

Whānau Ora Partnership Group

Outcomes Monitoring – Compendium of Indicators

December 2015

This document presents indicators that have been identified to monitor progress against the Whānau Ora Partnership Group short term outcomes.

- Indicators were identified by government agencies and mapped to the short term outcome statements. Where possible agencies reflected their current work programme priorities alongside their indicator submissions.
- Agencies were requested to provide (along with the indicators they submitted) baseline data, the target or goal associated with the indicator, the original data source, how often the data is collected, and who they consider the 'lead agency' would be related to that particular indicator.
- From the 36 indicators submitted, 12 were identified as key indicators (considering their strength of association with a whānau-centred approach, requirement for cross-agency influence to bring about shift in outcomes, potential opportunity for co-investment, and quality/stability of data origins).

The indicators presented here are subject to iterative change as more whānau-centred measures are developed, more data becomes available on an annual basis and/or other data sources with a stronger line-of-sight to outcome statements are identified.

There are four key things to consider when thinking about the indicators presented in the table below:

Consideration

Timeframes over which data is collected

Some indicators derived from data sources, such as Te Kupenga, will not be able to be updated on an annual basis, but rather over a short to medium term. We will work with agencies (such as Superu), to identify similar indicators that could be monitored on a more regular basis.

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| Distance between population and whānau measures | Most data sets are sector specific and/or population based. Movements in population data will not necessarily give a clear picture of what whānau are achieving. The challenge is to link the population measures to positive change for whānau. |
| Individual rather than whānau used as the unit of measurement | Most of the indicators use individuals as their unit of measurement, rather than whānau. One of the goals of a Whānau Ora approach is to begin collecting 'collective data' as opposed to individual data. The potential to move towards collective data requires further scoping |
| Proxy measures | In some cases there is an absence of a strong line-of-sight between available indicators and short-term outcome statements. In these cases proxy indicators have been included for monitoring progress. An example of this is where the indicator " <i>% of people that report it is 'very' or 'quite' important to be engaged in Māori culture</i> " does not measure the actual engagement in iwi events as per the short term outcome statement the indicator is mapped to. As this work progresses we hope to identify more indicators with closer relevance to the short term outcome statement. |

The indicators presented in this document utilise primarily the following data sources.

Data sources

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| Te Kupenga | <p>In 2013 Statistics New Zealand carried out Te Kupenga, our first survey of Māori well-being. Te Kupenga collected information on a wide range of topics to give an overall picture of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand. The survey also provides important information about the health of the Māori language and culture.</p> <p>The first release of information from Te Kupenga 2013 provides overview statistics on four areas of Māori cultural well-being: wairuatanga (spirituality), tikanga (Māori customs and practices), te reo Māori (the Māori language), whanaungatanga (social connectedness).</p> |
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|-----------------------------------|---|
| New Zealand Social Indicators | The New Zealand social indicators provide useful social statistics from across New Zealand government in one place. The New Zealand social indicators pages present the most recent statistics about key social topics. Statistics are grouped into 10 broad topics, or domains – such as education, health, and the labour market. Social statistics tell a story about aspects of people’s lives and their well-being and are produced from two kinds of data: administrative data and survey data. |
| New Zealand General Social Survey | The New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) 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 are faring. In particular the survey provides a view of how well-being outcomes are distributed across different groups within the New Zealand population. |
| Agency Administrative Data | Data kept by agencies as part of their ongoing sector specific data collection, performance measurement systems and investment management - MOH, MOE, MSD, MBIE, Corrections, MOJ. |

Whānau Ora Outcome 1:

