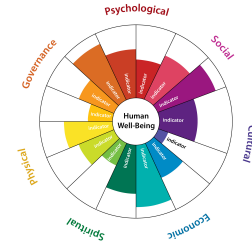




Hood Canal Human Wellbeing Workshops

Background Information



Indicator Development Process

1. What are the wellbeing indicator workshops?

The Puget Sound Institute is collaborating with the Hood Canal Coordinating Council to host three 3 hour workshops with local expert stakeholders to help refine a list of potential human wellbeing (HWB) indicators related to natural resource management.

2. Why?

The workshops are part of a larger scientific effort to explore the appropriateness of developing human wellbeing indicators related to natural resources. These indicators would be used to help monitor and strategize for more effective resource management that incorporates human values and activities. Our first product will be a recommended list of indicators to the Hood Canal Coordinating Council to integrate into the Integrated Watershed Plan.

3. When? Where?

The workshops will be from 6-9pm in three locations:
Belfair (August 15), Quilcene (August 28) and Port Gamble (August 27)

4. Who?

We are specifically targeting locals with experience in social issues, such as social workers, cultural resources representatives, leaders of local natural-resource-based industries, educational leaders, public health researchers, retreat representatives, historians, and environmental educators. This includes locals who are actively involved with the community about specific issues. While we will specifically target these groups to get more diverse expert knowledge about the different facets of local well-being, the meetings will be open to the public.

5. What will happen at the meetings?

Participants should expect to *work* during this workshop. At least one week before the workshop, we will send materials for review. At the workshop, participants will be divided into a thematic group (1. Psychological and physical health, 2. Cultural and spiritual, 3. Economic, 4. Governance, 5. Social). In these groups, each participant will receive a list of 10-20 potential indicators representing human wellbeing related to natural resource management by this theme. The first task will be to rate the indicators based on perceived representativeness to the local community. The second task will be to discuss the



complementarity and clarity of representative indicators, recommending modifications to wording and potential additions/removals.

6. How were the indicator options developed?

We spent several months compiling data on the values of Hood Canal residents related to natural resources. Data came from values mapping workshops held in 2010 by the USFS, surveys conducted by WSU, planning workshops by the HCCC over the past couple years, and interviews with residents along the canal. From these sources we created a list of almost 200 potential indicators representing subjective and objective wellbeing. We matched this list to an existing list of indicators currently being measured throughout the Puget Sound to both refine the wording and target those indicators for which data already exist. From this, we were able to shorten the list to a manageable set for a 3 hour workshop.

7. What will happen after the workshop?

Ratings from the workshop will be compiled and we will shorten the list of potential indicators to those which are the most representative and complementary (see definitions below). We will then send this list out to scientists and data analysts in the region to have them rank indicators for robustness and practicality (see definitions below). Following this final step, we will develop a short list of HWB indicators to recommend to the HCCC for the Integrated Watershed Plan.

Definitions

Human Wellbeing Indicator

A specific measure of a Human Wellbeing component that changes over time as a result of natural resource management strategies.

Subjective vs. Objective Indicator

A subjective indicator is one where the respondent states their perception or values. An objective indicator is one that measures specific components that we know to be important to overall wellbeing based on scientific research (i.e., illness rates, engagement in social activity, etc.).

Criteria for Rating

Relevance: An indicator is relevant when it is meaningful to stakeholders and reflective of management priorities.

Complementarity/Importance: An indicator is complementary/important when it provides unique added value to the existing list of indicators, rather than being redundant.

Practicality: An indicator is practical when data are readily available or easy to collect.

Robustness: An indicator is robust when it theoretically and practically represents what it is trying to measure.