



CPA

SMALL BRANCHES

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth  
Parliamentary Conference  
Halifax, Canada • August 20-26, 2022



65<sup>e</sup> Conférence parlementaire  
du Commonwealth  
Halifax, Canada • 20 au 26 août 2022



# SMALL BRANCHES CONFERENCE





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# WORKSHOP A: Disaster Risk Preparedness for Small Jurisdictions





# 65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

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## Small Branches Workshop

Disaster Risk Preparedness



# 65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

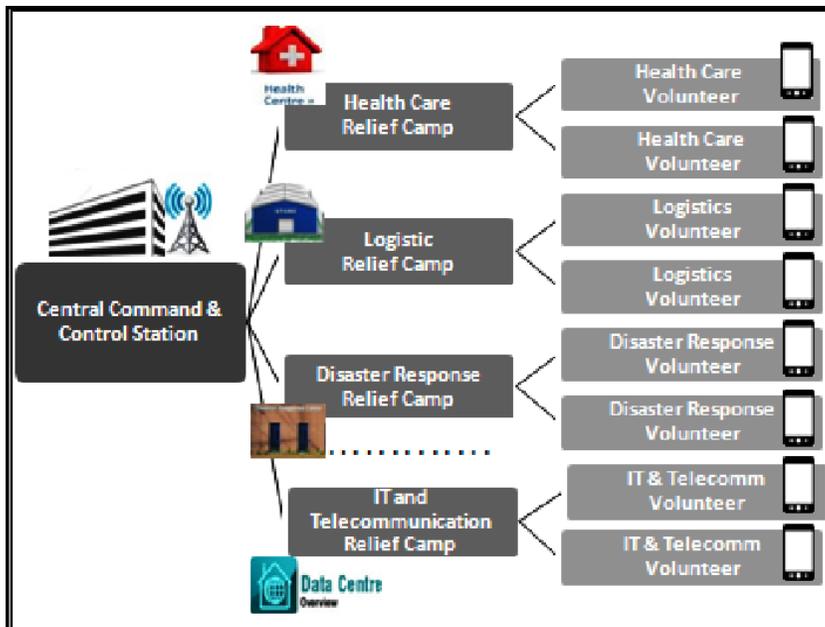
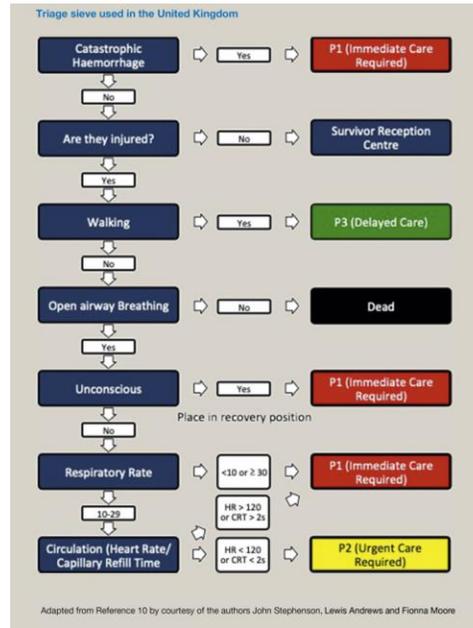
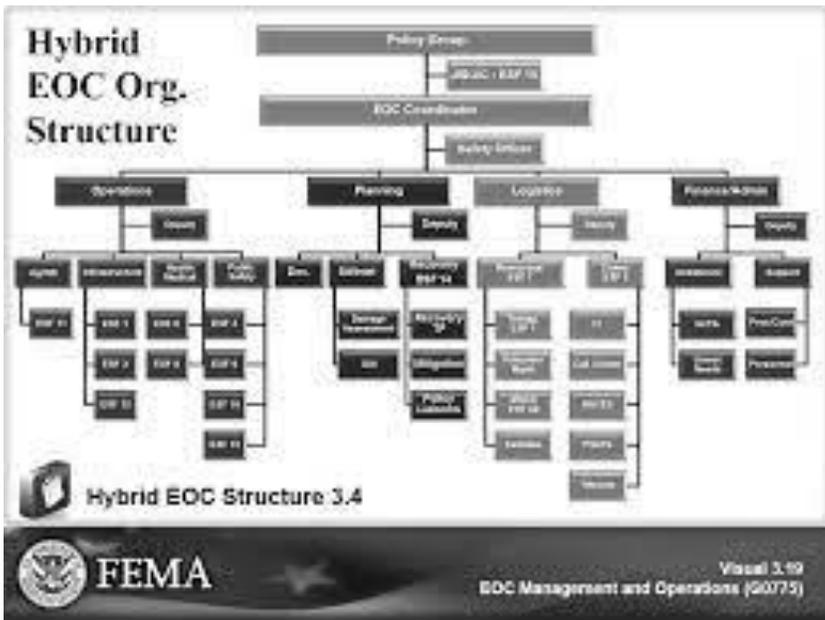
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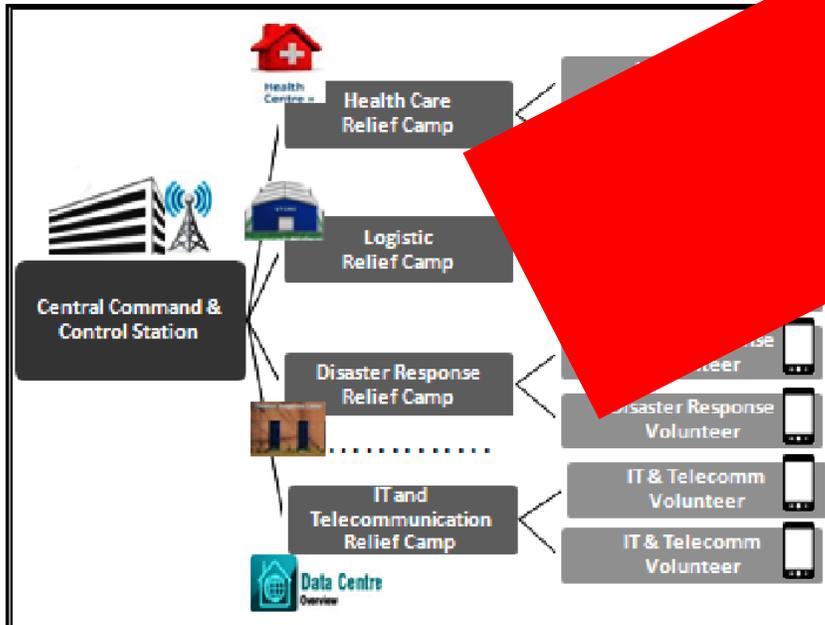
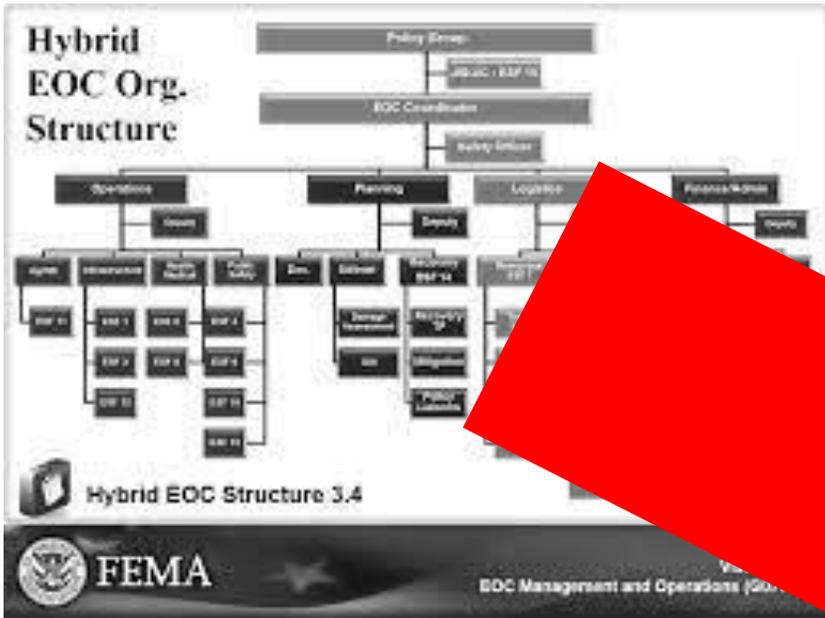


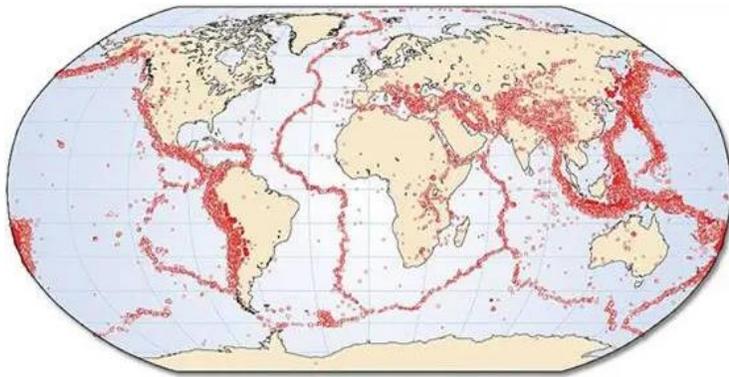
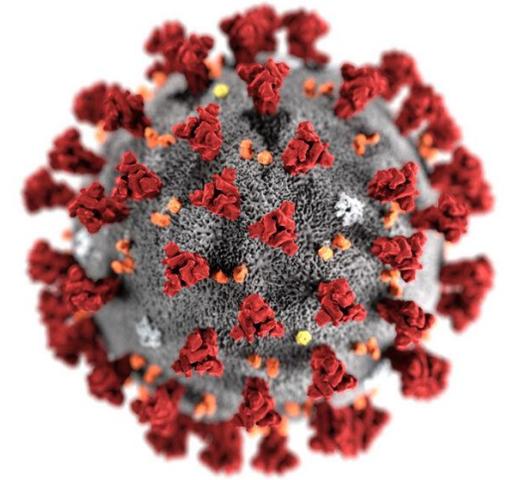
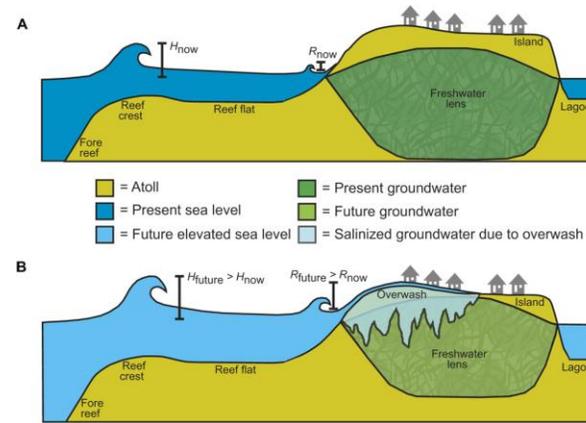
## Preparing for disasters

Kate Cochrane









Disasters are about people

Duncan McGarry

“At the very worst time of their lives, the very least we can do is our very best”



Disaster Action – Pam Dix

“When you’ve seen one disaster, you’ve only seen one disaster”





# Today's session

Disaster management building blocks

Thinking about the language of disaster management

Considering how disaster management looks locally

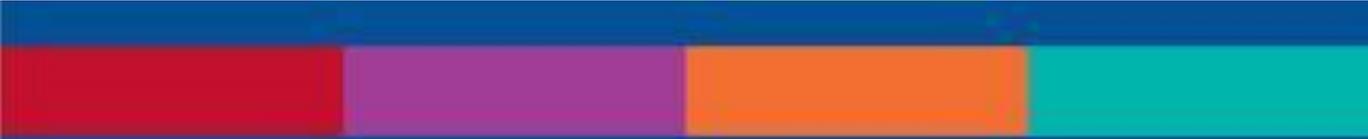
Learning from one another

# Language matters

$$Score_i = \sum_{j=1}^N w_b * x_b^j + w_m * x_m^j + w_w * x_w^j$$

# Defining Disaster





**Sendai Framework  
for Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 - 2030**



**World Health  
Organization**



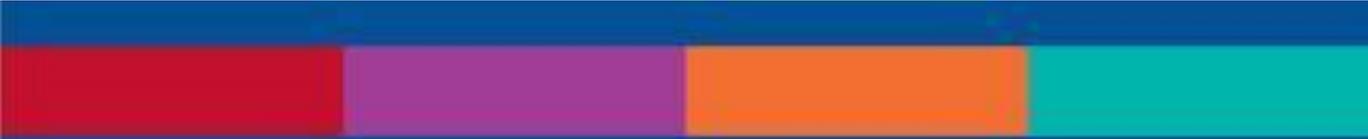
Canada 

How would you  
define disaster?



# Defining Resilience





**Sendai Framework  
for Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 - 2030**



**World Health  
Organization**



Canada 

How would you  
define resilience?



# Hazards risks and threats



Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

# Peril Classification and Hazard Glossary



*Family*

Geophysical

Hydrological

Meteorological

Climatological

Biological

Extraterrestrial



**World Health  
Organization**



Canada 

<b>Impact of the RWCS (Limited to Catastrophic)</b>	5				❖ Pandemic Influenza-type Disease (SRA 2018)	
	4	❖ Reservoir Dam Collapse (SRA 2020)	❖ Attack on UK Electricity Infrastructure, Conventional or Cyber (NSRA 2019)	❖ NETS Failure (SRA 2020)	❖ Cold and Snow (SRA 2020)	❖ Marauding Terrorist Attack (NSRA 2019)
	3		❖ Large Toxic Chemical Release (NSRA 2019)	❖ Surface Water Flooding (SRA 2020) ❖ Emerging Infectious Disease (SRA 2018)	❖ Storms and Gales (SRA 2020) ❖ Food Supply Contamination (SRA 2020)	❖ Cyber Attack – Health and Social Care (NSRA 2019)
	2		❖ Heatwave (SRA 2020)	❖ Coastal Flooding (SRA 2020) ❖ Fluvial Flooding (SRA 2020) ❖ Drought (SRA 2020) ❖ Landslide (SRA 2020) ❖ Wildfire (SRA 2020)	❖ Animal Disease (SRA 2020)	
	1			❖ Cyber Attack – Telecomms (NSRA 2019)		
		<b>Low likelihood</b>	<b>Likelihood of the RWCS</b> (SRA methodology – Probability over 5 years; NSRA methodology – Probability over 2 years)			<b>High likelihood</b>

Risk Rating	Human Fatalities Ext.	Human Fatalities Int	Human Casualties Ext.	Human Casualties Int.	Care For People	Loss of staff	Damage to Property	Disruption to Transport	Disruption to Finance	Disruption to Comms	Contamination	Dis/Dest Animal/Plant
<b>Environmental</b>												
2.01 Coastal Flooding	M				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.02 Fluvial Flooding	M				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.03 Surface Water Flooding	H				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.04 Drought	M				✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
2.05 Heatwave	M		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
2.06 Cold and Snow	VH	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.07 Storms and Gales	H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
2.08 Landslide	M						✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>People and Animal Health</b>												
2.09 Pandemic/Influenza Type Disease	VH	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
2.10 Emerging Infectious Diseases	H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
2.11 Animal Disease - African Swine Fever	H							✓				✓
2.12 Wildfire	M		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.13 Food Supply Contamination	H		✓		✓				✓		✓	✓
<b>Accident and System Failure</b>												
2.14 Reservoir Dam Collapse	M		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R64 Large Toxic Chemical Release	M			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
2.15 NETS Failure	H		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Terrorism</b>												
R19 Marauding Terrorist Attack	VH		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
<b>Cyber</b>												
R30 Cyber Attack	L					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
NSRA cyber risks information	H					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

What risks do your communities face and how would you assess their impact?





