

Wellington Regional Strategy



Wellington region GPI MARCO meeting

13 April 2011

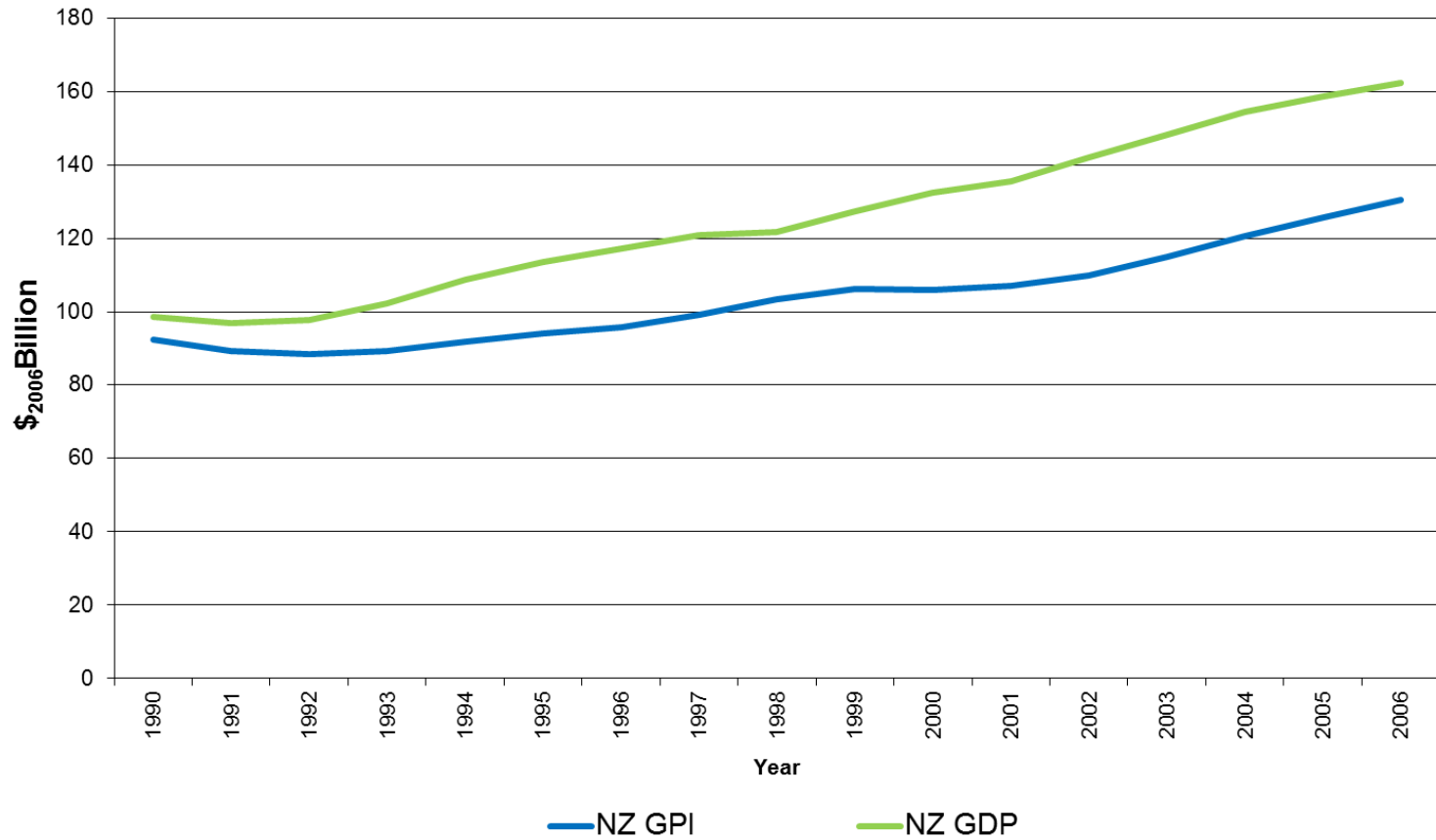
GPI Context

- GPI emerged from critique of GDP
- GDP only tells size of economy, NOT ‘why’ and ‘what’ of economic growth
- Current “hype” about GDP but just had huge devastation in ChCh
- Many elements of GDP not ‘good’ for our well-being
- Global interest in moving away from GDP to more holistic measures of progress & well-being
- Canada, EU conference “Beyond GDP”, OECD, Nicolas Sarkozy, UK govt

