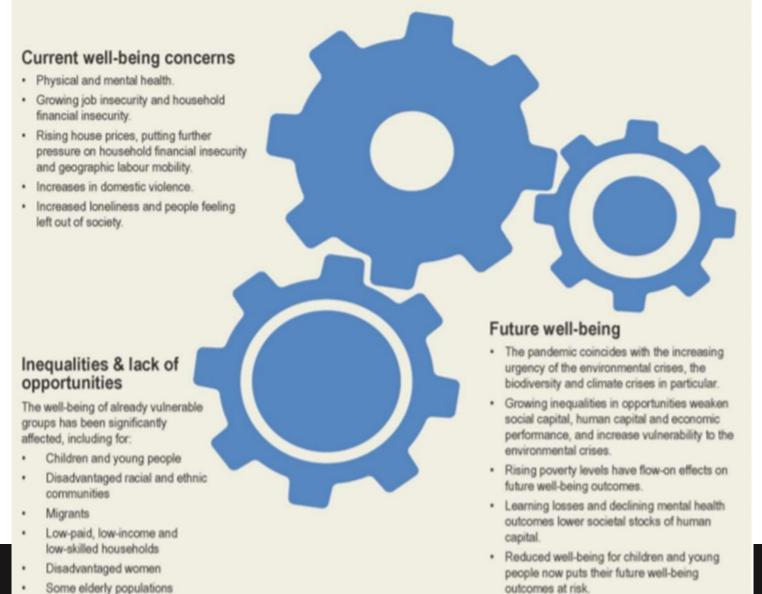


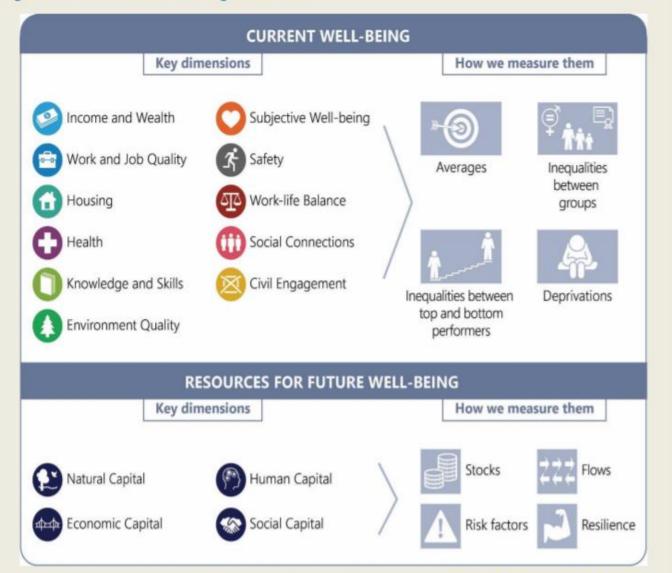
COMMON WELLBEING CONCERNS ACROSS OECD COUNTRIES





OECD WELLBEING FRAMEWORK

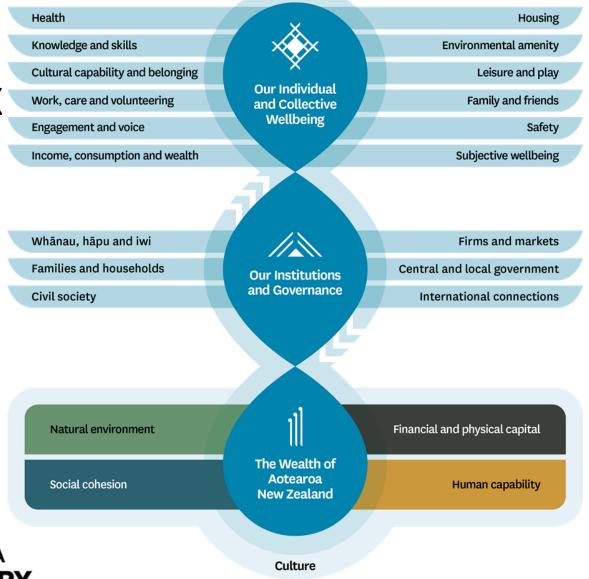
Figure 1.1. The OECD Well-Being Framework



OECD - FIVE STRATEGIC POLICY CHANNELS

- supporting the creation of inclusive and high-quality jobs in the low-carbon economy;
- broadening access to lifelong learning where it is needed the most;
- using a whole-of-government approach to raise the well-being of disadvantaged children and young people;
- strengthening mental and physical health promotion and prevention; and
- reinforcing trust by enhancing public sector transparency and decision-making, establishing meaningful citizen participation on a more ongoing basis, and investing in local communities and social capital.

