

















# Other Potential Indicators for Wellbeing Waterloo Region – Not included in the profile for wellbeing (August 24, 2017)









See Appendix 1 for domain definitions

Community Vitality	Democratic engagement	Education	Environment	Healthy Populations	Leisure and Culture	Living Standards	Time use
							

Potential indicators for our Data portal – not included in the CIW report (highlighted in green if indicator was recommended by M & M WG to be considered for community-wide survey)





Perception of safety (percent of people who perceive that their downtowns are safe at night)	Old and young voters' gap	Ratio of students to educators in public schools	Particulate matter		Avg. attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts performances	Gini coefficient	Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, not by choice
Police Calls for Service (percent of police calls for service that were related to potential public perception)	Percentage reporting they are very/fairly satisfied with way democracy works in Canada	Average expenditure per public school student (\$2013)	Absolute GHG emissions (megatonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> per year) /	Percentage were active or moderately active during leisure time	Avg. visitation per site in past year to all National Parks and National Historic Sites	CIBC index of employment quality (1994 QI=100)	Labour force survey data
Calls for [police] services • Rate of Unwanted Persons, Disturbances, Disputes	Ratio of registered to eligible voters	Avg. annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (\$2015)	Primary energy production (petajoules)	Percentage who are overweight or obese	Expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as percentage of total household expenditures	Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR)	Time-work life balance reasons that you are stressed. Why don't you see a family practitioner? About time. Why aren't people engaging in more of something...e.g., volunteering  Lack of time or money.
Impaired Driving Charges	Participation in election campaign schools – one specifically for women	Percentage of Canadians 20 to 24 years of age in labour force completing high school	Residential energy use	Proportion of babies born with a healthy weight for gestational age	Number of cultural businesses	% of low cost (defined as <\$20 or \$2/class)/no cost programs vs. total programs	Parental involvement in the child's life (e.g. time spent with family)
Victimization incidents reported by Canadians, by reporting to the police and type of offence	Degree of resident involvement in decision-making	Pct. of children, age 5, who are vulnerable on one or more domains of the EDI	Total farm land (hectares)	Calls for [police] services •Rate of Mental Health (mentally ill, suicides, attempt suicides) occurrences	Number of restaurants (as annual proxy for above indicator)	Food deserts and swamps	Precarity of employment – more than one part time job – excels of 40 work hours in a week
Rate of Youth Cleared by Charge or Cleared Otherwise per 100,000 Youth Population	Civic Literacy • Staying informed (following news and/or government and public affairs) • Understanding of important political issues • Interest in politics	Percentage of children in Kindergarten identified as Special Needs	Ecological Footprint	Emergency hospital department visits etc.. Suicides and intentional self harm report–	Library circulations	Variety of indicators related to LFS	Time pressure index e.g., time with friends
Trust in policing	Customer Service Calls to local government services	Percent of services per 100 children ages 0-6 years (OEYC, multi-purpose,	Presence or absence of NA/BIA and community garden group	Fire Department response time	Online visits to the website and to digital resources	Housing affordability (transactions below the affordability cut-off)	Sense of control – e.g., driving a car





<b>Community Vitality</b> 	<b>Democratic engagement</b> 	<b>Education</b> 	<b>Environment</b> 	<b>Healthy Populations</b> 	<b>Leisure and Culture</b> 	<b>Living Standards</b> 	<b>Time use</b> 
		community centres, children's resources, libraries, schools)				Housing indicators available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supply:</b> Market rent units (# and \$)</li> <li>• <b>Demand:</b> Vacancy rate (demand by market rent)</li> <li>• <b>Affordability:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ OW/ODSP rate vs minimum wage vs housing wage which considers market rent.</li> <li>○ Home ownership (income at 50<sup>th</sup> percentile), affordable = 33%</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Rental Housing: average market rent and % of people below that.	
Social Relationships (% who know many or most of their neighbours OR % who regularly stop and talk to people in the neighbourhood)	Online engagement platform for citizen participation in municipal government issues - engage platform	Percent of children 0-6 years utilizing OEYC's.	Connectivity Index (roads, sidewalks and trails)	Walk to school Participation	Total Recreation Hours	No# Affordable Housing Units and housing waiting list	Sense of optimism and opportunity
Cooperation – In the past month, have you done a favour for your neighbour or have any of your neighbours done a favour for you OR would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours help each other OR I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve the living environment in my neighbourhood	Social Media Use with government	Student achievement in math and literacy (for Grade 3 and Grade 6 students)	Total GHG emissions from region as a community	# of physicians per 100 K	Total Attendance at Festivals	OW Caseload as a % of local population. Average # of people on OW per year. # of applications for OW.	
Altruism – Caring for others (empathy and compassion towards others)	Visits to Municipal Website	Graduation rates – Percent enrolled in Grade 9 who graduate in Grade 12	Total energy and fuel consumption	% of first-time expectant parents enrolled in positive parenting learning programs (or other indicator regarding parenting skills)	Cultural Program Participation	Poverty Indicators in Waterloo Region – a one-page summary that includes 10 indicators	
Cultural diversity index (Bohemian Index)		Percent of Grade 10 students that are meeting the provincial standard for literacy	Industrial, Commercial, Institutional energy (electricity) consumption to local GDP trend – showing more sustainable economic growth by using less energy and less GHG emissions	Food skills – positive indicator	# of Visitors to region	Percent of families with access to food banks	
Number of by law infractions e.g., calls about landlords		Absentee rates and attendance rates at schools	Extreme weather events	% Exceeding Low-Risk Drinking Guidelines		Assessed Value of ICI	

