

# **Canterbury**

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District Health Board

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Te Poari Hauora o Waitaha

## **Submission on the Living Standards Dashboard**

**To:** The Treasury New Zealand

**Submitter:** Canterbury District Health Board

Attn: Kirsty Peel  
Community and Public Health  
C/- Canterbury District Health Board  
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## **Details of submitter**

1. Canterbury District Health Board (CDHB).
2. The submitter is responsible for promoting the reduction of adverse environmental effects on the health of people and communities and to improve, promote and protect their health pursuant to the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 and the Health Act 1956.

## **Details of submission**

3. The CDHB welcomes the introduction of a Treasury Living Standards Dashboard as an important tool in moving the emphasis from measuring economic growth to measuring intergenerational wellbeing.
4. The CDHB has an important role within our community to protect and promote the health and wellbeing of our population and is very aware that many of the determinants of health lie outside the health sector. The CDHB therefore supports mechanisms, such as the Living Standards Dashboard, which aim to guide policies to improve the determinants of health and wellbeing.
5. This submission outlines our concerns about how the Living Standards Dashboard reflects a commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and responds to the three key issues identified in the discussion document; the place of culture, how to describe wellbeing in New Zealand and technical issues of measurement.
6. The CDHB has particular expertise in monitoring population wellbeing, having inherited the Canterbury Wellbeing Index and the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey after CERA was disestablished in 2016. In 2017 the Index was reviewed and a revised Index, with a set of 10 domains and a complementary Māori Index will be produced later in 2018, drawing heavily on the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey<sup>1</sup>. The Community and Public Health Unit of the CDHB also has expertise in developing local solutions to promoting and communicating issues of wellbeing across our population.

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<sup>1</sup> The Canterbury Wellbeing Survey was developed by CERA to monitor wellbeing post-earthquakes, in the absence of other robust measures of wellbeing on a regional basis. The survey is governed by a cross-agency group and includes subjective measures of wellbeing as well as measures of earthquake impacts.

## **Te Tiriti and incorporating Māori conceptualisations of wellbeing**

7. The CDHB acknowledges Te Tiriti o Waitangi as a foundational wellbeing document for Aotearoa New Zealand and our work in the area of promoting and monitoring wellbeing reflects our commitment to working with Māori partners. New Zealand's bi-cultural approach is globally unique and should be integral to developing any wellbeing framework for New Zealand.
8. The CDHB acknowledges the comments in the document that state that 'Any comprehensive framework for intergenerational wellbeing in New Zealand needs to consider both the wellbeing of Māori and Māori conceptions of wellbeing. This reflects the status of Māori as the indigenous population of New Zealand and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.'
9. However, the CDHB is concerned to note that although a 'complementary paper' is being prepared on Māori conceptions of wellbeing, that this may take place in parallel to the existing conversation, which has already been initiated and socialised.
10. The CDHB is also concerned that the document states, 'that a wellbeing framework for Māori needs to be developed by Māori' but with little detail for the vision and process that will see this accomplished and how this will link to and inform the development of the Living Standards Framework. The CDHB would appreciate assurance that such a process will be thoroughly funded, that the process will coincide with the development of the framework presented thus far, and that the framework will succeed in providing understanding of wellbeing from a Te Ao Māori perspective.

## **The place of culture**

11. The CDHB takes a different view than Treasury on the substantive issues of knowledge and cultural capital, and encourages further exploration of these concepts with a view to enshrining them within the Living Standards Framework. The document describes culture in particular as a salient point in New Zealand, and briefly outlines the significance of a sense of belonging, which we agree is critical to wellbeing. However the CDHB does not agree that including several measures of cultural identity under current wellbeing and identifying culture as an important context is sufficient to reflect the importance of cultural capital as a key contributor

to intergenerational wellbeing. It is unclear from the document how the context of culture will be included in any analysis if it is not part of what is being measured.

12. The Canterbury Wellbeing Index includes measures of participation and attendance at arts events and measures of sporting participation as indicators to reflect the importance of these activities to wellbeing. The CDHB encourages Treasury to include these aspects of culture in the Living Standards Dashboard.
13. The development of the Living Standards Framework also provides a valuable opportunity to explore what indigenous cultural and knowledge capital contributes, or could contribute, to intergenerational wellbeing.

