TABLE 12. COMPARISON OF 57 LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL WELLBEING FRAMEWORKS

Key

√	x	CI	OWB	D	n/a	PO	I
Meets criterion	Does not meet criterion	Composite index	Community Wellbeing	Dashboard	Not applicable	Primary outcome	Inconclusive (insufficient information available to establish whether meets criterion), or only partially meets criterion

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Framework	Purpose, primary outcome (PO)	Target audience	First published, frequency	CWB concept: Individual aggregate	CWB concept: Collective	CWB concept: Experienced state	CWB concept: Multidimensional construct	Scope: People: Individual (personal) resources: Health: Self assessed health	Mental health	Life expectancy	Learning/education	Subjective individual wellbeing	Children's wellbeing	Empowerment	Collective (social) capital: Close relationships	Wider community relationships	Material goods	Physical safety/trust in government, civic engagement)	Cultural	Equity of CWB and determinants	Place (external conditions): Natural environment: Sustainability	Quality	Green space	Place attachment	Material infrastructure: Employment: Income	Job satisfaction	Employment rate	Housing	Healthcare	Transport	Data sources: Bespoke survey or questionnaire	Secondary data sources	No. of domains/indicators/measures	Domains/indicators community informed (community engagement undertaken)	Domains/indicators evidence informed	Distinguishes CWB from determinants	Level of analysis: Individual	Whānau	Community	Aggregated individual (population)	Type of measurement: Objective	Subjective	Direct measure of overall subjective CWB: Individual endpoint [1]	Community endpoint [2]	Data availability	Dashboard (D) or composite index (CI)	Comparability (other regions, inter-temporal)	Compatibility with HLSF	Credibility	Framework fit for ECT [3]	Changes needed for ECT fit
International																																																
OECD Better Life Initiative Framework http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/	To bring together internationally comparable measures of wellbeing in line with the recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission. PO: multidimensional wellbeing	National and international policy-makers, members of the public	2011, annual	√	x	x	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	11 domains, 26 indicators	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	√	√	x	The strengths of this framework are the direct measures of wellbeing sustainability and equity. However, to fit ECT's needs, the following would need to be added: community engagement in developing the domains/indicators, mental health, children's wellbeing, personal empowerment, belonging, cultural, green space, place attachment, job satisfaction, healthcare and transport. Consider adding a measure of overall subjective community wellbeing.
UNDP Human Development Index http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi	Serve as a frame of reference for social and economic development. PO: human development	Developed and developing countries, world bodies, development agencies	1990, annual	√	x	x	√	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	3 domains, 4 indicators	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	√	x	√	√	x	Completely unsuitable for ECT. Not community informed, lacks subjective measures and very narrow scope of objective measures. No direct measure of subjective wellbeing.
UN Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda) https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/	A set of political targets that are intended as the follow-on from the Millennium Development Goals. PO: sustainable development	National and international policy-makers, members of the public	2015	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	17 domains, 232 indicators	x	I	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	√	x	√	√	x	The goals are quite aligned with ECT's needs, however, the current proposed indicators are too numerous, mainly objective individual aggregate measures. Recommend the following: engage community in developing measures, add self assessed health, life expectancy, subjective individual wellbeing, subjective children's wellbeing, empowerment, more social indicators, cultural, sustainability of wellbeing and equity of wellbeing, place attachment and job satisfaction. Consider a measure of overall subjective community wellbeing.
Human Rights Indicators https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx	To measure the enjoyment of rights by rights holders. PO: human rights in a country	Central governments	2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	D	√	√	x	x	√	3 domains (structural, process, outcome), 16 indicators	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	x	√	x	Not suitable as focuses on human rights not wellbeing. As such the domain/indicators coverage is too narrow and there is no actual wellbeing measure. Note that a Human Rights Measurement Initiative is also under development, see: https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/data/#/
Human Rights Measurement Initiative https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/data/#/Rights/upr_pilot/food/	A unique collaborative venture between human rights practitioners, researchers, academics, and other human rights supporters. The goal is to produce the first and best comprehensive set of metrics for tracking the human rights performance of countries. PO: fulfillment of human rights (at national level)	Human rights practitioners, researchers, academics	2018 (pilot metrics)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	√	I	x	x	x	√	D	I	x	√	x	12 domains	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	I	D	I	x	√	x	Not suitable as focuses on human rights not wellbeing. As such the domain/indicators coverage is too narrow and there is no actual wellbeing measure. There are only objective, not subjective measures.
