

# Highlights from the CIW Community Wellbeing Survey in Orillia and Area



Prepared for: Information Orillia 30 April 2019

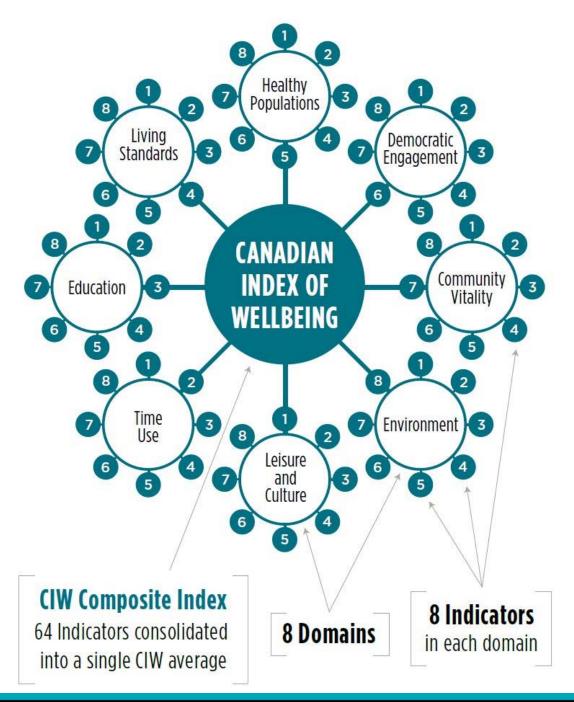
#### Wellbeing as a basic human right

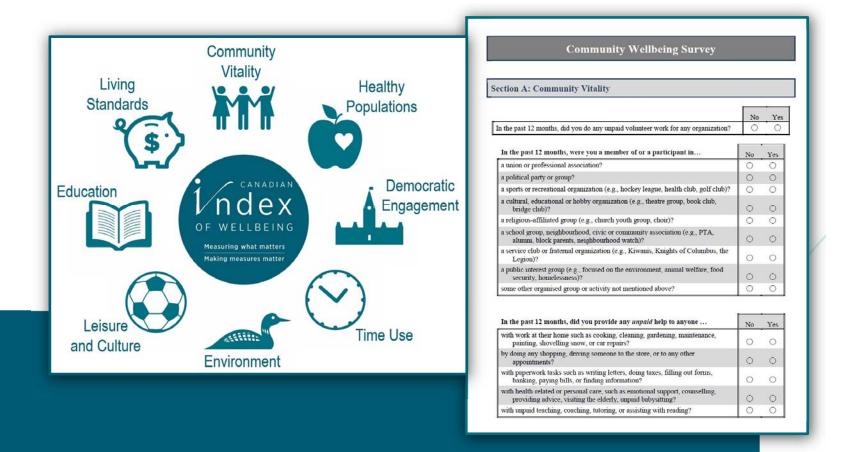


"People are much more than the goods and services they produce! Their health and quality of life come from the conditions of their daily living – the circumstances in which they are born, grow, live, work, and age."

#### The Honourable Monique Bégin

Former CIW Advisory Board Co-Chair Former Canadian Commissioner WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health





# CIW Community Wellbeing Survey

#### **CIW Community Wellbeing Survey**

#### Sample

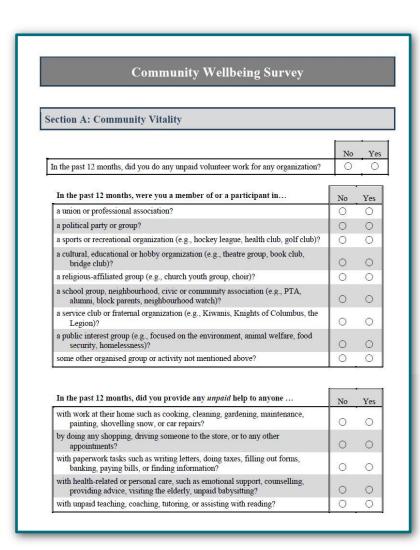
 Stratified (by municipality) random sample of households in the Region

#### **Questionnaire**

- Behaviours and perceptions directly related to each of the CIW's domains
- Aspects of and overall wellbeing
- Comprehensive demographics

#### **Analysis**

- Technical report summarising all measures in the questionnaire
- Targetted analyses on issues of local concern