<b>Community Vitality</b> 	<b>Democratic engagement</b> 	<b>Education</b> 	<b>Environment</b> 	<b>Healthy Populations</b> 	<b>Leisure and Culture</b> 	<b>Living Standards</b> 	<b>Time use</b> 
Residential Stability (e.g. % at same address for 5+ years OR homeownership)		Percentage of regional population at each level of educational attainment	Extreme weather events	What about information on seniors? Age friendly communities		# Jobs Created	
<p>Incidence of substantiated maltreatment per 1000 children in the population</p> <p>Current and past data 16 and under; will be 18 and under when new legislation takes place</p> <p>Child maltreatment is defined by the and Family Services Act in Ontario. The Incidence studies categorize maltreatment or abuse into physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, emotional maltreatment and exposure to IPV.</p>			Green spaces			# New Businesses Created/Expansions	
			Trails		% of low cost (defined as <\$20 or \$2/class)/no cost programs vs. total programs	Small business created	
			Energy Consumption of Public Buildings per year		Number of neighbourhood based events and festivals	Working poor – working multiple jobs – precarious employment	
			Number by types of places (parks, trails, community centres, pools, arenas, libraries, schools, cemeteries, woodlots, places of worship)		% of total population enrolled in a city of Kitchener rec program	Cost or Affordability of Child Care	
			Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita		% trails and parkland	Youth (un)employment	
			Trees planted through City Stewardship		Pools, arenas	Housing Quality (e.g. % of dwellings in need of major repair)	
			Tree Canopy Coverage		Participation in sports and community centres		
			Community Gardens - # or land area		Participation in after-school activities (youth)		
			Active Transportation		Affordability of recreation and leisure activities (e.g. # and accessibility of low cost or no cost programs)		

## Appendix 1: Definitions of domains

The Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) tracks changes in eight quality of life categories or domains including: community vitality, democratic engagement, education, environment, healthy populations, leisure and culture, living standards, and time use.

