

# Developing a Regional Resilience Monitor

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# Background

- Part of the Latrobe Valley Roadmap (Gippsland)
- Covers Baw Baw Shire, Latrobe City and Wellington Shire Council
- Not a 'snap shot' but a barometer or monitor that could be re-visited over time

# Definitions of Resilience

- “A new buzzword”
  - “A new catchword”
  - “Fuzzy and ambiguous”
  - “Motherhood and apple pie”
- 
- \* Engineering resilience
  - \* Ecological resilience
  - \* Adaptive resilience

# Definition

*Resilience is the capacity of a community to respond to, and anticipate, economic, social and environmental change and to adapt, plan, and transform itself, for the future.*

# Objectives

- ❖ Identify and integrate existing data which assess liveability, health, social and economic impacts for the region
- ❖ Develop new measures that will capture entrepreneurial activities, aspirations and attitudes (referred to as entrepreneurial mindset), social capital and community networks
- ❖ Develop a set of community validated social impact indicators, that can be monitored over time, as a basis for informed, engaged and institutionally integrated regional programme planning, investment and policy-making

# The Holistic Instrument

Develop a Regional Resilience Monitor (RRM) that will;

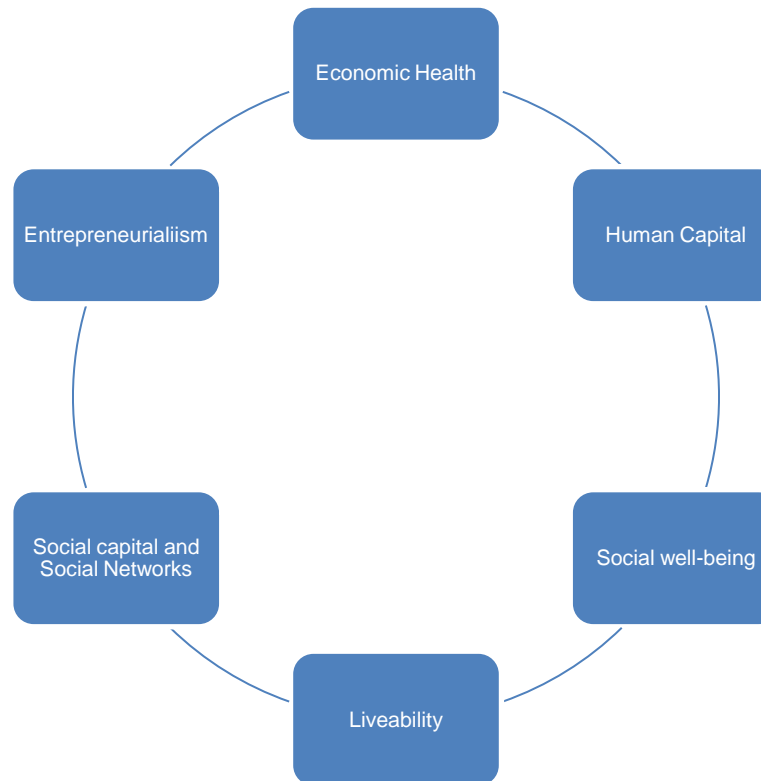
1. Assess changes over time
2. Identify critical barriers in the way of, and enablers for, economic productivity and social and community development
3. Differentiate between different levels of economic and social performance throughout the region and identify future needs
4. Provide evidenced based input into future policy, programmes and funding decisions

# Relationships between factors

Research indicates positive relationships between resilience and;

- Innovation and creativity (entrepreneurialism)
- Economic growth and diversity (economic health)
- Social cohesion and shared values (social well-being and social capital)
- Infrastructure and environment (liveability)
- Skills and knowledge (human capital)

# Dimensions of the Regional Resilience Monitor (RRM)





# Data

Existing data from:

Department of Health

Victoria Police

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Victoria Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation

