

Reference: 20200344

7 October 2020

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your Official Information Act request, received on 1 October 2020. You requested the binder for OIA 20190853.

Information being released

Please find enclosed the binder for OIA 20190853; it contains the following documents:

Item	Date	Document Description	Proposed Action
1.	14 June 2018	T2018/1538 - Scene-Setter for the Well-Being Budget (Budget 2019)	Release in part (only annex was in scope of the request)
2.	13 July 2018	Document for Agency and Science Advisor Consultation: Budget 2019 Draft Priorities	Release in full
3.	27 July 2018	Internal Treasury document: Summary of feedback on the paper: "Proposal for a Living Standards Dashboard"	Release in full
4.	31 July 2018	A3 to support Ministerial discussion on the Budget priorities: Supporting Information on Budget 2019 Priorities	Release in full
5.	20 March 2020	Table of submitters on the Treasury's draft LSF Dashboard proposal	Release in full

I have decided to release the relevant parts of the documents listed above, subject to information being withheld under one or more of the following sections of the Official Information Act, as applicable:

- **section 9(2)(a)** – to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.

This reply addresses the information you requested. You have the right to ask the Ombudsman to investigate and review my decision.

Yours sincerely,

David Hammond
Team Leader, Ministerial Advisory

OIA 20190853

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DRAFT V1.0: Coversheet

Our Living Standards: The New Zealand Wellbeing Report

V1.0

Sketch Outline for drafting

- Summary introduction
- 1. Our priorities (2pp)
- 2. Our approach (1-2pp)
 - a. [Tony on approach to LSF work]
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- 5. Our New Zealand (4pp)
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- 6. Our future (2pp)
 - a. [Anita's work on the capitals]

The process for determining the indicators of the Living Standards Dashboard is underway with the release last week of the dashboard proposal. Consultation closes in early August and LSF measures will be finalised by September. In order to provide data to inform B19 Budget Strategy discussions, we have used the BLI indicators. The final form of the indicators is yet to be determined.

Context and purpose of this draft of the report

1. This draft report is an overview of how New Zealand is performing across different wellbeing domains and the four capitals based on the proposed Living Standards Framework indicators. This work is initial and ongoing, and the draft is intended to:
 - a. Give officials and ministers an indication of the analysis so far
 - b. Provide an early opportunity for comment and suggestions for further analysis
 - c. Test a format for the first Living Standards Report
2. The structure is intended to translate the detailed numerical analysis into a more intuitive framing for ministers and others who are interested in using the document. It is currently as follows:
 - a. **Our Findings** - A **summary** of results intended to draw attention to particular aspects of the analysis
 - b. **Our People** - An analysis of the **distribution of current wellbeing** by individuals. This is the most original part of the analysis because it is based on multiple wellbeing domains for individuals.
 - c. **Our Country** - An assessment of **current New Zealand wellbeing relative to the OECD**.
 - d. **Our Future** - A considerably more tentative assessment of **future wellbeing using indicators of the four capitals**.
3. The data in this draft report has not been peer reviewed. The indicators are subject to change, but those included provide an indication of where the analysis could go and the likely direction of results. The limitations and caveats of the analysis are highlighted in the report. For example, the relationships we observe are correlations. Our interpretation of this analysis will continue to deepen and made more relevant for government purposes. Also our consultation process will likely increase the number of New Zealand specific indicators we use.
4. To give greater confidence in the analysis to date – that has been performed at pace – we will have our report reviewed by internal and external experts over the coming two weeks. We are also yet to engage with sector views and expertise (internal and external to The Treasury) on this report, and we will be beginning this over the same period.
5. The analysis will feed into priority setting process for Budget 2019 alongside existing information and evidence available in different sectors. There is a broader process which the Treasury is leading to develop a Living Standards Dashboard. The choice of indicators will be refined through consultation, with the final set of indicators settled by November 2018. As the Budget 2019 priorities need to be finalised earlier than this, the initial analysis presented in this report will be one of the main inputs into the process.

Our Findings

Our people

6. The analysis of the distribution of individual wellbeing suggests:
 - a. Given our view as to what constitutes good wellbeing, most New Zealanders have high wellbeing (on balance across domains). This is consistent with international evidence of New Zealanders relatively high wellbeing
 - b. Maori and Pacific people, sole parents, people not working, and people living in deprived areas are more likely to have poor wellbeing across multiple domains, not just income and employment. Women are more likely than men to have poor multi-domain wellbeing, as are younger adults (15 to 35).
 - c. Couples without children have relatively high wellbeing, while sole parents are a group with some of the lowest wellbeing. Family targeting should include those adults who live alone, or share a house with non-family members. This is strongest for sole parents, but it is not just parenthood that is the issue.
 - d. Region is a poor indicator of wellbeing. Even when there is evidence of regional disparity, the difference is considerably less than difference by ethnicity, age, deprivation level and family type.
 - e. In comparing those with poor and excellent wellbeing, we found:
 - i. Trust in institutions and being discriminated against (“Civic and governance”) are strikingly lower among those with poor wellbeing. Improving the wellbeing of those with poor outcomes needs to include improved engagement.
 - ii. Poor housing is strongly correlated with reduced material standard of living, poorer safety and not feeling able to be oneself
 - iii. Lack of social connection is linked to poorer health and not feeling able to be oneself.
 - iv. Education level has a weaker correlation with overall Life Satisfaction than most other domains of wellbeing. This is despite the positive associations between education and income and between education and material standard of living.

Our Country

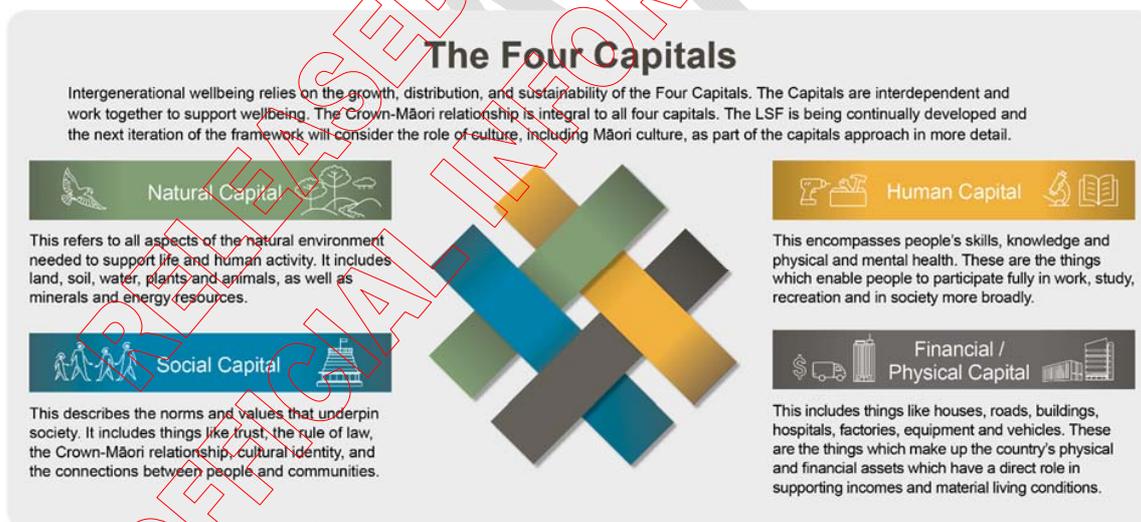
7. The comparison with OECD countries suggests:
 - a. Wellbeing in New Zealand are broadly good. Relative to other countries we feel socially connected, well governed and enjoy a good environment.
 - b. There is a clear “social” productivity story. Our income is stable relative to the rest of the world, but that has been bought at the expense of longer hours of work and less leisure, not more effective use of resources.

Our Future

8. The analysis of the capitals indicators is more tentative and will need further development:
 - a. For natural capital the issue is lack of structure to the data. For others it is a potential lack of data
 - b. [More work is needed]

Our approach

9. In this section we describe the strengths and limitations of using the Living Standards dashboard for providing advice. Our approach is consistent with the pragmatic approach we have taken in developing the Living Standards Framework (LSF) and our focus on policy advice that ministers can use. The majority of this paper discusses in more detail the indicators in the LSF and what the preliminary analysis suggests for New Zealand.
10. The New Zealand Treasury has long recognised the diversity of living standards outcomes. The Living Standards Framework (LSF) formalises this by drawing on the OECD's evidence-based "How's Life" analysis and their four capitals framework to organise indicators of **intergenerational** wellbeing, but has adapted it to the unique context of New Zealand.



11. There is much to be done to create a practical approach to measuring living standards in New Zealand. Just as the national accounting framework has evolved with use, the definitions and indicators of living standards will evolve. We started this process when we integrated the LSF into Treasury's 2016 Long Term Fiscal Statement, *He Tirohanga Mokopuna*, and the 2018 Investment Statement *He Puna Hao Pātiki*.

Using the Living Standards Dashboard as a tool for policy advice

12. The value of the LSF and other wellbeing approaches lies in the use of numerical *indicators* across the range of outcomes for New Zealanders. A good intuition is to think how a household thermometer is used to understand how “hot” or “cold” we feel. The expansion of a liquid as measured by a numerical scale is not the same as the feeling of temperature, but it can be useful in assessing why we feel hot or cold. This not how a physicist would use a thermometer in a laboratory, and it is certainly not necessary to understand the physics of what causes temperature for the thermometer to be used in this way.
13. Likewise, the LSF is a means for “taking the temperature” of New Zealand. On the dimensions measured it helps assess current wellbeing across New Zealand and what we expect it to be in the future. The indicators are based on best international practice suggested by the OECD, but its use does not require a deep knowledge of that evidence.
14. In practice this is no different from the use of GDP to measure a country’s wellbeing. Few of the people who use that indicator are experts in the body of theoretical and empirical work that lies behind its use. Few economists, even those who study macroeconomics, are experts in the theory behind its measurement. What matters for most users is that it is useful.
15. Another way the LSF indicators are similar to GDP indicators is that they are most useful in comparison with similar countries. We have followed the practice with GDP of comparing New Zealand to the wealthier industrialised countries in the OECD. This represents a high bar: we are comparing ourselves with countries like Sweden, the UK, the US and Australia because these are the countries that succeed in dimensions most important to wellbeing. As high income countries, they have the resources to have higher wellbeing. If New Zealand is doing well compared to these countries, then we are one of best performers in the world. That New Zealand has higher wellbeing than countries that do not have the resources to have high wellbeing is not a challenging aspiration.
16. One final way the LSF indicators, and GDP, are like a thermometer is that targeting the indicator is not equivalent to addressing problems identified by the indicator. For physical indicators this is intuitively obvious: no-one would suggest putting a lighted match under a thermometer increases room temperature. In social and economic matters this is often not as intuitive. For instance the best way to tackle reduced life expectancy may be through education, regulation of food or improved treatment of people who are ill, or a combination of all three with other interventions. Though the indicator is for health, it should not be assumed that interventions to improve outcomes will be health interventions.

17. More generally, the LSF does not replace the hard work of research, policy development and better management of implementation needed to improve wellbeing. If the LSF is successful it will be a more comprehensive way of measuring outcomes which will inform the performance management of the state sector.
18. Finally, one way in which the intuition of a thermometer is not exact is the use of multiple indicators. The multiple indicators are not a list of independent items. The LSF is a dashboard of indicators that need to be analysed in combination to be useful.

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Our indicators (2pp)

19. The set of indicators used for this analysis is largely the same as the indicators presented in the OECD's How's Life? series (similar to the Better Life Index). They are primarily based on data from 2014 and 2016. These indicators have been chosen as there is internationally comparable data available, in an internationally-tested framework very similar to the framework we are using, that can be quickly and easily accessed.
20. We have added additional indicators, in areas where the OECD's data for New Zealand is weak or where the OECD framework is different to the LSF. Most of these indicators have either come from MSD's Social Report, or are the nearest approximation to the How's Life? indicators that are available in New Zealand. In all cases, we have made pragmatic choices based on the ease of obtaining suitable data given the (short) time available. As the consultation proceeds the number of New Zealand specific indicators is likely to increase.
21. The indicators for the multi-dimensional analysis met additional criteria. Firstly, they were all available in the same data set (the General Social Survey, or GSS), so that all the values can be attributed to a person. Secondly, the indicator had to have a range of possible values, i.e. it could not be binary (Yes/No-type indicators), to allow for categorising responses as Poor, Good, or Excellent. For example, neither being a Maori speaker nor being unemployed are suitable indicators for use in this work.
22. The choice of indicators will be refined over the coming months, including consultation within and beyond Treasury. As part of this process, we will also consider indicators for which we do not currently have good data sources (these have generally been excluded from this analysis). The final set of indicators should be settled by November 2018.
23. Note that no set of indicators this broad can provide a detailed picture of a sector. It is intended to give a high-level overview across all domains of wellbeing, allowing us to make connections and see potential relationships between domains.
24. Where possible, the same indicators have been used for international comparison, national level indicators, and distributional analyses. However, this is not always possible, typically because the microdata for distributional analyses is not available for a given national or international indicator, but also because it is not always conceptually sensible to perform a distributional analysis on a national or international indicator. For example, we cannot meaningfully give a vertical or an ethnic distribution for "Maori speakers as a proportion of the Maori population".
25. A complete list of indicators used is given in [\(Wellbeing Indicators List:3960315\)](#).

Our people

Approach

[Our People - Multi-domain wellbeing - GSS Analysis May 2018 \(Treasury:3957923\)](#)

26. Most of this analysis uses an aggregate dataset formed from the 2014 and 2016 New Zealand General Social Surveys (GSS) administered by Statistics New Zealand. Using multiple wellbeing domains provides a person level analysis of current wellbeing and how that differs across the population of New Zealand.

27. Using the GSS does have two key limitations:

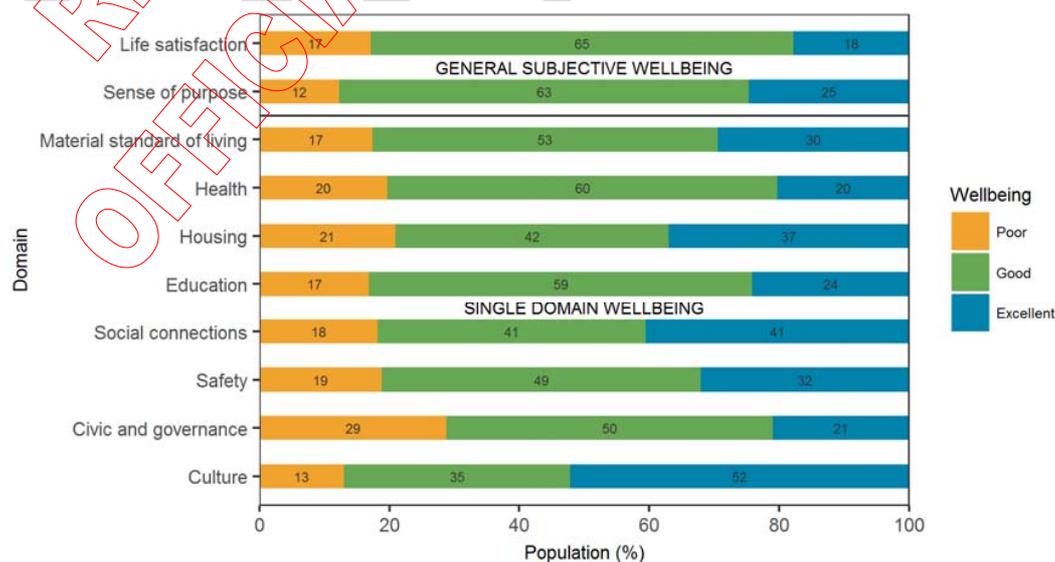
- It does not include children
- It does not include all LSF domains so we have included additional analysis with indicators not available in the GSS.

Overall wellbeing

28. Using the GSS we define poor, good, and excellent wellbeing using the two measures of general wellbeing: Life satisfaction and Sense of purpose. This is further analysed using 8 specific wellbeing domains from the GSS:

1. Material standard of living
2. Health
3. Housing
4. Education
5. Social connections
6. Safety
7. Civic and governance
8. Culture.

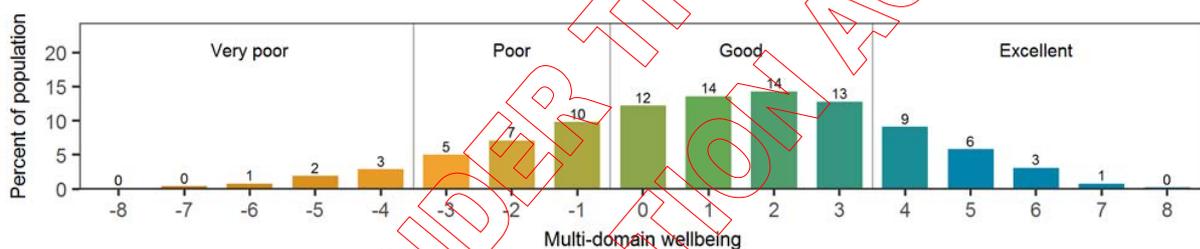
Figure 1: Wellbeing across different domains



Source: New Zealand General Social Survey 2014/2016

29. A “multi-domain wellbeing score” between -8 and 8 is derived by taking the number of domains in which a person has excellent wellbeing, and subtract the number of domains the person has poor wellbeing. Most people have a score between 0 and 3. This means that overall they have as many (or a few more) domains in excellent wellbeing than in poor wellbeing. We can create broad categories of multi-domain wellbeing based on these cut-offs.

Figure 2: Percentage of the adult population identified as having different multi-domain wellbeing scores



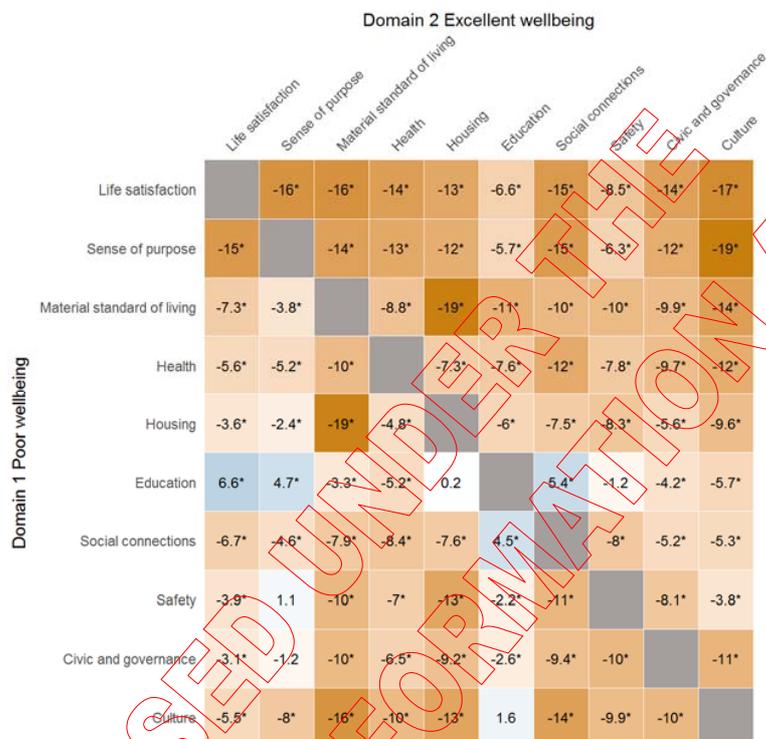
Source: New Zealand General Social Survey 2014/2016

30. Compared to the rest of the population, people with very poor wellbeing are more likely to be female, of Maori or Pacific ethnicity, under the age of 35, living in more deprived areas, to not be employed, to be a sole parent, or not to be in a family nucleus. People with excellent wellbeing were more likely to be male, aged over 65, of European ethnicity, to be part of a couple without children, to work fulltime, to live in less deprived areas or to live in Auckland.
31. The GSS does not measure the wellbeing of children directly, however it does identify the number of children in each household. In total, 35 percent of children are estimated to live in households where an adult has poor or very poor multi-domain wellbeing, while only 28 percent of adults are considered to have poor or very poor multi-domain wellbeing.

Links between Domains of wellbeing

32. Figure 3 shows the percentage point difference in the probability of a person having ‘excellent’ wellbeing on the horizontal axis conditional on having ‘poor’ wellbeing on the vertical axis. For example, people with ‘poor’ life satisfaction were 16 percentage points less likely to have an ‘excellent’ sense of purpose, and 6.6 percentage point less likely to have ‘excellent’ education.
33. Generally speaking having excellent or poor wellbeing in one domain is associated with a lower likelihood of having the opposite level of wellbeing in other domains (we see this by noticing most differences are negative in Figure 3). Some domains are more closely associated with each other than others. For example: poor Life satisfaction is closely associated with poor Health, while excellent Life satisfaction is strongly associated with excellent Social connections.

Figure 3: Percentage point difference in probability of being in 'excellent wellbeing'(horizontal axis) conditional on having 'poor' wellbeing (vertical axis)



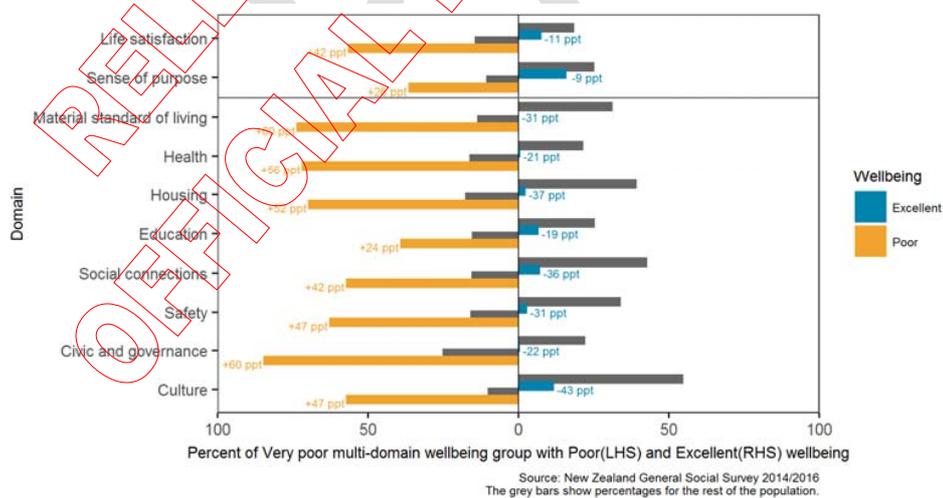
Source: New Zealand General Social Survey 2014/2016
* indicates statistically significant differences from 0 at the 95% level

34. The analysis of the distribution of individual wellbeing suggests:

- a. Following how we have defined good and excellent wellbeing, more New Zealanders are in the higher wellbeing categories (Figure 1 and Figure 2) than the lower wellbeing categories, consistent with international evidence of New Zealanders relatively high wellbeing
- b. In comparing those with poor and excellent wellbeing, we found:
 - i. Trust in institutions and feeling able to be oneself (“culture”) are strikingly lower among those with poor wellbeing. Improving the wellbeing of those with poor outcomes needs to include improved engagement.
 - ii. Housing is strongly correlated with reduced material standard of living, poorer safety and not feeling able to be oneself
 - iii. Lack of social connection was linked to poorer health and not feeling able to be oneself.
 - iv. Low material standard of living was correlated with poor safety, housing and not feeling able to be oneself
 - v. Education level does not improve measured subject wellbeing despite improving income and material standard of living.

- 35. The most striking result here is for the role of education: people with 'excellent' education are less likely to have poor life satisfaction and sense of purpose (though they are more likely to have poor social connections. Further analysis is needed to understand these associations. For example, both education and wellbeing vary by age, so it would be helpful to understand how much of the education results are drive by differences in age leading to differences in wellbeing, rather than education itself.
- 36. Also of particular note is the associations that trust in institutions and feeling able to be oneself ("culture") have with other domains of wellbeing.
- 37. In Figure 2 we defined people whose 'net' wellbeing score was less than -4 as having 'very poor' wellbeing? Figure 4 shows for this group of people what percentage have excellent on poor wellbeing across each domain (for example 42% of this group have poor life satisfaction and just 11% have excellent life satisfaction).
- 38. In Figure 2 we defined people whose 'net' wellbeing score was less than -4 as having 'very poor' wellbeing. Figure 4 shows for this group of people what percentage have excellent or poor wellbeing across each domain, and the difference between those with very poor wellbeing and the rest of the population (for example this group are 42 percentage points more likely than the rest of the population to have poor life satisfaction and 11 percentage points less likely to have excellent life satisfaction).

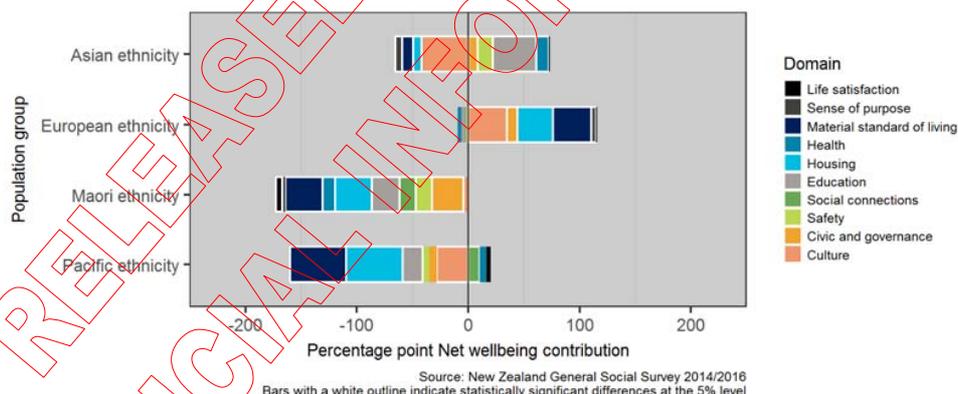
Figure 4: Percent of 'very poor wellbeing' (across multiple domains) group with poor (LHS) or excellent (RHS) wellbeing in each domain



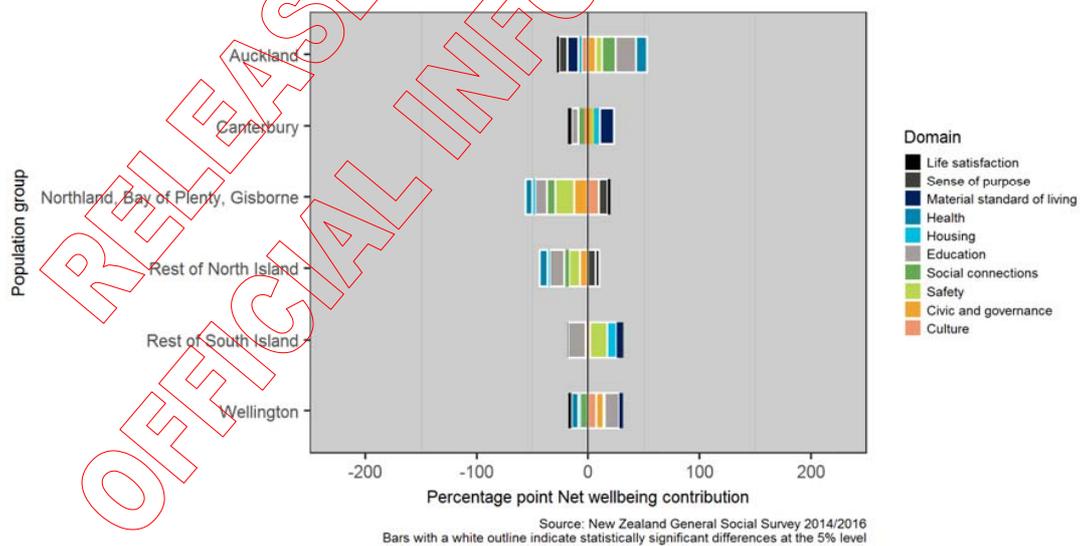
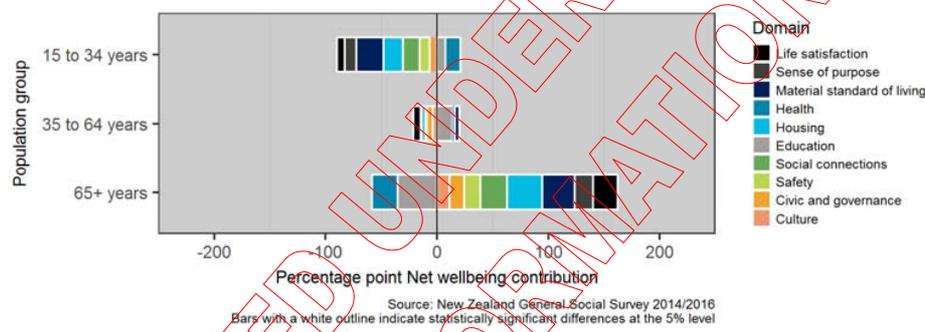
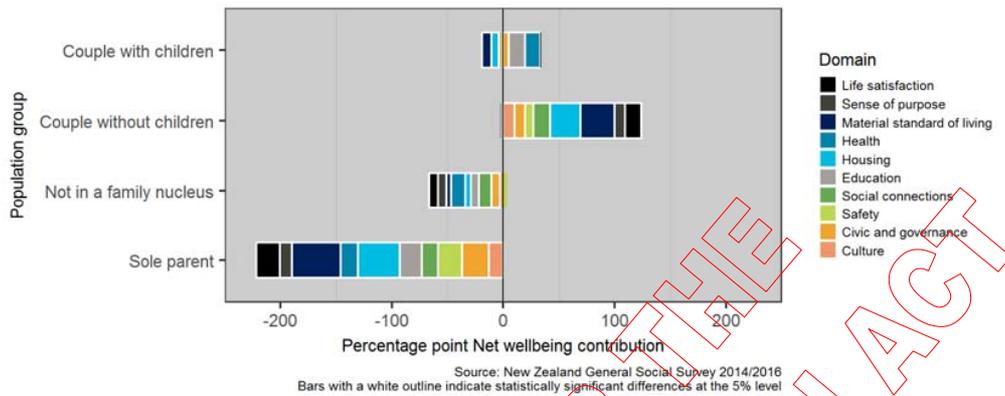
- 39. The causal route is unclear. For instance, if the education system is not engaging people and that leads to distrust of institutions and inability to take available opportunities, then that could be a driver of the other poor wellbeing outcomes. Conversely, if lower material standard of living creates disengagement then this may be a driver of overall poor outcomes.

Importance of domain for different populations

40. For each population (Maori, Pakeha, Male, Female, Sole parents, young, old etc.) we have calculated the probability of 'poor' or 'excellent' wellbeing in each of these categories and contrasted this with the rest of the adult population. (See A3s for details) One limitation of this approach is that we have not assessed each person's view of which domain is most important. However, in combination the results indicate for each domain where the greatest differences are and how those differences stack up. The results are most striking when they are consistently positive or negative because a different weighting of the domains would not alter the result.
41. For instance, Maori wellbeing is poorer than the rest of the population on every domain, with the largest contributions come from the Material standard of living (-34 ppt), Housing (-33 ppt), and Civic and governance (-28 ppt) domains. Poor wellbeing for people with Pacific ethnicity is also mainly driven by differences in wellbeing in the Housing (-51 ppt) and Material standard of living (-50 ppt) domains, while people with Asian ethnicity have particularly high wellbeing on the Education domain (+39 ppt) but poor wellbeing on the Culture domain (-42 ppt).



42. More generally, some groups are more likely to experience poor wellbeing in multiple domains than others. In particular, people of Maori or Pacific ethnicity, sole parents, people not working, and people living in deprived areas are more likely to have poor wellbeing across multiple domains. Women are more likely than men to have poor multi-domain wellbeing, as are young adults when compared to older people.



43. Broadly the results suggest:

- Women have relatively poor Wellbeing compared to men on many domains. They are more likely to have poorer Material standard of living, Health, Social connections, and Safety, but are more likely to report a better Sense of purpose (feeling that life is worth living) than men.
- Feeling unable to “be yourself” reduces wellbeing for all populations other than NZ Europeans. This is particularly striking among people with Asian ethnicity.

