

Matrix: Reivew of Wellbeing Measuresⁱ

MEASURES OF WELLBEING	DESCRIPTION	TYPE ⁱⁱ	DOMAINS AND INDICATORS	APPLICATION
GDP+ Measures of Wellbeing				
<p><i>1. Human Development Index (HDI)</i></p> <p>Scale: International Year: 1990 Data: Secondary</p>	<p>The HDI was created by UNDP as a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.</p>	Index	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth • Knowledge • Mean years of schooling • Expected years of schooling • Standard of living • GNI per Capita (PPP \$) 	187 countries were included in the 2013 index
<p><i>2. Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI)</i></p> <p>Scale: International Year: 2012 Data: Secondary</p>	<p>The IWI is joint initiative of the United Nations University International Human Dimensions Programme (UNU-IHDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p>	Index	<p>Domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufactured • Capital Human Capital • Natural Capital 	20 countries with different levels of income

	(UNESCO). It is based on the assumption that other key inputs are important components of the productive base of the economy, such as natural capital, human capital and social capital.			
GDP++ Measures of Wellbeing				
<p>1. Adjusted Net Savings (ANS)</p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2011</p> <p>Data: Secondary</p>	ANS measures the true difference between production and consumption, taking into account investments in human capital, depreciation of fixed capital, depletion of natural resources, and damages caused by pollution.	Index	Adjusted Net Savings = gross savings – consumption of fixed capital + education expenditures – energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and particulate emissions and carbon dioxide damage	150 countries
<p>2. The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)</p> <p>Scale: Sub-national, National, International</p> <p>Year: 1995</p>	The GPI uses the same personal consumption data as GDP but makes deductions to account for income inequality and costs of crime, environmental degradation, and loss of leisure and additions to	Index	<p>The GPI has 3 domains and 26 indicators</p> <p>Domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy • Social • Environment 	Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

Data: Secondary	account for the services from consumer durables and public infrastructure as well as the benefits of volunteering and housework			
3. Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) Scale: International Year: 2010 Data Sources: Secondary	The IHDI is the HDI adjusted for inequalities in the distribution of achievements in each of the three dimensions of the HDI (health, education and income). The IHDI will be equal to the HDI value when there is no inequality, but falls below the HDI value as inequality rises.	Index	The same HDI domains (with adjustment for inequality) are used in calculating the IHDI	145 countries
4. Gender Inequality Index (GII) Scale: International Year: 2011 Data Source: Secondary	The GII index shows loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market	Index	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio • Adolescent fertility rate Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female and male population with at least secondary education • Female and male shares of parliamentary seats Labour market	The 2012 human development report contains GII for 186 countries

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female and male labour force participation rates 	
<p>5. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)</p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2010</p> <p>Data Source: Secondary</p>	<p>The MPI identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in education, health and standard of living that affect human development</p>	Index	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition Child mortality <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of schooling Children enrolled <p>Standard of living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooking fuel Toilet Water Electricity Floor Assets 	91 Countries
Objective Wellbeing Measures				
<p>1. Australian National Development Index (ANDI)</p> <p>Scale: National</p> <p>Year: In progress</p> <p>Data Source: Primary</p>	<p>ANDI is guided by a conceptual framework that shifts the focus solely from the economy to include critical domains of people's lives that lead to enhanced wellbeing. The ANDI composite index is a single number that moves up or down, giving a quick</p>	Index	<p>ANDI is based on 12 domains with 12 headline indicators each measuring specific factors directly contributing to wellbeing.</p> <p>Domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and young people's wellbeing Community and 	Australia

	snapshot of whether the overall quality of life of Australians is getting better or worse.		<p>regional life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture, recreation and leisure • Governance and democracy • Economic life and prosperity • Education, knowledge and creativity • Environment and sustainability • Justice, fairness and human rights • Health • Indigenous wellbeing • Work and work-life balance • Subjective wellbeing and life satisfaction 	
<p>2. Measure of Australia's Progress (MAP)</p> <p>Scale: Sub-national, National</p> <p>Year: 2002</p> <p>Data Source: Secondary</p>	The MAP is published by the Australian Statistical Service and provides evidence about whether life in Australia is getting better.	Dashboard	<p>MAP based on 4 domains and 26 themes and headline indicators.</p> <p>Domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society • Economy • Environment • Governance 	Australia
3. New Zealand Social Report	The report shows how	Dashboard	The 2010 NZSR was based on	New Zealand

