

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/>

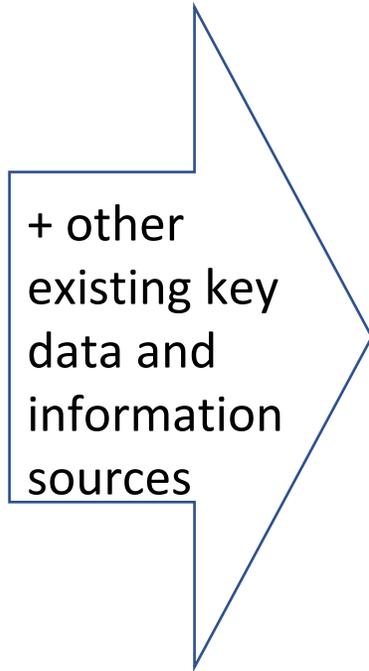
Informing Government priorities

Wellbeing measurement and monitoring

Information, analysis, advice

Government decision-making

Ngā Tutohu Aotearoa - Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand StatsNZ

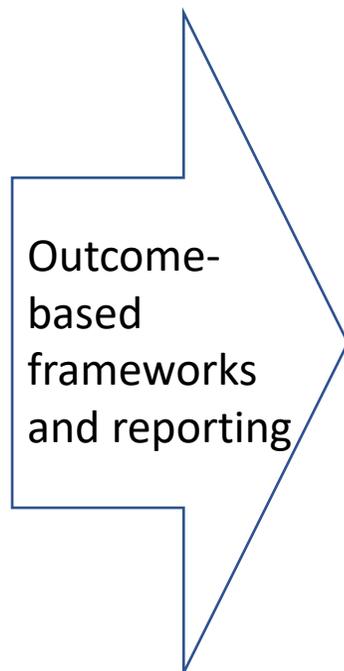


Child wellbeing
Oranga Tamariki, SIA, DPMC

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

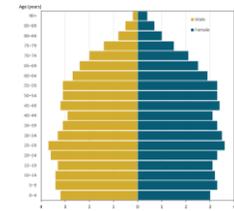
Elsewhere

- 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?'

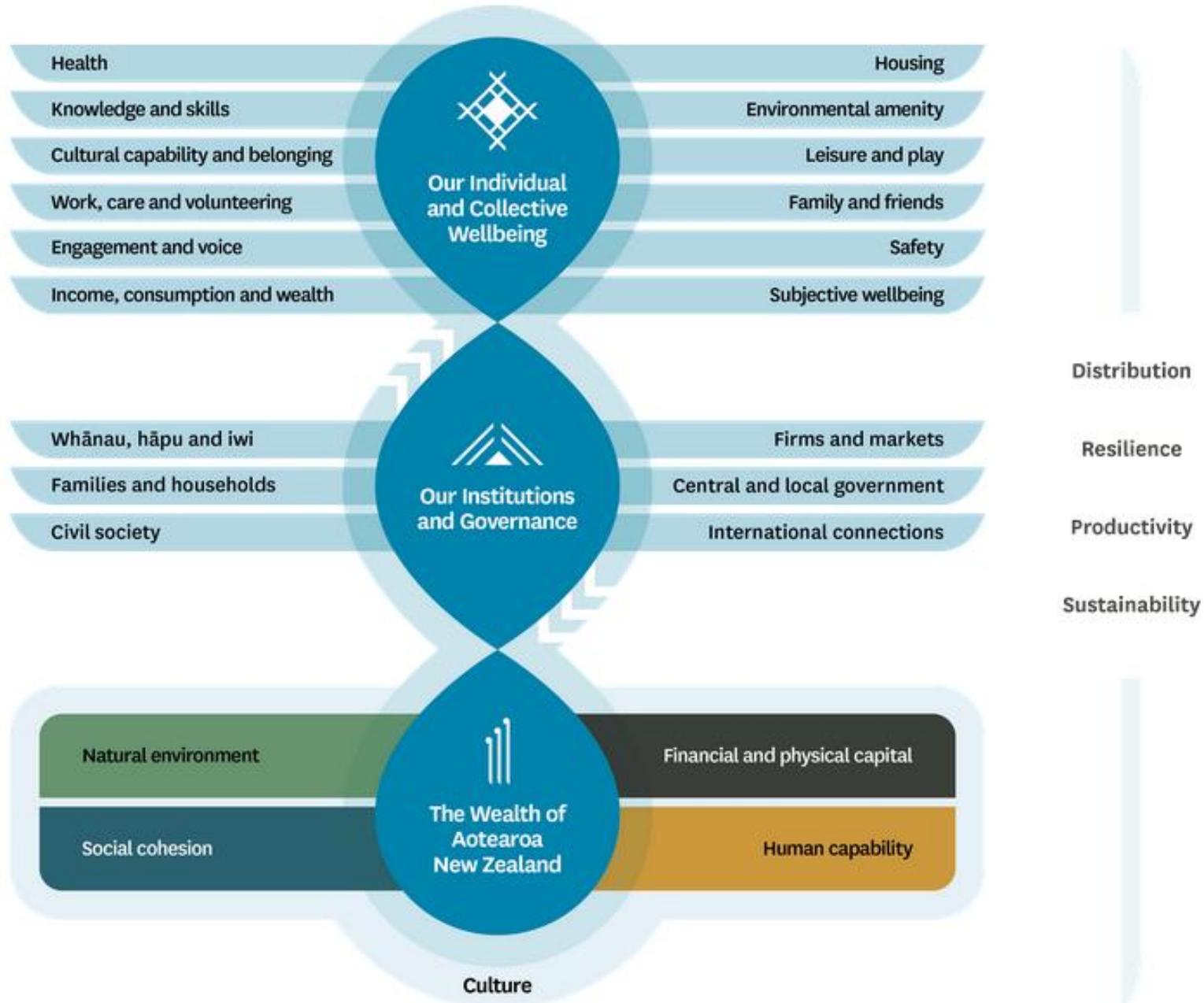
- More focus on available data regardless of validity
- Uses international comparisons