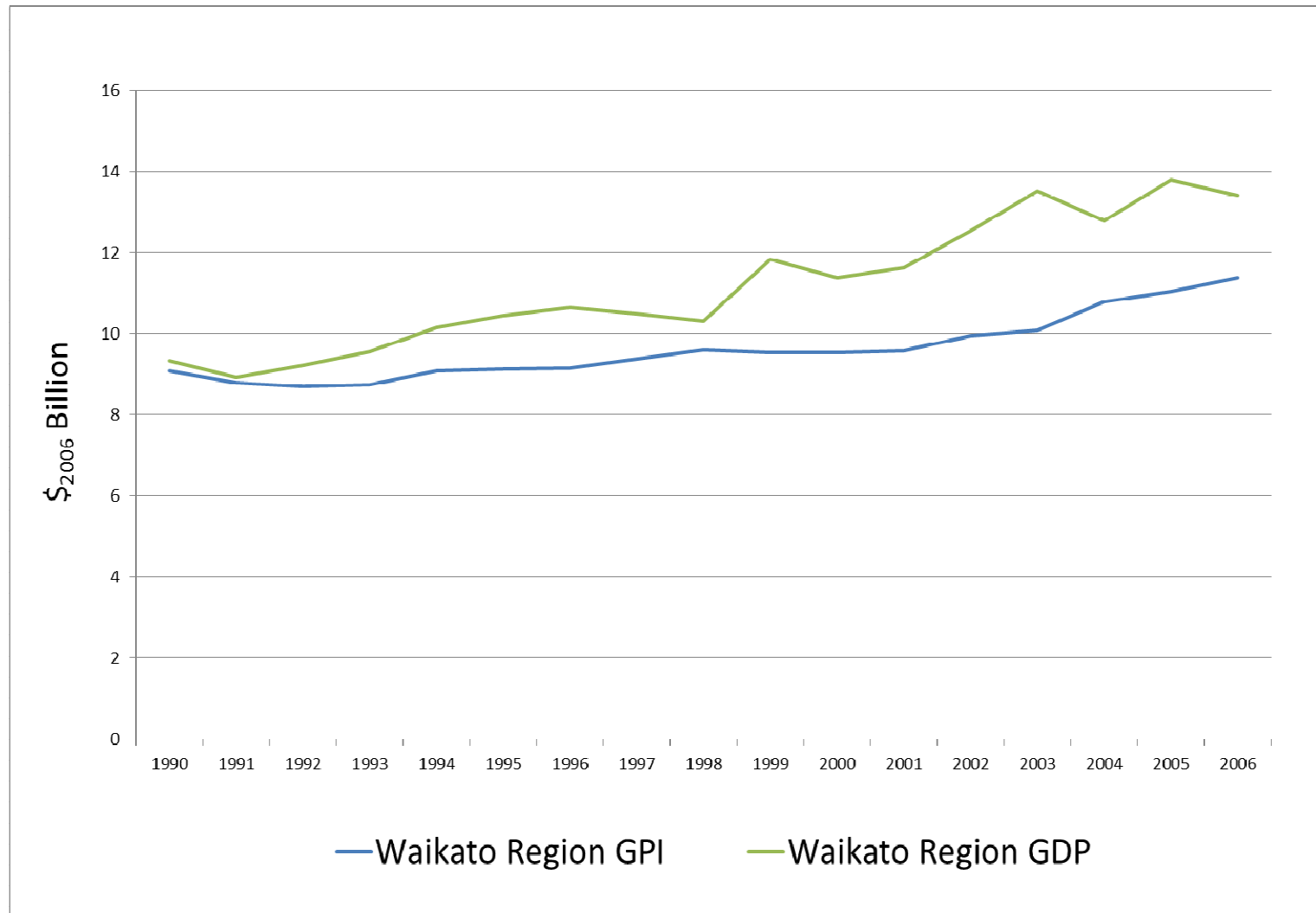
GPI - what is it?