# An emergency plan

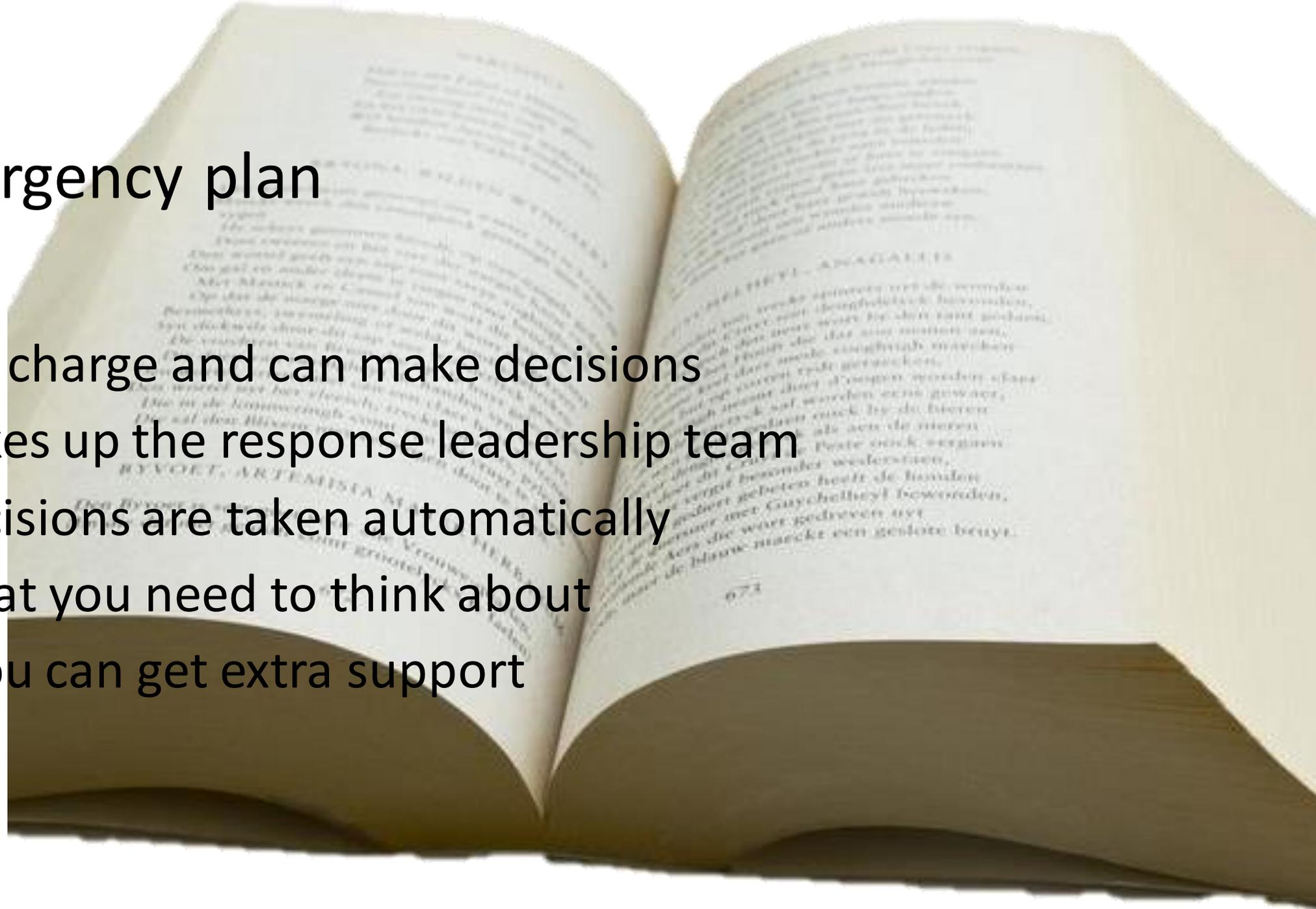
Who is in charge and can make decisions

Who makes up the response leadership team

What decisions are taken automatically

Things that you need to think about

Where you can get extra support



# Who needs help the most?

- People with existing needs know how to manage their everyday lives
- People who live in risky areas are likely also aware of the challenges they could face
- More at risk
  - People living in insecure housing or are homelessness
  - Those without financial resources
  - People whose personal safety is already compromised
  - Visitors or new arrivals
  - Social, physical, geographic isolation
  - Decided not to help themselves
- But if our general services start to fail...





# Asking for extra help



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What do you need?

---

When do you ask for it?

---

Who provides it?

---

How will it get there?

---

How long will the help last?

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What will happen when they leave?





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# Thank you

Kate Cochrane



# 65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

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## Exercise

# Your task

- You are each a Member of a Disaster Risk Committee and you have been asked to lead the development of a Disaster Resilience Strategy for your the island
- Based on the priorities of knowledge, governance, financing, what you need to in order to design produce a comprehensive approach
- You will need to think about how you
  - Understand your local Disaster risks
  - Strengthen your Disaster Risk Governance
  - Invest in Disaster Risk Reduction

# Helpful hints - 1

- Consider what hazards and threats you need to plan for
- Think about the range of local stakeholders and what responsibilities they already have
- Consider how prepared you are now for the risks that are real to you
- How much more prepared do you need to be?
- Do you have all the information you need and if you don't how can you access it?
- Do you have people who can work together to pull the plan together

# Helpful hints – 2

- What legislation do you have in place that can help you?
- Are there any governance gaps that might need to be filled
- How will you talk to people and their communities about the work that you are doing?
- What could be the financial costs of the risks that you are thinking about
- Can investments be made to either reduce likelihood or impact
- What investment options are there e.g., public/private partnerships



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## Feedback and Discussion



# RECOMMENDATION:

“Parliaments from small jurisdictions should build on and find effective ways to hold government to account for strategies aimed at preparing for and managing disaster risk, including through the use of oversight and accountability mechanisms at their disposal.”





# WORKSHOP B: Building Sustainable Economies in Small Branches





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# How UPEI's Island Studies constellation contributes to building sustainable economies on islands

**Presentation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association  
Workshop B: Building Sustainable Economies in Small Branches  
August 22, 2022**

Dr. Laurie Brinklow  
Chair, Institute of Island Studies  
Coordinator, Master of Arts in Island Studies  
President, International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA)  
Iceland's Honorary Consul to Prince Edward Island



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

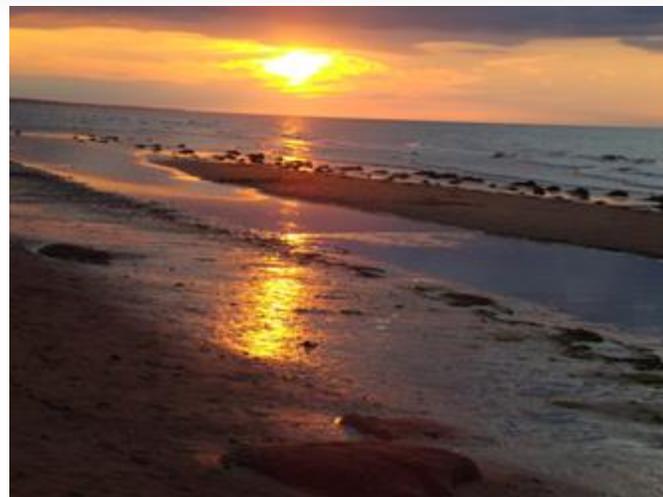


UNESCO Chair  
in Island Studies and Sustainability,  
University of Prince Edward Island  
and University of Malta

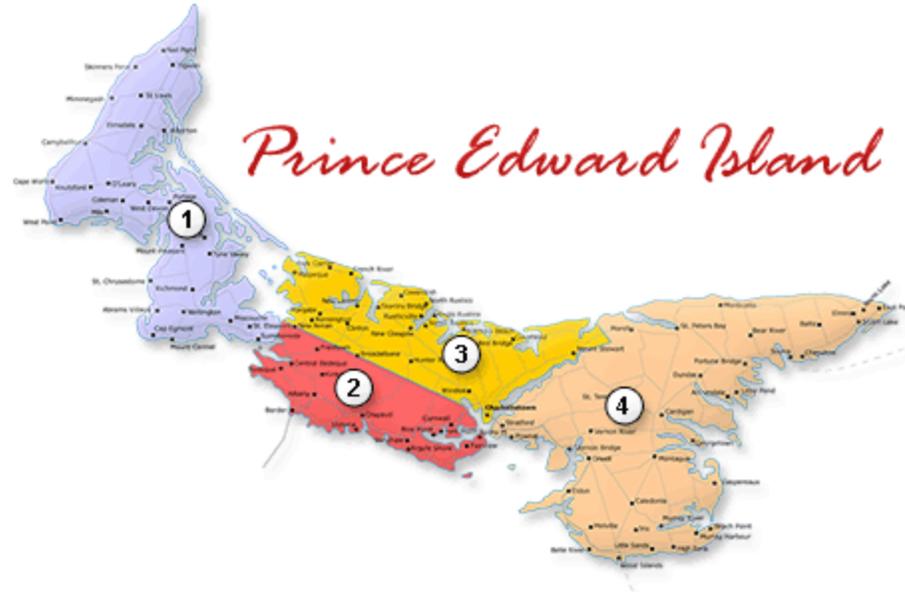


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# Prince Edward Island, Canada



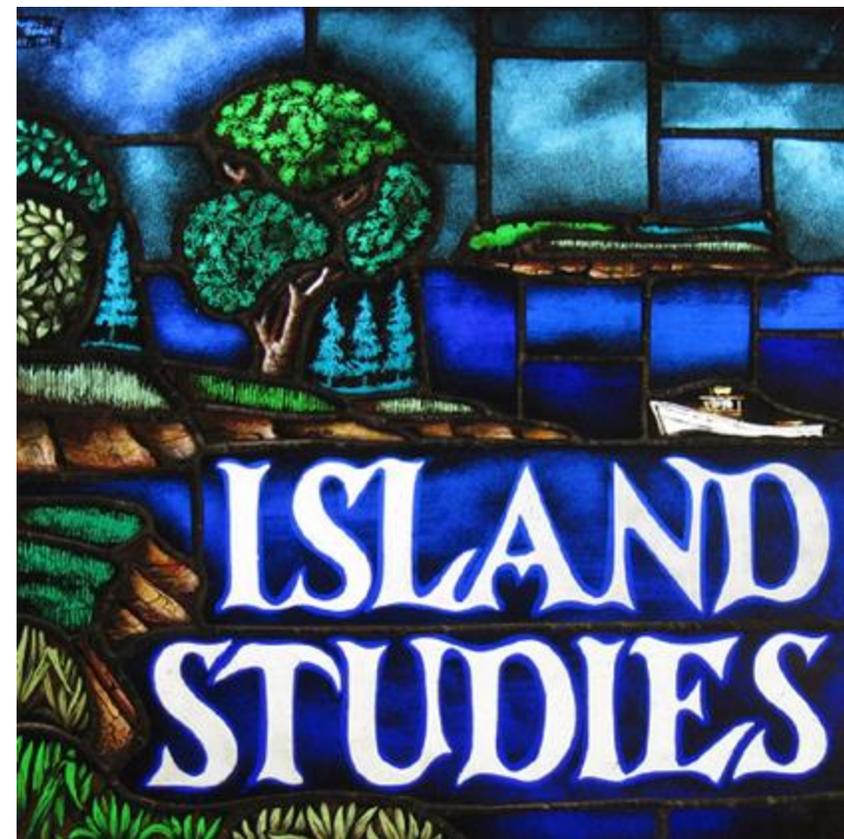


## **Road map for today's talk**

1. A brief history of the Institute of Island Studies (IIS)
2. Our vision and mandate
3. What we are doing now (at home and abroad)
4. What can we doing more of?  
Opportunities for Island Studies

## The Start and Historical Contributions

- Founded in 1985; former UPEI President Peter Meincke and first Director Harry Baglole
- Always the goal to contribute to Public Policy Development on PEI:
  - *North Atlantic Islands Program (1994-98)*
  - *North Atlantic Forum (1998-)*
  - *Public Policy Partnership (1996-98)*
  - *A Place to Stay? (1999/2000)*
  - *Recruiting Talent to PEI (2018)*
  - *Vital Signs (2019)*
  - *PEI Indicators of Well-being (2021-25)*
  - *PEI Retention Survey (2021-22)*
- Projects that focus on Island culture, sustainable development, land use, well-being, population retention



## Island Studies Constellation at UPEI

- Institute of Island Studies (1985-present)
- Island Studies Press (1987-present)
- Master of Arts in Island Studies (MAIS) degree program (thesis-based) in 2003; added course/work-study in 2017
- Canada Research Chair in Island Studies: Dr. Godfrey Baldacchino (2003-2013)
- *Island Studies Journal* (2003-2021): online, open access, peer-reviewed
- UNESCO Chair in Island Studies and Sustainability (2016-2024)



# LOCAL EMPHASIS, GLOBAL REACH

Undertaking island studies research and education  
at local, national, and global scales

[Home](#) [About](#) [News](#) [Research & Publications](#) [Events](#)

## ISLAND STUDIES | University of Prince Edward Island

Island Studies @ University of Prince Edward Island:



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## Vision and Four-Point Mandate

**Vision:** To be the leading centre of excellence on issues related to island studies scholarship, public policy and engagement.