- Younger people (age 15 to 34) are considerably more likely to have poor wellbeing than those over 65.
- The families with the highest level of wellbeing are couples without children, while sole parents have the lowest levels of wellbeing. People who live alone, or share a house with non-family members, also have lower wellbeing.
- Region is a very poor indicator of wellbeing. Even when there is evidence of regional disparity, the difference is considerably less than difference by ethnicity, age, deprivation level and family type. This implies that the wellbeing inequalities within region are likely much larger than the wellbeing inequalities between regions.

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Our New Zealand

Approach

[LSF Initial NZ time series A3:3932971](#))

[\(horizontal distribution breakdown A3:3962104\)](#)

[\(LSF Initial International Comparisons A3:3925170\).](#)

[Vertical distribution A3 \(Treasury:3954361v1\)](#)

44. This section is an analysis of aggregate wellbeing in New Zealand. It builds on the OECD's *How's Life* analysis, primarily comparing New Zealand with the OECD. The data includes the GSS used in the previous section and additional surveys used by the OECD and others to cover the full range of wellbeing dimensions.

Overall

45. For each of the OECD dimensions, where New Zealand performance was in the upper half of OECD for multiple indicators and at least one in top quartile and none in bottom half (e.g. environmental quality) upper quartile. If it is orange it is in the middle half of the OECD, or mixed results between the different indicators. The rest are red.

Table 1: How New Zealand compares internationally

Dimension	Score	Comment
Material Standard of Living	Orange	
Health	Green	
Social Connections	Green	
Environmental Quality	Green	
Employment	Green	
Knowledge and skills	Orange	Trend data currently not available
Safety	Orange	
Culture	N/A	Indicator not internationally comparable
Housing	Orange	
Leisure / Recreation	Red	
Civic and governance	Green	
Life Satisfaction	Green	

46. Green means New Zealand is in the top half of the OECD, the wealthier countries of the world, so there is clear evidence that New Zealanders are doing well. New Zealanders are among the healthier, more socially connected, well governed and have a better natural environment than other economically advanced countries.

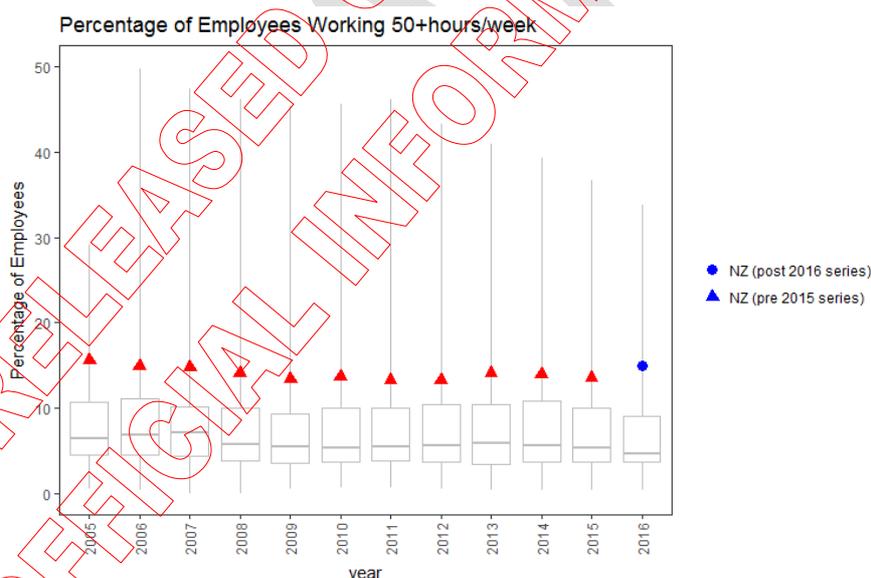
47. Below we consider how low productivity has impacted on leisure where we do poorly relative to other countries leisure.

Labour Productivity and Wellbeing

48. The main challenge to current wellbeing in New Zealand at the national level is familiar to Treasury (albeit from a different perspective): labour productivity. New Zealand’s low labour productivity negatively influences current wellbeing in two ways – long hours of work, and low incomes.

49. Long hours of work are defined as working more than 50 hours per week. As the graphs below show, this has been a persistent feature of the New Zealand economy. New Zealand is in the worst quartile of the OECD for the proportion of people who work long hours (Figure 5).¹ Fortunately, this does not seem to have a large negative effect on other areas of wellbeing, with New Zealand in the top half of the OECD on wellbeing indicators for health, social connection (top quartile), civic and governance, and life satisfaction.

Figure 5: Percentage of Employees Working 50+ hours a week



Source: OECD How's Life? 2017 Table A.11.
Note data is not completely consistent between countries or over time

Figure 6: Working Long Hours in the OECD

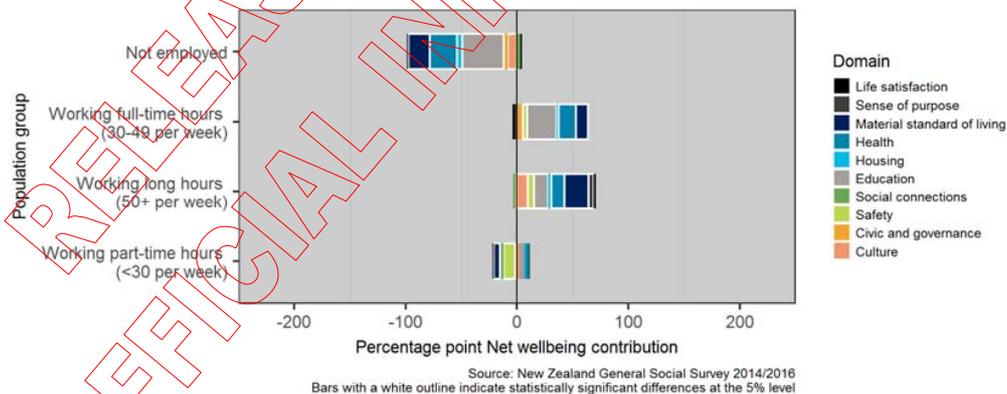
¹ Note that the OECD do not publish values for this indicator for Iceland, Japan, Korea, and Switzerland. However, even if all four of these countries have worse values than New Zealand, New Zealand will still be in the lowest quartile in the OECD.



Figure 7: Working Long Hours

50. While people who work such hours are less likely to have sufficient time for personal care (including sleep), leisure and social activities, and participation in civic activities, the general picture is more complex, with those who work long hours having advantages in most domains of wellbeing, particularly relative to those who are not employed and those who are working part-time.

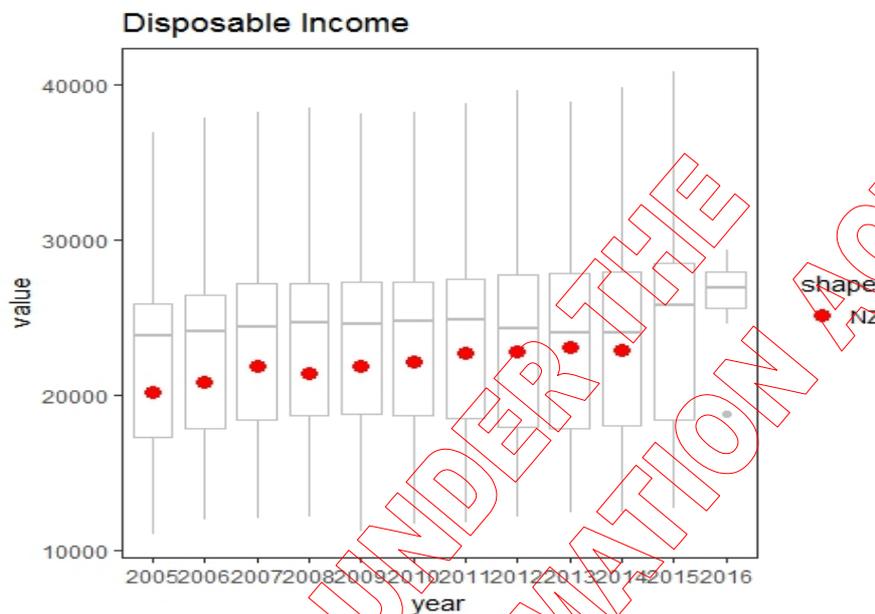
Figure 8: Contribution of hours to wellbeing



51. The explanation lies in the low productivity and its impact on wages. The graph above shows relative wellbeing, that is how well people who are not employed do relative to those who are. Employees in New Zealand receive a little below the OECD median, although New Zealand wages have increased in line with the rest of the OECD (Figure 9). Thus lower productivity means lower wages that feed into less tax to be redistributed. The result is a lower average disposable income for all, including those who depend on income transfers from that income. This is exacerbated by the higher cost of housing.²

² ref

Figure 9: Disposable Income in the OECD



52. New Zealand's low productivity is a long standing issue with a considerable evidence base.³ Improving New Zealand's productivity will require, among other things more efficient utilisation of New Zealand's natural, financial/physical, social, and human capital.

53. What this work highlights is that low productivity is not a purely "economic" issue, but one with a range of social and distributional impacts that potentially include an impact on the number of hours people work.

National indicators of distribution

54. The following section completes this analysis with more traditional indicators that start with the dimension

Wealth and income

55. There is considerable variation in net wealth by ethnicity. People of Maori and Pacific ethnicities have the lowest net wealth of ethnic groups in the New Zealand population. In the graph below the Household Economic Survey (HES) 2015 is used to display the distribution of average household net worth for the New Zealand population. Nearly 53% of net wealth is held by the top 10% of the population. This is an indication of wealth inequality in New Zealand.

³ The Treasury's *Holding on and letting go* and *He Tirohanga Mokoopuna*, the Productivity Commission's report on *Achieving New Zealand's productivity potential*, MBIE's paper on *What we know (and don't know) about economic growth*, and the OECD's most recent country survey for New Zealand

Figure 10: Distribution of average weighted net worth

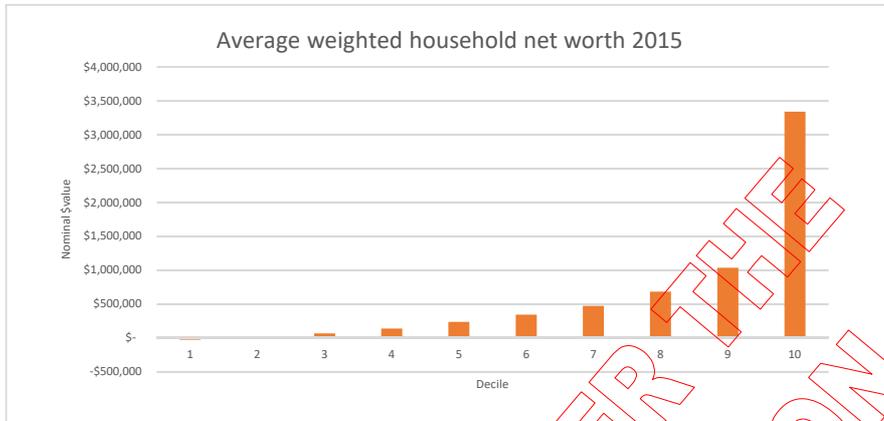
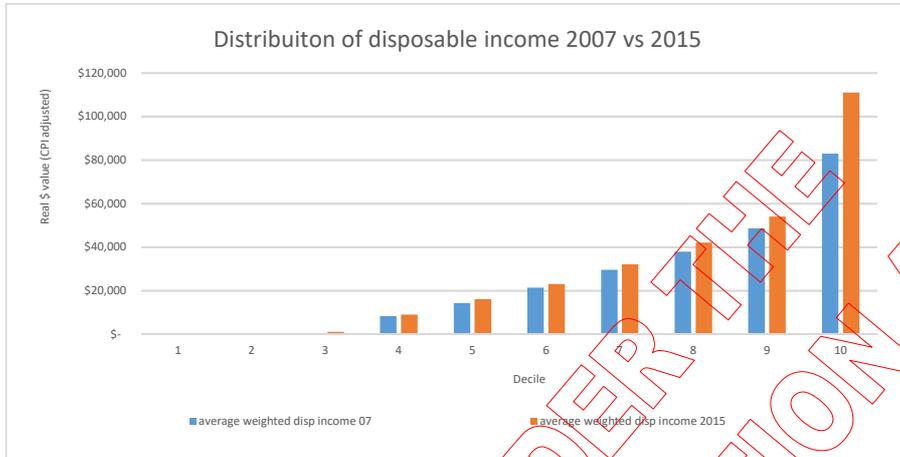


Figure 11: Distribution of household net wealth by ethnicity (2015)



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Figure 12: Real disposable income at individual level in all deciles increase between the years 2007 and 2015.



56. Figure 7 below presents the distribution of individual earnings. A significant proportion of the population has weekly earnings of between \$600 and \$1000 gross (roughly \$31,320 - \$52,200 annually). Note this is not adjusted for the number of people in the household (“equivalised”).

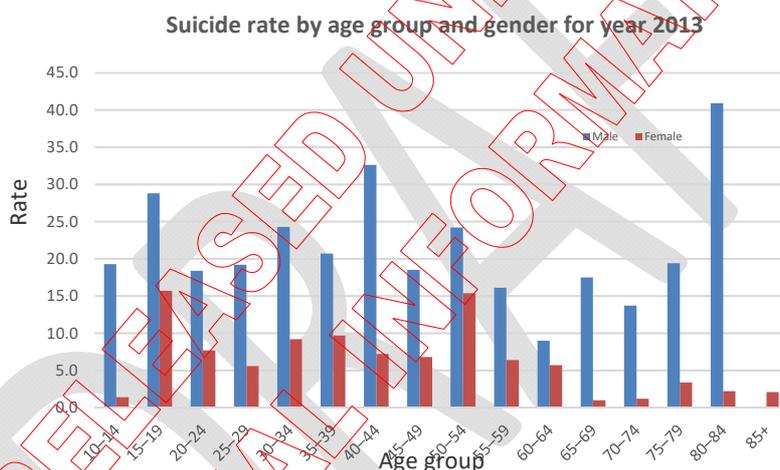
Figure 13: Distribution of weekly earnings for NZ population (2017)



Health

57. Alongside ethnicity, variations in gender and age for indicators for suicide rate, housing and work-life balance. The latest publicly available data on suicide rate displays a significant difference between males and females, the rate being much lower for females.⁴ When we split the population by age group, the gender difference is even more distinct. An interesting pattern is observed where there is a big increase in the males above 75years old in terms of suicide rate. International evidence suggests this is linked to lifestyle impacts of retirement. Males tend to feel more socially isolated and tend to lose purpose of life more than females after retirement. A [2012 study](#) done by Elizabeth Moky Horner, a health services and policy researcher at the University of California, Berkeley, found that male retirees experience high levels of satisfaction directly after retirement, but then it falls sharply a few years later. That was followed by a [2013 study](#) from The Institute of Economic Affairs that says retirement increases the probability of suffering from clinical depression by about 40 per cent.

Figure 14: Distribution of suicide rate by age group and gender (2013) (number of suicides per 100 000)



58. Suicide rates are also higher for males than females internationally. Older females also have lower levels of workforce participation pre-retirement and so may be less affected by the transition to retirement. Note, that this is less likely to be the case in the future as younger cohorts of women are expected to have higher levels of workforce participation throughout their lives.

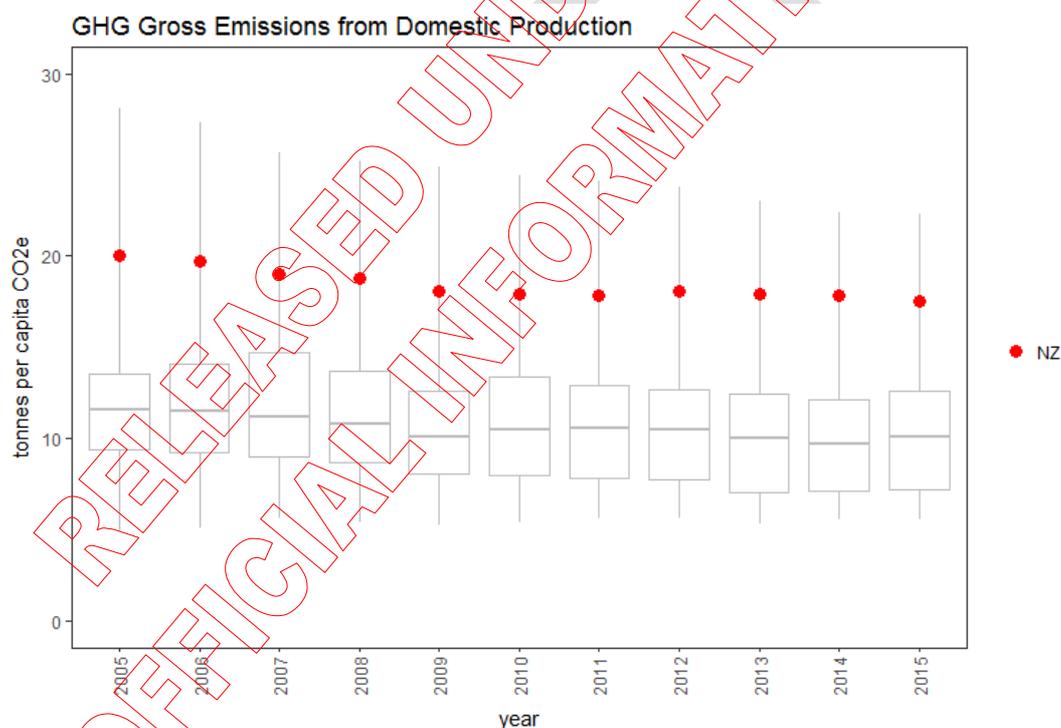
⁴ Rates are age-standardised per 100,000 population. They are age standardised to the WHO World Standard Population.

Our Future (2pp)

Natural Capital

59. Natural capital is difficult to cover with a small number of indicators, as it is made up of many parts with a large number of interdependencies. The key themes identified for the purposes of the Budget 19 measures, are those where changes are deemed to have the biggest impact on the wellbeing of New Zealanders. The themes are:

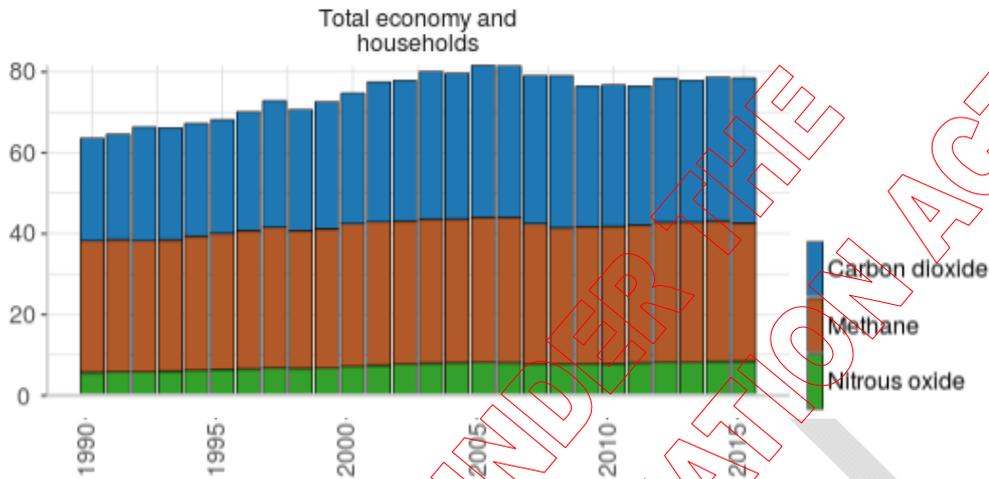
- Water quality – Phosphorus, Nitrogen and E.coli
- Air quality – GHG emission
- Land – Land coverage and soil health
- Marine – Ocean acidification
- Biodiversity – Threatened ecosystems



Source: OECD How's Life? 2017 Table A.27

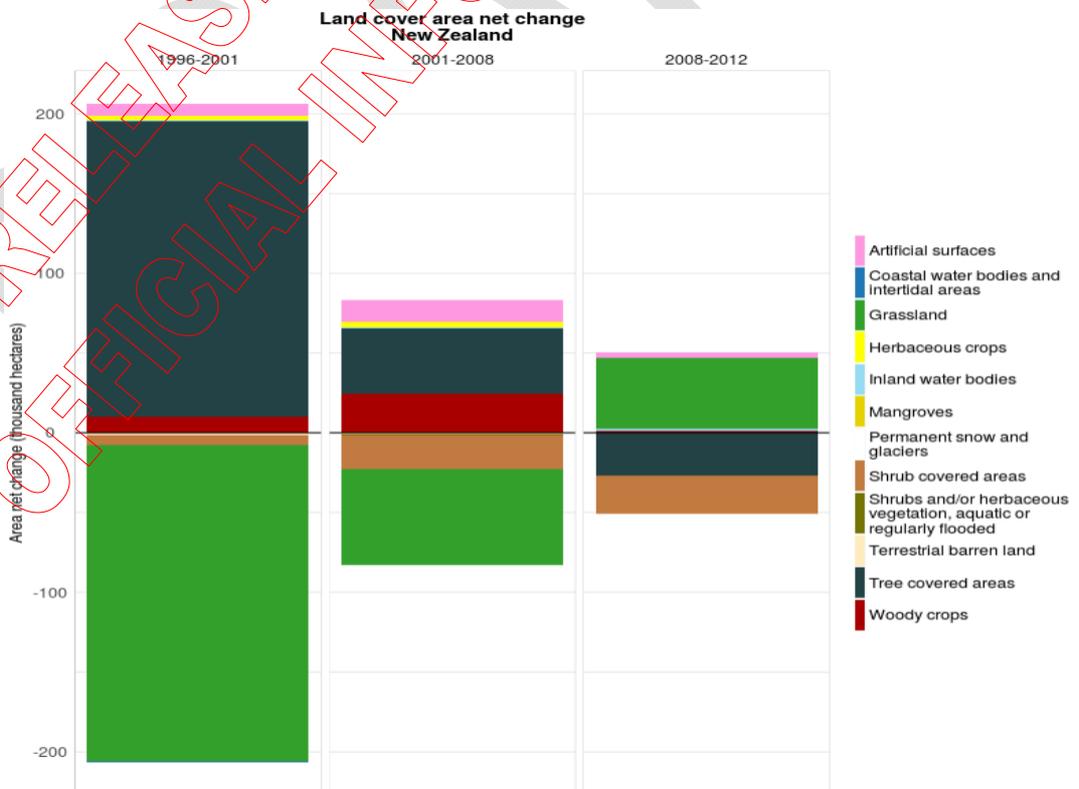
60. New Zealand's contribution to global gross greenhouse gas emissions is small (0.17 percent), but we have the fifth-highest level of emissions per person of the 35 countries in the OECD. Australia, United States, Canada, and Luxembourg are the only countries with consistently higher per-capita emissions than New Zealand. All other OECD countries have lower per-capita emissions than New Zealand. In line with other OECD country emissions, emissions are declining in New Zealand.

61. New Zealand’s gross greenhouse gas emissions rose 24 percent from 1990 to 2015, with most of the increase came from road transport and agricultural production.



62. Land is the base of operations for New Zealand’s economy and society. Two key aspects of land is detailed below:

- Land coverage; and
- Soil quality.

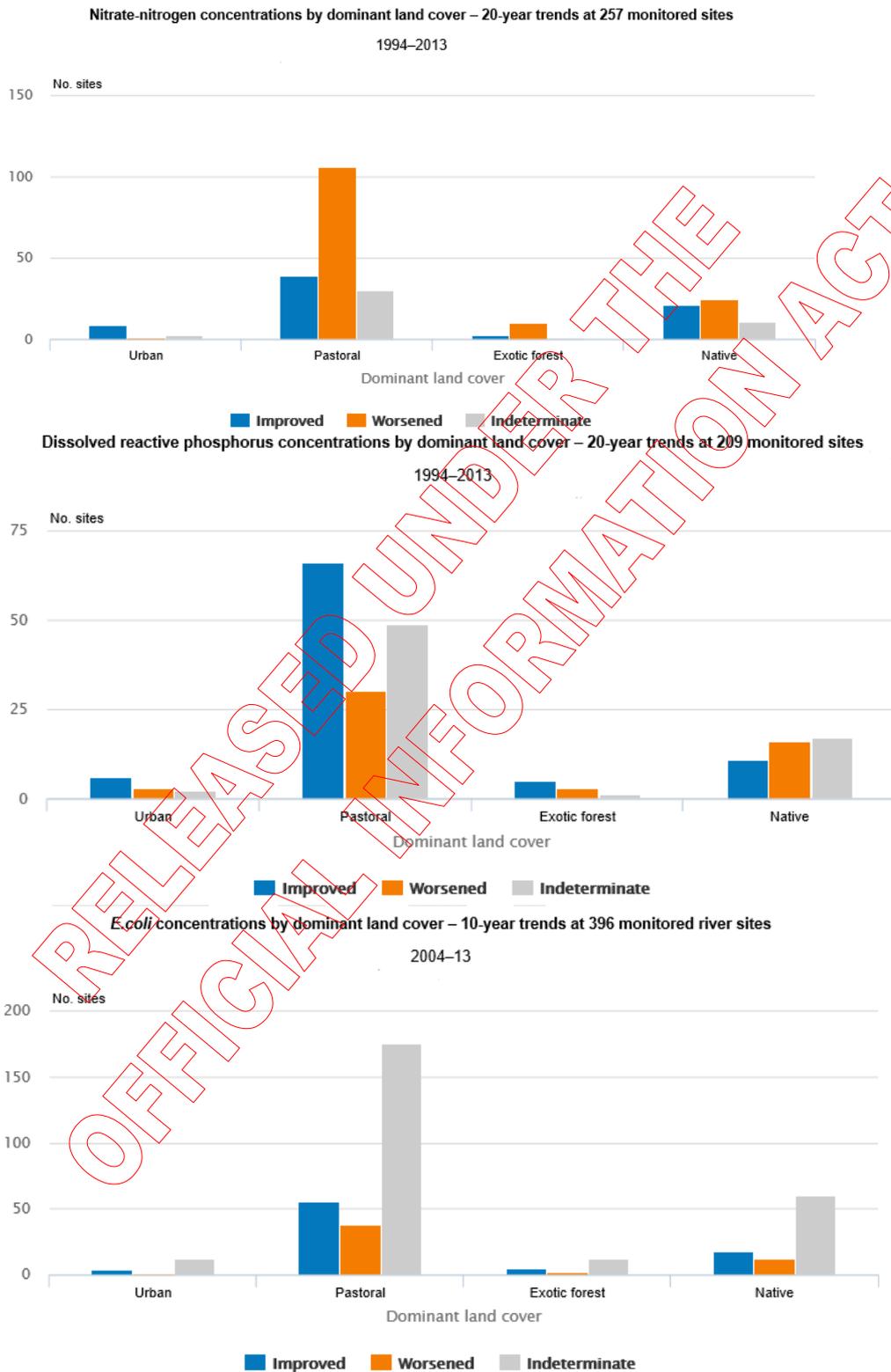


63. During the period 1996 to 2012, 2.3 percent of New Zealand’s land cover changed classes with tree-covered areas increased by 2.2 percent (199,547 hectares), with the bay of Plenty leading the regional changes. Initial estimates suggest that the ‘Billion Tree’ initiative is expected to add at least another 1.2 percent of tree-coverage.

64. Soil quality is assessed for four types of land uses (forestry, cropping and horticulture, dairy and dry stock) by measuring soil properties such as acidity (pH), fertility (Olsen P), organic reserves and physical status. For the period 2014 to 2017, 83 percent or more of the assessed sites were within target range for five of the seven soil quality indicators. However, for the remaining 2 (Olsen P and Macroporosity), 48 percent of assessed sites were outside target ranges. The high percentage of sites outside of targets, presents a risk to water quality.



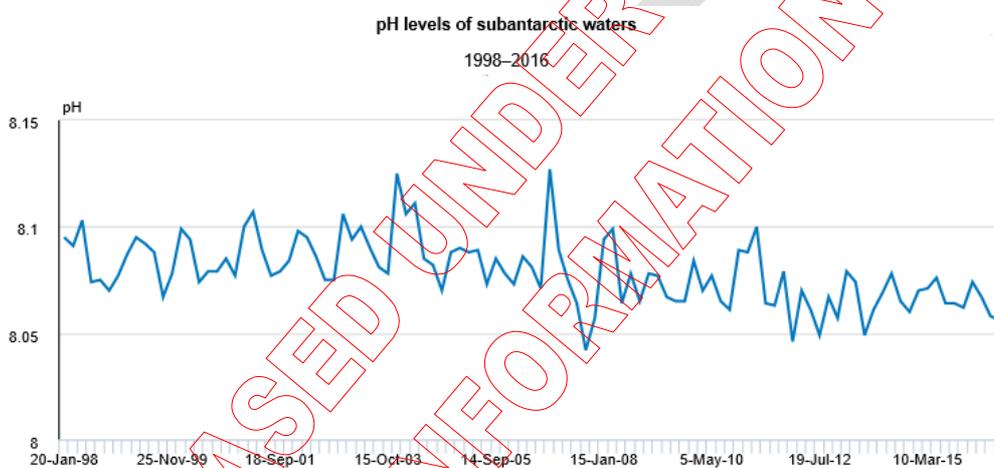
65. Water quality relates to the condition of water and includes factors like how well it can support plants and animals, and whether it is fit for us to use. Water quality is directly related to the wellbeing of New Zealanders. Two nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus can tell us something about the risks of algal blooms, and E.coli tell us whether water bodies are safe for recreation. In monitored rivers, nitrate-nitrogen was worsening (55 percent) at more sites than improving (28 percent), and dissolved reactive phosphorus was improving (42 percent) at more sites than worsening (25 percent) between 1994 and 2013.



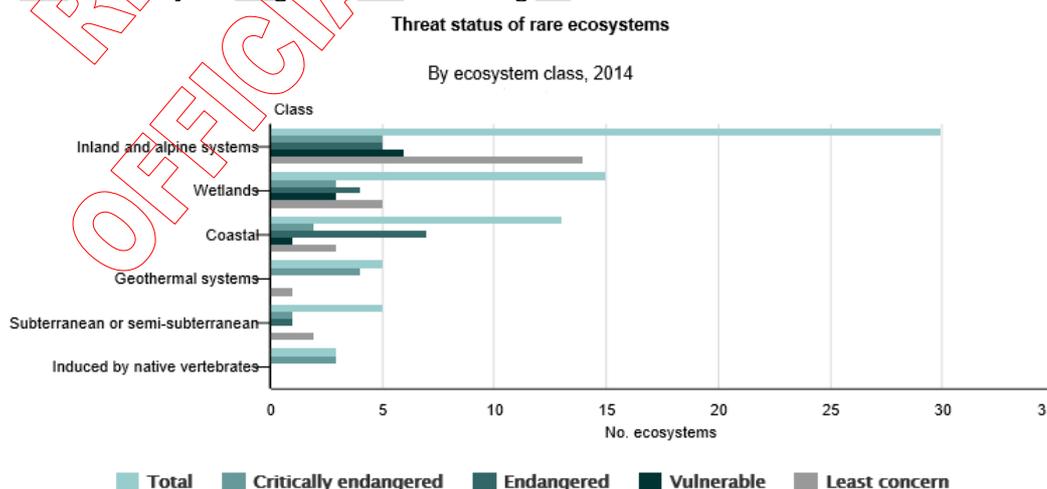
66. E.coli concentration was 22 times higher in the urban land-cover class and 9.5 times higher in the pastoral class compared with the native class (2009 – 2013).

67. Of the 268 monitored river sites in the pastoral land-cover class, E.coli trends were indeterminate at 65 percent, improving at 21 percent, and worsening at 14 percent of sites for the period 2004 to 2013.

68. Ocean are a large carbon sink, with almost all marine habitats capturing and storing some carbon. Ocean acidification may cause widespread harm to our marine ecosystems. More acidic waters make shell-building harder for species with carbonate shells, affecting their survival, growth and reproduction. It also affects the behaviour and phycology of some fish and invertebrates. For the period 1998 to 2016, the pH of New Zealand subantarctic waters decreased by 0.0015 units a year.



69. Rare ecosystems either naturally cover very small areas or have very little of their original extent remaining. Their conservation priority is determined by their threat of extinction. Of the 45 threatened ecosystems, 18 were classified as critically endangered, 17 as endangered and 10 as vulnerable.