- A holistic measure of economic, social, environmental and cultural progress
- It counts beneficial activities, eg. physical activity, as positive and harmful activities eg smoking, as negative
- Measures costs associated with growth, not a growth indicator
- Growth indicators are things that get bigger or smaller over time eg cancer, land ownership
- Technically it involves full cost accounting (financial and non-financial measures)

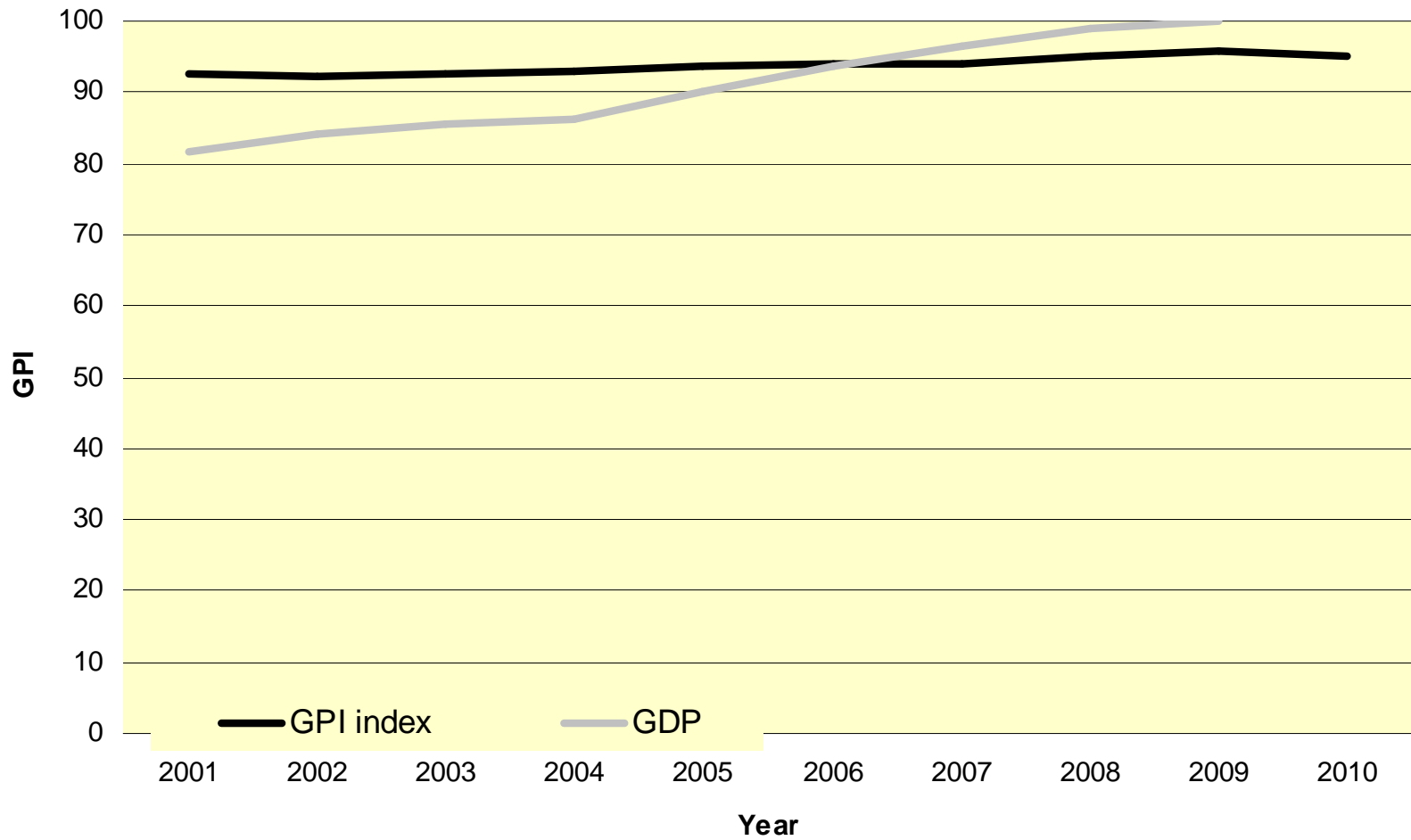
NZ GPI vs GDP



Waikato GPI vs GDP



Wellington Region GPI vs GDP



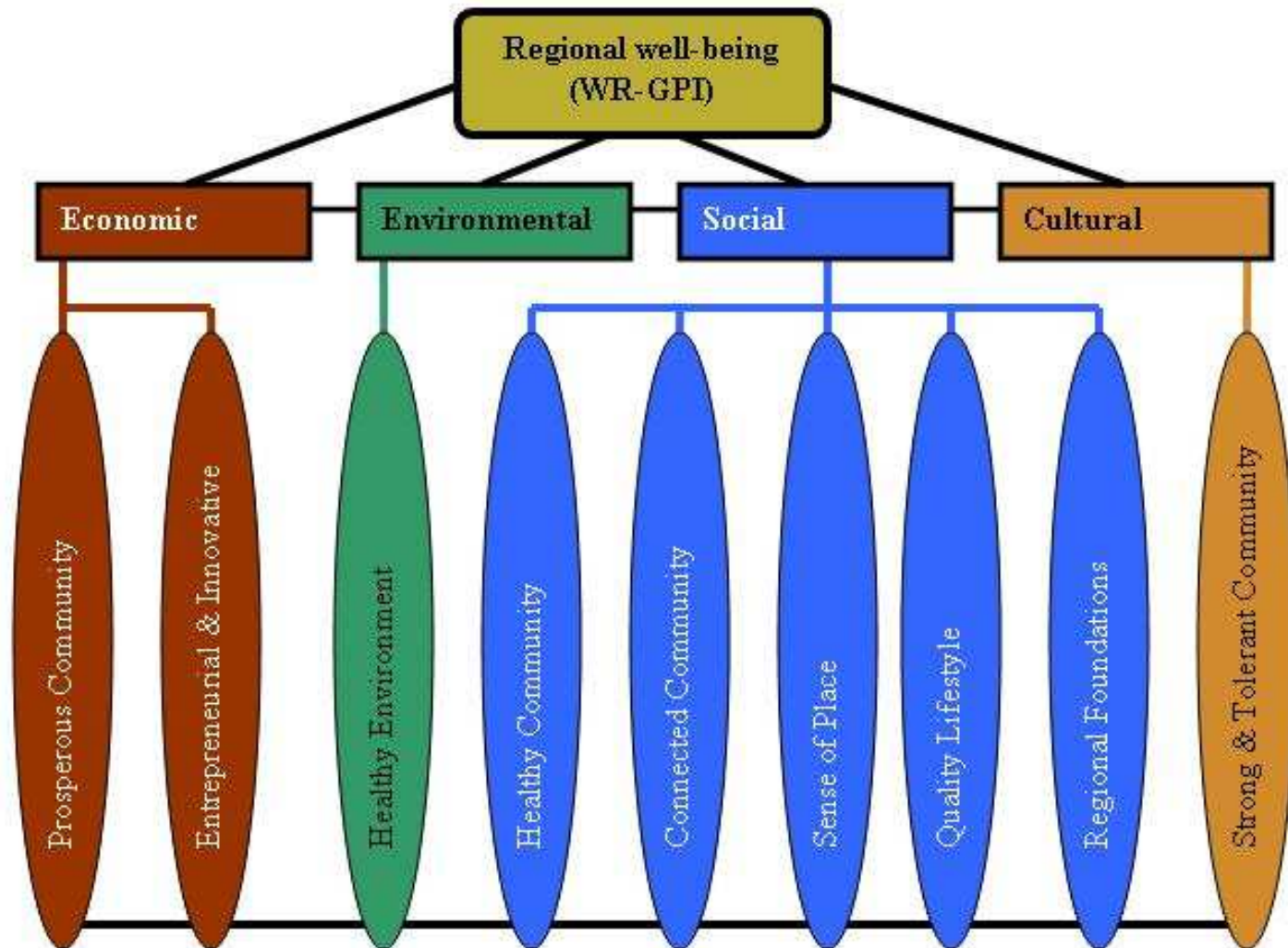
Framework for WR-GPI

- The development of the WR-GPI has two major parts:
 - an **indicator framework** that assesses progress and trends over time
 - a set of **full-cost accounts** that assess value and relate to the data and evidence provided by the indicator framework