**Plus**

Small scale entrepreneurial survey

Social network analysis

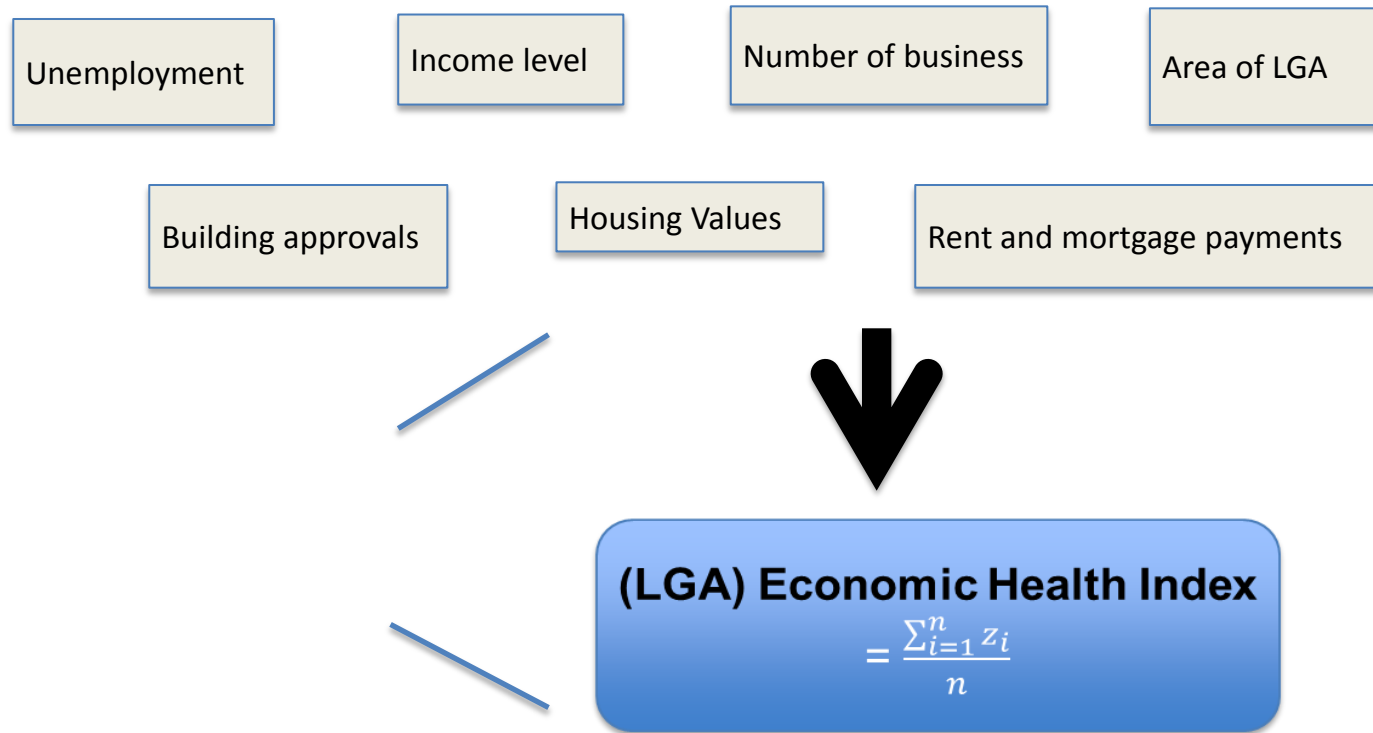
# Economic health background

Economic health is concerned with the economic activity within a given location and the prospects for economic growth.

It also focusses on the income and employment diversity of a location.

# Economic Health Indicator (8 in total)

*Economic activity level within the given location.*



Relative to  
 Regional Averages,  $z_i$

# Social wellbeing background

The relationships and social groupings within the community:

- Importance of relationships that connect and facilitate meaningful exchanges through blends of virtual and social ties.
- Social cohesion plays an important role in building a set of shared values.

Social capital also significant as it facilitates the sharing of information, and helps bring together collective action and decision-making.

# Social Wellbeing Indicator (29 indicators in total)

*The frequency of social groupings and interconnectedness of community relationships within the given location.*

