

# INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

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# *Individual Well-Being Defined*

- **Economic and material well-being**
  - Basic needs for housing, food, and security addressed
  - Adequacy of employment and income opportunities
- **Social well-being**
  - Access to supportive social ties
  - High levels of social integration, strong social bonds
- **Psychological well-being**
  - Positive emotions and moods
  - Fulfillment and positive functioning
  - Feeling healthy and energetic
  - Sense of safety and security
  - Satisfaction with life
- **Overall, experiencing life positively and feeling good**

Source: US. Centers for Disease Control  
(<http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm#one>)

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# *Community Well-Being Defined*

- **Key attributes:**
  - Effective and trusted governments and institutions
  - Open channels of communication and information exchange
  - Equity in access to opportunities, services, and activities
  - Shared standards of tolerance, mutual respect, and civility
  - Citizen engagement and participation in community affairs
  - Inter-group and inter-organizational cooperation
  - Shared sense of collective identity and community commitment
- **Goes beyond the ability to meet citizens' basic needs for food and health, with effective governments and social institutions**

Sources: Source: US. Centers for Disease Control  
(<http://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm#one>); Wilkinson, KP 1991.  
*The Community in Rural America*. New York: Greenwood Press.



# *Well-Being Issues*

- **OGD can lead to a variety of positive outcomes for some individuals and some communities, such as:**
  - opportunities for new and higher-paying jobs
  - new income for lease owners
  - increased local business activity
  - new revenue streams for local governments
- **OGD can lead to a variety of adverse social and psychosocial impacts and disruptions**
  - widespread perceptions of health and safety risks
  - reduced interpersonal and organizational trust
  - altered social ties and reduced social integration
  - increased social conflict
  - disruption of socially-valued cultural and landscape conditions
  - increased individual- and community-level stress



# *Research Question*

**How do impacts of OGD on community-level social and psychosocial conditions vary in relation to:**

- level of development activity, phase of development, and OGD facility variability
- proximity of residences and communities to development
- land use characteristics and qualities
- spatial characteristics of communities in relation to surrounding populations
- resource ownership patterns
- past experience with resource-based development activities
- the unique social, economic, and cultural contexts of communities
- temporal changes and adaptations over time

**Relationship to ongoing research:** Would build on the ongoing work of others (e.g., Brasier et al. 2013; Jacquet and Stedman 2013; Jacquet 2014)



# *Research Goals and Examples of Research Activities*

- **Goals:** (1) measure an array of indicators of individual and community well-being across a range of settings where OGD is occurring and (2) determine whether and to what extent such development might contribute to changes in well-being
- **Example activities:**
  - Measure multiple well-being indicators
  - Design research to:
    - Include **multiple study areas** selected to represent a range of development contexts (e.g., the scale of, and proximity of nearby communities to, OGD, rural-urban settings, varied patterns of land and mineral rights ownership, extent of past local experience with oil and gas or other resource development, etc.)
    - Incorporate **longitudinal procedures** to assess changes over time and across the phases of OGD.