Whānau are self-managing & empowered leaders

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| More whānau develop pathways to independence, including from government assistance and intervention in their whānau life. | The extent to which working age people are dependent on welfare support | # of working-age main benefit recipients (clients, excluding Student Hardship) | 2014 - 295,000 As at end march 2015 Māori – 98,348 Pasifika – 22,131 18-24 yr olds - 47,340 | Reduce working age client numbers by 25% from 295,000 in June 2014 to 220,000 by June 2018 | TBC – data derived from internal TPK policy paper '2015 06 21 BP BPS briefing' | TBC | MSD | Key indicator | ? |
| | The extent of whanau well-being | # and % of people who report that their whanau well-being is 'extremely well' or 'well' | In 2013; 11% Extremely well 72% Well 10% Neither well nor badly 6% Badly or extremely badly | No target set / not provided | Statistics NZ, Te Kupenga Survey: http://www.statistics.govt.nz/~media/Statistics/Browse%20for%20stats/TeKupenga/HOTP13/tekupenga13-english-tables.xls | Infrequent – the 2013 survey was an annex to the Census, so if this will continue to be the case, will only be available every 5 years | TPK | Key Indicator | ? |
| | The extent to which children have at least two risk factors | # and/or % of children for whom at least two of following risk factors apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none">CYF finding of neglect or abuse | TBC | TBC | TBC | TBC | MSD | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caregiver with a corrections history long-term benefit receipt mother has no formal qualification | | | | | | | |
| | The extent to which people are able to meet the cost of everyday things | % of people who report 'not enough money' or 'only just enough money' to meet the cost of everyday need for such things as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities | In 2014: Māori 48.8% Pacific 65.7% Tot pop 37.2% | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey 2014: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Households/nzqs_HOTP2014.aspx Statistics NZ | Annual | MSD | Indicator | ? |
| Whānau are planning for emergencies, and taking appropriate action such as having insurance and plans for asset replacement. | The extent to which people are prepared for a natural emergency | % of people who have enough water for three days in case of natural disaster | In 2014: Māori 38.0% Pacific 35.6% Tot pop 47.4% | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey 2014: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Households/nzqs_HOTP2014.aspx | Annual | TBC (MCDEM) | Indicator | ? |
| | Financial knowledge and capability | # and % of Maori who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBC TBC | TBC | No target set / not provided | Commission for Financial Capability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Behaviour Index, and/or | Biannual | MSD | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Knowledge and Behaviour Survey, and/or Ngai Tahu Financial Knowledge Survey | | | | |
| Whānau are aware of their interests in assets held in common and knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities in regards to those assets. | The extent to which Māori freehold land is productive (Ag/Hort/Vit) | % of Māori freehold land under performing | In 2011, 40% of Māori freehold land under-performing | No target set / not provided | TBC | TBC | MBIE? | Indicator | ? |
| | | % of land under-utilised | In 2011, 40% under-utilised | No target set / not provided | MAF estimates | TBC | MBIE? | Indicator | ? |
| Whānau are knowledgeable about the capability that exists in their whānau network, and begin to tap into it. | To be developed | | | | | | | Indicator | ? |
| Whānau decision-making and planning is informed by timely access to personal information and data which is held about them by government or other agencies. | To be developed | | | | | | | Indicator | ? |

Whānau Ora Outcome 2:

Whānau are leading healthy lifestyles

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Increased number of whānau setting and achieving personal health goals for their physical, emotional, spiritual and mental wellbeing | Suicide: The extent to which people commit suicide. 'Suicide rates are a sign of the mental health and social well-being of the population'. | Age-standardised rates of suicide deaths per 100,000 people. | Māori: men, women 2005: 27, 8 2006: 26, 11 2007: 26, 7 2008: 20, 9 2009: 19, 7 2010: 24, 9 2011: 26, 8 Non-Māori: men, women 2005: 17, 5 2006: 17, 5 2007: 16, 4 2008: 17, 5 2009: 17, 4 2010: 16, 6 2011: 15, 4 | No target set / not provided | Source: NZ Social Indicators, Stats NZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Health/suicide.aspx Origin: Ministry of Health, Mortality Collection – Suicide facts: Deaths and intentional self-harm hospitalisation | Next update expected: 2015 | TPK | Key Indicator Proposed by Iwi Advisors | ? |
| | Mental Health: Supporting whānau to live well, get well, keep well by working with DHBs to understand the drivers and reduce the number of | The number of Māori committed to compulsory treatment | 303 per 100,000 Māori are committed to compulsory treatment under the Act compared to 102 per 100,000 non-Māori (for the time period April 2014 to March 2015). | Reduced rate of Māori committed to compulsory treatment relative to non-Māori. Currently no targets are set for DHBs. Monitoring of this indicator is | This is an existing indicator using PRIMHD and Statistics New Zealand data included in the DHB Māori Health Plans. | Quarterly | MOH 1st of 5 indicators recommended by MOH | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| | people committed to treatment for their mental health issues under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992, section 29 community treatment order. | | | planned for 16/17. Nationally, comparisons between the Māori and non-Māori rates can be made to measure progress (see baseline). | | | | | |
| | Tobacco: Better support for Māori pregnant women to quit smoking. | The percentage of pregnant Māori women who are smoke free at two weeks post-natal | The current rate varies across DHBs (from 56% to 83% for the time period 28 August 2015). | All DHBs achieve 95% of all pregnant Māori women smoke-free at two weeks post-natal by June 2016. Between June 2013 and June 2014 11 DHBs have shown an increasing trend, 8 DHBs have shown a decreasing trend and 1 DHB has shown no change. | MOH Well Child Tamariki Ora Incentive Framework Indicator | 6 monthly | Ministry of Health 2nd of 5 indicators recommended by MOH | Indicator | ? |
| | Oral Health: Focused activity for oral health services to work with whānau to ensure children are caries free at age 5. | The number of Māori children who are carried free at age 5. | In 2013, 37% of Māori children were caries free compared to 57% of other 5 year olds. | Increase in the number of 5 year old children who are caries free (TBC). Each DHB has individual targets. | MOH Oral Health indicator | Annually | Ministry of Health 3rd of 5 indicators recommended by MOH | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | | Nationally, comparisons between the Māori and non-Māori rates can be made to measure progress (see baseline). | | | | | |
| | Alcohol use The extent to which young people use alcohol to levels hazardous to their health | The percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds who drink alcohol to a level that is hazardous to their health | Hazardous drinking 2013/14 16.1% 2012/13 15.4% 2016/07 18.0% NZHS Key Results report - Hazardous drinking rates are highest in young people: one in six adults (16%) has a hazardous drinking pattern, down from 18% in 2006/07. Hazardous drinking rates peak in the 18–24-year age group. One-third of 18–24-year olds (33%) are hazardous drinkers: an improvement on 2006/07 (when the equivalent figure was 43%). Men are twice as likely to have hazardous drinking patterns as women (the rates are 22% and 11% respectively). | No target set / not provided | NZ Health Survey 2013/14 | Annually | MSD | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| Increased number of whānau are improving their knowledge and practice in healthy eating and physical activity | Obesity: Better support for Māori and Pacific whānau by increasing incentives for B4 School Check services to provide referrals to four year olds who are obese. (Context: 10% of all 2 to 14 year olds are obese compared to 15% of Māori children and 24% of Pacific children.) | The number of referrals related to obese Māori and Pacific 4 year olds | The number of children (total population) referred in 2014/15 was 1,432. | A new health target will be implemented from 1 July 2016: “By December 2017, 95 per cent of obese children identified in the Before School Check (B4SC) programme will be referred to a health professional for clinical assessment and family based nutrition, activity and lifestyle interventions.” The target was selected as the B4SC focuses on early intervention to ensure positive, sustained effects on health. | MOH administrative datasets as part of a performance management and improvement framework. | TBC | Ministry of Health 4th of 5 indicators recommended by MOH | Key Indicator | ? |
| Whānau are managing chronic health conditions, including eczema, asthma and diabetes, and know when and how to manage their conditions | Asthma: Better support for Māori and Pacific whānau by increasing incentives for DHBs to focus efforts on ensuring that services provide quality advice that ensures | Hospitalisation rates for asthma and wheeze for children in the 0-4 year age group. | In 2014, hospitalisation rates for asthma and wheeze are much higher for Māori (892 per 100,000) and Pacific (1,318 per 100,000) than for other children (489 per 100,000). | Reduced asthma admission rates for Māori and Pacific children to 500 per 100,000 (TBC). | New indicator in Māori Health Plans 2016/17. | Annually | Ministry of Health 5th of 5 indicators recommended by MOH | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status <small>Key Indicator / Indicator</small> | Co-investment opportunity |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| | whānau know how to manage their asthma. | | | | | | | | |

Whānau Ora Outcome 3:

Whānau are participating fully in society

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Rangatahi Māori are achieving NCEA Level 2 as a minimum qualification and increasing numbers are achieving level 3. | The extent to which rangatahi Māori are achieving NCEA level 2 | The percentage of Māori achieving NCEA Level 2 | <p>Māori</p> <p>2011 – 57.1%</p> <p>2012 – 60.9%</p> <p>2013 – 63.3%</p> <p>2014 – 67.7%</p> <p>Total Population</p> <p>2011 – 74.3%</p> <p>2012 – 77.2%</p> <p>2013 – 78.6%</p> <p>2014 – (80%) provisional result</p> | <p>Better Public Services target: 85% of 18 year old Māori achieving NCEA level 2 in 2017</p> <p>In 2014, 67.7% of Māori aged 18 (male 65.9%, female 69.6%). Improving trend – up 4.4 percentage points since 2013</p> | http://www.educationcount.s.govt.nz/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/114325 | Annually | MOE | Key Indicator | ? |
| | The extent to which Māori are achieving NCEA level 3 | The percentage of Māori school leavers achieving NCEA Level 3 or above | <p>In 2011, 24.1%</p> <p>In 2014, 27.2% of Māori school leavers had NCEA level 3 or above</p> | No target set / not provided | http://www.educationcount.s.govt.nz/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/1891 | Annually | MOE | Indicator | ? |
| Increased number of tamariki and mokopuna enrolled and attending early childhood education. | The extent to which tamariki and mokopuna attend ECE | The percentage of tamariki and mokopuna who attended ECE | <p>Māori</p> <p>2011 - 90.2%</p> <p>2012 – 91.3%</p> <p>2013 – 92.6%</p> <p>2014 – 93.6%</p> <p>2015 – 93.8%</p> | Better Public Services target: by 2016, 98% of Māori children will have attended early childhood education | http://www.educationcount.s.govt.nz/statistics/early-childhood-education/participation | Quarterly | MOE | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | Total NZ Population 2011 – 94.7% 2012 – 95.2% 2013 – 95.7% 2014 – 96.1% 2015 – 96.1% | In 2015, 93.8% of Māori children attended early childhood education. Improving trend – up 0.8 percentage points over 2014 | | | | | |
| Increased number of whānau entering tertiary education or other advanced areas of learning and leaving with qualifications. | The extent to which Māori are studying formal qualifications | The number of Māori studying formal qualifications at all levels (certificates levels 1 – 3 through to doctorates) | In 2011, 79,276 In 2014 there were 82,244 Māori students studying formal qualifications at all levels (certificates levels 1 – 3 through to doctorates) | No target for entering tertiary education | http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/series/91676 | Annually | MOE | Indicator | ? |
| Increased number of whānau exercising their right to vote in national and local council elections. | The extent to which whānau exercise their right to vote at general elections | # of Māori and Pacific people who report that they had voted at general elections | In 2014: Māori 268,000 Pacific 144,000 Tot NZ pop 2,451,000 | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey 2014: http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Indexes.aspx?DataSetCode=TA BLECODE7928# | Annual | TBC | Indicator | ? |
| | The extent to which whānau exercise their right to vote at local elections | # of Māori and Pacific people who report that they had voted at local elections | In 2014: Māori 209,000 Pacific 128,000 Tot NZ pop 1,937,000 | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey 2014: http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Indexes.aspx?DataSetCode=TA BLECODE7928# | Annual | TBC | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | | | BLECODE7928# | | | | |
| Increased number of whānau engaged in sport and/or clubs or other community groups including kapa haka and waka ama. | Physical Activity: The extent to which people partake in physical activities. 'Physical activity is important because of its health benefits. It can help prevent or manage conditions like heart disease, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, obesity, high blood pressure, and depression.' | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The proportion (%) of the population aged 15 years and over who are physically active. That is, people who were active for at least 30 minutes a day on five or more days in the last week. | In 2014, Māori 50.1% Pacific 44.9% European 54.2% | No target set / not provided | Source: NZ Social Indicators, Stats NZ http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Health/particip-phys-activity.aspx Origin: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey | Annually | TBC | Key Indicator ? Proposed by Iwi Advisors | |
| Successfully rehabilitate and reintegrate whānau who have had contact with the corrections system back into communities. | Re-offending: The extent to which re-offending occurs | The rate of re-imprisonment for people leaving prison within 12 months of their release. | Māori 2009-10: 29.7% 2010-11: 30.4% 2011-12: 30.1% 2012-13: 29.3% Total NZ Population 2009-10: 27.1% 2010-11: 27.0% 2011-12: 26.7% 2012-13: 25.9% | Reduce the rate by 25% by 2017 | TBC | TBC | Corrections | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | The rate of re-conviction for community sentenced offenders within 12 months of starting their sentence. | Māori 2009-10: 35.4% 2010-11: 32.8% 2011-12: 31.3% 2012-13: 30.9% Total NZ Population 2009-10: 30.4% 2010-11: 28.4% 2011-12: 26.8% 2012-13: 26.4% | Reduce the rate by 25% by 2017 | TBC | TBC | Corrections | Indicator | ? |
| | Youth Crime: The extent to which crime is committed by youth | The # of Young People, Aged 14 to 16 Years, Appearing in Court (by Most Serious Offence) | Māori 2011: 1,863 2012: 1,605 2013: 1,431 2014: 1,179 Total NZ Population 2011: 3,558 2012: 2,979 2013: 2,457 2014: 2,064 | Reduce the youth crime rate by 25% by June 2017. | TBC | TBC | Corrections / MOJ | Indicator | ? |
| Whānau are choosing the services they wish to access, on the basis of good information. | To be developed | | | | | | | | |
| Whānau are confident to access services and advocate in their own right. | To be developed | | | | | | | | |

Whānau Ora Outcome 4

Whānau and families are confidently participating in Te Ao Māori (the Māori World).