### **Communication – describing wellbeing in New Zealand**

14. The CDHB notes that much of the discussion document is focused on ‘adapting the OECD Model to New Zealand’. While it is important to draw on the wider international evidence base, it is also important that a national discussion such as this draws heavily on local culture and wisdom. Our experience in promoting health and wellbeing in the aftermath of the Canterbury Earthquakes 2010-11 was that while international evidence on disaster recovery was useful, there remained a need to develop local responses that resonated with the unique wisdom and experience of local communities. One example of this is that the ‘5 ways to wellbeing’ (nef, 2008) did not initially resonate well with local communities when transplanted from the overseas model but were useful when adapted through the extensive local consultation that underpins the ‘All Right?’ wellbeing promotion campaign.
15. Local knowledge and culture are intrinsic to supporting wellbeing. The CDHB encourages Treasury (and the wider government) to use the development of a wellbeing framework for New Zealand as an opportunity for significant widespread dialogue across communities. This would also begin to address one of the main issues identified in the paper, that of communication. While the document considers ‘testing’ the framework, the CDHB recommends deeper engagement to build legitimacy for the framework and for its development process. This is an opportunity for New Zealand to pioneer a transformation in how a country enhances the wellbeing of its people<sup>2</sup>. The recent conversations held as part of the Inquiry into

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<sup>2</sup> Dalziel, P. and C. Saunders (2015) Wellbeing Economics: Future Directions for New Zealand. Wellington: Bridget Williams Books.

Mental Health and Addiction may also inform the development process for the Framework.

## **Technical issues**

16. The 2017 review of the Canterbury Wellbeing Index included a review and analysis of examples of wellbeing monitoring indicators used internationally. The revised Canterbury Wellbeing Index focuses on measuring current wellbeing (the individual wellbeing aspect of the OECD model) through a mix of subjective and objective measures of wellbeing and utilises indicators that are available at a regional level. It incorporates a Population Index and a complementary Māori Index with equal weight in the online navigation. While there are differences in the indicators used between the Canterbury Wellbeing Index and the proposed Living Standards Dashboard, the broad areas of wellbeing covered are very consistent. The attached document provides an analysis of the similarities and difference between the two.
17. The CDHB shares the Treasury's interest in 'distribution of wellbeing and the capital stocks.' When the framework is used dynamically, we support analysis that draws attention to inequities, especially where these further disadvantage those who already experience disadvantage. The CDHB supports the analysis of data by ethnicity, age and gender and also suggests that analysis should be undertaken based on socioeconomic deprivation and disability status.
18. The CDHB supports the presentation of indicators at regional level. This will allow local leaders to have access to information that can support good decision-making in local communities.
19. The CDHB supports the suggestion in the document for strengthening the New Zealand General Social Survey both in terms of sample size and frequency. More frequent, regionally representative data will better support regional decision making.
20. The CDHB recommends that Treasury consider using the WHO-5 scale of emotional wellbeing as a suitable indicator. Its advantages are that it is a validated measure, is brief and easy to ask and is positively framed. The WHO-5 scale has been used in Canterbury in the post-earthquake environment, including since 2013 in the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey, and a national comparator would be valuable.

The CDHB suggests that this could be included in the New Zealand General Social Survey.

21. The CDHB advises that the SF12 scale being considered as a measure of poor mental health is also available through the New Zealand Health Survey (although it has not been reported publicly to date). The CDHB considers the SF12 to be a measure of impact of (physical and) emotional wellbeing on day-to-day functioning, more than of poor mental health.
22. The CDHB supports the inclusion of a life satisfaction question but notes that this is one aspect of quality of life. The CDHB notes the value of a single item overall quality of life measure<sup>3</sup> as used in the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey. This question was originally sourced from the Quality of Life Survey<sup>4</sup>, where it continues to be used.
23. Our experience is that a measure of loneliness is a more useful measure than a measure of support in times of need. This latter measure has been removed from the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey as it is a less discerning measure (being yes / no only as compared to a scale) and was very stable over time with only 3% not having someone to turn to in times of need.

