



# Measurement Framework

Social Cohesion in  
Aotearoa New Zealand 2022

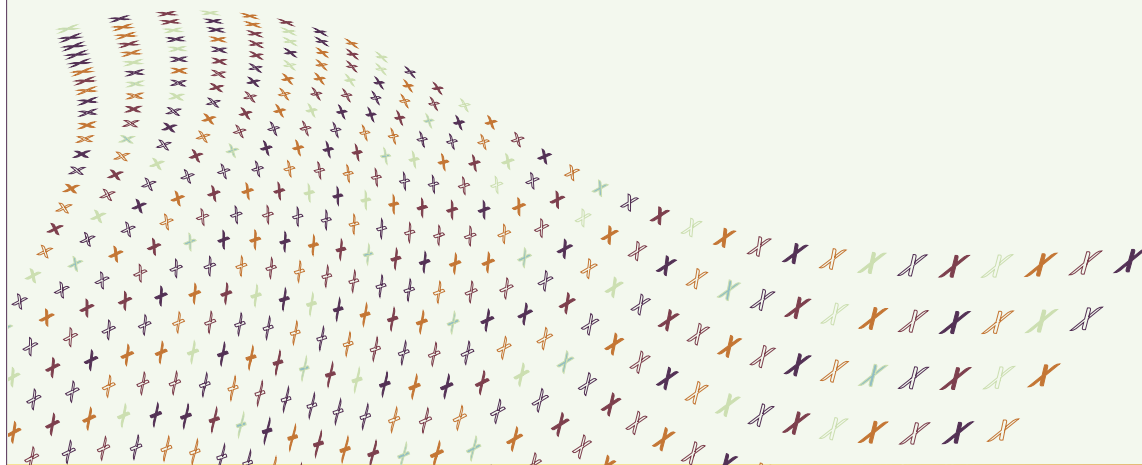
## Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities are CONNECTED and feel like they BELONG

This means people:

- have strong social networks and support systems that provide a source of positive, meaningful interaction
- feel a sense of belonging to a community which includes those based on:
  - Identity (whakapapa/whanaungatanga, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, faith)
  - Place (tūrangawaewae, marae, neighbourhoods, cities, regions, and including New Zealand as a whole)
  - Interest (sport, arts, unions/employee networks).

| Key indicators                         | What we can measure   | Data source   |
|--|---|---|
| Social contact                         | Proportion of people who have weekly face-to-face contact with family and friends                                     | General Social Survey (core content)                                |
|  | Mean rating - connection with people in neighbourhood   | General Social Survey (2018 supplement - Due to be updated in 2024) |
| Access to support systems              | Proportion of people reporting it would be easy or above easy to get help if they were going through a difficult time | General Social Survey (core content)<br>Whataboutme? Survey         |
| Isolation and loneliness               | Proportion of people who felt isolated and lonely   | General Social Survey (core content)                                |
| Positive meaningful social connections | Proportion of people reporting the amount of contact with family and friends is about the right amount of contact     | General Social Survey (core content)                                |
|  | Proportion of young people who feel they get enough time to spend with their friends                                  | Whataboutme? Survey   |

| Key indicators                  | What we can measure   | Data source  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Sense of belonging to community | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their family                      | General Social Survey (2016 supplement – to be updated in 2021 survey) |
|                                 | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their marae                       |  |
|                                 | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their religion                    |  |
|                                 | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their place of employment         |  |
| Sense of belonging to place     | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood               | General Social Survey (2016 supplement – to be updated in 2021)        |
|                                 | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their region                      | General Social Survey (2016 supplement – to be updated in 2021)        |
|                                 | Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand as a whole            | General Social Survey (core content)<br>Whataboutme? Survey            |
|                                 | Proportion of Māori who feel very strongly or strongly connected to their tūrangawaewae | Te Kupenga   |