Citizen engagement

Low English proficiency

Persons 75 year + that live alone

Sporting clubs

Crimes against the person

Gambling net expenditure per adult

Voluntary work



**(LGA) Social Wellbeing Index**

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i}{n}$$

**Relative to Regional Averages,  $z_i$**

# Liveability background

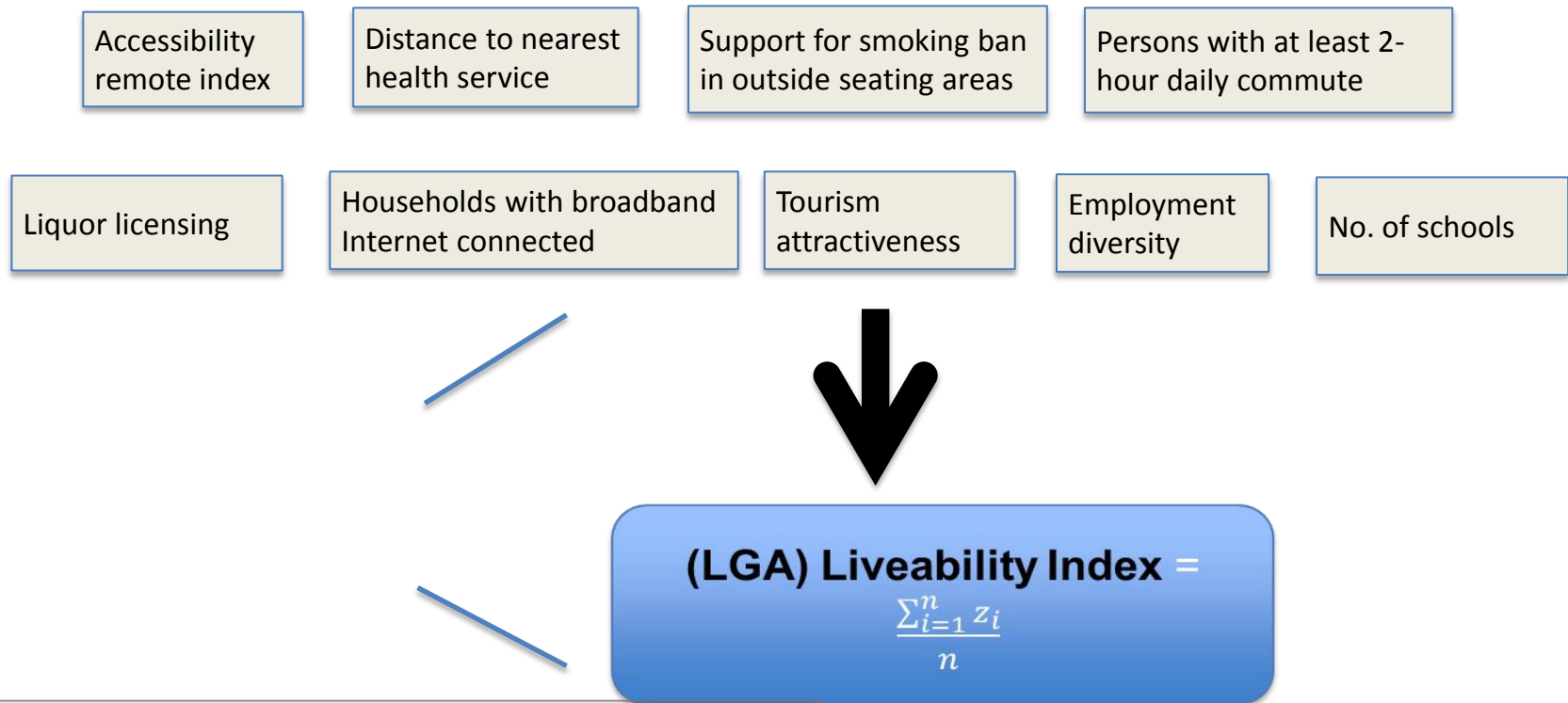
Most often associated with the global liveable city rankings:

- E.g., Mercer - *Quality of Living Survey*; Economic Intelligence Unit - *Global Liveability Report*.

Rankings based on factors such as health care, infrastructure, education, culture, recreational opportunities, and environmental quality.

# Liveability Indicator (21 indicators)

*The access to organisations and facilities within the given location accounting for spatial / physical links or networks and the quality of bio-physical environments.*



