



**TE TAI ŌHANGA  
THE TREASURY**

# The Living Standards Framework Dashboard

12 April 2022

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# Executive summary

This paper describes the 2022 refresh of the Living Standards Framework (LSF) Dashboard. The new LSF Dashboard is an evolution of the 2019 version to align with the 2021 version of the LSF.

The LSF Dashboard is a measurement tool that informs the Treasury's wellbeing reporting and supports our advice to Ministers on priorities for improving wellbeing. It includes indicators of the different elements of the LSF.

The Treasury released a new version of the LSF in 2021. The new framework better reflects the wellbeing of children and culture, including being more compatible with wellbeing as understood in te ao Māori and by Pacific Peoples. This paper describes the changes made to the 2019 version of the LSF Dashboard to align it with the latest version of the LSF.

This LSF Dashboard refresh focused on the new and changed elements of the LSF. We restructured the LSF Dashboard so that each section corresponds to each level of the LSF, adding a new Our Institutions and Governance section and incorporating the Our people section into the Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing section. We added and moved several indicators to better align with the redefined domains and to incorporate more child-relevant indicators. We largely retained all existing LSF Dashboard indicators except where a better indicator had become available since the 2018 release or we needed to adapt to changes in the collection or analysis of data sources.

The indicator suite for the new LSF Dashboard is summarised in the tables below. You can explore the LSF Dashboard here: <https://lsfdashboard.treasury.govt.nz/wellbeing/>



## Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing

### Cultural capability and belonging

- Ability to express identity
- Arts participation
- Māori connection to marae
- Multilingualism
- Sense of belonging – adults
- Sense of belonging – youth
- Te reo Māori speakers

### Engagement and voice

- Having a say in government
- Perception of public influence
- Voter turnout in general elections
- Voter turnout in local elections

### Environmental amenity

- Access to the natural environment
- Drinking water management
- Droughts
- Health impacts of air quality
- Perceived environmental quality
- Swimmability (rivers)

### Family and friends

- A place to stay
- Face-to-face contact
- Feeling loved
- Loneliness
- Social network support
- Someone to turn to

### Health

- Health status
- Life expectancy at birth
- Mental health
- Suicide rate
- Unmet health needs

### Housing

- Household crowding
- Housing cost – deposit affordability
- Housing cost – mortgage affordability
- Housing cost – rent affordability
- Housing cost – share of income
- Housing quality

### Income, consumption and wealth

- Child poverty – material hardship
- Consumption
- Disposable income
- Financial wellbeing
- Food insecurity
- Household net worth

### Knowledge and skills

- Cognitive skills at age 15
- Educational attainment of the adult population (tertiary)
- Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary)
- Regular school attendance

### Leisure and play

- Leisure and personal care
- Participation in sport and recreation
- Satisfaction with work-life balance

### Safety

- Childhood injuries
- Family violence
- Feeling safe
- Intentional homicide rate
- Road toll
- Workplace accident rate

### Subjective wellbeing

- General life satisfaction
- Sense of purpose in one's life

### Work, care and volunteering

- Employment rate
- Hourly earnings
- Involvement in the community
- Unemployment rate
- Unpaid work
- Volunteering
- Youth NEET rate



## Our Institutions and Governance

### Central and local government

- Net core Crown debt
- Perceived corruption
- Trust in government institutions

### Civil society

- Non-profit operating surplus
- Volunteering

### Families and households

- Family wellbeing
- Household indebtedness

### Firms and markets

- Activity outlook
- Banking system capital
- Business turnover
- Multifactor productivity growth
- R&D expenditure

### International connections

- Inward foreign direct investment
- Outward foreign direct investment
- Terms of trade
- Total trade to GDP ratio

### Whānau, hapū and iwi

- Māori connection to marae
- Whānau wellbeing



## The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand

### Financial and physical capital

- Gross fixed capital formation
- Net intangible fixed assets
- Net international investment position
- Total net fixed assets

### Human capability

- Cognitive skills at age 15
- Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary)
- Healthy life expectancy
- Non-communicable diseases
- Te reo Māori speakers

### Natural environment

- Average temperature
- Biodiversity and genetic resources
- Coastal sea-level rise
- Net greenhouse gas emissions
- Renewable energy
- River health
- Soil quality
- Fish stocks
- Groundwater stocks
- Timber stocks

### Social cohesion

- Ability to express identity
- Discrimination
- Sense of belonging
- Trust held in others

## Living Standards Framework Dashboard Indicators

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# Introduction

The Treasury has released a refreshed Living Standards Framework (LSF) Dashboard to reflect the new version of the LSF that the Treasury released in October 2021. This paper summarises what the Dashboard looks like now and highlights what has changed since we last made changes to indicators in 2019.

In December 2018, the Treasury publicly released the initial version of the LSF Dashboard as a measurement tool to support the 2018 version of the LSF. In December 2019, the LSF Dashboard was updated to change some of the indicators and add new distributional charts. In October 2021, the Treasury released a new version of the LSF to better reflect the wellbeing of children and culture, including being more compatible with wellbeing as understood in te ao Māori and by Pacific Peoples. To align the LSF Dashboard with the new version of the LSF, we have now refreshed the LSF Dashboard.

The LSF Dashboard provides transparency around the indicators that the Treasury will track to advise on progress in wellbeing, particularly the indicators that will inform the development of our 2022 Wellbeing Report. Given this role, it was important to refresh the LSF Dashboard to complement the new version of the LSF, which will be used alongside He Ara Waiora to frame the Wellbeing Report.

The Treasury has published many papers that have informed the development of the LSF and the LSF Dashboard. This paper builds on these to outline the changes that we have made to the LSF Dashboard as part of the 2022 refresh. This paper:

- explains the purpose of the LSF and the LSF Dashboard
- explains why the LSF and the LSF Dashboard have changed and how they will be used in the 2022 Wellbeing Report
- outlines our high-level process and approach to refreshing the LSF Dashboard, and
- summarises what is now in the LSF Dashboard.

The annexes provide a list of all the LSF Dashboard indicators and highlight the changes made to the LSF Dashboard in this refresh.

We will also be publishing a report in early April that canvasses trends across the new LSF wellbeing domains, which draws on indicators from the refreshed LSF Dashboard. This report is the first in a series of reports in the lead-up to the Wellbeing Report, to be published in November 2022.

# Purpose of the LSF Dashboard

The LSF Dashboard is a measurement tool that informs the Treasury's wellbeing reporting and supports our advice to Ministers on priorities for improving wellbeing.

As Te Tai Ōhanga, we are committed to tiakitanga (guardianship, caring, protection, upkeep) to make New Zealand a better place for people today and in the future.

The LSF guides Treasury staff in their advice on how to achieve this vision. The LSF supports Treasury analysts by providing a framework to understand the drivers of wellbeing and to consider the broader impacts of our policy advice in a systematic and evidenced way.

The LSF strengthens the Treasury's role as an economic and finance ministry by helping us provide richer and more comprehensive economic policy advice, supported by other analytical frameworks. To undertake robust analysis and provide good advice, we need to think broadly around what it means for us to progress as a country and how we understand the impact of current or potential policies. We see it as robust economics to draw on a broad range of data and evidence in our definition of progress and in our policy advice.

The LSF Dashboard is a measurement tool that informs the Treasury's advice to the Government on policy priorities for improving wellbeing, such as advice on Budget priorities, and for wellbeing and stewardship reporting. We update the data in the LSF Dashboard every six months to support wellbeing reporting in the Budget process.

