



COMMUNITY

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY?



Communities are characterized by groups of people with diverse characteristics who are linked by social ties, share common perspectives and engage in joint action and experiences in shared settings or locations.¹

MacQueen KM, McLellan E, Metzger DS, et al. What is community? An evidence-based definition for participatory public health. *Am J Public Health*. 2001;91(12):1929-1938. doi:10.2105/AJPH.91.12.1929.



COMMUNITY

THE ISSUE

Many people around the world still struggle with access to basic health services, and access varies based factors including ethnicity, gender identity, disability status and residential location.¹

The design and function of built spaces can contribute to health disparities. Yet many environments are not designed with consideration of people with diverse abilities and priorities.

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Access to Health Services. Healthy People 2020. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services>.



COMMUNITY

IMPACT

Designing built spaces in a way that enables all individuals to access, participate and thrive within the systems and structures of their community is essential to shaping individual and collective health and well-being outcomes.

SPOTLIGHT ON NEURODIVERSITY

Design spaces that ensure all people can thrive.





COMMUNITY



The WELL Community concept aims to support access to **essential healthcare**, build a culture of health that **accommodates diverse population needs** and establish an **inclusive, engaged occupant community**.

- C01 Health and Well-Being Promotion*
- C02 Integrative Design*
- C03 Emergency Preparedness*
- C04 Occupant Survey*
- C05 Enhanced Occupant Survey
- C06 Health Services and Benefits
- C07 Enhanced Health and Well-Being Promotion
- C08 New Parent Support
- C09 New Mother Support
- C10 Family Support
- C11 Civic Engagement
- C12 Diversity and Inclusion
- C13 Accessibility and Universal Design
- C14 Emergency Resources
- C15 β Emergency Resilience and Recovery
- C16 β Housing Equity
- C17 β Responsible Labor Practices
- C18 β Support for Victims of Domestic Violence
- C19 β Education and Support
- C20 β Historical Acknowledgement

C01

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING PROMOTION

C07

ENHANCED HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROMOTION

ISSUE

Health literacy refers to a person's cognitive and social ability to access, interpret and understand basic health information, as well as the ability to act on that understanding to maintain health. Low health literacy is linked to lower use of preventive care, poor management of chronic conditions and lower self-reported mental and physical health.

SOLUTIONS

- Multi-modal programming
- Educational materials, communications, programs, and policies
- Health promotion group
- Executive level leadership



C02 INTEGRATIVE DESIGN

Facilitate a collaborative project process and support adherence to collective well-being and sustainability goals.

1. Facilitate Stakeholder Charrette
2. Promote Health-Oriented Mission



C04 OCCUPANT SURVEY

C05 ENHANCED OCCUPANT SURVEY

Evaluate the experience and health and well-being of building users through occupant surveys that evaluate people's perceptions of indoor environmental conditions, wellness policies and personal health and well-being



C03 EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS

C14 EMERGENCY
RESOURCES

C15 β EMERGENCY
RESILIENCE AND
RECOVERY

C12 DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Promote an equitable culture by addressing diversity in an organization's hiring practices, determination of salary and wages, workplace culture and organizational structure.

1. Promote Diversity and Inclusion



C13 ACCESSIBILITY AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Provide buildings that are accessible, comfortable and usable for people of all backgrounds and abilities.

1. Integrate Universal Design





C11 CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Encourage individuals to become actively involved in and connected to the surrounding community through volunteerism, public spaces and community programming.

1. Promote Community Engagement
2. Provide Community Space

C17 β RESPONSIBLE LABOR PRACTICES

Promote organizational commitment to responsible labor practices in order to address modern slavery in the supply chain and support human rights.

1. Disclose Labor Practices
2. Implement Responsible Labor Practices





WE ARE WELL

wellcertified.com

Project Name:
Wyvern Public
Hospital

Owner Name:
Wyvern Health

Location:
Terrey Hills,
Australia

Size:
250,000 sqft

Typology:
WELL v2



- *First hospital project in Australia to register for WELL Certification*
- *Paying homage to its surroundings, the hospital will be divided into 3 pavilion-style buildings separated by landscaped courtyards which will provide an intuitive connection to the outdoors. The design of the hospital has allowed for a light filled building that will provide a positive influence on health and wellbeing as well as respond to the needs of patients, their families, and hospital staff. Mantra of "Care without Compromise"*

Project Name:
The Forestias

Owner Name:
Magnolia Quality
Development
Corporation
(MQDC)

Location:
Bangkok, Thailand

Size:
80 acres

Typology:
WELL Portfolio
WELL Community



- *The Forestias comprises residential apartments, retail buildings, office buildings, a health centre, an innovation centre, a learning centre, a forest pavilion, community space and an extensive natural ecosystem.*

RENEWAL SA's LOT FOURTEEN

FIRST WELL COMMUNITY PROJECT IN AUSTRALIA

“Lot Fourteen, on the site of the Former Royal Adelaide Hospital, is being transformed into Australia’s first innovation neighbourhood, where thousands of people will work, study and visit.”