#### Reliability of Sample and Results

#### Sample

- A representative sample of almost 9,500 households from Orillia, Oro-Medonte, Ramara, and Severn invited to participate in the survey, with additional efforts to reach the three smaller municipalities
- Estimated response rate of 10.7% above expectation for general population survey
- Weighting of data by municipality, age, and sex ensures balanced representation of voices from across Orillia and Area

#### Results

- Careful assessment of all respondents to ensure reliable and valid responses to majority of questions on survey
- With over 856 viable respondents from entire area, the margin of error is ± 3.3% (19 times out of 20) – similar to most national polls

#### **Orillia and Area Sample**

#### Distribution of Residents by Municipality

	Unweighted <sup>a</sup>		Weighte	Weighted Sample	
Municipality	n	Pct.	n	Pct.	
Orillia	382	45.3	26,775	41.5	
Oro-Medonte	211	25.0	17,835	27.6	
Ramara	110	13.0	8,340	12.9	
Severn	141	16.7	11,585	18.0	
Total	844	100.0	64,535	100.0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Municipality was unavailable for 12 residents.

# Wellbeing in Orillia and Area

#### Wellbeing by Domain: Orillia and Area

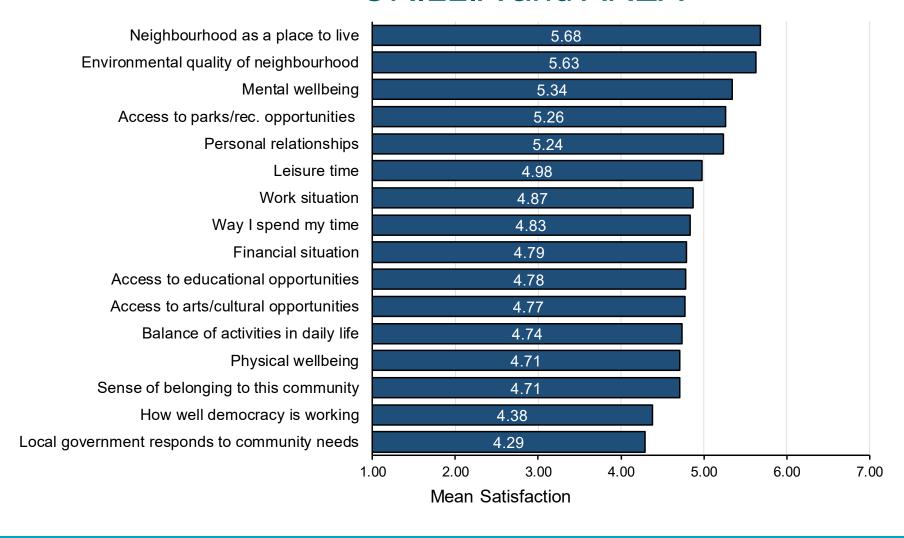




Domain of Wellbeing

#### Satisfaction with Aspects of Wellbeing: Orillia and Area

#### ORILLIA and AREA



#### Characteristics of wellbeing in Orillia and Area

#### What characterises residents with higher or lower wellbeing?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- Women
- Younger
- Single, never married
- More spend over 30% of income on housing
- Living with a disability or chronic illness
- Couple with children at home

- Men
- Tend to be older
- Married
- More likely to have a graduate degree
- More likely to be retired
- Couple with no children at home (i.e., "empty nester")

