

# Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa

## Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand

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# Presentation overview

- ❑ Background to project
- ❑ Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa NZ
- ❑ Living Standards Framework
- ❑ New Zealand's 2019 Wellbeing Budget



Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa • Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand

 **Wellbeing data for New Zealanders**  
Stats **NZ**

<https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/wellbeingindicators/>

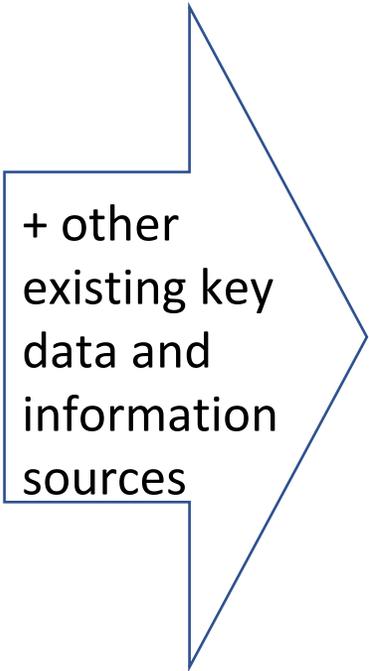
# Informing Government priorities

Wellbeing measurement and monitoring

Information, analysis, advice

Government decision-making

**Ngā Tutohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand StatsNZ**



Child wellbeing  
*Oranga Tamariki, SIA, DPMC*

Environment  
*MfE, Stats NZ*

**Living Standards Framework**  
*The Treasury*

Sustainable Development Goals



**Strategic priority-setting across sectors, populations and policy levers**



# Our vision -Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa

- To create an independent picture of progress through a wellbeing and sustainable development lens
- To move beyond an economic view of progress
- To support a wellbeing approach to decision-making
- To be inclusive in our design and development process
- Present indicator data in a way that is easy to understand and use



# Guiding principles- Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations on  
**Measuring Sustainable Development**



- Indicators should be outcome focused
- They should be relevant to New Zealand and incorporate Te Ao Māori
- Movement should be positively or negatively associated with progress
- Objective and subjective indicators should be included
- Parsimony should guide selection process 'less is more'
- **Selection should not be data driven**
- Indicator set should provide a complete picture



# Key dimensions- Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa

## Current Wellbeing

### Here and Now



- 1) Air quality
- 2) Cities and settlements
- 3) Climate
- 4) Culture
- 5) Economic standard of living
- 6) Ecosystems
- 7) Governance
- 8) Health
- 9) Identity
- 10) Knowledge and skills
- 11) Land
- 12) Leisure
- 13) Safety
- 14) Social connections
- 15) Subjective wellbeing
- 16) Waste
- 17) Water and sanitation
- 18) Work

## Future Wellbeing

### Later

- 1) Human Capital
- 2) Social Capital
- 3) Financial & Physical Capital
- 4) Natural Capital



## Transboundary Impacts

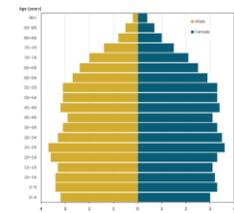
### Elsewhere

- 1) Climate
- 2) Economic standard of living
- 3) Financial and Physical Capital
- 4) Human capital
- 5) Natural capital
- 6) Waste



## Contextual indicators

- 1) Population
- 2) Production



# The Living Standards Framework

Based on OECD 'How's Life?'