Development of WR-GPI

- Based on the nine community outcomes identified in WRS
- Community outcomes are well-being goals
- Indicators identified under each community outcome
- Indicators show +ve or –ve progress towards those goals
- Show whether making ‘genuine progress’ towards wellbeing

WR-GPI framework



Indicators

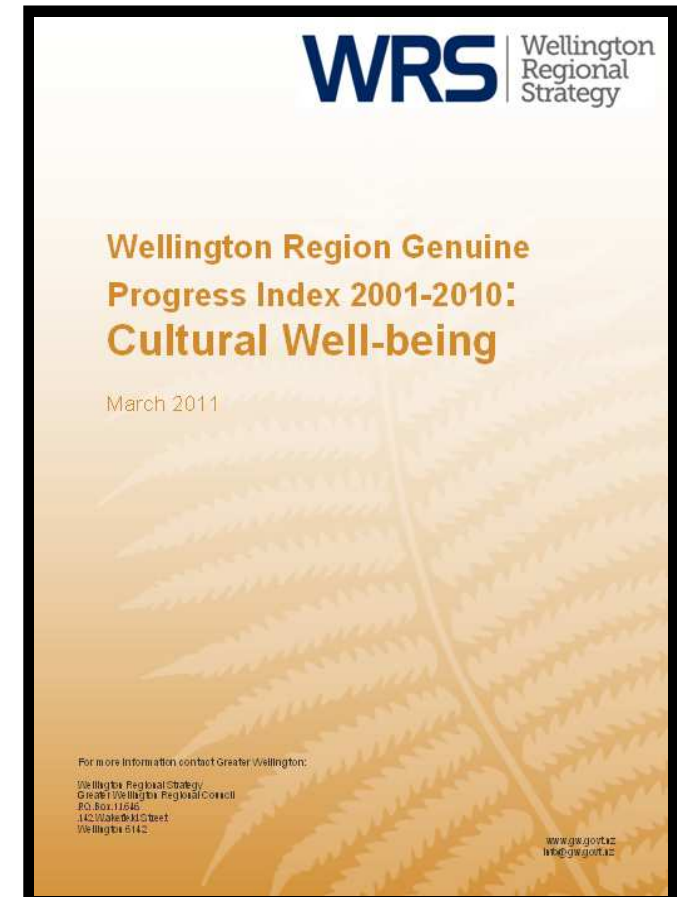
- Indicators have been developed under each community outcome
- Indicators show positive or negative progress towards the community outcome well-being goals
- Currently 87 indicators in the WR-GPI framework 2001-2010
- Indicator data mainly from existing data sources
- Central database and documentation developed

Indexing

- Data for each indicator has been indexed-
converting it to a well-being score from 0
to 100
- Composite indexes (GPIs) developed at
the:
 - community outcome level
 - well-being level
 - overall regional level

GPI reporting

- New approach based around the four well-beings
- Raw indicator data
- Community outcome GPI
- Well-being area GPI
- Regional GPI comparison



Full cost accounts

- Systematic way of identifying, summing, and reporting, the full costs of particular programs, services, decisions etc
- Reveals hidden costs in our economy
- Will assist in developing our understanding of the constituents & determinants of the indicators in GPI
- Can help in determining new policy directions
- Two full-cost accounts under development to ensure that the understanding of the GPI and the full cost accounting procedure is improved

What can GPI tell us?

- How the region's well-being is tracking overall
- How the trends in each community outcome are tracking
- How individual indicators are faring
- Can point to areas where no measures currently exist
- Can point to problem areas/issues for the region
- Can highlight successes/positive trends

How can GPI be used?

- Framework can show trends at four levels of detail
- Can inform about areas needing attention/ improvement/ new policies
- Can help guide future directions eg, inform Long Term Plans
- Can be used to communicate with community
- Full-cost accounts can put monetary value on areas not valued in traditional economic assessments
- Can widen discussions about regional economic growth to include how region is faring on well-being scale

GPI Website

- Currently in development
- Aim to make the GPI easily accessible
- Wider understanding of what a GPI is
- Easily understood messages
- Website going live to coincide with published document (June 2011)