### Purposes:

1. *To encourage a deep knowledge, understanding, and expression of Prince Edward Island*
2. *To serve as a bridge between the University and Island communities*
3. *To contribute to the formulation of public policy in Prince Edward Island*
4. *To undertake and facilitate island studies research and education at local, national and global scales*

Explore a World of Islands  
Become an Islander for Life

“We are headed toward understanding the whole planet as a world of islands...”  
*David Quammen, Song of the Dodo*

**MASTER OF ARTS IN ISLAND STUDIES**

- › **Interdisciplinary:** Accepts students from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds and nations to provide an integrated education in island studies.
- › **Thesis-based:** One-on-one interaction with professors and mentors to produce new knowledge.
- › **Adaptable:** Welcomes students straight from undergraduate degree programs as well as those who want to upgrade their professional credentials.
- › **Global Scope:** Explores issues relevant to Prince Edward Island and/or islands around the world.

This two-year program offers an exciting opportunity for students with:

- › a special interest and passion for researching islands and their societies, economies, histories, cultures, governments, geographies, and environments
- › an interest in public policy and administration
- › career aspirations within local, regional, national, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and in the private and resource sectors

**INSTITUTE OF ISLAND STUDIES**

- › **Research:** Undertakes and facilitates research on Prince Edward Island and small islands throughout the world.
- › **Networks:** Access to a worldwide network of Island Studies scholars and research associates, research institutes and universities around the world.
- › **Publishing:** Home of the Island Studies Press and the peer-reviewed *Island Studies Journal*.
- › **Public Policy:** Specialization in public policy and public engagement offering an objective, credible voice on issues critical to the future of PEI and small islands.
- › **Home of the new UNESCO Chair in Island Studies and Sustainability.**

To learn how you can become part of the Institute of Island Studies, please contact:

Coordinator, Institute of Island Studies  
iis@upe.ca  
spec.ca/iis

For more information, please contact:  
Coordinator, MA—Island Studies  
mais@upe.ca  
upe.ca/mais

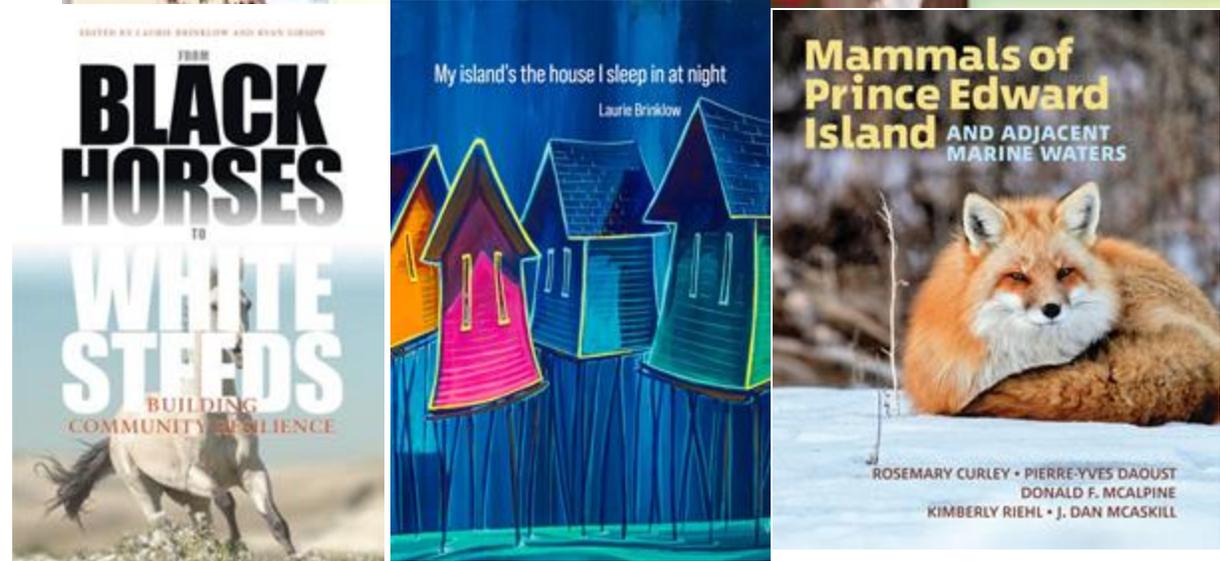
Join the Island Studies constellation on Prince Edward Island

UNIVERSITY of Prince Edward ISLAND



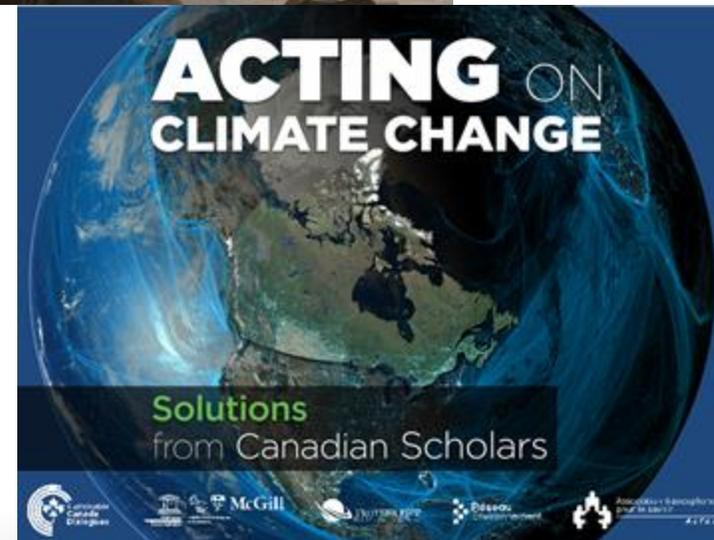
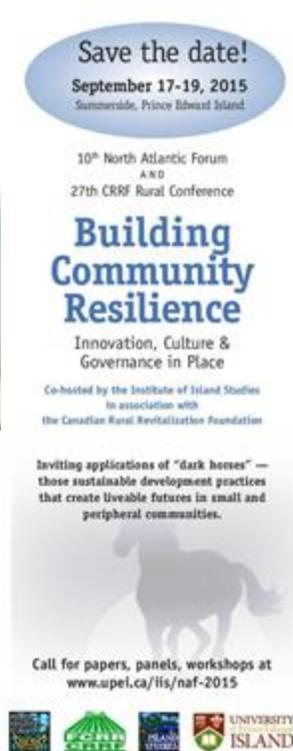
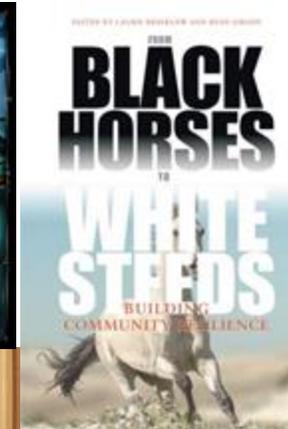
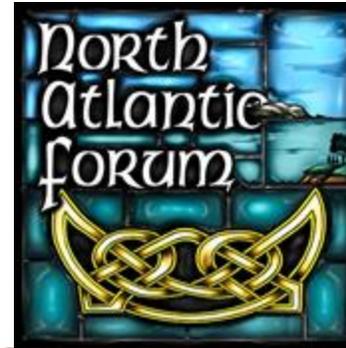
## Island Studies Press

- Published over 40 titles since 1985
- Two titles shortlisted for Atlantic Book Awards
- Three titles received Publication of the Year from PEI Museum and Heritage Foundation
- Two titles received PEI Book Awards



## Conferences

- **Building Community Resilience: Innovation, Culture, and Governance in Place (2015)**
- **Building Small Island Resilience to Global Climate Change (2016)**
- **1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Island Economies with Hainan Foreign Affairs Office (2017)**
- **Sharing Stories of Island Life, Governance and Global Engagement: The 1st International Conference on Small Island States (SIS) and Subnational Island Jurisdictions (SNIJs), with University of Aruba (2019)**
- **Islands, Islandness, and Climate Change Conference, with University of Aruba (2023)**



## Public Symposia

- Population & Migration on PEI
- Island Land Use Policy: At an impasse?
- Island Water Futures: Assessing the Science
- The Geography of Local Governance
- Sustainable Agriculture and the Island's Food System
- Making the case for PEI to be Canada's first carbon-neutral province

(Often combined with workshops for government staff)



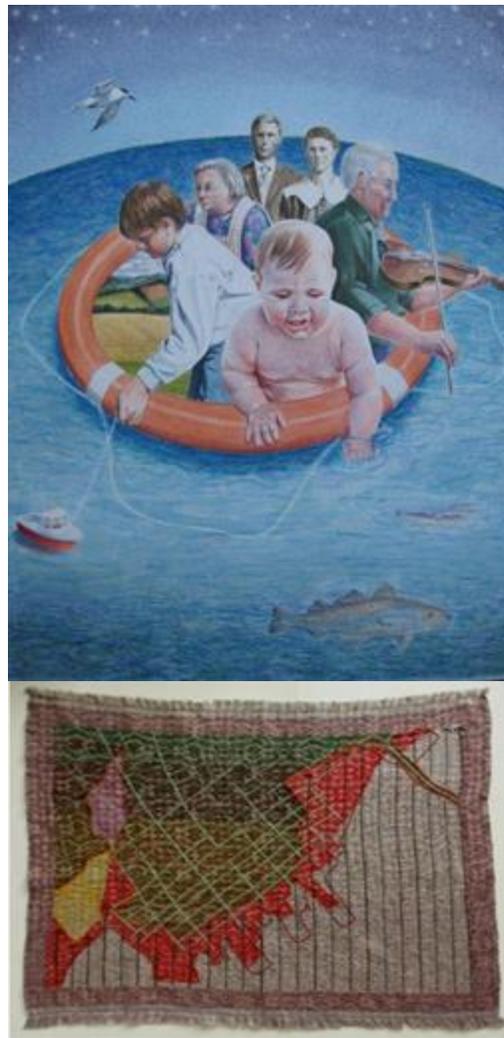
## Island Lecture Series

- Weathering Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu (Jean Mitchell)
- The Goose and the Golden Egg: The Environmental Turn in Island Tourism, 1970-1990 (Dr. Ed MacDonald)
- Shifting sands: Capturing climatic and cultural change through art (Brenda Whiteway)
- From policy to action: Lessons from Samsø (Jocelyn Plourde)



## Research

- 2017-2021 Sustainable Island Futures research project
- International scholars come here to teach and study
- Intern from the Netherlands looking at the creative arts and climate change adaptation, feeding into policy, with funding by the Climate Sense project
- Art and the Island: Understanding Climate Change through the language of art
- To toll or not to toll: Transportation lessons from a world of islands



## Research

- Economic Impacts and Future Pathways: COVID-19 in Atlantic Canada
- COVID-19 Island Insights Series (2020-21)
- Project Well-being (2021-25)
- PEI Retention Survey
- Island Philanthropy
- Islands, Islandness, and Climate Change



The **COVID-19 Island Insights Series** is an initiative led by the Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law & Governance (SCELG) and the Institute of Island Studies in collaboration with Island Innovation. The Series aims to bring together critical assessments of how specific islands around the world have performed during the COVID-19 pandemic and the extent to which their recovery plans are able to promote long term resilience and sustainability.

The **COVID-19 Island Insights Series** aims to be a tool for policy-makers and wider island-related stakeholders, to assist and encourage islands to move to a more resilient and sustainable future.

We look forward to working with policy-makers and stakeholders towards the launch of concrete policy recommendations at COP26.

Every two weeks, Island Innovation will release COVID-19 Island Insights Series from two different islands via their blog.

#### Island Innovation Blog Posts

- Malta & Egad
- Grenada & Trinidad and Tobago
- Shetland & the Åland Islands
- Okinawa Islands & Guam
- Mauritius & Seychelles
- Aotearoa New Zealand & Hawaii
- Jamaica & Barbados
- Iceland, Newfoundland & Labrador, and Prince Edward Island
- Croatian Islands & Lesvos, Greece
- St. Helena & Fernando de Noronha
- Canary Islands & Azores



**THE GLOBAL GOALS**  
For Sustainable Development



## ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND FUTURE PATHWAYS: COVID-19 IN ATLANTIC CANADA

Marlene Chapman, Dr. Laurie Brinklow and Alyssa Gilmore

15 February 2021



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## Master of Arts in Island Studies

### Course/work-study

- Island Tourism
- Sustainable Island Communities
- International Relations & Island Public Policy

### Thesis

- Transition to zero net carbon emissions (Samsø, Denmark)
- Energy democracy on small islands (Gotland, Sweden)
- Summerside case study: smart grids
- Community reactions to wind turbines in Eastern PEI (“Prince Edward Island and Renewable Energy: The Preconditions for a Sustainable Future”)
- Becoming connected: Remoteness and identity on Saint Helena



## International linkages

- International scholars come here to teach and study
- UNESCO Chair in Island Studies and Sustainability: Dr. Jean Mitchell (UPEI Department of Sociology/Anthropology)
  - One of 27 in Canada
    - 600 million islanders in the world
    - To build capacity in island studies research and learning
    - To build linkages and collaborations with islands around the globe
- “A global classroom” featuring guest lectures from scholars from around the globe



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Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair  
in Island Studies and Sustainability,  
University of Prince Edward Island  
and University of Malta



## Islands: Sustainable Development Themes

- Green technologies
- Green energy
- Energy justice
- Climate change adaptation strategies
- Climate refugees and justice
- Blue/Green economy
- Global/local
- Public policy and governance
- Land use
- Migration and retention
- Food security
- Traditional knowledge
- Island identity and belonging
- Attitudinal change



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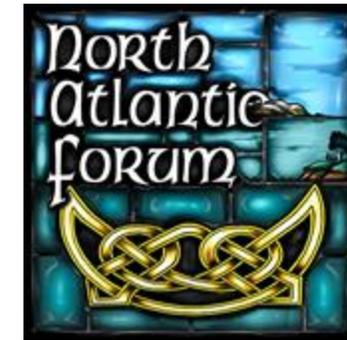


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## Partner Institutions around the Globe

- Research Excellence in Island Territories (RETI): 23 island-based universities
- International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA)
- Small Island Cultures Research Initiative (SICRI)
- Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation (CRRF)
- North Atlantic Forum (NAF)
- Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta
- Leslie Harris Centre for Regional Development, Memorial University of Newfoundland
- Institute for Northern Studies, University of the Highlands and Islands, Shetland



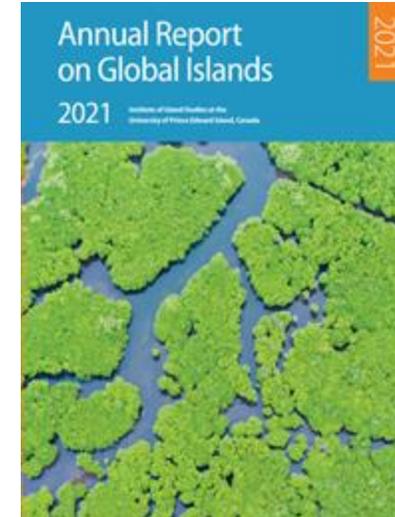
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## Partner Institutions around the Globe (cont.)