GIIN: IRIS and Impact Toolkit https://iris.thegiin.org/	Increasing the scale and effectiveness of impact investing (performance metrics used to measure social, environmental, and financial success). PO: return on investment	Impact investors	2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	I	I	11, variable number of indicators	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	I	D	I	x	√	x	This tool is designed to measure performance impact rather than as a specific CWB measurement framework. It could potentially be customised to help measure the CWB impact of ECT distributions.
City of Santa Monica: The Wellbeing Index https://wellbeing.smgov.net/	Working together to define, measure and actively improve wellbeing in Santa Monica. PO: community wellbeing	Local government, community members	2014	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	I	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	I	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	D	√	√	√	x	6 domains	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	√	√	x	Strengths include co-design with community, use of subjective and objective measures and mixed innovative data sources (bespoke survey, social media analysis, existing secondary data sources). Add the following measures: children's wellbeing, personal empowerment, cultural, job satisfaction, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, and environmental sustainability. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB and distinguishing CWB from determinants.
City of Sydney Community Wellbeing Indicators http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/research-and-statistics/community-indicators	A critical evidence-base on changing trends and issues affecting the community over time that can inform policy development and service provision investment planning. PO: wellbeing at city level	Local government, community agencies, community members	2012	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	I	I	√	√	√	√	x	I	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	D	√	√	√	x	4 domains, 88 indicators	x	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	√	√	x	Engage community as part of development of framework. Add the following measures: children's subjective wellbeing, cultural, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, place attachment , and job satisfaction. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB and distinguishing CWB from its determinants.
Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/what-we-do/domains-and-indicators	Provide a monitoring framework for assessing progress towards the wellbeing of Canadians as a whole. PO: wellbeing at national, regional and community levels	National and provincial decision-makers, members of the public	2011, variable frequency for regional and national	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	8 domains, 64 indicators	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	√	I	√	x	Could be adapted and used in conjunction with the companion CIW community wellbeing survey. Add the following measures: subjective individual wellbeing, children's wellbeing, empowerment, cultural, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, green space, place attachment and transport. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB (which could potentially be derived from the CIW Community Wellbeing Survey) and distinguishing CWB from determinants.
CIW Community Wellbeing Survey https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/what-we-do/how-it-works/our-wellbeing-survey	Building on the success of the CIW national and provincial indices, the CIW developed a survey for measuring the subjective wellbeing of Canadians. The survey process uses the CIW framework – incorporating all eight domains. Adaptable to any population scale, the survey asks randomly selected members of a community, aged 18 and older, a range of questions to indicate how they are really doing with respect to aspects of each domain and wellbeing overall. PO: CWB	Local government, community groups	2012	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	D and CI	√	I	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	I	√	x	Could be adapted and used in conjunction with the companion CIW. Intention is that it be used to assess subjective wellbeing of individuals at any scale, including community, however, most of the questions focus on the wellbeing of the individual rather than aspects of collective wellbeing. Recommend amending to include the latter. As it is a survey it lacks objective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and also add the following measures: life expectancy, empowerment, children's wellbeing, equity and sustainability of wellbeing and place attachment.
Community Wellbeing Index: Forjaz https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11136-010-9794-2	A measure of the individual's level of satisfaction with the local place of residence, considering several items from a subjective perspective in terms of satisfaction with the community services, with community attachment, and with physical and social environment). PO: CWB	Researchers, academics	2011	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	I	I	x	I	I	x	3 domains, 10 indicators	x	√	x	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	CI	I	I	√	x	Intention is that it be used to assess subjective satisfaction of an individual with their community conditions. However the focus of the questions is on the impact of community conditions on the wellbeing of the individual rather than aspects of collective wellbeing. Recommend also adding some questions that focus on the latter aspect of CWB to give a more comprehensive picture. As it is a survey it lacks objective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and also add the following measures: all individual resource measures, close relationships, political, cultural, equity and sustainability of wellbeing life expectancy, empowerment, children's wellbeing, equity and sustainability of wellbeing and place attachment.
