BUILDING QUEENSLAND

BUSINESS CASE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION GUIDE

SUPPORTING BUSINESS CASE DEVELOPMENT

APRIL 2016 | RELEASE 1

BUILDING QUEENSLAND BUSINESS CASE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This document forms part of the Building Queensland Business Case Development Framework, as follows:

GUIDANCE MATERIAL
Strategic Business Case
Preliminary Business Case
Detailed Business Case

SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE MATERIAL
Cost Benefit Analysis
Social Impact Evaluation

V1.0 April 2016

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AST	Appraisal Summary Table
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BCDF	Business Case Development Framework
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
DBC	Detailed Business Case
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IRA	Impact Risk Assessment
PAF	Project Assessment Framework
PBC	Preliminary Business Case
SBC	Strategic Business Case
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIB	Social Impact Baseline
SIE	Social Impact Evaluation
SROI	Social Return on Investment

1. INTRODUCTION

Building Queensland has been established under the *Building Queensland Act 2015* to provide independent expert advice to the Queensland Government about infrastructure. The Act requires infrastructure advice to be based on rigorous analysis, including community benefits and social impacts.

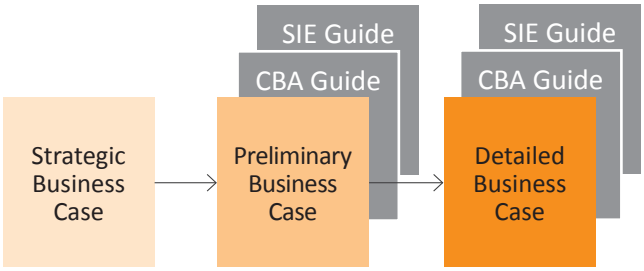
The preparation of business cases for infrastructure proposals over $100 million (or the equivalent net present value of financial commitments by the State) will be led by Building Queensland. Building Queensland will also assist in the preparation of business cases with an estimated capital cost of $50 million to $100 million.

Building Queensland's Business Case Development Framework (BCDF) addresses the requirements of the *Building Queensland Act 2015* and enhances the way in which infrastructure proposals are assessed in Queensland. The BCDF includes the following documents:

- Strategic Business Case (SBC)
- Preliminary Business Case (PBC)
- Detailed Business Case (DBC).

The BCDF is also supported by the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Guide and Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) Guide. CBA is a mandatory element of the assessment of projects in business cases led by Building Queensland. Social impacts that cannot be incorporated in the CBA must be considered as part of an SIE. SIE is separate but complementary to CBA. SIE within the BCDF aims to ensure that material[1] social impacts are identified and appropriately considered during development of a business case where they cannot be incorporated in the CBA. This includes consideration of hard to monetise but socially significant impacts associated with infrastructure development and operation[2]. Building Queensland's BCDF includes key points at which social impacts may need to be considered. The relationship between the BCDF documents is illustrated in Figure 1.

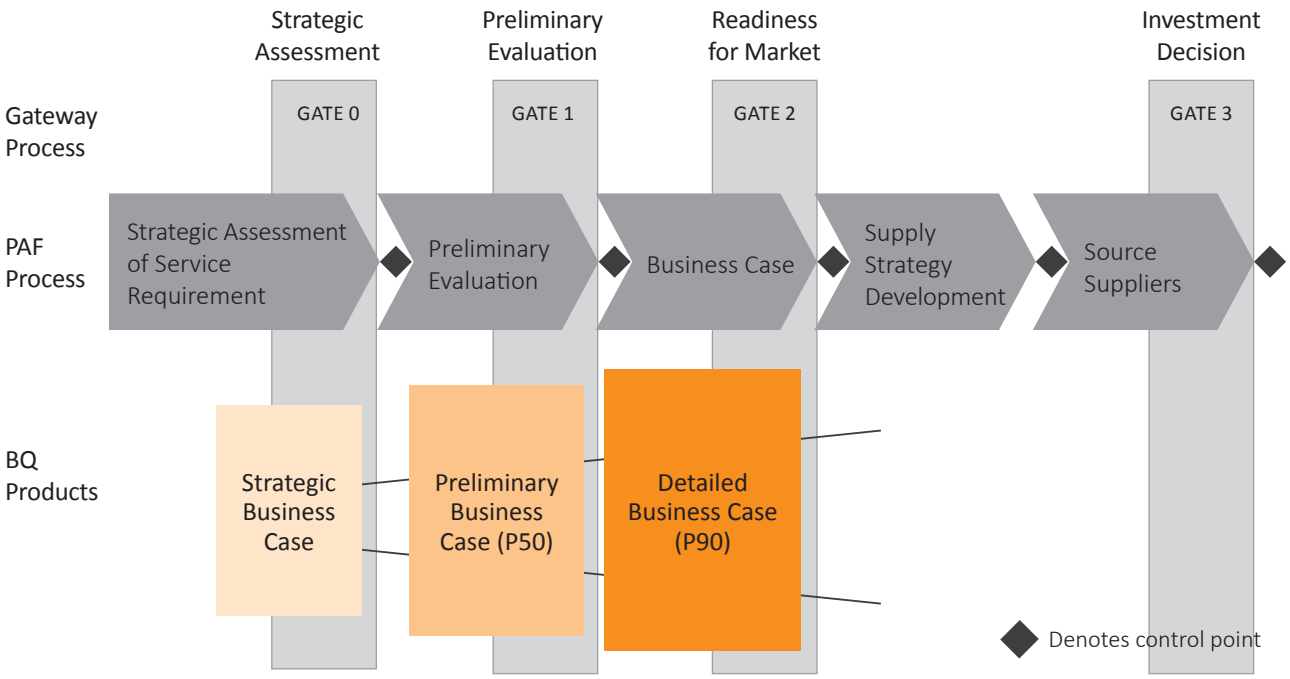
Figure 1: Interaction between the BCDF documents