#### **Person making the submission**



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Date: 1/08/2018

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<sup>3</sup> For example, "Would you say that your quality of life is.... Extremely poor/ Poor/ Neither Poor nor Good/ Good/ Extremely good"

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/survey.htm>

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# Analysis of CWI Indicators and Proposed Treasury Living Standards Dashboard – Monitoring Intergenerational Wellbeing

## Domain comparison

| CWI domains        | Number of indicators | Treasury domains                | Number of indicators | Same / similar to CWI | Different to CWI | Notes  |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Environment        | 7                    | Environmental quality           | 4                    | 2                     | 2                | All natural environment – no built environment   |
| Civic engagement   | 3                    | Civic engagement and governance | 2                    | 1                     | 1                |  |
| Education          | 4                    | Knowledge and skills            | 3                    | 2                     | 1                |  |
| Health             | 11                   | Health                          | 4                    | 2                     | 2                |  |
| Housing            | 5                    | Housing                         | 3                    | 3                     |                  |  |
| Income             | 4                    | Material standard of living     | 2                    | 1                     | 1                |  |
| Jobs               | 5                    | Jobs and earnings               | 5                    | 2                     | 3                |  |
| Personal wellbeing | 4                    | Life satisfaction               | 2                    |                       | 2                | 2 indicators measuring similar concept (life satisfaction vs quality of life)  |
| Safety             | 5                    | Safety                          | 3                    | 1                     | 2                |  |
| Social capital     | 10                   | Social connections              | 3                    | 1                     | 2                |  |
| Māori section      | 19 <sup>5</sup>      |                                 |                      |                       |                  | 1 indicator from here covered in culture section   |
|                    |                      | Self and aspirations            | 2                    |                       | 2                | Expecting future wellbeing to be higher than present (Gallup World Poll - Cantril ladder)<br>High level of control over own life (no data - Te Kupenga only)             |
|                    |                      | Leisure and recreation          | 3                    |                       | 3                | Proportion of population working long hours (HLFS)<br>Time in leisure and personal care (no data - infrequent time use surveys)<br>Satisfaction with free time (no data) |
|                    |                      | Cultural identity               | 4                    | 2                     | 2                | Strong sense of belonging in NZ (NZGSS)<br>Able to be themselves in NZ – covered in CWI social capital domain  |

<sup>5</sup> 11 not also covered in main Index

|  |  |                                     |   |   |   |  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
|  |  |                                     |   |   |   | Māori language speakers x 2 - covered in CWI Māori section   |
|  |  | Produced capital                    | 3 |   | 3 | Net fixed assets per capita (national system of accounts)<br>Expanded net fixed assets per capita (national system of accounts)<br>Household net worth (HES)   |
|  |  | Human capital                       | 5 | 2 | 3 | Health expectancy (census)<br>2 education attainment indicators (covered in CWI education domain)<br>Educational expectancy (OECD database)<br>Human capital stock index (no data)   |
|  |  | Social capital                      | 6 | 1 | 5 | Mean generalised trust (NZGSS)<br>Voter turnout (covered in CWI civic engagement section)<br>Mean trust in Police (NZGSS)<br>Mean trust in Parliament (NZGSS)<br>Proportion of population volunteering - mean hours (no data - time use survey)<br>Perceived corruption (NGO survey – business tilt) |
|  |  | Multifactor productivity            | 2 |   | 2 | Multifactor productivity (OECD)<br>Life satisfaction residual (World Happiness report)   |
|  |  | Net claims on the rest of the world | 2 |   | 2 | Financial net worth of the total economy (National system of accounts)<br>Ratio of ecological footprint to biocapacity (Global footprint network)  |