Bhutan Gross National Happiness Index http://www.grossnationalhappiness.com/	A multidimensional measure and it is linked with a set of policy and programme screening tools so that it has practical applications. The GNH index is built from data drawn from periodic surveys which are representative by district, gender, age, rural-urban residence, etc. The end objective is to ensure a just, equal and harmonious society in Bhutan. The GNH index supports policy-making within Bhutan. Policy selection tools are used to review the potential effects of proposed policies on GNH and the results of the GNH index is tracked over time to evaluate interventions. PO: happiness at national level	Government policy-makers	2008, variable frequency, 3 surveys to date	√	√	I	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	9 domains, 33 indicators	I	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	CI	I	I	√	x	A survey, so only provides subjective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and the following specific measures: life expectancy, children's wellbeing, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, green space, place attachment and transport. Consider adding a direct measure of subjective CWB.
Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index https://wellbeingindex.sharecare.com/	A survey that acts as a barometer of Americans' perceptions of their wellbeing. PO: wellbeing (cities, regions)	Employers, health systems and community leaders	2012, annual	√	I	I	√	√	√	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	√	√	I	√	√	√	x	x	I	6 domains	I	I	I	x	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	CI	I	I	√	x	Insufficient detail available to make a complete assessment. Lacks objective measures. Unclear whether community and evidence informed. Does not appear to consider equity and sustainability of wellbeing.
Community Wellbeing Composite Index: Sirgy 2009 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227197745_Developing_a_Measure_of_Community_Well-Being_Based_on_Perceptions_of_Impact_in_Various_Life_Domains	A measure of subjective CWB based on the notion that community residents perceive the quality-of-life (QOL) impact of community services and conditions in various life domains (eg, family, social, leisure, health, financial, cultural, consumer, work, spiritual, and environmental domains). These perceptions influence residents' overall perception of community wellbeing, their commitment to the community, and their overall life satisfaction. PO: CWB	Community leaders, local councils	2009	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	I	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	14 domains	I	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D and CI	I	I	√	x	Intention is that it be used to assess subjective CWB overall as well as satisfaction of an individual with their community conditions. However the focus of the questions is on the impact of community conditions on the wellbeing of the individual rather than aspects of collective wellbeing. Recommend also adding some questions that focus on the latter aspect of CWB to give a more comprehensive picture. As it is a survey it lacks objective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and also add the following measures: health, subjective individual wellbeing, children's wellbeing, empowerment, equity and sustainability of CWB, cultural, environmental sustainability, employment rate and job satisfaction.
Community Quality of Life Scale: Sirgy 2000 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1006986718873	A valid community quality of life measurement tool that can be used by community leaders to assess community needs in a manner related to the overall life satisfaction of the community citizenry. The real value in such a tool lies in its ability to be applied to strategic planning within the community. PO: CWB	Community leaders, local councils	2000	√	√	I	√	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	I	√	x	x	x	I	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	3 domains (government services satisfaction, business services satisfaction, non profit services satisfaction)	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	I	I	I	√	x	Intention is that it be used to assess subjective CWB overall as well as satisfaction of an individual with their community conditions. However it excludes community conditions other than services (e.g. health, employment, social capital) and the focus of the questions is on the impact of community conditions on the wellbeing of the individual rather than aspects of collective wellbeing. Therefore the scope is far too narrow. Recommend also adding some questions that focus on the latter aspect of CWB, and other relevant non-service community conditions to give a more comprehensive picture. As it is a survey, it lacks objective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and also add the following measures: health, children's wellbeing, empowerment, all social/collective measures, environmental sustainability, quality, place attachment, income, job satisfaction, employment and housing.