LIVING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK 2021 VERSION



Resilience

Resilience

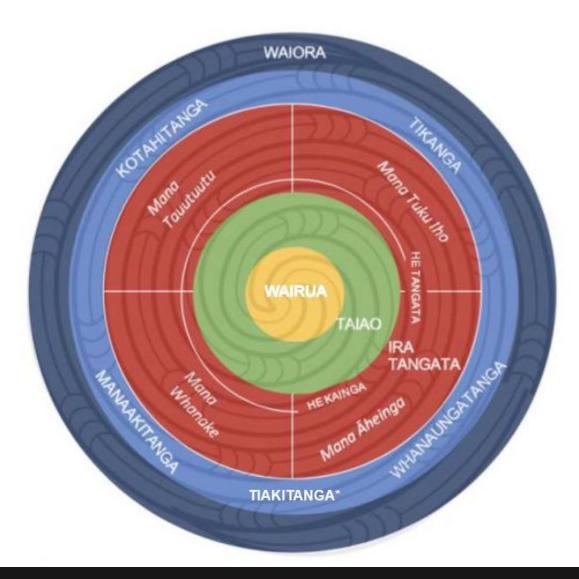
Distribution

Productivity

Sustainability

HE ARA WAIORA

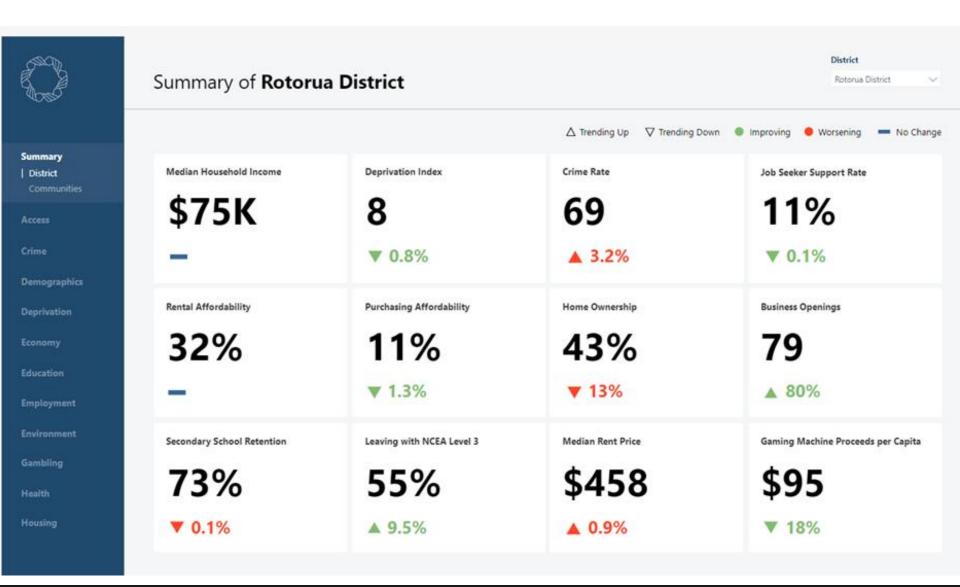




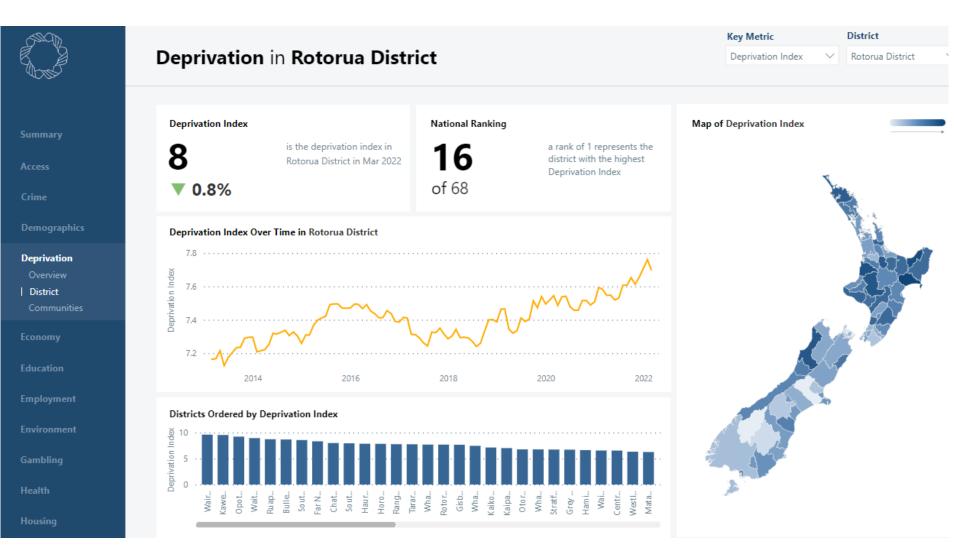
Taking Mental Health Seriously	Improving Child Wellbeing	and Pasifika Aspirations	Building a Productive Nation	Transforming the Economy
Mental health – In any year, one in five New Zealanders will have a diagnosable mental illness, with three-quarters of lifetime cases starting by the age of 25	Material hardship - Around 150,000 children in New Zealand live in households experiencing material hardship	Living standards - Māori and Pacific people rank low in most measures of wellbeing relative to the rest of the population	R&D expenditure - New Zealand has low research and development (R&D) expenditure relative to OECD countries	Greenhouse gas emissions - New Zealand has one of the highest per capita rates of greenhouse gas emissions in the OECD
Suicide rates – New Zealand's suicide rate for young people is amongst the worst in the OECD	Health outcomes – 41,000 children are hospitalised each year for conditions associated with deprivation	Income level disparities - Māori and Pacific people have lower income levels, on average, than other groups	Future of work and automation – 21 per cent of current workforce tasks may be automated by 2030	Quality of waterways - Waterways in our farming areas have markedly higher pollution than in catchments dominated by native vegetation
Homelessness – One in 100 New Zealanders are homeless, based on the 2013 Census	Family violence – New Zealand has high rates of family violence	Educational attainment - Māori and Pacific people are less likely to attain higher educational qualifications than other groups	Productivity – New Zealand's productivity is low relative to other OECD countries	Soil erosion – Annual soil erosion of 720 tonnes per square kilometre is reducing our land's productivity and harming aquatic ecosystems
Young people in employment – 12 per cent of young people aged 15-24 years are not in education, employment or training	Crowded housing – Over 40 per cent of Pacific children and roughly 25 per cent of Māori children live in crowded homes	Disparities in health status – Māori and Pacific people are less likely to report good, very good or excellent health than other groups	Incomes – New Zealand's incomes are in the bottom half of the OECD as measured by per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Waste - New Zealand's level of waste per capita has increased substantially since 2013