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS INSTITUTE OF  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES



- CoDeL (Community Development Lens), Scotland
- Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law and Governance (SCELG), Scotland
- Island Innovation (global)
- The Island Institute, Maine, US
- SALISES (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies), U of the West Indies
- University of the Arctic (virtual)
- Thematic Network on Northern and Arctic Island Studies Research
- Hainan Foreign Affairs Office, Hainan, China
- Taltech Kuressaare College, Saaremaa Estonia
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Small Branches



The Law School  
Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law & Governance



# What are our Challenges and Opportunities in the Future?

## Challenges:

- Being interdisciplinary can be a blessing and a curse: where exactly do we fit?
- Funding still tenuous
- Being better known abroad than in our own back yard



## Opportunities:

- Contributing to public policy development on PEI (IIS as “Honest Broker”)
- Creating a Canadian Islands Network
- Collaborating through Thematic Network on Northern and Arctic Island Studies Research, University of the Arctic
- UNESCO Chair opening more doors (making UPEI **the** International Centre for Island Research and Education)
- Seeking Canadian Tri-Council Research Partnership Development funds
- Partnering with Government of Canada (e.g., international development, climate change on small islands)
- Maybe a PhD program in Island Studies



# What are our Challenges and Opportunities in the Future?

## Opportunities (cont.):

- Collaborating on research projects
- Access to expertise at UPEI such as the Canadian Centre for Climate Change Adaptation and the Clean-Tech Institute
- Hosting visiting policymakers
- Giving guest lectures
- Providing training for island policymakers
- Becoming part of our Island Studies network/family: “A world of islands”



# What are our Challenges and Opportunities in the Future?

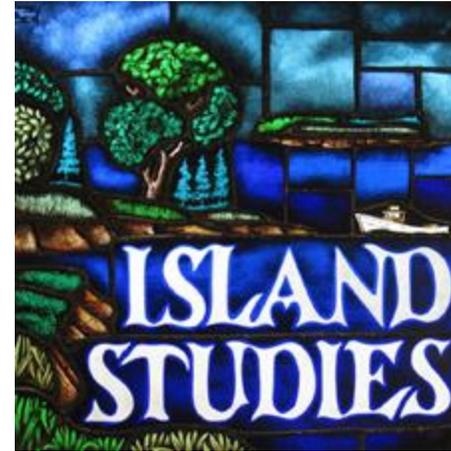
## Opportunities (cont.):

- Sharing expertise with other island-based organizations such as Commonwealth Parliamentary Association **Small Branches**

## Island Matters: A learn & exchange seminar series

*Engaging leading politicians and senior government officials from 'our world of islands' addressing issues of common concern, facilitated by:*

The Americas: Institute of Island Studies, UPEI, Canada; Europe and Africa: University of Highlands and Islands (UHI), Scotland; Asia-Pacific: Massey University (MU), New Zealand



# Laurie Brinklow, BA, MA(IS), PhD

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Co-ordinator, Master of Arts in Island  
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# RECOMMENDATION:

“Through their legislative, oversight and representative functions, parliamentarians from small jurisdictions should actively engage in economic development policies to ensure that are responsive to all societal groups, are environmentally sensitive and are broadly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).”





# WORKSHOP C: Financial Scrutiny and Oversight: How can Small Parliaments ensure effective accountability?



**65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth  
Parliamentary Conference**  
Halifax, Canada • August 20-26, 2022

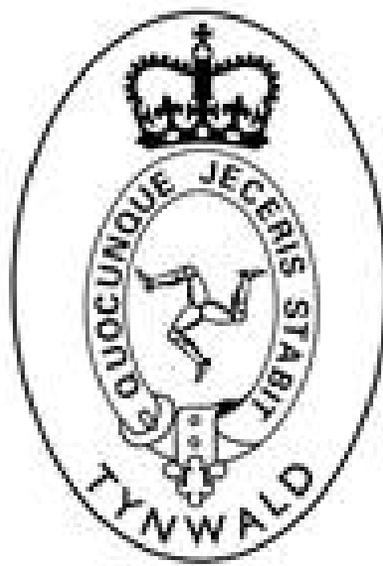


**65<sup>e</sup> Conférence parlementaire  
du Commonwealth**  
Halifax, Canada • 20 au 26 août 2022

# **Financial Scrutiny and Oversight: How can Small Parliaments ensure effective accountability?**

**Jo Corkish: Deputy Clerk of Tynwald**





# The Manx Parliamentary System

August 2022



# The Isle of Man

Population 84,069 (2021 census)

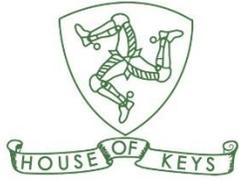
Size of public service around 9,000

Budgeted gross public expenditure (2022/3 Budget, p6) £1.1 billion

Legislators 35



# Tri-cameral Legislature



**House of Keys**

- 24 Directly elected Members – mainly Independents
- The Speaker is the Presiding Officer
- Includes Chief Minister + 8 Ministers
- Sit weekly to consider Primary Legislation; also Questions
- Members have roles in Government and undertake Scrutiny



**Legislative Council**

- 11 Members elected by Keys Members or appointed
- The President is the Presiding Officer
- Sit weekly to consider Primary Legislation; also Questions
- Members have roles in Government and undertake Scrutiny



**Tynwald Court**

- 35 Members – sit monthly to consider matters of policy, finance, secondary legislation; also Questions
- Keys and Council sitting together but voting separately
- The President is the Presiding Officer

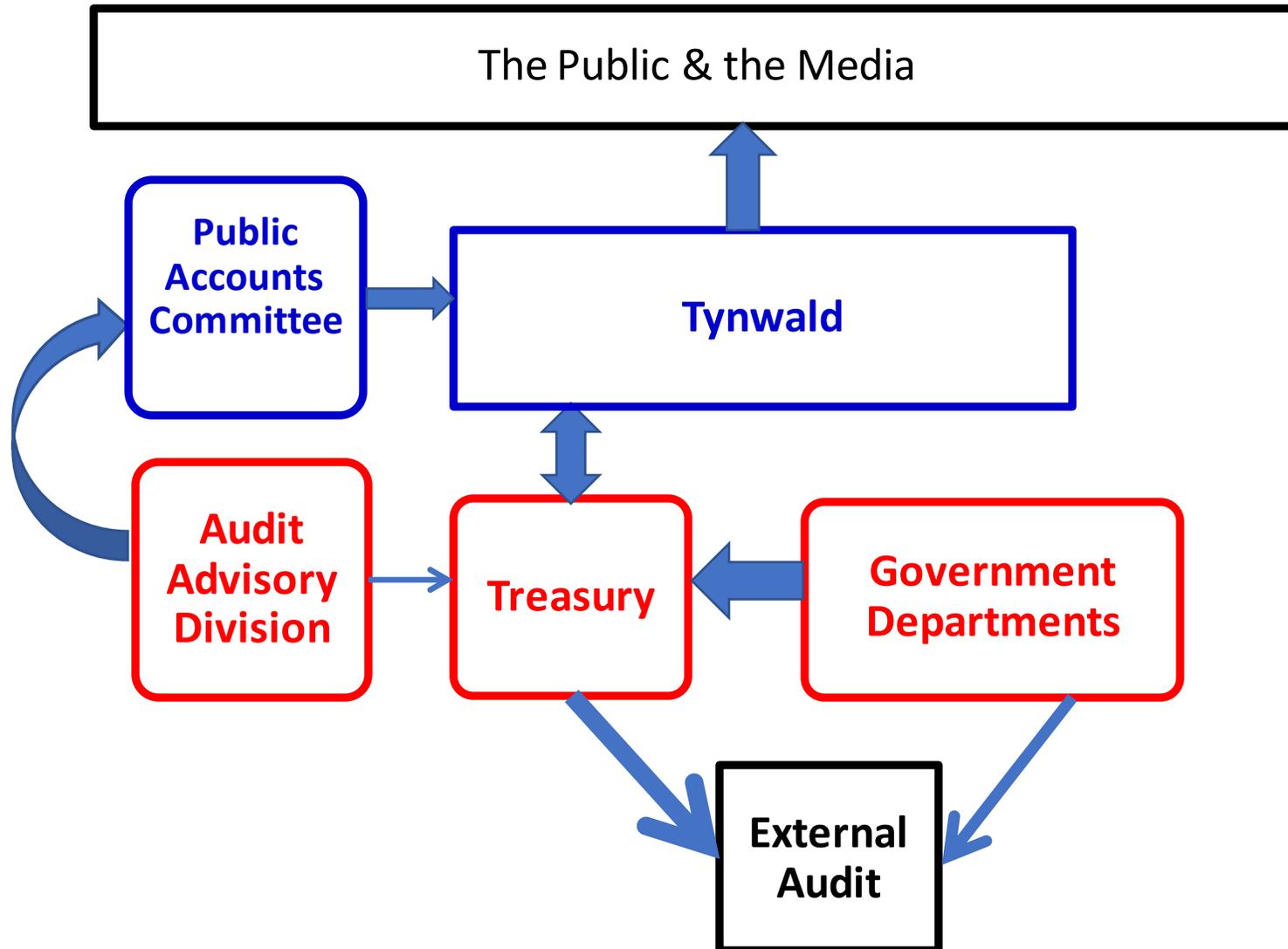
# Government by consensus

Collective responsibility within the Council of Ministers; and within, but not between, Departments.

## Member

- Keys Questions: 1 hour
- Tynwald Questions: 2½ hours
- Otherwise:
  - No limit on tabling of Questions and motions
  - Every Member may speak to every motion
  - No limit on length of speeches
- Established Scrutiny Committee system

# Financial Accountability and Scrutiny



# Financial Scrutiny Resources in Tynwald



## Tynwald Public Accounts Committee

- 6 Members – Chair, Vice Chair and the Chairs of the 4 policy review committees – all elected by Tynwald



The Hon J P  
Watterson SHK

**Committee Chair**



Mrs D H Caine MHK

**Committee Vice-Chair**



Miss T M August-Hanson MLC

**Committee Member**



Mrs C S B Christian  
MHK

**Committee  
Member**



Mrs C A Corlett MHK

**Committee Member**



Mr R Mercer MLC

**Committee Member**

- Meet approximately fortnightly for 2-3 hours
- 2 part time clerks – 1 senior and an assistant
- Assistant clerks drawn from the small research team with an administrator – includes at least one intern

- <https://www.tynwald.org.im/business/committee>

# Financial Scrutiny Activity in Tynwald



## **Inquiries**

- Can inquire on any topic with a public expenditure element
- May be directed by Tynwald – resolutions are a must do

## **Audit Support**

- No Auditor General – statutory provision since 2011
- Audit Advisory Division – review reports; rating system

## **Ad Hoc Reports and Annual Reports**

- Remit specifies an annual report
- Ad-hoc topic based inquiry reports
- All reports are laid – those with recommendations are debated, alongside a government response report and voted on
  - Two month period allows Government to respond and to propose amendments – this can be a very positive period of negotiation when realistic recommendations can be worked up
- Tynwald Policy Decisions list ensures resolutions can't be forgotten
- Follow up on prior work via parliamentary questions or evidence sessions

# Effective Planning of Financial Scrutiny



- Impact
- Scope
- Outcomes

# Effective Evidence Gathering



- Planning
- Evidence Gathering
- Effective Questioning

# Effective Scrutiny Support



- CPA and other networks and training
  - CPA Academy  
<https://www.cpahq.org/parliamentary-academy/>
  - CAPAC <https://www.capac-portal.com/>
- Resources from elsewhere
  - Your contacts
  - Research from other parliaments
  - Web resources

# Centre for Public Impact



## LEGITIMACY

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE  
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT  
POLITICAL COMMITMENT

## POLICY

CLEAR OBJECTIVES  
EVIDENCE  
FEASIBILITY

## ACTION

MANAGEMENT  
MEASUREMENT  
ALIGNMENT

<https://www.centreforpublicimpact.org/insights/fundamentals>



In summary - most effective when

- Committee Remit – broadly drawn
- Select and scope inquiries carefully
- Plan evidence gathering and questioning
- Report with SMART recommendations and follow up
- Use all available support resources



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CPA

SMALL BRANCHES

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth  
Parliamentary Conference

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# WORKSHOP C: Financial Scrutiny and Oversight: How can Small Parliaments ensure effective accountability?