The foundation for Building Queensland's BCDF is the Queensland Government's Project Assessment Framework (PAF). The Building Queensland BCDF supplements the PAF by providing guidance on how to undertake an assessment using industry best practice. The alignment between the BCDF and the PAF is shown in Figure 2.

[1] The concept of materiality is discussed later in this Guide.
[2] Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) may also be undertaken as part of the business case.

Figure 2: Alignment of the BQ process with the PAF



The Building Queensland SIE is also consistent with the approach in the Social Impact Assessment Guideline (2013) and international best practice methodologies.

1.1. Purpose of this document

This guide details the application of social impact evaluation (SIE) within the Building Queensland Business Case Development Framework (BCDF). It provides practitioners with a standard methodology and approach for SIE of significant Queensland projects.

The guide is structured to outline the:

- Role of SIE in the BCDF—describes how SIE is integrated into Building Queensland's BCDF.
- Preliminary Business Case (PBC)—identifying and describing the definition and measurement of the social impact baseline (SIB), social impacts for each shortlisted project option, and adopting Impact Risk Assessment (IRA) to determine the materiality[3] of the identified social impacts.
- Detailed Business Case (DBC)—conduct SIE using clearly defined metrics.
- SIE Reporting—provides guidance on the type of SIE report required.

Social impact evaluation is a developing field. It is expected that future applied research will refine the subject matter and recommended approaches. This guide will be amended to reflect further research and recommendations based on practical experience from Building Queensland and other stakeholders.

[3] Materiality is discussed in Section 2 of this guide.

1.2. Approach to Social Impact Evaluation

Building Queensland has developed a three step process for evaluating the social impacts to be included in the development of business cases. The three step process is described in Figure 3.

Figure 3: The SIE Three Step Process

The three step process should be applied across PBC and DBC phases of the BCDF. Steps may need to be revisited depending on the significance of identified relevant changes to circumstances surrounding the project. Figure 4 illustrates how these phases cascade across the BCDF.

Figure 4: Social Impact Evaluation Process in the Business Case Development Framework

Figure 5 provides further detail regarding the approach, outputs and alignment with the PAF for each phase of the BCDF.

Figure 5: Role of Social Impact Evaluation in Business Case Development Framework

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS CASE	DETAILED BUSINESS CASE
Purpose: ▪ Develop SIB. ▪ Identify and describe social impacts of project options. ▪ Use IRA.	**Purpose:** Full SIE.
Application of SIE: Yes	**Application of SIE:** Yes
Approach: ▪ Establish a clear SIB against which options can be considered. ▪ Identify current and expected social impacts. ▪ Preliminary SIE, including important SIB data developed against key performance indicators (KPIs) to contrast with project options. More detailed qualitative description of social impacts. ▪ Use Impact Risk Assessment to assess likelihood and impact of qualitative social impacts for all project options.	**Approach:** ▪ Assign metrics to social impacts that have been identified as material. ▪ Determine a method to measure the change in metric values of the project's social impacts. ▪ Report the quantitative differences in respect to the SIB.
Output: ▪ Preliminary SIE, identifies likely social impacts for all options. ▪ Provide detailed qualitative descriptions of social impacts. ▪ Identify social impacts that can be monetised and to be included in the CBA. ▪ Identify material social impacts that should be considered in the DBC. ▪ Identify social impacts that can be quantified whilst providing a brief description of proposed metrics.	**Output:** ▪ Table presenting the results of the quantitative SIE. ▪ AST outlining all identified social impacts (qualitative and quantitative). ▪ Complete SIE reporting.
Alignment: PAF Preliminary Evaluation	**Alignment:** PAF Business Case