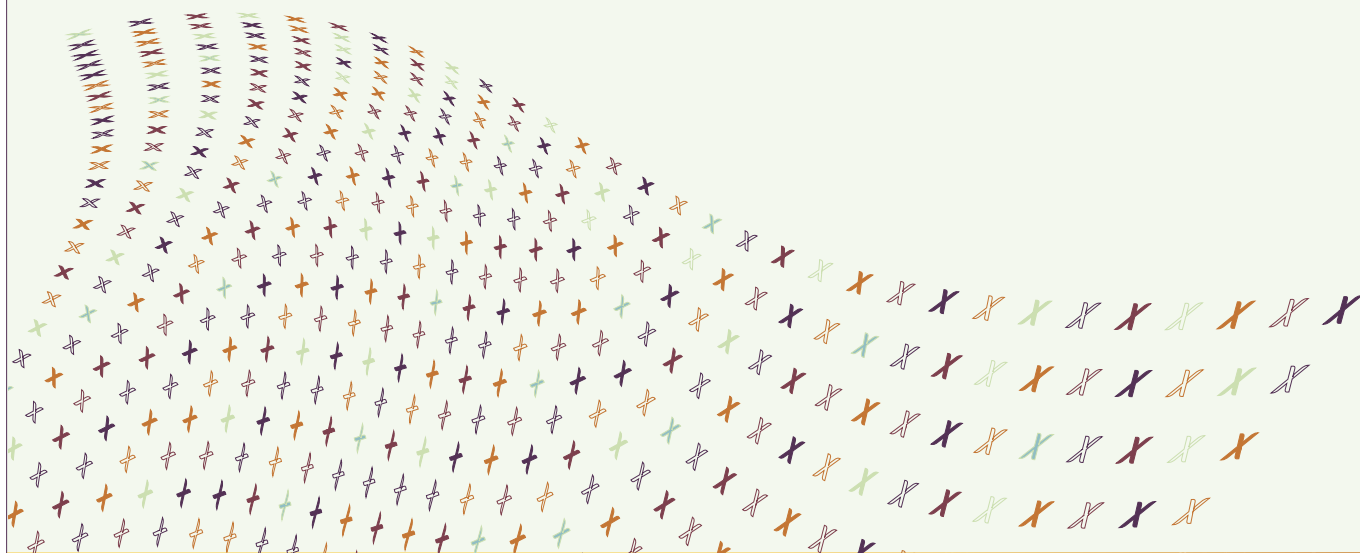
## Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities are willing and able to PARTICIPATE

This means people:

- have a focus on the collective good and sense of solidarity
- do things for each other, are actively involved and contribute to whānau and communities (including through tikanga, mahi aroha and volunteering)
- take part in arts, culture, sports and leisure activities
- are involved and participating in political and civic life (including at the local and national levels)
- are actively involved or participating in employment, education or training.

| Key indicators                        | What we can measure   | Data source                          |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Solidarity/<br>reciprocity            | Proportion of people who consider that it is important to them to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood                        | Quality of Life Survey               |
| Unpaid contributions/<br>volunteering | Proportion of people who volunteered formally (for an organisation) or informally (direct help for people who don't live with them)                   | General Social Survey (core content) |
| Club/association membership           | Proportion of people who belong to a group, club or organisation  | General Social Survey 2016           |
|                                       | Proportion of young people who are part of groups, clubs and teams  | Whataboutme? Survey                  |
| Sports/cultural participation         | Proportion of people who participate in sports and recreational activities  | General Social Survey (core content) |
|                                       | Proportion of people who participate in cultural activities   | General Social Survey (core content) |
| Employment                            | Labour Force Participation Rate (number of persons who are employed and unemployed but looking for a job divided by the total working-age population) | Household Labour Force Survey        |

| Key indicators                | What we can measure  | Data source  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Education and training        | Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who are not in employment, education or training   | Household Labour Force Survey                                |
| Civic participation - local   | Proportion of enrolled voters who voted in a local government election   | Voter turnout - Local Authority election administrative data |
|                               | Proportion of Māori who are registered with their iwi, are eligible to vote in the last iwi elections and voted in an iwi election in the last three years | Te Kupenga   |
| Civic participation - central | Proportion of people who voted in the last general election  | Electoral Commission administrative data                     |



## Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities are included and experience EQUITY

This means people:

- are economically and socially included through equitable access to the determinants of health and wellbeing (housing, education, employment, health)
- have a sense of purpose and are hopeful about the future.

| Key indicators   | What we can measure  | Data source   |
|--|--|---|
| Life satisfaction  | Distribution of self-rated life satisfaction scores across demographic groups        | General Social Survey (core content)<br>Whataboutme? Survey |
| Sense of purpose   | Distribution of self-rated life worthwhile scores across demographic groups          | General Social Survey (core content)<br>Whataboutme? Survey |
| Hope for future (Sense of satisfaction in five years time) and sense of control now core content | Distribution of self-rated future life satisfaction scores across demographic groups | General Social Survey                                       |
| Family and whānau wellbeing  | Distribution of self-rated family wellbeing scores across demographic groups         | General Social Survey (core content)<br>Whataboutme? Survey |
| Financial wellbeing  | Distribution of self-rated financial wellbeing scores across demographic groups      | General Social Survey (core content)                        |
| General health   | Distribution of self-rated general health scores across demographic groups           | General Social Survey                                       |
| Mental wellbeing   | Distribution of self-rated mental wellbeing scores across demographic groups         | General Social Survey                                       |

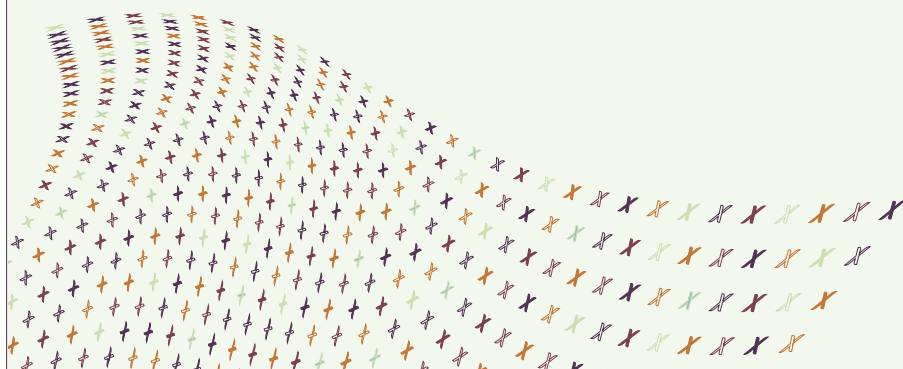
## Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities are **RECOGNISED** for who they are and **RESPECT** others

This means people:

- are connected to and find it easy to express their full selves (including language, cultural practices, faith, sexual orientation) and are valued for who they are
- are free from discrimination
- feel safe
- accept and value diversity
- are willing to engage with others who have different views to them and people feel they can disagree respectfully.

| Key indicators              | What we can measure   | Data source                                  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Connection to identity      | Proportion of young people who have someone they can ask about their culture, whakapapa or ethnic group         | Whataboutme? Survey                          |
|                             | Proportion of young people who can have a conversation in the language of their ethnic or cultural group        | Whataboutme? Survey                          |
|                             | Proportion of Māori who have discussed and explored their whakapapa or family history in the previous 12 months | Te Kupenga                                   |
|                             | Proportion of Māori adults who have been to a marae in the previous year and know their ancestral marae         | Te Kupenga                                   |
|                             | Proportion of Māori adults who can speak, understand, read or write Te Reo Māori fairly well                    | Te Kupenga                                   |
|                             | Proportion of Māori who engaged in cultural practice in the previous 12 months                                  | Te Kupenga                                   |
| Ability to express identity | Proportion of people who felt it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand                 | General Social Survey<br>Whataboutme? Survey |

| Key indicators                                   | What we can measure  | Data source                |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Experience of discrimination                     | Proportion of people who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months  | General Social Survey      |
| Perception of discrimination as an issue         | Proportion of people who consider racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people has been a problem in their city/local area over the past 12 months | Quality of Life Survey     |
| Acceptance of diversity                          | Proportion of people who are accepting of others based on ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability or language spoken                                   | General Social Survey      |
| Value of diversity                               | Proportion of people who felt that Māori culture and cultural practices were important characteristics when defining New Zealand                                   | General Social Survey 2016 |
|  | Proportion of people who felt that multiculturalism and ethnic diversity were important characteristics when defining New Zealand                                  | General Social Survey 2016 |
| Willingness to engage with others                | Current gap identified   |                            |
| Perception that people can disagree respectfully | Current gap identified   |                            |





## Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities TRUST each other and institutions

This means people:

- have high levels of trust in others
- feel like they are represented in decision making positions
- feel like their voice is heard
- feel they are treated fairly
- believe services will meet their needs
- have confidence that issues will be addressed.