# Handbook on Parliamentary Financial Oversight: Adapting PAC Best Practices to Legislatures in Small Jurisdictions

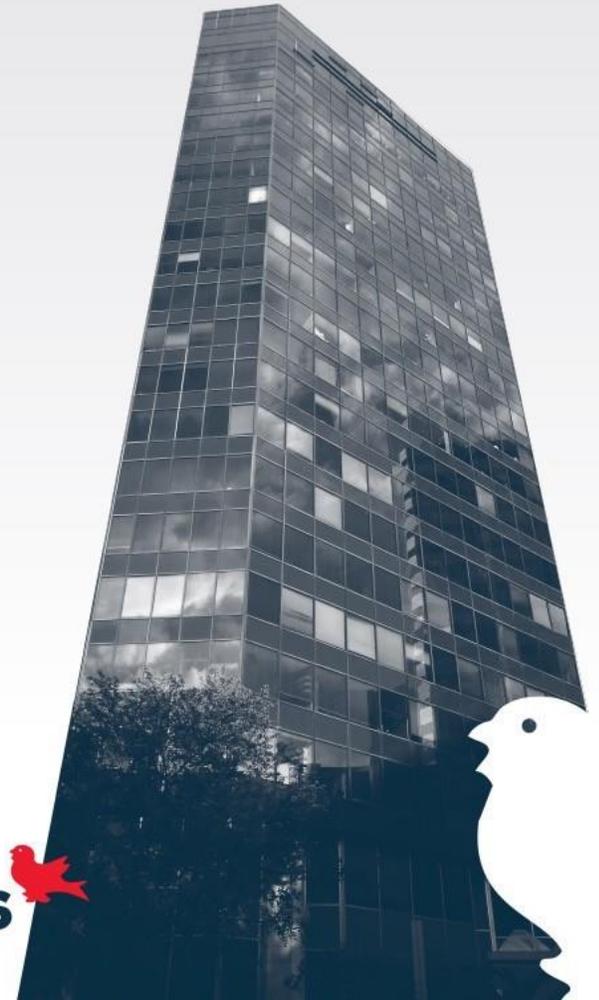
Isabelle Watkinson  
Research Assistant at McGill University



School of  
Continuing Studies

École  
d'éducation permanente

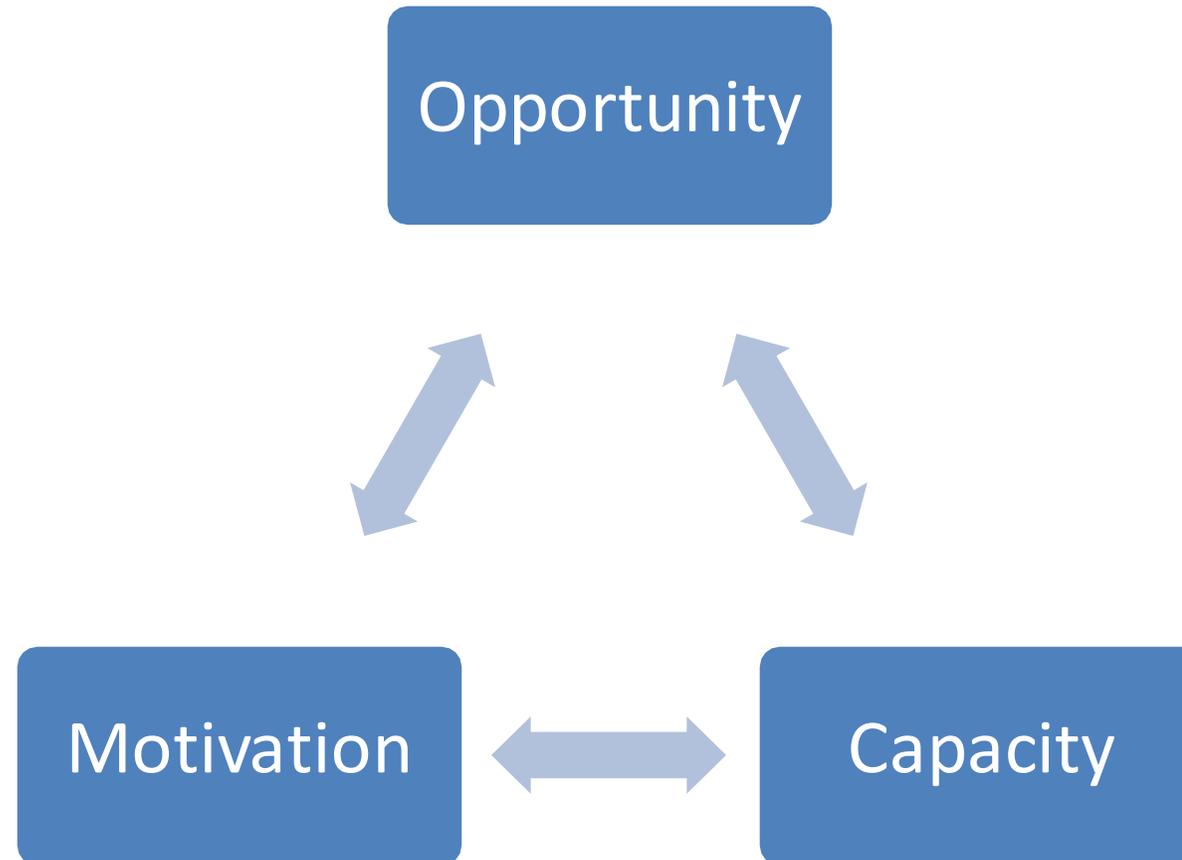
[mcgill.ca/scs](https://mcgill.ca/scs)



# Enhanced Parliamentary Oversight: Promoting Good Governance in Small States

<b>Region</b>	<b>Survey Respondents</b>
<b>Caribbean</b>	Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos
<b>Pacific</b>	Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Bougainville
<b>British Isles &amp; Mediterranean</b>	Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Malta, Falkland Islands, St Helena
<b>Nordic</b>	Aland Islands, Faroe Islands, Greenland
<b>Australia</b>	Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Canada</b>	Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland & Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

# Factors Impacting PAC Performance



# Opportunity

Opportunity refers to the institutional context that establishes a PAC's mandate and ability to undertake its oversight function.

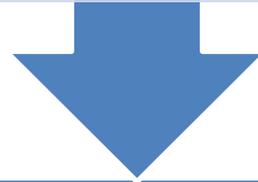
This factor is shaped by the Committee's:

- Legal Authority
- Mandate
- Rights of Access
- Relationship with the Legislative Auditor (AG)

# Example: Legal Authority

International Best Practice

Standing Orders, Constitution or Act of Parliament



Recommendation for Small Parliaments

Define PAC in Constitution or Act of Parliament

# Capacity

Capacity refers to the organizational context that impacts a PAC's ability to fulfill its mandate and undertake its oversight function.

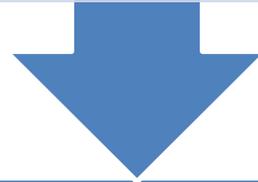
This factor is shaped by the Committee's:

- Size
- Members' Skills
- Resources

# Example: Committee Size

International Best Practice

Restrict Ministers from Sitting on PAC



Recommendation for Small Parliaments

Consider Permitting Ministers to Sit on PAC

# Motivation

Motivation refers to the willingness of a PAC to fulfill its mandate and undertake effective oversight.

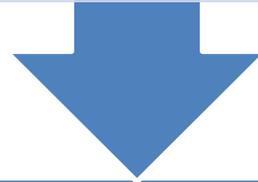
This factor is shaped by the Committee's:

- Leadership
- Partisan Representation
- Political Will

# Example: Partisan Representation

International Best Practice

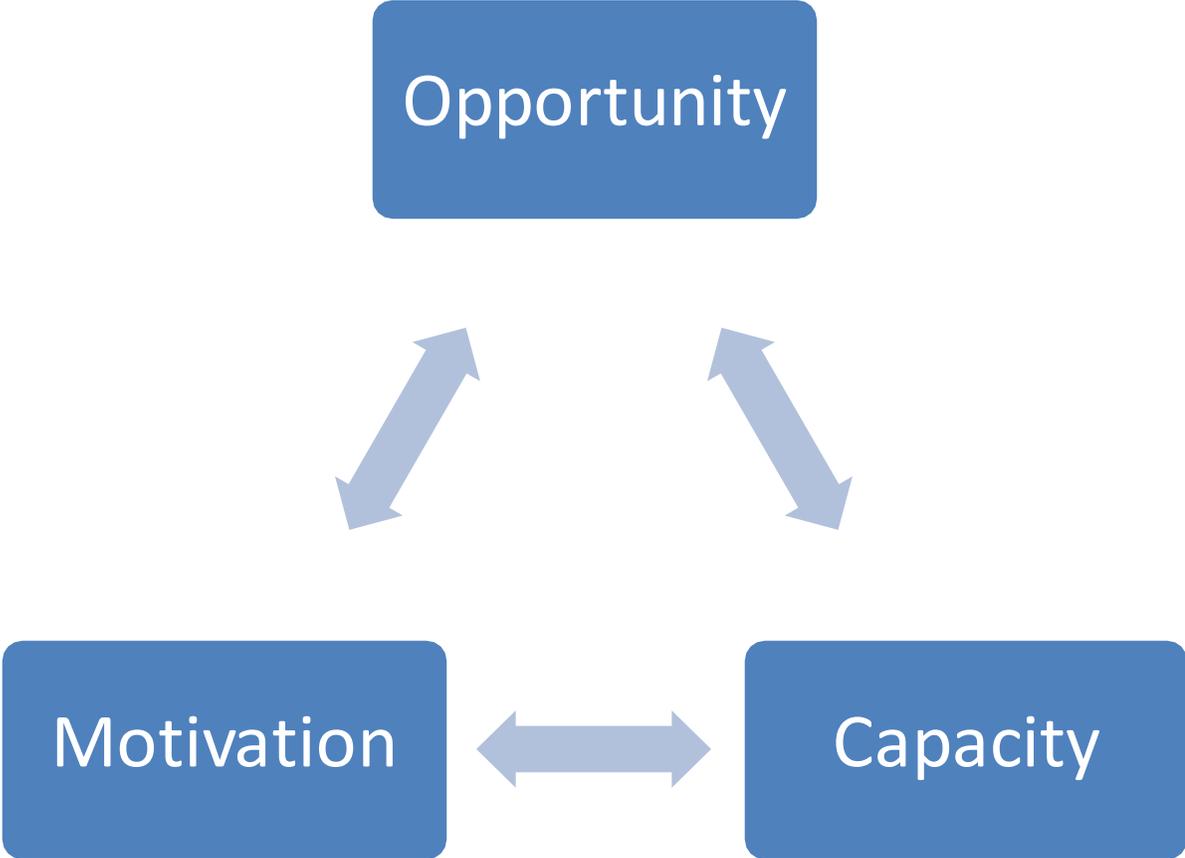
Appoint Members from the Lower House



Recommendation for Small Parliaments

Form a Joint Committee (Bicameral Legislature)

# Concluding Remarks





# RECOMMENDATION:

“Parliaments should have the necessary independence and resources, including any necessary training and capacity building opportunities, to undertake effective financial scrutiny and oversight.”





CPA

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# WORKSHOP D: Wellbeing Indicators for Small Branches





UNIVERSITY of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

people • excellence • impact

# PEI's Project Well-being: Wellbeing Indicators for Small Branches

**Presentation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association  
Workshop D: Building Sustainable Economies in Small Branches  
August 22, 2022**

Dr. Laurie Brinklow

Chair, Institute of Island Studies

Coordinator, Master of Arts in Island Studies

President, International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA)  
and's Honorary Consul to Prince Edward Island



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



• UNESCO Chair  
• in Island Studies and Sustainability,  
• University of Prince Edward Island  
• and University of Malta

# PROJECT WELL-BEING

Quality of Life on  
Prince Edward Island



## Understanding Well-Being

Well-being begins with the belief that our cornerstone value is the principle of "shared destiny":

- that our society is often best shaped through collective action
- that there is a limit to how much can be achieved by individuals acting alone
- that the sum of a good society and what it can achieve is greater than the remarkably diverse parts which constitute it

## Well-Being domains

Societal progress is often assessed using relatively narrow economic indicators, including the *Gross Domestic/Provincial Product*.

Over the past decade complementary measures have emerged that help broaden our understanding and assessment of societal well-being and extend into areas such as:

- Community Vitality
- Health
- Democratic Engagement
- Natural Environment
- Leisure and Culture
- Education and Learning
- Standard of Living
- Overall Personal Well-Being

## Project Well-Being

- Four-year project
- Key components during each year
  - Survey
  - Secondary indicator/comparative analysis
  - Focus groups
- Yearly report outlining well-being domains and indicators
- Community engagement

# What does the 2021 report present?



## Message from Laurie Brinklow

CHAIR, INSTITUTE OF ISLAND STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

*We know that people living on Prince Edward Island (PEI) share a legacy of coming together during hard times and building a stronger foundation for a vibrant future. As we emerge from the past two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, we believe that same legacy holds the key to our collective recovery and growth.*

*PEI can measure economic growth using Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but that measurement/metric doesn't capture how well we are really doing in our lives. We need other ways to determine if and how our island communities are thriving and how people feel about living and working here.*

*Over the past decade, complementary indicators have emerged nationally such as the University of Waterloo's Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) that help broaden our understanding and assessment of societal well-being and extend into areas such as community vitality, health, democratic engagement, the natural environment, leisure and culture, education or learning, standard of living, and overall personal well-being.*

*Well-being begins with the belief that our cornerstone value is the principle of "shared destiny": that our society is often best shaped through collective action; that there is a limit to how much can be achieved by individuals acting alone; that the sum of a good society and what it can achieve is greater than the remarkably diverse parts which constitute it.*

*We hope that people living on Prince Edward Island will take time to review and discuss this report as this is an opportunity to better understand the current and future well-being of our island and to help foster engaged and vibrant communities.*

## About the contents

The findings from the research are organized by the relevant domain of well-being, eight of which are defined by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing with a ninth domain entitled "Islandness" added by the researchers in response to survey and focus group comments.

In addition, the relevant indicators within each domain are further explored. Anonymous quotations from the focus groups are included within each domain section to highlight particular themes, survey data findings, and secondary indicators. Data derived from complementary technical reports are discussed where appropriate and relevant.

## What happens in 2022-2024?

The Institute of Island Studies will continue to engage with people living on PEI in 2022, 2023, and 2024 to explore well-being and quality of life. We plan to utilize surveys, focus groups and secondary research to further explore the respective domains and indicators.

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EDUCATION & LEARNING 20

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OVERALL WELL-BEING 32



## How can I get in touch with the Institute of Island Studies?

We would love to hear from you about this report and learn more about your ideas on how we can move forward. If you would like to find out more about the well-being project, you can reach us at [brinklow@upeil.ca](mailto:brinklow@upeil.ca) or (902)894-2881. A PDF version of this report is available at [islandstudies.com](http://islandstudies.com).

# Health

This domain focuses on the health of a population and aims to measure health status, lifestyle and behaviours, personal well-being, mental and physical health, and health care system services and policies.

There are many factors which impact the health of a population including social determinants, health disparities, system accessibility, policies, and practices. **A healthy community has wraparound physical and mental health supports and services, a responsive health care system, and public policies that emphasize wellness and prevention.**

In a healthy community, there is an emphasis on the provision of good health care that belongs to and is accessible by everyone. There is a recognition that determinants such as housing, income, education, and access to public spaces impact health; and there is a stated acknowledgment that disparities based upon race, ethnicity, language, income, gender, sexual orientation, disability, and other factors must be addressed.

## 2021 survey and overall comparison to Canada

There are several indicators of the "health" of the population used in the CIW from which we were able to obtain relevant information for PEI and for Canada as a whole.