1.3. Methodology

The approach recommended by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) for conducting an SIA can be described as follows:

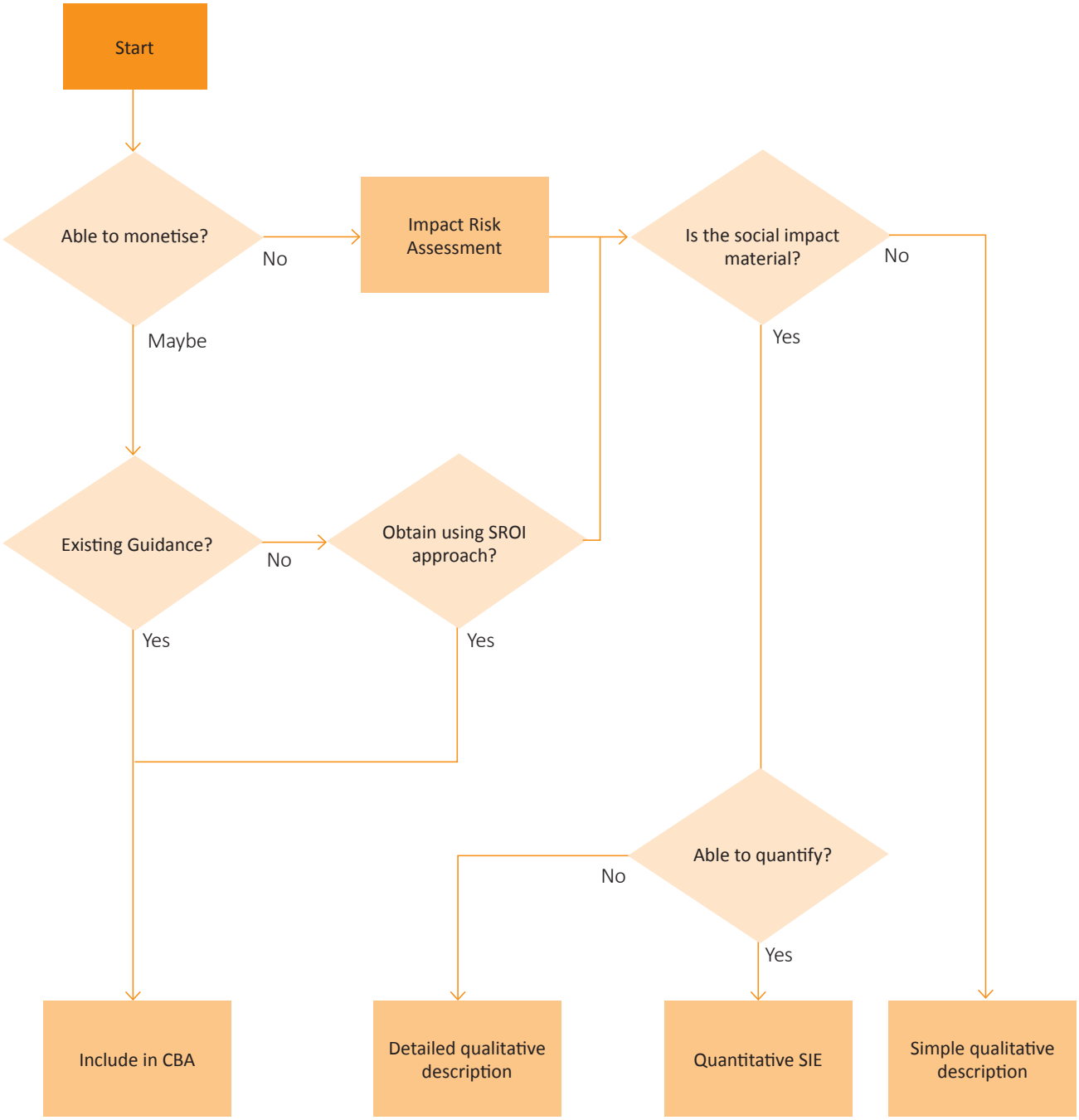
- achieve extensive understanding of local and regional settings to be affected by the action or policy:
  - identify and describe interested and affected stakeholders and other parties
  - develop SIB information (or profiles) for local and regional communities
- focus on key elements of the human environment:
  - identify the key social and cultural issues related to the action or policy from the community and stakeholder profiles
  - select social and cultural variables which measure and explain the issues identified