# **Living Standards**

#### LIVING STANDARDS and wellbeing

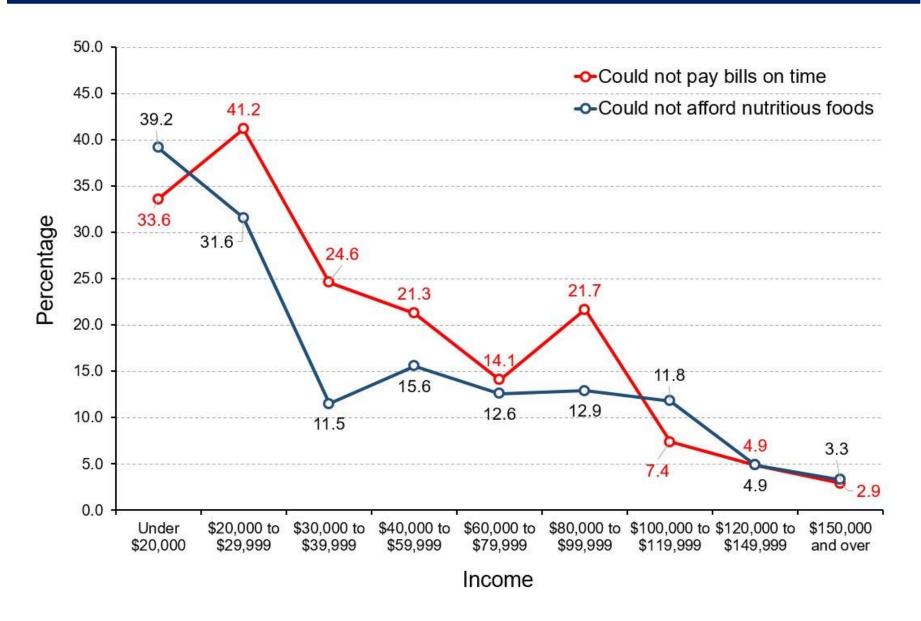
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- Lower job security
- Work interferes with personal life
- Less likely to be able to pay bills on time
- Less likely to be able to pay mortgage or rent on time
- Less work flexibility

- Better job fit and more opportunities for job promotion
- Have enough money to buy things they needed
- Have enough money to buy things they wanted
- More likely to have a regular weekday schedule
- ✓ Shorter commute times

#### Financial insecurity and income



# **Healthy Populations**

#### **HEALTHY POPULATIONS and wellbeing**

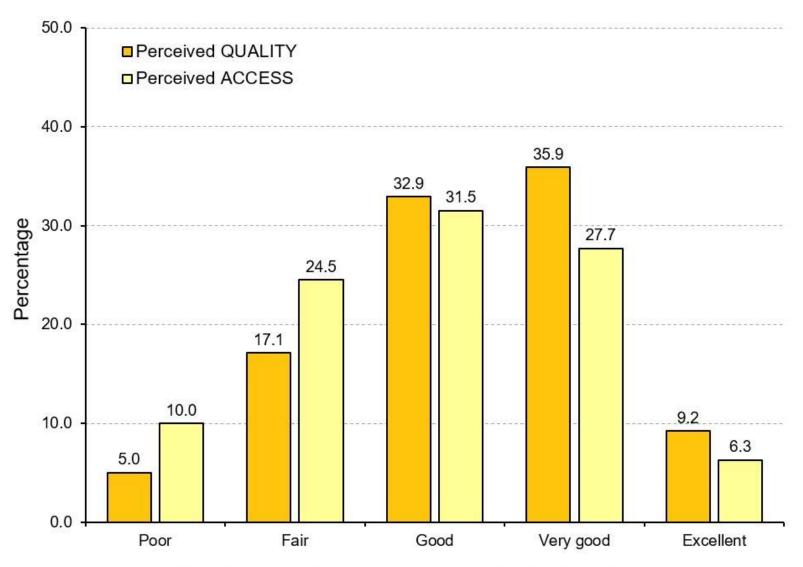
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- More likely to experience negative impacts due to mental health issues
- Eat healthy meals less often
- Participate less in *vigorous* exercise, ...
- and participate less in *light* exercise

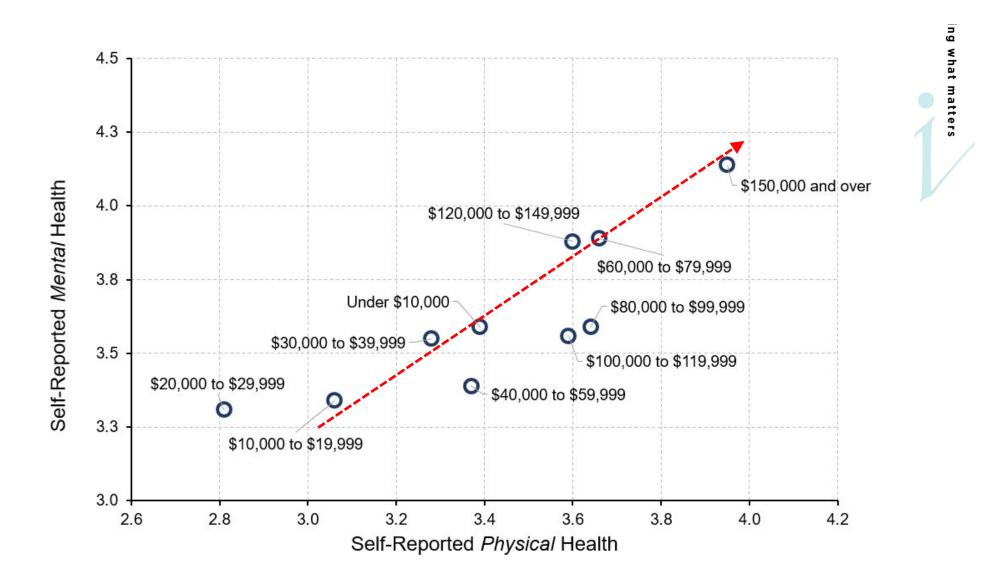
- Better self-rated physical health
- Better self-rated mental health
- Perceive both *quality* and *accessibility* of the health care services to be better
- More likely to get good quality exercise