Key institutions and systems are: Parliament, Health, Justice, Social Welfare, Education, Transport, Local Government, Immigration, Housing, Environment, Media and Arts and Culture.

| Key indicators                 | What we can measure   | Data source  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Trust in others                | Mean rating – trust held for others   | General Social Survey                                  |
| Perception of representation   | Current gap identified  |  |
| Perception that voice is heard | Proportion of people who feel the public has influence on the decisions their Council makes | Quality of Life Survey                                 |
| Trust in institutions          | Mean trust rating in Parliament   | General Social Survey                                  |
|                                | Mean trust rating for Police, the education system, courts, and the health system           | General Social Survey                                  |
|                                | Mean trust rating for the media   | General Social Survey                                  |
|                                | Mean trust rating in the private sector brand   | KiwisCount survey                                      |
|                                | Average corruption perception index score   | Transparency International Corruption Perception Index |
| Perception of fair treatment   | Current gap identified  |  |

## Outcome: The places people live, work, play and learn are safe, inclusive and supportive

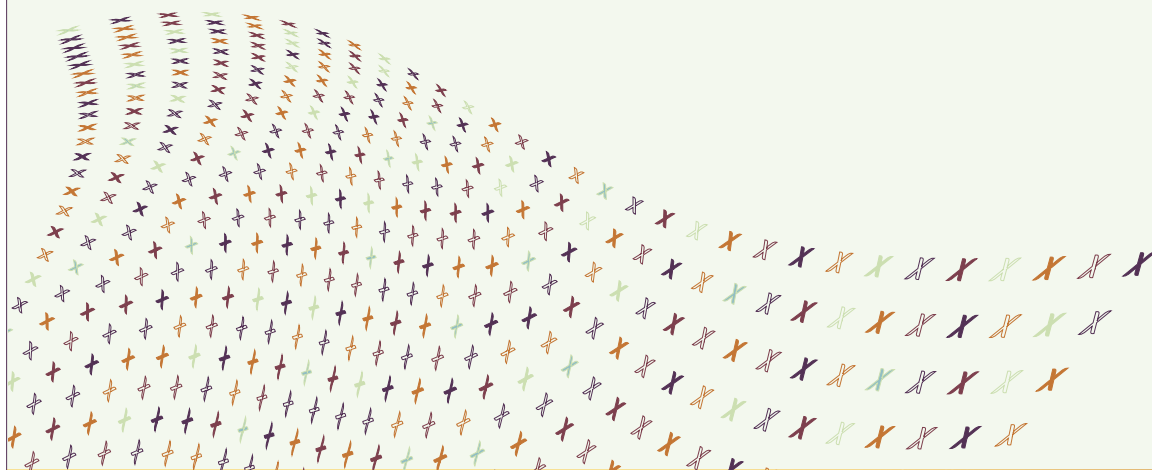
This means our built, natural and online environments:

- are physically, culturally, and spiritually safe
- are inclusive and accessible to individuals, whānau and communities with different needs
- support community and whānau-building activities
- support positive interactions between different communities.