Community Well-Being Questionnaire: Australia/Canada 2000 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1012478207467	To develop a CWB questionnaire that can effectively provide: (1) a valid, reliable, comparable and comprehensive profile of CWB; (2) key information for policy makers working with local communities that is not available from standard data sources; and (3) a replicable benchmark of CWB to allow comparisons over time. PO: CWB	Policy-makers	2001	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	I	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	6 domains	√	√	x	I	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D and CI	I	I	√	x	Intention is that it be used to assess subjective CWB overall as well as satisfaction of an individual with their community conditions. However the focus of the questions is mostly on the impact of community conditions on the wellbeing of the individual rather than aspects of collective wellbeing. Recommend also adding some questions that focus on the latter aspect of CWB to give a more comprehensive picture. As it is a survey, it lacks objective measures. Recommend adding objective measures and also add the following measures: health, subjective individual wellbeing, children's wellbeing, empowerment, equity and sustainability of CWB, cultural, environmental sustainability, employment rate and job satisfaction.
Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) http://www.acqol.com.au/instruments	To create a quarterly index of subjective wellbeing for the Australian population, as an adjunct to the traditional economic indicators such as GDP. PO: wellbeing (individual, aggregated)	Researchers, academics	2006	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	I	√	√	I	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	I	7 domains	I	√	x	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	CI	I	I	√	x	Focuses on individual scale wellbeing (life satisfaction). Could potentially be used to assess subjective individual wellbeing at a population level in the community and also subjective wellbeing in Māori perspective on collective wellbeing. Limited actual measures specified. Would need community engagement and evidence-based input to develop into measurement framework and identify complete measures and data. Need to add missing dimensions: subjective and children's wellbeing, relationships, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, environmental and material infrastructure measures. Consider adding an overall measure of subjective CWB.
WHO Quality of Life – brief version (WHOQOL-BREF) http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/research_tools/whoqolbref/en/	The aim was to develop an international cross-culturally comparable quality of life assessment instrument to assess the individual's perceptions in the context of their culture and value systems, their personal goals, standards and concerns. The WHOQOL instruments were developed collaboratively in a number of centres worldwide and have been widely field-tested. PO: quality of life (individual)	Clinicians, researchers in health policy and epidemiology, auditors of health and social services	1991	√	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	I	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	4 domains, 24 facets	√	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	I	CI	I	x	√	x	Focuses on individual scale wellbeing. Could potentially be used to assess subjective individual wellbeing at a population level in the community (instead of life satisfaction). Lacks objective measures. Lacks the following measures: life expectancy, education, children's wellbeing, possibly empowerment, wider social capital, belonging, cultural, political, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, environmental sustainability, green space, job satisfaction and employment rate. Consider adding a direct measure of subjective CWB.
Burckhardt and Flanagan's Quality of Life Scale (QOLS) https://www.hao-hats.org/hats/directs/quality-of-life-scale/	To assess quality of life for healthy populations and those with chronic illness. PO: quality of life (individual)	Clinicians, researchers in health, wellbeing and community development	1970s (Flanagan), adapted later by Burckhardt	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	5 domains, 16 indicators	√	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	I	x	√	x	Focuses on individual scale wellbeing. Could potentially be used to assess subjective individual wellbeing at a population level in the community (instead of life satisfaction). Lacks objective measures. Lacks the following measures: mental health, life expectancy, children's wellbeing, wider social capital, belonging, cultural, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, natural environment, healthcare, transport and employment rate. Consider adding a direct measure of subjective CWB.
WHO European Healthy Cities Network: Healthy City Indicators https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/5/publichealth/publichealthdepts/howwemprovehealth/who-healthy-cities.html	Healthy Cities Network is a long-term international development initiative that aims to place health high on the agendas of decision makers and to promote comprehensive local strategies for health protection and sustainable development. Basic features include community participation and empowerment, intersectoral partnerships, and participant equity. WHO European Healthy Cities Network has developed a set of healthy city indicators (HCIs), to describe the health of its citizens and capture a range of local initiatives addressing the wider dimensions of health in European cities. PO: livability of a given city for an individual	Individuals, communities, private and voluntary organisations, local governments who think and make decisions about health	1999	√	√	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	D	I	x	√	x	4 domains, 32 indicators	I	√	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	I	D	I	x	√	x	Focuses on population health rather than wellbeing. No subjective measures. Add the following: subjective measures, health, eduction, subjective individual wellbeing, social, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, environmental sustainability, place attachment and job satisfaction. Consider adding overall measure of subjective CWB.