Supporting Māori

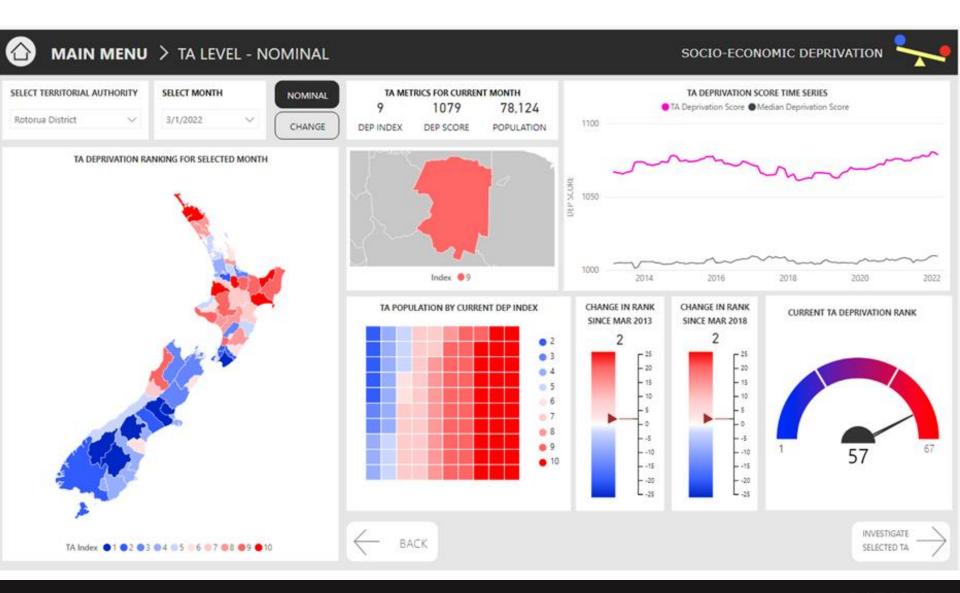
DOT LOVES DATA – ROTORUA SUMMARY



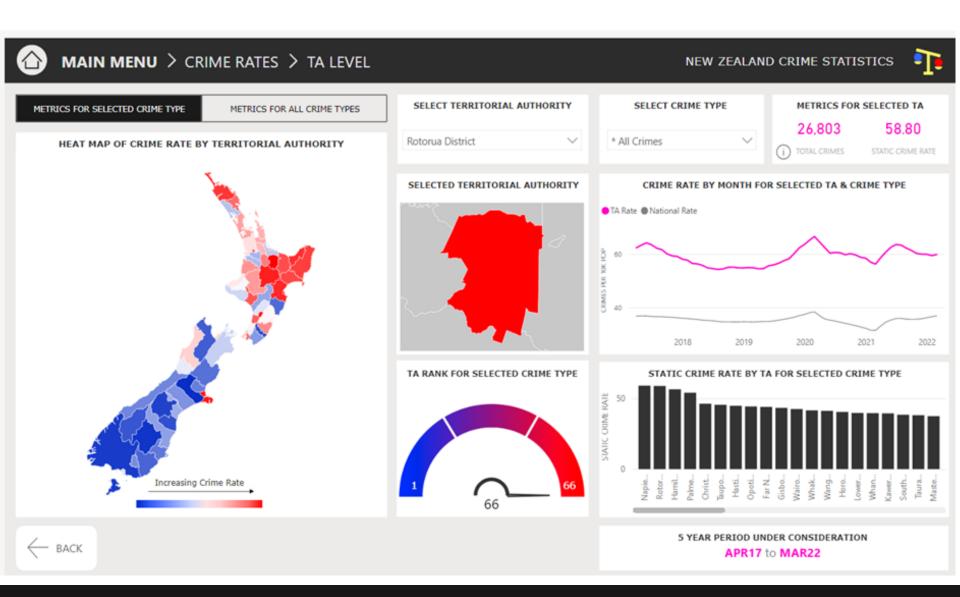
DOT LOVES DATA – INCREASING DEPRIVATION



DOT LOVES DATA – SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION



DOT LOVES DATA – CRIME RATE





Deprivation

Communities

Deprivation in Western Heights (Rotorua District)



Map of Deprivation Index



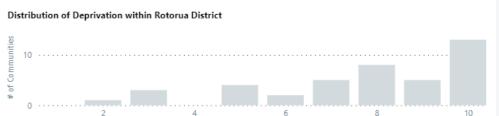
is the deprivation index in Western Heights (Rotorua District) in Mar 2022

National Ranking

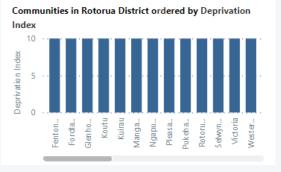
of 2,253