Relative to  
Regional Averages,  $z_i$

# Human Capital background

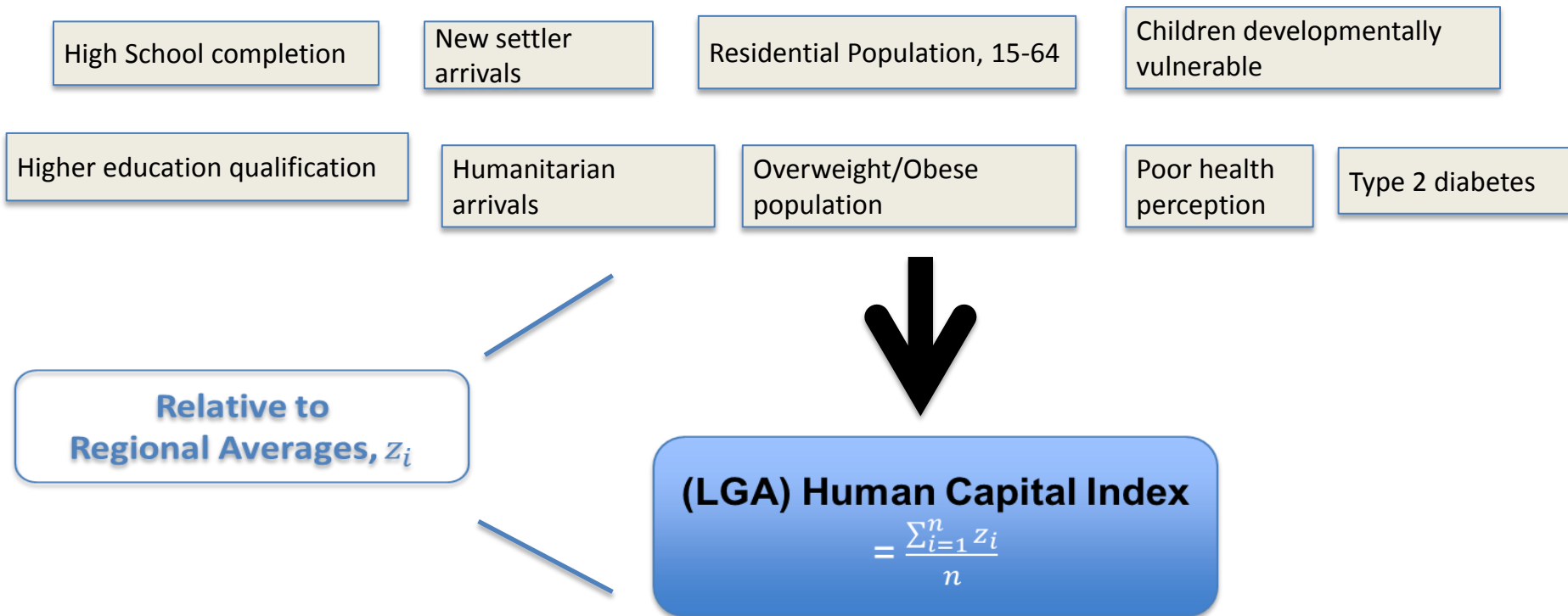
The knowledge, skills, competences and attributes of the population.

