1. RWB looks beyond individual psychology or behaviour to the underlying processes that promote healthy environments and happy lives.

While many wellbeing approaches look at two aspects simultaneously (objective/subjective; personal/societal, societal/environmental, environmental/personal) RWB is unusual in considering three aspects together, and in its stress on their inter-relations.

2. At the centre of the RWB model are three interlinked dimensions of wellbeing:

- **Material** (having enough)
- **Relational** (being connected on fair terms)
- **Subjective** (feeling good)

Wellbeing outcomes should therefore be evident across these three dimensions.

3. Underlying and generating these outcomes is the interaction of three sets of drivers:

- **Personal (opting to change):** These generate variability at the individual level, as to whether people opt for change. They comprise factors such as temperament, personal history, dynamics within the self, direct interactions with others.

  Dimensions:
  - material: opting to build capabilities
• Societal (better connected, more equal): These generate variability between social groups. They comprise factors such as the organisation of the economy, social difference and inequalities, policy and politics, technologies, social norms and culture. Dimensions:
  o material: fundamental needs more fully met
  o relational: better connected and fairer
  o subjective: more socially conscious

• Environmental (more sustainable): These generate variability as regards the fundamental matter on which human wellbeing depends. They comprise factors such as space, place, climate and biodiversity, pollution and ecological sustainability. Dimensions:
  o material: environmental damage reduced
  o relational: environmental gains fairly shared
  o subjective: more ecologically conscious

Positive shifts in these underlying personal, societal and environmental drivers will prompt systemic changes towards a more wellbeing-engendering environment.

4. A relational approach frames this view of wellbeing. This is characterised by:

• Relational thinking: This emphasises flow, conjunctions and disjunctions, convergence. It involves looking for connections across the conventional silos that structure thought and action and for emergent outcomes from interaction of apparently distinct factors

• Relational working: This involves working co-operatively with the people who are subjects of the change sought; working collaboratively with other agencies and initiatives, to enable broader partnerships or coalitions; and promoting wellbeing through ethical working practices etc

• Relational subjects: This involves seeing people as subjects of their lives, not objects of our interventions; adopting a person-centred approach, recognising how different aspects of life interconnect; recognising how people are embedded in e.g. family or peer relationships, and in the broader context in which they live, rather than abstracting them as individuals or a social category, and how this structures the opportunities they face and the decisions they make