- identify research methods, assumptions and significance:
  - research methods should be holistic in scope (i.e. they should describe all aspects of social impacts related to the action or policy)
  - research methods must describe cumulative social effects related to the action or policy
  - ensure that methods and assumptions are transparent and replicable
  - select forms and levels of data collection analysis which are appropriate to the significance of the action or policy
- provide quality information for use in decision-making:
  - collect qualitative and quantitative social, economic and cultural data sufficient to describe and analyse all reasonable alternatives to the action
  - ensure that the data collection methods and forms of analysis are scientifically robust
  - ensure the integrity of collected data
- ensure that any environmental justice issues are fully described and analysed:
  - ensure that research methods, data, and analysis consider underrepresented and vulnerable stakeholders and populations
  - consider the distribution of impacts (whether social, economic, air quality, noise, or potential health effects) to different social groups (including ethnic/racial and income groups)
- undertake evaluation/monitoring and mitigation:
  - establish mechanisms for evaluation and monitoring of the action, policy or program
  - where mitigation of impacts may be required, provide a mechanism and plan for assuring effective mitigation takes place
  - identify data gaps and plan for filling these data needs.

1.4. Assessing Social Impacts

When assessing social impacts it is important to apply the appropriate depth of analysis and level of detail. This ensures that sufficient information is available for decision-makers to decide whether to progress to the next phase. Figure 6 provides a representation of decision points in assessing social impacts.

Figure 6: Social Impact Evaluation Decision Tree



2. KEY CONCEPTS IN SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION

The following concepts define how the social impacts are approached and should be assessed.

2.1. Definition of Social Impacts

In the context of Building Queensland, social impacts have been defined as the total impacts to society from investment in infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects. These impacts include impacts to government agencies, external stakeholders and society has a whole. Social impacts from a project option must be compared with a SIB.

Some of these social impacts can be quantified and monetised. Monetised social impacts should be included in the CBA. Social impacts that cannot be monetised should be included in the IRA. Table 1 illustrates the relationship between social impacts and approach taken.

Table 1: Relationship between Social Impacts and Approach

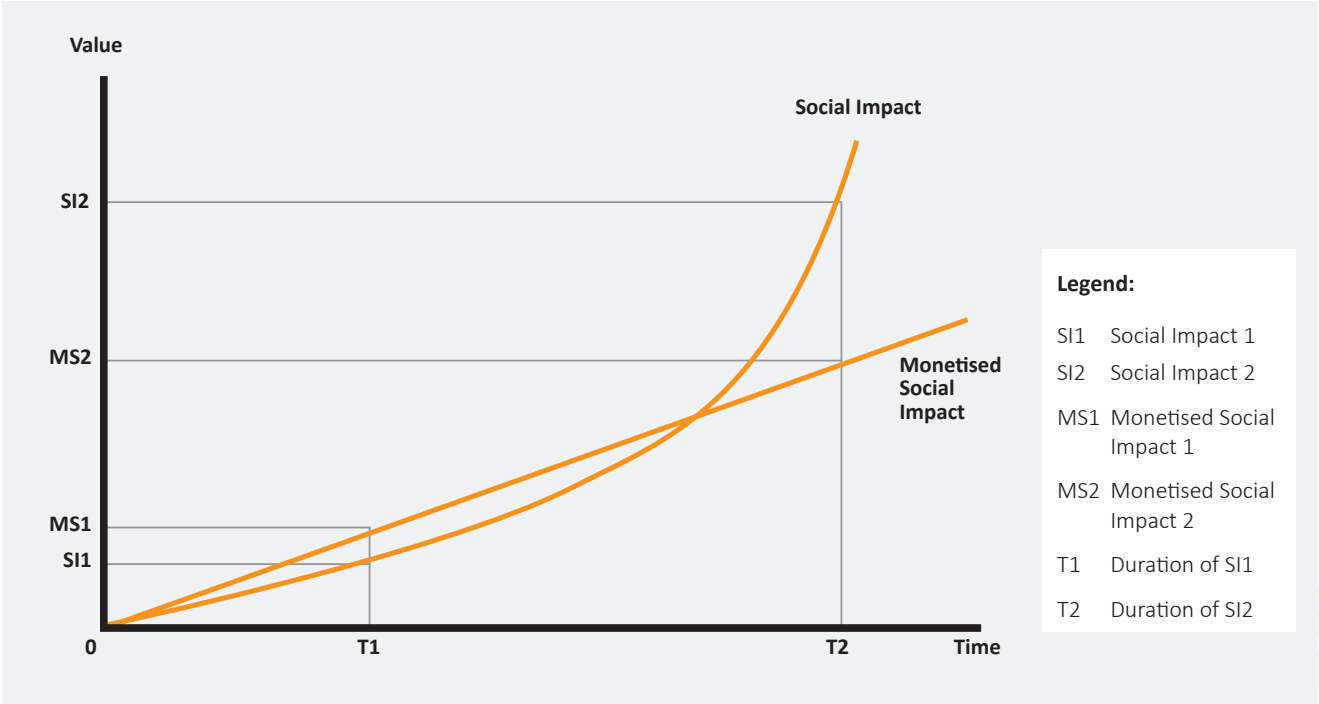
	Monetised	Approach
Social Impacts	✓	Include in CBA
		Impact Risk Assessment

2.2. Materiality

Materiality can be defined in terms of significance and relevance to stakeholders. The expected social impacts should be sufficiently large that upon realisation could influence the selection of the most appropriate project option. Significant social impacts can potentially alter the circumstances of stakeholders, which may result in behavioural changes. For example, a loss of access to amenities during the storm season may require the stockpiling of food and essential supplies while rendering the risk of running out in the event of a more serious or prolonged storm season.

