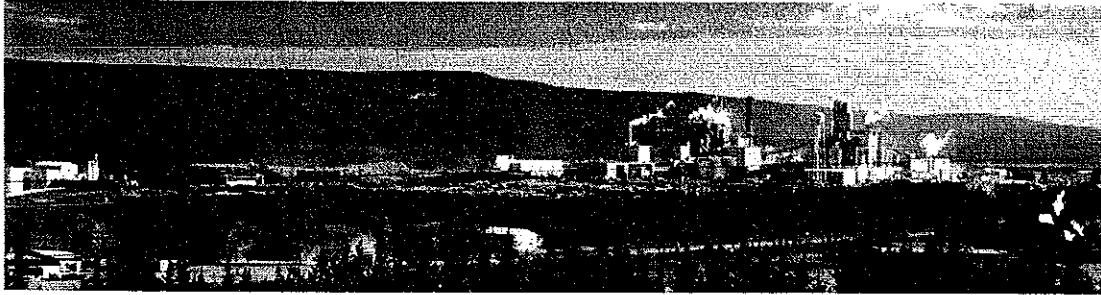
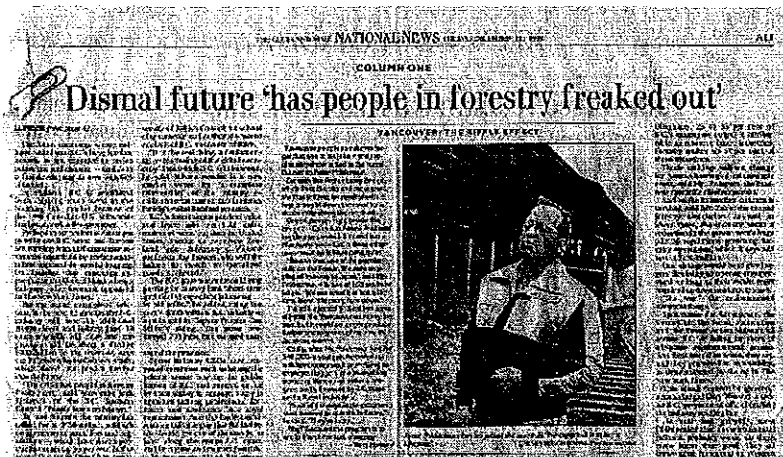


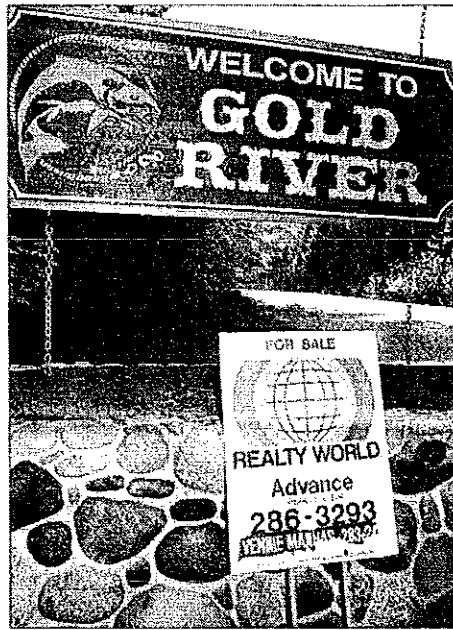
Monitoring Community Sustainability in the Foothills Model Forest.

A Social Indicators Approach.



John Parkins
Forest Research Sociologist
Canadian Forest Service





The Sale sign placed beside Gold River's welcome sign sums up the town's plight with the pulp mill shutting down. (THE GLOBE AND MAIL)

End of the road for pulp-mill town in British Columbia

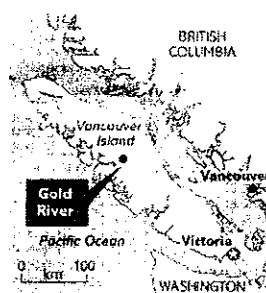
GOLD RIVER

*The heaviest blow yet to province's forest industry
leaves residents struggling to envisage a future*

PAUL WILLCOCKS
Special to The Globe and Mail
Gold River, B.C.

Gold River doesn't look as if it's on the edge of death, with its attractive homes on winding streets, the ocean and mountains at its door. But the pulp mill that was its reason for existence has closed, and now the fight is on to keep this Vancouver Island community alive.