Economist Intelligence Unit's Global Livability Index http://www.eiu.com/topic/livability	Assesses which locations around the world provide the best or the worst living conditions. Assessing livability has a broad range of uses, from benchmarking perceptions of development levels to assigning a hardship allowance as part of expatriate relocation packages. The livability rating quantifies the challenges that might be presented to an individual's lifestyle in any given location, and allows for direct comparison between locations. PO: livability of a given city for an individual	Relocation executives, human resource and finance executives	2011, annual	√	x	x	√	x	x	I	√	x	x	x	x	x	√	I	x	x	x	I	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	x	I	6 domains, 30 indicators	x	I	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	I	CI	√	x	√	x	Focuses on the comfort of living in a city for an individual and seems to be targeted at travelers/expats/those relocating for business, rather than on native residents of a community. Lacks community focus and engagement; qualitative data derived from economic analyst expert opinions. Not all measures readily available in the public domain but the following measures appear to be lacking: health, subjective wellbeing, children's wellbeing, empowerment, social measures (other than corruption), natural environment measures, income and employment measures. Lacking an overall measure of subjective CWB.
The Happy City Pulse http://www.happycity.org.uk/measurement-policy/happiness-pulse/	An online survey that measures three key areas of personal wellbeing: how people feel (BE), how they act (DO) and how they relate to others (CONNECT), as well as exploring how citizens engage with life in their city. This can be used in conjunction with the Thriving Places Index, which measures the drivers of wellbeing. It is designed to be engaging and informative for individuals whilst giving vital data to business, community and city leaders on how they can better support improvements in wellbeing. It can be customised to different scales including community and city. PO: overall wellbeing (of an individual in a place)	Policy-Makers and Leaders – tools to guide policy and resources to the things that are proven to improve lives. Businesses – to support wellbeing and resilience in the workforce. Communities and communitygroups – the capacity to map wellbeing needs and strengths, and evaluate and demonstrate the impact and social value of their work. Individuals – measure, explore and learn more about routes to lasting wellbeing.	2016 (pilot)	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	I	x	x	x	√	I	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	D and CI	√	I	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	D and CI	√	I	√	x	The Happy City Pulse used together with its companion tool, the Thriving Places Index, ticks many of the boxes required by ECT. More information about the details of Happy City Pulse (exact questions) and how overall wellbeing is calculated required before can make a full appraisal, but it has good potential to be adapted into a bespoke online survey to measure subjective CWB. The Thriving Places Index could then be adapted to measure the determinants of CWB in Tairāwhiti. The main gaps (considering both tools) are children's wellbeing, cultural and healthcare. It is also unclear to what degree the community were involved in the development of the frameworks other than piloting them.
Happy City's Thriving Places Index (TPI) https://www.thrivingplacesindex.org/	A progress report on the conditions for wellbeing (i.e. drivers of wellbeing) at a city level - not wellbeing itself. This can be used in conjunction with the Happy City Pulse, which measures subjective wellbeing itself. It helps decision-makers understand and assess the determinants of wellbeing and establishes the foundation for better decisions and resource use for improving lives. It aims to challenge the current growth at all costs paradigm, grow awareness of the role of what we measure on our values and decisions, provide better measures that are more widely used, starting locally, challenge society to develop more measures of what matters to real progress. PO: conditions of wellbeing	Change-makers in local government, business and civil society. Specifically: Local Authority decision-makers and officers, Local Public Health leaders and teams, Health & Wellbeing boards, Private Sector organisations who are interested in place-based development or cross-sector partnerships, Civil Society organisations large and small, who play a crucial role in improving the conditions for citizens to thrive	2016 (pilot)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	√	√	√	√	x	I	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	I	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	3 domains, 48 indicators	I	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	D and CI	√	I	√	x	The Happy City Pulse used together with its companion tool, the Thriving Places Index, ticks many of the boxes required by ECT. More information about the details of Happy City Pulse (exact questions) and how overall wellbeing is calculated required before can make a full appraisal, but it has good potential to be adapted into a bespoke online survey to measure subjective CWB. The Thriving Places Index could then be adapted to measure the determinants of CWB in Tairāwhiti. The main gaps (considering both tools) are children's wellbeing, cultural and healthcare. It is also unclear to what degree the community were involved in the development of the frameworks other than piloting them.