Atmosphere/Air/Fresh Water/Land/Marine each with some aspects
pollution/biodiversity/quality/quantity

Human Capital

New Zealand generally enjoys good levels of human capital and the available time series suggests this is generally stable or improving (obesity prevalence being an exception).

We are in the top (best) quartile of the OECD for long-term unemployment, and the top half of the OECD for life expectancy, adult skills, smoking prevalence, and expected years in education. Our levels of human capital relative to other OECD countries remains stable.

Social Capital

New Zealand generally enjoys good levels of social capital and the (albeit short) available time series suggest this is stable or increasing. We are in the top quartile of the OECD for trust in the police, the national government, and interpersonal trust; and in the top half of the OECD for government stakeholder engagement. This likely contributes to (and is contributed from) our high level of current wellbeing from social connection (also in the top quartile of the OECD), as well as directly helping our health, personal safety, civic engagement, culture, and life satisfaction wellbeing. Less directly, high levels of social capital should also enhance our material level of wellbeing through creating a good place to do business.

Physical & Financial Capital

New Zealand's level of produced fixed assets are low by OECD standards, but increasing over time in line with the increases in other OECD countries.



CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

Budget 2019 Draft Priorities

Document for Agency and Science Advisor Consultation

13 July 2018

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Introduction

Approach to landing on a draft set of Budget 2019 priorities

This document reflects a draft set of priorities developed by the Treasury for discussion, under four key opportunity areas for New Zealand. It has been developed under tight timeframes, following a streamlined collaboration process within Treasury and with the Minister of Finance.

While the proposed priorities and opportunities outlined in this document reflect ambitions for Budget 2019, it is important to ensure that the priorities are aligned to work currently underway, and the 12 priorities agreed by the Cabinet Priorities Committee in the table below:

Priority outcomes agreed by the Cabinet Priorities Committee (CPC)	
Grow and share New Zealand's prosperity (DEV)	Ensure everyone has a warm, dry home (SWC)
Deliver responsible governance with a broader measure of success (GOV)	Make New Zealand the best place in the world for children (SWC)
Support thriving and sustainable regions (DEV)	Deliver transparent, transformative and compassionate government (CPC)
Transition to a clean, green and carbon neutral New Zealand (ENV)	Build closer partnerships with Māori (CMR)
Ensure everyone who is able is earning, learning, caring or volunteering (SWC)	Value who we are as a country (SWC)
Support healthier, safer and more connected communities (SWC)	Create an international reputation we can be proud of (ERS)

While some of the draft Budget 2019 priorities directly link to the CPC priorities, other CPC priorities (such as the priority to “Deliver responsible governance with a broader measure of success”) link to the approach the Government is taking to the Wellbeing Budget more broadly. Furthermore, the priorities in this document are more specific than the CPC priorities, and are to inform marginal expenditure for the coming Budget. There are likely to be a number of other focus areas to meet the CPC priorities over the long-term.

We have used the preliminary Living Standards Framework (LSF) work, combined with our knowledge of issues in specific sectors, to pinpoint areas where additional investment can potentially result in wellbeing gains for New Zealanders. The findings from the LSF analysis were used to help frame high-level opportunities, with specific priorities underneath each of these opportunities informed by more detailed sector evidence and information.

A summary of all the priorities included in this document is outlined in the table below. For each priority, this report sets out the particular opportunity the priority helps to address as well as the implications of progressing the priority in Budget 2019.

	Opportunity	Budget 2019 Priorities for consultation
1	Better position New Zealand to respond to 21st century changes in the economy, and to ensure that economic growth is fairly distributed across all New Zealanders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority A: Support to transition to a low-emissions and sustainable economy with higher productivity growth • Priority B: Creating opportunities for regions and innovative businesses to grow, connect internationally, and increase productivity • Priority C: Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities to ensure that our growing economy is fair
2	Public and social services that break intergenerational cycles of disadvantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority D: Children’s physical, mental and emotional development • Priority E: Safe, secure and suitable housing for Housing New Zealand tenants • Priority F: Mental wellbeing – improving our facilities and developing our workforce
3	Communities where everyone feels safe and included	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority G: Encouraging children and youth into more cultural, creative and sporting activities and integrating this with existing institutions • Priority H: Safe and secure housing for those without permanent accommodation, sleeping rough and chronically homeless • Priority I: Reducing the prison population and promoting improved outcomes for victims, offenders and their families
4	Productive land use and infrastructure that balance environmental, social and economic objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority J: Preserving the value and enhancing the quality of our fresh water • Priority K: Improving affordable housing through affordable urban land • Priority L: Investigating and creating incentives for land use to appropriately balance social, economic and environmental (including climate change) objectives

Key criteria and limitations

In coming up with this draft set of priorities the Treasury has taken into consideration a number of criteria including the strength of evidence supporting the priority, the alignment with the LSF analysis and connections across wellbeing domains, as well as the practical implications of progressing the priority for Budget 2019.

The priorities included in this report are not an exhaustive list, rather they reflect areas where the Treasury has information which points to a particular problem or opportunity that could be targeted for Budget 2019 (through both spending and non-spending initiatives). To make meaningful progress in these priority areas a multi-year approach may be required.

The Treasury is also conscious that it doesn't have full visibility of all the work currently underway by agencies which could be captured in the priorities for Budget 2019 and the existing service landscape. Getting sectoral expertise from the consultation with agencies and science advisors is critical to deepen our understanding of the problems, highlight opportunities we may have missed and confirm what is feasible for Budget 2019.

The priorities suggested in this document do not preclude potential proposals designed to maintain existing wellbeing through spending on current services (for example, ensuring our current schools and hospitals are effectively maintained). These kinds of proposals should be balanced alongside the proposed areas below which are intended to enhance wellbeing. It is equally important to ensure that we are maintaining our current services that contribute positively to our current levels of wellbeing, alongside ensuring that we improve wellbeing. It is also important to ensure that responses to the reviews across Government that are currently underway can be incorporated into Budgets 2019 and 2020. Work on how these proposals can be timed, balanced and assessed is ongoing, and more information will be provided following the upcoming Budget Strategy Cabinet Paper.

Where is there the potential to improve wellbeing?

The Treasury's initial living standards analysis (drawing on data from the latest Stats NZ General Social Surveys and other sources) suggest that, on the whole, New Zealanders enjoy good wellbeing. Relative to other OECD countries we feel socially connected, well governed, and enjoy a good environment. We are a healthy, well-educated population with increasing material standards of living.

We have identified the following areas of opportunity to improve wellbeing:

- 1 Better position New Zealand to respond to 21st century changes in the economy, and to ensure that economic growth is fairly distributed across all New Zealanders
- 2 A social support system that breaks intergenerational cycles of disadvantage
- 3 Communities where everyone feels safe and included
- 4 Productive land use and infrastructure that balance environmental, social and economic objectives

The above is informed by initial findings from distributional analysis carried out using data from the General Social Survey, comparing those who have poor wellbeing with those who have excellent wellbeing across a number of different domains. We've taken this analysis and added other sources to ensure our priorities were supported by robust information and evidence.

The following sections set out the evidence supporting these opportunities and considers what this means for Budget 2019 priorities. The opportunities reflect connections across a number of sectors which are drawn out as part of the narrative. The strength of evidence supporting each of these opportunities as well as the specificity of particular priorities which are drawn from these opportunities is variable and will require updating as we engage with agencies, science advisors and Ministers.

Next Steps

The feedback received from the consultation with agencies and science advisors will be incorporated into a revised draft of priorities for consideration by Cabinet Committees on the week of 6 August. The committees consulted will be the Crown/Māori Relations Committee, the Government Administration and Expenditure Review Committee, the Social Wellbeing Committee and the Economic Development Committee. These committees have been selected on the basis that all Ministers are members of at least one of these Cabinet Committees.

Following feedback from Committees, Finance Ministers and the Prime Minister will identify a set of priorities for final consideration by Cabinet in late August. The aim is to get to a short-list of around 3-5 priorities which support investment decisions for Budget 2019.

The Treasury is still working on advice on other components of the Budget 2019 Strategy such as initiative development, assessment and decision-making. Any changes to expectations and requirements will be agreed in the Budget 2019 Strategy paper in late August and detailed in the guidance likely to be issued in early-to-mid September.

Wellbeing opportunities and Budget 2019 priorities for consultation

Opportunity 1: Better position New Zealand to respond to 21st century changes in the economy, and to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are fairly distributed across all New Zealanders

New Zealanders' incomes are increasing at roughly the same rate as the incomes of others in the OECD.¹ However, our incomes are in the bottom half of the OECD, despite many more New Zealanders working long hours compared to the rest of the OECD. This reflects our relatively low productivity, which has potential trade-offs across other wellbeing dimensions.

While our material standards of living are increasing, our productivity could be growing faster. New Zealand's productivity declined relative to other OECD countries from the early 1970s to the early 1990s and we have yet to catch up.²

Productivity growth matters for material wellbeing. Improved productivity growth means higher incomes for New Zealanders. It can also create broader opportunities for New Zealanders to raise their living standards and to lead the lives they want. There are opportunities in the Budget to improve productivity by assisting firms and individuals to respond to 21st century changes in the economy. For example, the distribution of New Zealand's management capability seems to be lower than other countries, and there is evidence to suggest that management capability has a causal link to productivity growth. There are other opportunities such as those related to urban design for better land use, and investigating and creating incentives for better land use. Additionally, not all of the levers to improve productivity growth are fiscal; others will also relate to our regulatory settings.

We also need to ensure that our economy is ready for future transitions due to changing technology, further globalisation, and our goal of transitioning to a low-emissions economy. This transition to a low-emissions economy is about making a deliberate choice to follow a different growth path, one that is based on low-emissions. Such a transition will take time, and Budget 2019 is an opportunity to begin the transition. Transitioning to a low-emissions economy aligns with a global shift and growing evidence that pursuing low-carbon, climate-resilient growth can be progressed alongside other socio-cultural, environmental and economic goals.

¹ OECD. (2017). OECD Economic Surveys: New Zealand 2017. Accessed from [<http://www.oecd.org/newzealand/economic-survey-new-zealand.htm>]

² The Treasury. (2016). *He Tirohanga Mokopuna: 2016 Statement on the Long-Term Fiscal Position*. Accessed from [<https://treasury.govt.nz/publications/strategies-and-plans/long-term-fiscal-position/he-tirohanga-mokopuna>]

New Zealand's international engagement is important for delivering outcomes for New Zealanders and, as good global citizens, supporting a sustainable and productive global economy. International connections – flows of people, capital, trade and ideas – are crucial to New Zealand's productivity, economic growth and ensuring we achieve our climate change objectives. The current global environment is creating risks for the continued growth of our international connections and challenging the role of the multilateral rules-based system in supporting those flows.

Future trends in the labour market pose challenges for the resilience and adaptability of the skills system. Whilst the extent and distributional impacts of change are uncertain, a successful transition will rely on workers being able to adapt and transfer their skills from areas of decreasing employment to new industries that are expected to grow and to adapt to changes in skills required within jobs. Evidence points to the need for:³

- strong foundational literacy, numeracy, social and emotional skills to support adaptability and resilience
- higher skills including more tertiary level skills, as technological change and globalisation are expected to shift the capabilities within and across jobs towards more personal interactions and more advanced levels of cognitive capabilities
- a skills development system that is responsive to the labour market and assists people with changes in the skills required over time. The skills system may need to adapt in terms of how it teaches, trains and recognises skills.

Enabling this transition will largely involve adjustments to system settings, supported by funding responses of the type highlighted in the priorities below.

New Zealand has reasonably strong levels of material standard of living overall, however not all population groups are experiencing this. Distributional analysis using data from the GSS shows that ethnicity and socio-economic status have a strong correlation with material standard of living, with Māori and Pacific people experiencing poor material standard of living which impact on other wellbeing areas such as housing and health.

Housing affordability and economically well-functioning cities also relate to this opportunity, through optimising economic activity across space and delivering agglomeration benefits that drive innovation and productivity. Agglomeration benefits in simple terms is the phenomenon that concentration of people makes us smarter: workers in well-functioning cities learn from each other and spark innovation through multiple interactions in dense environments.

Housing unaffordability is underpinned by markets that limit the supply of land and restrict access to affordable housing, however it also:

- reduces agglomeration benefits critical to business innovation
- prevents domestic workers from migrating across metropolitan centres to take up opportunities presented by economic growth

³ McKinsey Global Institute (2017) *Jobs lost, jobs gained: Workforce transitions in a time of automation*; OECD (2017) *OECD Economic Surveys: New Zealand 2017*. OECD Publishing: Paris. Productivity Commission (March 2017) *New Models of Tertiary Education*.

- results in a 2% productivity loss (likely higher in NZ), because of suboptimal spatial economic activity induced by poor land use regulations⁴
- creates financial sector risks and monetary policy challenges
- exacerbates boom and bust cycles
- encourages investment in non-productive areas, and
- unevenly distributes economic growth and benefits, because land – and therefore landowners – capture the benefits of economic growth.

Specific priorities that would fit within an overall theme of a fair, growing, sustainable and future-ready economy might be:

- Support to transition to a low-emissions and sustainable economy with higher productivity growth.
- Creating opportunities for regions and innovative businesses to grow, connect internationally, and increase productivity.
- An increased emphasis on a strong base of foundational skills for all and supporting higher skills [also see potential priorities related to opportunity 2 below].
- Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities to ensure that our growing economy is fair.
- Actively supporting the implementation of the Urban Growth Agenda by territorial authorities. As part of this, supporting the provision of infrastructure, financing and funding tools to improve housing affordability and thereby optimising economic activity in and across metropolitan centres (included in Priority K 'Improving housing affordability, underpinned by affordable urban land').

⁴ Glaeser, Edward and Gyourko, Joseph. "The Economic Implications of Housing Supply." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 32, no. 1 (Winter 2018): 3-30.

Potential priority A – Support to transition to a low-emissions and sustainable economy with higher productivity growth

Opportunity

A key enabler of intergenerational wellbeing is to ensure sustainability across natural, social, financial/physical and human capitals. Transitioning to a high-productivity, low-emissions economy will also require industries to change. This requires not only a change in behaviour, but also education regarding the sustainable use of resources and the promotion of investment and innovation. New Zealand's international connections – our flows of people, capital, trade and ideas – are crucial in increasing our productivity, creating sustainable economic growth and in ensuring we achieve our climate change objectives. One way of addressing this is through prioritising government investment in research and development and ways to assist with industrial transition.

New Zealand has low expenditure on research and development (R&D) (1.28% in 2015) in comparison to other OECD countries (2.36%).⁵ The Productivity Commission's 2014 working paper "An International Perspective on the New Zealand Productivity Paradox" asserts that up to 40% of New Zealand's difference in GDP per capita relative to the OECD average (which we are 26% lower than) is a result of underinvestment in knowledge, innovation and ideas.

R&D has the ability to impact on the flows and strengths of all four capitals by creating new knowledge, innovative processes and products. This can boost productivity in three ways:

- 1 By increasing the efficiency of wellbeing flows New Zealanders draw from the four capitals
 - for example, more efficient solar panels converting sunlight to electricity, or matching skills to jobs.
- 2 By increasing the efficiency of converting between the four capitals
 - for example, better teaching practices that convert financial capital to human capital.
- 3 By growing the capitals
 - for example, innovative social networking to build communities, growing social capital.

Improved data on New Zealand natural capital, and research into the relationships in the natural environment is also essential to help New Zealand make better decisions to support our transition to a high-productivity, low-emissions economy. Improved information and data on natural capital can also inform decision-making by providing more quantitative information on the environmental costs and benefits of public policies, trade-offs and areas that should be prioritised. It can also give us an indication of whether we are moving away from or moving closer to a sustainable development path, given our focus on intergenerational wellbeing.

⁵ OECD. (2018). Gross Domestic Spending on R&D (Indicator). Accessed from [<https://data.oecd.org/rd/gross-domestic-spending-on-r-d.htm>].

It is becoming increasingly important for New Zealand to take a proactive and intentional approach to our engagement with the international multilateral system and international institutions. The international settings that are agreed in relation to sustainability and climate change will help set our commitments and incentives to enable New Zealand's transition to a low carbon economy, and help us to support others. Supporting the multilateral system will help us influence those international agreements.

A key aspect of New Zealand's involvement in an international multilateral system is global citizenship. New Zealand recognises that in an increasingly interconnected world it is important to support other nations to reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development. In the Pacific, this support is important in maintaining the social and economic connections that we have in the region. This enables us to create an international reputation that we can be proud of, and benefits New Zealanders by creating a stable, prosperous, and resilient world.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Areas to support the transition that could be specifically targeted are:

- Helping New Zealand businesses to adopt innovation, including low-emissions technologies. The Productivity Commission recognises a lack of technology diffusion as an important driver restricting New Zealand's productivity growth. Supporting innovation adoption can help transition to a more productive economy with higher value jobs.
- Government support to encourage consumer uptake of low-emissions technologies, such as subsidies for electric vehicles and supporting infrastructure.
- Ensuring that the government can provide support to people during a transition to higher value jobs, increasing productivity.
- Investment in skills to support the transition to a low-emissions economy, such as scientific education for agricultural innovation. This should include international partnerships with leading research institutes.
- Some of the ways we can strengthen our international connections include developing partnerships and coalitions with other countries and like-minded groups; working alongside and supporting our neighbours (including the Pacific); actively contributing to supporting and developing global and regional public goods that reinforce the wider international system (including the role of international institutions such as the OECD, commonwealth and APEC); and continuing to embed ourselves within regional economic architecture (such as CPTPP).

Aligning with the challenge on New Zealand's low levels of R&D expenditure, the Labour New Zealand First Coalition Agreement includes the goal of increasing R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP over ten years. Budget 2018 provided \$1 billion for a R&D tax incentive for eligible businesses, and \$65 million to create a fit for purpose research information infrastructure and to enable scientific cooperation with Singapore. There are wide bounds of uncertainty about the amount of additional funding required to meet the 2% target (anywhere between zero and several billion dollars). This is because we do not know how fast businesses' R&D expenditure will grow in the future. At historical growth rates this is likely to cost the government around \$2 billion in additional funding.

Policies which increase business expenditure on R&D will be the most efficient way to achieve the target.

Budget 2019 could build on these investments, and look to target specific areas for R&D expenditure, particularly in relation to helping ensure a strong transition to a low-emissions economy. It could also look to ensure that the funding set aside thus far, and any further funding for Budget 2019 be well targeted and supported by the Government. Providing funding to help direct public/private contributions to R&D could be beneficial to helping address the above issue.

Some R&D areas that could be specifically targeted are:

- sustainable farming practices
- sustainable forestry practices
- the buying and selling side of renewable energy
- infrastructure to support a zero emissions economy
- cross agency data collection and distribution mechanisms to target groups such as farmers
- adopting less polluting technology.

Potential priority B – Creating opportunities for regions and innovative businesses to grow, connect internationally, and increase productivity

Opportunity

Domestic vs. international

Reducing barriers to growth and internationalisation for new (and existing) firms and products in New Zealand could help to improve New Zealand's productivity. Compared to domestically focused firms, New Zealand's internationally connected firms have relatively high productivity levels and are larger than domestically-focused firms.⁶ Exporting is also linked with innovation – over half of innovative businesses engaged internationally in 2011 compared with 27 per cent of non-innovators.⁷

Regional development

Like most countries, there are material differences in living standards between regions. There is some evidence of a widening between the lowest and highest-performing regions in household income since around 2013. Average household income in the lowest performing region in 2010 was 18 percent lower than the New Zealand average.⁸ By 2017 this number had increased to 24 percent lower than the New Zealand average. This reflects varying GDP per capita and workforce participation rates.

In 2016, GDP per capita ranged from \$36,531 in Northland to \$71,297 in Taranaki.⁹ Territorial Authorities' productivity growth between 2000 and 2016 ranged from a 164% increase in Hurler to a 7% decline in Kawerau.¹⁰

The key opportunity we see is nascent economic potential in non-urban regions. The Far North has a workforce participation rate of less than 60 percent – about 80 percent of the national rate.¹¹ In other words, that is an opportunity for at least one in five working-age adults to be brought into the economy.

The Government can partner with regional employers, organisations and communities to fulfil their economic potential.

⁶ Fabling et al., "Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall: Firm dynamics, market structure and performance." Ministry of Economic Development Occasional Paper 08/01 (May 2008).

⁷ Statistics New Zealand (2011). Innovation in New Zealand 2011. Retrieved from www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/businesses/business_growth_and_innovation/innovation-in-newzealand-2011.aspx

⁸ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2018). MBIE Household Income Estimates based on Statistics New Zealand NZ Income Survey and Census data.

⁹ Statistics New Zealand. (2018). Statistics New Zealand Regional GDP and MBIE Modelled Territorial Authority Gross Domestic Product (MTAGDP).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Statistics New Zealand. (2018). Household Labour Force Survey.

Cost of working with Government

The time, cost and effort of how businesses deal with government may limit firms' ability to focus on growing their business. This burden may fall disproportionately on small businesses. In 2016, NZIER estimated that the cost to business of complying with government taxes and regulation was ~\$5 billion p.a.¹² MBIE's better for business programme surveys ~2,000 firms every six months to understand the effort they spend in dealing with business, and finds that on average over a year, a business can have 35 contacts with all government agencies, and it recently it took 102 minutes (over 3 contacts) to resolve businesses' most recent matter (on average). The survey also identifies a number of common 'pain points' for businesses, but a consistent problem has been an overall low level of consistency and co-ordination of government agency service.

Gaps in domestic capital markets may be slowing our high-growth, innovative firms. MBIE has identified a gap in domestic capital markets, which may be slowing the growth of New Zealand firms, and that this gap is not being filled by foreign venture capital. The gap has negative consequences for a more sustainable, productive, inclusive and diversified economy as many of our best firms may relocate overseas, some innovative firms that might have succeeded (with intellectual property that could have been commercialised) may not make it, and our own venture capital market will not mature and develop as it should. If the gap persists, the eco-system cannot grow capacity and capability – something that has been observed since 2002. The Startup Genome study suggests that New Zealand should aim for more \$100 million and \$1 billion exits to drive ecosystem and international resource attraction.

There is currently only one dedicated venture capital fund. A few other previous VCs have moved towards the expansion end of the market, and a handful of micro-VCs and Angels that make follow-on investments. MBIE has identified that they would want to see the following changes, while ensuring that international VC investment still plays an important role:

- a More capable and informed investors in the VC space.
- b Funds at appropriate scale to enable initial investments and to 'invest in success' (follow-on funding for companies that are succeeding).
- c A range of generalist and, and in time, specialised fund managers with professional competence – especially if there are strategic sectors that should be pursued.

Policy work is underway to understand the options to fill the gap in domestic capital markets. These options are likely to cover both regulatory and fiscal levers.

¹² NZIER (2016), *Quantifying the value of effort: The costs to New Zealand businesses to comply with New Zealand government taxes and regulations*, NZIER revised report to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, 16 March.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Below are potential areas that could be developed for Budget 2019:

- 1 Options to address the domestic capital gap for high growth, innovative firms and provide support to the early stage capital market.
- 2 Growing regional capability and governance to identify and develop economic opportunities.
- 3 Place-based policies across sectors that build on regional strengths to grow labour force participation.
- 4 Further support for and investment in the regions.
- 5 Assisting firm internationalisation – NZ has a number of levers to support firm internationalisation – both fiscal (i.e., NZTE) and regulatory (i.e., FTAs), and enhancing and/or improving the effectiveness of these levers could contribute to improving firm performance.
- 6 Reduce the burden of government compliance.

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Potential priority C – Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities to ensure that our growing economy is fair

The Treasury and Te Puni Kōkiri are collaborating on how Te Aō Māori can enrich the Living Standards Framework by considering the well-being of Māori and Māori conceptions of wellbeing. Te Aō Māori, through the Living Standards Framework, will inform Budget 2019. There will be specific engagement with key stakeholders in the Crown-Māori space, including the Crown-Māori Relation Committee and Crown-Māori Relations Chief Executives on priority-setting.

The Treasury is undertaking a Pacific engagement programme, and has met with Pacific leaders in Auckland and Porirua. These engagements have focused on priorities for Pacific people, and the work the Treasury is undertaking on the Living Standards Framework and on Pacific wellbeing.

Opportunity

The General Social Survey finds that Māori wellbeing is lower than the rest of the population on every domain, and particularly material standard of living (34 percentage points lower¹³). Material standard of living for Pacific people is 50 percentage points lower than the general population.

On average, Māori and Pacific people are less likely to attain higher qualifications; there is an opportunity to lift skills in these groups.

Māori incomes

Raising Māori incomes 20% by 2021 is the overall objective for the Government's Māori Economic Development strategy, He Kai Kei Aku Ringa. This target was chosen after 8 regional hui with Māori in 2016. The Treasury's analytical paper 18/03 (unpublished) finds that the average hourly wage earned by Māori was 82% of that of Pākehā in 2017. There has been no obvious trend reducing this difference over the last decade.

Pacific incomes

In 2017, the average wage of Pacific employees was 77% of the average Pākehā wage. The trend over the last decade has been a widening of this gap.¹⁴

Drivers of income differences

Some of these differences can be attributed to differences in average characteristics across groups. For example, 14% of people who listed Māori only as their ethnicity live in Gisborne or Hawke's Bay, which has lower GDP than most other regions. Just under 4% of Pākehā live in these two regions. The Pacific age in our sample is 3 years younger than that of Pākehā among wage earners.

¹³ This is based on a combination of a lower probability of having excellent standard of living and a higher probability of having poor standard of living.

¹⁴ Statistics New Zealand. (2018). Household Labour Force Survey.

The largest observable factor that explains income differences among Māori men, Pacific men, and Pacific women is occupation. This explains 26% of the gap for Māori men, 31% of the gap for Pacific men, and 29% of the gap for Pacific women. This effect is over and above differences in qualifications. In our sample, a quarter of Māori and Pacific men are labourers compared with 11% of Pākehā men. Only 13% of Māori men, 9% of Pacific men and 7% of Pacific women are managers, but 20% of Pākehā men are.

The largest factor for Māori women is qualifications, explaining 25% of the wage gap. In the sample, 17% of Māori women have a Bachelor’s degree, compared with 24% of Pākehā women. Pacific men are the least likely of any of these groups to have a post-graduate degree (2%, compared with 12% of Pākehā women).

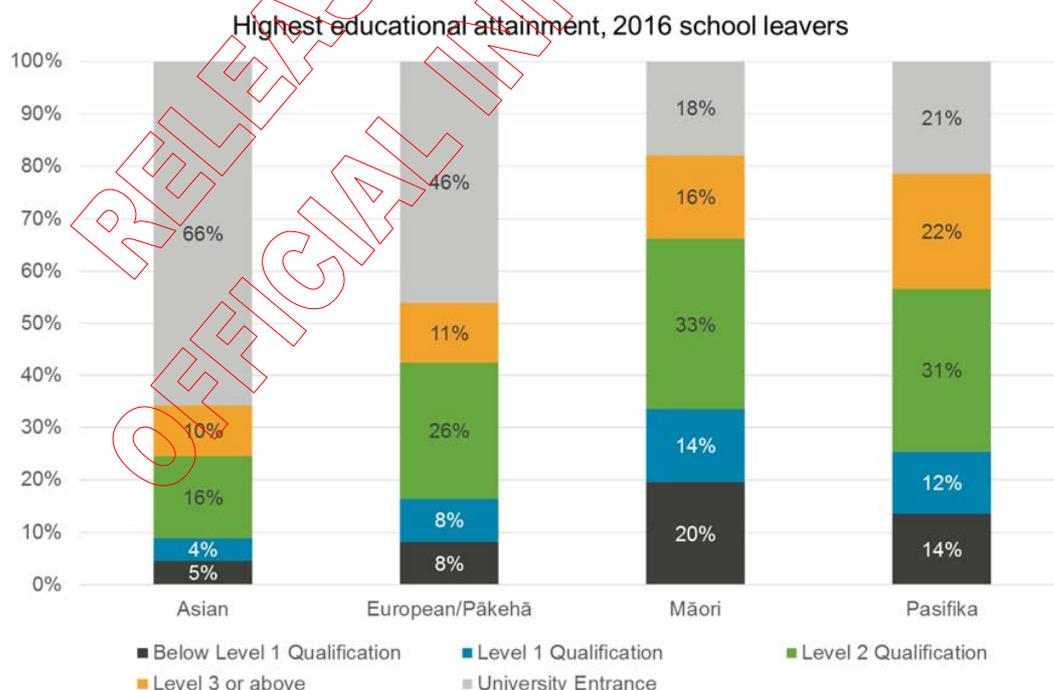
Link to education and employment

Two key areas of focus to increase Māori and Pacific incomes is to improve education for Māori, and to support more Māori and Pacific people into managerial and professional occupations. Disparities emerge early on in life, and differences in achievement and skills in early childhood persist, on average, throughout adult years. The importance of education – matauranga – was emphasised by Māori in all He Kai Kei Aku Ringa hui.

50% of Māori and 46% of Pacific school leavers in 2015 are not enrolled in tertiary education, compared with 39% of Pākehā.

Skills

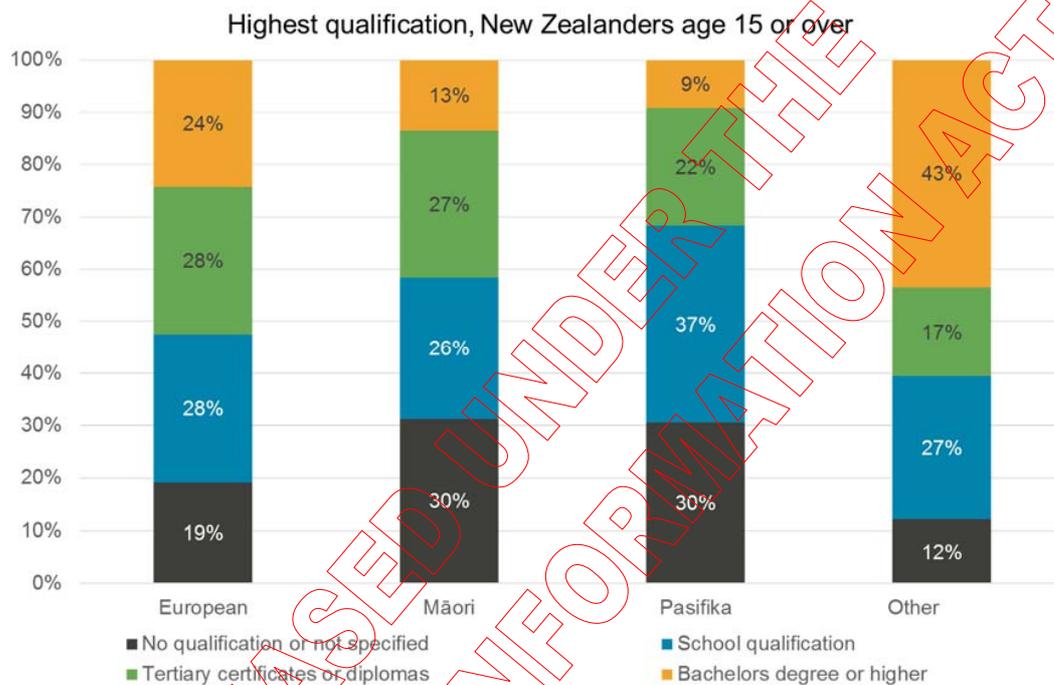
The following chart shows the highest educational attainment by 2016 school leavers:¹⁵



¹⁵ Education Counts. (2018). *Highest Attainment Numbers (2009-2016)*. Accessed from [\[https://www.educationcounts.gov.nz/statistics/schooling/senior-student-attainment/school-leavers2/highest-attainment-numbers\]](https://www.educationcounts.gov.nz/statistics/schooling/senior-student-attainment/school-leavers2/highest-attainment-numbers)

67% of Māori and 74% of Pacific people in this cohort attained NCEA Level 2 or above. 20% of Māori leave school without any qualifications. This compares with 8% of Pākehā and 14% of Pacific people, this may indicate a need to focus on Māori, in particular, at high school.