<p>(NZSR)</p> <p>Scale : Sub-National National</p> <p>Year: 2001</p> <p>Data Source: Secondary data and surveys</p>	<p>people are faring in New Zealand over time and how social outcomes vary for different groups (women, minorities, and indigenous people) in the population.</p>		<p>10 domains and 43 indicators.</p> <p>Domains: health, education, standard of living, safety, Leisure and recreation, Cultural identity, Paid work, Life satisfaction, Social connectedness, Civil and political rights</p>	
<p>4. OECD Better Life Index (BLI)</p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2011</p> <p>Data Source: Secondary and Gallup Polls</p>	<p>An initiative of OECD that measure people’s material conditions and quality of life in the member countries.</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>The 2014 OECD’s BLI has 10 domains and 24 indicators</p> <p>Domains: housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, governance, health, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance).</p>	<p>34 countries of the OECD plus other “key partners” such as Brazil and Russia</p>
<p>5. Sustainable Society Index (SSI)</p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2006</p> <p>Data Sources: Secondary</p>	<p>The SSI was developed by the Sustainable Society Foundation, a non-profit organization based in the Netherlands with the objective of stimulating and assisting societies in their development towards sustainability.</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>The 2012 SSI comprises of three levels: 3 wellbeing dimensions (Economic well-being; Environmental well-being; Human Well-being), 7 categories, 21 indicators</p>	<p>151 countries.</p>

<p>6. Wellbeing of Nations (WBN)</p> <p>Scale: International Year Authored: 2001 Data: Secondary</p>	<p>The Wellbeing of Nations portion of the Compendium of Environmental Sustainability Indicator Collections contains a subset of 123 variables assembled from the Wellbeing of Nations, which assesses human and ecosystem wellbeing. The data are distributed by the Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).</p>	<p>Dashboard</p>	<p>The WBN is comprised of two equally weighted indices (Human Well-being Index and Ecosystem Well-being Index) with 9 domains each and 58 indicators in total.</p>	<p>180 countries grouped into 14 regions.</p>
<p>7. Social Progress Index (SPI)</p> <p>Scale: International Year: 2012 Data Sources: Secondary data</p>	<p>The SPI was developed by the Social Progress Imperative, a nongovernmental organization in the USA. It offers a framework for measuring the multiple dimensions of social progress and benchmarking success over a period of time</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>The SPI is based on 3 social progress dimensions. Each dimension, in turn has the 4 components and each component is made of between three and six indicators.</p> <p>Dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic needs • Foundations of Wellbeing • Opportunity 	<p>132 countries are included in the 2014 SPI</p>

<p>8. Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW)</p> <p>Scale: National</p> <p>Year: 2011</p> <p>Data: Secondary</p>	<p>The first CIW published in 2012 by the University of Waterloo.</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>The CIW has 8 domains and 64 indicators</p> <p>Domains:</p> <p>community vitality, democratic engagement, education, environment, healthy populations, leisure and culture, living standards, and time use.</p>	<p>Canada</p>
Objective/Subjective Measures of Wellbeing				
<p>1. UK Index of Well-being</p> <p>Scale: National</p> <p>Year: 2012</p> <p>Data Source: Surveys and secondary data</p>	<p>The UK Index of Well-being is headed by the Office of National Statistic which has released two “Life in the UK” reports that highlights snapshot of the UK's well-being.</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>The UK Index of Wellbeing is based on 10 domains and 41 indicators.</p> <p>Domains: Personal well-being, relationships, Health, What we do, Where we live, Personal finance, Economy, Education and skills, Governance, Natural environment</p>	<p>United Kingdom</p>
<p>2. Gross National Happiness (GNH)</p> <p>Scale: National</p>	<p>The GNH considers happiness as multidimensional – not measured only by subjective wellbeing and</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>GNH has 9 domains and 33 indicators</p> <p>Domains: Psychological</p>	<p>Bhutan</p>