Australian National Development Index http://www.acnd.org.au/The-Index-in-a-nutshell.html	A holistic measure of national progress and wellbeing. The index reflects the values and priorities of Australians and tells us how we are doing as people, as communities and as a nation. A community-led initiative still under development (an incorporated member-owned initiative of leading community organisations, peak bodies, businesses, faith-based organisations, researchers, and independent, non-partisan grassroots citizens). PO: wellbeing (national)	Australian public, policy and decision-makers	Not yet operational	I	I	I	√	I	I	I	√	√	I	I	I	√	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	12 domains	I	√	√	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	x	Still under development and incomplete information available in the public domain. Strengths include the process which draws together evidence experts and community aspirations; the inclusion of children's wellbeing and equity as domains.
Korean City Community Wellbeing Index http://www.kci.go.kr/kci/standard/cci_sub01.jsp?menu=1&smenu=1	Measuring CWB to provide policy guidance to local government	Local government	2013	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	I	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	I	2 levels (individual level and community level), each has 3 domains (lives&once, relatedness, growth) and multiple indicators	x	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	√	I	√	x	Clearly divides indicators into the two categories that are relevant to overall CWB, which most other frameworks fail to do: individual scale and community scale. However, the indicators do not appear to be community informed and some seem suitable for Korea but inappropriate for Tairāwhiti (e.g. class awareness, observance of law). Add the following measures: subjective wellbeing, children's wellbeing, personal empowerment, belonging, political, equity and sustainability of wellbeing, more environmental sustainability measures and more transport measures. Consider adding a direct measure of subjective CWB.
Korean Subjective Community Wellbeing QCA Method https://www.abacademies.org/articles/Discovering-the-configurations-of-the-factors-affecting-community-wellbeing-in-korea-using-qca-method-0921.html	(1) Portray the causal connections among factors affecting community wellbeing and (2) to put forward policy implications whereby each province can strengthen its community wellbeing level	Academics	2015	√	√	√	x	I	I	I	x	√	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	√	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	√	x	x	6 dimensions	I	I	I	√	I	I	I	I	x	√	√	√	I	CI	I	I	I	x	Insufficient detail available to make a complete assessment. The strengths of this framework are that it provides a direct measurement of overall subjective CWB, as well as of each domain that contributes to it. It also specifically looks at equity of CWB and determinants by analysing the population distribution of these results. As the actual questionnaire is not available, it is unfortunately not possible to fully assess which measures have been included or omitted. It is unclear whether the model is community and evidence informed. Weaknesses are that it lacks objective measures and appears to need further validation.
New Zealand																																																	
Sovereign Wellbeing Index https://www.sovereign.co.nz/about-us/community-and-wellbeing/pages/sovereign-wellbeing-index.aspx	NZ's first survey designed specifically to measure the wellbeing of New Zealanders. It provides a look into how New Zealanders are coping on a personal and societal level within the economic conditions and a comparison with European populations. PO: wellbeing (wellbeing, regional and national)	General public, academics, public policy-makers	2013, 2015	√	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	5 domains	x	√	I	√	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	CI	√	I	√	x	Engage community as part of development of framework. Add objective measures. Add the following measures: life expectancy, children's wellbeing, community belonging, political, cultural, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, natural environment, housing, healthcare and transport. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB that is more community focused than individual flourishing.
Waikato Progress Indicators https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/community/waikato-progress-indicators-tupuranga-waikato/	A monitoring framework for assessing progress towards Waikato regional wellbeing. PO: wellbeing (regional)	Waikato Regional Council policy-makers, community members	2014 (developed), variable frequency	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	I	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	3 domains, 32 indicators	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	I	√	x	Add the following measures: mental health, children's wellbeing, empowerment, close relationships, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, green space, healthcare and transport. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB.