Of all New Zealanders aged 15 or over, there are clear ethnic disparities in skills and qualifications.¹⁶



The Office of the Auditor General repeatedly finds that the primary and secondary education system isn't reforming fast enough for Māori, concluding after four reports since 2012-2016¹⁷: *progress on Māori education is still too slow. The disparity between Māori and non-Māori is too great, and too many Māori students are still leaving our school system with few qualifications.*

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

This evidence points towards Budget 2019 giving priority to high-quality initiatives and system reforms related to:

- Improving early childhood conditions for Māori and Pacific people (e.g., maternal mental health)
 - See Priority D *Children's physical, mental and emotional development*
- Improving the education system for Māori and Pacific people at all levels to lift skills and qualifications

¹⁶ Education Counts (2018).

¹⁷ Office of the Auditor General. (2016). *Summary of Our Education for Māori Reports*. Accessed from [<https://www.oag.govt.nz/2016/education-for-maori-summary>]

- Occupational support for Māori and Pacific people (e.g., intensive pastoral care at university or polytechnic, cadetships or mentoring programmes).

Opportunity 2: Public and social services that break intergenerational cycles of disadvantage

While overall New Zealanders are healthy, well-educated, and with reasonably good material standards of living, this is not the case for everyone. We know that some people experience poor or very poor wellbeing, and those people are more likely to be women, single parents, and Māori. We also know that disadvantage early in life (for example being born into a family receiving welfare benefits, or having a parent in prison) is highly predictive of poor life outcomes later on. We have high rates of family violence, both as a proportion of all violent crime and relative to other countries. This suggests that improving outcomes for those worst off, particularly children and their families, would have wellbeing benefits.

We also know that poor housing can have devastating impacts on people's lives. Analysis from the GSS shows that poor housing is strongly correlated with reduced material standard of living, poor health and poorer safety, suggesting that addressing housing needs first would also have significant wellbeing benefits.

We are a well-educated population in general, but surveys suggest a decline in educational achievement. This declining trajectory appears to be emerging in the early and primary years.^{18,19} Evidence also suggests that socio-economic background has more impact on educational attainment in New Zealand than in other OECD countries, and Māori are particularly disadvantaged. Disparities emerge early on in life, and differences in achievement and skills in early childhood persist, on average, throughout adult years. This disparity is further outlined in Priority C: *"Lifting Māori incomes, skills and opportunities to ensure that our growing economy is fair."*

Although the distributional analysis from the GSS does not include children, it is highly likely that if the parent is experiencing poor wellbeing across a number of domains this flows through to the child as well.

Specific priorities that would fit within this overall theme might be:

- children's mental, physical and emotional development, or alternatively a more narrow focus that children experience optimal development in their first 1000 days
- safe, secure and suitable housing for Housing New Zealand tenants
- mental wellbeing – improving our facilities and developing our workforce.

¹⁸ Caygill, R., Singh, S., & Hanlar, V. (2016). TIMSS 2015: New Zealand Year 5 Mathematics Results. Wellington: Ministry of Education.

¹⁹ Chamberlain, M. (2013). PIRLS 2010/11 in New Zealand: An overview of national findings from the third cycle of the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS). Wellington: Ministry of Education.

Potential priority D – Children’s physical, mental and emotional development

Opportunity

The experiences we have as children lay the foundation for healthy development and positive outcomes throughout the rest of life. This priority area focuses on supporting parents and caregivers' ability to provide a home environment where children are able to thrive, and supporting the education system to provide a quality experience with successful outcomes for all learners. We know that this can be supported or harmed by some key factors:

- 1 **Resource adequacy:** poverty early in life appears to have a long term detrimental effect on cognitive outcomes, and persistent poverty is worse than intermittent poverty.²⁰
- 2 **Parent and family functioning:** the abilities of parents to provide a safe, nurturing environment for children, supporting strong attachment, can significantly mitigate the impacts of other detrimental factors, in particular poverty.²¹ Various factors can undermine a parent’s abilities to provide this kind of environment, for example poor mental health and/or other chronic health conditions (which can be exacerbated by poor access to primary care) and family violence.
- 3 **Child and youth mental health:** children’s resilience – which can be both positively and negatively affected by early experiences – influences how they fare when faced with difficult environments and transitions, both in childhood and throughout life.
- 4 **Effective teaching and educational opportunity:** these services are critical to children developing the social, emotional and cognitive skills needed for positive outcomes. Education can also counter the impacts of key risk factors to children’s development such as poverty, trauma, and neglect.²²

These factors are interdependent. There is emerging evidence that addresses the impact of “toxic stress” – that is, the build-up of multiple different serious stressors such as inadequate housing, inadequate income, and family violence – on parents’ abilities to provide a secure emotional environment for their children.²³

²⁰ Dickerson & Gurleen, 2012, as cited in Fox et al. There is debate about the relationship between poverty and outcomes, with one argument being that both material wellbeing and child outcomes are driven by the level of education of the parents. However, some evidence appears to show that poverty has an impact in and of itself, eg the UK’s Millennium Cohort Study, cited in Fox, et al, above, p 26.

²¹ Barlow J. and Blair M. (2013) Life stage: Early years. In C. Lemer (Ed) *Our Children Deserve Better: Prevention Pays* (Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer 2010) London: Chief Medical Officer, UK and 2013; Keirnan, KE and Mensah, FK, (2011) *Poverty, Resources, and Children’s Educational Attainment: The Mediating Role of Parenting*, as cited in Fox et al, above.

²² Heckman, J. J., J. Stixrud, and S. Urzua (2006). ‘The Effects of Cognitive and Non-cognitive Abilities on Labor Market Outcomes and Social Behavior’. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 24 (3): 411-482.

²³ *Early Years Challenge: Supporting parents to give tamariki a great start in life*, Southern Initiative, 2017, drawing on work of the Harvard Centre for the Developing Child.

We do not know for certain what the pattern of service provision in this area looks like. However, there appears to be a relative lack of investment in the 0-3 age group, including from conception. The recent 0-5 cross agency review led by the Ministry of Health identified a potential gap in parenting services for children and families with mild to moderate needs.

We already make a significant investment in early childhood and primary education, acknowledging that these services are critical to children developing the skills that will enable them and New Zealand to thrive in the future. Addressing the decline and inequity in educational outcomes will require improving the performance of the investment we already make in these services. Investing in higher quality information will enable improved performance through a better understanding of what works best, and for whom. We also need to take the opportunity to ensure resources are directed to the learners with the most need, at a time in their lives where it will have the most impact.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

In order to make the biggest difference, governments will need to take a multi-year and cross-portfolio approach to improving outcomes for children. Furthermore, the ongoing reviews (e.g., the Welfare Expert Advisory Group (WEAG), Mental Health Commission of Inquiry, Health and Disability System Review, Tomorrow's Schools and the Early Learning Strategy) will likely fill in some gaps in our understanding and give us more information about where investment has the potential to make the biggest difference.

Having said that, we are aware of some ongoing work that could result in investment ready initiatives for Budget 2019 if this priority were to be adopted.

The framing of the priority as Children's mental, physical and emotional development, has a relatively broad focus. An alternative would be to prioritise the first 1000 days of children's development, which is a specific focus area of the Child Wellbeing Unit. This narrower framing would still get at the most important time when lifetime outcomes are set in motion – the period from conception to age 2 – and would give agencies a more specific steer as to where to focus their efforts for Budget 2019. However it would likely exclude some investments, like most potential investments in education. Some other initiatives may not fit cleanly into a narrower priority, for example, investments that would support children of all ages.

Potential priority E – Safe, secure and suitable housing for Housing New Zealand tenants

Opportunity

The majority of Housing Zealand housing needs to be replaced – 58 percent of the housing stock is in the wrong place or of the wrong typology for current tenants, and many are also nearing the end of their economic and/or functional life (ie, neither warm nor dry).²⁴ We know from New Zealand research that housing quality is one of the contributors to health inequalities. Cold, damp, mouldy housing affects people's wellbeing.²⁵ Furthermore, we know that the level of household crowding has a clear link to the transmission of infectious diseases.²⁶

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Given the Government's existing commitment to ensure the quality of our public housing, signalling this as a Budget 2019 priority could be beneficial in delivering on this commitment. It also has the advantage of building on the work already underway by Housing New Zealand in assessing the options and cost of renovating their current stock to meet the new Healthy Homes requirements. This implies expanding the Government's focus beyond increasing the marginal supply of new public housing to include the baseline of the existing stock of public housing.

Potential priority F – Mental wellbeing: improving our facilities and developing our workforce

Opportunity

In any 12 month period, about 1 in 5 New Zealanders will have a diagnosable mental health illness. The Inquiry into Mental Health and Addiction was established in response to inequalities in mental health and addiction outcomes, concerns about underfunding of mental health and addiction services, and high suicide rates.

Across the sector there are two areas which are likely to need investment regardless of the Inquiry's outcomes: facilities and workforce. In general, mental health facilities are in poor condition. There is also a lack of capacity, and many existing facilities are not fit-for-purpose. Investment in workforce capacity is likely to be required in order to implement the Inquiry's recommendations.

²⁴ HNZ's draft Long-Term Investment Plan and Asset Management Strategy.

²⁵ Howden-Chapman P, Pierse N, Nicholls S etc all "Effects of improved home heating on asthma in community dwelling children: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* (2008): 337: 411

²⁶ Baker et al., "Household crowding a major risk factor for epidemic meningococcal disease in Auckland children." *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 19, issue 10 (October 2000): 983-990.

While both physical and mental health lie behind someone being classified as having poor health overall, mental health has a stronger connection with most domains, in particular with poor subjective life satisfaction, sense of purpose, material standard of living, social connections, and cultural wellbeing. Mental wellbeing also has strong connections with Justice, Corrections, and Police. Mental health and addiction problems often result in increased costs for these sectors. While these sectors are attempting to shift their models towards treating mental health and addictions as a health rather than a justice issue (eg, the Police's Prevention First programme), a lack of capacity in the mental health and addiction workforce (among other system issues) is impeding this work.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

The Wellbeing Budget presents an opportunity to signal a commitment to a broader approach across whānau, iwi, hapū, communities, social networks and agencies to improve our mental wellbeing. There may be a challenge in aligning this priority with the findings from the Mental Health Commission of Inquiry, as the Inquiry is due to report back late October 2018. Depending on the recommendations delivered, it may be possible to include some of these in the Budget process. One option would be to make this a two year priority, with Budget 2019 focussing on improving the capacity and capability of our workforce, and facilities. There may also be scope for initiatives focussing on children's mental wellbeing (see opportunity 2, priority D) before implementing any system-level changes recommended by the Inquiry.

Opportunity 3: Communities where everyone feels safe and included.

People with poor overall wellbeing are likely to have considerably lower scores on the GSS's "trust in institutions" and "feeling able to be oneself" dimensions than those with good or excellent overall wellbeing. While in general New Zealand scores well on the various international indicators of social capital – trust in police, the government, and other people – the GSS suggests that this overall positive story is not necessarily spread across society.

This has links to other wellbeing domains. For example, poor wellbeing in the housing, health and material standard of living domains is strongly correlated with having reduced social connections, safety, trust in institutions and being able to be oneself.

Within the health area, mental health has a stronger connection with most domains, in particular with poor subjective life satisfaction, sense of purpose, material standard of living, social connections, and cultural wellbeing. Poor mental health can be a barrier to participating in the community and developing social connections which contribute to greater life satisfaction.

Apart from mental health, poor general life satisfaction is also strongly related to loneliness (within the social connections domain), feeling safe (within the safety domain), and all sub-domains within the civic and governance domain (trust of people and institutions, and discrimination).

In terms of demographics, Māori and sole parents have poor wellbeing across all domains whereas Asian people have poor wellbeing particularly around "feeling able to be oneself" compared to any other domain. This is the case even when we control for other factors. Women have poor wellbeing relative to men in the safety domain and this is particularly driven by a greater likelihood of feeling unsafe, and not by higher likelihood of being a victim of crime or living in an unsafe neighbourhood.

What does this mean in terms of focus areas for Budget 2019?

This evidence suggests that an overall theme of the Budget 2019 could be building more safe and inclusive communities, with a focus on people who appear to face barriers to inclusion which impact their overall life satisfaction.

Specific priorities that would fit within this overall theme might be:

- Encouraging children and youth into more cultural, creative and sporting activities to promote physical, mental and emotional wellbeing.
- Safe and secure housing for those without permanent accommodation, sleeping rough and chronically homeless.
- Reducing the prison population and promoting improved outcomes for victims, offenders and their families
 - reducing the overrepresentation of Māori in the justice system
 - family violence prevention and strengthening services.

- Mental wellbeing: improving our facilities and developing our workforce (see opportunity 2, priority F).

As part of the priority areas identified above, there could also be a focus on how specific interventions (existing and new) could be delivered by taking a community-led approach eg, by partnering with Iwi and NGOs and undertaking co-design of services with these groups. The Productivity Commission's report "More Effective Social Services" advocated for a more decentralised approach to investing in enhanced outcomes to shift poor outcomes.²⁷

We also know that those who experience multiple and complex issues are often unable or unwilling to engage with Government services or agencies.

This could be something that is incorporated into the assessment framework used to support Budget decision-making on specific initiatives within priority areas (which has typically favoured investment-ready initiatives managed centrally by departments).

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²⁷ New Zealand Productivity Commission. "More Effective Social Services." August 2015.

Potential priority G – encouraging children and youth into more cultural, creative and sporting activities and integrating this with existing institutions

Opportunity

Cultural connections and identity play a key role in supporting an inclusive and cohesive society. New Zealand's demography is changing rapidly, including increasing diversity, the shifting regional/urban mix and a changing age profile. In terms of building culture and ensuring everyone can feel able to be oneself, we need to find ways to ensure that all New Zealanders have access to opportunities to express their own cultural identity, to access cultural experiences that are meaningful to them and to engage with the culture of others.

There is considerable evidence²⁸ of the beneficial effects of the arts on both physical and mental health, and there is a range of data showing a clear relationship between culture and educational attainment²⁹. There is also evidence to show that cultural participation can contribute to social relationships and community cohesion, and can make communities feel safer and stronger. Research has found positive links between cultural participation and improved social skills and engagement with the wider community, and evidence that culture can play a role in tackling crime.

Similarly, the health and social benefits of physical activity are extensive including improved physical fitness, reduced risk of obesity as well as improved psychological well-being. Recent evidence also indicates that, compared with their less active peers, physically active children can exert better cognitive control, are more engaged with school and perform better on standardised tests of academic achievement³⁰.

We know that obesity (particularly child obesity) in New Zealand is a problem. The New Zealand Health Survey in 2016/17 found that around 1 in 8 children were obese, 18% and 29% of Māori and Pacific children were obese respectively, and children living in the most deprived areas were 2.5 times as likely to be obese as children living in the least deprived areas.

The lack of physical activity at a young age not only can have impacts on other areas of the child's life (e.g., community participation and educational outcomes) but also can impact their outcomes later on in life as an adult.

²⁸ New Zealand Council for Education Research, (2010). Contributions of learning in the arts to educational, social and economic outcomes.

²⁹ Martin, A. et al, (August 2013). The role of arts participation in student's academic and non-academic outcomes.

³⁰ A review of the Social Impacts of Culture and Sport. The Culture and Sport Evidence (CASE) programme, United Kingdom, March 2015.

The School Sport Futures Project (SSFP) concluded there has been a decrease in the quantity and quality of PE being delivered in our primary schools and school teachers lack the competence and confidence to teach PE.³¹ The review also concluded that New Zealand is currently at a 'tipping point' and that, while we might assume that we are quite active overall, there are signals that this is a rather simplistic approach. The *2011 New Zealand Young People's Survey* found a number of issues including:

- Participation in sports and physical activity is higher for boys than girls in most respects.
- It is not clear that all children have the same opportunities and participation does relate to ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, with Asian young people less likely to be engaged in most aspects of sport. Transportation is a key barrier for those in low-income households.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Overall, there is a lot of work that is already being done by Sport NZ and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage which looks at this problem and provides policy options that can be considered to help address cost and other barriers. There is also a plethora of evidence (including international) which reaffirm the positive externalities of engaging young people in physical and cultural activities. Further, given the potential wide ranging impacts of interventions in this space there is opportunity to take a cross agency approach.

³¹ <https://sportnz.org.nz/assets/Uploads/attachments/managing-sport/young-people/School-Sport-Futures-Project-Final-Report.pdf>

Potential priority H – Safe and secure housing for those without permanent accommodation, sleeping rough and chronically homeless

Opportunity

Stats NZ define homelessness as “living situations where people with no other options to acquire safe, secure housing are: without shelter, in temporary accommodation, sharing accommodation with a household or living in uninhabitable housing.”

Between the 2006 and 2013 census the prevalence of homelessness grew by 15% with the largest increases in Wellington, Auckland and Nelson. This has been exacerbated by rising house prices and demand for housing relative to supply. People identifying as Pacific, Māori or Asian groups are over-represented in the homeless population. Pacific New Zealanders are ten times more likely to be homeless than European New Zealanders. In addition, migrants (especially new migrants) are at particular risk of homelessness.³²

As there is no systematic recording or monitoring of homelessness, the exact scale of the problem is unknown and likely underestimated. Typically, data is retrieved from councils undertaking ‘street counts’. Last July, Auckland Council put the city’s homeless number at 23,409 people which is 3,000 more than in 2013. Another count of homelessness is going to be carried out by Auckland Council shortly.

Data from emergency housing providers and the use of the Special Needs Grant is also a good proxy for determining homelessness/housing need. Emergency housing Special Needs Grants made for the March 2018 quarter were typically made to people who identify as Māori and who receive ongoing financial assistance through MSD.

Overcrowding is another symptom of severe housing deprivation and is disproportionately spread across age, ethnicity and socio-economic status. The 2013 census data indicates that 38% of Pacific people, 20% of Māori and 18% Asian people live in crowded households compared to 4% of Pākehā. Furthermore, of those New Zealanders who live in crowded households, approximately 35,000 (9%) do not use any form of heating in their households.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Recent initiatives funded through the Budget (eg, Housing First) have focussed on targeting chronic homelessness in key regions. Specifically, the client profiles of those accessing the Housing First programme in Auckland reflect an overrepresentation of Māori and Pacific people. However, chronic homelessness is only one form of homelessness. There are likely a large number of people who are transitionally homeless for a short-period of time and those who sleep rough or revert to overcrowding. Here there is scope to provide similar type of wraparound services that Housing First provides to those who may not fit the definition of chronically homeless.

³² Amore, Kate. “Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand.” University of Otago, Wellington. 2016.

We know that those who are homeless are likely to experience a number of deep-seated life challenges, including mental health problems, drug and alcohol issues and domestic violence. For example, Amore and Howden-Chapman estimate that around one-quarter to one-third of homeless people have severe mental health issues and that psychosis and dual-diagnosis are common amongst homeless people.³³

Providing safe and secure housing can be a first step to help deal with these multiple issues, and build social/community connections. In this area there is potential for early intervention through cross-agency efforts with the aim to provide holistic support services in a variety of ways (e.g., CYFS, courts, rehab, unemployment benefits, etc.) alongside immediate care options. This would counteract homeless clients' experience of being "passed around" various agencies only to be treated for one specific problem at a time (eg, health), and then needing to go elsewhere for further support. Support services would ideally work in tandem and in an integrated fashion to guarantee stable, continuous and robust support.

To provide a sense of scale of the problem, the Government currently spends \$1 million per week on people in motels for 800 households with special needs grants as a stop gap measure, which does not represent a long-term solution. This prompts the question whether there are better ways to approach this opportunity, including how to ensure that the Government spend on homelessness achieves the greatest good.

Finally, there is potentially an opportunity to start collecting data on homelessness (outside of just the census) to get a better understanding of the severity and distribution of the problem to inform policy choices. There is currently a significant information gap in this space.

³³ Amore, K., & Howden-Chapman, P. "Mental health and homelessness". *International encyclopaedia of housing and home*. (268-273).

Potential priority I – reducing the prison population and promoting improved outcomes for victims, offenders and their families

Opportunity

The Justice sector currently faces a significant challenge in responding to rising prisoner numbers. New Zealand has an internationally high incarceration rate that has grown steadily since the 1980s and significantly over the last 3 years. The prison population is now over 10,000 and is projected to reach 13,400 – 14,400 by 2027.³⁴

The increase in the prison population has taken place against a backdrop of crime rates that have largely been decreasing since the mid-1990s. This suggests that rather than crime, the primary drivers have been policy settings around remand, sentencing and release from prison. Gradual increases in the number and length of sentences imposed have also contributed to the increase over the long-term. Under current policy settings, the projected numbers of the prison population are likely to continue on an upward trajectory and the Department of Corrections has limited capacity to manage these numbers going forward.

The Government has a priority to reduce the prison population by 30% over the next 15 years. There is an opportunity to reduce the prison population in the medium to long-term while also encouraging a shift in the way New Zealand manages its justice system to generate positive outcomes for victims, offenders and their families. For example, a focus on better reintegration outcomes can help ensure that when prisoners are released they are less likely to reoffend and can integrate into the community and build social connections.

As part of this priority, there could also be a focus on prevention and reducing overrepresentation of Māori across the system:

- New Zealand has high rates of family violence with a low number of incidents reported. The current services have more of a focus on delivering services after the incident has occurred rather than preventative measures. Reducing the harm from family violence can support community cohesion and increased safety for women. This potential priority also relates to Priority D “*Children’s physical, mental and emotional development.*”
- Māori are over-represented in the Justice system and face poorer outcomes than non-Māori at all stages of the Justice system. Māori make up 15% of the New Zealand population but 50.3% of all men in prison and 58.3% of all women in prison.³⁵ They are also over-represented in other areas of the system such as people proceeded against by Police and people prosecuted.

The underlying drivers of this are likely to be linked to poor outcomes in other areas which increase the likelihood of committing a crime or being a victim of crime. As these relate to priorities from elsewhere in the social sector (eg, early intervention), this priority could focus on improving the experiences and life courses of current New Zealanders who interact with the Justice system.

³⁴ Ministry of Justice.

³⁵ Ministry of Justice.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Overall, the priorities above emphasise the potential for our Justice system to go beyond administering justice to provide care and support to those who interact with it, with a view to improving individual and community wellbeing. This is something that will require investment and policy change over multiple Budgets but we can start to make progress in key areas in Budget 2019. There is already some work underway like the alcohol and other drug court pilot, which seeks to address the underlying causes of offending (such as alcohol and drug problems) and takes offenders' participation in programmes that address these issues into account at sentencing rather than solely relying on imprisonment.

Mental health: improving our facilities and developing our workforce (Potential Priority F above)

Opportunity

Data from the GSS suggests a strong correlation between mental health and other wellbeing domains such as life satisfaction, building social connections and feeling part of a community. As mentioned earlier in Priority F, there is currently a Mental Health Inquiry underway (with a report back in October 2018) which was established as a response to inequalities in mental health and addiction outcomes, concerns around underfunding of services and high suicide rates.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Depending on the recommendations of the inquiry in October, it may be possible to include some findings as part of the Budget process. Nevertheless, addressing workforce capacity issues in the mental health sector is a precondition to implementing any recommendations and can be considered as a priority for Budget 2019.

Opportunity 4: Productive land use and infrastructure that balance environmental, social and economic objectives

New Zealand is fundamentally a land-based economy. Land sustains every aspect of our lives, providing critical ecosystem services and the foundation of our economy and society. Decisions made affecting land also impact water, oceans, air, the climate and the life they support.

Cultivation, grazing and logging often degrade soils through erosion (above natural rates), and can cause loss of nutrients and organic matter, salinization, and physical damage such as compaction. This reduces the productivity of the land and harms aquatic ecosystems, polluting water, silting up reservoirs and channels, and smothering habitats such as coral reefs. Land that is polluted may also be difficult to convert to other uses, such as housing. This affects intergenerational wellbeing.

Housing is one of the dimensions of the Treasury's Living Standards Framework, with housing affordability as its key indicator. In New Zealand, house prices are significantly higher than their cost of production, resulting in housing being unaffordable to the majority of New Zealanders.

Specific priorities that would fit within this overall theme might be:

- Preserving the value and enhancing the quality of our fresh water.
- Promoting collaboration with councils to achieve housing affordability goals.
- Investigating and creating incentives for land use to appropriately balance social, economic and environmental (including climate change) objectives.

Potential priority J – Preserving the value and enhancing the quality of our fresh water

Opportunity

Our fresh water environments provide a range of ecosystem services (the benefits we get from the natural environment) that support agriculture, industry and tourism, thereby contributing significantly to New Zealand's economy. For example, fresh water ecosystems can provide food, help control flooding, and naturally filter contaminants from water.³⁶

Fresh water environments also play an important role in supporting the health and wellbeing of people and communities. We rely on having clean and plentiful water for ceremonial, recreational, and cultural activities, and for food gathering and drinking. For Māori, fresh water is a taonga considered essential to life and identity, with its own mauri (life force).³⁷ Māori have consistently identified improving water quality as a key priority.

The quality and quantity of fresh water available affects wellbeing by impacting people's ability to use water, increasing health risks, and negatively affecting the mauri of the fresh water ecosystem.³⁸

Sub-priority: Ensuring that all New Zealanders have access to safe drinking water

Water is a fundamental human right, and having access to clean drinking water and sanitation is one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.³⁹ The Ministry of Health also recognises the importance of water: "safe drinking water is a necessity for good health".⁴⁰ But recently, the quality of New Zealand's drinking water has come into question. In particular, the outbreak of gastroenteritis in Havelock North in August 2016 shook public confidence in this fundamental service. 5,500 of the town's 14,000 residents were estimated to have become ill with campylobacteriosis. Some 45 were subsequently hospitalised. It is possible that the outbreak contributed to three deaths, and a number of residents continue to suffer health complications.⁴¹

³⁶ Ministry for the Environment & Stats NZ (2017). *New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Our Fresh Water* http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Environmental%20reporting/our-fresh-water-2017_1.pdf

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ United Nations (2010). *Human Rights to Water and Sanitation* <http://www.unwater.org/water-facts/human-rights/>

⁴⁰ Ministry of Health (18 June 2018). *Drinking-water* <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/environmental-health/drinking-water>

⁴¹ Department of Internal Affairs (6 December 2017). *Report of the Havelock North Drinking Water Inquiry: Stage 2* <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Government-Inquiry-into-Havelock-North-Drinking-Water#Report-1>

Sheep faeces were the likely source of the campylobacter. It is highly likely that heavy rain caused contaminated water to flow from nearby paddocks into local bores, and then the aquifer.⁴² This situation was enabled by current land use settings, and without changes to those land use regulations, this is a situation that could recur, across many parts of the country.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Like the other priorities in the land use theme, a priority around water provides an opportunity for regulatory initiatives and changes to policy settings to make a real difference to wellbeing. A report prepared for the Tax Working Group noted that tax instruments have the potential to be a useful tool for some types of water pollutants, and for improving fresh water allocation.⁴³ But challenges in measuring water pollutants mean that regulation, education and support will need to continue to play an important role in complementing potential tax instruments.

Significant work is currently underway in response to the Havelock North Inquiry and for the Three Waters project. The work relates to fresh water in terms of supply, but also encompasses drinking water regulation, treatment, and infrastructure. It is unlikely this work will be completed in time for Budget 2019 decisions. It may be ready for Budget 2020, and therefore this could be a two-year priority. However, there is also a risk that if the work is not ready in time for Budget 2020, that the priority will not be addressed.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Tax Working Group (July 2018). *Tax and the environment – Paper II: Assessments*.

Potential priority K – Improving housing affordability through affordable urban land

Opportunity

Housing is one of the dimensions of the Treasury's Living Standards Framework, with housing affordability as its key indicator. In New Zealand, house prices are significantly higher than their cost of production, resulting in housing being unaffordable for the majority of New Zealanders. Two measures illustrate the presenting problem and just how unaffordable housing really is in high-growth urban areas that are inhabited by the majority of New Zealand's population:

- 1 In 2012, the Productivity Commission assessed that the majority of New Zealand households spent more than 30% of their income on housing.⁴⁴ House prices have since considerably increased, which is putting more pressure on households to spend larger proportions of their income on housing.
- 2 Cost of land use regulation is a measure that estimates how much the price of houses are artificially inflated by "urban containment" and "compact city" policies, because they limit land supply for urban expansion, create uncompetitive land markets and encourage speculative buying and land banking. The estimate of the cost of land use regulation and constraints on urban development on final house prices in 2015 was 56% in Auckland, 48% in Wellington and 39% in Queenstown. If we remove the impact of land use regulation on the housing market, then the estimated price of a house in Auckland in 2015 would have been \$530,000 instead of \$950,000.⁴⁵

Rising house prices and a lack of housing affordability in New Zealand has flow-on implications across a number of wellbeing domains. This is particularly apparent through the housing challenges drawn out above, around our social support systems being unable to break intergenerational cycles of disadvantage, and inclusion, feelings of community and safety in society. As a result, housing solutions are also presented as priorities under both of these challenges.

One of the key deficiencies of our current planning system is that local government has been tasked with a wide range of regulatory and planning responsibilities, but has not been given sufficient direction, guidance or support from central Government.

The Government is implementing its Urban Growth Agenda (UGA) that aims to improve housing affordability through an overall system change towards competitive land markets that deliver affordable land. Successful delivery of the UGA will depend on clarifying roles of both local and central government and changing how land is used and regulated. Under our current planning system, territorial authorities have carried out poor-quality land use regulation that favours the interests of existing residents over future residents thereby restricting growth. The pro-growth planning part of the UGA is focused on assisting and incentivising councils to make room for growth.

⁴⁴ New Zealand Productivity Commission (March 2012). *Housing affordability inquiry*
https://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Final%20Housing%20Affordability%20Report_0_0.pdf

⁴⁵ Lees, K (2017). Quantifying the impact of land use regulation: Evidence from New Zealand. Sense Partner. Report for Superu, Ministerial Social Sector Research Fund.

While debt limits do provide a superficial limit on councils' capacity to provide infrastructure for growth, the fundamental constraint is that the beneficiaries of growth infrastructure (potential future residents) do not pay for it. Instead, existing residents, who are not the primary beneficiaries, do so through council rates.

500,000 more homes are needed over the next ten years (at a rate of 9 houses per 1000 population). At a conservative \$50,000 public infrastructure cost each, this amounts to \$25 billion, excluding renewals and maintenance of existing infrastructure. Councils' guaranteed debt limits prevents projects from proceeding that can repay capital with long-term revenue streams from beneficiaries.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

Part of the solution to better urban planning and land use is for central government to provide (top-down) active support, enabling mechanisms and tools to empower market-led (bottom-up) urban expansion, specifically:

- 1 Active central government support for territorial authorities to carry out their current and prospective urban and pro-growth planning requirements, and
- 2 Delivery of funding and financing tools to enable viable infrastructure provision.

Support for local government implementation of the urban growth agenda

Providing local government with active support for the implementation of the UGA by central Government could be a key priority for Budget 2019. Solutions need to be developed that free up land regulatory constraints and future investments need to be planned, among other implementation challenges. Forward-looking investment, for example, would entail planning, securing and acquiring major transport corridors well in advance of demand and at an affordable cost to enable urban expansion.

Pro-growth planning ahead of demand would also protect public open spaces and areas of high public interest. These solutions will all be rolled out under the UGA and may require active support from central government. Since the UGA will be continually increasing the demand for Council capability, central government will need to provide local government with active support to meet the capability demands. Active support will also break the historical cycle of increasing demands on local government.

Support for implementation of infrastructure finance and funding

Another key priority for Budget 2019 could be active support from central government to deliver mechanisms and tools that provide project finance for infrastructure without ratepayer guarantees (by using new vehicles that will be generally available to public and private sectors). This would avoid councils having to rely on increased debt limits to finance infrastructure.

Infrastructure funding and financing (IFF) is one of the five pillars of the UGA. The focus of the work under the IFF pillar is to enable responsive infrastructure provision and appropriate cost allocation, including the use of project financing and access to financial capital.

We view the IFF as an integral part of the broader system change in improving housing affordability, as the current supply of infrastructure is significantly hindered by financial constraints on councils. It is worth noting that whilst financing is the key constraint at this

point in time, even once we have addressed the constraints to accessing finance, we still require a revenue stream to repay that borrowing. Availability of funding streams, pricing and affordability will always be fundamental to any solution. There is potential for a support package from central government to accompany the implementation of financing and planning systems reform currently being developed.