The Gold River shutdown is the latest blow to the province's staggering forest industry. Once the mainstay of the B.C. economy, it is fighting for its life after years of unchecked inefficiency followed by the Asian flu. The provincial gov-



The Globe and Mail

Social Indicators of Community Sustainability

- An integrated set of measures related to the social and economic well-being of human populations living within a forest ecosystem
- A set of baseline data that can be incorporated into decision support systems and used as a basis for future comparison
- Data that can be collected over time and used to monitor and evaluate policy and management
- An integrated set of measures, capturing multiple dimensions of the human community such as social, economic, and human ecological concerns

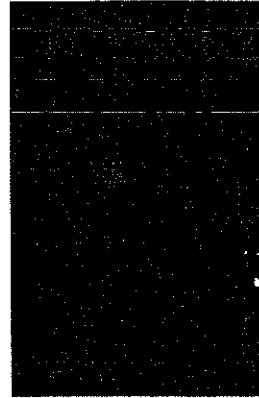
Why Social Indicators?

1. Interest from the academic community
2. Popular demography
3. Quantifying sustainable development
4. Ecosystem management
5. Ex-post EIA

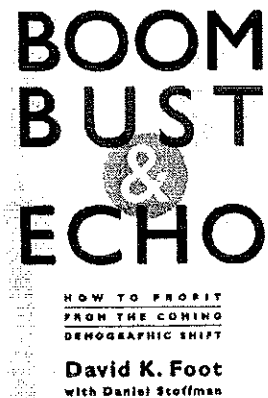
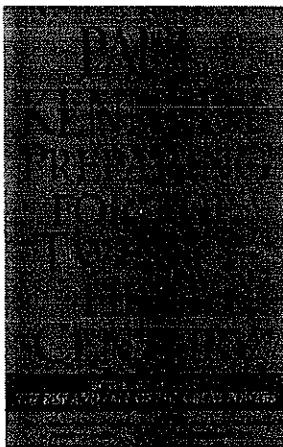
Academic Community

Social Indicators Research

An International and
Interdisciplinary
Journal for Quality-of-Life
Measurement

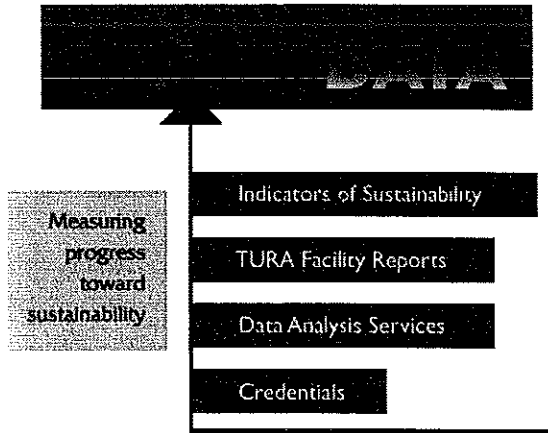


Popularized Demography



Quantifying Sustainable Development

**OUR
COMMON
FUTURE**
THE WORLD COMMISSION
ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT



Canadian Council
of Forest
Ministers



Conseil canadien
des ministres
des forêts

Criteria and Indicators

Criterion 1.0 Conserving Biological Diversity

Criterion 2.0 Ecosystem Condition and Productivity

Criterion 3.0 Conserving Soil and Water Resources

Criterion 4.0 Global Ecological Cycles

Criterion 5.0 Multiple benefits of forests to society

Criterion 6.0 Society's Responsibility

Criterion 6

Society's Responsibility

Element 6.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

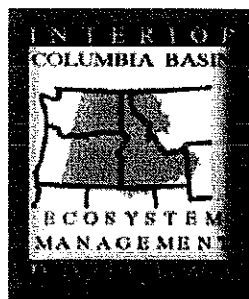
Element 6.2 Participation by Aboriginal Communities

Element 6.3 Sustainability of Forest Communities

Element 6.4 Fair and Effective Decision Making

Element 6.5 Informed Decision Making

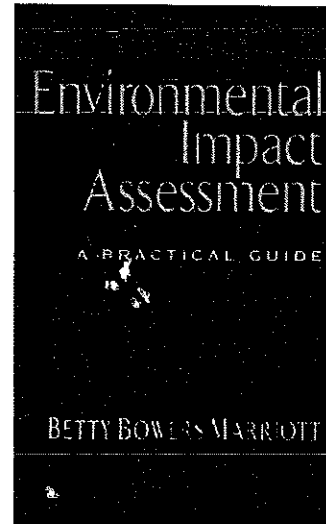
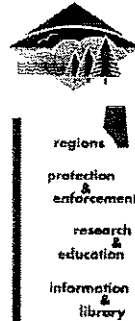
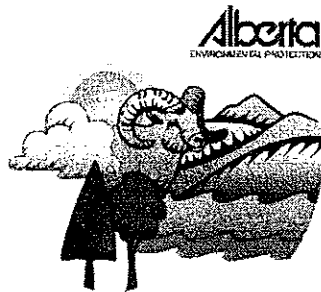
Ecosystem Management