Linked to the health of the population



# Human Capital Indicator (14 indicators)

Knowledge, skills, and health status of the population within the given location

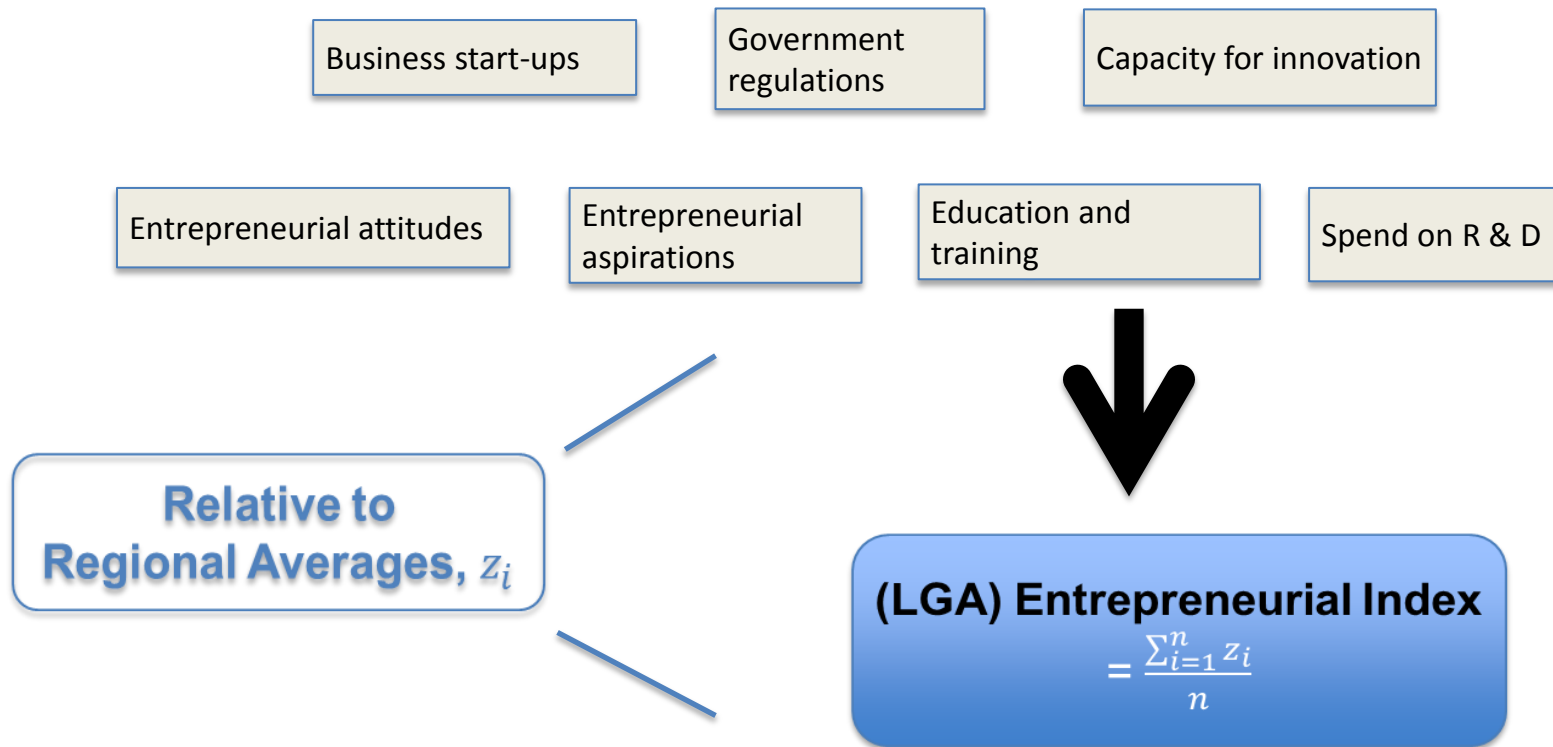


# Entrepreneurialism

Entrepreneurialism is about identifying and acting upon opportunities that create value, be that economic, social or cultural value.

Typically it will involve the leveraging of resources and capabilities through innovation.

## Entrepreneurialism indicator (6 indicators + 2 dimensions)



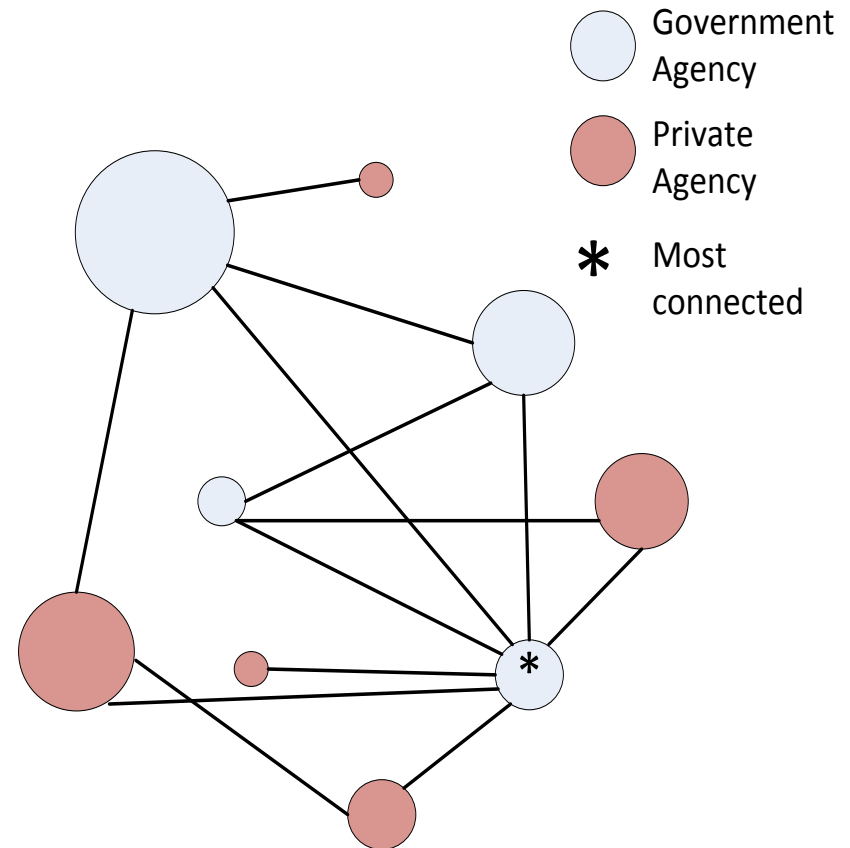
# Social Network Analysis (SNA)

SNA sheds light on social relationships

Identifies and evaluates leadership networks

*Proposed study:*

1. Diary keeping
2. Community leaders group interviews
3. Questionnaire documenting community roles and relationships



# What is new?

A “tool” to track progress and policies.

A theory-based monitor of community resilience.

An exhaustive use of existing databases.

An index that reflects regional relativities, allowing for more specific recommendations.

A monitor that can be updated on a periodic basis.

# Challenges

- Funding for longitudinal studies
- Weighting of the different dimensions
- Availability and timeliness of data