The LSF Dashboard does not aim to be a comprehensive database of wellbeing indicators and is also not intended to provide the level of indicator granularity needed for agency or sector policy analysis. Agencies, local government and non-government interest groups will want to develop their own wellbeing datasets with a range of wellbeing data and evidence to suit their own needs.

Stats NZ's Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa is a key source of data for the LSF Dashboard and other agency frameworks. The LSF Dashboard draws from Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa, and the Treasury has sought to align the two databases where it can, but the Treasury also uses other datasets. In particular, the LSF Dashboard uses indicators for which data are available and that support distributional analysis and international comparisons, which is important for a framework that supports policy analysis and advice.

# Why we refreshed the LSF Dashboard

We have refreshed the LSF Dashboard to align with the current version of the LSF, which was released in October 2021. The new LSF and LSF Dashboard will underpin the Treasury's first Wellbeing Report, which the Treasury is now required to prepare every four years.

## Evolution of the LSF Dashboard

We have deliberately taken an iterative approach to developing the LSF – and the LSF Dashboard – over time. This has enabled us to mature our approach in response to the emerging international and New Zealand literature, our own research and dialogue with people across Aotearoa New Zealand.

The initial version of the LSF Dashboard was published in December 2018 and is aligned with the 2018 LSF. It provided indicators for the domains of wellbeing (Our country) and the four capitals (Our future) of the 2018 version of the LSF. It also included a section on multidimensional wellbeing (Our people).<sup>1</sup> The LSF Dashboard included trends over time, distributional differences across the population and population groups (for example, by sex, ethnicity and region) and international comparisons where possible.

We made some minor changes to the indicators in December 2019 to increase alignment with Stats NZ's Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand and respond to recommendations by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>2</sup> These changes were consistent with the 2018 LSF.

We are now making more-substantive changes to the Dashboard to reflect the new version of the LSF that the Treasury released in October 2021.

## The 2021 LSF

The 2021 version of the Living Standards Framework builds on the 2018 version. The main changes are that the new LSF:

- better reflects Māori and Pacific perspectives, including via the concepts of collective wellbeing
- better reflects child wellbeing and the role of culture
- includes three levels – encompassing current individual and collective wellbeing, institutions and governance, and the wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand – whereas the 2018 LSF had just two layers representing current wellbeing and societal capitals.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Multidimensional wellbeing refers to the analysis of indicators across multiple wellbeing domains – for example, the extent to which having high wellbeing in one domain correlates to having high wellbeing in another domain.

<sup>2</sup> You can find out more about the changes made to the Dashboard in December 2019 here: <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/tp/living-standards-framework-dashboard-update>

<sup>3</sup> You can find out more about the 2021 LSF here: <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/our-living-standards-framework>



The changes to the LSF were made in response to feedback from stakeholders that the LSF should better reflect children’s wellbeing and culture, including being more compatible with wellbeing as understood in te ao Māori and by Pacific Peoples.

Because the LSF is a model, it cannot comprehensively incorporate everything that is important for children or te ao Māori and Pacific perspectives. The Treasury aims to use He Ara Waiora, the LSF and other complementary frameworks alongside each other to better understand the distinctive nature of wellbeing in different communities in this country.

## Using the LSF Dashboard: the 2022 Wellbeing Report

The Treasury uses the LSF Dashboard to monitor trends in living standards and wellbeing over time and to inform our advice to the government of the day on their wellbeing objectives.

Under the Public Finance Act 1989, the Treasury is now required to produce a Wellbeing Report every four years, which we will publish for the first time in late 2022. The 2021 version of the LSF will be used, alongside He Ara Waiora, to frame the Treasury’s 2022 Wellbeing Report.

The Wellbeing Report must use indicators to describe the state of wellbeing in New Zealand, how the state of wellbeing in New Zealand has changed over time and the sustainability of and any risk to the state of wellbeing in New Zealand. The Act is not prescriptive about the indicators that the Treasury should use when preparing the Wellbeing Report but requires the Treasury to select appropriate indicators using its best professional judgement.

The LSF Dashboard provides transparency around the indicators that will inform the development of the Treasury’s 2022 Wellbeing Report, drawing on the extensive engagement on these indicators in 2018 and in this latest refresh. Te Puni Kōkiri is currently leading a workstream to develop indicators for the He Ara Waiora framework. The Treasury will continue to engage on this workstream through 2022.

The LSF Dashboard and He Ara Waiora will also inform the series of papers that the Treasury plans to publish in the lead-up to the final Wellbeing Report. In addition to meeting the core legislative requirements, the Wellbeing Report will have an analytical focus that provides insights on the drivers of wellbeing. With this in mind, the Treasury will release a series of background papers in the lead-up to the Wellbeing Report publication in November 2022. The first of these reports on trends in the wellbeing domains will be published in early April 2022. This report draws on the Dashboard and other indicators to highlight some of the key trends in level and distribution across the wellbeing domains.

# How we refreshed the LSF Dashboard

The new LSF Dashboard reflects a process of targeted engagement focused on the new and changed elements of the LSF.

## Process: engagement behind the LSF Dashboard

The selection of the initial LSF Dashboard indicators was informed by public feedback from surveys, submissions and consultation with experts in New Zealand and overseas prior to the public release of the LSF Dashboard in 2018.

We provided a proposed suite of refreshed indicators for the LSF Dashboard in our paper on the new LSF published in October 2021. These proposals reflected engagement with experts and other agencies about potential indicators to measure the new parts of the LSF. The paper sought submissions on the proposed new indicators. In finalising the indicator suite for the LSF Dashboard, we have considered these submissions and undertaken further engagement with targeted agencies and experts.

## Approach

This LSF Dashboard refresh focused on the new and changed elements of the LSF. We largely retained all existing LSF Dashboard indicators, except where a better indicator had become available since the 2018 release or we needed to adapt to changes in the collection or analysis of data sources. Our main focus was on adding indicators to populate the new elements of the framework and to incorporate child-relevant indicators. We also made substantial amendments to the environmental parts of the LSF Dashboard through discussions with the Ministry for the Environment.

Decisions on potential indicators were guided by five criteria that were identified in the paper on the 2021 LSF:

- 1 Directly relevant to the concept being measured.
- 2 Comparable with indicators used elsewhere.
- 3 Sensitive to policy interventions and amenable to change.
- 4 Able to be disaggregated to look at the distribution of outcomes.
- 5 Timely, in that they are available without too long a delay and can provide information on changes over time.

A sixth overall criterion was parsimony. Many indicators could potentially be added to the LSF Dashboard, but the more that are added, the harder the Dashboard becomes to use and maintain. Therefore, we have included only a small number of key indicators for each element of the framework while also maintaining a balance between child-focused and adult-focused indicators. This fits with the strategic focus of the LSF Dashboard to inform advice on cross-government priorities and to inform reporting on overall trends in Aotearoa New Zealand's wellbeing.