## Indicator comparison

| Domain      | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                                | Source                    | Treasury Indicator  |
|-------------|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Environment | Env1        | Satisfaction with community facilities                                   | Proportion of those 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with local community facilities   | Community facilities                 | CWS                       |   |
|             | Env2        | Satisfaction with access to transport                                    | Proportion of those 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with ease of access to suitable transport for daily activities          | Access to transport                  | CWS                       |   |
|             | Env3        | Impact of loss of sports, recreation, cultural and leisure facilities    | Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting moderate or major impact of loss of sports, recreational, cultural and leisure facilities | Recreational and cultural facilities | CWS- 3 questions combined |   |
|             | Env4        | Alcohol licence density  | Alcohol licence density per 10,000 population aged 15 and over, by licence type   | Alcohol licences                     | Massey                    |   |
|             | Env5        | Gaming machine density   | Gaming machine density per 10,000 population aged 15 and over   | Gaming machines                      | DIA                       |   |
|             | Env6        | Satisfaction with access to natural environment                          | Proportion of those 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with ease of access to the natural                                      | Access to natural environment        | CWS                       | Similar but objective measure<br>Natural space footprint within 1km radius of dwelling (not currently produced but could be from Land Cover database) |

| Domain           | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                                     | Source      | Treasury Indicator   |
|------------------|-------------|--|---|---|-------------|--|
|                  |             |  | environment   |   |             |  |
|                  | Env7        | Air quality breaches   | Number of days of air quality breaches (PM10 exceedances) per year, by area (airshed)   | Air quality                               | ECan        | Yes  |
|                  |             |  |   |   |             | Also:<br>Air quality PM2.5 concentrations (OECD air quality database)<br>Satisfaction with water quality (Gallup world poll) |
| Civic Engagement | CE1         | Voter turnout in local government elections                              | Proportion turnout by election year, by TA  | Voter turnout— local government elections | LGNZ        |  |
|                  | CE2         | Voter turnout in general elections                                       | Proportion turnout by election year, by electorate  | Voter turnout— general elections          | ElectionsNZ | Yes  |
|                  | CE3         | Ability to influence central and local government                        | Proportion of those 18 years and over agreeing or strongly agreeing they are able to have enough say in what central and local government agencies do | Influencing central and local government  | CWS         |  |
|                  |             |  |   |   |             | Also:<br>Discrimination (CWI includes this in social capital domain)   |
| Education        | E1          | Year-1 entrants' previous participation in ECE                           | Proportion of year 1 entrants who have previously participated in ECE   | ECE participation                         | MoE         |  |
|                  | E2          | School leavers' achievement of NCEA level 2 or higher                    | Proportion of school leavers who achieved NCEA level-2 or higher  | NCEA level-2 achievement                  | MoE         |  |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label   | Source  | Treasury Indicator   |
|--------|-------------|--|---|---|---------|--|
|        | E3          | Highest qualification for those aged 15 years and over                   | Distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by highest qualification            | Highest qualification                             | Census  | Similar – 2 measures<br>Proportion of 25-64 with at least upper secondary education (HLFS)<br>Proportion of 25-64 with at least Bachelor's degree or higher (HLFS) |
|        | E4          | Young people not engaged in employment, education, or training (NEET)    | Proportion of young people 15–24 years not in employment, education, or training (NEET)   | Not engaged in employment, education, or training | StatsNZ |  |
|        |             |  |   |   |         | Also:<br>Cognitive skills at age 15 (PISA – OECD)  |
| Health | He1         | Self-rated health  | Proportion of those 18 years and over rating their health as good, very good or excellent | Self-rated health                                 | CWS     | Yes (NZGSS or NZHS)  |
|        | He2         | Year-10 students' smoking  | Proportion of year 10 students who are daily smokers                                      | Smoking - year-10                                 | ASH     |  |
|        | He3         | Adult smoking  | Proportion of those 15 years and over who are current smokers                             | Smoking - adults                                  | NZHS    |  |
|        | He4         | Adult obesity  | Proportion of those 15 years and over who are obese                                       | Obesity   | NZHS    |  |
|        | He5         | Physical activity  | Proportion of those 15 years and over who are physically active                           | Physical activity                                 | NZHS    |  |
|        | He6         | Hazardous drinking   | Proportion of those 15 years and over who are hazardous drinkers                          | Hazardous drinking                                | NZHS    |  |