Economic and Social Conditions of Communities:

Economic and Social Characteristics of Interior Columbia basin Communities and an Estimation of Effects on Communities from the Alternatives of the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements

Ex-post Environmental Impact Assessments



Common social indicators in other projects

- **Employment**
 - Industrial diversity / Income distribution / Poverty
- **Population**
 - Age structure / Growth rate
- **Education**
 - Education levels / Apprenticeship programs
- **Health**
 - Life expectancy / Physicians per capita / Health expenditure
- **Social Pathologies**
 - Crime / Divorce / Suicide rates

Common social indicators in other projects

- **Community Cohesion**
 - Volunteer agencies / Hobby groups / Library usage
- **Women**
 - Female political leaders / Percentage in labour force
- **Race**
 - Income distribution by ethnic group / Cultural characteristics
- **Decision-making**
 - Voter turnout / Public participation in local planning
- **Natural Resource Use**
 - Forest dependence / Diversity of forest use / Non-consumptive index

Monitoring Community Sustainability in the Foothills Model Forest.

A Social Indicators Approach.

- **Population**
 - age distribution
 - migration
- **Income**
 - Income distribution by gender
 - Household income
- **Poverty**
 - incidence of low income
 - welfare caseloads
- **Real Estate**
 - household payments
 - owners vs. renters
- **Human Capital**
 - education attainment
 - school attendance
- **Employment**
 - labour force participation
 - unemployment

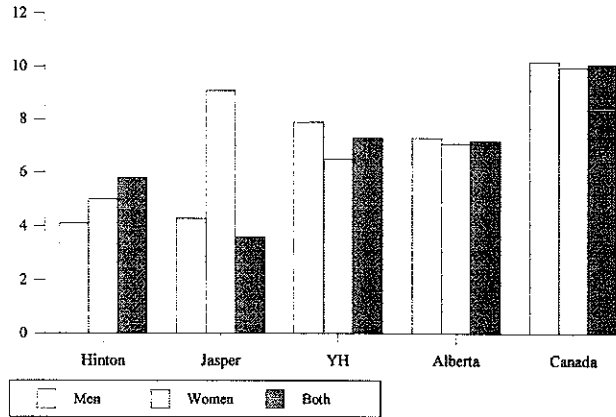
Employment Indicators

Objectives

✓ To determine employment conditions in the Foothills Model Forest by reporting selected Statistics Canada data that include patterns differentiated by gender, occupation, and full-time and part-time employment status.

✓ To accurately represent local points of view on employment with narrative data gathered from a broad range of residents.

Unemployment Rate, 1996



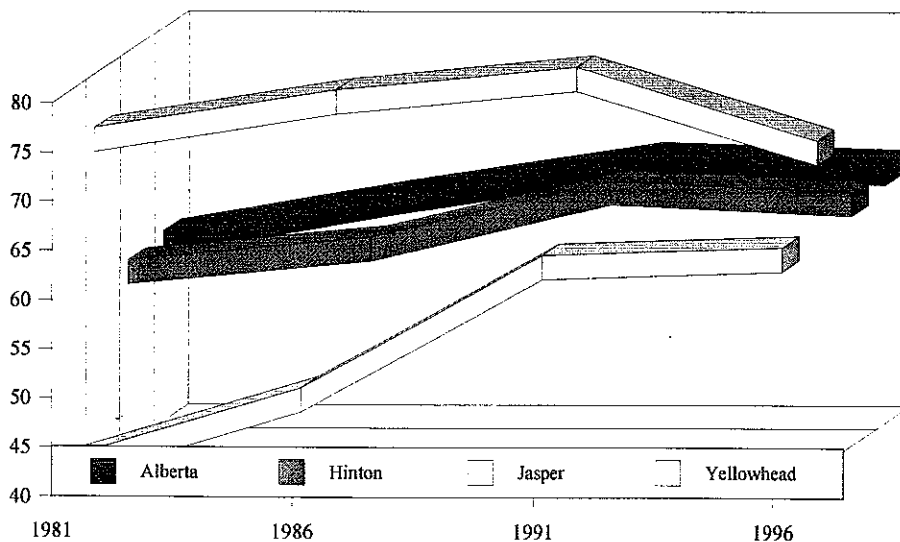
Representative Statement from Jasper

"There have always been seasonal workers since I have been here. A lot of university students have come up because there have been places for jobs. JPL brought most of their staff from the East on the promise that if they stayed for the summer that they will pay for the trip back. So we've always had summer staff here and all the stores needed extra help. Each year there were more and more coming to visit and it took more and more staff to accommodate them."