a rank of 1 represents the area with the highest Deprivation Index





Deprivation Index





Summary

Acces

Education

Employment 1

Environment

Gambling

Health

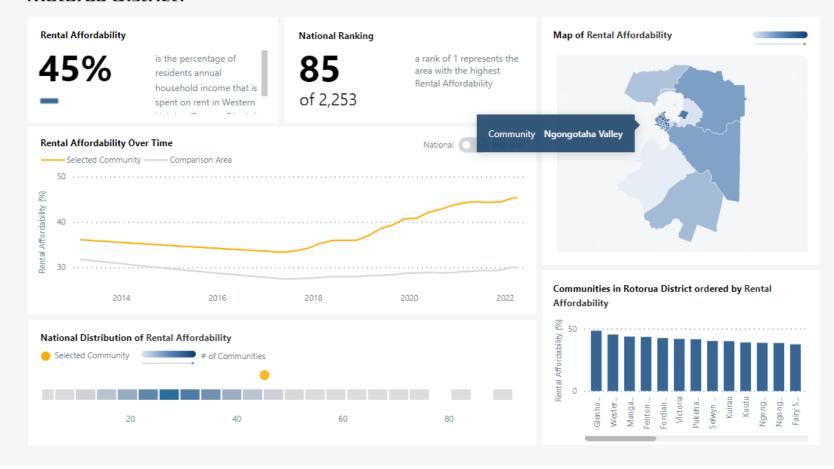
Housing

Overvie

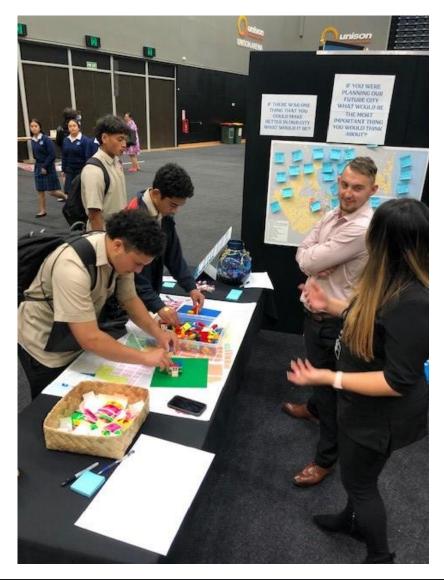
Communities

Rental Affordability in Western Heights (Rotorua District)





RANGATAHI VOICE





WHAT WORKS

Rejuvenating Regional Economies - key elements:



Local-central government relations



people



Effective local political leadership



Environmental quality



Harnessing new technologies



Community regeneration