| Domain  | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                           | Source | Treasury Indicator  |
|---------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|---|
|         | He7         | Psychological distress   | Proportion of those 15 years and over scoring 12 or more on the Kessler 10 scale ...                 | Psychological distress          | NZHS   |   |
|         | He8         | Physical and mental functioning  | SF-12 (not available in 2018)  | Physical and mental functioning | NZHS   | Yes (NZGSS but not using this measure in future)  |
|         | He9         | Unmet need for primary health care                                       | Proportion of those 15 years and over reporting unmet need for primary health care <sup>6</sup>      | Unmet need                      | NZHS   |   |
|         | He10        | Acute medical admissions   | Acute medical admissions, rate per 1,000 population, all ages  | Acute medical admissions        | CDHB   |   |
|         | He11        | Mental health service access   | Access to mental health services, age specific rate per 1,000 population 0-17, 18-64 and 65+         | Mental health service access    | CDHB   |   |
|         |             |  |  |                                 |        | Also:<br>Life expectancy at birth<br>Limitations in daily activity (from Washington short set within NZGSS) |
| Housing | H1          | Housing affordability measure (HAM)                                      | Proportion of households with below average income after housing costs, renters and first homebuyers | Housing affordability           | MBIE   |   |

<sup>6</sup> Experienced one or more of the following types of unmet need for primary health care in the last 12 months: unable to get an appointment at their usual medical centre within 24 hours; unmet need for GP services due to cost and/or lack of transport; unmet need for after-hours services due to cost and/or lack of transport.

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                                | Source                | Treasury Indicator   |
|--------|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
|        | H2          | Spending on housing  | Proportion of households who spend more than 30% of household income on housing, for renters and homeowners | Housing-related spending             | HES                   | Similar<br>Uses 40% cut off  |
|        | H3          | Rental property supply – price of bonds lodged                           | Proportion of rental bonds lodged monthly, by weekly rent level   | Rental property supply               | MBIE                  |  |
|        | H4          | Household crowding   | Proportion of population living in crowded households   | Household crowding                   | Census                | Similar<br>Number of rooms per person (Census or NZGSS)                                      |
|        | H5          | Satisfaction with housing quality  | Proportion of those 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with overall quality of home              | Housing quality                      | CWS                   | Similar<br>Proportion of households reporting a major problem with housing (NZGSS from 2014) |
|        | I1          | Household income   | Median equivalised gross weekly household income  | Household income                     | HLFS (not all income) | Similar – household disposable income (HES or with improved IDI from IRD)                    |
| Income | I2          | Household income after housing costs                                     | Median equivalised gross weekly household income net of housing costs, for renters and homeowners           | Household income after housing costs | HES                   |  |
|        | I3          | Low household income   | 20th percentile equivalised gross weekly household income   | Low household income                 | HLFS (not all income) |  |
|        | I4          | Satisfaction with income meeting everyday needs                          | Proportion of those 18 years and over   | Satisfaction with income             | CWS                   |  |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                           | Source | Treasury Indicator   |
|--------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|--|
|        |             |  | satisfied or very satisfied that household income meets everyday needs   |                                 |        |  |
|        |             |  |  |                                 |        | Also:<br>Household net adjusted disposable income per capital (OECD measure using national account data) |
| Jobs   | J1          | Unemployment rate  | Unemployment rate (number of unemployed as a proportion of the labour force)                                     | Unemployment rate               | HLFS   | Yes  |
|        | J2          | Employment rate  | Employment rate (number employed for more than an hour a week as a proportion of the working age population)     | Employment rate                 | HLFS   | Yes  |
|        | J3          | Labour force participation rate  | Labour force participation rate (number of employed or unemployed as a proportion of the working age population) | Labour force participation rate | HLFS   |  |
|        | J4          | Underemployment rate   | Proportion of total employed who work part-time who want to and are available to work more hours                 | Underemployment                 | HLFS   |  |
|        | J5          | Job satisfaction   | Proportion of those 15 years and over who are satisfied or very  | Job satisfaction                | NZGSS  |  |