Social impacts often have a non-linear (quadratic or exponential) relationship with the duration of impact. This relationship is demonstrated in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Relationship between Materiality of Social Impact and Duration of Impact



A social impact, which results in a small savings in time, often does not alter behaviour in any significant way, such as, starting an activity slightly earlier or finishing it slightly later. Such a social impact is not likely to be material.

A social impact that results in a large savings in time might alter behaviour, which might result in different or new activities taking place. Such a social impact is likely to be material. Work has been done in the transport sector regarding the materiality of small travel time savings[4].

CBA takes into consideration all benefits and costs that can be monetised but might not necessarily fully consider the materiality. CBA may calculate benefits and costs using linear unit values. In Figure 7 when social impacts are monetised using a linear value, Social Impact 2 is understated (MS2<SI2) while Social Impact 1 is overstated (MS1>SI1). If the duration of Social Impact 2 is three times greater than the duration of Social Impact 1 and if Social Impact 1 affects three times as many stakeholders as Social Impact 2, the total calculated monetised impact of the two social impacts would be equal. In SIE, Social Impact 2 would be given greater consideration than Social Impact 1, as Social Impact 2 has a greater material impact on each individual stakeholder. Table 2 provides some guidance on how to determine whether a social impact is likely to be material.

Table 2: Determining Materiality of Social Impacts

		SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL IMPACTS	
		No	**Yes**
Relevant social impacts	Yes	*Potentially material.* Determine if there is data to establish significance. If not, the impacts remain immaterial.	*Material to the analysis of the option.* Compare against the SIB (status quo).
	No	*Immaterial.* No further investigation of identified impacts. Document reasons these impacts are considered neither significant nor relevant.	*Potentially material.* Determine if data can establish relevance. If not, the impacts remain immaterial.

2.3. Social Return on Investment Principles

Social return on investment (SROI) is a principles-based method for measuring extra-financial value (i.e. environmental and social value not currently reflected in conventional financial accounts) relative to resources invested. Building Queensland proposes the adoption of the underpinning principles behind SROI. The principles underpinning SROI are as follows:

- involve stakeholders
- understand what changes
- value the things that matter
- only include what is material
- do not over-claim
- be transparent
- verify the result.

The SROI approach can be used to monetise social impacts that are not valued in existing guidelines and literature. SROI Network UK (2012) explains in detail how social impacts can be monetised using the SROI methodology. Building Queensland proposes that monetised social impacts should be included in the CBA rather than the SIE.

[4] See, Austroads AP-R392-11, Small Travel Time Savings: Treatment in Project Evaluations.

3. ASSESSING SOCIAL IMPACTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS CASE

3.1. Preliminary Business Case

The SIB must be clearly defined. It is important to establish a clear SIB that social impacts of different options can be compared against. The SIB is the pre-project existing social environment; it is the state of the world without the project. The SIB can be used to aid in problem identification.

3.1.1. Step 1–Develop the Social Impact Baseline

There are a number of different types of social indicators, which can be used to monitor social change. These can be used to develop a SIB which social impacts for infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects can be assessed against. The five main types of indicators that have been identified are as follows (New South Wales Government 2005):

- **informative indicators** are used to describe the social system and the changes taking place within a system
- **predictive indicators** are informative indicators which fit into explicit predictive models of social systems, for example indicators such as unemployment and industrial diversity may be used in a model attempting to describe and predict the social resilience of a community
- **problem-oriented indicators** address specific policy situations and actions on specific social problems
- **program evaluation indicators** are used to monitor the progress and effectiveness of particular policies and programs
- **target delineation indicators** describe the demographic, environmental, pathological or service provision characteristics of populations.

To establish a good SIB, a clear view of the types of social impacts that might be considered is required. Eight main categories of social impacts are proposed in international literature. These could form the basis for establishing a SIB for the SIE. These include:

- **Community impacts**—on infrastructure, services, voluntary organisations, activity networks and cohesion.
- **Cultural impacts**—on shared customs, obligations, values, language, religious belief and other elements which make a social or ethnic group distinct.
- **Health impacts**—on mental, physical and social wellbeing, although these aspects are also the subject of health impact assessment.
- **Intergenerational impacts**—where people have perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children.
- **Lifestyle impacts**—on the way people behave and relate to family, friends and cohorts on a day-to-day basis.
- **Personal and property rights**—particularly where people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage, which may include where their civil liberties are infringed.
- **Political systems**—the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose.
- **Quality of life impacts**—on sense of place, aesthetics and heritage, perception of belonging, security and liveability, and aspirations for the future.