Senior Citizen

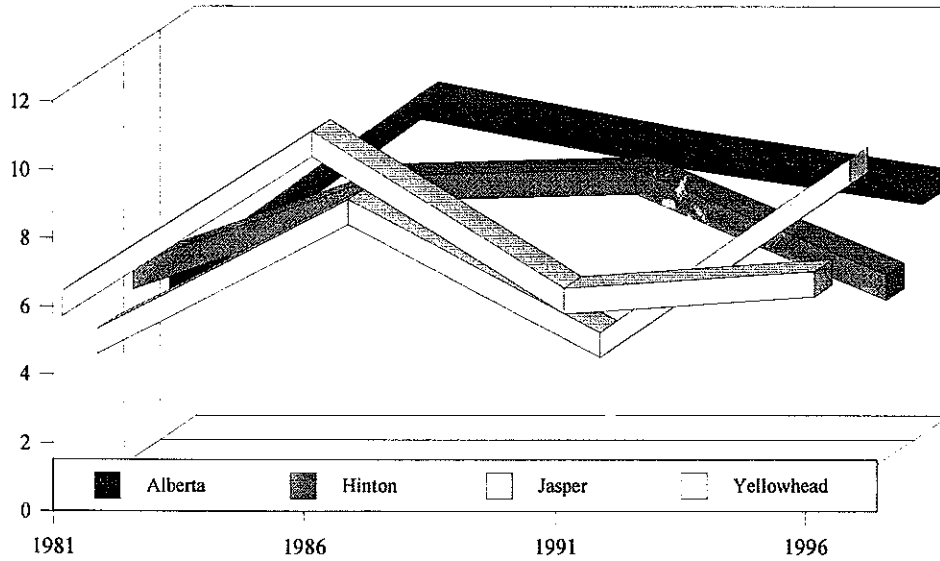
Employment Indicators

Female labour force participation rates



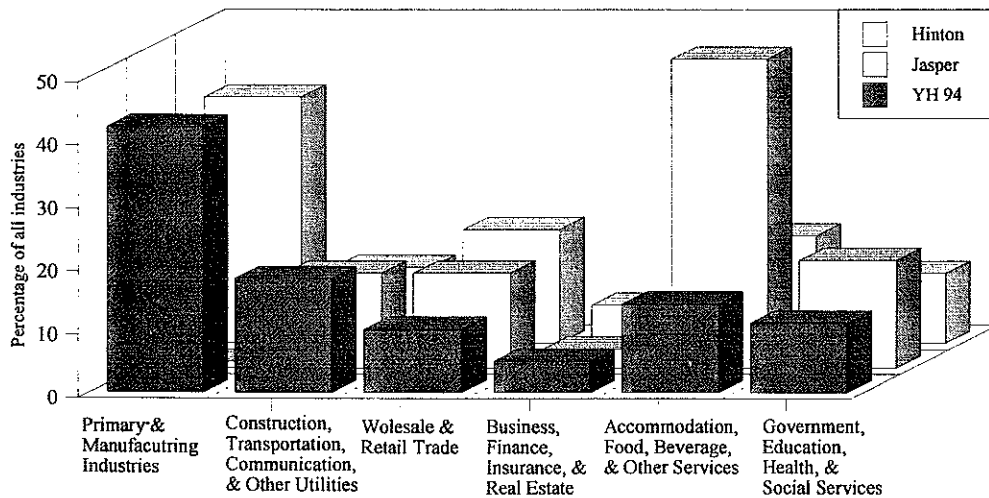
Employment Indicators

Female Unemployment Rate



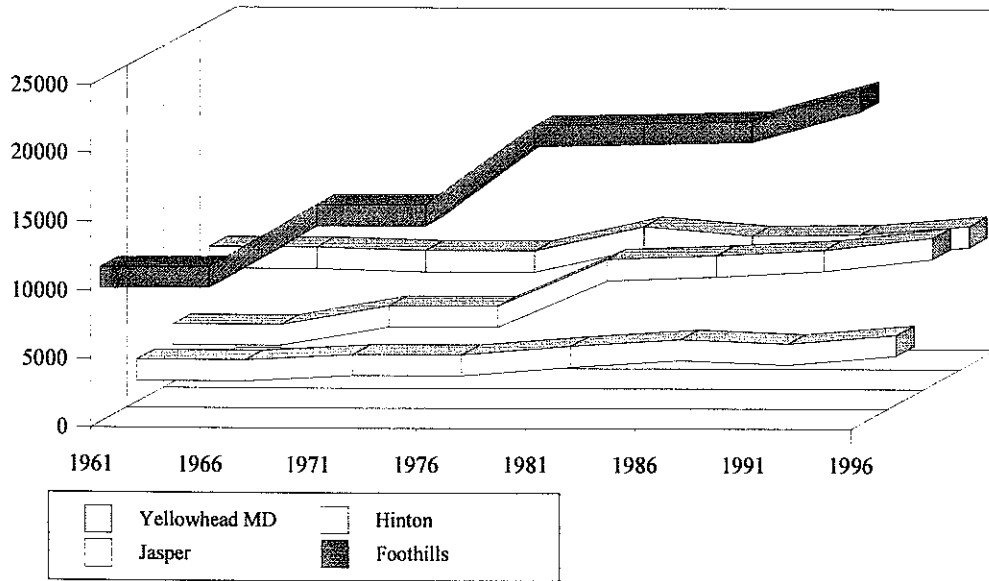
Employment Indicators