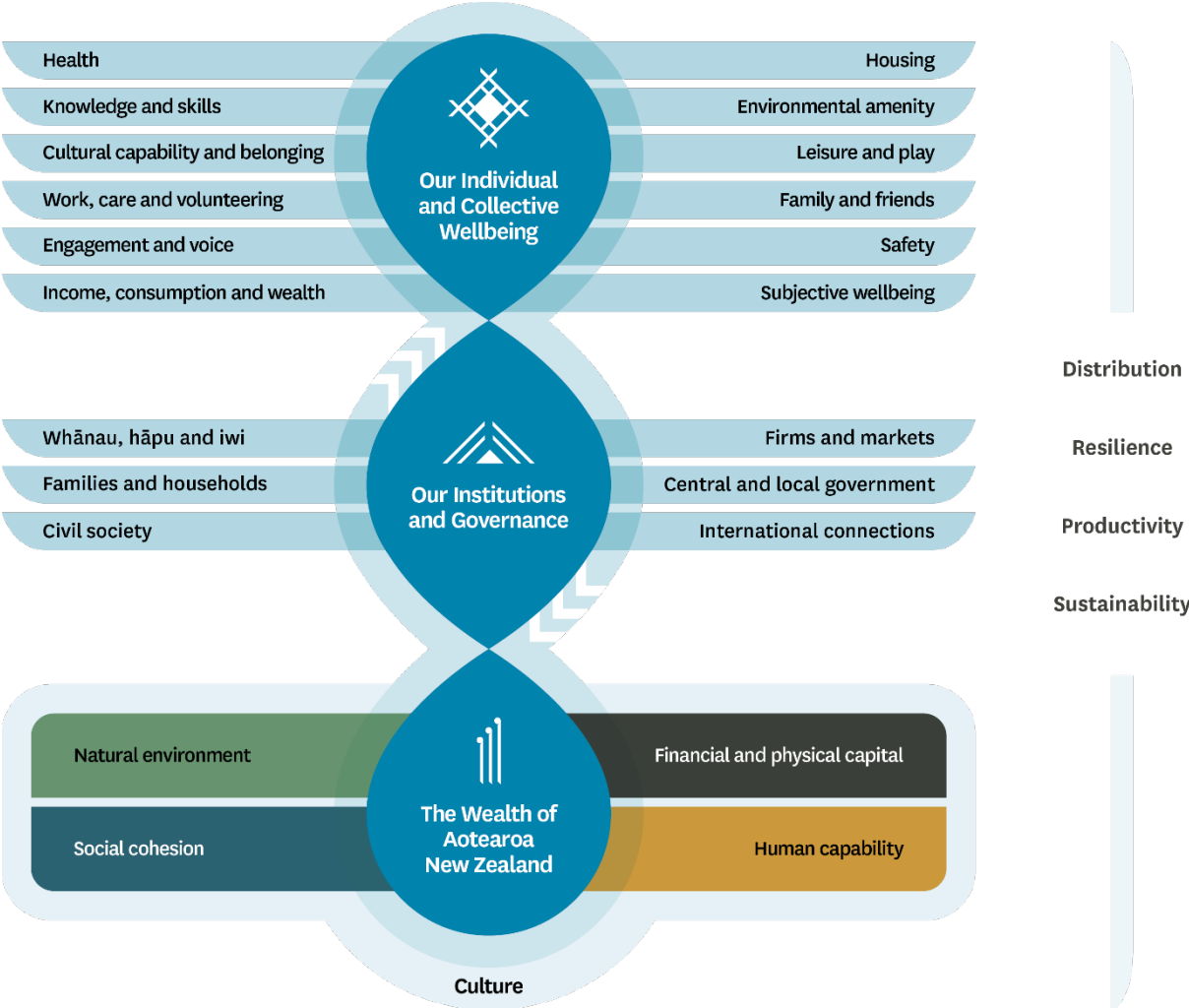
# What is in the LSF Dashboard

The LSF Dashboard structure aligns with the LSF itself. The first section provides indicators relating to the domains of Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing and supplementary analysis of wellbeing across the domains. The second section provides indicators relating to the spheres of Our Institutions and Governance. The third section provides indicators relating to the aspects of The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand.

The LSF Dashboard provides indicators for the three levels of the LSF (see Figure 1).

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

**Figure 1:** The 2021 LSF



There are three levels to the LSF, which correspond to the three sections of the LSF Dashboard. The detail of each section is described below. Annex A presents detail on the definitions of the indicators and the rationale for changes to indicators. Annex B highlights the main changes to the LSF Dashboard since the 2019 version.

## Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing

This section provides indicators for each of the 12 domains of Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing. It includes 62 indicators and additional multidimensional analysis of wellbeing.

In line with the definition of this level of the 2021 LSF, the indicators in this section of the LSF Dashboard measure the availability of resources that support our wellbeing, the quality of our 'beings' (such as health) that are important in part because they help expand one's capability to exercise one's choice and the quality and balance of our 'doings' (such as work and play).

The following information, where data are available, is provided for each domain:

- **Indicator overviews** summarise how New Zealand is doing over time in each indicator in each domain.
- **Population group comparisons** show how groups within the New Zealand population (age, ethnicity, sex, family type, region, disability) compare with each other and with New Zealand for each indicator.
- **Distributions within indicators** show how the outcomes of New Zealanders are distributed across the relevant indicator.
- **International comparisons** show how New Zealand compares to other countries in the OECD.

This section also presents analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the domains. While the other parts of the LSF Dashboard draw data from a range of sources, this analysis uses a single data source: the New Zealand General Social Survey. There are two parts to this analysis:

- **Multidimensional wellbeing** compares the wellbeing of different population groups for each of the LSF domains by looking at how many people in that group have low or high wellbeing in each domain compared to the population as a whole.
- **Relationships between wellbeing domains** explores how often people with low or high wellbeing in one domain also have low or high wellbeing in other domains.

## Our Institutions and Governance

This section provides indicators for each of the six spheres of Our Institutions and Governance, which play roles in safeguarding and building our wealth as well as facilitating the wellbeing of individuals and collectives.

The LSF Dashboard includes 18 indicators for the Our Institutions and Governance level of the LSF. We acknowledge that there is no consensus as to the role of the various institutional spheres in improving New Zealanders' wellbeing. Regardless of how much or how little we wish non-government organisations, government or firms to do, it is better for them to have the capability to do it well and to be resilient to shocks. Therefore, rather than measure the performance of institutions in fulfilling their roles, this section seeks to present uncontentious indicators of institutional health. We recognise that, in some cases, the interpretation of these indicators may depend on the context in which they are viewed so they should not be considered in isolation.

## The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand

This section provides indicators of the aspects of The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand. The LSF divides wealth into four aspects that are underpinned by culture.

The LSF Dashboard includes 23 indicators across the four aspects of The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand. It does not include specific indicators under a culture heading. The LSF placed culture as underlying the other aspects of wealth as it is cross-cutting and present in all the other aspects of our wealth – and indeed culture is present in every part of the framework. This cross-cutting nature means that it is difficult to measure separately from the other aspects of wealth.

It is worth noting that this section does not include only indicators of capital stocks. The indicators cover stocks of various types of capital but also include state indicators that measure the health of our wealth and flow indicators that measure the changes to, pressures on or risks to our wealth (see Box 1).

### Box 1: Stocks, states and flows – and how they relate to capitals and domains

The LSF Dashboard includes measures of flows and stocks at all levels of the framework. The earliest versions of the LSF conceptualised ‘capitals’ as stocks and the domains as ‘flows’, a seemingly intuitive split.

Since the 2011 version of the LSF, there has been a shift away from this simple split between stocks and flows. In the 2018 version of the LSF, the distinction was articulated as the capitals representing future wellbeing and the domains representing current wellbeing. The 2021 LSF articulates the distinction between wellbeing domains and our national wealth as being defined by the level of analysis – domains capturing the microeconomic distribution of advantage and life circumstances that matter for individual wellbeing and wealth capturing the macroeconomic aggregation of our wealth as a country.

