



**From Measurement to
Policy and Action:
Global Lessons for Australia**

Cressida Gaukroger

Redefining progress

Global lessons for an Australian approach to wellbeing



Talk outline

1. What is a wellbeing framework or approach?
2. Common features of wellbeing frameworks
3. What are the success factors for a wellbeing framework?

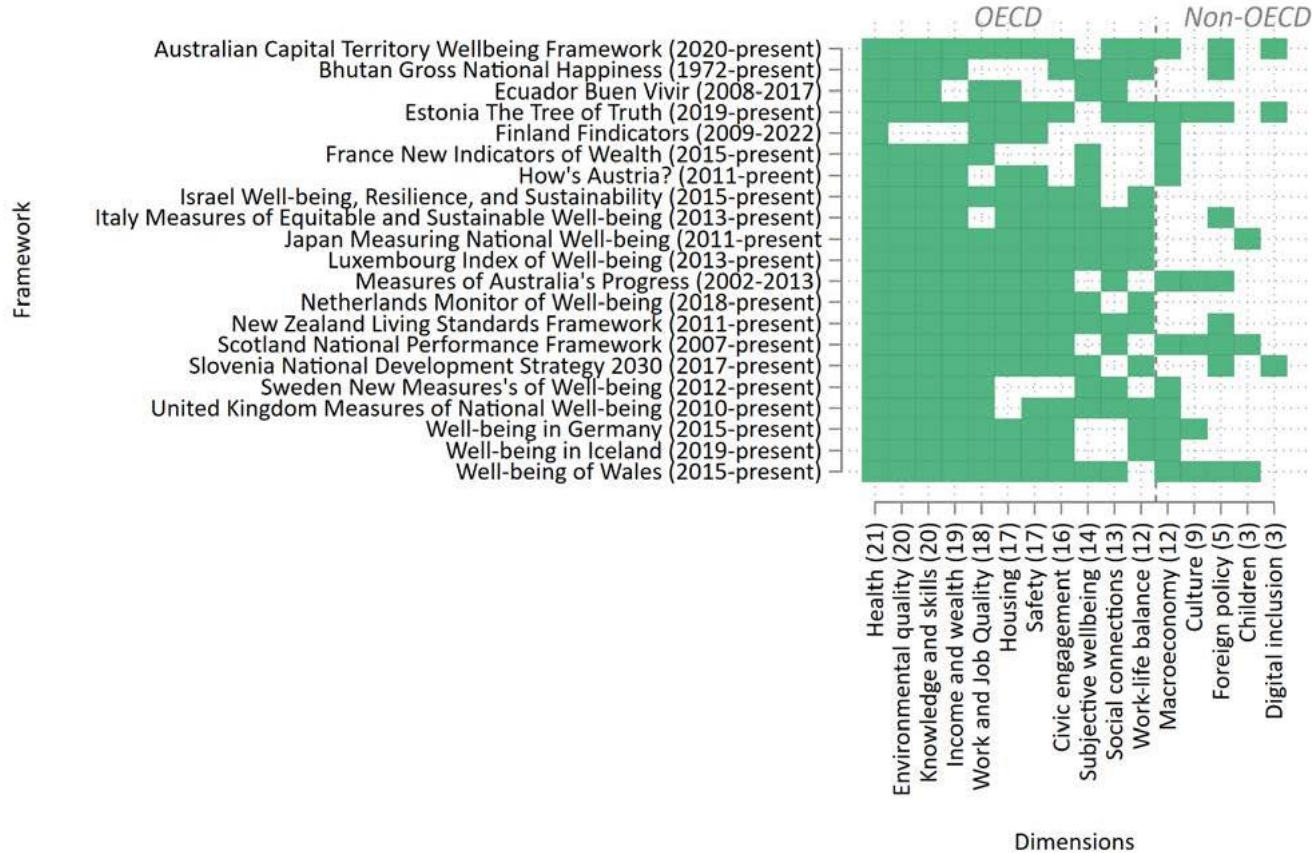
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Cressida Gaukroger, Akwasi Ampofo,
Frances Kitt, Toby Phillips
and Warwick Smith

Cpd CENTRE
FOR POLICY
DEVELOPMENT

Conceptions of wellbeing overlap significantly

Figure 1: Comparison of Dimensions of wellbeing frameworks



What defines a wellbeing framework/approach?