Employment by industrial classification (SIC), 1996



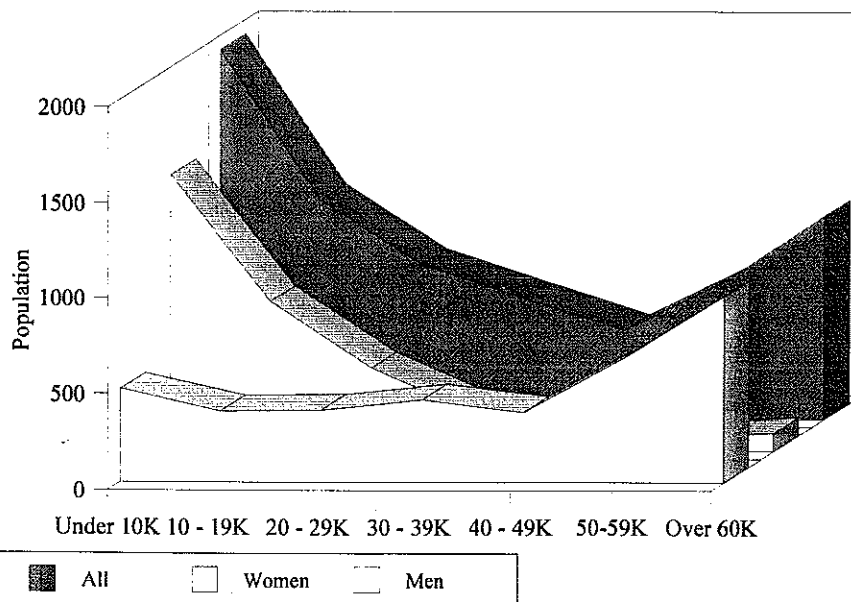
Population Indicators

Foothills Model Forest population



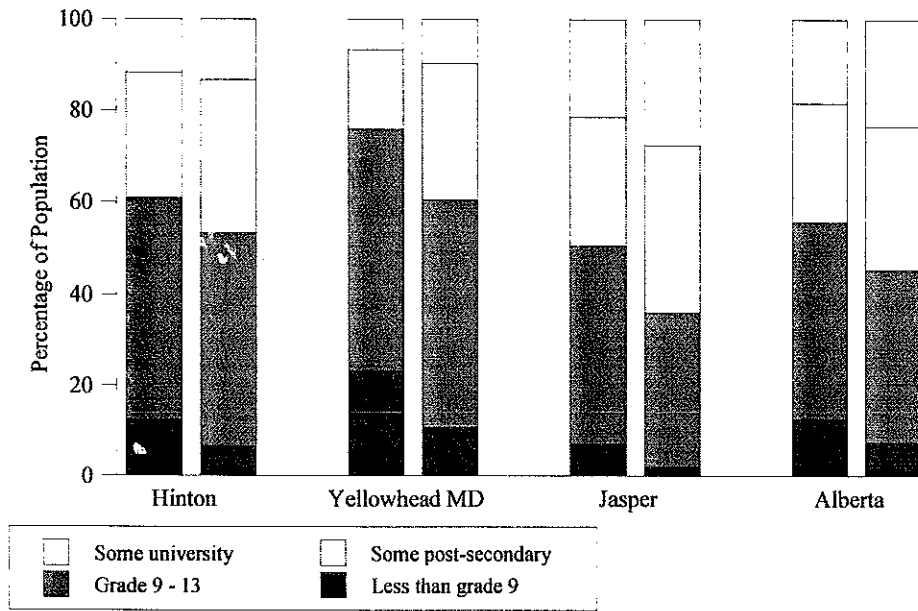
Income Indicators

Income distribution in Hinton, 1996



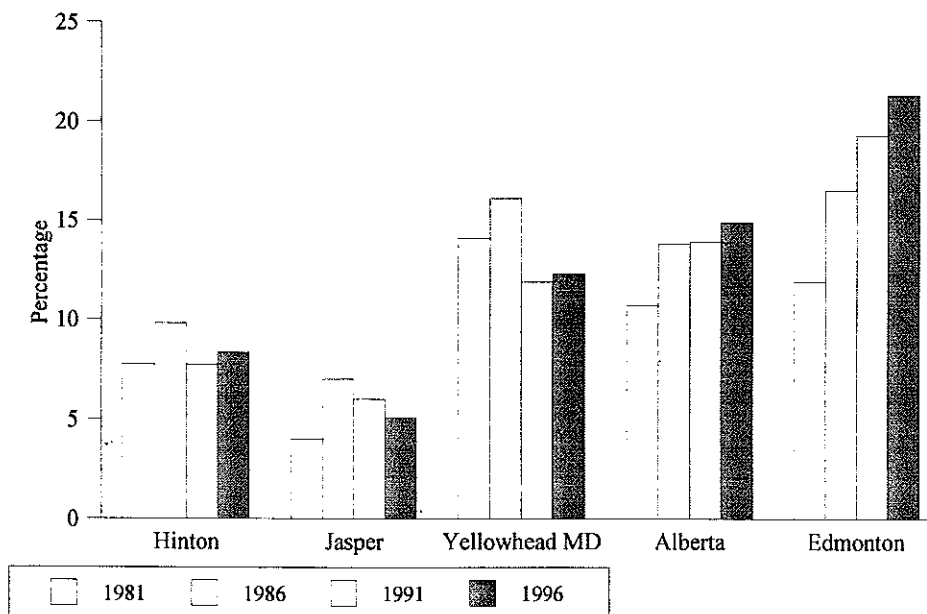