The micro-macro distinction helps clarify that there are stocks and flows at all three levels of the framework and that each level is relevant to both current and future wellbeing. At the micro level of the framework, individual knowledge, skills and resources are personal stocks that contribute directly to the wellbeing of an individual or group. These resources are the basis of their current wellbeing but also the future wellbeing of the individual or group, particularly from a life-course perspective. These resources can accumulate or deteriorate over time based on flows of investment and can also be used to generate flows of experience that also constitute wellbeing. At the macro level of the framework, the aspects of our wealth are our national stocks. These are subject to flows of investment, depreciation, deterioration and waste that provide an indication of longer-term sustainability.

We also note that we are interested in not just the quantity of wealth but also its quality. This is driven in part by the impracticality of describing parts of the natural environment in terms of stocks and flows. For example, there is no meaningful stock of climate. Rather, we include average temperature as an indicator of the state of the climate.

## Annex A: List of indicators

This annex provides a list of all the indicators in each section of the LSF Dashboard. It also highlights what indicators are consistent with the previous version of the LSF Dashboard and which are new or have been moved.

### Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing

Cultural capability and belonging		
Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Ability to express identity (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who said it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for the cultural identity domain and remains relevant to the expanded cultural capability and belonging domain.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Arts participation (new)	Definition: Percentage of people who have participated in at least one art form in the last 12 months	Participation in the arts provides direct wellbeing benefits, and higher participation indicates that more New Zealanders are capable of participating in the arts.
	Source: New Zealanders and the Arts survey (Creative NZ)	
Māori connection to marae (moved)	Definition: Percentage of Māori adults who feel strongly connected with their ancestral marae	This indicator was previously used for the social connections domain. Changes to the definitions of the domains have made this indicator more relevant to the cultural capability and belonging domain. While connection with their marae is an important way through which Māori love and support each other, it has particular relevance as a measure of the ability of Māori to connect to their culture.
	Source: Te Kupenga (Stats NZ)	
Multilingualism (new)	Definition: Average number of languages spoken	Language is a large part of both people's capability to participate in culture and their sense of belonging, which are two new components to this domain in the 2021 LSF.
	Source: Census (Stats NZ)	
Sense of belonging – adults (moved)	Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for sense of belonging to New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for social capital. Changes to the definitions of the domains have made this indicator relevant to the cultural capability and belonging domain. The wellbeing benefits associated with a sense of belonging are measured here.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Sense of belonging – youth (new)	Definition: Percentage of young people feeling a sense of belonging to New Zealand of 7/10 or higher	The new WhatAboutMe survey provides a youth-specific measure of the sense of belonging to New Zealand. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard. Unfortunately, there have been delays in the release of WhatAboutMe survey data, so this indicator will be added to the LSF Dashboard at the next update.
	Source: WhatAboutMe survey	
Te reo Māori speakers (existing)	Definition: Percentage of people who can converse about a lot of everyday things in te reo Māori	This indicator was previously used for the cultural identity domain and remains relevant to the expanded cultural capability and belonging domain.
	Source: Census (Stats NZ)	

## Engagement and voice

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Having a say in government (new)	Definition: Percentage of people aged 16-65 who agree they have a say in what the Government does	This indicator captures the dimension of voice, or capacity to engage in national debates and decisions, which has been more explicitly recognised as important in the redefinition of this domain in the 2021 LSF.
	Source: Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies survey (OECD)	
	International statistic: Percentage of people aged 16-65 who agree they have a say in what the Government does	
	Source: Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies survey (OECD)	
Perception of public influence (new)	Definition: Proportion of people who say the public has some or large influence on the decisions their council makes	This indicator captures the dimension of voice, or capacity to engage in local debates and decisions, which has been more explicitly recognised as important in the redefinition of this domain in the 2021 LSF.
	Source: Quality of Life Survey (Quality of Life Project)	
Voter turnout in general elections (existing)	Definition: Percentage of enrolled electors who voted in the general election	This indicator was previously used in the civic engagement and governance domain and remains relevant to the redefined engagement and voice domain as an indicator of democratic engagement.
	Source: Voter turnout statistics (Electoral Commission)	
	International statistic: Percentage of the population registered to vote who cast a ballot in a national election	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Voter turnout in local elections (new)	Definition: Percentage of enrolled voters who voted in the contested mayoral elections	This indicator measures how much people are participating in local elections, which benefits the collective wellbeing of their local area. It is a complement to the national voter turnout measure, recognising the important role of local issues and governance to people's wellbeing.
	Source: Local Authority Election Statistics (Department of Internal Affairs)	

## Environmental amenity

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Access to the natural environment (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who said it was very easy to get to their nearest park or green space	This indicator was previously used for the environment domain and remains relevant to the environmental amenity domain.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Drinking water management (moved)	Definition: Percentage of people served with drinking water that met all treatment management standards	This indicator was previously used for natural capital but we now consider it is more relevant to the environmental amenity domain because it is a measure of the quality of an essential environmental amenity.

## Environmental amenity

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
	Source: Annual Report on Drinking-water Quality (Ministry of Health)	
Droughts (new)	<p>Definition: Prevalence of agricultural drought</p> <p>Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)</p>	The Ministry for Environment recommended this indicator as a measure of a pressure on environmental amenity because it impacts the amenity we get from rainfall. With a changing climate, we expect this type of measure of extreme weather events to become increasingly relevant.
Health impacts of air quality (new)	<p>Definition: Modelled health effects (annual restricted activity days per 100,000 people) from exposure to human-made PM<sub>10</sub></p> <p>Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)</p> <p>International statistic: Population-weighted exposure to outdoor air pollution (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</p> <p>Source: OECD Environmental Statistics</p>	The Ministry for the Environment advised that it no longer reports national values for air quality. As a proxy, we are removing the existing domestic air quality measure and replacing it with health impacts of air quality. The international statistic for exposure to PM <sub>2.5</sub> previously used in the environment domain remains relevant to the environmental amenity domain to provide an international comparison.
Perceived environmental quality (existing)	<p>Definition: Percentage of people who rated the overall state of the natural environment in New Zealand as very good or good</p> <p>Source: Public Perceptions of New Zealand's Environment (Lincoln University)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the environment domain and remains relevant to the environmental amenity domain. The Ministry for the Environment suggested that we consider sourcing this indicator from the New Zealand General Social Survey (GSS). However, the GSS does not have historical values, so we have opted to maintain the Lincoln University source for the time being.
Swimmability (rivers) (existing)	<p>Definition: Percentage of state of the environment monitored river sites in each of the <i>E. coli</i> attribute bands</p> <p>Source: Land, Air, Water Aotearoa</p>	This indicator was previously used for the environment domain and remains relevant to the environmental amenity domain.