| Domain             | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label               | Source | Treasury Indicator  |
|--------------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------|--------|---|
|                    |             |  | satisfied with their job  |                     |        |   |
|                    |             |  |   |                     |        | Also:<br>Median hourly earnings (as one measure of job quality) (HLFS but not regional disaggregation)<br>Workplace injury claims (as a component of job quality) (ACC)<br>Job strain (data not collected other than from ISSP for 2005, 2015 and every 4-6 years from Survey of Working Life supplement to HLFS) |
| Personal Wellbeing | PW1         | Quality of life  | Proportion of those 18 years and over rating quality of life as good or extremely good  | Quality of life     | CWS    |   |
|                    | PW2         | Emotional wellbeing  | WHO-5 wellbeing scale mean score of those aged 18 years and over  | Emotional wellbeing | CWS    |   |
|                    | PW3         | Self-reported stress   | Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting stress sometimes, always or most of the time  | Stress              | CWS    |   |
|                    | PW4         | Sense of purpose   | Proportion of those 15 years and over rating the things they do in their life as being worthwhile (scoring 7-10 on a scale of 0-10 where 10 is most worthwhile) | Sense of purpose    | NZGSS  |   |
|                    |             |  |   |                     |        | Also:<br>Mean life satisfaction (0-10 scale)  |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                     | Source | Treasury Indicator  |
|--------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------|--------|---|
|        |             |  |  |                           |        | from NZGSS<br>Mean Cantril Ladder score - Gallup World Poll |
| Safety | S1          | Perceptions of safety  | Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling fairly or very safe .... in own home after dark; walking alone in neighbourhood after dark; in city/town centre during the day; in city/town centre after dark | Safety                    | CWS    | Yes (alone after dark only) (NZGSS)                         |
|        | S2          | Property-related offences  | Number of victimisations (theft, burglary, robbery, extortion) by month  | Property-related offences | Police |   |
|        | S3          | Child investigations   | Three-month rolling average for number of Oranga Tamariki notifications requiring action   | Child investigations      | OT     |   |
|        | S4          | Child abuse or neglect   | Number of substantiated findings of child abuse or neglect annually  | Child abuse or neglect    | OT     |   |
|        | S5          | Family violence victimisations   | Number of victimisations for acts intended to cause injury, sexual assault and related offences and abduction, harassment and other related offences   | Family violence           | Police |   |

