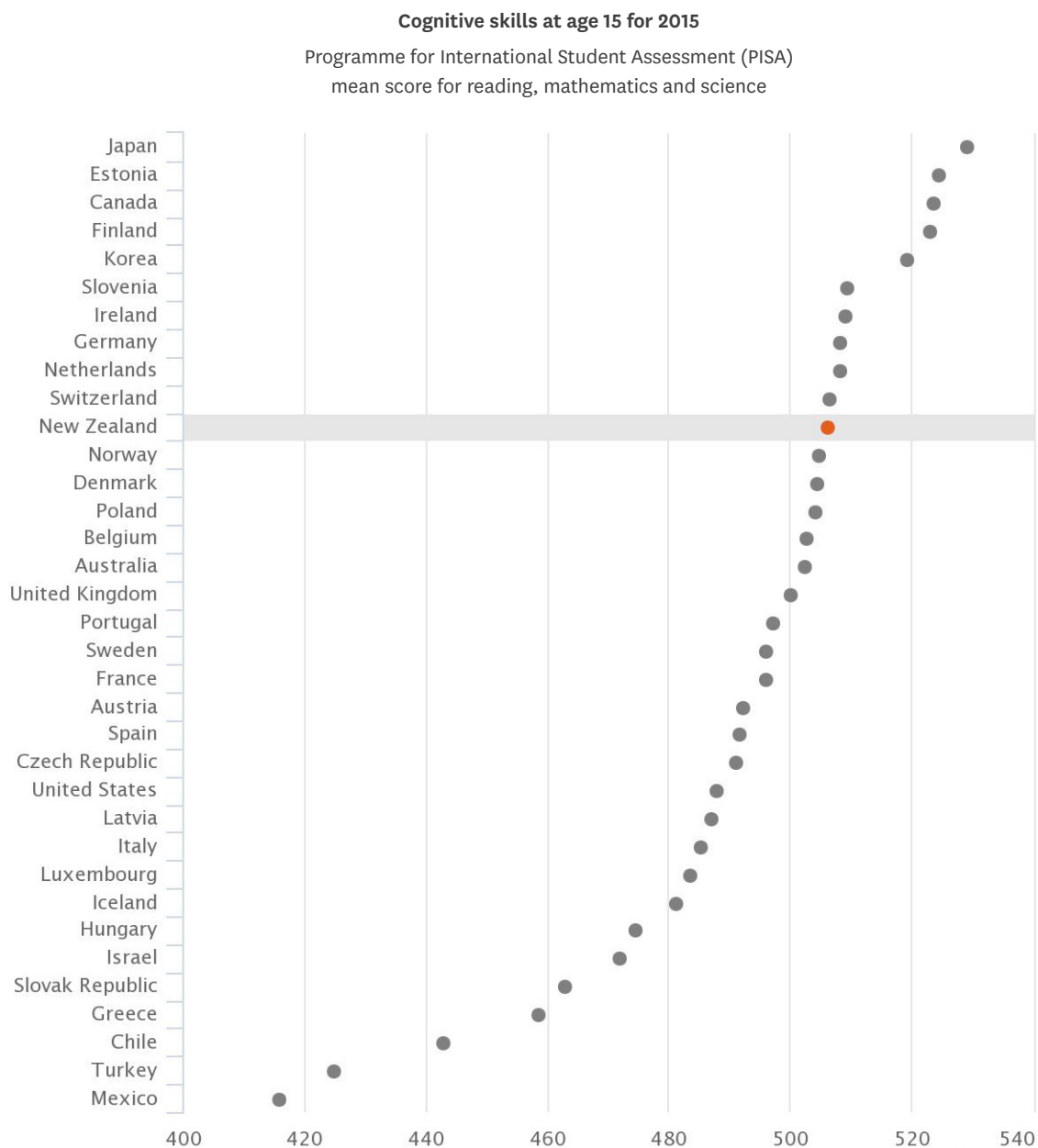
Figure B3: Example of a box plot currently in Dashboard



Source: *How's Life?*, OECD

To complement the box plots, we have provided a ranked dot plot that shows the values for all OECD countries. *Figure B4* provides an example of the ranked dot plot that complements the Cognitive skills at age 15 box plot shown in *Figure B3*.

Figure B4: Example of a ranked dot plot to complement box plot (cognitive skills at age 15)



Source: *How's Life?*, OECD