#### Perceived quality of and access to health care services



Perceived Quality of and Access to Health Care Services

#### Self-reported physical and mental health by income



# **EDUCATION**

#### **EDUCATION** and wellbeing

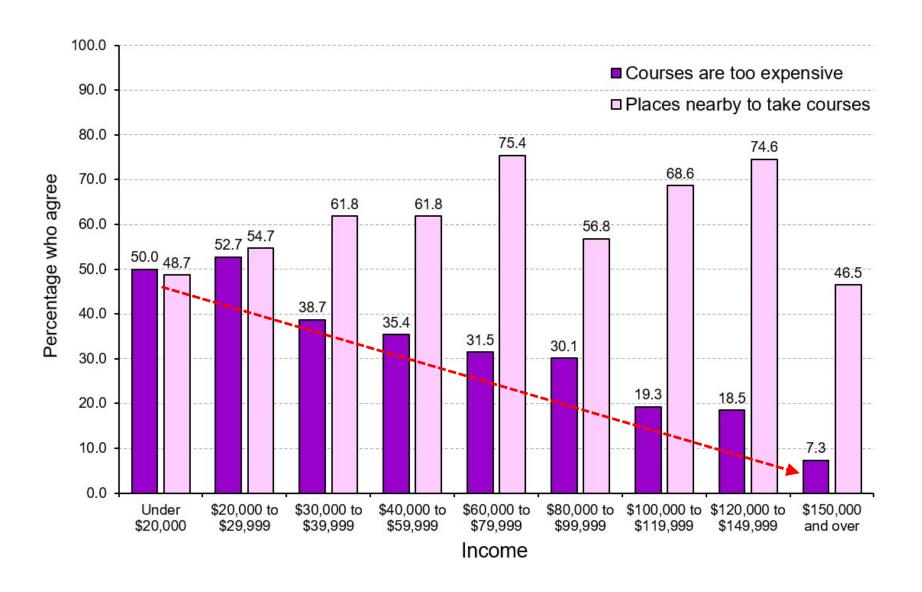
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- More likely to have taken courses to get started
- Lower perceived availability of formal education opportunities
- Courses seen as too expensive
- Courses seen as offered at inconvenient times

- More likely to have taken courses to improve skills or qualifications in current job
- More likely to have taken courses for interest and to see them as more available
- More schools nearby where they can upgrade their educational qualifications

#### Perceptions of educational opportunities



# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **ENVIRONMENT** and wellbeing

#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- Perceive traffic congestion as worse
- Feel *air* and *water* quality are not as good
- Less likely to participate in events to protect the natural environment
- Less likely to conserve energy
- Less likely to buy local foods

- Perceive quality of natural environment as higher
- See more opportunities to enjoy nature in community and in neighbourhood
- Feel more responsibility to protect natural environment
- More likely to reuse materials and to reduce and separate waste

