

**Social Cohesion Measurement Framework**

<p><b>Outcome: People, families, whānau and communities are CONNECTED and feel like they BELONG</b></p>
<p>This means people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have strong social networks and support systems that provide a source of positive, meaningful interaction</li> <li>• feel a sense of belonging to a community which includes those based on:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identity (whakapapa/whanaungatanga, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, faith)</li> <li>○ Place (tūrangawaewae, marae, neighbourhoods, cities, regions, and including New Zealand as a whole)</li> <li>○ Interest (sport, arts, unions/employee networks)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Social contact	Proportion of people who have weekly face-to face contact with family and friends	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
	Mean rating - connection with people in neighbourhood	<i>General Social Survey (2018 supplement - Due to be updated in 2024)</i>
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	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i> <i>Whataboutme? Survey</i>
Isolation and loneliness	Proportion of people who felt isolated and lonely	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
Positive meaningful social connections	Proportion of people reporting the amount of contact with family and friends is about the right amount of contact	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
	Proportion of young people who feel they get enough time to spend with their friends	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>
Sense of belonging to community	Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their family	<i>General Social Survey (2016 supplement - to be updated</i>
	Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their marae	<i>)</i>

	Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their religion	<i>in 2021 survey)</i>
	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	<i>General Social Survey (2016 supplement – to be updated in 2021)</i>
	Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to their region	<i>General Social Survey (2016 supplement – to be updated in 2021)</i>
	Proportion of people who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand as a whole	<i>General Social Survey (core content) Whataboutme? Survey</i>
	Proportion of Māori who feel very strongly or strongly connected to their tūrangawaewae	<i>Te Kupenga</i>

**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

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Solidarity/reciprocity	Proportion of people who consider that it is important to them to feel a sense of community with people in their neighbourhood	<i>Quality of life Survey</i>
Unpaid contributions/volunteering	Proportion of people who volunteered formally (for an organisation) or informally (direct help for people who don't live with them)	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
Club/association membership	Proportion of people who belong to a group, club or organisation	<i>General Social Survey 2016</i>

	Proportion of young people who are part of groups, clubs and teams	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>
Sports/cultural participation	Proportion of people who participate in sports and recreational activities	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
	Proportion of people who participate in cultural activities	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
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)	<i>Household Labour Force Survey</i>
Education and training	Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who are not in employment, education or training	<i>Household Labour Force Survey</i>
Civic participation - local	Proportion of enrolled voters who voted in a local government election	<i>Voter turnout - Local Authority election administrative data</i>
	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	<i>Te Kupenga</i>
Civic participation - central	Proportion of people who voted in the last general election	<i>Electoral Commission administrative data</i>

**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.

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Life satisfaction	Distribution of self-rated life satisfaction scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>

		<i>Whataboutme? Survey</i>
Sense of purpose	Distribution of self-rated life worthwhile scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey (core content) Whataboutme? Survey</i>
Hope for future (Sense of satisfaction in 5 years time) and sense of control now core content	Distribution of self-rated future life satisfaction scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey</i>
Family and whānau wellbeing	Distribution of self-rated family wellbeing scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey (core content) Whataboutme? Survey</i>
Financial wellbeing	Distribution of self-rated financial wellbeing scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey (core content)</i>
General health	Distribution of self-rated general health scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey</i>
Mental wellbeing	Distribution of self-rated mental wellbeing scores across demographic groups	<i>General Social Survey</i>

**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

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Connection to identity	Proportion of young people who have someone they can ask about their culture, whakapapa or ethnic group	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>
	Proportion of young people who can have a conversation in the language of their ethnic or cultural group	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>

	Proportion of Māori who have discussed and explored their whakapapa or family history in the previous 12 months	<i>Te Kupenga</i>
	Proportion of Māori adults who have been to a marae in the previous year and know their ancestral marae	<i>Te Kupenga</i>
	Proportion of Māori adults who can speak, understand, read or write Te reo Māori fairly well	<i>Te Kupenga</i>
	Proportion of Māori who engaged in cultural practice in the previous 12 months	<i>Te Kupenga</i>
Ability to express identity	Proportion of people who felt it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand	<i>General Social Survey</i> <i>Whataboutme? Survey</i>
Experience of discrimination	Proportion of people who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months	<i>General Social Survey</i>
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	<i>Quality of Life Survey</i>
Acceptance of diversity	Proportion of people who are accepting of others based on ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability or language spoken	<i>General Social Survey</i>
Value of diversity	Proportion of people who felt that Māori culture and cultural practices were important characteristics when defining New Zealand	<i>General Social Survey 2016</i>
	Proportion of people who felt that multiculturalism and ethnic diversity were important characteristics when defining New Zealand	<i>General Social Survey 2016</i>
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.