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Increased numbers of whānau take up Te Reo Māori programmes. | Te reo Māori proficiency (self-rated) | % of people that are able to speak Māori 'fairly well, well or very well' | In 2013: 22.6 % | No target set / not provided | Statistics NZ, Te Kupenga Survey: http://www.stats.govt.nz/~media/Statistics/Browse%20for%20stats/TeKupenga/HOTP13/teku-penga13-english-tables.xls | Infrequent – the 2013 survey was an annex to the Census, so if this will continue to be the case, will only be available every 5 years | TPK | Key Indicator | ? |
| Increased number of whānau participating in Iwi or cultural events or activities. | The extent to which Maori are engaged with Maori culture | % of people who report that it is 'very' or 'quite' important to be engaged in Maori culture | In 2013; Importance of being engaged in Māori culture 46.3% Very / quite 24.2% Somewhat 29.5 A little / not at all | No target set / not provided | Statistics NZ, Te Kupenga Survey: http://www.stats.govt.nz/~media/Statistics/Browse%20for%20stats/TeKupenga/HOTP13/teku-penga13-english-tables.xls | Infrequent – the 2013 survey was an annex to the Census, so if this will continue to be the case, will only be available every 5 years | TPK | Key Indicator | ? |

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| Increased number of whānau registered with their iwi are exercising their democratic right in tribal elections. | To be developed |
|---|-----------------|

Whānau Ora Outcome 5:

Whānau and families are economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Increased uptake by whānau in business training, skills acquisition, education and professional development. | <p>The extent to which people are employed</p> <p>The employment rate gives a sense of how easily people can find paid employment. Several factors affect the employment rate, including state of the economy, the availability of work, migration, and skill levels.</p> | <p>The proportion (%) of the working-age population – 15 and over - who are employed.</p> <p>We count people as employed if, in a week, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •work for at least an hour for pay •work for at least an hour unpaid at a family business •don't work because of sickness, holiday, etc, when they usually would have worked at least an hour. | <p>Māori</p> <p>2008: 62.4%</p> <p>2009: 58.4%</p> <p>2010: 57.3%</p> <p>2011: 57.0%</p> <p>2012: 56.7%</p> <p>2013: 57.3%</p> <p>2014: 59.0%</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>2008: 60.0%</p> <p>2009: 53.9%</p> <p>2010: 52.3%</p> <p>2011: 53.6%</p> <p>2012: 51.2%</p> <p>2013: 52.9%</p> <p>2014: 56.0%</p> <p>NZ European</p> <p>2008: 67.4%</p> <p>2009: 66.2%</p> <p>2010: 65.9%</p> <p>2011: 66.1%</p> <p>2012: 65.6%</p> <p>2013: 66.3%</p> | No target set / not provided | <p>Online: NZ Social Indicators</p> <p>Statistics NZ – Labour Market Statistics</p> <p>http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Labour%20Market/employment.aspx#anchor15</p> | Annually | MBIE | Key Indicator | ? |

| Short Term outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | 2014: 67.3% | | | | | | |
| Increased number of whānau improving their financial literacy. | Financial wellbeing: The extent to which income adequately meets everyday needs | Adequacy of income to meet everyday needs(5) | In 2014: Māori 51.2% Pacific 34.3% European 68.5% Tot NZ Pop 62.8% | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Well-being/nzgss-info-releases.aspx | Annual | MBIE | Key Indicator | ? |
| Increased numbers of whānau are self-employed, and whānau businesses are growing. | The extent to which Māori are self-employed | The number of Māori self-employed either as an employer or sole trader Self-employed Māori as a % of total employed population | In 2013, 21,700 9.8% in 2006 10% in 2013 | No target set / not provided | Statistics New Zealand, Census of population and dwellings, 2013. | Infrequent – part of the census data set – will need to find suitable annual data source. | MBIE | Indicator | |
| Whānau are engaged in savings and investment. | To be developed | | | | | | | | |