# Which domains are most critical to the quality of community life?



### **COMMUNITY VITALITY**

#### **COMMUNITY VITALITY and wellbeing**

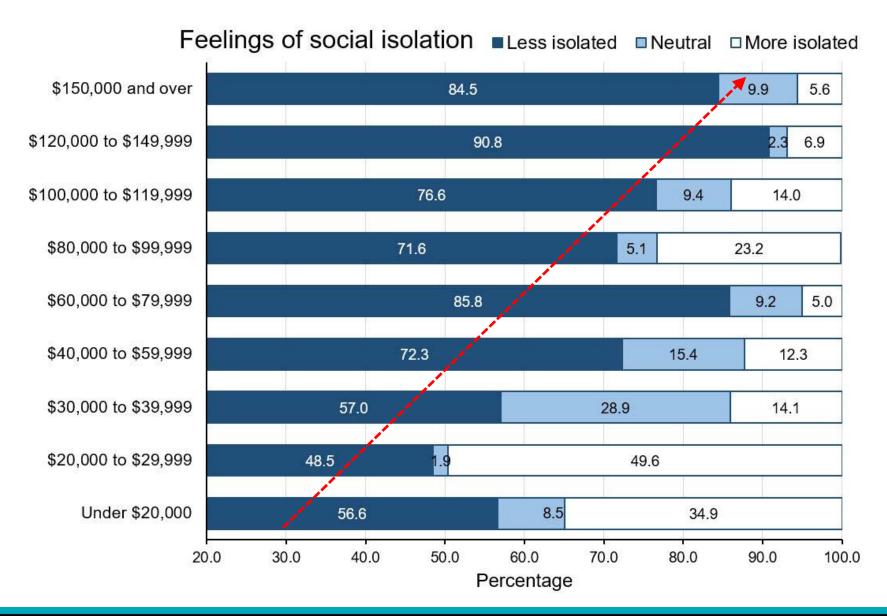
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- More socially isolated
- Less likely to feel their needs are fulfilled by the community
- More likely to be a member of a faith-based group
- Experience discrimination more often
- Feel less safe walking alone after dark

- More likely to volunteer
- Have more close friends and relatives
- Strong sense of belonging to community
- Stronger social bonds
- Feel help is available if needed
- Greater trust in others
- More confidence in institutions

#### Community Vitality: Social Isolation by Income



### **LEISURE** and CULTURE

#### LEISURE and CULTURE and wellbeing

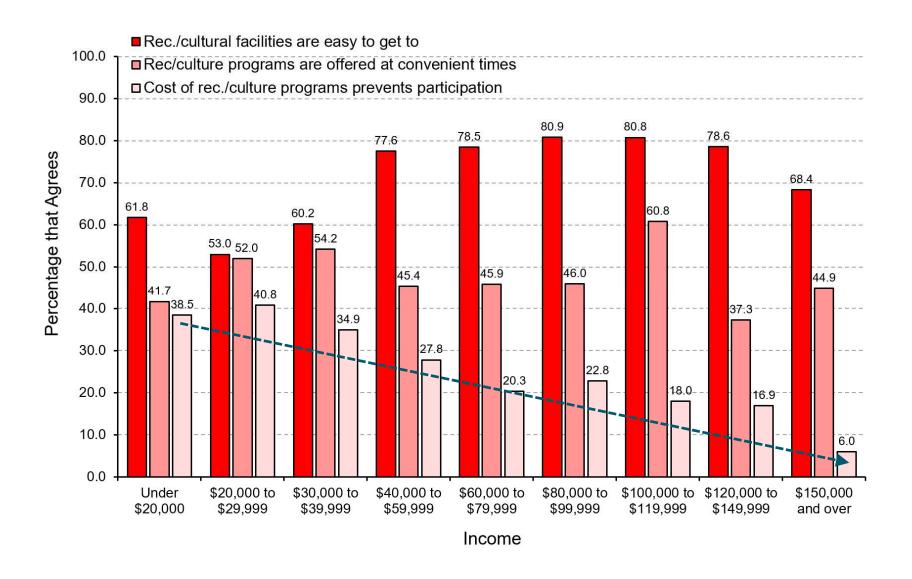
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- Use parks, playgrounds, and trails less often
- Watch television more regularly
- Perceive recreation and culture facilities as less accessible:
  - too costly
  - not convenient
  - no child care available

- Use community recreation centres, libraries, and arts facilities more often
- Socialize with friends more
- Perceive better access to recreation and culture facilities:
  - easy to get to
  - facilities are welcoming

#### Perceived accessibility of recreation/cultural facilities



# TIME USE

#### TIME USE and wellbeing

#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- More often feel rushed
- Have longer commutes
- Less time to:
  - get enough sleep
  - prepare healthy meals
  - be with partner
  - be together with family
  - socialize
- Work interferes more with personal life