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Trust in others	Mean rating - trust held for others	<i>General Social Survey</i>
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	<i>Quality of Life Survey</i>
Trust in institutions	Mean trust rating in Parliament	<i>General Social Survey</i>
	Mean trust rating for police, the education system, courts, and the health system	<i>General Social Survey</i>
	Mean trust rating for the media	<i>General Social Survey</i>
	Mean trust rating in the private sector brand	<i>KiwisCount survey</i>
	Average corruption perception index score	<i>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index</i>
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, whanau and communities with different needs
- support community and whanau-building activities
- supports positive interactions between different communities.

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
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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	<i>General Social Survey</i>
Physical safety (where people work)	Current gap – perceived safety at work Proportion of young people who feel safe at work	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>
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	<i>Internet perceptions survey</i> <i>General Social Survey 2022</i>
Physical safety (where people learn)	Proportion of young people who feel safe at school	<i>Whataboutme? survey</i>
Victimisation	Percentage of New Zealanders aged 15 years and older who said they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months.	<i>Crime and Victims survey</i>
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) Proportion of people who were unable to visit the GP due to cost in the past 12 months 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	<i>General Social Survey 2018 (due to be repeated in 2024)</i> <i>NZ Health Survey</i> <i>General Social Survey</i>

	service in a shop or restaurant, on the street or in a public place	
Inclusion and accessibility (where people work)	Proportion of public servants who feel their agency supports and promotes an inclusive workplace	<i>Te Taunaki - Public Service Census</i>
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	<i>Census 2018</i>
Inclusion and accessibility (where people learn)	Current gap – inclusive learning	
Supportive environments (where people live)	Proportion of people reporting a sense of pride in their area	<i>Quality of Life Survey</i>
	People's perception of city as a great place to live	<i>Quality of Life Survey</i>
	Availability of public spaces?	
Supportive environments (where people work)	Current gap identified	
Supportive environments (where people play)	Current gap identified	
Supportive environments (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 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.

<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>What we can measure</b>	<b>Data source</b>
Representation	Demographic breakdown of elected government members (local and general elections) compared to demographic make-up of New Zealand.	<i>Electoral Commission Local Authority election administrative data</i>
	Demographic make-up of the public sector workforce (ethnicity, gender, disability, age and	<i>Te Taunaki - Public Service Census</i>



	religion) compared to the overall New Zealand population	<i>Public Service Workforce Data</i>
	Diversity in public sector senior leadership positions (Tier 1-3)	<i>Public Service Workforce Data</i>
Accessibility and effectiveness	Current gap identified	
Meaningful consultation	Current gap identified	
Inclusive data collection practices	Current gap identified	
Transparency	Average corruption index score	<i>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions index</i>
Accountability	Number of complaints to the Human Rights Commission, including the nature of complaints and proportion resolved	<i>Human Rights Commission Annual Report</i>
	Proportion of people who are satisfied with the human rights complaint mediation process	<i>Human Rights Commission Annual Report</i>
	Number of complaints to the Health and Disability Commission, including the nature of complaints and proportion resolved	<i>Health and Disability Commission Annual Report</i>
	Proportion of people who are satisfied with the HDC advocacy service complaint mediation process	<i>Health and Disability Commission Annual Report</i>

#### Key data sources

Data source	Description	Last updated/next update	Frequency	Subgroup analysis available
The General Social Survey	The General Social Survey provide 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	2018/2022	Biennial	Age group (15+), Gender <sup>1</sup> , Ethnicity, Region and Migrant status, sexual identity <sup>2</sup>

<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)

	<p>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>			
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
Whataboutme survey	<p>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.</p>	Due in 2022	Triennial	Gender identity, age, ethnicity
Quality of Life Survey	<p>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.</p>	2020	Biennial	Council area
<i>Household Labour Force Survey</i>	<p>The Household Labourforce survey helps provide New Zealand's official employment measures and provide an accurate picture of New Zealand's labour market. Approximately fifteen thousand (15,000) households take part in this survey</p>	March 2022	Quarterly	Age, sex, ethnicity, disability, area

<i>Gender Attitudes Survey</i>	The Gender Attitudes survey tests attitudes around gender roles – at home, at school, at work and in the community with a sample of over 1000 New Zealanders.	2021/2023	Biennial	Gender, Age (18+), Ethnicity
<i>New Zealand Health Survey</i>	The New Zealand Health Survey contains information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders.  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.	2020/2021	Annual	Ethnicity, Disability, Age group
<i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey</i>	The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey collects information about New Zealanders' experience of crime. This survey asks 8,000 New Zealanders from all walks of life about their experiences.	2020/TBC	Annual	Age, sex, ethnicity, disability
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	2021/TBC		Ethnicity, Age, Gender,

	about 40,000 public servants.			
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
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