| Domain         | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                           | Source | Treasury Indicator  |
|----------------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|---|
|                |             |  | against a person where the relationship of the offender to the victim is family member (including ex partner)                              |                                 |        |   |
|                |             |  |  |                                 |        | Also:<br>Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 (health information system)<br>Self-reported victimisation (NZGSS) |
| Social Capital | SC1         | Sense of community in the neighbourhood                                  | Proportion of those 18 years and over agreeing or strongly agreeing that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood | Sense of neighbourhood          | CWS    |   |
|                | SC2         | Contact with family and friends  | Proportion of those aged 15 years and over who had contact with family and friends at least once a week                                    | Contact with family and friends | NZGSS  |   |
|                | SC3         | Loneliness and isolation   | Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting feeling lonely or isolated always or most of the time                                      | Loneliness and isolation        | CWS    | Yes (NZGSS)   |
|                | SC4         | Personal identity  | Proportion of those 18 years and over reporting it is very easy or easy to be themselves in New Zealand                                    | Personal identity               | CWS    | Yes, but included in LSF Cultural domain (NZGSS)  |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                  | Source     | Treasury Indicator  |
|--------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|------------|---|
|        | SC5         | Attendance at arts events  | Proportion of those 15 years and over who attend arts events  | Arts attendance        | CNZ        |   |
|        | SC6         | Participation in the arts  | Proportion of those 15 years and over who participate in arts activities  | Arts participation     | CNZ        |   |
|        | SC7         | Experience of discrimination   | Proportion of those 15 years and over who reported they had been discriminated against in the past 12 months.                 | Discrimination         | NZGSS      | Yes, but included in LSF Civic engagement domain (NZGSS)  |
|        | SC8         | Regional sports organisations membership                                 | Total membership for Canterbury regional sports organisations   | Sports participation   | Sport Cant |   |
|        | SC9         | Involvement in unpaid activities   | Proportion of those 15 years and over who had undertaken unpaid activities, by type   | Unpaid activities      | Census     |   |
|        | SC10        | Confidence in agencies   | Proportion agreeing or strongly agreeing central and government agencies make decisions in best interests of city or district | Confidence in agencies | CWS        |   |
|        |             |  |   |                        |            | Also have:<br>Someone to count on in times of need (NZGSS or Gallup World Poll)<br>Time spent in positive social activities (Time use surveys – poor data availability) |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                  | Source     | Treasury Indicator |
|--------|-------------|--|--|------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Māori  | M1          | Sense of community in the neighbourhood                                  | Proportion of those 18 years and over agreeing or strongly agreeing that they feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood                     | Sense of neighbourhood | CWS        |                    |
|        | M2          | Contact with whānau who don't live with you                              | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over reporting the amount of contact with non-resident whānau was about the right amount                                      | Whānau contact         | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M3          | Whānau support in times of need  | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported it being very easy or easy to get whānau support in times of need [from whānau living in another household] | Whānau support         | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M4          | Involvement in unpaid activities   | Proportion of those 15 years and over who had undertaken unpaid activities, by type  | Unpaid activities      | Census     |                    |
|        | M5          | Whānau wellbeing   | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over rating their whānau wellbeing as extremely well or well  | Whānau wellbeing       | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M6          | Self-rated health  | Proportion of those 18 years and over rating their health as good,   | Self-rated health      | CWS        |                    |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                      | Source     | Treasury Indicator                                     |
|--------|-------------|--|---|----------------------------|------------|--|
|        |             |  | very good or excellent  |                            |            |  |
|        | M7          | Quality of life  | Proportion of those 18 years and over rating quality of life as good or extremely good  | Quality of life            | CWS        |  |
|        | M8          | Ability to speak te reo Māori  | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported speaking te reo Māori very well, well, fairly well, not very well or no more than a few words or phrases       | Te reo Māori speaking      | Te Kupenga | Yes<br>Also as proportion of whole population (Census) |
|        | M9          | Ability to understand spoken te reo Māori                                | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported understanding spoken Māori very well, well, fairly well, not very well, or no more than a few words or phrases | Te reo Māori understanding | Te Kupenga |  |
|        | M10         | Adults who know their iwi and hapū                                       | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported knowing their iwi and hapū   | Tribal identity            | Te Kupenga |  |
|        | M11         | Marae visits in the past 12 months                                       | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over [who have ever visited a marae] reporting visiting a marae in the previous 12 months  | Visited marae              | Te Kupenga |  |
|        | M12         | Connected to ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae                            | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who   | Tūrangawaewae connection   | Te Kupenga |  |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented   | Label                    | Source     | Treasury Indicator |
|--------|-------------|--|---|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|
|        |             |  | reported very strongly/strongly being connected to their ancestral marae as tūrangawaewae                                       |                          |            |                    |
|        | M13         | Whānau support with Māori cultural practices                             | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported it was very easy or easy to get whānau support with Māori cultural practices | Cultural support         | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M14         | Importance of being engaged in Māori culture                             | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported it was very/quite important being engaged in Māori culture                   | Cultural engagement      | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M15         | Importance of spirituality   | Proportion of Māori 15 years and over who reported spirituality was very/quite important  | Spirituality             | Te Kupenga |                    |
|        | M16         | Satisfaction with housing quality  | Proportion of those aged 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with overall physical quality of home                    | Housing quality          | CWS        |                    |
|        | M17         | Satisfaction with income meeting everyday needs                          | Proportion of those aged 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied that household income meets everyday needs               | Satisfaction with income | CWS        |                    |

| Domain | Indicator # | Full name of indicator (what it measures rather than how it measures it) | Description of data presented  | Label                         | Source | Treasury Indicator |
|--------|-------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
|        | M18         | Satisfaction with access to transport                                    | Proportion of those aged 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with ease of access to suitable transport to daily activities | Access to transport           | CWS    |                    |
|        | M19         | Satisfaction with access to natural environment                          | Proportion of those aged 18 years and over satisfied or very satisfied with ease of access to the natural environment                | Access to natural environment | CWS    |                    |