REFERENCES:

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Access to Health Services | Healthy People 2020. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services>. Accessed February 4, 2018.
2. Institute of Medicine. Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press; 2004. doi:10.17226/10883
3. World Health Organization. Health literacy: The solid facts. 2013. http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/190655/e96854.pdf.
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Action Plan to Improve Health Literacy. 2010. https://health.gov/communication/hlactionplan/pdf/Health_Literacy_Action_Plan.pdf.
5. National Institutes of Health. Improving Health Literacy Surgeon General's Workshop on Improving Health Literacy. 2006. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44257/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK44257.pdf.
6. World Health Organization. Health literacy: The solid facts. 2013. http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/190655/e96854.pdf.
7. National Institutes of Health. Improving Health Literacy Surgeon General's Workshop on Improving Health Literacy. 2006. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44257/pdf/Bookshe>
8. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Creating Equitable, Healthy, and Sustainable Communities: Strategies for Advancing Smart Growth, Environmental Justice, and Equitable Development. 2013. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-01/documents/equitable-development-report-508-011713b.pdf>.
9. Gochfeld M, Burger J. Disproportionate Exposures in Environmental Justice and Other Populations: The Importance of Outliers. *Am J Public Health*. 2011;101. doi:10.2105/AJPH
10. Mike S. Make Your Business Resilient.
11. Health Enhancement Research Organization, American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Care Continuum Alliance. Biometric Health Screening for Employers. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2013;55(10):1244-1251. doi:10.1097/JOM.0b013e3182a7e975
12. Heylighen A. About the nature of design in universal design. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2014;36(16):1360-1368. doi:10.3109/09638288.2014.932850
13. Baicker K, Cutler D, Song Z. Workplace Wellness Programs Can Generate Savings. *Health Aff*. 2010;29(2):304-311. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.2009.0626
14. Geng Y, Ji W, Lin B, Zhu Y. The impact of thermal environment on occupant IEQ perception and productivity. *Build Environ*. 2017;121:158-167. doi:10.1016/J.BUILDENV.2017.05.022
15. Schrah G. Employee Pulse Study: How happy is the US workforce? | Qualtrics. Qualtrics Global Employee Pulse. <https://www.qualtrics.com/employee-pulse/#section1>. Published 2017. Accessed August 14
16. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020: Social Determinants of Health. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>. Accessed February 7, 2018.
17. Gulliford M, Figueroa-Munoz J, Morgan M, et al. What does "access to health care" mean? *J Heal Serv Res Policy*. 2002;7(3):186-188. doi:10.1258/135581902760082517
18. Garrin JM. The Power of Workplace Wellness: A Theoretical Model for Social Change Agency. *J Soc Chang*. 2014;6(1):109-117. doi:10.5590/JOSC.2014.06.1.08
19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Communications | Planning | Model | Workplace Health Promotion. <https://www.cdc.gov/workplacehealthpromotion/planning/communications.html>. Published 2015. Accessed February 4, 2018.
20. Heymann J, Sprague AR, Nandi A, et al. Paid parental leave and family wellbeing in the sustainable development era. *Public Health Rev*. 2017;38(1). doi:10.1186/s40985-017-0067-2
21. World Policy Analysis Center. Is paid leave available to mothers and fathers of infants? <https://www.worldpolicycenter.org/policies/is-paid-leave-available-to-mothers-and-fathers-of-infants/is-paid-leave-available-for-mothers-of-infants>. Accessed January 15, 2018.
22. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Executive Summary: The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Support Breastfeeding. *Off Surg Gen*. 2011.
23. Shealy K, Li R, Benton-Davis S, Grummer-Strawn LM. Support for breastfeeding in the workplace. 2005. doi:10.1097/00006223-200003000-00003
24. U.S. Department of Labor. Employment Characteristics of Families - 2016. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.toc.htm>. Published 2017. Accessed April 1, 2018.
25. Pew Research Center. Americans Widely Support Paid Family and Medical Leave, but Differ Over Specific Policies. 2017. <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2017/03/23/americans-widely-support-paid-family-and-medical-leave-but-differ-over-specific-policies/>.
26. Deloitte. The 2016 Deloitte Millennial Survey: Winning over the next generation of leaders. 2016. <http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/About-Deloitte/gx-millennial-survey-2016-exec-summary.pdf>.
27. Hunt V, Prince S, Dixon-Fyle S, Yee L. Delivering Through Diversity. 2018. https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Business Functions/Organization/Our Insights/Delivering through diversity/Delivering-through-diversity_full-report.ashx.