## Family and friends

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
A place to stay (new)	<p>Definition: Percentage of adults who reported that, if they urgently needed a place to stay, it would be easy or very easy to ask someone they know</p> <p>Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator provides a measure of the support people feel they have from their friends and family, which is a key wellbeing benefit of having those networks.
Face-to-face contact (existing)	<p>Definition: Percentage of adults who had face-to-face contact at least once a week with friends who do not live with them</p> <p>Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the social connections domain and remains relevant to the family and friends domain. It was previously included as a measure of the availability of social support. However, we think that it is more apt to be an indicator of the prevalence of social contact, so we are renaming it from 'social network support' to 'face-to-face contact', making the name more descriptive of the dimension of wellbeing we are seeking to measure.
	Definition: Percentage of young people who report a score of 7/10	This indicator provides a measure of the availability of quality connections between children and those who care for them. Child



## Family and friends

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Feeling loved (new)	or greater for feeling loved by those who look after or care for them	wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard. Unfortunately, there have been delays in the release of the WhatAboutMe survey data, so this indicator will be added to the LSF Dashboard at the next update.
	Source: WhatAboutMe survey	
Loneliness (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who felt lonely at least some of the time in the last four weeks	This indicator was previously used for the social connections domain and remains relevant to the family and friends domain.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Social network support (existing)	International statistic: Percentage of adults who report they have friends or relatives they can count on in times of trouble	This indicator was previously used for the social connections domain and remains relevant to the family and friends domain as an indicator of social network support. It also provides an international comparison.
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Someone to turn to (new)	Definition: Percentage of young people who say they have an adult they could turn to if they were going through a difficult time and needed help	This indicator provides a measure of the social support available for young people. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard. Unfortunately, there have been delays in the release of the WhatAboutMe survey data, so this indicator will be added to the LSF Dashboard at the next update.
	Source: WhatAboutMe survey	

## Health

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Health status (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults reporting good, very good or excellent health	This indicator remains relevant to the health domain as an indicator of self-perceived health. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard, so we have added parent-reported child health status to the age distributional breakdown of this indicator.
	Source: New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health)	
	International statistic: Percentage of adults reporting good or very good health	
	Source: OECD Health Statistics	
Life expectancy at birth (moved)	Definition: The number of years, on average, a new-born can expect to live if current death rates do not change	This indicator was previously used for human capital, while healthy life expectancy was used for the health domain. We have decided that healthy life expectancy provides a better measure of the stock of human capital associated with a person because it is the period over which a person can engage with and contribute to society, while life expectancy at birth is a good indicator of the time in which a person has the potential to be healthy.
	Sources: Demography Life Expectancy estimates (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Life expectancy at birth	
	Source: OECD Health Statistics	
Mental health (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress	This indicator remains relevant to the health domain as an indicator of mental health.
	Source: New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health)	

## Health

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Suicide rate (existing)	Definition: Deaths caused by intentional self-harm, age-standardised rate per 100,000 people	This indicator remains relevant to the health domain as an indicator of mental health.
	Source: Mortality Collection (Ministry of Health)	
	International statistic: Deaths caused by intentional self-harm, age-standardised rate per 100,000 people	
	Source: World Health Organization Mortality Database, as reported by OECD	
Unmet health needs (new)	Definition: Proportion of children aged under 15 with unmet need for a GP due to cost in the past 12 months	This indicator provides a measure of the capability to keep a child healthy. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard.
	Source: New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health)	

## Housing

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Household crowding (existing)	Definition: Percentage of people living in a crowded house	This indicator remains relevant to the housing domain as an indicator of household crowding.
	Source: Census (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Average number of rooms per person	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Housing cost – deposit affordability (new)	Definition: Deposit affordability index	We have replaced our previous indicator of housing cost (percentage of households with housing costs greater than 30% of income) with three new indicators developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. The three measures provide more-informative indicators of different dimensions of housing affordability: deposit affordability, mortgage affordability and rent affordability.  The data for these three new housing affordability indicators were not publicly available in time for addition to the LSF Dashboard. These indicators will be added to the Dashboard at the next update.  The existing housing cost indicator will remain on the LSF Dashboard in the interim.
	Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	
Housing cost – mortgage affordability (new)	Definition: Mortgage affordability index	
	Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	
Housing cost – rent affordability (new)	Definition: Rent affordability index	
	Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	
Housing cost – share of income (existing)	International statistic: Expenditure on housing as a percentage of household gross adjusted disposable income	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Housing quality (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults reporting major repairs needed	This indicator remains relevant to the housing domain as an indicator of housing quality.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	

## Income, consumption and wealth

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Child poverty – material hardship (existing)	Definition: Percentage of children living in households experiencing material hardship	This indicator was previously used for the income and consumption domain and remains relevant to the income, consumption and wealth domain as an indicator of deprivation, particularly for children.
	Source: Household Economic Survey (Stats NZ)	
Consumption (existing)	Definition: Average real weekly household expenditure	This indicator was previously used for the income and consumption domain and remains relevant to the income, consumption and wealth domain as an indicator of consumption.
	Source: Household Economic Survey (Stats NZ)	
Disposable income (existing)	Definition: Median real equivalised household income after taxes and transfers and before housing costs	This indicator was previously used for the income and consumption domain and remains relevant to the income, consumption and wealth domain as an indicator of income.
	Source: Household Economic Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Household net adjusted disposable income per capita	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Financial wellbeing (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who report they do not have enough money to meet everyday needs	This indicator was previously used for the income and consumption domain and remains relevant to the income, consumption and wealth domain as an indicator of deprivation.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Food insecurity (new)	Definition: Percentage of children aged under 15 living in households where food sometimes or often runs out	This is an indicator of deprivation that has flow-on impacts for children in many other domains of the LSF. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard.
	Source: New Zealand Health Survey (Ministry of Health)	
Household net worth (existing)	Definition: Average household net worth	This indicator was previously used for the income and consumption domain and remains relevant to the income, consumption and wealth domain as an indicator of the resilience of financial wellbeing.
	Source: System of National Accounts (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Average household net worth	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	

## Knowledge and skills

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Cognitive skills at age 15 (existing)	Definition: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	This indicator remains relevant to the knowledge and skills domain as an indicator of cognitive skills.
	Source: PISA 2018: New Zealand Summary Report (Ministry of Education)	
	International statistic: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	
	Source: PISA (OECD)	
Educational attainment of the adult population (tertiary) (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults aged 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher qualification	This indicator remains relevant to the knowledge and skills domain as an indicator of educational attainment.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	
Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary) (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults aged 25 and over with at least an upper secondary education (equivalent to NCEA Level 2)	This indicator remains relevant to the knowledge and skills domain as an indicator of educational attainment.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Percentage of adults aged 25-64 with at least an upper secondary education (equivalent to NCEA Level 2)	
	Source: OECD Education Statistics	
Regular school attendance (new)	Definition: Proportion of school students attending regularly	The 2021 LSF expanded the definition of this domain to include the processes that grow and maintain knowledge and skills. This indicator provides a measure of the engagement of young people with the process of learning in school and is a leading indicator of other wellbeing outcomes that low attendance relates to (anxiety, sense of belonging, bullying etc.). Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard.
	Source: Education Counts (Ministry of Education)	

## Leisure and play

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Leisure and personal care (existing)	Definition: Average hours per day devoted to free time and personal care (eg, sleeping, eating, personal hygiene) by people aged 12 and over	This indicator was previously used for the time use domain and remains relevant to the leisure and play domain as an indicator of the quantity of leisure time available.
	Source: Time Use Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Average hours per day devoted to leisure and personal care	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Participation in sport and recreation (new)	Definition: Proportion of people participating in play, active recreation and sport each week	This indicator provides a measure of the quality of leisure time, with particular relevance to the wellbeing of children and links to other domains like health. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard.
	Source: Active NZ survey (Sport New Zealand)	
Satisfaction with work-life balance (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who are satisfied or very satisfied with their work-life balance	This indicator was previously used for the time use domain and remains relevant to the leisure and play domain as an indicator of people's satisfaction with how they spend their time.
	Source: Survey of Working Life (Stats NZ)	