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Potential priority L – Investigate and create incentives for land use to appropriately balance social, economic and environmental (including climate change) objectives

Opportunity

How we use our land influences how we achieve social, economic and environmental (including climate change) objectives. There have been significant shifts in land use in the past two decades. These include:

- expansion in urban areas (a 10 percent increase between 1996 and 2012), and accompanying loss of some of our most versatile land;
- reduction in the area of land in agricultural production (7 percent decrease between 2002 and 2012);
- increase in the proportion of farmland used for dairy (42 percent increase in area between 2002 and 2016), and a decrease in the area in sheep and beef (20 percent reduction between 2002 and 2016); and
- continued intensification of farming, including a shift in the past 15 years to higher stocking rates, especially for dairy.⁴⁶

New Zealand has a problem with degraded land and soil erosion which has become worse due to the intensification of agriculture. It is estimated that we lose 192 million tonnes of soil each year. In particular, we have issues with phosphorus content in soil, which can have flow-on impacts to water quality, and macroporosity, which can have negative impacts on water quality and production. Soils under more intensive land uses, such as dairy, cropping and horticulture, and dry stock, are more frequently outside target range for these two soil quality indicators.

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

We think there is merit in exploring incentives to encourage land use which maximises human wellbeing in a sustainable way. This may include, for example, a water charge or tax. Tax instruments have the potential to be a useful tool for some types of water pollutants and improving the allocation of fresh water. But challenges in measuring water pollutants mean that regulation, education and support will likely need to continue to play an important role in complementing potential tax instruments.

⁴⁶ Ministry for the Environment & Stats NZ (2018). *New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series: Our Land* <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/environmental-reporting/our-land-2018>

The Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) also provides an opportunity for regulatory initiatives in Budget 2019. Changes to accounting under the ETS, and broad reforms to the ETS system are under consideration. For Budget 2019, the ETS changes would focus on incentives for afforestation, as agriculture currently sits outside the ETS. The Government has tasked the Interim Climate Change Committee to consider options for agriculture in the ETS, with final advice expected from the Climate Commission established under the Zero Carbon Bill. If agriculture were ultimately included in the ETS, there would be greater potential to use the ETS to provide incentives for agricultural land use, but a decision on this is not expected until after Budget 2019. For this reason, this priority could be used across multiple budgets.

Sub-priority: Support biodiversity

New Zealand suffers from continued loss of indigenous vegetation cover and ecosystems. Nearly 83 percent of the land vertebrates classified in the threatened species system are either threatened or at risk of extinction. Threats to biodiversity include habitat destruction through changed land use, climate change and introduced pest species.⁴⁷

Both wild biodiversity (maintaining the variety of native species with minimal extinctions) and domesticated diversity (maintaining the variety of crop varieties and livestock breeds) are important for wellbeing. Some of the benefits of biodiversity are:

- **Direct use:** Humans benefit from the diversity of organisms that we have learned to harvest and cultivate, for medicines, food, fibres, timber, and other renewable resources.⁴⁸
- **Ecosystem services:** Biodiversity underpins ecosystem services that provide resources and services such as clean air and water, fertile soils, pollution and flood control.⁴⁹
- **Health benefits:** A number of studies have determined that human exposure to diverse natural habitats is critical for development of normal human immune responses to allergens and other disease causing factors.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Ministry for the Environment (2018). *About Biodiversity* <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/more/biodiversity/about-biodiversity/biodiversity-new-zealand>

⁴⁸ Díaz S., Fargione J., Chapin F.S. III, Tilman D. (2006) "Biodiversity loss threatens human well-being" PLOS Biology 4(8): e277.

⁴⁹ Haines-Young, R. and Potschin, M. (2010). "The links between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being" in: Raffaelli, D. & C. Frid (eds.): *Ecosystem Ecology: a new synthesis*. BES Ecological Reviews Series, CUP, Cambridge https://www.pik-potsdam.de/news/public-events/archiv/alter-net/former-ss/2009/10.09.2009/10.9.-haines-young/literature/haines-young-potschin_2009_bes_2.pdf

⁵⁰ Sandifer, P. Sutton-Grier, A.E., and Ward, B.P. (2015). Exploring connections among nature, biodiversity, ecosystem services and human health and well-being: Opportunities to enhance health and biodiversity conservation Ecosystem Services, Volume 12, April 2015, Pages 1-15, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212041614001648>

- *Aesthetic*: appreciation of biodiversity may contribute to the cultural and emotional components of human wellbeing. Biodiversity may also “have an important protective function for human mental health” including a sense of security.⁵¹ The psychological benefits of green space have found to increase with biodiversity.⁵²
- *Other*: Biodiversity, while impacted by climate change, improves the resilience of ecosystem processes in the face of a changing climate.⁵³ Other benefits of biodiversity include scientific, education and cultural values and a sense of identity.⁵⁴

What does this mean for Budget 2019?

The Biodiversity Collaborative Group is soon to report-back with a draft National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity and recommendations on supporting and complementary measures to maintain biodiversity on public and private land. This Group may identify initiatives (including non-spending initiatives) that could be pursued through Budget 2019.

The Department of Conservation is required to complete a business case by December 2018 in order to draw down contingency funding set aside in Budget 2018 for biodiversity initiatives. There are also other initiatives underway which may impact on the Department's funding, including the proposed International Visitor Levy. These processes will clarify what outcomes can be achieved from existing funding.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Díaz et al.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

The Treasury

Summary of Feedback - DRAFT

Proposal for a Living Standards Dashboard: Monitoring
Intergenerational Wellbeing

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Introduction

The Treasury commissioned an international wellbeing expert, Conal Smith, to develop a proposal for a living standards dashboard to support the application of the Living Standards Framework to policy issues.

The paper proposed a living standards dashboard to support the application of the Living Standards Framework to policy issues. It sets out a starting list of indicators capturing the key concepts of current wellbeing, the capital stocks that form the productive resources used to produce wellbeing, as well as New Zealand's net claims on the rest of the world, and productivity.

The paper "Proposal for a Living Standards Dashboard: Monitoring Intergenerational Wellbeing" was released for public consultation on 7 June 2018, with a closing date of 31 July 2018. The public could provide feedback via two methods:

- **Living Standards Dashboard Proposal Online Survey**

The survey asks the responder questions related to the proposal. Within the survey, several sections allowed the responder to provide substantial feedback. The survey is anonymous without names or organisations recorded.

Where appropriate, we have grouped shared themes into categories/groups to demonstrate commonalities.

- **Substantial Feedback via email to Office of the Chief Economic Adviser**

The public could also provide a substantial response by sending it by email to the Office of the Chief Economic Adviser. Those who have provided a response by email have agreed to release their name and/or organisation in this report (unless otherwise stated).

We have summarised the feedback into key points and attach the full submissions in Annex 1.

This report is a summary of the feedback received. As the Treasury provided two methods of providing feedback, we have separated the survey responses and, feedback received by email, into two sections.

The information in this summary of feedback report, along with feedback received on the Living Standards Framework and any/all of the discussion papers released earlier this year, will feed into the development of the future Anchor Report.

The Anchor Report will be released at the end of year.

Section 1: Survey Feedback

Survey Questions 2 - 4

Proposed wellbeing domains

2. Do you agree with the proposed domains of current wellbeing?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Some
3. Do you propose any additional domains
4. If you answered "No" or "Some" to (2), please elaborate

Proposed wellbeing domains

Life satisfaction
Material standard of living
Housing
Jobs and earnings
Health
Knowledge and skills
Leisure and recreation
Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga
Safety
Environmental quality
Civic engagement
Social connections
Self and aspirations

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Q3. Do you propose any additional domains?	
Domain	Feedback
(N) Acceptance of others	Perhaps it falls under "civic engagement" or another existing domain, but something about acceptance of and empathy for others, which I argue is useful for societal health.
(N) Accessibility	Accessibility and supports that adequately allow people to translate resources into capabilities. Wairua, spirituality and connection to whenua and to whakapapa
(N) Accessibility	Access to public organisation
(N) Accessibility	something that obviously encompasses accessibility / participation in society for people with disabilities.
(N) Accessibility	Access to effective justice system
(N) Arts and Creativity	Perhaps under 'cultural', 'recreation' and/or 'skills' but explicit consideration of creativity, participation in art and enjoyment.
(N) Arts and Creativity	Creativity
(N) Arts and Creativity	Measures of 'creative satisfaction'
(N) Arts and Creativity	Creative - ability to express creativity. Innovation - ability to be innovative
(N) Food	Food and basic needs
(N) Food	nutritious and meaningful food
(N) Food	potentially something around nutrition or access to meals?
(N) Food	Cost of living
(N) Food	Food security
(N) Food	Food and warmth within homes
Child poverty	Equitable outcomes for all children across the mōtu. Poverty mitigated, especially for children from sole parent families.
Child poverty	Child poverty
(N) Hegemonic advantage	Yes. A term like hegemonic advantage - something that describes a level of or lack of being part of a privileged hegemony other than socio-economic status. For example, a Pakeha heterosexual male without any disabilities would be high level and a Maori lesbian (or transgender person) with dyslexia would be tripply disadvantaged when it comes to wellbeing, both objectively and subjectively. Does this make sense? Because it is a really major factor that needs to be taken into account.
(N) Human rights	The un Bill o fhuman rights should be included. The union Bill of human rights is extremely comprehensive and protects employment rights housing education healthcare freedom of speech and religion And justice
(N) Human rights	Freedom of speech Privacy Democracy / Political rights
(N) Human rights	civil and political rights (broader than civic engagement)
(N) Human rights	enforced human rights

(N) Inequality	Equitable outcomes for all children across the mōtu. Poverty mitigated, especially for children from sole parent families.
(N) Inequality	Equality
(N) Inequality	Level of inequality
(N) Inequality	levels of inequality
(N) Inequality	The gap between the rich and poor.
(N) Inequality	Gender considerations and class are also useful domains
(N) Inequality	Women's equality specific policy
(N) Inequality	gender equity
(N) Inequality	gender equality
(N) Inequality	gender equality, pay equality
(N) Inequality	Gender Equality Pay Equality
(N) Inequality	Something that caputres wellbeing and equity for others is important to my personal wellbeing
(N) Infrastructure	good infrastructure - roads, water, etc
(N) Corruption	Corruption.
(N) MISC	yes
(N) Provision of Government services	Provision of Government Services
(N) MISC	You've got it covered
(N) MISC	No its all there
(N) MISC	yup, why not stick to existing model for development which have established the key focus for improving wellbeing / prosperity
(N) MISC	Not at this point in time however will interested in making comparisons with our own community outcome indicators and results
(N) MISC	economic monetary/financial matrix
(N) MISC	I do not have a name for it but something that relates to change over time. It is the delta between current wellbeing domains either individually or cumulatively between then and now
(N) MISC	There are too many domains
(N) MISC	All of the domains should have Te Reo versions
(N) MISC	No, less, so that the goals can be more urgently achieved
(N) MISC: Disagree	I think the domains are too many, and can be brought together in a smaller number of topic areas.
(N) Security	Security
(N) Social issues	Social, issues need to be at the forefront.
(N) Social issues	Social
(N) Social mobility	Social mobility
(N) Social mobility	social mobility
(N) Social mobility	social background intergenerational
(N) Social mobility	Social background Intergenerational
(N) Spirituality / Religion	Faith, belief and spirituality - an important aspect of wellbeing

(N) Spirituality / Religion	spiritual
(N) Spirituality / Religion	What about something for religion? For many people this is as important as cultural identity
(N) Spirituality / Religion	Spirituality - Family - This model below is not culturally responsive, to Maori for example Whanaungatanga - whanau and relationships, kinship are central to wellbeing as well as identity, language, connection to the land
(N) Spirituality / Religion	Spirituality
(N) Technology	Technology - with the increase of a generation attached to computer screens, cell phones and technology should this also be recognised
(N) Transport	Access: quality of transport choice, availability and cost
(N) Transport	Transport
(N) Whanau/family	Family
(N) Whanau/family	Family
(N) Whanau/family	Whanau / family
(N) Whanau/family	Family
Community engagement	Not really, but there may be something between civic engagement and social connections. Something along the lines of community involvement rather than just voting in elections ect. Potentially gets into concepts of community resilience etc.
Community engagement	something that measures interconnectedness / supportiveness within the community
Community engagement	Community engagement, as social connectiveness is more family and friend networks while community engagement is more about engaging with your wider community, which includes volunteer work
Political engagement	"Civic engagement" is close but seems not to hit the mark - one cannot expect most people to be "engaged" in local body or central government affairs apart from election day, once every three years. Soething to cover having good INFORMATION about local body or central government affairs would be more universal and would make the actual election-day engagement meaningful
Political engagement	Political engagement (may be covered in civic engagement)
Volunteering	'Civic engagement' and 'social engagement' could be read as engaged but as a 'taker' or 'user' (without being negative). I'd like to see some element of giving, an expectation that citizens contribute other than payin tax.
Cultural identity	Keep it simple. This aligns to your four capitals, although cultural clearly needs to be added on.
Cultural identity	Cultural
Cultural identity	sexual identity and fulfilment

Cultural identity - Maori	Maori indicators in a bi-cultural context would allow inclusion for Maori, rangatiratanga, kaitiakitanga, whanaungatanga, wairua under the over-arching Manaaki
Education	Emotional Intelligence needs to be compulsory and added to all school curriculums. BOT system needs to go for well being of children and parents. There is a lack of accountability by MOE to provide for children who have special education needs. Parents then have to give up jobs to help children and end up in poverty due to lack of support for children with special needs.
Education	Yes education
Education	Education
Education	Education
Education	Education - research studies
Education	Education - higher studies - yes
Education	Education
Education	The right to an education to be the best you can be whatever that is
Environment	environmental connection
Environment	Connection with Nature
Environment	Connection to Nature
Environment	environmental issues need to be at the forefront
Environment	safe drinking water,
Environment	There needs to be a domain that captures the innate rights of nature to exist in and of itself
Environment	health connections/engagement
Health	Wellness / physical health
Health	access to affordable health this card
Health	suicide rates
Health	Health should be separated into mental, physical and spiritual
Health	separate physical health from mental health
Health	mental health
Health	NZ youth wellness and education
Health	a question, rather than a specific proposal... I wonder whether 'health' is too big? will it be possible to identify mental health separately from physical health, if this is necessary.
Health	Maternity care is the measure of any society. How well you value women (literally the house of the people and your best asset) - the nations first landscape and the midwifery highly education professional workforce that Provide their care IS the measure of society. Get that right and you can't fail. Get it wrong and you fail is all. Midwives are the evidence based safest health professionals for maternity. Their pay and working conditions NEED addressing. Midwives have the answers. Lets do this. We are you voters and the public we work with (that's actually EVER nz er) are your voters. If you don't actually value women, families, children (even the dads)- then you should value your vote and gain our endorsement. Your survival depends on ours.
Health	Mental health as well as health Safety includes freedom from the threats of violence and freedom from fear. Equity.
Health	Spiritual and emotional wellbeing should also be included
Health	Mental health
Health	Health etc is about surviving. Where society transcends above this, what's left to being self-actualised?

Housing	Housing
Housing	Stability of accommodation
Housing	stability of living ie ability to live in the same place for extended periods of time
Income	Living wage / pansion
Income	income
Income	future financial stability
Income	adequate income (from any source)
Income	Perceived economic freedom / security
Jobs	Jobs (paying the bills)
Jobs	Most of us working age spend most of our work time in organisations - maybe there should be some measures of wellbeing tha apply to them?
Jobs	The quality of workplaces and leadership that have the biggest impact on health and wellbeing of individuals that influences families, community, society and the economy
Social Connection	Social connections could be amended to be social inclusion and have a sub-category to measure the rate of voluntary/social activities
Social Connection	Something that measures Interconnectedness/supportiveness within the Community
Social Connection	Quality of relationships
Subjective wellbeing	Happiness
Subjective wellbeing	intergenerational control over life / possibilities etc (Sen)
Subjective wellbeing	happiness
Subjective wellbeing	Caring
Subjective wellbeing	self determination
Subjective wellbeing	contentment
Subjective wellbeing	Yep. Something along the lines of ability to exercise Agency. Someting that captures the ability of people to feel a sense of control in their lives.

Q4. If you answered "no" or "some" to question 2 above, please elaborate (do you agree with the proposed domains)

Category	Feedback
Accessibility	accessibility and affordability of doctors and dental services
Accessibility	Access to no cost or very little cost for health care, education, and justice is the backbone of an advancing civilisation.

Arts and Creativity	How are NZs able to express their creativity, share new ideas etc. Creativity has benefits to mental health, education, relationships, business and society generally.
Culture	Sharing of cultures. Decolonisation
Human interaction	It is extremely remiss to not include a single human or people element within the domains. One would argue that people or human interaction is one of the single biggest influences to or on a person's wellbeing.
Human Rights	Nz governments in power particularly national and act do not want to honour or uphold the under Bill of human rights.
Basic needs	Things like school shoes and raincoats and good healthy food
Basic needs	Material standard of living - I've added 2 domains above that probably fall into this category but having enough firewood and food in the cupboards aren't material standards in the same way as having a ride on mower. Also, there are useful material goods to have and there are luxury ones. The domain feels uncertain.
Inequality	Without bringing women to the same level as men are, it will not be possible to measure their wellbeing.
Inequality	Women perform a disproportionate amount of unpaid caring work and domestic chores in New Zealand. This reduces their available time for paid work, leisure and self care, particularly mothers.
Inequality	of all the most pressing issues facing New Zealand, it has to be the levels of poverty facing women.
Income	inadequate income is a strong contributor to poor health. Income poverty and material hardship arise from several sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> â€¢ Very low main benefits â€¢ Low wages â€¢ High taxes â€¢ Eroding tax credits for families â€¢ Lack of proper indexation â€¢ Punitive interactions of different targeted measures â€¢ High health and housing costs
Sense of purpose	Hope for the future is an essential part of well-being in the present. There is a quality of the well-beings that in the way they are presented implies a level of individual measurement but well-being has a communitarian element including social equity and universality on the one hand. As the Spirit Level showed less inequality led to better measures across all domains of society. In this respect the background paper lacks courage by saying "developments in welfare economics have offered new methods for identifying shadow prices for non-market outcomes that make dealing with the trade-offs involved between market and non-market outcomes more practicable". The measures are for all of NZ and its not really good enough to say that a Maori Framework will be worked on at some later date. There is extensive material on Maori well-being, often better developed than in the Pakeha world. The Royal Commission on Social Policy suggested this in the following: That Human beings are social beings; and can only realise their nature, or individual potential, in a community. It went on to describe elements of wellbeing in te ao Maori as follows: 4 cornerstone values in Te Ao Maori. Te Ao Turoa (the environment); Whanaungatanga (the bonds of kinship); Taonga tuku iho (cultural heritage); and Turangawaewae (a place of security). from which other wellbeings could be derived. It also suggested the following approach which embedded wellbeings firmly in a philosophical framework of equity and rights which in my opinion addresses consideration of future people as well as the present. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. All individual human persons are of intrinsic moral worth; this worth is not derived from personal ability, merit or contribution to society, but is derived simply from their moral status as persons. 3. All persons have interests

	which provide the basis for an equal claim to consideration, and all persons are worthy of respect in some fundamental, or residual sense, irrespective of differences in respect based on merit or desert.
Maori	The measures are for all of NZ and its not really good enough to say that a Maori Framework will be worked on at some later date. There is extensive material on Maori well-being, often better developed than in the Pakeha world. The Royal Commission on Social Policy suggested this in the following: That Human beings are social beings; and can only realise their nature, or individual potential, in a community. It went on to describe elements of wellbeing in te ao Maori as follows: 4 cornerstone values in Te Ao Maori. Te Ao Turoa (the environment); Whanaungatanga (the bonds of kinship); Taonga tuku iho (cultural heritage); and Turangawaewae (a place of security) from which other wellbeings could be derived. It also suggested the following approach which embedded wellbeings firmly in a philosophical framework of equity and rights which in my opinion addresses consideration of future people as well as the present. 2. All individual human persons are of intrinsic moral worth; this worth is not derived from personal ability, merit or contribution to society, but is derived simply from their moral status as persons. 3. All persons have interests which provide the basis for an equal claim to consideration, and all persons are worthy of respect in some fundamental, or residual sense, irrespective of differences in respect based on merit or desert.
Maori	Life satisfaction should not be a domain, that is what you get if the other domains are in good order, again to Maori wellbeing encompasses identity, environment, kinship and connection, family, spirituality, the mind and body. Wellbeing is a result of those domains being in balance it is not a domain on its own. Self and aspirations and life satisfaction are dependent on the other things being in order, the model doesn't make sense.
Maori	It's also not treaty constitutionally based. Is it a wellbeing of the people, relationships and systems under each of the treaty partners? It seems problematic ally that wellbeing as Maori fits under the cultural 'box'. Instead there should be a separate set of indicators of Maori as Maori
MISC	While the headings sound great, it is the theoretical underpinnings that will rule the outcomes. The 4 Capitals include HCT which has run its course. While it was descriptive of an agentic state after world war two bringing the Marshall Plan to Europe and full male employment to USA. its theories are inflexible in a world where full employment seems unlikely.
MISC	Please see my answer in 3). In addition, does "self and aspirations" include the existence of opportunity?
MISC	Every big problem we have as a society seems to be able to be addressed by 'wrapped around' support and guidance. (e.g. hardcore unemployment, incompetent parenting, family violence, reoffending after prison, the basic violence in society etc.) I don't think the current domains give us a way of assessing the cohesion of society which is vital for us to be as productive and happy as is possible.

MISC	The author has made the assumption that well-being is a categorical issue. Approaches like this have failed across the globe. Well-being is dispositional and the approach should reflect that, building an algorithm is not the answer.
MISC	Life satisfaction should not be a domain, that is what you get if the other domains are in good order, again to Maori wellbeing encompasses identity, environment, kinship and connection, family, spirituality, the mind and body. Wellbeing is a result of those domains being in balance it is not a domain on its own. Self and aspirations and life satisfaction are dependent on the other things being in order, the model doesn't make sense.
MISC	Well Being is not identified for some of them
MISC	Many of these domains will be hard to measure. E.g. how do you propose measuring life satisfaction
MISC	I believe that the proposed domains are a start to putting people first in the accumulation of Government data
MISC	socio-economic capacity and long term sustainability
MISC	Yes. Why not use existing measures of prosperity, wellbeing by another name. The prosperity index assesses more than 152 countries on 9 areas talked to: social capital, personal freedom, education, governance, natural environment, safety, housing, economy and business environment, and health. It drives me nuts how agencies always try to make stuff up themselves - use what academics and evidence already tells us matters!
MISC	The indicators below don't appear to be adequately separable - eg cultural identity/social connections
Agree	I think all aspects have been adequately covered
Agree	The listed domains are pretty encompassing
Agree	They are all good
Agree	The 12 domains provide quite good coverage of wellbeing dimensions, but 12 is too many dimensions from a communications perspective
Agree	They look adequate
Agree	This appears adequate to me.
Agree	this list is comprehensive
Agree	I think this covers all the issues that affect wellbeing
Agree	Seem reasonable.
Agree	I think the list is exhaustive enough.
Agree	Categories adequate
Condense	Some seem to be very related so could be condensed - material wellbeing (standard of living, housing, jobs and earning, knowledge and skills), community (civic engagement, social connections, cultural identity, knowledge), health (safety, health) etc.
Condense	I think the domains could be simplified to Material standard of living Housing Jobs/earnings Health Safety Environmental quality And one last would be Free Time. That free time should be maximised so each person would choose to pursue different activities (such as civic engagement, cultural identity, etc).
Condense	12 might be too many. With teacher registration criteria we had 14 criteria and now we have 6. 6 is much better. Once there are too many they all start to lose clarity/resolution. Plus there are blurry overlaps in the 12.
Condense	Too many domains over complicates -the 4 provide coverage

Condense	There are too many domains, reduce to 6.
Condense	There are too many domains to achieve as urgently as needed, some could be implemented in the future. Domains 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 are minimum standards and most urgent surely?
(N) Social Mobility	I believe high social mobility has profoundly positive implications for both the individual and the economy
(N) Spirituality / Religion	Spirituality
(N) Transport	Transport poverty is the flip side of the housing unaffordability coin. The quality, range of, and cost of movement options, and the opportunity to live and/or work in a broad variety of places are key determinants of quality of life. Additionally the public health outcomes of public investment in transport infrastructure are enormous. Our longstanding auto-dependent transport and land development policies literally kill people, first through death and serious injury through crashes, but also through the diseases of inactivity and lowered air quality. The quality of life in our cities is profoundly limited for many by our longstanding monotonal transport policy. It is important that the available options for accessing employment, education, and services for a community are measured by the full variety of movement options. The quality and quantity of these that can be easily accessed by walking or other active modes, as well as by public transport will be a significant indicator of wellbeing in a place. The level of freedom from forced car ownership is a great measure of quality of place. I note that currently the quantity of vehicles at a household is counted as a sign of wellbeing on the deprivation index. In the 2013 census the Waitemata LB area (inner city) showed the highest number of car-free households at 25% (cf 8% region wide). This is clearly not due to poverty but to the ability to access all needs by foot and/or public transport, as well as for hire car services. Our inner cities, esp of Auckland and Wellington, are about the few places where there is sufficient proximity to all of life's needs and good enough public transport for this to be the case. I note that the concept of the 'walkability' of a place as a sign of it quality and desirability is a standard and well understood phenomenon overseas. The opportunity to walk and cycle as a means to conduct everyday life is a key signifier of individual and community wellbeing.
(N) Volunteering	Giving / Volunteering
(N) Wellbeing of others	The above these are personal well-being categories but wellbeing of others impacts my own sense of wellbeing
Civic Engagement	Peoples engagement with the political process, enrolment and turnout, membership of parties, unions and civil society cause groups
Cultural Identity	The Culture domain should be deleted. It's highly subjective, immeasurable and pretty much a waste of time.
Education	Education
Environment	The domains have an overemphasis on human wellbeing. Environmental wellbeing is one of the wellbeings going back into the Local Government Act but is only 1 of 12. A richer set of ecological wellbeings is needed, and a rebalancing of the numbers.
Environment	Environmental quality sounds like it is mostly related to human benefit - something that captures the innate rights of nature to exist in and of itself would be better

Health	safe to drink water out of the tap along with clean streams, rivers, lakes. councils and government to listen to the voice of all people as the majority rules idea leaves out the voice of the minority.
Health	Access to health providers / hospital standards especially the buildings.
Health	We have been very slow/ unproductive in implementing models of practice in the Mental Health system for instance, despite all the academic research and recommendations from esteemed advocates (eg Mason Durie paper on Maori Measures of Mental Health pub 1997). It would be encouraging to see Government policy paying respect to Treaty obligations & honouring the spirit of cultural partnership.
Housing	Believe Housing is encompassed by "Material standard of living"
Housing	Affordable housing for rental / to build for first home buyers.
Housing	Believe Housing is encompassed by "Material standard of living"
Safety	The list seems to encompass everything I can think of in a general way, e.g. Safety includes safety to practise one's own religion or publicly broadcast one's values and beliefs as long as they are within the law.
Safety	'Safety' in itself isn't a good measure. One can be 'safe' if locked in a room, that doesn't make it an acceptable lifestyle. We need a measure to ensure that New Zealanders have equal access to an effective justice system. That means women getting treated with respect by the police and the courts.
Subjective wellbeing	Could we not look at something that Bhutan does in terms of a happiness or satisfaction, Gross National Happiness Index?
Subjectivity of wellbeing	I believe that some of those factors matter a lot to some, and are negligible to others. Environmental Quality and Culture are very important to some, but to others they may be unimportant.
Subjectivity of wellbeing	It is really important that the domains are derived from a genuine public process, including specific opportunities for different groups to reflect on their understandings of wellbeing.

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Proposed indicators of current wellbeing

5. Do you agree with the proposed indicators of current wellbeing (listed below)?
- Yes
- No
- Some
6. If you answered “Yes” to (5), do you wish to provide any comments?
7. If you answered “No” or “Some” to (5), please elaborate
8. Do you propose any additional indicators? (If so, please indicate the domain to which the indicator would relate)

Life Satisfaction	Material Standard of Living	Housing	Jobs and earnings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean life satisfaction (0-10), New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household net adjusted disposable income per capital Mean equivalised household disposable income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooms per person Housing cost overburden Housing quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate Employment rate Median hourly earnings Work accidents per 100,000 workers Job strain* (future data collection)
Health	Civic Engagement	Social connections	Knowledge and Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Self-reported health status Limitations in daily activities Proportion of the population with poor mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter turnout Proportion of the population reporting discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social network support Loneliness Time spent in positive social activities* (additional factor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary) Educational attainment of the adult population (tertiary) Cognitive skills at age 15
Leisure and Recreation	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	Safety	Environmental quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population working long hours Time in leisure and personal care Satisfaction with free time* (additional indicator) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population feeling a strong sense of belonging in New Zealand Proportion of the population able to be themselves in NZ Māori language speakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 Self-reported victimisation Feelings of safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality (PM10 concentrations per cubic metre) Air quality (PM2.5 concentrations per cubic metre) Satisfaction with water quality Natural space footprint within a 1km radius of dwelling (additional indicator)
Self and aspirations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population expecting future wellbeing to be higher than the present Proportion of the population reporting a high level of control over their own life* (additional indicator) 			

Q6. If you answered "yes" to question 5, do you wish to provide any comments?

Category	Feedback
Access	where is the reference to accessibility and the safety in accessing schools, shopping centres and community buildings. Age friendly cities etc
Access	Under Jobs would like to see something that recognises access for disabled
Access	Access to effective conflict resolution processes
Child Poverty	Where does child poverty/well being sit in this?
Culture	Yes, but I think there is scope to include more measures to get a more holistic measure of wellbeing in multicultural New Zealand.
Historic knowledge	Greater knowledge of the other - of the two histories of Aotearoa Māori and Pākehā and of our neighbours in the Asia Pacific region is needed.
Inequality	I would propose Gender Equality and Pay Equality to be added.
Inequality	We need to make sure all these indicators can be broken down by gender, ability/disability, race and age. These are a start but we also should plan to add more with capacity over time.
Inequality	The indicators are good, but there needs to be a measurement of wealth and income inequality. There are strong negative consequences of high inequality, particularly affecting the relationships humans have with each other, and with society. For example, wealthier people feel more entitled, and poorer people feel more anxious (status anxiety) and powerless. Perhaps monitoring crime and mental health rates measures some impact from inequality, but I feel that direct measurements of wealth and income inequality are needed.
Inequality	Specifically include Benefit rates with income
Inequality	I said some . This country MUST address pay equity and conditions for women immediately to even get off the ground. For women we are at crisis point. Make this your priority. Do it smartly
Inequality	Add women's feminist as a lense on and across all policy and outcomes.
Inequality	There should be something about being able to access all entitlements to address the current mode of citizens having to fight for them
Māori	Maori speakers is an imprecise measure. The continuum between beginning speakers and fluency would need greater definition. This should be attested by those holding mana whenua.
Māori	The state of our democracy should be in there, and more emphasis on environmental and tikanga Maori issues too.
Māori	I believe that there should be more consultation for Te Ao Maori aspects of well-being
Māori	No I think given there are some massive gaps for Maori in many of these areas that their needs to be some specific indicators to measure these. An extreme example could be: the entire pakeha population might have time and means to learn Te Reo and the Maori not - how is this beneficial to our society in terms of wellbeing?
(N) MISC	Publishing this list will allow agencies to 'game' the stats and ignore the issues.
(N) MISC	I'm curious if you have looked at the way Wellington City Council is measuring housing need - is there anything helpful with their measure?
(N) MISC	I think people should be more aware of their choices such as needs versus wants especially in spending. Saving should be a top priority with banks being more encouraging especially to young children

(N) MISC	I can see these shifting and changing over time and with experience
(N) MISC	Costs keep going up faster than earnings or benefits/pensions
(N) MISC	I would want to know that the survey includes a very big proportion of the people on the lowest incomes including homeless people
(N) MISC	The ministry of social development produced multiple reports on homelessness and shortage of state housing and mental health correlations; but the national government refused to uphold and implant the msd research. Winz remains hostile to beneficiary instead of operating under msd guidelines.
MISC	I think there are too many.
MISC	However we wish to be kept informed as the 'dashboard' takes shape.
Agree	covers most of the important areas
Agree	No its all there
Agree	It is a comprehensive list
Agree	All the current indicators seem valid, although I would weigh some more highly than others.
(N) Transport	Land Use and Transport Policy are opposite sides of the same coin. Transport, in particular Transport choice has a major influence on Living Standards. As people on low incomes are pushed further away from City Centres and educational and job opportunities they are trading proximity for transport cost. Housing proximity, easy access to transport and amenity has a significant impact on living standards. The living standard of someone in a 3 bedroom house in Pokeno is not comparable to say Glen Innes. If you are going to measure Housing Cost Overburden then you also need to measure Transport Overburden. Further, access by car is not comparable to access by cheap public transport. A young person living in Melbourne easily have most of their transport needs catered for with a \$17p.w. transport pass. In Auckland they'd need to probably borrow money and buy a car. Living is what you do after paying for shelter and transport.
(N) Volunteering	be good to see something on volunteering - maybe that's covered by other surveys.
Volunteering	Community engagement should cover volunteer work and wider community conectiveness.
Civic engagement	Perhaps useful to include a measure on the degree of trust people have in our institutions under Civic Engagement
Civic engagement	In civic engagement, include participation in politics beyond voting. Party membership and donations could be a good measure.
Cultural identity	Cultural identity should also include bilingualism in addition to speaking Maori.
Cultural identity	would add for cultural identity - that your culture is valued and reflected in society ie Maori culture
Employment Rate	Re Employment / Unemployment rates. How would these measures treat the situation where a person is working a total of (say) 50 hours a week, across three different casual jobs? 50 hours a week may 'look' like over-employment, when in fact the individual is unable to find a job for (say) 35 hours a week, which will give sufficient income to live on.
Health	A big shift is required in the way we address the nation's medical status, particularly in mh and genetic eating disorders treatment
Health	Under health (mental health) I think youth suicide / suicide should be an indicator. Also under health, aged sector - support for the elderly to stay in their own homes, whatâ€™s that look like?