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.

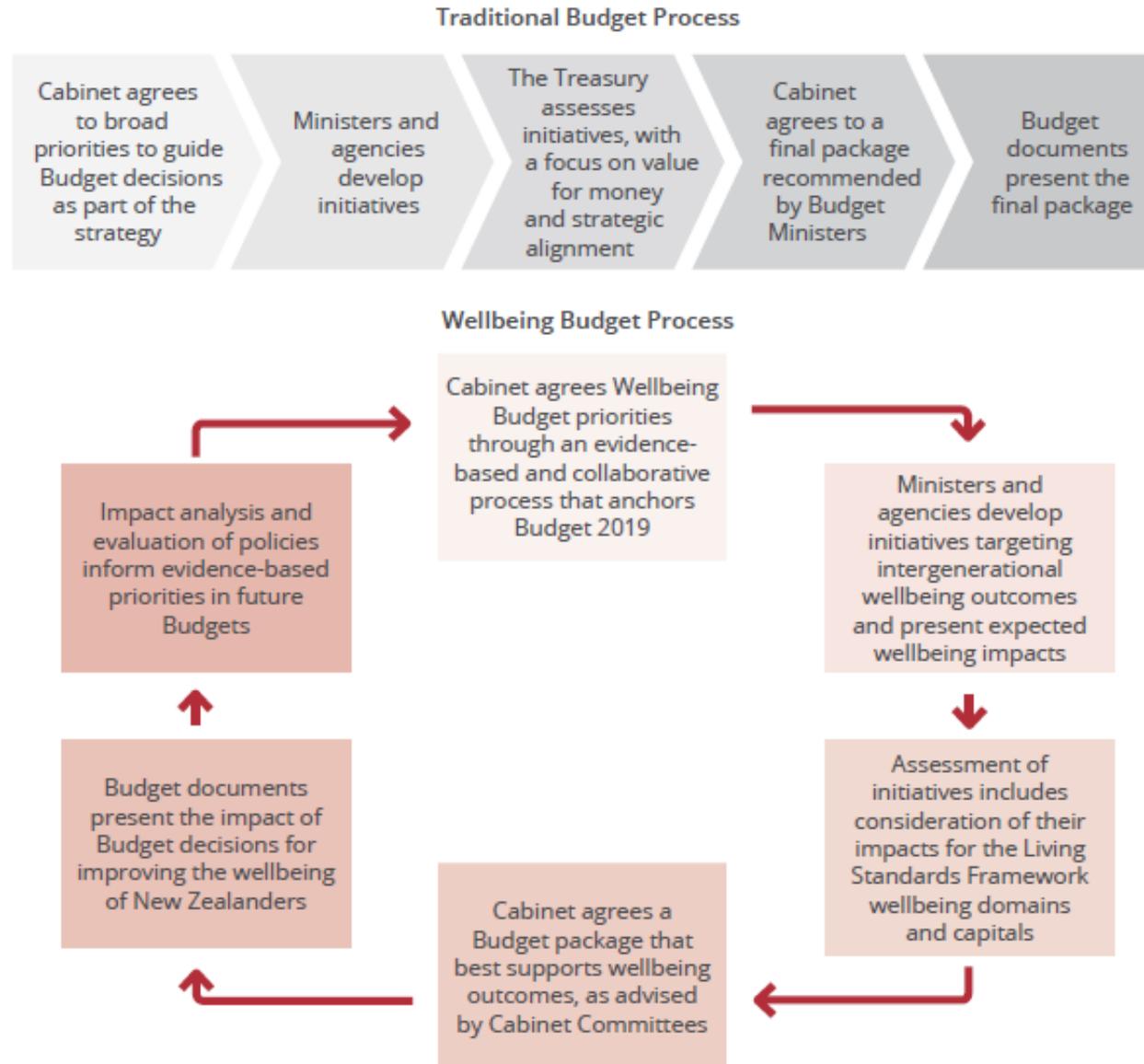
- **Our country** provides indicators for each of the 12 current wellbeing domains.
- **Our future** provides indicators for the four capitals that underpin our living standards now and into the future.
- **Our people** presents an analysis of New Zealanders' wellbeing across the LSF domains using the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