## Safety

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Childhood injuries (new)	Definition: All fatal, non-fatal and serious injuries, age-standardised rates for children aged 0-14	This indicator has been included as an indicator of an important dimension of child safety. Child wellbeing was a key feature of the 2021 LSF refresh, and we have aimed to include more child-relevant indicators in the LSF Dashboard.
	Source: Serious injury outcome indicators (Stats NZ)	
Family violence (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who were victims of family violence in the past year	This indicator remains relevant to the safety domain as an indicator of the risk of victimisation.
	Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (Ministry of Justice)	
Feeling safe (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who feel safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	This indicator remains relevant to the safety domain as an indicator of the perception of safety.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Percentage of adults who feel safe when walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	

## Safety

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Intentional homicide rate (existing)	Definition: Deaths caused by assault, age-standardised rates per 100,000 people	This indicator remains relevant to the safety domain as an indicator of the risk of victimisation.
	Source: Mortality Collection (Ministry of Health)	
	International statistic: Deaths caused by assault, age-standardised rates per 100,000 people	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Road toll (new)	Definition: Number of deaths on the road	This indicator provides a measure of safety from harm on the roads, which aligns with the extension of the definition of this domain in the 2021 LSF to emphasise the reciprocal nature of safety.
	Source: Safety – Annual statistics (Ministry of Transport)	
	International statistic: Number of deaths on the road per million people	
	Source: OECD International Transport Forum Transport Statistics	
Workplace accident rate (existing)	Definition: Number of work-related injury claims per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees	This indicator remains relevant to the safety domain as an indicator of the capability to keep others and oneself safe.
	Source: Injury statistics – work-related claims (Stats NZ, using data from Accident Compensation Corporation)	

## Subjective wellbeing

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
General life satisfaction (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for life satisfaction	This indicator remains relevant to the subjective wellbeing domain as an indicator of life satisfaction.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Average adult score for life satisfaction, on a scale from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)	
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Sense of purpose in one's life (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for feeling that life is worthwhile	This indicator remains relevant to the subjective wellbeing domain as an indicator of meaning and purpose.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	

## Work, care and volunteering

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Employment rate (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults aged 15 years and over who are employed	This indicator was previously used for the jobs and earnings domain and remains relevant to the work, care and volunteering domain as an indicator of inclusion in paid work, complemented by the unemployment rate. Paid work provides both financial and non-financial benefits, including as an important way through which many people gain a sense of contribution and meaning.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Percentage of adults aged 15-64 who are employed	
	Source: OECD Employment Database	
Hourly earnings (existing)	Definition: Median hourly earnings for wage and salary employees aged 15 years and over	This indicator was previously used for the jobs and earnings domain and remains relevant to the work, care and volunteering domain as an indicator of the financial return from paid employment.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	
Involvement in the community (new)	Definition: Proportion of young people who report helping others in the neighbourhood or community (eg, helping out on the marae or at church or belonging to a volunteer organisation)	This is an indicator of the extent to which young people are exercising the capability for voluntary work to improve the wellbeing of others, which is a new element in the expanded definition of this domain. It is another child-relevant indicator. Unfortunately, there have been delays in the release of WhatAboutMe survey data, so this indicator will be added to the LSF Dashboard at the next update.
	Source: WhatAboutMe survey	
Unemployment rate (existing)	Definition: Percentage of the labour force who are unemployed	This indicator was previously used for the jobs and earnings domain and remains relevant to the work, care and volunteering domain as an indicator of the risk of being excluded from paid work, complemented by the employment rate.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	
	International statistic: Percentage of adults in the labour force aged 15-64 who are unemployed	
	Source: OECD Employment Database	
Unpaid work (moved)	Definition: Average hours per day spent doing unpaid work (for own household, other household or an organisation)	This indicator was previously included in the time use domain but we now consider it more relevant to the work, care and volunteering domain because of the expansion of the definition of this domain to include both paid and unpaid work.
	Source: Time Use Survey (Stats NZ)	
Volunteering (new)	Definition: Percentage of adults who reported having done voluntary work in the previous four weeks	This is an indicator of the extent to which people are exercising the capability for voluntary work to improve the wellbeing of others, which is a new element in the expanded definition of this domain.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Youth NEET rate (existing)	Definition: Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years who are not in employment, education or training (NEET)	This indicator was previously used for the jobs and earnings domain and remains relevant to the work, care and volunteering domain as an indicator of young people's economic and social inclusion, with long-term implications for their wellbeing.
	Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)	

## Our Institutions and Governance

### Central and local government

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Net core Crown debt (new)	<p>Definition: Net core Crown debt as a percentage of GDP</p> <p>Source: Fiscal Time Series Historical Indicators (The Treasury)</p>	This indicator provides information about the sustainability of the Government's accounts and its resilience to respond to fiscal shocks.
Perceived corruption (moved)	<p>International statistic: Corruption perception index score on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)</p> <p>Source: Transparency International</p>	This indicator was previously used for social capital but we consider it more relevant as an indicator of the health of the government sphere now that we have the Our Institutions and Governance level of the LSF. Corruption destabilises trust in government and has significant costs that prevent government from playing its role effectively.
Trust in government institutions (moved)	<p>Definition: Percentage of adults who, overall, trust the public service</p> <p>Source: Kiwis Count survey (Public Service Commission)</p>	This indicator was previously used for social capital but we consider it more relevant as an indicator of the health of the government sphere now that we have the Our Institutions and Governance level of the LSF.

### Civil society

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Non-profit operating surplus (new)	<p>Definition: Operating surplus for the non-profit sector as a proportion of income</p> <p>Source: Non-profit institutions satellite account (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator provides a proxy for the balance sheets of non-government organisations (NGOs), which provide resilience to downturns, and gives insight into the sustainability of NGO operations.
Volunteering (new)	<p>Definition: Percentage of adults who reported having done voluntary work in the previous four weeks</p> <p>Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator provides a proxy for the state of the civil society workforce, given the reliance on voluntary labour.

### Families and households

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Family wellbeing (moved)	<p>Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for family wellbeing</p> <p>Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the subjective wellbeing domain but we consider it is more relevant as an indicator of the health of the families and households sphere now that we have the Our Institutions and Governance level of the LSF.
Household indebtedness (new)	<p>International statistic: Household debt as a percentage of household net disposable income</p> <p>Source: How's Life? (OECD)</p>	This indicator provides a measure of household resilience to financial shocks.



## Firms and markets

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Activity outlook (new)	Definition: Net percentage of firms expecting an improvement in their own trading activity over the coming quarter	This indicator provides a measure of how firms feel about the prospects for their businesses and the potential for growth.
	Source: Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion (New Zealand Institute of Economic Research)	
Banking system capital (new)	Definition: Total capital ratio of locally incorporated banks in New Zealand	This indicator provides a measure of the resilience of financial markets to shocks.
	Source: RBNZ Capital Adequacy Survey	
Business turnover (new)	Definition: Sum of the annual rates of enterprise birth and enterprise death	This indicator is a measure of the competitiveness and dynamism of markets.
	Source: Business demography statistics (Stats NZ)	
Multifactor productivity growth (moved)	Definition: Annual percentage growth in multifactor productivity	This indicator was previously used for financial and physical capital but we consider it is more relevant to the firms and markets sphere now that we have the Our Institutions and Governance level of the LSF. It provides a measure of how efficiently capital and labour inputs are being used to produce outputs of goods and services.
	Source: Productivity statistics (Stats NZ)	
R&D expenditure (moved)	Definition: Investment in research and development (R&D) as a percentage of GDP	This indicator was previously used for financial and physical capital but it provides a relevant indicator of the future productivity of the firms and markets sphere.
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	