- More likely to have flexible work schedules
- *More* time to:
  - keep in shape
  - nurture spiritual side
  - be with children
  - form/sustain relationships
  - participate in community
- Higher work-life balance
- More vacation days

### **DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT**

#### **DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT and wellbeing**

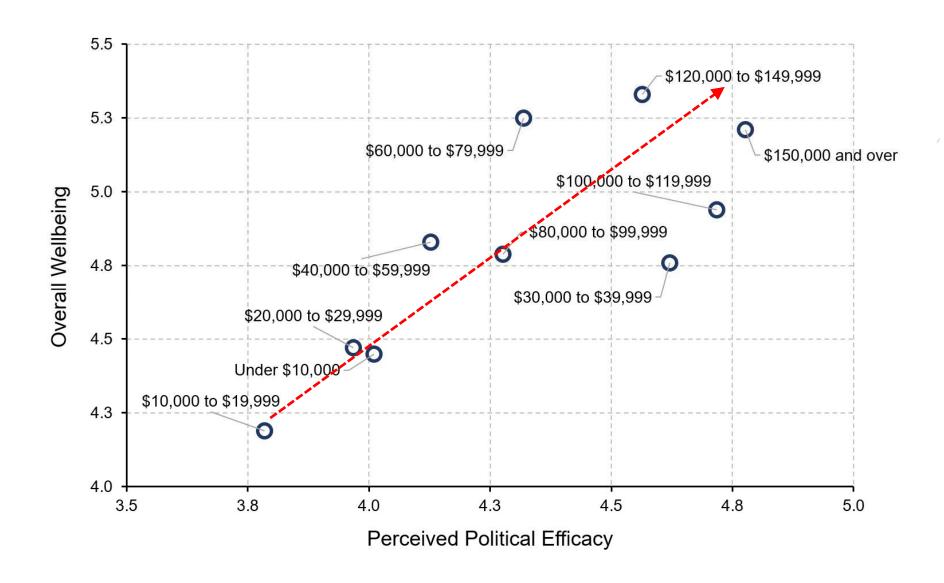
#### How do residents with higher or lower wellbeing compare?

#### **Below** average wellbeing

- More likely to attend local, municipal, neighborhood, or meeting
- More likely to participate in a local event in support of a charitable organization
- More likely to write a letter/email/spoke to a municipal official about a local issue

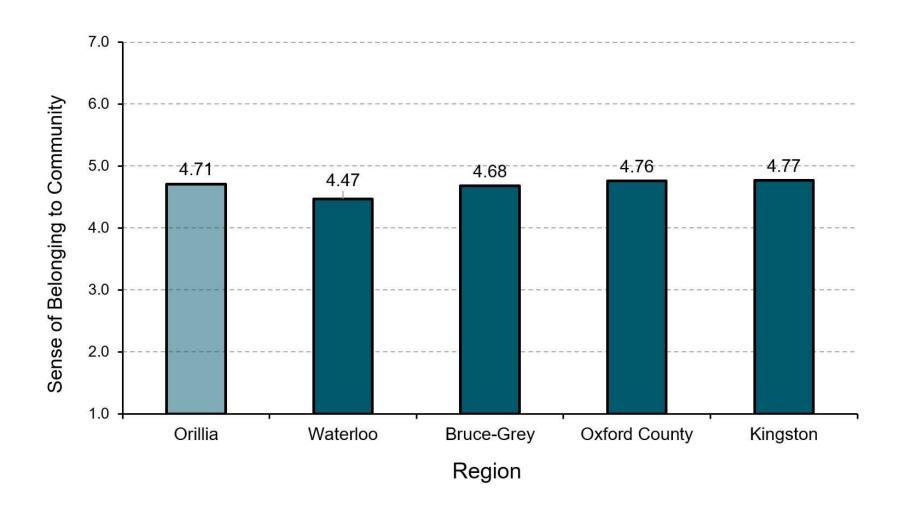
- More interest in federal, provincial, and local politics
- More likely to agree programs/ services of the local government have made community better off
- Consider themselves better qualified to participate in politics
- Feel well informed and have better understanding of issues facing the region