| Key indicators                       | What we can measure   | Data source   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Perceived safety (where people live) | Proportion of people who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night/if home alone at night/if using or waiting for public transport at night   | General Social Survey                                     |
| Physical safety (where people work)  | Current gap – perceived safety at work  |   |
|                                      | Proportion of young people who feel safe at work  | Whataboutme? Survey                                       |
| Physical safety (where people play)  | Current gap – perceived safety in places we play  |   |
|                                      | Proportion of people who are extremely concerned about the following aspects of the internet: cyberbullying, online crime, forums for extremist material and hate speech, misleading or wrong information and conspiracy theories | Internet Perceptions Survey<br>General Social Survey 2022 |
| Physical safety (where people learn) | Proportion of young people who feel safe at school  | Whataboutme? Survey                                       |

| Key indicators                                   | What we can measure   | Data source   |
|--|---|---|
| Victimisation                                    | Percentage of New Zealanders aged 15 years and older who said they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months.  | Crime and Victims Survey                                |
| Cultural safety                                  | Current gap identified  |   |
| Spiritual safety                                 | Current gap identified  |   |
| Inclusion and accessibility (where people live)  | Proportion of people who find it easy or very easy to access key public facilities (including nearest doctor or medical centre, nearest supermarket or dairy, and public transport)   | General Social Survey 2018 (due to be repeated in 2024) |
|  | Proportion of people who were unable to visit the GP due to cost in the past 12 months  | NZ Health Survey  |
|  | Proportion of people who experienced discrimination at any stage during school, trying to get a job, at work, trying to get housing or a mortgage, dealing with the Police or courts, trying to get medical care, trying to get service in a shop or restaurant, on the street or in a public place | General Social Survey                                   |
| Inclusion and accessibility (where people work)  | Proportion of public servants who feel their agency supports and promotes an inclusive workplace  | Te Taunaki - Public Service Census                      |
| Inclusion and accessibility (where people play)  | Proportion of people who have access to telecommunication systems, such as a cellphone or mobile phone, a landline telephone, or the internet   | Census 2018   |
| Inclusion and accessibility (where people learn) | Current gap – inclusive learning  |   |

| Key indicators                                  | What we can measure   | Data source            |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Supportive environments<br>(where people live)  | Proportion of people reporting a sense of pride in their area | Quality of Life Survey |
|   | People's perception of city as a great place to live          | Quality of Life Survey |
|   | Availability of public spaces?                                |                        |
| Supportive environments<br>(where people work)  | Current gap identified  |                        |
| Supportive environments<br>(where people play)  | Current gap identified  |                        |
| Supportive environments<br>(where people learn) | Current gap identified  |                        |



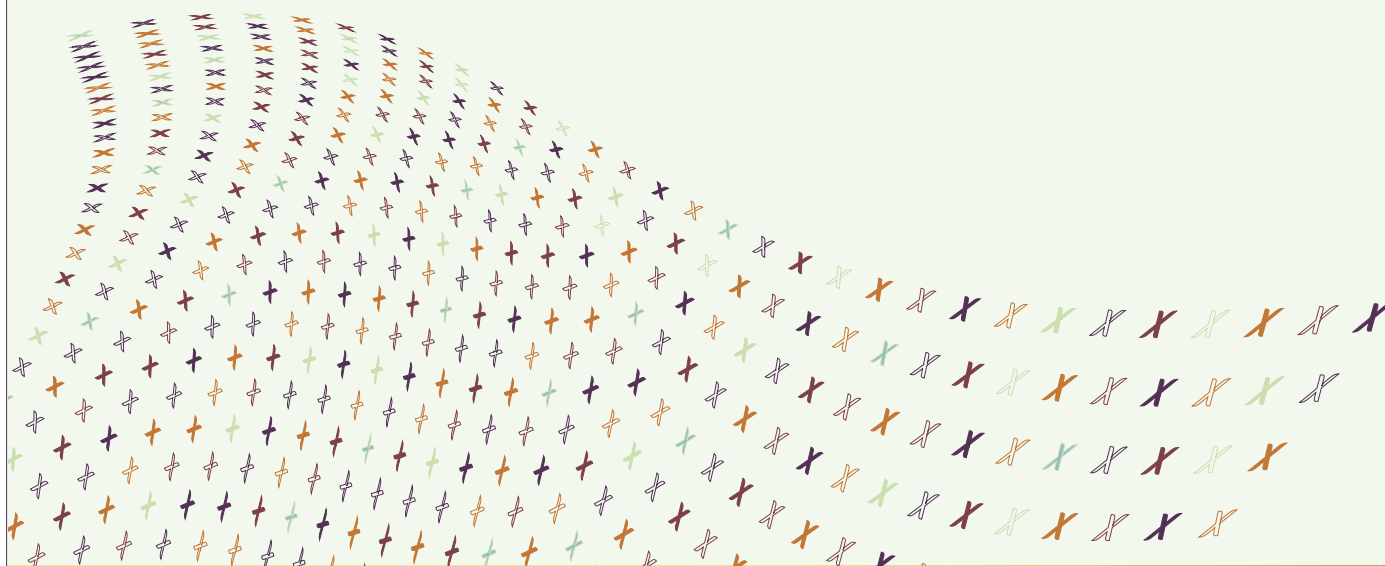
## Outcome: Institutions and sectors are FAIR, RESPONSIVE and ACCOUNTABLE