## International connections

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Inward foreign direct investment (new)	Definition: Total direct investment in New Zealand businesses by entities based in other countries	This indicator is a measure of New Zealand connectedness to the rest of the world and a signal of international confidence in New Zealand's economic future.
	Source: Annual balance of payments (Stats NZ)	
Outward foreign direct investment (new)	Definition: Total direct investment by New Zealand businesses in entities based in other countries	This indicator provides another dimension to measuring New Zealand's connectedness to the rest of the world.
	Source: Annual balance of payments (Stats NZ)	
Terms of trade (new)	Definition: The ratio between the index of export prices and the index of import prices	This indicator reflects the relative value of our exports to our imports – a measure of our relative purchasing power in the world. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has indicated that it considers this a critical indicator of how the benefits of trade are distributed across society.
	Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics	
Total trade to GDP ratio (new)	Definition: The ratio between total trade and GDP	This indicator provides a measure of our openness to trade and integration with the world economy.
	Source: World Bank	

## Whānau, hapū and iwi

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Māori connection to marae (new)	Definition: Percentage of Māori adults who feel strongly connected with their ancestral marae	This indicator was previously used for the social connections domain, and we are moving it to the cultural capability and belonging domain. However, we also consider it relevant as a measure of the engagement of Māori with their communities as a pillar of the health of the whānau, hapū and iwi sphere. For this reason we consider it a new indicator of this sphere.
	Source: Te Kupenga (Stats NZ)	
Whānau wellbeing (new)	Definition: Proportion of Māori rating whānau wellbeing as 7/10 or higher	This indicator provides a measure of the subjective wellbeing of whānau.
	Source: Te Kupenga (Stats NZ)	

## The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand

Financial and physical capital		
Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Gross fixed capital formation (new)	Definition: Annual percentage change in the annual creation or acquisition of produced assets	This indicator provides a measure of the change to New Zealand's asset base and influences the future stock of this wealth.
	Source: System of National Accounts (Stats NZ)	
Net intangible fixed assets (existing)	Definition: Net intangible fixed assets per capita	This indicator remains relevant to the financial and physical capital aspect of wealth.
	Source: System of National Accounts (Stats NZ)	
Net international investment position (existing)	Definition: Net international investment position as a percentage of GDP	This indicator remains relevant to the financial and physical capital aspect of wealth as a measure of trends in the financial net worth of the total economy.
	Source: Balance of payments statistics (Stats NZ)	
Total net fixed assets (existing)	Definition: Net fixed assets per capita	This indicator remains relevant to the financial and physical capital aspect of wealth as a measure of the stock of the net fixed assets in New Zealand.
	Source: System of National Accounts (Stats NZ)	

Human capability		
Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Cognitive skills at age 15 (existing)	International statistic: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) mean score for reading, mathematics and science	This indicator remains relevant to the human capability aspect of wealth as an indicator of the stock of knowledge and skills.
	Source: PISA (OECD)	
Educational attainment of the adult population (upper secondary) (existing)	International statistic: Percentage of adults aged 25-64 with at least an upper secondary education	This indicator remains relevant to the human capability aspect of wealth as an indicator of the stock of knowledge and skills.
	Source: How's Life? (OECD)	
Healthy life expectancy (moved)	International statistic: Number of years an infant under 1 year old can expect to live in good health	This indicator was previously used for the health domain but we now consider it more relevant to the human capability domain as a measure of the stock of time during which people can use their skills and knowledge.
	Source: Global Burden of Disease (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation)	
Non-communicable diseases (existing)	International statistic: Health loss caused by non-communicable diseases, measured in disability-adjusted life years per 100,000 people	This indicator complements the measure of healthy life expectancy by highlighting the amount of human capability lost to non-communicable diseases.
	Source: Global Burden of Disease (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation)	

## Human capability

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Te reo Māori speakers (new)	Definition: Percentage of people who can converse about a lot of everyday things in te reo Māori	This indicator was previously used for the cultural identity domain, and we continue to use it for the cultural capability and belonging domain. We add it to the human capability aspect of wealth also to highlight a stock of human capability that is important to New Zealand's culture. It was recommended in the 2019 paper commissioned by the Treasury on the inclusion of culture in the LSF. <sup>4</sup>
	Source: Census (Stats NZ)	

## Natural environment

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Average temperature (new)	Definition: Annual national average temperature	This indicator provides a measure of the state of the climate.
	Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)	
Biodiversity and genetic resources (existing)	Definition: Percentage of assessed indigenous species classified as threatened with or at risk of extinction	This indicator was previously used for natural capital and remains relevant to the natural environment aspect of wealth as an indicator of biodiversity.
	Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)	
Coastal sea-level rise (new)	Definition: Annual mean coastal sea-level rise relative to a 1986-2005 baseline period	This indicator provides a measure of climate change and the state of the marine environment, including its impact on coastal communities, infrastructure, environments and biodiversity.
	Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)	
Net greenhouse gas emissions (existing)	Definition: Net greenhouse gas emissions in kilotonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	This indicator was previously used for natural capital and remains relevant to the natural environment aspect of wealth as an indicator of New Zealand's contribution to the pressure on, risk to and sustainability of the global climate.
	Source: New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Ministry for the Environment)	
Renewable energy (existing)	Definition: Renewable energy as a percent of total primary energy supply	This indicator was previously used for natural capital and remains relevant to the natural environment aspect of wealth as an indicator of energy supply.
	Source: Energy in New Zealand – Renewables (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment)	
River health (new)	Definition: Percentage of state of the environment monitored river sites in each of the Macroinvertebrate Community Index attribute bands	This indicator provides a measure of the state of our rivers.
	Source: Land, Air, Water Aotearoa	

<sup>4</sup> Discussion Paper 19/02 - Culture, Wellbeing, and the Living Standards Framework: A Perspective (treasury.govt.nz)

## Natural environment

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Soil quality (existing)	Definition: Percentage of tested sites within targets for at least six of the seven types of soil test	This indicator was previously used for natural capital (it was called 'sustainable food production') and remains relevant to the natural environment aspect of wealth as an indicator of the state of our land – in particular, its use in food production.
	Source: Stats NZ and Ministry for the Environment	
Fish stocks (new)	Definition: Total allowable commercial catch	This indicator provides a measure of New Zealand's fish stocks, which are economically, environmentally and culturally important.
	Source: Environmental-economic accounts (Stats NZ)	
Groundwater stocks (new)	Definition: Volume of groundwater stocks	This indicator provides a measure of New Zealand's water stocks, which are a key natural resource.
	Source: Environmental-economic accounts (Stats NZ)	
Timber stocks (new)	Definition: Volume of total timber resources, including both timber available and unavailable for wood supply	This indicator provides a measure of New Zealand's timber stocks, which are economically significant.
	Source: Environmental-economic accounts (Stats NZ)	

## Social cohesion

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Ability to express identity (new)	Definition: Percentage of adults who said it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for social capital and remains relevant to the social cohesion aspect of wealth as a measure of bridging social capital. It was recommended in the 2019 paper commissioned by the Treasury on the inclusion of culture in the LSF.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Discrimination (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults who experienced discrimination in the past 12 months in New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for social capital and remains relevant to the social cohesion aspect of wealth as a measure of bridging social capital (or lack of it).
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Sense of belonging (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for sense of belonging to New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for social capital and remains relevant to the social cohesion aspect of wealth as a measure of interpersonal social capital.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	
Trust held in others (existing)	Definition: Percentage of adults with a score of 7/10 or higher for trust in other people in New Zealand	This indicator was previously used for social capital and remains relevant to the social cohesion aspect of wealth as a measure of interpersonal social capital.
	Source: New Zealand General Social Survey (Stats NZ)	

## Annex B: The changes to the LSF Dashboard

This annex outlines the changes that have been made to the LSF Dashboard since the 2019 update to reflect the new and changed elements of the 2021 LSF.