Housing	How do you measure "housing quality"? There is a broad range of understanding the causal connections between housing and health, and what a "quality" home means. This will need to be measured against specific standards and not subjective reporting.
Housing	need to have stability of housing levels of inequality
Housing	I think some measure fo housing availability (and also therefore potentially choice of housing options) would be useful.
Jobs and earnings	I think job and employment security/sustainability of stress
Knowledge and Skills	Knowledge and skills seems technicist, Education should be about public good, a broad population knowledgeable about history and the liberal arts. At a time when an a-historical knowledge as demonstrated by the US president, born on the edge of world war two, he is at risk of bringing instability to the western world.
Social Cohesion	Measures of social cohesion need to be expanded.
Subjective wellbeing	I think happiness should be included.

Q7. If you answered "no" or "some" to 5, please elaborate

Category	Feedback
(N) Accessibility	They don't look at accessibility to quality education, health or social groups.
(N) Accessibility	Education Access to local government provided facilities (library, swimming pool etc.)
(N) Arts and Creativity	Per previous - gaps may be creative expression.
(N) Child poverty	The proposed indicators all look good, but I would suggest there need to be some measures of material deprivation included. For example, the proportion of children going to school hungry, etc.
Children	Civic engagement needs to consider children and youth that are below voting age.
Children	Civic engagement - how many children are taught about government etc Maybe something related to how many people are incarcerated (recidivism)
(N) Cost of Living	Affordability of accommodation is far more important than space. This domain should include a 'satisfaction' rating or it is only measuring wealth.
(N) Cost of Living	Also, is there consideration of the cost of living? Is it included in the calculation of disposable income? The increasing cost of living is having an impact on our living standards.
(N) Disability	In the health sector there could be something about living with disability and/or accident related disability. Also if assistance is required for daily life and some mention of suicide rather than just general mental health as it seems far too general.
(N) Education	As above. Education as a Public Good not a private, tradeable good.
(N) Education	Education Access to local government provided facilities (library, swimming pool etc.)
(N) Education	Education and knowledge - access to affordable continuing education Safety - include in the workplace and in the home
(N) Inequality	as explained before

(N) Inequality	Women's rights in this country are dire
(N) Inequality	Working long hours> should include unpaid work. Women are excluded from f/t hours due to extra burden of care. Discrimination> should include annual gender pay gap for women and for ethnic groups. This is a demonstration of structural inequality. Affects life time earnings and economic well being. Could investigate progression and attrition of police complaints by victims of different ethnicities and gender. A model exists for this.
(N) Inequality	Women's rights in this country are dire
MISC	Too many
MISC	Focus needed on how to measure and incentivise delivery to minimise unintended consequence? E.g. "self-reported victimisation" - is more or less considered positive? (i.e. more = safety to come forward, but could mean more victims) Metrics should consider the future, e.g. Median hourly earnings is useful under the premise of a 40-hour work week, but under a gig-economy it's meaningless. Ditto: Knowledge and skills - this focuses on traditional educational attainment, and doesn't look to the future of life-learning and microcredentials. "Satisfaction with water quality" - quantitative metrics are available. Per previous - gaps may be creative expression.
MISC	There has been a lot of work on wellbeing and sustainability indicators in New Zealand that should be drawn into this design.
MISC	How are you going to make this sensitive to a lifespan and ensure you have specific developmental age and stage indicators.
MISC	There is no magic answer. We're always limited by the availability of indicators and the fact that they will only provide a partial view. Might be useful to tease out the quality of work, rather than just participation. Could get into labour productivity, and links to export revenue etc.
MISC	I largely think that the invisible elements of wellbeing have been ignored throughout and there are ways to capture them. Racism for example. And who is involved in decision making.
MISC	There has been a lot of work on wellbeing and sustainability indicators in New Zealand that should be drawn into this design.
MISC	In addition, a lot of the measures seem like things where people will over-estimate eg. I would find it hard to say that I had a high loneliness score
(N) MISC: Agree	We agree with most of the indicators proposed
(N) MISC: Agree	Nothing to add
(N) MISC: Agree	Satisfied with indicators
(N) MISC: Agree	See response to 3. Aside from that, the indicators to these areas seem pretty standard.
(N) MISC: Agree	This looks much better to me than the CEA's PowerPoint on 13 December 2017. For feelings of safety: suggest measuring at home + in public.
(N) MISC: Agree	See response to 3. Aside from that, the indicators to these areas seem pretty standard.
(N) MISC: Disagree	Ok as simple proxies for national or sub-national measurement. Don't make sense at an individual level.
(N) MISC: Disagree	Perception measures are largely unhelpful as they can easily be manipulated.
(N) MISC: Disagree	I also don't like the "how much do you identify with NZ" question, which seems to tell nothing about wellbeing.

(N) MISC: Disagree	There are better metrics in the prosperity index which all public Services could identify their contribution to. The measures you have are too narrow and miss key aspects that are important.
(N) MISC: Disagree	again - too many.
(N) Pasifika Perspective	None of those measures would fully capture the happiness, cohesion and well being of a traditional Pacifica village community. You are measuring the wrong things. I know people/clients who would score highly on your measures but I can see their lives are pretty crap. I think you need questions about how many conversations a day/week do you have that are not work related? Do you have enough time to be yourself? How many people are you emotionally close to? Our well being is a function of community - so we should be trying to measure community. Economics and governance is too large a canvas unless you want to examine whether current economics and governance support successful communities? I dont think they are best practice at this point myself. Subsidiarity (the concept of devolving decision making as low down the chain as possible) could conflict with many ministries current structure, but an AI system built around subsidiarity would flag anomalies and share best practice
Racism	Racism. Country being taken over by Asians in all capacities....
Racism	I largely think that the invisible elements of wellbeing have been ignored throughout and there are ways to capture them. Racism for example. And who is involved in decision making.
(N) Transport	Transport. Glaring omission is the range and quality of available transport options. Including variety, cost, safety. What can be easily reached efficiently, safely, and at reasonable cost. The quality of transport options can create daily barriers and struggles, or can open new opportunities and freedoms. Can immiserate or elevate everyday life, and to a profound degree. It can mean the difference between access to education or health care, or the range of employment. It mean the difference between a richer or poorer life, in every sense.
(N) Wellbeing of others	My own well-being is impacted by the wellbeing of others in NZ. There needs to be another category that assesses that. Current conditions of homelessness and poverty impact my sense of wellbeing
Civic Engagement	Civic engagement needs to consider children and youth that are below voting age.
Civic engagement	Civic engagement - how many children are taught about government etc. Maybe something related to how many people are incarcerated (recidivism)
Civic Engagement	In "civic engagement" a measure of how many people feel able to voice their opinion in public forums without fear of a negative impact on their employment or social standing.
Civic engagement	Civic engagement could look at volunteering.
Civic engagement	Now that I've read the extended defintion I'm sure that "Civic engagement" misses the mark - one cannot expect most people to be "engaged" in local body or central government affairs apart from election day, once every three years. Something to cover
Civic engagement	Under Civic Engagement, the indicator 'discrimination' should be moved to either health (as it affects mental health) or social connections (as it affects how people feel like they belong). Add in "Number of times submitted on any Council plan or policy" as this will indicate better how people are influencing and interacting with Council at at citizen level.

Civic engagement	Now that I've read the extended definition I'm sure that "Civic engagement" misses the mark - one cannot expect most people to be "engaged" in local body or central government affairs apart from election day, once every three years. Something to cover having good INFORMATION about local body or central government affairs would be more universal and would make the actual election-day engagement meaningful.
Civic engagement	Civic engagement - include feelings of agency eg understanding of civics/ human rights, knowledge of processes of engagement/action outside election process
Civic engagement	2. Satisfaction with, and trust of, the political system, ie I feel I can make my voice heard and I broadly trust politicians and how decisions are made.
Cultural Identity	The cultural identity section is meaningless PC pandering. It's fundamentally nonsense.
Cultural Identity	Other 'community languages' besides Maori
Cultural Identity	Indicating that the report is 'not completely alien to te ao Maori' is hardly akin to it being compatible. Indicating that other work has been completed in this space in 2002 with 'extensive consultation' and therefore not needed to be acknowledged within this framework is completely missing the mark. There is considerable scholarship in this space that could have been utilised to enhance this area of the study.
Cultural identity	Identity and connection
Cultural Identity	Cultural identity should include knowledge of the history of Aotearoa - and should refer to Aotearoa New Zealand, as many of us do not want to have a sense of belonging to "New Zealand" given the overt colonial nature of that name. Māori speakers should also include connection to marae.
Cultural Identity	Maori do not feel or experience Aotearoa as 'their' place. simply redistributing economic wealth further reinforces them as second class citizens.
Discrimination	Proportion of the population experiencing discrimination: Personal experiences of perceived discrimination does not adequately cover serious systemic discrimination. For example, we have some discriminatory laws on the books so people are being discriminated against but they might not know it.
Discrimination	Under Civic Engagement, the indicator 'discrimination' should be moved to either health (as it affects mental health) or social connections (as it affects how people feel like they belong). Add in "Number of times submitted on any Council plan or policy" as this will indicate better how people are influencing and interacting with Council at at citizen level.
Discrimination	Working long hours> should include unpaid work. Women are excluded from f/t hours due to extra burden of care. Voter turn out> break down by sex and ethnicity also. Shows democratic engagement across different sectors. Also regions wold be useful but sample unlikely to do this. Discrimination > should include annual gender pay gap for women and for ethnic groups. This is a demonstration of structural inequality.Affects life time earnings and economic well being. Could investigate progression and attrition of police complaints by victims of different ethnicities and gender. A model exists for this.
Environment	Environment - to include city green spaces
Environment	I would also like to see a measure of our native flora and fauna either as an indicator of environmental quality or perhaps cultural identity?

Environment	Measure of native plant/animal life. maybe a measure of pest population or bird population?
Environment	More work and effort is needed in all areas especially the environmental quality indicators.
Environment	Nice to have have some measure of bio diversity
Environment	Would be nice to have an objective measure of water quality.
Environment	Under Environmental indicators there are very specific air measures but onlt 'satisfaction' with water qauality is measured? Get real/serious about measuring water quality please. Needs more info before signing off on the Housing quality measure as well - quality referring to warm and dry (ongoing affordability measure as well please!) or quality of the build itself?
Environment	Water quality should include actual freshwater and coastal water quality within a 50km radius.
Environment	Water quality needs some indicators. How will quality be measured..to what level will people need to be satisfied?
Environment	For environmental quality we should consider our responsibility to safeguard wildlife, number of species endangered. Why focus on just air quality what about water quality. For civic engagement consider metrics on the rate of voluntarism.
Environment	"Satisfaction with water quality" - quantitative metrics are available.
Environment	I do not agree with the 'Satisfaction with water quality' indicator. This is for two main reasons: 1. It is ambiguous, as it does not distinguish between wild water and drinking water; and 2. Perception often does not match reality; evaluating water quality on a subjective measure alone risks not being accurate, and may not be a sensitive indicator that reflects improvements (for example, you cannot accurately judge the amount of e.coli, nitrogen, or phosphorous in water without technical analysis).
Environment	Environmental quality - include noise pollution
Health	In respect of the Health indicators: DHBs are tasked with improving health outcome inequities between population groups. There are a range of equity parameters including ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, age and rurality as well as for specific groups such as those with disabilities, mental health issues, the frail elderly and those with dementia or cognitive decline. The 'strongest' equity parameter in terms of health outcomes is ethnicity, and there are differences by ethnicity even after differences by socioeconomic status are accounted for. Therefore, it is imperative that the LSF health indicators are not only measured by ethnicity, but that ethnicity is a strong underlying influence over the indicators chosen. Many indicators can appear to be performing well against targets at a total population level, but once disaggregated, tell a far different story. This would be true for a good proportion of the indicators we monitor within health. A total population view masks the much poorer outcomes seen at an ethnic specific level. We know that our healthy migrant population has a significant balancing effect on our overall performance in health outcomes. These will no doubt feature in your Living Standards Overview on a regular basis. However, it's also important to measure the right things. In terms of life expectancy – for example – a focus on the life expectancy gap and the need to concentrate on its reduction is a useful way to monitor whether or not we're really making an impact on this inequality. Also, why no focus on the biggest causes of mortality for our population ie. CVD and cancer? With a significant proportion of this amenable to intervention.

Health	I feel health indicators are inadequate. Nutrition needs to be included, there are geographical areas which are food poor, i.e. only fast food outlets, no supermarkets and greengrocers. The amount of sugary drinks and highly processed food per person per year should be an indicator. The proportion of people with obesity should be an indicator of poor health and similarly the proportion of people with diabetes. The incidence of fatal hypothermia indoors needs to be monitored and used as an indicator for poor health/ poor housing . For mental health the incidence of suicide needs to be an indicator
Health	mental health/ drug and alcohol dependency and lack of rehabilitation beds
Health	Health - Vaccinations completed; child hood obesity; sick days from school
Health	I think we should capture something around suicide or feelings of helplessness given NZs terrible statistics for suicide. Perhaps it's captured under Mean life satisfaction? it's hard to tell.
Health	Not sure that self-reported health status should be an indicator. Something which
Health	High. Suicide rate amongst youth. Poor access to mental health facilities. Racism. Country being taken over by Asians in all capacities....
Health	Not sure that self-reported health status should be an indicator. Something which captures obesity and limitation in activities in one indicator would be useful. Cognitive skills should be measured at a younger age than 15.
Health	Self reported health is notoriously unreliable. Self-reported experience of the health and disability sector is good, otherwise need an objective measure
Health	I think we should capture something around suicide or feelings of helplessness given NZs terrible statistics for suicide. Perhaps it's captured under Mean life satisfaction? it's hard to tell.
Health	In the health sector there could be something about living with disability and/or accident related disability. Also if assistance is required for daily life and some mention of suicide rather than just general mental health as it seems far too general.
Health	Not sure that self-reported health status should be an indicator. Something which captures obesity and limitation in activities in one indicator would be useful. Cognitive skills should be measured at a younger age than 15.
Health	High. Suicide rate amongst youth. Poor access to mental health facilities.
Health	Health - maybe something about free screening services Ages of people studying to encourage life long learning
Housing	Include housing affordability and as below
Housing	healthy housing availability
Housing	Under Environmental indicators there are very specific air measures but onlt 'satisfaction' with water qauality is measured? Get real/serious about measuring water quality please. Needs more info before signing off on the Housing quality measure as well - quality referring to warm and dry (ongoing affordability measure as well please!) or quality of the build itself?
Housing	Housing - include size in square metres per person, not just room size Jobs and earnings - security of employment ie fixed-term, casual

	contracts versus permanent positions; income in relation to qualifications, level of responsibility, and experience
Housing	bedrooms may be better
Housing	Not sure rooms per person is particularly helpful, perhaps square meters per person is more useful.
Housing	Rooms per person - suggest this should say household crowding (and suggest using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) Proportion of the population expecting future wellbeing to be higher than in the present - I can not understand the justification for this measure which is very hypothetical and if someone's current wellbeing is already high then they are unlikely to get higher?
Housing	Be good to see more detail in 'housing quality' Good to see more in jobs (permanent, casual etc) to ensure that people have stability in their work.
Housing	bedrooms may be better Other 'community languages' besides Maori
Housing	Not sure rooms per person is particularly helpful, perhaps square meters per person is more useful.
Housing	Housing - include size in square metres per person, not just room size
Housing	Rooms per person - suggest this should say household crowding (and suggest using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) Proportion of the population expecting future wellbeing to be higher than in the present - I can not understand the justification for this measure which is very hypothetical and if someone's current wellbeing is already high then they are unlikely to get higher?
Jobs and earnings	Housing - include size in square metres per person, not just room size Jobs and earnings - security of employment ie fixed-term, casual contracts versus permanent positions; income in relation to qualifications, level of responsibility, and experience
Jobs and earnings	living wage
Jobs and earnings	Metrics should consider the future. e.g. Median hourly earnings is useful under the premise of a 40-hour work week, but under a gig-economy it's meaningless.
Jobs and earnings	I don't think jobs or employment are meaningful wellbeing indicators, altho for most people at some stages of life they can be a useful means.
Jobs and earnings	There also needs to be some measure of financial stress, and employment uncertainty and bullying as a major stressor.
Jobs and earnings	Be good to see more detail in 'housing quality' Good to see more in jobs (permanent, casual etc) to ensure that people have stability in their work.
Jobs and earnings	In jobs and earnings, a measure of how many jobs per person - are people patching together many part-time jobs to achieve full employment?
Jobs and earnings	There is no magic answer. We're always limited by the availability of indicators and the fact that they will only provide a partial view. Might be useful to tease out the quality of work, rather than just participation. Could get into labour productivity, and links to export revenue etc.
Jobs and earnings	In the jobs section, there should be something about job security.
Jobs and earnings	Income should use a median measure with some adjustment for housing. Employment also needs some measure of employment stability, i.e. security.
Jobs and earnings	Working long hours should include unpaid work. Women are excluded from f/t hours due to extra burden of care.

Jobs and earnings	In the jobs section, there should be something about job security.
Jobs and earnings	Median earnings in Jobs - would this get pulled up by super high income people?
Jobs and earnings	Jobs and earnings - security of employment ie fixed-term, casual contracts versus permanent positions; income in relation to qualifications, level of responsibility, and experience
Knowledge and skills	Knowledge and skills does not take into account disability
Knowledge and skills	Ditto: Knowledge and skills - this focuses on traditional educational attainment, and doesn't look to the future of life-learning and microcredentials.
Maori	Indicating that the report is 'not completely alien to te ao Maori' is hardly akin to it being compatible. Indicating that other work has been completed in this space in 2002 with 'extensive consultation' and therefore not needed to be acknowledged within this framework is completely missing the mark. There is considerable scholarship in this space that could have been utilised to enhance this area of the study.
Maori	Maori do not feel or experience Aotearoa as 'their' place. simply redistributing economic wealth further reinforces them as second class citizens.
Material Standard of Living	Material Standard of Living/ Its not how much you earn thats important but what you can afford or require
Material standard of living	Material standard of living should be in PPP terms and take housing into account - this is because many NZers look to overseas for comparisons and it can be the relative lack that contributes to dissatisfaction.
Material Standard of Living	Again, no engagement with food and warmth.
Safety	Safety - Also to measure other serious offences
Safety	The intentional homicide measure is too blunt and risks overshadowing other violent crime.
Safety	Self reported victimization is a good start but there would have to be fundamental changes in how complaints to the police are processed to preserve the 'self-reported' aspect. However, in one is a victim, one has the right to be able to do something about. Too many women in NZ don't have access to a justice system which stops them from being victims.
Safety	Feelings of safety' is very vague and is subject to outside influence, from media over-reporting of crimes, for example. It is also probable that different populations experience safety differently. For example, someone who is generally safe has a lower threshold for feeling unsafe than someone who is familiar with 'rough neighbourhoods'.
Safety	For feelings of safety: suggest measuring at home + in public.
Safety	For safety the homicide indicator is of limited value. I would prefer something linked to violent crime and a separate one for sexual assault. Homicides are rare so will be more prone to random variation. The other 2 are self reported so might be less useful.
Safety	Focus needed on how to measure and incentivise delivery to minimise unintended consequence? E.g. "self-reported victimisation" - is more or less considered positive? (i.e. more = safety to come forward, but could mean more victims)
Safety	This looks much better to me than the CEA's PowerPoint on 13 December 2017. For feelings of safety: suggest measuring at home + in public.

Self and aspirational	Seems to really miss the part about how you feel and contribute to your community, family and society.
Self aspirational	For "self and aspirational" I propose to sharpen the first question to understand whether people feel that through their own efforts they can achieve greater well-being, or whether it is a passive thing that will happen due to external agency.
social cohesion	It seems to me that a key to our productivity is increasing our social cohesion.
social cohesion	It seems to me that a key to our productivity is increasing our social cohesion.
social cohesion	Identity and connection
Subjective wellbeing	I think two other areas should be added: 1. Happiness
Volunteering	Would like to see an element of expectation of citizens contributing other than paying tax. eg voluntary contributions this is a wellbeing element in my view.
Volunteering	Civic engagement could look at volunteering.

Q8. Do you propose any additional indicators? If so, please indicate the domain to which the indicator would best relate

Indicator	Domain	Feedback
Accessibility (access to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport)	Childcare	accessibility to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport etc.
Adorability of Childcare	childcare	6. affordability of childcare.
Accessibility (for disabled people)	Disabled people	Sorry - see 6 - as someone with a disability I find it difficult to do my job (teaching) due to poor physical access which causes frustration and mental well-being suffers
Accessibility for disabled people	Disabled people	Something that obviously encompasses accessibility/participation in society for people with disabilities

Accessibility to food	food	New domain: food security. Indicators; being able to buy the food I need; amount of food imported; levels of food safety; ability of NZ to feed itself, etc
access to healthy food	food	health: suicide rate, health: access to healthy food
Food insecurity	Food	Material standard of living does not consider deprivation and food insecurity
Food, Warmth in home	food	Food, warmth in home
Access to transport	Transport	Access. Transport options; the range, availability, cost, and safety of movement options.
Accessibility (access to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport)	Transport	accessibility to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport etc.
Transport Satisfaction	transport	4. Transport satisfaction, particularly for parents and
Creativity and Arts	Creativity Arts	Creativity - those earning money from creative arts & opportunities to experience and participate in creative arts
Creativity and Arts	Creativity Arts	A measure of how creative the environment is
Innovation	Creativity Arts	Innovation - new inventions, what opportunities have been made available
Family	Community/whanau wellbeing	1. Satisfaction with distribution of caring in family.
Family (measures of family/whanau connection and support)	Community/whanau	Social networks should include a specific measure of family/whanau connection and support.
Community Wellbeing	Community/whanau wellbeing	Community wellbeing
Gender Equality	Gender inequality	Gender Equality and Equal Pay
Gender Equality	Gender inequality	Gender pay gap ECE quality
Gender Equality	Gender inequality	Maternal well being. Pay equity. Seriously this is 2018. We've waited. Step up or go home.
Gender Equality	Gender inequality	Given the evidence around Gender pay gaps surely using median measures without weighting both gender and ethnicity falls off the dashboard!
Gender Equality	Gender inequality	yes. gender equality across all sectors of the socio economic spectrum
Homelessness rate	homelessness	Homelessness rate under several domains (Material standard of living is per household, which obviously

		doesn't cover those without a house, and also under Housing.)
Homelessness	homelessness	Housing The current NZ measure of homelessness would be an appropriate measure of housing stress. The number of unoccupied houses should also be measured as an indicator of the effective use of the housing asset.
Income Inequality	Income inequality	I would strongly endorse an indicator for (overall) income distribution - along the lines of the Gini coefficient or similar. Whether this comes in the material standard of living section or somewhere else associated with a 'fair society' I am not sure. But I would say that putting all distributional indicators in the 'too hard basket' would be a shame. Sure, there is a need to measure distribution across ethnic groups, and other social sectors, but an overall measure of distribution/disparity is also valuable. In any case, the difficulty of devising and measuring distribution across all of the indicators on multiple criteria should not be a barrier to including some easy distribution measures such as income distribution at the outset.
Distribution	Income inequality	2. Some indicators that indicate how evenly the various outcomes are distributed across the NZ population. e.g. health, education etc are enjoyed much more by the pakeha population than Maori/Pasifika. How are you capturing that? Relates to several of the domains. I am not sure which of your domains this would relate to. Would fit with civil and political rights.
Income inequality	Income inequality	Wealth and income inequality
Income inequality	Income inequality	Equity Material standard of living should measure levels of inequality using one of the internationally accepted measures. Median wage is not an appropriate measure and the proportion of the population employed on wages below the living wage would be an appropriate measure for this and deriving it from existing statistics would not be difficult. This is especially important as additional money given to the poor has a markedly greater effect than additional money applied elsewhere in the community as Jess Berentson-Shaw's recent book on this topic has found. The well-being measure of people expecting the future to be better than the past is a poor measure. As Ganesh Nana has shown recent with businesses confidence falls under Labour governments even though businesses do better.
Inequality	Income inequality	measures of inequality,
Maori	Maori	Allow Maori to look after our own without Tauwiwi influences. Every time one of our Maori based programmes proves to be successful funding is stopped.
MISC	**Other	Building a better model isn't the answer. Finding a way to understand the lived experience of NZers and then focusing on the emergent issues is the answer
MISC	**Other	Yeah no more 1080. More jobs to protect our dying environment
MISC	**Other	Discrimination measure creates perverse incentive to over report replace with proven discrimination

MISC	**Other	Mate?? I just think you are on the wrong track with your measures. Start again. People are made unhappy by isolation and exclusion and lack of agency. I read your measures and think 'yeah that's sound sensible and important' but then I think - it will prove that poor people are less happy and conclude that more money is the solution, and it's not. Lots of rich people are a mess and middle class people think the trouble is they don't have enough money. I've just spent 12 weeks fund raising to build a new church and my conclusion is our culture is really stupid. I know we are a secular society, but we have amazing faith and Marae communities (some research into those and then build on that to figure out the right questions to ask.
MISC	**Other	Ministry of social development needs to take charge of WINZ. There needs to be an independent msd ombudsmen agency to advocate and monitor WINZIP.
Productivity	Productivity	Where do we pick up productivity? See: https://www.productivity.govt.nz/news/can-the-kiwi-fly-achieving-productivity-lift-off-in-new-zealand
Social Mobility	Social mobility	social mobility expectations length of stay in any particular accommodation
Civic and Political Rights	Civic engagement and governance	1. The 7 civil and political rights indicators published by HRMI: https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/ These would relate most closely to civic engagement, although they are much broader (you really need a civil and political rights domain).
Community engagement	Civic engagement and governance	Civic engagement; involvement in a community group
Accessibility	Civic engagement	Also voter turnout is not a good indicator. There are often genuine reasons for why people in an area do not vote. Take this one last election a very dubious person in a position of power was allowed to operate the voting stations... this so called pillar of the community was harrasing people in the polling booths resulting in rich locals avoiding voting at this particular booth. In a rural area only those with money can afford to drive elsewhere to vote. There is no disability action group in the area so the disabled in rural areas often do not vote either. This particular polling booth had no wheelchair access and is highly illegal for it to even be a polling booth in my opinion. Elderly would also have struggled up the steps to the area. You want the name of it. Waiau North Canterbury.
Community engagement	Civic engagement and governance	civic engagement: participation in community organisation
Civic identity	Civic engagement and governance	Civic Identity - how many times have you submitted on any Council plan or policy within the last year.