- Holistic
- Long term
- Upstream
- Future focused





Glasgow's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)

- Treated knife crime as a public health problem
- Required police to work with health, education and social work sectors
- Offered targeted help with housing, employment and training to those identified as most likely to offend
- More than halved violent crime and emergency hospital admissions for assault



Typical features of a wellbeing framework

1. Shared vision
2. Measurement
3. Policy analysis and selection
(and policy development... and changing practice)
4. Embedding
5. Accountability and transparency

Measurement

1. Measurement is a common 'first step'
2. There are a lot of wellbeing measures out there, and a lot of data
3. It can be tricky for wellbeing measures to drive policy
4. Even where measures drive policy change there is a risk of a rigid commitment to improving the results of specific indicators



Measurement

But... If done well wellbeing measures have the potential to capture the public imagination and spark debate, political pressure and motivation to continue improvements and address regressions:

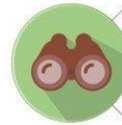
- Supported by investment in timely data
- Can be disaggregated by demographics and geography
- Recognition that there will be data gaps and uncertainty, making space for more indicators to be incorporated as available data improves
- Developed with the community as a partner



Policy analysis and selection

- Expert panels
- Cost-benefit analysis

Policy development and changing practice



LONG-TERM - The importance of balancing short term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to meet long term needs, especially where things done to meet short term needs may have detrimental long term effect.



PREVENTION - how deploying resources to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may contribute to meeting the body's well-being objectives, or another body's objectives.



INTEGRATION -the need to take an integrated approach, by considering how the body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.



COLLABORATION - how acting in collaboration with any other person (or how different parts of the body acting together) could assist the body to meet its well-being objectives, or assist another body to meet its objectives.



INVOLVEMENT - the importance of involving other persons with an interest in achieving the wellbeing goals and of ensuring those persons reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.

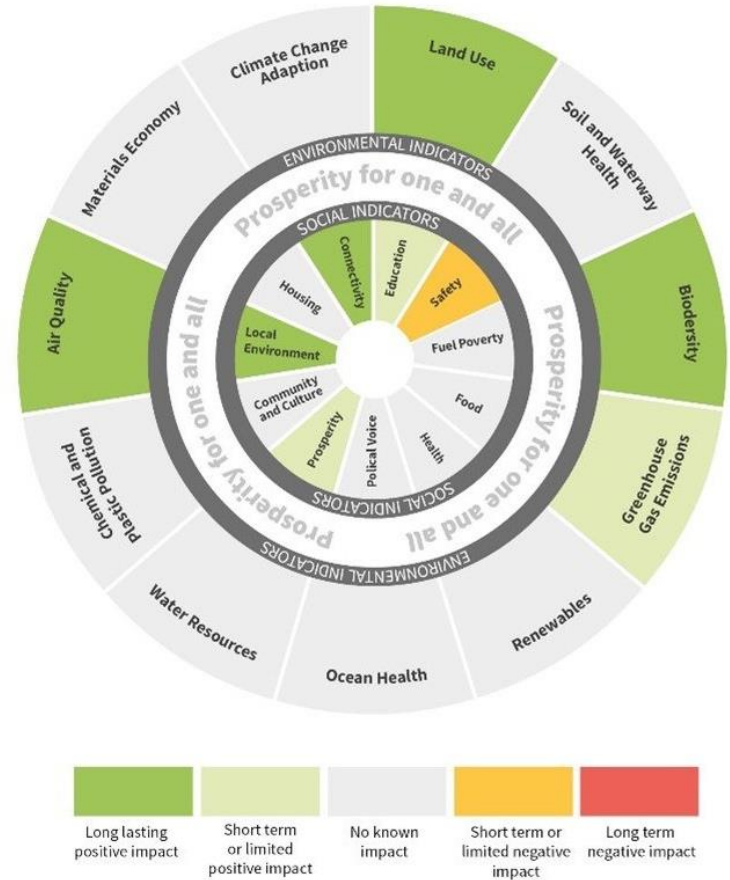
Embedding

Training and support:

- Training
- Culture change
- Making it clear and easy

Breaking down silos

- Restructuring the civil service and agency budgets



Cornwall council decision making wheel



Accountability and transparency

- Regular reporting
- Independent oversight and scrutiny
- Being aware of who has power

Success factors

1. Ambition
2. Changing how the economy and policymaking operates
3. An agreed vision and practical guidance on how to get there
4. Embedding throughout the public service
5. Accountability guardrails alongside support
6. Community consultation and design