REFERENCES:

1. McKinsey & Company. Women in the Workplace 2016. New York, NY; 2016. http://womenintheworkplace.com/ui/pdfs/Women_in_the_Workplace_2015.pdf?v=5.
2. The B Team. The Diversity Paradox: Capturing the Value of Difference by Looking Beyond the Numbers. The B Team; 2015.
3. World Health Organization. World Report on Disability. 2011. 1. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/70670/1/WHO_NMH_VIP_11.01_eng.pdf.
4. Boslaugh SE, Andresen EM. Correlates of physical activity for adults with disability. *Prev Chronic Dis.* 2006;3(3):A78. <https://ohsu.pure.elsevier.com/en/publications/correlates-of-physical-activity-for-adults-with-disability-3>. Accessed April 18, 2018.
5. World Health Organization. Environmental health in emergencies: natural events. http://www.who.int/environmental_health_emergencies/natural_events/en/. Accessed August 12, 2017.
6. Sixty Percent of Americans Not Practicing for Disaster: FEMA urges everyone to prepare by participating in National PrepareAthon! Day on April 30 | FEMA.gov. <https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2015/04/28/sixty-percent-americans-not-practicing-disaster-fema-urges-everyone-prepare>. Accessed June 16, 2020.
7. Weather, Climate & Catastrophe Insight.; 2019. <http://catastropheinsight.aon.com>. Accessed June 4, 2020.
8. Coronese M, Lamperti F, Keller K, Chiaromonte F, Roventini A. Evidence for sharp increase in the economic damages of extreme natural disasters. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2019;116(43):21450-21455. doi:10.1073/pnas.1907826116
9. Global Increase in Climate-Related Disasters.; 2015. <https://www.adb.org/publications/global-increase-climate-related-disasters>. Accessed June 4, 2020.
10. International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook, April 2020: The Great Lockdown.; 2020. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/04/14/weo-april-2020>. Accessed June 4, 2020.
11. Housing Instability | Healthy People 2020.
12. Health Impact Assessment and Housing | The Pew Charitable Trusts.
13. Maqbool N, Viveiros J, Ault M. The Impacts of Affordable Housing on Health : A Research Summary.; 2007.
14. Woetzel J, Ram S, Mischke J, Garemo N, Sankhe S. A Blueprint for Addressing the Global Affordable Housing Challenge.; 2014.
15. Parliament of Australia. Defining and measuring modern slavery. https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/ModernSlavery/Final_report/section?id=committees%2Freportjnt%2F024102%2F25035. Accessed May 19, 2020.
16. What is Modern Slavery? - United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/what-is-modern-slavery/>. Accessed August 5, 2020.
17. World Health Organization. Violence against women. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>. Published 2017. Accessed September 25, 2020.

INTERNATIONAL WELL BUILDING INSTITUTE, IWBI, WELL BUILDING STANDARD, WELL COMMUNITY STANDARD, WELL CERTIFIED, WELL PORTFOLIO, WELL PORTFOLIO SCORE, WELL AP, THE WELL CONFERENCE, WELL HEALTH-SAFETY RATING, WELL PERFORMANCE, WELL EP, WELL ENTERPRISE, WELL™, and others and their related logos are trademarks or certification marks of the International WELL Building Institute pbc in the United States and other countries.

Although the information contained in this presentation is believed to be reliable and accurate, all materials set forth within are provided without warranties of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of the accuracy or completeness of information or the suitability of the information for any particular purpose. IWBI's WELL offerings and resources related thereto are intended to educate and assist organizations, building stakeholders, real estate owners, tenants, occupants; and neither this presentation and nor any related materials should be considered, or used as a substitute for, quality control, safety analysis, legal compliance, financial or investment advice, comprehensive urban planning, medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.