Whānau Ora Outcome 6

Whānau are cohesive, resilient and nurturing

| Short Term Outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Where necessary, whānau address violence, addiction, substance abuse, and risk of self-harm through increased uptake of affordable and culturally appropriate support services. | The extent to which children are physically abused. | The number of children who experienced substantiated physical abuse | Māori 2011: 1,503 2012: 1,516 2013: 1,431 2014: 1,480 2015: 1,469 Total NZ Population 2011: 3,243 2012: 3,299 2013: 3,089 2014: 3,195 2015: 3,144 | Reduce the number of assaults on children. Halt the 10-year rise in children experiencing physical abuse and reduce current numbers by 5% by 2017. | ? TBC - derived from internal TPK policy paper '2015 06 21 BP BPS briefing' | TBC | MSD | Key Indicator | ? |
| | The extent to which young people have harmed themselves. | The % of tamariki who in the last 12 months have deliberately hurt themselves or done anything that might have harmed (but not kill) themselves at least 'yes - once' | In 2012, 28.7% of tamariki reported that they had self-harmed in the previous 12 months In 2007, 17.3% of tamariki reported having serious suicidal thoughts in the previous 12 months In 2001, 18.3% of male and 33.4% of female tamariki reported that they had thought about killing themselves in the last 12 months | No target set / not provided | Youth 2000 Surveys | TBC | MSD | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term Outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Parents build skills and strategies to nurture and care and provide for their children. | The extent of CYF notifications. | # (and %) of CYF notifications substantiated and followed-up | TBC | No target set / not provided | Administrative data, MSD | TBC | MSD | Indicator | ? |
| Increase the number of tamariki from vulnerable whānau who are attending school on a regular basis | The extent to which tamariki are absent from school. | Attendance rates: The percentage of unjustified absences of tamariki | 2011: 6.5% 2012: 6.0% 2013: 6.2% 2014: 7.4% As at 23 September 2015, the Attendance Service database recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1172 active non-enrolled cases (students) of Māori ethnicity. 1371 active unjustified absence cases (students) of Māori ethnicity. | Attendance at a population level does not currently have a target associated with it. At the level of the individual student the target is 88% attendance (to be confirmed). | The Ministry's yearly attendance survey, reported in "Attendance in NZ Schools 2014" www.educationcounts.govt.nz Note: At individual student level MOE expect every student to go to school all day every day unless they are too sick to attend, have an appointment or need to be at a tangi or funeral from http://parents.education.govt.nz | Annually | MOE | Indicator | ? |
| Whānau are developing nurturing environments that provide for their physical, emotional, spiritual and mental wellbeing. | The extent to which people are satisfied – ie overall life satisfaction | The percentage of people who are rated their overall life satisfaction as 'completely satisfied'. | In 2014: Māori 17.3% Pacific 25.9% European 16.9% Tot Pop 17.8% | No target set / not provided | NZ General Social Survey http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Well-being | Annually | TPK / MSD? | Indicator | ? |

| Short Term Outcomes – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status <small>Key Indicator / Indicator</small> | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | | being/nzgss-info-releases.aspx | | | | |
| Relationships between partners are strong and supportive. | To be developed | | | | | | | | |

Whānau Ora Outcome 7:

Whānau and families are responsible stewards of their living and natural environments

| Short Term goal – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collected | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co-investment opportunity |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Increased number of whānau accessing services to improve the health of their homes. | The extent to which houses are considered colder than the occupants would prefer | The percentage of people indicating their houses are colder than they would like it to be. | <p>In 2013</p> <p>Māori</p> <p>32.8 Yes – always or often</p> <p>25.5 Yes – sometimes</p> <p>41.6 No</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>42.5 Yes – always or often</p> <p>27.9 Yes – sometimes</p> <p>29.7 No</p> <p>European</p> <p>17.9 Yes – always or often</p> <p>25.9 Yes – sometimes</p> <p>56.2 No</p> <p>Asian</p> <p>22.8 Yes – always or often</p> | No target set / not provided | <p>NZ General Social Survey</p> <p>http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/Well-being/nzgss-info-releases.aspx</p> | Annually | MSD / MBIE? | Key indicator | ? |

| Short Term goal – 1-4 years: | Description of the measure | What indicator we will use | What are the baselines | What is the expected change / target / goal | What is the origin / source of this data | How often is it collecte d | Lead agency | Indicator status Key Indicator / Indicator | Co- investment opportunity |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | 30.0 Yes – sometimes 47.2 No Total pop 21.2 Yes – always or often 26.8 Yes – sometimes 52.1 No | | | | | | |
| Increased opportunity for whānau to participate in environmental management practices. | | | | | | | | | |