This means they:

- reflect the diverse make-up of Aotearoa New Zealand (including at decision-making levels)
- develop policies, services and practices that are accessible and effective in meeting diverse community aspirations and needs
- Undergo meaningful and effective consultation processes
- Collect diverse data to inform decision-making
- Develop policies and processes that are clear, transparent and reliable.

| Key indicators                      | What we can measure   | Data source  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Representation                      | Demographic breakdown of elected government members (local and general elections) compared to demographic make-up of New Zealand.                   | Electoral Commission<br>Local Authority election administrative data |
|                                     | Demographic make-up of the public sector workforce (ethnicity, gender, disability, age and religion) compared to the overall New Zealand population | Te Taunaki - Public Service Census<br>Public Service Workforce Data  |
|                                     | Diversity in public sector senior leadership positions (Tiers 1-3)  | Public Service Workforce Data  |
| Accessibility and effectiveness     | Current gap identified  |  |
| Meaningful consultation             | Current gap identified  |  |
| Inclusive data collection practices | Current gap identified  |  |
| Transparency                        | Average corruption index score  | Transparency International Corruption Perceptions index              |

| Key indicators | What we can measure  | Data source                                    |
|----------------|--|--|
| Accountability | Number of complaints to the Human Rights Commission, including the nature of complaints and proportion resolved          | Human Rights Commission Annual Report          |
|                | Proportion of people who are satisfied with the human rights complaint mediation process                                 | Human Rights Commission Annual Report          |
|                | Number of complaints to the Health and Disability Commission, including the nature of complaints and proportion resolved | Health and Disability Commission Annual Report |
|                | Proportion of people who are satisfied with the HDC advocacy service complaint mediation process                         | Health and Disability Commission Annual Report |



## Key data sources

| Data source               | Description   | Last updated/<br>next update | Frequency | Subgroup analysis available   |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| The General Social Survey | <p>The General Social Survey provides information on the well-being of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. It covers a wide range of social and economic outcomes, and shows how people in different groups within the New Zealand population are faring.</p> <p>The [contact with neighbourhood supplement] is due to be rerun in 2024</p> <p>Sense of belonging to be collected again in GSS2021</p> | 2018/2022                    | Biennial  | Age group (15+), Gender <sup>1</sup> , Ethnicity, Region and Migrant status, sexual identity <sup>2</sup> |
| Te Kupenga                | <p>Te Kupenga is Stats NZ's survey of Māori wellbeing from a Māori perspective. It surveys almost 8,500 adults (aged 15 and over) of Māori ethnicity and/or descent to give an overall picture of the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of Māori.</p>   | 2018/TBC                     | Biennial  | Age group (15+), region, urban/rural, disability, sex   |