### Structure changes

The structure of the LSF Dashboard has been tweaked to align with the 2021 version of the LSF. We have also more clearly aligned the titles and sections of the LSF Dashboard with the LSF to make it easier for users to see how the LSF Dashboard fits with the framework:

- We relabelled the titles of the Our country and Our future sections to Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing and The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand respectively to make it easier to navigate and understand how the Dashboard fits with the LSF.
- We added the Our Institutions and Governance section to reflect this new level in the 2021 LSF.
- The Our people section was incorporated into the Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing section because it provides multidimensional analysis of the domains included in this level of the LSF.

### Indicator changes

We have added some new indicators and moved and removed some existing indicators.

Table B1 provides a summary of the new, moved and removed indicators relative to the previous version of the LSF Dashboard, with the child-relevant indicators highlighted in Table B2. There is more detail on the definitions of the indicators and the rationale for changes to indicators in Annex A.

We published a preliminary list of indicators in our paper announcing the 2021 version of the LSF.<sup>5</sup> This list was informed by the process of developing the 2021 LSF and included an initial assessment against the five criteria. We have kept several of the new indicators proposed in this preliminary list but have made changes to reflect the feedback received and developments in our thinking.

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<sup>5</sup> [The Living Standards Framework \(LSF\) 2021 \(treasury.govt.nz\)](https://www.treasury.govt.nz/living-standards-framework)

**Table B1:** Indicator changes

<b>Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing</b>		
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Type of change</b>	<b>Indicator change</b>
Cultural capability and belonging	New	Arts participation
	Moved	Māori connection to marae
	New	Multilingualism
	Moved	Sense of belonging – adults
	New	Sense of belonging – youth
Engagement and voice	New	Having a say in government
	New	Perception of public influence
	New	Voter turnout in local elections
Environmental amenity	Moved	Drinking water management
	New	Droughts
	New	Health impacts of air quality
	Removed	Air quality
Family and friends	New	A place to stay
	New	Feeling loved
	New	Someone to turn to
Health	Moved	Life expectancy at birth
	New	Unmet health needs
Housing	New	Housing cost – deposit affordability
	New	Housing cost – mortgage affordability
	New	Housing cost – rent affordability
	Removed	Housing cost
Income, consumption and wealth	New	Food insecurity
Knowledge and skills	New	Regular school attendance
Leisure and play	New	Participation in sport and recreation
	Removed	Paid work
Safety	New	Childhood injuries
	New	Road toll
Work, care and volunteering	New	Involvement in the community
	Moved	Unpaid work
	New	Volunteering

## Our Institutions and Collective Wellbeing

Sphere	Type of change	Indicator change
Central and local government	New	Net core Crown debt
	Moved	Perceived corruption
	Moved	Trust in government institutions
Civil society	New	Non-profit operating surplus
	New	Volunteering
Families and households	Moved	Family wellbeing
	New	Household indebtedness
Firms and markets	New	Activity outlook
	New	Banking system capital
	New	Business turnover
	Moved	Multifactor productivity growth
	Moved	R&D expenditure
International connections	New	Inward foreign direct investment
	New	Outward foreign direct investment
	New	Terms of trade
	New	Total trade to GDP ratio
Whānau, hapū and iwi	New	Māori connection to marae
	New	Whānau wellbeing

## The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand

Sphere	Type of change	Indicator change
Financial and physical capital	New	Gross fixed capital formation
	Removed	Total Crown net worth
Human capability	New	Te reo Māori speakers
	Moved	Healthy life expectancy
Natural environment	New	Average temperature
	New	Coastal sea-level rise
	New	River health
	New	Fish stocks
	New	Groundwater stocks
	New	Timber stocks
	Removed	Climate regulation
	Removed	Waste management
Social cohesion	New	Ability to express identity

The data for the three new housing affordability indicators sourced from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development were not publicly available in time for addition to the LSF Dashboard. These indicators will be added to the Dashboard at the next update. The existing housing cost indicator will remain on the Dashboard in the interim.

## Child wellbeing

Table B2 highlights the indicators that we have added to the LSF Dashboard that are either child-specific or have a particular relevance to child wellbeing. We also ensure that we include age breakdowns of indicators where data are available.



**Table B2:** Child-relevant indicators

Domain	Indicator
Cultural capability and belonging	Sense of belonging – youth
Family and friends	Feeling loved
	Someone to turn to
Health	Health status (adding parent-reported child health status)
	Unmet health needs
Income, consumption and wealth	Child poverty – material hardship
	Food insecurity
Knowledge and skills	Regular school attendance
Leisure and play	Participation in sport and recreation
Safety	Childhood injuries
Work, care and volunteering	Involvement in the community

The new WhatAboutMe survey is an important source of the child-specific indicators. It includes indicators across several wellbeing domains. However, due to COVID-related delays, the data for these indicators will not become available until after the publication of this update. We will add the relevant indicators in the next LSF Dashboard update.

## Removed indicators

Table B3 provides a summary of the indicators we have removed from the LSF Dashboard and the rationale for these removals.

**Table B3:** Removed indicators

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
Air quality	<p>Definition: National average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration</p> <p>Source: New Zealand's Environmental Reporting Series (Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the environment domain, but because it is no longer reported at a national level, it is infeasible for continued inclusion on the LSF Dashboard. We have replaced it with the health impacts of air quality.
Climate regulation	<p>Definition: Carbon stored in forest biomass</p> <p>Source: New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Ministry for the Environment)</p>	This indicator was previously used for natural capital but we have captured the state of the climate with new indicators and the stock of forest biomass with timber stocks so this indicator is no longer needed.
Housing cost	<p>Definition: Percentage of households with housing costs greater than 30% of income</p> <p>Source: Household Economic Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the housing domain but is being replaced by more-detailed measures of housing affordability that have recently been developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. As noted, this indicator will remain on the LSF Dashboard until the three new housing affordability indicators are publicly available. We retain a measure of housing costs relative to income as an internationally comparable measure of housing cost.
Paid work	<p>Definition: Average actual weekly hours worked by employed adults</p> <p>Source: Household Labour Force Survey (Stats NZ)</p>	This indicator was previously used for the time use domain but the shifting focus of that domain has made it less relevant to the redefined work, care and volunteering domain.

Indicator	Description	Reasoning
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reasoning</b>
Total Crown net worth	<p>Definition: Total Crown net worth as a percentage of GDP</p> <p>Source: Fiscal Time Series Historical Indicators (The Treasury)</p>	This indicator provides a stock of the Crown net worth, which speaks to the distribution of worth between spheres of the economy rather than showing an aggregate of New Zealand as a whole. As such, we have removed it from the financial and physical capital aspect of wealth. Note that we have added net core Crown debt to the new central and local government sphere. This indicator acts in a different capacity – rather than measuring an aspect of our wealth, it is a measure of resilience.
Waste management	<p>Definition: Kilograms of waste per capita</p> <p>Source: Review of the effectiveness of the waste disposal levy (Ministry for the Environment)</p>	This indicator was previously used for natural capital, but given the poor quality of data, we have removed this indicator.