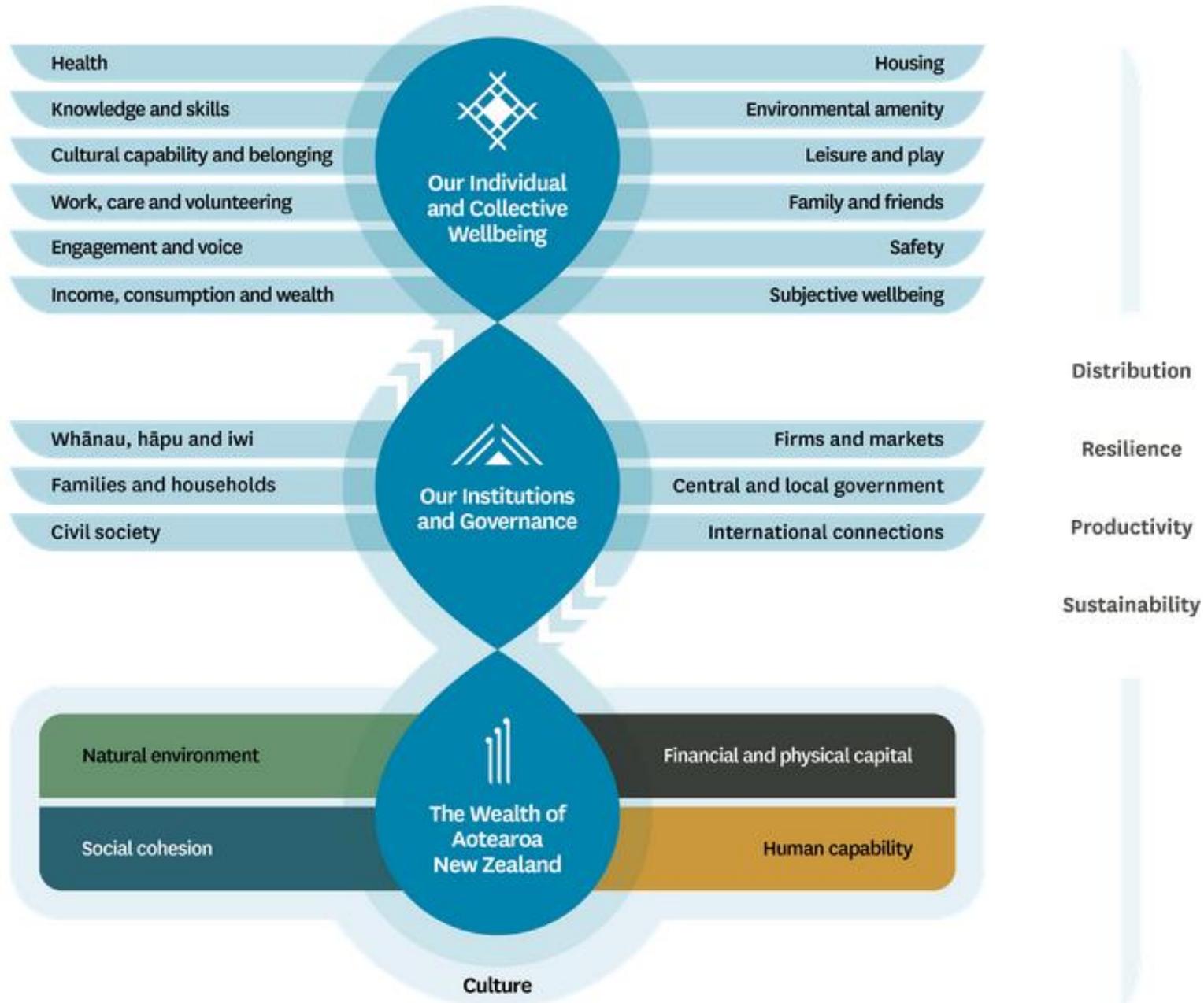
- More focus on available data regardless of validity
- Uses international comparisons

Three functions that the framework is intended to support:

1. wellbeing monitoring
2. wellbeing analysis, and
3. wellbeing advice.

The LSF supports analysts to consider the complex economic, social, cultural and environmental processes that generate and enable wellbeing across time.

# The Treasury's Living Standards Framework



# The Living Standards Framework Dashboard

The LSF Dashboard provides indicators and analysis that the Treasury uses to inform its advice about wellbeing priorities.