Early stakeholder engagement is also critical for refining the SIB. The SIB needs to be focused on material social impacts.

3.1.2. Identify and Describe Social Impacts

For the PBC, the social impacts of all options considered need to be identified and described in detail for comparison with the SIB. Four methods of identifying social impacts from project options have been identified. These four methods are:

- make use of internationally defined categories of social impacts
- reference previous projects and explore existing literature
- engage identified stakeholders
- categorise social impacts that can or cannot be monetised.

International literature suggests grouping project-related social impacts into eight categories (refer Table 5). These categories should not be considered as definitive but treated as a guide to the types of social impacts projects are likely to generate.

There are cases when proposed projects are not particularly unique. In these cases, referring back to previous projects can offer some useful insight into the social impacts that might apply to the currently proposed project options. This exercise could be very useful for road and transport projects, which tend to have many similarities.

If there are not similar projects in Queensland or even Australia, exploring existing literature for projects conducted overseas or research relating to similar projects could help identify likely social impacts.

IRA should be used to assess all identified social impacts. The IRA can be used to determine the materiality of the identified social impacts. The IRA can also be used to compare the social impacts of each project option.

Types of Social Benefits

Benefits identification under the PAF focuses on major benefits that will be actively pursued rather than a list of all benefits that might potentially be achieved[5]. Most benefits are categorised in terms of direct impacts and can include cost related benefits (cost reductions or cost avoidance) or service related benefits (productivity improvements or service enhancements). Additionally, a wider range of social impacts may be addressed and include:

- ecological sustainability (over the time period being assessed)
- education (e.g. literacy)
- effects of unemployment (e.g. morale, business confidence)
- health
- history, heritage, Indigenous matters, the arts and culture
- law and order (e.g. crime rates, recidivism)
- public safety (e.g. road safety, workplace safety)
- quality of life (e.g. access to recreational facilities, beautification of surroundings)
- welfare.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is the most effective method of identifying social impacts. Stakeholder engagement is a key element in undertaking a quantified social impact analysis and is one of the key principles of the SROI Analysis approach. Stakeholder engagement is an important element in understanding the relationship between

[5] The PAF includes the concept of materiality; materiality is discussed in detail in Sections 2 and 4 of this guide.

activities relating to the proposed project (during construction and subsequent operation phases) and the impacts experienced by stakeholders. In considering stakeholder engagement, key elemental considerations have been drawn from the SROI Network Supplementary Guidance on Stakeholder Involvement. Key factors to consider developing in the SIE are:

- Building Queensland's broader stakeholder engagement
- wider stakeholder activities that may occur in an Environmental Impact Assessment
- whether it is possible to involve particular groups
- confirming involvement does not mean stakeholder agreement is necessary or that the analysis should meet stakeholders' expectations
- stakeholder involvement is generally for assurance purposes unless reasons given are reasonable
- whether involvement is required depends on availability of information or if involvement is not feasible within the restrictions of scope.

Table 3 highlights how stakeholders might be engaged when undertaking a Social Impact Evaluation.

Table 3: Stakeholder Involvement

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT			
		Recommend Involvement	Could Be Involved
Plan	Establishing scope		✓
	Identifying stakeholders	✓	
	Decide how to involve stakeholders		✓
Develop analysis	Identifying SIB	✓	
	Identifying social impacts	✓	
	Clarifying social impacts	✓	
Data collection	Collecting social impact data		✓
	Establishing duration of social impacts		✓
Conduct analysis	Impact Risk Assessment	✓	
	Determine materiality of social impacts	✓	
	Establishing metrics for social impacts		✓
	Quantifying social impacts		✓
	Verify results of analysis	✓	
Results	Using the results	✓	

3.1.3. Identify Social Impacts that Cannot Be Monetised

Social impacts can be divided into three categories:

- Social impacts that can be quantified and monetised
- Social impacts that can be quantified and not monetised
- Social impacts that cannot be quantified or monetised

Providing a table of benefits that fall under each category can inform decision-makers of the relevance of conducting an SIE. Practitioners need to avoid double counting by ensuring that a social impact is not considered in more than one category. Social impacts that are to be included in the CBA no longer need to be considered in the SIE.

3.1.4. Step 2–Impact Risk Assessment

The risk assessment approach proposed is derived from the Social Impact Assessment Guideline of the Queensland Government. Figure 8 contains a risk approach to assessing social impacts. Social impacts that fall into high risk (red boxes) should meet the materiality criteria of 'significant and relevant' outlined in Section 2. Medium risk social impacts might be considered material but will require further investigation.