#### Political efficacy and wellbeing by income

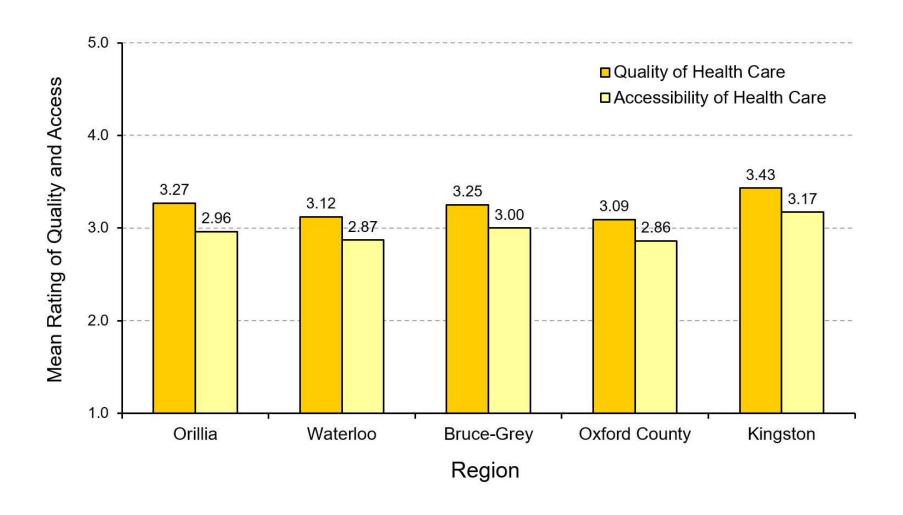


# **Comparisons to Other Communities**

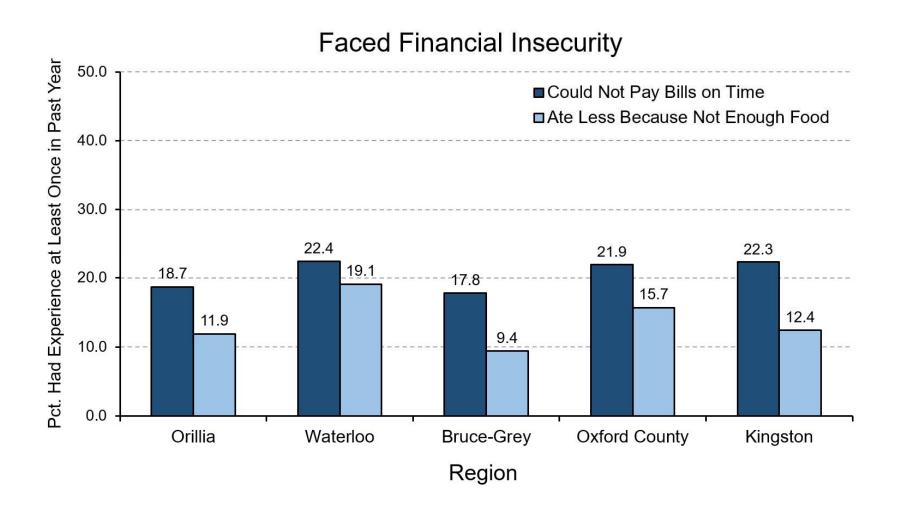
#### Community Vitality: Sense of belonging to community



#### Healthy Populations: Ratings of health care services



#### Living Standards: Experiences of financial insecurity



# **Social Issues Concerning Residents**

#### Top Five Social Issues Perceived to Affect Wellbeing

#### Summary by Municipality

#### ORILLIA

Access to affordable housing

Mental health

Poverty

Addictions

Food insecurity

[Employment opportunities]

#### **ORO-MEDONTE**

Access to affordable housing

Employment opportunities

Mental health

Poverty

Social connectivity

#### **RAMARA**

Access to affordable housing

Mental health

**Employment** opportunities

Addictions

Poverty

#### SEVERN

Access to affordable housing

Employment opportunities

Mental health

Addictions

**Poverty** 



# SUMMARY

# We have tried to measure what matters...

# Now we must make the measures matter

#### A pathway forward to wellbeing...

Which are some of the groups that appear to be falling behind in their wellbeing?

- **Women**
- Lower income
- Younger adults

What might be done to raise wellbeing?

- Greater access to opportunities in community
- Strengthen connections to community
- Figure 1 Build trust in institutions, especially government
- Figure all voices are heard in policy development

#### For positive social change...

# "... place wellbeing at the centre of policy development."

Bryan Smale, Ph.D.

Director, Canadian Index of Wellbeing
University of Waterloo
smale@uwaterloo.ca