They include:

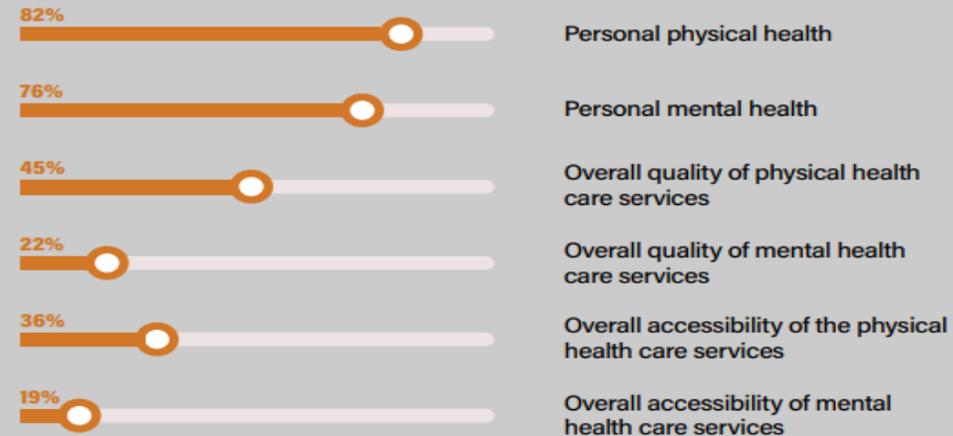
- Life expectancy at birth
- Percentage reporting their overall health as very good or excellent
- Percentage reporting their mental health as very good or excellent
- Percentage who were immunized against influenza
- Percentage with a regular health care provider
- Percentage diagnosed with diabetes
- Percentage reporting physical limitations that affect their activities
- Percentage who are occasional or daily smokers.

A higher percentage of the population reporting the first five indicators and a lower percentage reporting the remaining three signify higher well-being.

So, what do these measures tell us about the well-being of those in PEI, relative to others in Canada, with respect to health?

## 2021 survey snapshot

*The percentage of people who rated the following health indicators as good to excellent:*



Two of the measures show a clear pattern of *higher* levels of health well-being in PEI:

- Mental health is very good or excellent
- The percentage who reported getting immunized against influenza.

Lower levels of well-being are evident in:

- Reporting an absence of limitations which restrict daily activities
- Being diagnosed with diabetes
- Being occasional or daily smokers (at least since 2016)
- In recent years, fewer people reporting having a regular health care provider.

No consistent PEI-Canada differences are evident in:

- The percentage reporting overall health as very good or excellent
- Life expectancy at birth; any difference shows a very slightly reduced life expectancy in PEI.

***This community does not provide opportunities and has no facilities for its members to stay healthy, exercise, etc.***

- SURVEY PARTICIPANT

## INDICATOR 1

# Personal well-being

## PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

### What you told us:

Personal health attributes, physical and mental, are critical to any overall measure of well-being and can be assessed at both the individual and societal level. **Factors such as relationships with family and friends, a sense of community, and being connected to services are important components in having an overall feeling of personal well-being.**



When asked about overall physical health, most **survey participants rated their health as good to excellent.**

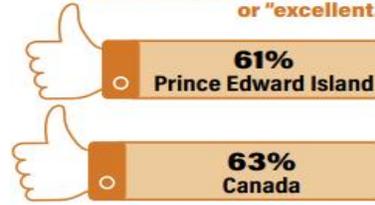


When asked about overall mental health, a **majority of survey participants rated their mental health as good to excellent.**

*The lack of doctors here—both family doctors and specialists—is a real major problem and stressor for us. We spend a lot of time driving to Halifax for services we require. This takes time and money with no reimbursement.* - SURVEY PARTICIPANT

### How we compare:

The majority of the population in PEI and Canada in 2020 say their **overall health is “very good” or “excellent.”**



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Table 13-10-0096-01.

In 2019, there was a drop in the percentage of the population 12 and older in PEI and Canada who said their mental health was “very good” or “excellent.” In other years, including 2020, the percentage giving these reports in PEI is similar to those in all of Canada.

## Struggling with mental and physical health

We note that there is an overall trend of fewer people reporting very good or excellent mental health from 2015 to 2020. Further, there is a notable difference between our 2021 survey numbers and the 2020 Statistics Canada data which reveals a **significant drop in people on PEI reporting feeling very good or excellent about their physical and mental health.**

For physical health, the PEI percentage from the 2021 survey data was 45% compared to 61% in 2020. For mental health, the PEI percentage from 2021 survey data was 42% compared to 66% in 2020.

Perhaps the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 resulted in people feeling less confident in their overall physical and mental health. Also, the lack of access to medical services was mentioned by many as exacerbating existing mental and physical health conditions.

*I feel unable to access basic health care here, let alone anything proactive or preventative for my mental health. I am worried that my overall health is getting worse, but I have nowhere to go for help.*

*Lack of doctors, lack of specialists, and a restrictive list of meds that are covered provincially make me concerned that despite loving my community, I may need to move away.*

## INDICATOR 2

# Functional health

### What you told us:

Functional measures of health help determine how well people can carry out the necessary tasks of daily life with few limitations for health reasons.

**We asked several questions relating to how much people agreed or disagreed with the following statements about their own health during the past week:**



**I was able to perform all my daily living activities** (agree to strongly agree)



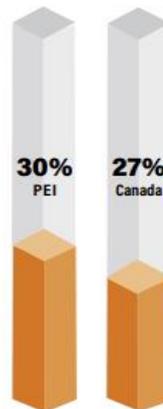
**Physical pain prevented me from doing what I needed to do** (agree to strongly agree)



**I could not get going** (agree to strongly agree)

### How we compare:

The data provides some evidence that more people in PEI than elsewhere in Canada report **physical limitations that restrict their daily activities.**



Percentage of the population 12 yrs. and older with **limitations that affect their activities.**

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, Tabulated from the Public Use Microdata File. Data calculated as the average for 2012 & 2013.

## Managing chronic pain

The survey findings suggest that while many people are able to carry out their daily tasks with relative ease, **there are a significant number of people on PEI for whom physical pain and the ability to function are daily challenges.**

*Even in some pain, you get your chores done. It just takes a little longer ... but I wish people were more understanding.*

*I deal with multiple chronic illnesses and while my conditions are currently fairly well managed, it has taken many years of fighting with the health care system to get to that point. And I was only able to do so because I have a favourable situation—lots of time off work, a good salary, a supportive family and friends, the money and flexibility to travel to other places for care. Not everyone is so fortunate.*

*I try to keep going despite daily physical pain, but some days, I feel it's hard to get my body moving.*

### INDICATOR 3

## Lifestyle & behaviour

### What you told us:

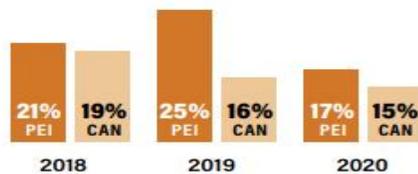
Lifestyle and behaviour clearly affect health and are indicators of well-being. The ability to enjoy good dietary practices, engage in regular physical activity, and refrain from smoking are factors that impact health.

We asked several questions relating to how much people agreed or disagreed with the following statements about their own lifestyle and behaviour during the past week:

-  **82%** I regularly ate healthy meals (agree to strongly agree)
-  **60%** I got good quality exercise (agree to strongly agree)
-  **59%** I had a lot of energy (agree to strongly agree)

### How we compare:

Another health measure that provides an indication of well-being, or more precisely, a lack of well-being, is the prevalence of smoking in the population. Based on Statistics Canada data from 2018 to 2020, **PEI consistently has a larger percentage of people who smoke than the rest of Canada.**



Percentage of the population 18–34 yrs. who are **daily or occasional smokers.**

Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey, Table 13-10-0096-02.

### Having enough to eat and being able to exercise

The survey findings suggest that while many people eat healthily, there is a concerning number—**approximately 20%—who are not able to enjoy healthy meals.** Further, there are a significant number of people on PEI—**40%—who do not get good-quality exercise.**

*It is hard to walk anywhere. There are no sidewalks. Everyone drives—especially in the winter.*

*I just can't afford to eat and pay my rent, so I skip meals each week.*

*My rural community provides opportunities for me to promote my own wellness (as an able-bodied person) through outdoor walks/beach/skis/etc. but provides zero formal health care services. If you are healthy, you can live here, but, if not, you have to move.*

### INDICATOR 4

## Public Health

### What you told us:

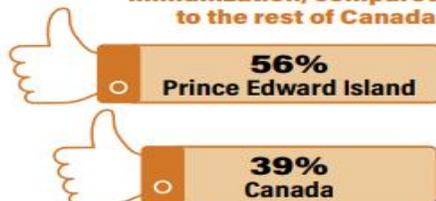
Public health systems are essential for the regulation and promotion of health within a community. Immunization rates are a key metric of a public health system's ability to prevent disease and vaccinations are top of mind for many people these days.

-  **94%** Our 2021 survey did not ask specific questions relating to vaccination status; however, as of March 2022, PEI did report that most of the population had two doses of a COVID vaccine.



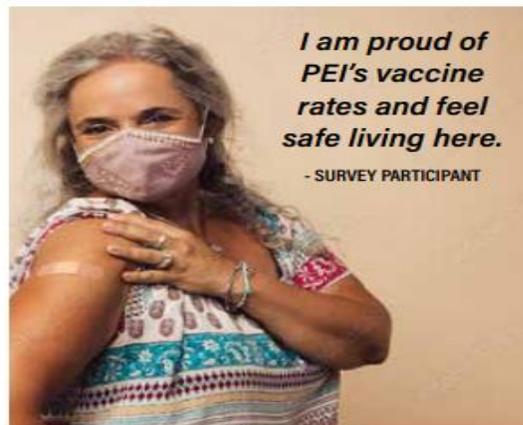
### How we compare:

There is a clear pattern of a higher percentage of those in PEI than in Canada as a whole reported being vaccinated. In 2020, the last year for which we have data, **more of those 12 and older in PEI reported receiving the influenza immunization, compared to the rest of Canada.**



Source: Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey, Table 13-10-0096-02.

The COVID pandemic also demonstrated that a higher percentage of people in PEI than in Canada as a whole received the COVID vaccination. **As of March 2022, 94% of Island residents were fully vaccinated, compared to 84% of Canadians.**



*I am proud of PEI's vaccine rates and feel safe living here.*

- SURVEY PARTICIPANT

### Promoting vaccines helps us all

*I know some people haven't liked being locked down and dealing with vaccine mandates, but I think we're in a better place—health-wise—because of vaccinations.*

*My local pharmacy is always great about asking me if I have the flu shot.*

# Islandness—a Distinct Domain

There is evidence of an additional domain beyond the eight as defined by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing. We refer to this distinct domain as “Islandness,” which emanates within many of the indicators for the other eight domains and also in the individual and focus group responses related to overall well-being.

This domain is uniquely an island-related phenomenon and is expressed in terms that may be considered as emerging indicators:

- **A sense of isolation and connectedness**
- **Sustainability and resilience**
- **The environment**
- **Cohesion, culture, and way of life**
- **Historical and contemporary identities**

Islandness transcends and enriches the CIW indicators. It is a sense of being that amplifies connections to the natural world and to each other because of a heightened experience of physical isolation and water-bounded existence.

Islandness nourishes island communities despite economic hardship and environmental challenges. In many ways, it is the tangible and metaphysical resiliency-lifeblood of PEI. Newcomers and visitors are acutely aware of Islandness and desire to be included in its collective embrace rather than feel like outsiders.

As **Project Well-Being** moves forward, this ninth domain of Islandness is worthy of a more focused analysis to help reveal indicators and dimensions of well-being. For now, we note its presence in the data.

## What you told us:

The *Islandness* domain appears to be a more encompassing concept than the term *Islander*, as the latter may carry exclusionary characteristics—even if unintentional. However, Islandness has relational, material, and subjective components that deepen and broaden what is understood as being an Islander. In effect, Islandness enlightens and enhances the term *Islander* making it more inclusive.

Islandness has important characteristics reflected in people and place; in particular, it is a way to mitigate and push back against concerns about environmental degradation, fractious societal issues, inequality, social justice, and civic discord.

For many people, there is a deep sense that PEI has something special to offer the rest of the world—characteristics reflected in the red dirt cliffs and rolling green fields, in the creativity and ingenuity exhibited so often by its inhabitants, and community values that can soothe, inspire, heal, and welcome.

*I wish this PEI peacefulness for all as I am deeply concerned for the social well-being of fellow Islanders in a world which is becoming more fractious with each passing day. I desire to see new and improved markers of well-being become culturally accepted so that we no longer base value in economics such as GDP [Gross Domestic Product] and instead use measures of well-being as indicators of how well we are respecting human needs as well as the needs of land, air, and water.*

*I am incredibly concerned for the environmental well-being of my local community and this Island as a whole and this impacts my own well-being. Last night when taking in a stunning sunset on the south shore I was struck with the phrase from Tennyson... “’Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.” And I spoke with two of my kids about how it seemed to encapsulate my feelings of grief over living in this strange time of climate change, species extinction, and social upheaval.*

*Growing economic inequality concerns me, housing access concerns me, and the climate crisis concerns me. We have to work together and listen more—to everyone.*

*Whenever I get together with relatives here all they want to do is show me the land and the homes they own. They’ve forgotten who they are—Islanders used to know how to welcome people in ways far more gracious than that.*

*I feel blessed to live on this island; but increasingly distressed by what is happening provincially, nationally, and globally to society and the environment. More effective civic and environmental education is sorely needed at all levels of the education system.*



*Prince Edward Island is an amazing place to live. I feel very fortunate and grateful to be able to call this place home. Let’s make sure that everyone— all peoples of this planet—feel welcome.*

- SURVEY PARTICIPANT

## Observations and next steps:

This report provided background material on specific indicators identified as relevant within the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW). The goals of the CIW are specific to that project and focus on national measures of well-being and how they are changing over time. It is also designed to allow for international comparisons on similar measures. Central to the goal of CIW is the recognition that there are important components to well-being that are not captured in the heavily used measure of Gross Domestic Product.

**We realize that the CIW indicators have limitations for provincial level analyses. For instance, some data sets are more limited at the provincial level, and PEI has additional "well-being" components which are not covered by the domains and indicators designated by the CIW but should be documented (e.g., Islandness).**

Further, we are aware that this current analysis would be enriched by an examination of patterns by age, sex, gender identification, race, ethnicity, nationality, 2SLGBTQIA+ perspectives, Indigenous understandings, and, where possible, rural versus urban areas of the province. Our future surveys will aim to include such analysis.