<p>Year: 1972</p> <p>Data Sources: Survey</p>	<p>“not focused narrowly on happiness that begins and ends with oneself and is concerned for and with oneself.” GNH has often been explained by its four pillars: good governance, sustainable socio-economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation.</p>		<p>Wellbeing; Standard of Living; Good Governance; Health; Education; Community Vitality; Cultural Diversity and Resilience; Time Use; Ecological Diversity and Resilience</p>	
<p>3. Taiwan National Well-being Index</p> <p>Scale : National</p> <p>Year: 2012</p> <p>Data Sources: Primary and Secondary</p>	<p>Taiwan National Well-being Index is based on the OECD’s Better Life Index (BLI) but <i>also</i> runs a parallel set of indicators that are domestic in focus</p>	Index	<p>Based on OECD’s BLI domains but has 38 local indicators</p>	Taiwan
<p>4. Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index (USA)</p> <p>Scale: National (USA)</p> <p>Year: 2008</p>	<p>The analysis is based on data from the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, a definitive measure and empirical database of real-time changes in well-being throughout the</p>	Index	<p>The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index is calculated from 6 indices: Life Evaluation Index, Emotional Health Index, Physical Health Index, The Healthy Behavior Index, Work Environment Index, and Basic</p>	USA

Data Source: Primary	world.		Access Index. Each of these indices is based on several indicators	
Subjective Wellbeing /Objective Wellbeing				
<p>1. <i>Happy Planet Index (HPI)</i></p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2006</p> <p>Data Source: Secondary data and Gallup polls</p>	<p>The HPI was created by Nic Marks, Founder of the Centre for Wellbeing at NEF (the New Economics Foundation) and uses data from the HDI and the Ecological Footprint by the World Wildlife Fund together with other primary dater</p>	Index	<p>The HPI is constructed from 3 indices: Experienced well-being, Life expectancy and Ecological footprint</p>	<p>The 2012 HPI report ranks 151 countries</p>
<p>2. <i>National Well-Being Index</i></p> <p>Scale: International</p> <p>Year: 2006</p> <p>Data Source: World Values Survey and other secondary sources</p>	<p>Based on Vemuri & Constanza, 2006, which “aims to combine data on national levels of mean Subjective Well-being (SWB) with data on objective measures of built, human, social, and natural capital in order to better explain the determinants of national SWB”</p>	Index	<p>Domains: Social capital, Natural capital, Subjective well-being</p>	<p>56 countries included in the regression model; 172 countries included in the life satisfaction values</p>

Subjective Wellbeing				
<p>1. Australian Unity Well-Being Index</p> <p>Scale: Sub-national, National Year: 2001 Data Source: Surveys</p>	<p>The Australian Unity Well-being Index regularly measures the ‘subjective well-being’ of the Australian population by asking people to rate their satisfaction with aspects of their lives</p>	<p>Index</p>	<p>Personal Wellbeing Index is created based on responses to questions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal health; • Personal relationships; • Safety; • Standard of living; • Achievement in life; • Feeling part of the community; and • Your future security. 	<p>Australia</p>
<p>2. World Happiness Report</p> <p>Scale: International Year: 2012 Data Source: Gallup World survey</p>	<p>WHR is published by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).</p>	<p>Indices</p>	<p>The WHR has three elements: Positive affect, Negative affect and Happiness (yesterday) with several indicators</p>	<p>The 2013 report covers 150 countries</p>

ⁱ Indicators for most wellbeing measures are not included in order to tighten the matrix.

ⁱⁱ Measures that utilize an index approach present results as a single numerical value, while measures that utilize a dashboard approach present a spread of results simultaneously (i.e. does not integrate domains).