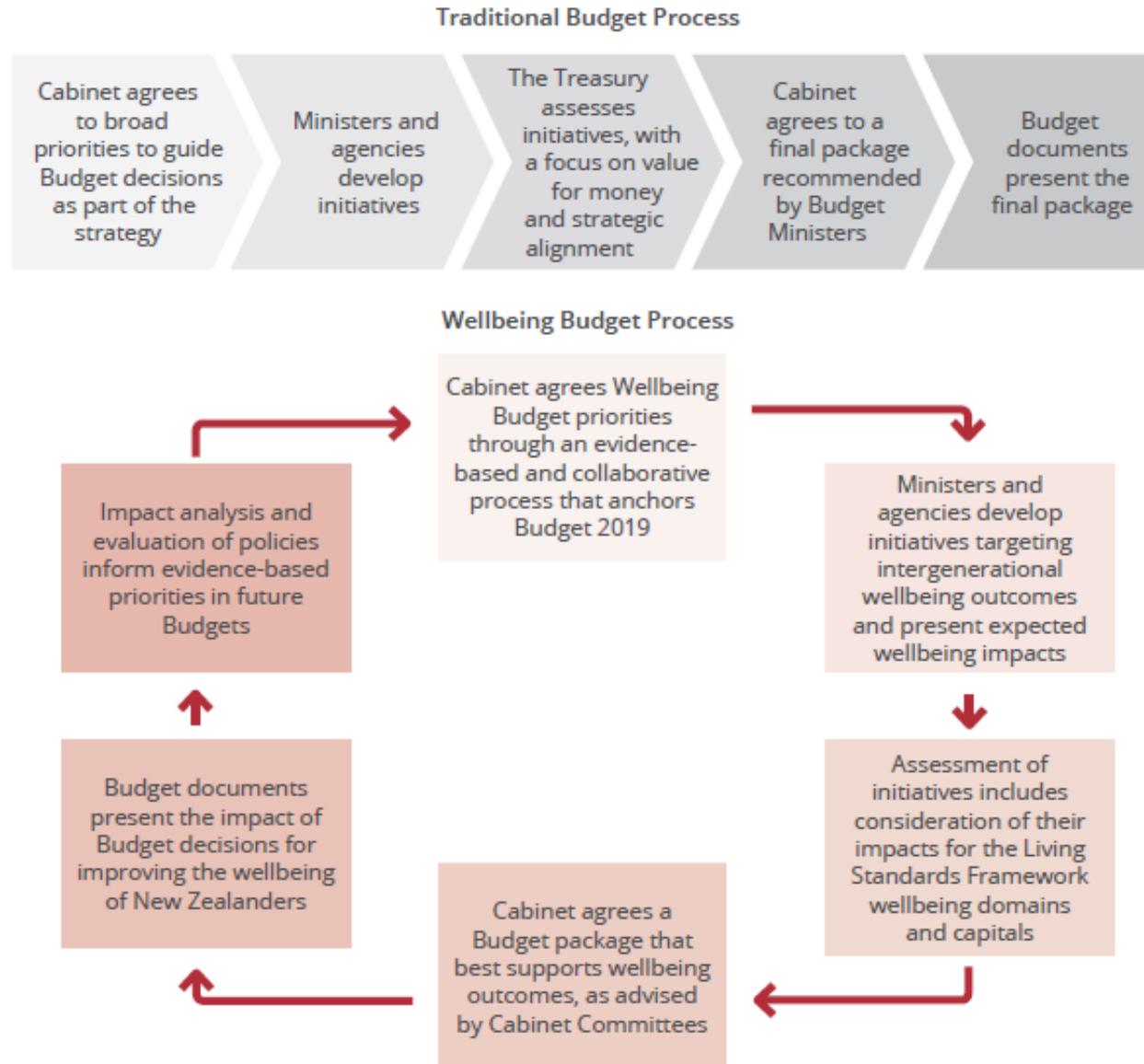
- **Our country** provides indicators for each of the 12 current wellbeing domains.
- **Our future** provides indicators for the four capitals that underpin our living standards now and into the future.
- **Our people** presents an analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the LSF domains using the New Zealand General Social Survey (GSS).

<https://lsfdashboard.treasury.govt.nz/wellbeing/>



# 2019 Wellbeing Budget

Figure 1 - Developing a Wellbeing Budget



# 2019 Wellbeing Budget

New Zealand Prime Minister:

*Our five Wellbeing Budget priorities show how **we have broadened our definition of success** for our country to one that incorporates **not just the health of our finances, but also of our natural resources, people and communities.***

New Zealand Finance Minister:

*We now know that we cannot meaningfully address complex problems like child poverty, inequality and climate change through traditional ways of working. **Making the best choices for current and future generations requires looking beyond economic growth on its own and considering social, environmental and economic implications together.***