Definition and purpose

Develop a set of indicators to measure Energy Hardship in New Zealand

These indicators are separate from and have a different focus to those used by MBIE in their definition of Energy Wellbeing.

The story so far

Four components of energy hardship

- 1. People and households
- 2. Energy
- 3. Wellbeing
- 4. Kainga / Home

The story so far

Cause and outcome indicators included:

- Causal indicators: contributing factors to energy hardship such as household income, energy costs, efficiency of appliances, house condition
- Outcome indicators: consequences of energy hardship such as household temperature, ability to pay power bills, house condition, occupant health.

The story so far

Indicators measured at a macro (proportion of New Zealanders) and micro (within households) level

They include both quantitative (numeric rate, count or range) or qualitative (non-numeric, description or characteristic) measures

Macro indicator: (wellbeing component, quantitative outcome indicator) Potentially avoidable hospitalisations due to home environment (PAHHE)

Micro indicator: (wellbeing component, qualitative outcome indicator) – Can you afford to keep your house warm in winter?

What we really really want: aspirational outcome statements

People and households:

Households have sufficient means to maintain their homes at a healthy temperature without going into debt or rationing other necessities.

Energy:

Energy costs are equitable and affordable.

Wellbeing:

The house is maintained at a healthy, comfortable temperature.

Kainga / Home

The house has an effective thermal envelop and contains efficient appliances essential to well-being

Where to next?

Formalise the indicator framework

Add causal factor statements to each component (to sit alongside aspirational outcome statements)

Identify both cause and outcome indicators at macro and micro level for each component.

Identify data sources and data gaps