## So, what can we conclude from the 2021 Project Well-Being analysis?

We think it is important for everyone on PEI to identify which aspects of well-being are important to them and then determine what they can do to improve the measures within that domain. The key is to identify measures of well-being that resonate and are amenable to policy and practice interventions—by individuals, organizations, communities, and government. Our focus group discussions in 2022 will aim to explore how people can begin this process.

While there is no overarching specific conclusion, it is fair to say that while PEI has many solid well-being attributes and is clearly a good place to live, work, and play, we have work to do to ensure that all people on PEI have opportunities for a full and abundant life. At the moment, that reality is not the case.

**Project Well-Being is a call to action for all of us to lean in and engage with each other.**



# Wellbeing Indicators for ▶ Small Branches

65th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

Michael Petterson MLA

ACT Legislative Assembly, Australia

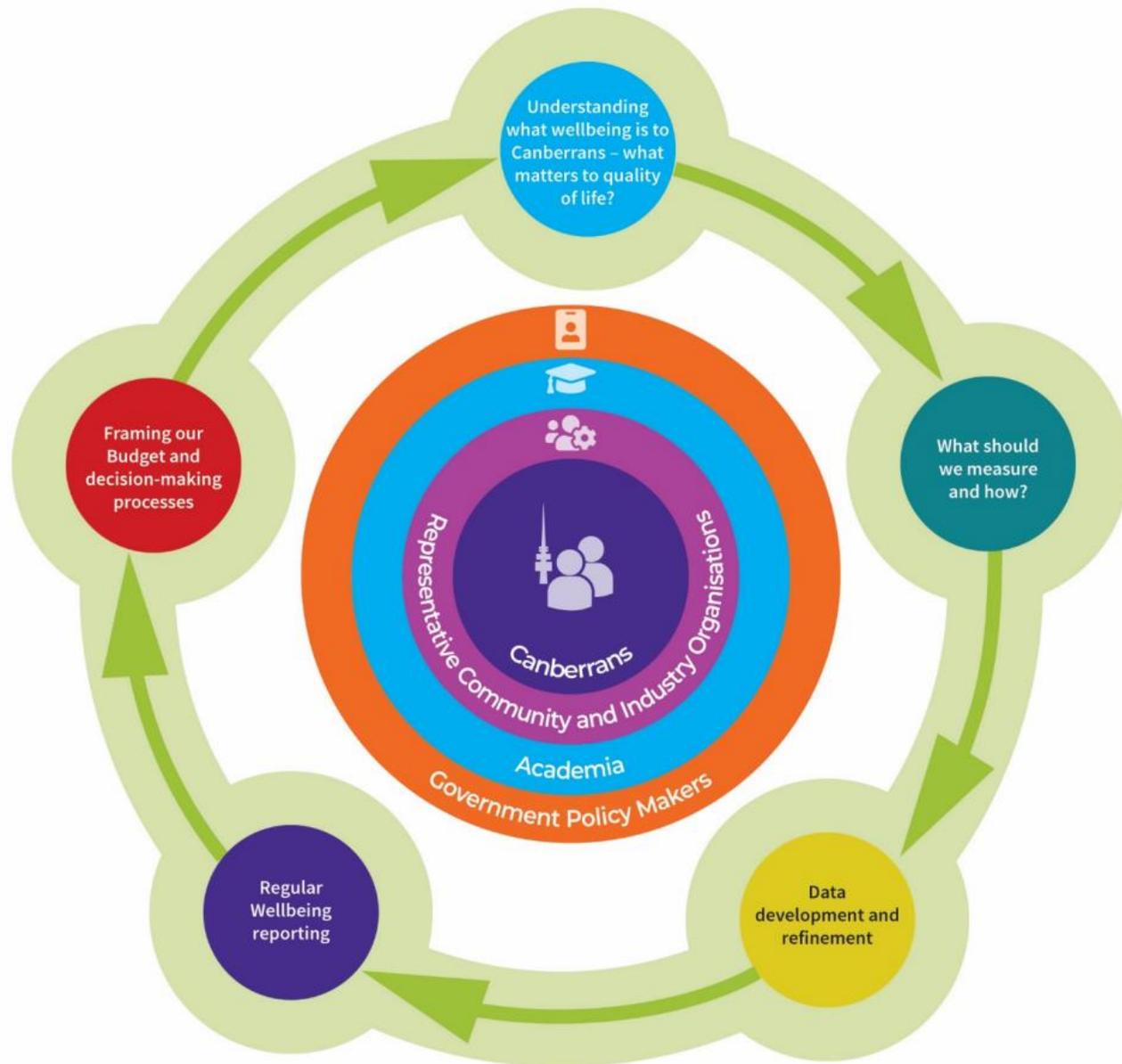
# Economic indicators

- ✓ **Lowest** unemployment rates
- ✓ **Highest** average income levels
- ✓ **Strong** educational attainment levels
- ✓ **More** population growth



## ACT Wellbeing Framework





# Developing the ACT's Wellbeing Framework

# Domains of the ACT Wellbeing Framework





### Access and connectivity

Getting around to places we value and accessing the services we need



### Economy

We share in our city's economy



### Education and life-long learning

Gaining the skills and education needed at all stages of life



### Environment and climate

The environment sustains all life now and into the future



### Governance and institutions

Having a say, being heard, and working together for better outcomes



### Health

Being healthy and finding the right care



### Housing and home

Having a place to call home



### Identity and belonging

Being able to express identity, feel a sense of belonging, and participate fully in society



### Living standards

Having the financial resources to live life well



### Safety

Feeling safe and being safe



### Social connection

Being connected with family, friends and community



### Time

Having time to live life well

ACT Government Open Data Portal dataACT

Home Find Data Use Data Suggest Data Developers FAQ Help Digital ACT

Wellbeing Measures: Access and connectivity  
Based on All Wellbeing Measures  
(No description provided)

More Views Filter Visualize Export Discuss Embed About

Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	UC Survey O...	Agree	94.74714	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Disability	Person with ...	91.85586	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - broad g...	65+	94.31695	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Carers	Carer with < ...	89.32131	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	UC Survey O...	Disagree	2.2898028	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - detaile...	25-34	93.093666	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - detaile...	18-24	94.82415	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - broad g...	30-49	94.40838	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Disability	Person with ...	95.65387	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Children in h...	Children age...	91.24428	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	UC Survey O...	Neutral/dont...	2.963062	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - broad g...	18-29	94.24072	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	CALD 1	Born oversea...	96.27172	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Children in h...	No children L...	97.81817	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Carers	Carer	91.25004	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - broad g...	50-64	96.231346	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - detaile...	64-75	95.328	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Gender	Male	95.6012	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	LGBTIQ+	LGBTIQ+	97.32918	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - detaile...	35-44	97.03718	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Children in h...	Children age...	95.89247	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Carers	Carer with 15...	92.313835	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Gender	Female	93.95396	Proportion (%)
Access and c...	Getting aro...	Liveable city	Canberra is o...	46	Local area liv...	This measur...	Living Well in...	2020 May 31...	ACT	Age - detaile...	45-54	90.22199	Proportion (%)

< Previous Next >

Showing rows 1 to 100 out of 823

Filter

Conditional Formatting

Conditional Formatting allows you to change the background color of rows based on custom criteria. Each row will be assigned the color of the first matching condition.

Conditions

Description

Describe this match

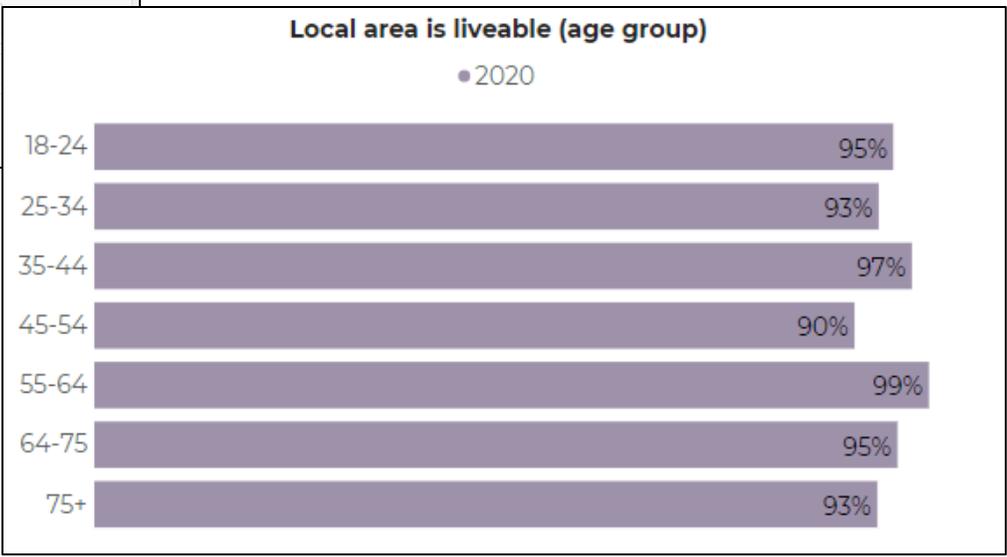
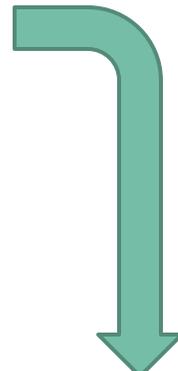
Use this color or this icon

When

Condition:

Add Condition

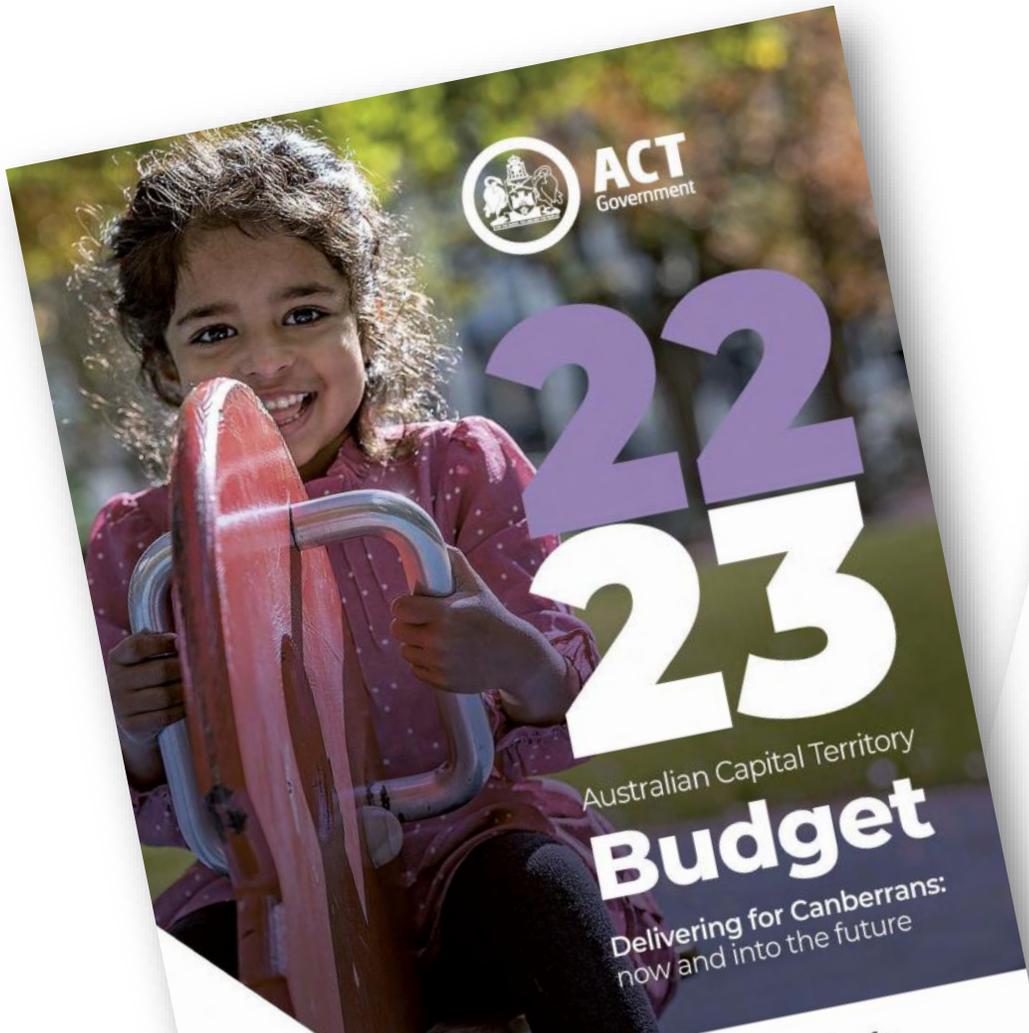
Add New Rule



# Use of the ACT Wellbeing Framework by the ACT Legislative Assembly: the Open Data Portal

[www.data.act.gov.au/dataset/All-Wellbeing-Measures/b5kg-deh8](http://www.data.act.gov.au/dataset/All-Wellbeing-Measures/b5kg-deh8)

# Use of the ACT Wellbeing Framework by the ACT Legislative Assembly: the Budget



**Boosting business and the economy – Strengthening the tertiary education sector**

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Expenses	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>4,199</b>

The Government will extend and refresh Study Canberra to focus on partnering with our tertiary education institutions to attract and retain more domestic and international students and help the recovery of this sector.

This initiative contributes to the wellbeing domains of Economy and Education and life-long learning.

**Climate action – Building climate adaptation and resilience for the ACT Government**

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Expenses	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Offset – Expenses – Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate	125	125	0	0	250
Offset – Expenses – Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate	-42	-42	0	0	-84
Offset – Expenses – Justice and Community Safety Directorate	-41	-41	0	0	-82
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The Government will undertake flood disaster modelling for the Queanbeyan and Molonglo rivers, delivered from within existing resources, to better respond to potential future flood risks.

This initiative contributes to the wellbeing domains of Environment and climate and Safety.