Statistics NZ General Social Survey https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/general-social-survey-2016-final-content	A survey that provides information on the wellbeing of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. In particular the survey provides a view of how wellbeing outcomes are distributed across different groups within the New Zealand population. PO: wellbeing (regional and national), and a wide range of social and economic outcomes	General public, academics, public policy-makers	2008, 2 yearly	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	I	x	I	I	I	√	√	√	I	I	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	16 domains	√	√	x	I	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	I	√	x	Relatively good coverage of social measures, and in the 2018 supplement also good coverage of the 'place' measures (unclear whether this will continue). But lacking objective measures. Add the following measures: life expectancy, children's wellbeing, community belonging, equity of wellbeing, sustainability of wellbeing, and more 'place' measures. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB.
Canterbury Wellbeing Index https://www.cph.co.nz/your-health/canterbury-wellbeing-index/	Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) designed the Canterbury Wellbeing Index to monitor wellbeing and track the progress of social recovery from the 2010/11 earthquakes. PO: wellbeing (regional)	Social sector and government agencies	2013, annually till 2015, reviewed 2017	√	√	x	√	x	√	x	√	√	I	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	7 domains	x	√	x	I	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	I	√	x	Engage community as part of development of framework. Add the following measures: self-assessed health, life expectancy, education, more children's wellbeing measures (including subjective), personal empowerment, cultural, equity of wellbeing and determinants, sustainability of wellbeing, natural environment sustainability and more quality measures, green space, place attachment, job satisfaction and more community focused than individual life satisfaction.
Quality of Life Project https://www.qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz/	Provide information to decision-makers to help improve the quality of life in major New Zealand urban areas	TLAs, key stakeholders, members of the public	2003, 2004, then 2 yearly	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	I	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	I	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	11 domains, 68 indicators, 186 measures	I	I	I	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	I	√	x	Engage community as part of development of framework (if not already done). Add the following measures: more children's wellbeing measures (including subjective wellbeing), personal empowerment, cultural, equity of wellbeing and determinants. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB that is more community focused than individual quality of life.
Wellington Region Genuine Progress Index (WR-GPI) http://www.gpiwellington.org.nz/	Provide a monitoring framework for assessing progress towards the wellbeing goals of the Wellington Regional Strategy. It integrates economic data with environmental, cultural and social data PO: wellbeing via an adjusted economic lens (Wellington region)	Wellington Regional Strategy Committee, member TLAs, other key stakeholders and members of the public	2011 (data from 2000), updated 2 yearly	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	4 domains, 9 indicators, 85 measures	I	√	I	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	CI	√	I	√	x	Engage community adequately as part of development of framework (if not already done). Add the following measures: children's wellbeing, personal empowerment, equity of wellbeing and determinants, sustainability of wellbeing. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB.
Waikato Vital Signs (Momentum Waikato) https://momentumwaikato.nz/vital-signs	Tell a holistic story of the social, environmental, cultural, and economic wellbeing of our Waikato communities, joining the dots between statistical information and what matters most to our communities to inform and support decision-making. PO: wellbeing ('vitality of communities')	Community foundations	2016, 3 yearly	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	I	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	8 domains, 34 indicators	√	I	x	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	√	I	√	x	Add the following measures: self-assessed health, children's wellbeing, personal empowerment, community belonging, equity of wellbeing and determinants, sustainability of wellbeing, environmental sustainability, green space, job satisfaction, healthcare and transport. Consider direct measure of subjective CWB.
Western Bay of Plenty's Vital Signs https://wesignal.org.nz/sites/default/files/uploads/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Western-BOP-Vital-Signs-Report-2018.pdf	A tool used to understand the community's perceptions of the place where they live. It looks at the social, cultural, health, environmental and economic wellbeing of the area and identifies the key priorities according to residents. This information is then used by local organisations to identify and prioritise areas for funding. PO: CWB	Cultural, health, environmental and economic wellbeing of the area and identifies the key priorities according to residents. This information is then used by local organisations to identify and prioritise areas for funding	2015, 3 yearly	√	√	x	√	x	x	x	√	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	I	x	x	x	x	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	4 domains, 14 indicators	I	I	I	x	x	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	D	I	I	√	x	Most of the subjective data was focused on perceptions of what needed to change rather than the current state of things, so need to change or add this as a focus. Add the following measures: self-assessed health, mental health, children's wellbeing, subjective individual wellbeing, personal empowerment, more community belonging, cultural, equity of wellbeing and determinants, sustainability of wellbeing, environmental sustainability, quality, green space, job satisfaction and trans