Political engagement	Civic engagement and governance	Participation in decision-making at a local level seems more useful - so how much influence or participation does someone have in determining the outcomes of decisions that affect them?
Political engagement	Civic engagement and governance	Civic engagement: Number of people who have contacted their MP, a government department etc advocating for political or social change
Political engagement	Civic engagement and governance	Political engagement, membership of unions, parties, civil society groups
Volunteering	Civic engagement and governance	Rate of voluntarism
Volunteering	Civic engagement and governance	Rate of voluntarism
Volunteering	Civic engagement and governance	Civic engagement Better measure of civic engagement would be: volunteering levels / 100k the number of people belonging to political parties./100k (at the last election the estimated enrolled population was highly inaccurate
Trust in Parliament	Civic engagement and governance	Trust in MPs and Govt Officials. Low trust is required given the self interest and rent opportunities for the above. A population with low trust will be more active in monitoring Government. This reinforces the structural features of the OIA and Ombudsmen for citizens - to guard against opportunism.
Connection between rural / urban lives	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	I believe there is a disconnect between rural and urban lives and this could perhaps be added to cultural identity ??-
Prosperity index	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	Prosperity index measures - all four domains, using nine pillars in prosperity index. Additional measures for cultural angle needed too.
Ability to express culture	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	ability to express or connect with one's own cultural identity (see measures in te Kupenga but make them relevant to all cultures)
Connection to non Maori cultures	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	Cultural identity could include a measure to acknowledge connection to non-Maori ethnic cultures.
The extent to which your culture is valued in society	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōtanga	would add for cultural identity - that your culture is valued and reflected in society ie Maori culture
Language fluency	Cultural identity /	Cultural identity - fluency in ethnic language

	Ūkaipōta nga	
Proportion of the population reporting discrimination	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōta nga	Cultural Identity; proportion of the population reporting discrimination (this would fit better here than civic engagement)
Treaty of Waitangi	Cultural identity / Ūkaipōta nga	Cultural identity: understanding and feeling positive about the Treaty of Waitangi
Actual water Quality	Environmental quality	. Environment - actual rather than perceived water quality standards.
GHG Emissions	Environmental quality	Greenhouse gas emissions - rate of climate change. Circular economy - rate of recycled material vs single use disposable consumables.
Actual water quality	Environment	Actual water quality not satisfaction
No. Species endangered, Water quality	Environmental quality	Number of species endangered. Metrics on water quality
Accessibility to the environment	Environmental quality	The environmental indicators should include accessibility and protection.
NZ's contribution to GHG	Environmental quality	Environment NZ's contribution to green house gases needs to fall rapidly. That should be there as a measure of current environmental well-being because hope about future well-being is an important component of current well-being. Satisfaction with water quality is a completely inadequate measure. The measures needs to be a science based and related to aquifer health, adequacy of flow and number for rivers and for potable water the no of people in communities with potentially untreated supplies and disease levels caused by water-borne pathogens. I believe there are measures for all of these.
Overall Environment Quality	Environmental quality	"Under Environmental Quality" add rating of "Overall Environment Quality" eg Clean & Green/Pest Free/Protection of the Environment
Recycling satisfaction / recycling information	Environmental quality	5. Recycling satisfaction, access to goods in recyclable and renewable packaging, access to recycling information places to recycle,
Satisfaction with Natural environment	Environmental quality	satisfaction with natural environment,
Connection to environment	Environmental quality	Environmental quality: proportion of population feeling a strong connection with its natural surroundings
Water quality	Environmental quality	Water quality - nutrient loadings, etc. Measure and be real about access for various activities!
No. Species endangered, Water quality	Environmental quality	Number of species endangered. Metrics on water quality
Water quality	Environmental quality	Water quality - levels of nitrate, phosphorous, e.coli, and turbidity at representative sites (i.e., number of sites is,

		for example, proportional to urban, agricultural, and conservation land areas).
Safety of household water supply	Environmental quality	Environmental - Safety of household water supply and objective measurement of quality rivers/lakes in catchment.
Chronic illness / disability / access to healthcare	Health	Health should explicitly include experiences of chronic illness/disability and of ability to access appropriate healthcare.
Accessibility (access to childcare, education, employment, health , social groups, transport)	Health	accessibility to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport etc.
Mental Health	Health	Mental health needs expanding to include addiction
Mental health	Health	Depression rate under either Health or Life Satisfaction.
MISC	Health	Health also needs to have an indicator for known government systems that work against accessibility eg: dentistry and poverty, waitlists and mental health, waitlists and AOD rehab etc
Obesity	Health	Health - Proportion of obesity.
Obesity	Health	Health: Health expectancy Health loss (measured by total disability-adjusted life years) - particularly preventable health loss Obesity
Resilience / access to support	Health	measures of ability to bounce back from tough time (resilience), ability to access support,
Suicide rate	Health	Health: Suicide rate
Suicide rate	Health	Mental health A new measure of mental health's measures should include: suicide rate, self harm rate and the percentage of the young population who can receive counselling at no cost when they need it.
Suicide rate / access to healthy food	Health	health: suicide rate, health: access to healthy food
Under 5 mortality rates	Health	Health; under 5 mortality rate
Vaccinations / Youth obesity / Sick days off school	Health	Health - Vaccinations completed; child hood obesity; sick days from school
Unmet need	Health	Health Self reported health status is a poor measure when figures on health measures such as obesity levels, cancer rates and diabetes rates are available. Its important not to set targets that would be gamed but some thought should be given to a measure of unmet need within the public health sector would also be a useful measure and could be derived from the proportion of elective surgery taking place in the public vs the private sector.
Non communicable diseases	Health	Measures for health and education for young people eg. childhood obesity rates.
Housing affordability	Housing	Housing affordability

Housing affordability	Housing	Livable housing - measures ability to keep a house warm and dry (based on affordable heating, insulation (including curtains), ventilation, and vapour barrier)
Housing affordability	Housing	Housing affordability
Housing	Housing	Housing - is the house in your community of interest?
Security of tenure	Housing	Housing; security of tenure
Indebtedness	Jobs and earnings	Indebtedness. Job and income certainty is also important. People are experience much higher levels of job restructures than previously adding significantly to anxiety around income and work performance, and leading to increased bullying by some managers.
Involuntary underemployment	Jobs and earnings	Jobs and earnings A measure of involuntary under-employment would be a useful indicator helping to get beyond the situation where a person with an hour of work is regarded as employed.
Job Satisfaction	Jobs and earnings	Under "Jobs and Earnings" add "Job Satisfaction (scale 1 -10)
Accessibility (access to work and education for people with children)	Jobs and earnings	Access to work and education for people with children. (as people are expected to spend longer in education there is a natural tension with fertility)
Job Satisfaction	Jobs and earnings	Jobs and earnings: Job satisfaction I suggest that you work with the Health and Disability Intelligence Group at the Ministry of Health to confirm that the health indicators are the best measures to use. The NZ Health Survey would be a good source for collecting information.
Job satisfaction	Jobs and earnings	Yup. To job and earnings, add whether or not somebody is in part time work and doesn't want to be. Whether they are having to work multiple jobs to make ends meet. Whether they are under unfair contracts etc
Underemployment	Jobs and earnings	Underemployment
Education	Knowledge and skills	Achievement at high school
Accessibility (access to work and education for people with children)	Knowledge and skills	Access to work and education for people with children. (as people are expected to spend longer in education there is a natural tension with fertility)
Accessibility (access to childcare, education , employment, health, social groups, transport)	Knowledge and skills	accessibility to childcare, education, employment, health, social groups, transport etc.
Education	Knowledge and skills	Education need to have emotional intelligence added to school curriculum.
Education	Knowledge and skills	Qualifications and progression.
Education	Knowledge and skills	Yes, young people's subjective experience of school

Engagement	Knowledge and skills	Knowledge and Skills - include engagement with personal development, e.g. community classes etc.
Knowledge of country's history	Knowledge and skills	Knowledge of the country's history. Knowledge of the area's geography Knowledge of Te Reo Māori for whole population, with some fluency by 67%.
Work hours (when those hours were, e.g. night/weekends)	Leisure and recreation	Along with "long hours" maybe something that measures when those hours are - like at night or on weekends, leaving the worker less time to participate in civic activities.
number (and type) of leisure and recreation activities undertaken weekly	Leisure and recreation	Leisure and recreation - number (and type) of leisure and recreation activities undertaken weekly Social connections - some measure to glean how a person's faith or religious affiliation contributes to their wellbeing.
Food, Warmth in home	Material Standard of Living	Food, warmth in home
Household debt	Material Standard of Living	Material standard of living Propose a measure of household debt.
Food insecurity	Material standard of living	Material standard of living does not consider deprivation and food insecurity
Food, Warmth in home	Material standards of living	Food, warmth in home
Domestic violence / Sexual assault	Safety	Safety - take into account domestic violence and sexual assault as well as homicide.
Measure of incidents of harm towards children (non-accidental), deaths of children (non-accidental)	Safety	Safety Feelings of safety is an inappropriate measure as it can easily be manipulated by those with political power for their own ends. A better measure would be a measure of incidents of non-accidental harm towards children and non accidental child deaths.
Freedom from discrimination	Safety	Freedom from discrimination (safety)
Incarceration rates	Safety	3. Incarceration rate per 100,000 population (as an indicator of the imperfections of the justice system) and Maori incarceration rate as an indicator of discrimination.
Calls to 111	Safety	Outcomes of calls to 111 BEFORE police coding need to be monitored. So if a woman says she is being threatened - that is how it is recorded. The sample of people surveyed can't be those defined by the police, i.e. the ones they have decided to 'count'.
Leave home unlocked	Safety	Safety Proportion of people who are prepared to leave their home unlocked
Level of violent crime	Safety	Safety - level of violent crime
Known or perceived sustainability of current living standard factors	Safety	"Safety" should include a 'known or perceived' sustainability of current living standards factor. I believe this would capture wellbeing threats such as working, low waged people and families facing rent increases, people struggling with severe health issues worrying about their ability to keep working, aging people whose standard of basic living may not be sustainable when they stop work.

		It should also capture the anxieties of people facing benefit or state housing threats of sanctions, or removals for rebuilding that leaves them in short term accommodation and/or with their children coping with school changes at times the family is under stress or lacking support.
Spirituality (or Religion) / Whanau (or Family)	Religion/spirituality	Spiritual and whanau/family
Freedom to practice religion	Religion/spirituality	Freedom to practice religion.
number (and type) of leisure and recreation activities undertaken weekly	Religion/spirituality	Social connections - some measure to glean how a person's faith or religious affiliation contributes to their wellbeing.
MISC	Social connections	Social connections needs to include contributors to isolation like inadequate transport, no transport, cost of transport, neglect of children (non-attendance at school and lack of social connection) and isolation through disability and age.
Perception of Family function (or closeness) / Perception of Friendship Networks	Social connections	measures of perception of family functioning or closeness, self-rated perceptions of friendship networks,
number (and type) of leisure and recreation activities undertaken weekly	Social connection	Social connections - some measure to glean how a person's faith or religious affiliation contributes to their wellbeing.
Time spent with others	Social connections	Social Connections - ensure time spent includes some measure of spending time with others not just volunteering.

Proposed indicators of future wellbeing

9. Do you agree with the proposed indicators of future wellbeing?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Some

10. If you answered “No” or “Some” to (8), please elaborate

11. Do you propose any additional indicators? (If so, please indicate the capital to which the indicator would relate)

Produced capital

- Net fixed assets per capita
- Expanded net fixed assets per capita
- Household net worth (distribution)

Human capital

- Health expectancy
- Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary)
- Educational attainment of the adult population (tertiary)
- Educational expectancy
- Human capital stock index

Social capital

- Mean generalised trust
- Voter turnout
- Mean trust in the police
- Mean trust in Parliament
- Proportion of the population volunteering* (additional indicator)
- Perceived corruption* (additional indicator)

Natural capital

Biotic (ecosystem)

Provisioning

- Cultivated crops (tonnes)
- Grass (tonnes)
- Wild fish (tonnes)
- Woody biomass (tonnes)
- Wild produce (tonnes)
- Water abstraction (cubic metres)

Regulation and maintenance

- Air pollutant absorption (tonnes)
- Other waste remediation (tonnes/cubic metres)
- Noise mitigation
- Mitigation of visual impact
- Flood protection
- Water supply maintenance
- Storm protection
- Erosion protection
- Greenhouse gas sequestration
- Local climate regulation
- Pollination

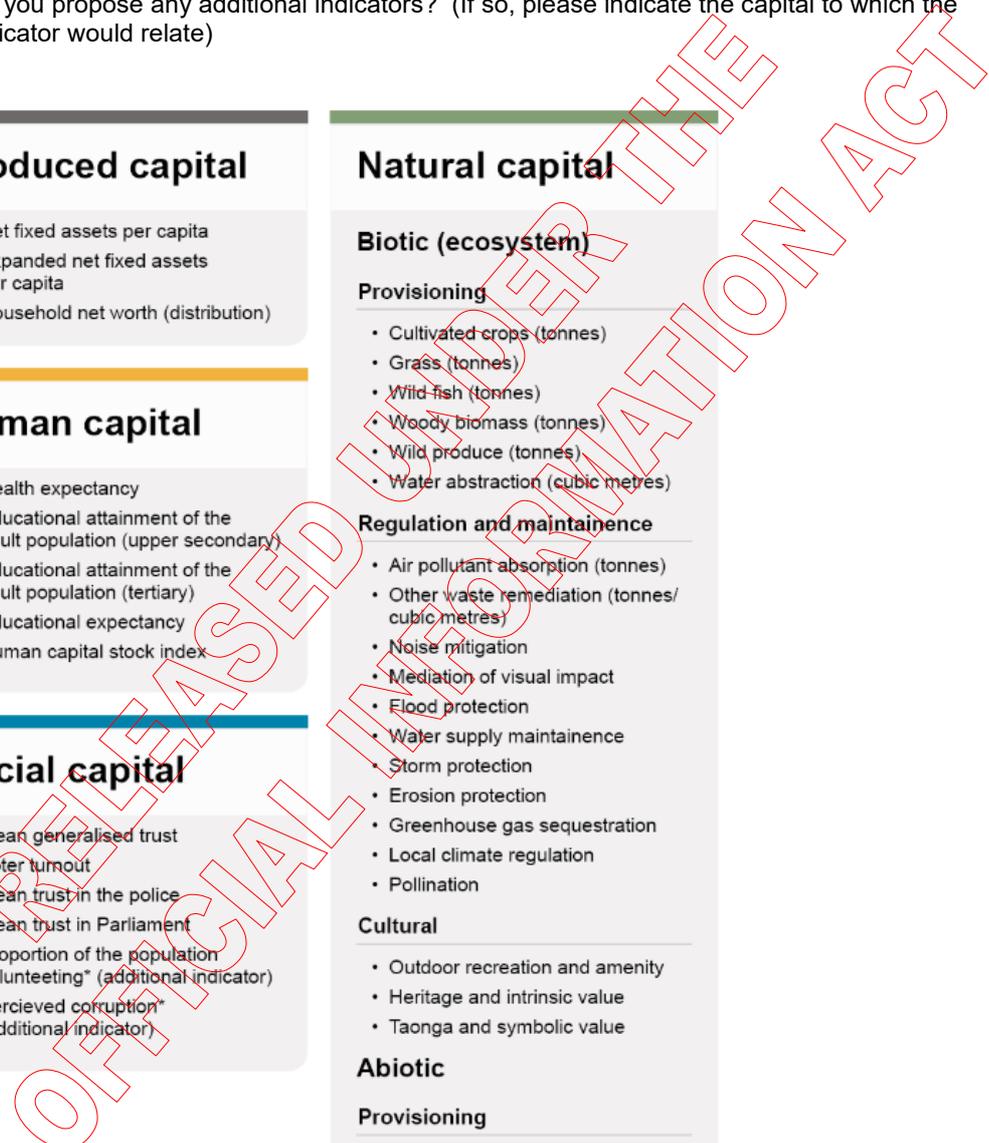
Cultural

- Outdoor recreation and amenity
- Heritage and intrinsic value
- Taonga and symbolic value

Abiotic

Provisioning

- Hydropower (joules)
- Wind energy (joules)
- Solar energy (joules)
- Geothermal energy (joules)
- Oil, gas and coal
- Other mineral extraction



Q10. If you answered "no" or "some" to question 9 please elaborate

Capital	Indicator	Feedback
Human Capital	(N) Inequality	I would like Gender Equality and Equal Pay to be added
Human Capital	(N) Inequality	The concept of EQUITY, or EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION, needs to be there. It is so often inequities of wealth, or opportunity, that create social discord, rather than the overall levels of wealth or opportunity themselves - human beings make comparisons.
Human Capital	Education	Human capital has a rather strong emphasis on educational achievement. I'm uneasy about this emphasis. There are many skills that people have, which contribute to the wellbeing of the community, but which will not be represented appear in any educational attainment measure. I think immediately of a raft of household management skills (financial, childcare, project co-ordination), cooking skills, gardening skills, skills such as sewing, knitting etc. These are not mere 'hobbies'.
Human Capital	Education	Would like clarification of educational attainment of adult population
Human Capital	Education	Educational achievement is mostly, altho not wholly, a consumption item, not building any serious capital.
Human Capital	(N) MISC	the jobs and earnings section of the "here and now" is not adequately reflected in the "future", there is no reference to pay equity, equality in paid parental leave, volunteer work. The safety indicator could include reduced domestic violence against women and children, also there is no reference to workplace harassment and bullying.
Human Capital	(N) Youth / Child wellbeing	There is nothing about young people.
Human Capital	(N) Youth / Child wellbeing	Unless Child Well Being/Poverty is being covered elsewhere I'd like to see specific indicators for this.
Human Capital	Child Wellbeing Older people Vulnerable populations Climate change	To me, future wellbeing should be based on a focus on child wellbeing, older people, vulnerable populations (e.g. homeless), climate change and environment, etc.
Human Capital	Arts and Creativity	How creative is the environment you live in? Does it encourage you to take risks, be curious, try new ideas, be playful?
Human Capital	Application of Human capital	Human capital - application of human capital, not just a 'stock-take'
Human Capital	Health	Health, including tackling problems with mental health
Natural Capital	Biotic	Not sure water abstraction is there, again this can compromise stream health. Is the more better?
Natural Capital	Abiotic - Oil, gas and coal	Why is Oil, Gas and Coal in there? As the Minister points out, over 2/3rds of the existing fossil fuel reserves need to stay in the ground.
Natural Capital	Accessibility	Need provision for access to nature

Natural Capital	Ecosystem health	There is no specific indicator for ecosystem health
Natural Capital	Biotic	It is unclear what the provisioning measurements mean. By tonnes of "wild fish" do you mean the volume of fish being captured by primary industries? Or do you mean the health of the wild fish stocks?
Natural Capital	Biotic	Metrics such as wild fish and woody biomass say nothing about the type and or the benefits or negatives that they bring i.e. non native species etc
Natural Capital	(N) MISC	There does seem to be an imbalance - why so many natural capital indicators? There doesn't seem to be a great deal of consideration given to NZ's external connections - for example trade. Isn't this a critical part of maintaining and improving wellbeing?
Natural Capital	Intrinsic value	"Natural capital" is not clearly couched in terms of an entity of intrinsic value that demands our respect and care in its service. Could the measured "natural capital" still be interpreted as "how much of the environment is still available for exploitation, should we choose to do so". This is a matter of "cultural narrative" that fosters appreciation of natural capital as taonga with intrinsic value and limits to be respected.
Natural Capital	Abiotic	More wind powered energy needed. No more 1080 drops. No more plastic. Move to become self sufficient / gardens etc.
Natural Capital	Abiotic	Some of the biotic indicators seem as though they will be very difficult to measure. For example, pollination (ie, pollination by exotic bees? Does it include native pollinators? Is it just pollination by bees?)
Natural Capital	Abiotic	Oil doesn't help us, environment is more important
Natural Capital	Recycling	Recycling should be part of the measures. Access to information. Ability to purchase goods in recyclable sustainable packaging.
Cultural Capital	Cultural Capital	There needs to be some component here which includes cultural identity and engagement.
Cultural Capital	Culture Capital	Cultural capital should be included
Cultural capital	Culture Capital	would have a separate culture capital
Other	MISC	The future focused metrics should include sustainability metrics but focused on key areas for wellbeing as set out in the prosperity index.
Other	MISC	Sustainability, resilience responsive measurements? Again, isolation, agency, subsidiarity. How do we capture social disengagement in the middle class - they vote, they trust the police and they take no further responsibility in their community outside their family. But they can say they volunteer because they bring the half time snacks for kids soccer. So your measures can describe a nation with pockets of social hopelessness (poor people) and "successful" communities that have most of the kids on Prozac for anxiety and their parents working long hours to pay ridiculous mortgages. Swimability of waterways should be explicit.

Other	MISC	These can potentially underpin future wellbeing, although given the uncertainties we face, there will need to be flexibility built in, such that these can be reviewed and revised into the future... tonnes of grass grown, for example, may become less relevant moving forward.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Not quite sure about the separation of capital from wellbeing measures per se. The distinction seems a little unnecessary as surely current levels of trust indicate current levels of wellbeing just as much as current employment rates or what-have-you.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Changing the list isn't going to help. The approach is inauthentic.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Ok at a national or sub-national level. Don't make sense at an individual level.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Don't understand what they're about / what the difference is between these and previous set
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Absolutely not - these are worse than the previous ones! they are extraordinarily lacking on the things that contribute to quality of life - for example connectedness, ability to access support, whanau functioning, loneliness (the greatest determinant of life satisfaction for Maori), ability to connect and identify with your culture, life, school, work people's actual lived experiences which is what wellbeing is strongly influenced by... these measures seem really incredible - where is experience of housing for instance? warmth? shelter? Maslows hierarchy, actual costs /ability to afford things
Other	MISC: not satisfied	'terminologies' used are not easy to understand?? who are your target audience specifically??? time wasting
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Very economic based no soul or aspirational and rigid - adopt GPI's
Other	MISC: not satisfied	Changing the list isn't going to help. The approach is inauthentic.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	If the intent is to add this set of indicators to the current list then that's great. If not it seems like several useful indicators have been thrown without sufficient justification.
Other	MISC: not satisfied	How do these relate to the previous measures? These will become secondary. It's not ok to park all the environmental measures in what will be a secondary category
Other	MISC: not satisfied	How are measures such as whether I volunteer, how many tonnes of grass there are at any point in time, or whether and how much coal is being mined even remotely connected to my wellbeing?
Produced Capital	Centrally delivered assets	I think the produced capital measure are too slanted to "value" based on household wealth. There seems to be no measures of centrally-delivered assets which will have a major impact on social wellbeing for example. A "criticality" view on services that support wellbeing might be useful.
Produced Capital	Fixed assets per capita	With the world's great divide getting bigger rather than smaller, I don't see how a person's fixed assets can be included as a measure of wellbeing in the future.
Produced Capital	(N) Net worth of households	The focus on net worth of households and assets per capita relies on a paradigm of assets held individually or in a household being the aspiration of all. In other cultural contexts such as Pacific communities, wealth is often distributed to family in NZ and overseas to support each other - this can be valued more highly and give greater wellbeing to people in these communities

Social Capital	(N) MISC	social capital. New Zealand is so many more "things" than the list indicated.
Social Capital	(N) MISC	Not sure we have the right measures under social capital
Social capital	Urban Capital	Entirely missing is quality of the built environment. Perhaps this should be under Social Capital? Great to see Natural Capital there, but what of Urban Capital? How many libraries? What is the quality of the public realm? How safe are the streets? And how fit are our urban places for guiding people to make great choices for themselves, society, and the environment? How many people are regularly cycling and walking for everyday access? How few people are suffering from diseases of poor housing, lack of exercise, poor diet?
Social Capital	Trust in Judicial system	Social - trust in judicial system
Social Capital	Mean trust in police	Mean trust in police is taken from a survey sample which is completely meaningless. If you have not had to deal with the police, of course you are likely to say that you trust them - based on no awareness. What we need is a survey of people who have called 111 and the police have no input into that survey sample.
Social Capital	Mean trust in police	Trust in the Police needs to be expanded to include trust in judicial process. There needs to be restorative justice brought about in NZ. We cannot keep locking up the sad, the mad and the bad. Statistics on disabilities in prison would also be meaningful. e. how many have fetal alcohol syndrome? How many are dyslexic? How many have been sexually abused? How many have been abused in state care? How many have PTSD?
Social Capital	Social Cohesiveness	We need to measure the future potential of social cohesiveness to identify which need further development.
Social Capital	Volunteering	Volunteering as it stands is too broad and needs to distinguish in a more nuanced way

Q11. Do you propose any additional indicators? If so, please indicate the capital to which the indicator would best relate

Capital	Indicator	Feedback
Human Capital	Accessibility / Participation in society for those with disabilities	Something that obviously encompasses accessibility/participation in society for people with disabilities
Human Capital	Adult literacy and numeracy	Human Capital: Adult literacy and numeracy
Human Capital	Equitable distribution of Opportunity	EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF OPPORTUNITY would apply to Human Capital
Human capital	inequality	Measure individual share of income and assets though out groups and individuals. Male and female. Maori and non Maori.
Human Capital	Gender Equity in employment Gender equity on boards and committees	Gender equity in employment and on boards and committees
Human Capital	Gender Equity	Gender Equality and Equal Pay
Human Capital	Pay equity	Under human and social capital: Pay equity - as an indicator of well being
Human Capital	General knowledge	Human Capital: General knowledge eg can answer questions about New Zeland and the world.
Human Capital	Knowledge of child rights and human rights	Also recommend including knowledge of child rights and human rights under Human Capital
Human Capital	Household Management skills	Human capital (I guess). A raft of household management skills (financial, childcare, project co-ordination), cooking skills, gardening skills, skills such as sewing, knitting etc.
Human Capital	Life expectancy	Life expectancy for 'Human Capital'. Also, I suggest adding some measures of health and education for young people eg. the number of admissions to hospital.
Human Capital	Life expectancy Average free time per capita	Life expentacy average free time per capita (holidays or time after work)

Human Capital	Mental Health	Human or social capital: * For mental health: - the ratio of 1M (mental distress) to 1X (threatened attempted suicide) incident calls fielded by Police. These are canary in the mine indicators that proceed successfully completed suicides. - The number of detentions in Police cells for the purposes of a mental health assessment per capita - using DHB boundaries. The ratios and per capita rates will vary significantly by DHB catchment zone. DHBs are in charge of the mental health system / determine the actual level of resourcing (which often varies from the appropriation). Where the actual service deliverers are not well resourced, mentally distressed Police will call Police in order to get a response. * Oranga Tamariki Care and Protection placements * Proportion of age/gender/ethnicity cohort: - dealt with by the formal Justice system (Family Group Conferences and/or Court - Youth/District/High) - served a Corrections-managed community-based sentence / custodial sentence The justice system gets one chance per person to use it's deterrent card. Once a person has been shamed by putting a "black mark next to a person's name", it loses its deterrent value. There is then a risk that people will be self-labelled, or that we continue to disadvantage them / make it difficult for people to reenter/research their place in society. Most offenders do not believe they will be caught. Most offenders are right in having this belief. There is significant attrition along the justice sector pipeline. According to the Australian Institute of Criminology (findings would also apply in NZ) only some offences are reported to Police, recorded by Police, solved by Police, prosecuted by Police, convicted, sentenced... - Proportion of the adult population that have a drivers licence. Could potentially be Human/Social capital. Capital "P" for Police the organisation please - unless you're using it as a verb. Education - Something about financial literacy?
Human Capital	Youth suicide Mental health medication use	Youth suicide Mental health medication use
Human Capital	Quality early childhood care Number of homeless people	Quality early childhood care Number of homeless people
Human Capital	Social Connections	Yes, where's the follow in from social connections (clubs, night classes, recreational activity), reduction in suicide rates, reduction in child poverty, pay equity in women dominated professions / jobs like teaching and nursing,
Natural Capital	Biotic Area in native flora/fauna	Biotic - Area in native flora as well as measures of native fauna.
Natural Capital	Biotic	Natural Capital - biodiversity, particularly in terms of thriving endemic species.
Natural Capital	Food and fibre production	Yes, under Natural Capital there needs to be measures for food and fibre production. Under provisioning
Natural Capital	Land under active trapping for pests	area of land under active trapping for pests. -
Natural Capital	Biotic - Measure for bee population	Also recommend including in Biotec; bee population.

Natural Capital	Biotic Measure for bees / beneficial insects / birds	Could bees/beneficial insects/birds be added to natural capital?
Natural Capital	Biotic - No. Native species	Biotic indicators should include the number of native species (flora and fauna) with an improved threat level classification (ex: NZ sea lions no longer classified as nationally critical).
Natural Capital	Protection of land and sea	Natural capital. Protect the lands and the sea.
Natural Capital	Recycling rates	Recycling rates?
Natural Capital	Water quality - Swimmability of waterways	Swimability of waterways (Natural capital, and social capital)
Natural Capital	Water quality	Biotic indicators should include water quality.
Natural Capital	Water quality	Water quality
Natural Capital	Water quality	Water QUALITY maintenance
Natural Capital	MISC:	Our indigenous forest desperately need protecting and could not see this anywhere, but generally yes agree.
Natural Capital	MISC:	Make it clearer - where does clean water (drinking, rivers, lakes, sea) fit? Monitoring of pollutants (land, water, sky) - is this here?
Natural	MISC	Natural capital has been broken down into various sections (biotic and abiotic). You should apply the same rule for other capitals
Other	Arts and Creativity	A measure of the creative environment you live in or work in.
Other	Contribution via tax	Measure contribution via tax.
Other	Cultural capital	Cultural - organisations within the community for community participation.
Other	Cultural capital	Cultural capital should be included.
Other	Cultural capital	Cultural capital is a wider concept than a subset of natural capital. There is no mention in this list of science, research and innovation, but knowledge growth is the biggest indicator of future wellbeing.
Other	Cultural capital	I think cultural capital needs to be added to social (ie socio-cultural capital) & this whole area needs a lot of thinking
Other	Cultural capital	Yes culture capital. . Feeling connected and knowledgeable about the past .access to learn their own (indigenous) language .daily opportunity and freedom to practice their own religious/cultural practices and beliefs
Other	Cultural capital	Cultural & Innovation (I added in living standards) - but think they should both be considered
Other	MISC	Good coverage
Other	MISC	All four donations nz should be linked to prosperity index metrics.
Other	MISC	Overhaul whole lot very pakeha individualistic. Based
Other	MISC	Use the ones the social progress index uses
Other	Regulation & Maintenance	Regulation and Maintenance: Access to sustainable goods.
Other	Self-determination - Tino rangatiratanga	Self determination -tino rangatiratanga

Other	Urban capital	Urban Capital.
Other	Urban capital	Urban liveability Measures relating to ECE not just advanced education
Produced Capital	Effectiveness of Government	Produced capital - effectiveness of Government services is contributed by assets i.e. hospitals (including services infrastructure) support healthcare. Condition of Govt critical assets or investment levels might be useful indicators.
Produced Capital	Distribution	EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION WEALTH would apply to Produced Capital and
Produced Capital	Productivity	Indicators of productivity - see: https://www.productivity.govt.nz/news/can-the-kiwi-fly-achieving-productivity-lift-off-in-new-zealand Indicators of progress towards the 3rd industrial revolution - see: https://www.businessinsider.com.au/jeremy-rifkin-interview-2017-6?r=US&IR=T
Produced Capital	Uptake of electric vehicles	Add "uptake of Electric Vehicles"
Produced capital	Distribution	One of the problems with the indicators is they do not provide a sense of statistical distribution - e.g. average net assets may be fine, but with significant levels of inequality. Given government has a role to support those least able to do so themselves, and improve their lives, it should be important to understand the "tail" in detail rather than medians / averages.
Social Capital	Accessibility - connectedness Accessibility Whanau function Loneliness	connectedness, ability to access support, whanau functioning, loneliness (the greatest determinant of life satisfaction for Maori), ability to connect and identify whi your culture, life, school, work people's actual lived experiences which is what wellbeing is strongly influenced by... these measures seem really incredible - where is experience of housing for instance? warmth? shelter? Maslows hierarchy, actual costs /ability to afford things
Social capital	Accessibility	Access (distance) to local government provided facilities (library, pool etc.)
Social capital	Access to communication tools	Where people live is important -not everyone wants to be living in a built up area in high rise freedom to choose to live in a rural or remote area Communication is not mentioned there must be good communication cell phone access good internet for everyone not just those who live in urban areas - this is VITAL. we certainly do not have this now.
Social Capital	Community / whanau engagement	

Social Capital	Community / whanau engagement	connectedness, ability to access support, whanau functioning, loneliness (the greatest determinant of life satisfaction for Maori), ability to connect and identify with your culture, life, school, work people's actual lived experiences which is what wellbeing is strongly influenced by... these measures seem really incredible - where is experience of housing for instance? warmth? shelter? Maslows hierarchy, actual costs /ability to afford things
Social Capital	Community / whanau engagement	Family/close relationships under social capital
Social capital	Safety	Random follow-up survey of phone numbers that have dialed 111.
Social Capital	Volunteering	As volunteering is included, I would also add giving money to charity.
Social Capital	Mean trust in Local government	"Social Capital" add "Mean Trust in Local Government"
Social Capital	Voter turnout	Voter turn out is probably a poor proxy for Civic Engagement. Arguably the worlds current democratic crisis are linked to engagement and participation in Civic issues. Voting against the status quo is a protest vote in frustration and doesn't indicate investment in social capital.
Social Capital	Prison Population	Prison population and relevant socio economic background
Social Capital	Social Cohesion	Social - once again social cohesion needs to be deliberately addressed.
Social Capital	Wealth inequality	Wealth inequality under Social Capital - If there is high wealth inequality - it leads to erosion and distrust in society
Social Capital	UN Bill of Rights	Un Bill of human rights to ensure the welfare and freedom rights of new Zealanders regardless of the government in power.

General feedback on the proposal

12. Which indicators speak to you about wellbeing in New Zealand specifically?
13. Which indicators would you choose (other than the proposed indicators)? Please provide up to a maximum of five (5) new indicators.
14. Do you have any other comments about the Living Standards Dashboard proposal? You can also email us at cea@treasury.govt.nz

Thank you for taking part in our survey.

If you have any further comments on the **Treasury Living Standards Dashboard**, or the **Living Standards Framework**, please email us at cea@treasury.govt.nz.