# Use of the ACT Wellbeing Framework by the ACT Legislative Assembly: Wellbeing Impact Assessments (WIAs)

## WELLBEING IMPACT ASSESSMENT

*Delete any grey explanatory text prior to finalisation of the WIA. Please refer to the Wellbeing Impact Assessment Drafting Guide for tips to complete a WIA.*

Proposal Name	Choose an item.	Wellbeing Impact 1
<b>Purpose of proposal</b> * In a few sentences, summarise the reason you are making the proposal and developing the project/program/policy ("we are proposing x in order to achieve y")		
<b>Impact description</b> * Identify the wellbeing impact/s of this proposal on our people, institutions and/or environment and climate. * Will the identified proposal impact a particular place? How will the proposal impact broader environmental systems, such as biodiversity, fauna and flora, natural resources, and ecosystems? Will it have an impact on climate change (i.e. greenhouse gas emissions and/or climate resilience)? If so, how? * Is the impact major (sustained and direct) or minor (either direct and sporadic, or indirect and sustained)? Please explain your thinking here. * Will the identified impact assist in addressing systemic racism, embedding cultural safety, and improving engagement and transparency with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people? If so, how?		
<b>Who is affected?</b> * Identify which members of the Canberra community will be impacted. Be specific according to the proposal: Does the proposal impact Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people? Residents of a neighbourhood? A group within the community? Individuals in need of a particular service? How will the proposal impact people from the eight specific groups identified in the Wellbeing Framework: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples; carers; children and young people; culturally and linguistically diverse people; LGBTIQ+ people; older Canberrans; people with disability and across gender? * Estimate the number of Canberrans in each group who would be impacted by the proposal.		
<b>Wellbeing domain</b> Choose an item. * Identify the domain most closely related to the impact of your proposal. You may wish to refer to other domains (or indicators or measures) in the impact description above.		
<b>Timeframe</b> Choose an item. * Estimate the timeframe for the impact to be realised. Add free text if needed.		
<b>Evidence base and data</b> <b>What do we know now?</b> * What is the existing data and other evidence that helps you to understand the expected impact? Please describe the data and evidence as well as providing references. It is not sufficient to list references without describing the evidence. * Provide information about the type of evidence, which could include administrative or academic data, information from previous similar programs, results of community discussions or other evidence. * Please indicate how/if the proposal would support making data more transparent and available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. * The Wellbeing measures reported at <a href="http://www.act.gov.au/wellbeing">www.act.gov.au/wellbeing</a> are a possible source of evidence – but should only be referred to if relevant to your proposal. <b>What do we need to know?</b> * Where quality and trusted data does not currently exist to measure wellbeing impact, identify how data and evidence will be acquired through the implementation process.		
<b>Accountability and evaluation – how will we know this proposal has been successful?</b> * Identify how/if the proposal would be reported on as part of the Outcomes Framework in the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2019 – 2028 * Where the proposal relates to an existing policy or program, has that policy or program been evaluated? * Please outline a high-level evaluation plan identifying the key points and scope required to measure or capture this proposal's impact on the wellbeing of our people, institutions and environment. This should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a preliminary assessment of how the initiative could be evaluated and advice on whether it is a priority for measuring wellbeing;</li> <li>- type of monitoring or evaluation (for example, post-implementation review of the delivery, ongoing evaluation throughout the initiative, formal evaluations etc); and</li> <li>- advice on the information necessary for measuring progress – including in relation to proposed outcomes – and whether it is currently collected or new.</li> </ul>		
<b>Key relationships</b> * Outline the process whereby other key stakeholders (within government and/or external) will be engaged to provide their input, identifying any possible barriers to engagement. * Outline any previous engagement or consultation relevant to this proposal. Which Offices or agencies were involved (such as the Office for Women) and what was the outcome? * Please indicate if you have consulted with the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body or other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representative bodies, and if so, what was the outcome?		

# Use of the **ACT Wellbeing Framework** by the ACT Legislative Assembly: **Committees**



# The future of the ACT Wellbeing Framework



# Wellbeing Indicators for ▶ Small Branches

65th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference

Michael Petterson MLA

ACT Legislative Assembly, Australia

# Measuring what Matters

A Profile of Wellbeing in the Yukon



  
Yukon

# Why measure wellbeing?

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- **Understand and reduce disparities (gaps) / improve quality of life**
  - *How are we doing? How can we do better?*
  - *Insightful opportunities assessment*
- **Tool for evidence-based/informed decision making**
  - *Are we (government) making a difference in the lives of Yukoners? How will we know?*
- **Growing trend in government and many sectors to plan and budget for wellbeing outcomes**
  - Accountability for results



# Defining wellbeing

*The presence of the highest possible quality of life in its full breadth of expression focused on but not necessarily exclusive to: good living standards, robust health, a sustainable environment, vital communities, an educated populace, balanced time use, high levels of democratic participation, and access to and participation in leisure and culture.*



COMMUNITY  
VITALITY



EDUCATION



HEALTHY  
POPULATIONS



LIVING  
STANDARDS



DEMOCRATIC  
ENGAGEMENT



ENVIRONMENT



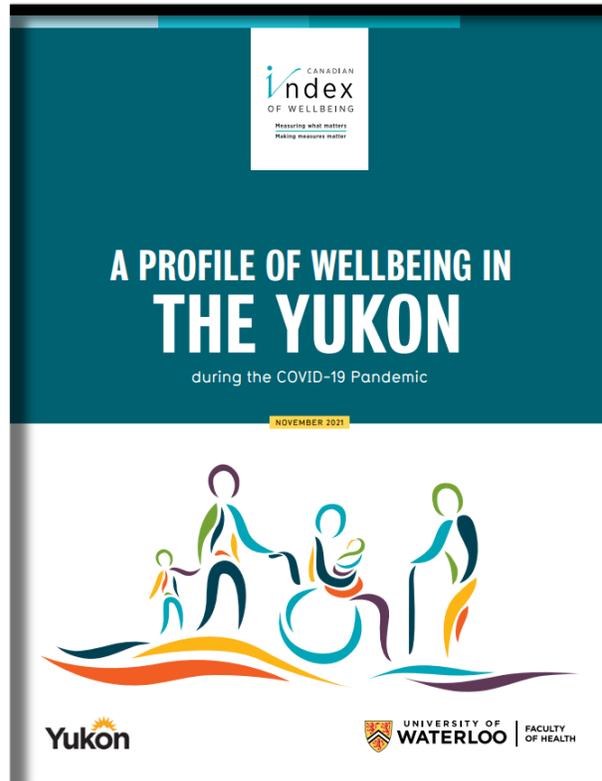
LEISURE AND  
CULTURE



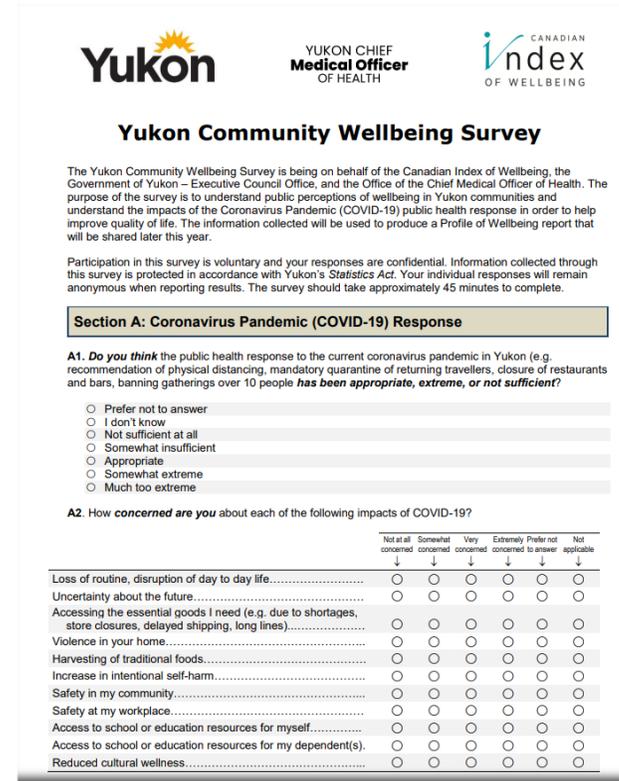
TIME USE

Source: Canadian Index of Wellbeing conceptual framework

# Survey and final report



Released March, 2022



Conducted summer, 2020  
Next survey: 2023 (estimated)



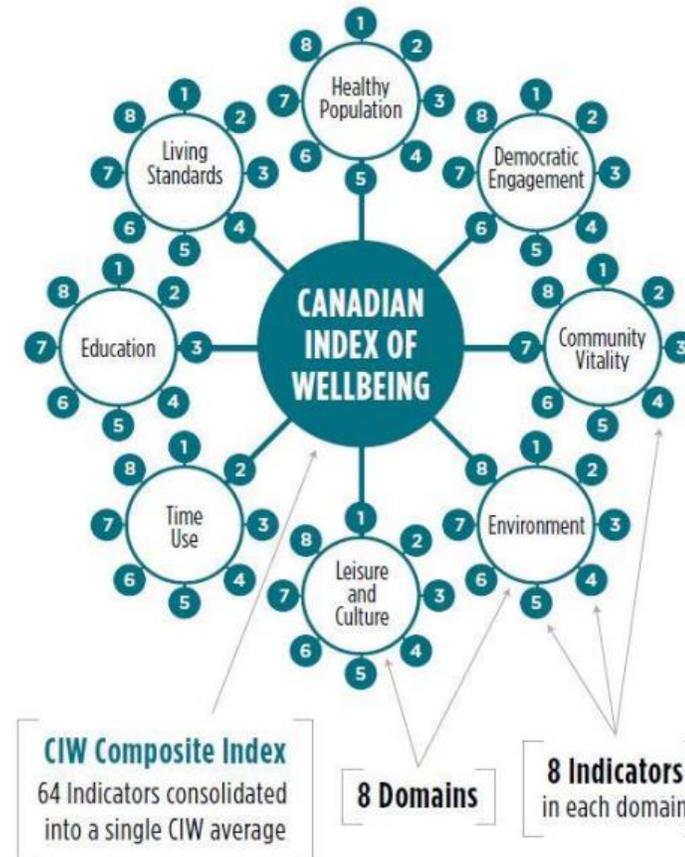
# How Yukon measured wellbeing

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- **Partnerships and engagement**
  - Public engagement and partner consultation with First Nations governments and NGOs, among others
- **Started with the CIW national model**
  - Focus on available data from national sources, including 29 of the 64 indicators comprising the CIW national model
- **Then turned to new data collection to fill gaps**
  - To populate or augment the other 35 “missing” indicators, we turned to the Yukon Community Wellbeing Survey and new population-level data collection

# Community Wellbeing Survey

- Fielded in summer, 2020
- Nearly 5,000 responses
- Highest ever for a Yukon survey
- Next survey to come in 2023



# How will the data be used?

## Government departments

- Review wellbeing survey and identify questions/measures that align with each dept` s core business
- Embed relevant CIW indicators into strategic planning framework

## Yukon Chief Medical Officer

- Epidemiologists using data to support targeted interventions and future response efforts
- Include wellbeing data in next release of Health Status Report

## Yukon First Nations

- Community level data collection to support socio-economic baselining and gap closing
- Alignment with Federal Collaborative Self-Government Fiscal Policy and wellbeing objectives

## Yukon NGOs

- Reviewed questionnaire and provided feedback
- Actively promoted survey within community networks to support data collection
- Using findings to support additional research aligned with mission and mandate and grant seeking activities



# Alignment with Government of Canada Quality of Life strategy and the SDGs

Toward a **Quality of Life**  
Strategy for Canada

April 19, 2021

Department of Finance Canada

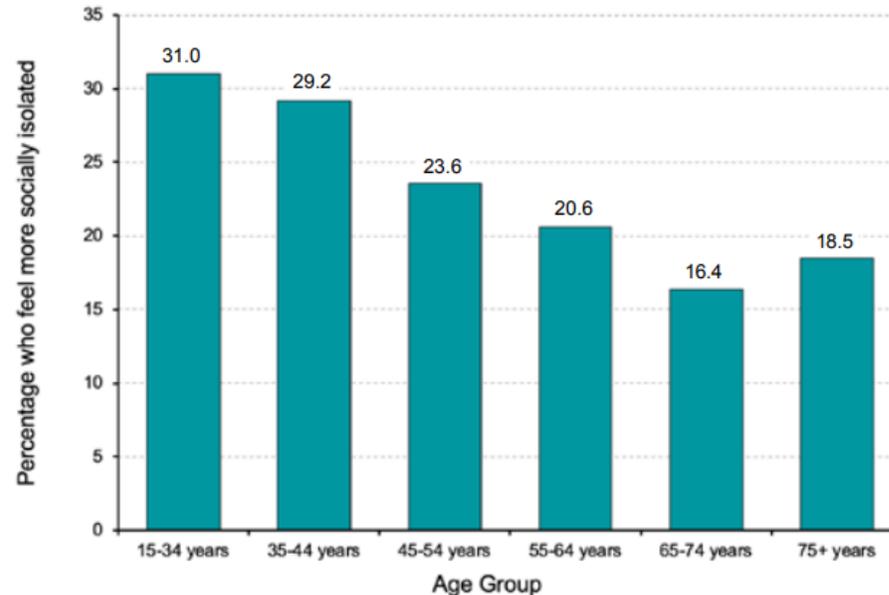
## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Community Wellbeing Survey key findings

## COMMUNITY VITALITY

### YOUNGER YUKONERS FEEL MORE SOCIALLY ISOLATED



Source: Yukon Community Wellbeing Survey (2020)



overall  
**25.2%**  
of Yukoners  
feel more  
socially  
isolated

# Community Wellbeing Survey key findings

Percentage of people rating mental health services as very good or excellent based on locale:



	<b>QUALITY</b>	<b>ACCESS</b>
<b>WHITEHORSE</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>REST OF TERRITORY</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

Percentage of people rating health care services as very good or excellent based on income:



	<b>QUALITY</b>	<b>ACCESS</b>
<b>LOW INCOME</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>
<b>MID-INCOME</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
<b>UPPER INCOME</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>

# Community Wellbeing Survey key findings

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## Yukoners feel:

- Engaged in their communities
- Connected and proud of where they live
- They can depend on their neighbours and community members to help in times of need
- They have confidence in their institutions, such as police and health services
- They are informed about what governments are doing and empowered to affect change



# Thank you

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[Jeannie.McLean@yukon.ca](mailto:Jeannie.McLean@yukon.ca)

Phone: 867-393-7494





# RECOMMENDATION:

“Through their legislative, oversight and representative functions, parliamentarians from small jurisdictions should use well-being indicators to guide legislative scrutiny in order to further national growth.”





CPA

SMALL BRANCHES

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

65<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth  
Parliamentary Conference

Halifax, Canada • August 20-26, 2022



65<sup>e</sup> Conférence parlementaire  
du Commonwealth

Halifax, Canada • 20 au 26 août 2022



# SMALL BRANCHES BUSINESS MEETING