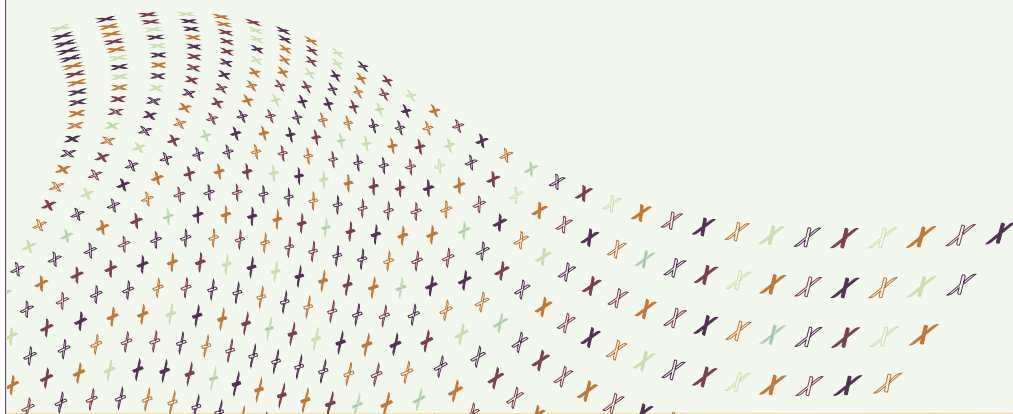
<sup>1</sup> Gender breakdown in the GSS does not currently include another gender option

<sup>2</sup> Sexual identity includes (Heretosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, other identities - takatāpui, asexual, pansexual among others)

| <b>Data source</b>            | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Last updated/<br/>next update</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Subgroup analysis available</b>    |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Whataboutme survey            | The Whataboutme? survey has been developed to collect health and wellbeing data on up to 14,000 young people in secondary schools, alternative education units, kura kaupapa, and Youth One Stop Shops.              | Due in 2022                          | Triennial        | Gender identity, age, ethnicity       |
| Quality of Life Survey        | The Quality of Life Survey is a partnership between Auckland Council, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt, Christchurch and Dunedin City Councils and Wellington Regional Council.                         | 2020                                 | Biennial         | Council area                          |
| Household Labour Force Survey | The Household Labour Force Survey helps provide New Zealand's official employment measures and provides an accurate picture of New Zealand's labour market. Approximately 15,000 households take part in this survey | March 2022                           | Quarterly        | Age, sex, ethnicity, disability, area |
| Gender Attitudes Survey       | The Gender Attitudes survey tests attitudes around gender roles – at home, at school, at work and in the community with a sample of over 1,000 New Zealanders.   | 2021/2023                            | Biennial         | Gender, Age (18+), Ethnicity          |



| Data source                          | Description   | Last updated/<br>next update | Frequency | Subgroup analysis available      |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| New Zealand Health Survey            | <p>The New Zealand Health Survey contains information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders.</p> <p>Over 13,000 adults and the parents or primary caregivers of over 4,000 children take part in the survey each year. The survey measures self-reported physical and mental health status, risk and protective behaviours, as well as the use of healthcare services.</p> | 2020/2021                    | Annual    | Ethnicity, disability, age group |
| New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey | <p>The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey collects information about New Zealanders' experience of crime.</p> <p>This survey asks 8,000 New Zealanders from all walks of life about their experiences.</p>  | 2020/TBC                     | Annual    | Age, sex, ethnicity, disability  |



| Data source       | Description  | Last updated/<br>next update | Frequency | Subgroup analysis available    |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Te Taunaki        | Te Taunaki was a survey of approximately 60,000 public servants working in 36 Public Service agencies (departments and departmental agencies), including New Zealand employees based overseas. The survey questions focused on diversity, inclusion and wellbeing at work, a unified Public Service, and strengthening Māori-Crown relationships. The final overall response rate was 63.1%, representing the views and experiences of about 40,000 public servants. | 2021/TBC                     |           | Ethnicity, age, gender         |
| KiwisCount Survey | The survey gives valuable insight into people's views, trust and confidence in government and its role in society.   | 2022                         | Yearly    | Age, ethnicity, gender, region |

| Data source                 | Description   | Last updated/<br>next update | Frequency | Subgroup analysis available        |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Household Disability Survey | The Disability Survey is the primary source for estimating disability prevalence in New Zealand and provides detail about how well disabled people are faring compared with non-disabled people. The 2023 Disability Survey is the first national disability survey to be carried out since 2013. | 2023                         |           | Disability, ethnicity, age, gender |

