◆IEEE

Additional Resources: Standards Development Models and Frameworks

There are several models and frameworks in the fields of architecture, corporate responsibility, and government. There are concepts and methods that a well-being metrics standard for A/IS creators could borrow and build upon. Four concepts and models are briefly described below:

LEED Building Standards

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is a rating system for environmentally safe and sustainable building. The rating system is a checklist that awards points for certain environmentally-based features, including site selection and construction practices, renewable energy use and wastewater techniques, and installation of bike racks and shower facilities in office buildings. There are different rating systems for different aspects of a building project, such as construction, remodel, energy systems, and for the kind of building project, such as home, commercial, data systems and warehouses, etc.

Based on the points, a building is awarded silver, gold, or platinum status along with a plaque that can be fixed to the building. Some cities have adopted incentive ordinances encouraging LEED standards or green building standards. Some university campuses have adopted LEED standards or green building standards as a requirement for new buildings.

The U.S. Green Building Design Council (USGBC) has a certification system that entails education materials and exams at a cost. LEED certification is available to anyone who passes the USGBC exams. LEED certified professionals can steward a building project towards certification by the USGDC. Certification by USGBC entails paying a fee and filing form. USGBC has counterparts in other areas of the world.

The LEED system has built its success in part on the checklist approach. This checklist approach could be adapted to incorporate some aspects of well-being metrics, and well-being metrics could be used to assess the impact on human well-being of LEED buildings.

Additional Resources: Standards Development Models and Frameworks

ISO Standards

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is a standards development body that creates standards through a participatory process of international standards-setting organizations. Overall, ISO standards provide a definition of corporate responsibility and sustainable development in terms of management systems and areas of consideration, thereby allowing companies or communities a common platform across continents and cultures. The ISO standards process and products can be helpful for informing the structure and implementation of well-being metrics standards for use by A/IS creators.

Two ISO standards which may be relevant to the use of well-being metrics by A/IS creators are ISO 26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility and ISO 37101 Sustainable Development in Communities.

ISO provides certification of its standards for a fee except for certain standards including ISO 26000. ISO 26000 is a guidance document that helps companies consider the following topics:

- Organizational governance
- Human rights
- Labor practices
- Environment
- Fair operating practices
- Consumer issues
- Community involvement and development

ISO 37101 Sustainable Development Standards is a management system for sustainable development in cities and communities. A city or community can be assessed and certified for a fee. It sets requirements for the following areas:

- City indicators
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Finance
- Fire & emergency response
- Governance
- Health
- Recreation
- Safety
- Shelter
- Solid waste
- Telecommunication and innovation
- Transportation
- Urban planning
- Wastewater
- Water and sanitation
- Reporting & record maintenance.

Additional Resources: Standards Development Models and Frameworks

Global Reporting Initiative Guidelines

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is an international body that provides guidelines for free download to companies wishing to measure, manage, and report sustainability and corporate responsibility performance. Guidelines are developed through a participatory process involving diverse parties from NGOs, academia, companies, governments, etc. A management system is included in the guidelines. Companies can self-declare that their sustainability or corporate responsibility reports are in accord with GRI guidelines based on specific criteria.

GRI provides a basis for reporting through identification of indicators and areas to be managed. It is up to a company to decide if they want to manage or set goals for improving their performance or their impacts on the environment and society. The GRI standards are more limited in scope than well-being as defined for A/IS, but they do encompass aspects of well-being when widely defined.

Standards are issued for six core areas of:
- Economic
- Environmental
- Labor practices & decent work
- Human rights
- Society
- Product responsibility

There are versions of the standards for various industries, including airports, the media, NGOs, and oil and gas. The standards identify areas to measure and manage, such as greenhouse gas emissions. They also describe "operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of: i. child labor; ii. young workers exposed to hazardous work" in the area of labor practices.

GRI offers a certification program, training, and consulting services for a fee.

Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Policy and Project Screening Tools

The nation of Bhutan uses screening tools called the Gross National Happiness (GNH) Screening Tools for policies and projects. The GNH project screening tool has 614 factors. The GNH policy screening tool has 23 factors.

The project screening tool covers the areas of:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Livestock
- Ecological diversity and resilience
- Living standard
- Trade and manufacturing
- Education
- Youths
- National security
- Health
- Psychological well-being
- Cultural diversity and resilience
- Community vitality
- Good governance
- Judiciary
- Spirituality
- Time use and balance
- Media and information
- Public transportation and road safety

Additional Resources: Standards Development Models and Frameworks

The policy screening tool covers the areas of:

- Equity
- Security
- Material
- Pollution
- Biodiversity
- Nature
- Learning
- Productivity
- Family
- Spiritual
- Recreational
- Support
- Health
- Stress
- Information
- Participation
- Corruption
- Judiciary
- Rights
- Culture
- Discrimination
- Values

Only factors that are relevant to a project or policy are used for screening purposes. Impartial parties that are experts in the subject matter under consideration are chosen to conduct the screening process. A value is given for the impact on a factor: 4 for a positive impact, 3 for a neutral impact, 2 for an unknown impact, and 1 for a negative impact. A project or policy passes the screening if its total score is 3 times the number of factors or above.

The Happiness Project Screening Tool for Business is based on the government of Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Project Screening Tool and encompasses factors based on well-being as widely defined.

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