Community Well-Being: An Innovative Model for Socio-economic Assessment

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The Community Well-Being (CWB) model

- Well-being is normatively seen as a state of being for individuals or groups that can be evaluated against a set of socially determined ideals (Teghe and Rendell, 2005).
- Well-being is associated with factors such as economic prosperity, market participation or the outcome of good social policy.
- Some studies build on a mix of social indicators, historical information, and data collection regarding how people view themselves and perceive different aspects of their lives.
- CWB is not easy to 'measure': it is largely a subjective concept.



Source: http://www.npsp.sa.gov.au



CWB and social quality

- Well-being is associated with concepts such as happiness, life satisfaction and social capital, all of which fall under the 'social quality of life'.
- "The extent to which citizens are able to participate in the social and economic life of their communities under conditions which enhance their well-being and individual potential" (Beck, van der Maesen, Walker, 1998).
- The social quality concept identifies when social goals have been achieved as part of policy directions.





Source: http://www.wellbeingwaterloo.ca

CWB and the local community

- Economic, social, cultural and political components of a community that maintain itself and fulfill the various needs of local residents (Kusel and Fortmann, 1991).
- Fostering CWB involves a community driven process whereby local stakeholders play a pivotal role in decision-making processes.
- Considers fairness and equity and addressing specific community needs, interests and values.
- Need to determine how a community defines its own state of CWB.



source: https://computingforsustainability.files.wordpress.com



Using the CWB model

- Development of criteria for determining the effects of a project upon a community's social, economic, cultural, environmental and physical structure.
- A project can have positive or negative effects on CWB.
- When properly managed, project spending and employment can yield positive outcomes for CWB.
- Fundamental to the CWB model is the development of trust between the project proponent and the local community.
- Allows for a bottom-up/grassroots approach.



Source: http://devtogether.aahs.org



CWB for Environmental Assessments

- A CWB framework of assessment can be used to develop baseline socioeconomic studies.
- It is a robust model that has an appropriate level of data and analysis necessary for an EA.
- Measuring CWB is vital to knowing how a community is faring and provides critical information for decision-making regarding sustainable development.



The CWB framework



AND ASSOCIATES

1. CWB assessment

Baseline Studies and SEIA - documenting the existing conditions and community-based analysis/assessment of effects.





Data collection methods

- Desktop study
 - OPs, Secondary Plans, Sustainability Plans, Economic Development Plans, Statistics Canada, MPAC, etc.
- Primary data
 - In-person interviews with key stakeholders, surveys/questionnaires.
 - Open houses and community events.
 - Ongoing engagement and community presence.



2. Community context

- Provides a framework for working in the community, communications and relationship building.
 - Previous experience with large projects.
 - Understanding community needs to keep them involved (e.g. corporate social responsibility).
 - Understanding and addressing perceptions of risk.



Communications and engagement

- Open and ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders and the public.
- Providing project update information to local officials.
- Building capacity to make informed decisions.
- Ongoing presence in the community and local hires.
- Stakeholder mapping.



3. Achieving CWB

- Community driven process.
- Community cohesion and potential for partnerships.
- How does the community define their own CWB? How does the proponent define CWB for the community?
- Leaving the community better off.





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