Figure 8: Impact Risk Assessment[6]

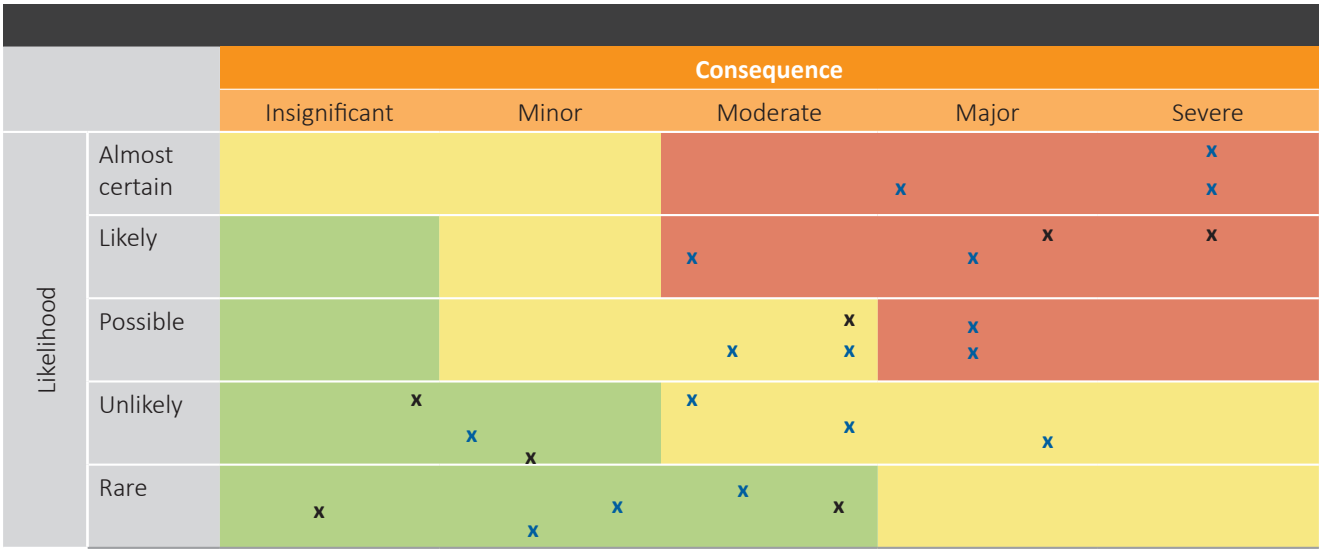
RISK MATRIX						
		Consequence				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Likelihood	Almost certain	Medium				High
	Likely					
	Possible					
	Unlikely					
	Rare	Low				
Legend		Local, small-scale, easily reversible change on social characteristics or values of the communities of interest or communities can easily adapt or cope with change.	Short-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community have substantial capacity to adapt and cope with change.	Medium-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has some capacity to adapt and cope with change.	Long-term recoverable changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community have limited capacity to adapt and cope with change.	Irreversible changes to social characteristics and values of the communities of interest or community has no capacity to adapt and cope with change.

The results from the IRA will indicate the number of material social impacts, both positive and negative. IRAs of different options show which options have the most positive or least negative predicted social impacts. The IRA should ideally be conducted for all the key stakeholder groups; active stakeholder engagement is essential for improving the reliability of the assessment.

Figure 9 contains a worked example of the application of the IRA to an option targeted at reducing juvenile crime. The black X's denote negative social impacts and the blue X's denote positive social impacts.

[6] All social impacts must be measured in respect to the SIB.

Figure 9: Impact Risk Assessment Scatter Diagram (Worked Example: Option 1)



Option 1 has two high negative and seven high positive social impacts, these social impacts are material. Option 1 has one medium negative and five medium positive social impacts, the collection of additional information or data may determine that these impacts are material. Option 1 has four low negative and four low positive social impacts, these social impacts are not material. This process should be repeated for the remaining options.

On completion of the IRA, strategies can be used to address predicted negative social impacts and to enhance potential positive social impacts. After the strategies have been implemented, the practitioner should document all material social impacts for each option. Social impacts can be documented as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Material Social Impacts of Options

SOCIAL IMPACTS\OPTIONS	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	OPTION 5
Positive Material Social Impacts	7	5	9	7	5
Negative Material Social Impacts	2	2	3	4	1

The IRA is subjective and consistency of assessment may vary between projects. Including the IRA as part of the PBC rather than the DBC will reduce the effect of the subjectivity as each option will likely have similar social impacts and will affect the same stakeholders.