Human Capital Indicators

Change in education attainment, 1981-1996



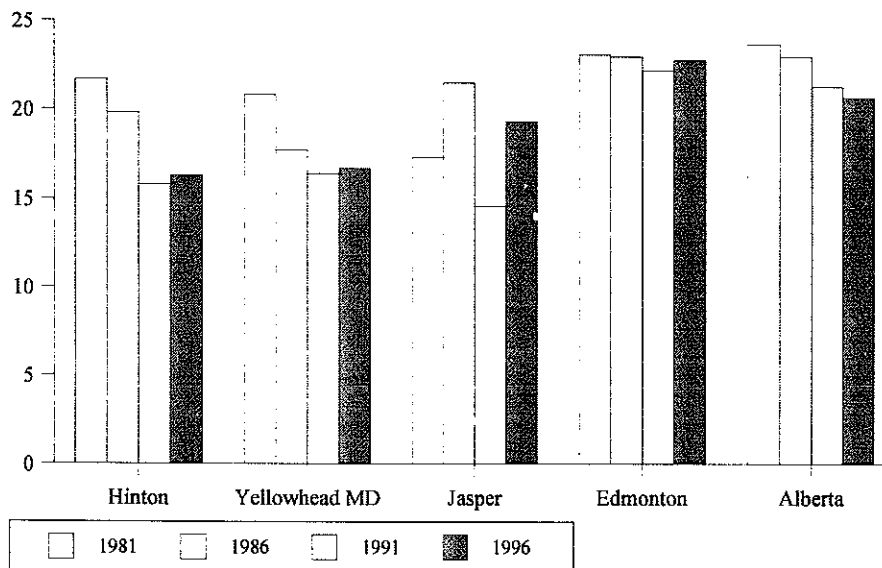
Poverty Indicators

Low income families, 1981-1996



Real Estate Indicators

Household payments as a proportion of median income, 1981-1996



Sociological Information

