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New England  
Foundation for the Arts

In Culture We Trust  
Thrive In '25: Tourism, Arts & Culture  
and the Future of Resilience

**North of Boston Tourism Summit**  
**1.24.25**



Harold Rosa, Bare Skin

**Art as Applied Social Science concerns itself with the psychological wellbeing and social welfare of individuals, communities and society.**

**Psychological well-being refers to the state of feeling good and functioning effectively in various areas of life.**

It encompasses several dimensions, including:

**Emotional Well-Being:** Experiencing positive emotions and life satisfaction, including happiness, contentment, and fulfillment.

**Psychological Functioning:** The ability to manage stress, make decisions, and cope with challenges, reflecting resilience and adaptability.

**Self-Acceptance:** Having a positive regard for oneself, accepting one's strengths and weaknesses, and maintaining a realistic self-image.

**Purpose in Life:** Feeling that one has goals, direction, and meaning in life, contributing to overall motivation and engagement.

**Positive Relationships:** Establishing and maintaining fulfilling connections with others, fostering a sense of belonging and support.

**Autonomy:** The ability to make independent choices and decisions, reflecting personal control over one's life.

**Social welfare** refers to a system and set of programs and services designed to promote the well-being of individuals and communities, particularly those who are vulnerable. It encompasses a wide range of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life and providing support to various populations.

**Social welfare** systems can vary significantly between countries, reflecting different cultural values, economic conditions, and political priorities. The overall goal of social welfare is to enhance individual and community well-being, promote social justice, and reduce inequality.

**Social sciences** are a group of academic disciplines that study human society and social relationships. They explore various aspects of human behavior, interactions, and the structures that influence them.



The main social sciences include:

**Sociology:** The study of society, social institutions, and social relationships, analyzing how societal structures and cultural norms shape behaviors and interactions.

**Psychology:** The scientific study of the mind and behavior, focusing on individual mental processes, emotions, and social interactions.

**Anthropology:** The study of humans, human behavior, and societies, both past and present, including cultural, social, linguistic, and biological aspects.

**Economics:** The study of how individuals, businesses, and governments allocate resources and make decisions regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

**Political Science:** The study of political systems, government structures, political behavior, and the theoretical and practical aspects of politics and policy-making.

**Geography:** The study of places, environments, and spatial relationships, examining how human activity and physical landscapes interact.

**History:** The study of past events and their impact on societies, cultures, and human behavior, providing context for contemporary social issues.

**Communication Studies:** The examination of how information is transmitted and received through various mediums and the impact of communication on societal interactions.

**Social Work:** Although often seen as a practice-oriented field, it incorporates social science principles to address social issues and support individuals and communities.

**Tourism** is the activity of traveling to and staying in places outside of one's usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes. It encompasses a wide range of experiences and services associated with these activities.

### **Types of Tourism:**

**Leisure Tourism:** Travel for relaxation, enjoyment, and recreation, such as vacations and holidays.

**Business Tourism:** Travel for work-related purposes, including meetings, conferences, and corporate events.

**Cultural Tourism:** Visiting destinations to explore different cultures, arts, and heritage.

**Ecotourism:** Responsible travel to natural areas, focusing on conservation and the well-being of local communities.

**Adventure Tourism:** Engaging in outdoor and adventurous activities, such as hiking, climbing, and extreme sports

## **Impact of Tourism:**

**Economic Impact:** Tourism can significantly contribute to local economies by generating revenue, creating jobs, and supporting local businesses.

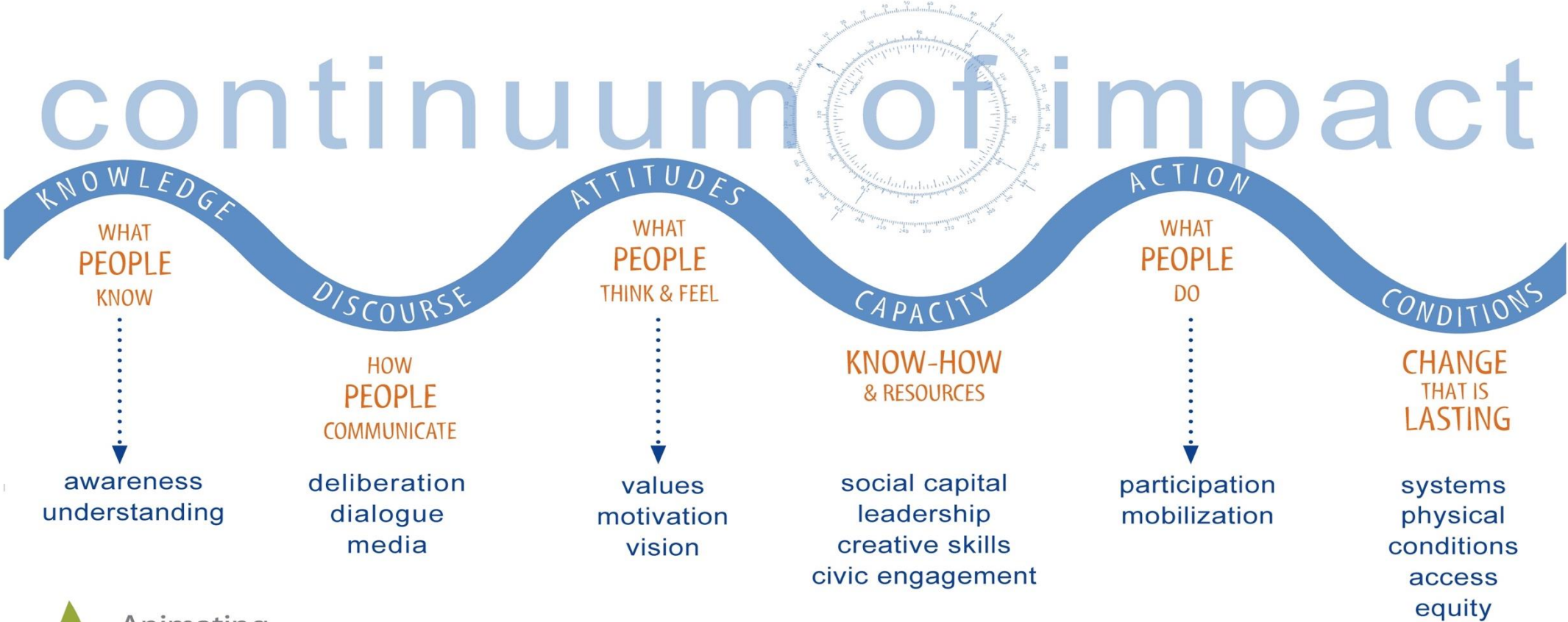
**Cultural Impact:** It can promote cultural exchange and understanding, but it may also lead to changes in local customs and traditions.

**Environmental Impact:** Tourism can both positively and negatively affect the environment, leading to conservation efforts or contributing to issues like pollution and habitat destruction.

ANIMATE  
INFORM  
INFLUENCE  
EXPRESS  
ENGAGE

**ARTS and CULTURE make change happen**

# continuum of impact



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