<p><b>Community Vitality</b></p> 	<p>This domain looks at our quality of life with regard to the communities we live in. It tells us what is happening in our neighbourhoods, how safe we feel, and whether or not we are engaged in community activities or becoming socially isolated.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u> The conceptual model for the Community Vitality domain is comprised of four dimensions, organized into two main categories. The first category includes measures of <b>Social Relationships</b>. The three dimensions of this category are <b>social engagement</b>, <b>social support</b> and <b>community safety</b>. The second category measures <b>Social Norms and Values</b>, with a single dimension of <b>attitudes towards others and community</b></p>
<p><b>Democratic engagement</b></p> 	<p>Democratic Engagement means taking part in the democratic process through political institutions, organizations, and activities. A society that enjoys a high level of democratic engagement is one where citizens freely participate in political activities, express their political views, and share political knowledge; where governments build relationships, trust, and encourage citizen participation; and, where democratic values are promoted by citizens, civic organizations, and all levels of government. A healthy democracy means more than voting in elections; it requires ongoing democratic engagement both during and between elections.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u> The framework of the Democratic Engagement domain is based upon the work of Samara Canada's <a href="#">Democracy 360</a> report. There are three interrelated dimensions in the framework: (1) <i>Participation</i>, (2) <i>Communication</i> and, (3) <i>Leadership</i>.</p>
<p><b>Education</b></p> 	<p>Education is a core personal resource and a reflection of our ability to function and adapt in society. It is an important predictor of health, living standards, democratic participation, and education for future generations. The Education domain focuses on school-based learning and education rather than informal learning. Since societies that thrive encourage a thirst for knowledge at every age and stage, the framework of the Education domain includes both traditional indicators of educational achievement along with some less conventional indicators of education across the life span.</p> <p><u>Domain Components</u> The Education domain framework identifies three key dimensions for understanding the connections between education and wellbeing: (1) <i>Social and emotional competencies</i>, (2) <i>Basic educational knowledge and skills</i>, and (3) <i>Overall academic achievement, attainment, and participation</i>.</p>
<p><b>Environment</b></p> 	<p>The Environment domain identifies trends in the availability and use of natural resources in Canada's environment. From the resources that fuel our economy to the medicines that heal us, and the happiness of outdoor enthusiasts to the lessons that guide many religious or spiritual beliefs, the wellbeing of humans depends on the state of the environment. This domain is not an analysis of the sustainability of Canada's environment; instead, it explores natural assets available to Canadians, the flow of these resources over time, and some of the impacts of human activity on the environment.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u> The Environment domain covers different aspects of the environment that matter to Canadians' wellbeing including: clean air, clean water, available energy and raw materials, the amount of wilderness, diversity of species, and the resources that play a huge underlying role in our economy. These environmental aspects are explored through a "stock and flow" framework. This can be best understood by thinking about your bank account – the amount of money you have in the account is the <i>stock</i>, and any money added or removed is the <i>flow</i>. For the environment, this means that current amounts of a resource (stock) are measured alongside the quantity added or removed (flow).</p>

<p><b>Healthy Populations</b></p> 	<p>This domain looks at the health of the Canadian population to assess whether different aspects of our health are improving or deteriorating.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u>  The Healthy Populations domain is mainly concerned with measuring health status, lifestyle and behaviour, and health care system factors. The dimensions of health status (personal wellbeing, physical health conditions, life expectancy/mortality, mental health, and functional health) measure different aspects of health outcomes. The other dimensions (lifestyle and behaviour, public health, and health care) measure factors that affect our health and are often directly affected by public policy and health initiatives. These dimensions measure external factors that affect the health status of people and communities.</p>
<p><b>Leisure and culture</b></p> 	<p>The leisure and culture domain explores Canadians' participation and engagement with the arts, culture, and recreation. Participation in these activities can be highly beneficial to wellbeing by contributing to better physical and mental health, and creating opportunities for socializing, relaxation, and learning new things.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u>  The leisure and culture domain has four main components. The first is <i>Participation</i> in leisure, recreation, arts, and cultural activities. The second is <i>Perceptions</i>, or feelings about leisure activities, including why people participate, what needs are being met through participation, and how leisure and culture participation benefits them. The third is the <i>Experience</i> of leisure, or the meaning it holds for people in relation to quality of life. The final component includes the provision of leisure and culture <i>Opportunities</i>, such as access to recreation facilities, open spaces and parks, and other arts, culture, and recreation sites. Taken together, these components are used to define, measure, and understand leisure and culture and to explore relationships to wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Living standards</b></p> 	<p>The Living Standards domain measures the level and distribution of Canadians' income and wealth by monitoring poverty rates, income fluctuations, labour market security and job quality. It also considers basic necessities such as food security and affordable housing.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u>  Eight headline indicators are grouped into four components of the domain framework. The framework components include: (1) Average and median income and wealth; (2) Income and wealth distribution; (3) Income volatility; and, (4) Economic security.</p>
<p><b>Time Use</b></p> 	<p>Indicators in the <i>Time Use</i> domain measure how Canadians spend their time, how we experience time, what factors control our time use, and how time use affects our wellbeing.</p> <p><u>Domain components</u>  The time use domain framework is based on the <i>Social Theory of Time</i>, and is comprised of four dimensions: time, timing, tempo, and temporality. The <i>time</i> dimension includes indicators that capture the amount of time spent on specific activities. Indicators in the <i>timing</i> dimension look at when activities occur during the day. This is related to how much "control" Canadians have over their time. <i>Tempo</i> focuses on how time is experienced in terms of pace (fast, slow, intense, relaxed, etc.). Finally, <i>temporality</i> refers to the natural rhythms associated with daily, weekly, or annual routines that are largely dependent on biological or seasonal changes. Taken together, these four dimensions allow us to gain a broader perspective of the experience, meaning, and complexity of time.</p>