3.2. Detailed Business Case

The IRA conducted in the PBC should have identified the material social impacts. The IRA should be updated in the DBC for the Reference Project. Another attempt should be made to determine if the social impacts identified in the IRA are able to be monetised to be included in the DBC CBA. If they cannot be monetised, if possible, an alternative metric should be applied, e.g. the impact on biodiversity can be measured by the change in number of species within an affected area. If an appropriate metric cannot be assigned to a social impact, a proxy metric measuring the effect of the social impact should be used instead, for example, absenteeism rate used as a proxy for workplace satisfaction.

[7] All social impacts must be measured in respect to the SIB.

The social impacts should be accompanied with a qualitative description and should be included in the Appraisal Summary Table (AST). An AST is a summary of key consequences relating to the environmental, economic and social impacts of a project. It is used to help decision-makers compare project options and/or projects. The AST approach has been adopted from the UK Transport Analysis Guidance (2013).

Table 5 contains the framework for an AST. The AST contains the economic, environmental, and a wide range of possible social impacts that could be relevant to a project. The practitioner should include the list of identified social impacts in the AST. The 'Monetised in CBA' cells in Table 5 have been shaded orange for economic, environmental, and social impacts, which should be monetised and included in the CBA. The AST in Table 5 also allows practitioners to identify if the social impacts occur in the short-term, medium-term, or long-term; a tick can be inserted in the relevant boxes if a quantitative value cannot be obtained.

Table 5: Appraisal Summary Table

NAME OF PROJECT					
Problem					
Description					
Impact Baseline					
Strategic Plan Targets					
Identified Impacts	**Qualitative Description**	**Quantitative Assessment**			**Present Value (Monetised In CBA)**
		Short	**Medium**	**Long**	
ECONOMIC					
Capital Costs					
Operating Costs					
Productivity					
Efficiency					
Reliability					
Employment					
Property Values					
Other Wider Economic Impacts					
ENVIRONMENTAL					
Noise					
Local air quality					
Water Environment					
Greenhouse Gases					
Nature and Landscape					
Biodiversity					
Urban Separation					
CULTURAL					
Cultural Values					
Cultural Integrity					
Commercial Exploitation of Culture					
Natural and Cultural Heritage					

Identified Impacts	Qualitative Description	Quantitative Assessment			Present Value (Monetised In CBA)
		Short	Medium	Long	
Loss of Life					
Physical Health					
Nutrition					
Fertility					
Mental Health					
QUALITY OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT					
Access to Essential Services					
Access to Leisure and Recreational Facilities					
Aesthetic Quality					
Availability of Housing Facilities					
Crime & Violence					
FAMILY & COMMUNITY IMPACTS					
Alterations in Family Structure					
Obligations to Living Family Members					
Family Violence					
Social Networks					
Social Differentiation and Inequity					
INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, POLITICAL, AND EQUITY IMPACTS					
Functioning and Integrity of Government Agencies					
Human Rights					
Social Differentiation and Inequity					
Participation in Decision-making					
Impact Equity					
GENDER RELATIONS					
Gendered Division of Production-orientated Labour					
Gendered Division of Household labour					
Gendered Division of Reproductive Labour					
Other:					

3.2.1. Step 3–Summarise Results

The results of the SIE should be summarised into a final product used to inform decision-making. This document should incorporate the short-term, medium-term, and long-term social impacts of the project.

4. SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION REPORTING

Some projects may be subject to EIA. Part of the EIA process may require a SIA. Building Queensland is not formally assessing social impacts against the requirements of the EIA legislation. In addition, the information analysed in the PBC and DBC will be more provisional in nature than the subsequent social impact analyses that form part of an EIA. SIE reports should include:

- a definition of the stakeholders and communities affected by the construction and operation of the proposed project
- an SIB study of the communities likely to be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed project, e.g. community history, Indigenous communities, culture and key events that have shaped economic and social development, resilience and trends
- the identification and description of potential social impacts
- an explanation of methods used to gather information including a description of how the communities of interest were engaged during the development of the SIE
- categorisation of social impacts into those that can be monetised and should be included in the CBA, and those that cannot be monetised
- prediction of the significance of any impacts, the duration and extent of each impact and the extent the impact is attributable to the proposed project using the outlined IRA
- an overview of state government legislation and policies that complement the mitigation measures for social impacts that are directly related to the project
- proposed enhancement and mitigation measures
- assignment of metrics to social impacts that are material and can be quantified
- determination of quantitative social impacts and percentage changes in impacts, any quantified changes in social impacts need to be supported by evidence
- recommended tables outlining the results of the SIE
- complete SIE reporting.

Subject to the timing of this reporting, the level of detail will be influenced by the requirements of any EIA process. The design of the SIE report will take into account the relevant stage of the EIA to ensure that any work or analysis is not duplicated.

5. REFERENCES

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