You can see any updates on the Treasury's Living Standards Framework here: <https://treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/living-standards>

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Q12. Which indicators speak to you about wellbeing in New Zealand specifically?	
Indicator related to	Indicator suggested / Feedback
Environment	But the indicators that speak to me are those on environmental quality
Environment	Ecosystem integrity i.e. the health of our environment and biodiversity.
Environment	Clean air. Clean water. Clean environment
Environment	Environment
Environment	Environment
Environment	Environment
Environment	Environment,
Environment	environment,
Environment	environment.
Environment	Environmental
Environment	Environment quality
Environment	environmental quality,
Environment	environmental sustainability and resilience.
Environment	environmental,
Environment	Environmental,
Environment	getting cleaner and greener-
Environment	Indicators which tell us how we are responding to environmental problems such as access to affordable public transport to undertake domestic, social and economic activity and access to products which are sustainable and in sustainable packaging.
Environment	Lowered greenhouse gas emissions.
Environment	The health of our environment, both natural and built.
Environment	Many NZers are worried about global warming and environment degradation (eg plastics), so monitoring progress on environmental management, and NZers anxieties around the environment, is a good idea.
Environment	pollution of water, air and soil
Environment	The most important thing is inequality and the environment
Environment	Environmental and safety measures. Also these measures are reliant on a number of norms NZ has i.e. very low levels of corruption so perhaps some secondary measures on a 3d axis?
Environment	Health. Education. Justice. Housing. Clean air. Clean water. Clean environment.
Environment	Environmental quality. The river is me and I am the river.
Environment	Swimability of waterways
Health	Health. Education. Justice. Housing. Clean air. Clean water. Clean environment.
Health	health,
Health	and health
Health	Food n gas costs Health Suicide
Health	Health
Health	health
Health	health
Health	Health - mental and physical.
Health	Health and
Health	Health expectancy

Health	Health expectancy Human capital stock index Proportion of the population volunteering Perceived corruption
Health	health including mental health
Health	health specifically,
Health	Health,
Health	health
Health	Health,
Health	Health,
Health	Healthy life style,
Health	life expectancy and physical fitness
Health	life expectancy, obesity (or lack thereof)
Health	mental health
Health	Mental health
Health	my health status,
Health	Standard of living (poverty, quality of housing, pay rates, cost of food); mental health and addiction support / resourcing;
Housing	Suicide rates
Housing	Affordable dry home
Housing	Affordable Housing
Housing	Affordable Housing.
Housing	But specifically, housing costs need to be affordable for all New Zealanders. Perhaps measure what proportion of income NZers are spending on their housing.
Housing	house ownership without mortgage,
Housing	Housing
Housing	Housing
Housing	Housing quality,
Housing	Housing, Social Housing
Housing	housing.
Housing	Level of homelessness,
Housing	My income, my net worth, my health status, whether I have a decent house. The rest is pretty much normative waffle.
Housing	Health. Education. Justice. Housing. Clean air. Clean water. Clean environment.
Housing	stable housing,
Housing	Standard of living (poverty, quality of housing, pay rates, cost of food);
Housing	Standard of living- home/environmental living space meets minimal living standards, insulation, heating, structural soundness, rental charges capped,
Housing	State housing availability Accommodation benefit matching free market rental housing
Housing	whether I have a decent house.
Income	Adequacy of household income
Income	adequate income for all to participate in the community.
Income	Enough money to have a house, pay utilities and food without stress
Income	Financial capita
Income	financial health
Income	Financial stability
Income	house ownership and income capability and ability to access financial assistance
Income	Income,
Income	living wage for all in employment.
Income	Living wages too low

Income	My income, my net worth,
Income	My income, my net worth, my health status, whether I have a decent house. The rest is pretty much normative waffle.
Income	stable income,
Income	Ask NZers whether they earn enough to afford healthy food, or a visit to the doctor, or to adequately heat their home.
Social equality	more support towards those who are less fortunate
Social equality	Reducing wealth and income inequality is my main concern for New Zealand.
Social equality	Increased equity. Reduced poverty Lowered household debt A government that can legislate in the public interest (ie it is not constrained by trade agreements to legislate only in prescribed areas perceived by the drafters to be in the legitimate public interest Social wage eg where goods are held in common such as public health services & public transport.
Social equality	Indicators we clearly show social progress such as gender and ethnic pay gaps, life time earnings of different groups.
Social equality	with equal education opportunities
Social equality	Equity, diversity, choice, openness, inclusivity, fairness, strong public institutions, the celebration of the commons (reverse of its tragedy), public mindedness, adaptability, the quality of our welcome (absence of fear of others), love of both the
Social equality	feelings about inequality
Social equality	Equality, NZ has always prided itself on its egalitarian society. This has been eroded over recent decades
Social equality	Social....homelessness, poverty, racism, no equality....everybody should learn new Zealand's history and the true meaning of Te Tiriti O Waitangi
Social equality	The most important thing is inequality
Social equality	Women are at the centre of all these categories so centre change around this and it will result in every improvement you claim to want
Social equality	and social equity.
Jobs	and availability of jobs
Jobs	Job security
Jobs	Job and security.
Jobs	joblessness
Jobs	jobs and
Jobs	opportunity
material hardship	material hardship
material well being,	material well being,
material wellbeing	material wellbeing
Education	academic achievement and job availability;
Education	Ask NZers whether their children are getting a "good enough" education regardless of which suburb they live in, and how much they worry about whether their children can earn a living wage when they grow up.

Skills	Human capital stock index
Skills	Human capital stock index
Education	Education i.e. a well educated and free thinking society
Education	Education
Education	Education expectancy
Education	Education expectancy
Education	education,
Education	educational indicators.
Education	Employment education future
Education	Te Reo in schools -
Education	Health. Education. Justice. Housing. Clean air. Clean water. Clean environment.
Leisure	creativity,
Leisure	free time to pursue activities outside job or family
Leisure	Leasure
Mean Life Satisfaction	Life satisfaction
Mean Life Satisfaction	Mean Life Satisfaction.
Mean Life Satisfaction	Overall QOL (subjective)
MISC	All
MISC	All of them
MISC	All of them, they fit in together; but if you really press me social and human are the most immediate indicators that speak to me about wellbeing.
MISC	There are too many
MISC	I think the emphasis should be on social and cultural indicators - people come first. To be well as a country, communities need to be well, and they need individuals who are assured of their place in the world and their ability to cope with lifeâ€™sâ€™.
MISC:	Individual assessment of wellbeing along the proposed domains, with appropriate direct measures or close proxies.
MISC	The Salvation Army survey
MISC	The headings all make sense, but I think there could be more about developing ourselves creatively and innovation (how we are looking for future developments). Also maybe physical well-being (being active in the outdoors)
MISC	Those that are truly lead indicators of evolving social values, social contract and business models. NZ's future will NOT just be incrementally different from current state - there will be massive social, economic and environmental shifts
MISC	What is not measured ie unpaid Labour value and redistribution to individuals accordingly. Needs valuinget and needs paying for. Reliance on voluntary Labour is not sustainable in an equal and accountable progressive society.
MISC	Its not a matter of measuring indicators.

MISC:	lots
MISC	See previous answer - look at prosperity index
MISC	Overall QOL (subjective)
Poverty	Child poverty
Poverty	Over-all I think the indicators miss many of the important known issues in NZ Society that we need to do something about. For example, child and youth poverty, victimization of women.
Poverty	Social....homelessness, poverty, racism, no equality....everybody should learn new Zealand's history and the true meaning of Te Tiriti O Waitangi
Children	Confidence my children will be better off than I was
Children	the right of children to be loved cared for and protected from harm
Cultural identity	cultural connectedness
Cultural identity	Cultural identity
Cultural identity	(Lack of) cultural connectedness
Cultural identity	Cultural identity
Cultural identity	Cultural identity
Cultural identity	Cultural identity
Cultural identity	culture
Cultural identity	The cultural one is interesting. I wonder if we should be talking about people's attachment to the Earth, rather than any one ethnic group's particular attachment to any one particular place? I.e. lift it out of a discussion of ethnicity or nationality into a general feeling of attachment to the Earth; otherwise we risk alienating attachment on the basis of ethnicity. If we do go down that route, then we need to protect the ethnic attachment to homelands of all ethnicities, and that needs to be in all wellbeing frameworks, not just NZs.
Cultural identity	The cultural wellbeing indicators are seeking to measure something uniquely New Zealand (though measurement may pose a challenge).
GDP	GDP and cognate measures (esp NNI) per capita are the best summary reflection.
Accessibility to societal participation	Access to participate fully in society
Safety	Environmental and safety measures. Also these measures are reliant on a number of norms NZ has i.e. very low levels of corruption so perhaps some secondary measures on a 3d axis?
Happiness	Happiness indicators,
Happiness	Happiness,
Human capital	Human capital
Human capital	Human capital Biotic
Human capital	human capital & social capital
Human capital	human, social and natural

Human capital	I think human capital. Psychology wellbeing. Seligman's PERMA model is a good start. And the wellbeing of our youth.
Human capital	Those addressing Natural, Human and Social Capital. I believe that these are the foundations of prosperity and unless actively addressed we are condemned to be a low wage economy.
Natural capital	Natural and social capital
Natural capital	human, social and natural
Natural capital	the cultural section of natural capital
Natural capital	Those addressing Natural, Human and Social Capital. I believe that these are the foundations of prosperity and unless actively addressed we are condemned to be a low wage economy.
Social capital	social capital.
Social capital	Natural and social capital
Social capital	human, social and natural
social capital	Those addressing Natural, Human and Social Capital. I believe that these are the foundations of prosperity and unless actively addressed we are condemned to be a low wage economy.
Maori	preservation of M' aori culture and language, protection of our natural environment for future generations, bilingual signage on roads,
Maori	Social....homelessness, poverty, racism, no equality....everybody should learn new Zealand's history and the true meaning of Te Tiriti O Waitangi
Support of agencies	WINZ culture being supportive and empowering to its clients and not coercive
Social agency	Social agency - the ability to change ones environment and social circumstances
Mean Trust in police	Police faith
Perceived corruption	Perceived corruption
Perceived corruption	Perceived corruption
Volunteering	Proportion of the population volunteering
Volunteering	number of volunteers
Volunteering	Volunteering
Safety	Safety
Safety	Safety - personal (free from family violence, physical, emotional and monetary exploitation)
Safety	cultural and gender safety:
Safety	Safety,
Safety	Freedom of speech - steadily improving tolerance of different cultures -no tolerance of corruption- police do not carry guns -police who have bad attitudes are being held to account there is no way we want these men who condone violence towards women in public positions life -
Safety	Freedom to express my sexuality without fear
Safety	People who feel free to speak out on issues that affect their lives
Social connections	(Lack of) social connectedness
Social connections	ability to feel part of any community happy to be part of any "mixed" community

Social connection	Feeling connected and a sense of belonging seems not covered well enough. Loneliness and feeling that there is no support to help people meet other aspirations is a real barrier.
Social connections	assistance intercultural/community, spiritual engagement and family and self care
Social connection	level of participation in community organisations
Social connections	communities,
Social connections	community in particular
Social connections	engagement,
Social connections	family
Social connections	social connections,
Social connections	Social engagement and participation in community
Voter turnout	Voter turnout
Voter turnout	Voter turnout (Lack of)

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Q13. What indicators would you choose other than those proposed? - please provide a maximum of 5 new indicators

Accessibility	Access to sustainable goods and services, including packaging.
	Accessibility and use of public transport
	Accessibility to education and excellent outcomes
Environment	% of land covered in native plants
	GHG emissions per capita exceeding our global share
	Climate change coastal planning
	Employment transition rates post education graduation
	Environmental quality Environment
	Pollution of NZ sea zone
	Proportion of energy used that is renewable
	Soil quality (percentage of soil monitoring sites meeting all soil quality targets)
	Soil
	personal assessment of environmental fears
	Environmental attitudes (survey - NEP scale)
	Environmental ombudsman
	Clean air - mb/mc
	Clean water - mb/mc
	Cultural ecosystem services indicators
	Sustainable farming measures
	Sustainable environmental practices in households
	Swimability of waterways
	Health
Health	
Health education in schools	
Health - obesity	
Health expectancy	
Health indicators, eg incidence of cancer, depression, heart issues	
Health loss (DALYs)	
Health span (as opposed to life span)	
Risk/rate of death and injury	
Mental health / addiction resourcing	
Mental health rates	
More free and available treatment for mental illness	
Mortality rates under 5 years	
Obesity	
Obesity	

	Number of people accessing mental health services
	suicide
	Suicide statistics
	Child and youth suicide
Cultural identity	% of people who know their local Marae
	Cultural connectedness
	How many ancestors can you name?
	Ethnic diversity and tolerance
Civic engagement	Corruption of government
	Political participation other than voting
	Under Social - Trust in Judicial system
	see the 7 civil and political rights metrics published by the Human Rights Measurement Initiative: https://humanrightsmasurement.org/
	Under Social - How many children have taken part in civic learnings
Elderly wellbeing	Care in resthomes (judged by meeting newly set criteria)
	Elder citizen wellbeing
	Elderly ability to remain in own homes (quality of living)
	Standards in retirement villages (judged by newly set criteria)
Income	Percentage of income apportioned to rent, food, power, transport (ie basic cost of living and how much income is left over after that)
	People you could ask for a loan from
	personal assessment of economic security (economic anxiety)
	% of income spent on housing (ie housing affordability)
	Higher benefits
	Higher state pension
	Income And job certainty
	Indebtedness
	disposable income
	Life time earnings. (Longitudinal income measures from IDI)
Housing	Housing
	% of households who can afford the cost of living
	% of house holds housing needs met by paying rent/mortgage payments within 30% of your household income?
	Quality of housing
	Quality of housing
	Rental housing (stocks, affordability)
	Warm housing
	Warm housing
Jobs	NZ qualified vs offshore quality in professions.
	Working long hours including unpaid work
	time spent caregiving/unpaid work
	Value of unpaid Labour and contribution.

	jobless
	Less undue stress and bullying in the workplace
Human rights	Binding UN Bill of human rights
	Human rights
Crime/prison	Criminal justice innocence review obudsman
	criminal offending
	number of people in prison
	incarceration rate (too many people incarcerated is not consistent with wellbeing)
Education	Successful transition to new entrants
	Understanding /teaching of he wakatanga, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the NZ Wars and colonial history in schools and public education
	satisfaction with public school education
	Education level
	Education
Family/whanau	Marriage rates
	divorce rates
	family connectedness
	Births out of wedlock (inverted)
	aspirations of fertility
Arts and creativity	Creative Environment
	Under Human - How many people are involved in the creative arts
	Under Human - How many people have been involved or had opportunities to be involved in innovation
	Arts and literature engagement
Basic needs	Food security
	Cost of living
Gender equality	Gender Equality
	Gender Equity
	Gender pay gap
	Equal Pay
	Gender pay gaps
	Pay Equity
	Male/Female
Childcare	Hours spent in day/child care
	Quality early childhood care
Social connection	How many names of children do you know in your street
	how many close friends do I have? (loneliness indicator)
	Neighbourhood engagement (how many times a month do you share a meal with a neighbour)
	Socialness
	democratic engagement supported for all

	Contentedness
Volunteering	Involvement in groups (eg volunteering, societies, faith communities, sports clubs etc etc)
	Generosity
Homelessness	homeless
	Number of homeless people
International	External/international perception of NZ
Poverty	Child poverty
Subjective wellbeing	Happiness
Children/youth	Youth/future generations development
Wealth	Proportion of NZ money and ownership of business, wealth and assets invested remaining IN NZ rather than offshore and tax paid here as value assessment and "social contract" standards.
Inequality	indicators showing the differential outcomes for Maori and Pasifika across a range of domains.
Time use	Work/ life balance
MISC	Genuine Progress Indicator measure social contract conditions and value of activity plus cost to society likewise.
MISC	Under Social - Incarceration & Recidivism
MISC	Stability
MISC	Tino Rangatiratanga
MISC	Opportunities
MISC	People you could ask to be a referee, or to help you get opportunities
MISC	Pet owner numbers
MISC	Population density
MISC	Productivity
MISC	Less cruelty in the livestock industry
MISC	Crown agency auditor
MISC	Attainable goals
MISC	Affordability
MISC	Msd obudsman
Safety	Family violence
Safety	Family violence
Safety	Bullying (how many times did you write something harsh on a comment thread)
Safety	violent crime levels
Safety	Sexual assaults
Safety	Personal freedom

Q14. Do you have any other comments about the Living Standards Dashboard Proposal?	
Category	General Feedback
Contentment	Contentment is the overriding evidence for wellbeing Happiness/unhappiness are just natural lows and highs in the cycle. They are not important measures in themselves.
Arts and Creativity	We can measure the creative environment of a school, workplace, organisation country. www.creativethinkingproject.org based at the University of Auckland
Children	The Living Standards Dashboard proposal is almost completely adult oriented with a small cohort of children (15-17 yrs) included. Where does the wellbeing of children fit within this dashboard or is this seen as being separate? If this is to measure intergenerational wellbeing, where do children fit within this framework? How does this dashboard interface with the Wellbeing Strategy currently being developed by Government?
Engagement in work	It would be great to devise a metric for engagement in work. Ongoing learning is also good for mental health and society in general. Measuring this would be useful.
Environment	This seems to do away with the understanding of society being a subset of ecology. This should be reflected in the indicator sets, how they are presented
Gender equality	The dashboard will have gender breakdowns, but these are breakdowns of a framework which does not have a gendered dimensionality. The framework therefore perpetuates structural inequality through omission. Women have different life experiences to men primarily due to differential experience of fertility. This plays out in assumptions of women as primary caregivers and carers, in gender pay gaps, reduced life time earnings, reduced savings for old age, reduced autonomy.
Gender equality	Equality for women . You realise we avtuLly vote right?
Inequality	lower or no tax for poorer people and a loaded tax for the wealthy and business
Inequality	The way that MĀ ori are discussed throughout this is problematic. The use of inequality rather than inequity seems dated but to a casual reader (me) it seems like it is not thinking about inequity as anything as other than differences in outcomes. See williams and mohammed on racism and health for further info. I also think leaving

	the crown-Māori relationship to one domain (social capital) seems flawed from the outset.
Inequality	Make it work for the people of NZ. Low income families are suffering at the hands of bad choices :(
Consultation	I propose that there should be more consultation with Māori in regard to New Zealand living standards and well-being.
Consultation	Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. This is a very high level proposal which will be alien to many members of the public particularly those who are most at risk of having low well being status - women and children, Māori and also new immigrants to nz. I do hope that feedback from myself and other groups will be taken into consideration.
Consultation	Consult with the mainstream churches and Māori and Pacifica communities about their definitions of well being - think yours are a bit narrow
MISC	I couldn't work out what the driver was and given the decades long dismal record of Treasury being any sort of source of wisdom for "mum and dad" kiwi's I'll watch with interest to see how this latest fool progresses and how long before some Friedmanite suffocates the good intentions.
MISC	I have emailed a submission separately.
MISC	No comments thank you.
MISC	Sorry I don't want to lose anything I have written so I'm unable to go back and list my suggestions in priority order.
MISC	It is unbelievable that after the election; it is revealed that hospitals and schools have critical maintenance problems that was not declared and made known to all elected MPS
MISC	I like the concept but the proposed indicators seem overly objective and inappropriate to peoples actual wellbeing
MISC	It does not mean anything if governments are not by law forced to address any poor findings in a meaningful way. It should not be legal to ignore the findings
MISC	Consistency across public sector would be a good start what's proposed is disappointing why don't you look at Whānau Ora what's proposed is mechanical rigid and individualistic
MISC	I'll do it
MISC	Free contraception for Pacific Islanders
Satisfied	Dashboard looks like it will be really good. Be great to have robust measures of the indicators proposed. Might be an idea to remain open to alternative frameworks (than the OECD) one however.
Satisfied	Am keen to see this as a viable alternative or complimentary to GDP - it should give us a better sense of how we are doing more broadly than simply in very bald economic terms.

Satisfied	The fact that our government cares enough to do this has improved my living standards. Seriously, bravo to whoever is behind this.
Satisfied	Excellent coverage - great job by who put the work in
Satisfied	Not at this time - thanks for the opportunity to contribute
Satisfied	The current government's best idea to date! Please entrench this legislation as firmly as possible.
Satisfied	Its a great idea and well done that you are working on it so intensely.
Satisfied	This is a good initiative and I hope that public feedback will be used to improve the final set of indicators against which we measure our overall wellbeing.
Data	There seems to be a focus on measures that are already available rather than thinking about what is possible and where the gaps are. I think this is a great and positive start though.
Data/distribution	One of the problems with the indicators is they do not provide a sense of statistical distribution - e.g. average net assets may be fine, but with significant levels of inequality. Given government has a role to support those least able to do so themselves, and improve their lives, it should be important to understand the "tail" in detail rather than medians / averages. More indicators - or disaggregation of some already included - needs to be a feature of any reporting about progress. For example, an increase in the 10th percentile of net average assets shows decreasing wealth inequality, whereas a similar metric about the average / 50th percentile does not.
Additional resources provided	Please look at the prosperity index - it's an existing useful and comparable tool to help us workout how well we're doing
Additional resources provided	I saw this online last year I think about "Sharing Information for Wellbeing". Pretty simple to understand I thought... http://datafutures.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Tuhono-Report-9-June-2017.pdf
Application	Needs more thought as to how these indicators will actually be used for policy development and assessment. For example, is it intended that if a policy is not expected to have any impact on any of the chosen indicators, it won't be further considered? And if not, then what?
Application	What's the relevance of the framework to people at the margins? The average person is meaningless? Do we need to think more at the margin.
Presentation	keep language simple! Most people younger and older prefer smaller houses on smaller sections so they can afford it, therefore translation into policy and practice is imperative:)
Presentation	This survey is hard to answer because the contents of the survey vary markedly from the 13 December 2017 PowerPoint.

<p>Limitations</p>	<p>It is interesting to note that limits are barely discussed. The ultimate vision it follows is “to promote higher living standards for all” (p 1), thus reinforcing an unhelpful “growth-for-growth’s-sake narrative”. For many of the indicators (such as health, or life satisfaction) “more” is undoubtedly “better”. The challenge remains to foster a cultural mindset of “enough”: gratitude, contentment, driven by trust/faith in daily sustenance of creator God, rather than greed or fear of scarcity. Planetary boundaries demand a use of natural capital proportionate to New Zealand’s size (acknowledged on p. 35). But breaching this, such as in the case of carbon emissions, results in negative effects on wellbeing in other parts of the world. “ and it is not clear how this moral obligation as global citizens is accounted for by the dashboard. The proposal acknowledges the challenges of measurement and the expanded task of statisticians to gather data. Assessing “natural capital” is acknowledged as one area needing particular development. Nevertheless, the more holistic view of accounting, and attempts to keep in focus those areas that are hard to count but still important for policy decisions, is a most welcome change from traditional approaches. Well done.</p>
<p>Not satisfied</p>	<p>I think the whole realm of socio-cultural indicators is pretty inadequate and needs a lot of investigation I also think that the institutional arrangements for organising/delivering etc needs a lot more thought</p>
<p>Not satisfied</p>	<p>It's too waffly, and tries too hard to be all things to all people. As a consequence it has turned into a long-winded and almost incomprehensible exercise in political correctness, that reads like a United Nations communique. As a practical tool for policy analysis and decision making, it is pretty much useless. Fads come and fads go, this one will fade away too. Hopefully sooner rather than later.</p>
<p>Transport</p>	<p>Treasury, like the Productivity Commission, seems to have a systemic blind spot about transport. Seems to place little or no value on choice in this sector, seems to believe that policy, especially infrastructure and landuse investment and regulatory decisions, have little no bearing on individual movement patterns. Additionally this blind spot seems to extend to the massive and often negative consequences of our pervasive auto-priority focussed land-use and transport agenda. Too much ignoring and discounting of externalities Quality of place and ability to access all of life's needs are huge determinants on wellbeing. Driving is ideal for this in a rural setting, but is a bust in cities, where instead of conquering distance and separation auto-dependency creates more of it.</p>

ANNEX 1: SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR A3 ON BUDGET 2019 PRIORITIES

This document supplements the attached A3 and provides further detail on:

1. the overall priority-setting process for Budget 2019;
2. a summary of feedback received from Science Advisors and departmental Chief Executives (CEs); and
3. the seven priorities recommended by the Minister of Finance for further consideration.

1) Context and background on the priority setting process

How were priorities developed?

Setting Budget priorities is the first step in embedding a wellbeing focus in the Budget. It is important that our Budget priorities demonstrate our commitment to using robust and credible evidence to support our investment and funding decisions. To start this process, the Treasury developed a long-list of 12 priorities, which were tested with departmental Chief Executives (CEs) and Science Advisors.

These draft priorities were based on initial analysis from the Living Standards Framework (distributional analysis on wellbeing using the General Social Survey) and more sector-specific evidence. The key findings from the Living Standards Framework distributional analysis were used to frame high level opportunity areas where wellbeing could be improved for New Zealanders. Specific priorities were identified to help make progress against these opportunities however these were largely informed by sector based evidence and information. The Treasury applied certain criteria in determining which priorities to include for consultation such as the strength of evidence, alignment with the Living Standards Framework analysis and connections across wellbeing domains, and the feasibility of progressing each priority for Budget 2019. In coming up with the draft priorities, the Treasury also considered how they align (and help contribute towards) the 12 priority outcomes agreed by Cabinet on 1 May 2018 (the 'CPC priorities').

Feedback on priorities so far

Over the past two weeks, the Treasury met with 11 Science Advisors (including the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor) and CEs across the public sector to consult on the draft list of 12 priorities. Following this feedback, a blend of the priorities recommended and revised by Science Advisors and CEs were presented to the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance has finalised seven priorities to take to Cabinet Committees for further consultation.

Cabinet Committee input

Following consultation with CEs and Science Advisors, Cabinet Committee feedback is now needed to support Finance Ministers and the Prime Minister to identify a selected number of priorities (three to five) to progress for Budget 2019. In particular, to understand where the biggest gains can be made for wellbeing outcomes in Budget 2019, taking into consideration the Government's overall programme of work. The intention is that these priorities will be the key focus for initiatives in Budget 2019 (both spending and non-spending initiatives) and will help drive cross agency collaboration to lift wellbeing outcomes for New Zealanders.

Next steps

Finance Ministers and the Prime Minister will make final decisions on which priorities to take forward for Cabinet consideration in late August as part of the Budget strategy Cabinet paper. This paper will also cover key changes to other parts of the Budget process, including initiative development, assessment and decision-making processes. This will be followed by detailed guidance to support agencies in initiative development.

2) *Priorities recommended by Finance Ministers for further consideration*

Out of the 12 priorities, Finance Ministers have recommended the following seven priorities for further discussion with Cabinet Committee ministers. These priorities take into consideration the feedback received from both CEs and Science Advisors. These priorities are:

- Priority A:** Creating opportunities for iwi, regions, and innovative businesses to transition to a sustainable and productive low-emissions economy
- Priority B:** Supporting a thriving nation in the digital age through innovation, social and economic opportunities
- Priority C:** Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities
- Priority D:** Reducing the prison population and promoting improved outcomes for victims, offenders and their families
- Priority E:** Creating incentives for land and water use to appropriately balance biosecurity, social and economic, and environmental objectives
- Priority F:** Reducing child poverty and improving wellbeing
- Priority G:** Supporting mental wellbeing for all New Zealanders, with a special focus on under-24s

Priority A: Creating opportunities for innovative businesses, regions, iwi and others to transition to a sustainable and productive low-emissions economy

Description/Evidence:

Initial analysis from the Living Standards Framework shows that New Zealanders' incomes are increasing at roughly the same rate as the incomes of others in the OECD. However our incomes are in the bottom half of the OECD, despite many more New Zealanders working long hours compared to the rest of the OECD. This reflects our relatively low productivity which has potential trade-offs across other wellbeing dimensions. Productivity growth matters for wellbeing and there are opportunities in Budget to improve this by assisting firms and individuals to respond to 21st century changes in the economy (including changes to the labour market requirements, the natural environment, and globalisation), reducing material differences in living standards across regions and supporting our firms to connect internationally.

Implications for Budget 2019:

There are specific areas that could be targeted in Budget 2019 to help support this transition, including:

- Helping NZ businesses to adopt innovation and low emissions technology
- Investment in skills
- Growing regional capability and governance to identify and develop economic opportunities
- Strengthening our international connections and assisting firm internationalisation.

Priority B: Supporting a thriving nation in the digital age through innovation, and social and economic opportunities

Description/Evidence:

New Zealand as a member of the D7, has committed to transforming to a fully digital nation by 2030. This will have a significant impact on the future education, workforce, health, finance, society and productive sectors. Not only does this involve embracing opportunities for a digital economy (e.g. upskilling workforce, R&D) it also requires us to strengthen and protect the digital rights of New Zealanders.

Implications for Budget 2019:

There are specific areas that could be targeted in Budget 2019 to support this priority, including:

- Upskilling the economy to ensure the right tools are available and accessible for the workforce to adapt to changes
- Investing in R&D and innovation to support informed decision-making

- Strengthening and protecting New Zealanders digital rights in a changing environment

Priority C: Lifting Māori and Pacific incomes, skills and opportunities

Description/Evidence:

The General Social Survey finds that Māori wellbeing is lower than the rest of the population across every domain, and particularly material standard of living. There are currently significant differences in income of Māori and Pacific people relative to Pākehā. A significant factor explaining these income differences is education and occupation. 50% of Māori and 46% of Pacific school leavers in 2015 are not enrolled in tertiary education, compared with 39% Pākehā.

Implications for Budget 2019:

The evidence that exists on income differences based on socio-economic status, point towards giving priority to high quality initiatives and system reforms in the following areas:

- Improving early childhood conditions for Māori and Pacific people
- Improving the education system for Māori and Pacific people at all levels to lift skills

Priority D: Reducing the prison population and promoting improved outcomes for victims, offenders and their families

Description/Evidence:

The justice sector currently faces a significant challenge in responding to rising prisoner numbers. NZ has an internationally high incarceration rate which has grown steadily since the 1980s. This is in spite of declining crime rates.

Implications for Budget 2019:

As well as looking at underlying policy settings which have resulted in high incarceration rates, there is also an opportunity to shift the way NZ manages its justice system with more of a focus on prevention and achieving positive outcomes for victims and offenders. Specific focus areas could include tackling family violence and reducing the over-representation of Māori in the justice system.

Priority E: Creating incentives for land and water use to appropriately balance biosecurity, social, economic and environmental objectives

Description/Evidence:

How we use our land influences how we achieve social, economic and environmental objectives. There has been significant shifts in land-use in the past two decades (e.g. expansion into urban areas). There is concern for the implications of land-use on our soil and water resources. The agriculture sector is also a significant emitter of greenhouse gases. The quality and quantity of our freshwater affects wellbeing by impacting people's ability to use water, increasing health risks, and negatively affecting the mauri of the freshwater eco-system.

Implications for Budget 2019:

There is merit in reassessing the way in which we use our significant land and water resources, to maximise their contribution to intergenerational wellbeing. There could also be a more specific focus on addressing threats to biodiversity, including habitat destruction through changed land use, climate change and introduced pest species.

Priority F: Reducing child poverty and improving child wellbeing**Description/Evidence:**

Although the General Social Survey (GSS) does not include children, it is highly likely that if the parent is experiencing poor wellbeing across a number of domains this flows through to the child as well. We know that resource adequacy and material standard of living is strongly linked to deficiencies in other wellbeing domain areas. We also know that disadvantage early in life is highly predictive of poor outcomes later on. The Government has already announced both its ten and three year targets to reduce child poverty. In order to have a reasonable degree of impact on 2020/21 data any new policy initiatives will need to be fully implemented by June 2020, making Budget 2019 the last opportunity to make significant progress towards these targets.

Implications for Budget 2019:

Child poverty is a complex concept with multiple drivers and addressing it is likely to involve not only income transfers but other initiatives to address broader disparities. There is opportunity to leverage the work done through the WEAG and the Government's Child Poverty Unit to deliver initial progress in Budget 2019.

Priority G: Supporting mental wellbeing for all New Zealanders, with a special focus on under-24s**Description/Evidence:**

From the distributional analysis in the General Social Survey, mental health has a strong connection with most wellbeing domains. In particular, with poor subjective life satisfaction, sense of purpose, material standard of living, social connections and cultural wellbeing.

Mental illness (from mild to acute) affects one-fifth of the working-age population at any time. Further, half of all lifetime cases of mental illness start by the age of 14 and three quarters by the age of 25. New Zealand's suicide rate is amongst the worst in the OECD with 38% of deaths in young people aged 15-24 between 2002 and 2016 were due to suicide. Early prevention can have a significant impact on outcomes over the life course. Addressing mental health issues early in life also has significant flow on implications for other risk factors which could lead to poor outcomes (e.g. addiction, crime).

Implications for Budget 2019:

There is an opportunity here to draw on the recommendations from the Mental Health inquiry (due to report back in October). Regardless of the inquiry's outcomes, a focus on mental health facilities and building workforce capacity/capability will be required to deliver on any system changes.

File Note

Submissions on the Treasury's draft LSF Dashboard proposal¹ were received from:

Child Poverty Action Group
Peter Malcolm and Paul Barbour, Equality Network
Allied Health
Dr Nelson John Peet
Loneliness New Zealand Charitable Trust
Wendy Bennett, Waitemata District Health Board
Paul Dalziel, Lincoln University
Agenda Waikato
s9(2)(a)
Waikato District Health Board
Professor Charles Crothers, Auckland University of Technology
Kate Meyer
Economic Development NZ
Clare Ryan
David Robinson
Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
Ministry of Justice
Ministry for Culture and Heritage
NZ Police
Statistics New Zealand
Settlement Unit, Immigration New Zealand, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

¹ <https://treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2018-06/smith-living-standards-dashboard-jun18.pdf>